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DICTIONARY

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GEOGRAPHY,

DESCRIPTIVE, PHYSICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

FORMING A COMPLETE GENERAL

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD.

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BY

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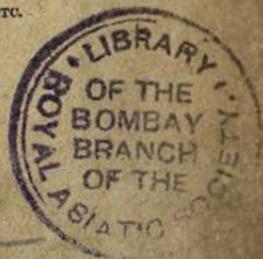
AUTHOR OF

"THE PHYSICAL ATLAS OF NATURAL PHENOMENA,"

"THE ROYAL ATLAS OF GENERAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY,"

"THE ATLAS TO ALISON'S HISTORY OF EUROPE," ETC.

NEW EDITION, REVISED TO AUGUST 1864.



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## P R E F A C E

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In this edition the entire work has been arranged afresh, so as to render it more easy of reference: the volume has been recomposed, and it is printed in a new and very legible type. The alterations rendered necessary by the progress of geographical discovery, the political changes, and the commercial development of countries, are so great as to leave but little of the original matter as it was. A reference to a few of the more recent changes will explain this. In Europe, the kingdom of Italy was re-constructed in 1861; names of provinces lately in ordinary use have become historical, and others have been substituted in their places. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and several principalities and dukedoms, have been merged in the new kingdom of Italy, where, in the struggle for independence, many towns and villages, previously obscure, have acquired importance. France has added to her dominions the new departments of Savoie, Haute Savoie, and Alpes Maritimes. The Danubian Principalities have been united under the name of "Rumania." The Ionian Islands have been transferred to Greece; and Denmark and the duchies have changed their relations. In Asia, Russian surveys and explorations have opened up a new world in the centre of the continent; and Russian aggression has added such names as Transbaikal, Primorsk, Nicolaivsk, and Marinsk, to geographical nomenclature. The very recent formation of the "Central Provinces" in India, has given precision to the boundaries of a large portion of the Deccan. The arrangement of the south-eastern provinces, British Burma, Pegu, Aracan, and Tennasserim, and the incorporation of the "Straits Settlements," have extended and defined the limits of the British Empire in the East; while the new French settlement at Sai-gon gives an interest to the region of Lower Cochin-China. The opening of the "Treaty Ports" of China and Japan has given prominence to the names of many places formerly little known. The division of Oceania, the island world of the Pacific, into Australasia, Malaysia, Polynesia, and Micronesia, greatly facilitates reference to the several groups. Many names have been added to the topography of Australia since it has been traversed from south to north, and since the settlement of the vast province of Queensland. The addition of Hawke Bay, Marlborough, and Southland, has been made to the provinces of New Zealand. Many African names have been rendered familiar by the discoveries of LIVINGSTONE, BURTON, SPEKE, BARTH, and others, in the region of the Zambesi and the Nile; and by the French in Algeria and the Sahara, on its borders. In North America, British territory has extended beyond Columbia to the new settlement of

Stuckeen. In the west central regions of the United States many of the former territories have been converted into states; and the new regions of Idaho, Arizona, etc., have been incorporated into the Union. In the Northern and Southern States many places have acquired a historical interest since the commencement of the civil war; and Mexico has become an empire. South America has re-named "the Granadian" and "Argentine" Confederations, and added the new Chilean province of Llanquihue, and many others.

The Notes on climate, temperature, and rainfall, have been much extended in this edition; and in the articles on the British Islands, the altitudes of towns and interesting localities have been inserted, as deduced from the levelling tables of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey, lately completed. The principal articles on countries and states have been enlarged, and many new places entered for the first time; and by a rigorous economy of space this has been accomplished with very little addition to the bulk of the volume. Great exertions have been made to secure the latest statistical information on the exports, imports, revenue, expenditure, armies and navies of states, and of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, France, and other countries. The notices of all the great commercial and manufacturing centres, as Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, etc., have been re-written from materials furnished by eminent local authorities, and brought up to the present time. Populations throughout are given according to the latest census returns of each country, the dates of which are stated at the head of the tables, and generally in all places of more than 10,000 inhabitants. In consequence of the war, the United States Government has not published the detailed census of 1860, but the populations of the several states, territories, counties, and cities, are given as at that date. In countries where no enumeration of the people exists, the latest and most careful estimates have been adopted. In this edition the distance in miles of the shortest sea routes between the ports of Great Britain and those of other maritime regions, and the shortest time occupied in the voyage, have been inserted from the tables of the Board of Trade. The brief historical notices have been brought up to the time of publication, and every fact and figure has been subjected to careful revision. With these and other improvements, it is hoped the work will now be found more full of useful information, and more free from errors than in any former edition. The author begs, in conclusion, to offer his sincere thanks to the numerous friends and correspondents who have favoured him with valuable facts and emendations in the course of his labours. He would especially refer to Professor H. D. Rogers, formerly of Boston, U. S.; the Rev. Robert Hunter, late of Nagpore; the Rev. A. Mackay, A.M., author of the "Manual of Geography;" the Rev. H. T. Robjohns, B.A., of Newcastle; Samuel Mossman, Esq., late of Shanghae; Dr Scoresby-Jackson, F.R.S.E., author of "Medical Climatology;" James Newlands, Esq., Liverpool; and the late Dr Strang of Glasgow, who have each contributed important materials relative to the countries or districts to which their studies have been more especially directed.

## EXTRACT FROM PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

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THIS work is intended to supply what was generally felt to be a desideratum—a GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, embracing within a convenient space, and of easy reference, a much greater number of names than is usually found in similar books, even when extending to several volumes; arranged according to a uniform and methodical plan, and combining, with the utmost attainable accuracy, the most authentic information up to the present time. The Author was induced to engage in this arduous undertaking, from a persuasion that his previous studies would afford him facilities for its execution, such as few have enjoyed, and from his being possessed of an extensive and valuable collection of Books, Maps, and Notes, relating to every portion of the globe. He has endeavoured to render these materials available for the production of a Standard Book of General Geographical Reference, by compressing every article into the smallest space consistent with distinctness, by the adoption of a simple method of abbreviation, and by classing under one entry many places of the same name. Books of this kind are often chargeable with great inaccuracy in their statements of the positions and bearings of places. This may, in part, be accounted for by the difficulty of ascertaining the proper value of foreign measurements; but it is owing chiefly to such works being mere copies of previously existing and erroneous compilations. The only remedy for this serious defect was found to be a constant reference to the best maps. Accordingly, in this Work, for the first time it is believed, the plan has been systematically followed of determining by measurement, the position, extent, and bearing of every place described. No previously existing dictionary has been followed either in method or matter; every article has been written expressly for this work from original materials, and it will be found to contain many valuable notices from recent geographical and statistical works not otherwise accessible to the English reader.

It formed part of the plan of the work to enter every place under its proper name, and to spell it according to the best writers of the country to which it refers; thus French, Italian, Spanish, and German names are uniformly so written and accentuated, but the foreign name is immediately followed by the English one, as München (*Munich*), Wien (*Vienna*), under the latter of which, places are generally described as being best known in this country. For eastern names the system of spelling adopted by the Royal Geographical Society has been strictly followed. The more important places only in ancient geography, such as towns of which ruins remain, have been inserted in alphabetical order, but the ancient names of modern places are uniformly given where they are ascertained. The old provinces of France, Spain, and the Netherlands, the circles of the German Empire, and the countries forming the French Empire under Napoleon I., which, though now superseded by other divisions, are still often referred to, are described in the order of the alphabet. In so far as the limited space would permit, accurate notices have been given of the geology and physical geography, the meteorological and mineralogical conditions of countries and districts. Great care has been taken to ascertain the true elevation of mountains, cities, and places above the level of the sea, and wherever foreign authorities have been relied on, their measurements have been uniformly rendered into English equivalents. In a book comprising such a great multiplicity of facts, derived from works written in many different languages, in each of which a different standard of measurement is used, and in which the statements are often vague and sometimes contradictory, it is impossible altogether to avoid errors and omissions. For these, allowance will be most readily made by those who are best able to detect and remedy them. But from the plan on which this work has been conducted, and the scrupulous care bestowed on every portion of its progress, it is hoped that these will be found to be unimportant.

EDINBURGH, 1st August 1854.

## TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Ac.	Acres.	Lat.	Latitude.
Aff. and Affils.	Affluent, or affluents.	Leg.	Legation.
Alt.	Altitude above the sea.	L. b.	Left bank (of a river).
Amer.	America.	Lon.	Longitude.
Anc.	Ancient, or anciently.	M.	Miles.
Arr. and arrond.	Arrondissement (French district).	Mand.	Mandamento.
B. (rt. b. and l. b.)	Right and left banks.	Manufs.	Manufactures.
B.	Basses (lower, in France).	Marit.	Maritime.
Bor.	Borough.	Mkt. or mkts.	Market, or markets.
Brit.	British.	Mntn., mtns.	Mountain, mountains.
		Munic.	Municipal.
Cant.	Canton.	N.	North.
Cap.	Capital.	P. or pop.	Population.
Centr.	Central.	Pa., pas.	Parish, parishes.
Circ.	Circle.	Parl.	Parliamentary.
Circumf.	Circumference.	Pash.	Pashalic (Turkish province).
Co., cos.	County, counties.	Pont. or Pontif.	Pontifical.
Comm.	Commune, or communal.	Presid.	Presidency (India).
Confed.	Confederacy, or Confederation.	Princip.	Principal, or Principality.
		Prov.	Province.
Deleg.	Delegation.	Pts.	Parts.
Dep.	Department.	R., rt. b.	Right bank.
Dist., dists.	District, districts.	Railw.	Railway.
Div.	Division.	Reg. elects.	Registered electors.
Do.	Ditto (the same).	Reg. (gov. or co.)	Regierungsbezirk (Prussia).
Dom.	Dominion.	Rev.	Revenue.
		S.	South.
E.	East.	Sanj.	Sanjak (Turkish district).
Elev.	Elevation.	Sard.	Sardinia, Sardinian.
Engl.	England.	Scotl.	Scotland.
Exp.	Exports.	St.	Saint.
		Sta.	Station.
Fahr.	Fahrenheit.	Temp.	Temperature.
Fl.	Florins.	Tnshp.	Township.
Fortifd. or fortif.	Fortified.	Trib. or Tributs.	Tributary or tributaries.
Ft.	Feet.	Upp.	Upper.
		U. S.	United States.
G.	Gulf.	Vill.	Village.
Gov.	Government.	W.	West.
Gt.	Great.		
		SIGNS.	
H.	Haut, Haute (upper, in France).	°	Degree.
H.	Hessen, as H.-Darmstadt.	"	Minute.
Harb.	Harbour.	"	Second.
H. of C.	House of Commons.	£	Pounds Sterling.
		(?)	This mark is affixed to populations, etc., which cannot be correctly ascertained.
Imp.	Imports.		
Inf.	Inférieure (lower, in France).		
Inhabs.	Inhabitants.		
Intend.	Intendency.		
Irel.	Ireland.		
Isl., isls.	Island, islands.		
Ital.	Italy, Italian.		
L.	Lake.		
Landr.	Landrostei, a division of Hanover, etc.		

DISTANCES STATED DIRECT, where not otherwise mentioned. MEASUREMENTS are stated in English feet and English miles. TEMPERATURE is given according to the scale of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

The name in *italics* after the leading word generally expresses the ancient name of a place, but sometimes it indicates a variety of the national name.

In compound names the leading word is generally given under the specific letter with the prefix following, as IVES (St); but in some instances the prefix forms the leading word, as in SAN, SANTA, SANTO, SAO (*Saint*), etc.; and in the United States of North America, NEW, WEST, etc.

THE POPULATIONS, AREAS, DISTANCES, ELEVATIONS ABOVE THE SEA, TEMPERATURE and CAPITALS OF COUNTRIES, will be found near the beginning of each article. Historical notices and distances of sea-ports, with average length of voyage from British ports, near the end.

# GENERAL GAZETTEER.

A A

**AA**, a river of Russia, gov. Livonia, flows W. to the Gulf of Riga.—II. of France, dep. Nord, flows to the North Sea, near Gravelines.—III. Switzerland, cant. Aargau, forms Lakes Baldegg and Hallwyll, and joins the Aar below Aarau.—IV. Switzerland, traverses Lakes Luzern and Sarren, and falls into the former near Alpnach.—V. Holland, passes Helmond, & joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc.—VI. a trib. of the Ems, in Hanover.

**AACH**, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, 15 m. N.E. Schaffhausen, on river of same name. P. 1000.

**AACHEN**, Germany. [AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.]

**AADOLF**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 3½ m. from Frauenfeld. P. 2262.

**AAGARD**, a vill. of Denmark, North Jütland, 25 m. W.N.W. Aalborg. The battle of South Jürgens Berg was fought here in 1441.

**AAKIRKEBY**, a town of Denmark, island Bornholm, near the S. coast. P. 600.

**AAL**, a town, Norway, prov. Buskerud. P. 4100.

**AALBORG**, *Alburgum*, a seaport city of Denmark, prov. Jütland, cap. diocese, on the S. shore of Lymfjord, near its mouth in the Kattegat. Lat. 57° 2' 46" N.; lon. 9° 55' 38" E. P. (1861) 10,069. It has a school of navigation, manufs. of soap, leather, and tobacco, and a herring fishery. From 700 to 800 vessels annually enter its harbour. Nearly 150,000 tons of grain, and about 100,000 tons of herring, are exported annually. The other exports are wool, skins, tallow, spirits, cattle, down of birds, lard, salt provisions, pottery, cotton stuffs and lace. The country round is famous for horses, and cumin is largely cultivated.

**AALEN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on rt. b. of the Kocher, 40 m. E. Stuttgart. P. 3000. It has iron works and woollen factories.

**AALESUND**, a seaport town of Norway, amt. Romsdal, stift Drontheim. P. 1150.

**AALSMEER**, a vill., North Holland, 8 m. S.W. Amsterdam. P. 1700.

**AALTEN**, a vill., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Aa, 29 m. E. Arnhem. P. 8524.

**AAMODT**, a town of Norway, on the Glommen, 86 m. N.N.E. Christiania. P. 2729.

**AAR**, a river of Switzerland, rises in the glaciers of the Grimsel, cant. Bern, forms the fall of Handeck, traverses Lakes Brienz and Thun, passes Thun, Bern, Soleure, and Aarau, and falls into the Rhine opposite Waldshut. Affluents on l. the Kander, Saane, and Thiele; on rt. the Emmen, Wigger, Suren, Aa, Reuss, and Limmat. It is navigable from the Rhine to Thun.—II. rivers in Germany and the Netherlands.

**AARAU**, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant.

A B A

**Aargau**, on rt. b. of Aar, 41 m. N.E. Bern. P. 5094. It has manufs. of silks, cotton, instruments, and leather, and a cannon foundry.

**AARBERG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on rt. b. of the Aar, 9½ m. N.W. Bern. P. 1103.

**AARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and G. m. S.W. Aarau, on rt. b. of the Aar. P. 1848.

**AARDENBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, 4 m. S.E. Sluis. P. 1400.

**AARGAU** or **ARGOVIA**, a cant. of Switzerland, cap. Aarau, bounded by the cant. Zurich, Zug, Lucern, Bern, Soleure, Basel, and the Rhine. Area 538 sq. m. P. (1860) 194,208, about 3-5ths Roman Catholics, and 2-5ths Protestants. Surface undulating, and traversed by the Aar, Reuss, and Limmat. Soil well cultivated. Vineyards extensive. Manufs. cottons, silks, and linens, woven by hand; these, with straw hats, cattle, cheese, and corn, form the chief exports. Imports, wheat, wine, salt, iron, leather, and colonial produce. Chief towns, Aarau, Zoffingen, Laufenburg, and Baden.

**AARHUUS**, a seaport town of Denmark, North Jütland, cap. dioc. of same name, on the Kattegat, at the mouth of the Molle-Aue, 37 m. S.E. Wiborg. Lat. 56° 9' 27" N.; lon. 10° 12' 46" E. P. (1861) 11,009. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, lyceum, museum, and library. Manufs. cottons, woollens, gloves, leather, and tobacco.

**AARLANDERVEEN**, a town, Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 17 m. S.S.E. Haarlem. P. 2300.

**AARMUHLE**, a vill. of Switzerland, adjoining Untersee. P. 1364.

**AARÖ**, a small island of Denmark, Schleswig, in the Little Belt, 10 m. E. Hadersleben.

**AARON**, an island of France. [MALO (St).]

**AARONSBURG**, a township, U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, 51 m. N.W. Harrisburg.

**AARVANGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Aar, 24 m. N.N.E. Bern. P. 1728.

**AAS**, a comm. and vill. of France, Basses Pyrénées, 18 m. S.E. Oleron. The mineral springs and baths of *Eaux-Bonnes* are much frequented.

**AASY**, a river of Syria. [ORONTES.]

**AATIL**, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus. It has beautiful ruins and antiquities.

**ABA**, a vill. of Austria, prov. Hungary, gov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 2210. It has mineral springs.

**ABACAXIS**, an aff. of the Furo-Uraria, a trib. of Amazon, Brazil, joining the Furo in lat. 4° S.; lon. 58° 30' W.

**ABACH**, a town of Bavaria, on l. b. of Danube, 5 m. S. Regensburg. P. 700. It is the anc. *Abudiacum*. Has a carbonite of lime spring.

**ABACO** or **LUCAYA** (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), two isls. of the Bahamas, the largest 86 m. long and 25 m. broad. P. 2362. Lat. of lighthouse, 25° 51' 11" N.; lon. 77° 11' W.; elev. 160 feet above the sea.

**ABADES**, a town of Spain, cap. comm., prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Segovia. P. 1050.

**ABAJAJA**, a vill. of Austria, Siebenbürgen, dist. Szasz-Regen, 12 m. E. Klausenburg. P. 890.

**ABAI**, a town and harbour on the N.W. coast of Borneo, lat. 6° 21' N.—II. a river of Abyssinia, tributary of the Nile, rises about lat. 11° N.; lon. 37° E., at a height of 8700 feet, passes through the S. part of Lake Dembea, and joins the Nile in lat. 15° 32' North.

**ABAKAN**, a trib. of the Yenisei river, Siberia, rising in the Altai mountains, gov. Tomsk.

**ABAKANSK**, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Abakan, near its junction with the Yenisei. Lat. 54° N.; lon. 91° 30' E. P. 1000.

**ABALAKI**, a town of Siberia, S.E. Tobolsk, on the Irtysh. A celebrated place of pilgrimage.

**ABANA**, river. [DAMASCUS.]

**ABANCAY**, a town of Peru, cap. prov., dep. and 65 m. W.S.W. Cuzco, on river of same name. P. 20,000. Has important sugar refineries.

**ABANILLA**, a fortified town of Spain, cap. comm., prov. and 18 m. N.E. Murcia. P. 4628.

**ABANO**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 5½ m. S.W. Padua. P. 3000. It has thermal springs and baths.

**ABANY**, a town of Hungary, co. and 50 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 9160, comprising many Jews.

**ABARA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Zeanplin, 3 m. S. Nagy-Milaly. P. 835.

**ABARAN**, a city of Asiatic Russia, Armenia, 30 m. N.N.W. Erivan. A caravan rendezvous.

**ABASA** of **ABASIA**, Caucasus. [ABKASIA.]

**ABAU-TORNA**, a prov. of Hungary, cap. Kaschau. Its fruits and wines are the best of the kingdom, and it is here that the famous Tokay wine is produced. Gold, silver, copper, iron, and antimony mines, and marbles are worked.

**ABB**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, in a mountainous tract, 80 m. E. Mocha. P. 5000. (?)

**ABBADIA**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Turin, 2 m. W. Pinerolo. P. 1553.

**ABBADIA**, a town and port of Brazil, prov. Sergipe del Rey, 25 m. S.W. Sergipe. P. 1200.

**ABBADIA SAN SALVATORE**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Siena. P. 4554.

**ABBADIA SOPRA-ADDA**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Como, on the lake, 4½ m. N.W. Lecco. P. 687.

**ABBARETZ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inférieure, arr. and 15 m. S. Châteaubriant. P. 2493.

**ABBA-SANTA**, *Acqua Santa*, a town, island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 8 m. N.W. Busachi. P. 1289.

**ABBAS-ABAD** ("The city of Abbas"), a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the Aras, 8 m. S. Nakchivan. It was surrendered to Russia in 1827.

**ABBAYE (L')** a vill., Switzerland, on Lake Joux, N.W. Lausanne. P. 1018. Near it are remarkable grottoes.

**ABBENRODE** or **APPENRODE**, a vill. of Prussia, Saxony, circle and 18½ m. W.N.W. Halberstadt. P. 1200. Hardwares and paper manufs.

**ABBEOKUTA**, a town of West Africa, kingdom Yorriba, in the Bight of Benin, 90 m. N of Port of Lagos, 567 feet above the sea. P. (1863) probably 150,000. Its walls are 18 m. in circumference; houses of mud. Mean summer temp. 80° in the shade. It is the residence of English missionaries, and has trade in palm oil and grain.

**ABBERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Ac. 2390. P. 692.

**ABBERTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 4 m. S. Colchester. Ac. 1067. P. 269.—II. co. Worcester, on a branch of the Avon, 6 m. N.E. Pershore. Ac. 1001. P. 82.

**ABBEVILLE**, *Abatis Villa*, a fortified town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arrond., on the Somme, 12 m. from the English Channel, 25 m. N.W. Amiens, on Railway du Nord, and Canal de la Somme. P. 20,058. The seat of a tribunal and chamber of commerce: has manufs. of velvets, serges, cottons, linens, sacking, hosiery, jewellery, soap, and glass-wares. Vessels of from 200 to 300 tons come up the Somme to Abbeville. A canal connects it with Lille and Belgium, through the Escaut, and with Paris by the Oise.

**ABBEVILLE**, a co. of the U.S., N. America, in W. part of South Carolina. P. 11,833 slaves; 20,502 slaves. The chief town of same name is on Little river, in centre of district, 97 m. W. Columbia.

**ABBEY**, several vills. and pas. in Great Britain.—I. a pa. in Scotland, co. Renfrew. P. 29,637. Part of town of Paisley.—II. a pa. in England, Radnorshire. Ac. 10,965. P. 537.—III. a pa. Ireland, co. Clare. Ac. 4714. P. 887.

**ABBEYDORE**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford. Ac. 6390. P. 551.

**ABBEYFEALE**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, on the Feale, 12 m. S.W. Rathkeale. Ac. 18,149. P. 4709; do. of vill. 844.

**ABBEYGERPOINT**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny. Ac. 1008. P. 224.

**ABBEYHOLM**, a township of England, co. Cumberland. P. 982.

**ABBEYHULTON**, a vill. of England, co. Stafford. P. 726.

**ABBEYKNOCKMOY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway. Ac. 12,385. P. 2549.

**ABBEYLARA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Longford. Ac. 8563. P. 1622.

**ABBEYLEIX**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Queen's co., 9 m. S.S.W. Maryborough. Ac. 13,544. P. of pa. 4321; of town, 1352.

**ABBEYMAHON**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork. Ac. 4481. P. 1737.

**ABBEYSHRULE**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. Longford. Ac. 2340. P. 747; vill., 138.

**ABBEYSTROWRY**, a pa. of Ireland, Co. Cork. Ac. 9374. P. 4380.

**ABBEY ST BATHAN'S**. [BATHAN'S ABBEY.]

**ABIATE-GRASSO**, a town of N. Italy, deleg. Pavia, cap. cant., on the canal di Bereguardo, 14 m. W.S.W. Milan. P. 9177. Silk manufs.

**ABIATE-GUAZZONE**, a vill. of Italy, prov. and 1½ m. S.W. Como. Dist. Tradate. P. 1321.

**ABBITIBE**, the name of a district, river, and trading-station in British North America, near Hudson Bay. Lat. of sta. 49° N.; lon. 78° 10' W.

**ABBONDANZA** or **ABONDANCE**, a town of Savoy, 12 m. S.S.E. Thonon. P. 1446. On the l. b. of the Dranse, surrounded by high mountains.

**ABBOTS-ANNE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. S.W. Andover. Ac. 3351. P. 640.

**ABBOTS-BICKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. S.W. Torrington. Ac. 1078. P. 71.

**ABBOTS-BROMLEY**. [BROMLEY.]

**ABBOTSBURY**, a town & pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 4050. P. 1089.

**ABBOTSFORD**, co. Roxburgh, 2 m. W. Melrose, at junction of Gala and Tweed. Late seat of Sir W. Scott.

**ABBOTSHALL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 1½ m. S.W. Kirkcaldy. Ac. 4220. P. 5193.

**ABBOTSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. W. Bideford. Ac. 1758. P. 365.

**ABBOTS-KERSWELL**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 1½ m. S. Newton-Abbots. Ac. 1461. P. 437.

**ABBOTS-LANGLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Herts,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E.S.E. King's Langley. Ac. 5213. P. 2400. Has extensive paper mills. Birth-place of Nicholas Breaksphear, afterwards Pope Adrian IV.

**ABBOTS-LEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Bristol. Ac. 2228. P. 366.

**ABBOTSLY or ABBOTS-LEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. St Neots. Ac. 2110. P. 486.

**ABBOTS-MORTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. E. Worcester. Ac. 900. P. 82.

**ABBOTSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Alresford. [ITCHIN-STOKE.]

**ABB'S HEAD (ST)**, a promontory, coast of Berwickshire, Scotland, 4 m. N.W. Byemouth.

**ABD-AL-CURIA (ABDU-L-KURI)**, a small island on the E. coast of Africa. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 9' N.$ ; lon.  $52^{\circ} 15' E.$

**ABDATZK**, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Ishim. P. 2000.

**ABDIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Ac. 6537. P. 1381. The battle of Blackearnside, between the Scots under Wallace, and the English, was fought in this parish.

**ABDON**, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1134. P. 170.

**ABDULKURG**, an isl. in the Sea of Oman, Persia.

**ABDULPOOR**, a town of British India, Nizam's dominions, 45 m. N.E. Bejapoor.

**ABENBERG**, a small town of Bavaria, prov. Middle Franconia, 16 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. P. 1200, with manufs. of needles and lace.

**ABENBERG**, Switzerland, cant. Berne, the W. extremity of a mountainous chain which overhangs the Lake of Thun on the S. 3260 feet high. Asylum of Dr Guggenbühl for cretins.

**ABENHEIM**, a vill. of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 4 m. N.W. Worms. P. 1250.

**ABENSBERG**, *Abusina*, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, on the Abens, 18 m. S.W. Regensburg. P. 1300. It has mineral springs. Here Napoleon I. defeated the Austrians, 20th April 1809.

**ABER**, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. E. Bangor. Ac. 8833. P. 582. Has a ferry to Anglesea.

**ABERAERON or ABERAYRON**, a seaport town of Wales, co. Cardigan, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 m. S.W. Aberystwith. P. 534.

**ABERAVON or ABERAFON**, a parl. & munic bor. and pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Afon, near its mouth in Swansea Bay, 6 m. S.S.E. Neath. P. of pa. 2380, of parl. bor. 7754. Imports ore from Cornwall, and exports copper, tin, and coal.

**ABERBROTHWICK**, a pa. of Scotl. [ABROATH.]

**ABERCORN**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Linlithgow, on the Forth, 5 m. E.N.E. Linlithgow. Ac. 5265. P. 965.

**ABERCROMBIE or ST MONANCE**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, on the Forth, 13 m. S.E. Cupar. Ac. 800. P. 1498. Includes vill., St Monance. P. 1363.

**ABERCROMBIE**, a township of Lower Canada, co. Terrebone, 39 m. N.W. Montreal. P. 500.

**ABERDALGIE**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Perth, on the Earn,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Perth. Ac. 4220. P. 295.

**ABERDARE**, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydfil. Ac. 16,310. P. 82,299. It has extensive collieries and iron works.

**ABERDARON**, a pa. of Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 7078. P. 1266.

**ABERDEEN**, a parl., munic. bor., and seaport, ap. co. of same name, between the Don and Dee, at their entrance into the North Sea, 90 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh, at the termini of the Aberdeen and Great North of Scotland Railway. Lat. of observatory,  $57^{\circ} 8' 9'' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 5' 7'' W.$  Alt. 60 feet above sea. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 71,973; (1861)

73,805. The parl. bor. proper consists of two towns, 1 m. apart, viz.—I. *Old Aberdeen* (more accurately *Aberdon*, from Celtic *Aber*, 'mouth of' and the river name), near the river Don, here crossed by two bridges. Its old pa. is now subdivided into 5 parishes. Chief buildings, the cathedral erected about 1357, King's College, founded in 1505, a town-house, and trades' hospital. *Old Aberdeen* has little trade, and depends for support mostly on the university.

—II. *Aberdeen*, situated on rising ground upon the N. bank of the Dee, near its mouth, 1 m. S. Old Aberdeen, is a handsome city, with spacious streets and houses built of granite. Chief edifices, town house, court house, and prison, a cross erected in 1686, a market, two bridges across the Dee, and one over a ravine within the city, several churches, schools, and hospitals, the county rooms, music hall, and Marischal College—all elegant public buildings. Has a good harbour. At its entrance is Girdleness lighthouse, with two lights. *Aberdeen* has manufs. of cotton, linen, woollen goods, carpets, combs, machinery, rope, leather, paper, soap, and sail-cloth, with iron-foundries, breweries, distilleries, and granite polishing works; a foreign and coasting trade, latter, especially with London, to which it sends cattle, salmon, provisions, and granite. Exports (1862) amounted to 14,111. Customs revenue (1862) 92,963l. Reg. shipping (1862) 254; tonnage 76,619. Steamers 15; tonnage 3660. Aberdeen sends one member to the House of Commons. Corporation rev. (1862) 11,307l. Inhabited houses 5917; value of real property (1857-8) 179,072l. King's College and Marischal College, founded by Geo. Keith, fifth Earl Marischal, in 1593, were united by the Scottish University Act of 1858, into the University of Aberdeen. It now has 21 professors, and above 600 students. There are 8 scholarships of 65l. each, and about 200 bursaries, worth from 5l. to 30l. each. There are large libraries and museums connected with the university. Mean temp. June  $58^{\circ} 8'$ , January  $37^{\circ} 6'$ . Altitude 115 feet.

**ABERDEEN**, a town of the U. S. Mississippi, on Tombigbee river, 28 m. N. Columbus. P. about 4000. Steamers ply from Mobile.

**ABERDEENSHIRE**, a marit. co. of Scotl., having N. and E. the North Sea, on other sides the cos. Forfar, Perth, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, and Inverness. Ac. 1,260,625. P. (1861) 221,569. In the S.W. are some of the highest mountains in Scotland, including Ben Macdui, 4295 feet. About 1-3d of the area is mountainous. The moors in the N. and E. are now greatly reduced by cultivation. Chief rivers Dee and Don. Granite is shipped for London; and cattle are extensively reared. On the coast the salmon fishery is carried on. Manufs. woollen, cotton, and linen goods. Chief towns, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Huntly, and Fraserburgh. The co. returns one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 4170. Balmoral Castle, a country seat of Queen Victoria, on the Dee, is in this county.

**ABERDOUR**, two pas. of Scotl.—I. co. and 36 m. N. Aberdeen, on the North Sea. P. 1997. Here are mill-stone quarries. Includes vill. of New Aberdour. P. 543.—II. co. Fife, on the Forth, 6 m. S.W. Kirkcaldy. Ac. 6059. P. 1874. Has a tidal harbour. Includes vill. of W. Aberdour. P. 510.

**ABERDOVEY**, a small seaport and pa. of Wales, Merioneth, 10 m. N. Aberystwith. P. 1186.

**ABEREDW or ABEREDWY**, a pa. of Wales, co. Radnor,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Builth. Ac. 4300. P. 281.

**ABERERCH**, a pa. of Wales, co. Caernarvon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Pwllheli. Ac. 6962. P. 1652.

**ABERFELDY**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pas. of Dull and Logierait, on the Tay, and at terminus of branch rail (in progress), 23 m. N.W. Perth. P. 1145. In its vicinity are the falls of Moness.

**ABERFFRAW**, a seaport and pa. of Wales, co. Anglesea, 5 m. W.N.W. Newborough. Ac. 6252. P. 1238.

**ABERFORD**, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.W. Tadcaster. Ac. 4129. P. 1009.

**ABERFOYLE**, a vill., pa., and defile of the Grampians, in Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. S.W. Callander. P. 565. The pa., skirted by Lochs Katrine and Achray, is noted for picturesque beauty.

**ABERGAVENTY**, *Gobanion*, a market town and pa. of Wales, co. Monmouth, on the Usk, joined here by the Gavenny, 13 m. W. Monmouth. Ac. 4229. P. 6086; do. of town 4621. The Hereford and Tredegar Railway passes near to the town, which is a polling place for the county.

**ABERGELE**, a town and pa. of Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. W.N.W. of St Asaph. P. 3308. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has cattle fairs.

**ABERGWILLY**, a pa. of Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. E. Carmarthen. Ac. 10,748. P. 2197.

**ABERHAFESR**, a pa. of Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N.W. Newton. Ac. 4568. P. 486.

**ABERLADY**, a vill. and pa. of Scotl., on Firth of Forth, co. and 5 m. N.W. Haddington—of which its small bay forms the port. Ac. 4927. P. 1019.

**ABERLEMN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 5½ m. N.E. Forfar. P. 1054.

**ABERLOUE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, on the Spey, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dufftown. P. 1665.

**ABERNANT**, a pa. of Wales, co. and 4½ m. N.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 6321. P. 793.

**ABERNETHY**, a town and pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Fife, at the estuary of the Tay, 6½ m. S.E. Perth. Ac. 9843. P. 1960. Includes vill. of that name. P. 984.—II. a pa. in cos. Elgin and Inverness. United pop. 1928. Chief proprietor Earl of Seafield. Cairngorm mountain is in this parish.

**ABERNYTE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 10 m. E.N.E. Perth. Ac. 2600. P. 310.

**ABERPORTH**, a pa. of Wales, co. and 6 m. N.E. Cardigan, on Cardigan Bay. Ac. 2200. P. 454.

**ABERTARFF** and **BOLESKINE**. [**BOLESKINE**.]

**ABERTHAM** (*Abertann*) a market town of Bohemia, circ. Eger, 10 m. N.N.W. Carlsbad. P. 2930. Silver, tin, and cobalt mines.

**ABERYSCIR**, a pa. of Wales, co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Brecon. Ac. 1918. P. 125.

**ABERSRUETH**, a chapelry of England, co. Monmouth, 9 m. S.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 11,788 P. 16,053.

**ABERSTWITH**, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and seaport of Wales, co. and 33 m. N.E. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadarn-Fawr, on the Ystwith, at its mouth in Cardigan Bay. Lat. of light-ho., 52° 25' N.; lon. 4° 5' W. Alt. 146 feet. P. of munic. bor. 5641. It has an anc. castle, and is a fashionable watering-place. Imports timber, coal, and lime; exports lead, oak, bark, flannel, & corn.

**ABHER** or **EBHER**, a walled town of Persia, prov. Irak-ajemi, 110 m. N.E. Hamadan.

**ABIAD**, **BAHR-EL**. [**NILE**.]

**ABIMES** (**LES**) a town of the French colony Guadeloupe, on the S.W. coast of Grande Terre.

**ABINGDON**, a parl., munic. bor., and mkt. town of England, co. Berks, on the Ock, where it joins the Thames, 51 m. W.N.W. London. Ac. of bor. 340. P. 5680. Malting, sacking, & carpet making. Sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects. 307.

**ABINGDON**, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Washington, co. Virginia, on the Holston river, 252 m. W.S.W. Richmond. P. 1000.

**ABINGER**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.W. Dorking. Ac. 5547. P. 906.

**ABINGHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.W. Newnham. Ac. 751. P. 228.

**ABINGTON** a township of the U.S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Plymouth, 19 m. S.S.E. Boston. P. 5269. Manufs. cutlery and leather.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Montgomery, 94 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 1704.

**ABINGTON**, the name of several pas. of England.—I. co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1112. P. 164.—II. (*Great*), co. and 7 m. S.E. Cambridge. Ac. 1500. P. 330.—III. (*Little*), co. Cambridge, adjacent to last. Ac. 1120. P. 316.—IV. (*A. Pigotts*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Royston. Ac. 1237. P. 228.

**ABINGTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. S.S.E. Lanark, with a station on Caledonian Rail.

**ABKASIA** or **ABASIA**, an Asiatic territory, subordinate to Russia, between lat. 42° 40' and 43° 30' N.; lon. 40° 30' and 42° E., having S.E. Mingrelia, S. and W. the Black Sea, and N. the Caucasus. P. 50,000? Chief town, Sulcumkaleh.

**AB-KETTLEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Melton Mowbray. Ac. 2920. P. 371.

**ABLA**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Almeria. P. 2117.

**ABLAIKIT** (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), two tribs. of the Irtschik, in Siberia.

**Abo**, a seaport city of Russia, in Europe, cap. prov., at the junction of the Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, protected by the fortress of Abohuus. Lat. 60° 26' 58" N.; lon. 22° 19' E. P. (1861) 15,257, of prov. 308,296. Area 9869 sq. m. It is an archbishop's see, and was formerly the seat of a university. The Aura intersects the city, and its mouth, 3 m. distant, forms a good port.

**ABO** (**ARCHIPELAGO** OF), a group of low rocky islands in the Baltic, opposite the city of Abo.

**ABOH**, **IBO** or **EBOR**, a town of Africa, cap. state, on rt. b. of the Niger (Quorra), and 60 m. S.E. Benin. Lat. 5° 40' N.; lon. 6° 25' E.

**ABOMEY**, a town of W. Africa, cap. Dahomey. Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 1° 40' E. P. 30,000 (?) It is walled and has gates. Trade in oil, ivory, gold; and is the residence of English missionaries.

**ABONDANCE** (**NOTRE-DAME D'**), *Abbatia Abundantia*, a town, France, cap. prov. Chablais (Savoie), on l. b. of Drause, 10 m. S.E. Thonon. P. 1446.

**ABONY-FÜZES**, a vill. of Hungary, Szolnok, co. Heves, gov. and 10 m. S. Erlau. P. 2635.

**ABONY-NAGY**, a vill. of Hungary, Szolnok, co. Presburg, gov. & 2½ m. N.W. Szerdahely. P. 980.

**ABONY**, Hungary. [**ABANY**.]

**ABOO**, a mountain of India, in Rajpootana, lat. 24° 45' N.; lon. 72° 49' E. Highest peak 5000 feet above the sea. In 1847 a sanitarium for troops was formed on the summit of the mountain.

**ABOUKIR-BAY**, N. coast of Egypt, between Aboukir prom. on the W., and the Rosetta mouth of the Nile on the E., celebrated for Nelson's victory over the French fleet 1st Aug. 1798. The vill. of Aboukir (*Canopus*) is 13 m. N.E. Alexandria.

**ABOULLONIA** or **ABULLONTE**, *Apollonia ad Rhyndacum*, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on a small island in the Lake of Aboullonia, 20 m. W.S.W. Brusa. The lake, 13 m. by 12, is traversed by the Rhyndacus.

**ABOYNE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 27 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. Ac., with Glentworth, 29,000. P. 1160.

**ABRANTES**, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, with a citadel on rt. b. of the Tagus, 80 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 5000. Exports grain, oil, and fruit.

—II. A town of Brazil, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Bahia, near the Atlantic.

ABRANY-ALSO and FELSÖ, a vill., Hungary, Co. Borsod, gov. and 4½ m. N. Mezőkövesd. P. 890.

ABRESCHWILLER, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. S.S.E. Sarrebourg. P. 1737. Manufs. paper and glass.

ABRIË, a vill. of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, 24 m. S.E. Briançon. P. 1846.

ARRIOLA, a comm. and vill. of S. Italy, Naples, prov. and 10 m. S. Potenza. P. of comm. 8134.

ABROLHOS, a group of low rocky isls. off the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17° 58' S.; lon. 38° 42' W.

ABRUD-BANYA, a town, Transylvania, comm. Unter-Weissenburg, 27 miles N. W. Karlsburg. P. 2240. Celebrated for its gold mines.

ABRUDFALVA (ABRUDEN), a vill. of Transylvania, gov. Abrudbanya. P. 3675.

ABRUZZO, a former division of Naples, now merged in the kingdom of Italy.

ABSAM, a vill. of Austria, Tyrol, circ. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Innsbruck, government Hall. P. 1330. Cotton spinning.

ABSDORF (ABTSDORF), market town of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, gov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Leitomischl. P. 2220.

ABSTADT, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S.S.E. Heilbronn. P. 1100.

ABSTETTEN, a vill. of Austria, government St. Polten. P. 1140.

ABTEL-OBERLUNGWITZ, a chapelry of Saxony, Zwickau, gov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Stollberg. P. 957.

ABTERODE, a vill. of Churhessen, 20 m. E.S.E. Cassel. P. 1250. Copper smelting, & cloth manuf.

ABTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Ac. 1919. P. 541.

ABU-ARISCH, a town, Arabia, cap. of petty state of same name. Lat. 16° 40' N.; lon. 42° 20' E.

ABURY, a pa. of England. [AVEBURY.]

ABUSABEL, a town of Egypt, 14 m. N. Cairo. Has a military hospital, and school of medicine.

ABU-SHEHR, Persia. [BUSHIRE.]

ABU-SIMBEL. [IFSAMBOUL.]

ABU-THUBEE, a town and bay of Arabia, on the S. coast of Persian Gulf. Pop. pearl-fishers.

ABUTIGE, *Abutis*, a town of Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 13 m. S.E. Siout.

ABY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, united in 1732 to Belleau. Ac. 1440. P. 407.

ABYDOS, an ancient city of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Hellespont; now fort Nagara.

—II. An anc. city of Upper Egypt on the left b. of the Nile, where was discovered a tablet with the name of Egyptian king of 18th dynasty.

ABYMES, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, West Indies. P. 4597.

ABYSSINIA, ABESSINIA, or HABESH, an extensive country on the eastern coast of Africa, lying between lat. 8° 30', and 16° 30' N.; lon. 34° 40', and 43° 30' E., bounded on the N.W. by Nubia, N.E. by the Red Sea, S. by the country of the Gallas, and W. by the regions of the upper Nile. Estim. area 245,000 sq. m. P. 4,500,000. (?) It is a hilly region, rising from low arid districts on the borders of the Red Sea, in ranges of lofty mountains, with table-lands intersected by valleys. In the Samen mountains, inclosed by the sources of the Takazze river, Abba Jared is 15,000, and Ras Detchen, 15,986 feet high. The Lamalmon mountains form a long but broken chain running S.E. and N.W. The highest mountains are covered with snow nearly all the year. The table-lands form three distinct groups or terraces, rising one above the other from the shores of the Red Sea. The plain of Tigré, between the Mareb and Takazze rivers,

has mountain peaks rising to 9000 ft. The plain of Amhara, separated from the foregoing by the Samen mountains, has a mean elevation of 8000 ft. The country sinks to the unexplored regions of the west. The largest rivers are the Abai (Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River), Takazze or Atbarrah, and the Hawash. The former, which is an eastern branch of the Nile, rises in the Mountain of Giesh (9700 feet), flows first N. to the Lake of Dembea, through which it has a perceptible current, and sweeps southward round the province of Gojam, then northward to Khaftum, where it unites with the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River, which is the true Nile. The Takazze has its rise near the centre of Abyssinia, and after draining the mountains of Samen and Tigré, it falls into the Nile. The Hawash originates in the Fine Finnie Mountain, lat. 9° S., and flowing N.E. towards the Red Sea, is lost in Lakes Abbebad and Anssa. The Mareb rises in the mountains of Taranta, lat. 15° N., and flowing parallel to the Takazze, is afterwards lost in the sand. The Dembea or Tzana Lake is the largest in Abyssinia. It is 50 m. long, 30 broad, and 6120 feet above the sea. It is fed by several rivulets, and abounds in small islands. The small salt lake of Assal, near the east coast, is 570 feet below the level of the Gulf of Tajurrah. *Abyssinia* presents almost every variety of climate, from burning heat on the coast, to severe cold on the mountains. The temperature of the lowlands in summer varies from 115° to 120° in the shade. On the table-lands the air is pure and bracing, whilst in the valleys the heat is suffocating. Soil very fertile, in some places producing three crops yearly; vegetation increasing as it rises from the sandy coast. The rainy season begins on the coast at the latter end of October, and in the interior about the end of February, the river Takazze being swollen from April to September. On the table-lands there is extensive pasturage, and cedar forests on the mountain tops. The fruits are the date, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and banana. On the western mountains coffee grows wild; and on the declivities the cotton plant abounds. In other parts, sugar-cane, vine, wheat, barley, teff (*Poa-Abyssinica*, of which is made the bread in general use), and all kinds of esculent vegetables are cultivated. Myrrh, senna, and other medicinal plants are plentiful. Most of the European domestic animals are found here. Horses are strong and active, and oxen plentiful. The number of mules brought from the interior annually is about 1200. The Galla ox has horns four feet long. Sheep and goats are numerous. Wild animals comprise the two-horned rhinoceros, elephant, striped hyæna, lion, panther, leopard, wolf, lynx, cameleopard, zebra, quagga, camel, and monkey. Birds of all kinds abound, besides serpents, crocodiles, and hippopotami. The bee is much cared for, honey being an important article of food. The ravages of locusts are terrible. In a geological point of view, *Abyssinia* presents remarkable features, extinct volcanoes, hot springs, deposits of sulphur, rock salt, and malachite. Minerals are granite, slate, gneiss, antimony, iron, gold, and silver. E. of Tigré is an extensive plain of salt, which is pure and hard. The Abyssinians are Coptic Christians, but their religion is of a very corrupt form. There are, besides, many Mohammedans and Jews. The natives are rude and barbarous; being continually engaged in war, human life is not respected. Agriculture is chiefly followed by the people. Manufs. comprise leather, parchment, cotton cloths, tapestry of wool and goats' hair, and imple-

ments of iron and brass. Imports, lead, tin, copper, silk, gunpowder, glass, Indian goods, Persian carpets, French cloths, and coloured skins from Egypt. Exports ivory, gold, slaves, cattle, musk, coffee, hides, cotton, mules, and honey. The slave trade is carried on by the Mohammedan population, though it is not sanctioned by the king. There is no good harbour, no roads nor navigable rivers to facilitate intercourse with the interior, hence the traffic is carried on by caravans, and travellers are exposed to the attacks of wild hordes, and subjected to high taxes. About 20,000 dollars are annually expended in the country. Money being scarce, trade is carried on by barter. *Abyssinia* is divided into several independent states, the most important of which are Tigré, Amhara, and Shoa.

ACADIA, the former name of NOVA SCOTIA.

ACAPONETA, a town of Mexico, dep. and 175 m. N.W. Guadalajara.

ACAPULCO, a seaport town of Mexico, state Guerrero, on the Pacific, 185 m. S.S.W. Mexico. Lat. 16° 50' N.; lon. 99° 48' W. P. 1000. Celebrated during the Spanish dom. in Mexico for the annual departure of the galleon, a vessel, richly laden with goods and specie for Manila. The pop. is composed of pearl fishers, sailors and husbandmen. Exports cochineal, indigo, cocoa, wool, and skins; imports cottons, silks, spices, and hardware. The harbour is nearly land locked.

ACARI, a town of Peru, dep. Arequipa. Lat. 15° 15' S.; lon. 74° 45' W. P. 6000.

ACARNANIA, a division of ancient Greece, between lat. 38° 20' and 39° N.; lon. 20° 45' and 21° 30' E., having N. the Gulf of Arta. Area 2939 sq. m. P., with Ætolia, 109,392. Chief river the Aspro-Potamo. Chief town Mesolonghi. It now forms, with Ætolia, a gov. of Greece.

ACASABASTLAN, a town of Central America, state and 78 m. N.E. Guatemala.

ACASTER-MALEIS, a pa. and township of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. S. York. P. 359.

ACAYUCAN a town of Mexico, 69 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. It is a military port. P. 6000. Commerce in cochineal.

ACCADIA, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Avelino, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Bovino. P. 4143.

ACEGLIO, a comm., Italy, prov. Cuneo. P. 1750.

ACESTURA, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, 19 m. S.E. Potenza. P. of comm. 4087.

ACCIANO, a town, Italy, prov. Aquila. P. 1929.

ACCOMAC, co. of the U. S., North America, on E. shore of Chesapeake Bay, Virginia. Area 480 sq. m. P. 14,079 free, 4507 slaves. Soil light. Several isls. in Bay. Town and cap. of same name, 193 m. E.N.E. Richmond.

ACCONBURY or ACORNBY, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S. Hereford. Area 1591 ac. P. 183.

ACCOUS, a town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., arr. and 15 m. S. Oleron. P. 1505. Near it is a mineral spring supposed to be the ancient Aspalunca.

ACCRAH or ACRA, a British settlement of Western Africa on the gold coast, Fort St James, in lat. 5° 32' N.; lon. 0° 12' W., with a small territory. The healthiest station on this coast. P. mostly blacks.

ACCRINGTON (NEW), a township of England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. E. Blackburn. Ac. 2480. P. 11,853. Extensive cotton factories.—*Old Accrington* is an adjacent chapelry, also with cotton manufactures. Ac. 740. P. 5835.

ACCUMOLI, a town of Italy, prov. and 25 m. N. Aquila, on l. b. of the Tronto. P. 2042.

ACEBO, a town of Spain, prov. and 61 m. from Cáceres, dioc. Coria. P. 2356.

ACERENZA, *Acheruntia*, a city of Southern Italy, on the Brandano, 16 m. N.N.E. Potenza. P. 3955. It is an archbishopric.

ACERNO, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Salerno. P. 2850. It has paper manufs. and iron forges.

ACERRA, *Aceræ*, a town of Italy, prov. Caserta, on the Agno, 7 m. N.E. Naples. P. (1861) 11,717. It has a cathedral.

ACESINES, a river of the Punjab. [CHENAUB.]

ACH (UNTER), a vill. of Austria, dist. and 7 m. S.E. Mondsee. P. 870.

ACHAGUAS, a town of S. Amer., Venezuela, cap. prov. Apure, 50 m. S.W. San Fernando. P. 2000.

ACHAIA, a district of ancient Greece, Morea, 65 m. long from E. to W., and 12 to 20 m. wide along the S. of the Corinthian Gulf. Area 2005 sq. m. P., with Elis, 113,719. Interior mountainous, coast low, with few good ports. Chief town, Patras. It now forms, with Elis, a division of Greece.

ACHALKALAKI, a strong fortress of Russia, in Asia, Georgia, on the river Kur.

ACHAZBURG (St.), a vill. of Austria, Steiermark, circ. Marburg, gov. and 8 m. E. Cilli. P. 1035.

ACHDORF, a vill. of Bavaria, 4½ m. S. Landslut, on the Ach. P. 850.

ACHELOUS, a river, Greece. [ASPRO-POTAMO.]

ACHEN (Dutch *Atchin*), a town of Sumatra, near its N.W. extremity, cap. state. Lat. 5° 35' N.; lon. 95° 45' E. It is built on piles of wood, and has trade with Singapore, Pulo-Penang, and Malacca. The entrance by the 3 mouths of the river is dangerous, but the port is secure. Exports, pepper, betel, sulphur, camphor, and benzoin. Imports, stuffs, iron, salt, and various European products. The kingdom of Atchin, formerly a powerful state, is now nearly extinct.—*Achen Head* is the name of the N.W. point of Sumatra.

ACHENTHAL, a vill., Austria, Tyrol, circ. and 19 m. N.E. Innsbruck. P. 1040. Customs office.

ACHERN, a town of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, on the Acher, 30 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 2000.

(Ober), a vill. of Baden, 1 m. S. Achern. P. 1350.

ACHERON, a river, Greece. [MAVRO-POTAMOS.]

ACHULL or EAGLE-ISLAND, off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo. Ac. 51,521. P. of pa. 3776, occupied in fishing. Its W. point forms Achill head, 2222 feet in elev., lat. 53° 59' N., lon. 10° 12' W.—*Achil Beg* is an island S. the foregoing.

ACHIM, a vill. of Hanover, Bremen, 10 m. N.W. Verden. P. 1000.

ACHMER, a vill. of Hanover, Osnabrück, 8½ m. S.S.W. Vörden. P. 1050.

ACHMIN (*Akhemín*), a town of Middle Egypt, on l. b. of the Nile, prov. Jirjeh.

ACHONRY, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. Sligo, 15 m. S.S.W. Sligo. Ac. 60,717. P. 14,504; do. of vill. 614.

ACHRAY (LOCH), a small picturesque lake of Scotland, co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Stirling.

ACHSAI or AKSAI, a town of Circassia, near the Terek, 150 m. S.E. Georgievsk.

ACHTYRKA, a town of European Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.W. Kharkov, on small river of same name. P. 14,205. It has woollen manufactures.

ACI or ACI REALE, a seaport town of the island Sicily, cap. dist., on a precipice of lava 600 feet high, at the mouth of the Aci, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Catania. P. (1861) 24,831. It has a castle, harbour, several churches, an academy, and free schools; manufs. of linens, silks, cutlery, filigree work, and an active trade in wine, fruit, cotton, and flax. Is celebrated for its cold sulphurous

mineral waters, the cave of Polyphemus and grotto of Galatea. There are 6 other places near bearing the name of *Acì*, one in the same prov., *Acì Castello*, with a mediæval fortress. P. 1995.

**ACIGNÉ**, a vill., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. & 7 m. E. Rennes, on rt. b. of the Vilaine. P. 2148.

**ACKEN**, a town of Prussian Savoy, 22 m. S. S. E. Magdeburg. P. 4000. Trade on the Elbe, and manufs. of cloths, sugar, tobacco, and tanneries.

**ACKLAM**, two pas. of Engl., co. York.—I. (*East*), 7 m. S. W. New Malton. Ac. 2970. P. 774.—II. (*West*), 5 m. N. E. Yarmouth. Ac. 1476. P. 108.

**ACKLIN ISLAND**, a small island in the Bahama group, 120 m. N. E. Cuba. P. (1861) 517.

**ACKWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. York, 2½ m. S. S. W. Pontefract. Ac. 2270. P. 1813.

**ACLE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. E. Norwich. Ac. 3209. P. 926.

**ACOBAMBA**, a small town of South Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 42 m. S. W. Huamanga, formerly cap. of a prov., but now insignificant.

**ACOMB** or **AKEHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. York. Ac. 2273. P. 1034.

**ACONBURY** (*Acornbury*), a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S. of Hereford. Ac. 1591. P. 183.

**ACONCAGUA**, a mountain and river of South America, Chile. The mountain, one of the loftiest of the Andes, is 23,910 feet above the sea. The river rises on its S. side, flows S. W., and joins the Pacific 12 m. N. Valparaiso.

**ACONCAGUA**, a prov. of Chile, South America, containing several wide and fertile valleys, and the towns of San Felipe, formerly Santa Rosa de Aconcagua. Area 7394 sq. m. P. 111,504. It has silver and copper mines.

**ACORES**, isls., Atlantic Ocean. [**AZORES**.]

**ACQS**, a town of France. [**DAX**.]

**ACQUAFORMOSA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, 18 m. S. E. Cassano. P. 1661.

**ACQUAFREDDA**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, circ. Castiglione. P. 772.

**ACQUAKANONCK**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. and on the Passaic river, 13 m. N. W. New York. P. 3400.

**ACQUALAGNA**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Pesaro, on a hill, 8 m. S. Urbino. P. 2361.

**ACQUA-NEGRA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Brescia, deleg. and 16 m. W. Mantua. P. 3756.

**ACQUAPENDENTE**, *Acula*, a town of Italy, 12 m. N. W. Orvieto. P. 3400. It is a bishop's see. Fabricius ad Aquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born here in 1537.

**ACQUAPESSA**, a comm. and vill. of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza. P. 1959.

**ACQUARICA DEL CAPO**, a comm. and vill. of S. Italy, prov. Lecce. P. 1359.

**ACQUARO**, a comm. and vill. of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 6 m. S. E. Mileto. P. 2159.

**ACQUA-SANTA**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Ascoli, Piaceno, 10 m. S. W. Ascoli. P. 658.

**ACQUA-SPARTA**, a town of Italy, prov. Perugia, deleg. and 10 m. S. W. Spoleto. P. 3448.

**ACQUAË**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Como, dist. and 1 m. N. N. E. Lecco. P. 1431.

**ACQUAVIVA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 16 m. S. S. W. Bari. P. 6776.—II. (*Collecroce*), a town, prov. & 22 m. N. N. E. Campobasso. P. 1763.—III. (*Picena*), prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 1971.—IV. (*Platani*), prov. & circ. Caltanissetta. P. 1630.

**ACQUI**, *Acquæ*, a town of N. Italy, on l. b. of the Bormida, prov. and 18 m. S. S. W. Alessandria. P. 9944. Celebrated for its great antiquity, and for the remains of a Roman aqueduct. Has sulphurous springs.

**ACRE** (**PASHALIC OF**). [**SYRIA**.]

**ACRE**, **AKKA** or **ST JEAN D'ACRE**, *Acco* or

*Ptolemais*, a fortified city and seaport of Syria, cap. pash., on a promontory near the foot of Mount Carmel. Lat. 32° 55' N.; lon. 35° 2' 5" E. P. 5000. *Acre* is celebrated for sieges, having been taken by the Crusaders in 1191, and by the Saracens in 1291. Napoleon I. attempted to storm it in 1799. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in 1832, and again by the combined English and Austrian squadrons in 1840. The Bay of Acre is much frequented.

**ACRI**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 15 m. N. E. Cosenza. P. of comm. (1861) 11,977.

**ACRISE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 5 m. N. N. W. Folkstone. Ac. 1034. P. 173.

**ACROTIRON**, a town of the Grecian archipelago, on the S. W. of the isl. Thera or Santorini.

**ACS**, a town of Hungary, co. and 6 m. S. W. Komorn. P. 3220, employed in rearing sheep.

**ACSA**, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 10 m. E. Waitzen. P. 1260.—II. co. Somogy, gov. and 44 m. N. N. E. Igal. P. 1050.—III. co. Stuhlweissenburg, gov. and 8 m. S. S. E. Bicske. P. 1800.

**ACSAÐ**, a vill. of Austria, co. Nord-Bihar, gov. and 16 m. E. N. E. Debreczyn. P. 1700.

**ACSUVA** (*Altschau*), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Broos. P. 1020.

**ACLEON ISLANDS**, three low wooded isls., in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 21° 23' S.; lon. 136° 32' W.

**ACTRUM**, town and gulf of. [**ARRA**.]

**ACTON**, numerous pas., Engl.—I. co. Chester, 2 m. W. N. W. Nantwich. Ac. 15,542. P. 3125.—II. co. Middlesex, 8½ m. W. St Paul's, and 1 m. S. the G. W. Railway. Ac. 2286. P. 3151.—III. co. Suffolk, 9 m. N. N. E. Sudbury. Ac. 2811. P. 558.—Also townships in Chester, Gloucester, Northumberland, Salop, Stafford, and York.

**ACTON**, villages of the U. S., North America.—I. in Maine, co. York. P. 1359.—II. Massachusetts, co. Middlesex. P. 1605.

**ACTON BEAUCHAMP**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. S. E. Bromyard. Ac. 1529. P. 205.

**ACTON-BURNELL**, a pa., Engl., co. Shropshire, 7½ m. S. S. E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 3141. P. 3161. In 1283, Edward I. held a parliament here, and passed a statute relating to debtors.

**ACTON-ROUND**, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 2 m. S. S. E. Wenlock. Ac. 2126. P. 174.

**ACTON-SCOTT**, a pa. of Engl., co. Shropshire, 3 m. S. Church-Stretton. Ac. 1889. P. 207.

**ACTOPAN**, a town of Mexico, cap. dist., in a valley of the same name, 80 m. N. N. E. Mexico. P. 2800. Commerce in sheep and goat skins.

**ACUL**, a town and seaport of Hayti, N. coast. Lat. 19° 47' N.; lon. 72° 27' W.

**ACWORTH**, a township of U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 36 m. W. Concord. P. 1251.

**ADA**, a town of Austria, Woiwodina, circ. Zombor, gov. and 9 m. S. Zenta. P. 8200.

**ADACO**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Heves, gov. and 7 m. S. Gyongyös. P. 1770.

**ADAFUDIA**, a large trading town of W. Africa, in the Felattah country, 400 m. S. E. Timbuctoo.

**ADAIR**, cos. of U. S., N. America.—I. state of Kentucky. Area 440 sq. m. P. 7907 free, 9509 slaves.—II. in north part of Missouri. Area 567 sq. m. P. 8445 free, 36 slaves.—III. in Iowa. Area 576. P. 984.

**ADAL** (*Adajel*), a maritime country of Eastern Africa, round bay of Tajurra, Gulf of Aden, cap. Haoussa. Natives numerous and powerful.

**ADALIA**. [**SATALIAE**.]

**ADAMAWA** a country of Central Africa, between lat. 6° & 10° N.; lon. 12° & 17° E. It is very fertile, and has mountains from 3000 to 10,000 feet high.

**ADAM BAY**, N. W. coast of Australia. Lat. 12° 10' S.; lon. 131° 10' E.

ADAMOS (*Adamsdorf*), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Maros-Varashely, 31 m. E.N.E. Karlsburg. P. 1500.

ADAMS, cos. in the U. S., North America.—I. in S. part of Pennsylvania. Area 528 sq. m. P. 28,006.—II. S.W. Mississippi. Area 440 sq. m. P. 5873 free, 14,292 slaves.—III. in S. of Ohio, on Ohio river. Area 550 sq. m. P. 20,309.—IV. in E. of Indiana. Area 336 sq. m. P. 9252.—V. in W. of Illinois. Area 768 sq. m. P. 41,323.—VI. in Wisconsin. Area 800 sq. m. P. 6492.—VII. Iowa. P. 1523. Also three tshps.—I. Massachusetts, co. Berks, on the Hoosac, 18 m. N.E. Pittsfield. P. 6172. Here is a natural bridge over Hudson Brook, and branch of Hoosac.—II. New York, co. Jefferson, on Sandy Creek, 146 m. N.W. Albany. P. 3106.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a chain of shoals extending across the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and the peninsula of Hindostan. [MANAAR.]

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain of Ceylon, in the centre of the island. Height 7420 feet.

ADAMSFREIHEIT, a town, Bohemia, circ. & 30 m. E. Budweis. P. 930. It has iron mines.

ADAMSTOWN, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. and 17½ m. W.N.W. Wexford. Ac. 8133. P. 1488.

ADAMSTADT, a market-town of Bohemia, circ. and 3½ m. N.E. Budweis. P. 1630. It has silver mines.

ADAMUZ, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Cordova. P. 2640.

ADANA or ITSHIL, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° and 37° 30' N.; lon. 32° and 36° 10' E., having N. Karamania, and the range of Mt. Taurus, E. the pash. Marash, W. Anatolia, and S. the Bay of Scanderoon and the Mediterranean. Chief rivers the Sihoon and Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*).

ADANA, *Bathna*, a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash., on rt. b. of the Sarus or Sihoon, 30 m. from the sea. Lat. 37° 10' N.; lon. 35° 12' E. P. 20,000. It has mosques, a Roman bridge, and trade in wool, cotton, corn, wine, and fruit.

ADAND, a town of Austria, Hungary, co. Somogy, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Karad. P. 1520.

ADAR, a dist. of W. Africa, N.W. Sokoto. Chief town Konni.

ADARA SAN MARTINO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Bergamo 2½ m. N. Sarnico. P. 1915.

ADARE, a decayed town and pa. of Ireland, co. 10 m. S.W. Limerick, on the Maig. Ac. of pa. 11,938. P. of do. 2944; do. of town, 816.

ADASHEVCE, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Peterwardein. P. 2000.

ADASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 4 m. S.W. Eccleshall. Ac. 4560. P. 693.

ADDA, *Addua*, a river of North Italy, rises near Bormio in the Valtellina, flows S. 80 m. through Lakes Como and Lecco, and joins the Po, 7 m. W. Cremona. It was anciently the boundary between the Republic of Venice and the Duchy of Milan.

ADDERBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Deddington. Ac. 6380. P. 2146. Has two townships termed E. and W. Adderbury.

ADDERGOOLE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Mayo. Ac. 32,263. P. 4644.

ADDERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, 4 m. N.N.W. Market-Drayton. Ac. 2850. P. 428.

ADDDINGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cumberland, 6½ m. N.E. Penrith. Ac. 9520. P. 754.—II. a pa., co. York, West Riding, 6 m. E.S.E. Skipton. Ac. 5472. P. 1938.

ADDDINGTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Winslow. Ac. 1320. P. 111.—

II. co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 942. P. 262.—III. co. Surrey, 3 m. E.S.E. Croydon & 2 m. E. of Croydon Railway. Ac. 3900. P. 639.—IV. (*Great*), co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.W. Thrapston. Ac. 1230. P. 307.—V. (*Little*), same as previous pa. Ac. 1170. P. 337.

ADDINGTON, a co. of Canada West, on Lake Ontario. Area 576 sq. m. Watered by the Nepanee and Madawaska rivers. Products, lumber and wool. Chief town, Bath. P. 15,165.

ADDISON, a co. of the U.S., North America, on W. side of Vermont state. Area 724 sq. m. P. 24,010. Level towards lake, hilly on E. It has a town of same name on Lake Champlain. Several towns of same name.—I. co. Steuben, New York. P. 3721.—II. Washington, co. Maine.—III. Somerset, co. Pennsylvania.

ADDELE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Ac. 6356. P. 1145.

ADDELETHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. S.E. Alford. Ac. 2006. P. 302.

ADEGHEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. W.N.W. Eecloo. P. 3534.

ADEL or SOMAULI, a country of Africa, N.E. coast from Abyssinia to Cape Guardafui, 8° to 12° N.; lon. 48° to 51° E. Pop. Mohammedan, and subordinate to an Iman. It is marshy and unhealthy, but exports wax, myrrh, ivory, gold dust, and cattle. Chief ports, Zeila, and Berbera.

ADELAIDE, the capital of the British colony of South Australia, on the Torrens River, 6 m. S.E. from its port. Lat. 34° 55' S.; lon. 138° 38' E. P. (1860) 17,933. The Torrens is crossed by bridges, which divide the city into North and South Adelaide. It is laid out in squares and terraces, and the streets intersect each other at right angles. The first settlement was made in 1836, and the survey of the town lands was completed in March 1837. The progress of the city has been rapid. At first it consisted of a few huts of straw and mud covered with canvas. Gradually edifices of a more imposing character came into existence. Under the auspices of the corporation, various improvements of a public nature were from time to time effected. It is surrounded by a public demesne, termed the "Park Land," comprising 1940 acres. The city has a governor's house, government offices, post office, jail, three banks, besides a savings bank, court house, railway and telegraph stations, theatre, hospital, lunatic and destitute asylums, exchange, and a botanic garden. It has Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian Independent, Baptist, Unitarian, Methodist, and German Lutheran churches; a Friend's meeting-house, Jews' synagogue, and numerous schools. Manufactures—woollens, machinery, soap, and candles; breweries, tanneries, carriages, iron and brass foundries, potteries, saw mills, and flour mills. There are two daily and two weekly newspapers published. Water is conveyed by service pipes from a reservoir on the Torrens. The city is divided, for municipal purposes into four wards, and it is lighted with gas. Adelaide is connected with several other towns by railway, and an extensive system of telegraphs are in operation. The quickest voyage to Adelaide by a sailing vessel was from Plymouth in 77 days, on the great circle route. The average voyage is 100, and by steamers 60 days. Distance to England 11,400 nautical m.—*Port-Adelaide* harbour has a patent slip and ship-building yard, and a light ship is moored at its entrance.

ADELAIDE ISLAND, off the S.W. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 52° S.; lon. 75° W.

**ADELBODEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Frutigen. P. 1536. Mineral baths.

**ADELEFSEN**, a vill. of Hanover, 7 m. W.N.W. Göttingen. P. 1500. Tobacco culture.

**ADÉLIE**, a tract of barren land in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 30' S.; lon. 136° to 142° E.

**ADELMANNSELDEN**, a town of Württemberg, 9 m. N.N.W. Aalen. P. 1700. Cotton spinning; paper manufactures, and iron forges.

**ADELNAU**, a town, Prussia, cap. circ., 67 m. S.E. Posen, on l. b. the Bartsch. P. 2000.

**ADELSBERG**, a town of Illyria, Carniola, cap. circ., 22 m. N.E. Trieste. P. 1500. Celebrated for its stalactite caves.

**ADELSBERG (Postojna)**, a town, Austria, circ. and 26 m. S.W. Laibach. P. 1700.

**ADELSDORF**, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, 3 m. S. Freiwaldau, on l. b. of the Bielau. P. 1150.

**ADELSHHEIM (Adolzhelm)**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine. P. 1500. Custom house.

**ADEMTZ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. N.W. Valencia, on rt. b. of the Turia. P. 3033.

**ADEN (CAPE)**, a rocky peninsula on the S. coast of Arabia. Lat. 12° 45' N.; lon. 45° 7' E., 130 m. E. the Strait of Bab-el-mandeb, between Suez and Bombay. Height 1776 ft. above the sea.

**ADEN**, a town and seaport of Arabia, which has belonged to the British since 1839, on the E. side of Cape Aden. Lat. 12° 46' 15" N.; lon. 45° 10' 20" E. Height above the sea, 123 feet, on a volcanic crater. The pop., which in 1839 was said to be under 1000, is now (1863) 20,000, including garrison of 2000 Indian troops. Its fortifications, from natural advantages, are considered impregnable. Numerous mosques attest its former magnificence. *Aden* is badly supplied with brackish water from the adjacent plain: a condensing apparatus is used by the residents. It rains only once in three years, when it descends copiously for 15 or 20 days, in September: to husband the rain-water, the British have constructed a system of reservoirs in a rocky ravine, at the cost of 1,000,000*l.*, which are calculated to supply the inhabitants during the dry season. Before the rise of Mocha, it was chief trading port of Arabia. Climate moist & equable. Mean temp. in May, June, and July, 90° to 94° F.; May and September are the most unhealthy months. It has an excellent harbour on W. side of point. Chief coaling station of the steamboat passage to India, and has a magnetic observatory. Shortest sea-track from Liverpool, 9885 miles.

**ADENAU**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., gov. and 29 m. W. Coblenz. P. 1500.

**ADENDORF**, a vill. of Austria, Stiermark, gov. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Neumarkt. P. 900.

**ADENSTEDT**, a vill. of Hanover, Hildesheim, 6½ m. S.S.W. Peine. P. 800.

**ADEKAR**, a dist. in the centre of N.W. Africa, near the N. most part of the Niger.

**ADERNO**, a town, Sicily, at S.E. foot of Mount Etna, near the *Simeto*, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Catania. P. (1861) 12,999. Ruins of anc. *Adranum*.

**ADERSBACH**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, 9 m. W.N.W. Braunau, P. 685.

**ADIAMAN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey in the pashalik and 90 m. E. of Marash.

**ADIGE, Athesis**, a river of N. Italy, formed by streams from the Helvetic Alps, which unite at Glurns, where it takes the name of the *Etsch*. Near Bolsano it is called the *Adige*, and receives the *Eisach*. It enters Lombardy 13 m. S. Roveredo, flows S. and E., and enters the Gulf of Venice at Porto-Fossone, 13 m. N.E. Adria. Course 220 m. Affls. on left, the *Passer*, *Eisach*, *Avisio*, and *Alpone*; on right the *Nos*, *Glurns*, *Trent*,

*Roveredo*, and *Verona*, are on its banks. It is navigable from Trent to the sea; but its velocity renders the navigation difficult.—The *Adigetto* is a canal which commences near Badia, and connects the Adige with the Po.

**ADINKERKE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 18 m. S.W. Ostend. P. 969.

**ADIRONDAK MOUNTAINS**, a group of mountains in N. America, New York, Essex co., between Lakes Champlain and Ontario. Highest summit, Mount Tahawas or Marcy, 5467 feet.

**ADISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1815. P. 492.

**ADJUNTA**, a town of India, Hyderabad, 55 m. N.E. Aurungabad. Has remarkable cave temples.

**ADYGURH**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Allahabad, with a hill fortress taken by the British in 1809. P. 45,000.

**ADLERKOSTELEZ**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 26 m. S.E. Königgrätz. P. 3100.

**ADELSHIZ (Adlesc)**, a vill. of Austria, Krain, gov. and 3½ m. N.E. Tschernembl. P. 820.

**ADLIGENSCHWYI**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2½ m. E. Lucerne. P. 591.

**ADLIKON**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, dist. and 1½ m. S. Regensperg. P. 944.

**ADLINGFLEET**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, near the junction of the Ouse and Trent, 8 m. S.E. Howden. Ac. 5295. P. 480.

**ADLINGTON**, two townships of Engl.—I. co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. N.W. Macclesfield. Ac. 3950. P. 987. Silk-weaving.—II. co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. N. Wigan, and 1 m. E. the Wigan & Preston railway. Ac. 1062. P. 1975.

**ADLSWEIL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, on the Sihl. P. 1315.

**ADMIRALTY (ISLAND)**, Russian America, lat. 58° N.; lon. 134° W. It is 90 m. N. to S., by 25 in breadth.—(*Islands*), in the Pacific, N.E. of Papua, the largest nearly 60 m. in length, and in lat. 2° S.; lon. 147° 19' 52" E.—(*Inlet*), Tierra del Fuego, lat. 54° S.; lon. 70° W.

**ADMISTON or ATHELHAMPTONE**, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, 6 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 471. P. 95.

**ADMONT**, a town of Austria, Upper Styria, on the Enns, 66 m. N.W. Grätz. P. 800.

**ADONI**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 42 m. N.E. Bellary. It was taken and ruined by Tippoo Sahib in 1787.

**ADONY**, a town of Hungary, Stuhlweissenburg, on the Danube, 28 m. S. Pesth. P. 3000.

**ADORF**, the S. most town of Saxony, on the Elster, 29 m. S.S.W. Zwickau. P. (1861) 3002. It has mineral springs, & manuf. cottons & cloth.

**ADORF**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 4 m. N.N.W. Groningen. P. 1008.

**ADOUR, Aturus**, a river of France, rises in the Tournalet (Pyrenées) near Barèges, passes Bagères-de-Bigorre, Tarbes, S. Sever and Dax, where it becomes navigable; and after a course of 95 m. falls into the Bay of Biscay N. Bayonne. Affls., Midouze, Gabas, Luy, and Gave-de-Pau.

**ADOWA**, a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Tigré, 145 m. N.E. Gondar. Lat. 14° 12' N.; lon. 39° 5' E. P. 8000(?) It is the chief entrepôt of trade between the interior of Tigré and the coast.

**ADPAR**, a town and parl. bor. of Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Landyfriog, on the Teifi, a bridge which joins it to Newcastle-Emlyn, 8½ m. E.S.E. Cardigan. P. 1473. Unites with Cardigan, Aberystwith, etc., in sending a member to H. of Commons.

**ADRA, Abdera**, a seaport town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 60 m. S.E. Granada, on the Mediterranean. P. 7400. Lead mines.

**ADRAMYTI**, a seaport town of Asia Minor, 4 m. from the head of Gulf of Adramyti, and 83 m.

N. Smyrna. P. 5000. (?) Exports olives and gall-nuts.

ADRARA SAN MARTINO, a vill., N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. E. Bergamo. P. 1915. Anc. castle, celebrated in the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines.

ADRIA, *Hatria*, an anc. city of N. Italy, gov. Venice, between the Po and Adige. It gave its name to the Adriatic, but its site, near Rovigo, can now scarcely be traced.

ADRIAMPATAM, a marit. town of British India, presid. Madras, 34 m. S.E. Tanjore.

ADRIAN, a tnsph. of the U.S., North America, Michigan, Lenawee co., at junction of Toledo and Monroe railways, 60 S.W. Detroit. P. 4000.

ADRIANOPLÉ, ANDRINOPLÉ, EDRENEH (*Hadri-anopolis*), a city of European Turkey, prov. Rumelia, on the Tundja, near its confl. with the Maritza, 137 m. N.W. Constantinople. Lat. 41° 41' 17" N.; lon. 26° 35' 41" E. P. 140,000, of prov. 1,800,000. Area 9567 sq. m. Considered as the second cap. of the empire. It was once surrounded by a wall, now in ruins. It has an arsenal, a cannon foundry, caravanseries and bazaars. On the rt. b. of the Tundja is situated the *Eski-Serai*, the old palace of the sultans, now decayed. Excellent wines are made in its vicinity and there are large fields of roses for the manuf. of "attars," or essence of roses. Manufs. silks, woollens, and linens, has dye works, tanneries, and an active commerce in manufactured goods, the chief outlet for which is the port of Enos. It was the cap. of the Ottoman empire from 1366 to 1453. *Hadrianopolis* was founded by the emperor Hadrian on the site of the anc. Orestia.

ADRIATIC SEA (Ital. *Mare Adriatico*) or GULF OF VENICE, is that part of the Mediterranean which extends from the S.E., at lat. 40° to the N.W., at lat. 45° 46' N., between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, and Albania. It takes its name from the city of Adria, and forms on the W. the Gulf of Manfredonia, on the coast of Naples. The N.W. part bears the name of the Gulf of Venice. On the E. side are the Gulfs of Triest, Fiume, and Cattaro, on the coast of Austria, and of Drino in Albania. The water of this sea contains more salt than that of the ocean, and the influence of the tides is little felt. It has many shoals, and its muddy shores are covered with unwholesome marshes. Greatest depth 22, and great part of it less than 12 fathoms. On the Dalmatian side are beautiful strands formed by islands which environ the coast, affording to vessels a secure retreat from storms. During summer the navigation of the gulf is safe, because the prevailing wind is favourable for leaving it, but in winter the S.E. winds cause much destruction. The *Adriatic* receives few rivers of importance, except the Adige and the Po. Greatest length, from Cape Leuca to Trieste, 450 m., mean breadth, 90 m.

ADRO, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, cap. dist., prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Brescia. P. 2220.

ADSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.W. Winslow. Ac. 1130. P. 385.

ADUR, a river of England, co. Sussex, rises S.W. Horsham, flows S., and enters the English Channel at Shoreham, after a course of 25 miles.

ADVENTURE BAY, on E. side of Brunel island, lat. 43° 20' S.; lon. 147° 30' E.

ADWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. S.S.W. Thame. Ac. 439. P. 68.

ADWICK-LE-STREER, a pa. of England, co. York, 4 m. N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 3034. P. 440.

ADWICK-UPON-DEARNE, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Dearne, 6 m. N.N.E.

Rotherham, and about 1 m. from the North Midland Railway. Ac. 1107. P. 226.

ÆGADES, a group of isls. off the W. coast of Sicily, from 15 to 35 m. W. Trapani.

ÆGEAN SEA. [ARCHIPELAGG (GREGIAN).]

ÆGID, a vill. of Austria, circ. and near St Polten. The centre of great iron works.

ÆGINA, an island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the Saronic Gulf, an inlet of the Ægean between Attica and the Morea, 9 m. by 5 m. P. 4000. N. rocky, S. fertile; contains ruins of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. On its W. side is the town and port of Ægina, 24 m. S.W. Athens.

ÆGIDENBURG, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Köln, circ. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Siegburg. P. 1050.

ÆELN, a town of Switzerland. [ÆGLE.]

ÆELTERE, a vill. Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on rail., 12 m. N.N.W. Ghent. P., with comm., 464.

ÆMILIA, an old Roman prov. of Italy, between the Po and the Apennines.

ÆENG, a frontier town in Further India, presid. Bengal, prov. and 80 m. S.E. Aracan, near the best pass into the Burmese dominion.

ÆOLIAN, anc. name of the LIPARI ISLANDS.

ÆORNEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vallais, on the Rhone, 7 m. N.E. Brieg. P. 418.

ÆRÔE or ARRÔE, an island of Deumark, duchy Schleswig, in the Baltic, 10 m. S. Fühnen, 14 m. in length by 5 m. mean breadth. P. 10,200.

ÆEROSKÏÖING, a town and seaport, the cap. of the above island, on N.E. side. P. 1600.

ÆERSHOT, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Brussels. P. 3895.

ÆERTRYCKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 8 m. S.W. Bruges. P. 2687.

ÆERZEËLE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, West Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Courtrai. P. 3192.

ÆERZEN, a town of Hanover, Calenberg, 5 m. S.W. Hameln. P. 1400. Gunpowder works.

ÆESCH, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. S. Basel. P. 1148.—II. cant. Luzern. P. 821.

ÆESCHI, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, and 6½ m. E.S.E. Soleure. P. 1075.

ÆEUGST, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.S.W. Zürich. P. 677.

ÆTNA (MONT), Sicily. [ÆTNA.]

ÆTOLIA, a div. of anc. and with Acarnania, a nome or gov. of modern Greece, on the continent, cap. Missolonghi, between lat. 38° 17' and 38° 50' N.; lon. 21° 10' and 22° 5' E. Area 2939 sq. m. P. (1861) 109,392. It is mostly mountainous, but along the Corinthian Gulf, barley, rye, and olives are raised. Mount Oxa, on its N. frontier, is 4636 feet high. Chief river the Phidaris.

ÆFFALTRACH, a vill. and castle of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. S.S.E. Weinsberg. P. 1050.

ÆFFANE, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. Waterford, 1½ m. S. Cappoquin. Ac. 7772. P. 1300.

ÆFFEKING, a vill. of Bavaria, 2 m. S.E. Kelheim, on the Danube. P. 900.

ÆFFOLTERN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.W. Zurich. P. 1864.—II. cant. and 15 m. N.W. Bern. P. 992.—III. (*Bei Hovigg*), cant. and 4 m. N. Zurich. P. 829.

ÆFFORI, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and 2½ m. N. Milan. P. 2189.

ÆFF-PUDDLE or ÆFFONDELL, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 3818. P. 455.

ÆFFRIQUE (SR), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron on the Sorgue, 29 m. S.S.E. Rhodéz. P. 6807. Trade in Roquefort cheese.

ÆFGHANISTAN, *Afghan-land* (the *Ariana* of the Greeks), an inland country of Asia, between lat. 26° 50' and 36° 30' N.; lon. 60° and 72° 30' E., having E. the Punjab, S. Bwhalpoor, Sinde, and Beloochistan, W. the Persian dominion, and

N. Independent Turkestan, from which it is separated by the Hindoo Koosh, 20,000 feet high. Area estimated at 225,000 sq. m., and the pop. at 5,120,000. Four-fifths of the country consist of rocks and mountains. From the table-land in the N., mountain ranges extend to the S.E. and W., 15,000 to 16,000 feet in height, and enclosing valleys and plains, some of which are fertile and well watered. The S.W. part of the country is a desert, with an elevation of 3000 to 5000 feet. Chief rivers the Cabool, Helmund, Gomul, and Lora, but none of great size. The only lake of consequence is that of Ab-istada. From the difference in elevation of surface there is a great diversity of climate in this region. The heat in the S.W. is extreme, while in Cabool and Ghuznee in the N.E., it is moderate. Rain falls for 4 or 5 weeks in summer over a great part of the country, except in the E. table-land, where it is very deficient. Snow falls in winter, and the higher mountains are always snow-clad. The vegetation in the low lands is like that of India; rice, cotton, the sugar-cane, millet, maize, and turmeric, are grown. In the uplands the timber-trees, herbs, and fruits of Europe, grow wild; and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, mustard, and artificial grasses, are cultivated. *Cabool* excels in the variety and excellence of its fruits. Gold, silver, mercury, iron, lead, copper, antimony, coal, sulphur, and naphtha, are met with. Plumbago is found in the N., and saltpetre and alum abound. Arts and husbandry are in a low condition; manufs. of cotton, woollen, silk stuffs, saddlery, harness, and cattle trappings, for home use. Sheep and goats are abundant, producing a fine shawl wool. Imports cottons, indigo, muslins, silks, brocade, ivory, wax, sandal-wood, sugar, and spices from India; horses, gold, silver, cochineal, and broad cloth from Turkestan; cutlery & hardware, from Russia; silks, cottons, embroidery, and chintz from Persia; slaves from Arabia and Abyssinia; silks, tea, porcelain, dyes, and precious metals overland from China; dates and cocoa-nuts from Beloochistan. Exports madder, assafetida, tobacco, fruits, horses, furs, shawls, and chintz, to India; shawls, turbans, indigo, and other Indian produce, to Turkestan; and the same articles, with Heratcarpets, to Persia. Transit trade is conducted by means of camels and horses, the employment of wheeled vehicles being impracticable. The population comprises Belooches, Usbeks, Huzarehs, Eimauks, Persians, and Hindoos, but mostly the Afghan race, and Mohammedans of the Sunnite sect. The Afghans are true highlanders, divided into tribes or clans, the most noted of which are the Dooraunes and Ghiljies; the Lahonees are the principal traders. Many ancient monuments have lately been discovered, chiefly two colossal statues in the valley of Bamian, and coins from B.C. 256 to A.D. 1000. The country is subdivided into the three separate principalities of Cabool, Candahar, and Herat. Chief cities Cabool, Candahar, Herat, Peshawer, Jelalabad, and Ghuznee.

**AFIUM-KARA-HISSAR** (*Black Castle of Opium*), a city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. Sanjiack, 50 m. S.S.E. Kutaiyah. P. estim. at 60,000. (?) It has a citadel, mosques, baths, khans, manufs. of felts, carpets, arms, saddlery, and trade in opium.

**AFKA**, *Apheca*, a vill. of Lebanon, Metawely, in a valley at the sources of the Nahr Ibrahim (Adonis). Ruins of temple to Venus and Adonis.

**AFRAGOLA**, a comm. of South Italy, cap. cant., prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Naples. P. (1861) 16,493. With extensive manufactures of straw bonnets.

**AFRICA**, *Libya*, one of the great divisions of the

globe, forming a vast peninsula, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez, and separated from Europe by the Strait of Gibraltar, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, S. and W. by the Atlantic. Its extreme points are, N. Cape Bugiaron, in Algeria, lat. 37° 6' N.; lon. 6° 26' E.; S. Cape Agullias, lat. 34° 49' S.; lon. 20° E.; W. Cape Verd, lat. 14° 43' N.; lon. 17° 34' W.; and E. Cape Guardafui, lat. 11° 50' N.; lon. 51° 16' E. Length about 4300, and extreme breadth 4000 m. Area estim. at 11,376,000 sq. m., and pop. at 60,000,000. It is divided near its centre by the equator, and the greater part of it lies within the tropics.—*Orography*. A border of high and mountainous land, with partial interruptions, extends round the edge of the continent, while the interior is occupied by plateaus from the parallel of 4° or 5° N. to the Cape Colony, and by plains from the same parallel to the Sahara in the N. and the plateau of Abyssinia in the E. On the N.W., Mount Atlas range covers a large portion of Morocco and Algeria, rising in Mount Miltzin to 11,400 feet. From Tunis to the delta of the Nile, the shores are low, except at Jebel Acdar, in lon. 20° E. From the Nile delta a series of terrace-formed rocky hills stretches S. along the shores of the Red Sea to the alpine region of Abyssinia, in which Ras Detschen is 15,986, and Abba Jarret 15,000 ft. above the sea. From Abyssinia to the equator, the coast country is high, rising 6500 ft. on the N. shore of the Somali country. In E. equatorial Africa the land rises from the coast range to the Sources of the Nile, where lake Nyanza is 3713 feet; and S.W. of it the mountains of the moon are 6000 to 8000 feet above the sea. Between the parallels of 15° and 16° S., the Milange hills along the E. shores of lake Shirwa are about 7000 feet high. S. of the equator the peaks of Kenia and Kilimindjaro are supposed to be 20,000 feet, and snow-clad. The coast region continues high to the S.; but where disrupted by the Zambeze river, it is only 600 to 800 feet. S. of the Zambeze the Compass Berg, highest point in Cape Colony, is 10,200 feet. The high ridge is continued W. through the centre of the Cape Colony to the Orange River; and Table Mountain, at the S.W. of the continent, is 3816 feet high. The mountain zone stretches northward between the coast and the Kalahari desert; and in Damara Land, Omatako mountain rises to 8739 feet. The border-land continues high to the right of Biafra, where the Camaroon mountains are 13,129 feet above the sea. Beyond the delta of the Niger are King William mountains, 2000 to 3000 feet; Soracte mountains, 1278 feet; Rennel mountains, 3200 feet; and the Kong mountains, 2000 to 3000 feet. The high border land terminates abruptly in Senegambia, leaving a wide expanse of nearly level desert between this and Morocco. *Africa* is remarkable for its vast extent of desert; in the N. the region of the Sahara, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Nile, is, in its W. portion, an immense region of sand; but in the centre and E. it is traversed by hills, and a sandstone plateau 1000 to 1400 feet above the sea, with green and fertile oases. S. of Tripoli the surface varies from 1000 feet to a plateau of 4000 or 5000 feet. S.W. of Mourzouk, similar heights, interspersed with valleys, extend S. to the country of Air or Asben. The table-land of Agades is 2000 feet; but, in the high land of Soudan, Mt. Gediwo is 3000, Mt. Mindif, S. of lake Tchad, 6000, and Mt. Atlantika 10,000 feet high. From this point the central region, within 5° on each side of the equator, is still unexplored.

Barth describes a great portion of Negroland as low, and shallow water-courses characterize N. Central Africa, formerly considered a dry elevated waste. The interior of S. Africa, explored by Livingstone, has the form of an elevated trough, the outer mountainous border enclosing an immense region of undulating and fertile table-land, with high and well-defined watersheds through which flows the Zambeze, the main stream of a river system, between lat 10° and 20° S., traversing the interior. S.W. of this region the Kalahari desert, not quite destitute of vegetation, is 3600 feet high, sloping towards the Orange river, where it is 2000 feet. W. of the Kalahari desert, Namaqua land extends for 148,000 sq. m., a barren desolate region. S. of the Orange river, the Karoo plain is an arid tract 200 m. long and 50 broad. S. of this, and N. of the Cape mountains, the table-land is 600 feet high, and in part cultivated.—*Hydrography*. Of the rivers which flow N. to the Mediterranean, the Nile is by far the most important; those of Marocco and Algeria, though numerous, having only short courses. To the Atlantic flow the waters of the Senegal, the Niger or Quorra, Congo or Zaire, Coanza, Orange or Gariep; and to the Indian ocean, the Jubb, Zambeze, Limpopo, and Great Fish rivers. The principal lakes are Victoria Nyanza, the source of the Nile, and Tanganyika, 1800 feet above the sea, in the E. Nyassa and Shirwa in the basin of the Zambeze in the S.E. Tchad is in the centre of N. Africa. Dembea, in Abyssinia; Melgij, in Algeria; Dilolo, on the watershed between the rivers which flow E. to the Zambeze, and W. to the Congo, 4000 feet above sea level; and Ngami, in lat. 20° 19' S., 2825 feet above the sea.—*Climate*. Africa is mostly within the tropics; and, from the nature of its surface, is the hottest of all the continents. The maximum temperature of the globe occurs N. of the equator, where, within an elliptical space between lake Tchad and the Red Sea, the mean annual temp. is 81°, and that of July 90°, Fahr., but it is subject to great changes; and over the whole of the Sahara it varies 80°, from maximum to minimum, and ice is often formed. The centre of S. Africa has a distinct winter cold, varying with latitude; and in the central parts of the Cape Colony the cold in winter is often severe, and the ground is covered with snow. *N. Africa* comprises a considerable portion of the great rainless belt of the old world; yet rain falls periodically in torrents, even in some parts of the desert. In *S. Africa*, rain sometimes pours for months together; and in Sierra Leone, on the W., the rain-fall amounts to 189 inches a year. Hot winds, called the *Simoom* and the *Harmattan*, prevail in the N. and W. of Africa.—In *Vegetation*, the products of this vast continent are abundant and varied; wherever nature or art supplies water, there vegetable life flourishes with the greatest exuberance. On the Atlas range, and the borders of the Sahara, the date-tree yields the staple food of the inhabitants; and a strip of country there is called the "land of dates." The *Adansonia digitata* is the most common tree in the centre of N. Africa, and the tamarind tree is the chief ornament of Negroland. The banyan tree (*Ficus indica*), the sago palm, oil palm, sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, and cotton, are found from the S. border of the Sahara to the valley of the Zambeze, where the grape-bearing vine grows wild. Rice is cultivated in the moist countries of Negroland, and wheat has been introduced.—*Zoology*. The animal kingdom is still more varied and ori-

ginal than the vegetable; nearly all the species of the old world are represented in their best varieties. Domestic animals are the horse of Barbary and Arabia, the Cape buffalo, the mule of Senegal, and the zebra; and, among wild animals, the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, camel, gazelle, antelope, and monkey. The forests abound in parrots of bright plumage; the ostrich and many other birds are peculiar to Africa. The crocodile is the chief reptile, and there are few poisonous serpents. Among many thousands of insects, the locust is the most destructive; and a venomous fly, called the tsetze, whose bite is fatal to nearly all domestic animals, abounds in the S.—The *Mineral* products comprise gold and iron. Coal was extracted near Mozambique in 1858.—*Topography*. The great divisions of Africa are: on the N. Barbary, Egypt, and the great desert Sahara; on the W. Senegambia, Upper and Lower Guinea; on the E. Nubia, Abyssinia, the newly discovered "Country of the Moon," the coast of Ajan, Zanguebar, Mozambique, and Caffraria; and on the S. the Cape Colony. In the centre, Soudan or Nigritia on the N., and the countries of the Zambeze on the S. of the equator.—*Islands*. The Azores, Madeira islands, Canary and Cape Verd islands, Fernando Po, Princes Island, in the Gulf of Guinea, Ascension and St Helena, in the Atlantic. Socotra, Comoro islands, the Seychelles, Zaanguebar, the Mascarene islands (Mauritius, Reunion, etc.), and Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean.—*Man*. The pop. of the N. comprises Turks, Arabs, Jews, and French. The descendants of the aborigines are the Berbers of the Atlas region, the Tibbous and Tuaricks of Sahara, and the Copts of Egypt. The Moors are of a mixed descent. The Ethiopian group of nations is dispersed in great variety over all Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and a large portion of the island of Madagascar. The Negro tribes are limited to the W. In the more elevated regions of the S., the colour of the natives is often a light bronze; the Caffres have heads finely developed, and strongly European. The Hottentots inhabit the Cape Colony and its borders. A corrupt form of the Christian religion is professed in Abyssinia; Mohammedanism is prevalent in the N.; and Feticism is the most widely spread and degrading form of superstition. The Negroes of the W. coast know how to temper steel, and those of Senegal are expert jewellers. The Ovas of Madagascar work in iron, and manufacture linen. The inhabitants of Marocco and Barbary excel in the preparation of skins. The manufacture of cloth in Bornou supplies all central Africa; and the natives of the Grain Coast engage as sailors in European vessels. Missionaries have introduced civilisation and Christianity among the tribes of the W. and S.; and the infamous trade in slaves has been abandoned by most of the nations of Europe and America.—*European Possessions*. The regencies of Tripoli and Tunis, and the viceroyalty of Egypt, recognise the political sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte. Portugal possesses the govts. of Madeira, Cape Verd, and the Bissagos, St Thomas and Princes Island, the gov. of Angola and Congo on the W., and Mozambique on the E. England has establishments in Senegambia and Sierra Leone, on the Gold and Slave Coasts, the islands of Fernando Po, Ascension, St Helena, and Tristan d'Acunha in the Atlantic, the islands Mauritius, Rodriguez, the Seychelles, Amirantes, and Socotra, in the Indian ocean, Natal, and the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. France possesses St Luis and Goree in

Senegal, the islands of Reunion (Bourbon), Ste Marie, Mayotte, Nossi Bé, etc., in the Indian ocean, and the colony of Algeria. The Netherlands gov. possesses several factories on the coast of Guinea, of which St George Elmina is the seat of gov. Liberia, under a native president, was recognised as a free republic in 1848. Exports gold dust, ivory, gum, wax, marococo, leather, indigo, copper, salt, and dates. Imports (by caravans to the interior), fire-arms, sabres, (English manuf.), glass wares, woollens, silks, printed muslins, razors, spices and perfumes.

**AFRICAN ISLANDS**, a low group in the Indian ocean, N. of Amirante islands. Lat. 4° 53' 30" S.; lon. 53° 33' E. H.M.S. "Spitfire" wrecked in 1801.

**AFRIKAEH** or **MAHADIAH**, a town and seaport of Tunis, near Cape Afrikeah, on the Mediterranean Sea, 115 m. S.S.E. Tunis.

**ÅFVSTAD** or **ÅVESTAD**, a town of Sweden, prov. Dalarlia on the Dal, 55 m. W.N.W. Upsala. Copper and iron mines. Manufs. cloth. P. 800.

**AGABLY**, a town of Africa, oasis Tuat, on the route from Tripoli to Timbuctoo. Lat. 26° 38' N.; lon. 0° 53' E. Water plentiful.

**AGADES**, a town of Central Africa, cap. kingdom of Air or Asben, in lat. 16° 40' N.; lon. 7° 30' E. P. 8000, formerly 50,000. Manufactures leather. It is still an important entrepôt of the interior commerce of Central Africa.

**AGADICS**, a vill. of Austria Woiwodena, gov. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Oraviczka. P. 1300.

**AGADIR** or **SANTA CRUZ**, a fortified town, and the most S. seaport of Morocco, prov. Sus, on the Atlantic, 23 m. S.E. Cape Ghir.

**AGANA**, a fortified town, and the cap. of Guam, one of the Ladrões, on its W. coast. P. 2000.

**AGARD**, a vill. of Austria, co. Tolna, gov. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Szegzard. P. 1860.—II. co. Zemplin, gov. and 6 m. S.E. Kiraly-Helmecz. P. 1600.

**AGATA** (Str), several towns of Italy.—I. or *Sant'ha*, North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Vercelli. P. 4170.—II. prov. Caserta, circ. Gaeta, with remains of magnificent amphitheatre, and ruins of ancient *Minturno*. P. of comm. 6800.—IV. de Goti (*Saticola*), prov. Benevento, 15 m. E. Capua. P. 7951.—V. Nuova, 4 m. S.E. Reggio, with cotton mills. P. of comm. 2170.

**AGAZZANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. P. 2482.

**AGDE**, *Agatha*, a town of France, dep. Hérault, on l. b. of the Hérault, and Canal du Midi, 2 m. from the Mediterranean, and 30 m. S.W. Montpellier. P. 9747. It has a college, a school of navigation, and an active coasting trade.

**AGDEH** or **AUGDEH**, a town of Persia, prov. and 70 m. W.N.W. Yezd. Exports goats' hair.

**AGEN**, *Aginnum*, a town of France, cap. dep., Lot-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Garonne, 73 m. S.E. Bourdeaux. P. 17,263. It has manufs. of serge, cotton prints, starch and leather; an entrepôt for trade between Bordeaux and Toulouse.

**AGER**, a town of Spain, cap. com., prov. and 25 m. N.N.E. Lerida, Catalonia. P. 2200. A bishopric.

**AGEROLA**, a town of South Italy, on a mountain, 10 m. W.S.W. Salerno. P. 2500.

**AGERSHUUS**, a stiff or prov. of Norway, cap. Christiania, situated between lat. 58° 56' and 62° 58' N.; lon. 8° and 12° E. P. (1855) 96,055. Area 2013 sq. m. It is the most important province in the kingdom, for its agriculture, mines, and commerce.—II. an old fort, which served as a citadel to Christiania, and which gives its name to the province.

**AGGER CANAL**, a natural communication between the Liimfiord and the North Sea, Denmark, North Jütland; formed by a storm in 1825.

**AGGERSOE**, a small island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 5 m. from S.W. point of Seeland. P. 370.

**AGGIUS**, a vill. of the Island Sardinia, div. and 35 m. N.E. Sassari, cap. mand. P. 2222.

**AGHA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Carlow, on the Barrow. Ac. 4183. P. 1202.

**AGHA**, a prefix to many pas. and vill. in Ireland.—I. (*Boe*), a pa., Leinster, Queen's co., 11 m. S.W. Maryboro'. Ac. 18,702. P. 3502. Formerly a Culdee establishment.—II. (*Bog*), a pa., co. Monaghan, 2 m. S.E. Newbliss. Ac. 11,543.

P. 4339.—III. (*Bulloge*) a pa., co. Cork, 7 m. N.E. Macroom. Ac. 18,733. P. 2823.—IV. (*Crew*), a pa., co. Tipperary. Ac. 1230. P. 282.—V. (*Cross*), a pa., co. Cork. Ac. 355. P. 67.—VI. (*Da*), a pa., co. Cork, 5 m. S.W. Cloyne. Ac. 2458. P. 2205; and a pa., co. Carlow, 3 m. S. Tullow. Ac. 1697. P. 343.—VII. (*Derg*), a pa., co. Down. Ac. 13,018. P. 6366.—VIII. (*Doe*), a pa., co. Kerry, 27 m. S.W. Castlemaine. Ac. 16,926, (including 1200 of water). P. 2763. Ruins of an ancient castle.—IX. (*Dowey*), a pa., co. Londonderry, 7 m. S. Coleraine. Ac. 16,306. P. 5914.—X. (*Down*), co. Cork, 4 m. W. Skibbereen. Ac. 8952. P. 2779.

—XI. (*Gallon*) a pa., co. Antrim, 3½ m. Lurgan. Ac. 5571. P. 3348.—XII. (*Gower*), a pa. of Ireland, co. Mayo. Ac. 55,046. P. 5068.—XIII. (*Lee*), a pa. and vill. co. Antrim, 5 m. N.E. Lurgan. Ac. 2506. P. 1381.—XIV. (*Lurcher*), a pa., cos. Fermanagh and Tyrone. Ac. 45,448. P. 11,454.—XV. (*More*), a pa., co. Mayo, 4 m. S. Kilkelly. Ac. 22,510. P. 6782.—XVI. (*Valen*), a pa. and vill., co. Kerry, 4½ m. W.S.W. Tarbert. Ac. 16,743. P. 4680.—XVII. (*Viller*), a pa., co. Kilkenny, 2½ m. S.W. Knocktopher. Ac. 5670.

P. 856.

**AGHANCON**, a pa. of Ireland, King's co., 3 m. N. Roscrea. Ac. 5543. P. 651.

**AGHANLOO**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Londonderry 3 m. N. Newtonlimavady. Ac. 8251. P. 1295.

**AGHANUNSHIN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Donegal. 2 m. N.E. Letterkenney. Ac. 3827. P. 991.

**AGHARRA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Longford, 4½ N.E. Ballymahon. Ac. 2595. P. 417.

**AGHER**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 2 m. S.S.W. Summerhill. Ac. 2061. P. 269.

**AGHERN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, 5½ m. E. Rathcormack. Ac. 3489. P. 712.

**AGHERTON** or **BALLYAGHRAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Londonderry, contains the vill. Port-Stewart. Ac. 3893. P. 1745.

**AGHINAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, 2½ m. S.S.E. Macroom. Ac. 9420. P. 1627.

**AGHMAT**, a fortified town of Morocco, cap. prov. on the N. declivity of Mount Atlas, 24 m. S. Morocco. P. 6000, about 1000 Jews.

**AGHNAMEADLE**, a pa., Ireland, co. Tipperary, with town of Toomyvara. Ac. 10,322. P. 1909

**AGHOWL**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 4½ m. S.E. Tullow. Ac. 8139. P. 1289.

**AGHRIM** or **AUGHRIM**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 3½ m. S. Carrick-on-Shannon. Ac. 8119. P. 2064. Also a pa., co. Galway, 13 m. N.E. Loughrea. Famous for the victory of Wm. III. over James II. in 1691. Ac. 7251. P. 1072.

**AGINCOURT** or **AZINCOURT**, a vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 13 m. N.W. St Pol, near which, 25th Oct. 1415, the English, under Henry V., totally defeated a superior French force.

**AGIRA**, a town of the island of Sicily. [*FILIPPO D'AGIRO* (SAN).]

**AGIVEX**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Londonderry, 7 m. S.S.E. Coleraine. Ac. 1670. P. 708.

**AGLASOUN**, *Lysinoc*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on a mountain, 55 m. N. Sataliah.

AGLASTERHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, Lower Rhine, 7 m. W. Mosbach. P. 850.

AGLIANO, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Asti,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Montegrosso. P. 2581.

AGLIE, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, 9 m. S.W. Ivrea. P. 3321. Has a royal palace.

AGLISH, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork,  $\frac{9}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Cork. Ac. 6770. P. 1432.—II. a pa., co. Mayo. Ac. 14,416. P. 5995.—III. a pa., co. Kerry, 4 m. S.S.E. Milltown. Ac. 4857. P. 1220.—IV. a pa., co. Waterford. Ac. 6856. P. 2205.

AGLISH CLOGHANE, a pa., Irel., co. Tipperary,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Borris-o-Kane. Ac. 5897. P. 788.

AGLY, a riv., France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales.

AGNA, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, dist. and 6 m. S.S.E. Conselve. P. of comm. 2360.

AGNADELLO, a comm. and vill., N. Italy, prov. Cremona, circ. Crema, 2 m. N. Pandino. P. 1330. Here the Duke of Vendome defeated Prince Eugene in 1705.

AGNANA, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. Gerace. P. 1142.

AGNANO (LAKE), Italy, 3 m. W. Naples. The crater of an extinct volcano,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in diameter. Near it are the Grotta del Cane, and the sulphur baths of San Germano.

AGNANT (ST), vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. cant. arr. and 8 m. N.E. Marennes. P. 1205. Six fairs per annum.

AGNES (ST), a pa. and town, England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.W. Truro. Ac. 8354. P. 6550, chiefly miners. Opie the painter was born here in 1761. St Agnes' Beacon rises to the height of 664 feet. Also one of the Scilly islands, in lat.  $49^{\circ} 53' N.$ ; lon.  $6^{\circ} 20' E.$

AGNO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, 3 m. W. Lugano. P. 851.

AGNONE, a town of South Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Campobasso. P. (1861) 10,230.

AGNOSINE, a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, dist. and 5 m. S.S.W. Vestone. P. 1075.

AGOA DE PAO, a mountain peak of the island St Michael, Azores, near its centre, 3066 feet in elevation.—II. a vill. on S. shore of same island.

AGOAFRIA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 100 m. N.N.W. Bahia.

AGOACQUENTE, a town of Brazil, near the mouth of the river das Almas, 190 m. N.E. Goyaz.

AGOASDOCES, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on a tributary of the San Francisco.

AGOGNA, a river of N. Italy, rising in lake Orta, flowing S. to the Po, 16 m. N.E. Alessandria.

AGON, a small seaport of France, dep. Manche, opposite Jersey, and 5 m. W. Coutances. P. 1605.

AGOONA, a small territory of West Africa. Gold coast, with British, Dutch, & Danish settlements.

AGORDO, a town of N. Italy, 12 m. N.W. Belluno. P. 3000. In the valley of Imperina are the richest copper mines in Italy.

AGOSTA or AUGUSTA, a fortified city of Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 14 m. N. Syracuse. P. 9735. Its port is defended by a tower, and by forts Garcia and Vittoria. Exports salt, oil, wines, and honey.

AGRA, a district of British India, situated between lat.  $26^{\circ} 46'$  and  $27^{\circ} 24' N.$ ; lon.  $77^{\circ} 29'$  and  $78^{\circ} 55' E.$  Area 1,860 sq. m. P. 828,220. It is a level plain, watered by the rivers Jumna, Ganges, and Chumbul. Millet and pulses form the principal food of the people, the soil being too dry for the cultivation of rice; cotton is grown and it is the chief commercial crop.

AGRA, a city of British India, and capital of district of same name, situated on the south bank of the Jumna river, 115 miles S.S.E. Delhi, 800

ft. above the sea. Mean daily temp.  $66.9$  Jan., to  $97.1$  June. Rainfall  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Healthiest months Nov. to April, unhealthiest August to October. P. 76,600. It is fortified, and of great extent; has good streets and promenades, with handsome houses for European officers, subscription rooms, churches, fort and arsenal. It boasts of the palace and mausoleum of Shah Jehan, the finest existing specimen of Mohammedan architecture, and for miles around are the remains of palaces and tombs, with the mausoleum of Akbar, at Secundra, 6 m. distant. It has a British garrison, and a military station, 2 miles distant. The English and Oriental college is the finest of the modern buildings, which also comprise the Metcalfe Testimonial, the government house, etc. A trade is carried on with the W. provs. and Persia, the imports thence being shawls, horses, camels, rock salt, fruits, and drugs; and by the Jumna and Chumbul with the lower provs., whence come cotton and wool. Exports, raw silks, indigo, and coarse sugar. From 1504 to 1647, Agra was the seat of the Mahomedan empire in India. It was taken by the British in the Mahratta war, 17th October 1803.

AGRAM or ZAGRAB, a city of the Austrian empire, cap. Croatia, on a hill near the Save, 160 m. S.S.W. Vienna. P. 16,900. It is the residence of the Ban of Croatia, and has manufs. of silks and porcelain, & a trade in corn & tobacco.

AGRAMUNT, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Sio. P. 3000.

AGRAPHO, Europ Turkey. [PINDUS (MOUNT).]

AGRATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. S. Vimercate. P. 2312.

AGRATE-WITH-CONTURBIA, two vills. forming a comm., N. Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1333.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. Logroña, 23 m. N.E. Soria. P. 3000.

AGREDA, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. Popayan, with gold mines.

AGREVE (ST), a town of France, dep. Ardèche, 22 m. W.S.W. Tournon. P. 3133.

AGRIB (JEBEL). [GHARIB JEBEL.]

AGRIGENTUM. Sicily. [GIRGENTI.]

AGRIB, a mountain of Egypt, on the shores of the Red Sea, lat.  $28^{\circ} 7' N.$ ; lon.  $32^{\circ} 52' E.$

AGRIS, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Pankota. P. 2000.

AGROPOLI, a town of Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Vallo della Lucania.

AGRYJANSKALA, a town of Russia, gov. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga river.

AGTELEK, a vill. of Hungary, comm. Gomor, celebrated for the stalactite grotto of Barada.

AGUA (VOLCAN DE), a volcanic mountain of Central America, state and 25 m. S.W. Guatemala. Its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea.

AGUACHAPA, a vill. of Central America, Guatemala. P. about 5000. Sugar manufs.

AGUADILLA, a seaport town, Antilles, isl. of Porto Rico, on its N.W. coast, 65 m. W. San Juan.

AGUAS CALIENTES ("Hot Springs,") a city of Mexico, cap. state of same name, 65 m. S. Zacatecas. P. of state (1857) 86,329; of town 20,000. It has 3 convents, manufs. of woollens, and an active trade. The state of Aguas Calientes belonged to Zacatecas till 1853. According to Humboldt hot springs issue from the gravel, with a temp. of  $482^{\circ}$  Fahr.

AGUGLIANO, a town of Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 2785.

AGUGLIARO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Vicenza, dist. and 7 m. N. Loniga. P. 930.

AGUILAR, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. ayunt., in valley of same name. P. 516.

**AGUILAR DE CAMPO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 59 m. N.N.E. Palencia, on the Pisuegra. P. 618.  
**AGUILAR DE CAMPOS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Valladolid, with anc. castle. P. 775.

**AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Cordova, on the Cabra. P. 11,836.

**AGULAS**, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, on the Mediterranean, 37 m. S.W. Cartagena. Exports grain, barilla, lead, and silver. P. 4832.

**AGUMES**, a town of the Great Canary isl., arr. Palmas. P. 3073. Commerce in linen & cotton.

**AGULENTZA**, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Triphylia, 20 m. S.E. Gastouni. It has trade in wine.

**AGULHAS CAPE**, Africa. [CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.]

**AGUMS**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Brixen, gov. and 4 m. S. Gluraz. P. 1820.

**AGYA**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and 4 m. N.E. Kis-Jenő. P. 1340.

**AHAMLISH** or **AHAMPLISH**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Sligo, 9 m. N.N.W. Sligo. Ac. 16,413. P. 6127.

**AHANTA**, a dist. of W. Africa, on the Gold coast. A rich, well wooded country, watered by the Ancobra and Chama. Has gold mines. Sugar cane cultivated. Chief towns, Axim and Bonssa.

**AHAR**, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on an affl. of the Kur, 60 m. N.E. Tabriz.

**AHARNEY** or **LISDOWNY**, a pa. of Irel., Queen's co. & Kilkenny, 3 m. S. Durrow. Ac. 6938. P. 1302.

**AHASCRAUGH**, a town and pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, on the Ahascragh, 17 m. N.N.E. Loughrea. Ac. 17,341. P. of pa. 2931; of town, 578.

**AHAUS**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, prov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Münster. P. 1800.

**AHIOLU** or **AKHIOU**, *Anchialus*, a seaport town of European-Turkey, Rumelia, on the Black Sea, 48 m. S.S.W. Varna. Has trade in salt.

**AHLDORF**, a vill. of Württemberg, Schwarzwald, 2½ m. E. Horb, rt. b. of Necker. P. 920.

**AHLEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 18 m. S.E. Münster, on the Werse. P. 3001.

**AHLFELD** or **ALFELD**, a town of Hanover, on the Leine, 27 m. S. Hanover. P. 2460.

**AHLSDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, circ. Mansfeld. P. 500.

**AHLTEN**, a town of Hanover, Luneburg, on the Aller, 7 m. E. Hanover, with a castle. P. 645.

**AHMEDABAD**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, at the head of Cambay Gulf, having E. the district of Kaira, and other sides the Guicowar's territory. Area 4356 sq. m. P. 650,223.

**AHMEDABAD**, cap. above district, prov. Guzerat, on the Subermatty, 120 m. N.N.W. Surat. Lat. 23° 1' N.; lon. 72° 48' E. P. 130,000. The city is 6 m. in circumference, strongly walled, and was noted for its magnificence, but was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1822. It is 320 feet above the sea, and is flooded during the monsoons. The mosque and tomb of Ahmed deserve notice. It is the head-quarters of the north division of the Bombay army. Railway to Bombay, 310 m., partly open in 1864.

**AHMEDNUGGER**, a district of British India, presid. Bombay, having N. Candeeish, S. Poonah, W. the Goncan, and E. the Nizam's dominions. Area 9931 sq. m. P. 995,585. *Ahmednuggur*, a city and fort, cap. above district, on the Seena, 64 m. N.E. Poonah, 1900 feet above the sea. P. 25,000. The city, enclosed by a wall, is ½ m. from the fort. It is the centre of the American mission. *Ahmednuggur* was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12, 1803.

**AHMEDPOOR**, the name of several towns in Hindostan.—I. (*A. Barra*, or "the Great"), 80 m. S.W. Bhawalpoor. P. 30,000(?) Has a large

mosque, fort, and manufs. of matchlocks, gunpowder, cottons, silks, and scarfs.—II. (*A. Chuta*, or "the Little"), in Bhawalpoor, near the Indus.

**AHMOOD**, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, district and 12 m. N.W. Broach.

**AHOGILL**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. S.W. Ballymena. Ac. 12,184. P. 9133.

**AHRENSBÖK**, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 10 m. N.E. Lübeck. P. 1200.

**AHRENSBURG**, a vill., Denmark, Holstein, 13 m. N.E. Hamburg. P. with vill. Woldenhorn, 2850.

**AHRN**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. Taufers-im-Ahrnerthal. P. 1400. Copper mines.

**AHRWEILER**, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Ahr. P. 3060. Manuf. woollens and leather.

**AHUN**, *Agedunum*, a town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on i. b. of the Creuse, 11 m. S.E. Gueret. P. 2285. Has coal-mines.

**AHUS**, a maritime vill., Sweden, on the Baltic, 9 m. S.E. Christianstadt, of which it is the port, at the mouth of the Helgeö.

**AHWAZ**, *Agimis*, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 41 miles, S.S.W. Shuster.

**AIAS**, *Æga*, a town and seaport of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Iskenderoon, 35 m. S.E. Adana. Near it are thermal mineral springs.

**AIASALUK**, a vill. of Asia Minor, 35 m. S.S.E. Smyrna, and 1 m. E. the ruins of Ephesus.

**AIBA**, a vill. of Austria, Illyria, gov. and 1 m. N.N.E. Canale. P. 1400.

**AIBLING**, a market town of Bavaria, 6 m. S.S.E. Munich. P. 1800.

**AICH**, a vill. of Württemberg, 4½ m. W. Nürtingen. P. 850.

**AICHA**, a town of Bohemia, 19 m. N. Jung-Bunzlau. Z. 1670.

**AICHACH**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 11 m. N.E. Augsburg. P. 1900.

**AICHELSBERG**, a vill. of Württemberg, 6 m. W.S.W. Schorndorf. P. 800.

**AICHHALDEN** (AET), a vill. of Württemberg, Schwarzwald, 8 m. W.S.W. Oberndorf. P. 950.

**AICHTETZEN**, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Donau, 4½ miles N.N.E. Leutkirch. P. 800.

**AICURZIO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milano, circ. Monza. P. 931.

**AIDIN**, Asiatic Turkey. [GHUZEL-HISSAR.]

**AIDIN**, a town of Asia Minor, on the Meander 70 m. S.E. Smyrna, with which it is connected by rail. It is the residence of a Pasha; is celebrated for its figs, and has extensive commerce.

**AIDINLIK**, a town of Asia Minor near the Sea of Marmora, 60 m. W.N.W. Brusa.

**AIDLINGEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Necker, 5½ m. W. Böblingen. P. 1600.

**AIDOMAGGIORE**, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. 1077.

**AIDONE**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, circ. Piazza. It is of mediæval origin, and situated on a height commanding the plain of Catania. P. 5920.

**AIDOS**, a town of European Turkey, Rumelia, on river of same name, 75 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has thermal springs known to the ancients.

**AIGAS** (ISLAND OF), a small wooded hill, surrounded by the Beaulv riv., Inverness-shire, Scotland. The retreat of Lord Lovat when persecuted by King William in 1697.

**AIGEN**, a market town of Austria, circ. Mühl, 27 m. N.N.W. Linz. P. 1760.

**AIGHTON**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.W., Chitheroe. Ac. 780. P. 1109.

**AIGLE** or **AELLEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.E. Luusanne. P. 2582.

**AIGNAN**, a town and com. of France, dep. Gers.

cap. cant., arr. and 20 m. N.W. Mirande. It has a beautiful Gothic church. Formerly a fortified town. Fairs held 4 times a year. P. 1649.

**AIGNAN (St)**, a town of France, cap. cant., dep. Loire and Cher, 22 m. S.W. Blois, on the Cher, with manufs. of cloth. P. 3600.—*Il. Sur-Roë (St)*, cap. cant., dep. and 38 m. S.S.W. Mayenne. P. 833.

**AIGRE**, a town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Angoulême. P. 1812.

**AIGREFEUILLE**, a town, France, dep. Charente Inférieure, 13 m. N. Rochefort. P. 1821.—*I.* a town, Loire Inférieure, 13 m. S.E. Nantes. P. 1513.

**AIGUEBELLE**, *Aquabella*, a town of France, dep. Savoie, on l. b. of the Arc, 15 m. E. Chambéry. P. 1117. Near it begins the road constructed by Napoleon I. over Mont Cenis.

**AIGUEBLANCHE**, a vill. of France, Savoie, arr. and cant. Moutiers. P. 453.

**AIGUEFONDE**, a vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Castres, cant. Mazamet. P. 2017. Fairs.

**AIGUEPERSE**, *Aqua Sparsa*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. N.N.E. Riom. P. 2697. Has manufs. of cloth, and mineral springs.

**AIGUES-MORTES**, *Aque Mortuæ*, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., in a marshy tract, 3 m. from the Mediterranean, and 21 m. S.W. Nîmes. P. 3865. It has a trade in fish, exported by the Grand Roubine Canal.

**AIGUES-VIVES**, *Aque Vivæ*, a vill. of France, dep. Gard, S.S.W. Nîmes. P. 1725.

**AIGULLON**, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. N.W. Agen, at the confl. of the Lot with the Garonne. P. 3781. It was formerly of great strength; its fortress was held by the English in 1345 against a French army.

**AIGURANDE**, a town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. La Châtre. P. 2146.

**AÏHA**, a walled town of Manchuria, prov. Leaotong, 100 m. E. Nieu-tchuang.

**AIERBANGIS**, a town of the Netherlands East Indies, cap. dist. same name, on W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 30 m. S.E. Natal.

**AIJOE (AIOU) ISLANDS**, a group of very small islands in the Indian Archipelago. Largest Baba. Lat. 0° 21' N.; lon. 181° 10' E.

**AIRTON** a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. S.S.W., Carlisle. Ac. 6157. P. 806.

**AILEVILLERS**, a vill. of France, dep. Haute Saône, arr. Lure, cant. St Loup. Near it is the iron foundry of Chaudéau. P. 2565.

**AILLY-LE-HAUT-CLOCHER**, a town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. E.S.E. Abbeville. P. 1184.

**AILLY-SUR-NOYE**, a town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. N.W. Montdidier. P. 1100. Tannery. Fairs.

**AILOCHE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, near Vercelli, in a rich territory. P. 727.

**AÏLSA CRAIG**, an insulated rock of syenite and felspar, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, co. Ayr, 1098 feet high. Lat. 55° 15' 2" N.; lon. 5° 7' W. Is the resort of many aquatic birds.

**AÏMAREZ**, a prov. of Peru, South America, containing about 50 villages. P. 18,000. It has gold and silver mines.

**AÏMARGUES**, a town of France, dep. Gard, 12 m. S.W. Nîmes. P. 2702.

**AÏME**, *Arima*, a vill. of France, dep. Savoie, cap. mand., 9 m. N.E. Moutiers. P. 1080.

**AÏN**, *Danus*, a river of France, rises in the Jura mountains, near Nozeroy, passes Poncin and Pont-d'Ain, and joins the Rhone on the right, 18 m. above Lyon. Chief affl., the Bienne on the left.

**AÏX**, a frontier dep. in the E. of France, having E. Haute Savoie, S. Isère, W. Rhone and Saône-et-Loire, N. Jura. Area 2239 sq. m. P. 369,767.

On the E. it is mountainous, and in the S. and W. marshy. The Rhone bounds it on the S., the Saone on the W.; the Ain traverses its centre. Climate temperate. Minerals, iron, asphaltum, and lithographic stones. Corn is grown, and cattle are reared. Woods extensive, and it produces excellent wine. Chief towns, Bourg, Nantua, Trévoux, Belly, and Gex.

**AÏNAY-LE-CHATEAU**, *Aenaium Castrum*, a town of France, dep. Allier, arr. and 20 m. N. Montluçon. P. 2001. Manufs. cloth, hosiery, & pottery.

**AÏNDERBY-STEEPLE**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. E. Northallerton, Ac. 4605. P. 848.

**AÏNDLING**, a market town of Bavaria, 8 m. W.N.W. Aichach. P. 1050.

**AÏN-SALAH**, a town of Africa, in the Sahara, dist. of Tuat. Trade in grain, cattle, and sheep.

**AÏNSTABLE**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 11 m. N.E. Penrith. Ac. 4178. P. 542.

**AÏNSRY**, a dist. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, extending S.W. of York, to the jurisdiction of which city it was annexed under Henry VI. Ac. 49,720. P. 9896.

**AÏN-TAR**, *Antiochia-ad-Taurum*, a town of Syria, 60 m. N.N.E. Aleppo. P. 20,000. (?)

**AÏR or ASBEN**, a kingdom of Central Africa, between lat. 16° and 20° N.; lon. 6° and 9° E. Pop. estimated at 64,000. Chief town, Agadez. Climate healthy. Soil fertile, and produces the doom-palm, senna, and fruits.

**AÏR (POINT)**, a promontory at the mouth of the Dee, Flintshire, Wales, with a lighthouse, in lat. 53° 21' N.; lon. 3° 19' W.

**AÏRAINES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 16 m. N.W. Amiens. P. 2229.

**AÏRASCA**, a vill., N. Italy, Piedmont, prov. Turin; 5 m. E.N.E. Pinerolo. P. 2080.

**AÏRDRIE**, a parl., munic. bor. and mkt. town, Scotl., co. Lanark, on rail, 11 m. E.N.E. Glasgow. P. 12,922. The iron and coal mines of its vicinity are extensively wrought. It unites with Lanark, Hamilton, etc., in sending one member to House of Commons. Corp. rev. (1862) 2246*l*. Registered electors 409. Alt. 423 feet.

**AÏRDS (THE)**, a district of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Lochs Linnhe and Creran.

**AÏRD'S Moss**, Scotland, co. Ayr, between the Ayr and Lugar waters. It has a monument to Richard Cameron the covenanter, who was murdered here in a skirmish in 1680.

**AÏRE**, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Lys, 10 m. S.E. St Omer. P. 8297. It has manufs. of woollen stuff, yarn, hats, and soap.

**AÏRE**, *Vicus Julius*, a town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Adour, 20 m. S.E. Mont de Marsan. P. 5144. Is a bishop's see, and was important as the cap. of the Visigoths.

**AÏRE**, a riv. of England, co. York, rises near Malham, and after an E.S.E. course, joins the Ouse, 5 m. N.W. Goole. Chief affl. the Calder.

**AÏRE (POINT or)**, The northernmost part of Isle of Man, Irish Sea, with lighthouse. Lat. 54° 25' N.; lon. 4° 25' W.

**AÏRLIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Forfar. Ac. 6000. P. 845. The "Bonnie House o' Airlie," destroyed in 1640, is replaced by a modern mansion.

**AÏROLA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Naples. P. 4985.

**AÏROLE**, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Maurizio, in a fertile district. P. 1521.

**AÏROLO or ALBERSWEIL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, on the S. side of Mont St Gothard, 26 m. N.W. Bellinzona. P. 1652. The Russians defeated the French here, 13th September 1799.

**AIRTH**, a pa., Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Firth of Forth, 4 m. N. Falkirk. Ac. 6388. P. 1194.

**AIRTHIE WELI**, Scotl. [ALLAN (BRIDGE OF).]

**AIRVAULT**, a town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., on the Thouet, 23 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. P. 1846. Manuf. woollen stuffs.

**AISLINGEN**, a town of Bavaria, Schwaben, 4½ m. S.S.W. Dillingen. P. 1150.

**AISNE**, *Azona*, a river of France, source near Beaulieu (Meuse), passes Mouron, Vouziers, Rethel, and Château-Porcien, where it becomes navigable, flows by Soissons, and is joined by the Oise, on left near Compeigne. Chief afflts. on rt. the Aire; left Suippe and Vesle. Length 120 m.

**AISNE**, a dep. in the N. of France, having N. the dep. du Nord, W. Somme and Oise, S. Seine and Marne, E. Marne and Ardennes. Area 2839 sq. m. P. 564,597. Surface flat, soil fertile. Chief rivs. Marne in the S., Oise in the N., and and Aisne in centre, all navigable. Manufs. cotton and linen goods, shawls, mirrors, bottles, iron wares, beetroot sugar, and chemical products. It is divided into 5 comm. arronds. Principal towns, Laon, St Quentin, Soissons, Château-Thierry, and Vervins.

**AISONE**, a comm. of Northern Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Cuneo. P. 1138.

**AISO-RAKOS**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Udvarhely, gov. Barotha. P. 910.

**AISTERSEIM**, a vill. of Austria, circ. Hausruck, gov. and 4½ m. E.N.E. Haag. P. 850.

**AISTHORPE** or **EAST THORPE**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 803. P. 100.

**AITHRING**, a maritime pa. of Shetland mainland, united with Sandsting. P. 2670.

**AITINGEN** (Gr.), a vill. of Bavaria, Schwaben, 10 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. P. 1200. Flax cultiv.

**AIX**, *Aque Sextia*, a city of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. arrond., in a plain, 17 m. N. Marseille. P. 27,659. It is an archbishop's see, and has a cathedral, palace, town-hall, academy, a library of 100,000 volumes, museum, barracks, and public granaries. The hot saline spring, temp. 69° to 98° F., used by the Romans, and several remains of antiquity. *Aix* has cotton thread and silk factories, and cloth-printing works.

**AIX** (*ILE D'*), a comm. and vill. of France, on an isl. of same name, dep. Charente Inferieure, 14 m. N.W. Rochefort. P. 260. It has a small military post, and trade in timber and wine.

**AIX** (*LES*), a town of France, dep. Cher., cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. N.E. Bourges. P. 1594. It was an important walled town in the 12th century. Large cattle fairs in May and August.

**AIX-LES-BAINS**, *Aque Gratiense*, a town of France, prov. Savoy, 8 m. N. Chamberry, on railway from Lyon to Mont Cenis, near lake Bourget. P. 4258. It is much resorted to for its thermal waters, temp. 109° to 118° F.; and has numerous remains of antiquity.

**AIXE**, a town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 6 m. S.W. Limoges. P. 3119. Manufs. of bricks and tiles.

**AIX-EN-OTHE**, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. Troyes. P. 2623.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**, *Acquis Granaum* (German *Aachen*), a frontier city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. gov., 40 m. W.S.W. Cologne, on railway from Liege. P. (1861), including 1988 military, 59,941. It has a cathedral founded 796, a town-hall on the site of Charlemagne's palace, celebrated mineral baths (temp. 111° to 114° Fahr.), frequented by 4000 to 5000 bathers annually; hospitals, public library, gymnasium, chamber of commerce, and theatre. Has factories for cloth, needles, copper and brass wares, and carriage

building. Treaties of peace were concluded here, (1) in 1668, between France and Spain, by which France secured possession of Flanders; (2) in 1748, which terminated the war of succession in Austria. A congress was held here in 1818.

**AIXHEIM**, a vill. of Württemberg, Schwarzwald, 4 m. N.W. Spaichingen. P. 1030.

**AIZENAY**, a town of France, dep. Vendée, 5 m. N.W. Napoleon-Vendée. P. of comm. 3800.

**AJACCIO**, the cap. town and a seaport of Corsica, on its W. coast, on the N. of the gulf of same name, in lat. 41° 54' N.; lon. 8° 44' E. P. 14,098. Has a cathedral, a comm. college, school of hydrography, and botanic garden. Trade in wine, oil, and coral. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here, 15th Aug. 1769.

**AJAIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. and 7 m. E.N.E. Guéret. Ancient castle. P. 2012.

**AJAK**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Szabolcz, gov. and 3 m. S.S.W. Kiszvarda. P. 1340.

**AJAN**, a country of Africa, extending on its E. coast from Cape Guardafui to Zanguebar, between lat. 4° and 11° N., bounded N. by Adel, E. by the Indian Ocean. Almost unknown.

**AJELLO**, several comm. of Southern Italy.—I. prov. and 9 m. S.W. Cosenza. P. 3661.—II. prov. dist. and 4 m. N.N.E. Salerno.—III. prov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Aquila. P. 1486.—IV. a town of Illyria, circ. and 14 m. W.S.W. Gorz, gov. Cervignano. P. 1420.

**AJELLO**, a small river of Southern Italy, prov. and near Salerno.

**AJETA**, a comm. of Italy, prov. Cosenza, 8 m. N. Scalea, near the Mediterranean. P. 3356.

**AJISTAN**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 80 m. E.S.E. Kashan. It has a royal palace.

**AJKA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Veszprim, gov. and 5½ m. E. Devecser. P. 1000.

**AJMERE**, a dist. of India, presidency Bengal, situated between lat. 25° 43' and 26° 42' N.; lon. 74° 22' and 75° 33' E. Area 2029 sq. m. P. 224,891.

**AJMERE**, a town of British India, cap. dist., 220 m. S.W. Delhi. P. estimated at 25,000. It has a medical school, and mission station.

**AJOFRIN**, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 9 m. S. Toledo. P. 2883.

**AJRA**, a town of India, native state of Kolar, Bombay presid., in lat. 16° 8' N.; lon. 74° 17' E. Soil fertile. Iron and lead are plentiful.

**AJTA** (*KÖZEP*), a vill. of Austria, gov. Baroth, 23 m. N. Kronstadt. P. 1400.—II. (*Nagy*), a vill., 20 m. N. Kronstadt. P. 1265.—III. (*Szarz*), a vill. of the same place. P. 1500.

**AJTON** (*EITEN*), a vill. of Austria, circ. Klauenburg, gov. Thorenburg. P. 1300.

**AJURNOCA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 100 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro. P. 12,000.

**AKABAH** (*GULF OF*) (*Sinus Aelaniticus*), an inlet forming the E. horn of the Red Sea, in lat. 28° N., 100 by 15 m. It is named from the fortified vill. near its N. extremity. Lat. 29° 24' 30" N.; lon. 35° 6' E. The *Eziongeber* of Solomon.

**AKALIGURH**, a town of the Punjab, betw. the Chenab & Ravee. Lat. 32° 17' N.; lon. 73° 37' E.

**AKAROA**, a French naval station in bay of same name, Bank's peninsula, New Zealand, with a resident superintendent.

**AKASI & AKOTO**, two towns, Japan, isl. Nippon.

**AKASZTO**, a vill. of Austria, co. Pesth, gov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Kis-Körö. P. 2900.

**AK-BASHI-LIMAN**, the anc. *Sestos*.

**AK-DEYAVIN**, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. and 40 m. S.E. Aleppo, with remarkable ruins.

**AKEHAM**, a pa. of England. [ACOMB.]

**AKELEY-CUM-STOCKHOLT**, a pa., England, co. and 2 m. N.N.E. Buckingham. Ac. 1080. P. 366.

**AKEN** or **ACKEN**, a town, Prussian Saxony, on l. b. of the Elbe, reg. and 25 m. S.E. Magdeburg. P. 4700. Manufs. mathematical instruments.

**AKERSLOOT**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 5 m. S. Alkmaar. P. 1240.

**AKERMAN**, *Tyras*, a fortified town of Russia, Bessarabia, on rt. b. of the Dniester, near its mouth in the Black Sea, 20 m. S.W. Odessa. Lat. 46° 11' 51" N.; lon. 30° 21' 52". P. 19,076. It is situated at the foot of a rock, crowned by a citadel, and has an extensive trade in salt from adjacent lakes.

**AKERSUND**, a town of Sweden, lan Orebro, on N. of lake Wetter, 112 m. W.S.W. Stockholm.

**AKHAH-SHEHR**, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 15 m. S.W. Eregrî.

**AKHALKALAKI**, a town & fort, Russian Armenia, on a tributary of the Kur, 30 m. S.E. Akhalzikh.

**AKHALZIKH**, a town of Russian Armenia, on an affl. of the Kur, 103 m. W. Tiflis. Lat. 41° 39' N.; lon. 49° 1' E. P. 15,000 (two-thirds Armenians). It has a citadel, mosque, and a trade in silk and honey.

**AK-HISSAR**, *Thyatira*, a town of Asia Minor (Anatolia), 58 m. N.E. Smyrna. 1000 Turkish, 300 Greek, and 30 Armenian dwellings, khans, bazaars, and remains of antiquity. Exports cotton goods. Pop. estimated at 6000.

**AKHLAT** or **ARDISH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 m. N.W. Van. P. 6000.

**AKHMEN**, a town of Egypt. [ECHMIN.]

**AKHYLAR**, a town of Russia. [SEVASTOPOL.]

**AKHYRKA**, a town of Russia, 45 m. N.W. Kharkov. P. 13,946. A large annual market.

**AKINDA** and **AKINDATORI**, two towns of Japan, in the island of Niphon.

**AKKA**, a town of Sahara, on the borders of Morocco. A station for caravans between Morocco and Timbuctoo.

**AKKA**, a city of Syria. [ACRE.]

**AKLANSKI**, a garrison town of Siberia, gov. Okhotsk, 40 m. N. the Gulf of Penjinsk.

**AKNA-DEES** (SALZDORF), a market town of Austria, circ. gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Déés. P. 2023.

**AKNUR**, a town of the Punjab, Hindostan, on the Chenab, 100 m. N.N.E. Lahore.

**AKOLAH**, a city of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 55 m. S.W. Ellichpoor. It is enclosed by walls and surrounded by extensive ruins.

**AKRAUNEE**, a pergunnah of British India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 21° 39' and 22° 4' N.; lon. 73° 48' and 74° 30' E. It is 50 m. in length, and 20 m. at greatest breadth. P. 4467.

**AKREYRI**, a town of Iceland, on the Eyiafjord, lat. 65° 40' N. It has a good harbour.

**AKRON**, a town, U.S., North America, cap. Summit co. Ohio, at the junction of the Ohio and Erie, and Ohio and Pennsylvania canals. P. 6000.

**AK-SERAI**, a town, Asiatic Turkey, Karamania, on the Kizil-Irmak, 80 m. N.E. Konieh. P. 5000. (?) It has many Saracenic remains. Anc. *Archilaus Colonia*.—Il. a vill., Afghanistan, 22 m. N. Cabool.

**AK-SHEHR** ("White city"), a city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, cap. sanj., 10 m. S. of the salt lake of same name, and 65 m. N.W. Konieh. P. 6000. (?) Celebrated carpet manuf.

**AK-SU**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 250 m. N.E. Yarkand. Lat. 41° 7' N.; lon. 79° E. P. 100,000. (?) Has manufs. of deer-skin saddles and cotton, and is resorted to by trading caravans from all parts of Central Asia. Sheep and cattle are extensively reared in the province.

**AK-SU** ("White River"), the name of several rivers in Turkey and Central Asia.

**AK-TAGH** ("White Mountain"), is the name of several mountains in Turkey.

**AKYAB**, a town and seaport of Further India, principal seaport of the prov. Aracan, cap. dist., on the E. side of the island Akyab. It has a good harbour, and is the most important commercial town in the prov. P. 5000. (?) Area of prov. 6000 sq. m. P. 175,585. (?)

**ALA**, a town of Austria, Tirol, circ. and 10 m. S.S.W. Roveredo, on l. b. of the Adige. P. 4820. Manufs. of silks and velvets.

**ALABAMA**, a river of the U.S., North America, Alabama, formed by the junction of the Coosa and Talapoosa, flows S.S.W. to the Gulf of Mexico, and after receiving the Tombigbee is called the *Mobile* riv. Length, including the Mobile, 600 m. The Alabama is navigable for large steamers for 460 miles, and it is part of the great highway from Boston and New York to New Orleans. The region through which it flows is occupied by plantations of cotton, extensive savannas, and valuable timber.

**ALABAMA**, one of the U.S., North America, between lat. 31° and 35° N.; lon. 85° and 88° W. Bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, W. by Mississippi, S. by Florida and Gulf of Mexico. Length 330 m. from N. to S., breadth 300 m. Area 50,722 sq. m., or 32,462,080 acres, 6,462,987 acres of which were improved in 1860. P. (1820) 127,901; (1840) 590,756; (1860) 964,201, including 435,080 slaves.—*Alabama* is divided into 32 cos. *Mobile* is the chief port. *Montgomery* is the cap. Surface low in S., but rises in the N. to nearly 1500 feet. The country is rich in minerals, having coal, iron, lime, marble, granite, red ochre, lead, manganese, and gold; besides salt, sulphur, and chalybeate springs. Soil extremely fertile, yielding cotton, flax, silk, wool, sugar, Indian corn, oats, sweet potatoes, wheat, rye, rice, peas, beans, barley, buckwheat, wine, cheese, butter, and live stock. This state yields more cotton than any other in the Union. Manufs. of cottons, yarns, with iron furnaces, forges, tanneries, and distilleries. Railways now connect the principal places in the state, and there were 743 m. open in 1862. It has four colleges, 1235 churches of all denominations; state penitentiary, lunatic, blind, deaf and dumb institutions. Value of annual products of industry (1860) 9,400,000 dollars. The principal rivers, Mobile, Alabama, Tombigbee, and Chattahoochee.

**ALABAMA**, a township of the U. S., North America, co. Genessee, 12 m. N.W. Batavia. P. 2054. Has tanneries and saw-mills.

**ALABASTER ISLAND**, Bahamas. [ELEUTHERA.]

**ALABLI**, *Elæum*, a small vill., Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.W. Eregrî.

**ALACHUA**, a co. of N.W. Florida. P. 3775 free, 4457 slaves. Chief town Newmansville, country level. Products, maize, rice, wheat, cotton, etc.

**ALACRANE REEFS**, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 70 m. N. Yucatan, a group of coral reefs and islands 15 m. in length N. and S. by 12 m. in breadth. On *Perez Island*, lat. 22° 23' 1" N.; lon. 89° 42' W., the "Tweed" steamer was wrecked, March 12, 1847.

**ALADJAN**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, near the Black Sea, 37 m. S.E. Sinope.

**ALAEJOS**, a town of Spain, prov. Leon, 34 m. S.W. Valladolid. P. 3255.

**ALAGOA**, a town and district on the S. shore of the isl. S. Michael, Açores. P. of dist. 7800.

**ALAGOAS**, a prov. of Brazil, between lat 9° and 10° S.; lon. 35° and 37° W., having N. and W. the prov. Pernambuco, S. the riv. San Francisco, dividing it from Sergipe, and E. the Atlantic. P. (1856) 204,200. Exports, sugar, cotton, hides,

Brazil-wood, and rose-wood. Chief towns, *Maçayo*, *Alagoas*, *Unna*, and *Penedo*.

**ALAGOAS** (*VILLA DO FORTE DOS*), a city of Brazil, in above prov., lat. 9° 40' S.; lon. 35° 59' W., 140 m. N.E. *Sergipe del Rey*. Has some trade. P., including district, 12,000.

**ALAGON**, a town of Spain, near the confl. of the *Ebro* and *Jalon*, prov. and 15 m. N.W. *Zaragoza*. P. 1932. Large annual fair in Sept. Also, a river of Spain rising in *Serra Francia*, *Salamanca*, and joining the *Tagus* above *Alcantara*.

**ALAGNA**, a town of North Italy, prov. *Pavia*, on the *Sesia*. P. 1182. Iron and copper works.

**ALAIS** (*Alesia*), a town of France, dep. *Gard*, cap. arrond., on rt. b. of the *Gardon*, at the foot of the *Cevennes*, 25 m. N.W. *Nîmes*, with which it is united by railway. P. 20,257. Extensive coal mines and iron furnaces, manufactures ribands, stockings, gloves, vitriol, and earthen-ware. Cold ferruginous springs in vicinity.

**ALAJUELA**, a city of Central America, *Costa Rica*, S. of *Cartago*. P. 12,575, with suburbs.

**ALAKANANDA**, a small river issuing from the *Himalaya* mountains, *Kumaon* prov., which, uniting with the *Bhagiratha* at *Devaprayaga*, forms the main source of the *Ganges*.

**ALAKTOU-KUI**, a lake in *Chinese Turkestan*, lat. 45° 17' N.; lon. 82° 27' E.

**ALAMANCE**, a co. of the U. S., *North America*, in N. part of *North Carolina*. Area 500 sq. m. P. 8407 free, 3445 slaves. Surface undulating, soil productive. Yields wheat, Indian corn, oats, cotton, and tobacco. The *Central Railway* passes through the county.

**ALAMEDA** or **ALHAMEDA**, a town, *Spain*, *Andalucía*, prov. and 38 m. N.N.W. *Malaga*. P. 3690.

**ALAMEDA**, a co., *North America*, state *California*, settled in 1852. P. 8927.

**ALAMOV** (*Mackenberg*), a vill. of *Austria*, *Transylvania*, circ. and 15 m. N.W. *Herrmannstadt*, gov. *Renssmark*. P. 1200.

**ALAMOS** (Los), a town of *Mexico*, *State Sonora*, dep. and 135 m. N.W. *Sinaloa*, in the centre of extensive silver mines. P. 10,000.

**ALAMUT**, a town in *Persia*, 45 m. from the shores of the *Caspian*, where are the ruins of the stronghold of the *Assassins*.

**ALAN** or **CAMEL**, a river of *England*, co. *Cornwall*, joins the *Bristol Channel* 12 m. N.E. *Bodmin*, its estuary forming *Padstow* harbour.

**ALAND ISLANDS**, an archipelago of about 200 islands, belonging to *Russia*, in the gulf of *Finland*, 60 inhabited. P. 15,000, of *Swedish* descent. Rye, barley, potatoes, hops, and flax, are raised sufficient for the pop. Manufs. wool and sail-cloth for home use. Exports salt beef, butter, cheese, hides, & cured fish; imports salt, colonial produce, and manuf. goods. The isls. were taken from *Sweden* in 1809. Near this *Peter the Great* gained his first naval victory over the *Swedes* in 1714. The chief island, *Aland*, and several others, are fertile and well wooded; many of them have excellent natural harbours. *Bomarsund*, in the *Aland*, strongly fortified, was a station of the *Russian* fleet. It was destroyed by the *Anglo-French* fleet in 1854. These islands form a continuation of the "scheeren," a dangerous labyrinth of granite reefs, which extend along the S. coast of *Finland* from *Wyborg* to *Abo*.

**ALANNO**, a town of *South Italy*, prov. *Teramo*, 11 m. S. *Civita di Penne*. P. 3380.

**ALANO**, a vill., *N. Italy*, *Venetia*, prov. & 22 m. S.S.W. *Belluno*. P. of comm. 5550. Woolen manuf.

**ALAP** (Also and *FELSÖ*), a vill. of *Hungary*, co. *Stuhlweissenburg*, gov. and 5½ m. S.S.E. *Sar-Bogard*. P. 1900.

**ALAPAEVSK**, a town, *Russia* in *Asia*, gov. *Perm*, on the *Alapaika*, 48 m. N.W. *Irbit*. P. 1720.

**ALARO**, a town of *Spain*, island *Majorca*, 12 m. N.N.E. *Palma*. P. 4081, with marble quarries.

**ALA-SHEHR**, "The exalted city," *Philadelphia*, founded 200 years B.C., by *Attalus* *Philadelphus*, a walled city of *Asia Minor*, pash. *Anatolia*, 83 m. E. *Smyrna*. P. 15,000. (?) It has remains of antiquity; is a *Greek* archbishop's see, has five *Christian* churches, and an active trade.

**ALASHGERD**, *Armenia*. [TOPRAK-KULAAH.] **ALASSIO**, a seaport town of *Northern Italy*, prov. *Genoa*, 4 m. S.W. *Albenga*, cap. mand., on the *Mediterranean*. P. 4723.

**ALASSONA**, a town of *European Turkey*, prov. and 35 m. N.E. *Tricala*. P. 3000.

**ALA-TAGH**, a mountain chain of *Asiatic Turkey*, separating the two heads of the *Euphrates*.

**ALATRI** (*Alatrium*), a comm. & town of *Central Italy*, 6 m. N. *Frosinone*. P. of comm. (1861) 11,370.

**ALATYR**, a town, *Russia*, gov. and 80 m. N.W. *Sibirsk*, at the junction of the *Alatyr* and *Sura* rivers. P. 4407. Extensive trade in grain.

**ALAUZI**, a town of the republic of *Ecuador*, valley of the *Andes*, prov. *Chimborazo*, on the *Alausi*. P. 6000. Sugar, grain, and fruit cultivated.

**ALAVA**, a prov. of *North Spain*, between lat. 42° 20' and 43° N., one of the three *Basque* provs. included in the new prov. of *Vascongadas*. P. (1857) 96,398. Area 1203 sq. m. Chief town *Vitoria*. Surface mountainous, rich in iron mines.

**ALAYA** (*Coracesium*), a decayed town of *Asiatic Turkey*, pash. *Itshil*, 100 m. S.S.W. *Konieh*. P. 2000.

**ALAZEIA**, a riv. of N.E. *Siberia*, flows into the *Arctic Ocean* in lon. 156° E.

**ALAZON**, a river of *Georgia*, joins the *Kur*, 125 m. S.E. *Tiflis*, after a S.E. course of 140 miles.

**ALBA**, *Alba Pompeia*, an episcopal town of *N. Italy*, prov. *Cuneo*, on the *Tanaro*, 30 m. S.E. *Turin*. P. 9677.—II. a town of *South Italy*, prov. *Aquila*, 4 m. N. *Avezzano*. It is the *Alba Fucentia* of the *Romans*.

**ALBACETE**, a town of *Spain*, cap. prov. of same name, *Murcia*, 138 m. S.E. *Madrid*. P. 11,000. Manufs. steel goods, and has large cattle fairs in *September*. P. of prov. 201,118. Area 5966 sq. m.

**ALBA DE TORMES**, a town of *Spain*, prov. and 14 m. S.E. *Salamanca*, on the *Tormes*. P. 2176. Victory of the *French* here over the *Spaniards*, 26th *November* 1809.

**ALBAIRATE**, a vill. of *N. Italy*, *Lombardy*, prov. *Milano*, dist. & 4 m. N.E. *Abbiategrosso*. P. 2198.

**ALBAN** (St), a town of *France*, cap. cant., dep. *Tarn*, 18 m. N. *Mende*. P. 824.—II. dep. *Côtes-du-Nord*, arr. *St Brieuç*. P. 1446.—III. dep. *Isère*, arr. *Vienne*. P. 1191.—IV. dep. *Lozère*, arr. *Marvejols*. P. 2270.

**ALBAN DES URTERES**, a vill. of *France*, dep. *Savoie*, 6 m. S. *Aiguebelle*. With iron mines.

**ALBANELLA**, a town of *South Italy*, prov. *Salerno*, 4 m. N.N.E. *Capaccio*. P. 2303.

**ALBANIA**, a prov. of *European Turkey* (including *Montenegro*), between lat. 39° and 43° N.; lon. 19° and 21° 30' E.; has *N. Herzegovina* and *Bosnia*, *E. Rumili*, *S. Greece*, and *W. the Adriatic*. Area 18,944 sq. m. P. estim. at 1,200,000. It is mountainous, rising in the N. to 9000 feet; but it has also in the N. the fertile plains of *Scutari*, and others. Climate warm but healthy. Chief rivers, *Drin*, *Scumbi*, *Maroshti*, and *Vojutza*; chief lakes, *Scutari* and *Ochrida*. The safest port on the *Adriatic* is that of *Avlona*. *Joannina* is the largest town. Maize, oil, and tobacco are grown; wool, cheese, tallow, bacon, wax, sheep and horses are sent to *Cattaro*, in return for

wine, spirits, salt, oil, iron, and manuf. goods. The plains yield nearly all the products of South Europe (including cotton at Ochrida). The Albanians or Arnauts, profess to be Christians of the Roman or Greek churches; but in the interior they are mostly Mohammedans; and all are in a rude condition. The country is only nominally dependent on the Ottoman Porte.

ALBANO, a lake of Italy, 13 m. S.E. Rome, 6 m. in circumference, the crater of an extinct volcano, on the high banks, around which are many villas and grottoes, with the Pope's villa of Castel Gandolfo. In its vicinity is an anc. aqueduct cut by the Romans during the siege of Veii 394 B.C., to drain off the waters of the lake.—*Alba Longa* stood on its N.E. margin.—*Monte Cavi*, the highest point of the Alban group, is 3176 feet above the sea, on the E., and on its summit stood the temple of Jupiter Latiaris.

ALBANO, *Albanum*, an episcopal town of Italy, on the via Appia, 14 m. S.E. Rome. P. 6400. It is built on the site of Pompey's villa. Has saline springs, temp. 86° F., and mud baths. Its wine is still in repute.—II. a town of South Italy, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Potenza. P. 2760.

ALBANO, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Bergamo. P. 802. *Albano Vercelesse* is a vill. in the prov. Novara. P. 869.

ALBAN'S (St), a bor. and town of England, co. Hertford, in the S.W., 19 m. N.W. London; 6½ m. N.E. Watford Station of the North Western Railway. It is subdivided into 3 parishes. Ac. 165. P. 7675. The bor. comprises the site of the anc. town of *Verulamium*, supposed to have been founded by the Britons before London. St Michael's church is the burial place of Lord Bacon. Manuf. straw plait. St Alban's has also a silk mill and breweries.

ALBAN'S HEAD (St), or ST ADHELM'S HEAD, a promontory of England, Dorsetshire, 441 feet high, with ruins of a chapel on the top. Lat 50° N.; lon. 2° 10' W.

ALBANY, a riv., fort, and dist. of British North America; the riv., connected by a series of lakes with Lake Winnipeg, flows E.N.E. through 8° of lon., and enters James' Bay, near Fort Albany.

ALBANY, a co. of the U.S., North America, in E. part of New York. Area 483 sq. m. P. (1860) 113,917. Is bounded E. by the Hudson, N. by the Mohawk, and is drained by Catskill and Normanskill creeks, which yield valuable water power. Surface in the W. and N. mountainous, but along the Hudson level and fertile. Indian corn, buckwheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and butter, are its products. Has cotton and woollen manufs., iron-foundries, flour, grist, saw, planing, and paper mills, tanneries, and tobacco factories. Yields iron, gypsum, marl, and hydraulic limestone. The co. is intersected by the railway connecting Albany with Utica. The Hudson is navigable to Troy, and the Erie and Champlain canals terminate in the N.E. part of the co. Has churches of all denominations, many public schools and newspapers. *Albany* was organized in 1683, and named in honour of the Duke of York and Albany, afterwards James II.

ALBANY, a city of the U.S., North America, cap. of New York, on rt. b. of the Hudson, 145 m. N. New York, 164 m. W.N.W. Boston, and 370 m. N.E. Washington. P. (1860) 62,367. Has 40 churches, the capitol, gov. offices, city hall, an observatory and medical college, a college called the Albany University, several other schools, literary and scientific associations, & public libraries. An orphan asylum & emigrants' friend society. *Albany* is advantageously situated for

commerce, having canal communication with Erie, Ontario, and Champlain lakes. It is also the centre where a number of railways meet, connecting it with Buffalo, Boston, Lake Champlain, and New York.

ALBANY, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Berks, Pennsylvania. P. 1406.

ALBANY, a town, co. Baker, Georgia, U. S., North America, on the rt. b. of Flint river, 110 m. S.W. Milledgeville. Exports cotton. P. 1000.

ALBANY, a seaport town of West Australia, on King George Sound. Lat. 35° 8' S.; lon. 117° 52' 40" E.

ALBANY, a dist. of Cape Colony, South Africa, E. div., on the S. coast, containing Graham's Town.

ALBARAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Murcia. P. 2456.

ALBARRACIN, a town of Spain, 19 m. W.N.W. Teruel, on the Guadalquivir. P. 1530.

ALBAY, a town of Luzon (Philippine Island), cap. prov., residence of a governor; prov. fertile, but subject to volcanic eruptions. P. 13,115.

ALBAYDA, a town of Spain, Valencia, 12 m. S.W. San Felipe. P. 3130, who manuf. linens.

ALBARETO DI BORGOTARO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma. P. 3626.

ALBASIN (YAKSA) a Russian settlement & fort on the Amoor. Thrice sacked by the Chinese.

ALBAÏTE, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 1317.

ALBECK, a town of Württemberg, S.W. Germany, 7 m. N.N.E. Ulm. P. 400.

ALBEGNA, *Albinia*, a river of N.W. Italy, rises in Monte Labro, flows S.W. to the Mediterranean 5 m. N. Orbitello, course 80 miles.

ALBEMARLE, a town of France. [AUMALE.]

ALBEMARLE, U.S., North America, the central co. Virginia. P. (1860) 14,079 free, 13,916 slaves.

ALBEMARLE ISLAND, the largest of the Galapagos in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 0° 56' S.; lon. 91° 38' W. Summit 4700 feet in elevation.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet of the Atlantic, U. S., North Carolina, in the N.E., is 60 m. in length E. to W., and connected by channels with Chesapeake Bay, and Pamlico Sound.

ALBENDORF, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 8 m. W.N.W. Glatz. P. 1200. Near it is a sanctuary visited annually by 100,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *Albium Ingaunum*, a seaport city of North Italy, at the mouth of the Centa, on the Riviera, 44 m. S.W. Genoa. P. 4106. *Albenga* was the head-quarters of Napoleon I. in 1796.

ALBENS, a town of France, Savoie, arr. Chambéry, N.E. Aix. P. 1543. Ferruginous spring.

ALBERA LIGURE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Novi. P. 853.

ALBEBURY, a pa. Engl., and Wales, cos. Salop & Montgomery, 8 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 9599. P. 1918. Old Parr was born in this pa. in 1483.

ALBERCHE, a river of Spain, tributary of the Tagus, rising in Old Castile.

ALBERIQUE, a town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. and 23 m. S.W. Valencia. P. 3500.

ALBEROBELLO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, circ. Altamura. P. 4087.

ALBERONA, a town of South Italy, prov., circ., and 22 m. W. Foggia, in a valley. P. 3357.

ALBERSHWENDE, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Bregenz. P. 2100.

ALBERSWEL, a vill. of Switzerland. [AIROLO.]

ALBERSWEILER, a vill. of Bavaria, cant. and 3 m. E.N.E. Annweiler. P. 2090.

ALBERT, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, included between the Orange river on the N., and the Storm-berg mountains on the S.

ALBERT, formerly *Ancre*, a town of France,

dep. Somme, on railway du Nord, 18 m. N.E. Amiens. P. 3806. Woollen and cotton factories, tanneries, and paper mills.

ALBERT LAKE, South Australia, Russel co., joins lake Victoria by a strait at its N. extremity.

ALBERTI-ISRA, a town of Hungary, co. and 29 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 1900. Leather work and brewing.

ALBERTON, a town of South Australia, Victoria. P. of town 211, of police dist. 1545.

ALBERT-VILLE (Italian *Alberto-Poli*), a city of France, dep. Savoie, near the confl. of the Isère and Arly, formed (in 1835) by the union of the towns of L'Hopital and Conflans. P. 4018.

ALBESIO (ALBESE) a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 4 m. E.S.E. Como. P. 1484.

ALBETTONA, a vill. of Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. and 4 m. S.S.E. Barbarano. P. 1470.

ALBRUVE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. S.S.W. Freiburg. P. 512.

ALBI, a town of Southern Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 2001.

ALBI or ALBY, *Abiga*, a town of France, cap. dep. Tarn, on the Tarn, and on railway, 41 m. N.E. Toulouse. P. 15,493. It is the see of an archbishop, and its cathedral is one of the finest in France. Its environs are charming, and the promenade called *la Lice* is much frequented. It has numerous manufactures of iron, copper, and macaroni. It is the birthplace of La Perouse. It was one of the strongholds of Protestantism, and the Albigenes were condemned by its council in A.D. 1176.

ALBIGNASEGO, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 3½ m. S. Padua. P. 2825.

ALBIGOWA, a market town of Austria, Galicia, gov. Tyczyn. P. 1125.

ALBINEA, a comm., Italy, near its S. extremity, prov. and circ. Reggio Emilia. P. 3095.

ALBINO, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio. P. 2627. It has silk spinning mills, forges, and foundries.

ALBION, a town of the U. S., N. America, New York, cap. co. Orleans, on the Erie canal, 40 m. N.E. Buffalo. P. 3500.—II. a township of Oswego, co. New York, 30 m. from Watertown. P. 2010.—III. a post township, Maine, Kennebec co., 26 m. N.E. Augusta. P. 1604. Also villages in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

ALBION (NEW), a tract of the N.W. coast of America. The name given by Sir Francis Drake to California, and part of adjoining coast.

ALBIS, mountains of Switzerland. [ZURICH.]

ALBISOLA MARINA, a town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, 3 m. N.E. Savona, with extensive manufs. of porcelain vases. P. 1554.—II. *Superiore*, same prov. P. 2134.

ALBIZZATE, a town of N. Italy, prov. Milano, circ. Gallarate. P. 1126.

ALBLASSERDAM, a village of the Netherlands, South Holland, 9 m. S.E. Rotterdam. P. 1400.

ALBOLODUX, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. from Almeria. P. 2200.

ALBON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cant. and 5 m. N.N.E. St Vallier. P. 2057.

ALBONA, a town of Austria, Istria, near its E. coast, 42 m. S.E. Trieste, with a college. P. 1650.

ALBONSEA, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 1045.

ALBORAN, a small island in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, ¼ m. long, ¼ m. broad. Lat. 35° 56' N.; lon. 3° 0' 40" W.

ALBOSAGGIA, a vill. of North Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 3 m. S.S.W. Sondrio. P. 1857.

ALBOSTAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 64 m. N.N.W. Merash. P. estimated at 9000.

ALBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. Hurst-Pierpoint. Ac. 1740. P. 341.

ALBOX, a town of Spain, Andalucia, 43 m. N.E. Almeria. P. 7430.

ALBRECHTIC, a vill. of Austria, circ., Budweis, gov. and 5 m. W.N.W. Moldauthein. P. 1075.

ALBRECHTSORF, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 5 m. E.N.E. Gablonz. P. 3320.

ALBRECHTSFLOR (KIS-TEREMIA) a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Nagy-Szena-Miktlos. P. 1430.

ALBREDA, a town of Africa, Senegambia, on the Gambia, below the British Fort James. The French ceded it to the British in 1857.

ALBRIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. S.E. Shifnal. Ac. 3424. P. 1156.—II. a chapelry, 3½ m. N. Shrewsbury. P. 79.

ALBUERA (LA), a vill. of Spain, 13 m. S.E. Badajoz, on l. b. of riv. of same name. May 16, 1811, the British gained a victory over the French.

ALBUFEIRA, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on the Atlantic, 46 m. E. Cape St Vincent. P. 2800.

ALBUFFERA, a lake of Spain, on the coast, prov. and 7 m. S. Valencia, 11 by 4 m. It communicates by a narrow channel with the Mediterranean, and abounds in fish and wild fowl.

ALBUGNO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Asti. P. 915.

ALBULA, a mountain pass of Switzerland, Grisons, from the valley of Bergün to the Upper Engadine. It is 7713 feet above the sea.

ALBUSOL, a town of Spain, prov. Granada, 44 m. S. Guadix. P. 6764.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, Estremadura, 26 m. N. Badajoz. P. 5470. It has a castle, and manufs. of cotton and woollen cloths.—II. a town of Mexico, 90 m. S.S.W. Santa Fé, near l. b. of the Rio del Norte. P. 6000.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS (OR S. W. KEYS), a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 m. E. Mosquito coast. Lat. 12° 4' N.; lon. 81° 50' E.

ALBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. Harleston. Ac. 1512. P. 587.

ALBURY, 3 pas. of England—I. co. Herts, 4 m. N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 3182. P. 700.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N.W. Tetsworth. Ac. 1110. P. 183.—III. co. Surrey, 4 m. S.E. Guildford. Ac. 4503. P. 1041.

ALBUZZANO, a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 4½ m. E. Pavia. Dist. Belgiojoso. P. 1447.

ALBY, a town of France, Haute Savoie, on the Cheran, 9 m. S.E. Annecy. P. 1126.

ALBY or ALBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Ac. 811. P. 231.

ALCACER DO SAL, *Salacia*, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 46 m. S.E. Lisbon. P. 2860.

ALCA DE HENARES, *Complutum*, a city of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Madrid, on rt. b. of the Henares. P. 6400. Since the removal of its university to Madrid, it is in a state of decay. Cervantes was born here in 1547.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Castellon. P. 4954.

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, a small town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. E. Seville. P. 6702.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, a town of Spain, 30 m. E. Cadiz. P., with district, 6116.

ALCALA DEL RIO, town, Spain, on rt. b. of Guadalquivir, prov. & 10 m. N.N.E. Sevilla. P. 2820.

ALCALA LA REAL, a city of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Jaen. P. 11,521. It has an abbey; and trade in wine and wool. The French defeated the Spaniards here, Jan. 28, 1810.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, prov. and 22 m. E. Trapani, cap. dist. P. (1861) 19,518.

ALCANAR, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, Catalonia, 18 m. S.W. Tortosa, 2 m. from the sea. P. 8020. Exports wheat.

ALCANEDA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. N. Santarem. P. 2750.

ALCAÑIZ, a town of Spain, Aragon, on rt. b. of the Guadalupe, 60 m. S.E. Zaragoza. P. 6400.

ALCANTARA (Arab. "the Bridge"), *Norba Cæsarea*, a town of Spain, Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Cáceres. P. 4273. The magnificent Roman bridge, from which the city is named, was partially destroyed by the Portuguese in 1807, and again by the English in 1809.

ALCANTARA, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, on W. side of the Maranhão. P. 10,000. Exports cotton, rice, and salt.

ALCANTARA, a river of Sicily, which falls into the Mediterranean S. of Taormina.

ALCANTARILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S. Murcia. P. 3481.

ALCARA LI FUSI, a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. P. 2104.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Albacete. P. 7325.

ALCAUDETE, *Uditunum*, a town of Spain, Andalucía, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Jaen. P. 6242.

ALCAZAR DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. P. 7540. Manufs. of soap, gunpowder, and nitre.

ALCAZAR KEBIR ("the Great Palace"), a city of Morocco, on the Luccos, 80 m. N.W. Fez. P. 5000. Sebastian, king of Portugal, was defeated and killed here, 4th August 1578.

ALCESTE, an island in the Pacific, gulf of Petchelea, 3 m. N.W. the N.E. of Shan-tung.

ALCESTER, a market town and pa. of England, co. Warwick, at the junction of the Aine and Arrow, and on the Ikneild Street, 14 m. W.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 1530. P. 2128.

ALCIRA, *Satabicula*, a town, Spain, 25 m. S.W. Valencia, on an island in the Xucar. P. 9250.

ALCISTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. N.E. Seaford. Ac. 2079. P. 220.

ALCOBAÇA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S.W. Leiria. P. 2000. Tombs of many kings of Portugal in its ancient abbey.

ALCOBENDAS, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Madrid. P. 3300.

ALCOCER, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Guadalajara. P. 1352.

ALCOENTRE, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S.W. Santarem.

ALCOLEA DEL REY, a town of Spain, 25 m. N.E. Sevilla. P. 2200. Ruins of ancient castle.

ALCONA, a co. of the U. S., North America, E.N.E. Michigan, on lake Huron. P. 185.

ALCONBURY, two pas. of England—I. co. and 4 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 3700. P. 909.—II. (*with-Weston*), a pa. adjoining the above, 5 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 1540. P. 561.

ALCONCHIEL, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Badajoz. P. 2020.

ALCORA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.N.E. Valencia. P. 5609. Exports fruit.

ALCOUTIM, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, 25 m. N.E. Tavira. P. 2000.

ALCOVER, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Tarragona. P. 2812.

ALCOY, a town, Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.N.W. Alicante. P. 27,000. Manufs. paper and woollens.

ALCUDIA, a fortified town of Spain, isl. Majorca, at its northern extremity, 31 m. N.E. Palma. P. 1116. Coral fishery, and trade in wool.—II. (*de Carlet*), a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Valencia. P. 1759.

ALCUESCAR, a town of Spain, Estremadura,

prov. and 28 m. S. Cáceres. P. 3560. This was the rendezvous of the allied troops in 1812.

ALEZINA (ALZEN), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Hermannstadt,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Leschkirchen. P. 1710.

ALDABRA, an island in the Indian Ocean, N. of Madagascar. Lat.  $9^{\circ} 26'$  S.; lon.  $46^{\circ} 35'$  E.

ALDAN, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, rises in the Aldan mountains, near the Chinese frontier, flows N., then W., and joins the Lena in lat.  $63^{\circ} 12'$  N.; lon.  $129^{\circ} 40'$  E. Course 300 m., the greater part navigable. It forms part of the line of communication between St Petersburg and Kamtschatka.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS, E. Siberia, branch off N. from the Yablonoi Khibet, in lat.  $60^{\circ} 55'$  N.; lon.  $135^{\circ} E.$ , rounding the Sea of Ochotsk, and terminating at Behring Strait. Average height 4000 ft. In Kamtschatka the Schiwellutch reaches an elevation of 10,548 ft., and Kliutshewskaja 15,763 ft. These are active volcanoes. The lower limit of perpetual snow is at an eleva. of 4475 ft.

ALDAYA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. W. Valencia. P. 2000. Brandy distillery.

ALDEBRO, a vill. of Hungary, co. Heves, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Erlau. P. 1680.

ALDEBURGH or ALDBOROUGH, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, between the sea and the estuary of the Alde,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. Dunwich. Ac. 6819. P. 1095. Resorted to for sea-bathing. Crabbe the poet was born here in 1754.

ALDBOROUGH, a town and pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Ure, 16 m. W.N.W. York. Ac. 9323. P. 2279. It is built on the N. Watling Street, and has many remains of the Roman *Isurium*.—II. a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylsham. Ac. 590. P. 380.

ALDBOURN or AUBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. N.E. Marlboro'. Ac. 8060. P. 1622.

ALDBROUGH, *Isu Brigantium*, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 11 m. N.E. Hull. Ac. 9323. P. 2279. Fine Roman pavement was discovered in 1848.—II. a township co. York, North Riding, pa. Stanwick, 8 m. East Richmond. P. 522.

ALDBURY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. N.E. the Tring station. Ac. 2071. P. 848.

ALDBY, a pa. of England. [ALBY.]

ALDEA, a riv. of England, co. Suffolk, rises near Framlingham, flows S.E. to the N. Sea at Orford.

ALDEA DAVILA DE DUERO, a town of Spain, 43 m. W. Salamanca, on l. b. of Duero. P. 1490.

ALDEA DEL CANO, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S. Cáceres. P. 1205.

ALDEA DEL OBISPO, a town of Spain, on the W. confines of the prov. Salamanca. P. 506.

ALDEA DEL REY, a town of Spain, New Castile, 12 m. S.S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 1650.

ALDEA GALEGA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on the Tagus, 10 m. East Lisbon. P. 4000.

ALDEA VELHA, a seaport town and harbour of Brazil, on the Bay of, & 8 m. S.E. Espiritu Santo.

ALDEIN, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Neumarkt. P. 1400.

ALDEKERK, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. and 9 m. S.S.E. Geldern. P. 1200.

ALDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Herts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Watford station. Ac. 5840. P. 1769.

ALDENHOVEN, a town of Renish Prussia, gov. Aachen, circ. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Jülich. P. 1100.

ALDENO, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Trient, gov. Nogaredo. P. 1260.

ALDERBURY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. S.E. Salisbury, on S. W. rail. Ac. 4332. P. 1334.

ALDERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. Reepham. Ac. 432. P. 29.

ALDERLEY, two pas. of England—I. co. Gloucester,

2 m. S.S.E. Wotton-under-Edge. Ac. 898. P. 98. In the church is the tomb of Sir Matthew Hale, born in this pa. in 1609.—II. co. Chester, 5 m. W.N.W. Macclesfield. Ac. 6173. P. 1418. (Station of N. W. railway.)

ALDERMASTON, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 8 m. E. Newbury. Ac. 3669. P. 585.

ALDERMINSTER, a pa., Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 3118. P. 520.

ALDERNEY or AURIGNY, *Riduna*, an island in the English Channel, off the coast of Normandy, belonging to Great Britain, diocese Winchester, 10 m. W. Cape la Hague, cap. St Anne. Lat. of telegraph 49° 41' 5" N.; lon. 2° 13' 7" W. Ac. 1962. P. 4932. It is well cultivated, and noted for its breed of small cows.

ALDERNEY (RACE OF). [CASKETS.]

ALDERSHOT, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 3 m. N.E. Farnham. Ac. 4144. P. 7755; military in the camp, 8965. In 1854 a permanent camp was established here for 20,000, and in the vicinity barracks for 700 men.

ALDERTON, the name of four pas. of Engl.—I. co. Gloucester, 7 m. E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1750. P. 487.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Towcester. Ac. 910. P. 131.—III. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 7 m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2543. P. 634.—IV. co. Wilts, 8 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 1587. P. 192.

ALDERY or ALDEBURGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Beccles. Ac. 3056. P. 557.

ALDFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, on the Dee, 5 m. S.S.E. Chester. Ac. 2633. P. 781.

ALDHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. W. Colchester. Ac. 1825. P. 406.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 1744. P. 267.

ALDINGBOURN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 4 m. E. Chichester. Ac. 3069. P. 772.

ALDINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 3½ m. S.E., Ludwigsburg. P. 1325.—II. a vill. of the same place, circ. Schwarzwald, 2½ m. N.W. Spaichingen. P. 1470.

ALDINGHAM, two united pas. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S. Ulverstone. Ac. 4694. P. 1011.

ALDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Ashford. Ac. 8576. P. 658. Erasmus was once rector of this parish.

ALDIS PEAK, a mountain in E. Australia. Lat. 24° 55' S.; lon. 149° 15' E.

ALDOBOLY, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Kronstadt. P. 1000.

ALDRIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3 m. E.N.E. Walsall. Ac. 7752. P. 2254. It has a distillery and free school.

ALDRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, on the coast, 2½ m. N.W. Aldboro'. Ac. 1783. P. 471.

ALDSTONE or ALSTON-MOOR, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, 19 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Ac. of pa. 35,060. P. 6404; of town, 2918. The pa. has productive lead mines. Has a library, bank, & manufs. of shot, thread, & flannel.

ALDSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. Northleach. Ac. 3460. P. 430.

ALDUDES (LES), *Alduenses Montes*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arr. and 28 m. W.S.W. Mauléon. Site of a battle in 1794, between the French and Spaniards, in which the former were victorious. P. 2358.

ALDWINKLE, two united pas. of Engl., co. Northampton. United ac. 2450.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N.E. Thrapston on the Nene. P. 430. Dryden was born here in 1631.—II. (*St Peters*), on the Nene 3½ m. N.N.E. Thrapston. P. 222.

ALDWORTH or ALLDER, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 1960. P. 275.

ALEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Murcia. P. 1029, with ancient Roman walls.

ALEGRETE, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 8 m. S.E. Portalegre. P. 1130.

ALEGRIA, a vill., Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, foot of Mount Aldaba, 2 m. S.W. Tolosa. P. 857.

ALEIS, a town of Upper Nubia, on rt. b. of the White Nile, 76 m. W. Sennaar.

ALEISKOI-LOKTEVSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, 137 m. S.W. Bisk.

ALEMOUTH, AILMOUTH, or ALNEMOUTH, a seaport town of Engl., co. Northumberland, at the mouth of the Alne, in the North Sea, 4 m. S.E. Alnwick. Ac. 579. P. 452. Sea-bathing.

ALEMQUER, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, 60 m. W.S.W. Montalegre.

ALEMTEJO, a prov. of Portugal, between lat. 37° 20' and 39° 40' N., having N. Beira, S. Algarve, E. Spain, and W. the Atlantic, and part of Estremadura. Area 10,021 sq. m. P. (1863) 311,729. Climate hot and dry. Surface undulating. Chief rivers, the Tagus (Tejo) in the N., Guadiana in E., and Sado in S. Corn, rice, olives, vines, and fruits are grown. Manufs. woollen cloth and earthenware. Principal towns, Evora, the cap. Beja, Villa-Viciosa, Portalegre, Elvas, & Estremoz.

ALENÇON, a city of France, cap. dep. Orne, on the Sarthe, 105 m. W.S.W. Paris. P. 16,110. It has a cathedral, corn and cloth halls, and a theatre. Tanneries, cider distilleries, bleaching, spinning, and printing. Manufs. of the celebrated lace called "point d'Alençon," muslins, cottons, and extensive trade.

ALENQUER, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on river of same name, 25 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. P. 3200, with extensive paper-mills.

ALEPE or ALIPI, a fortified town of India, on the Malabar coast, Travancore, 20 m. S.E. Cochin. Commerce, grains, pepper, & wood, with Bombay.

ALEPPO or HALEB-ES-SHABBA, *Chalybon* and *Beræa*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. pash., in the N. of Syria, & one of the chief centres of trade in the Ottoman Empire, on the Koeik (anc. *Chalus*), 70 m. E. the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 11' N.; lon. 37° 10' E. P. estimated at 100,000; previous to the earthquake of 1822 upwards of 200,000, comprising Turks, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, Maronites, Syrians, and Europeans. The city rose to importance on the destruction of Palmyra, and became the great emporium of trade between Europe and the East. With suburbs, about 7 m. in circumference. Houses of freestone, uniformly flat-roofed. The celebrated gardens are S.E. of the city. *Aleppo* has a castle, a Mohammedan college, Christian schools and churches, a Roman aqueduct, which supplies it with water, large inns, warehouses, and bazaars. Manufs. silks, cottons, gold and silver thread stuffs. Here are also soap-factories, dye-works, and rope-walks. Trade is conducted by more than 100 mercantile houses. Imports, galls, silk, wool, goats' hair, & India piece goods; cotton yarns and fabrics, cochineal, sugar, indigo, silks, woollens, and colonial goods; glass, coral, paper, velvets, steel, etc. Exports cotton, wool, and sesame. The gross revs. of the pashalik (1862) did not exceed 200,000. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bosra, Diarbekir, Mosul, Kurdistan, and Armenia. The goods are conveyed from the ports of Iskanderun & Latakiya by caravans of mules. The city was conquered by the Saracens A.D. 636. It was ravaged by Tamerlane in 1402, & it fell to the Turks in 1517.

ALES, an episcopal town of Piedmont, isl. Sardinia, div. and 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. P. 1140.

ALESHKI, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on l. b. of Dnieper, opposite Kherson. P. 1500.

ALESSANDRIA, a fortified city of North Italy, cap. prov., in a plain, between the Tanaro and

**Bormida**, 46 m. E.S.E. Turin, with which it is connected by railway. P. (1862) 56,545. The citadel, built in 1728, is the most striking feature in the city. The fortress is very large, and has extensive barracks and armouries. Next to Verona this is now the strongest place in Italy. The *Duomo* is a richly decorated church, & the church of the Madonna di Loreto is a large modern edifice. **Alessandria** has factories of silk, linen, and woollen goods, two great annual fairs, and a large trade. In the plain of South Giuliano, 2 m. S.E. Alessandria, is the little village of Marengo, celebrated for the victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Austrians in 1800. Area of prov. 1951 sq. m. P. of do. 645,607.—II. a town of Naples, prov. Cosenza, 14 m. N.E. Castrovillari. P. 1682.

**ALESSANDRIA DELLA ROCCA**, a town of Sicily, prov. Girgenti, circ. Bivona. P. 5214.

**ALESSANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli, 19 m. S.W. Otranto. P. 2867.

**ALESSIO**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, near mouth of Drin, 17 m. S.E. Scutari. P. 3000.

**ALET** or **ALETH** (*Alectum*), a town of France, dep. Aude, arr. and 3 m. S.S.E. Limoux. Famous for its thermal springs.

**ALEUTIAN ISLANDS**, a group belonging to Russia, in the North Pacific, between Kamchatka and the peninsula Alaska, lat. 52° to 53° N.; lon. 172° to 178° E. They include the true Aleutian, Andreanov, and Fox islands, and are rocky and volcanic. P. estimated at 15,000, subsist mostly by hunting and fishing, vegetation being scanty, and agriculture almost unknown. Chief exports, otter, fox, and other skins, the trade in which is monopolised by the Russo-American Company.

**ALEXANDER**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in the W. of North Carolina. Area 300 sq. m. P. 4511 free, 6022 slaves. Surface hilly, soil fertile.—II. in the S. of Illinois. Area 245 sq. m. P. 4707. Surface low, soil fertile.

**ALEXANDER**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Genessee, 8 m. S.W. Batavia. P. 1927.

**ALEXANDER (MOUNT)**, South Australia, Victoria, 75 m. N.W. Melbourne. Extensive gold fields.

**ALEXANDERSBAD**, a watering-place of S.W. Germany, Bavaria, 21 m. E.N.E. Beireuth.

**ALEXANDRAPOL FORT**, Russia. [GUMRI.]

**ALEXANDRETTA**, Aleppo. [SCANDEROON.]

**ALEXANDRIA** (*Iskenderyeh*), a celebrated city and seaport of Egypt, near W. branch of the Nile, on the Mediterranean, 112 m. N.W. Cairo, with which it communicates by railway, canal, and the Nile. Lat. of Pharos, 31° 12' 9" N.; lon. 29° 53' E. Distance from Cairo, 180 m. by railway. P. (1863) about 150,000, including troops and artisans in the arsenal. The modern city is built on a peninsula (anciently the island of Pharos), and on the isthmus connecting it with the continent; the ancient city was on the mainland, where its ruins cover a vast surface. It is fortified, is the station of the Egyptian fleet, & has a palace of the pasha, naval arsenal, military and naval hospitals, and a custom-house. Its new streets and squares give it more the aspect of a European than of an African city. There are two ports, in the west-most of which ships anchor in from 22 to 40 feet water. A castle called Farillon, serving as a landmark to sailors, replaces the famous *Pharos* of antiquity. *Alexandria* is the great emporium of Egypt. Exports, corn, cotton, wool, gum, soda, rice, dates, senna, feathers, hides, and manuf. goods. The value of cotton crop in 1864 is estimated at 15,000,000l. sterling. Imports, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, hardware, timber, coal, drugs, and colonial products. *Alexandria* is an

important station in the overland route to India, and is connected by railway with Suez, and the sea-bathing vill. of Ramleh, 7 m. distant. Consuls of the chief European countries reside here. It has a German Protestant church, and hospital, and flourishing schools under the Scotch missionaries. Of the ancient city, the cisterns, catacombs, Pompey's pillar, and the obelisk called Cleopatra's needle, are the principal remains. It was built or enlarged by Alexander the Great 332 B.C. Under the Ptolemies it was the cap. of Egypt, and the most important commercial city in the world; the centre of social art and literature among the Greeks. Under Augustus it had a pop. of 300,000, and its wealth was enormous. It was taken and ruined by Amrou, general of Khalif Omar, A.D. 640; it lost its importance on the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope, and recovered it only in 1810, under Mehemet Ali. March 21, 1801, the French were defeated by the British under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Alexandria. Shortest sea route from Southampton 2960 m. Average time by steam 11 days. A rail. to Ramleh, 7 m. E. on coast, opened 1863.

**ALEXANDRIA**, Piedmont. [ALESSANDRIA.]

**ALEXANDRIA**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Virginia. Area 36 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,266 free, 1386 slaves.—II. a city and port of entry, cap. co. on the Potomac, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 8 m. S. Washington. P. (1862) 12,652. Has a good harbour, and exports wheat, maize, and tobacco.—III. New York, co. Jefferson, on the St Lawrence (Lake of Thousand Islands), 32 m. E.N.E. Kingston (Canada). P. 3475.—IV. New Jersey, co. Hunterdon, 12 m. N.E. Flemington. P. 3811.—V. Louisiana, on the Red river, 150 m. above its junction with the Mississippi; the centre of a fine cotton country. P. 1000.

**ALEXANDRIA**, a town of Russia, cap. of a circ. gov. and 145 m. N.N.E. Kherson. P. 2100.

**ALEXANDRIA** (ST PAUL), a vill. of Russian America, in the island Kadiak, with an excellent port.

**ALEXANDRIA**, a town of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. N. Dumbaron, pa. Bonhill, on the Leven. P. 4242. Has large cotton printing works.

**ALEXANDRIA TROAS**, *Eski-Stamboul*, a town on the coast of Asia Minor, 4 m. S.E. Tenedos.

**ALEXANDRINA (LAKE)**, Australia. [VICTORIA.]

**ALEXANDRIA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. dist. It has an imperial stud, and a convent founded by Ivan iv., who established here the first printing-press known in Russia.—II. a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 60 m. W. Warsaw. P. 3200.—III. a Russian fortress, gov. Caucasus, 42 m. N.W. Georgievsk.

**ALEXANDROVSK**, a fortified town of Russia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Dnieper below its cataracts, gov. and 40 m. S. Iekaterinoslav. P. 4000. It is the place of embarkation for all the products exported by this river to the Black Sea.

**ALEXINE** and **ALEXOPOL**, two towns of Russia; the former on rt. b. of the Oka, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Tula; the latter, gov. and 40 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel, having a large annual fair.

**ALEYOR**, a town of the island Minorca, 8 m. N.W. Mahon. P. 3000. It has large barracks.

**ALFACAR**, a town of Spain, prov. Granada, at the foot of the mountain of same name. P. 1049.

**ALFALO**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Udvarhely, gov. Gyorgyo-Szt-Miklos. P. 4220.

**ALFAQUES**, a seaport of Spain, Catalonia, on the Bay of Alfaques in the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.S.E. Tortosa, of which it is the entrepôt.

**ALFARO**, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on the Ebro, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Logrona. P. 4084.

**ALFAYATES**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 25 m. E.S.E. Guarda. Has a castle.

**ALFDORF**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 4½ m. E.S.E. Welzheim. P. 1600. Cultiv. of flax.

**ALFIZERAO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 60 m. N. Lisbon, on the coast, at the mouth of the Alcoa river.

**ALFELD**, a town of Germany, kingdom and 27 m. S. Hanover, on the Leine. P. 2800. Paper manufactures and cultivation of flax.

**ALFIANELLO**, a vill. of Italy, Lombardy, prov. Brescia, dist. & 6½ m. S.S.E. Verola Nuova. P. 1970.

**ALFIANO**, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. Cremona, dist. and 2 m. S.S.E. Robecco. P. 1476.

**ALFIANO NATTA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale. P. 1389.

**ALFIDENA**, *Aufidena*, a town, South Italy, prov. Aquila, 23 m. S.S.E. Sulmona. P. 1650.

**ALFINGEN-WASSER**, a vill. of Württemberg, 2½ m. N. Aalen. P. 1100. Iron smelting.

**ALFOLD OR AWFOLD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.S.E. Godalming. Ac. 2833. P. 535.

**ALFORD**, a mkt. town and pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, 24 m. N.N.E. Boston. Ac. 1410. P. 2658.

**ALFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Castle Carey. Ac. 722. P. 109.

**ALFORD**, a pa. of Scotland, on the Don, co. and 25 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. 10,000. P. 1264.

**ALFORT**, a hamlet of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.E. Paris, with a royal veterinary college, establishment of rural economy, and botanic garden.

**ALFOSINE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Ravenna. P. 6741.

**ALFRED**, a town of the U. S., North America, York co., Maine, 24 m. N.N.W. York. P. 1408.

—II. a town of Allegheny, co. New York, 249 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 2679.

**ALFRITON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. N.N.E. Belper, and 1½ m. E. the Derby and Leeds railway. Ac. 4550. P. 11,549. Has manufs. of stockings and pottery.

**ALFRISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 2 m. N. Seaford. Ac. 2425. P. 522.

**ALFTER**, a vill., Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cologne, circ. and 8 m. W. Bonn. P. 1000.

**ALGAJOLA**, a town of France, Corsica, 6 m. N.E. Calvi. P. 191. Exports olive oil and fish.

**ALGARINEJO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Granada. P. 4383, mostly agricultural.

**ALGARKIRK**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Spalding. Ac. 6050. P. 772.

**ALGARROBO**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Malaga. P. 2954.

**ALGARVE**, the most S. prov. of Portugal, with the title of a kingdom, having N. the prov. Alemtejo, E. Spain, S. and W. the Atlantic. Area 2344 sq. m. P. (1863) 157,666. On its N. frontier is the Sierra de Monchique. Aloes, dates, and other tropical products, and wine, are grown, but little corn or forage. Exports, dried fruits, kermes, wine, salt, and tunny-fish. Chief towns, Tavira, Faro, and Lagos.

**ALGAYDA**, a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 6 m. S.E. Palma. P. 2859.

**ALGECIRAS**, a seaport town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. Cadiz, on the Bay and 6 m. W. Gibraltar. P. 11,080. It has a well-frequented harbour, battery, and a military hospital of first class. Chief trade, export of charcoal and tanned leather. It was besieged and taken from the Moors by the Spaniards in 1344, and here cannon were first used in Spain. A naval engagement here between the English and French, 4th July 1801.

**ALGEMESI**, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Valencia. P. 4492. Products rice & silk.

**ALGERIA** (French, *Algérie*), a country of North

Africa, Barbary, forming a French colonial government, cap. Algiers. This territory is situated between lat. 35° 37' 5" N.; extending from lon. 2° 11' W. to 8° 53' E.; length 550 m., breadth 200 m. P. (1862) 2,999,124, comprising 2,806,378 natives, including 10,000 negroes, 30,000 Jews, and 192,746 Europeans. *Algeria* is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, S. by the Sahara, E. by Tunis, and W. by Morocco; is traversed by the Atlas mountains, which rise in successive stages parallel with the coast, the highest points exceeding 7000 feet. The coast is steep and deficient in good ports. The chief plains are those of Oran, Metidjah, and Shelif; the principal rivers are the Wad-el-Gedy, which rises S. of the Atlas range, and flows to the Melgig Lake; the Shelif, which rises on the borders of the Sahara, & flows to the Mediterranean; the others are the Sebous, Isser, Harna, and Jafna. There are several lakes, called sebkhas, generally dry in summer; the chief of these are in the prov. Algiers, the Zagries in Constantine, the Shott and the Sebkhia in the S.E. of the Melgig. Climate temperate and healthy on the N. slopes of the mountains, but pestilential in the marshy plains. Heat often excessive under the influence of the *simoom*, or hot wind of the desert. From April to October the sky is serene; winter mild, and marked by abundant rains. In the mountains of Bou Hanra there are rich iron mines, which were worked by the Romans. The country is divided by the natives into the Tel or country of grain crops, in the N., and the date country in the S. Vegetation is developed with great activity. The level part of the Tel, occupied by Arabs, is fertile in cereals; and the mountainous country, occupied by the Kabyles, has extensive forests, and rich and varied vegetation. The Algerian Sahara is not, as was supposed, a sterile desert, but a vast archipelago of oases, each of which presents an animated group of towns and villages, surrounded by olives, figs, vines, and palms. Throughout the Tel, wheat, barley, and legumes are cultivated, and in some places maize, millet, and rice, cotton, indigo, and the sugar-cane. The natives rear cattle, sheep, and goats. The horses, which are of an excellent breed, are employed for the saddle, only the camel, dromedary, ass, and mule are used for draught. Among wild animals are the lion, panther, jackall, and antelope. The harvests are sometimes ravaged by locusts. Coral and sponge are fished on the coasts. The industry of the natives, which formerly consisted chiefly of weaving and the preparation of marocco leather, is, since the French domination, nearly confined to mining; the Jews alone engage in the manuf. of jewellery. The chief trade is coastwise, that by caravans with the interior is inconsiderable. Civilization is making rapid progress in the state under French rule. Roads have been made, telegraphic communications established, bridges built, colleges and schools instituted, and trees planted. The country, originally inhabited by the Moors and Numidians, was afterwards under the power of the Romans and Vandals. In the 16th century it was invaded by Spain, but Barbarossa expelled the Spanish, and founded, under the sovereignty of Turkey, the state of Algiers, which became respectable on account of its corsairs, and compelled many of the European states to pay tribute for the protection of their merchant vessels. Repeated attempts were made by the different European powers to subdue this nest of pirates, without effect, till 1816, when the city of Algiers was bombarded by the British under Lord Ex-

mouth, after which they continued comparatively quiet until 1827, when the French government, to revenge an insult to their consul, resolved to send an expedition on a great scale to take possession of the country. This was accomplished in 1830. *Algérie* is divided into the provs. of Alger, in the centre, Constantine, in the E., and Oran, in the W., and governed by a governor-general, whose authority is chiefly military.

ALGERIA DE ALAYA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 9 m. E. Vitoria. P. 857.

ALGERSDORF, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, gov. and 3 m. S. Bensen. P. 1585.

ALGETE, a town of Spain, prov. Madrid, near the riv. Jarama. P. 1630.

ALGIZARES, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia. P. 2950. Exports grain and fruit to Gibraltar.

ALGIZRAH, the Arab name of MESOPOTAMIA.

ALGHERO, a fortified town of Italy, isl. Sardinia, on W. coast, 14 m. S.W. Sassari. P. 8419. It has a cathedral, convents, and public schools. The port for large vessels is at Porto Corte, 9 m. N.W. Alghero. Exports wine, grain, wool, tobacco, anchovies, and coral.

ALGIERS (*Al-jezair* "the islands," French *Alger*), a city and seaport of Africa, cap. of the French territory of Algérie, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the W. side of a bay of same name, in the Mediterranean. Lat. of lighthouse, 36° 47' 20" N.; lon. 3° 4' 32" E. Mean temp. of year 66° 50' F. Rainfall, 32 inches. Rainy days, 87. P. (1862) 58,315 (37,145 Europeans, 21,170 natives). The city, situated on a slope facing the sea, and crowned by a citadel, is 2 m. in circumference, and strongly walled; since 1830, the French have greatly extended its defences and improved its port, and the streets have been widened. It has palaces, synagogues, mosques, good shops, bazaars, markets, hotels, fountains, baths, club-houses, public library, barracks, an arsenal, and an opera-house; and is the residence of the governor-general of Algérie, a bishop's see, the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction & commerce, a royal college, and other schools. Several forts and outworks protect it on the land side; by sea it has in front two rocky islands (whence its name), connected with the mainland by a mole; and another mole, both furnished with batteries, enclose the harbour. *Algiers* has two suburbs, and numerous villas in its beautiful environs. It has regular steam communication with Toulon and Cette in France, and Oran and Bona in Africa.

ALGOA BAY, S.E. coast of Africa, Cape Colony, between Capes Recife and Padron, 425 m. E. Cape of Good Hope. The Baasher riv. flows into the bay, and at its mouth is fort Elizabeth. Fort Frederick is on a hill adjacent. Lat. of Croix isl. in the bay, 33° 47' 6" S.; lon. 25° 46' 7" W.

ALGODONALES, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 49 m. N.E. Cadiz. P. 3650.

ALGUND, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Brixen, gov. Meran. P. 1650.

ALGYÓ, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Szegedin. P. 2000.

ALGYOGY, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, circ. and 21 m. S.W. Karlsburg. P. 1200.

AL HADHR (*Hatra*), a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, Mesopotamia, 60 m. S.S.W. Mosul.

ALHAMA (*the Bath*), the name of several towns of Spain.—I. Andalusia, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Granada, on the Alhama river. P. 6284. Near it are celebrated warm baths, whence its Arabic name; temp. 113° F.—II. prov. and 13 m. S.W. Murcia. P. 6935. Mineral waters, 91° to 113° F.

ALHAMBRA, the Moorish palace. [GRANADA.] —II. a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 48

m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 760.—III. prov. and 62 m. S.W. Zaragoza, on l. b. of the Jalon. P. 553; with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the *Aquæ Bibilitanæ* of the Romans.

ALHANDRA, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 18 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 1800.—II. a town of South America, Brazil, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Paranahyba.

ALHAU, a market town of Austria, Hungary, gov. and 5½ m. W. Ober-Warth. P. 1580.

ALHAURIN DE LA TORRE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Malaga. P. 3000.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, a town of Spain, Granada, prov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Malaga. P. 5514.

ALHENDIN, a town of Spain, Andalusia, on the Dilar, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Granada. P. 2275.

ALHUCEMAS, a small isl. fortress, and hospital of Spain, in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Morocco, 5 m. S.E. Cape Morro.

ALI, an anc. town of Sicily, intend. and 15 m. S.S.W. Messina, with mineral waters. P. 2710.

ALIA, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Termini Imerese. P. 5499.

ALIA, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. Caceres, 18 m. S.W. Logrosan. P. 3122.

ALI-ABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 85 m. N.E. Kashan, with 500 houses. Near it is a royal residence, built by Shah-Abbas.—II. a seaport town, prov. Mazanderan, on the Caspian Sea, 30 m. N.W. Amol.—III. a vill., prov. Azerbaijan, 65 m. N.E. Tabriz.

ALLAGA, a town of Spain, cap. of the judicial district of same name, on the Guadalope, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Teruel. P. 1122.

ALLIANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, circ. Matera. P. 1702.

ALLASHKA, a peninsula of Russian America, in the Pacific, between lat. 50° and 55° N.; lon. 155° W., 350 m. in length N. to S., by 25 m. in average breadth. Has several active volcanoes.

ALI BANG, a town of British India, dist. Tanmah, presid. and 19 m. S. of Bombay, on the coast. Average rainfall 80 in.

ALI-BOGHAN, a town of Afghanistan, in the valley and 10 m. E. Jelalabad at an elev. of 1900 ft.

ALI-BUNDER, a town of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 76 m. S.S.E. Hyderabad.

ALICANTE, a prov. of Spain, bounded on the N. by Valencia, N. and N.W. by Murcia and Albacete, and S. and S.E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. Area 2096 sq. m. P. (1857) 378,958. Soil fertile. Yields wine, sugar, rice, oranges, citron, figs, and other fruits. The new prov. of Alicante was formed in 1834.

ALICANTE, *Lucentum*, a fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on a bay in the Mediterranean. Lat. of castle, 38° 20' N.; lon. 0° 27' W. P. 21,000. It has a college and public library, and is important as a commercial city, although its trade has declined. The number of British vessels which entered the port in 1862 was 234, bringing coals, iron, machinery, and guano to the value of 459,497. The exports of raisins, oranges, wine, lead, and salt, were worth 130,911. The mole has a fixed light 95 feet high, visible for 15 miles.

ALICATA or LICATA, with isl. of *Lompeçusa*, a seaport town, Sicily, prov. & 25 m. S.E. Girgenti, cap. cant., on Mediterranean. P. (1861) 15,481. Exports corn, macaroni, fruit, sulphur, soda, & wines.

ALICE BEL COLLE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui. P. 1360.

ALICE CASTELLO, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Verceili. P. 1985.

ALICE SUPERIORE, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 1033.

**ALICUDI**, *Ericusa*, the most W. of the Lipari isls., Mediterranean, 6 m. in circumference. It produces sulphur, fruit, barilla, etc. P. 1000.

**ALIFE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 2 m S.W. Piedimonte, nearly deserted on account of the insalubrity of its atmosphere. P. 3265.

**ALIGAUM**, a town of British India, Nizam's dominion, 68 m. S.W. Ellichpoor.

**ALI GHEZ**, a mt. in Armenia, 15,000 ft. high.

**ALIGHUR** or **ALYGHUR**, a district of British India, presidency Bengal (Agra), enclosed by the districts Boolundshuhur, Mynpoore, and Muttra. Area 2149 sq. m. P. (1853) 1,134,565. It is watered by the Ganges and Jumna, desolate towards the N., but fertile in the S.—*Alighur*, a fort in above district, on rail, 82 m. from Delhi, was taken by the British in 1803. On the 5th Oct. 1857 the fort was retaken from the Sepoy rebels by the British.

**ALIMENA**, a town of Sicily, intend. and 52 m. S.E. Palermo, circ. Cefalu. P. 4491.

**ALIMNUSA**, a town of the isl Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Termini Imerese. P. 1176.

**ALINGSÆS**, a town of Sweden, 32 m. S.S.E. Wenersborg, with mineral springs. P. 1646.

**ALISE-SAINTE-REINE**, *Alesia*, a vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 8 m. N.E. Semur, with iron mines and mineral waters in its vicinity.

**ALISTAL**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, gov. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Schütt-Szerdahely. P. 1030.

**ALIWAL**, a vill. and "grassy plain," North Western India, near the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, N.W. Loodiana. Here, in January 1846, General Sir H. Smith defeated a Sikh army.

**ALIXAN**, *Alexianum*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. N.E. Valence. P. 2434.

**AL-JEZIREH**. [MESOPOTAMIA.]

**ALJOS**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Lippa. P. 2275.

**ALKEN**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limburg, on the Herk, 4 m. S. Hasselt. P. 2711.

**ALKENYER**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. Broos. P. 1070.

**ALKERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 6 m. W.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 650. P. 194.

**ALKHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. W.N.W. Dover. Ac. 3200. P. 524.

**ALKINGTON**, a pa. of England. [WHITCHURCH.]

**ALKMAAR**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., on the Great North Holland canal, 19 m. N.N.W. Amsterdam. P. 11,500. Extens. trade in butter, and a large cheese market.

**ALKOVEN**, a vill. of Austria, circ. Hausruck, 5½ m. E.S.E. Efferding. P. 1060.

**ALLADA**, a city of W. Africa, Dahomey. P. 8000. Has a large market every four days.

**ALLAHABAD**, one of the old Mohammedan provinces or soubahs of Hindostan, between 24° 49' & 25° 44' N.; lon. 81° 14' and 82° 26' E., bounded on N. by Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, W. by Malwah. The province *Allahabad*, is divided into the districts of Cawnpoor, Futtehpoore, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares & Ghazepore. Area 2801 sq. m. P. 3,710,263. It is watered by the Ganges, Jumna, and other rivers. The flat country is very fertile. The elevated table-land of Bundelcund contains the diamond mines of Pannah. Exports sugar, cotton, indigo, opium, saltpetre, cotton cloths, and diamonds. Produces all kinds of grain, and great variety of fruits. The whole prov. is under British government. Population mostly Hindoos.—*Allahabad* ("Abode of Allah"), since 1862 cap. presidency of N.W. Provinces, at the union of the Ganges to Jubbulpore & Jumna rivers, and on rail 77 m. W. Benares. Lat. 25° 26' N.; lon. 81° 55' E. 368 ft. above

the sea. Mean temp. 78° F. Rainfall 35 inches; rather healthy. P. 64,785. Houses built of earth upon the ruins of ancient brick edifices. There is a large fort built by the emperor Akbar, with a government house and a state prison. The military cantonments are 4 m. distant. *Allahabad* is held so sacred by the Hindoos, that at some periods 200,000 pilgrims have met there from all parts of India.—II. a town of Bhawilpoor, N.-W. Hindostan, 25 m. S.W. Ahmedpoor.

**ALLAIRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 26 m. E. Vannes. P. 2185.

**ALLAN**, a riv. of Scotland, co. Perth, joins the Forth 2 m. above Stirling, course 18 m.—II. another small Scotch river, co. Roxburgh.

**ALLAN** (BRIDGE OF), a vill. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N. Stirling, on the Allan, with a station on the Scottish Central railway. P. 1803. It has a mineral spring, much resorted to, chief ingredients, chloride of sodium and calcium.

**ALLAN**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montmeliant, celebrated for its excellent wine (*rouges d'ordinaire*). P. 1124.

**ALLANCHE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cant. and 8 m. N.E. Murat. P. 2125.

**ALLARIZ**, a walled town of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Orense. P. 2756.

**ALLARMONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 13 m. N.N.E. St. Dié. P. 754.

**ALLASSAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, 15 m. W. Tulle. P. 3853.

**ALLAUCH**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a hill, arr. and 6 m. N.E. Marseille. P. 3641. Excellent white wine.

**ALLA-YAR-KA-TANDA**, a town of Scinde, 20 m. E. Hyderabad. P. 5000. It has cotton manufs. and dye-works.

**ALLCANNINGS**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E.N.E. Devizes. Ac. 5433. P. 1013.

**ALLE**, a riv. of Prussia, joins the Pregel at Wehlan, after a course of 120 miles.

**ALLE**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Bern. P. 1044.

**ALLEGAN**, co. of the U.S., North America, on W. border of Michigan. Area 832 sq. m. P. (1861) 16,087.—II. Chief town of same name, on Kalamazoo river. P. 634.

**ALLEGHE**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Belluno. P. 1150.

**ALLEGHANY** or **APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS**, U.S., North America, extend from Georgia to Maine, through 11° of lat., nearly parallel to and from 50 to 130 m. W. of the Atlantic. The chain, 1550 m. long, and from 150 to 200 m. broad, consists of several ranges called the Blue Ridge, North Jackson's, Laurel, and Cumberland, seldom exceeding 2500 feet in height (though rising in the White Mts., New Hampshire, to 6428 ft.), and enclosing many fertile valleys. The Alleghanics consist chiefly of the Azoiic and Paleozoic rocks, sandstones, limestones, and slates, and include extensive coal fields, and are usually wooded to their summits; they divide the waters flowing to the Atlantic on the E. from those which flow into the Mississippi on the W., and the lakes on the N. They are crossed by several great roads, connecting the cities of the E. with those of the western states. Also the name of cos. in U.S.—I. State New York. Watered by Genessee river. Area 1185 sq. m. P. 41,881. Soil fertile, adapted for pasture.—II. co. Pennsylvania, on W. border, where the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers unite to form the Ohio river. P. 178,031.—III. co. Maryland, in W. of State. Surface very rough, though fertile. P. 27,682 free, 666 slaves.—IV. co. Virginia, intersected by James river. Area 521 sq. m. P. 5775 free, 996 slaves. Sur-

face elevated, and rich soil in the valleys.—V. N. Carolina. P. 3384 free, 206 slaves. Also the name of a river which flows through Pennsylvania; and four townships in same State.—I. Armstrong co. P. 1839.—II. Huntington co. P. 2225.—III. Venago co.—IV. Somerset co.—V. a city of Alleghany co., a suburb of Pittsburg, state Pennsylvania. P. (1860) 28,702.

ALLEGRAZZA, the most N. of the Canary isls., lat. 29° 26' N.; lon. 13° 31' W.

ALLEGRE, a comm. and town of France, at the foot of a volcanic mountain, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Le Puy. P. 1747.

ALLEIN, a vill of Italy, prov. Turin. P. 758.

ALLEMOND-KN-OYSANS, a vill. of France, dep. Isère, 10 m. S.E. Grenoble. P. 1225.

ALLEN, SURECOS, of the U.S., North America.—I. in N.W. Ohio. P. 19,185.—II. in N.E. Indiana. P. 9252.—III. in S. Kentucky. P. 7665 free, 9187 slaves.—IV. Indiana. P. 3062. Also a twship, Pennsylvania, Northampton co. P. 2547.

ALLEN (BOG OF), in Ireland, King's co. and Kildare, 238,500 acres of morass. It is 250 feet above the sea, and separated by ridges of dry ground; its E. end (Clane bog) is 17 m. W. Dublin. Average depth of peat 25 ft., resting on clay & marl.

ALLEN (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Leitrim, 9 m. N. Carrick, 7 m. N. to S., by 1 to 3 m., 160 feet above the sea. It is regarded as the source of the Shannon.

ALLEN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.W. Truro. Ac. 3501. P. 687.

ALLENBURG, a town of East Prussia, on the Alle, 30 m. S.E. Königsberg. P. 2000.

ALLENDALE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. Hexham. Ac. 37,267. P. 6401. It has extensive lead mines.

ALLENDORF, two towns of West Germany.—I. Hesse Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, on the Werra, 21 m. E. Cassel. P., with the salt-work of Sooden in its suburbs, 3300.—II. Hesse Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, 8 m. N.E. Giessen. P. 1200, who weave carpets and linen fabrics.—III. a vill. of Khurhessen, prov. Oberhessen, 3 m. W. Neustadt. P. 1500. Wool-spinning.

ALLENHEADS, rich lead mines in S. Northumberland, pa. Alledale, at source of riv. Allen. Meteorological station 1360 feet high. Mean temp. of year, 48°·5. Lat. 59° 8' S.; lon. 39° 1' W.

ALLENMORE, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 2007. P. 612.

ALLENSTEIN, a town of East Prussia, cap. circ., on the Alle, 65 m. S. Königsberg. P. 3596. Manufs. of linen, thread, and glass.

ALLENTON or ALLWINTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 9 m. N.W. Rothbury. Ac. 31,940. P. 899.

ALLEN TOWN or NORTHAMPTON, a bor. of the U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, 78 m. E.N.E. Harrisburgh. P. 8000. It has mineral springs.

ALLER, a riv. of Germany, rises in the gov. of Magdeburg, Prussia, flows N.W., passing the towns of Gifhorn, Cell, and Verden, and joins the Weser on the left; length, 100 miles.

ALLER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W. Somerton. Ac. 3651. P. 518. During the civil war in 1664, a battle took place here between the Royalist and parliamentary forces.

ALLERONA, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Orvieto. P. 1262.

ALLERSDORF, a vill. of Bavaria, 3½ m. S.W. Pottenstein. P. 1000.

ALLERSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Fickering. Ac. 10,012. P. 413.

ALLERTHORPE, a pa., England, co. York, East Riding, 2 m. S.W. Pocklington. Ac. 2355. P.

205.—II. a township, West Riding, pa. and 1 m. N.E. Wakefield. P. (with Thornes) 5930.

ALLERTON, two townships of England.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 4½ m. S.W. Prescott. Ac. 1531. P. 559.—II. co. York, pa. and 4 m. N.N.W. Bradford. Ac. 1970. P. 2014.

ALLERTON (CHAPEL), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 2747. P. 3083.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. N. Leeds, with which the living is united.

ALLERTON-MAULEVERER, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Knaresboro'. Ac. 2300. P. 283.

ALLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. N. Coventry. Ac. 4160. P. 974.

ALLESTREE or ALLESTREY, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.W. Derby. Ac. 990. P. 529.

ALLEVARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 23 m. N.E. Grenoble, on l. b. of the Ozeins. P. 3180. It has iron mines and mineral springs. Temperature 96° Fahr.

ALLHALLOWS, a pa., England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. S.W. Wigton. Ac. 1860. P. 256, employed in quarrying.—II. a pa. co. Kent, at mouth of the Thames, 7½ m. N.E. Rochester. Ac. 5165. P. 236.

ALLIER, *Elaver*, a river of France, traversing its centre, rises in the mountains of Lozère, N.E. Mende; flows N., through the depts. Haute-Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, and Allier, joins the Loire on the left below Nevers; course 200 m. Chief affls. Dore, Alagnon, and la Sioude.

ALLIER, a dep. in the centre of France, enclosed by the depts. Nièvre, Cher, Indre, Creuse, Puy-de-Dôme, Loire, and Saone-et-Loire. Chief town Moulins. Area 2822 sq. m. P. 356,432. Surface undulating, with many marshes. Chief rivers Loire, Allier, and Cher. Climate temperate. Soil generally fertile, yielding timber and corn. Sheep and cattle are reared. Mines of coal, iron, sulphur, and antimony, and quarries of marble and granite. Manufs. cutlery, earthenware, cloth, yarn, and paper. Principal towns of its four arronds. Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon.

ALLIGATOR SWAMP, an extensive marshy tract of the U.S., North America, North Carolina, occupying a great part of the peninsula between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds.

ALLIGNY, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and 12 m. N.E. Château-Chinon. P. 2590.

ALLINEUC, a comm. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and 11 m. N.N.W. Loudéac. P. 2084.

ALLINGE, a vill. of Denmark, on N.E. coast of isl. of Bornholm. P. 600.

ALLINGTON, the name of many pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, div. and ½ m. N.N.W. Bridport. Ac. 594. P. 1915. Has a flax mill.—II. co. Kent, lathes Aylesford, 1½ m. N.N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 612. P. 66.—Ruins of Allington castle, on the Medway.

—III. Wilts, div. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Amesbury. Ac. 936. P. 93.—IV. (East), co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 3646. P. 521.—V. (West or Allington), adjoins the preceding. Ac. 4110. P. 925. The gardens of Garston, in this pa., grow oranges and lemons in the open air.—VI. (West), co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Grantham. Ac. (with East Allington chapelry) 2070. P. 410.—VII. co. Suffolk. [ATHELINGTON.]

ALLISTE, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 1624.

ALLITHWAITE, two townships of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Cartmel—(Upper). P. 729. (Lower). P. 933.

ALLOA, a seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, on Stirling and Dunfermline railway, near head of Firth of Forth, 25 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Height 41 feet. P. of pa. 8867, of

town 6425. It has ship-building yards, a dry dock, tile-works, glass-work, extensive collieries, distilleries, and breweries; a spacious wet dock was opened in 1863. Cotton and linen goods are woven in the parish; large quantities of coal are exported, chiefly to other Scotch ports. Chief imports, flax, linseed, grain, timber, and iron. Steam communication daily with Edinburgh and Stirling during summer. Reg. shipping (1862) 48, tonnage 14,049; steamers 5, tonnage 231. Customs rev. (1861) 5329*l*. Sheriff courts and justice of peace courts for the co. are held here. It is supposed to be on the site of the *Alanna* of Ptolemy.

**ALLOMAKER**, a co. of the U.S., N.E. Iowa, on the Mississippi. Area about 560 sq. m. P. 12,237. Chief town Columbus.

**ALLOBY** or **ALANBY**, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 9 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. P. 649. Cod and herring fisheries.

**ALLOS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 10 m. S. Barcelonette. P. 1202.

**ALLOWAY**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S. Ayr, on the Doon. Here is a monument to Burns.

**ALL-SAINTS**, a pa., Engl. [**ELMHAM** (SOUTH).]

**ALL-SAINTS BAY**, a bay on the coast of Brazil, prov. Bahia, lat. 13° 10' S.; lon. 38° 30' W. A wide deep gulf. The town of San Salvador is on its eastern side.

**ALLSCHWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Basel, dist. Arlesheim. P. 1215.

**ALLSTÄDT**, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, on the Röhne, 25 m. W.S.W. Halle. P. 2500.

**ALLSTONEFIELD**, England. [**ALSTONFIELD**.]

**ALLUVIONI-DI-CAMBIO**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Alessandria. P. 1858.

**ALLYGHURH**, a dist. of Brit. India. [**ALIGHUR**.]

**ALMA**, a riv. of the Crimea, flows W. and enters Kalamita Bay, 17 m. N. Sevastopol. On its heights the Anglo-French army repulsed the Russians, 20th September 1854.

**ALMA** (*L'*), a town of Algérie, dep. and arr. Algiers, near the Bou Douaou. P. 1795 (577 Europeans, 1218 natives).

**ALMADA**, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, on l. b. of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. P. 5500. The gold mine of Adissa is near.

**ALMADEN**, a town of Spain, New Castile, cap. judicial district, in the Sierra Morena, prov. and 55 m. S.W. Ciudad Real. P. 8645. It has a practical school of mines, established 1835, and a hospital. The produce of the quicksilver mines of Almaden, which in 1839 was 24,875 quintals, was in 1863 only 16,000 quintals.

**ALMADEN DE LA PLATA**, *Sisapa*, a town of Spain, Andalucia, 30 m. N.N.E. Sevilla. P. 485.

**ALMADRONES**, a bay on the coast of Africa, outside the strait of Gibraltar, under the shelter of Cape Spartel. A good roadstead. Tunny fishery.

**ALMAGELL** (PASS OF), Switzerland, Valais, between Zermatt and Visp, 11,663 feet high.

**ALMAGRO**, a town of Spain, New Castile, cap. judicial district of same name, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 12,605. Manufs. lace.

**ALMAGUER**, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Popayan.

**ALMAKERED**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Schäßburg. P. 1120.

**ALMALI**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 52 m. E.N.E. Makri. P. 8000.

**ALMANSA**, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 63 m. N. Murcia. P. 8736. Near it is a monument, where the French gained a victory over the Archduke Charles in 1707.

**ALMANZA**, a town of Spain, prov. Leon, on the Cea, 33 m. E.N.E. Leon. P. 500.

**ALMARAZ**, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov.

and 48 m. N.E. Caceres, near the Tagus. May 18, 1812, Lord Hill gained a victory over the French.

**ALMAS**, a market town of Austria, Woitodena, gov. and 15 m. W. Maria-Theresiopel. P. 8000. The rest are in Hungary.—II. a vill., co. Arad, gov. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Butyvin. P. 2030.—III. (*Felső*), a vill., 3 m. N.E. Bath. P. 4800.—IV. (*Homoród*), a vill., gov. Szekeley-Udvarhely. P. 1710.—V. (*Jablonow*), a vill., gov. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Wallendorf. P. 1020.—VI. (*Jablonowa*), a vill., co. Pressburg, gov. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Malaczka. P. 1270.—VII. (*Nagy*), a vill., gov. Hildamas, 27 m. W.N.W. Klausenburg. P. 1620.—VIII. (*Racz*), a vill., gov. Sar-Bogard, 26 m. E.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 1900.—IX. (*To*), a vill., co. Pesth, gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Nagy-Kata. P. 1680.

**ALMAZAN**, a town of Spain, Old Castile, on l. b. of the Douro, prov. and 15 m. S. Soria. P. 2400.

**ALMAZARRON**, a town of Spain. [**MAZARRON**.]

**ALMAZORA**, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 3 m. S. Castellon de la Plana. P. 5150.

**ALMEIDA**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Coa, 95 m. N.E. Coimbra. P. 6850. Was taken by the Spaniards 1762, again by the French 1810. August 5, 1811, the allies under Wellington, defeated the French under Massena.

**ALMEIRIM**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 4½ m. S.E. Santarem, anc. royal palace.

**ALMELEY** or **ALMERLEY**, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.S.W. Weobley. Ac. 3352. P. 637.

**ALMELO**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 25 m. E.S.E. Zwolle. P. 4800.

**ALMENDRALEJO**, a town and ayunt. of Spain, prov. and 22 m. E. Badajoz. P. 1502.

**ALMENNO SANTO BARTOLOMEO**, a vill. of North Italy, Lombardy, dist. and 5½ m. N.W. Bergamo. P. 2096.—II. (*Santo Salvatore*), 5½ m. N.W. Bergamo. P. 1670.

**ALMER**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford. Ac. 1161. P. 155.

**ALMERIA**, a maritime prov. of Spain, Andalucia, forms part of the anc. kingdom of Granada, bounded N. by Jaen and Murcia, E. and S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Granada and Malaga. Area 3300 sq. m. P. (1857) 315,664. Surface mountainous, soil fertile. Products maize, sugar, and fruits. Minerals are silver, copper, iron, lead, and antimony.

**ALMERIA**, *Murgis*, a seaport town of Spain, Andalucia, cap. prov., on gulf of Almeria, Mediterranean, 72 m. E.S.E. Granada. Lat. 36° 52' 30" N.; lon. 2° 39' 51" W. P. 17,800. Trade in wine, soda, nitre, pitch, and lead. Mineral springs temp. 126° Fahr.

**ALMERODE**, a town of Germany, 13 m. E.S.E. Cassel. P. 1900. Has manufs. of tiles and earthenware, trade in alum, vitriol, and coal.

**ALMESA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Susa, cap. mand. P. 1238.

**ALMEYDA BAY**, E. coast of Africa, Mozambique, in lat. about 13° 30' S.; lon. 40° 30' E.

**ALMISSA**, a town of Dalmatia, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Spalatro, at the mouth of the Cetina, in the sea. Renowned for the wines of its vicinity.

**ALMKERK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, North Brabant, on the Alm. P., with Uitwijk, 860.

**ALMODOVAR**, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 73 m. S.S.W. Evora. P. 2600.

**ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO**, a town of Spain, New Castile, 16 m. S.W. Ciudad Real. P. 5620.—II. (*A. del Pinar*), prov. Cuenca. P. 394.—III. (*A. del Rio*), prov. Cordova. P. 1292.

**ALMOGLIA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Malaga. P. 4300.

**ALMONACID DE ZORITA**, a town of Spain, prov.

and 19 m. S.E. Guadalajara, near l. b. of the Tagus. P. 1265. Near this the French gained a victory over the Spaniards, 11th August 1809.

ALMONASTER LA REAL, a town of Spain, prov. Huelva, 48 m. N.W. Sevilla. P. 2007.

ALMOND, the name of two small rivers in Scotland.—I. co. Edinburgh, falling into the Firth of Forth at Cramond.—II. co. Perth, flowing E. to join the Tay, near Perth.

ALMONDBURY, a pa. and township of England, co. York, West Riding, the township  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. of pa. 28,092. P. 42,889. Has woollen, cotton, and silk mills.

ALMONDSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.E. Bristol. Ac. 6927. P. 1864.

ALMONTE, a town of Spain, Sevilla, in a fertile district, prov. and 21 m. E. Huelva. P. 3779.

ALMORA, a town of North Hindostan, presidency Bengal, cap. prov. Kumaon, on a ridge 5337 feet above the sea, 85 m. N. Bareilly. It has an old citadel and a modern British fort.

ALMOSD, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 8 m. N. Diozeg. P. 1635.

ALMSFORD or ANSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.E. Wells. Ac. 844. P. 306.

ALMUNDEVAR, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Huesca. P. 1998.

ALMUNEVAR, *Sevi*, a seaport town of Spain, Andalucia, on the Mediterranean, 33 m. S. Granada. P. 5000. It has an extensive trade in cotton, sugar, and fruit.

ALMUNIA DE DONA GODINA, a town of Spain, on the Grio, 25 m. S.W. Zaragoza. P. 3563.

ALMWYCH, a town of Wales. [AMLWCH.]

ALNE, the name of 3 small rivers of England, in the cos. Cumberland, Northumberland, and Warwick.—*Alne*, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 22 m. N.W. York. Ac. 9947. P. 1592.

ALNEMOUTH, a town of England. [ALEMOUTH].

ALNESS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 10 m. N.E. Dingwall. P. 1178.

ALNEY, an island in the riv. Severn, England, co. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Gloucester.

ALNHAM, a pa. and township of England, co. Northumberland, at the head of the Alne, the township 22 m. W. Alnwick. Ac. 12,389. P. 295.

ALNWICK, a municipal bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Alne, and on York and Berwick railway, 34 m. N. Newcastle. Ac. 16,250. P. 7350. Market place, town hall, church, prison, banks, manufactures, and trade in provisions. Near it *Alnwick castle*, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

ALORA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, 20 m. N.W. Malaga. P. 6794. Ruins of ancient castle.

ALORE, a large vill. of British India, presidency Madras, district and 17 m. N.W. Nellore.

ALOSNO, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Huelva. P. 2884.

ALOST or AALST, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 16 m. S.E. Gand. P. 19,254. Has a college, linen, lace, and oil factories, and a large corn market. *Alost* was the cap. of Austrian Flanders.

ALOUCHTA, a town of Russia, in the Crimea, on the Black Sea, 21 m. S.S.E. Simferopol.

ALOZAYNA, a town of Spain, Granada, bishopric Malaga, N.E. Coin. P. 2432.

ALPAR, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 5 m. E.S.E. Grosswardein. P. 1030.

ALPARET, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. Schemeschyne. P. 1050.

ALPBACH, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Rattenberg. P. 1070.

ALPEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Geldern. P. 779.

ALPENA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. Michigan, on lake Huron. P. 290.

ALPERA, *Apicarium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. E. Albacete. P. 2432.

ALPES (BASSES or LOWER), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, having E. the kingdom of Italy, N. the depts. of Drome and Hautes Alpes, S. Var, and W. Vaucluse. Area 2685 sq. m. P. (1861) 146,368. Cap. Digne. Chiefly mountainous; level in the S. Principal rivers the Durance and Var. Climate variable; soil generally sterile. Sheep pasture on the mountains. Woods extensive. Chief towns of its 4 arronds. Digne, Sisteron, Barcelonnette, and Forcalquier.

ALPES (HAUTES or UPPER), a frontier dep. of the S.E. of France, adjoining the foregoing, having E. and N.E. the kingdom of Italy, W. the depts. Isère and Drome, and S. Basses-Alpes. Chief town Gap. Area 2158 sq. m. P. 125,100. Wholly mountainous; mean elevation of the mountains 9000 feet. Manufs. cloth and hardwares. The dep. is divided into 3 arronds.

ALPES MARITIMES, the S. E. most dep. of France, formed of the co. Nice, ceded by Sardinia in 1860. P. 194,578. Area 1517 sq. m. Cap. Nice. It is bounded N. by the Maritime Alps, S. the Mediterranean, E. the Kingdom of Italy, and W. the depts. Basses Alpes and Var.

ALPHAETON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. Sudbury. Ac. 1202. P. 298.

ALPHAMSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.E. Halsted. Ac. 1557. P. 317.

ALPHEN, a town of the Netherlands, South Holland, cap. cant., on the old Rhine, 7 m. E.S.E. Leyden. P. 2760. Manufactures of linens.—II. *Alphen-en-Riel*, a vill. of Netherlands, North Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Breda. P. 1725.

ALPHEUS, a river of Greece. [ROUPHIA.]

ALPHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Exe, 2 m. S. Exeter. Ac. 2471. P. 1250.

ALPHONSE Is., two small islands, surrounded by reefs, in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Amirante Islands, in lat. 6° 59' 30" S.; lon. 52° 41' E.

ALPIGNANO, a town of Piedmont, prov. Turin, with a castle, in a fertile plain. P. 1732.

ALPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 630. P. 208.

ALPISBACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, on the Kinzig. P. 1730. It has mines of silver, copper, and cobalt.

ALPNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on Lake of Four Cantons, 8 m. S.S.W. Lucerne. P. 1600.

ALPS MOUNTAINS.—The Alps are the most remarkable mountains in Europe, whether in regard to extent or elevation; they form a crescent-shaped chain, which extends from the Mediterranean, between the Gulfs of Lions and Genoa on the W., to the plains of Hungary on the E. nearly 600 m. in length. They may be divided into the following groups:—the *West Alps*, which have a general direction from S. to N., and extend, under the names of the *Maritime Alps*, from the sea to Monte Viso, near the sources of the Po, the *Cottian Alps*, which prolong the chain to Mont Cenis, and include Mont Genève; and the *Graian Alps (Alpes Graie)*, which include Little St Bernard, and terminate at Mont Blanc. The *East Alps*, or those chains which extend from W. to E., having much greater breadth, are separated into a N. and S. series; the former comprise the *Bernese Alps* on the N. of the valley of the Rhone, the *Alps of St Gall* on N.W. of the valley of the Rhine, the *Noric Alps* which may be considered as extending from Lake Constance to the Kahlenberg, near Vienna, and the *Styrian Alps*, a

small chain between the Noric and Carnic Alps. The S. series is composed of the *Pennine Alps*, between Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa; the *Lepontine Alps*, thence to Mont Bernardin, near the sources of the Upper Rhine; the *Rhetian Alps*, which terminate at Monte Croce, near the sources of the Piave; and the *Carnic Alps*, extending to the lowest part of the river Mur, which separates them from the mountains of *Bakony*. *Mont Blanc*, which attains an elevation of 15,744 feet, is the culminating point of the Alps and of all Europe; the other principal summits are *Monte Rosa*, 15,174 feet, *Finsteraarhorn*, in the Bernese Alps, 14,106 feet, *Monte Viso*, 12,585 feet, the *Ortler Spitz* in the Rhetian Alps, 12,852 feet, the *Gross Glockner* in the Noric Alps, 12,431 feet, the *Terglou* in the Carnic Alps, 9380 feet, and the *Eisenhut* in the Styrian Alps. The most frequented passes are the *Col de Tende* in the Maritime Alps, 5890 feet, the pass of *Mont Genève* in the Cottian Alps, 6560 feet; that of *Mont Cenis*, 6775 feet; the pass of the *Great St Bernard*, 8150 feet, and the *Simplon*, 6592 feet, both in the Pennine Alps; the pass of *Mont St Gothard* in the Lepontine Alps 6976 feet, the *Spilgen*, 6939 feet, in the Rhetian Alps, the *Loiblberg* in the Carnic Alps, and the *Semmering* in the Noric Alps; the *Stelvio*, in Austria, 9100 feet, is the highest carriage pass in the Alps, and that of St Gothard is the only one which is carried over the crest of the mountains; the others generally cross by the beds of torrents. The higher Alps present in their magnificent glaciers, the innumerable cascades which are precipitated from their summits, and the forests and meadows which cover their flanks, the most imposing and picturesque scenery in Europe. In the range of the Alps, the glaciers are estimated at 400 in number, and cover an area of 1400 sq. m. These move more or less rapidly, according to the heat and moisture of the weather; the maximum rate of motion is 30 inches a-day in summer and 16 inches in winter, the greatest velocity, as in rivers, being at the centre. The largest rivers of Europe, including the Danube, Rhine, Rhone, Inn, Drave, Save, and Po, rise in the Alps or their subordinate ranges. The central and higher ridges of the Alps consist of granite, gneiss, and other primary rocks, flanked by a wide extent of limestone, sandstone, and slate. The higher summits ascend considerably above the lower level of perennial snow (which in this latitude averages 8900 feet): the glaciers descend as low as 3400 feet above the sea. Wheat is raised at an elevation of 3600; oats 4900; barley 5100 feet: the oak is found to the height of 4500 feet; pines and larches 6000 to 7000 feet above the sea; and the Alpine rose reaches the snow line. Mineral products are chiefly iron, copper, and lead; but quicksilver, rock-salt, and some gold and silver are met with. In Piedmont châteaux are found 8500 feet above the sea, and vegetation extends to 9500 feet; the chamois ranges to an elevation of 12,000 feet; the marten and weasel, 4000; the ermine, 10,000; and the brown bear, 9000 feet; the ringed snake reaches 7000; and the common frog, 10,000 feet. [Notices of the principal summits and passes in the Alps will be found under their respective names.]

**ALPS (AUSTRALIAN)**, a range of mountains which traverse the eastern district of Victoria, and the southern portion of New South Wales. Elevation 6600 feet.

**ALPS (SOUTHERN)**, N. Zealand. [CANTERBURY.]

**ALPUENTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.W. Valencia. P. 2356.

**ALPUJARRAS**, a mountainous region of Spain,

Granada, extending from the Mediterranean to the Sierra Nevada.

**ALRESFORD (New)**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Itchen, 7 m. N.E. Winchester. Ac. 683. P. 1546.—II. (*Old*), a pa. adjoining the above, hundred Fawley. Ac. 3608. P. 526.—III. a pa., co. Essex. 5½ m. S.E. Colchester. Ac. 1583. P. 248.

**ALREWEAS**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.E. Lichfield. Ac. 4329. P. 1633. The Grand Trunk Canal runs through the vill.—*Alrewas-Hayes* is an extra-parochial liberty. Ac. 1680. P. 48.

**ALSACE** (Germ. *Elsass*), an old prov. of France, having E. the Rhine and W. the Vosges mountains. It now forms the depts. Haut and Bas-Rhin.

**ALSACE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill river. P. 2697.

**AL-SALIH**, a small town of Arabia, about 2 m. from its S. coast, and 10 m. N.E. Cape Ras Seilan.

**ALSDORF**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Aachen. P. 1095.

**ALSEN**, an isl. in the Baltic, duchy Schleswig, and separated from it by a narrow channel, between lat. 54° 51' and 55° 5' N.; lon. 9° 37' and 10° 7' E. Area 130 sq. m. P. 22,500. Principal exported product fruit. Chief towns, Nordbord and Sonderborg. It was taken by the allied Prussians and Austrians in June 1864.

**ALSENSO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. P. 3924.

**ALSENZ**, a town of Bavaria, cant. Obermoschel, 20 m. N. Kaiserslautern. P. 1525. Coal pits.

**ALSFELD**, a town of Hessen Darmstadt, on the Schwalm, 26 m. E.N.E. Giessen. P. 4000. Has manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton goods.

**ALSH (LOCH)**, an inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, off the eastmost part of the isl. of Skye. Has several ruined castles.

**ALSLEBEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 29 m. S. Magdeburg. P. 2500.—II. *Aldorf-Alsleben*, an adjacent village. P. 1100.

**ALSO-KUBIN**, a town of Hungary, cap. district, of Arva, on river Arva, 32 m. N.N.E. Neusohl.

**ALSTAHOUG**, a maritime vill. of Norway, prov. Nordland, the most N. bishopric in Europe, on the S. shore of the isl. Alsten. Lat. 64° 55' N.

**ALSTER**, a river of Denmark, Holstein, rises about 20 m. N. Hamburg, through which it passes (basin of Binnen Alster) to the Elbe.

**ALSTERWEILER**, a vill. of Bavaria, cant. and 2½ m. N. Edenkoben. P. 2400.

**ALSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 7 m. N.E. Preston, near Long Ridge Fell. Ac. 1986. P. 1098.

**ALSTONFIELD or ALLSTONEFIELD**, a pa. and vill., England, co. Stafford, 11 m. N.E. Cheadle, on the Dove. Ac. 21,860. Pop. of pa. 4117, of vill. 651.

**ALSTON-MOOR**, a pa. of Engl. [ALDSTONE.]

**ALSWEDE**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, circ. and 3½ m. N.W. Lübbecke. P. 1250.

**ALTAFULLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. E. Taragona. P. 1119.

**ALTA GRACIA**, three towns of South America.—I. New Granada, 40 m. S. Bogota.—II. Venezuela, at the mouth of the Maracaybo Strait.—III. La Plata, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Cordova. P. 4000.

**ALTAI**, the collective name of a series of mountain ranges of Central Asia. They form an alpine girdle, intersected by wide valleys, and traversed by numerous rivers, extending from W. to E. about the parallel of 50° N., between the meridians of 84° and 100° E., where the Altai pro-

per is separated from the Daurian system by lakes Kosgol and Baikal. Mount Katunsk or Bilouka, near the W. extremity of the system, is 12,796 feet high, far above the line of perennial snow, with extensive glaciers on its western flanks. The climate of the Altai is not severe; winters often mild, with little snow. Trees grow in the deep valleys, and rich grass on the mountain slopes, the sides of which are, in some places, covered with magnificent cedar forests. Stags, hares, and wolves abound in the lower, and bears in the higher portions of the mountains. The region of the Altai has long been celebrated for mines of silver, gold, and lead. The chief mining town is Barnaul, to which all the gold got in Siberia must be sent, except that from the Yablonoï Mountains, which is sent to Nerchinsk. The village of Zeminogorsk, S. of Barnaul, has the richest silver mines in the Russian dominions.

**ALTAHAHA**, a riv. of the U. S., North America, Georgia, formed by the Ockmulgee and Oconee, flows S.E. to Altamaha Sound, Atlantic, which it enters 60 m. S.S.W. Savannah, course 500 m., for 300 of which it is navigable for boats of 30 tons and for steam-boats to Milledgeville.

**ALTAMURA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Bari. P. (1861) 17,365. It is built on the ruins of the ancient *Lupazia*.

**ALTARE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Savona. P. 1761.

**ALTAVILLA**, a town of Southern Italy.—I. prov. and 6 m. N. Avellino. P. 3555.—II. *Altavilla Manfreda*, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale Monferrato. P. 1206.

**ALTAVILLA MILICIA**, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Termini Imerese. P. 2717.

**ALTAVILLA SILENTINA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Campagna. P. 3114.

**ALTBÜRON**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern. P. 1079.

**ALTCAR**, a pa., England, co. Lancaster, on the Alt, 6½ m. W.S.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 4284. P. 540.

**ALTDAMM**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 4½ m. S.E. Stettin. P. 2600.

**ALTDORF** or **BASSECOURT**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Uri. P. 2426.

**ALTDORF**, a town, Bavaria, Mid. Franconia, 12 m. E.S.E. Nürnberg on the Schwarzach. P. 2800.

**ALTDORF (STARAWIES)**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 2 m. N.W. Plesse. P. 1000.

**ALTDORF**, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Donau, 2½ m. N.E. Ravensburg. P. 2450.

**ALTDORF**, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 5 m. S.S.W. Lahr. P. 1300.

**ALTEA**, a seaport town of Spain, in a bay of same name, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. P. 5502.

**ALTELA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, circ. Fermo. P. 835.

**ALTELAND**, a jurisdiction of Hanover, prov. Bremen, cap. Jork, on l. b. the Elbe, E. of Stade, N.N.W. Lüneburg. P. 15,000.

**ALTEN ELV**, a river of Norway, in Finmark, flows N. 80 m. into the Altenfjord.

**ALTENA**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Lenne. P. 5000. Manufs. of iron and steel.

**ALTENAU**, a mining town of Hanover, in the Harz mountains, E. Klausthal. P. 1800.

**ALTENBERG**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S. Dresden. P. 2419. Employed in tin mines.

**ALTENBREITUNGEN**, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, 5 m. S.E. Salzungen. P. 1000.

**ALTENBRUCH**, a town of Hanover, 4 m. S.S.E. Cuxhaven. P. 2500. Trade in grain and cattle.

**ALTENBUCH (OBER)**, a vill. of Bohemia, gov. and 3½ m. S.W. Trautenau. P. 1200.

**ALTENBURG**, a town of Germany, cap. duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 24 m. S. Leipzig, near the Pleisse, and on the railway from Berlin to Bavaria. P. 90,419. Residence of the sovereign. P. (1862) 17,168. Area of circ. 244 sq. m. Manufs. ribands and woollen cloths.—II. *Altenburg* or *Magyar Ovar*, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Wieselburg, on the Leitha, an affl. of the Danube, 20 m. S.S.E. Presburg. P. 2000.

**ALTENBURG (SAXE)**. [SAXE-ALTENBURG.] **ALTENBUSEK**, a vill. of Germany, Upper Hessen, 4 m. N.E. Giessen. P. 1050.

**ALTENDORF**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Ober-Franken, 8½ m. S.S.E. Bamberg, on the Regnitz. Victory of the French over Austrians, Aug. 1796.

**ALTENDORF**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Schwyz, dist. Lachen. P. 1262.

**ALTENDORF**, a vill. of Hanover, gov. Stade, 9 m. S.E. Neuhaus. P. 2060.

**ALTENGAARD**, a seaport town of Norway, cap. prov. Finmark, on rt. b. of the Alten, at the head of a fiord, 53 m. S.S.W. Hammerfest. The raised beaches here show great rise of level in the coast.

**ALTENGAMM**, a dist. of N. Germany, at the confluence of the Bille and Elbe. It is common to Hamburg and Lubeck. P. 1220.

**ALTEN-GOTTERN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 24 m. N.W. Erfurt. P. 1436.

**ALTENHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. W. Offenburg. P. 1700.

**ALTENHOF**, a vill., Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 3 m. S.E. Eckernförde. P. 500. Trade in timber.

**ALTENKIRCHEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wied, 22 m. N. Coblenz. P. 1600.

**ALTENPLATHOW**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. Magdeburg, circ. Jerichow. P. 1300.

**ALTENSTAIG**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Nagold, 28 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 2100. Manufs. leather.

**ALTENSWEILEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, cap. circ. 3½ m. S.S.E. Constance. P. 1247.

**ALTERSWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 5½ m. E. of Freiburg. P. 1253.

**ALTER-DO-CHAO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tapajoz, 10 m. S. Santarem.

**ALTER-DO-CHAO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Ariz, 14 m. S.W. Portalegre. P. 2250. It has an old castle and fortifications.

**ALTERNON** or **ALTARNUN**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. W.S.W. Launceston. Ac. 15,014. P. 1389.

**ALT-GRADISKA**, a fortress of Austria, Slavonia, on l. b. of the Save, opposite Berbir or Turkish Gradiska, and 24 m. S.W. Poschega. P. 2300.

**ALTHALDENSLEBEN**, a town, Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circ. Neuhaldensleben, on the Bever, 13 m. N.W. Magdeburg. P. 1600.

**ALTHAMMER**, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, gov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Friedeck. P. 1775.

**ALTHART**, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, gov. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Jammitz. P. 1120.

**ALTHORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.E. Maldon. Ac. 2250. P. 386.

**ALTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Trent, 5 m. S.W. Burton. Ac. 5460. P. 1316.

**ALTDONA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, circ. Fermo. P. 1241.

**ALTIGLIA**, a town of Southern Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 1142.

**ALTIN** or **TELETSKOI**, a lake of Siberia, gov. and 320 m. S.S.E. Tomsk, 75 m. N. to S., by 20 m.

**ALTINO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 1698.

ALTISHOFEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Willisau. P. 860.

ALTISSIMO, a vill. of Austria, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Vicenza. P. 1965.

ALTIVOLE, a vill. of Austria, prov. Treviso, dist. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Asolo. P. 2350.

ALTKIRCH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. arr., on the Ill, 32 m. S.S.W. Colmar. P. 3108. Pottery and leather.

ALTMÜHL, a river of Bavaria, rises 7 m. N.E. Rothenburg, circ. Middle Franconia, passes Leuterhausen, Gunzenhausen and Eichstädt, and joins the Danube at Keilheim; the *Ludwigs canal*, or canal of the Maine and Danube, between Bamberg on the Regnitz, and Dietfurt on the Altmühl, connects the Black with the North Sea.

ALTAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on shore of the Lake of Constance. P. 851.

ALTO, a prov. of Catamarca, Argentine Confed., South America. P. (1863) 6000.

ALT-OETTING, a market town of Bavaria, 41 m. S.W. Passau. P. 1500.

ALT-OFEN, a town of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Danube, adjoining Buda on the N. P. 11,730.

ALTOMONTE, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, cant. and 9 m. S.S.W. Castrovillari. P. 2933.

ALTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Wey, 16 m. E.N.E. Winchester. Ac. of pa. 3896. P. 3769.

ALTON, the name of several pas. of England.—I. (*A. Barnes*), co. Wilts, on the Avon Canal,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Pewsey. Ac. 1053. P. 177.—II. (*A. Pancras*), co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Cerne-Abbas. Ac. 2243. P. 270. (*A. Priors*), a chapelry co. Wilts, pa. Overton, 1 m. S. Alton Barnes. P. 207. [ALVETON.]

ALTON, several tshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New Hampshire, on Lake Winnepisiogee, 22 m. N.E. Concord. P. 1795.—II. Illinois, co. Madison, on the Mississippi,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. above its junction with the Missouri. P. 7338. One of the best landings on the river.—III. New York, 13 m. N.W. Lyons.

ALTONA, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on rt. b. of the Elbe, adjoining Hamburg on the W., at the head of the railway from Altona to Kiel. Lat. (of observatory)  $58^{\circ} 32' 45''$  N.; lon.  $9^{\circ} 56' 40''$  E. P. (1860) 43,524. It has a royal observatory, a free port, with manufs. of cotton, woollen, silk, oil, soap; sugar-houses, breweries, distilleries, and docks for shipbuilding.

ALTOONA, a post vill. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 244 m. W. Philadelphia. P. 2500.

ALTORE, a town, Switzerland, cap. cant. Uri, near S. extremity of L. Lucerne,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Schwyz. P. 2426. It has a tower, said to mark the place where Tell shot the apple off his son's head. *Burglen*, the reputed birthplace of Tell, is a vill. in the vicinity.—II. a vill., Bavaria, circ. Rezat, on the Schwarzbach.—III. a vill., Württemberg, circ. Donau.

ALTORFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arr. Château-Salins. P. 1041.

ALTÖTTING, a market town of Bavaria, 50 m. E.N.E. Munich, on the Inn. P. 1500.

ALTRINCHAM or ALTRINGHAM, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Chester, on Bowden Downs, 8 m. S.W. Manchester. P. 6628. Manufs. cotton yarns, cloths, and bobbins; and raises fruit and vegetables for the Manchester market.

ALTSANDEK, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 6 m. S.S.W. Nowy Sandec. P. 3260.

ALTSCHENK, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Kronstadt. P. 1510.

ALTSHAUSEN, a vill. of Württemberg,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Saulgau. P. 1660.

ALTSOHL, a town of Hungary, on the Gran, 74 m. N. Pesth. P. 2800. Near it are mineral springs, temp.  $52^{\circ}$  Fahr.

ALTSTADT, a town of Austria, Bohemia, S.E. Neuhaus. P. 1100.—II. a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, opposite Waldenburg. P. 1000.—III. a town of Austria, circ. and 40 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. P. 2050. Paper manufs.—IV. a vill. gov. and 3 m. N.N.W. Mährisch-Trübau. P. 1210. Has a mineral spring.

ALTSTÄTEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.E. St Gall, near the Rhine. P. of comm. 7266. Manufs. muslin. Sulphur springs.

ALTSTRELITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Neustrelitz. P. 3500. Cloth and straw manufactures.

ALTUN-KUPRI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Altun-su (gold-river), 60 m. E.S.E. Mosul. P. 2000.

ALTUN-TUKHR, a border town of Persia, on the Aras, 130 m. N.E. Tabriz. It is now in ruins.

ALURA, a town of Spain, Valencia, on rt. b. of the Palencia, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana. P. 3300.

ALTWARF, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, on the Great Haff, E. Uckerunde. P. 1240.

ALTWASSER, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, circ. and 2 m. N. Waldenburg. P. 1640. Iron foundries, coal pits, and marble quarries.

ALTZERLISCH, a market town of Bohemia, gov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Tachau. P. 1730.

ALUKNUNDA, a riv. of India, British Ghurwal, with many tributaries. It unites with the Bhagirati at Deoprag, to form the Ganges.

ALVA, a pa., barony and town of Scotland, co. and 6 m. N.E. Stirling. P. of pa. 3283; do. of town, 3147. Manufs. tartan shawls, and blankets.

ALVAH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Banff. P. 1467.

ALVAR, a state of India. [MACHERRY.]  
ALVAR or ALWUR, a large town of India, cap. the Macherry dom., 80 m. S.S.W. Delhi. At the base of a fortified hill, crowned by a citadel.

ALVARADO, a town and river of Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, the town at the mouth of the river in the Gulf of Mexico, 40 m. S.E. Vera Cruz. P. 6000.—II. a small river of same name, in Central America, falls into the gulf of Nicoya (Pacific.)

ALVECHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Worcester,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Bromsgrove. Ac. 6747. P. 1713.

ALVELLEY, a pa., England, co. Salop, on Severn, 6 m. S.E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 6788. P. 1018.

ALVERCA, 2 towns of Portugal.—I. prov. Estremadura, on the Tagus, 16 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 3000.—II. prov. Beira, 17 m. N.N.E. Guarda.

ALVÈRE (ST), a town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arr. and 18 m. E.N.E. Bergerac. P. 1766.

ALVERDISCOTT or ALSCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.E. Bideford. Ac. 2273. P. 336.

ALVERINGHAM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 6 m. W. Dixmuiden. P. 2750. It has manufs. of starch: dye-works, and breweries.

ALVERSTOKE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Solent and Portsmouth harbour, comprises the town of Gosport, and watering-place Anglesey, with Haslar hospital, and forts Monkton and Blockhouse. Ac. 5222. P. 22,653.

ALVERTHORPE, England. [WAKEFIELD.]

ALVES, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W. Elgin. P. 1010.

ALVESCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.E. Burford. Ac. 2690. P. 407.

ALVERSTON, two parishes of England.—I. co. Gloster, 9 m. N.E. Bristol. Ac. 2518. P. 841.—II. co. Warwick, with a vill. near the Avon, 2 m. N.E. Stratford. Ac. 4300. P. 844.

ALVETON or ALTON, a pa. of England, co. Staf-ford, 4 m. E. Cheadle. Ac. 7379. P. 2250.

ALVIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the Spey, W.N.W. Cairngorm. P. 833.

ALVINGANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 5 m. N. Cajazzo. P. 3470.

ALVINČZ, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on rt. b. of Maros, 6 m. S.W. Karlsburg. P. 1570.

ALVINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.E. Louth. Ac. 1940. P. 350.

ALVINGTON (WEST), a pa. and decayed market town of England, co. Devon, 1 m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Ac. 4110. P. 925.

ALVITO, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 7 m. S.E. Sora. P. 4242.

ALWALTON or ALLERTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, on the Nene, 4½ m. S.W. Peterboro'. Ac. 1040. P. 342.

ALWINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Bideford. Ac. 2655. P. 359.

ALWUR, a town of N. W. India, cap. of a Rajpoot state, 110 m. S.W. Delhi.

ALYX, a riv. of Wales, an affluent of the Dee, rising in Denbighshire.

ALYTH, a town and pa. of Scotl., cos. Perth & Forfar, 12 m. W. Forfar. P. of town 2106, of pa. 3422. Manufactures linens.

ALZANO DI SOPRA, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 2345.

ALZANO-MAGGIORE, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 4 m. N.E. Bergamo. P. 2110.

ALZATE, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 1339.

ALZENAU, a market town and castle of Bavaria, 8½ m. N.N.W. Aschaffenburg. P. 1060.

ALZEY, a walled town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. cant., on the Sulzbach, 19 m. S.S.W. Mainz. P. 4600.

ALZONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Carcassone. P. 1566. Manufs. woollens, lace, and iron.

AM, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, on the N.W. bank of the Indus, between that river and the Mabeen hills, 50 m. N.E. Attock.

AMACURA, a river of South America, falls into the Orinoco, in lat. 8° 84' N.; lon. 60° 7' W. It is navigable for small vessels to the influx of the Yarakia, lat 8° N.

AMADIAH or AMADIEH, a district and town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, 65 m. N.N.W. Mosul. The district is the ancient Assyrian *Ecbatania*.

AMADOR, a co. of U. S., North America, state California. P. 10,930, of whom 2568 are Chinese.

AMAK or AMAGER, a small island of Denmark, off Zealand (about a third part of Copenhagen is built on it: the other two-thirds on Zealand). P. 6500 (exclusive of Christianshavn).

AMAKUTAN ISLAND, Pacific. [KURILE ISLS.]

AMAL, a town of Sweden, læn and 50 m. N.N.E. Wenersborg. P. 1717. It has a harbour on Lake Wener, and trade in iron, steel, and deals.

AMALEI, a seaport town of S. Italy, prov. and 8 m. W. of Salerno, on the N. shore of the Gulf. P. (1861) 6506 (in the 12th century upwards of 50,000.) *Amalfi* was at one period an independent and prosperous commercial republic; in 1020 its inhabitants took an active part in the crusades. Birthplace of Flavio Gioia, the improver of the mariner's compass, and of Masaniello, the fisherman, and brief ruler of Naples. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

AMALIENDORF, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 2½ m. N.W. Schrems. P. 1255.

AMAMBAHY, a chain of mountains in Brazil, extending from N. to S. in the prov. of Matto Grosso and Paraguay. It forms the watershed between the Paraguay and Parana rivers. The range is about 200 m. long. A river of the same

name has its source in these mountains, and joins the Parana.

AMAND (ST), a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Antwerp, on the Scheldt. P. 2915. Manufs. oil-cloth and woven fabrics.

AMAND (SR), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, 26 m. S.S.E. Bourges, on the Cher, at the mouth of the Marmande. P. 8607. Comm. college, tanneries, commerce in wood, iron, & wool.

—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, arr. St L6. P. 1357.—III. a comm. and vill., dep. Marne, arr. and cant. Vitry-le-François. P. 1158.—IV. a comm. and vill., H. Vienne, arr. Bellac, cant. Chateauponsac. P. 1279.—V. a comm. and town, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, cap. cant. P. 2331.—VI. a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, cap. cant. P. 1956.—VII. a comm. and town, dep. Deux Sèvres, arr. Bressure. P. 1708.—VIII. a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont. P. 1531.

AMANDIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arrond. Murat. P. 1240.

AMAND-LES EAUX (ST), *Amandopolis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Valenciennes, on l. b. of the Scarpe. P. 10,210. It is the centre of cultivation of flax for the manuf. of cambrics. Manufs. woollens, cottons, soap, leather, and porcelain.

AMANDOLA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 4732.

AMANLIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Rennes. P. 2433.

AMANS (ST), several comms. and vills. of France, —I. Aveyron, arr. Espalion. P. 1321.—II. Lozère, arr. Mende. P. 358.—III. Tarn, arr. Castres, cap. cant. on the Thoré. P. 2374.—IV. Charente, arr. Angoulême, cap. cant. P. 1689.—V. Charente, arr. Montmoreau. P. 983.

AMANTEA CALABRO, a seaport town of South Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Cosenza. P. 4077.

AMAPALA, the port of Honduras, on the Pacific ocean, in the bay of Fonseca, in lat. 13° 17' N.; lon. 87° 34' W. P. about 1000. Good anchorage.

AMARANTE, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Tamega, 38 m. N.E. Oporto. P. 5500.

AMARAPURA, *Ummarapoor*, a city, formerly cap. of the Burmese dom., on the Irrawadi, 6 m. N.E. Ava. In 1800 the pop. was estimated at 175,000, but the seat of government having been transferred to Ava in 1819, it has since decayed.

AMARAVATI or OOMRAWUTTEE, a considerable town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 28 m., S.E. Ellichpore. It has an active trade, and excellent cotton is grown in the neighbourhood.—II. a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. N.N.W. Guntore, with Hindoo antiquities, on the S. bank of the Kistnah.

AMARIN (ST), (Germ. *St Amary*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., arr. and 18 m. N.E. Belfort, on the Thuren. P. 2296. It is the centre of extensive cotton factories.

AMARONI, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 1064.

AMARO (SANTO), a town of Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N.W. Bahia on the Sergipe-do-Conde, with a port and an active export trade.

AMASIA or AMASIYAH, *Amasia*, a city of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak (anc. *Iris*), 95 m. N.W. Sivas. P. 25,000. It has a citadel, mosque, and bazaars. Exports silk and salt.

AMASTRA, AMASERAH or AMASREH, a seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 60 m. N.E. Ereklî. P. 800. Trade in timber.

AMATHONTE, a vill. of the island of Cyprus, near its S. coast, with remains of Greek town.

**AMATITLAN**, a district of Central America, 20 m. N.N.W. Guatemala. Cochineal is produced here.

**AMATRICE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 22 m. N. of Aquila, cap. cant., on the Tronto. P. 5725. It was one of importance, but is now decayed.

**AMAXICHI**, a seaport town, & cap. of the Ionian island Santa Maura or Leucadia, on its E. coast. P. 7000. The residence of a Greek archbishop, and of a British governor.

**AMAY**, a town of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Maese, 12 m. S.W. Liege. P. 2500.

**AMAZON, MARANON, ORELLANA or SOLIMOENS**, the chief river of South America, and the largest in the world, in regard to its volume, length, and extent of basin. It is formed by the union of the *Tunguragua* and *Ucayale*; the former rising in lake Lauricocha (Peru), in lat. 10° 30' S.; lon. 76° 10' W. The head stream of the latter, the *Apurimac*, originates about lat. 16° S.; lon. 72° W. Both rivers have a general course at first; the *Tunguragua*, near lat. 6° S., bends, and after receiving the *Huallaga* from the S., joins the *Ucayale*, about lat. 4° 25' S.; lon. 72° 30' W. Here the stream has depth sufficient for any class of ships. Thenceforth the Amazon flows generally east, through the Brazilian territory to the Atlantic, which it enters nearly under the equator, and between lon. 48° and 50° W., its estuary widening until it is 180 m. across. Taking the *Apurimac* as its source, its direct length is estimated at 1769 m., and including its windings, nearly 4000 m.; for great part of which (viz., from the ocean to *Pongo de Manseriche*, lon. 76° 50' W.), it is navigable and uninterrupted by any rapid or cataract. At least 20 rivers, navigable to near their sources, pour their waters into it, besides numerous less important streams. Chief tributaries the *Napo*, *Putumayo*, *Yapura* and *Rio Negro*, from the N.; the *Yavari*, *Jutay*, *Jurua*, *Coary*, *Purus*, *Madeira*, *Tapajos*, and *Xingu*, from the S. By the *Casiquiare*, a branch of the *Rio Negro*, the Amazon has a direct and remarkable connection with the *Orinoco*. The Amazon and its tributaries afford an immense inland navigation, estimated at 50,000 m.; and the extent of its basin has been computed at about 2,000,000 sq. m. Its depth is great; in mid current no bottom is found with 20 fathoms. The velocity is at the rate of 3½ m. an hour, and its waters remain unmixed with the ocean 200 m. from its mouth. Tides ascend for 400 m. from the Atlantic, and near full moon occasion a formidable rush of water into the channel, with waves 10 to 15 feet in height, called a *bore*. The upper part of the river, as far as the mouth of the *Yavari*, which forms the boundary line between Brazil and Peru, is called *Marañon*, thence to the mouth of the *Rio Negro* it is called *Solimoes*, and from the *Negro* to its mouth, *Amazon*. The tropical rains swell the river annually to 40 and 50 feet above its ordinary level. The *Marañon* attains its greatest height in January, the *Solimoes* in February, the *Amazon* in the middle of March. In the lower part of its course, the Amazon abounds with islands, and in its estuary are the large islands *Marajo* and *Caviana*. Brazilian steamers, of 1000 tons, navigate the Amazon to *Nanta* in Ecuador, and as its head waters reach nearly to *Quito*, it has been proposed to bring down produce that way instead of taking it to *Guayaquil*, which is about 150 m., or nine days' journey. In 1860 the number of passengers conveyed by the Steam Navigation Co. was 61,085. The estuary of the Amazon was discovered by *Fincon* in 1500; in 1539, *d'Orellan* sailed down

from the *Napo*, and it obtained the name of *Amazon* from his having reported that he saw armed women on its shores.

**AMAZONAS**, a vast unexplored province of the empire of Brazil, extending on both sides of the Amazon from Venezuela, lat. 5° to lat.° 10 S. P. (1856) estimated at 42,600. Cap. *Manaos*.

**AMBALEGA**, a town in the island of *Madura*, Indian archipelago. P. 4000.

**AMBARÈS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux. P. 2666.

**AMBAS, BAY, W.** Africa, Bight of Biafra, at the foot of the Camarons mountains. On its N.E. side is the English mission station of *Victoria*, established 1858.

**AMBATKI**, an isl. in the South Pacific, one of the *Feejee* group, in lat. 17° 47' S.; lon. 179° 11' W.

**AMBATO or HAMBATO**, a town of S. America, Ecuador, on the slope of Mt. *Chimborazo*, 8859 feet above the sea. P. 12,000.

**AMBAZAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Limoges. P. 2925. Has manufactures of iron-wire.

**AMSDEN or AMMDON**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Gaster. P. 1381.

**AMBELAKIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, Thessaly, in the vale of the *Salympria* (ancient *Peneius*), 14 m. N.E. Larissa. P. 4000.

**AMBER or AMBHEER**, a town of Hindostan, *Rajpootana*, 5 m. E. *Jeyppor*, formerly cap. of *Jeyppor* dominion.—*Cape Amber* is the N. extremity of *Madagascar*. Lat. 11° 57' 30" N.; lon. 49° 8' 48" E.

**AMBERG**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, formerly its cap., on the *Vils*, 31 m. N.N.W. Regensburg. P. 12,942. Manufs. woollen and linen cloth. Near this the French were defeated by the Austrians in 1796.

**AMBERGRIS KEY**, an uninhabited island of Central America, *Yucatan*, in the Atlantic, off the N.E. shore of British Honduras, 20 m. by 3 m. Named from the *ambergris* found on its shores.

**AMBERIET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Bourg. P. 2782. It has manufactures of cloth for the army.

**AMBERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, and 5 m. N.E. Arundel. Ac. 2900. P. 650.

**AMBERT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arr. on rt. b. of the *Dore*, 35 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 7661. Extensive paperworks; manufs. ribands, lace, and linens; has mineral springs; its cheese is much esteemed.

**AMBIALET**, a vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cant. Villefranche, 10 m. E.N.E. Alby. P. 3221.

**AMBIL**, one of the smaller Philippine islands, 70 m. S.W. Manila, 12 m. in circumference.

**AMBIVERE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 738.

**AMBLAUW**, an island of the Eastern archipelago, 12 m. S.E. Booro. Lat. 3° 52' S.; lon. 127° 16' E. Is 10 miles long. P. 733.

**AMBLECOAT or AMBLECOTE**, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, ¾ m. N. *Stourbridge*. Ac. 689. P. 2613. It has potteries and iron-works.

**AMBLESIDE**, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, near the N. extremity of lake *Windermere*, 12½ m. N.W. Kendal. P. of chapelry 1603. Woollen manufactures, slate quarry, and lead and copper mines.

**AMBLESTON**, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.E. *Haverford-West*. Ac. 3965. P. 524.

**AMBLEUSE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on English Channel, 6 m. N. Boulogne. P. 598. Here *James II.* landed after his abdication in 1689; and near it is a granite column, which the Emperor *Napoleon I.* erected to the grand army in 1805.

**AMBOISE**, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire, and on railway from Orleans, 14 m. E. Tours. P. 4570. Its ancient castle has been modernized. *Amboise* is celebrated for the "*conjuraton d'Amboise*" formed against the Guises in 1560. It has manuf. of files, steel goods, fire-arms, and woollens.

**AMBOISE**, a cape, island, and anchorage, of Africa, coast of Benin. Lat.  $3^{\circ} 58' N.$ ; lon.  $9^{\circ} 15' E.$

**AMBON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes. P. 1739, with a small port on the Penerf, and exportation of salt.

**AMBOOR**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Arcot, 108 m. W.S.W. Madras.

**AMBOY PERTH**, a city and port of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Middlesex, at the head of Raritan Bay, 32 m. N.E. Trenton. P. 1865. *Amboy* has regular railway intercourse with New York and Philadelphia.—II. a town, Oswego, co. New York. P. 1132.

**AMBOYNA**, an island of the Molucca group, Eastern archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Ceram, between lat.  $3^{\circ} 26'$  and  $3^{\circ} 48' S.$ ; lon.  $127^{\circ} 57'$  and  $128^{\circ} 27' E.$ , 35 m. by 10 m. P. (1856) 188,000, mostly Malays, with some Chinese, besides the Dutch residents. It is divided into two unequal limbs by a deep bay. Surface mountainous, but fertile, well watered, and wooded. Chief product, cloves, which, with indigo and sago, form the exports. Imports opium and European goods. Government, subordinate to that at Batavia (Java), is established at Fort Victoria, which, with the town of Amboyna, is on the S.E. side of the Bay of Binnen. P. 8966. The inhabitants are nearly all Christians.

**AMBRACIAN GULF**. [*ARTA* (GULF OF).]

**AMBRACIENS**, a town of France, dep. and 6 m. N. Mayenne, on the Mayenne. P. 2720.

**AMBRIM**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat.  $16^{\circ} 9' 30'' S.$ ; lon.  $167^{\circ} 50' E.$  It is 50 m. in circumference, and has a fine active volcano.

**AMBRIZ**, a small independent Negro kingdom of Africa, South Guinea, cap. Quibanza, with a port at the mouth of the Ambriz, on the Atlantic, about 70 m. N. Loanda. Trade in gum & ivory.

**AMBRIZETTE**, a kingdom of Africa, S. Guinea, between the Congo and Ambrizette rivers, with a town on the coast about 30 m. N. Ambriz.

**AMBROGIO (SAN)**, a vill., Northern Italy, deleg. Verona, with thermal baths.—II. a vill., prov. Turin, circ. Susa. P. 1206. Celebrated abbey.

**AMBROIX (ST)**, a town of France, dep. Gard, on rt. b. of the Cèze, 11 m. N.E. Alais. P. 4060.

**AMBRONAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 15 m. S.E. Bourg. P. 1706.

**AMBROSDEN**, a pa. and hamlet of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. S.S.E. Bicester. Ac. 4865. P. 871.

**AMBROSE (ST)**, an island in the Pacific ocean, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 21' S.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 10' W.$

**AMBROSETOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Wexford, 6 m. S.W. Taghmon, contains the vill. of Tullycanna. Ac. 2197. P. 519.

**AMBUKOL**, a town of Egypt, on right bank of the Nile. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 4' N.$

**AMEENANA**, a town of Scinde, on an island formed by the Narra and Indus, 12 m. N. Sehwan. Is a considerable place, well supplied with water.

**AMEGLIA**, a comm., Italy, prov. Genoa. P. 1845.

**AMEIDE**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Lek. P. 1079.

**AMELAND**, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea. Lat.  $53^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $6^{\circ} 15' E.$  P. 3000. It is 13 m. by 2 m., and has three villages.

**AMELIA**, *Ameria*, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, deleg. and 21 m. S.W. Spoleto. P. 7024.

**AMELIA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Virginia. Area 298 sq. m. P. 3086 free, 3086 slaves

**AMELIA**, an island in the Atlantic, off the N.E. extremity of Florida, 10 m. N. the mouth of St John riv. 20 m. by 2 m. Chief town Fernandina.

**AMELIETH**, a hamlet of Hanover, near Lauenfôrda. P. 650. Celebrated glass manuf.

**AMENDOLARA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovillari. P. 1446.

**AMENIA**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, Duchess co., 20 m. E.N.E. Poughkeepsie. P. 2229.

**AMENO**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Novara. P. 1748.

**AMER**, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Gerona, on l. b. of the Ter. P. 1215.

**AMERICA OR THE NEW WORLD**, is one of the grand divisions of the globe. Continental America extends from lat.  $54^{\circ} S.$  to  $71^{\circ} N.$ , extreme length being 10,500 m. from Magellan to Behring Straits. The Tierra del Fuego islands reach  $1^{\circ}$  beyond its S. extremity into the Antarctic Ocean. Greenland has been explored to lat.  $82^{\circ} N.$ , and is supposed to extend further into the polar circle. Between the N. coast and lat.  $80^{\circ}$  is supposed to be occupied by an archipelago of islands, and Greenland from E. to W. is intersected by arms of the sea, like the regions on the W. of Baffin Bay. Area 15,089,200 sq. m. P. 67,645,490. N. of the equator it is divided by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea into two continents of nearly equal extent, connected by a narrow region, extending through  $15^{\circ}$  of lat., called Central America, the S. extremity of which (Isthmus of Darien or Panama) is only 35 m. across. Its great rivers are the St Lawrence and Mississippi in N. America, and the Orinoco, Amazon, Tocantins, San Francisco, Rio de la Plata, and Rio Negro in S. America. The lakes of *North America* contain the greatest extent of fresh water in the world. The mountains are very extensive. In N. America a maritime chain of high mountains stretches along the western edge of the plateau, from Russian America to the peninsula of Lower California. The system of the Andes of S. America differs in direction, elevation, and geological formation from the mountains of the North. *America* was discovered by Columbus in 1492; since which time a continuous stream of emigration has flowed in from Europe, and by far the greater proportion of the population is now of European descent. The Red Indians (natives) are peculiar, having the physical characteristics of a distinct race. The tribes of the N. and S., differing little in civilisation, but using various languages, seem to have had a common origin, and through their intercourse with Europeans are rapidly becoming extinct. From the high N. and S. latitudes of the country, it is remarkable for its extreme vicissitudes of climate. The products of every clime abound in its different regions, and in some tracts vegetation is most exuberant. It yields all the cereal grains, sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee, cocoa, dye-woods, mahogany, and medicinal barks. Minerals comprise gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, coal in great abundance, sandstone, limestone, and marble. Fossil remains of gigantic animals have been found. Wild horses, originally from Europe. The bison, musk-ox, rein-deer, bear, puma, and jaguar are found. Inferior animals are in great variety, many being peculiar to this continent. Domestic animals are the llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña. The following table shows the different states in America and the West Indies, with their estimated area and population:—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Population.
<b>NORTH AMERICA.</b>		
Russian Territory, -	394,000	66,000
Greenland (Danish),	380,000	9,400
British N. America, -	3,640,000	3,300,000
United States, - - -	2,993,811	31,914,322
Mexico, - - - - -	857,151	8,137,853
Central America, -	174,850	2,326,750
West India Islands, -	86,548	2,917,215
<b>SOUTH AMERICA.</b>		
Guiana, - - - - -	136,000	290,829
Granadian Confed., -	515,000	2,363,000
Venezuela, - - - -	426,712	945,408
Ecuador, - - - - -	285,456	1,040,371
Peru, - - - - -	509,034	2,500,000
Bolivia, - - - - -	510,368	1,987,352
Chile, - - - - -	115,802	1,558,319
Argentine Confed., -	542,786	1,171,800
Uruguay, - - - - -	71,800	240,965
Paraguay, - - - - -	74,000	1,327,431
Brazil, - - - - -	3,138,486	7,677,800
Patagonia and Falk-land Islands, - - -	396,000	125,000

[BRAZIL, CANADA, RUSSIAN AMERICA, UNITED STATES, WEST INDIES.]

AMERICA (CENTRAL) is the long and narrow region, between lat. 7° and 18° N.; lon. 77° and 94° W., connecting the continents of North and South America, and comprising, besides the Central American States, Yucatan, parts of Mexico and the Granadian Confederation, the Mosquito coast, and British Honduras. In a more limited sense the term is applied to the following republics, between lat. 8° and 18° N.; lon. 81° 30' and 94° W., bounded on the E. by the Caribbean Sea and New Granada, N.W. Yucatan and Chiapas, W. and S. by the Pacific.

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Guatemala,	40,781	850,000	New Guatemala.
San Salvador,	7,335	600,000	Cajutepeque.
Honduras,	47,095	350,000	Comayagua.
Nicaragua,	53,173	400,000	Granada.
Costa Rica,	21,495	126,750	San Jose.
Belize or British Honduras,	13,500	25,635	Belize.
Total,	168,379	2,352,385	

The greatest length from S.E. to N.W. is about 830 m.; breadth varying from 67 to 310 m., the most northern limit being Chetumal Bay, N. of Belize, and the most southern, Burica Point, S. of Costa Rica, and E. the gulf of Dulce. To this succeeds the plain of Nicaragua, 175 m. in length, and the same in breadth; is the Lake Nicaragua, which covers a considerable portion of the surface, being only 134 feet above the Pacific Ocean. The mountains of Central America are in three distinct groups.—(1.) The group of Costa Rica, surrounded by volcanoes. (2.) The group of Nicaragua, and Honduras, west of the Lake of Nicaragua, which has a mean height of 140 feet above the sea, but rises N. of the lake to 8000 feet. (3.) The group of Guatemala, which contains the greatest number of volcanoes known anywhere except in Java. The volcano of Agua, 15,000 feet above the sea, is the highest point in Central America. The climate is hot and moist in the lowlands, where there are dense forests; but is milder and more salubrious on the elevated table-lands. On the coasts of the Caribbean Sea

the rains are copious. Earthquakes are very frequent, especially in the table-lands. Principal rivers, the Motagua, Rio Dulce, Rio Polochic, Chicsoi, Blewfields; San Juan, all of which flow N. or E. Principal lakes, Nicaragua and Leon, through which a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans has long been projected. [PANAMA.] On both E. and W. shores there are many good ports. Below the elevation of 3000 feet, indigo, cotton, sugar, and cocoa are the chief crops; between 3000 to 5000 feet the cochineal plant is cultivated. Maize is raised; but wheat in the high table-land in the N. only. In some parts the *chicozapote*, a fruit yielding a great deal of nourishment, supplies in commerce the place of corn. Other products are coffee, tobacco, dragon's blood, mastic, various balsams and drugs, tamarinds, pepper, cassia, ginger, and vanilla; mahogany, cedar, logwood, and other woods for dyeing or building; with gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and zinc. The country is rich in precious metals. Horses, asses, goats and hogs, having been introduced by the Spaniards, are now numerous; herds of cattle are pastured in the grazing farms of Nicaragua; and flocks of sheep feed on the table-land of Quesaltenango, being reared almost wholly for their wool. Cattle and sheep breeding are, with agriculture, the main occupations of the population; but the production of coarse woollens, cotton cloths, caps, hats, earthenware, furniture, & cabinet-work, employs a good many hands, and the Indians weave mats of different colours, which are used as carpets. Principal exports are indigo, cochineal, bullion, sarcaparilla, dye-woods, hides, balsams, mahogany and other timber, sugar, coffee, tortoiseshell, and cattle. Imports consist of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, hardware, cutlery, earthenware, trinkets, wine, oil, spirits, and provisions. The trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, U. S., West India Islands, Spain, and France. The population consists of aboriginal tribes, of Europeans, and a mixed race. Several tribes live in an independent condition, without intercourse with Europeans, although those along the Mosquito shore consider themselves under the protection of the British. Each state has its own president, vice-president, senate, and assembly of deputies, who are chosen by electoral colleges. The cities and towns have each a municipal corporation, presided over by an alcalde. Spanish laws have been replaced by codes, modelled on those of the U. S. The established religion is Roman Catholic. Columbus discovered this region in 1502; in 1527 it was made a Spanish capt.-generalship, and it belonged to Spain until 1821, when Guatemala first declared its independence. The several states subsequently formed a confederation, which was dissolved in 1839. Many ruins of ancient cities, temples, etc., have been discovered in this region, and are supposed to be the architecture of the native population, previous to and at the era of the Spanish conquest. A project for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of a canal, the river San Juan, and the lake of Nicaragua, has long been entertained.

AMERICA (NORTH) extends northwards of lat. 8° N., and between lon. 55° and 165° W. On its E. side are Hudson and James bays, the gulf of St Lawrence, the bays of Fundy, Chesapeake, and Delaware; on its S. the Gulf of Mexico; on its W., Gulfs of California and Georgia, Cook inlet, Bristol bay, and Norton and Kotzebue sounds. On the N. the Arctic Ocean separates it from Melville and Bathurst islands, Victoria

Land, Boothia, etc. Baffin bay and Davis strait divide Cockburn Island from Greenland. Chief peninsulas of North America, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida, and Old California. The mountains of North America are divided into several chains, of which the Alleghanies or Appalachians on the E., and the Rocky Mountains on the W., bound the great central region of North America, drained by the Mississippi and Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Kansas, Arkansas, Rio Bravo, etc. The E. part of this region is fertile, and its centre is a vast prairie; but much of its W. part is rocky and barren. N. of this region the five great lakes, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, discharge their waters eastward by the river St Lawrence into the gulf of same name. Still farther N. is the Boreal region, occupying all the surface from Canada northwards to the shores of the Arctic ocean and Hudson bay; here are the Winnipeg, Manitoba, Wollaston, Great Slave, Great Bear, and Athabasca lakes; the Mackenzie, Athabasca, Great Slave, and Great Fish rivers, flowing N.; and the Saskatchewan flowing E. The Colorado, Columbia and Great Snake rivers, with the unexplored territory of Russian America, are W. of the Rocky Mountains, which rise much farther inland from the Pacific than the Andes in South America. Around this continent are numerous islands, including Newfoundland, Prince Edward, Cape Breton, and the W. Indian archipelago on the E., and several archipelagos lining the Russian and British coasts in the N.W. [*Descriptions of the different countries comprised in this vast continent will be found under the heads named in the foregoing tables.*]

AMERICA (SOUTH) extends southward from lat. 12° 30' N.; and from lon. 35° to 81° 30' W. Consisting mainly of three immense plains, respectively watered by the Amazon, Plata, and Orinoco rivers. The basins of the two former are enclosed by the Andes westward, and the mountains of Brazil on the E.; that of the last is bounded northward by a cordillera of the Andes, and S. by the sierras dividing Colombia from Brazil. The system of the Andes comprises a series of parallel chains, extending along the Pacific coast in a nearly continuous line from the isthmus of Panama to the S. extremity of the continent, with a mean height of 11,800 feet above the sea. All the great rivers of this continent—the Orinoco, Amazon, Tocantins, Paranyhyba, San Francisco, Parana, Paraguay, and Rio Negro—discharge their waters into the Atlantic, the Rio Magdalena alone, with its affluents, flowing between the Cordilleras of the Andes northward to the Caribbean Sea. The chief inlets are the Rio de la Plata, Lago des Patos, and Gulfs of St Matthias and St George on the E.; the Gulf of Guayaquil on the W.; and the lake of Maracaibo on the N., united by a strait to the Caribbean Sea. Lakes Titicaca and Pansa are the only inland lakes of consequence. Tierra del Fuego, the largest isl. belonging to South America, is at the S. extremity of Patagonia, the W. coast of which country, with a part of that of Chile, is lined by numerous islands, interspersed with some of the best harbours in the Pacific.—*Russian America* comprises the N.W. coasts from lat. 55° to 70° N.; lon. 141° to 168° W.—*British America* is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, N.W. by Russian America, S. by the United States, and E. by the Atlantic. It comprises British Columbia and Vancouver island, the Hudson bay territory, including Labrador, Canada, and the Lower Provinces, (embracing New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape

Breton, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland).—*United States* extend from the British possessions in the N. to the gulf of Mexico S., and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. Mexico extends from lat. 16° to 33° N.—*Central America* includes the republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.—*South America* comprehends the republics of the Granadain Confed., Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. Between these states and the Atlantic lies the Argentine confederation. The empire of Brazil is on the E., bounded by the Atlantic, adjoining which is the state of Paraguay. Uruguay or Banda Oriental, lies immediately to the S. of Brazil, and Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego form the southern limits of the continent.—*Guiana*, on the N.E. coast, between lat. 1° and 8° 40' N. contains the British possessions of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, the French possession of Cayenne, and Dutch colony of Surinam.—The *West India Islands* in the Columbian Archipelago, consist of the Bahama islands, Great Antilles, including Cuba, Jamaica, St Domingo, and Porto Rico. Smaller Antilles including Barbuda, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St Lucia, Barbadoes, Granada, Tobago, St Christopher, St Vincent, and Trinidad. [*See the countries named in the above tables.*]

AMERKOTE, a town of Sinde. [OMERKOTE.]  
AMERONGEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, arr. Amersfoort. P. 1825.

AMERSFOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Utrecht, with a port on the Bem. P. 13,500. It has manufs. of cottons, woollens, and glass wares, and a trade in dried herrings, tobacco, and corn.

AMERSHAM or AGMONDESHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 27 m. S.E. Buckingham. Ac. of pa. 10,544. P. 3550. Manufs. black lace and straw plait. The poet Waller was born in this parish.

AMERSWEL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau. P. 1872.

AMESBURY (formerly *Ambrosebury* or *Ambresbury*), a town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Salisbury. Ac. 5890. P. 1138. Near it is Stonehenge. The poet Addison was born at Milston, near Amesbury.

AMESBURY, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, 37 m. N.E. Boston. P. 3143.

AMPREVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, arr. Rouen. P. 1237.

AMGA, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk. It rises in the mountains of Yablonoi Kriebt, in lat. 50° 0' N.; lon. 126° 30' E. Length 466 m.

AMHARA, a kingdom of Abyssinia, cap. Gondar. Comprises all the country W. of the Tacazze river, formerly a powerful state of Abyssinia.

AMHERST, a seaport town of the British territory in Further India, cap. of the most N. of the Tenasserim provs., and their chief military station on Amherst peninsula, 30 m. S.W. Moulmein. Lat. 16° 4' 48" N.; lon. 97° 45' 24" E. P. (estimated) 5000. Founded in 1826, has a fort, government house, court of justice, church, around which are grouped the European, Chinese, and native quarters. Harbour spacious and secure, and ships may lie within 100 yards of the shore, in three fathoms water at low tide.

AMHERST, a co., U. S., N. America, Virginia. Area 418 sq. m. P. 7464 free, 6278 slaves.

AMHERST, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. in Massachusetts, 82 m. W. Boston. P. 3052. It has a college, with an observatory, and a good cabinet.—II. New York, 10 m. N.E.

Buffalo. P. 2451.—III. Ohio, 108 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 1400.—IV. Virginia, N. side James riv. P. 7464 free, 6278 slaves.—Some isls. in Lake Ontario, and in the St Lawrence, bear this name.

AMHERTSBURG, a town of British North America, West Canada, district London, co. Essex, on the Detroit river, 3 m. above its entrance into Lake Erie, and 14 m. S. Detroit. P. 1880.

AMIENS, *Ambiani*, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Somme (and formerly of all Picardy), on the Somme, and on the railway from Paris to Brussels, 71 m. N. Paris. P. (1860) 58,780. In the Hotel de Ville the treaty of the "Peace of Amiens" was signed, March 27, 1802. It has a public library with 53,000 vols., theatre, corn hall, museum, and cavalry barracks. *Amiens* is a bishop's see, and has a university, academy of sciences, school of design, and botanic garden. The Somme divides here into 11 branches, which are used to turn mills for the manuf. of cotton velvets, cotton, linen, woollens, and kerseymeres. There are also dyeing, bleaching, and chemical works, manufs. of beet-root sugar and soap; tanneries and paper mills. Barges of 40 to 50 tons come up the Somme to the city, which is the centre of an extensive general trade. The Spanish troops took the city by stratagem, a small body being disguised as peasants, March 10, 1597. Birth-place of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Éstrées Ducange, and the astronomer Delambre.

AMILLY, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Loiret, arr. & 3 m. S.E. Montargis. P. 2263. Cotton spinning.

AMIRANTE ISLANDS (Portuguese *Ihas do Amirante*), an archipelago in the Indian ocean, S.W. the Seychelles. Lat. 6° 53' 15" S.; lon. 53° 8' 24" E. They consist of eleven small low isls., united by banks of sand and coral, and are visited for the land turtles, with which they abound.

AMITE, a co. of the U. S., North America, Mississippi. Area 860 sq. m. P. 4433 free, 7900 slaves. Soil fertile along the river.

AMITITAN, a vill. and lake of Central America, state and 20 m. S. Guatemala. The lake is 9 m. long, and is bounded by lofty wooded hills.

AMJHERRA, a small Rajpoot state of N. India, Malwa, 46 m. W.S.W. Indur. Area 584 sq. m. P. about 58,000. Products, maize, cotton, sugarcane, grain, etc. The town of same name is 60 m. N.W. Oojein, 189 feet above the sea, containing about 500 houses. It is placed in an extensive valley, enclosed by low hills, with a small stream passing through it. The town has large and well supplied bazaars.

AMLA, one of the Andreanov islands, North Pacific ocean, immediately E. Acha. Length E. to W. 40 m.; breadth 10 miles.

AMLWCH, a town, parl. bor., and pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, on its N. coast, 15 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Ac. 9221. P. of pa. 5949; of bor. 3207. Near it are Parys and Mona copper mines.

AMMALAPOOR, a town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. and 65 m. N.E. Masulipatam.

AMMAN or AMMON (ancient *Rabbah*, the cap. of the Ammonites, rebuilt and called *Philadelphía* by the Greeks), a ruined city of Syria, pash. Damascus, 55 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem.

AMMER, two small rivers of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, tributary of the Neckar, which it joins near Tübingen.—II. (or *Amper*), Bavaria, rises in the Tirol, and joins the Isar, 2 m. N. Mosburg, after a N.E. course of 75 m.—The Lake *Ammer*, 10 m. in length N. to S., by 4 m. in breadth.

AMMERGAU, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 5½ m. N.N.W. Werdenfels. P. 1000.

AMMERSCHWIHR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. P. 2036.

AMMERSTOL, a vill. of the Netherlands, 14 m. E. Rotterdam, on rt. b. of the Lek. P. 502.

AMMI-MOUSSA, a town of N. Africa, Algérie, prov. Oran, cap. circ., sub. div. Mostaganem. It is a strategic position, with a fort.

AMMOX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 8 m. W.N.W. Wallenstatt. P. 1500.

AMMONIA or AMMONIUM. [SIWAH.]

AMOL, a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Heraz, 20 m. S.W. Balfrush. P. in winter, when greatest, estimated at 35,000 to 40,000. (?)

AMÖNEBURG, a town, Hessen Cassel, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Marburg, on the Ohm. P. 1500.

AMOO, a name of the Oxus river. [OXUS.]

AMORBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 23 m. S. Aschaffenburg. P. 3400 Paper mills and cloth manuf.

AMORGOS, an isl. of the Grecian archipelago, 18 m. S.E. Naxos. Lat. (of cap.) 36° 52' N.; lon. 25° 56' E.; length 13 m., breadth 6 m. P. 2800. It is mountainous, and produces good oil. Chief town Amorgos, with the port of St Anna on the N.E. shore. P. 2600. Simonides was born here, B.C. 660.—*Amorgo Paulos* is a small uninhabited island 12 m. S.W. Amorgo.

AMOROSI, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto. P. 1520.

AMOSKEAG, a manufacturing vill. of the U. S., N. America, Hillsborough co. New Hampshire, 17 m. S.S.E. Concord, on the Merrimack river.

AMOU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. St Sever. P. 1834.

AMOUR (Sr), a town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.W. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 2343. It is celebr. for the number of sieges it has sustained.

AMOUR, a river of East Asia. [AMUR.]

AMOY, a commercial city of China, one of the ports open to foreign trade, prov. Fo-kien, on an isl. of same name, 35 m. in circuit, in a bay of the China Sea, opposite Formosa, and 320 m. E.N.E. Canton. Lat. 24° 10' N.; lon. 118° 18' E. P. 250,000. (?) The city is separated from the suburbs or outer town by a line of rocky hills, commanded by a citadel on a height, and fortified. Harbour excellent. There is a considerable trade with Formosa. Manufs. of porcelain. Exports tea. Imports comprise rice, sugar, camphor, and European produce. *Amoy*, then the great military depôt of the prov., was taken on the 26th August 1841, by the English, who held the fortified island Koolangsoo, commanding the entrance to the harbour, until the final payment of the sum of 6,000,000 dollars, exacted from the Chinese government by the treaty of Nanking.

AMPANAN, a town of the Eastern archipelago, on the W. coast of the isl. Lombok. Lat. 8° 25' S.; lon. 116° E. Trade in rice, poultry, and other products of the E. seas.

AMPAZA, a seaport town of East Africa, Zanguebar, cap. state, in lat. 20° S.; lon. 40° 50' E.

AMPREZZO, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. Udine, cap. dist., 11 m. W. Tolmezzo. P. 1885.

—II. a vill., Austria, Tirol, 25 m. Brixen. P. 2860.

AMPFING, a vill. of Bavaria, 5 m. W. Mühlthorf. Here the Emperor Louis of Bavaria, vanquished Frederick of Austria in 1322; and here Moreau commenced his retreat in 1800.

AMPPELWANG, a vill. of Austria, circ. Hausruck, gov. & 7 m. N.N.W. Vöcklabruck. P. 1520.

AMPHILA, a bay and island, Red Sea, Abyssinia, the bay in lat. 14° 42' N.; lon. 40° 22' E.

AMPHISSA, a town of Greece. [SALONA.]

AMPLEFORD or AMPLEFORTH, with OSWALDKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S.W. Helensby. Ac. 3573. P. 974. Roman Catholic college, with a prior, and two professors.

**AMPLEPUIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, 19 m. W. Villefranche. P. 5311. Its chief manufacture is cotton thread.

**AMPNEY**, the name of several contiguous pas. of England, co. Glo'ster.—I. (*A. Crucis*), 4 m. E.N.E. Cirencester. Ac. 2660. P. 648.—II. (*Down*), a pa. near the Thames and Severn Canal, 5 m. S.E. Cirencester. Ac. 2510. P. 429.—III. (*St Mary or Ashbrook*), a pa., 4 m. S.E. Cirencester. Ac. 1170. P. 125.—(*St Peter or Eastington*), a pa. S. the last. Ac. 533. P. 188.

**AMPORT**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, hundred and 4 m. S.W. Andover. Ac. 3933. P. 706.

**AMPOSTA**, a town, Spain, on rt. b. of the Ebro, prov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Taragona. P. 1674.

**AMPTHILL**, a market town and pa. of England, on London and N.W. Railway, co. and 8 m. S.W. Bedford. Ac. of pa. 1928. P. 2144. Here Queen Katherine resided when Cranmer pronounced on her the sentence of divorce in Dunstable priory.

**AMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Bury. Ac. 736. P. 131.

**AMPUDIA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Palencia. P. 1836. Here was the headquarters of Wellington's army, 6th June, 1813.

**AMPUIS**, a comm. and vill. France, dep. Rhône, on rt. b. of the Rhône, arr. Lyon. P. 1858.

**AMPURDAN**, a dist. of Spain, prov. Catalonia, between the riv. Ter and the town of Rosas.

**AMPURIAS**, a town of Spain, Catalonia, on the site of an ancient city (*Emporiæ*), with a small harbour on the gulf of Rosas (Mediterranean), prov. and 24 m. N.E. Gerona.

**AMRAN**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 25 m. N.N.W. Sana.—II. a town and fort Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., Gujerat, 22 m. S.W. Mallia.

**AMRAN MOUNTAINS**, in S.E. of Afghanistan, the highest of which is 9000 feet in elevation. It is traversed by the Kajuk Pass, 7457 feet high.

**AMRAS** or **AMBRAS**, a vill. and castle of the Tirol, gov. and 5½ m. S.E. Innsbrück. P. 1225.

**AMRI** or **AMREE**, a vill. of India, Sinde, near Hyderabad, 24 m. S.E. Sehwan, on the rt. b. of the Indus. Environs highly cultivated.

**AMRITSR**, vulg. *Amritsir* (*Amrita Savar*, "pool of immortality"), a city, and the sacred cap. of the Punjab, between the Ravee and Beas rivers (ancient *Hydrates* and *Hyphasis*), 36 m. E. Lahore, with which it communicates by Runjeet Singh's canal. P. estim. at 90,000. Von Hügel states that Amritsir is larger than Lahore, and the most wealthy and commercial place in North India. It is an open town, 8 m. in circumference, with a large and massive citadel, built by Runjeet Singh in 1809. Streets narrow; houses lofty, and mostly of burnt brick. Bazaars spacious. *Amritsir* has manufs. of cottons, silks, shawls, and extensive transit and banking trade with Hindostan and Central Asia. The celebrated "pool," whence its name, is a reservoir, on an island, in which is a rich temple, the chief seat of the Sikh religion. Here in 1846 a treaty was signed, by which the territory, comprised between the rivers Beas and Sutlej, was ceded to the British.

**AMROAH**, a town of British India, presid. Agra, 72 m. E.N.E. Delhi, surrounded by large cotton and sugar fields.

**AMROTH** or **AMBROTH**, a maritime pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Narberth. Ac. 2878. P. 889.

**AMRUM**, an island of Denmark, North Jütland, near the W. coast. Lat. of trigonometrical station, 54° 38' 31" N. The island is crescent-shaped, 6 m. long by 2 m. broad. P. 1200.

**AMSCHELBERG**, a market town of Bohemia, gov. Selcan, 30 m. S. Praguc. P. 1200.

**AMSOLDINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 3½ m. S.E. Thun. P. 561.

**AMSTEG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on the Reuss, and on the route of the St Gothard.

**AMSTEL**, a small river of N. Holland, formed by the union of the Drecht and Mydrecht, traverses the city of Amsterdam, and enters the Y after a northward course of 10 miles.

**AMSTEL (NIEUWER)**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, on the Amstel. P. 5084.

**AMSTEL (OUDE)**, a town of North Holland, on the Amstel, 4 m. S. Amsterdam. P. 2016.

**AMSTELVEEN**, a vill. of North Holland, near the Amstel, 5 m. S.S.W. Amsterdam. P. 5100.

**AMSTERDAM**, an important commercial city of Europe, cap. of the prov. of North Holland, and of the kingdom of the Netherlands, is built in the form of a crescent, on the Amstel, at its entrance into the Y or Ye; lat. of W. steeple 52° 22' 5" N.; lon. 4° 53' 2" E. P. (1861) 263,204, of whom 30,000 were Jews. The city is connected by railways with the Hague, Rotterdam, and Arnhem. It is built on piles of wood, divided into two parts by the Amstel, and intersected by numerous canals, which form ninety islands, communicating by 290 bridges. The numerous magazines, filled with the most valuable produce of the Old and New Worlds, attest the riches of a city which long possessed the commerce of the globe. *Amsterdam* is the seat of the administration of the marine, of which the magazines and building-yards are extensive. Among its many scientific and literary establishments, may be noted an observatory, royal atheneum, library, botanic garden, and theatre of anatomy; the royal academy of fine arts; school of navigation; royal institute of science, literature, and the fine arts; the Netherlands society of arts and sciences; a cabinet of natural history, royal museum, with a collection of paintings. Chief buildings, the Palais-royal, formerly the Stadthouse, (the residence of King Louis Bonaparte from 1808 to 1813), the present hôtel de ville, formerly the admiralty, the mansions of the East and West India Companies, the exchange, arsenal, and barracks. Among its many ecclesiastical edifices are the *Oude Kerke* (old church), and the *Nieuwe Kerke* (new church); a Scotch presbyterian and an episcopal church. *Amsterdam*, still one of the most commercial places in Europe, attained its greatest prosperity after the closing of the Scheldt by the Spaniards in 1648, when it monopolized nearly all the commerce of the Indies. Its trade decreased with the decline of the republic of Holland, by the opening of the Scheldt, and the rivalry of Antwerp and Rotterdam. It has regular steam communication with Harlingen, Hamburg, London, and Hull. The bank of the Netherlands was established here in 1814. Manufs. of woollen, cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, jewellery and gold lace; sugar, borax, sulphur, and other refineries; soap, oil, glass, iron, dye, and chemical works; but the most important and principal industry of the city is the cutting and polishing of diamonds, in which 10,000 persons (9000 of whom are Jews) are engaged. The annual trade in these precious stones amounts to 50,000,000 florins. Distilleries, breweries, tanneries, tobacco factories, and ship-building docks. Imports, the products of the colonies and North Europe, hides, linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, hardwares, rock salt, sugar, tobacco, coffee, tin-plates, and coal. Exports, the produce of the Netherlands, East and West India possessions, sugar, cheese, butter, etc.; and the produce of the country, with corn and linens from Germany, Spanish, German and English wools; French, Rhenish,

and Hungarian wine and brandy. Dutch gin, or Schiedam, is largely exported, no less than 800,000 cases having been despatched to Australia in 1862. It has a large transit, as well as insurance and bill-broking trade. In 1862 only 1725 vessels entered the port, a considerable decrease from the preceding year. The trade of Amsterdam is chiefly with Australia, Java, Guinea, Japan, Chile, Rio de la Plata, the Mediterranean, Sweden, Norway, the Baltic and White Sea, etc. The Dutch trade with England is decreasing.

AMSTERDAM, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Montgomery, on the Utica railway, 32 m. W. Albany. P. 4128.

AMSTERDAM ISLAND, in the S. Indian ocean, about 60 m. N. the island of St Paul, lat. 37° 52' S.; lon. 77° 37' E. Is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., 2760 feet high, and the crater of an extinct volcano, having hot springs. It has no vegetation; but sea-birds, shell-fish, and seals, abound.

AMSTERDAM (NEW), a seaport town of South America, British Guiana, on rt. b. and near the mouth of the Berbice, where joined by the Cange river, originally founded by the Dutch. The town is intersected by canals. Three batteries protect the entrance. [GUIANA.]

AMSTETTEN, a village of Austria, near the Ips, 28 m. E.S.E. Linz. The French here defeated the Austrians and Russians, 5th Nov. 1805.

AMTZELL, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Wangen. P. 2200.

AMUCU, a lake or marsh of South America, in lat. 3° 40' N.; lon. 59° 20' W., on the watershed between the Essequibo and the Amazon: in the dry season it nearly disappears. This is the site of the celebrated "El-Dorado" of the Spaniards, and of Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks."

AMUR, an important river of E. Asia, rises by two streams S. of Lake Baikal, in the Khingan mountains, lat. 48° 20' N.; lon. 109° E. It flows E., and in lat. 53° 15' N., lon. 122° E., it is joined by the Chilka on the left, and from the junction to the sea it is called the Amur. Length 2641 m. Chief affluent on right the Sungari, or river of milk. It is navigable by steamers from June to November, when it is free of ice, to a distance of 2200 m. from the sea. The Usuri, an affl. from the S. which joins the Amur in lat. 34° 40' N., with Lake Khanka or Hinka, whence it issues, forms the new boundary between the territories of Russia and China.

AMUR or AMOUR, a region of E. Asia, on the Pacific. In terms of a treaty with China, Jan. 1861, all the region N. of the Amoor and E. of the Usuri rivers, from Cape Sisdro in the Sea of Japan, belongs to Russia. The Russian territory is divided into the prov. of the Amoor (cap. Blagoveschensk), area 718,500 sq. m., p. 40,000, and the maritime prov. of E. Siberia, separated by the Kingan and Vanda mountains. It is very thinly inhabited. The chief places on the coast from S. to N. are Victoria bay, or Peter the Great gulf; Port Seymour, or Oglia bay, and Vladimir bay, in the Sea of Japan; Constantinovsk, or Port Imperial, on Barracouta harbour; Alexandrovsk, on Castris bay; and Nicolaevsk, near the mouth of the Amur, in the gulf of Tartary. The trading places in the interior are mostly on the banks of the Amur. In the isle of Saghalien the Russians possess the port of Dui, in the gulf of Tartary, near which coal is found.

AMUSCO, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N. Valencia. P. 1743.

AMWELL (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Herts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Ware. Ac. 2487. P. 1660. Here is one of the feeders of the New River, begun in

1606, and formed artificially, 36 m. long.—II. (Little), a liberty in the adjacent pa. of All-Saints,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Ware. P. 500.

AMWELL, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Hunterdon. P. 8071.

ANABARA, a river of Siberia, gov. of Irkoutsk, separating it from that of Jenisseisk, falls into the Arctic ocean. Principal trib. the Solema.

ANABON or ANNO-BOM, an island belonging to Spain, in the Gulf of Guinea, 180 m. W. Cape Lopez. Lat. of N. point 1° 24' S.; lon. 5° 37' E.; 4 m. long 2 m. broad. P. 3000 negroes. It is mountainous, and affords safe anchorage, except during equinoctial storms.

ANACAPRI, a town of South Italy, island Capri, at its N.W. extremity, on Mount Solaro, ascended by more than five hundred steps cut in the rock. P. 1600. Castle and remains of antiquity.

ANACLOAN, Ireland. [ANNACLONE.]

ANADOLI, Asia. [ANATOLIA.]

ANADYR, a river of N.E. Asia, Siberia, traversing the centre of the Tchuktchi country, N. of Kamchatka. Rises in Lake Ivachno, about lat. 66° 30' N.; lon. 173° E.; flows first W., then E., and falls into an inlet of the Sea of Anadyr (North Pacific), about lon. 178° E. Course 450 miles. *Anadyrsk* is the only station on its banks.

ANAGNI, *Anagnina*, a town of Central Italy, 37 m. E.S.E. Rome. P. 5580. Its bishopric, erected 487, is the birthplace of Popes Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII.

ANAHIT or ANNAHIT, a pa. Irel., co. Down,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Hillsborough. Ac. 6777. P. 8037.

ANAHUAC, the great central table-land of Mexico, between lat. 15° and 30° N., and lon. 95° and 110° W.; 6000 to 9000 feet above the sea. It is bounded E. and W. by the two great mountain chains into which the cordillera of Central America subdivides in its progress northward. Many lofty mountains, including Jorullo, Popocatepetl (17,720 feet high), and other volcanoes, rise out of this plateau, but much of its surface is level. N. of Mexico, in the Sierra Madre, are the silver mines of Zimapan. In it are the cities of Mexico, La Puebla, Guanajuato, and Zacatecas. The name *Anahuac* is also applied to the Rocky mountains N. of lat. 40°, which extend into Mexico and join this plateau.

ANAKLIA, a fortress and seaport of Abkasia, on the E. shore of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Inguri, 60 m. W.N.W. Kutais.

ANAM or AN-NAM, an empire of South East Asia, occupying the E. part of Further India, between lat. 8° 45' and 23° N., lon. 102° and 109° E.; comprising Cochín-China, Tonquin, and Camboja; and having N. the Chinese provs. Quangsi and Yun-nan, W. the indep. Laos and Siamese territories, and S. and E. the China Sea and Gulf of Tonquin. Estimated area 140,000 sq. m. (?); and pop. 6,000,000 (?), of whom 500,000 Mohammedans. Surface generally fertile, rising gradually from the sea to the great mountain chain separating Cochín-China from Camboja and Laos. Tonquin and Camboja are alluvial plains of great fertility. The empire is watered by numerous coast streams, and the country in many parts covered with forests or carefully cultivated fields. There are few towns, but numerous villages, and a vast population occupy barges on the canals and rivers. Climate healthy, the heat being tempered by sea breezes. Inhabitants similar in race to the Chinese, with an intermixture of Siamese, Malays, and *Moi*, or dark negro race. Coasts generally bold, and abound with some of the best harbours in the world. Products, rice, sugar, cinnamon, carda-

moms, pepper, and other spices; indigo, cotton, dye-woods, iron-wood, teak, and other timber; varnish, gums, an inferior tea, tobacco, bamboos, ivory, silk, copper, iron, the precious metals, edible birds' nests and pearls, form the principal exports. Imports manuif. silks, porcelain, drugs, fine teas, and household utensils from China; spices, sandal wood, and tin from the Malay peninsula; opium from India; cottons from Canton and Singapore, and a few British coarse woollens, with serges, camlets, iron, and arms, from Europe. The king is said to monopolize the legal trade, in which five square-rigged ships are employed in voyages to Canton, Batavia, and British India. Chief cities and seats of trade, Hué, the cap., Ke-cho (Tonquin), and Faifo. The government is a hereditary military despotism; the central administration is under six mandarins, heads of bureaux; and the provinces are each under a mandarin of the first or military class. Standing army was, some years since, between 40,000 and 50,000 men, besides the royal guards and 800 elephants. Navy includes about 200 gun-boats, 100 galleys, and 500 smaller vessels—the people have a maritime taste, and excel most Asiatics in ship-building. The popular religion is Buddhism. Before the French revolution, the government of Louis XVI. made great endeavours to establish French ascendancy in Anam; and by the efforts of the French residents, several of the cities were fortified in the European fashion, and European policy was introduced into the government; but these incipient reforms have since become obsolete; a more recent attempt, on the part of the French, to gain an ascendancy, having also failed. At last a powerful naval expedition, in 1860, reduced the important seaport of Saigon, sacked and burned the city; drove the inhabitants from the surrounding country, and established a French colony on the site, under a treaty with the Anamite gov. [SAIGON.] The emperor sends presents, at stated periods, to the court of Peking, which affects to consider Anam tributary to China, and invests its successive rulers with their sovereignty.

ANAMABOE, a fort in British Africa, on the Guinea coast, 11 m. E.N.E. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 5° 10' N.; lon. 1° 5' W. P. 4500. It is the residence of a governor. Exports palm oil, gold dust, ivory, grains, and wines.

ANAMBAS ISLANDS, China Sea, about 50 granitic and wooded islands, between lat. 2° and 3° N., lon. 106° and 108° 30' E., and 150 m. E. the Malay peninsula. P. 2000, of Malay descent.

ANAMOUR (CAPE), a headland of Asia Minor, pash. Isthil, on the south coast, lat. 36° 1' N.; lon. 32° 50' E. Near it are remains of antiquity.

ANANA, a town of Spain, cap. judicial district, prov. Alava, 17 m. W.S.W. Vitoria. P. 695.

ANANAPUR and ANANTAPOOR, two towns of British India; the former presidency Bengal, district and 52 m. N.N.E. Cuttack; the latter presidency Madras, dist. and 58 m. S.E. Bellary.

ANANUR, a town of Georgia, on the great road from Teflis across the Caucasus, 32 m. N. Teflis.

ANAPA, a seaport town and fortress of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 47 m. S.E. Yenikale. Lat. 44° 54' 52" N.; lon. 37° 16' 21" E. Pop., exclusive of Russian garrison, 3000. From its harbour, it exports grain, tallow, hides, and wax.

ANASTASIA, an island off the N.E. coast of Florida, 18 m. by 1½ m., with a signal tower at its N. end, in lat. 29° 50' N.; lon. 81° 23' W.

ANATA, *Anathoth*, a vill. of Palestine, 3½ m. N.E. Jerusalem, the birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. It has remains of anc. walls and columns.

ANATOLIA or ANADOLI, *Bithynia*, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey. [ASIA MINOR.]

ANATOLICO, an island of Greece, gov. Etolia, 6 m. N.W. Missolonghi, in the Gulf of Patras, and wholly covered by a town and fortress.

ANAVELHANA, a riv., Brazil, an affl. of Rio Negro.

ANBAR, a town of Independent Tartary, state and 20 m. N.E. Khiva.—II. a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 35 m. W. Bagdad.

ANCASTE, a town of the Argentine Confed., S. America, prov. Catamarca. P. (1863) 8000.

ANCASTER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Grantham. Ac. 2800. P. 682.

ANCASTER, a town of British North America, West Canada, dist. Gore, 3 m. S. Dundas.

ANCENIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Loire, 21 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 4628.

ANDEVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, 11 m. S.W. Bar-le-duc. P. 2003.

ANCHOLME, a river of England, co. Lincoln, rises near Market Rasen, flows at first W. past that town, then N. to join the Humber, 9 m. N. Glanford Brigg, to which it is navigable.

ANCIÆS, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the Douro, 70 m. E.N.E. Oporto. P. 2100. It has thermal springs.

ANCLIFF, a hamlet of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. from Wigan, with a remarkable well, which emits inflammable gas.

ANCO, a town of S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, on an affl. of the Apurimac, 50 m. E.S.E. Huamanga.

ANCOBER, a river of Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4° 54' N.; lon. 2° 16' 15" W., forming the W. limit of the Dutch possessions on this shore.

ANCOHUMA, a mountain of S. America, Andes of Bolivia. Alt. of S. peak, 24,286 feet.

ANCOMARCA, a post station of South America, Bolivia, 60 m. N.N.E. Arica, 15,724 feet above the sea, inhabited during summer months; the highest known residence in the world.

ANCON, a good port on the W. coast of S. America, 30 m. N.N.W. Lima.

ANCONA, a maritime city of the kingdom of Italy, cap. prov., & of the Marca of Ancona, on the Adriatic, 134 m. N.E. Rome. Lat. 43° 37' 42" N.; lon. 13° 30' 35" E. P. (1861) 46,090, exclusive of about 1800 Jews, who inhabit a separate quarter. The city slopes to the sea between two hills, one crowned with a cathedral and the other with a citadel. A fortified wall for the enlargement of the city is being built. Chief edifices a cathedral, exchange, lazaretto, governor's palace, town-house, college, hospitals, churches, and a terrace facing the harbour. It is connected by railways with Rimini on the N., and Pescara on the S. coast. The port, one of the best in Italy, is defended by several forts, and enclosed by two moles, on one of which is an arch erected to the Emperor Trajan, A.D. 112. On the new mole is the arch of Benedict XIV., and a lighthouse at its extremity.—In 1798 *Ancona* was taken by the French, and in 1799 General Meunier was besieged here. Under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. Metauro, till 1814, when it was restored to the Pope. It was bombarded by the Austrians in 1849, and held by them till 1859. Steamers leave Ancona for Corfu, Patras, Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople. Manufactures silk stockings, leather, paper, wax, and candles. Exports corn, hemp, bacon, sulphur, and tallow. Imports colonial goods, drugs, and metals, and large quantities of coal from Britain. On 29th Oct. 1860, *Ancona* surrendered to the Piedmontese troops.

ANCONA (MARCA or MARCH OF), an old division of territory in Central Italy. The prov. of *Ancona*

had, by the census of 1862, an area of 739 sq. m., and a pop. of 254,849.

**ANCRAM**, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, 45 m. S.S.E. Albany, on Ancrum Creek, a rivulet on which are some iron works, gun factories, and lead mines. P. 1770.

**ANCKROFT**, a pa. of England, in Northumberland, 6 m. S. Berwick. Ac. 10,210. P. 2113.

**ANCRUM**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Teviot, where joined by the Ale, 9 m. S.W. Kelso. Ac. 10,888. P. 1511, in the vill. 538. *Ancrum-moor* was the scene of a battle between the Scots and English in 1544.

**ANCUZ (GULF OF)**, between the mainland of S. America and the isl. of Chiloe, about 150 m. long & 60 wide. Shores everywhere high. In middle of the gulf are a great number of rocky islands.

**ANCY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. Metz. P. 1243.

**ANCY-LE-FRANÇ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Armançon, 10 m. S.E. Tonnerre. P. 1839.

**ANDAD-KHAN or ANDEJAN**, a town of Independent Tartary, Khokan, on the Jaxartes, 55 m. E.S.E. Khokan.

**ANDAHUYA**, a town of S. America, S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, 50 m. S.E. Huamanga.

**ANDALI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 1086.

**ANDALO**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Trient, gov. Mezzolombardo. P. 1000.

**ANDALUCIA**, an ancient division of the South of Spain, bounded N. by Estremadura and New Castile, E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean, S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Portugal. Is now divided into the following provinces, which are named from their chief towns, Almeira, Granada, Jaen, Malaga, Cadiz, Cordova, Huelva, and Sevilla. The prov. is traversed by the Sierras Morena and Nevada; climate on the coasts extremely warm. Chief minerals, lead, copper, iron, and mercury. Fertile in grain, wines, olives, figs, sugar, cotton, silk, and cochineal. The prov. is celebrated for its breed of horses, and sheep which yield fine wool. Manufactures, formerly important, have greatly declined. The Vandals were established in this country during several years, in the 5th century. After the dismemberment of the empire of the Caliphs in 1030, Andalusia formed the kingdoms of Cordova, Sevilla, Jaen, Almeira, Malaga, and Granada, which were all successively conquered by the kings of Castile. The kingdom of Granada existed till 1492.

**ANDAMAN ISLANDS**, a densely wooded group, 700 to 1000 ft. high, in the bay of Bengal, between lat. 10° and 13° N., lon. 93° E., 180 m. S.W. Cape Negrais. The Great and Little Andaman Islands are separated by Duncan Passage. Area about 3000 sq. m. Thinly peopled, and in the lowest state of barbarism. The islanders are dwarfs, height full grown 4 ft. 5 inches. Wear no dress but a covering of mud.—*Port Blair* was selected in 1858 as a penal settlement for the Sepoy rebels.

**ANDAU (TARCSA)**, a vill. of Hungary, comm. Wieselburg, gov. & 15 m. S.S.E. Neusiedl. P. 1260.

**ANDELEYS (LES)**, a comm. and town of France, formed by the union of Great and Little Andely, dep. Eure, cap. arr., 20 m. N.E. Evreux, and near rt. b. of the Seine. P. 5137. Near *Petit Andely* are the ruins of Château Gaillard, built on a rock by Richard Cœur de Lion. Manufs. fine cloths, bonnets, cotton, and artificial pearls.

**ANDELINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 47 m. N.E. Zurich, on the Thur. P. 730.

**ANDELLE**, a river of France, rises W. of Forges-les-Eaux, dep. Seine Inferieure, passes Char-

leval and Romilly, and falls into the Seine on right above Pont-le-TArche. Length 24 m.

**ANDELOT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Marne, 12 m. N.E. Chaumont, on rt. b. of the Rognon. P. 1107. Manufs. of cutlery.

**ANDENNES**, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Maese, 10 m. E. Namur. P. 6312. Manufs. porcelain and tobacco pipes.

**ANDEOL-DE-BOURLENG (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arrond. Privas. P. 4637.

—II. (*De Fourchades, St*), a comm. and vill., dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon. P. 1099.

**ANDERAB**, a town of Indep. Tartary, Bokhara, 65 m. S.S.E. Kunduz, on the northern slope of the Hindoo-Koosh range. This is a depôt for the commerce of Persia and India. P. 6500.

**ANDERBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, with a vill. on canal, 5 m. E. Alford. Ac. 1845. P. 276.

**ANDEBLECHT**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Brussels, of which city it forms a suburb on the S.W. P. 4693.

**ANDERMATT**, a vill. of Switzerland, in the valley of Ursern, cant. Uri, 18 m. S. Altorf. P. 657. Near is the celebrated Devil's Bridge, over the Reuss, on route across Mont St Gothard.

**ANDERNACH, Antumnacum**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. N.W. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. P. 3800. Manufs. hydraulic cement, used in construction of the dykes in Holland.

**ANDERSON or ANDERSTONE-WINTERBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. S. Blandford. Ac. 570. P. 62.

**ANDERSON**, a co. of the U.S., North America, centre of East Tennessee state. Area 750 sq. m. P. (1860) 6485 free, 583 slaves.—II. a co. in the N. of Kentucky. Area 240 sq. m. P. 6047 free, 7404 slaves.—III. a dist. in N.W. of South Carolina. Area 780 sq. m. P. 14,448 free, 8425 slaves.—IV. Kansas. P. 2400.—V. Texas. P. 6730 free, 3668 slaves.—Also a town, Hamilton, co. Ohio. P. 2311.

**ANDERSON (CAPE)**, the E. point of St Lawrence Island, at the entrance of Behring Strait.

**ANDERWENNE**, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, 2½ m. N.N.E. Freerren. P. 1000.

**ANDES (Span. Cordillera de los Andes)**, the great mountain system of South America, extending from Cape Horn to the isthmus of Panama over 65° of lat. or 4500 m., with a breadth of from 40 to 400 m. and a mean height of 11,800 ft. above the sea, covering, with its mountains, plateaus, and declivities, nearly a sixth part of the continent. The *Andes* comprise a series of parallel chains, which extend along the Pacific coast in a nearly continuous line. From its S. extremity the main chain runs along the W. shore of Tierra del Fuego, and consists of rocky summits, rising in many places to 2000 or 3000 feet, the culminating point of this portion (Mount Sarmiento), being 6910 feet above the sea. The *Patagonian Andes*, which succeed those of the S. insular dist., run directly N. as far as lat. 42° S., flanked by rocky and mountainous islands in the Pacific, that seem to have been disunited from the mainland by volcanic agency. The extreme height of the *Andes* in this division is 8030 feet. The *Andes of Chile*, which follow, extend from lat. 42° to lat. 21° S., and some of their summits reach the height of 23,000 feet; the chain is here about 80 m. across, and toward the ocean is flanked by extensive plains from 1200 to 2000 feet above the sea, from which the mountains rise with a steep acclivity. There are several passes in the *Andes* here, the most important being that on the line of road between the city of Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso on the Pacific. The *Bolivian Andes*,

which form the central and most elevated portion of the system, extend N. from lat. 21° to 14° S., over 7° of latitude, and in breadth from 200 to 250 m., the more elevated summits of which rise on the E. and W. edges of the plateau from 13,000 to 23,000 feet. In this section, the chain (hitherto forming a single undivided ridge) separates, about lat. 19° S., into two great longitudinal ridges, the E. called the Cordillera Real, and the W. the Cordillera of the coast. These run parallel to each other, and bound the table-land of Desaguadero (13,000 feet above the sea), extending 500 m. in length, and from 80 to 60 in breadth along the top of the Andes, and enclosing the lake of Titicaca. N. of this, the Cordilleras reunite in the mountain knot of Cuzco. The *Peruvian Andes*, separated from the Pacific by a sandy desert 1200 m. broad, extend from lat. 14° to 5° S., and detach two eastern offsets, one of which runs N.W. between the Marañon and the Hualtaga rivers, and the other between the Huallaga and the Ucayali. The main range, termed the Cordillera of the coast, runs W.N.W. parallel to, and about 50 m. distant from the Pacific. The *Andes of Quito* commence at lat. 5° S., and run nearly due N. to the table-land of Quito, which is 200 m. long, 30 broad, and 9600 feet above the sea, surrounded by the most magnificent series of volcanoes in the world. About lat. 1° N. the mountain knot of *los Pastos* contains several active volcanoes. On the E. side, lat. 2° N., is the mountain knot of *Paramo*, from which extend three separate chains.—1. That of the *Suma Paz*, going N.E. from lat. 2° to lat. 9° N., and rising to 9000 feet.—2. The chain of *Quindiu*, N.N.E. between the Knots of *Paramo* and *Antioquia*; and 3. the chain of *Choco*, between the rivers Cauca and Atrato. A low ridge extends on the W. of the Atrato, and gradually sinks between the parallels of 7° and 8° N., where there is a complete break between the systems of the Andes in the S. and the mountains of N. America. The *Andes* are composed partly of granite, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, but chiefly of greenstone, porphyry, and basalt, with limestone, red sandstone, and conglomerate. Salt and gypsum are also found, and seams of coal at a great elevation. The topaz, amethyst, and other gems are abundant. Volcanoes are numerous in the Chilean Andes, where there are no less than nineteen in a state of activity; and the mountains of Ecuador consist almost altogether of volcanic summits, either now or formerly in active ignition. Of these, the most dreaded is *Cotopaxi*. In some of its eruptions flames rise 3000 feet above the edge of its crater, and the sound of its explosions is heard at a distance of 550 m. Its form is regular and beautiful; the summit forming a perfect cone, covered with an enormous bed of snow. Earthquakes generally accompany the volcanic eruptions, and are felt over all the adjacent continent. No portion of the globe is subject to such frequent and destructive earthquakes as the countries within the range of the Andes, and those lying between them and the Pacific Ocean. The cities and towns of Bogota, Quito, Riobamba, Callao, Copiapo, Valparaiso, and Concepcion, have all at different times been devastated by their agency. The *Andes* are celebrated for their mineral riches,—producing gold and silver in large quantities, with platina, mercury, copper, lead, tin, and iron. The limit of perennial snow reaches the height of 18,300 ft. in the W., & 15,900 in the E. Cordillera of Chile; near the equator it is 15,800 feet, and in the Bolivian Andes (lat. 21° S.) 17,000 feet above the sea. The potato is

cultivated in the Andes at an elevation of 9800 to 13,000 feet. Wheat grows luxuriantly at a height of 10,000 feet, and oats ripen in the vicinity of lake Titicaca, at an elevation of 12,795 feet. Glaciers are numerous in Tierra del Fuego, and on the W. coast of Patagonia. The following are the principal summits and passes of the Andes, arranged from N. to S., with elevations in English feet.

La Silla de Caracacs	8,600	Cerro or Mountain of	
Cerro de Duida	8,280	Chorolque, near	
Roraima, lat. 5° 30'		Tupisa	16,550
N.	7,450	Aconacagua Mountain	23,916
Plain of Bogota	8,730	Peak of Dona Ana	16,070
Volcano of Tolima	18,020	Tupungato	22,016
" Purace	17,034	Volcano of Antuco	8,918
" Cumbal	15,620	Volcano of Osorno or	
Cayambe	19,535	Llanquihue	7,550
Antisana	19,137	Yanteles	8,030
Cotopaxi	18,775	Minchinmodiva Volc.	8,000
Pichincha	15,924	Mount Stokes	6,400
Chimborazo	21,424	Mount Burney	5,800
Illinissa	17,380	Mount Sarmiento	6,909
Tunguragua	16,424	Mount Darwin	6,800
Sangai	16,138		
Vilcanota Peak	17,525	<i>Passes of the Andes—</i>	
Apu-Cunuratu	17,590	Pass of Rumihasi	16,160
Gnaracota Peak,		" Altos de Tole-	
snowline	16,217	do	15,790
Cololo, lat. 14° 58' S.	17,930	" Pacamani	15,340
Volcano of Arequipa	20,320	" Chulunqui-	
Queñuta, lat. 17° 41' S.	18,765	ani	15,160
Chipicani, or Nevado		" Vilcanota or	
of Tacora	19,745	la Raya	14,520
Pomarape	21,700	" las Guallillas	14,760
Parinacota	22,030	" Paramo d'As-	
Sahama	22,350	suay	15,528
Gualateiri, lat. 18°		" las Guanacas	14,708
23' S.	21,960	" Quindiu	11,502
Ancochuma, S. Peak		" el Almors-	
(or Sorata)	21,286	dero	12,850
Ancochuma, N. Peak	21,043	" ComeCabello,	
Chachacomani, N.		lat. 27° 30'	
Peak	20,355	S.	14,520
Angei Peak, lat. 16°		" Dona Ana, lat.	
10 S.	20,115	29° 62' S.	14,849
Supaiwasi or Huayna		" Portezuela de	
Potosi	20,260	la Laguna,	
Cacaca, lat. 16° 25'	18,210	lat. 30° 15'	
La Mesada, S. Peak	19,356	S.	15,575
Illinani, S. Peak	21,140	" La Cumbre	12,572
Mt. de las Litanias	14,500	" las Pucqueues,	
Miriquiri Peak	16,100	E. Pass	13,362
Cerro or Mountain of		" el Portillo, W.	
Potosi	16,152	Pass	14,315

ANDES, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 71 m. S.W. Albany. P. 2176.

ANZENEO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1198.

ANÉLAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on the Andlau, an affl. of the Ill, 9 m. N.N.W. Schelestadt. P. 2018.

ANDOSCS, a vill. of Hungary, co. Somogy, gov. and 8 m. N. Igal. P. 1210.

ANDÖE, one of the Loffoden islands, off W. coast of Norway, 20 m. in length, 10 m. broad. Lat. 66° 20' N.; lon. 15° 15' E.

ANDOLSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 3½ m. S.E. Colmar, with a consistorial Protestant church. P. 1039.

ANDORA, a town of North Italy, prov. Genova, circ. Albenga. P. 1838.

ANDORNO, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Novara, 6 m. N.N.W. Biella. P. 1659. Iron, copper, and lead mines.

ANDORRA (VALLEY OF), a neutral country with the name of a republic, situate on the S. slope of the Pyrénées, between the French dep. Ariège, and the Spanish prov. of Lerida, extending from lat. 42° 22' to 42° 43' N., and from lon. 1° 25' to 1° 55' E., surrounded by high mountains, on which

the snow lies for six months in the year. Climate cold, but healthy. Soil unproductive in grain, but contains rich mines of iron and lead. The valley is divided into six pas, or commons, and contains, besides the cap., thirty-four hamlets. The government, a mixture of monarchy and democracy, is vested in twenty-four consuls, elected by the whole population. The inhabitants, mostly shepherds, speak the Catalan language; and are all Roman Catholics. Industry, iron forging and manuf. of coarse cloth. Exports iron to Spain, and skins and wool to France. The necessaries of life are imported from France and Spain, and the republic carries on a contraband trade between the two states. The pop. of the valley is 5000 to 6000. The independence of this little state dates from Charlemagne, in 790.

ANDORRA (French *Andorre*), a small ancient town, cap. of republic of Andorra, at the foot of Mont Montelar, 12 m. N. Urgel. P. 2900.

ANDOULLÉ, a town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the rt. b. of Ernée, arr. and 10 m. N.N.W. Laval. P. 3287. Forges and iron mines.

ANDOVER, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, cap. div. and hund., 12 m. N.W. Winchester. Ac. of pa. and munic. bor. 7670. P. 5221. Manufs. silk and iron. Returns two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 224.

ANDOVER, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Essex, on the Merrimac, 23 m. N. Boston, on Maine railway. P. 6748. It has woollen manufs.—II. a town, Merrimac, New Hampshire. P. 1220.

ANDRÁ (ST), a town of Hungary, co. Pesth Pilis, 11 m. N. Pesth. P. 3700.—II. a town of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Temesvar. P. 2050.

ANDRALX, a town on the S.W. coast of the island Majorca, 8 m. S.S.W. Palma. P. 4609.

ANDRANO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Lecco, 12 m. S.S.W. Otranto. P. 1175.

ANDRAS (ST), a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 2½ m. W. Szarvas. P. 4160.—II. a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. Temesvar. P. 2240.

ANDRATE, a vill. of Italy, prov. Turin. P. 964.

ANDRAUM, a town of South Sweden, læn and 24 m. S.S.W. Christianstadt. It has alum works.

ANDRE (ST), a market town of Hungary, co. and 10 m. N. Pesth, on W. b. of the Danube. P. 2980. Opposite is the island St André, formed by two arms of the Danube, at its great southward bend, 15 by 2 m., and very fertile.—II. a town, Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 27 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant.—III. a town of France, dep. Savoie, 12 m. E.S.E. St Jean-de-Maurienne, on the rt. b. of the Are. P. 1062.

ANDRÉ, a town of the French colony, Ile-de-la-Reunion, in the Indian Ocean. P. 2500.

ANDREA (ST), a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 3 m. S.E. Conza.—II. a vill., S.S.E. Squillace.—III. a small island in the Adriatic, near N.W. point of Lissa isl.—*Cape St Andrea* is a promontory on N. of island Cyprus.

ANDREANOV ISLANDS, a group, North Pacific, forming the W. division of the Aleutian islands, lat. 52° 57' N.; lon. 170° E. to 173° W.

ANDREAS, a pa., Isle of Man, 3 m. N.N.W. Ramsay. Ac. 393. P. 1955.

ANDREASBERG, a town of Hanover, in the Harz, 10 m. S.E. Clausthal. P. 4300. Mining and manufs. of lace and thread.

ANDRÉ-DE-CUBZAC (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Bordeaux, near the Dordogne. P. 3690.

ANDRÉ-DE-SANGONIS (ST), a town of France, dep. Hérault, cant. Arboras. P. 2392.

ANDRES (SAN), a town on the E. side of the isl. of Tenerife, Canaries, in a fertile valley. P. 2635.

ANDRETTA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 7 m. E. St Angelo. P. 3861.

ANDREW, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N.W. of Missouri. Area 433 sq. m. P. 10,970 free, 880 slaves.

ANDREW (ST), many pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.W. Cardiff, with the vill. and ruined castle of Dinas-Powis. Ac. 3149. P. 570.—II. (*Ilketskall*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Ac. 1694. P. 515.—III. (*Minor*), co. Glamorgan, hundred Ogmores. P. 12.—Others are in the island Guernsey, the cities London, Canterbury, Chichester, Norwich, Wells, and York; the towns Cambridge, Droitwich, Hertford, Plymouth, etc.

ANDREWS (ST), Scotland. [ST ANDREWS.]

ANDREWS (ST), a pa., Scotl., co. Orkney. P. 1681.

ANDREWS (ST), a town of North America, New Brunswick, 180 m. N.E. Portland.—*St Andrew Bay and Sound*, U. S., North America, on the S. coast of Florida, extending 30 m. inland.—II. an inlet on the coast of Guinea.—*St Andrew's Islands*, Pacific, between Papua and the Pellew isls., lat. 5° 32' N.; lon. 128° W.—*St Andrew's Channel and Sound*, Conception, Strait W. Patagonia.

ANDRIA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Barletta. P. (1861) 30,892. Cathedral founded 1646. In its vicinity are numerous caverns (*antra*), whence its name.

ANDRINOPLÉ, a corruption of ADRIANOPLÉ.

ANDRITZENA, a town of Greece, Morea, dep. co. Triphtylia, 20 m. N.E. Kyparissia.

ANDROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the most N. of the Cyclades, S.E. Euboea, 25 by 6 m., and forming, with Tenos, a gov. of Greece. P. 15,200. (?) The island is mountainous, soil fertile, and yields corn, wine, silk, oil, and fruit.—*Andros* the cap. on its E. coast. P. 5000. Has a harbour for small vessels; but the best port in the island is that of Gaurio, on the W. coast.

ANDROS, one of the Bahama isls., lat. of S. point 24° 4' N.; lon. 78° 45' W. P. (1861) 1366.

ANDROSCOGGIN, a river of the U. S., North America, enters the Atlantic 20 m. N.E. Portland, course 150 m.—II. a co., state Maine. P. 22,479.

ANDRUSA, a town of Greece, dep. Messenia, 7 m. N.W. Kalamata, Morea, formerly important.

ANDRYCHOV or ANDRICHAU, a town of Austria, Galicia, W. Wadowice. P. 8000. Manufs. linen and cloth. Near it the sulphur mines of Swoszo-vice.—II. a vill. of the same place. P. 1660.

ANDUJAR, *Forum Julium*, a town of Spain, Andalucía, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Jaen, at the foot of the Sierra Morena, and near rt. b. of the Guadalquivir. P. 9355. Manufs. pottery. Imports colonial produce, and exports fruit. Here in 1808 was signed the convention of Baylen.

ANDUZE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gardon d'Anduze, 5½ m. S.W. Alais. P. 5203. Mostly Protestants. Manufs. hats, silk, twist, and leather.

ANEGADA, the most N. of the Antilles, British West Indies, 18 m. N. Virgin Gorda. Area 13 sq. m. P. 211. Is low, and of coral formation.

ANELA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Ozieri. P. 753.

ANET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Dreux, between the Eure and Vesgre. P. 1406. Near it the plain of Ivry, where Henri iv., in 1590, gained a victory over the armies of the League.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant & 17 m. W.N.W. Bern. P. 1378.

ANETZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire Inférieure, cant. Ancenis. P. 1030.

ANFE, a small port of Marocco, S.W. Salle.

ANFO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Salò'. P. 960.

ANGAR or ANGAN, an island in the Persian gulf. Lat. 26° 37' N.; lon. 55° 54' E.

ANGARA, a river of Siberia, an affluent on the rt. of the Yenissei, flows into and out of lake Baikal. Remarkable in forming more ice at the bottom than at the surface.

ANGARAES, a town of South America, Peru, prov. Huancavelica, with mines of mercury.

ANGAZIYA, an island of the Indian ocean, the largest of the Comoro islands. [COMORO.]

ANGECOURT, a comm. and town of France, prov. Ardennes, 5 m. S.W. Sedan. P. 690.

ANGEJA, a town of Portugal, Beira. P. 1600.

ANGEL (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, prov. Corrèze, 4 m. S.W. Ussel. P. 1520.

ANGELINA, a co. of the U. S., North America, Texas. P. 3586 free, 686 slaves.

ANGELLOCH WALD, a vill. of Baden, 4½ m. S.W. Sinsheim. P. 1000.

ANGELO (SAN), numerous towns and vill. of Italy.—I. prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. of comm. 8334.—II. prov. and 10 m. N.E. Padua. P. 1800.—III. S. Italy, 7 m. N.W. Pescara.—IV. Sicily, 12 m. N.W. Girgenti. P. 1300.—V. a vill., 26 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near the Tiber, on site of anc. *Corniculum*.—VI. (*Fasanella*), S. Italy, 11 m. W.N.W. Diano. P. 2500.—VII. (*Capota*), 3 m. S.S.E. Benevento.—VIII. (*Delle Fratte*), S. Italy, 19 m. S.S.E. Campagna.—*Castle of St Angelo*. [ROME.]

ANGELO (SAN) (DE LOMBARDY), city of S. Italy, 20 m. E.N.E. Avellino. P. 6100.

ANGERA, a town of N. Italy, prov. Como, on E. shore of Lago Maggiore 38 m. N.W. Milan. P. 2311. Ruins of an anc. castle, & Roman antiquities. The vicinity furnishes the delicious *rocca* wine.

ANGERAP, a river of Eastern Prussia, rises in the Mauersee, passes Angerburg, and at Insterburg joins the Inster to form the Pregel.

ANGERSBURG, a town of Eastern Prussia, 30 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, on the Mauersee and the Angerap. P. 3500. Manufs. woollens.

ANGERLO, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. E. Arnhem. P. 1593.

ANGERMANN, a navigable river of Sweden, rises in Nordland, traverses West Botten and West Nordland, and falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, N. of Hernösand. Length 120 miles.

ANGERMANNLAND or ANGERMANIA, an old prov. of Sweden, now part of prov. of West Nordland.

ANGERMÜND, a market town of Prussia, gov. circ. and 7 m. N. Düsseldorf. P. 1300.

ANGERMÜNDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., on railway, 42 m. N.E. Berlin. P. 4550. Manufs. cloth and hosiery.

ANGERN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 17 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg. P. 1600.

ANGERS, *Juliomagus*, a fortified city of France, cap. dep. Maine-et-Loire, formerly cap. prov. Anjou, on the Mayenne, & on railway from Tours to Nantes, 161 m. S.W. Paris. Lat. 47° 28' 17" N.; lon. 0° 33' 10" W. P. 51,797. The Mayenne divides it into an upper and lower town, & its old walls are converted into boulevards. Museum, library of 35,000 volumes, school of arts and trades, riding school, and academy of belles-lettres. The military college, where Lord Chatham and the late Duke of Wellington studied, has been removed to Saumur. It is the seat of a royal college, university, and academy. Manufs. linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and hosiery; sugar and wax refineries, tanneries, and trade in wine, corn, and slates. Bernier the traveller, and David the sculptor, were natives of Angers.

ANGERSBACH, a vill. of Upper Hessen, gov. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Lauterbach. P. 1200.

ANGERSLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Taunton. Ac. 403. P. 30.

ANGERVILLE, a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the railway from Paris to Orleans, 11 m. S.W. Etampes. P. 1545. Manufs. woollen cloths and hosiery.—II. a town, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Havre. P. 315.—III. a vill. dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Yvetot. P. 1409.

ANGHARI, a town of N. Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Arezzo. P. 6941. In 1440, a victory was gained here by the Florentines over the Milanese.—II. a vill. of Lombardy, deleg. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, N.N.W. Legnago.

ANGLE or NANGLE, pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on S. side of Milford Haven. Ac. 4581. P. 512.

ANGLÈS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Castres. P. 2663. Manufs. woollen and cotton cloths.

ANGLESEY or ANGLESEA, an isl. and co. North Wales, in the Irish Sea, connected with co. Carnarvon across Menai Strait, by the Menai bridge, Ac. 193,453. P. (1851) 57,327, (1861) 54,609, decrease 2718. Surface little diversified, most of the land unenclosed. Soil fertile, and cultivated for wheat, barley, and oats, which with cattle, fish, copper and lead are exported to Liverpool, etc. The copper mines, discovered in 1768, were, until 1800, the most productive in the kingdom. *Anglesey* is divided into 6 hundreds and 73 pas., all in the diocese of Bangor and circ. of North Wales. Chief towns Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 2389. Anglesey is the *Mona* of Tacitus, and has numerous Druidic remains. It is traversed by the railway from Chester to Holyhead, which is carried over Menai Strait by the Britannia tubular bridge.

ANGLESEYVILLE, a chapelry of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, 2 m. W.S.W. Gosport.

ANGLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne. P. 3605.

ANGMERING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.N.E. Little Hampton, with a station on the S. coast railway. Ac. 3150. P. 953.

ANGOISSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 24 m. S.E. Nontron. P. 1310.

ANGOLA, a state of West Africa, Lower Guinea, between lat. 8° and 10° S., on the Atlantic, having W. the S. Atlantic and N. Congo. Surface mountainous, well watered and fertile. Chief river the Coanza. Climate healthy. Nearly all tropical plants grow in great luxuriance. Products, sugar-cane, manioc, cotton, grain, gold, silver, lead, and sulphur. Chief exports, gum, ivory, & slaves to Brazil. Feticism is the popular superstition. A few profess the Roman Catholic faith. The coast of Angola was discovered by Diego Cam in 1486. The Portuguese gov. of Angola embraces the kingdoms of Angola, Benguela, & other presidencies. Area, with Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, about 203,110 sq. m. P. 2,000,000. The presidios or fortified places are—Murchina, Mas-sanganano, Cambambe, Pungo-Andongo, Ambaca, Encoga, Rodendo, and Braganza. The cap. *Benguela* has two presidios (Caconda and Quilonges), seven dists., and the new colony of Mossamedes.

ANGOLAILLA, a town of Abyssinia, Shoa; on a hill 17 m. W. S.W. Ankobar.

ANGORA or ENGUREL, *Ancyra*, town, Asia Minor, on a hill, 140 m. N. Konieh. Lat. 39° 56' 20" N.; lon. 32° 50' E. P. estimated at 10,000 Mohammedans, 5000 Armenians and Greeks, and 200 Jews. There are extensive remains of the famous *Marmor Ancyranum*, a temple of white marble, erected in honour of Augustus. Manufs. stuffs and yarns

from the fine wool of the Angora goat. Exports Angora wool, yellow berries, red dye, gums, wax, honey, goats' hides, and Angora cat-skins.

ANGORNOW, a town of Bornou, Central Africa, 15 m. S.E. Kouka, near the W. b. of Lake Tchad. Stationary pop. 30,000. (?) The centre of a large trade in slaves, cotton, amber, coral, and metals.

ANGOSTURA (now CIUDAD-BOLIVARD), a city of S. America, Venezuela, dep. and on the Orinoco, 165 m. S.E. Cumana, and 240 from the sea; river here navigable for vessels of 300 tons. P. 8000. Has a city hall, fort, hospital, college, and extensive foreign trade.—II. a town, New Granada, on the Magdalena, 116 m. N. Bogota.

ANGOULÈME, *Inculisma*, a city of France, cap. dep. Charente, and formerly of the prov. Angoumois, on l. b. of the Charente, and on railway 66 m. N.E., Bordeaux. P. 24,961. It has a cathedral, court-house, theatre, public library, hospitals, royal college, paper-mills and distilleries, a cannon foundry, manufactures of serges and earthenware, and an extensive trade by a small port on the Charente. It is the birthplace of Margaret de Valois, Balzac, and Montalembert.

ANGOULÈME (CANAL D'), a canal, N. France, extending from the canal of St Quentin (Aisne), to the English Channel at St Vallery, 76 miles.

ANGOUMOIS, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Angoulême.

ANGOXA, a petty state, river, harbour, and small isls. off the Mozambique coast, East Africa; the isls. near lat. 16° 20' S.; lon. 40° E.

ANGOY, a territory, Lower Guinea, lat. 6° S., bounded S. by the Zaire or Congo river, and W. the Atlantic. Surface fertile and well wooded. Exports maize, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and slaves, in exchange for salt. Chief town, Kabenda.

ANGRA, a fortified seaport, and cap. city of the archipelago of the Azores, on the S. coast of the island of Terceira. P. of dist. (1863) 69,324.—II. (*Dos Reyes*) a seaport town, Brazil, prov. and 67 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro.

ANGRA PEQUENA, a bay on the W. coast of Africa, lat. 26° 38' 18" S.; lon. 15° 0' 32" E.; discovered by Diaz, 1481. Deposits of nitrate of potash and soda in its vicinity.

ANGRI, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 11½ m. N.W. Salerno. P. 9780.

ANGROGNA, a town of North Italy, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Torino. P. 2465.

ANGULLA or SNAKE, a British West India Island, Leeward group, 8 m. N. St Martin. Area 25 sq. m. P. (1861) 2500 (100 whites). Chief products, cotton, tobacco, and sugar; large and valuable deposits of phosphate of lime were discovered in 1859. Revenue 414*l.*; exports 240*l.* Off its N.E. coast is the little island *Anguilletta*.

ANGULLARA, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 19 m. S. Padua, on l. b. of the Adige. P. 3500.—II. vill. of the Comarca, N.W. Rome.

ANHALT-DESSAU-CÖTHEN, a duchy of Central Germany, between lat. 51° and 52° N.; lon. 11° and 13° E. P. (1861) 124,013. Surrounded by Prussian Saxony. Centre a fertile plain; watered by the Saale and Elbe. S.W. hilly, near the Harz mountains. Products corn, wine, tobacco, flax, hops, and fruits. Mines of iron, lead, and copper. Manufs. woollens, metallic and earthen wares. The duchies were united by patent, 22d May 1853.—II. *Anhalt-Bernburg* adjoins the above on the W. P. (1861) 57,811. Since the decease of Duke Alexander in 1863, the two duchies form a single state under the title of the "Duchy of Anhalt."

ANHOLT, an island of Denmark, North Jütland, in the Kattegat. Lat. of light-house, at its N. E.

extremity, 56° 44' 17" N.; lon. 11° 39' 8" E. 6 m. by 2, & surrounded by dangerous shoals. P. 200.

ANHOLT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Münster, on the Ali Issel, near the Netherlands frontier, 13 m. N.E. Cleve. P. 1950. It is the residence of the princes of Salm-Salm.

ANI or ANISI (*Arnicum*), a town of Turkey, in Asia, E. of Kars. Formerly the cap. of Armenia.

ANIANE, a town of France, dep. Hérault, on the Corbières, near l. b. of the Hérault, cap. cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. P. 3557. Manufs. leather, cream of tartar, essences, and soap.

ANICHE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Nord, 6 m. E.S.E. Douai. P. 4156. Coal mines.

ANIMALLY or ANIMALAYA, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbatore, 23 m. S.E. Palighautcherry.

ANIO or AGNO, a riv. of S. Italy, which traverses the Terra di Lavoro, & falls into the Gulf of Gaeta.

ANIZEH or HANFAH, a city of Arabia, Nedjed, at the junction of many principal routes, 280 m. E.N.E. Medina. It is the birthplace of Abd-ul-Wahab, founder of the sect of the Wahabees.

ANIZY-LE-CHATEAU, an anc. town, France, dep. Aisne, 7 m. S.W. Laon. P. 1055. Manuf. of pottery, and mines of pyritous earth used as manure.

ANJAR, a dist. and fortified town, West Hindostan, prov. of Cutch, the town and fort situated on the side of a hill, 10 m. from the gulf of Cutch.

—II. an uninhabited island of the Persian gulf, S.W. Kishm. Lat. 26° 41' N.; lon. 55° 66' E.

ANJENGO, a seaport town of South India, Travancore dom., 60 m. N.W. Cape Comorin. Exports coir cables, spices, and piece goods.

ANJER, a seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of Java, in the Strait of Sunda, with a fort. Lat. 6° 3' 10" S.; lon. 105° 56' 43" E.

ANJOU, an old prov. of France, intersected by the Loire, and now forming the dep. Maine-et-Loire, and parts of Sarthe, Mayenne, and Indre-et-Loire. Its cap. was Angers.

ANJOUNAN, one of the Comoro isls. [JOHANNA.] ANKAPILLY, a considerable town of British India, presid. Madras, 24 m. W. Vizagapam.

ANKARA, a country or kingdom N. end of the island of Madagascar, extending on the E. side of the island from Cape Amber to lat. 14° 25' S., and on W. side of the island to the Sambranou. The country is elevated. On the W. coast is Ambavaui-Bé or Port Liverpool. Products maize, rice, manioc, and sugar-cane. Cattle numerous: 30,000 head exported annually, alive or salted.

ANKLAM or ANGLAM, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. & 47 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Peene, 7 m. from its mouth, in the Kleine Haf. P. 9200. Manufs. linens and woollens.

ANKOBAR or ANKOBEE, a town of Abyssinia, cap. state Shoa, on a mountain near lat. 9° 34' N.; lon. 39° 53' E., 8198 feet high. P. 12,000 to 15,000. It has a royal residence, and churches.

ANKUN, a town of Anhalt-Dessau, ½ m. N.N.W. Zerst. P. 1000.

ANLoo, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cant. and 7 m. N.E. Assen. P. 2344.

ANMER, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Castle Rising. Ac. 1420. P. 142.

ANN (St), a small lake, North America, in the basin of the St Lawrence, N.W. Lake Superior.

ANN (St), a port of America, on the E. coast of Cape Breton. Also a lake, Upper Canada.

ANN (St), the former name of Fredericton, New Brunswick. [FREDERICTON].—II. a maritime vill. and pa. of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, the vill. on the N. coast, 20 m. W. Port Maria.

ANNA or ANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 4½ m. S.W. Valencia. P. 884. Exports fruit and wine.

ANNA or CHAIN, an island, Pacific ocean, Lower Archip., E. Tahiti. Lat.  $17^{\circ} 10' S.$ ; lon.  $145^{\circ} 40' E.$   
ANNA (SANTA), several places in South America, etc. [SAN and SANTA.]

ANNA (ST), a lake of Central America, Guatemala, prov. Tabasco, 154 m. S.E. Vera Cruz.

ANNA (ST), a town of the French Antilles, on the E. coast of the island Marie Galante.

ANNA (ST), (*Alt*), a market town, Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and 9 m. W.S.W. Pankota. P. 2875.

—II. (*New*), a market town of same place. P. 4175.

ANNABERG, a mining town of the kingdom of Saxony, Erzgebirge, 18 m. S. Chemnitz. P. (1861) 9710. It has mines of silver, tin, and cobalt; manufs. lace and silk ribands.—II. a vill. of Lower Austria, S.W. Pöltten.

ANNABONA, a mountainous island of Africa, in the gulf of Guinea, belonging to Spain, in lat.  $1^{\circ} 24' S.$ ; lon.  $5^{\circ} 38' E.$  Length 4 m. P. 3000.

ANNABURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, circ. and 12 m. N. Torgau. P. 1700.

ANNADUFF, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon. Ac. 9675. P. 3092.

ANNAGELLIFF, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and near Cavan. Ac. 8260. P. 2717.

ANNAGH, two islands of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo; one between the island of Achil and the mainland; and the other in Lough Coon.

ANACLONE or ANACLOAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down. Ac. 6544. P. 2439.

ANNAGHDOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, 7 m. N.N.E. Galway. Ac. 19,550. P. 3884.

ANNAGOONDY, a small dist. of British India, in Bejapoor, prov. Deccan, extending along the N. bank of the Toombudra river. Surface wild and hilly, & covered with wood. Chieftown Bijanagur.

ANNAH or ANNA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. sanjak, on rt. b. of the Euphrates, 155 m. N.W. Hillah, in lat.  $34^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $41^{\circ} 50' E.$  It is on the caravan route from Bagdad to Aleppo. P. 3000. Manufs. coarse cloths.

ANNALAND (ST), a town, Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cant. and 7 m. N.W. Tholen. P. 1694.

ANNAMBOE, a seaport town, Gold Coast, West Africa, 10 m. E. Cape Coast Castle, in lat.  $5^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $1^{\circ} 7' W.$  P. 3000. Trade in gold.

ANNAMOOKO, one of the FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

ANNAN, a royal parl. bor. seaport town, & pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. E.S.E. Dumfries, on river of same name,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Solway Firth. Ac. 12,047. P. of do. 5761; of royal bor. 4620. It has a cotton factory, ship-building, and export of provisions for England. Annan unites with Dumfries, etc., to send 1 mem. to House of Commons. The Annan river rises in Hartfell, near Moffat, flows S., traversing the co. of Dumfries, and enters the Solway Firth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Annan, length 30 m.; it is navigable for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Annan to the Firth. Affs. the Moffat, Ewan, Kinnel, Wamphray, and Milke. At its mouth is a salmon-fishery.

ANNANDALE, the valley of the Annan, Scotland, co. Dumfries, between Nithsdale and Eskdale, about 30 m. in length, 15 to 18 in breadth, comprising 20 pas. and many Roman antiquities.

ANNAPOLIS, town and port of the U.S., N. America, cap. state Maryland, on the W. b. of the Severn, 28 m. S.S.E. Baltimore. P. (1860) 4529. Has a state-house, a branch college of the Maryland University, and the U.S. naval academy.

ANNAPOLIS (formerly *Fort Royal*), a fortified seaport town of Nova Scotia, at the mouth of the river Annapolis, in an inlet of the bay of Fundy, 95 m. W. Halifax. It was founded in 1604. The harbour is excellent, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, and the trade is inconsiderable. P. of county Annapolis (1861) 16,573.

ANN-ARBOR, a town of the U.S., N. America, Michigan, co. Washtenaw, on the Huron, 37 m. W. Detroit. P. 4483. University and factories.

ANNATOM, an inland in the Pacific ocean, New Hebrides, lat.  $21^{\circ} S.$ ; lon.  $170^{\circ} E.$

ANNAWUTTY, a small town of India, Mysore territory, 51 m. N. Bednore.

ANNE ARUNDEL, a co., U.S., North America, in Maryland, on the Severn, near Chesapeake bay. Area 678 sq. m. P. 16,568 free, 7332 slaves. Surface undulating, soil moderately fertile.

ANNECY, a town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, at the N.W. extremity of lake of same name, 22 m. S. Geneva. P. 10,737. Chief edifices, a cathedral and a bishop's palace. Manufs. of glass, cotton-yarn, printed linens, and steel wares. The *Lake of Annecy* is 9 m. by 2; 1426 ft. above the sea. At N.W. end it empties by the Firan into the Rhone. P. 1309. The vill., *Annecy le Vieux*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Annecy, has many Roman remains.

ANNEMASSE, a comm. and vill. of France, Haute-Savoie, on rt. b. of Arve, 6 m. E. Carouge. P. 1124.

ANNESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the borders of Sherwood Forest,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Mansfield. Ac. 3360. P. 288.

ANNE (ST), a river, Lower Canada, after a S.W. course of 120 m. joins the St Lawrence 50 m. W.S.W. Quebec. Shallows and numerous rapids impede its navigation.—II. a lake, British North America, 50 m. N. lake Superior, into which it discharges itself by a small river.

ANNE (ST), a town of Guadeloupe, on the S. coast of Grande Terre, 12 m. E.S.E. Point-a-Pitre. P. 5500.—II. a vill. of Martinique, near the S. extremity of the island. P. 2841. Exports sugar.

ANNETOWN, a vill. of Ireland, co. and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Waterford, on a small bay. P. 138.

ANNEVOYE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, on the Meuse; N. Dinant, with furnaces.

ANNEYRON, a town of France, dep. Drôme, arr. Valence. P. 3152, with ruins of anc. castle, where, in 879, Boson was crowned king of Burgundy.

ANNI or ANI, *Abnicum*, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 28 m. E.S.E. Kars, on the Arpa-Chai. Its walls were 6 m. in circumference.

ANNICO, a vill., N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, dist. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Pizzighetone. P. 2253.

ANNIVIERS (VAL D'), (German *Einfischthal*), a valley of Switzerland, cant. Valais.

ANGŒULIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arrond. Lille. P. 3883.

ANNOXAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., at the junction of the Cance and the Déaume, 37 m. S. Lyon. P. 16,271. Manufs. of glove leather, silk and cotton twist, woollen cloths, and paper. M.M. Montgolfier and Boissy d'Anglas were born here.

ANNONE, a comm. and town of N. Italy, on I. b. of the Tanaro, 16 m. W.S.W. Alessandria. P. 1990.

ANNONE DI BRIANZA, a vill., N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Como, dist. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Oggiono. P. 1158.—II. a vill. of Venetia, dist. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Portogruaro. P. 2000.

ANNOT, a comm. and town, France, dep. Basses Alpes, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Digne. P. 1162.

ANN'S HEAD (ST), a promontory of South Wales, co. Pembroke. [DALE.]

ANNVILLE, a township, U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, 19 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 2949.

ANSWEILER, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 7 m. W. Landau. P. 3000. Was formerly a free imperial city, and has ruins of the castle of Triefels, in which tradition says Richard Cœur de Lion was confined in 1139.

ANOKA, a co., U.S., N. America, state Minnesota, with a vill. 25 m. N.W. St Paul. P. 2106.

**ANOPSHERR**, a populous town of British India, Agra, on the Ganges, 65 m. E.S.E. Delhi.

**ANOR**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Avesnes. P. 2929. Iron-works.

**ANOST**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, arr. Autun. P. 3853.

**ANOTTA**, a bay and town on the N. coast of Jamaica, lat. 18° 19' N.; lon. 76° 33' W.

**ANOULD**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. St Die, cant. Fraize. P. 2813. Paper mills.

**ANOVER DE TAJO**, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Toledo. P. 2425.

**ANRAS**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Lienz. P. 1000.

**ANRATH**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. Crefeld. P. 1060.

**ANROCHTE**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, 16 m. N.E. Arnsburg. P. 1324.

**ANS**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 1½ m. N.W. Liege, on the Wareme railway. P. 3870.

**ANSE**, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., near the Saône, 13 m. N. Lyon. P. 2141.

**ANSE-BERTRAND**, a comm. of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles, arr. Pointe-à-Pitre, on coast, N.W. Grande Terre. P. 5000.

**ANSE D'ARLETS**, a seaport in the French colony of Martinique, Antilles, 12 m. S. Fort-de-France. P. 4000.

**ANSE LA GRANDE**, a port of the French colony of Martinique, Antilles, on N. coast of the island.

**ANSFELDEN**, a vill. of Austria, circ. Traun, gov. and 3½ m. W. St Florian. P. 1000.

**ANSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. W.N.W. Nuneaton. Ac. 2869. P. 685.

**ANSLEY BAY** or **GOOB DUCNOO**, an inlet of the Red Sea, Abyssinia, extending S. from Dissee or Valencia Island (lat. 15° 6'), for about 25 m. S.

**ANSO**, a town of Spain, prov. Huesca, 21 m. N.W. Jaca. P. 1600. Exports excellent wool.

**ANSON**, a co. of the U.S., N. America, North Carolina, watered by the Rocky river. Area 760 sq. m. P. 6713 free, 6951 slaves. Also a township, Somerset co., Maine, 31 m. N. Augusta. P. 848.

**ANSON BAY**, in the Canton river, China, on rt. b. of the Boca Tigris, at its entrance. Chinese fleet destroyed by the British, January 7, 1841.—II. a bay, N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 13° 30' S.; lon. 130° E.

**ANSPACH** (German *Ansbach*), a town of Bavaria, cap. circ., Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 25 m. S.W. Nürnberg. P. 12,245. Manufs. cotton and half-silken stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, playing cards, cutlery, and white lead.—II. a vill. of Nassau, 3 m. S. Usingen. P. 1500.

**ANSTBY**, several pas. of England—I. co. Herts, 3 m. S. Barkway. Ac. 2170. P. 473.—II. co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.E. Coventry. Ac. 990. P. 171.—III. co. Wilts, 5 m. S.E. Hindon. Ac. 840. P. 298.—IV. (*East*), co. Devon, 3 m. W. Dulverton. Ac. 3245. P. 227.—V. (*West*), adjoins the above on the N. Ac. 3008. P. 299.

**ANSTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 12 m. S.E. Sheffield. Ac. 4490. P. 1290.

**ANSTRUTHER** (**EASTER** and **WESTER**), two contiguous royal parliamentary boroughs and pas. of Scotland, co. Fife, forming, with Kiltrenny, a continuous narrow town along the Firth of Forth, 13½ m. S.E. Cupar. United area 1035 ac. Pop. 1593. There is a good harbour. These boroughs unite with Cupar, Orail, etc., in returning one member to House of Commons. *Anstruther-Easter* is the birthplace of Thomas Chalmers, D.D.

**ANTAOS** (**SAN**), an island of the Azores, in the N. of the group. P. 16,800. One of the most fertile and best sheltered in the archipelago.

**ANTARCTIC SEA** is that part of the great ocean extending from the Antarctic circle, lat. 60° 30' S. to the South Pole. It was long considered impenetrable for ships on account of the ice; but of late years many important discoveries have been made by English, French, and American navigators. The highest S. latitude yet reached was by Sir James Ross in 1841, who penetrated to lat. 78° 4'. [A description of these will be found under the heads *Adelie*, *Ballyen*, *Enderby*, *Sabrina*, and *Victoria*.]

**ANTEGNATE**, a town of Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 1954.

**ANTEQUERA**, *Antiguaría*, a city of Spain, Andalucía, cap. judicial district same name, prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Malaga. P. 22,000, mostly agricultural. It has a college, and remains of antiquity. Manufs. woollens and baize, paper, silk, and cotton.

**ANTERY**, *Antari*, a considerable town of Hindoostan, dom. and 15 m. S.S.E. Gwalior.

**ANTERRIEUX**, a vill. of France, dep. Cantal, supposed to replace the anc. *Anderitum*. P. 293.

**ANTES**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 116 m. W. Harrisburg. P. 2154.

**ANTH**, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 11 m. S.W. Szalonta. P. 1065.

**ANTHEME** (**SR**), a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Ance, 9 m. E. Ambert. P. 3206.

**ANTEY-ST-ANDRÉ**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 1047.

**ANTHONY**, a pa., Engl., co. Cornwall, comprising Torpoint, opposite Devonport. Ac. 4482. P. 3887.

**ANTHONY'S HILL** (Spanish *Mt. San Antonio*), a mountain and port of N. Spain, 17 m. W. Bilbao.

**ANTHONY'S NOSE**, three mountain peaks, U. S., North America, New York, two in the highlands E. of the Hudson, and one on the Mohawk river.

**ANTHONY** (**SR**), two pas. of England—I. (*In-Meneage*), co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Ac. 1840. P. 252. Two ancient entrenchments, called the Great and Little Dinas, are in this pa.—II. (*In-Roseland*), 2 m. S.W. Tregony. Ac. 1117. P. 169.

**ANTHONY** (**STR**), U. S., North America. [SAINT ANTHONY.]

**ANTIBES**, *Antipolis*, a strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., on the gulf of Genoa, 10 m. S.E. Grasse. Lat. 43° 33' 9" N.; lon. 6° 67' 55" E. P. 6829. Port small, but deep, enclosed by a mole, and defended at its entrance by Fort Carré on a rocky islet, on which is a lighthouse. The town is environed by olive, orange, and vine plantations. *Antibes* was founded by a Greek colony, B.C. 340.

**ANTICOSTI**, an island of Lower Canada, in the estuary of the St Lawrence, between lat. 49° and 50° N.; lon. 62° and 65° W.; 135 by 30 to 40 m. Ac. 1,500,000. Interior mountainous and wooded. N. coast high, and without harbours; S. shore low and dangerous. The lighthouse on its S.W. point is in lat. 49° 23' 53" N.; lon. 63° 38' 47" W.; 100 feet high. Discovered by Jacques Cartier, 1534, who named it Assomption.

**ANTIGNANO**, a town of Istria, 32 m. N.W. Fiume. P. 1610.—II. a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria. P. 1647.—III. a town of Tuscany, with a fort on the coast.

**ANTIGNATE**, a vill. of Austria, gov. Istria, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. P. 1800.

**ANTIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 2 m. S.W. St Savin. P. 1054.

**ANTIGUA**, a British West India island, windward group. Lat. of St John 17° N.; lon. 61° 50' W.; 22 m. S. Barbuda, and 50 m. N. Guadeloupe.

Area 108 sq. m. P. (1861) 36,412, of whom about 27,500 are negroes. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and the first settlement of British took place in 1632. Coasts deeply indented and rugged, interior rich and diversified. Climate remarkable for dryness. In favourable years sufficient grain is produced for home consumption. Number of acres under cultivation, 24,070. Chief exports, molasses, rum, and sugar. Exports (1862), 254,002*l*. Imports, 255,792*l*. Legislature entrusted to a governor, a council of 12, and an assembly of 25 members. Public revenue (1863), 40,863*l*.; expenditure 41,607*l*.; public debt 30,000*l*. Chief towns, St John's, the cap., with a pop. of 14,600, Falmouth, and Parham. Has a battery of 8 guns defending the harbour.—II. A station, Philippine Islands, with a fort, and the only good anchorage on the island Panay.

ANTIQUA (LA), a town of the island Fuerteventura, Canaries, in a fertile plain. P. 1780.

ANTIGÜEDAD, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Palencia. P. 988. Commerce in grain.

ANTI-LEBANON, a mountain range of Palestine, running parallel to and E. of Lebanon, the two ranges enclosing the valley of Cæle-Syria. It becomes detached from Mont Lebanon, about lat. 34° N., extends southward to nearly opposite where Lebanon terminates, and there subdivides into two chains, which bound the valley of the Jordan, the Dead Sea, and El Ghor. [LEBANON.]

ANTILLES, Great and Small. [WEST INDIES.]

ANTI-MELOS, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 5 m. N.W. Melos or Milo.

ANTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. North Walsham. Ac. 1509. P. 227.

ANTIOCH (vulg. *Antakia*), a city, and the ancient cap. of Syria, in its N. part, pash. and 57 m. W. Aleppo, on l. b. of the Orontes, about 20 m. above its mouth. Lat. 36° 11' N.; lon. 36° 9' 30" E. P. (1863) estim. 18,000, of whom 2000 Greeks, the others Armenians and Mussulmans. There are 10 or 12 mosques; but in this town, where the designation of *Christians* was first given to the followers of Jesus Christ, there is not at present a Christian church. Baths and bazaars are numerous, and there are manufs. of coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and leather; but the culture of silk is the chief branch of industry and export. Other exports are goats' wool, yellow berries, and salted eels. Shattered remains of the city walls, a ruined aqueduct, two bridges, and a portion of pavement, are all the vestiges of ancient magnificence. *Antioch* was embellished and named by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 300. Although it suffered severely by successive earthquakes, it maintained its importance till taken by the Saracens in 658. Its anc. pop. was estim. at 400,000, in its most flourishing state. Chrysostom computes the pop. in his time at 200,000, more than one-half of whom were Christians. It was the cap. of a Christian principality from 1098 to 1269, since which time it has progressively declined. Near it was Daphne, the sanctuary of Apollo.

ANTIOCH (BAY OF), Mediterranean, between lat. 35° 50' and 36° 20' N.; lon. 36° E., overlooked N. and S. by mountains upwards of 5000 feet in height. The Orontes enters it near its centre. On its N. side are ruins described as those of Seleucia Pieria, the ancient port of Antioch. The S. side of the bay is formed by Cape Possid.

ANTIOCO (SANT), *Sulcis*, an isl., Mediterranean, S.W. Sardinia, 8 m. by 3 m. P. 2817. Connected with Sardinia by a Roman bridge and causeway. Has Phœnician inscriptions, bronzes, and intaglios. Soil fertile. Its cap., of same name, on E. side, has a small military port.

ANTIOQUA (SANTA FE DE), a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Cauca, 190 m. N.W. Bogota. P. of prov. 224,442. Trade in maize and sugar. There are gold mines and brine springs in the vicinity.

ANTIPAROS (*Oleáros*), an island of the Grecian archipelago, gov. Naxos, 1½ m. W. Paros. Lat. of summit 36° 59' 40" N.; lon. 25° 3' 27" E., 10 by 2 m. P. 500. Its famous stalactite grotto is 120 yards long, 113 wide, and 20 high.

ANTI-PAXO, a small uncultivated island of Greece, Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, 1½ m. S.E. Paxo. Area one square mile.

ANTIPODES, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Zealand, so called from being the land most nearly opposite to Great Britain in the S. hemisphere. Lat. 49° 32' S.; lon. 178° 42' E.

ANTISANA, a volcano of the Andes, Ecuador, 20 m. N.E. Cotopaxi, and 35 m. S.E. Quito, 19,137 feet in elevation. There is a farm of same name on the mountain, 13,455 feet above the sea.

ANTI-TAURUS, a series of mountain chains, Asiatic Turkey, pashs. Karamania, Sivas, and Erzeroum, extending parallel to the Taurus chain, whence its name. Commences at Mont Arjsh (anc. *Argæus*), 13,000 feet, and proceeds N.E. into Armenia, where its ranges intermix with offsets from the Caucasus, and separate the basin of the Euphrates on the S. from the region watered by the Kizil-Irmak, and other rivers flowing N. into the Black Sea.

ANTICOCHE PERTUIS, a channel on the W. coast of France, between the islands Oleron and Ré. Lighthouse in lat. 46° 2' 52" N.; lon. 1° 15' E.

ANTIVARI, a seaport town of Albania, European Turkey, 14 m. N.W. Scutari, on the Adriatic. P. 4000. Exports oil.

ANTOINE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 5½ m. N.W. St Marcellin. P. 2007.

ANTOINE (ST), on Tilly, a vill. of British North America, Lower Canada, on rt. b. of the St Lawrence, 20 m. S.W. Quebec.

ANTOING (*Antonia*), a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Scheldt, 3 m. S.S.E. Tournay. P. 2200.

ANTON, a river of England, co. Hants, rises near Overton, flows 30 m. S., and enters Southampton water, 4 m. W. Southampton.

ANTONGILI, a bay, E. coast Madagascar, 30 m. long, 20 m. broad, in lat. 16° S.; lon. 50° E.

ANTONI IN DER HEIDE (ST), a town of Rhenish Prussia, Cleves, 17 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf.

ANTONIA (ST), a town of Texas, U. S., North America, on river of same name, near its source.

ANTONEN (ST), a vill. of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Dalvazza, 15 m. N.E. Coire.

ANTONIMINA, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. Geraci. P. 1514.

ANTONIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Montauban, on rt. b. of the Aveyron. P. 5152. Tanneries, linen manufs., and dye-works.

ANTONINA, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, on the bay and 18 m. N.W. Paranagua.

ANTONINUS (WALL OF), an intrenchment raised by the Romans across the N. of Britain from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth in 140 A.D., supposed to have connected a line of forts erected by Agricola in 80 A.D. The work was composed of a rampart, ditch, and military way. In modern times called Graham's dyke.

ANTONIO, a fort and harbour of Jamaica, in lat. 18° 14' 40" N.; lon. 76° 31' W.

ANTONIO (CAPE ST), forms the W. end of the island of Cuba, in the Antilles. Lat. 21° 51' 40" N.; lon. 84° 58' N.—II. A headland, Plata Con-

ederation, south of the Plata estuary. Lat. 36° 20' S.

**ANTONIO. (SAN) or PUERTO MAGNO**, a seaport town of Spain, on the W. coast of the island Iviza, with a small fort which commands the harbour. Exports fruit, charcoal, and wool. P. 3750.

**ANTONIVÁLD**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Kamenitzbach, 30 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau, with manufs. of fine glass.

**ANTOURAH**, a town of Syria, on the W. slope of Mount Lebanon, 14 m. N.N.E. Beyrout.

**ANTRAIGUES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 11½ m. W. Privas. P. 1576. Near this is the singular causeway called the *Chaussée-des-Géants*, formed by colonnades of basalt, 700 yards in length.

**ANTRAIN**, a town, France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Rennes. P. 2262. Manuf. of woollen stuffs, and tanneries.

**ANTRIM**, a maritime co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic, E. the North Channel dividing it from Scotland, S. and W. the cos. Down and Londonderry; and Lough Neagh, separating it from cos. Tyrone and Armagh, with railway from Ballymena to Armagh. Area 1164 sq. m. Ac. 690,225. P. 247,564, exclusive of the towns of Belfast and Carrickfergus. Surface near the coast rises in some places to 1600 feet in height. In the S.W. much of the soil is boggy. Chief rivers, the Bann, forming the W., and the Lagan, the S. boundary. The famous Giant's Causeway, one of the most perfect specimens of columnar basalt in Europe is on the N. coast of this co. Chief industry, especially about Belfast, spinning linen and cotton yarn, and weaving. Salmon and other fisheries on the coast are important. The co. is subdivided into 14 baronies, and 75 pas. Carrickfergus is the cap., but the largest town is Belfast. The co. returns 2, and the burghs 4, members to the House of Commons.

**ANTRIM**, an inland town and pa. of Ireland, in the above co., on Six Mile Water, near its mouth, in Lough Neagh, on Belfast and Ballymena railway, 14 m. N.W. Belfast. Height 80 ft. Ac. of pa. 8439. P. 4659; of the town, including Masarene, 2005. Manufs. of linen, calico, hosiery, paper, and malt.

**ANTRIM**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Conecheague Creek. P. 4001.—II. a co., Michigan. P. 179.

**ANTRODOCO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, 7½ m. E. Civita Ducale. P. 3551.

**ANTWERP**, a frontier prov. of Belgium; boundaries, N. Holland, S. Brabant, E. Limbourg, W. Flanders. Area 1096 sq. m. P. (1861) 458,679. Surface level; principal rivers, the Scheldt and its affls., the Nethe, and Dyle. In the N. are extensive heaths; elsewhere the soil is fertile. Products, corn, hemp, hops, madder, pine, timber, and turf. Manufs. lace, cotton, silk, and tobacco. It is divided into the arr. of Antwerp, Mechlin, and Turnhout, its chief cities; besides which, the town Lierre is in this province.

**ANTWERP** (Flem. *Antwerpen*, Fr. *Anvers*), a famous fortified city of Belgium, and the centre of its foreign trade, cap. prov. of same name, on rt. b. of the Scheldt, and at the termination of railway from Mechlin, 27 m. N. Brussels. Lat. of cathedral 51° 13' 2" N.; lon. 4° 24' 2" E. P. (1861) 114,669. Citadel, built by Alba, 1568, a cathedral and town-hall, exchange, theatre, and athensum, academies of fine arts, painting, sciences, and zoology, schools of medicine and navigation, gallery of sculpture, and museum of pictures, masterpieces of Rubens, botanic garden, public library, with 15,000 vols., hospitals, asy-

lums, tribunals of assize, and commerce. Its port was greatly improved by Napoleon I., who erected two large basins, and ships anchor in the river opposite the city in from 32 to 40 feet water at ebb tide. Chief industrial establishments are distilleries, breweries, sugar refineries, rice mills, silk and lace factories, and bleachfields. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on; and the diamond-cutters of this city are celebrated. The principal trade is with Great Britain, the Baltic ports, France, Spain, Turkey, the Black Sea, and America. In 1861, 2778 vessels entered the port, and 2786 cleared. Chief imports: wheat, rye and seeds, metals and minerals, guano, sugar, coffee, hides, wool, coals, cotton, tobacco, silk, salt, machinery, etc. Exports are iron pyrites, glass, coals, butter, hops, machinery, eggs, paper, flax, and fruit. In 1861, 1,354,967 qrs. of grain and flour were imported into, and 98,893 qrs. exported from Antwerp. In the sixteenth century *Antwerp* was the richest, and also the most commercial, city in Europe, and contained 200,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1576 and 1585, and by the French in 1792 and 1794. It was the cap. dep. Deux Nethe under the dominion of the French, to whom it again surrendered, December 24, 1832. Birthplace of the painters Teniers, Jordaens, and Vanduyck, the geographer Ortelius, and the engraver Edelinck. There is regular steam communication between Antwerp, London, and Hull.

**ANTWERP**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.E. Watertown. P. 3665.

**ANUNGHOU**, an island of China, in the Canton river, opposite Tycockoctow island, bounds with Chucunpee island, the entrance of the Boca Tigris, on the E. Taken by the British in 1841.

**ANVERSA**, a town, Central Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Solmona. P. 1478.

**ANWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 1820. P. 1089.

**ANWOTH**, a pa., Scotland, stewartry and 7 m. W.N.W. Kirkcudbright. Ac. 12,861. P. 899.

**ANZA**, a river of Piedmont, in Ossola, rises on E. side of Monte Rosa, and falls into the Tosa.

**ANZANO**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Como. P. 979.

**ANZANO DEGLI IRPINI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. Ariano. P. 2247.

**ANZARBA**, *Cæsarea Augusta*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 35 m. N.E. Adana, on the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*.) Formerly seat of the Christian princes of Antioch.

**ANZASCA (VAL D')**, a valley of Piedmont, prov. Domodossola. It is remarkable for cascades, and views of Monte Rosa. Gold mines have been worked in it since the time of the Romans.

**ANZERMA or ANCERMA**, a town of S. America, New Granada, prov. and 170 m. N.N.E. Popayan, near the river Cauca.

**ANZI**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, on a mountain, 11 m. S.S.E. Potenza. P. 3710.

**ANZIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on the railway from Douai, 2½ m. N.W. Valenciennes. P. 6305. It is the centre of the greatest coal works in France, and has iron foundries and glass works.

**ANZO (PORTO D')**, a seaport on the Mediterranean, comarca, and 34 m. S.S.E. Rome. On a promontory overlooking the port are the ruins of the birthplace of Nero and Caligula.

**ANZOLA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3519.

**AOTZ**, a town of Spain, Navarra, cap. jud. dist. same name, on rt. b. of the Irati, 16 m. E.S.E. Pamplona. P. 884, chiefly agricultural.

**AOR or AUR (Pulo)**, an island in the China Sea

off the E. coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat.  $2^{\circ} 29' N.$ ; lon.  $104^{\circ} 34' E.$  3 m. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 1400. It is double-peaked, the highest peak being 1805 feet, and the other 1520 feet in elevation. Grows the cocoa-nut & mangostan tree. Principal settlements are on the S.W., N.E., and N.W. sides. On the N.W. side there is a bay, sheltered from the N.E. monsoon, in which ships anchor in stormy weather, awaiting a favourable change for entering the strait of Singapore.

**AOSTA**, *Augusta Prætorica*, a town of Piedmont, cap. div., on rt. b. of the Dora, 49 m. N.N.W. Turin. P. 7830. Trade in cheese, leather, hemp, and wine. Lat. of meteorological observatory,  $45^{\circ} 44' 10'' N.$ ; lon.  $7^{\circ} 20' 12'' 9'' E.$  Alt. 2014 feet. Mean temp. 51.25. Summer, 68.1; winter, 35.1. Noble Roman remains. The valley of *Aosta* is celebrated for its mineral and vegetable products; has immense pine-forests, mines of iron, copper, lead, and silver, and marble quarries.

**AOSTRE**, *Augusta*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Drôme, 17 m. S.W. Dié. P. 1218. With oil and paper mills.

**APALACHICOLA**, a bay of Florida, North America, between St George island and the mainland the entrance is indicated by a fixed light at the N.W. point of George island.

**APAM**, a prov. of Africa, Gold Coast, belonging to the Netherlands, with the fort of Lijdzaamheit, in lat.  $5^{\circ} 12' 30'' N.$ ; lon.  $0^{\circ} 41' 30'' W.$

**APARI**, a town in the island of Luzon, Philippines, at its N. extremity, on the coast.

**APATIN**, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, S. Baja. P. 9000. Trade in hemp, madder, woad, and silk.

**APATFALVA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Borsod, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. St Peter. P. 1270.—II. a vill. of the same place, gov. and  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. S.E. Mako. P. 3650.

**APATI**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Boros-Jeno. P. 3025.—II. *Jasz*, a market town of the same place, gov. and 10 m. E. *Jasz-Bereny*. P. 1900.—III. a vill., gov. and 7 m. S.S.W. *Mező-Kerezes*. P. 1220.

**APECCHIO**, a comm. of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino. P. 2751.

**APERÉ**, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, about 70 m. S.E. Mallicolo.

**APELDOORN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. Guelderland, on the Grift, an affl. of the Yssel, 17 m. N.E. Arnhem. P. 7000. The cant. has 8414 inhabitants, and paper mills.

**APEN**, a market town of Oldenburg, circ. Neuenberg, 16 m. W.N.W. Oldenburg. P. 1000.

**APPENNINES** (Ital. *Appennino*), *Apeninus Mons*, a long chain of mountains which detaches itself from the Maritime Alps, in about lon.  $9^{\circ} E.$ , having a general direction first from W. to E., nearly parallel with the Pennine and Leopontine Alps, from which it is separated by the valley of the Po. In lon.  $12^{\circ} E.$  the chain turns toward the S., and traverses the Italian peninsula throughout its entire length to the strait of Messina, separating near the S. extremity, so as to embrace the gulf of Tarentum. The principal branch traverses Naples, separating the waters which flow to the Mediterranean from those which fall into the Adriatic and the Ionian Seas. The entire length of the chain is about 800 m. The *Apenines* often present rounded tops and a uniform crest, whence branches descend to the coasts, between which, valleys, such as that at the mouth of the Tiber, open into extensive plains. The S. slope of that part of the chain which bounds the Gulf of Genoa, is composed of escarpments, which rise abruptly from the sea. Among

the detached portions of the *Apenines* are the mountains of *Piombino* in Tuscany, *Mount Albano* near Rome, and *Mount Vesuvius* near Naples. M. Bruguière proposes to distinguish the mountains in Sicily by the name of the Insular *Apenines*. None of the summits attains the limit of perennial snow, although snow lies on Monte Corno during nine months in the year. The culminating point of the *Apenines*, the *Monte Corno* or *Gran Sasso d'Italia*, between Teramo and Aquila, is 10,206 feet above the sea. The other principal summits are *Monte Cimone*, in the North *Apenines*, 6975 feet, and *Monte Amaro*, summit of the *Monte Majella* in the South *Apenines*, 9150 feet, but the chain in general is of lower elevation. The S.W. part of the chain is a vast volcanic region comprising *Vesuvius*, the only active volcano on the continent of Europe, and many thermal springs. On the N. is the volcanic mass of *Voltore* near Melfi. The geological formation is chiefly calcareous; primary rocks are found only at the two extremities, in Piedmont and Calabria. The mountains are poor in metals; iron is found in small quantities, and extensive saliferous dépôts occur near Cosenza; the celebrated marble of Carrara, Seravezza, and Sienna, constitutes the chief riches of the *Apenines*. Below 3200 feet in elevation, the flanks of the principal chain are covered with a varied vegetation, of which the orange, citron, olive, and palm form the lower zone; but forests are rare. Above 3200 feet the mountains are generally arid and devoid of vegetation.

**APENRADE**, a seaport town and bay of Denmark, duchy and 35 m. N. Schleswig, cap. amt, on a fiord of same name in the Little Belt. Lat.  $55^{\circ} 2' 46'' N.$ ; lon.  $9^{\circ} 25' 12'' E.$  P. 4100. Chief industry, ship-building and transport of goods. Climate mild, resorted to from June to September for sea-bathing.

**APÉ'S HILL** (*Abyla*), the extremity of a mountain range in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar; one of the "Pillars of Hercules."

**APESTHORPE** or **APPLESTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. E. of East Retford. Ac. 2630. P. 274.

**APIRO DI CINGOLI**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 2737.

**APICE**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 3542.

**APLERBECK**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, circ. and 5 m. E.S.E. Dortmund. P. 600.

**APLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Wragby. Ac. 1658. P. 221.

**APOLD**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and  $\frac{2}{2}$  E. Reusmarkt. P. 2110.

**APOLDA**, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Weimar, on the railway to Berlin. P. (1861) 7732. It has mineral springs, and manufs. of hosiery.

**APOLLOSA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1853.

**APOLOBAMBA**, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 165 m. N. La Paz, cap. prov., on a tributary of the Beni.

**APPALACHEE**, a large bay, U.S., N. America, on the Florida coast, Gulf of Mexico, between the rivers *Appalachicola* & *Suwanee*, and having a winding channel with from 8 to 10 feet water.

**APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS**, U.S., N. America, embrace the whole range of high land, extending 2000 m. from Alabama to the gulf of St Lawrence, breadth 150 to 200 miles. [ALLEGHANY.]

**APPALACHICOLA**, a river of the U.S., North America, Florida, formed by the junction of the *Chattahoochee* and *Flint* rivers, 40 m. N.W. Tallahassee, whence it flows 70 m. S. into St George

Sound, Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for small vessels throughout its whole course. The Chatahochee, the largest branch, is navigable for boats nearly 400 m. from the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a town and port on this riv., which is a cotton mart, and frequented by steam and other vessels.

APPANOOSE, a co. of the U. S., North America, Iowa, on the Missouri. Area 492 sq. m. P. 11,931.

APPARIZIONE, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 2403.

APPENTHAL (ELMSTEIN), a vill. of Bavaria, cant. and 8 m. W. Neustadt. P. 1320.

APPENWEIER, a town of West Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the railway between Kehl and Carlsruhe, 8 m. E. Kehl. P. 1400.

APPENZELL, a cant. in the N.E. of Switzerland, wholly surrounded by the cant. St Gall. Area 163 sq. m. Is subdivided into the *Outer Rhodes*, pop. (1860) 48,431, and *Inner Rhodes*, pop. 12,000. The former nearly all Protestants, and the latter Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., where Mount Sentsis is 8232 feet, and the lowest part of the surface is 1300 feet in elevation. Chief river the Sittren, which runs through its centre. *Inner Rhodes* is agricultural. In *Outer Rhodes*, cotton and linen weaving, embroidering & dyeing, are branches of industry. Cap. of Inner Rhodes, Appenzell; of Outer Rhodes, Trogen. Gov. in both subdivisions is vested in a grand council, which meets the assembled pop. once a year for legislative business. *Appenzell* holds the 13th place in the Swiss Confederacy. Chief towns Trogen, Gais, and Herisau in Outer, and Appenzell in Inner Rhodes.

APPENZELL, a town of Switzerland, cap. of Inner Rhodes, in the above cant., on l. b. of the Sittren, 6 m. S. St Gall. P. 3277, mostly Roman Catholics. It has a council-house, an arsenal, mineral springs, baths, and a trade in linens.

APPIANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 2467.

APPIGNANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 2137.

APPIGNANO DI OFFIDA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 1626.

APPIN, a wild district of the Scottish Highlands, Argyleshire, on Loch Linnhe, formerly the country of the Stewarts, 26 m. N.W. Inverary.

APPINGEDAM, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Groningen, on a canal which joins it to the estuary of the Ems. P. 1930.

APPLEBY, a munic. bor. and market town of England, cap. co. Westmoreland, on the Eden, and in parts of two pas., 13 m. S.E. Penrith. Ac. 19,900. P. 2824. Alt. 417 ft. A bridge over the river leads to the suburb Bondgate. Chief edifices, the castle (which, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, long held out against Cromwell), the church of St Lawrence, and the town and shire halls. It is the seat of the assizes for the co., and of quarter and petty sessions.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Glandford Brigg. Ac. 6194. P. 579.—III. a pa., cos. Derby and Leicester, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashby. Ac. 2020. P. 1070.

APPLECROSS, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising most part of the peninsula between Lochs Torriden and Carron. P. 2544. It is intersected by many arms of the sea.

APPLEDORE, a seaport of England, co. Devon, pa. Northampton, on the Torridge, at its mouth in Barnstaple bay, 2½ m. N. Bideford. Resorted to in summer as a bathing-place.—II. a market town and pa., co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Tenterden. Ac. 3001. P. 640.

APPLEDORN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. Cleve. P. 3000.

APPLEDRAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.W. Chichester. Ac. 1197. P. 129.

APPLEDURWELL, a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Godshill, 7 m. S.S.E. Newport.

APPLEGARTH and SIBBALDIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.E. Dumfries, on l. b. of the Annan. Ac. 11,928. P. 935.

APPLESHAW, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. E.S.E. Ludgershall. Ac. 637. P. 284.

APPLETEREN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 4½ m. S.S.W. Druten. P. 2390.

APPLETON, several pas., England.—I. co. Berks, on the rt. b. of the Thames, 4 m. N.W. Abingdon. Ac. 1991. P. 549.—II. (*Je Street*), co. York, North Riding, 4 m. N.N.W. New Malton. Ac. 4715. P. 987.—III. (*on Wisk*), same co. and Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Yarm. Ac. 1827. P. 466.

APPLETON or GRAND CHUTE, a post vill. of the U. S., N. America, cap. Outagamie, co. Wisconsin, on the Fox river, 95 m. N.E. Madison. P. 4474. Situated near the rapids called the Grand Chute, where the river descends 30 ft. in a mile & a half.

APPLING, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. of Georgia State. Area 1120 sq. m. P. 3442 free, 745 slaves. Surface level. Soil light.

APPODI, a river of Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, rises in lat. 6° 25' S., flows N.N.E. into the Atlantic, with a course of 150 miles.

APPOLONIA, a petty kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, lat. 5° N.; and between lon. 2° 20' and 3° 20' W. P. estim. at 80,000.—*Cape Apollonia* is in lat. 4° 58' 45" N.; lon. 2° 35' 5" W.

APPOMATOX, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in centre of Virginia. Area 320 sq. m. P. 4289 free, 4600 slaves. *Appomattox* is a river in Virginia, which, after an E. course of 120 m., joins James river at City Point. It is navigable by vessels of 100 tons up to its falls at Petersburg.

APRICALE, a town of North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, circ. Remo. P. 1721.

APRICENA and APRIGLIANO, two towns of S. Italy; the former, prov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Foggia. P. 5272. The latter, prov. and 6½ m. S.E. Cosenza. P. 1000.

APROUAGUE, a comm., vill., and fortified post of the French colony, Guiana, South America, on river of same name, near its mouth, 5 m. S.S.E. Cayenne.

APS, *Alba Augusta*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S. Privas. P. 1607. Formerly important, and has many Roman antiquities.

APSA, three vills. of Hungary, co. Marmaros.—I. (*Alsó*), gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Szigeth. P. 1000.—II. (*Felső*), 6½ m. N.N.E. Szigeth. P. 1420.—III. (*Kasap*), 4 m. N. Szigeth. P. 1980.

APSHERON, a peninsula of Asia, Georgia, extends for 40 m. into the Caspian Sea, and terminates in Cape Apsheron, lat. 40° 12' N., lon. 50° 20' E. Forms the E. extremity of the Caucasian chain. Soil impregnated with sulphur and inflammable gas, and is famous as the place of the sacred flame, so highly venerated by the fire worshippers of Asia. On its S. coast is the port of Baku.

APSLEY (RIVER), East Australia, N. of the colony of New South Wales, rises near lat. 31° S.; lon. 151° 40' E., flows generally E., and enters the ocean under the name of M'Leay river, 40 m. N.E. Port Macquarie.—(*Strait*), Timor Sea between Melville and Bathurst islands, off the N. coast of Australia. Length 46 m., breadth from 1½ to 4 m.

APT, *Apta Julia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Calavon, 29 m. E.S.E. Avignon. P. 5785. Cathedral curious and anc., and Roman antiquities. Manufs. woollens, cottons, earthenware, & confectionary. Embellished by Cæsar, whence its surname *Julia*.

**APULLA** or **PUGLIA**, an anc. prov. of South Italy, one of the principal divisions of Great Greece.

**APURE**, a river of Columbia, and one of the tributaries of the Orinoco, rises in the Andes of New Granada, near lat. 7° N.; lon. 72° W., flows E., and joins the Orinoco in lat. 7° 40' N.; lon. 66° 45' W. Affls. the Portuguesa and Guarico. On it are the towns Nutrias and San Fernando.

**APURE**, a prov., republic Venezuela, S. America, cap. Ahaguas. Area 22,134 sq. m. P. 15,479.

**APURIMAC**, a riv. of S. America, rises in the Andes of Peru, near Caylloma, flows N., joins the Ucay, and forms the Ucayle, one of the head streams of the Amazon. Its course, till its junction with the Ucay, is between 500 & 600 m.

**AQUAMBO**, a country of Africa, Upper Guinea, E. of the river Volta, with a town of same name.

**AQUAPIM**, a maritime state of Africa, Upper Guinea, in lat. 6° N.; lon. 0°. Soil barren near the coast, but fertile inland.

**AQUARA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, 16½ m. S.S.E. Campagna. P. 2227.

**AQUILA**, a fortified and episcopal city of South Italy, cap. prov. Aquila, on the Aterno, 58 m. N.E. Rome. P. (1861) 15,732, of prov. 39,451. Area 2509 sq. m. The city was much injured by earthquakes in 1688, 1703, and 1706. Manufs. linens. *Aquila* was built by the Emperor Frederick II., from ruins of the anc. *Amisternum* the birthplace of Sallust, vestiges of which city are still traceable.

**AQUILA**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and circ. Tessin. P. 970.

**AQUILA D'ARROSCIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio. P. 939.

**AQUILEJA**, a town of Austria, circ. Goriza, at the head of the Adriatic, 22 m. W.N.W. Trieste. P. 1738. In the time of the Romans, its pop. was reckoned at 10,000 before it was taken and burned by Attila. It was then called the *second Rome*, and the emperor Augustus often resided in it.

**AQUILONIA** (**CARBONERA**), a town of South Italy. [**LACEDONIA**.]

**AQUINO**, *Aquinum*, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 5 m. N.E. Pontecorvo. P. 1860.

**ARABAH** (**WADY EL**), a great valley extending from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Akabah.

**ARABAT**, a fortress of the Crimea, on the Sea of Azov, 70 m. E.N.E. Simferopol, at the S. end of the tongue of Arabat. [**SIVASH**.]

**ARABGIR** or **ARAB-KIR**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, cap. dist., near the Euphrates, and on the route from Aleppo, 135 m. S.S.W. Trebizond. It is estimated to have 6000 houses, 4800 occupied by Turks, and 1200 by Armenians. Manufs. of cotton goods from British yarn.

**ARABIA** (*Arabistan* of the Turks), the most westerly of the three great peninsulas of South Asia, between lat. 12° 40' and 34° N.; lon. 32° 30' and 60° E. Bounded N. by Turkey in Asia, E. by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, S. by the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean, and W. by the Red Sea. On the N.E. it is connected with Egypt by the Isthmus of Suez, and is divided in two parts by the Tropic of Cancer. Length from N. to S. about 1500 m.; average breadth 800 m. Area estimated at 1,139,000 sq. m. P. 900,000. (?) Ptolemy subdivided the country into *Arabia Petraea* (the stony), *Arabia Felix* (Araby the blest), & *Arabia Deserta* (Araby in the desert); the first comprising its N.W. portion, with the peninsula of Sinai between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah; the second, the territory along the W. and S. coasts; and the last, all the rest of its extent; but this partition is unknown to the inhabs. and to Arab geographers. Its natural divisions are

*Arabia proper*, the high table-land sloping towards the N., with a mountain chain which runs parallel to the Red Sea, in which Round Mountain is 6178 feet high. These descend abruptly to the low coast land on the W. and S.W. On the E. the fall is gradual. The interior consists of mountain and desert tracts, with extensive districts well cultivated, well peopled, and watered by streams and periodical rains. Torrents descend from the high land of Yemen to the Persian Gulf. This region is of volcanic formation; mountains of basalt, granite, and limestone. The most fertile tracts are in the S. and W. of Yemen, highly productive and picturesque. The settled regions of the interior are more fertile than is generally believed, and the deserts afford pasture after rain. The products are date palms, vines, figs, tamarind trees, the acacia and banana; cereals, coffee, spices, drugs, gums, resins, cotton, and sugar. Minerals comprise lead, iron, silver, sulphur, and precious stones. *Arabia* is famous for the horse and camel; wild animals comprise the wild ass, goat, and sheep, musk deer, antelope, hare, monkeys; in the S. bears, wolf, hyæna, fox; eagle, vulture, hawk, pheasant, ostrich, tortoise, serpents, and locusts. Lions were formerly numerous. The sperm whale is found on the coasts. *Hadramaut* on the S. coast, rises N. of Makallah to 8000 feet in Jebel Dahûra, and 5442 feet in Jebel Kharazi. N.E. of Aden is a cultivated tract celebrated for its frankincense. The central prov. of *Nejd* is less known—the name means “high land.” It is a high table-land with excellent pastures. The *Hejaz*, “low land,” is the holy land of Arabia, chief cities Mecca and Medina. *Western Arabia* includes the peninsula of Sinai, and the desert of Petra, the anc. *Arabia Petraea*. The climate is among the driest in the world; the rainy season, which in general lasts from the middle of June to the end of September, and in Oman from November to the middle of February, occurs only in December and January in the northern deserts. Heat excessive in the plains, but temperate in the mountainous regions of Yemen and Hadramaut, and the winters are rigorous in the elevated regions of *Nejd*. The *Simoom* or *Samiel*, the hot wind of the desert, blows from the interior towards the coast in all directions. The inhabitants settled around the coast appear to have a distinct origin from the Bedwins or true Arabs, who are the traditionally reputed descendants of Ishmael, and wander with their flocks and herds, dwelling in tents, and subsisting partly by plunder. The Wahhabees, who form a distinct sect of Mohammedans, occupy the interior of the country, having subjected a great portion of it to their dominion at the commencement of the present century. Agricultural processes are rude, and manufs. at a low ebb. The Bedwin women weave hair tent covers, and bags; and coarse linen and woollen fabrics, rude matchlocks, lance heads, and other arms, copper and tinned vessels, are made on the W. and S. coasts, mostly by foreigners. In Oman, silk and cotton turbans, sashes, woollen and hair cloaks, canvass, arms, earthen jars, and gunpowder, are made; but most other manufactured goods are obtained from abroad, in return for the native produce. The trade of Arabia is considerable, and large quantities of merchandise are brought by caravans and by sea from the surrounding countries, partly for internal consumption, and partly for distribution among the numerous pilgrims and merchants who resort to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Mocha and Loheia are centres of a large coffee trade. Muscat has lately risen to eminence as an entrepôt for

the trade with India and the Persian Gulf, and dows or ships of a superior kind are built there, which occasionally perform voyages to India. Jiddah or Djidda, the port of Mecca, is the other principal commercial town. A part of Arabia is under Egyptian rule; other parts compose the Imamats of Muscat and Yemen. The rest of the country is shared among an uncertain number of petty states. The gov. of the Bedwins is strictly patriarchal in each of the numerous tribes. The religion of the country is Islamism, which had its origin here towards the end of the 6th century, replacing the Sabaism and Judaism which had previously been the prevailing forms of worship. The Arabic language, called vulgar, to distinguish it from that of the Koran, is used over all the N. of Africa, and extends even to the S.E. of Asia, being among the most widely spread on the globe. The literary Arabic is still used in the liturgy of all Mussulmans. It was long the language of the sciences, arts, and civilisation, and its literature is the richest of all the anc. nations of the East.

**ARACATI**, a small town of Brazil, prov. and 75 m. S.E. Ceara, on the Atlantic. P. 1600.

**ARACENA**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. Huelva, 33 m. N.W. Sevilla. P. 4370.

**ARAD (OLD)**, (Germ. *Alt-Adrad*), a city of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Maros, 59 m. E.S.E. Szege-din, cap. co., with a citadel. P. (1857) 26,959, including many Jews. It is a Greek bishop's see; manufs. tobacco, has trade in corn, & the greatest cattle market in Hungary.

**ARAD (NEW)**, (Germ. *New-Adrad*), a town of Hungary, on l. b. the Maros, opposite Alt-Adrad. P. 4000. Fortified by Prince Eugène of Savoy.

**ARADACS TOTI**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Nagy-Becskerek. P. 1860.—**I. Racz**, a vill. of the same, dist. and 8 m. W. Nagy-Becskerek. P. 1700.

**ARADEO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 1704.

**ARAFAT (MOUNT)**, a hill in Arabia, 16 m. E. Mecca, and a principal object of Mohammedan pilgrimage to that city.

**ARAFURA (SEA OF)**, N. of Australia. [PAPUA.]

**ARAGON (KINGDOM OF)**, one of the provs. into which, previous to 1833, the Spanish monarchy was divided, is situated on the N.E. of the peninsula, between lat.  $40^{\circ} 2'$  and  $42^{\circ} 54' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 10' W.$ , and  $1^{\circ} 45' E.$ , bounded N. by the Pyrénées, E. by Catalonia and part of Valencia, S. Valencia and part of Castilla Nueva, W. Navarra and Castilla, cap. Zaragoza. It is divided into the provs. of Huesca, Teruel, and Zaragoza. Covered with elevated mountains, the highest of which is Mont Perdido, 11,274 feet. Climate cold in the mountains, mild and even warm in the valleys. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, barley, maize, wine, and olives; the mountains furnish excellent pasture, wool is of first quality, and minerals abundant. The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and united to the crown of Castile by Ferdinand the Catholic.

**ARAGON (RIVER)**, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrénées, flows through Navarre, and joins the Ebro opposite Alfaro. Course 80 m. Chief aff. the Arga. The *Imperial Canal of Aragon* extends in the direction of the Ebro, from Tudela, to near Sagasto and Tauste. Length 80 m.; width, 69 feet; depth, 9 feet.

**ARAGONA**, a town of Sicily, intend. and  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. N.N.E. Girgenti. P. (1861) 10,440. It has an old castle, with fine paintings and antiquities. Near it is the curious mud volcano of Macculaba.

**ARAGUAYA**, a large river of Brazil, rises in the Sierra Sciada, with many branches. Lat.  $18^{\circ}$

$10^{\circ} S.$ ; lon.  $51^{\circ} 30' W.$ ; flows northward between the provs. Goyaz and Matto Grosso, and joins the Tocantins at San Joao, length 1000 m. In its middle course it separates into two arms, enclosing the island Santa Anna, 200 m. in length. The E. branch is called the Furo.

**ARAKHOVA**, a vill. of Greece, on the S. declivity of Mount Parnassus, 15 m. W.N.W. Lebadea.

**ARAL**, an extensive lake or inland sea of Asia, Independent Tartary, between lat.  $43^{\circ} 42'$  and  $46^{\circ} 44' N.$ ; lon.  $58^{\circ} 18'$  and  $61^{\circ} 46' E.$  from the Caspian, separated on the E. by the desert plateau of Ust-Urt; length N. to S. 265 m.; E. to W. 145 m. At its S.W. end it has a prolongation called Aibueorskoe Lake, 80 m. long and about 20 broad. The *Aral* is shallow; it contains two islands near its S. end. Water slightly bitter and saltish. The river Sir-Daria enters it on the N.E., and the Oxus or Jihon on the S.W. This sea has no apparent outlet, and, from excess of evaporation, it is supposed to be decreasing in size. It is 117 feet above the Caspian, and 33 feet above the Black Sea. The Russians have erected two fortresses near the mouth of the Sir-Daria, and stationed a small fleet at the large island of Nicolas I.

**ARALUEN**, a gold field of Australia, New South Wales, co. St Vincent, on a river of same name.

**ARAMENGO**, an anc. town of North Italy, Piedmont, prov. Alessandria. P. 1149.

**ARAMITS**, a comm. vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, cap. cant., arr. and 8 m. S.W. Oleron. P. 1150.

**ARAMON**, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, 15 m. E.N.E. Nîmes. P. 2716. Manufs. of saltpetre.

**ARAN**, a valley of Spain, prov. Lerida, surrounded by the elevated summits of the Pyrénées, and liable to dangerous avalanches.

**ARANDA-DE-DUERO**, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 48 m. S. Burgos, on rt. b. of the Duero. P. 4122.

**ARAN ISLES**, a seagirt barony in Ireland, co. Galway, Connaught, at the entrance to Galway Bay, consisting of a group of small isls. Lat. of lighthouse on Inishmore, the largest and most northerly,  $53^{\circ} 7' 38'' N.$ ; lon.  $9^{\circ} 42' 22'' W.$  United ac. 11,287. P. 3299. Soil fertile. Products, potatoes, rye, oats, with fresh and cured fish. The isls. contain many antiquities, among them a Cyclopean fort, called *Duns Engus*, and the church of St Kenaneagh, of the 7th century (?). On its N.E. coast is the vill. of Killany. *North Aran* or *Aranmore* island, barony Boyleagh, co. Donegal, Ulster, lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of Artean Point, in the Rosses, 8 m. N.E. Daurus Head.

**ARANJUEZ**, *Ara-Jovis*, a town of Spain, on l. b. of the Tagus, New Castile on rail, prov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Madrid, 1640 feet above the sea. P. 3639.

**ARANMORE**, ISL. OR, Ireland. [ARAN ISLS.]

**ARANSAS**, a seaport town of Texas, U. S., North America, co. Refugio, 75 m. S.W. Matagorda.

**ARANYOS MAROTH**, a town of Hungary, comm. Bars, 21 m. W.S.W. Schemnitz. P. 1270.—**I.**, a vill., gov. and 7 m. W. Komorn.—**III.** (*Kis*), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, Karlsburg, 9 m. N.W. Abrudbanya.—**IV.** (*Nagy-Albak*), a vill., 12 m. N.N.W. Abrudbanya. P. 3550.—**V.** a river of Austria, Karlsburg, a trib. of the Maros.

**ARAPATAK**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. and 10 m. N. Kronstadt. P. 1200

**ARAPILES**, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Salamanca. P. 336. Here was fought the battle of Salamanca, in which the allies under Wellington defeated the French, July 1812.

**ARARAT (MOUNT)**, Turkish *Agri Dagh*, a fa-

mous mountain of Armenia, and the culminating point of Western Asia, at the junction of the Russian, Turkish, and Persian empires, on the N.W. border of the prov. Azerbaijan. Lat. 39° 42' N.; lon. 44° 35' E. The two peaks Agri Dagh and Allah Dagh, surpass the limit of perennial snow, the higher by 3000 ft. The N.W. peak is the highest, being 1712 feet above the sea. There are traces of volcanic action on this cone. *Ararat* is the supposed place where the ark rested after the flood; but a similar distinction is claimed for several other heights in Asia. *Ararat* was ascended in 1850 by Colonel Khoelzko and a party of 60, engaged in the Russian triangulation of Transcaucasia.

**ARARAT**, a district of Victoria colony, Australia. P. (1859) 49,645, of whom 3330 were Chinese. Gold mining is extensively carried on here.

**ARARAUMA**, a salt-water lake of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro. Length 22½ m., breadth 7½ m. It communicates with the sea, and its depth varies with the tide from 26 to 80 feet.

**ARAS**, *Araxes*, a river of Armenia, rises in the Turkish pash. Erzeroum, near lat. 41° 30' N.; lon. 41° 10' E.; flows E., dividing the territories of Russia and Persia, and joins the Kur, 60 m. W. of its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Course, 500 m. very rapid. Chief affls. the Arpa-Chai and Kara-Su.

**ARASAILG**, a dist. and vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the W. coast, and a promontory in the same district, between two inlets of the sea.

**ARATICA**, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 26' S.; lon. 145° 39' 46" W.

**ARAUUCANIA**, a country, S. America, nominally a part of the Republic of Chile, but actually indep. It comprises portions of the provs. of Valdivia on the S., and Aranco on the N. Bounded on the E. by the Andes, & W. by Pacific. The Araucanians, a bold courageous race, occupy the country, & are chiefly engaged in rearing cattle. For 200 years they maintained a constant war with the Spaniards.

**ARAUCO**, a town of Chile, cap. prov. and bay of same name, 230 m. S.S.W. Valparaiso. P. of prov. (1854) 43,466.

**ARAURE**, a city of Venezuela, South America, on l. b. of the Acarigua, 60 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, in lat. 9° 17' N.; lon. 69° 28' W. P. 10,000. Products, cotton, coffee, and cattle.

**ARAVARCOURCHY**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, on the route from Dindigul to Salem, 54 m. S.W. Trichinopoly.

**ARAVULI MOUNTAINS**, in Western India, are a branch of the Vindhya range, which they join about lat. 22° 41' N.; lon. 74° E. On the N.W. the range is bold and precipitous. The highest part is Mount Aboo, 5000 feet above the sea.

**ARAWAN (EL)**, a town of Africa, Sahara, territory of Tawat, in lat. 18° 55' N.; lon. 3° 0' W.

**ARAXAS**, a dist. and town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in lat. 19° 0' S.; lon. 48° 30' W. P. 5000.

**ARBA**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, dist. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Maniago. P. 1255.

**ARBAH (EL)**, a town of Algeria, prov. and 51 m. S.W. Algiers. P. 2488 (1064 Europeans, 1421 natives). Near it is a rich iron mine.

**ARBK**, the most N. of the Dalmatian isls., Adriatic, on the coast of Croatia. Lat. 44° 47' N.; lon. 14° 51' E. Area 32 sq. m. P. 3500. The town of Arbe, on its S. coast, has 1100 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see.

**ARBEDO E CASTIGLIONE**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, near Bellinzona. P. 773.

**ARBEGEN**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. and 22 m. S.E. Klausenberg. P. 1410.

**ARBIL** or **ERBIL**, *Arbela*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. E.S.E. Mosul. P. 6000.

The modern town is on a mound 60 or 70 feet high. It has mosques, baths, and bazaars. Here Alexander the Great obtained his final and decisive victory over Darius, B.C. 331.—II. *Arbela of Galilee*, Palestine, identified by Robinson with Irbid a ruined site in Wady Haman, 3½ m. N.W. Tiberias; adjoining are remarkable caverns.—A vill., E. of the Jordan, 28 m. S.E. Tiberias, is also called *Arbela*.

**ARBIRLOT**, a marit. pa., Scotl., co. Forfar, 2 m. W. Arbroath, on Dundee rail. Ac. 6889. P. 960.

**ARBOE**, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Londonderry, and Tyrone. Ac. 12,672, with 21,000 ac. on Lough Neagh. P. 6263.

**ARBOGA**, a town, Sweden, län and 30 m. S.W. Westerås. P. 3022. Famous for its beer.—The *Arboga Canal* unites the lakes Mälars and Hielsmar.

**ARBOIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, on the Cuisance, 6 m. N.E. Poligny. Height 940 feet. P. 6672. Manufs. of earthenware and paper.

**ARBON**, *Arbor Felicia*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 15 m. S.E. Constance, on its lake. P. 1582. Manufs. cotton and ribbands.

**ARBORFIELD**, a pa., Engl., co. Berks, on the Loddon, 4 m. W.S.W. Oakingham. Ac. 1466. P. 286.

**ARBORRO**, a vill. of Piedmont, cap. dist., prov. Novara, 10 m. N.N.W. Vercelli. P. 1300.

**ARBOs**, a town of Spain, on rt. b. of the Foix, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Tarragona. P. 1200.

**ARBRESLE (L')** or **ARBREËLE (Abravilla)**, a small vill. of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. N.W. Lyon, at the confluence of the Brevanne and Tardine. In its environs are the important mines of Chessy and St Bel. Manufs. silks, pottery, etc. Trade in leather and hemp. P. 2700.

**ARBROATH** or **ABERBROTHWICK**, a parl. bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, at the mouth of the Brothwick, in the North Sea, 16 m. N.E. Dundee, and 15 m. E.S.E. Forfar, with both of which it is connected by railway. Alt. 42 feet. Ac. of pa. 1082. P. of do., 9847; of parl. bor. (1851) 16,986, do. (1861) 17,593. It has a town-house, prison, academy, library, and a signal-tower, communicating with the Bell Rock Light-house, 12 m. distant. The new harbour has 15 feet water at spring tides, and 9 at neap tides. *Arbroath* has manufs. of Osnaburghs, brown linens, and canvass, with spinning-mills and bleaching works. It unites with Inverbervie, Forfar, etc., in sending one member to the House of Commons. Customs rev. (1862) 13,394l. The celebrated "Abbey of Aberbrothock," founded about 1178, is a ruin.

**ARBUS**, a vill., isl. Sardinia, prov. & 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. P. 3709. Lead mines & cloth manufs.

**ARBURNOR**, a pa., Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Bervie, 8 m. S.W. Stonehaven. P. 932.

**ARC**, a river of N. Italy, rises in Mount Iseran, and joins the Isère near Aiguebelle, after a N.W. course of 40 m. Passes the towns Lans-le-Bourg, St Jean de Maurienne, and Aiguebelle.—II. a river of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, enters the Etang de Berre, after a W. course of 30 m.

**ARCACHON**, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, on the lagoon called the *Bassin d'Arcachon*. Resorted to in summer for sea-bathing, and in winter for the mildness of its climate.

**ARCADIA**, an anc. prov. of Greece, in the centre of the Morea, now divided into the depts. of Mantinea and Gortynos. Area 1692 sq. m. P. 96,546. Chief town Tripolitza.

**ARCE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 10½ m. S.S.W. Sora. P. 5467.

**ARC-EN-BARROIS**, an anc. town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Chaumont, on the Anjou. P. 1349. Manufs. woollens.

ARC-LES-GRAY, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Haute-Saone, arr. cant. Gray, on the Saone. P. 2166. It has iron foundries.

ARCENE, a town of North Italy, circ. Treviglio, prov. Bergamo. P. 1654.

ARCVIA, a city of Central Italy, prov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Ancona. P. of comm. 8738.

ARCH, a vill. and castle of Austria, Krain, gov. and 4½ m. S.W. Gurkfeld. P. 1460.

ARCH, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Bern. P. 510.

ARCHANGEL, a gov. in the N.E. of European Russia, between lat. 61° and 71° N.; lon. 29° and 68° E.; comprising most part of Russian Lapland, and all the country W. of the Ural mountains, & N. of the gov. Vologda and Olonetz, with the isls. Waigatz, Dolgoi, and Novaia-Zémliá; and having W. Olonetz, Uleaborg, and Lapland, and N. the White Sea and Arctic Ocean. Area 296,067 sq. m. P. (1858) 274,951. It nearly surrounds the White Sea, and is watered by the rivers Petchora, Mezen, Dwina, Onega, Pinega, and Outcha. In the N. the rivers are ice-bound from October to May. Surface mountainous in the N., flat and marshy in the S., and abounding in excellent pasturage. Little corn is raised, but hemp and flax, which, with timber, cordage, matting, leather, tallow, pitch, turpentine, and potash, form the principal exports. Forests very extensive; and the inhabitants are mostly occupied in hunting and fishing. Near Kholmogory excellent cattle are reared; and around Archangel coarse linens are made, and ship-building is carried on. Chief towns, Archangel the cap., Chenkoursk, Onega, Mezen, Kola, Pinega, and Kholmogory, each of which gives name to a district.

ARCHANGEL or ARKHANGELSK; the most northern seaport of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on rt. b. of the Dwina, near its mouth, in the White Sea, lat. 64° 32' 8" N.; lon. 40° 33' E. P. (1858) 28,981. On account of the abolishment of the government dockyards, the pop. has decreased considerably. Chief buildings, ecclesiastical seminary, gymnasium, school of navigation, and magnetic observatory. *Archangel* has extensive commerce and herring fishing. It was the only place of maritime commerce in the empire previous to the founding of St Petersburg. It has always retained the trade of Siberia, and a great part of European Russia, and its merchants extend their negotiations to the frontiers of China. Large vessels stop at Sollombol, 4 m. below Archangel, as the water in the bay is only 14 ft. deep. The Dwina is free from ice from July to September. Exports wheat, oats, rye, tallow, deals, flax, mats, oil, pitch, and tar. Imports coal, coffee, tea, lead, oil, sugar, logwood, salt, wine, furs, fish, fruit, and hardwares. In 1862, 546 vessels cleared from the port, of which 217 were British.

ARCHANGEL (NEW), Russian America. [SIRKA.]

ARCHANGELSK (MALO), a town of Russia in Europe, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Orel. P. 1500.—II. gov. Olonetz, and 55 m. N.E. Kargopol.

ARCHENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Murcia, with saline mineral springs (temp. 126° Fahr.) and Roman antiquities.

ARCHI, a town of Southern Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 2962.

ARCHIAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente Inférieure, cap. cant., arr. and 8 m. N.E. Jonzac. P. 1263. Fairs monthly. Commerce of cant. chiefly in brandy.

ARCHIBALD, a post vill. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Luzerne co., on the Lackawanna river, 4 m. S.S.W. Carbondale. P. 1500. Coal mines are worked in its vicinity.

ARCHIDONA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 33 m. N. Malaga. P. 7611.—II. a town of South America, Ecuador, 90 m. E.S.E. Quito.

ARCHIPELAGO, a term formerly applied exclusively to the islands of the Ægean Sea, but now to any collection of contiguous islands. The Grecian archipelago consists of all the islands between continental Greece and Asia Minor belonging partly to the kingdom of Greece, and partly to Turkey, the principal being Naxos, Paros, Milo, Tinos, Lemnos, Thasos, Mytilene, Scio, Cos, and Rhodes. Area alone 11,955 sq. m. P., with Crete, 700,000. [For the other archipelagos, see their several prefixes, as the Asiatic or Eastern archipelago, the Mergui archipelago, etc.]

ARCIDANO, a town of Italy, island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. 1132.

ARCIDOSSO, a town of Central Italy, prov., circ. and 30 m. N.E. Grosseto. P. 5859.

ARCISATE, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. W.N.W. Como. P. 1490.

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, dep. Aube, cap. arr., on the Aube, 16 m. N.E. Troyes. P. 2815. Manufs. cotton stockings and yarn; is an entrepôt for iron, and for the wooden wares of the Vosges. In 1814 Napoleon I. defeated a division of the allied army near this place.

ARCO, a town of Austria, in the Tirol, circ. and 8 m. W. Roveredo, on the Sarca. P. 2430.

ARCOLA, an anc. town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, 4 m. E. Spezia. P. 2611. Celebrated for its wines.

ARCOLE, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 15 m. E.S.E. Verona, on the Alpone, an affluent of the Adige. P. 2120. Napoleon I. gained a victory here over the Austrians in 1796.

ARCONATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, dist. and 3 m. N. Cuggiono. P. 1356.

ARCONSAT, a vill. and comm., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. & 8 m. W.N.W. Thiers. P. 2020.

ARCORE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milano, dist. and 3 m. W.N.W. Vimercate. P. 2067.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, 29 m. N.E. Cadiz, on an elevated rock near the rt. b. of the Guadalete. P. 11,272. Manufs. tanned leather.

ARCOT (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous maritime dists. of British India, presid. Madras, comprising the whole country from Coleroon river on the S. to the frontier of the Nellore dist., on the N. and E. of Cuddapah, Mysore, and Salem, with the exception of the Chingleput district, lying round Madras. United area, 13,400 sq. m. P. (1850) 1,513,642. Surface low near the sea, inland hilly, with extensive jungles. Chief rivers the Coleroon and Palaur; and on the N.E. coast is the Pulicat lake. Rice and other grains are raised, and many piece goods were formerly made here, but these are now superseded by European fabrics. Chief city and towns, Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore.—*Arcot*, a city, cap. dist. N. Arcot, and formerly the cap. of the Carnatic prov., on the Palaur, 64 m. S.S.W. Madras, 550 ft. above the sea; climate dry and hot. It is enclosed by walls; has fine mosques, tombs, and a ruined palace of its former nabobs. The ramparts of a former fort still remain, and protect the city from the inundations of the river.

ARCS (LES), *Castrum de Arcubus*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 5 m. S. Draguignan, near the Argens. P. 2758.

ARCTIAS, a small isl. of the Black Sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, 2 m. W.N.W. Kerasun.

ARCTIC OCEAN, or NORTHERN ICY SEA, is that part of the ocean which extends from the Arctic circle, lat. 66° 30' N., to the North Pole; it bathes the whole of the N. coasts of Europe, Asia, and

America, and communicates on the N.W. of Europe with the Atlantic; on the N.E. of Asia with the Pacific by Behring Strait. It forms the White Sea in Europe, and the gulfs of Kara, Oby, and Yenisei, in Siberia; in North America, where it takes the name of the Polar Sea, it forms Baffin Bay. The principal rivers which flow into the Arctic Ocean are the Oby, Yenisei, Olenek, Lena, and Kolima, in Asia; the Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Back, in America. Its chief isles are Spitzbergen, the Loffoden isls., Kalgouef, Waigatz, and Novaia-Zemlia, in Europe; the isls. of New Siberia in Asia; and the Polar archipelago, in America. During winter ice extends in every direction round the pole, covering a space of from 3000 to 4000 m. in diameter; and even during the four months of summer, the surface is at the freezing-point. Icebergs and fields of ice are continually drifting southwards into the Atlantic—the former sometimes extending to 100 m. in length, and from 25 to 30 m. in diameter. The coast-line of the Arctic Ocean in Asia and Europe, has been pretty well ascertained by English and Russian navigators. Scoresby, in 1822, traced the E. coast of Greenland as far as lat. 79° N.; and Cook, Hearne, Parry, Franklin, Back, Ross, Lyon, Richardson, Dease, Simpson, Beechy and Kane, have made known most part of the coast-line in North America. Sir E. Parry, in 1827, penetrated as far N. as lat. 82° 45' 15"; and great additions, including the Queen Channel, Grinnell or Albert Land, Baring Island, and the discovery of the N.W. Passage, have been made to our knowledge of the Frozen Regions, by the expeditions sent in search of Sir J. Franklin, who left England in 1845, with two ships and a crew of 138 men, all of whom perished, and their sad fate was unknown till remains of the ships were discovered by Capt. McClintock in 1859. The Arctic is remarkable for the abundance of its animals, and it is the principal field of the N. whale-fishery.

**ARCTIC HIGHLANDS**, a region of North America, between Hudson Sea and the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The E. portion rises steep from the shore, the interior is unknown, and the W. portion is called the "*Barren Grounds*."

**ARCEUIL**, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 3 m. S. Paris, on the railway from Paris to Sceaux. P. 4078. A fine aqueduct, constructed by Mary de Medicis, conveys water from Rungis to Paris.

**ARCY-SUR-CURE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 14 m. S.E. Auxerre. P. 1495.

**ARD (LOCH)**, a small lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. and 2 m. W. Aberfoyle. One of the sources of the river Forth.

**ARDABIL**, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the Kara-su, 90 m. E.N.E. Tabriz.

**ARDAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 5½ m. S.E. Longford. Ac. of pa. 11,416. P. 2549. Other pas. of same name are—I. 4½ m. W. Youghal, co. Cork. Ac. 7880. P. 1227.—II. 5 m. W. Rath Keale, co. Limerick. Ac. 9030. P. 1778.—III. 2¼ m. W.S.W. Ballina, co. Mayo. Ac. 5494. P. 1283.—IV. 4½ m. N.E. Nobber, co. Meath. Ac. 3668. P. 1152.

**ARDALES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Malaga. P. 2890.

**ARDAMINE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Wexford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Gorey. Ac. 4214. P. 1176.

**ARBARA**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co., and 15 m. N.W. Donegal, head of Lochrus Bay. P. 754.

**ARDATOV**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Simbirsk, cap. circ., 14 m. W. Alaty. P. 3872.—II. gov. and 85 m. S.W. Nijnii Novgorod.

**ARDAULI**, a town, Italy, island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. 1020.

**ARDBRACCAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 2½ m. W.N.W. Navah. Area 6490 sq. m. P. 2031.

**ARDCANNY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, 8 m. W.S.W. Limerick, bounded on the N. by the Shannon. Ac. 3029. P. 529.

**ARDCARN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Boyle. Ac. 19,009. P. 5334.

**ARDCATH**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 6½ m. S.S.W. Drogheda. Ac. 4380. P. 870.

**ARDCAVAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 1½ m. N.E. Wexford. Ac. 2457. P. 804.

**ARDCCHATAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Lorn, 8 m. E.N.E. Oban, on Loch Etive. P. 1381. It contains the mountain Bencruachan, and the fabled city of *Beregonium*.

**ARDLACH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Nairn, on the Findhorn. Ac. 6000. P. 1330.

**ARDCLINIS**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 6 m. N.N.W. Glenarm. Ac. 15,699. P. 1659.

**ARDCOLM**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Wexford. Ac. 2232. P. 680.

**ARDCRONY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 3½ m. S. Borris-o'-Kane. Ac. 6428. P. 922.

**ARDEA**, a vill. of Italy, comarca and 20 m. S. Rome, 3 m. from the Mediterranean.

**ARDEA or ARDREE**, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick. Ac. 7726. P. 3203.—II. co. Kildare, 1 m. S. Athy. Ac. 323. P. 175.

**ARDEBYL**, a town of Persia. [ARDABIL.]  
**ARDECHE**, a riv. France, rises in the Cevennes mountains, flows S.E. through the dep. Ardèche, and joins the Rhône on the rt., above Pont St Esprit. Course 40 m., for 8 of which it is navigable. Principal affl., the Chassezac, on the right.

**ARDECHE**, a dep. in the S.E. of France, between the depts. Loire, Isère, Drôme, Vaucluse, Gard, Lozere, and H. Loire, cap. Privas. Area 2134 sq. m. P. 388,529. Chief rivers the Rhône, forming its E. boundary; the Loire, Cance, Doux, Erioux and Ardèche, all affls. of the Rhône. Surface mountainous. Soil generally sandy, is rich in mineral products, iron, antimony, and coal. Corn is deficient, but wine is abundant, as well as chestnuts and olives. There are numerous plantations of mulberry-trees; and many cattle are reared. Manufs. cloth, cotton, silk, and paper. That part of the dep. which corresponds with the anc. Gévaudan, contains a number of extinct volcanoes. Chief natural curiosities, the Pont-de-l'Arc, on the Ardèche, the Chaussée-des-Géants near Vals, and the Balmes de Mont Brul, a shaft 500 feet deep, near Rochemaur. The dep. is divided into the arr. of Privas, Largentière, and Tournon. Previous to 1790 this territory formed a portion of Vivarais, a dependence of Languedoc.

**ARDEE** (*Atherdee*, "town on the Dee"), a munic. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, co. Louth, cap. barony, on the Dee, 12 m. N.W. Drogheda. Ac. of pa. 4884; pop. of do. 4273; of town 2580. Trade in malt and corn.

**ARDEER SQUARE and CHEMICAL WORKS**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Stevenston. P. 771.

**ARDEKAN**, a dist. of Farsistan, Persia; also a town of Persia, 46 m. N.W. Yezd.

**ARDELAN**, a dist. of Persia, Kurdistan, forming a part of the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Chief towns, Senna and Kermanshah.

**ARDEN**, a tship, England, N. Riding, York, pa. Hawnby, 10 m. N.E. Thirsk. Ac. 4613. P. 129.

**ARDENNES (FOREST OF)**, *Sylva Arduenna*. This region is a system of heights and forests, embracing part of Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Lower Rhine, and the N. of France; extending W. to the sources of the Semme, the Oise, the Scheldt, and the Sambre, and E. to the Moselle.

**ARDENNES**, a frontier dep., N.E. of France, formed of the N. part of the old prov. Champagne, and a small part of the provs. Picardie and Flandre, having N. the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, W. the dep. Aisne, S. Marne, and E. Meuse. Cap. Mézières. Area 2020 sq. m. P. 329,111. Rivers, the Meuse and its affluents, the Bar, the Vence, and Sermon; the Aisne and its affluents, the Aire, the Vaux, and the Retourne. Climate cold and humid; soil mountainous and much wooded in the N. The dep. contains iron mines, slate and marble quarries, potter's clay, and sand. Corn is raised in the rich valleys of the Aisne; cider and beer are made, but little wine. Commerce in grain, horses, sheep, and wool. Manufs. of fire-arms and metallic wares generally; earthenware, glass, marble goods, woollen cloths, shawls, clock-works, and chemical products. *Ardennes* is divided into the arrs. of Mézières, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, its chief towns. The *canal of Ardennes* connects the Aisne with the Meuse.

**ARDENNO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Sondrio, dist. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Morbegno. P. 1952.

**ARDENTES ST MARTIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, on l. b. of Indre, 6 m. S.E. Châteauroux. P. 2561. Manufs. scythes & tools.

**ARDERSIER**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.E. Inverness, on Moray Firth. P. 1239.

**ARDES**, a town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, on the Couza, 10 m. S.W. Issoire. P. 1408.

**ARDESE**, a vill. of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Bergamo. P. 2125.

**ARDESIO**, an anc. vill. of Lombardy, prov. Bergamo. P. 1941, with extensive marble quarries.

**ARDESTAN** or **ARDISTAN**, a town of Persia, province and 86 m. N.E. Ispahan.

**ARDEZ**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the lower Engadine. P. 605.

**ARDFERT**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. N.W. Tralee. Ac. of pa. 10,132; pop. of do. 3234; of vill. 367.

**ARDFIELD**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Clonakilty. Ac. 2645. P. 1229.

**ARDFINNAN**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Clonmel. Area of pa. 1812 ac. P. 606, of vill. 386.

**ARDGLASS**, a seaport town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. S.E. Downpatrick. Ac. of pa. 1137; pop. of do. 1065; of town, 774. Trade in herring, fisheries, and export of corn. Belongs to the port of Killough, 1 m. S.E., has a pier with a lighthouse at its extremity.

**ARDGUIN** or **ARDQUIN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Down. Ac. 3043. P. 742.

**ARDILLATS (LES)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche. P. 1267.

**ARDINGLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the London and Brighton Railway, 4 m. N.E. Cuckfield. Ac. 3817. P. 626.

**ARDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2 m. E. Wantage. Ac. 1775. P. 354.

**ARDISH** or **ARJISH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on N. shore of Lake, and 45 m. W.N.W. Van.

**ARDEKEN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Down,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Portaferry. Ac. 4800. P. 1712.

**ARDKILL**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kildare. Ac. 5848. P. 646.

**ARDBLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Colchester. Ac. 4905. P. 1582.

**ARDMORE**, a maritime town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, on Ardmore Head, 4 m. N.E. Youghal. Ac. of pa. 24,215; pop. of do. 4390; of town, 729.

**ARDMULCHAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Navan. Ac. 3582. P. 643.

**ARDNAGEEHY**, a pa., Irel., Munster, co. Cork,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Rathcormack. Ac. 16,334. P. 2223.

**ARDNAGLASS BAY**, an inlet, W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo.

**ARDNAMURCHAN**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Argyll, comprising several mountainous peninsulas on the W. coast, between Lochs Sunart and Moidart, and a vill. 18 m. W. Sunart. Estimated ac. 270,000, exclusive of water. P. 4700. Some of its mountains rise to 3000 feet; and Ardnamurchan Point, on which is a light-house, in lat.  $56^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; lon.  $6^{\circ} 8' 30'' W.$ , is the W. most point of the mainland of Great Britain.

**ARDNURCHER** or **HORSELEAP**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Westmeath and King's co., 4 m. W.N.W. Killebeggan. Ac. 13,011. P. 1740.

**ARDOCH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth. P. 1418. Includes vill. of Braco.

**ARDON**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on r. b. of the Rhône. P. 1033. Iron mines & forges.

**ARDORE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, cap. cant., 7 m. S.S.W. Gerace. P. 4835.

**ARDOYE**, a market town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Bruges. P. (with comm.) 7400. Has linen bleaching.

**ARDOYNE**, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Wicklow and Carlow. Ac. 6577. P. 1086.

**ARDRAH**, a town of Africa, Guinea, state of Dahomey, 40 m. N.W. Badagry.

**ARDRAHAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7 m. N.N.W. Gort. Ac. 17,946. P. 2360.

**ARDES**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Calais. P. 2277. Near this was held, in 1520, the interview of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France.

**ARDRISHAIG**, a vill., Scotl., W. Argyll, on Loch Gilp, at S. entrance to Crinan Canal. P. 902.

**ARDROSSAN**, a seaport town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Ayr, on the Clyde. Ac. of pa. 7145; pop. of do. 6776; of town, 2896. It is a bathing-place. Communicates by a branch railway with the Glasgow and Ayr lines at Kilwinning, and by steam-packets with Arran, Belfast, and Liverpool. The harbour is sheltered by a pier and Horse island, and has a fixed light on N.E. breakerwater. Lat.  $55^{\circ} 38' 27'' N.$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 49' 28'' W.$  Exports coal, & has ship-building docks.

**ARDSLEY**, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Barnsley. Ac. 1212. P. 1772.

**ARDSLEY**, two pas. of England, co. York, West Riding.—I. (*East*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Wakefield. Ac. 1630. P. 1069.—II. (*West* or *Woodkirk*), contiguous to the foregoing. Ac. 2250. P. 1646.

**ARDSTRAW**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Newtown-Stewart [NEWTON STEWART] and vills. of Ardstraw & Douglas Bridge. Ac. 51,699. P. 13,629.

**ARDTREA** or **ARTREA**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, in cos. Tyrone and Londonderry, and comprising part of the town of Monemore. Ac. 18,763, of which 2526 acres are water. P. 10,258.

**ARDWICK**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 1 m. S.E. Manchester, and within the bounds of its bor. P. 21,757. The Sheffield Railway joins that from Birmingham in this suburb.

**ARECIBO**, a town of the Spanish West Indies, on N. coast of Puerto Rico, cap. prov. P. 11,187.

**ARECIFE**, a seaport town, Canaries, Lanzarote, on its S.E. coast, S. of the port of Naos. P. 2500.

**ARELEY (KING'S)**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Bewdley. Ac. 1449. P. 564.

**ARELEY** or **ARELEY (UPPER)**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Severn, 3 m. N.N.W. Bewdley. Ac. 3912. P. 886.

**ARENA**, a town of Abyssinia, on Howakel bay, W. shore of the Red Sea, 50 m. S.E. Arkiko.

**ARENA**, a town of Piedmont, prov. Pavia, 18½ m. N.E. Voghera. P. 3467. With an anc. castle.

**ARENA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 9 m. S.S.W. Monteleone. P. 2318.

**ARENDAL**, a seaport town, Norway, 35 m. N.E. Christiansand. P. 2200. It has distilleries, tobacco factories, & ship-building. Near it are iron mines.

**ARENDRONCK**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Antwerp. P. 3230.

**ARENDSSEE**, a town of Prussian Saxony, 53 m. N. Magdeburg. P. 2100.

**ARENSBURG**, a seaport town of Russia, on the island Oesel, Gulf of Finland, opposite Riga bay. P. 3592. Resorted to for sea-bathing & mud baths.

**ARENS DE MAE**, a seaport town of Spain, on the Mediterranean, Catalonia, prov. & 25 m. N.E. Barcelona. P. 4784. Manufs. silk, cotton, hosiery, and lace. Chief exports, wine, timber, & charcoal. —II. (*de Munt*), a little N. the foregoing. P. 1233.

**ARENZANO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 15 m. W. Genoa. P. 3491.

**AREOPAGUS** (*Mar's Hill*), a rocky hill to the W. of Acropolis of Athens. In a quadrangular space on its S. slope the court of Areopagus assembled. From this hill Paul preached to the Athenians.

**AREQUIPA**, a littoral province of Peru, extending along the Pacific, between lat. 15° and 17° 20' S.; lon. 70° 40' and 74° W., having N. the provs. Ica & Ayacucho, E. the prov. Puno, & E. & S. Moquezuza. Chief ports, Islay and Chala. P. 180,000, mostly Indians. Chief products, wheat, maize, sugar, gold, silver, lead, copper, sulphur, nitrate of soda, wine, & brandy. *Arequipa*, chief town of the department, is situated at the S.W. slope of the volcano of Misti (20,320 feet high), and is subject to earthquakes. Carries on a large trade with the port of Islay, on the Pacific, and with the interior of Peru. It is a bishop's see, has a cathedral, convents, college, and schools. Manufs. woollen and cotton fabrics, and stuffs of gold and silver. It is much decayed from frequent revolutions.

**ARES**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Coruña. P. 1850.

**ARESE CON TORETTA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Milano, dist. and 1 m. W.N.W. Bollate. P. 1692.

**ARETTE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lower Pyrénées, cant. Aramitz. P. 2113.

**AREVALO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Avila, at the junction of the Adaja and Arevalillo, remains of anc. fortifications. P. 2201.

**AREZZO**, *Arretium*, a city of Central Italy, cap. prov. Arezzo, in a plain between the Upper Arno and Chiane, 38 m. S.E. Florence. P. (1861) 36,806. It has a cathedral remarkable for fine works of art, churches, custom-house, town-hall, museum, and library. *Arretium*, one of the principal towns of anc. Etruria, was famous for its terra-cotta vases. Birthplace of Mecænas, Petrarch, Vasari, Guittone, the inventor of musical notation, and the physiologist Redi; Michael Angelo was born at Caprese, a few miles N.E., in 1474. The prov. of Arezzo has an area of 1230 sq. m., & a pop. of 222,654.

**ARFEUILLES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, arr. and 6 m. S. of Lalaplisse. P. 3135. Four fairs annually. Tannery.

**ARGÆUS (MOUNT)**, (Turk. *Arjish* or *Erjisk Dagh*), the loftiest mountain of Asia Minor, pash Karamania, 12 m. S. Kaisariyeh, height 13,000 feet. It is isolated, except on the S.E. side, where it joins the Taurus chain. The snow line is 10,700 feet above the sea.

**ARGAM** or **ERGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, 5½ m. N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 510. P. 27.

**ARGANDA DEL REY**, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Madrid. P. 2772.

**ARGANIL**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 28 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. P. 3400.

**ARGAUM**, a vill. of Central India, Berar dom., 38 m. W.S.W. Ellichpoor. Here the troops under Wellington (then General Wellesley) totally defeated the Nagpore forces, November 28, 1803.

**ARGELATO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3605.

**ARGELÈS**, a town, France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, cap. arr., on Gave d'Azun, 17 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. P. 1698.—II. a vill., dep. Pyrénées Orientales, 12 m. S.E. Perpignan. P. 2456, formerly fortified.

**ARGENTA**, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 18 m. S.E. Ferrara. P. (1861) 15,926.

**ARGENTAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arr., 22 m. N.N.W. Alençon. P. 5638. Manufs. of linen, and lace called *point d'Argentan*, with bleaching-grounds and tanneries.

**ARGENTARIA**, *Cimolos*, a small rocky isl. of the Grecian archipelago, 1 m. N.E. of Melos.

**ARGENTARIO (MONTE)**, a promontory of W. Italy, on the Mediterranean, W. Orbetello. Lat. 42° 24' N.; lon. 11° 10' E.; culminating point *la Cima delle tre Croci*, 1700 feet high.

**ARGENTARO** or **EGRISU-TAGH**, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, one of the highest of the Balkan range between Servia and Macedonia.

**ARGENTAT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. S.E. Tulle. P. 3435. Commerce in coal and timber.

**ARGENTEUIL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 11 m. N.E. Versailles. P. 7269.

**ARGENTIÈRE (L')**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, arr. and 9 m. S.W. Briançon, rt. b. of Durance. Takes its name from the numerous argentiferous lead mines near it. Slate quarries and tanneries. P. 1250.

**ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION (OR LA PLATA)**, a Republic of South America, between lat. 22° 30' and 41° S.; lon. 54° and 71° 30' W., having W. the Andes, dividing it from Chile and the desert of Atacama, N. Bolivia, E. Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, from which states it is separated by the Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay rivers, S.E. the Atlantic Ocean, and S. Patagonia, on which side the Rio Negro forms the frontier. Except with Brazil the limits of the republic have not as yet been definitely determined by treaty. Area, pop., and subdivisions, etc., as follow:—

Provinces.	Departments.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1860.	Chief towns.	Pop.
Jujuy,	9	33,527	33,200	Jujuy,	6,900
Salta,	16	63,461	65,600	Salta,	11,300
Catamarca,	8	35,780	50,000	Catamarca,	12,000
Tucuman,	9	23,326	88,500	Tucuman,	11,000
S. Jago del Estero,	8	38,799	60,000	San Jago,	6,000
Corrientes,	17	45,454	85,000	Corrientes,	16,000
La Rioja,	7	31,103	34,500	La Rioja,	4,000
Cordova,	14	56,987	130,000	Cordova,	25,000
Santa Fe,	4	25,057	40,000	Santa Fe,	13,000
Entre Rios,	10	29,953	31,000	Parana,	8,000
San Juan,	4	13,773	62,000	San Juan,	20,000
San Luis,	8	24,151	32,000	San Luis,	5,000
Mendoza,	8	30,690	60,000	Mendoza,	18,000
Buenos Ayres,	51	83,615	350,000	Buenos Ayres	120,000
Total,	173	542,786	1,171,800		

The dist. of Gran Chaco, with a population of about 100,000 free Indians, is considered as belonging to the Confederation, as well as the southern desert to the Rio Negro and Patagonia, as far as the Strait of Magellan. Of the entire popula-

tion of the Republic there are 25,000 Spaniards, 25,000 British, 30,000 Italians, 3500 Germans, 3000 N. Americans, etc.; in all, 126,000 foreigners. Except a portion of the Pampas, which is watered by the Rio Negro, Colorado, and Desaguadero rivers, nearly all the country belongs to the basin of the Plata river, the great estuary of which is between this territory and Uruguay. The mountain system is comprised in four isolated groups, viz. the *Andian*, in the W.; the *Central*, formed by the mountains of Cordova and St Luis; the *Southern*, the sierras of Vulcan, Guamini, and Ventana, near the Atlantic; and the *Brazilian*, separating the Uruguay and Parana rivers. The rest of the country consists of two immense plains; the *interior*, extending to the base of the Andes, comprising the provs. of Mendoza, Rioja-Catamarca, Salta, Tucuman, and El Gran Chaco, watered by the Pilcomayo, Vermejo, and Salado rivers, and covered over nearly its whole extent with low brushwood, and here and there a clump of trees; the *pampas*, or grass-covered prairies, stretching from the S. of the Salado between the Parana and the Cordova mountains down to the almost unknown deserts of Patagonia, covered alternately with luxuriant pasture and vast crops of gigantic thistles, and interspersed with a multitude of salt lakes, some of very large size. The great Salinas, or salt plain, to the N. of the Cordova mountains, is about 200 m. in length by 60 m. in breadth. By far the most important product is cattle. Millions of oxen wander at large across the plains, or are reared on breeding estates of vast extent. Horses also are in immense herds, and mules are bred for sale to Peruvian and other traders. The breeds of sheep and swine are of inferior quality. The guanaco, llama, and vicuña abound in the vicinity of the Andes; and the native animals comprise the puma, jaguar, and armadillo; the biscacha, and the small quadrupeds which furnish the nutria and chinchilla skins. Among the forest trees are the pine, elm, oak, plane, maple, ash, and poplar. The orange, peach, and vine, once imported, have become indigenous, and abound in the Plata basin. Yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, is largely cultivated on the banks of the Parana and Uruguay rivers, and is exported to other parts of S. America. Coffee is grown in small quantity. Of late years a remarkable progress has been made in all branches of agriculture, though the immense and easy propagation of cattle in the Plata basin and the vast extent of country separating the groups of population, tended greatly to prevent it. Maize and millet are grown all over the country, wheat in the Plata basin, barley on the coast and in the valleys of the Andes, and rice in Paraguay and Tucuman. The sugar cane is cultivated in the N., but the quantity of crystallized sugar made is very small in proportion. Cotton is now grown only in Catamarca, though the whole country is well adapted for it. Wines and brandy are specially made in the valleys of the Andes, in the provs. of Mendoza, St Juan, Catamarca, and Salta. These are almost entirely used in the provinces. Other products are cochineal, tobacco, indigo, cocoa, madder, chinchona bark, and fruits. The Andian system contains in itself almost all the known metals, and the Central and Brazilian mountains are rich in minerals, but very few mines are wrought. Artesian wells are now largely made use of in the countries at the base of the Andes. With regard to climate, the country may be divided into three zones, stretching from N. to S., viz. the regions of the coast, the interior, and the Andes. On

the coast the mean annual temperature is 60° or 70° Fahr., and the prevailing wind is S.E. In the interior the temp. varies from 32° to 100° Fahr., according to the season and locality, the wind being either from N. or S., and on the Andes the temp. depends on elevation. The Indians of the Chaco manufacture yarn, ropes, and fishing-nets from the fibres of the aloe, with saddle-cloths and blankets, which they dye with great skill; and in Cordova similar goods, Marocco leather and turned wares are made, but in general manufactured goods are imported from abroad in return for raw produce. Communication is carried on over the plains with Chile, Peru, and Bolivia by mules and ox-waggons. Diligences ply at set times from Buenos Ayres to Rosario, and from Rosario to Cordova and Peru, to Tucuman and Salta, to Santa Fé and to Chile. A railway, voted by Congress in 1855, is in course of construction between Buenos Ayres and Rosario. In 1852 the rivers Parana and Uruguay were opened to ships of every nation. Imports, in 1861, were worth about 91,000,000*l.* Exports, about 55,000,000*l.* 678 ships entered, and 820 cleared from the ports. Government is nominally republican, and the legislative power in theory is vested in a junta of 44 deputies, half annually renewed by popular election, and in a senate of 2 deputies from each department. Public rev. in 1860, 3,100,000 piastres (as. 3*d.* sterling). Expenditure, 2,770,549 pia. National debt, 5,541,245 pia. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled in 1553 by the Spaniards, under whom it was created into a vicerealty. Its independence of Spain dates from 1816. In 1835, de Rosas was elected to the dictatorship of Buenos Ayres, which he exercised with almost absolute rule till he was defeated by Urquiza, the governor of Entre Rios.

ARGENTON-SUR-CREUSE, *Argentomum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Châteauroux. P. 4765. Manufs. woollen cloths.

ARGENTRÉ, two comms. and vills. of France—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.E. Vitré. P. 2242.—II. (*sous Laval*), dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. Laval. P. 1745.

ARGHANA-MA'DEN, a town, Asiatic Turkey, pasb. and 33 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Tigris, near its source. It has celebrated copper mines.

ARGINE, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1482.

ARGIRO-KASTRO, a town of European Turkey, 50 m. S.E. Avlona. P. 4000.

ARGO, *Gaugodes* or *Gora*, an island in the Nile-Nubia, between lat. 19° 10' and 19° 32' N.; N. to S. 25 m. by 5 m. On it are several villages.

ARGOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 11 m. N.W. Chateaulin. P. 1395.

ARGOLIS, a department of the kingdom of Greece, Morea, cap. Nauplia, forming a small part of the ancient *Argolis*, and extending along the N. shore of the gulf of same name. P., with Corinthia, 138,249. Area 1940 sq. m.

ARGONNE (FOREST OF), the former name of a country of France, depts. Meuse and Ardennes. It forms a small plateau still partly covered with wood, extending from Toul to Mézières, and separating the basins of the Aisne and Meuse.

ARGOS, a town of Greece, dep. Argolis, 7 m. N.N.W. Nauplia. P. 11,000. This is considered the most ancient city of Greece, and was long the capital of Argolis.

ARGOSTOLI, a town, Ionian isls., cap. Cephalonia, on its S.W. side, with a port in the Gulf of Argostoli, lat. 38° 10' N.; lon. 19° 59' 3" E. P. 5000. It has remarkable mills driven by sea water.

**ARGOGUES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, arr. Arranches. P. 1390.

**ARGOVIA**, a cant. of Switzerland. [AARGAU.]

**ARGUENON**, a riv. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, passes Jugon and falls into the English Channel at the port of Guildo, 10 m. W. St. Malo.

**ARGUIN**, a small island 8 m. from the W. coast of Africa. Lat. 20° 25' N.; lon. 16° 37' W.; 40 m. by 1 m. Seat of a French turtle fishery. The dangerous bank of Arguîh extends to cape Mirik.—II. a town, on the coast, S.E. cape Blanco.

**ARGUN**, two rivers of Russia—I. Circassia, rises in the Caucasus, flows N.N.E., and joins the Terek, in lon. 46° 10' E.—II. gov. Irkutsk, rises in Chinese Taryat, lat. 48° N., flows through Lake Kulon, and joins the Chilkra to form the Amur, in lat. 53° N.; lon. 122° E. *Argunsk* is a palisaded fort on rt. b. of the Argun, in lat. 51° 51' N.; lon. 119° 50' E.

**ARGUSTO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 734.

**ARGYLE** or **ARGYLL**, a marit. co. of Scotland, on its W. side, greatly indented by arms of the sea, and having N. Inverness-shire, E. the cos. Perth and Dumbarton, and on W. and S. sides the Atlantic and Irish Channel. It includes the islands of Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, etc. Area 2,083,126 acres, of which 2735 sq. m. belong to the mainland, & 1063 sq. m. to the islands. P. 79,724. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous. Loch Awe is in this co., and the total area of fresh water is estimated at 52,000 ac. Average annual rainfall is upwards of 80 inches. Many cattle are reared here for export to southern markets. Steam navigation has lately given impulse to every branch of industry. Chief towns, Inveraray, Campbeltown, and Oban. It returns one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 4689.

**ARGYLE**, a co., New South Wales. Area 267,124 ac. alienated, 881,516 unalienated. P. (1861) 9713. Lake Bathurst is in the co. Chief town Goulburn.

**ARGYLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 44 m. N. Albany. P. 3111.—II. a town, Washington, co. New York, 33 m. N. Albany. P. 3274.

**ARGYRO-KASTRO**, a town of Albania, on the Deropuli, 47 m. N.W. Janina. P. 4000 to 9000.

**ARHEILIGEN**, a vill. of Upper Hessen, gov. Langen, 3½ m. N. Darmstadt. P. 1750.

**ARIANO**, four towns of Italy—I. S. Italy, prov. Avellino, cap. dist., in the Apennines, 17 m. E. Benevento. P. 14,500. It has a cathedral and diocesan school. Manufs. of earthenware, and an export trade in wine, and in butter preserved in hollow cheese rinds.—II. deleg. and 25 m. E.N.E. Ferrara. P. 2000.—III. prov. Avellino. P. (1861) 13,987.—IV. a vill. of Venetia, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Rovigo. P. 3681.

**ARIBINDA** or **HARIBINDA**, a district of South-West Africa, 250 m. S.S.E. Timbuctoo.

**ARICA**, the principal seaport town of Southern Peru, in lat. 18° 28' S.; lon. 70° 10' W. Its roadstead is much frequented. The foreign merchants reside chiefly at Tacna, 30 m. north by railway. *Arica* is a vill. built on a flat, close to the sea-shore, having a high promontory to the south, which protects the roadstead. The climate is unhealthy, and the place is often devastated by earthquakes. There is here a custom-house, a pier for landing, and a battery to defend the shipping in the roads. Chief exports are copper ore, wool and silver. *Arica* was sacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1579.

**ARICHAU**, a seaport of Cape Breton Island, in lat. 45° 28' N.; lon. 61° 3' W. P. estimated at 17,500. Fishing is extensively carried on here.

**ARID**, an island of the Indian Ocean, 70 m. S.W. Possession island, in lat. 46° 56' S.; lon. 47° 30' E.

**ARIÈGE**, a river of France, rises in the E. Pyrénées, traverses the dep. Ariège, and H. Garonne, passes Ax, Tarascon, Foix, Varilles, Pamiers, Saverdun, and Cintegabelle, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Garonne on the right.

**ARIÈGE**, a dep., S. France, having S. the Pyrénées and Spain; W. Haute Garonne; N.E. Aude; and S.E. Pyrénées Orientales. Area 1889 sq. m. P. 251,850. Surface mountainous and wooded. Climate mild, except in mountains on the S. Mines of lead, copper, and zinc. Marble quarries and mineral waters; corn good, but wine indifferent. Many sheep, goats, and cattle are reared; manufs. of steel wares, paper, cotton, and woollen cloth. Chief rivers, the Ariège & the Salat. It is divided into the three arrs. of Foix, the cap. Pamiers, and St. Girons.

**ARIELLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Chieti. P. 1400.

**ARIENZO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 18 m. N.E. Naples, on Mont Tifati. P. 3828.

**ARIGAL**, a mntn. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7½ m. E. Guidore bay. Height 2462 feet.

**ARIGNA**, a dist. in Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Roscommon, on the W. side of Lough Allen.

**ARIGIANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 802.

**ARINOS**, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso. It rises in the Parecis mountains, which form a part of the N. boundary of the Diamond district, and after a N.W. course it falls into the Tapajos river, an affl. of the Amazon, in lat. 9° 30' S; lon. 58° 20' W., course of 700 miles.

**ARINTHON**, a comm. and anc. town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Lons-le-Saulnier, near l. b. of the Valonze. P. 1328.

**ARIOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 1149.

**ARIPPO**, a maritime vill., Ceylon, on its W. coast 35 m. N.N.E. Calpentyn. Residence of government authorities during the pearl-fishing season.

**ARISCHIA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Aquila. P. 1411.

**ARISDORF**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Basle Campagne, in the Liesthal. P. 801.

**ARISH** (EL), a small town on the road from Syria to Egypt, anc. *Rhincolura*. Here Sir Sydney Smith made a treaty with the French army, afterwards disowned by the British Government.

**ARISPE**, a town of Mexico, state and on the Sonora river, in the Sierra Madre. P. 4500. With rich gold mines near. It was formerly cap. of Sonora.

**ARISTAU**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau. Parish Muri. P. 978.

**ARITH**, a town of Piedmont, in Savoy Proper, near the river Chéran. P. 1220.

**ARIZA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 70 m. S.W. Zaragoza, in a healthy situation. P. 840.

**ARIZONA**, a territory of the U. S., N. America, bounded on the W. by the Rio Colorado, on the E. by lon. 105° W., to the 34th parallel of lat., and thence W. on the 34th parallel to the Colorado riv.; on the S. by Sonora and Chihuahua, on the boundary line between the U. S. and Mexico, and from Rio Grande on the 32d parallel in Texas, to lon. 104°. Area about 100,000 sq. m. P., nine-tenths Mexicans, chiefly in the Rio Grande. There is very little agricultural land, but abundance of mineral wealth.—II. a co., territory of New Mexico. P. 6482.

**ARIZU** or **ARITZO**, a vill. isl. of Sardinia, prov. and 40 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a mountain. P. 1932. Trade in cattle, cheese, and snow.

**ARZZANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Pallanza. P. 1051.

**ARJA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 92 m. N.W. Bassorah.

**ARJEFLOG**, a town of Swedish Lapland, on the Horn lake, 175 m. N.N.E. Umea.

**ARJISI**, a river of European Turkey, Wallachia, rises in the E. Carpathian mtns., and joins the Danube 42 m. S.S.E. Bucharest, after a S.E. course of 150 m.—II. a town, on above river, 90 m. N.W. Bucharest, with a rich convent, many churches, and a fortress.

**ARJONA**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Jaen. P. 3598. *Arjonilla* is a market town, 5 m. N.W. Arjona. P. 2398.

**ARJUSANK**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. Mont de Marsan. P. 758.

**ARKADIA** or **ARCADIA**. [ΚΤΑΡΙΑΣΙΑ.]

**ARKANSAS**, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lat. 42° N.; lon. 109° W., and forms, for some distance, the boundary between the United States and Mexico; after which, flowing generally E.S.E., it waters the central part of Arkansas state, and joins the Mississippi in lat. 38° 40' N., after a course of 2170 m., for most part of which it is, at certain seasons, navigable for boats. Its valley is generally fertile, and it is estimated to drain 178,000 sq. m. of country. Chief tributaries, the Washita and Canadian rivers. Little Rock and Arkansas towns are on its banks.

**ARKANSAS**, one of the United States of North America, between lat. 33° and 36° 30' N.; lon. 89° 30' and 94° 30' W., having N. the state of Missouri, E. the Mississippi river, S. Louisiana, and W. Texas. Length 240 m., breadth 228 m. Estim. area 52,198 sq. m. P. (1860) 435,456, of whom 111,115 were slaves. Surface swampy and extensively wooded in the E.; undulating and drier in the centre; mountainous in the W. Chief rivers, the Arkansas, Washita, St Francis, and Red and White rivers. Soil rich in the valleys; and it has wide prairies, well adapted for cattle rearing. Chief products, cotton, maize, wheat, potatoes, sugar, rice, and tobacco. Its forest trees include the gum, ash, cypress, and sugar maple. Mineral products are iron ore, coal, zinc, lead, manganese, gypsum, and salt. State is divided into 51 cos. Chief towns, Little Rock, the cap., Arkansas, Columbia, Batesville, and Fulton. A railway is in course of construction between Memphis and Little Rock. It purchased a part of the Louisiana territory from France in 1803, and was made a state in 1836; sends 2 members to the House of Representatives. Arkansas co. lies on both sides of Arkansas river, near its mouth. P. 3293 free, 4921 slaves.

**ARKANSAS POST**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, on the Arkansas, cap. co. Arkansas, 117 m. S.E. Little Rock. For many years the depôt of the surrounding country.

**ARKENGARTH-DALE**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 10 m. N.W. Richmond. Ac. 14,256. P. 1147. Lead mines have been wrought in the parish from a remote period.

**ARKESDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 2320. P. 506.

**ARKHANGELSK**, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 150 m. S.E. Menzelinsk.—II. mkt. towns in the govs. Jekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Simbirsk.

**ARKIKO** or **ARREGGO**, a seaport town of Abyssinia, state Tigré, on a bay of the Red Sea.

**ARKLOW**, a barony, Ireland, in S.E. of co. Wicklow, Leinster, including 9 pas. Ac. 67,280. P. 20,444.—*Arklow*, a pa. and seaport town within this barony, and the largest in the co. Wicklow,

on the Oyoca, near its mouth in the Irish Sea, 13 m. S.S.W. Wicklow. Height 20 feet. Ac. of pa. 8110. Pop. of do. 6257; of town, 4760. Chief industry, herring and oyster fisheries. Exports corn, copper ore, and fish. Imports coals and provisions. Floating light, S. end of Arklow Bank, lat. 52° 42' N.; lon. 5° 57' W.

**ARKOS**, *Archen*, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Krönstadt, gov. Sepsis-St-György. P. 1425.

**ARKSEY**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N. Doncaster. Ac. 5220. P. 1099.

**ARKUDI**, one of the smaller Ionian isls., between Ithaca and Sta. Maura. Area 1½ sq. miles.

**ARKUT-KHAN** (*Tyriæum*), a small town of Asia Minor, at the foot of the Sultan mountains, 4 m. W.N.W. Koniyyeh.

**ARLA**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, 6 m. N. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 1407.

**ARLANC** or **ARLANT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 3960. Manufs. lace and ribands.

**ARLES**, *Arelas* or *Arelate*, a city and riverport of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. arr., on the l. b. main branch of Rhône, 15 m. from the Mediterranean, and 44 N.W. Marseille. Connected by railway with Marseille and Avignon. P. 25,543. Remains of a Roman amphitheatre, two temples, aqueduct, triumphal arch, and cemetery. It has a school of navigation, ship-building docks, manufs. of silk twist, soap, glass bottles, sausages, and a trade in agricultural produce, cattle, wool, and salt. *Arelate* was the metropolis of the Gauls. Among many celebrated councils, the first held in 314, at which the Donatists were condemned, is the most important.

**ARLESDON** or **ARLECDON**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Ac. 5700. P. 1550. Some coal is worked here.

**ARLESEGA**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Padua. P. 1700.

**ARLESHEIM**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Basle Campagne, on rt. b. of the Birse. P. 936. It has an establishment of baths.

**ARLES-SUR-TECH**, a town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Tech, at the foot of Mont Canigou, 21 m. S.W. Perpignan. P. 2456. It is frequented for its mineral waters, and hot sulphur baths. There is an iron foundry, and a lead mine in its vicinity. The canal d'Arles commences on the Rhône at Arles, and extends to Port du Bouc, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles.

**ARLEUF**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Château Chinon. P. 3053.

**ARLEUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Douai. P. 1660.

**ARLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5½ m. S.S.W. Nuneaton. Ac. 1929. P. 230.—*Upper Arley* is a pa. and vill. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.W. Beadley. Ac. 3800. P. 866.

**ARLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. S.E. Newnham, on the opposite bank of the Severn. Ac. 3225. P. 693.

**ARLINGTON**, two pas., England.—I. co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 2535. P. 219.—II. co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Hailsham. Ac. 5185. P. 623.

**ARLON** *Orolanum vicus*, a frontier town of Belgium, cap. prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Luxembourg, on rail. P. (1861) 5647. Trade in grain.

**ARLSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4 m. N.W. Baldock. Ac. 2370. P. 1401.

**ARLUNO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milano, circ. Gallarate. P. 3043.

**ARMA** (**SANTIAGO DE**), a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 220 m. N.N.E. Popayan, on the Arma, an affl. of the Cauca.

**ARMAÇÃO**, a town of Brazil, prov. and island Santa Catherina. Lat. 27° 30' S.; lon. 48° 40' W.

**ARMADALE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. Bathgate. P. 2504.

**ARMAGH**, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. Lough Neagh, E. the co. Down, W. the cos. Tyrone and Monaghan, and S. Louth. Area 512½ sq. m., or 312,327 ac. P. 190,086. Surface mountainous in the S.W., where Slieve-Gullion rises to 1893 feet in height; elsewhere flat or undulating. Chief rivers, the Callan, Blackwater, Bann, and Newry-water. Soil fertile. Weaving is often combined with agriculture, linen being the staple manuf. The co. is subdivided into 8 baronies and 23 pas. & parts of pas. Chief towns Armagh city, Lurgan, Portadown, and a part of Newry. It returns 2 members to the House of Commons.

**ARMAGH** (*Ard-magha*, "the lofty field"), a city, parl., munic. bor., and pa. of Ireland, cap. of the above co., and the archiepiscopal seat of the primate of "all Ireland," on Armagh railway, 38 m. S.W. Belfast. Height 160 feet. Ac. of pa. 4606. P. 10,975. Ac. of municipal bor. 269. P. 8801. Chief buildings, an observatory, Protestant and Roman Catholic cathedrals, primate's palace, market-house, and savings' bank. Trade in corn, linen, and yarn. Armagh returns one mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 414. The diocese comprises 118 pas., chiefly in cos. Armagh and Louth. *Armagh* was in great repute as a seat of learning from the 5th to the 9th century, much frequented by students from England. When the late Dr Robinson was made primate in 1765, there were only three slated houses in the city. Since then it has been nearly rebuilt.

**ARMAGNAC**, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Gasconie, now forming part of the depts. Gers, H. Pyrénées, and Tarn-et-Garonne.

**ARMANÇON**, a river of France, rises in the Côte-d'Or, passes Semur, Ancy-le-Franc, and St Florentin, and falls into the Yonne, 5 m. above Joigny; length, 67 m. Affls. Brenne and Armanche.

**ARMEI** (St), a vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, with a small port on the coast. P. 684.

**ARMENIA** (the *Minni* of the Scriptures), a country of Western Asia, extending from the Caucasus on the N. to the mtns. of Kurdistan on the S., and from the Euphrates (which separates it from Asia Minor) on the W. to near the Caspian on the E., being thus between lat. 37° and 42° N.; lon. 39° and 50° E. It is subdivided among the Turkish pashalics of Erzerum, Kars, and Van, and parts of the Persian prov. Azerbijan, and the Russian gov. of Transcaucasia. Area with Kurdistan 120,980 sq. m. P. 1,700,000, including a great variety of tribes and races. The greater part of the surface constitutes an elevated table-land. It is watered by the rivers Kur, Aras, Choruk (anc. *Akampsis*), and the two heads of the Euphrates, contains the sources of the Tigris, and the three large lakes of Van, Urumiah, and Sevan. The climate in the higher regions is very cold, while the valleys in summer are scorched with heat. Soil various; has many fertile cornlands and pastures, and its valleys produce excellent cotton, rice, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits. Copper, lead, alum, and some silver mines are wrought. Manufs. unimportant. The native Armenians, estimated at 1-7th of the whole pop., are distinguished for enterprise in commercial and banking transactions. Until the present century, Armenia was shared between Turkey and Persia. Russia acquired Georgia, Karabagh, Erivan, and Nakhchevan, from Persia, between 1800 and 1828, and parts of the pash. Akhalkikh between 1829 and 1833. The chief towns are the caps. of the

several pashs. and provs., and mostly of same names.—*Armenia-Minor* is the anc. name of the country forming the modern Turkish pashs. of Kaisariyeh, Sivas, and Marsh, included in Asia Minor, but which were respectively termed First, Second, and Third Armenia—Fourth Armenia having been the modern pash. of Diarbekir in Mesopotamia.

**ARMENIENSTADT** or **SZAMOS UJVAR**, a town of Austria, Transylvania, on the Szamos, 23 m. N.E. Klausenburg. P. 8600. Has cloth manufs.

**ARMENIS**, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Karansebes. P. 1420.

**ARMENO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 29 m. N.N.W. Novara. P. 1577.

**ARMENTIÈRES**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Lys, 9 m. N.W. Lille. P. 11,901. Manufs. cotton, linen, lace, thread, sailcloth, beet-root sugar, and soap. Large quantities of bricks are shipped from its port.

**ARMENTO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, on a mountain, 27 m. S.S.E. Potenza. P. 8053.

**ARMINGHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. Norwich. Ac. 650. P. 75.

**ARMITAGE**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. E.S.E. Rudgely. Ac. 1921. P. 937.

**ARMLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire, 2 m. W. Leeds, on Bradford railway. P. 6734. Manufs. woollens.

**ARMOY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 4 m. S. Ballycastle. Ac. 9668. P. 1946.

**ARMSTRONG**, a co. of the U.S., North America, in W. part of Pennsylvania. Area 575 sq. m. P. 35,797. Surface hilly.

**ARMTHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Ac. 2810. P. 424.

**ARMUNJEN**, a town, Netherl. [**ARNEMUYDEN.**]

**ARMUNGIA**, a vill. of Italy, isl. Sardinia, prov. and circ. Cagliari. P. 907.

**ARMYROS**, a town of European Turkey, prov. Thessaly, 3 m. N.W. of the Gulf of Volo.—II. a mountain and vill. of Albania, 17 m. S.W. Arta.

**ARNA**, a vill. of the Grecian archipelago, on N.W. shore of the island Andros.

**ARNAC-POMPADOUR**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 18 m. N.W. Brives. P. 1338.

**ARNASCO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Genova, circ. Albenga. P. 567.

**ARNATE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milano, circ. Gallarate. P. 729.

**ARNAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 17 m. N.E. Gitschin. P. 1520.

**ARNAY-LE-DUC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 29 m. S.W. Dijon. P. 2537.

**ARNCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 9 m. N.E. Settle. Ac. 5790. P. 174.

**ARNE**, a maritime pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. E. Wareham. Ac. 4196. P. 139.

**ARNEBURG**, a town, Prussian Saxony, gov. & 45 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe. P. 1700.

**ARNEDO**, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Logroño. P. 3335.

**ARNEE**, a town of British India, presid. dist. and 22 m. N.W. Madras.—Also a town, 74 m. S.W. Madras, and 20 m. S. of Vellore.

**ARNEMUYDEN** or **ARMUNJEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, island Walcheren, 2½ m. E. Middleburg. P. 1000.

**ARNAZ**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 1500.

**ARNESANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 1400.

**ARNESBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1510. P. 573.

**ARNGASK**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth, Kinross, and Fife, 9 m. E.S.E. Perth. Ac. 6455. P. 703.

**ARNHEM**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Guelderland, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 50 m. S.E. Amsterdam, with which, and with Utrecht, it is connected by rail. P. (1861) 20,904. Manufs. woollens and cottons, paper and tobacco. From its port on the river it has an active trade.

**ARNHEM LAND**, N. coast of Australia, between the Gulf of Carpentaria and Anson bay, discovered by the crews of the "Arnhem" and "Pera" in 1618.—*Arnhem bay*, a deep inlet near lat. 12° S.; lon. 136° E.—*Cape Arnhem* is the eastmost point of Arnhem Land.

**ARNIS**, an island and fishing vill. of Denmark, on the Schlei, 2 m. S. Kappeln. P. 800.

**ARNO**, *Arnus*, a riv. of Tuscany, rises in Mont Falterona (Apennines), 4444 feet above the sea, 25 m. N. Arezzo, flows S.E., then N.W., until it receives the Sieve, 10 m. E. Florence; after which its course is W. to the Mediterranean, which it enters 7 m. below Pisa. Course 75 m. Chief affls. the Sieve, Chiana, Pesa, Elsa, and Era. Its valley is one of the richest in Italy. The *Arno* communicates with the Tiber by means of the Chiana. Florence, Figline, Empoli, and Pisa, are on or near its banks, and it communicates with the sea by the canal of Pisa.

**ARNOLD**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 4670. P. 4642.

**ARNOLDSBORF**, a town of Prussian Silesia, prov. S.E. Neisse, with paper mills. P. 1260.

**ARNOULT-EN-IVELLE** (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 8 m. S.E. Rambouillet. P. 1374.

**ARNSBERG**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. gov., on the Ruhr, 44 m. S.E. Münster. P. 4300. Trade in linens and woollens.

**ARNSDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, circ. Hirschberg, with a castle and paper mills. P. 1300.

**ARNSDORF**, a market town of Lower Bavaria, gov. and 10 m. N. Eggenfelden. P. 1250.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, gov. and 1 m. N. Haida. P. 1390.

**ARNSFELD**, a vill. of the kingdom of Saxony, gov. Zwickau, 5 m. E. Annaberg. P. 1322.

**ARNSTADT**, a town of Central Germany, principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, on the Gera, 10 m. S.W. Erfurt. P. (1861) 6696, of Seignory, 22,786. Area 138 sq. m. Manufs. woollens, linens, and cottons.

**ARNSTEIN**, a town, Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Wern, 11 m. N. Würzburg. P. 1600.

**ARNSWALDE**, town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, with a station on Stettin & Posen railway, cap. circ., 20 m. S.E. Stargard. P. 4700.

**ARNUAT**, a vill., Prussia, gov. Treves, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Saarbrücken. P. 1000. Copper mines.

**AROCHE**, *Aracci Vetus*, a town of Spain, on a hill, prov. and 44 m. N. Huelva. P. 2705.

**AROKSZALLAS**, a vill. of Hungary, Jazygia, 44 m. E.N.E. Pesth, and an entrepôt for the trade between that city and Upper Hungary. P. 8170.

**AROKTO**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Borsod, gov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Cash. P. 1780.

**AROLSEN**, a town of West Germany, cap. principality of Waldeck, on the Aar, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. P. 1965. Manufs. woollen cloth and leather; its castle is the residence of the prince.

**ARON**, a river of France, dep. Nièvre, joins the Loire, near Decize, after a course of 25 m., the later 10 of which are navigable.—II. a vill., dep. and 2 m. E. Mayenne. P. 1722.

**ARONA**, a town of North Italy, div. prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Novara, on S.W. shore of Lago Maggiore. P. 3259. Near it is a colossal statue of Count Borromeo, 112 feet high.

**ARONA**, a town in the isl. of Teneriffe, Canaries, situated at the foot of Mount Escalona. P. 1516.

**AROSIO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 975.

**AROO ISLANDS**, E. archip. [ARRU ISLANDS.]

**AROOPSHUGHUR**, a town, British India, on rt. of Ganges, N.W. provs., 73 m. S.E. Delhi. P. 8047.

**AROSTOOK**, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N.E. of Maine. Area 6800 sq. m., extending to the Canadian boundary, watered by river of same name. P. 22,479.—Also a riv. of the U.S., rises in Piscataquis co., Maine, flows N.E. through Penobscot & Aroostook cos., & falls into St John riv. in New Brunswick. Length about 120 miles.

**ARPAD**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Süd-Bihar, gov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Szalonta. P. 1200.

**ARPAIA**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, 2½ m. E.N.E. Arienzo, supposed to occupy the site of the Roman *Caudium*, near which their army suffered the defeat of the "Caudine forks." P. 1250.

**ARPAISE**, a comm. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1123.

**ARPAJON** (formerly *Châtres*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Seine, 15 m. S.S.E. Versailles. P. 2148.—II. a vill., dep. Cantal, 2 m. S.S.E. Aurillac. P. 2278.

**ARPAS** (ALSÓ U. FELSŐ), two vills. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. and 24 m. E.S.E. Hermannstadt. P. 2560. Glass manufactures.

**ARPATCHAI**, a riv. of Armenia, affl. of the Aras.

**ARPINO**, *Arpinum*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., in the Apennines, 6 m. S.S.E. Sorra. P. (1861) 11,522. (?) Manufs. woollen cloth, parchment, paper, and leather. It is the birthplace of Cicero, Marius, and Agrippa.

**ARQUA**, *Arguata*, a vill. of North Italy, deleg. and 12½ m. S.W. Padua, among the Euganean hills. Petrarch died here in 1374.—II. a vill. deleg. and 5 m. S.S.W. Rovigo. P. 2760.

**ARQUA**, a town of Mexico, state Xalisco, N. of Lagos. P. 4000.

**ARQUATA**, a comm. of N. Italy, on l. b. of the Arda, 17 m. S.E. Piacenza. P. 2795.

**ARQUATA SCRIVIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Novi. P. 2621.

**ARQUATA DEL TRONTO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Ascoli. P. 4189.

**ARQUENNES**, a comm. and vill., Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 17 m. N.E. Mons. P., with comm., 1700.

**ARQUES**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Seine Inférieure, on the Arques, 3 m. S.E. Dieppe. P. 957. In 1589 Henri IV. here conquered the league under the Duke of Mayenne.—The *Arques river*, same dep., is navigable from Arques to the English Channel.—II. a vill., dep. Pas de Calais, arr. and 2 m. S.E. St Omer. P. 3456.

**ARRACAN**, a British prov. of Further India, presid. Bengal, extending along the E. side of the bay of Bengal, between lat. 18° and 21° 33' N.; lon. 92° and 94° E., having E. the Burmese dom., from which it is separated by a high mountain range, and N. the British dist. Chittagong. Area estim. 16,500 sq. m. P. 321,000. Coast swampy and unhealthy, but there are many good harbours and large islands. Chief rivers, the Arracan, Myoo, Aeng, and Sandoway, all in some degree navigable. Forests extensive. Chief products, rice, indigo, cotton, timber, salt, oil, buffalo hides and horns, ivory, tobacco, silk, and fruits exported to Bengal and Chittagong, in return for betel and British and Indian manufs. Iron and naphtha are found along the coast, and extensive deposits of coal have recently been discovered. *Arracan* is subdivided into the dists. of Akyba, Ramree, Aeng, and Sandoway; chief town, Akyab; chief military station, Kyouk Phyo. This prov. was conquered by the Burmese in 1788, and taken from them by the British

in 1824.—*Arracan*, the former cap. of the prov., is situated on a branch of the Kuladyne river, 50 m. from the bay of Bengal. Lat. 20° 42' N.; lon. 98° 24' E. It is enclosed by low hills and marshes, and has fortifications, an ancient palace, and numerous pagodas. A large trade is carried on in British manufactures. It is very unhealthy, & is fast losing its former importance. P. 8000. (2)  
—*Arracan* or *Kuladyne river*, rises in the Burmese dom., lat. 23° N.; lon. 94° E. After a S. course of 200 m. it enters the bay of Bengal in Arracan, 15 m. N.E. Akyab. It is navigable in its latter part for vessels of 250 tons.

**ARRAH**, a populous town, British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Shahabad, 36 m. W. Patna.

**ARRAN**, an island of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, forming the larger part of the co. Bute, about 6 m. S.W. Bute isl., & E. Kintyre. Length 21, extreme breadth 11 m. Ac., including islet of Pladda and Holy island, 100,000. P. 5538. Its N. part is mountainous and wooded, its S. undulating, & destitute of timber. It has several bays, that of Lamash being the best harbour in the Firth of Clyde. Exports cattle, sheep, oats, and fish. The island is divided into the parishes of Brodick and Kilbride. It is celebrated for its picturesque beauty & for its interesting geological & botanical features, & has many Druidical & Danish remains. Goatfell mountain is 2874 feet high.

**ARRAN-POWDY** and **ARRENIG**, two mountains of North Wales, co. Merioneth; the former, 9 m. S.W. Bala, 2955 feet; the latter, 5½ m. W. Bala, 2809 feet in elevation.

**ARRAS**, *Nemetacum*, a comm. and fortified city of France, cap. dep. Pas-de-Calais, and formerly cap. prov. Artois, on the Scarpe, and on the railway du Nord, 35 m. N.E. Amiens, and 100 m. N.N.E. Paris. Lat. 50° 17' 31" N.; lon. 2° 46' 50" E. P. (1861) 25,905. Chief edifices, a citadel of the first class, one of the strongest in France, cathedral, arsenal, & barracks. It has a botanic garden, museums, and public library. Manufs. cotton thread, calico, hosiery, lace, coarse woollens, beet-root sugar, earthenware, and soap. Birth-place of Lebon, Robespierre, and Damiens.

**ARRAYOLLOS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. N.N.W. Evora. P. 2200.

**ARRAYOLLOS** and **ARRAYAS**, small towns of South America, Brazil, provs. Goyaz and Para.

**ARREAU**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant. H. Pyrénées, 15 m. S.E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. P. 1330. Manufs. cloth and bonnets.

**ARRENIG**, a mountain, Wales, N. Merioneth, 6 m. W. Bala. Height 2816 feet.

**ARRESEE**, a lake of Denmark, Seeland. Lat. 55° 57' N.; formerly a bay of the Cattegat, communicating with Roeskilde-fjord by a small canal.

**ARRESKOV SEE**, a lake of Denmark, Fühnen, the largest in the isl., with an outlet to the Oden-see-æue; it contains a great quantity of fish.

**ARRETON**, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 3 m. S.E. Newport. Ac. 8833. P. 1889.

**ARRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Ac. 1338. P. 302.

**ARROCHAR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, and occupying all its N. portion, with a vill. on Loch Long, 4 m. W. Ben Lomond. It is mountainous, containing Ben Voirlich 3180 feet high. Ac. 28,832. P. of pa. 629.

**ARRONCHES**, a town of Portugal, Alemtejo, on the Cayan, 18 m. N.N.W. Elvas. P. 1100.

**ARRONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Terni. P. 1642.

**ARROW**, a river of Wales and England, rises in co. Radnor, and flows past Kingston, into the Lugg, near Leominster. Total course 30 m.—II.

A stream rising in the Lickey Hills, co. Worcester, and joining the Alve at Alcester.

**ARROW**, a lake and river, Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo. The lake, 4 by 2 m., & 181 feet above the sea, is studded with islands and very picturesque. The river flows from its N. end, and after a N.W. course of 20 m. enters Ballysodare bay.

**ARROW**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Alcester. Ac. 4220. P. 590.

**ARROWSMITH (MOUNT)**, Tasmania. Lat. 42° 7' S.; lon. 146° 3' E., and 4075 feet in elevation.

**ARROYO DEL PUERCO**, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 11 m. W. Caceres.—*Arroyo de Molinos* is a vill 27 m. S.S.E. Caceres, where the French were routed by Lord Hill in 1811.

**ARRU** or **AROO**, a group of isls. in the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 5° 20' & 6° 55' S.; lon. 134° 10' and 134° 45' E., the largest being 70 m. by 20 m. They are separated by narrow straits. To the E. of the group is an extensive coral reef. The inhabitants are a mixture of the Malay and Australasian negro races. Products, pearl, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise, and trepang, which are brought by Bughis traders, to be exchanged for British calicoes, iron, hardware, arms, and gunpowder, from Singapore. Dobbo, a town on the island Warud, inhabited by Dutch and Chinese merchants, is at present the greatest mart in the N. of Australasia. The island of Vorkay, at the S.E. extremity of the group, is important for its pearl fishery.

**ARSACIDES**, a group of small islands in the Pacific. [SOLOMON ISLES.]

**ARSAGO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 970. With ruins of a very ancient temple.

**ARSAGO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milano, circ. Gallarate. P. 1003.

**ARS-EN-RÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente Inférieure, on W. coast of island Ré, 17 m. W. La Rochelle. P. 3547.—II. (*Sur Moselle*), a comm. and vill., dep. Moselle, cant. Gorze. P. 5016. Manufs. cloth for the army, and paper.

**ARSEIRO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 20 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. P. 3350.

**ART**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. W.N.W. Schwyz, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Zug. P. 2192.

**ARTA (GULF OF)**, *Ambracius sinus*, a gulf of the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean), forming part of the N. frontier of the kingdom of Greece, about lat. 39° N.; lon. 21° E. It is nearly land-locked, having Acarnania on the S. & E., and Albania on the N. Length N.W. to S.E., 25 m., breadth from 4 to 10 m. Deep towards its E. extremity, and contains several islands. The river Arta enters it on the N. The naval battle of Actium was fought near the entrance of this gulf, B.C. 29.

**ARTA**, *Aracthus*, a river of European Turkey, Albania, rises in Mount Mezzovo, and flows to the Gulf of Arta, which it enters on its N. side by a mouth 2 m. E. of its anc. outlet. Course 60 m.

**ARTA**, *Ambracia*, a town of Albania, sanj. and 42 m. S. Janina, on l. b. of the Arta, 7 m. from its mouth. P. estimated at 7000, mostly Greeks. Manufs. coarse cottons and woollens, leather, capotes, and embroidery, and has an active trade.

**ARTA**, a town of Majorca, near the N.W. part of the island. P. 4000. Linen manufs., dyeing, and fishing. Commerce in fruit.

**ARTAJONA**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 18 m. S. Pamplona. P. 1911.

**ARTAKI**, *Artace*, town, Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 70 m. S.W. Constantinople.

**ARTANA**, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Castellon de la Plana. P. 2077.

ARTEGNA, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, 11 m. N. Udine. P. 2820.

ARTEJO, a vill. of Spain, with mineral springs, temp. 102° Fahr., on l. b. of Bolano, near Coruña.

ARTEMID (*Aktamar* of the Turks), a small town of Armenia, on Lake Van.

ARTENARA, a town of the Canaries, near the centre of the island Gran Canaria. P. 1074.

ARTENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris and Orleans railway, 13 m. N. Orleans. P. 1101.

ARTERN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on the Unstrut, 30 m. W.S.W. Halle, P. 3700. Refineries of salt and nitre.

ARTH or ART, Switzerland. [ARR.]

ARTHEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Orthes. P. 1586.—II. (*d'Asson*), a vill., B. Pyrénées, arr. Pau. P. 2626. Mining and iron-forging.

ARTHWORTH, a pa., Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Market Harborough. Ac. 2030. P. 275.

ARTHON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 13 m. S. Paimboeuf. P. 2242. Trade in cattle.

ARTHUR ISLS., a small group, Mulgrave archip.

ARTHURER, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Esk, forming a part of the tract called, before the Union of England and Scotland, the "Batable Land." Ac. 17,390. P. 3714.

ARTHURSTOWN, a seaport of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the E. shore of Waterford harbour, 7 m. E.S.E. Waterford. P. 199.

ARTLENBURG, a town of Hanover, on l. b. of the Elbe, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Lüneburg. P. 880.

ARTOGNE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, dist. and 16 m. S.W. Breno. P. 1538.

ARTOIS, an old prov. of France, which, with part of Picardy, forms the present dep. of Pas-de-Calais; Arras was its capital. Artesian wells derive their names from this prov.

ARTRAMON, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 4 m. N. Wexford. Ac. 2376. P. 515.

ARTVIN, town, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, cap. dist., 34 m. S.E. Batum. Estimated pop. 6500.

ARUBA ISLAND, one of the Dutch Antilles, near the coast of Venezuela. Lat. (of fort Zoutman) 12° 28' 30" N.; lon. 70° 11' W.

ARUDY, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Pau. P. 1930.

ARUN, a river of England, co. Sussex, rising near its N.W. border, flows S. past Horsham and Arundel, and enters the English Channel at Little Hampton, after a course of 40 miles.

ARUNDEL, a municipal and parl. bor., market-town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Arun, 10 m. E. Chichester, and on railway 50 m. S.S.W. London. Ac. of pa 1968. P. 2498. Exp. corn and timber, the Arun being navigable hither from the sea for vessels of 200 tons. Arundel returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 184.

ARVA, a district of N. Hungary. P. 70,350. Cap. Also-Kubin. Climate cold; surface mountainous, wooded, but not fertile; a river of same name flows through the district, and joins the Waag, N. Neusohl.—II. a vill. of Hungary, N.E. of Also-Kubin on the Arva.

ARVA, ARVAGH, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Ireland, co. Cavan, Ulster. Ac. 6988. P. 4590.—A vill. of same name, 12 m. S.W. Cavan. P. 664.

ARVANS (Str), a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.W. Chepstow. Ac. 2309. P. 396.

ARVE, a river of Sardinia, rises in the Col-de-Balme, waters the valley of Chamouni, and joins the Rhône after it leaves the lake of Geneva. Length 45 m. It is very rapid, and often inundates the surrounding country.

ARVERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, in the middle of a peninsula, between the Seudre and sea, 18 m. S.W. Rochefort. P. 2627. Trade in salt, cured fish, and wine.

ARVIER, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 1013.

ARVILLARD, a vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. and S.E. of Chambéry. P. 1207.

ARYS, a town of East Prussia, on lake of Arys, 53 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen. P. 1311.

ARZAGO, *Arizagus*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, cap. cant., arr. and 19 m. E. Orthez. P. 1296.

ARZAGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milano, dist. and 3½ m. S.E. Somma. P. 1030.

ARZAMASS, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Nijni Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Tescha, an affl. of the Oka. P. 4700. Manufs. leather and soap, dyeworks, and trade in linens and sail-cloth.

ARZANA, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. and N. Cagliari, with iron mines. P. 1528.

ARZANO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Quimperlé. P. 1862.

ARZANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Naples, circ. Casoria. P. 4797.

ARZBERG, a market town of Bavaria, Upper Franconia, gov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Wunsiedel. P. 1400.

ARZENE, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. and 4½ m. N. St Vito. P. 1315.

ARZEU, *Arsenaria*, a seaport of Algeria, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Oran, on the Mediterranean. P. 3337 (1275 Europeans). With Roman remains and vast cisterns. It is a French military station.

ARZIGNANO, a town of North Italy, deleg. and 10 m. W. Vicenza. P. 7700. Manufactures woollens, leather, and silk twist. Coal mines.

ARZILLA, a small fortified seaport town of Morocco, prov. Fez, on the Atlantic, 23 m. S.S.W. Cape Spartel. P. 600 to 1000.

ARZO, a vill. of Switzerland, Ticino, near the frontier of Lombardy. P. 593. Marble quarries.

ARZOBISPO ISLAND, Pacific. [BONIN ISLANDS.]

ARZON, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 10 m. S.W. Vannes. P. 2290.

ASAL, a salt lake of East Africa, Adel, 28 m. W.S.W. Tajura, in a volcanic basin.

ASANG, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, gov. and 10 m. W. Hohenfurth. P. 1162.

ASANGARO or AZANGARO, a town of South Peru, dep. and 70 m. N. Puno, cap. prov. on a river of same name, which enters Lake Titicaca on the N.

ASAPH (Str), a pa. & episcop. city, N. Wales, co. Flint, 28 m. W.N.W. Chester. Ac. 10,825. P. of pa. 3592. The cathedral is on an eminence between the rivers Clwyd & Elwy; the episcopal palace is commodious. Dr Horsley was bishop of this see. St Asaph unites with Flint, Caerwynle, Caerwrys, Holywell, Mold Overton, & Rhuddlaw, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Alt. of cathedral 121 feet.

ASARO, *Assorus*, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, 9 m. N.E. Castro-Giovanni. P. 2368.

ASBACH (GROSS and KLEIN), two contiguous vills. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 17 m. N.E. Stuttgart.—II. a vill. of Prussia, gov. Coblenz.

ASEN, a kingdom of Central Africa. [AIR.]

ASBY or ASHBY, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 4 m. S.W. Appleby. Ac. 8395. P. 440. It has a copper mine.

ASCENSION, a co. of the U. S., North America. Area 280 sq. m. P. 4108 free, 7376 slaves.

ASCENSION, an isl. in the Atlantic, belonging to Great Britain, 800 m. N.W. St Helena. It is of a triangular shape, 8 m. long, and 6 m. broad at W. end. Lat. of the fort 7° 55' 55" S.; lon. 14° 25'

5° W. Area 35 sq. m. P. 400. (?) Is of volcanic origin. Mountainous in the S.E., where one peak is 2870 feet high. Surface nearly destitute of verdure. Climate healthy, but so dry, that until wells were sunk water was very scarce. The tomato, castor-oil plant, pepper, and Cape-gooseberry, are indigenous; and European vegetables are raised. Turtle, and birds' eggs form its chief exports. On its N.W. side is an open roadstead, opposite George Town,—a station consisting of a fort, military quarters, and a few detached residences. The island is named from having been discovered on Ascension day, in 1501. It was taken possession of by the English in 1815, and is used as a victualling station for the African squadron.

ASCENSION BAY, E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, N. of Espiritu Santa Bay.

ASCH, the most W. town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, 13 m. N.W. Eger. P. 6850. Manufs. cotton hosiery, woollen fabrics, and wire.

ASCHACH, a town of Upper Austria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 13 m. N.W. Linz. P. 1265. It is a mart for laths, timber, fruit, and linens.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town, Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on rt. b. of the Main, 23 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt. P. 10,000. Chief buildings the palace of Johannisberg, collegiate church, and ancient university. Manufs. soap, woollens, straw goods, coloured paper, and tobacco. It has ship-building yards and a transit trade.

ASCHBACH, a vill. of Austria, Stiermark, gov. and 4½ m. S. Mariazell. P. 2240.

ASCHBERG, a vill. of the Duchy of Holstein, 3½ m. W.N.W. Plon. P. 1770.

ASCHENDORF, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 26 m. N. Meppen, near the Ems. P. 1500.

ASCHERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Elbe, near its junction with the Wipper. P. 12,139. Manufs. frieze, flannel, linen, and earthenware. Formerly one of the Hanse towns.

ASCIANO, a vill. of Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Sienna, in the Val d'Ombone. P. 7315.

ASCOLI, *Asculum Picenum*, an ancient episcopal city of Italy, cap. prov., in the Marches, on a hill, on rt. b. of the Tronto, 53 m. S. Ancona, 16 m. W. the Adriatic. P. (1861) 17,448. Area of prov. 809 sq. m. P. 196,030. Its harbour, at the mouth of the Tronto, is frequented by coasting vessels, and defended by two forts.—I. *di Satriano (Asculum)*, a town of S. Italy, cap. cant., prov. and 18 m. S. Foggia. P. 5720. It has a castle and cathedral.

ASCONA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, on Lago Maggiore, 2 m. S.S.W. Locarno. P. 980.

ASCOT-HEATH, Engl., co. Berks, pa. Winkfield, 6 m. S.W. Windsor. Known for its horse races, held the second week after those of Epsom.

ASCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 6 m. N.E. Burford. Ac. 1793. P. 458.

ASCOTT-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford. Ac. 1793. P. 458.

ASCQ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. E. Lille. P. 2030. Manufs. oil.

ASCREA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 955.

ASCRI, an island of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Duirinish. P. 37.

ASDUD (anc. *Ashdod* and *Azotus*), a vill. and seaport of Palestine, pash. Acre, on the Mediterranean, 21 m. S. Jaffa, and 10 m. N.E. Askalon. P. 300. Mentioned in Sacred History, as one of the five principal cities of the Philistines.

ASEERGHUR or HASSER, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candehis, 12 m. Boorhanpoor. The fort, strong and well sup-

plied with water, was taken in 1803, and again in 1819, by the British, who have held it ever since.

ASELE, a pa. and vill. of Swedish Lapland, len and 110 m. N.W. Umea, on the Angerman river.

ASFELD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. W.S.W. Rethel. P. 1151. Known in history by the defeat of the Normans in 883.

ASFORDBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 2½ m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1210. P. 485.

ASGARBY, two pas., England.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2½ m. S.E. Sleaford. Ac. 838. P. 83.—II. same co., pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 838. P. 80.

ASH, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, on the Stour, 5 m. E.N.E. Wingham. Ac. 6871. P. 2039.—II. same co., 3½ m. N.N.W. Wrotham. Ac. 3023. P. 587.—III. co. Surrey, 4½ m. N.E. Farnham. Ac. 12,273. P. 4174.—IV. co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Whitechurch. Ac. 2107. P. 145.—V. a hamlet, co. Devon, pa. of Trowley, 7 m. E.S.E. Oakhampton. In its mansion-house the great Duke of Marlborough was born, A.D. 1650.

ASHAMPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 10 m. W.N.W. Reading. Ac. 2057. P. 385.

ASHANGI, two lakes of Abyssinia, in the S. part of the table-land of Tigre. The larger is called Tzado Bahri or "White Sea," the smaller lake Machakh.

ASHANTEE, a country of Africa, and the most powerful native state of Upper Guinea, between lat. 6° and 8° N.; lon. 0° and 3° W. S. limit is 60 m. from the Gulf of Guinea. P. 1,000,000. (?) It is mountainous, well watered, & healthy in the more elevated districts. Chief rivers Volta & Assinie. Products maize, millet, dhourra, rice, yams, tobacco, the sugar-cane, cocoa, the pine-apple, & other fine fruits, dye-woods, gums, and timber. Exports gold dust and palm oil. The inhabitants are courageous, intelligent, and excel in several manufs. Chief town and seat of trade, Coomassie.

ASH-BOKING, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.E. Needham Market. Ac. 1408. P. 324.

ASHBORNE or ASHBURN, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 12½ m. N.W. Derby. Ac. of pa. 7932. P. 5078. Manufs. of cotton fabrics and lace, and an active trade in malt and cheese.—II. a vill., Ireland, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin.

ASHBRITTE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. Wellington. Ac. 2489. P. 525.

ASHBURNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W. Battle. Ac. 3648. P. 844.

ASHBURTON, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 16 m. S.W. Exeter, and 192 m. W.S.W. London. Ac. 6936. P. 3062. Alt. 245 ft. It has woollen mills. It was, in 1838, constituted one of the four stannary towns of Devon-Bor. returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 450. Birthplace of Lord Ashburton, & the poet Gifford.

ASHBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 5½ m. N.W. Lambourne. Ac. 5520. P. 742.—II. co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 1700. P. 80.

ASHBY, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 487. P. 257.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1109. P. 70. III. (*by Partney*), Lincoln, 2 m. E. Spilsby. Ac. 1210. P. 148.—IV. (*Canon*), co. Northampton, 7 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 2600. P. 220.—V. (*Castle*), same co., 7 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1926. P. 183.—VI. (*Cold*), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1940. P. 446.—VII. (*de la Laund*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 5 m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 2880. P. 176.—VIII. (*Fobville*), co. Leicester, 5 m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 3013. P. 450.—IX. (*Magna*), same co., 3½ m. N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1720. P. 315.—X. adjoins

the above, 2½ m. N.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 1357. P. 160.—XI. (*Puerorum*), Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1620. P. 149.—XII. (*St Leger's*), Northampton, 3 m. N. Daventry. Ac. 2050. P. 300.—XIII. (*West*), Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Horncastle. Ac. 1590. P. 503.—XIV. (*with Fenby*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1675. P. 274.—XV. (*with Obey*), co. Norfolk, near Acle. Ac. 1408. P. 96.—XVI. (*Mears*), co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. Wellingboro'. Ac. 1890. P. 525.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 15½ m. N.W. Leicester, near Midland railway. Ac. of pa. 8097. P. 6958. Alt. 432 feet. It has a ruined castle, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned. Manufs. hosiery, hats, bricks, and iron-smelting works.

ASHCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury, on North-Western railway. Ac. 4201. P. 771.

ASHCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Chudleigh. Ac. 1932. P. 212.

ASHCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Ac. 2272. P. 817.

ASHDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.E. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 4969. P. 1235. Four mounds in this pa., reputed to be sepulchres of the Danes, mark the supposed site of Canute's victory over Edmund Ironside, in 1016.

ASHDOWN FOREST, one of the great Sussex forests, 5 m. S.E. Grinstead, in the Weald. Extends over 18,000 ac. Composed chiefly of pine, fir, and beech trees.

ASHE, a co. of the U.S., N. America, N.W. part of North Carolina. Area 760 sq. m. P. 7565 free, 301 slaves.

ASHELDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Bradwell. Ac. 2398. P. 212.

ASHELWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N. Gloucester, on the Severn. Ac. 1710. P. 547.

ASHEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. S.W. Clare. Ac. 1498. P. 344.

ASHENDON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N. Thame. Ac. 1790. P. 325.

ASHFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Debenham. Ac. 1565. P. 306.—II. (*Great*), same co., 6½ m. N.N.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 1546. P. 408.

ASHFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, 12½ m. S.W. Canterbury, and 53 m. from London. The South-Eastern railway has a station here. Ac. of pa. 2786. P. 6950.

ASHFORD, several pas. etc., of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 2 m. E. of Staines. Ac. 1378. P. 784.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw, 2 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Ac. 359. P. 157.—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Bakewell. P. 829. The Weir is here crossed by three stone bridges, and on the river banks are mills for cutting black marble, obtained in the vicinity.—IV. (*Bowdler*), a pa., co. Salop, 3½ m. S. Ludlow. Ac. 575. P. 106.—V. (*Carbonell*), adjoining the above. Ac. 1478. P. 282.

ASHFORD, a township of the U.S., North America, Connecticut, 30 m. E. Hartford. P. 2651.

ASHILL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Watton. Ac. 2990. P. 696. The poor here have a right of pasture on a common of 43 acres.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Ilminster. Ac. 1790. P. 445.

ASHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N. Rochford. Ac. 1165. P. 90.

ASHINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Ac. 554. P. 57.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Steyning. Ac. 1430. P. 223.

ASHKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk, 3½ m. S. Selkirk. Ac. 11,801. P. 578.

ASHLAND, a co. of the U.S., North America, in N. part of Ohio. Area 342 sq. m. P. 22,951.—II. Wisconsin. P. 515.

ASHLEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Gloucester. Ac. 1710. P. 547.

ASHLEY, a co. of the U.S., North America, in the S.E. of Arkansas, cap. Fountain Hill. Area about 870 sq. m. P. 4829 free, 3761 slaves. Intersected by the Bartholomew Bayou river (navigable for steamers). Products, cotton, maize, and tobacco.

ASHLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4½ m. W. Rockingham. Ac. 1190. P. 348.—II. co. Hampshire, 3 m. S.E. Stockbridge. Ac. 1857. P. 104.—III. co. Stafford, 7 m. N.E. Eccleshall. Ac. 2860. P. 870.—IV. co. Wilts, 4½ m. N. Malmesbury. Ac. 964. P. 90.—V. (*cum-Sylverley*), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Ac. 2143. P. 509.

ASHMANHAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 700. P. 136.

ASHMANSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7 m. W.S.W. Kingsclere. Ac. 1808. P. 201.

ASHMORE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2335. P. 254.

ASHMUNEIN, a town of Egypt. [ESCHMUNEIN.]

ASHOLT or AISHOLT, a pa., Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1252. P. 181.

ASHOVER, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Derby, 5½ m. S.W. Chesterfield. Ac. 11,290. P. 3286.

Manufs. cottons, worsteds, and stockings.

ASHOW, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Warwick, on the Avon. Ac. 1012. P. 149.

ASHPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 1741. P. 534.

ASHPRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Totness. Ac. 2790. P. 537.

ASH-PRIORS, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.W. Taunton. Ac. 635. P. 207.

ASHRAF, a town of Persia. [USHRUFF.]

ASHREIGNY or RING'S ASH, a pa., Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Chumleigh. Ac. 5663. P. 842.

ASHRIDGE, a hamlet of Engl., pa. Pitstone, 2 m. N.W. Chesham. Edward I. held a parliament here.

ASHTA, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dominions, 63 m. E.S.E. Oojein.

ASHTABULA, a co. of the U.S., N. America. N.E. part of Ohio state, on Erie Lake. P. 31,814.

ASHTABULA, a town of U.S., North America, on the Cleveland and Erie railway. P. 12,000.

ASHTAROTH, an anc. city of Syria, named in Scripture as the cap. of "Og, king of Bashan," identified with *Tell Asherah*, pash. Damascus, in the plain of Hauran, 5 m. W. Mezarih.

ASHTREAD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 1½ m. S.W. Epsom. Ac. 2522. P. 729.

ASHTOLA (the *Carine* of Nearchus), an uninhabited island of the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 8' N.; lon. 63° 48' E., 12 m. from the Mekran coast, Beloochistan. It abounds with turtle.

ASHTON, several pas. etc., of England.—I. co. Devon, 4 m. N. Chudleigh. Ac. 1709. P. 347.

Manganese mines are wrought in this parish.—II. co. and 6 m. S. Northampton, on North-Western railway. Ac. 1290. P. 374.—III. (*Cold*), co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N. Bath. Ac. 2300. P. 503.—IV. (*in Mackerfield*), a township, co. Lancashire, pa. Winwick, 2½ m. N.W. Newton. Ac. 5557. P. 6566, employed in cotton manufs., iron-works, and collieries.—V. (*Keynes*), a pa., co. Wilts, on a branch of the Thames, 4 m. W. Cricklade. Ac. 3820. P. 1382.—VI. (*Long*), a pa., co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Bristol. Ac. 4237. P. 2000.

—VII. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—VIII. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—IX. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—X. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—XI. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—XII. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—XIII. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—XIV. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—XV. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

—XVI. (*upon-Mersey*), co. Chester, 3 m. N.E.

Altringham. Ac. 3592. P. 4507.—VIII. (*Steeple*), co. Wilts, 3 m. E. Trowbridge. Ac. 6789. P. 1767. It has petty sessions.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, a parl. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Tame, 6½ m. by railway E.N.E. Manchester. Ac. of pa. 9300; pop. of do. 66,801; do. of bor. 33,917. Alt. 187 feet. It has a church of the time of Henry V., market-house, assembly-rooms, theatre, mechanics' institute, and places of worship for Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Moravians, and Jews. It is well placed for manufacturing industry, coal being plentiful, and canals from Manchester, Huddersfield, & Derbyshire, meeting in the parish. It has extensive cotton mills, woollen mills, a silk factory, calico printing, bleaching, dyeing, machine and brick-making works, and many collieries. Stout gingham and printed calicoes are the principal goods woven. Cotton yarns of the finer kinds are spun both in the town and in Staleybridge, which is partly in the pa., and comprised in the parl. bor. *Ashton* was formerly a municipality; at present its gov. is exercised by the co. magistrates, who hold weekly sessions here. It sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 786.

ASHURST, a pa., Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W. Tunbridge Wells. Ac. 891. P. 247.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Steyning. Ac. 2855. P. 374.

ASHWATER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.S.E. Holsworthy. Ac. 8587. P. 803.

ASHWELL, a pa., Engl., co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Baldock. Ac. 3852. P. 1507. Within ½ m. of the vill. are traces of a Roman camp.—II. a pa., co. Rutland, 3½ m. N.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 1799. P. 206.

ASHWELTHROPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.E. Wymondham. Ac. 959. P. 409.

ASHWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Shepton Mallett. Ac. 1525. P. 778.

ASHWICKEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. Lynn Regis. Ac. 1282. P. 108.

ASHWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 3½ m. W. Rochdale. Ac. 1022. P. 233.

ASIA, the largest connected mass of land on the globe, the nucleus of the old world and the cradle of the human race, is distinguished by the massive grandeur of its table-lands and mountains, its arid steppes and fertile regions. It comprises all the countries to the east of Europe and Northern Africa, and extends, with its islands, between lat. 10° S., and 78° N.; lon. 26° and 190° E. (170° W.) From the central mass several extensive peninsulas and headlands project on the E., S., and W., with many clusters of contiguous islands. *Asia* is separated by a short sea distance from America on the N.E., and Australia on the S.E.; it is connected with Africa by the isthmus of Suez on the S.W., and terminates with Europe on the W. by an extensive boundary line formed by the Uralian and Caucasian mountains. Its whole area is supposed to amount to upwards of 16,930,038 sq. m., and its population to 652,500,000. (?) *Table-lands and mountains.* The central portion of the continent or High Asia is occupied by a vast table-land which descends in abrupt terraces or gentle slopes to the plains. It forms east and western systems, differing in extent and elevation.—1. *The Eastern* table-land comprises Tibet, Mongolia, and the Gobi desert, 5000 to 12,000 ft. above the sea, between the Bolor Mts. on the W., and the plain of Manchuria on the E., the plain of Siberia on the N., and the Himalayas and Mts. of Northern China on the S. The N. and N.W. slope of the highland is determined by the chains

of the Thian Shan, the Altai; part of the Yablonoi and Baikal Mts. From the snow-covered crests of these gigantic ranges the region sinks gradually N. to the steppes and mossy tundras on the shores of the Icy Sea. These border Mts. have a mean height of 9000 to 10,000 feet; but isolated peaks rise much higher. They form the boundary between the largest empires in the world, Russia and China; and define a limit between the dissimilar regions of the N. and S. The N., a hilly region, well watered, and wooded with the dark stone-pine and pitch-fir, is, in winter, covered with deep snow, whence are fed the vast sources of the Yenesei. The S. poorly watered and increasing in aridity as it enters the Gobi on the W., has its lower slopes covered with larch, and its upper steppes with the rhododendron. 2. *The Western*, comprising the table-land of Iran or Persia, the plateaux of Armenia and Asia Minor, from the Indus on the E. to the Levant and the Black Sea on the W.; bounded N. by the low plains of Bokhara, the desert of Khiva, the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus; and on the S. by the terraced slopes of Beloochistan, Persian Gulf, and the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. These table-lands, which meet in the Bolor mountains, near lon. 70° E., extend in all about 5500 miles in length by 2000 in breadth, or more than one-third of the continent. From the range of the Bolor mountains, which extend from N. to S. between the valleys of the Oxus and the Indus, separating the Eastern from the Western table-lands, there spring in a direction from N. to E. four parallel chains of mountains—the THIAN-SHAN, ALTAI, KUENLUN, and HIMALAYA, which constitute the skeleton of eastern High Asia, and form portions of the table-land, apart from which they have no existence. [See under these heads.] The Himalaya, the most elevated and stupendous system in the world, has a length of 1500 and a breadth of 150 miles; its mean height is 16,000 to 18,000 feet, and Mount Everest, the highest ascertained point on the globe, is 29,002 feet above the sea. *Peninsulas.*—1. The vast region of Arabia, the W. most of the three great peninsulas of Southern Asia, is rather African than Asiatic in its character. Its interior is an elevated table-land rising to 6000 or 8000 feet. 2. India, the great central peninsula, is separated from the eastern table-land by the Himalaya and the valley of the Ganges. 3. The south-eastern peninsula, or India beyond the Ganges, including Burma, Siam, Cochin China, and the sub-peninsula of Malaysia. 4. The peninsula of Corea on the E.; and 5. Kamtchatka, the N. E. peninsula. The rich mineral products of Asia have been known from remote antiquity. Precious stones are abundant. Amethysts, topazes, and rock-crystals are found in the Altai, Himalaya, and Ural mountains; carnellians and agates in W. India; beryl and lapis lazuli near Lake Baikal; sapphires and rubies in Ceylon; diamonds in Deccan, Borneo, and Ural mountains. Volcanic products are found near Mount Taurus, in Armenia, W. Anatolia, and in Japan and Sunda isl.; steatite, asbestos, and kaolin or fine porcelain clay, in China and Japan; talc in Siberia; coals in Hindostan and China; rock-salt in the Ural mountains, N. China, and Turkey; gold or gold-dust in various localities; mercury in China and Japan; copper and iron in the Ural mountains; and lead in Dauria, China, Armenia. Fossil shells are found in great quantities at an elevation of 16,000 to 18,000 feet in Tibet, mammalian remains in the lower Himalaya, and the alluvial soil of Siberia

is full of bones of extinct quadrupeds. *Plains, Steppes, and Deserts*.—1. The plain of W. Siberia, the largest in Asia, is bounded W. by the Ural mountains, E. by the basin of the Yenesei, S. by the Kirghiz and other steppes which separate it from the basin of the Aral Sea and the Altai mountains. 2. The plain of the Aral, in the great basin of the continental streams, forms part of the greatest depression on the globe, in which the Caspian is 85 feet below the level of the Black Sea. 3. The valley of Cashmere, the most interesting and beautiful spot on earth, 5500 feet above the sea, and girdled with mountains. 4. The plain of the Ganges, at the foot of the Himalaya, 900 miles in length, fertile and densely populated. 5. The Indo-Chinese and Chinese lowlands, well watered, fertile, and populous. 6. The lowland of Syria, watered by the Euphrates and Tigris. *Islands*.—Ceylon, a pendant of India. The islands of Malaysia, the Sunda islands, Moluccas, Philippines, Formosa, Loo Choo, Hainan, Chusan, and the Kurile islands. *Lakes*.—Caspian Sea, Sea of Aral, Baikal, Balkash, Kosgol, Tengri-Nor, Kokonor, Issik-Kul, Urumiah, Van, Dead Sea, lake of Tiberias. *Rivers*.—On the N. the Obi, Yenesei, Lena, and Kolima; E. the Anadyr, Amur, Whang Ho, Yangste-Kiang, Canton river, Cambodia and Menam; S. the Irawaddy, Brahmapootra, Ganges, Godavery, Taptee, Nerbudda, Indus; W. Kizil Irmak, Sihoon, and Orontes. To the vast inland basin of the continental streams which do not reach the sea, belong the Volga and Ural, the Sir-Daria and Amoo-Daria or Jihon. The *zoology* of the N. of Asia partakes of the character of that of N. Europe. In the central and southern countries the characteristic animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, Bengal tiger, camel, auroch, yak, musk-deer, argal, & Tibetan goat; it is believed that all the domestic animals of Europe have been originally derived from Asia. *Asia* has comparatively a less variety of birds and reptiles than of quadrupeds, but the cassowary, bustard, pheasant, domestic fowl, and other gallinaceous birds are abundant; and among reptiles, the Indian python, the cobra-de-capella or spectacle snake, the gavial or crocodile of the Ganges, are formidable in the highest degree. *Climate and Vegetation*.—Asia exhibits every variety of climate, from the intense cold of the Arctic regions to the burning heat of the torrid zone; as compared to Europe it is continental, and therefore excessive. It is divided by its mountain chains into three climatic zones, ranging from N. to S. The limit of constantly frozen ground includes the continent from the White Sea to the Sea of Okhotsk, between the parallels of 55° and 65° N.; and the Northern limit of grain, which in Europe rises to the parallel of 70°, sinks to 60° in Central Asia. The central zone, comprising the elevated table-land of the interior, exposed to northerly winds and shut out from the S., is generally cold and dry. From W. to E. it is traversed by a part of the great rainless belt of the old world, including the N. of Arabia, part of Persia and the desert Gobi on Shamo, where rain falls only at wide intervals. This is the climate of European and tropical grains and fruits. In its northern part it is characterized by extensive forests of deciduous trees, willow, birch, Siberian pine, larch, oak, lime—and vast meadows; the cereals are wheat, oats, barley, rye, millet; also hops, hemp, flax, and tobacco. The *bread line*, or the boundary within which the bread plants thrive, includes rye, oats, and potatoes, to lat. 48° N. Rice in E. Asia from the equator to 40° N. Barley in Kamtchatka to

60°, on the Yenesei 58°, and in Lapland 70° N. The northern limit of the vine crosses this zone from the N. extremity of the Yellow Sea to the Caspian. S. of it the prevailing plants are maize, rice, camphor, almond, apricot, and peach. Persia and Asia Minor are characterized by the fig, citron, and walnut; the tea-shrub, camphor tree, and the orange, are characteristic of China and Japan; and the olive of W. Asia, S. of the Caucasus. The Southern zone, which includes all the countries S. of the central highlands, has a summer heat reaching to 80° Fahr., and being within the district of the S.W. monsoon rains, it is exposed to excessive precipitation from April to October. The annual rain-fall varies from 70 inches in the Deccan to 66 at Calcutta, 52 at Madras, 78 at Bombay, and from 300 to 600 inches in the mountains. This is the climate of tropical grains, palms, and bananas: in this zone Arabia is characterized by the date-palm, and the aromatic plants: India and the Eastern Archipelago, by rice, cotton, indigo, opium, the palm tribe, and the bread-fruit tree: Ceylon by cinnamon; and the Moluccas by the clove, nutmeg, pepper, and ginger. *Asia* is considered the cradle of the human race, whence the various nations and tribes have issued to people the other parts of the world. The number of foreigners who have migrated to and settled in Asia, is small compared to those who have left it. The races inhabiting Asia may be divided into—1. The *Semitic*, including Syrians, Jews, Arabs, and the descendants of the ancient Chaldeans or Aramæans. 2. The Persian Kurds, Ossetes, Armenians, Georgians, Mingrelians. 3. The Turks, forming a numerous race in central Asia. 4. The Samoiedes, N. Asia. 5. The Mongols, Buriats, Kalmucks, Tunguses, and other tribes in N.E. Asia. 6. The Japanese & Chinese. 7. The Malays, inhabiting Malaysia and the isls. of the Eastern Archipelago. The political divisions of Asia include six empires, China, Russia, Britain, Persia, Turkey, and Arabia. [ARABIA, CHINA, etc.] The British possessions are chiefly in India, or the peninsula within the Ganges. The Portuguese, whose settlements were formerly numerous, have preserved only Goa, Damaun, Macao, and a few others. The French possess Pondicherry, a settlement on the coast of Malabar, and Cochinchina. The Dutch occupy Java, Sumatra, the Moluccas, etc.

ASIA ISLES, a low and wooded group of Malaysia, E. of Gilolo. Lat. 1° N.; lon. 181° 17' E.

ASLAGO, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. Vicenza, cap. of the dist. termed the "Seven Communes," inhabited by a race of German descent, 22 m. N. Vicenza. P. of the town 5840. It is celebrated for the manufacture of straw hats and all sorts of carpenters' work.

ASIA MINOR or ANATOLIA, an oblong peninsula which forms the west of Asia, extending between lat. 36° and 42° N.; lon. 26° 4' and 41° E., having E. Armenia and Mesopotamia, S. Syria and the Mediterranean, W. the Ægean Sea, and N. the Sea of Marmora and Black Sea. Length about 700 m., greatest width 400 m. P. 10,700,000(?) Area with Cyprus, 208,370 sq. m. The country is eminently mountainous, the area of elevated surface exceeding that of plains by nearly twenty times. Near its centre the mean height of the table-land is 8280 feet. This plateau forms a long broad band, crossing the peninsula from N.W. to S.E., and contains the greatest amount of plain surface, all the rest being an agglomeration of mountains, extending from N.W. to S.E., from which lateral branches cross the country in all directions. The

highest chains meet in the S., where the Taurus range (mean height 9800 feet) rises in Argis Dagh (mount Argæus) to 13,197 feet. Near the N. coast the Olympus range is 6332 feet; this continued by the Murad Dagh and the Emir Dagh on the S.E., forms the longest chain in the peninsula. The coasts are bold, and present many fine inlets. These are the Gulfs of Adalia and Makri, on the S.; those of Symi, Kos, Scalanova, Smyrna, and Adramyti, on the W.; and Ismid and Sinope, on the N. coast. Chief rivers, the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halys*), Yeshil-Irmak, and Sakaria (anc. *Iris* and *Sangarius*), flowing into the Black Sea; the Kodus, Gramalki, and Mendera (anc. *Hermus*, *Caucus*, and *Meander*), into the *Ægean*; the Sihûn and Jyhoon (anc. *Sarus* and *Pyræmus*), into the Mediterranean; and the Euphrates, forming the E. frontier. There are many lakes, some fresh, but mostly salt. Lake Tuz-gul, the largest, is 50 m. by 15 m., and 3000 feet above the sea. Its water contains 32 per cent. of saline matter. The minerals comprise copper, silver, lead, iron; alum, nitre, and rock-salt; but mining is carried on only to a small extent. The climate of Anatolia has been celebrated for its excellence in all ages. The mountains are covered with forests of oaks, beeches, planes, and ash. The flora is very beautiful, and evergreens, myrtle, bay, laurel and holly abound. Rice, barley, maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, opium, and most of the products of S. Europe flourish. Sheep, goats, and horses are of excellent breeds, and the cat of Angora yields fine silken hair. Exports, wool, silk, gall-nuts, skins, furs, cochineal, madder, sponge, and meerschaum clay. Manufs. leather, carpets, cotton & woollen stuffs. *Asia Minor* is divided into the pashalics of Anatolia, Itshil, Karamania, Sivas, Marash, and a part of Trebizond. Principal cities, Smyrna, Brusa, Trebizond, Kutayah, Angora, Konieh (anc. *Iconium*), and Kaisariyeh (anc. *Cæsarea*), with Scutari, opposite Constantinople. Smyrna, Trebizond, and Brusa, are the principal seats of commerce; but all around the coasts are small ports, where fairs and markets for the produce of the inland districts are held. The name *Anatolia* was given to the country under the Byzantine emperors, and is retained by the modern Turks. In ancient times it was the seat of the kingdoms of Troy and Lydia, and afterwards formed a proconsulship under the Romans; and ruins scattered over almost every portion of its surface, attest its former wealth and prosperity. The present population consists mainly of Ottoman Turks; the other people are Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Koords, wandering Arabs, and a few Zingari or gypsies. The *Asia* of the New Testament Scriptures refers to a Roman prov. which embraced the W. part of the peninsula of *Asia Minor*, and of which Ephesus was the capital.

ASIATIC OF EAST. ARCHIPELAGO. [MALAYSIA.]

ASIGLIANO, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Vercelli. P. 3383.

ASIMAGOMY, a lake in Upper Canada, in lat. 48° 35' N.; lon. 85° 30' W. It is about 12 m. long and 3 m. broad, and discharges itself into the E. extremity of Lake Superior by a stream 36 m. long.

ASINALUNGA or SINA LONGA, a town of North Italy, prov. Siena, circ. Montepulciano. P. 8330. On railway to Siena. Picturesquely situated on the hills bordering the Val di Chiana.

ASINARA. *Asinaria*, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, N.W. Sardinia, inhabited by a few fishermen. Extensive coral banks.

ASKALON, a seaport town of Palestine, pash.

Acre, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Sorek, 37 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem, with a port for small vessels. The ancient city is quite deserted, and has only ruins of a Roman amphitheatre. In remote antiquity Askalon was a principal city of the Phœnicians, and it played a memorable part in the struggles of the crusades. Its defences were finally destroyed by Saladin in the 12th century.

ASK or ASEK, a town of Persia, prov. Mazandaran, at the S.E. foot of Mount Demavend, in a nook shut in by its spurs, 5900 feet above the sea, and 60 m. S.W. Sari.

ASKEATON, a town and pa. of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Limerick, on the Deel, 2 m. from its confluence with the Shannon, and 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Ac. of pa. 6478. P. 2736; of town, 1637. The Deel is navigable up to the town for vessels of 60 tons.

ASKERN or ASKERNE, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, on railway, 7 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 800. P. 379. Sulphur baths.

ASKERSUND, a town of Sweden, län and 27 m. S.W. Örebro, at the N. extremity of Lake Wetter. P. 1256. Transit trade in grain, fish, and tobacco.

ASKERSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Bridport. Ac. 1161. P. 223.

ASKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, on the Lowther, 5 m. S. Penrith. Ac. 4327. P. 503.

ASKHAM, two pas. of England, co. York.—I. (*Bryan*), 4 m. W.S.W. York. Ac. 1920. P. 362.—II. (*Richard*), a pa. adjoining the above, 2½ S.W. York. Ac. 960. P. 235.

ASKÖE, a small isl. of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2 m. off the N. coast of Laaland. Lat. 54° 54' 17" N.; lon. 11° 29' 40" E.

ASKRIGG, a market-town of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Ure, 15 m. S.W. Richmond. Ac. 4741. P. 668. It has lead mines.

ASLACKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S. Folkingham. Ac. 3934. P. 534.

ASLACTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. St Mary Stratton, on Eastern Union railway. Ac. 1194. P. 356.—II. a chapelry, co. Notts, pa. Wharton, 2½ m. N.E. Bingham. P. 410. Archbishop Cranmer was born here in 1489.

ASLING, a vill. of the Tirol, circ. Brixen, gov. and 5½ m. S.W. Lienz. P. 1285.

ASMANNSHAUSEN, a vill. of Germany, Nassau, on r. b. of the Rhine, 2 m. N.W. Rudesheim.

ASMILDKLOSTER, a vill. of Denmark, North Jütland, on E. side of Wiborg Lake.

ASNAGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. circ., and 8 m. S. of Como. P. 620.

ASNIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. St Denis, cant. Nanterre, on the railway from Paris to Versailles. P. 3213.—II. a comm. and vill., Charente Inférieure. P. 1389.—III. (*Sur Oise*) a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise. P. 875.

ASOLA, a fortified town of Northern Italy, prov. Brescia, 19 m. W.N.W. Mantua, cap. dist., on the Chiese. P. 5441. Manufs. silk twist.

ASOLO, a fortified town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 19 m. N.W. Treviso. P. 4700.

ASONE, *Asona*, a river of Central Italy, enters the Adriatic 7 m. S.E. Fermo; course 30 miles.

ASOPUS, a river of Greece, rises S. Thebes, flows E., and enters the Channel of Egripos, 25 m. E. Thebes, length about 24 miles.

ASPALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. Eye. Ac. 834. P. 156.

ASPATRIA, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Maryport. Ac. 9048. P. 2305. It has a station on the Maryport and Carlisle railway.

ASPE, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 20 m. W. Alicante. P. 6744.

ASPIDEN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. S.W. Buntingford. Ac. 1351. P. 577.

ASPEREN, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on the Linge, 20 m. E.N.E. Dort. P. 950.

ASPERG or ASBERG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on rail, 8 m. N. Stuttgart. P. 1500.

ASPERN or GROSS-ASPERN, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. E.N.E. Vienna. P. 680. Noted for the defeat of Napoleon I. by the Austrians in 1809.

ASPET, a town of France, dep. H.-Garrone, cap. cant., 50 m. S.W. Toulouse. It has manufs. of combs. P. 2457.

ASPINWALL, Central America. [NAVY BAY.] ASPLEY-GUISE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. N.N.W. Woburn. Ac. 1936. P. 1437.

ASPIRA, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 1312. *Aspra Spita* is a vill. of Greece, on bay of same name in the gulf of Corinth.

ASPRIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. P. 1656.

ASPRONTE (Fr. *Apremont*), a town of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 6 m. N. Nice. P. 1890.

ASPRO-POTAMO ("White River," *Achelous*), the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rises in Albania, 20 m. E.N.E. Janina, flows S.S.W., separating Acarnania on the W. from Eurytania, Trichonia, and Etolia on the E., and enters the Ionian Sea, 15 m. W. Missolonghi, length 140 m.

ASPULL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Wigan. Ac. 1879. P. 4290. Partly employed in adjacent collieries.

ASPUZI, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 5 m. S. Malatiah, of which it is the summer's residence, being on high ground. P. about 3000 families, mostly Armenians.

ASSACA, a prov. of Africa, Gold Coast, with a town of same name, dependent on, and 5 m. W. Fort Orange. P. estimated at 2000 men.

ASSAGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milano. P. 824.

ASSAM, a British prov. of Further India, presid. Bengal, comprising that portion of the valley of the Brahmaputra between lat. 26° and 28° N.; lon. 90° and 97° E., having N. the Himalaya, separating it from Bootan and E. Tibet, S. the Naga and Garra mountains, which divide it from Burma and the Munneepoor territory, and W. Bengal. Area 21,805 sq. m. P. 710,000. (?) Climate considered healthy as compared with Bengal. Surface fertile, densely wooded, and well watered, having, besides the Brahmaputra, 34 other rivers flowing through it. The growth of the tea plant has made rapid progress. In 1862 there were under cultivation 13,222 acres, employing 16,611 daily labourers. The estimated crop was 1,788,737 lbs. There are now (1864) 160 tea plantations, owned by 60 companies and individuals, and the produce of Assam brings higher prices in London than that of China. Other products are rice, mustard, gold-dust, ivory, amber, musk, silver, iron, lead, and petroleum. Coal deposits have been recently discovered in the Caribari hills. Principal imports, broad-cloths, Indian fabrics, salt, opium, glass, earthenware, tobacco and betel, from Bengal. *Assam* was ceded to the British by the Burmese in 1826, and is subdivided into 6 districts. Chief towns, Ghergong, Joorhath, and Gowhati.

ASSARLO, a town of Turkey in Europe, Rumili, on l. b. of the Maritza, N. W. Adrianople.

ASSARO, a comm. of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. Nicosia. P. 3267.

ASSAYE or ASSYE, a small town of Hindostan, prov. Berar, in Nizam's doms., 28 m. N. Jaulina, memorable as the place where the Duke of Wel-

lington (then General Wellesley) commenced his career of victory, 23d Sept. 1803, by defeating with 4500 men, the combined forces of Scindia and the Nagpoor Raja, amounting to 50,000 men.

ASSCHE, a town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Brussels. P., with comm., 5300. Manufs. of linen and turned wares.

ASSEMINI, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. and circ. Cagliari. P. 1922.

ASSEN, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Drenthe, on the Hoorn-diep, and on railway 15½ m. S. Groningen. P. 5000.

ASSEDELFT, a vill. of the Netherlands, North Holland, 9½ m. N.W. Amsterdam. P. 2300.

ASSENEDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., 12½ m. N.N.E. Ghent. P. 3700. Manufs. woollens and cottons.

ASSENHEIM, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 14 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. P. 900.

ASSENS, a maritime town of Denmark, island Fühnen, dist. and 20 m. S.W. Odense, on the Little Belt. P. 3589. The ordinary port for traffic between Fühnen and Schleswig.

ASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.W. Neyland. Ac. 2986. P. 747.

ASSINIBOINE, a river of British North America, N.W. territory, flowing into the S. extremity of Lake Winnipeg. Chief affl. the Red River, near the influx of which is the station Assiniboia.

ASSINIBOINE, a fort on the Athabasca river, North America, lat. 54° 20' N.; lon. 114° 3' W.

ASSINIE, a fort and vill. of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Ivory Coast, belonging to France. Exports palm-oil, ivory and gold dust.

ASSISI, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 13 m. S.E. Perugia. P. (1861) 14,033. It is the sanctuary of early Italian art, is surrounded by Battlements, and has a lofty ruined citadel; and has been the see of a bishop since A.D. 240. Manufs. of needles and files.

ASSO, a vill. of N. Italy, deleg. and 8 m. N.E. Como. P. 1400.—II. a town and fort, N.W. coast of the isl. Cephalonia, 15 m. N. Argostoli.

ASSOLO, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. 674.

ASSO-TAGH, one of the most remarkable of the Salses or mud-volcanoes, in the peninsula of Taman, Sea of Azov, Russia.

ASSOUAN, ASSOWAN, or ES-SOUAN (*Syene*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the E. bank of the Nile, near the borders of Nubia, 110 m. S. Thebes, lat. 24° 5' 30" N.; lon. 32° 55' E. It has ruins of a wall and a mosque of *Syene*, and a trade in dates, senna, charcoal, henna, wicker baskets, and slaves from Abyssinia. Near it are granite quarries.

ASSUAY, the most S. dep. of Ecuador, South America, lat. 3° to 6° S.; lon. 70° to 80° W., having N. and W. the depts. Guayaquil, S. Peru, and E. Brazil. Area, with Quito, etc., 259,906 sq. m. Comprises a part of the Andean Cordillera, and the Upper basin of the Amazon river. Chief towns, Cuenca, Loja, Jaca, and Borja. Produces the cinchona bark. Silver mines at Los Azouques.

ASSUMPTION, one of the Marianna isls., Pacific, lat. 19° 41' N.; lon. 145° 27' E.; 10 m. in circuit; summit 2026 feet high.—II. one of the Seychelles, Indian Ocean, lat. 9° 46' S.; lon. 46° 34' E.—III. a city of South America. [ASUNCION.]

ASSUMPTION, a vill., Lower Canada, on river of same name, 8 m. above its junction with the St. Lawrence, 14 m. N.N.E. Montreal.

ASSUMPTION, a co., U.S., N. America, Louisiana, on the Mississippi. Area 396 sq. m. P. 7283 free, 8096 slaves. Cap. Assumption Court-House.

ASSYNT, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Suther-

land, bordering W. on the Minsh, and landward on the cos. Ross and Cromarty. Ac. 100,600. P. 3178. It is mountainous; and on its N. side is Loch Assynt, with the pa. church on its shore, 35 m. W.N.W. Dornoch. In this district the Marquis of Montrose was defeated and taken prisoner.

ASSYRIA, the name of the first great empire of antiquity celebrated in Scripture. Its limits are not ascertained, but it appears to correspond nearly to modern Kurdistan.

ASSONYFALVA, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. Marktschelken. P. 1850.

ASSONYVASARA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Nord Bihar, gov. and 9½ m. N.E. Dioszeg. P. 1170.

ASTAFFORT, a town of France, Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Gers, 9 m. S.E. Agen. P. 2434.

ASTARA, a river of Georgia, Talish, enters the Caspian on its W. side, and has a Russian fort of the same name on its bank, 3 m. from the sea, on the boundary of Persia.

ASTARAK (ASHDALAG), a vill., Russian Armenia, on the S. slope of Mt. Alaghez. P. Christians.

ASTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 1 m. S.W. Congleton. Ac. 20,826. P. 19,351. There are about 35 silk factories in the parish.

ASTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 27 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2882.

ASTERABAD, a town of Persia. [ASTRABAD.]

ASTERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N. Horncastle. Ac. 620. P. 304.

ASTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Burford. Ac. 1180. P. 424.

ASTI, *Asta Pompeija*, a city of North Italy, Piedmont, near the confluence of the Borbore with the Tanaro, 26½ m. E.S.E. Turin. P. (1861) 30,717. It was celebrated in the middle ages for industry and commerce, and has a gothic cathedral, college, manufs. of silk stuffs, and an active trade. The country produces the best wines in Piedmont; and contains many mineral springs. Alfieri was born here in 1749.

ASTIER (St), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant. Dordogne, 9½ m. S.W. Perigoux. P. 2879.

ASTLEY, several pas., etc., of England.—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Leigh. Ac. 2628. P. 2109.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. W.S.W. Nuneaton. Ac. 2550. P. 332. The castle, once the abode of the Marquis of Dorset, father of Lady Jane Grey, is still habitable.—III. co. Worcester, 5 m. S. Bewdley. Ac. 2958. P. 864.—IV. (Abbots), co. Salop, 2 m. N. Bridgenorth, and within the bounds of its bor. Ac. 3228. P. 668.

ASTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.W. Ludlow. Ac. 920. P. 34.—II. co. Heris, 2½ m. S.E. Stevenage. Ac. 2052. P. 639.—III. a vill., co. Warwick, 2 m. E.N.E. Birmingham, on Grand Junction Railway. Ac. 13,877. P. 94,995.—IV. (with Aughton), co. York, West Riding, 6 m. S. Rotherham. Ac. 2915. P. 1032. The poet Mason was rector of this pa.—V. (Abbots), co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Alesbury. Ac. 2180. P. 311.—VI. (Blank), co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.E. Northleach. Ac. 2250. P. 325.—VII. (Botterell), co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 2238. P. 171.—VIII. (Cantlow), co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.E. Alcester. Ac. 4300. P. 1055.—IX. (Clinton), co. Bucks, 3 m. W. Tring. Ac. 3640. P. 1297.—X. (Flamville), co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.S.E. Hinckley. Ac. 4670. P. 1946.—XI. (Ingham), co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Mitcheldean. Ac. 2378. P. 568.—XII. (Le-Walls), co. Northampton, 7 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Ac. 1270. P. 221.—XIII. (North), co. Oxford, 2 m. S.E. Deddington. Ac. 1272. P. 296.—XIV. (Rowant), in same co., 3 m. S.E. Tetsworth. Ac. 2980. P. 884.—XV. (Sandford), co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E.

Thame. Ac. 669. P. 59. Scott, author of a Commentary on the Bible, was rector of this pa.—XVI. (Somerville), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. S.S.E. Evesham. Ac. 993. P. 105.—XVII. (Steeple), co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Deddington. Ac. 1870. P. 736.—XVIII. (Sub-Edge), co. Glo'ster, 6 m. S.E. Evesham. Ac. 755. P. 128.—XIX. (Tivrol), co. Berks, 4 m. S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 1647. P. 395.—XX. (upon-Trent), co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Ac. 1710. P. 551.—XXI. (White Lady), co. Worcester, 5 m. N.W. Pershore. Ac. 760. P. 864.

ASTOR or HASARA, a river & fort of Central Asia, the riv. a tributary of the Indus N. of the Himalaya. The fort in lat. 35° 16' N.; lon. 74° 44' E.

ASTORGA, *Asturica Augusta*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. W.S.W. Leon, on the Tuerto. P. 3000. Manufs. of linen cloth and yarn.

ASTORIA (FORT-GEORGE), a station of the Oregon territory, U.S., North America, on the S. side of the Columbia riv., near its mouth in the Pacific.

ASTRABAD, a city of North Persia, cap. prov. of same name, situated near the S.E. corner of the Caspian Sea and Astrabad Bay. Lat. 36° 52' N.; lon. 54° 26' E. P. 4000(?) The town is called "the City of the Plague" from its unhealthiness. Its trade is confined to exchange of horses & sheep, for cotton, silk, & woollen fabrics.

ASTRAKHAN or ASTRACAN, a gov. and administrative prov. of Russia, between lat. 45° and 49° 50' N.; lon. 43° 30' and 51° E., lying along the N.W. coast of the Caspian Sea, having E., N., and W. the govns. Orenburg, Saratov, and the country of the Don-Cossacks, S. and S.W. the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea. Area 84,948 sq. m. P. (1858) 477,492. The climate is excessive; mean annual temp. 48°, summer 70°, winter 13° Fahr. The Volga divides the prov. into two nearly equal parts, which are mostly sandy deserts; the delta and banks of the rivers being alone productive, and there the fruits of S. climates are raised. The vine was introduced in the 17th century, and fine grapes are raised in the vicinity of Astrakhan. The produce of corn is much below the wants of the pop. Rearing of horses, cattle, and sheep, sturgeon fishing, and procuring salt in the marshes of the Steppes, are the chief branches of industry. Above 30,000 barrels of caviar have been exported from Astrakhan in a single year. The pop. comprises besides Russians, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Kirghis, Bokharese, Persians and Hindoos. The gov. is divided into 4 circles; its cap., Astrakhan, is the only place of importance.

ASTRAKHAN, a city of South Russia, cap. gov. of same name, formerly cap. of a Tartar kingdom, built on one of the islands formed by the Volga, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 46° 21' N.; lon. 48° 4' E. P. (1858) 44,790. Consists of a citadel called the *Kremlin*, the city proper, and suburbs. It has numerous churches and a cathedral built by Peter the Great. The houses are of wood, streets are irregular and unpaved. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, a gymnasium, and a botanic garden. *Astrakhan* is the seat of a Russian archbishop, an admiralty for the woodyards of the Volga, and a station for the fisheries of the river. Communicating with the richest parts of the empire, and with the principal ports in the Caspian, Astrakhan has become the entrepôt between Russia, Persia, and India. Manuf. cotton, silk, leather, and shagreen.

ASTROPALATA ISLAND. [STAMPALIA.]  
ASTROS, a town of Greece, MORA, 15 m. S. Argos, on the W. shore of the Gulf of Argolis.

ASTURA, a vill. of Italy, deleg. Frosinone, on a peninsula in the Mediterranean (*Insula Astura*),

at the mouth of the river Astura, 39 m. S.E. Roma. P. 250. A lofty tower is supposed to occupy the site of the villa of Cicero, near which he was put to death, B.C. 43. Here Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was betrayed after the battle of Tagliacozzo, in 1268.

ASTURIAS, a division of Spain, of which was formed in 1835 the prov. of Oviedo, having N. the Bay of Biscay, E. Santander, W. Galicia, and S. the Cantabrian mtns., separating it from Leon. Area 3460 sq. m. P. (1857) 524,529. Surface mntnous. and wooded; climate damp and often foggy. Chief rivers the Nalon and Navia, at the mouths of which are good harbours. Products, maize, chestnuts, timber, cider, cattle, horses, and sheep. It has rich mines of coal, iron, antimony, copper, and lead. Chief towns, Oviedo, Aviles, and Gijon. *Asturias* was the nucleus of the Spanish monarchy, the refuge of the Christian princes when the Moors had established themselves in nearly all the rest of Spain, and its inhabitants enjoy peculiar privileges. The heir presumptive to the Spanish throne has the title of Prince of Asturias.

ASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 570. P. 64.

ASTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1259. P. 247. *Astwood Bank* is a vill. of Worcester, 9 m. S. Bromsgrove, with extensive manufs. of needles.

ASUNCION, a town of the Republic of Venezuela, cap. and on N. side of the isl. of Margaruite.

ASUNCION or ASSUMPCION, the cap. city of Paraguay, on l. b. of the Paraguay river, 170 m. N.N.E. Corrientes. Estim. pop. 8000. It has trade in hides, tobacco, timber, Paraguay tea, and wax.

ASVANY, a vill. of Hungary, co. gov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Raab. P. 1430.

ASWARBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 1548. P. 128.

ASWARDBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 741. P. 68.

ASWATADA ISLAND. [QUERIMBA ISLANDS.]

ASYR or ACYR, an extensive prov. of Arabia, in the N. of Yemen, and very populous.

ASZALO, a market town of Hungary, gov. and 2 m. E.N.E. Szikszo. P. 1640.

ASZAR, a vill. of Hungary, gov. Koos, 14 m. S.S.W. Komorn. P. 1610.

ASZOD, a town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.E. Pesth, on a tributary of the Theiss. P. 300.

ATACAMA, a prov. of Chile and Bolivia, dep. Potosi, between lat. 21° and 25° S.; lon. 68° and 71° W., comprising all the coast line of Bolivia on the Pacific, with the port of Cobija. Pop. of the Chile portion 50,690, of the Bolivian 5273. Area of the Chile division about 31,000 sq. m. Its S. part is a sandy waste; chief towns San Francisco di Atacama, in the interior; and Cobija on the coast.—*Atacama Alta* and *Baja* are inland towns of this prov., the latter on the Rio de Loa; and *Porto Atacames* is a seaport of Ecuador, on the Pacific, 120 m. N.W. Quito.

ATLANTA, a town of the U.S., North America, De Kalb co., Georgia, on the junction of the Tennessee and Virginia railways. P. 4812. In its vicinity are gold and iron mines.

ATALAYA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Alagoas, at the mouth of the Alagoas riv. P. 2000.—II. a fort, prov. and 80 m. N.E. Para, on the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Para river.—III. a town of the isl. Canary, near Las Palmas; the houses of which are excavated on the sides of Mount St Antoine. P. 2000.

ATAB, a town of N. Africa, in Aderar, 40 m. S. Shingit. Inhabited by Moors.

ATASCOSA, a co. of the U. S., North America. Texas. P. 1471 free, 1578 slaves.

ATAUN, a decayed town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, on the Arganza, 8 m. S.S.W. Tolosa. P. 1800. Formerly an important fortress.

ATBARA, a river, N.E. of Africa. [TACAZZE.]

ATCHAFALAYA (*the "Lost Water"*), a river of the U. S., N. America, Louisiana, one of the W. arms of the Mississippi at its delta. It leaves that river just below the influx of the Red river, and after a S. course of 180 m., enters Atchafalaya bay (Gulf of Mexico) 120 m. W.S.W. New Orleans. [MISSISSIPPI.]

ATCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 3490. P. 406.

ATCHERA, a town of British India, Bombay, on the Malabar coast, dist. S. Concan, 56 m. N. Goa.

ATCHISON, a co. of the U. S., North America, Kansas. P. 7729.—II. Missouri. Area 700 sq. m. Cap. Linden. P. 4590 free, 59 slaves.

ATECA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, cap. jud. dist., on l. b. of the Jalon, 8 m. W. Calatayud.

ATEGERAT, a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, on a mountain 8180 ft. in elevation, 65 m. N.N.W. Antalo. P. 2200, with residence of the chief.

ATELETA, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Solmona. P. 2038.

ATELLA, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, dist. and 6 m. S. Melfi, on river of same name. P. 2236. Nearly ruined by an earthquake in 1851.

ATENA, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 3060.

ATERNO, *Aternus*, a river of Central Italy, prov. Aquila, rises in the Apennines, 3 m. S.W. Aquila, flows N.W., S.E., and N.E., and enters the Adriatic at Pescara. Length 50 m. In its latter half it is called the Pescara river.

ATESSA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. cant., 23 m. S.S.E. Chieti. P. 9171.

ATFEH, a vill. of Lower Egypt, on l. b. of W. branch of the Nile, at the mouth of the Mah-moudieh Canal, 88 m. S.S.E. Cairo.

ATFIEH, a town of Middle Egypt, cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Cairo, said to be near the site of the ancient *Aphroditopolis*. P. 4000.

ATH, a town of Belgium, formerly fortified, prov. Hainaut, on the Dender,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Mons. P. 8132. Manufs. lace and gloves.

ATHABASCA or ATHAPESCOV, a lake and river of British North America, N.W. territory. The lake, lat. 59° N., lon. from 106° to 112° W., is 230 m. in length E. to W., average breadth 20 m. Near its S.W. extremity it receives the Athabasca river from the Rocky mountains. Lake Athabasca discharges its waters N. ward by Slave riv., and W. by Peace river, & communicates through the Slave lake and Mackenzie river with the Polar Sea, and through Wollaston & Deer lakes and Churchill river with Hudson bay. A shoal, several miles in extent, is formed on its S. shore by drift timber & vegetable debris brought down by the different rivers. On Athabasca river is Fort Assiniboine, in lat. 54° 20' N; lon. 114° 3' E.

ATHAN (ST), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cowbridge. Ac. 1771. P. 357.

ATHASSEL or RELICKMURRY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Cashel. Ac. 12,768. P. 2647.

ATHBOY (*"the yellow-ford"*), a town and pa. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Meath, on the Athboy river, an affluent of the Boyne, 6 m. N.W. Trim. Ac. of pa. 11,884. P. 3223; of town, 982.

ATHELINGTON or ALLINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.E. Eye. Ac. 487. P. 115.

ATHELNEY, a marshy field in England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.E. Bridgewater, formerly an isl.

at the junction of the Tone and Parret rivers. Here Alfred the Great found refuge during a Danish invasion, & founded an abbey, about 888.

**ATHELSTANFORD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. N.E. Haddington. Ac. 5080. P. 902.

**ATHENRY**, a town and pa., Ireland, Connaught, cap. barony, co. and 13 m. E. Galway. Ac. of pa. 24,950. P. 3881; 'of town, 1283.

**ATHENS**, *Athenæ*, cap. of the kingdom of Græce or Hellas, and of the gov. Attica, situated in a small plain on the N.W. side of the gulf of Egina, between the rivers Ilissus E., and Cephissus W., 5 m. from its harbour, the Piræus. Lat. of the Parthenon 37° 58' 10" N.; lon. 23° 43' 50" E. P. (1861) 41,298, or with the Piræus 47,723. It is the residence of the sovereign, and has a university, and supreme courts of the Archbishop of Attica. The Acropolis or citadel, on which most of its noble monuments are placed, is a square craggy rock, 150 feet high. Summit enclosed by walls. The modern city is built on its W. and N. sides, in which directions many new thoroughfares have been laid out. Since 1835, the old walls have been taken down, & houses erected on every side. The new palace, finished in 1843, at the foot of Mount Lycabettus, is a quadrangular building, with two internal courts, a portico of Pentelic marble, and richly decorated apartments. In front is a square, in which the bloodless revolution of Sept. 15, 1844, was enacted. The university, founded 1836, is the finest modern building, and contains an anatomical theatre, a library of 30,000 volumes, 39 professors, and about 500 students. There are besides, seven gymnasia, a military academy, theological seminary, normal school, botanic garden, and society of natural history. The cathedral is a handsome Byzantine structure, with a modern steeple. Other chief modern edifices are the barracks, civil and military hospitals, an English chapel, Protestant and Greek cemeteries, royal mint, chamber of representatives, theatre, and observatory. Chief manufactures, walking-sticks and smoking tubes. A good road now connects the city with the Piræus.

[PIRÆUS.] *Athens* is reputed to have been founded by Cecrops, b.c. 1336; it fell to Rome, b.c. 86; since then it has belonged successively to Goths, Byzantines, Burgundians, Franks, Catalans, Florentines, Venetians, and Turks. Principal antiquities, the Acropolis, surmounted by the *Parthenon*, an edifice of white marble, 228 feet in length by 100 feet in breadth, & still tolerably perfect; the *Erechtheum*, a building 90 feet in length; remains of the *Temple of the Wingless Victory*; the *Propylæa*, or grand entrance in front of the foregoing temples; and the theatre of Herodes Atticus at the S.W. angle of the Acropolis. N. of the Areopagus is the *Temple of Thesus*, one of the most perfect monuments of ancient Athens, having 34 remaining Doric columns outside, and containing a rich museum of antiquities. *Areopagus* or Mars' Hill, where St Paul addressed the Athenians, the *Pnyx*, where popular meetings were held, the *Eleusinium*, the prison of Socrates, and Tower of the Winds, vestiges of the Temple and Theatre of Bacchus, the Grotto of Apollo & Pan. Outside of the city, 16 Corinthian columns, 60 feet in height, on a raised platform, remain of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, and near the Ilissus, the *Stadium* or ancient race-course is still traceable. Athens became the seat of the Greek government (removed hither from Nauplia) in 1835. King Otho abdicated the throne and left Greece on board a British war-vessel, 24th Oct. 1862, and Prince William of Denmark accepted it as King of the Hellenes, 6th June 1863. Shortest

sea track to Liverpool 2566 nautical miles. Shortest steam passage 20 days.

**ATHENS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. P. 21,364. Surface hilly, soil fertile, containing bituminous coal, salt, and corn. Chief town 62 m. S.E. Columbus, containing Ohio university and academy. P. 2361.—II. a town of New York, on W. side Hudson river, opposite Hudson city. P. 2986.—III. a town of Clark co., Georgia, on Oconee river, containing Georgia university. P. 3000.—IV. a town, Bradford co., Pennsylvania. P. 1532.

**ATHERINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 7 m. W. South Molton. Ac. 3326. P. 598.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, rape Lewes, 3 m. W.N.W. Brighton. P. 7. It is supposed to have been the *Portus Adurni* of the Romans.

**ATHERSTONE**, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Warwick, 7 m. S.E. Tamworth, on the Roman Watling Street, and on Trent Valley railway. P. 3877. Manufs. hats and ribands.—II. (*on Stour*), a pa., same co., on the Stour, 3 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 1060. P. 90.

**ATHERTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 7 m. N.E. Newton. P. 5641. Has collieries, cotton factories, and iron works.

**ATHS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. P. 4507. Manufs. woollen stuffs and ribands.

**ATHLACCA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, 2½ m. S.W. Bruff. Ac. 5311. P. 954.

**ATHLEAGUE**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Roscommon and Galway, on the Suck, 4½ m. S.W. Roscommon. Ac. of pa. 13,011. P. 2708.

**ATHLONE**, a town, par. bor., and pa. of Ireland, cap. barony, on the Shannon, cos. Westmeath and Roscommon, 1½ m. S. of Lough Ree, and 70 m. W. Dublin, on the Midland Great Western Railway. Height 141 feet. Contains two pas. St Mary's or Athlone has an area of 10,070 ac. P. 5368. St Peters, on rt. b. of Shannon. Ac. 7392. P. 5917. It has 2 pa. churches, chapels, court-house, bridewell, and union work-house. P. of town 6227. In and near the town are distilleries, breweries, tanneries, soap works, and flour mills. Trade with Limerick by steamers, and with Dublin by the Grand and Royal Canals. It is the head military quarters for the W. of Ireland. *Athlone* held out for James II., but fell by assault in 1691. It returns one member to House of Commons. Reg. elec. 182.

**ATHLUMNEY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, contains a small part of the town of Navan. Ac. 2453. P. 953. Athlumney castle, on the Boyne, is an extensive ruin.

**ATHNEASY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, 4 m. S.E. Bruff. Ac. 2836. P. 800.

**ATHNOWEN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Cork. Ac. 4837. P. 1237.

**ATHOL**, **ATHOLE**, or **ATHOLL**, a dist. of Scotland, comprising the N. part of Perthshire. Area 450 sq. m. Country elevated and picturesque.

**ATHOS** (**MOUNT**), now **MONTÉ SANTO**, a celebrated mountain of European Turkey, at the extremity of the peninsula of Macedonia, 80 m. S.E. Salonica. The cone is 6778 feet high. Lat 40° 16' N.; lon. 24° 10' E. This was the seat of the first ecclesiastical seminary of the Greek theological school; and here were preserved the remains of the famous libraries which furnished to learned Europe the MSS. of so many masterpieces of anc. Greek literature. It is called the holy mountain, from the great number of monasteries and chapels with which it is covered. There are 20 monasteries with a pop. of nearly 3000 monks, besides lay brothers. No female,

even of the animal kind is permitted to enter the peninsula. Vestiges of the canal cut by Xerxes, to avoid the dangers of navigating the promontory, have been discovered.

**ATHUR** (*Asshur*). [**ASSYRIA**.]

**ATHY**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Kildare, Leinster, on the Barrow, and on the S.W. Railway, 33½ m. S.W. Dublin. It has cavalry barracks, a court-house, union work-house, fever hospital, and remains of an ancient castle. Trade in corn, butter, and malt with Dublin, New Ross, and Waterford. P. 4124.

**ATIENZA**, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Soria. P. 1983.

**ATINA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., near the Melfa, 12 m. S.E. Sora. P. 3935. It has a cathedral and a convent.

**ATITLAN**, a lake, town, and volcano, Central America, 80 m. N.W. Guatemala; the lake is 24 m. by 10 m., very deep, and surrounded by lofty mountains. The town, Santiago de Atitlan, is on its S. side, between two volcanoes, one of which (Atitlan) is 12,500 feet high.

**ATKARSK**, a town, Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Atkara. P. 1300.

**ATKHA**, one of the Andreanov (Aleutian) isls., N. Pacific. Lat. 52° 10' N.; lon. 173° 40' E.

**ATLANTIC OCEAN**, *Atlanticus Oceanus*, one of the five great hydrographical divisions of the globe, occupies an immense longitudinal valley, extending from the Arctic circle on the N. to the Antarctic circle on the S., bounded W. by the coast of America to Cape Horn, and E. by the shores of Europe and Africa to the Cape of Good Hope. Extreme breadth 4100 m. Area computed at 25,000,000 sq. m. It is naturally divided into three portions; 1st, the N.; 2d, the S.; and 3d, the intertropical Atlantic. The North Sea, the Carribean Sea, and the Irish Sea, form portions of the Atlantic; but the Baltic and the Mediterranean, which communicate with the North Sea by narrow channels, are properly considered separate seas. The principal gulfs of the Atlantic are, in Europe, the Bay of Biscay; in Africa, the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Gulf of St Lawrence. The chief islands are, in Europe, the British Isles and Iceland; in Africa, the Azores, Madeira, and Canary islands, and the archipelago of the Gulf of Guinea; in America, the Antilles, Newfoundland, and the islands of the Gulf of St Lawrence. The Atlantic, with its branches, drains nearly the whole of Europe W. of the basin of the Volga; all North America E. of the Rocky Mountains and the mountains of Mexico; and the whole of South America E. of the Andes. Its chief affluents are, in Europe, the Rhine, Loire, and Tagus; in Africa, the Senegal, Niger, and Congo; and in America, the St Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon, and La Plata. The bed of the Atlantic is unequal in elevation, some places rising in immense sand-banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and others sinking to unfathomable depths. The most extensive banks are those of Newfoundland, the Dogger in the North Sea, and the Agulhas off the S. point of Africa. In 1852, Capt. Denham, H.M.S. "Herald," in lat. 36° 49' S.; lon. 37° 6' W., found bottom in 7706 fathoms. From Cape Clear in Ireland to Cape Race in Newfoundland, a ridge extends for 1640 m. in length, by 400 m. in breadth, with an average depth of two miles, on which are deposited a thick layer of shells. On this ridge was laid the electric cable, which for a brief period in 1858 united Europe with America. The trade-winds blow regularly in the intertropical portion of the

Atlantic; beyond these limits the winds are variable. From the prevalence of S.W. winds in the North Atlantic, the voyage from Europe to America, between Liverpool and New York, on an average of six years' sailing, requires 40, while the return voyage is performed in 23 days. The principal currents of the Atlantic are, the Equatorial, which flows from the coast of Africa to the Carribean Sea, with a velocity of from 30 to 70 miles a day; and the Gulf stream, which, leaving the Gulf of Mexico, flows through the strait of Florida, with a velocity of 80 m. a day, and a temperature of 86° Fahr., one branch extending with gradually decreasing velocity and temperature to the Azores. A branch of the N.E. gulf stream skirts the British isles on the W., and spreads northward to Iceland. Immense numbers of fish are found in the Atlantic, and herring and cod-fishing are important branches of industry in northern Europe. A great part of the surface of the Atlantic, between lat. 16° and 45° N.; lon. 35° and 75° W., is covered with a species of weed (*fucus natans*), the home of myriads of molluscs and crustacea. In the higher latitudes of the North and South Atlantic, navigation is impeded by icebergs, which are floated from the polar regions; and although these are generally melted before reaching the frequented parts of the ocean, they have occasionally been met with as far S. as lat. 40° 45' in the North, and near the Cape of Good Hope in the South Atlantic. This sea derives its name from Mount Atlas, as it washed the whole W. shores of the world as known to the ancients, and extended N.wards to the Hyperborean ocean; they also called it *Oceanus Exterior*, from its being the utmost sea with which they were acquainted. The people who lived near Mount Atlas were called *Atlantei* or *Atlantides*. The number of ocean steamers that crossed the Atlantic in 1862 was 78,926. The quickest passage on record was by the "Scotia," from New York to Liverpool in 8 days 21 hours, Dec. 1863. [For extensive information on the navigation and currents of the Atlantic Ocean, see the author's *Physical Atlas, Hydrographical Division*.]

**ATLANTIC**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of New Jersey State. Area 550 sq. m. P. 11,786. *Atlantic City*, a vill. at terminus of railway, one of the best bathing places on the coast.

**ATLAS**, a celebrated mountain system of North Africa, including all the heights in the Barbary States, as well as those which are dispersed through the region of Sahara. The principal chain appears to extend from near Cape Nun, on the Atlantic, to the E. of the great Syrtis in Tripoli, traversing Morocco, Algérie, and Tunis. The highest known points of the system, which the snow clad, are situated in Morocco, E. of the capital, and S. of the town of Fez, and the chain appears to diminish in elevation as it extends towards the E. Several secondary chains detach themselves from the main system, and extend in different directions, one of which terminates at the Strait of Gibraltar. These secondary chains appear to be connected by intermediary mountains, which traverse Algiers and Tunis. The name *Little Atlas* is applied to the secondary range of the country of Sous, to distinguish it from the *Great Atlas*, which is confined to the elev. mountains of Morocco. To the S. of Tripoli several low ranges extend from the principal chain into the Sahara and the desert of Libya. The highest points, proceeding from W. to E., are estimated thus: in Morocco, 11,400 feet; Algeria, 7673 feet; Tunis, 4476 feet; Tripoli, 3200 feet. The lion and panther are found in the wooded

regions of Mount Atlas. Snow lies for several weeks in winter on many of the higher ranges, and is seldom absent from the summit of Miltain 27 m. S.E. Morocco, which is 11,400 feet in elevation. The Atlas and its ramifications enclose many valleys of luxuriant fertility, and its flanks are clothed with dense forests of pine, oak, cork, white poplar, wild olive, etc. Copper, iron, lead, antimony, and rock-salt are abundant. In ancient times Atlas was supposed to sustain the world on his shoulders.

**ATOLL** or **ATOLLON**, a term applied to the chaplet or ring of coral on which an isl. rests, and hence prefixed to the names of many coral islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. An *atoll* or *lagoon island* is a circular reef of coral formation rising out of the sea and enclosing a lagoon.

**ATORKOU**, one of the Kurile isls. [TURUP.]

**ATOUAI**, one of the Sandwich isls., Pacific, lat. 21° 57' N.; lon. 159° 39' W. 40 by 24 miles. P. 7000. Its central peaks rise to 7000 feet. Chief ports Waimea and Haualei.

**ATOQUA**, a maritime town of Portugal, with a castle, Estremadura, 42 m. N.W. Lisbon.

**ATRANI**, a marit. vill. of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, on the Gulf of Salerno, 1 m. N.E. Amalfi. P. 2394. Manufactures woollens and macaroni.

**ATRATO**, a river of S. America, New Granada, dep. Chocó, which, after a northward course of about 200 m., enters the Gulf of Darien, W. of the Bay of Chocó. It is navigable for small vessels to Citará, 140 m. from its source.

**ATRI**, *Hadria Picena*, a city of S. Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Teramo, cap. cant., on a steep mountain 5 m. from the Adriatic. P. 9397. It is the see of a bishop, and has many remains of public edifices to attest its former consequence.

**ATRIPALDA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, cap. cant., near the Sabato, 2 m. E.N.E. Avellino. P. 4875. Manuf. woollen stuffs.

**ATSKUR**, a town and fortress of Russia, Georgia, 16 m. E. Akhaltsikh, on the Kur.

**ATTAH**, a town of Africa, Guinea, near the Quorra, in lat. 7° 6' N., 100 m. N.E. Eboe.

**ATAIR**, a town of Hindostan, S. of the Chumbul province, and 46 m. S.E. Agra.

**ATAKA (JEBEL) or MOUNT OF DELIVERANCE**, called also Jebel Taiah, on W. side, at the head of Gulf of Suez. Height about 14,400 ft. above the sea.

**ATTAKAPAS**, an extensive and fertile district of the U.S., North America, Louisiana. Produces great quantities of sugar and molasses.

**ATTALA**, a co. of the U.S., North America, in centre of Mississippi state. Area 720 sq. m. P. 9154 free, 7900 slaves.

**ATTALENS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Freiburg, near Chatel-St-Denis. P. 838.

**ATTALIA**, Asia Minor. [SATALLAH.]

**ATTAM**, a considerable town of Africa, on the Old Calabar river, near lat. 6° 37' N.; lon. 9° 5' E.

**ATTANAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Queen's co. and Kilkenny. Ac. 2560. P. 553.

**ATTAWAL**, an isl. of the Red Sea, near the Arabian coast, about 120 m. N.Y. Yembo.

**ATTENBOROUGH**, a pa., Engl., co. & 4½ m. S.W. Nottingham, on the Trent. Ac. 2843. P. 1110.

**ATTENDORN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 20 m. S.S.W. Arnsberg. P. 1600.

**ATTERCLIFFE-CUM-DARNALL**, a tnsnp. of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.E. Sheffield, on Rotherham railway, in which bor. it is comprised. Ac. 1270. P. 7464.

**ATTERT**, a vill. of Belgium, Luxembourg, on river of same name, 4½ m. N. Arlon. P. 2250.

**ATTICA**, a gov. of the kingdom of Greece, in ancient times its most celebrated region, between

lat. 37° 39' and 38° 20' N.; lon. 23° 5' and 24° 5' E., having W. the isthmus and gulf of Corinth, N. Thebes and the channel of Egripos, E. the Ægean Sea, and S. and S.W. the gulf of Ægina. Pop., with Bœotia, 116,024. Area 2475 sq. m. Surface hilly. Principal mountains Oxeæ, 4636 feet, and Elatea, 4629 feet, on the N. frontier, and Pentelicus and Hymettus, N.E. and S.E. Athens. Chief rivers the Cephissus and Ilissus. Honey, oil, and marble are its chief products. It comprises the Greek capital Athens, its port Piræus, and the vills. Megara and Marathon.

**ATTICA**, a post vill. of the U. S., North America, Fountain co., Indiana, on the Wabash, 14 m. above Covington. P. 1500. Trade in grain, pork, etc.

**ATTICA**, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, co. Wyoming, 257 m. W. Albany. P. 2710.

**ATTICHY** *Allipiacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, arr. and 10 m. W.N.W. Compiègne, cap. cant. P. 950. Bonnet manuf., grain trade, and a mineral spring.

**ATTIGNY**, *Attiniacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7½ m. N.W. Vouziers, on l. b. of the Aisne. P. 1465.

**ATTIMIS**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. and 9 m. N.W. Cividale. P. 2610.

**ATTINGHAUSEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on l. b. of the Reuss, 2 m. S.W. Altorf. P. 530. Birthplace of Walter Fürst, one of the liberators of Switzerland.

**ATTISWYL**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Bern, pa. Oberbipp. P. 863.

**ATTLEBOROUGH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 14½ m. S.W. Norwich, on the E. Counties railway. Ac. of pa. 5260. P. 2221.

**ATTLEBOROUGH**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 7 m. N. Providence. P. 4200, employed in cotton manufactures.

**ATTLEBRIDGE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.W. Norwich, on the Wensum. Ac. 1267. P. 93.

**ATTOCK**, a fort and small town of Hindostan, Punjab, on the Indus (under which a tunnel was made in 1864), near the influx of the Cabool river, and where it becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats 537 feet in length, 40 m. E.S.E. Peshawur, 799 feet above the sea. P. 2000. The fort was built by the Emperor Akbar in 1581, supposed to have been the ancient *Taxila*.

**ATTOOR**, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 25 m. E. Salem.

**ATTOU**, the largest of the Aleutian isls., Pacific Ocean. Lat. 52° 57' N.; lon. 172° 15' W.

**ATTOYAC**, a small river of Texas, rises in Rusk co., and flowing S. joins the Angelina riv. in the S.E. corner of Nacogdoches county.

**ATRUCK**, a riv. of Persia, Khorassan, near the frontier of Khiva, has a W. course, and enters the Caspian Sea on E. side, 45 m. N. Astrabad.

**ATTYMASS or ALTIMASS**, a pa. Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 3½ m. N. Foxford. Ac. 11,154. P. 2816.

**ATYRES**, a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. & on the Orinoco, 105 m. N.N.E. San Fernando.

**ATWICK**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. N. Hornsea. Ac. 2350. P. 319.

**ATWOOD KEY**, a small island, Bahama group, West Indies, 83 m. N.N.E. Acklin's island, its centre hill being in lat. 28° 5' N.; lon. 73° 43' W.

**ATWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.W. Melksham. Ac. 1170. P. 949.

**ATZARA**, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Lanusei. P. 1509.

**ATZENDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, 15 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg. P. 1050.

**ATZGERSDORF**, a vill. of Austria, 5 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on the railway from Vienna to Baden. P. 2000. Manufs. of chemical products.

AU, a suburb of Munich. P. 10,000. Also many villas in Bavaria, Baden, Upper Austria, Switzerland, cant. St Gall. P. 924. And one in Hungary, co. Honth, 4 m. S.E. Schemnitz.

AUBAGNE, *Albania*, a comm. and town, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 10 m. N.E. Marseille. P. 7232. Manufs. pottery, paper, tiles, etc.

AUBE, a river of France, rises in the plateau of Langres, H. Marne, passes Clairvaux, Bar-sur-Aube, and Arcis, in the dep. Aube, and joins the Seine 23 m. N.N.W. Troyes, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable from Arcis, 28 miles.

AUBE, a dep. of France, between the depts. Marne, Haute Marne, Côte-d'Or, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne, lat. 47° 55' and 48° 45' N., formed of the S. part of the prov. of Champagne, and a small part of Bourgogne. Area 2317 sq. m. P. 262,785. Soil in N.W. poor and sterile; in S.E. it is productive in cereals and fruit. Navigable rivers, the Seine and the Aube, Armanche and Vannes, affs. of the Yonne. Horses, cattle, sheep, and merinos are reared. Manuf. pottery, cottons, yarns, hosiery, woollen fabrics, glass, and tiles. The dep. is divided into the arrs. of Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Aube, Bar-sur-Seine, and Nogent-sur-Seine.

AUBEL, a town of Belgium, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Liege. P. 3210, with a weekly market.

AUBENAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., near the Ardèche, 14 m. S.W. Privas. P. 8529. Manufs. of woollen cloths, handkerchiefs, and paper.

AUBENTON, a comm. and market town, France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 32 m. N.E. Laon. P. 1503.

AUBERT (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai. P. 2516.

AUBERVILLIERS, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. N. Paris, with sugar refineries. P. 6098.

AUBETERRE, a comm. and small town, France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 25 m. S. Angoulême. P. 699. Manufs. linens and paper.

AUBIERE and LES AUBIERS, two market towns of France.—I. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 3955.—II. dep. Deux Sèvres, 9 m. N.W. Bressuire. P. 2338. Manuf. linens.

AUBIGNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche, cant. Mayet. P. 2276.

AUBIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant. on the Nère, 27 m. N. Bourges. P. 2654. Woollen weaving and tanning.

AUBIN or ALBIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 16 m. N.E. Villefranche. P. 7856. Coal mines.

AUBIN (St), a small marit. town and fortress, island of Jersey, on W. side of St Helen's bay, 3 m. W. St Helier. P. 800.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. P. 550.—III. (*L'Aubigné*), a vill. of France, Ile-et-Vilaine, arr. Rennes. P. 1448.

AUBIN-DES-CHATEAUX (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 5 m. W. Châteaubriant, on the rt. b. of the Cher. P. 2152.

AUBIN-DU-CORMIER (St), a town, France, Ile-et-Vilaine, 11 m. S.W. Fougères. P. 2098.

AUBONNE, *Albana*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 12 m. W.S.W. Lausanne, in the dist. of La Côte, famous for its vines. P. 1734.

AUBOURNE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. S.W. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven. Ac. 2109. P. 376.

AUBURN, a town, U. S., North America, New York, cap. Cayuga co., 174 m. W. Albany. P. (1860) 10,986. It has manufs., a state prison, and a theological seminary.—II. a town, Susquehanna co., N.E. Harrisburg. P. 1113.

AUBURN, a city of California, Placer co., the centre of a large mining region, with rich dig-

gings at Goldhill or Ophir. It was burned in 1859, and since rebuilt.

AUBUSSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arr., 20 m. S.E. Gueret. P. 6008.

AUCH (*Augusta*, afterwards *Ausci*), a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Gers, on rt. b. of the Gers, 42 m. W. Toulouse. P. 11,899. *Auch* is the seat of courts of assize and commerce: has a cathedral and a college, cotton-spinning, iron-founding, and tanning. In the time of Cæsar it was cap. of the *Ausci*.

AUCHINBLAE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. and 1 m. N. Fordoun. P. 570.

AUCHINDOIR and KEARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. N.W. Alford. P. 1593.

AUCHINHEATH (& FERGUSON'S WORKS), a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Lesmahagow. P. 716.

AUCHINLECK, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E. Ayr, on railway. Ac. 24,295. P. 4231, of vill. 1053.

AUCHMITHY, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 3½ m. N.E. Arbroath. P. 400.

AUCHTERARDER, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. S.W. Perth, on Scottish Central railway. P. 4208, do. of town, 2844. Includes vill. of Aberuthven. P. 513. In this pa. originated the dispute regarding the Veto Act, which led to the disruption of the Church of Scotland, 1843.

AUCHTERERRAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 14 m. S.W. Cupar. Ac. 7968. P. 3457.

AUCHTERGAVERN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Perth. P. 2562.

AUCHTERHOUSE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.W. Dundee. P. 706.

AUCHTERLESS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 12 m. N.N.W. Meldrum. P. 2010.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, a royal burgh and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 8 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the river Eden, and on Northern railway. Ac. 3533. P. 3285; of burgh, 1215.

AUCHTERTOOL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W.S.W. Kirkcaldy. Ac. 2755. P. 609.

AUCKLAND, one of the provincial divisions of the British colony of New Zealand, comprising the northern half of the North Island, length 400, breadth 200 m. Ac. 17,000,000. P. (1851) 9430; (1860) 23,159; (1863) estim. 30,000. Of a total aboriginal pop. of 56,049, as officially estimated for the first time in 1858, 85,000 are in this province. The Kauri pine forests belong to Auckland. Exports (1859), Kauri gum, 2010 tons, value 22,776*l.*; timber, value 34,376*l.* In 1858, 50,183 acres were under cultivation. Chief town, Auckland.

AUCKLAND, a town of New Zealand, cap. prov. of same name, lat. 36° 50' S.; lon. 174° 50' E., on a narrow neck of land in the North Island, 4 miles across, having E. Haurakie Gulf, and W. Manukau or Symond's Harbour, 140 ft. above the sea. It was founded in 1840. P. (1862) 7989. It is also the cap. town of New Zealand, and has a very large commerce. In 1859 the imports were 399,972*l.*, and the exports 72,012*l.*, including 57,882*l.* of colonial produce; ships inwards 79, tonnage 28,297; outwards 84, tonnage 27,749. Native vessels registered, 51, with a tonnage of 1040. Mean temp. of year 62°, max. 90°, min. 38°; rain-fall; 55 inches; days with rain, 160.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, an uninhabited group, in lat. 50° 56' S.; lon. 166° 7' E., S. of New Zealand. They are fertile, and covered with magnificent trees. Mount Eden is 1325 feet high.

AUCKLAND (OAKLAND) ST ANDREW, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 1 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. Ac. 45,868. P. 32,111.—II. (*Bishop*), a market town in this pa., 9 m. S.W. Durham. Ac.

1919. P. 7279.—III. (*West*), a township in above pa., 4 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. Ac. 3720. P. 2581.

AUDE, *Atax*, a river of France, rises in the E. Pyrénées, near the vill. of Anglés, and enters the Mediterranean 6 m. E.N.E. Narbonne.

AUDE, a marit. dep. in the S. of France, formed of part of anc. Languedoc, cap. Carcassonne, having N. the depts. of Hérault and Tarn; E. the Mediterranean; S. the Pyrénées-Orientales; W. Ariège, and Haute Garonne. Area 2437 sq. m. P. 283,606. Climate variable. Soil fertile; surface broken up by mountains and hills. It is celebrated for its honey. Manufactures, woollens, paper, iron and slate.

AUDENARDE or OUDENARDE, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. arr., 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. P. 6262. The Imperialists, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, here defeated the French, 7th July 1708.

AUDENGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.W. Bordeaux. P. 1173.

AUDENSHAW, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ashton-under-Lyne. P. 6327.

AUDIERNE, a town of France, dep. Finistère, on the Bay of Oude, 20 m. Quimper. P. 1663.

AUDINCOURT, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 3 m. S.S.E. Montbéliard. P. 2864.

AUDITORE, a town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino. P. 1470.

AUDLEM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5½ m. S.S.E. Nantwich. Ac. 6492. P. 2287.

AUDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Ac. 8530. P. 6494.

AUDRAIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, Missouri. Area 680 sq. m. P. 6909 free, 1166 slaves.

AUDRICK, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Calais. P. 2225.

AUDUBON, a co. of the U.S., N. America, Iowa. P. 454. Named in honour of the distinguished ornithologist.

AUE, a town of Saxony, gov. Zwickau, 3 m. E.S.E. Schneeberg. P. 1529. Silver, tin, and iron mines.

AUERBACH, towns and vill. of Germany.—I. kingdom of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.S.W. Zwickau. P. 3942.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. S. Baireuth. P. 1600.—III. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 12 m. S. Darmstadt, on railway to Heidelberg. P. 1650.

AUERSTÄDT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 10 m. W. Naumburg. Here the French vanquished the Prussians, 14th Oct. 1806.

AUERSWALDE, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Zwickau, 3 m. N. Chemnitz. P. 1385.

AUGE (VALLEÉ D'), a country of France, in the dep. Calvados. Fertile in grain, fruit, and flax.

AUGEROLLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Courpière. P. 2472.

AUGEN, a vill. of Baden, 2 m. S.W. Müllheim. P. 1300. Excellent wine.

AUGGER, a fortified and populous town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 86 m. N.E. Oojein.

AUGHALOO or AUGHLOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone. Ac. 19,523. P. 6011.

AUGHANAGH or AGHANAGH, a pa. of Ireland, co. Sligo, 5 m. N.W. Boyle. Ac. 7747. P. 1755.

AUGHAVAL or OUGHAVAL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo. Ac. 33,695. P. 8802.

AUGHAVEA or AGHAVEA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 12 m. N.W. Clones. Ac. 17,157. P. 4185.

AUGHER, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Clogher. P. 494.

AUGHMACART or AGHMART, a pa. of Ireland, Queen's co., 4½ m. S.W. Castle-Durrow. Ac. 9600. P. 1956.

AUGHNACLOY, a town of Irel., Ulster, co. Tyrone, pa. Carrateel, 11 m. N. Monaghan. P. 1532.

AUGHNAMULLEN or AGHNAMULLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 2½ m. S. Ballybay. Ac. 30,700, including numerous loughs. P. 11,498.

AUGHNISH or AGHNISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton. Ac. 9194. P. 3513.—II. a vill., Connaught, co. Galway, on the S. side of Galway Bay. P. 312.

AUGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 2½ m. S.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 4410. P. 1655.—II. co. York, East Riding, 8 m. N.N.W. Howden. Ac. 4200. P. 634.

AUGILA, an oasis and town of Africa, Sahara, on a route between Fezzan and Lower Egypt, 150 m. S.E. the Great Syrtis (Mediterranean).

AUGLAIZE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Ohio. Area 396 sq. m. P. 17,187. The co. is intersected by the Miami and Erie Canal.

AUGSBURG, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Schwaben and Neuburg, at the conf. of the rivers Lech and Wertach, on rail., 35 m. W.N.W. Munich. P. (1861) 45,389. Principal buildings, the Rathaus or "Golden Hall," palace of the former prince-bishops, in which the memorable "Confession of Augsburg" was presented by the Protestants to Charles V. in 1530; cathedral, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, exchange, and bronze fountain; Roman Catholic and Protestant colleges, academy of arts, polytechnic and other schools, library and picture gallery. Its ramparts are converted into promenades. This city is the principal arsenal of the kingdom, seat of the commerce of South Germany, and of banking and exchange operations with Southern Europe. It has manufs. of merino, cotton, silk, and linen, carpets, oil-cloth, stained paper, watches, mathematical instruments, gold and silver articles, and machinery. *Augsburg* was a free and imperial city until annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon I. in 1806. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, published here, has the largest circulation of any journal in Germany.

AUGST, two contiguous vill. of Switzerland, cant. Basel and Aargau, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Ergolz, 6 m. E. Basel, supposed site of ancient *Augusta Rauracorum*. P. 553.

AUGUSTA, a co. of the U. S., N. America, centre of Virginia. Area 860 sq. m. P. 22,133 free, 5616 slaves. Soil fertile.—II. a city, Georgia, cap. co. Richmond, on the Charleston and Milledgeville railway, in a cotton dist., 80 m. E.N.E. Milledgeville. P. 12,493. It has a city hall, medical college, academy, and masonic hall. There are about 15 churches.—III. a town, cap. state Maine and co. Kennebec, 148 m. N.N.E. Boston. P. 7609. It has a state house, arsenal, and hospital.—IV. a township, New York, co. Oneida, 95 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 2175.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Northumberland, 38 m. N. Harrisburg. P. 2409.

AUGUSTA, a settlement, W. Australia, cap. dist. Sussex, on the W. side of Flinder's Bay, in a fertile locality; founded by Gov. Stirling in 1830.

AUGUSTA, a fortified town of the island of Sicily, prov. Noto. [AGOSTA.]

AUGUSTENBERG, a Danish factory of Africa, Accra, Guinea Coast, 9 m. from Christiansborg.

AUGUSTIN (ST), a river and bay, Labrador, British North America, near the S. entrance of the Strait of Belleisle. Lat. 51° 15' N.; lon. 59° W.

AUGUSTIN (ST), a cape of Brazil, prov. and 25 m. S. Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 21' S.; lon. 34° 56' W.

AUGUSTINE (ST), a bay on the S.W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 23° 35' 4" S.; lon. 43° 45' 5" E.

- AUGUSTINE (St)**, a city and seaport, U. S., N. America, St John's, co. Florida, 200 m. S.S.E. Tallahassee. P. 2459.
- AUGUSTOWO**, a town of Poland, cap. circ. of same name, on the Netta, 140 m. N.E. Warsaw. P. 8494. Manufs. woollens.
- AUHEIM**, a market town of Chur-Hessen, prov. circ. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Hanau. P. 1600.
- AUJEZO (UNTER)**, a vill. of Bohemia, 4½ m. S.W. Leitomischl. P. 2300.—II. (GREATER) a vill. of Austria, Moravia, gov. and 5½ m. N.W. Leipnik. P. 2400.—III. a vill., gov. Mähr-Neustadt. P. 1320.
- AULA**, a market town of Chur-Hessen, prov. Fulda, circ. and 5 m. S.S.W. Hersfeld. P. 1350.
- AULAYE (St)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Dronne, arr. and 10 m. S.W. Ribérac. P. 1524.
- AULDEARN**, a marit. pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Nairn, on Moray Firth. P. of pa. 1323. The vill., a burgh of barony, on a height, 3 m. E.S.E. Nairn. East of the vill., in 1645, Montrose gained the battle of Auldearn.
- AULETTA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 24 m. S.E. of Salerno, on the Calore. P. 2780.
- AULLA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. circ. and 10 m. N.W. of Massa, on the Magra. P. 3884.
- AULNAY-SUR-ODON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. Vire, on the Odon. P. 2005. Manufs. cotton goods.
- AULNE**, a river of France, dep. Finistère, passes Châteauneuf (whence it is navigable) and Châteaulin, and enters Brest road at Landevenec.
- AULT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Abbeville. P. 1474.
- AULT HUCKNALL**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. N.W. Mansfield. Ac. 3730. P. 686.
- AUMA**, a town of Germany, Saxe Weimar, on the Orla, 7 m. S.E. Neustadt. P. 1600.
- AUMAËLE (formerly Albenarle)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, cap. cant., on the Bresle, 13 m. E.N.E. Neufchatel. P. 2134.
- AUMAËLE**, a town of Algérie, cap. cant., dep. and 8 m. from Algiers. P. 5196 (1468 Europeans). It is a strong military post, with barracks, magazines, and hospitals.
- AUMNIER**, a populous town of India, dom. and 50 m. W.N.W. Nagpore, on the Wurda.
- AUMONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, arr. and 11 m. N. Marvejols, cap. cant. P. 1004. Seven fairs per annum. Commerce of cant. in sale of grains, cloth, and cattle.
- AUNAY**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. St Jean d'Angely. P. 2005.—II. a vill., dep. Nièvre. P. 1167.—III. a vill., dep. Eure-et-Loire. P. 1046.
- AUNEAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, arr. Chartres. P. 1687.
- AUNEUIL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., arr. Beauvais. P. 1145.
- AUNIS** an old prov. of W. France, between Saintonge, Poitou, and the Atlantic, forming, with Saintonge, the modern dep. Charente-Inferieure.
- AUNSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 1183. P. 140.
- AUPA**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Ticin, gov. and 3 m. N.W. Marschendorf. P. 2865.
- AUPA**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Draguignan. P. 2647.
- AURANO**, a vill. of North Italy; prov. Novara, circ. Pallanza. P. 1035.
- AURANIA**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Georgia, 108 m. N.N.W. Milledgeville.
- AURAS**, a town of Prussian Silesia, 11 m. N.N.W. Breslau. P. 1000.
- AURAY**, a river-port of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Vannes. P. 3967.
- AUREG**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. and 14 m. N. Yssingcaux on the rt. b. of the Loire. P. 2829.
- AURELIUS**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 5 m. W. Auburn. P. 2645.
- AURIAC** and **AURIGNAC**, two small towns of France, dep. Haute Garonne; the former, (P. 1748), 19 m. S.E., and the latter, (P. 1484), 38 m. S.W., Toulouse.
- AURICH**, a town of Hanover, cap. landrost, and of the principality of East Friesland, 13 m. N.E. Emden. P. of town, 4550; of landrost, 192,329. Area 1158 sq. miles.
- AURILLAC**, a town of France, cap. dep. Cantal, 40 m. S.E. Tulle. P. 10,936. It has a comm. college, normal school, and manufs. of brass wares, and tanneries.
- AURINGY**, one of the Channel isls. [**ALDERNEY.**]
- AURIOL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 m. N.E. Marseille. P. 5047.
- AURONZO**, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 30 m. N.E. Belluno. P. 3855. With zinc mines.
- AURORA**, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Erie, 15 m. S.E. Buffalo. P. 2908.
- AURUNGBAD**, an old Mohammedan prov. of South India, between lat. 18° and 21° N.; lon. 73° and 77° E., and now divided among the Nizam's territory, and the British dists. Poonah, N. Concan, and Ahmednuggur, in the Bombay presid. Surface irregular. Ghauts mountains and tablelands in the W. Climate favourable to the cultivation of European fruits. Thinly peopled. In it are the cities Bombay, Poonah, Aurungabad, with most of the cave-temples of India, viz., those of Elephanta, Salsette, Carlee, and Elora.—*Aurungabad*, a city and cap. of prov. on a tributary of the Godavery, 176 m. E.N.E. Bombay. Lat. 19° 53' N.; lon. 75° 29' E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It is enclosed by a wall 7 m. in circumference.
- AU SABLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 140 m. N. Albany. P. 3222.
- AUSCHE**, a town, Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 1675. It has woollen factories.
- AUSCHWITZ** or **OSWIECIN**, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. duchy, on the Sola, 33 m. W.S.W. Cracow. P. 2000. Trade in salt.
- AUSPITZ**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Brünn. P. 3100.
- AUSSA**, a dist. of Africa, N. side of Niger, near Timbuctoo.
- AUSSEE**, a town of Austria, Styria, 8 m. N.E. Hallstadt. P. 1120. It has mines of rock salt.—II. a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.W. Olmutz. P. 2500.
- AUSSEGG** or **AUSSIG**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, on l. b. of the Elbe. P. 2900. The painter Raphael Mengs was born here in 1728.
- AUSSERSHIL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and near the town of Zurich. P. 2597.
- AUSSEN**, a town, Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circ. Saarlouis. P. 1164. With iron works.
- AUST**, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.S.W. Thornbury. P. 187.
- AUSTELL (St)**, a town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 13 m. N.N.E. Truro. Ac. 12,125. P. 11,893. Manufs. woollens; exports tin & copper. The pilchard fishery is carried on in the bay.
- AUSTERLITZ (Morav. Slavkove)**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 12 m. E.S.E. Brünn, on the Littawa. P. 3300. Napoleon I. here defeated the Emperors of Austria and Russia in 1805.
- AUSTERLITZ**, a township of U.S., North America, co. Colombia, 31 m. S.S.E. Albany. P. 1874.

**AUSTIN**, the cap. town of the state Texas, U. S., N. America, on the Colorado river, 1420 m. S.W. Washington. The co. Austin has a pop. of 6225 free, 3914 slaves.

**AUSTIN**, a town and bay on the S.E. point of the island Barbadoes, West Indies.

**AUSTIS**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Lanusei. P. 628.

**AUSTONLEY**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1760. P. 1901.

**AUSTRAL ISLANDS**, a group of five isls. in the S. Pacific, between lat.  $22^{\circ} 27'$  and  $27^{\circ} 36'$  S.; lon.  $144^{\circ} 11'$  and  $150^{\circ} 47'$  W.; chief islands, Rai-vavai, Tubuai, Rurutu, Rimatara, and Rapa.

**AUSTRALASIA (SOUTH ASIA) or MELANESIA**, a division of the globe, forming a part of Oceania, extending between the equator and lat.  $50^{\circ}$  S., consisting of the continent of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and those parts of the Eastern Archipelago and Polynesia between lon.  $110^{\circ}$  and  $180^{\circ}$  E., viz., Papua, the Arru Islands, Timor-Laut, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, Admiralty, Salomon, New Hebrides, and Queen Charlotte Islands. Area in sq. m., and pop. of the settlements, are given under the respective names. [AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.]

**AUSTRALIA**, a vast extent of land, composing the main portion of Australasia, and lying S. of the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat.  $10^{\circ} 41'$  and  $39^{\circ} 8'$  S.; lon.  $113^{\circ}$  and  $153^{\circ} 39'$  E., having W. the Indian Ocean; E. the Pacific Ocean; N. the Sea of Timor and Torres Strait, separating it from Timor, Papua, etc.; and S. the Indian Ocean and Bass Strait, the latter dividing it from Tasmania. Length, E. to W., 2500 m.; greatest breadth, 1960. Area estimated at 2,967,500 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,063,933, together with about 200,000 aborigines. The principal indentations of the sea are the Gulfs of Carpentaria and Cambridge on the N.; Moreton Bay and Port Jackson on the E.; Port Philip, the Gulfs of St Vincent and Spencer and Great Australian Bight on the S.; Shark Bay and Géographe Bay on the W. The coasts are generally deficient in harbours, though Port Jackson, in New South Wales, and Port Denison, in Queensland, are among the best in the world. The mountain ranges are of moderate elevation; and, so far as yet known, have all a meridional direction, and consist of primary and palæozoic rocks. In the S.E. a succession of mountain ranges stretch northward from the parallel of Melbourne, at a distance from the coast of from 50 to 100 m. The Australian Alps or Warragong mountains which belong to this chain, attain to an elevation of 6510 feet in Mount Kosciusco, and 7500 in Mount Hotham (probably the culminating point of the continent), and their summits are covered with snow. These are continued N. ward by the Blue Mountains, W. of Sydney; the Liverpool Range, in which, near Port Macquarie, Mount Sea View is 6000 feet; S. of Brisbane, Mount Mitchell is 4120 ft., Mount Lindsey 5500 ft.; north of this they sink to undulating hills, rising in isolated peaks to 3000 or 4000 feet to York Peninsula, which is a plain. The resemblance of the geological formation of these mountains to those of the Ural, led Sir R. Impey Murchison, in 1844, to foretell the existence of gold in the Australian Cordillera; and, in February 1851, Mr Hargraves discovered extensive diggings in the districts near Bathurst and Wellington. Since that time gold has been found in various and wide spread localities in the province of Victoria. [AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.] The only great river system of the in-

terior hitherto explored is that of the Murray, the main stream of which takes its rise in the Australian Alps, and is swelled in its lower course by the Murrumbidgee and the Darling from the north, with their many tributaries, the Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarrie, Peel, Balonne, etc.; and from the south, by the Mitta-Mitta, Owens, Goulburn, Campaspé, Loddon, and Wimmera, its basin being known to extend through at least  $10^{\circ}$  of lat. and  $13^{\circ}$  of lon., and probably comprising an area of upwards of 200,000 sq. m. Other principal rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, Hastings, Shoalhaven, Macleay, Clarence, Richmond, Burnett, Burdekin, etc., debouching on the E.; Snowy River, Yarra, Barwon, Hopkins, and Glenelg on the S.; Blackwood, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, and De Gray, on the W.; and Victoria, Adelaide, Alligator, Roper, Albert, Flinders, Mitchell, and Kennedy on the N. coast; but few serve to facilitate internal navigation. Principal lakes are those of Torrens, Gregory, Frome, Eyre, and Gairdner, in South Australia. Many of these only swamps, dry in summer. Much of this great territory is still unexplored. Sturt, in 1844, penetrated to the centre, between Spencer Gulf in the S., and Carpentaria in the N., experiencing utter sterility and drought. Gregory, in 1856, in exploring the Victoria River, N.W. Australia, seemed, until Stuart's discoveries in 1860 and 1861, to have come upon the same central desert, 200 to 300 m. from the coast. In 1858, Gregory traced the Barcoo River into Cooper's Creek of Sturt, and finally, through a most unpromising region, to Lake Torrens and the head of Spencer Gulf. Much more promising, however, are the results from the subsequent three expeditions of Stuart 1858-59, 1860, and 1861,—in the first instance, for 200 to 300 m. to the N.W. of Spencer Gulf; on the second occasion, to within 250 m. of the Gulf of Carpentaria; and on the third, to within 95 m. of the opposite coast, or all but across this vast territory. From this last bold expedition he was compelled to retire before impenetrable forests, and owing to diminishing supplies. The last important exploring expedition was that of Burke and Wills, who, leaving Melbourne, Aug. 1860, arrived at Menindia on the Darling (lat.  $32^{\circ} 15'$ ; lon.  $142^{\circ}$  E.) in Oct. Their course then lay by Cooper's Creek, till they arrived at the meridian of  $140^{\circ}$ , which they kept to lat.  $28^{\circ}$ , and then struck N.E. to Flinders River, and arrived at the Gulf of Carpentaria in February 1861, thus completely traversing the continent from S. to N. On their return journey, the whole party, with the exception of King, perished from want of food, and a series of unfortunate casualties. King returned to Melbourne, November 26, 1861. These successive expeditions materially dispelled the desponding views as to the desert character of the Australian interior,—showing, in many places, a well-watered country, with undulating hills, one of which is estimated at 3000 feet above the sea. A large part of the surface is occupied by extensive sandy and stony deserts; elsewhere fine pasture and woodland are met with. The climate is very peculiar. The N. half of the country being mostly within the tropics and the range of the monsoons is subject in summer (between November and April) to heavy rains, which, however, become very irregular in their occurrence, about and beyond the tropical line. In other parts of Australia years of complete drought occasionally occur, followed by years of flood; but here the hot is also in general the dry season, a circumstance favourable to health. The N.W.

winds, blowing over the sandy deserts of the interior, towards the colonies of the S.E., are dry and hot, raising the therm. to 80° and 110° Fahr. Mean annual temp. at Melbourne, 57°; spring, 57°; summer, 66°; autumn, 58°; winter, 49°; average fall of rain 26 inches, or 2 inches more than at London. Snow is scarcely ever seen in Melbourne, except on the mountains, but hoarfrost and thin films of ice are sometimes seen in the suburbs. At Brisbane, lat. 27° 26', the mean annual temp. is 68°·7; fall of rain, 43 inches; and number of rainy days, 108. Minerals are abundant, comprising inexhaustible supplies of gold, copper, iron, and coal, together with silver, mercury, tin, zinc, antimony, and kaolin. Of 5710 plants discovered, 5440 are peculiar to this continent. Maize, wheat, flax, tobacco, indigo, vines, olives, and in some parts sugar and cotton, are raised; but, except gold digging, sheep-farming is the most flourishing branch of industry, and it is as a wool-growing country that Australia is rising into importance. In 1793 eight merino sheep were introduced by M'Arthur, a settler, and in 1861 there were 17,000,000. Great expectations, however, are formed of Queensland as a cotton-growing country, the soil and climate being admirably adapted to its cultivation. The indigenous quadrupeds are all, with very few exceptions, marsupial, even the rats; they comprise 58 species, of which 46, including the kangaroo and wombat, are peculiar to this continent and its adjacent islands. The singular *ornithorychus paradoxus* is an animal found here only. The native Australians are viewed by many as a distinct variety of the human race: their language has an affinity with that of the Malay Peninsula, but their dialects are endless, and not understood by different tribes even near each other. Their skin is of an earthy black, hair straight, forehead low and full, nose broad, lips thick, stature short, frame slight, and more adapted to feats of agility than strength. They live in roving tribes. Many tribes go naked, practising cannibalism, and having scarcely any notion of a deity, or of social arts and order. The race is becoming extinct. In Victoria the census of 1857 gives only 1768; while 20 years before they were perhaps 8000; and now, the entire native population of Australia is probably not 200,000. The Portuguese and Dutch, about the beginning of the 17th century, are the earliest European authenticated discoverers of Australia, though little was known of it until after Dampier, Wallis, and specially Cook, explored its various coasts. The favourable report of it by the latter was followed by the first British settlement at Port Jackson in 1788. In 1802, Port Philip, with a great extent of coast to the westward, was first made known. The name of New Holland, given by the Dutch to the N. W. coasts, first discovered by them, and subsequently extended to the whole of the mainland, is now supplanted by the more appropriate name of Australia. The British settlement

of *New South Wales* or *Sydney* was made in 1788. The settlement of *Western Australia* or *Swan River* was established in 1829. *South Australia*, established in 1834, and colonised in 1836, extends along the coast from Fowler Bay in the W., to beyond Cape Northumberland, or from lon. 132° to 141° E., of which Adelaide is the capital. The *Port Philip District*, now *Victoria*, chief town Melbourne, colonised in 1835, was formerly a dependency of New South Wales. *North Australia* was colonised by the British Government in 1838, but has since been abandoned. *Queensland*, established 1859, embraces the N. portion of New South Wales, extending from Point Danger, lat. 28° 8' S., to Cape York, in the extreme N. of the continent, lat. 10° 41' S., and from the Pacific to lon. 138° E. [AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WEST AUSTRALIA, QUEENSLAND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, PERTH, SYDNEY.]

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. Under this head we give a collective view, including Tasmania and New Zealand; although, strictly speaking, these two latter belong to the more comprehensive circle of Australasia. These settlements, in the order respectively in which they were founded, consist of, 1st, *New South Wales*, established as a penal colony in 1788; 2d, *Tasmania* (late *Van Diemen's Land*), established, also as a penal colony, 1803; 3d, *West Australia*, lately made a penal settlement, but established free in 1829; 4th, *Victoria*, so named in 1851, but colonised in 1835; 5th, *South Australia*, settled in 1836; 6th, *New Zealand*, officially established in 1840, but colonised for some time previously; 7th, *Queensland* (late *Moreton Bay District*), established 1859. In the year 1836, Australia scarcely appeared in the commerce of Britain, and two of the principal colonies, Victoria and South Australia, had just come into existence; while, in 1861, they collectively contained 1,358,385 colonists, including about 70,000 aboriginal population. Of 121,214 emigrants that left the shores of the United Kingdom in 1862, no fewer than 41,843 were bound for these colonies. Their united imports amount to 27,500,000*l.*, and exports 22,600,000*l.*, and the net annual public revenues, apart from loans, are about 6,000,000*l.* The chief articles of Australian produce are gold, copper, and wool. Of gold, the annual produce is about 10,000,000*l.*, chiefly from Victoria; of copper, 500,000*l.*, nearly all from South Australia; of wool, above 70,000,000 lbs., worth about 5,000,000*l.*, contributed in various proportions by all the colonies. Nearly the entire of these productions is conveyed direct to British ports. Extensive railway lines have been projected, and are already partially constructed, while telegraphic communication is completed between the capitals of South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. The following table illustrates the area, population, finances, and commerce of this group of colonies, according to the returns of 1860-61:—

Colony.	Square Miles.	Pop. 1861.	Value of Imports, 1860.	Value of Exports, 1860.	Lbs. of Wool, 1860.	Value of Gold, 1860.	Value of Copper, 1860.	Acres in cultivation, 1861.	Public Rev. excl. Loans, 1860.	Public Debt, 1861.
New South Wales.*	323,437	365,635	6,772,049 <i>l.</i>	5,800,996 <i>l.</i>	17,251,369	1,698,078 <i>l.</i>		271,789	1,356,168 <i>l.</i>	4,269,530 <i>l.</i>
Queensland, . . .	678,000	56,000	742,023	523,476	5,007,167			419,352	173,589	70,000
Victoria, . . .	56,831	548,944	15,092,734	12,961,619	22,167,069	8,624,860		425,916	3,006,326	6,650,000
South Australia, . .	333,328	126,639	1,639,791	1,783,716	11,731,371		435,782 <i>l.</i>	67,137	438,527	844,000
West Australia, . .	978,000	13,695	160,074	82,546	1,617,615	60,000	20,633	206,619	56,307	1,720
Tasmania, . . .	26,215	90,211	1,078,326	909,439	5,993,260			190,000	299,425	355,560
New Zealand, . . .	106,259	156,070	1,545,333	588,953	6,665,880				448,867	613,619
Total, . . .	2,632,070	1,368,385	27,042,330 <i>l.</i>	22,638,375 <i>l.</i>	70,433,131	10,332,938 <i>l.</i>	465,612 <i>l.</i>	1,555,613	5,694,569 <i>l.</i>	1,707,669 <i>l.</i>

\* New South Wales.—The Imports, Exports, Wool, and Gold, are for the year 1860. For later information see separate articles.

In Victoria the wool clip fell off temporarily after 1864, notwithstanding the importation of sheep from New South Wales, which had the effect of arresting increase there also. In the other colonies there is a progressive yearly increase, particularly in South Australia and New Zealand. The year 1858 was marked by the extension of gold production to Nelson, New Zealand, and in 1861, to Otago. At the same time there was a decided increase in the yield of the New South Wales mines.

The climate of these colonies, although averaging from 5° to 15° higher in the annual mean than that of Britain, is, nevertheless, suited to the Anglo-Saxon constitution. The northern localities around Moreton Bay verge upon the tropics, while the southern extremities of Tasmania and New Zealand stretch into the cool regions of the 44th and 48th parallels of south latitude. Improved navigation has reduced the passage by sailing ships from England to 80 or 90 days, and by steam to 60 days; while by the overland route the postal delivery may be expected in little more than six weeks. In 1855 these colonies were placed on the footing of self-government; and since that time they have greatly advanced in the path of progress. The Australian colonies have recently had under consideration the important subject of a Federative union, but as yet nothing definite has been arranged.

AUSTRALIA FELIX, a name given by the late Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1836, in complement to the fine scenery of a part of Victoria he was then exploring. It comprises Mount Alexander and other gold fields between the river Goulbourne and the Pyrenees hills. The colonists most readily extended so flattering a designation to the entire territory, and this poetical idea was in a fair way of supplanting the earlier "Port Philip," or "Southern District," when, in 1851, on the occasion of the territory being officially detached from New South Wales and made a separate colony, all contentions were merged in the new name of Victoria.

AUSTREY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Ac. 2097. P. 557.—*Austrinum* Prom. of the Romans. [CAPE CLEAR.]

AUSTRIA (ARCHDUCHY OF), the central prov. and nucleus of the Austrian empire, and seat of its cap., now forming the two crown lands of Upper and Lower Austria, between lat 47° 25' and 49° N.; lon. 12° 45' and 17° 8' E., having N. Bohemia and Moravia, E. Hungary, S. Hungary, Styria, and Salzburg, and W. Salzburg and Bavaria. Area of Lower Austria 7655 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,681,697. Upper Austria, 4632 sq. m. P. (1857) 707,450. The Noric Alps which form its S. boundary, next to Styria, extend their contreforts to the banks of the Danube, which traverses the province from W. to E.; the Inn river forms its N.W., and the March, part of its E. frontier. It has numerous mountain lakes and picturesque scenery. Forests and vineyards extensive. It is fertile and admirably cultivated. Wheat, oats, and barley are raised, and wine is extensively made. Mineral products comprise gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, arsenic, alum, coal, and graphite. It is divided by the riv. Enns into Upper and Lower Austria (*Land Ober and Unter der Enns*). Lower Austria is subdivided into four circles,—I. *Lower Wiener-wald*, cap. Vienna; II. *Upper Wiener-wald*, cap. St. Pöten; III. *Lower Manhartsberg*, cap. Korneuburg; IV. *Upper Manhartsberg*, cap. Krems; and the municipal dist. of Vienna. The regency of Lower Austria has

its seat at Vienna, and is charged with the civil administration of the prov. Upper Austria is subdivided into four circles.—I. *Mühl*, cap. Linz; II. *Traun*, cap. Steyer; III. *Hausruk*, cap. Wels; IV. *Inn*, cap. Ried. The regency is established at Linz. The military affairs of the archduchy are directed by the military commandant of Vienna. After Vienna, the chief cities are Linz and Wiener-Neustadt.

AUSTRIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdiv. of Germany, which comprised Austria Proper or Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, & the Tirol, bounded N. by Moravia, Bohemia, and the circs. of Bavaria and Swabia; W. Switzerland; S. Lombardy and Istria; and E. Croatia and Hungary,—most of which territories are now included in the Austrian Empire.

AUSTRIA (EMPIRE OF), *Germ. Oesterreichische Kaiserthum*, *Fr. Empire d'Autriche*, a state of Central Europe, cap. Wien (Vienna), situated chiefly between lat. 45° and 51° 2' N. (but extending in Dalmatia to lat. 42° 9' N.); lon. 8° 35' and 26° 35' E., bounded N. by Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria; S. by Italy, the Adriatic, and the Ottoman Empire; W. by Liechtenstein, Switzerland and the Sardinian States; and E. by the Russian Empire. Area 249,985 sq. miles. P. (1857) 35,018,988. The principal part of the territory presents the form of an oblong square, parallel with the equator lengthwise, and its centre is indicated, nearly, by the position of Pesth, on the Danube. Three-fourths of its area are mountainous, and there are three great mountain systems,—the Alps in the S.W., the Bohemian and Moravian mountains in the N.W., and the Carpathians, forming a great curve, the one extremity of which abuts on the Danube at Presburg in the N.W., & the other at Orsova in the S.E. The most elev. summits are in the Alps of Tirol, where the Ortlerspitze attains the height of 12,833 feet, next Bucsecs in the E. Carpathians, 9528 feet, and 3d, the Schneekoppe in the Riesen Gebirge, the culminating point of the mountains of Bohemia and Moravia, 5275 feet. The most mountainous countries are the Tirol, Salzburg, Upper Styria, the W. part of Upper Carinthia, and the E. part of Transylvania. *Austria* has many plains, remarkable for uniform level, the principal being the plains of Lower Austria, on both sides of the Danube, the plains of Hungary, the plains of Slavonia, and that of the Po. It is abundantly supplied with water, nearly all of which is collected into six great rivers, viz., the Danube and the Dneister, flowing to the Black Sea; the Po and the Adige to the Adriatic; the Vistula to the Baltic; and the Elbe to the North Sea; the most important lakes of Austria are the Platten-See, and Lake Neusiedel, in Hungary, which country, from its flatness, contains also the greatest number of marshes. Of the Italian lakes only the north end of Garda is now within the Austrian territory. The principal Gulfs are those of Venice, Trieste, Quarnero, and Cattaro. The Austrian Empire is comprised between the isothermal lines of 60° and 50° Fahr. The greatest part of the territory lies in the temperate zone; the N. parts of Bohemia, Silesia, Galicia, and Bukowina, alone stretch into the subarctic. The Alpine region is one of the most rainy countries in Europe. The line of equal rainfall of 40 to 45 inches, ascends from Lake Garda by Roveredo to Treviso, Trieste, Fiume, Ragusa to Carlstadt; rising to 55, 60, and 70 inches in the higher Alps. Storms are rare in Lower Austria, and become more frequent in the S. The annual number of thunder storms is 8 in Vienna, 28 in Hungary, and 50 in the plains of

Venice. Earthquakes occur in Dalmatia, Illyria, Hungary, and Transylvania. Glaciers and snow-fields are confined to the Alps at an elev. of 8000 feet. The soil in such an extensive territory is varied; the plains of Venetia and Hungary are the most fertile; next, the countries of Galicia, Bohemia, Moravia, Austria Proper, and Styria. The flora of the Austrian states comprises the different grains and plants common to the countries of Central Europe, as vines, hops, tobacco, saffron, and a great variety of fruit-trees. A third part of the productive soil is covered by forests. The Alps and the mountains of Bohemia and Moravia produce pine, beech, and larch; while the forests of Hungary, Galicia, Transylvania, and the Military Frontier, furnish oak, beech, and elm. The empire may be divided into the three following zones of vegetation:—S., the zone of olives and rice, between lat. 42° and 46°; central, that of the vine and maize, between lat. 46° and 49°, and N. that of grain, hops, and hemp, between lat. 49° and 51°. The vegetation of these zones is modified by the elevation of the soil; thus the vine ceases at a height of 1750 feet, the oak at 3000 feet, cereals generally at 4500 feet, pines at 6000 feet, and pasture at the limits of snow in the Alps. Among the fauna of Austria may be noticed, in the Alps and Carpathians, the bear, wolf, fox, lynx, and chamois; in the high Alps, the jackal; in Dalmatia the marten, otter, marmot, beaver, wild boar, wild cat, stag, deer, hare, and rabbit. Eagles and other birds of prey are found in the mountains, and herons are plentiful in the plains. Fish is abundant in most of the streams, and leeches are exported from the marshes. The empire is rich in minerals, having gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, mercury, and iron, widely spread over a large portion of its dominions. The country contains all kinds of building materials, and precious stones, and is especially rich in mineral springs. Rock salt, of which 4,000,000 cwts. are annually mined, is a monopoly of the state. The working of pit coal has increased twelve times within 30 years, and now exceeds 72,000,000 cwts.

Crown lands.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. (Census Oct. 31, 1857).
* Austria (Lower), . . . . .	7,655	1,681,697
* Austria (Upper), . . . . .	4,632	707,450
* Salzburg, . . . . .	2,766	146,769
* Styria, . . . . .	8,670	1,056,773
* Carinthia, . . . . .	4,006	382,456
* Carniola, . . . . .	3,857	451,941
* Goertz, Gradisca, Istria and Trieste, . . . . .	3,084	520,973
* Tirol and Vorarlberg, . . . . .	11,311	851,016
* Bohemia, . . . . .	20,063	4,705,525
* Moravia, . . . . .	8,584	1,867,094
* Silesia, . . . . .	1,987	443,912
Galicia, . . . . .	30,241	4,597,470
Bukowina, . . . . .	4,037	456,920
Dalmatia, . . . . .	4,940	404,499
Venetia, . . . . .	9,709	2,446,056
Hungary, . . . . .	82,836	9,900,785
Croatia and Slavonia, . . . . .	7,444	876,009
Transylvania, . . . . .	21,208	1,926,727
Military Frontier, . . . . .	12,955	1,064,922
Army, . . . . .		579,989
Total, . . . . .	249,985	35,018,988

The Crown lands marked thus \* form part of the Germanic Confederation of 1815.

The population belongs to four principal families—the German, Slavonian, Rumanian, and Hun-

garian or Magyar. German is the language of the countries inhabited by the first-named family, and that employed by the superior administration; the different Slavonian dialects by the second; Italian and a mixed dialect by the third; and the Magyar by the fourth. French is the diplomatic language of Austria. Agriculture is rapidly being improved in many parts of the empire. In Styria, Illyria, and the Tirol, the rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of agricultural industry, and the produce of wine is abundant. Venetia raises a great amount of wheat, maize, and rice. The rearing of silk worms is also a source of wealth in the southern provinces. Venetia and the South Tirol supply yearly 270,000 centimes of cocoons, value 22,000,000 *fl.* Galicia and Bohemia produce grain in abundance. Moravia and Silesia are well cultivated, and the produce exceeds the wants of the population. Hungary also yields abundance of grain. The number of horses in Austria was (in 1857) 3,500,000 of an excellent breed. There were 24,000 mules, mostly in Dalmatia, and 100,000 donkeys in Hungary. The number of sheep is estimated at 30,000,000, two millions of which are of improved breeds, and the number of hogs at 8,100,000. Since the peace of 1815 manufacturing industry has made great progress. The most important articles produced are woollens, linens, cottons, silks, steel, wood, and glass wares. The principal imports are colonial products, oils, corn, cattle, cotton, hides, skins, and metals; exports, silk, wool, woollen goods, glass, steel, linen, hemp, timber, and seeds. Tobacco is a government monopoly; the amount of wine produced is greatly on the increase. The means of communication in the country are extensive; and many of the great routes are remarkable as works of engineering art. Railways intersect the empire in all directions, and steam packets are established on the great rivers. The Danube steam navigation was, in 1861, purchased from Bavaria by the Austrian Steam Navigation Company for 900,000 *fl.* Exports (1862) 833,853,018 *fl.* Imports 214,918,496 *fl.* Vessels entered the ports of the empire in 1861: sailing 66,112, tonnage 1,734,461; steamers 4185, tonnage 1,013,141. Cleared: sailing vessels 66,890, tonnage 1,739,053; steamers 4168, tonnage 1,004,781. The Austrian monarchy takes the first rank in the states of the confederation. The crown is hereditary by order of primogeniture in the male, and failing it in the female line. Nearly each province has distinct usages and peculiarities. The ancient Hungarian provinces—viz., Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and Slavonia—had formerly their own diets, and were, to a certain extent, independent of the court of Vienna; but in most of the W. provs. (the Tirol excepted), the rule of the emperor has always been more direct. The subordinate civil divisions of the Austrian provs. are into *counties* in Hungary and Transylvania, *viertels* (quarters) in Lower Austria, *delegations* in Venetia, and *circles* elsewhere. The empire is ecclesiastically divided into archbishoprics, bishoprics, Protestant superintendencies, and parishes. In 1857 there were 23,968,686 Roman, and 3,526,952 Greek Catholics, 9737 Armenian Catholics, 2,918,126 non-united Greeks, and 3513 non-united Armenian Catholics; Protestants of Augsburg confession, 1,218,831, Reformed 1,963,785; Unitarians 50,870, Jews 1,049,871, others 3955. The Greek Catholics and the Protestants mostly inhabit the E. provs.; the Unitarians are nearly confined to Transylvania. Education has made rapid strides in Austria—the law requiring that,

in every province of the empire, every child between the ages of six and twelve shall be educated either in the school or at home. In the manufacturing districts, no child is allowed to be sent into a factory before completing its ninth year. After that age, children in factories are compelled to attend classes on Friday evenings and Sunday mornings till they have attained their fifteenth year. In Roman Catholic districts the school inspector is the priest, and in Protestant districts the Dissenting minister. In 1857 there were 48,615 school establishments, with 71,730 professors and teachers, and 3,732,862 students and scholars. There are 8 universities: those of Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Cracow, Padua, Lemberg, Graz and Innsprück. Agricultural, mining, nautical schools, and gymnasia. There are 28 public libraries with an aggregate of nearly two millions of vols. The military force of the empire is composed of a standing army, and an army of reserve (*Landwehr*). In 1862 the force on the peace footing was 269,103 men, and 42,201 horses. The navy consisted of 84 steamers with 399 guns and 7595 horse power, and 25 sailing vessels with 369 guns. The navy is manned by 7929 sailors, 2253 marine artillery, and 4538 marine infantry. Pola and Venice are the only harbours of war. *Austria* possesses a great many fortifications, of which Josephstadt, Theresienstadt, Olmütz, Mantua, Peschiera, and Comorn, are first class; Peterwardein, Brod, Altradrisca, Arad, Eszeg, Karlstadt, Karlsburg, Munkatsch, Temeswar, Ragusa, Cattaro, Zara, Legnago, Venice, Kufstein, Salzburg, Prague, and Königgrätz, second class. It has garrisons in Mentz and Piacenza. The public revenue arises from direct taxes on property, industry, and incomes, with personal and Jews' taxes, indirect imposts on tobacco, provisions, a salt monopoly, legacy and stamp duties, post-office and custom dues, and the revenues from the crown domains and mines. Expenditure (1863) 367,087,748 *fl.* or 37,473,475*l.* rev. 304,585,094 *fl.* or 31,093,050*l.*; deficit 62,502,654 *fl.* or 6,380,425*l.* Debt in 1862, 2,360,236,856 *fl.* or 224,222,501*l.* The army and internal administration are the principal sources of expense.

**AUSTRIAN POLAND.** [GALICIA & LODOMERIA.]

**AUSTWICK**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Clapham, 4 m. N.W. Settle. Ac. 5400. P. 561.

**AUSWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Aarwangen. P. 706.

**AUTAGUA**, a co. of the U.S., North America, nearly in centre of Alabama, and intersected by Alabama river and its branches. P. 7132 free, 9607 slaves. Surface varied, soil light, except on the rivers, where it is rich and fertile.

**AUTERIVE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Ariege, 16 m. S. Toulouse. P. 3297.

**AUTHIE** and **AUTHION**, two small rivers of France; the former flows N.W. between the depts. Somme and Pas-de-Calais, and enters the English Channel 25 m. S. Boulogne; course 35 m.; the latter, dep. Maine-et-Loire, joins the Loire 4 m. S.E. Angers. Course 35 miles.

**AUTHON**, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap., cant., arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. Nogent-le-Rotrou. P. 1535. Manufs. of serges and druggets. Cattle trade. Fairs.

**AUTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln; 4½ m. N.W. Aldford. Ac. 921. P. 134.

**AUTREY-LES-GRAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap., cant., arr. and 5 m. N.W. Gray. P. 1229. Fairs.

**AUTUN** (*Bibracte*, afterwards *Augustodunum*), a city of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap., arr., on the Arroux, 50 m. N.W. Mâcon, and 165 m. S.E. Paris. P. 11,897. It has a cathedral, college, library, and museum. Manufs. carpets and paper. The seat of *Autun* was once held by Talleyrand.

**AUTUNCARAY**, a seaport town of British India, presidency Madras, 11 miles E. Ramnad.

**AUVERGNE (MOUNTAINS OF)**, France, a branch of the Cevennes, extending chiefly in the depts. Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, and separating the basins of the Allier, Cher, and Creuse, from those of the Lot and Dordogne. These mountains form intricate groups, which throw out counterforts to the N. and S., and present the highest points of the interior; viz., the Mont Dor 6188 ft., Cantal 6093 ft., and Puy-de-Dôme 4806 ft. They contain many extinct volcanoes, and present sites of the wildest and most picturesque grandeur. The cone of Mont Dor rises abruptly to a height of several thousand feet, and is composed of layers of scoria, pumice-stone, and fine detritus mixed with beds of basalt. The minor volcanoes extend along the platform 18 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth. They are mostly truncated at the top, and the crater is often entire.

**AUVERGNE**, an old prov. of France, forming the present depts. of Cantal, Puy-de-Dôme, and a small part of Haute-Loire. It was divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne, and had for caps. respectively St Flour and Clermont.

**AUVERNIER**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel, dist. Boudry. P. 703. Electoral coll.

**AUVERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 3 m. E.N.E. Pontoise, on the railway from Paris to Amiens. P. 961.

**AUVERS-LE-HAMON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 18 m. N.W. La Flèche. P. 2078. Mining of anthracite. Fairs.

**AUVILLAR** or **AUVILLARS**, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Montauban. P. 1803.

**Auw**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Aargau. P. 822.

**AUXERRE**, *Autissiodorum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Yonne, 93 m. S.W. Paris, on l. b. of the Yonne. P. 15,081. It has a river quay, a cathedral, and a curious clock tower, a public library of 29,000 vols., museum, college, tribunal of commerce, theatre, and hospital. It is surrounded by vineyards. Trade in wines, timber, charcoal, hosiery, counterpanes, and barrels. Manufactures of musical strings.

**AUXON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 15 m. S.S.W. Troyes. P. 1589.

**AUXONNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, on l. b. of the Saône, 17 m. S.E. Dijon. P. 7103. It has an arsenal and barracks. Manufs. woollen cloth and nails.

**AUXY-LE-CHATEAU**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Authie, 15 m. S.W. St Pol. P. 2975.

**AUZANCES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, 32 m. S.E. Gueret. P. 1233.

**AUZELLE**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, cant. Cunlhat. P. 2171.

**AUZON**, a vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, on rt. b. of the Allier, 34 m. N.W. Puy. P. 1404.

**AVA** (*Aeng-wa*, "a fish pond"), a fortified city, formerly cap. of Burma, on the Irrawadi, 350 m. N. Rangoon. Lat. 21° 51' N.; lon. 95° 58' 10" E. Destroyed by an earthquake in 1839; when the seat of Government was transferred to Mautshobo.

**AVA**, two principalities of Japan.—I. island Nippon, with a cap. town, 50 m. E.S.E. Yeddo.—II. island Sikoke, with a town on its N. coast, lat 33° 53' N.; lon. 134° 12' E., with a harbour.

**AVAILLES LIMOUSINE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Vienne, 17 m. E. Civray. P. 2070. Its trade is mostly in wine and mill-stones.

**AVAIL ISLAND**, Persian Gulf. [BAHREIN.]

**AVALLON**, *Aballo*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arr., on the Cousin, 26 m. S.E. Auxerre. P. 5533. Manufs. of woollens and paper; distilleries and tanneries.

**AVASI** or **AVADSI**, a town of Japan, cap. island Sikoke, S. Nippon. Lat. 34° 21' N.; lon. 134° 47' E.

**AVATCHA (MOUNT)**, a volcano of Kamtchatka, near its E. coast, in lat. 58° 15' N.; lon. 158° 50' E., 9055 feet high. At its summit is a crater several hundred yards in circumference. In 1827, *Avatcha* was in violent eruption. About 20 m. S. is the bay of *Avatcha*, the best in Kamtchatka, and on which are the towns *Avatcha* and *Petropanulovsk*.

**AVEBURY** or **ABURY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. W. Marlborough. Ac. 4544. P. 725.

**AVEGNO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 1879.

**AVEIRAS DE CIMA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. S.W. Santarem. P. 1073.

**AVEIRO**, *Avreium*, a seaport town of Portugal, cap. dist., prov. Beira, on the estuary of the Vouga, 31 m. N.W. Coimbra. P. 5000. Area of dist. 1459 sq. m. P. 244,446. With extensive fisheries of anchovies, herrings, and oysters; commerce in salt, fish, oil, wine, and oranges.

**AVEIRO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Tapajós, 70 m. S.E. Santarem. Lat. 3° 32' S.; lon. 55° 48' W.

**AVELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.E. Purfleet. Ac. 3039. P. 930.

**AVELGEHEM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on l. b. of Scheldt, 8 m. S.E. Courtrai. P. 4300. Manufs. of tobacco and candles.

**AVELLA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Avellino, 20 m. E.N.E. Naples. P. 5228. Near it are the remains of *Abella*.

**AVELLINO**, *Abellinum*, a fortified episcopal city of Italy, cap. prov. Avellino, and 28 m. E. Naples. P. (1861) 19,781. Area of prov. 1288 sq. m. P. 355,621. It has a cathedral and college. Manufs. woollens, paper, macaroni, and sausages; trade in hazel nuts (*nucis Avellane*), chestnuts, and corn. The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1694. Between Avellino and Benevento is the *Val di Gargano*, the position of the *Caudine Forks*, famous for the victory of the Samnites over the Romans, in year of Rome 483. [PRINCIPATO.]

**AVEN (LOCH)**, a small lake of Scotland, co. Banff, and at its S.E. extremity, enclosed by the lofty mountains Cairngorm and Ben Macdui.

**AVENBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Ac. 3233. P. 371.

**AVENCHES** or **WIFLISBURG**, *Aventicum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., enclosed by Fribourg, 1½ m. S. Lake Morat. P. 1756. It was capital of the Helvetii, and afterwards a Roman colony, destroyed by the Huns in 447.

**AVENIERES (LES)** or **CIERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. and 9 m. N.E. of La Tour-du-Pin. P. 4106. Manufs. of tiles & bricks.

**AVENIERES** or **AVESNIERES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and ½ m. S. Laval. P. 3512. Manufs. of canvas and bricks.

**AVENING**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N.W. Tedbury. Ac. 4428. P. 2070.

**AVENWEDDE**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 32 m. S.W. Minden. P. 1380.

**AVENZA** or **LAVENZA**, a town of Central Italy, on the torrent *Avenza*, near the sea, 3 m. S.W. Carrara. P. 1910.

**AVEREEST**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysssel, 21 m. E.N.E. Kampen. P. 3781.

**AVERHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, on the Trent, 2 m. W.N.W. Newark. Ac. 2646. P. 237.

**AVERNAKÖR**, a small island of Denmark, near the S. coast of Fuhnen. P. 350.

**AVERNO (LAKE OF)**, *Avernus*, a lake, 10 m. W. Naples, near the Bay of Baiæ. It is a circular basin 1½ m. in circumference, 4 ft. above the sea, and 250 ft. deep. *Agrippa* formed a canal between the lake and the sea, but the communication was destroyed by an eruption of *Monte Novo* in 1538.

**AVERSA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 9½ m. S. Capua. P. (1861) 18,248. It is celebrated for its lunatic asylum, which contains 500 persons.

**AVES** or **BIRD**, a small group of islands in the Dutch West Indies, S.E. the island of *Buen Ayre*, so named from the number of birds which frequent them. The only inhabitants are a few Dutch fishers.—II. an uninhabited island, 147 m. W. Dominica. Lat. 15° 40' N.; lon. 63° 38' W.

**AVESA**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, dist. and 2½ m. N. Verona. P. 1920.

**AVESNES**, a fortified town, France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., on the *Helpe*, 51 m. S.E. Lille. P. 3516. It has a church with a lofty spire. Manufs. of soap and leather, oil-mills, and a trade in flax, iron, timber, and stone.—II. (*les Aubert*), a comm. and town dep. Nord, 6 m. E.N.E. Cambrai. P. 3228.—III. (*le Compte*), a market town, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Arras. P. with comm. 1518.

**AVESSAC**, a comm. & town, France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 20 m. N. Savenay. P. 2834.

**AVESTAD**, a small town of Sweden, læn and 35 m. S.E. Falun, on the *Dal-elf*. Here the ore from the copper mines of Falun is smelted, and the town has several iron-works.

**AVETON-GIFFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.E. Modbury. Ac. 3182. P. 839.

**AVETRANA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 1119.

**AVEYRON**, a river of France, rises in the fountain of *Veyron*, near *Séverac-le-Château*, dep. Aveyron, passes *Rodez*, *Villefranche*, and *Negrepelisse*, in dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, where it becomes navigable, and joins the *Tarn* 7 m. N.W. *Montauban*, after a course of 90 miles.

**AVEYRON**, a dep. in the south of France, cap. *Rodez*, surrounded by the depts. Cantal, Lozere, Gard, Hérault, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 3376 sq. m. P. 396,025. Surface mostly mountainous; principal rivers the *Lot*, the *Truèyre*, affluent of the *Lot*, and the *Viaur*, affluent of the *Aveyron* and *Tarn*. Many cattle and sheep are reared, and the *Roquefort* cheese forms an important article of export. The coal and iron mines here are among the most important in France. Manufs. metallic wares, leather, woollen stuffs, hosiery, and gloves, cotton yarn, and paper. The dep. is subdivided into the five arrs. of *Rodez*, *Espalion*, *Millan*, *Villefranche*, & *Saint-Affrique*.

**AVEZZANO**, *Alba*, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, cap. dist., 22 m. S. Aquila. P. 5116. It has a palace and castle.

**AVIANO**, a town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 30 m. W. Udine, near *Monte Cavallo*. P. 6290.

**AVIEMORE**, a vill. of Scotland, in S. of co. Elgin, on riv. *Spey*, 130 m. from *Edinburgh*. Alt. of inn, trigonometrical station, 709 feet.

**AVIGLIANA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. W. Turin. P. 3293.

**AVIGLIANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., near the bifurcation of the *Apennines*,

1 m. N.W. Potenza. P. (1861) 16,176. It was partly destroyed by a landslip in 1824.

**AVIGNON**, *Avenio*, a comm. and city, South France, cap. dep. Vaucluse, on l. b. of the Rhone, 365 m. S.S.E. Paris. P. 36,081. It is the seat of an archbishop, tribunal of commerce, with a royal college, and a normal school. Chief edifices, the cathedral, ancient palace of the Popes, and hôtel de ville. It has many scientific and literary establishments, public library, botanic garden, and museum of antiquities. Foundries, forges, manufs. of taffeta, silk, and velvet, and commerce in grain, oil, fruits, and brandy. Madder is extensively cultivated here. In the 14th century the city had a population of nearly 10,000. It was the residence of the Popes from 1329 to 1377, and remained under the jurisdiction of the holy see till 1791, when it was reunited to France.

**AVIGNONER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, on railway, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. P. 2400. Here in 1242, five inquisitors were massacred by the Albigenses.

**AVILA**, *Abula*, an anc. episcopal city of Spain, Old Castile, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Adaja, 53 m. N.W. Madrid. P. 5000; Area of prov. 2981 sq. m. P. 164,039. It has a cathedral, Dominican convent, and manufs. of woollens and cottons, and had formerly a flourishing university.

**AVILA**, a prov. of Spain, forming part of Old Castile. Area 2570 sq. m. P. (1857) 164,039. Level in the N., but mountains in the S. Chief industry, cattle-rearing. Principal export, merino wool.

**AVILES** (Lat. *Flavignavia*), a seaport town of Spain, Asturias, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Oviedo, at the mouth of the chief branch of the Aviles. P. 6000. Trade in copper wares and coal.

**AVINGTON**, two pas. of England—I. co. Berks, on the Kennet, 2½ m. E. Hungerford. Ac. 1143. P. 104.—II. co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Winchester. Ac. 1794. P. 162.

**AVIO**, a town of the Tirol, circ. & 12 m. S.S.W. Roveredo, on rt. b. of the Adige. P. 3700. Manufs. of silk and velvet, and has flint quarries.

**AVIZ**, *Avizium*, a town of Portugal, prov. Alem-tejo, on riv. Aviz, 27 m. S.W. Portalegre. P. 1500.

**AVIZE**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.E. Epernay. P. 1874. Entrepôt for the commerce in Champagne wines.

**AVLONA** or **VALONA**, *Aulon*, a town and seaport of Albania, cap. sanj., on the Gulf of Avlona, Adriatic, 33 m. S.W. Berat. Lat. of fort, 40° 27' 5" N.; lon. 19° 26' 5" E. P., with suburbs, 8000. Chief trade in gun and pistol barrels. Exports, timber, gall nuts, grain, and oil.

**AVOCA**, Ireland. [OVOCÁ.]

**AVOCH**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Ross. P. 1788; do. of vill. 1597.

**AVOLA**, a seaport town, Sicily, prov. di Noto, 13 m. S.W. Syracuse. P. (1861) 10,934. The town communicates with a vill. and battery on a small bay of the Mediterranean. It has a tunny fishery, a refinery of home-grown sugar, and trade in corn, cattle, oil, and fruits. It was rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693. The famous honey of Hybla is still produced near it.

**AVOLD** (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., on the Rossel, 18 m. W. Sarreguemes. P. 3288. It has tanneries.

**AVON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 2 m. N.E. Fontainebleau. P. 1851.

**AVON**, the Celtic name for "river."—I. (*Upper Avon*), rises near Naseby, co. Northampton, flows S.W. through cos. Leicester, Warwick, and Worcester, past Stratford and Evesham, course 100 m., joins the Severn at Tewkesbury. It is navigable

from the Severn to Stratford for barges of 40 tons. Affls. the Alne, Leame, Stour, and Swift.—II. (*Lower Avon*), rises near Tetbury, flows W. through the cos. Glo'ster, Wilts, and Somerset, course 80 m., enters the Channel 7 m. N.W. Bristol; which city, with Bath, Bradford, Chippenham, and Malmesbury, are on its banks. It is navigable from the sea to Bath.—III. (*Hampshire Avon*), rises near Devizes, flows S. through Wilts and Hants, course 65 m., and enters the English Channel 1 m. below Christchurch. Affls., the Bourne, Willybourne, and Nadder, at Salisbury; besides which city, Amesbury, Ringwood, and Christchurch are on its banks.—IV. two rivers in Wales, one in Monmouth co.; the other in Glamorgan co., falls into Swansea Bay.—Scotch rivers of same name are affls. of the Clyde, Spey, and Annan, and one joins the Forth 2 m. W. Borrowstounness.

**AVON**, a river, W. Australia, Swan River colony, has a N.W. course through the cos. Grantham and York, and joins the Swan river at Northam.

**AVON**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Genesee riv., 145 m. E. St Albans. P. 2809. It has mineral springs.—II. Ohio, Lorain co., a town, 135 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 1782.

**AVONDALE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, its church 4 m. S.W. Strathaven, which town is in this pa. Ac. 37,666. P. 6125. Soil fertile. The battle of Drumclog, in which Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters, was fought here June 1, 1679, & is commemorated by a Gothic monument.

**AVON DASSET**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. E. Kington. Ac. 1580. P. 280.

**AVOYELLES**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana. Area 1200 sq. m. P. 5982 free, 13,167 slaves.

**AVRANCHES**, *Abrance*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arr., near l. b. of the Séez, 32 m. S.W. St Lo. P. 8592. On the site of its cathedral is preserved the stone on which Henry II. of England knelt to receive absolution for the murder of Becket. Manufs. lace, tiles, and bricks. The city was taken and raised by the Bretons in 1203. In the 14th century it fell into the power of the English, who kept it till 1450.

**AVUGLIONE** & **VERNONE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 689.

**AWE** (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, 8 m. N.W. Inverary. Length S.W. to N.E., 23 m., average breadth 1 m., but near its N. end it is 3 m. across. Contains an island with a ruined monastery, and its scenery is most picturesque. It receives the waters of the Orchy river and Loch Avich; and it discharges its own by the river Awe into Loch Etive. Ben Cruachan mountain rises on the N.W. Alt. of lake 140 feet.

**AWGUSTOWO**, the N. most prov. of Poland, between lat. 52° 40' and 55° 5' N. Surface partly mountainous, marshy, and densely wooded. Chief rivers, the Niemen and Bug. Chief towns, Suwalki the cap., Wyszynie, Wladislawow, and Augustowo. P. (1860) 686,531. Area 7265 sq. m.

**AWLISCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Honiton. Ac. 2569. P. 579.

**AWRE**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, on the Severn, 2½ m. E.N.E. Blakeney. Ac. 6115. P. 1526.

**AX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Foix, on rt. b. of the Ariège. P. 1679. Freqented for its thermal sulphurous springs, temp. 75° to 170° Fahr.

**AXAMS**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. and 7 m. S.W. Innsbruck. P. 1800.

**AXBACH**, a vill. of Austria, Styria, gov. and 4½ m. W. Feldbach. P. 1060.

**AXBRIDGE**, a munic. town and pa. of England,

co. Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, and 9 m. N.W. Wells. Ac. of pa. 540. P. 799.

**AXE**, two small rivers of England, one flowing through the pa. of Axbridge into the Bristol Channel, course 21 m.; the other co. Devon, entering the English Channel at Axmouth.

**AXEDGE**, a mountain of England, co. Derby, lat. 52° 13' N.; lon. 1° 56' W. Height 1809 feet.

**AXEL**, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant., on an island in the Scheldt, 22 m. W. Antwerp. P. 2250.

**AXHOLME (ISLE OF)**, England, in N.W. of co. Lincoln, formed by the rivers Trent, Don, and Idle. It comprises about 47,000 ac., with the pas. Crowle, Epworth, and six others. It is level and marshy, divided into small farms, and produces corn and flax.

**AXIM**, a town of Africa, on the Guinea Coast, belonging to Holland, adjacent to Fort St Antoine, 73 m. W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat. 44° 52' N.; lon. 2° 14' W. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1642, confirmed to Holland by the treaty of Westphalia, and is garrisoned by the Dutch.

**AXMINSTER**, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Axe, 24 m. E.N.E. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 7637. P. 2918. Alt. 131 ft. Its minster was founded by King Athelstan. Birthplace of Dr Buckland.

**AXMOUTH**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2 m. S. Colyton. Ac. 4723. P. 662. A landslip, which occurred in 1839, formed a chasm 1½ m. in length.

**AXUM**, an ancient and decayed town of Abyssinia, state Tigré, 85 m. N.W. Antalo. It has a Christian church, in which the chronicles of Axum are kept. *Adulis*, its ancient port, is on Anslay Bay, Red Sea, 100 m. N.E. ward.

**AY** or **AI**, a town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., near the Marne, 14 m. S. Reims, produces much esteemed wines. P. 3418. *St Ay* is a vill. dep. Loiret, 14 m. S.W. Orleans, with a station on the railway thence to Tours.

**AYACUCHO**, a dep., South Peru, between lat. 12° and 16° S.; lon. 73° and 76° W., having N. the dep. Junin, E. Cuzco, S. Arequipa, W. Huanacarelica and Ica, cap. Ayacucho. Area 33,280 sq. m. P. 130,070. Produce, grain, cocoa, sugar, and medicinal herbs. Chief river the Apurimac, and its tributaries the Pampas and Mantaro.

**AYACUCHO** (formerly *Huamanga*), cap. above prov., so named to commemorate the battle of 9th Dec. 1824, when the combined forces of Columbia and Peru totally defeated those of Spain, and put an end to the Spanish dominion on the American continent. P. 16,000.

**AYAMONTE**, a fortified town of Spain, Andalucía, on l. b. of the Guadiana, near the Atlantic, prov. and 23 m. W. Huelva. P. 8000.

**AYAS**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 1584.

**AYAS**, *Pyramus*, a walled town of Asia Minor, Gulf of Alexandretta, at the mouth of the Jaihun.

**AYBAR**, a town of Spain, Navarra, 25 m. S.E. Pamplona, on rt. b. of the Aragon. P. 1024.

**AYCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward and 5 m. N. Darlington. Ac. 10,858. P. 1458. It has a station at crossing of the Great North of England and Clarence railways.

**AYEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corréze, arr. and 14 m. N.W. Brive, cap. cant. P. 1326. An old castle, and mines of copper and lead.

**AYENT**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vallais, dist. Herens. P. 1120.

**AYERBE Y ALDEAS**, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 2 m. N.W. Huesca. P. 2500.

**AYLESBEARE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.W. Ottery St Mary. Ac. 3750. P. 653.

**AYLESBURY** (Saxon *Aeglesberg*), a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, cap. co. Bucks, 15 m. S.S.E. Buckingham, and 88 m. from London by N.W. Railway. Area of pa. 2948 ac. P. 1073, do. of parl. bor. 27,090. The town has a county hall, county gaol, and infirmary. Manufs. fine lace and straw plating. It returns 2 mems. to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 1306.

**AYLESBY** a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 2110. P. 130.

**AYLESFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 4391. P. 2057. The cromlech, called Kits-coty-house, in this pa., is supposed to mark the burial-place of Catigern, who was killed in battle between the Britons and Saxons in 455.

**AYLESHAM**, a pa. of England. [HAILSHAM.]  
**AYLESTONE**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Ac. 3850. P. 575.

**AYLMERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Ac. 1679. P. 250.

**AYLSHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.W. Norwich. Area of pa. 4308 ac. P. 2623. The church is a fine building of the 14th century.

**AYLTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W. Ledbury. Ac. 825. P. 89.

**AYMAVILLE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, 3 m. S.W. Aosta. P. 1807.

**AYMESTREY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. N.W. Leominster. Ac. 6349. P. 855.

**AYNHOR**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.S.W. Brackley. Ac. 2330. P. 595.

**AYORA**, a town and river of Spain, prov. Valencia; the town 52 m. S.W. Valencia. P. 5412.

**AYOTH** or **AYORT**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Herts.—I. (*St Lawrence*), 2½ m. W. Welwyn. Ac. 747. P. 122.—II. (*St Peter*), 2 m. S.W. Welwyn. Ac. 1100. P. 234.

**AYUTLA**, a town, N. Amer., dep. and 20 m. E. Mexico, on the route to Vera Cruz.—*Ayotitan* is a town, dep. Xalisco, 120 m. S.S.W. Guadalaajara.

**AYR**, *Vidogara*, a riv. of Scotland, rises on the border of Lanarkshire, flows W., and enters the sea at Ayr, course 53 m. Chief affl. the Lugar.

**AYR**, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. on the Ayr, 32 m. S.S.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. of Lighthouse 55° 28' 17" N., lon. 4° 38' 26" W., with a fixed light on the north pier. P. (1861) 8219, or, with its suburbs, Newton and Wallace-town, included in the parl. bor. 18,571. Chief edifices, county buildings, town buildings, with a spire 217 feet high; Wallace-tower, a gothic building, 113 feet high, with a statue of Wallace; Kyle union poor's-house, Queen's rooms, several fine churches, Royal, National, Union, and Commercial Banks, and three bridges communicating with the suburbs, across the Ayr river. The harbour, formed by the estuary of the Ayr, and two piers, has been greatly improved and deepened within the last few years, and admits vessels drawing 14 feet water. The town has an extensive general trade, ship-yard, rope-works, saw-mills, manufs. of Glasgow woven goods, carpets, blankets, leather, etc. Its exports of coal amount to 140,000 tons, and of iron to 16,000 tons annually; imports consist of Irish, Baltic, Mediterranean, and American produce, with general cargoes from the English and Scotch ports. Reg. shipping (1863) 53 vessels, with aggregate burden 6708 tons; customs revenue 3215½. Alloway-kirk and Burns' monument are within 2½ m. of Ayr on the S. It unites with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, to send 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors 677.

**AYRSHIRE**, a maritime co. of Scotland, having W. the Firth of Clyde, and landward the cos. Renfrew, Lanark, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. Ac. estimated at 4,024,000, of which 290,000 are under culture. P. 199,063. Surface in the E. and S.E. mountainous; elsewhere hilly; and along the coast, especially in the N., the land is fertile. Oats and wheat are the principal crops, and potatoes are extensively grown on the lighter soils. Agriculture has been much improved, and drainage carried to a large extent. Annual rain-fall at Brisbane House, 125 ft. above the sea, 55 inches. Great attention is paid to the breeding of stock and manufacture of cheese, for both of which the co. is famed. There are ironworks at Kilbirnie, Dalry, Kilwinning, Ardeer, Hurlford, Muirkirk, and Dalmellington, and coal and iron are exported from Ayr, Troon, Ardrossan, and other ports. The woollen and cotton mills are of considerable extent. The Glasgow & S. W. railway passes through it, and has branches to New Mills, Muirkirk, Ardrossan, Ayr, Girvan, and Dalmellington. Ayrshire consists of 3 districts, Carrick in the S., Cunningham in the N., and Kyle in the centre; it comprises 46 pas. Annual rain-fall 50 inches. Chief towns, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Maybole, and Irvine. It returns 1 member to the House of Commons. Registered electors (1864) 4670.

**AYRAO**, a town of S. America, Brazil, prov. Pará, on the river, and 110 m. N.W. Rio Negro.

**AYRE** (POINT OF), the N. extremity of the Isle of Man, lat. 54° 24' 59" N.; lon. 4° 21' 59" W. Lighthouse, with a revolving light, 106 feet high.

**AYSARTH**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 8 m. W. Middleham. Ac. 77,308. P. 5649. The vill. is situated on the river Ure, near a waterfall called Aysgarth Force. Alt. 737 feet.

**AYTON**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1 m. N. Uppingham. Ac. 897. P. 97.

**AYTON**, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Berwick, on the Eye, with a station on the North British railway. Ac. 6832. P. 2014; includes vill. of Ayton. P. 875.

**AYTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 2½ m. N.E. Stokesley. Ac. 5390. P. 1688.—II. (*East*), a township, same co. and Riding, 4 m. S.W. Scarborough. Ac. 2610. P. 406.—III. (*West*), a township, same co. and Riding, 4½ m. S.W. Scarborough. Ac. 2160. P. 385.—*Little Ayton* is a township in the same co. and Riding. Ac. 1334. P. 78.

**AYUTHIA**, the old cap. of Siam. [YUTHIA.]

**AZAMBUXEIRA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 11 m. W. Santarem. P. 1636.

**AZAMOR**, a fortified seaport town, prov. and 122 m. N.N.W. Morocco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Morbeya (Um-er-biegh), which forms its harbour, 8 m. N.E. Mazagan, lat. 33° 17' 37" N.; lon. 8° 15' W. P. 1000.

**AZANI**, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Rhyndacus, 73 m. S.S.W. Brusa. Among its ruins is a beautiful Ionic temple.

**AZAUGHAL**, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. P. 2890.

**AZAY**, several comms. and towns in France.—I. (*le Ferron*), dep. Indre, 29 m. W. Chateauroux. P. 2124.—II. (*le Rideau*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours. P. 2073.—III. (*sur-Cher*), in same dep., 8 m. E.S.E. Tours. P. (with comm.) 1307.

**AZCOYIA**, a town of Spain, on the Urola, prov. Guipuscoa, 16 m. S.W. San Sebastian, with mineral springs, and marble and stone quarries.

**AZGLIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, 6 m. S.E. Ivrea. P. 2010. Yields fine wines.

**AZETAO** (NOGUEIRA DE), a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. W. Setubal. P. 1600.

**AZERABLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. Guéret, cant. la Souterraine. P. 2148.

**AZERBIJAN** or **ADERBAIJAN**, *Media Atropatene*, the most northerly prov. of Persia, between lat. 36° and 40° N.; lon. 44° and 48° 40' E., having S. Persian Kurdistan and Irak, E. Ghilan, N.E. and N. the Russian dom., and W. Turkish Kurdistan. Area 30,300 sq. m., and P. 2,000,000. (?) Surface mountainous: highest mountain Ararat, 17,212 feet; and mount Savatan is 12,000 ft. Its valleys are fertile, yielding wheat, maize, rice, cotton, hemp, madder, tobacco, and saffron, so that it is reckoned one of the most productive portions of the Persian dom. Principal rivers, the Aras (*Araxes*), forming all its N. frontier, and the Kara Su; Lake Urumiah, 4100 feet above the sea, is wholly comprised in this province. Chief cities, Tabriz, Urumiah, Ardebil, and Khoi.

**AZILLE**, a small town of France, dep. Aude, 15 m. N.E. Carcassonne. P. 1680.

**AZIMGHUR**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, mostly enclosed by the dists. Goruckpoor, Ghazipoor, and Juanpoor. Area 2,520 sq. m. P. 1,318,950. It is watered by the Gogga, Goomty, and Ganges. Products, sugar, indigo, and opium. Manufs. cottons and silks.—*Azimghur*, cap. above dist., prov. Allahabad, on a tributary of the Ganges, 56 m. N.E. Benares.

**AZINCOURT**, a vill. of France. [AGINCOURT.]

**AZIO**, a dist. and promontory of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on S. side of the Gulf of Arta, W. Vonizza, supposed site of the anc. *Actium*.

**AZKAR**, a tribe of Africa, who inhabit the desert country to the westward of Fezzan, between lat. 20° and 26° N.

**AZMERIGUNGE**, a town of Further India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sylhet, on the Soormah, a tributary of the Brahmaputra, 76 m. N.E. Dacca.

**AZORES** or **WESTERN ISLS.** (Portug. *Açores*), a group of 9 isls. in the North Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 36° 55' and 39° 44' N.; lon. 25° 10' and 31° 16' W., belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant about 800 m. W. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 1460 sea m.: average steam passage 11 days. They consist of the following isls., ranging from E. to W.—St Mary, St Michael, Terceira, Graciosa, San Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Flores, and Corvo, with some rocky islets, and have an united area of 1147 sq. m. P. (1863) 240,548. They are of volcanic origin, with steep and rugged coasts, and abound in deep ravines and elevated mountains, the lowest of which, Pico Alto in St Mary Island, is 1869 feet, and the most elevated, the peak of Pico, Island of Pico, 7613 feet in height. The climate of the isls. is healthy, but very moist; the thermometer ranges from 45° to 86° Fahr. They are subject to violent earthquakes, are well watered and fertile, producing excellent wines, all kinds of grain and pulse, with bananas, oranges, and other fruits of the finest quality, the sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and roccella. The few birds or animals on the islands resemble those of Britain, and two-thirds of its plants are British. Breeds of live stock, especially hogs, originally imported from Europe, are extensively reared. Exports oranges, wine, brandy, grain, pulse, salt-pork and beef, cheese, etc., to Portugal, and coarse linens to Portugal and Brazil. Imports woollen and cotton stuffs, hardwares and slops from England; pitch, iron, glass, and cordage from Hamburg and North Europe; fish, staves, timber, tar, and oil, from the U.S.; rum, coffee, and sugar, from Brazil; salt, lime, and tea, from Portugal. Im-

ports thereto (1862) 86,388*l*. Exports therefrom 840,980*l*. The inhabitants are a mixture of Portuguese and Negroes. The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century, at which time they were uninhabited and covered with forests. They form a colonial government, of which the cap. is Angra, in the isl. of Terceira; but Punta Delgada, and Ribeira Grande, in St Michael, are larger towns.

AZOV (SEA or GULF OF), *Palus Mæotus*, an extensive lagoon of South Europe, between lat. 45° 20' and 47° 18' N.; lon. 35° and 39° E., entirely surrounded by the Russian dominions N.E. of the Black Sea, with which it communicates only by the Strait of Yenikale (anc. *Cimmerian Bosphorus*). Length S.W. to N.E. about 235 m.; greatest breadth 110 m.; water brackish. The Don enters it at its N.E. extremity, and on its shores are the towns Taganrog, Mariupol, Berdiansk, Yenikale, and Azov. The E. shore is low; the N. rises to about 100 feet. The W. is formed by the sandy peninsula of Arabat, which separates it from the Sivach or Putrid Sea. It is very shallow, but of great importance to Russian commerce. Great part of the produce of Siberia is forwarded through it by the Don. It appears to be gradually filling up, and its muddy shores are very unhealthy. [TAGANROG.] The fisheries of this sea are important. It is usually frozen from November to March, when navigation ceases.

AZOV or AZOF, *Tanais*, a town and fort of Russia, in a detached part of the gov. Iekaterinoslav, near the mouth of the Don, Gulf of Azov, 25 m. E. Taganrog. Pop. now reduced to about 1200, in consequence of the shallowing of its port.

AZPEYTA, a walled town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. P. 1200.

AZUA, a town of the isl. of Hayti, on the Bia, near its S. coast, 55 m. W. St Domingo. P. 6000.

AZUAGA, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 20 m. E. Llerena. P. 6400.

AZUN (VALLÉE D'), a valley of France, dep. H. Pyrénées. It is watered by the Gave d'Azun.

AZURARA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on rt. b. of the Ave, 23 m. S.W. Braga. P. 2500.

AZZANELLO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cremona. P. 1484.

AZZANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 912.

AZZANO (CASTEL D'), a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 5 m. S.S.W. Verona. Here the French defeated the Austrians in May 1799.

AZZANO MELLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 928.

AZZARA or ATZARA, a town of the island of Sardinia. [ATZARA.]

AZZATE, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1434.

AZZONE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Clusone. P. 710

## B

BAADEN, a town of Austria. [BADEN.]

BAADSTED, a seaport town, Sweden. [BADSTAD.]

BAAGÖE, two small isls. of Denmark.—I. betw. Falster and Zealand.—II. in the Little Belt, betw. Fühnen and Schleswig, with vill. of same name.

BAALBEK (the *Baalath* of Scripture, and *Helio-polis* of the Greeks, the city of the sun), a ruined city of Syria, formerly of great size and magnificence, situated on the lower declivity of Anti-Libanus, in a valley, opening into the plain of Buk'a'a, 43 m. N.W. Damascus, lat. 34° 1' 30" N.; lon. 36° 11' E., 3838 ft. above the sea. Its remains, more extensive than those anywhere else in Syria, except at Palmyra, comprise three temples, two formed with immense stones, besides numerous columns, altars, and the vestiges of the city walls, 2 m. in circuit. The date of its origin is lost in remote antiquity. A great temple, one of the wonders of the world, was erected by Antoninus Pius. It continued a place of importance down to the time of the Moslem invasion; was sacked in 748, and finally pillaged by Timur Bey in 1400. The present village, to the east of the ruins, contains about 100 mean houses. Some of the ruined buildings were probably erected as late as the age of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius; but others are evidently of a much earlier date, and answer to the account given of the "House of the Forest of Lebanon," built by Solomon.—(1 Kings vii. 2-5, 8-12.)

BAAN, a vill. of Hungary, co. Baranya, gov. and 10½ m. N. Darda. P. 1900.

BAAR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2½ m. N. Zug, on the road to Zurich. P. 3323.

BAARLE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Breda. P. 1853.

BABA, *Lectum*, a seaport town and cape of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near its W. extremity.—Cape Baba, in lat. 39° 29' N.; lon. 26° 4' E. P. of town 4000.—II. a town of Thessaly, on the Salembria (*Peneus*), 14 m. N.E. Larissa. P. 2000.

BABA, a town of South America, Ecuador, prov. and 42 m. N. Guayaquil. P. 4000.

BABA-DAGH, a town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, on the E. shore of Lake Rasseia, 93 m. N.E. Silistria. P. 10,000. It has salt-works, and a fishery, and is supplied with water by an aqueduct from 2 to 3 m. in length.—*Babadagh* (*Mons Cadmus*), a celebrated mountain in S.W. of Asia Minor; also the name of several mountains in European and Asiatic Turkey.

BABAHALMA, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. Hocsó-St-Marton. P. 1100.

BABAHUAYO, a town of South America, Ecuador, prov. and 20 m. N. Guayaquil, on the Caracol.

BABBA, an isl. of the Asiatic archipelago, about 80 m. W. Timor-Laut. Lat. 11° 50' S.; lon. 129° 40' E. Length 18 m.; average breadth, 6 m.

BABCARY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. E. Somerton. Ac. 2450. P. 426.

BABEK, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, on the frontier of Kirman, 100 m. E.N.E. Shiraz.

BABEL (HILLAH). [BABYLON.]

BAB-EL-MANDEB ("the gate of tears"), a strait uniting the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean, and deriving its name from the danger of its navigation. Distance across from the cape on Arabian shore, to coast of Africa, 20 m. Perim and other smaller isls. lie off the N. shore. *Perim peak* is a conspicuous object.—*Cape Bab-el-Mandeb* (*Jebel-Manhalis*), on its N. side, is a conical basaltic rock 865 feet in height. Lat. 12° 41' N.; lon. 43° 32' E. The *Sea or Gulf of Bab-el-Mandeb* is that part of the Arabian Sea between lat. 10° and 15° N.; lon. 43° and 51° E., having N. Arabia, and W. and S. Abyssinia, and Adel (E. Africa). Length E. to W., 550 m.; breadth, from 100 to 200 m.

BABEL (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, cant. and arr. Issoire. P. 1432.

BABELTHUAR, the largest of the Pelew isls., Pacific, 50 m. in circ. Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 134° 40' E.

BABENHAUSEN, two small towns of Germany.

—I. Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 15 m. N.E. Darmstadt. P. 1740.—II. Bavaria, prov. Swabia, 34 m. S.W. Augsburg. P. 1750.

BABINAGREDA, a vill. of Austria, Croatia, gov. Brod, lat. 45° 7' N.; lon. 18° 23' E. P. 4200.

BABINGLEY, a pa., England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. N. Castle-Rising. Ac. 849. P. 67. Felix, the apostle of the East Angles, about 630 A.D. converted the inhabitants to Christianity, and built the first church in these parts.

BABINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Frome. Ac. 607. P. 129.

BABINOVITCHI, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on an affluent of the Dina.

BABOCCA, a town of Hungary, co. Somogy, gov. and 13½ m. S. Nagy-Atad. P. 1415.

BABOLNA, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, 25 m. from Karlsburg. P. 1025.

BABRAHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. Linton. Ac. 2350. P. 304.

BABUYAN ISLAND, Pacific. [MALJICOSIMA.]

BABWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1 m. W. East Retford. Ac. 6165. P. 701.

BABYE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Saugur, S.W. dist., 15 m. E. Hussingabad.

BABYLON, the earliest post-diluvian city, & the oldest in the world of which there are any traces remaining. Anciently the capital of the Babylonio-Chaldean empire, in an extensive plain on the Euphrates river, pash. and 60 m. S. Bagdad. The modern town Hillah occupies a portion of its site. Lat. 32° 28' 30" N.; lon. 44° 9' 45" E. According to Herodotus, the walls of Babylon were 56 m. in circumference, 87 feet thick, & 337 feet high, built of brick, and containing 100 gates of brass, and 250 towers. Supposed to have been originally built, b.c. 2230. The area is described as covering a space of 100 sq. m., or nearly 5 times the size of London, covered with houses, many 3 or 4 stories high. The ruins of Birs-Nimrod, on an elevated mount, are supposed to be the Tower of Babel of Scripture, and the Temple of Belus described by Herodotus. The base of this tower measures 2082 feet in circumference; its remains, constructed of brick, are 28 feet in breadth. *Babylon* was at the height of its power in the time of Nebuchadnezzar. It was besieged and taken by Cyrus, b.c. 538, and afterwards by Alexander the Great. Out of its ruins four great capitals, besides other cities, were built. The most prominent of the remaining ruins are Birs-Nimrod, the Kasr on supposed site of palace of Nebuchadnezzar, and the Mujahlibah, on the river bank, 5 miles from Hillah.

BABYLONIA, the ancient name of a province in Middle Asia, now called Bagdad, bounded on N. by Mesopotamia, E. by Tigris river, S. by Persian Gulf, and W. by Arabian desert. The alluvial plains of Babylonia, Chaldea, and Susiana, at the head of Persian Gulf, occupy an extent of 32,400 sq. m. The country in anc. times was famed for its fertility, now it is a desolate waste. [BAGDAD.]

BACALAR, a seaport vill. of Central America, Yucatan, at the mouth of the river, San José, 80 m. N.N.W. Balize. P. 4000, chiefly Indians.

BACALHAO, a small elevated island 2 m. from E. coast of Newfoundland. Area about 4 sq. m.

BACCARAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Lunéville, on the Meurthe. P. 4121. Important crystal works.

BACCHIGLIONE, a river, North Italy, rises near Vicenza, passes Padua, and enters the Adriatic 3 m. S. Chioggia, after a S.E. course of 55 miles.

BACENO E CREVEO, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Orsola. P. 1057.

BACHAN or BATJAN. [MOLUCCAS.]

BACHARACH, *Bacchi Ara*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22½ m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. P. 2000. The vicinity produces wine of superior quality. Blucher crossed the Rhine here on the 1st January 1814.

BACHELLERIE (LA), a town, France, dep. Dordogne, 18 m. N.N.W. Sarlat, on the Cerne. P. 1657. Mineral springs, baths, and a copper mine.

BACHOVAR, a-vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. and 18 m. E.S.E. Temesvar. P. 1300.

BACHOWIEC, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Wadowice. P. 1010.

BACH-YNYNS or MACHUNIS, a small isl. of South Wales, in the Burry estuary, 1½ m. S. Llanely.

BACILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, cant. Sartilly. P. 1338. It has a ferruginous spring.

BACKERGUNGE, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, comprising a part of the Sunderbund, and mouths of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Area 3794 sq. m. P. 733,800. It is mostly a dense jungle, interspersed with some fertile rice grounds. Principal towns, Burrisaul and Backergunge.

BACKERGUNGE CREEK, East India, an affluent of the Ganges, 120 m. E. from Calcutta.

BACKFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Chester. Ac. 3109. P. 525.

BACKNANG, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 4000. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather.

BACK LAND, British North America, is a name applied to the region around the Arctic circle, between lon. 95° and 108° W., explored by Capt. Back in 1831.—*Back river*, which waters it, rises in Sussex Lake, N. of Lake Aylmer; flows N. and N.E., through a granitic and sandy region; traverses Lakes Pelly and Garry; and enters a bay supposed to be the S.W. part of Boothia Gulf, in lat. 67° 7' 31" N.; lon. 94° 39' 45" W.

BACKWELL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.W. Bristol. Ac. 2902. P. 926.

BACOLOR, a town of the island of Luzon, Philippines, cap. of prov. of Pampanga, dioc. Manila. P. 8737. Also a river of the same island.

BACONNIERE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval, cant. Chailland. P. 2681.

BACONTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Holt. Ac. 1360. P. 328.

BACQUEVILLE or BASQUEVILLE, a town, France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 10 m. S.W. Dieppe. P. 2563.

BACS (*Batsch*), a town, Hungary, cap. co., on a tributary of the Danube, 148 m. S. Pesth. P. 3100.

BACTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 2 m. N.W. Abbey-Dore. Ac. 1155. P. 154.

—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1770. P. 490.—III. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N. Stowmarket. Ac. 2204. P. 733.

BACSUJFALU, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 12½ m. N.N.W. Palanka. P. 2580.

BACUCCO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 1467.

BACZKA, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. Lopotin, 2½ m. E. Toporow. P. 1900.

BADAGRY, a town and port of Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, 50 m. E.N.E. Whydah.—*Mt. Badagry*, near it, is in lat. 6° 26' N.; lon. 3° 14' E.

BADAJOS or BADAJOS (pron. "*Badahos*"), *Pax Augusta*, a strongly fortified frontier city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name (formed of part of Estremadura), on l. b. of the Guadiana, at the mouth of the Kivillas, 132 m. E. Lisbon, and 5 m. from the frontier of Portugal. P. 1200. It is strengthened by outworks, and by the fortified height of San Cristobal, and has a cathedral, hospitals, and arsenal. Manufs. soap, coarse woollens, and

leather. *Badajoz* was taken by the French, under Soult, 10 March 1811, and by the English, under Wellington, 6 April 1812. Birthplace of the painter Morales. Area of prov. 8681 sq. m. P. 404,981.

**BADAKHSHAN**, a territory of Central Asia, forming a part of the Koondooz dom., between lat. 36° and 38° N.; lon. 69° and 73° E., and consisting of the W. declivity of the Bolor-Tagh, and the valleys of some of the head streams of the Oxus, of which the Badakhshan riv. is the principal. Contains ruby mines and cliffs of lapis lazuli. Its inhabitants are Tadjiks and Mohammedans of the Shiah sect, speaking the Persian language. Its cap., Badakhshan or Fyzabad, near the Koocha or Badakhshan river, is in lat. 36° 28' N.; lon. 71° 23' E.

**BADALONA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Barcelona. P. 3775.

**BADALUCCO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Maurizio, circ. Remo. P. 2205.

**BADAUMY**, a strong hill-fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 58 m. N.E. Dharwar. It was taken by assault by the British in 1818.

**BAD AXE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi river. Area 772 sq. m. Cap. Viroqua. Watered by the Bad Axe and Kickapoo rivers. P. (1860) 11,007.

**BADBY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Ac. 2870. P. 618.

**BADDESLEY**, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*Clinton*), co. Warwick, 12 m. S.E. Birmingham. Ac. 1829. P. 143.—II. (*Ensor*), same co., 3 m. W.N.W. Atherstone. Ac. 1100. P. 872.—III. (*North*), co. Hants, 3½ m. S.E. Romsey. Ac. 2570. P. 258.—*South Baddesley* is a hamlet in the pa. Boldre, same county.

**BADDESSUR**, a small town of British India, prov. Orissa, 32 m. S.W. Cuttack.

**BADDILEY**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4 m. W.S.W. Nantwich. Ac. 1962. P. 272.

**BADDOW**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 3821. P. 2061.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N. Danbury. Ac. 2758. P. 605, including Middle Meadham.

**BADEFOLS-D'ANS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Perigueux, cant. Hautefort. P. 1248.

**BADEN (GRAND DUCHY OF)**, Germ. *Grossherzogthum Baden*), a state of the Germanic Confed., cap. Carlsruhe, between lat. 47° 32' and 49° 52' N.; lon. 7° 27' and 9° 50' E., in the angle formed by the Rhine, on-turning N. at Basel. Bounded N. by Bavaria and Hessen-Darmstadt; E. by Bavaria, Württemberg, and the principalities of Hohenzollern; S. by Switzerland, and W. by France and Rhenish Bavaria. Area, population, and subdivisions, as follow:—

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.	Chief Towns.
Lake (Constance),	1367	198,160	Constance.
Upper Rhine,	1556	345,913	Freiburg.
Middle Rhine,	1610	469,782	Carlsruhe.
Lower Rhine,	1377	355,436	Mannheim.
Total,	5910	1,369,291	...

The surface is mountainous, covered for four-fifths of its extent by the mass of the Schwarzwald (*Black Forest*), with the contreforts which extend from it; the Alp, the Heiligenberg, and the Randan, are on the E., and on the S. the Schwarzwald Mts., which bound the E. valley of

the Rhine, from which they rise abruptly, & form a chain of plateaus, varying from 2000 to 4000 feet in elevation. The culminating points are the Feldberg, 4892 feet; the Kandel, 4160 feet; the Blauen, 3822 feet; the Randan, 2600 feet; and the Kaiserstuhl, an isolated volcano near Briesach, 1900 feet. The whole west part of the territory is a continuous plain, formed by the valley of the Rhine, and extending between it and the mountains from Basel to Mannheim. Chief rivers, the Rhine, which forms the S. and W. boundary of the state, the Murg, Kinzig, and Weisen-Mayn, Neckar, and Danube, which last rises in the grand duchy. The Lake of Constance forms part of the S.E. frontier, and there are several small lakes in the interior. The climate is mild in all the valley of the Rhine; rigorous in the mountain districts, the summits of which are free from snow during the height of summer only. The vine is cultivated to an elevation of 1400 ft. The soil is generally fertile. Agriculture constitutes the chief wealth of the state. Barley, wheat, maize, potatoes, fine hemp, flax, and tobacco are raised, and fruit is grown in abundance. Sheep and cattle are extensively reared. Produce of timber estimated at nearly 1,000,000 cubic fathoms annually; masts of 150 feet in length, and oak timber, are floated in rafts to the mouth of the Rhine. Mineral products; salt from springs, alum, vitriol, sulphur, coal, iron, copper, lead, and silver; gold-washing, formerly general along the Rhine, is now insignificant. Cotton manuf., riband weaving, and the production of beet-root sugar are carried on. Schwarzwald manufs. comprise straw-plait, wooden ornaments, watches, clocks, jewellery, musical boxes, and organs. Exports, timber, wine, corn, and *kirchwasser*, salt, linens, clocks, & paper. Imports, colonial produce, drugs, wool, horses, iron, steel, and silks. The accession of the duchy to the Prussian Customs Union in 1835, greatly increased the transit trade, which is favoured by the creation of free ports at Constance, etc., by steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, the Rhine, Neckar, and Main, and by an excellent system of railways. The executive power is vested in the Grand Duke, and the legislative authority in a house of parliament composed of two chambers. Education is compulsory, children being prohibited from being employed in factories until they have completed their eleventh year. In 1861 there were in Baden 896,683 Roman Catholics, 445,587 Protestants, 2970 Dissenters, and 24,099 Jews. There was 1 school for every 350 of the pop. Heidelberg has a faculty for Lutheran, and Freiburg one for Catholic, theology. The former had, in 1860, 63 professors and 937 students, and the latter 215 students. Public revenue (1862), 1,428,349*l.*; expenditure, 1,867,589*l.*; debt, 8,023,698*l.* The army amounts to 14,919 men.

**BADEN (commonly Baden-Baden)**, *Civitas Aurlia aquensis*, a town and watering-place, Grand Duchy of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, in a valley of the Schwarzwald, on the Oos, 18 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 7000. The town is situated 6 m. from the Rhine, and is connected by a branch with the railway from Mannheim to Basel. It has a church, castle, hall of antiquities, a pump-room over the chief spring, *conversations-haus*, and other edifices for the convenience of visitors. The water is conveyed by pipes to the hotels, in which baths are fitted up. There are 16 springs, of a saline nature, varying in temperature from 117° to 154° Fahr., and 40,000 visitors annually.

**BADEN**, a town and watering-place of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Limmat, 13 m.

N.E. Aarau, and 14 m. N.W. Zurich. P. 2922. Its sulphur-baths (anc. *Thermæ Helveticæ*), (temp. 117° Fahr.), are frequented chiefly by the Swiss.

BADEN or BAA DEN, a town and bathing-place of Lower Austria, on the Schwechat, and on railway, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna. P. 3760. It has several hospitals and public charities, and is much frequented by visitors. The springs (anc. *Thermæ Celsæ*) are sulphureous, and vary in temp. from 92° to 97° Fahr. In the baths here persons of both sexes, attired in loose flowing robes, promenade arm-in-arm. *Badenhausen* is a vill. of the Duchy of Brunswick, in the Harz, 8½ m. S. Seesen. P. 627. It has iron works.

BADEN, a vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and cant. Vannes. P. 2675.

BADENOCH, an extensive Highland district of Scotland, forming all the S.E. part of Invernesshire, between Athole and the Monadhlead mountains, and traversed by the river Spey.

BADENWEILER, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 2 m. E. Müllheim. P. 2100. It has alkaline thermal springs (temp. 81° Fahr.), and baths.

BADEVITZ, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 2½ m. S. Leobschütz. P. 1200.

BADGER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgnorth. Ac. 920. P. 178.

BADGEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Ac. 3927. P. 1048.

BADGINGTON or BADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 1106. P. 175.

BADGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1815. P. 279.

BADIA, two towns of North Italy.—I. deleg. and 11 m. W.N.W. Rovigo, on rt. b. of the Adige. P. 4870.—(II. *B. Calavena*), deleg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Verona. P. 1954.—*B. San Salvatore* is a town of Central Italy, prov. Siena, 6 m. W.S.W. Radicofani. P. 2843.

BADIA TEDALDA, a comm. and town of Central Italy prov. and 23 m. N.E. Arezzo, on a skirt of the Alps, near the l. b. of the Marecchia. P. 2016.

BADINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Framlingham. Ac. 3172. P. 749.

BADLESMER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathes Scray, 4 m. S.E. Faversham. Ac. 778. P. 133.

BADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.W. Needham. Ac. 1050. P. 70.

BADMINTON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, on the border of Wilts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 1785. P. 524. *Little Badminton* is a tything in same co., pa. Hawkesbury.

BADALATO, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 15 m. S. Squillace. P. 3677.

BADONG, the chief commercial state on S. side of the isl. Bali, Asiatic Archipelago. Area about 100 sq. m. It has a seaport town of same name, with a Dutch settlement, and exports rice, coffee, tobacco, maize, cattle, and pigs.

BADONVILLER, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, on the Blette, 19 m. S.E. Lunéville. P. 2204. Manufs. nails, earthenwares, cottons, & woollens.

BADONEY or BODONEY, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone.—I. (*Lower*), 4½ m. E. Newton-Stewart. Ac. 47,921. P. 7000. It comprises the vill. Cortin.—II. (*Upper*), 10 m. N.E. Newton-Stewart. Ac. 38,210. P. 5242.

BADOOR or BHUGWAR, a river of Beloochistan, has a S.W. course, and, under the name of the Dustee, enters the Arabian Sea, in lat. 25° 15' N.

BADRINATH, a town of British India, dist. Gurwal, N.W. provs., in lat. 30° 44' N.; lon. 79° 32' E. It has a temple, and is a place of pilgrimage.

BADSEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Evesham. Ac. 1770. P. 546.

BADSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. S. Pontefract. Ac. 3815. P. 744.

BADULLA, a town of Ceylon, 36 m. S.E. Kandy, cap. principally, in a valley at the side of Mount Namooone-Koole, 7000 feet high. It has extensive bazaars, and is surrounded by gardens.

BADWELL-ASH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N. Great Ashfield. Ac. 1860. P. 627.

BAELEGEM, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 9 m. S. Ghent. P. 2882.

BAELEN, a town of Belgium, Antwerp, 14 m. S.E. Turnhout, on the Great Neethe, with manufs. of cloth. P. 3262.

BAENA, *Castra Viniána*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 12,944.

BAEPENDI, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 180 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro, on small river of same name.

BAERUM, a vill. of Norway, amt. and 7 m. W. Christiania, on stream of same name. The vill. has the oldest iron forges in Norway.

BAESRODE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 3 m. E. Termonde. P. 2910.

BAEZA, *Beatia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 10,861. It has a university, cathedral, diocesan school, Jesuits' college, literary society, and manufs. of leather.

BAEZA, a town of South America, Ecuador, 90 m. E.S.E. Quito, on the Coca river.

BAEFA, *Paphos*, a seaport town on the S.W. coast of the island Cyprus, 56 m. W.S.W. Nicosia. The territory is fertile in grain, cotton, and silk.

BAFFIN SEA (erroneously styled a *Bay*), N. America, between Greenland and the lands or islands N. of Hudson Bay, extending from lat. 68° to 78° N., and lon. 55° to 80° E. It communicates with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis' Strait on the S., with the Arctic Ocean by Lancaster Sound and Jones Sound on the W., and with the Polar Sea by Smith Sound on the N. Greatest depth, 6890 feet, and the tides do not rise more than 10 feet. The surface of the sea is covered with ice during the greater part of the year, and it can be navigated only during a short period in summer. Chief islands, Disco and Waigatz, on the coast of Greenland. The coasts are mountainous, barren, and deeply indented with gulfs. Whale and seal fishing is followed. This sea was discovered by the English navigator Baffin, in 1616, while in search of a passage to the Pacific.

BAFRA, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Kizil-Irmak (*Haly's*), 13 m. S. of its mouth in the Black Sea, and 49 m. S.E. Sinope. P. 2000.

BAGALADI, a comm. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 1295.

BAGAMER, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 9½ m. N. Dioszeg. P. 1920.

BAGANGA, a seaport town and bay, Asiatic Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island Mindanao (Philippines). Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 126° 20' E.

BAGARIA or BAGHERIA, a town of Sicily, prov. and 7 m. E. Palermo. P. (1862) 9000.

BAGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Taunton. Ac. 1972. P. 495.

BAGDAD (PASHALIC OF), *Chaldæa Mesopotamia*, an extensive but ill-defined region of Asiatic Turkey, of which it forms the S.E. portion, mostly between lat. 30° and 38° N.; lon. 40° and 48° E. The Euphrates and Tigris flow through it, and both unite at Korna, in lat. 31° N.; lon. 47° E. The united river, now called Shat-al-Arab, flows into the Persian Gulf. The country E. of the Tigris includes Koordistan and Khuzistan; the plains of the former are fertile, producing grain and fruit; the latter, almost a desert waste, is famed for its dates. The country to the

W. of the Euphrates is a flat sandy desert, without water, and destitute of herbage, with the exception of the banks of the river, which are fertile, and produce abundant rice crops. That part of the region between the Tigris and Euphrates consists of Al-jezirah towards the N., a barren desert, and Irak Arabi, beginning where the two rivers approach each other, to the N. of Bagdad, and extending to the Persian Gulf. The pop. of the pashalic consists of Arabs, Kurds, Turkomans, Armenians, Turks, and Jews, some of whom are imperfectly subject to the Porte, and live under different chiefs. Formerly one of the most important provs. of the Turkish Empire, Bagdad has lately been divided into several smaller districts, and is now virtually limited to the country around the capital. In this region may be traced the sites of the ancient Babylon, Nineveh, Ctesiphon, and Seleucia; the field of Arbela, where Alexander the Great broke the power of Darius, and many other localities famous in sacred and profane history.

**BAGDAD**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. pash. of same name, and formerly of the Saracen Caliphate, on the Tigris, 220 m. above where the united rivers enter the Persian Gulf. Lat. 33° 21' N.; lon. 44° 28' E. P. 65,000, (?) mostly Arabs and Turks. It stands on both sides of the river, its two portions being connected by a bridge of boats; is enclosed by a brick & earthen wall, flanked with towers, and is 5 m. in circumference. A citadel, though of no great strength, here commands the passage of the Tigris. There are about 100 mosques, many of them with lofty domes and minarets. The bazaars are large, and abound with most of the goods sold in European markets. Red and yellow leather, silks, and cotton stuffs are manufactured, and this city was long the great emporium of all the surrounding countries; but its commerce has declined since Persia has received European goods from the N. by way of Trebizond, and on the S. direct from India and the Persian Gulf. It has still, however, a large trade with Aleppo and Damascus, whence it imports cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, dyes, and to which it exports tambac, galls, buffalo hides, East India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, and coffee. Its climate is healthy, but very hot in summer; rain is abundant in Nov. & Dec.; snow never falls. This city, built out of the ruins of Ctesiphon, was founded by Al Mansur in 762, and continued to flourish under succeeding caliphs, until sacked by Hulaku in 1258. It has been held by the Turks since 1638.

**BAGDAT**, a fortified town, Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeretia, 15 m. S.S.E. Kutais.

**BAGÉ**, two vills. of France, dep. Ain.—I. (*B. le Chatel*), cap. cant., 15 W.N.W. Bourg. P. 742.—II. (*B. la Ville*), in same canton. P. 2095.

**BAGENALSTOWN**, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 10 m. S. Carlow, on the Barrow, 125 feet above sea level. P. 2047. It has trade in granite.

**BAGENBUN HEAD**, a cape of Ireland, co. Wexford, at the entrance of Bannow Bay. Earl Strongbow made his descent here in 1170.

**BAGGIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1232.

**BAGH**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth, gov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Gödöllő. P. 1300.

**BAGH or BAUGH**, a town, Afghanistan. [**BHAG.**] **BAGHTSCHE-SERAI**, a town of South Russia, Crimea, 18 m. S.W. Simferopol. P. 12,779. It preserves the characteristics of its Tartar origin. Manufs. pottery and cutlery. It has 32 mosques, and ruins of the palaces of its former Tartar princes, when it was cap. of the Crimea.

**BAGHILT (FAWR and FECHAN)**, two townships of Wales, co. Flint, pa. and 2½ m. E. Holywell. United pop. 2935, employed in coal & lead works.

**BAGINTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. S.S.E. Coventry. Ac. 1667. P. 213.

**BAGIRMI**, Africa. [**BEGHARMI.**]

**BAGLAN**, a pa. of Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Neath, on Swansea Bay. P. 558.

**BAGLEN**, a Dutch residency on the island of Java, near the centre, on the S. side; surface elevated, volcanic, and very fertile. Products, rice and sugar. P. 300,000. Cap. Poerworedjo.

**BAGMUTTY**, a riv. of India, Nepaul, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins near Monghyr, after a course of 285 miles.

**BAGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Rumili, 40 m. W. of Philippopoli, on the Maritza.

**BAGNA-CALVALLO**, a town, Central Italy, prov. and 11 m. W. Ravenna. P. (1861) 13,901.—*Bagnaja* is a vill., prov. and 3 m. N.E. Viterbo. P. 1400.

**BAGNARA**, a seaport town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, on the Gulf of Gioja, 16 m. N.E. Reggio. P. 8517; excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.

**BAGNASCO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Cuneo, on the Tanaro. P. 2036.

**BAGNATICA**, a vill. of North Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 6 m. E.N.E. Bergamo. P. 1156.

**BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON**, a town of France, dep. Garonne, cap. cant., in valley of same name in the Pyrénées, 5 m. from the Spanish frontier, and 22 m. S.S.W. St Gaudens. P. 3376. It has sulphureous thermal springs (temperature 88° to 152° Fahr.), and a bath establishment, frequented from May to October. Manufs. of chocolate, nails, and brass, with copper, antimony, lead, manganese, and bismuth mines.

**BAGNÈRES-DI-BIGORRE**, *Aquensis Vicus*, a town of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Adour, at the entrance of the valley of Campan, 13 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. P. 9169. It has a theatre, concert room, college, hospital, and Protestant church. Manufs. woollens, linens, and crape, called "barèges," and has tanneries, dye and marble works, and paper mills. There are 20 bathing establishments; the springs (sulphureous and ferruginous) vary in temp. from 72° to 124° Fahr. Its waters were resorted to by the Romans, and are annually visited from May to October by from 5000 to 6000 strangers.

**BAGNES or BAGNIEN**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, Valais, on l. b. of the Dranse, 7 m. S.E. Martigny, in the valley of Bagne, elev. 2716 feet. P. of town 4327. The Val-de-Bagnes was twice inundated during the 16th century, and again by the débâcle of 1818; when the Dranse had been blocked up by ice, a lake half a league in length was formed, on the bursting of which the torrent carried off 400 cottages; 34 lives were lost.

**BAGNEUX**, two comms. of France.—I. dep. Maine et Loire, cant. and arr. Saumur. P. 1025.—II. dep. Seine, cant. and arr. Sceaux. P. 1358. It has stone quarries.

**BAGNI**, several vills. of Italy, all so named from their mineral baths.—I. (*B. della Porretta*), deleg. and 2 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia, with mineral springs, called by Pliny the *Aqua Tauri*, and an aqueduct constructed by Trajan.—II. (*Morba*), Tuscany, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Siena, with mineral springs and baths.—III. (*della Pertia*), a vill., prov. Pisa, in the valley of the Possera.—IV. (*di Lucca*), prov. and 11 m. N. Lucca. P. 8238.

**BAGNIEN**, a town of Switzerland. [**BAGNES.**] **BAGNI SAN GIULIANO** (*Termæ Pisanæ*), a town

of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa, cap. dist. Named from its thermal springs. P. (1861) 16,787.

BAGNO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Aquila. P. of comm. 2368.

BAGNO A RIFOLTI, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence. P. (1861) 14,607.

BAGNO, a town of C. Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Rocca-San-Casciano. P. 7096. A watering-place.

BAGNOLES, a vill. of France, dep. Orne, in a valley 13 m. S.E. Domfront. It has hot saline springs (temp. 82° Fahr.), and cold ferruginous springs and baths much frequented.

BAGNOLET, a vill. of France, dep. Seine, N.E. Paris. P. 2553. It has gypsum quarries.

BAGNOLI, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Padua, 3½ m. S. Conselve. P. 2650.

BAGNOLI, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 12½ m. N.W. Campobasso. P. 3784.—II. prov. Avellino, 9 m. S.W. St Angelo-de-Lombaridi. P. 3529.

BAGNOLO, two towns of Northern Italy.—I. cap. circ., 7 m. S.S.W. Brescia. P. 2700.—II. prov. Cuneo, 12 m. N.W. Saluzzo. P. 5828.

BAGNOLO (*in Piano*), a town of North Italy, prov. Reggio in Emilia. P. 3168.—II. (*del Salcutio*), S. Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 1011.

BAGNOLO, four vill. of N. Italy.—I. prov., circ. & 2½ m. W.N.W. Lodi-e-Crema. P. 2010.—II. (*S. Vito*), prov., circ. & 4½ m. S.S.E. Mantua. P. 4500.—III. prov. Rovigo, circ. Badia. P. 1885.—IV. (*Cremano*), prov. Cremona, circ. Crema. P. 2073.

BAGNOLS, *Balena*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on a rock near the Ceze, 13 m. N.E. Uzès. P. 5050. It has a communal college and hospital, and manufs. of serge.

BAGNOLS-LES-BAINS, a vill., France, dep. Lozère, 8 m. E.S.E. Mende. With warm baths. P. 390.

BAGNONE, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Pontremoli. P. 5318.

BAGNOREA, *Balneum Rejis*, a town of Central Italy, 25 m. S.S.W. Orvieto. It is celebrated for its mineral hot springs. P. 3000.

BAGOLINO, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Brescia. P. 3751. With iron forges.

BAGOS, a vill. of Hungary, co. Nord Bihar, 9½ m. S.S.E. Debreczin. P. 2120.

BAGSHOT, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Windlesham, 10 m. S.S.W. Windsor. Above sea level 240 feet. Rain-fall 25 inches.

BAGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Burnham. Ac. 750. P. 69.

BAGUER-MORVAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo. P. 2131.—II. (*B. Pican*), a vill., same arr. P. 1766.

BAGULKOTA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Belgaum, 50 m. W. Moogdul.

BAGUR or BEGU CAPE, on the N.E. coast of Catalonia, Spain, lat. 41° 57' N.; lon. 3° 14' E.

BAGYON, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Thorda. P. 1460. Gold washing.

BAHADURPOOR, two towns of India.—I. dom. and 22 m. S.E. Baroda.—II. dom. and 133 m. S. Gwalior.—*Bahadre* is a town, N.W. India, cap. chiefship, 120 m. W.N.W. Delhi.

BAHAMA BANK (GREAT and LITTLE), are shoals among the West India islands. The former between lat. 22° and 26° N.; lon. 75° and 79° W., having S. and W. the Bahama old and new channels. On it are the isls. Providence, Andros, and Exuma. The Little Bank N.W. of the foregoing, between lat. 26° and 27° N.; lon. 77° and 79° W., has on it the Great Bahama and Abaco isls.—*Bahama-Channel*. (*Old and New*.) The former separates the Great Bahama Bank and Cuba; the latter is between the Great and Little Bahama Banks and Florida, and forms a part of

the channel of the Great Gulf-stream, which flows here at the rate of from 2 to 5 m. an hour.

BAHAMA or LUCAYO ISLANDS, a group of nearly 500 isls. and islets (called *Cayos* or *Keys*), in the West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, lat. 21° to 27° N.; lon. 71° to 79° W., separated from Cuba and Florida S. and W. by the Great and Little Bahama Channels. Only 20 of the isls. are inhabited. Area 2921 sq. m. P. (1861) 35,287, an increase of 7768 over census of 1851. First settlement of English in 1629. Possessed by Spain in 1781, and restored to England in 1783. Most of the isls. are mere coral rocks, but some are of tolerable size, as Abaco, the Great Bahama, Eleuthera, Andros, New Providence, Guanhami, Exuma, Long and Crooked isls., Mariguana, Great Key and Great Inagua. Chief products, cotton, maize, Guinea corn, salt, sugar, turtle, pine-apples, and vegetables. Labour is deficient for the successful culture of cotton. Government vested in a governor, a council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 31 members. The colony now forms a diocese of itself, under a bishop. Revenue (1861) 40,456l.; expenditure paid by the Imperial Government for civil and military purposes 33,480l. Exports (1861) 64,537l. Imports 274,584l. Nassau or New Providence is the cap., and seat of gov.—The *Great Bahama* isl., lat. 26° 41' N.; lon. 79° 3' W., is near the N. extremity of the group, 70 m. E. Florida, and 80 m. W. to E., by 10 m. in breadth. P. 858. *Wallings Island* or *San Salvador*, one of the group, was the first part of the new world discovered by Columbus in 1492.

BAHAR or BEHAR, one of the old Mohammedan provs. of India, occupying part of the valley of the Ganges, and traversed by this river, which divides it in two nearly equal portions, lat. 24° 12' to 25° 21' N.; lon. 83° 25' to 86° 6' E., included (since 1765) in the British presid. Bengal, and subdivided among the dists. Bahar, Bhagulpoor, Dhurrumpoor, Ramghur, Shahabad, Sarun, Tirhoot, and Patna. Area 5694 sq. m. P. 2,500,000. The climate is temperate, and more healthy than that of Bengal. Soil rich, and produces the best opium in India; indigo, sugar, and tobacco are also cultivated. The present British dist. of Bahar comprises a portion only of the S.W. half of the prov.—*Bahar* (*Vihar*), cap. above dist., in a fertile plain, 35 m. S.E. Patna.

BAHARI ("sea country"), the Arabic name for Lower Egypt. [EGYPT.]

BAHAWULPOOR, Hindostan. [BHAULPOOR.]

BAHIA, a marit. prov. of Brazil, between lat. 8° 20' and 18° S.; lon. 37° 20' and 47° W., having E. the Atlantic, N.E. the prov. Sergipe, S. those of Minas-Geraes and Espirito Santo, N. Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the river San Francisco, N.W. Piauh, and W. Goyaz, from which it is separated by the Serra Tabatinga. Area 129,495 sq. m. P. (1856) 1,100,000. The surface rises inland to lofty sierras, between which and the coast is a fertile region, traversed by the Itapicuru, Contas, and other rivers. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, of which *Bahia de Todos-os-Santos* (All Saints Bay) is the principal. Tobacco, sugar, cotton, rice, coffee, and Brazil wood are raised. Salt is abundant. Principal towns, Bahia or San Salvador, Olivença, and Barro-do-Rio.

BAHIA or SAN SALVADOR, a city and seaport of Brazil, formerly its cap., now cap. prov., on the Bahia de Todos-os-Santos, 160 m. S.W. Sergipe d'el Rey, and about 880 m. N.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Lat. of lighthouse 13° 0' 42" S.; lon. 38° 31' 42" W. P. 125,000, one-third of whom

are whites, one-third mulattoes, and the remainder blacks. It has a cathedral, palaces of the archbishop and governor, town-hall, court of appeal, theatre, hospitals, and many religious houses; an exchange, arsenal, and imperial dockyard; and 3 m. north-eastward are yards for the construction of merchant shipping. Houses of the city mostly of stone; it is defended by several forts. A railway N.W. to Joaziero, on rt. b. of the San Francisco, was begun in 1855. *Bahia*, founded in 1549 by Thomas de Souza, first Capt. General of Brazil, is a commercial city of importance. Exports comprise sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, cigars, rice, rum, diamonds, tapioca, dye and fancy woods, cocoa-nuts, horns, hides, and bullion; and the imports consist of manuf. goods, salted provisions, flour, salt, iron, wines, and glass wares. In 1861 the exports amounted to 14,000,000 milreis. Shortest sea track to Southampton 4366 sea miles, shortest steam passage 80 days.

**BAHIA BLANCA**, an inlet of the Atlantic, E. coast of South America, Argentine Confed. Lat. 39° 25' S.; lon. 61° 25' W. It contains several isls.

**BAHIA DE TODOS-OS-SANTOS** (*All Saints Bay*), Brazil, prov. Bahia, to which it gives its name. It has a large and safe harbour, and contains several islands, the largest of which, Itaparica, divides the entrance into two parts. Whale fishing.

**BAHIA HONDA**, a harbour of Cuba, on its N. coast, 60 m. W.S.W. Havana. Protected by a fort, resorted to by privateers, and for landing slaves.

**BAHINDA DESERT**, in N. Africa, between Khar-toom and Dongola. It is flat, with a few hills. Round it the Nile makes the first part of the great bend. It has very few inhabitants.

**BAHLINGEN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Eisach, 38 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 3500. Manufs. of linens and woollens: tanneries, and trade in corn and cattle.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhein, N.W. Freiburg. P. 2000.

**BAHN**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Tuhe, gov. and 23 m. S. Stettin. P. 2400.

**BAHNASA** or **BEHNESEH**, *Oxyrhynchus*, a town of Middle Egypt, on the Bahr Yousef (Joseph's Canal), 42 m. S.S.W. Benisouef.

**BAHR**, Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

**BAHR-EL-ABIAD** (*White River*), **BAHR-EL-AZREK** (*Blue River*), rivers of Africa. [NILE.]

**BAHR-EL-HULEH**, or the "*waters of Merom*," a lake in N. Palestine, on the Jordan, 12 m. N. of the Sea of Tiberias. It has low marshy shores, and contracts in volume considerably in summer.

**BAHR-EL-LUT**. [DEAD SEA.]

**BAHREIN** or **AYAL ISLAND**, *Tylos*, in the Persian Gulf, surrounded by smaller islands and shoals, in a bay in dist. Bahrein, near the coast of Arabia, 200 m. S. Bushire. P. 68,000 (?) Mohammedans. The cap. Manama is in lat. 26° 12' N.; lon. 50° 39' 30" E. *Bahrein Isl.*, 27 m. long and 10 m. broad, is hilly in the centre, produces dates and other fruits, wheat, barley, and clover. The other chief isls. are Arad, Maharay, and Tamahoy. The pearl fishery here employs during the season 1500 vessels, and 2000 or 3000 boats, and yields pearls to the value of from 100,000l. to 200,000l. annually.

**BAHRENBURG**, a town of Hanover, co. and 20 m. S.W. Hoya, on the Aue. P. 612.

**BALE** (Ital. *Baja*), an anc. city of South Italy, now in ruins, 10 m. W. Naples, on bay of same name. *Balis* was a principal port and watering-place of the anc. Romans.

**BAIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Avellino. P. 2570. Remains of 2 anc. aqueducts.

**BAIAS**, **BYASS** or **PAYAS**, a town, North Syria, pash. and 65 m. N.W. Aleppo, on the Gulf of Is-

canderoon, at the mouth of a small river, probably the ancient Issus. It has a castle and shallow harbour. North of it are ruins of the anc. town *Issus*; and between it and Iscanderoon, 14 m. S., was fought the second battle, in which Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

**BAIBOUR**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. W.N.W. Erzeroum. P. 3000. It was formerly a stronghold of the Genoese.

**BAIERN**, a country of Germany. [BAVARIA.]

**BAIERSBRONN**, a vill. and pa. of Würtemberg, Black Forest, 40 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 4589.

**BAIERSDORF**, a town, Bavaria, circ. Midd. Franconia, on the Regnitz, 4 m. N. Erlangen. P. 1650.

**BAIERTHAL**, a vill. of Baden, Lower Rhine, prov. and 2 m. E.N.E. Wiesloch. P. 1100.

**BAIGNES-SAINTE-RADEGONDE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. S.S.W. Barbezieux. P. 2651.

**BAIGORRY**, a valley of France, in the Pyrénées, watered by the Nive. P. of vill. 2600.

**BAIKAL (LAKE) or HOLY SEA**, an extensive lake of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, between lat. 51° 20' and 55° 30' N.; lon. 103° and 110° E. It is crescent-shaped, and is a sinus or expansion of the bed of the Angara. Length N.E. to S.W. 370 m.; breadth 20 to 70 m.; height above the sea 1363 feet; depth very great in centre, but not ascertained. Its basin is enclosed on the W. by the Baikal, and E. by the Kharmanoi mountains. Its chief feeder on the S. is the Upper Angara river, its only outlet the Angara, on the S.W., a chief tributary of the Yenisei. It contains several islands, that of Olkon, near the centre, being 30 m. in length. *Lake Baikal* forms a part of the great commercial line of communication between China and Russia, and trade is facilitated by the establishment of steam-boats. Its chief port is Posolskoi. The surface is frozen from November to April. Its seal and sturgeon fisheries are valuable, and one species of salmon alone yields 4000 tons a year for salting.

**BAIKUNTAPOOK**, a large town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. S.E. Patna, on the S. bank of the Ganges.

**BAILDON**, a vill., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Otley, 7 m. N. Bradford. Ac. 1722. P. 3895.

**BAILEBOROUGH**, a pa. and town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 17 m. S.E. Cavan, on a head of the Blackwater river. Ac. of pa. 12,415. P. of do. 4691; of town, 1139.

**BAILLEUL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., near the Belgian frontier, 9 m. E. Hazebrouck. P. 10,102. Manufs. woollens, cottons, lace, beet-root sugar, biscuits, bricks, hats, chicory, chocolate, soap, and oil, and the cheese of its environs is held in repute.—II. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 6 m. N.W. La Flèche. P. 1067.

**BAILLIESTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 1832. Mean temperature, June 58°·4, January 37°·2; altitude 242 feet.

**BAILY ISLANDS**, the most S. isl. of the Bonin group, North Pacific, in lat. 26° 30' N.; lon. 142° E.

**BAIMOCZ**, a town of Hungary, co. and 40 m. N.E. Neutra. P. 890. It has warm baths.

**BAIN**, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Rennes. P. 4174.

**BAINBRIDGE**, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 1½ m. S.W. Askrigg. Ac. 14,983. P. 807.

**BAINBRIDGE**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, co. Chenango, on the Susquehanna, 96 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 3338.

**BAINCTHUN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and cant. Boulogne. P. 1790.

**BAIN-DE-BRETAGNE**, a comm. & vill. of France,

dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arr. Redon. P. 4175. It has lace manufs. and tanneries.

**BAINS**, several vills. of France, frequented for their baths.—I. dep. Vosges, 13 m. S.W. Epinal. P. 2596. The waters vary in temp. from 92° to 122° Fahr. Bathing season from 15th May to 15th Sept.—II. dep. E. Pyrénées, 4 m. S.W. Cérét. P. 1800.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Redon. P. (with comm.) 4454.—IV. (*de Rennes*), dep. Aude, 10 m. S.E. Limoux.—V. dep. Haute Loire, arr. le Puy, cant. Solignac. P. 1120.

**BAINS-DU-MONT-DORE**, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 20 m. W. Issoire. P. 1195. The baths were erected in 1819 at the public expense. Season from 20th June to 20th September.

**BAINTON**, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 3280. P. 465.

**BAIRDSTOWN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Kentucky, cap. co. Nelson, 55 m. W.S.W. Lexington, on the Beech Fork. P. 1492.

**BAIREUTH**, a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. Upper Franconia, on the Red-Mayn, 126 m. N. Munich. P. 18,044, mostly Protestants. It has a palace, theatre, and a Protestant consistory. Manufs. cotton and woollen cloths, tobacco, parchment, leather, and porcelain.—*Baireuth* was formerly cap. of a margraviate, and seat of a court. About 2 m. E. is the Hermitage, where the Margravine, sister to Frederick the Great, wrote her Memoirs. Here is a monument to Jean Paul Richter.

**BAIS**, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. and 12 m. E.S.E. Mayenne. P. 2239.—II. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. S.S.W. Vitry. P. 3083.

**BAISE** or **BAYZE**, a river, S.W. France, rises near Lannemezan, flows N. through the depts. Haute-Pyrénées, Gers, and Haute Garonne, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Course 145 m. Navigable from Nérac to the Garonne, 15 m.

**BAISEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Lannoy. P. 1997.

**BAISO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-in-Emilia. P. 3175.

**BAISY-THY**, a vill. of Belgium, Brabant, arr. Nivelles. P. 1200.

**BAITOL**, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bengal, Saugor, N.W. prov., 50 m. N.E. Ellich-poor. Lat. 21° 55' N.; lon. 78° E. The dist. of *Baitool* has an area of 990 sq. m. P. 93,441.

**BAIX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 7 m. E. Privas, cant. Chomerac. P. 1313.

**BAIXAS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, 6 m. N. Perpignan. P. 2344.

**BAJA**, a town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Danube, 90 m. S. Pesth. P. 17,510. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, a synagogue, castle, & co. court.—II. a town, Moldavia, on the Moldava, 65 m. W.N.W. Jassy.—III. (*B. de Roma*), a town of Wallachia, dist. & 68 m. N.W. Krajova.

**BAJA B LATINA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 1792.

**BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FÉ**, a town of the Argentine Confed., cap. dep. Entre Rios, on the E. bank of the Paraná, opposite Santa Fé, and now often called Paraná. P. 5000.

**BAJARDO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Maurizio, circ. Remo. P. 1468.

**BAJMAK**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 13 m. W.S.W. Maria Theresiopol. P. 5620.

**BAJNA**, a town of Hungary, co. Unter-Neutra, gov. and 5 m. W.N.W. Tapolecan. P. 1150.

**BAJNISZA**, a vill. of Austria, Istria, gov. and 4½ m. N.E. Canale. P. 1065.

**BAJOM**, two vills. of Austria, Transylvania.—I. gov. and 7 m. W.N.W. Medias. P. 2660.—II. (*Great*), co. Somogy, gov. and 13½ m. W.N.W. Kaposvar. P. 2550.

**BAJOUR**, a territ. of North Afghanistan, lat. 35 N.; lon. 71° to 72° E. Estim. area 870 sq. m. P. about 120,000. It is a fertile plain, encircled by mountains, yielding iron-ore. Chief town Bajour, pop. about 5000 (supposed to be th *Bazira* of Alexander's historian), and Nawagye.

**BAKA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Honth, gov. and 2 m. N.W. Bath. P. 1025.

**BAKABANYA**, a royal mining town of Hungary co. Honth, 10 m. S.W. Schemnitz. P. 2530.

**BAKEL**, a large vill. of W. Africa, on the Senegal riv., with a French garrison. P. 1400 negroes Cultivation of sesame, maize, and millet.

**BAKER**, a co. U.S., North America, in S.W. of Georgia, watered by Flint river, cap. Newton. Area 1296 sq. m. P. free 1493, slaves 3492.

**BAKEWELL**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Derby, the town on the Wye, near its confl. with the Derwent, 8 m. N.W. Matlock. Ac. 43,020. P. 11,254. It has coal and lead mines, cotton mills, chalybeate-springs with bath-rooms, & museum.

**BAKHMUT**, a town of Russia, gov. and 120 m. E. Jekaterinoslav. P. 4000. It has coal mines.

**BAKHTEGHAN (LAKE)**, Persia, prov. Fars, 50 m. E. Shiraz, length 60 m. E. to W.; breadth 8 m. It receives on W. the Bundemir river. The lake yields a large quantity of salt.

**BAKIR-KUREH-SI**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Black Sea, and 70 m. W.S.W. Sinope, with a handsome mosque.

**BAKONYBEL**, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 7 m. W. Veszprim. P. 2530.

**BAKONY-WALD** (*Forest of Bakony*), a mountain range of Hungary, S. of the Danube, between the Raab riv. and Lake Balaton, and separating the great and little Hungarian plains, the former of which is on its S.E., and the latter on its N.W. side. Mean height 2000 feet. It is densely wooded, and contains quarries of excellent marble.

**BAKOTA**, a co. of Central Africa, lat. 16° to 18° S.; lon. 25° to 29° E. It has the river Kafue on the N., Zambesi E. and S. It is a vast table-land 3000 to 5000 feet high, with extensive grassy plains. Climate healthy. Winter temp. 30 Fahr. A few years since it was well peopled, now deserted to herds of buffaloes, elephants, etc.

**BAKONYZEG**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Nord Bihar, gov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Derecske. P. 1805.

**BAKTA NYER**, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, gov. & 13 m. N.E. Great Kalló. P. 3910.

**BAKTSHI-SERAI**, Russia. [BAGTSCHHE-SERAI.]

**BAKU**, a fortified seaport town of the Russian dom., S. of the Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, on the S. coast of the peninsula of Apsheron, in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 23' N.; lon. 49° 53' E. P. 5413. It consists of a citadel and a suburb. Its harbour is one of the best on the W. of the Caspian. Imports silks and cotton, shawls and woollen goods, drugs, indigo, tobacco, fruits, fish; exports naphtha from the copious bituminous springs near: salt 6,000,000 lbs. annually, saffron, madder, silk, and opium. The circle of *Baku* has a pop. of 31,000. Within 10 m. of the town is Atash-ja, or "burning field," the place of pilgrimage of the fire worshippers. [AFSHERON.]

**BAKU** or **BAKOVA**, a town of Moldavia, on the Bistriz, 60 m. S.W. Jassy.

"**BAL**" or "**BALLY**" (Irish, *Baile*), a prefix to names of places in Ireland, signifies a "town" or "village."

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
BALLINABOY, . . .	Cork, . . .	7,970	1,390
BALLINACARRIG, . . .	Carlow, . . .	2,605	507
BALLINACOR, . . .	Wicklow, . . .	17,448	772
BALLINACOURTY, . . .	Galway, . . .	6,293	1,702

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
BALLINACOURTY,	Kerry,	5,818	1,004
BALLINADEE,	Cork,	8,334	1,427
BALLINADRUMMY,	Kildare,	4,285	843
BALLINAMARA,	Kilkenny,	3,839	526
BALLINASCREEEN,	Londonderry,	32,520	7,476
BALLINASLANEY,	Wexford,	2,644	644
BALLINCHALLA,	{Galway and Mayo,}	11,546	1,839
BALLINCUSLANE,	Kerry,	39,737	3,878
BALLINDERRY,	Antrim,	10,895	4,547
BALLINDERRY,	Tyrone,	4,922	2,790
BALLINDOON,	Galway,	20,033	4,262
BALLINGADDY,	Limerick,	5,998	1,594
BALLINGARRY,	Limerick,	17,732	4,157
BALLINGARRY,	Tipperary,	13,714	4,025
BALLINGARRY,	Tipperary,	6,633	734
BALLYLANDERS,	Limerick,	7,717	2,556
BALLINLOUGH,	Limerick,	2,340	603
BALLINOE,	Cork,	7,715	1,442
BALLINROBE,	{Mayo & Galway,}	21,203	7,164
BALLINTEMPLE,	Cavan,	10,657	3,855
BALLINTEMPLE,	Wicklow,	4,087	810
BALLINTEMPLE,	Tipperary,	4,207	442
BALLINTEMPLE,	Cork,	2,659	933
BALLINTOBER,	Roscommon,	6,351	1,205
BALLINTOBER,	Mayo,	22,616	3,101
BALLINTOY,	Antrim,	12,757	3,612
BALLYADAMS,	Queen's Co.,	6,908	1,061
BALLYANNE,	Wexford,	4,577	929
BALLYBACON,	Tipperary,	11,120	1,896
BALLYBOGGAN,	Meath,	6,222	820
BALLYBARRACK,	Louth,	1,018	582
BALLYBAY,	Monaghan,	8,741	4,420
BALLYBOY,	King's,	14,274	2,637
BALLYBOYS,	Louth,	1,435	531
BALLYBROOD,	Limerick,	2,355	711
BALLYBURLEY,	King's,	7,868	1,015
BALLYCAHANE,	Limerick,	2,417	578
BALLYCAHILL,	Tipperary,	3,843	859
BALLYCALLAN,	Kilkenny,	6,834	1,007
BALLYCANEN,	Wexford,	3,627	873
BALLYCARNEY,	Wexford,	8,233	1,253
BALLYCLERAHAN,	Tipperary,	1,044	493
BALLYCLOG,	Tyrone,	4,774	1,765
BALLYCLOGH,	Cork,	9,709	2,051
BALLYCLUG,	Antrim,	8,264	4,591
BALLYCOMMON,	King's,	6,641	656
BALLYCOR,	Antrim,	7,328	1,963
BALLYCULTER,	Down,	5,177	1,511
BALLYCURRENY,	Cork,	3,939	590
BALLYDELOHER,	Cork,	2,101	626
BALLYDELOUGHY,	Cork,	1,999	548
BALLYELLIN,	Carlow,	4,957	1,121
BALLYFEARD,	Cork,	3,461	578
BALLYFOYLE,	Cork,	2,882	791
BALLYGIBBON,	Tipperary,	3,293	681
BALLYGRIFFIN,	Tipperary,	2,862	549
BALLYGUNNER,	Waterford,	2,266	547
BALLYHALBERT,	Down,	4,011	2,184
BALLYHAY,	Cork,	4,835	703
BALLYHEAN,	Mayo,	7,674	1,913
BALLYHIGE,	Kerry,	11,260	2,839
BALLYHOGE,	Wexford,	4,268	771
BALLYHOOLY,	Cork,	5,252	1,129
BALLYHUSKARD,	Wexford,	7,947	1,905
BALLYKEAN,	King's,	12,912	1,640
BALLYKEIN,	Wicklow,	11,053	1,783
BALLYLAMAN,	Wexford,	2,493	590
BALLYLANEEN,	Waterford,	6,307	3,179
BALLYLINNY,	Antrim,	5,685	2,154
BALLYLOUGHLOE,	West Meath,	13,577	2,356
BALLYMACART,	Waterford,	2,538	588
BALLYMACBELLIGOTT,	Kerry,	14,018	2,726
BALLYMACHUGH,	Cavan,	5,918	1,745

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
BALLYMACKEY,	Tipperary,	9,713	1,436
BALLYMACORMICK,	Longford,	8,925	1,987
BALLYMACOWARD,	Galway,	17,258	2,608
BALLYMACWILLIAM,	King's,	4,976	721
BALLYMARTIN,	Antrim,	2,805	602
BALLYMARTLE,	Cork,	5,502	932
BALLYMASCANLAN,	Louth,	15,997	4,653
BALLYMODAN,	Cork,	8,080	5,808
BALLYMURREEN,	Tipperary,	3,845	556
BALLYMYRE,	Armagh,	7,381	2,256
BALLYNACLOGH,	Tipperary,	3,869	558
BALLYNAPAGH,	Kildare,	4,154	745
BALLYNAHAGLISH,	Kerry,	3,005	1,321
BALLYNAHAGLISH,	Mayo,	11,961	3,572
BALLYNAKILL,	King's,	6,760	619
BALLYNAKILL,	Galway,	47,962	4,587
BALLYNAKILL,	{Galway and Roscommon,}	14,577	3,065
BALLYNAKILL,	Galway,	5,220	568
BALLYNAKILL,	Galway,	55,625	7,753
BALLYNAKILL,	Sligo,	4,589	1,231
BALLYNURE,	Wicklow,	7,404	875
BALLYNURE,	Antrim,	8,533	2,922
BALLYOUGHTERA,	Cork,	4,532	945
BALLYOVEY,	Mayo,	19,842	2,837
BALLYPHILIP,	Down,	2,430	2,685
BALLYRASHANE,	{Antrim and Lond'nderry,}	6,344	1,857
BALLYROAN,	Queen's,	9,632	1,908
BALLYRADARE,	Sligo,	16,019	5,276
BALLYSAKERRY,	Mayo,	12,692	2,323
BALLYSAX,	Kildare,	7,207	6,935
BALLYSCULLION,	{Antrim and Lond'nderry,}	10,771	5,760
BALLYSCULLION,	Grange, Antrim,	4,269	3,100
BALLYSEEDY,	Kerry,	3,489	885
BALLYSHEEHAN,	Tipperary,	9,215	1,476
BALLYSUMAGHAN,	Sligo,	4,216	1,074
BALLYTRUSTAN,	Down,	1,681	568
BALLYTRALLOO,	Wexford,	1,891	526
BALLYVOURNEY,	Cork,	26,602	3,002
BALLYWALTER,	Down,	3,378	1,680
BALLYWILLIN,	{Lond'nderry and Antrim,}	4,675	2,447

BALA, a township and market town of North Wales, co. Merioneth, near the N. end of the lake of same name, pa. Llan-y-kil, 17 m. N.E. Dolgelly. Height 541 feet above the sea. P. 2383. It has a town-hall, co. bridewell, and manufs. of knitted stockings and gloves.

BALABAC, an isl. of the Philippines, 30 m. S. Palawan. The *Balabac passage*, between it and Banguay island, is 35 m. across.

BALA-BAGH, a fortified town of Afghanistan, and the most important mart in the valley of Jelalabad, from which town it is 13 m. W.

BALABALAGAN. [PATERNOSTERS LITTLE.] BALACHERF, a town of Russia, gov. and 125 m. W. Saratof, on l. b. of the Khoper. P. 2000.

BALACHNA or BALAKHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 3500.

BALAGHAUTS, an extensive and fertile district of South India, Madras, the table-land above the Ghauts mountains. It extends from the Krishna river to the south of Mysore. Products, indigo, sugar, and cotton, with extensive cattle rearing.

BALAGUER, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Segre. P. 4642.

BALAGUERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, arr. St Girons. P. 1134.

BALAKHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Volga. P. 3500.

- BALAKLAVA**, a seaport town of Russia, on the Black Sea, near the S. extremity of the Crimea, 6 m. S. Sebastopol. P. mostly Greeks. It has an excellent harbour, which was occupied by the British during the siege of Sevastopol in 1854-5.
- BALA-LAKE** or **PEMBLEMERE**, North Wales, co. Merioneth. Length 4 m.; breadth 1 m. The river Dee issues from this lake.
- BALAMBANGAN**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo.
- BALAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Sedan, with cloth manufs. and extensive iron-works. P. 1437.
- BALANGERO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1547.
- BALANGUNI** or **BANGINGEE**, a small isl. of the Malay Archipelago, in the Suloo or Sulu group, belonging to Spain. Formerly a nest of pirates, who were rooted out in 1848.
- BALARUC-LES-BAINS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, with hot sulphur springs (temp. 126° Fahr.) and baths. P. 690.
- BALASFALVA** or **BLASECHING**, a town of Transylvania, at the union of the Great and Little Kukul rivers, 18 m. N.E. Karlsburg. P. 4000.
- BALASINORE**, a town of Western India, Guzerat, cap. a small state of same name, 48 m. N. Baroda. The native state of Balasinore has an area of 258 sq. m. P. estimated at 19,000. (?)
- BALASORE**, a town of India, Bengal, dist. Cuttack, on the Boorabullung, 8 m. from its mouth, and 116 m. S.W. Calcutta. It has dry and repairing docks, and is frequented by Maldiv and coasting vessels. Exports (1861) value 1237.
- BALASSA-GYARMATH**, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Neograd, near the Eipel, a tributary of the Danube, 40 m. N.N.E. Pesth. P. 4520.
- BALASTELKE**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 4 m. N.N.W. Mediasch. P. 1230.
- BALATON LAKE** (Germ. *Platten-See*), the largest lake in Hungary, 55 m. S.W. Pesth. Length, S.W. to N.E., 48 m.; breadth, 3 to 10 m. Greatest depth 39 feet, but at its N. and broadest end it is shallow. Its waters are slightly salt. Receives 30 streams, the largest being the Szala; and its surplus waters are carried to the Danube by the Sio and Sarvitz. It is rich in fish.
- BALAZÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, cant. Vitré. P. 1877.
- BALBIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, cant. Néronde. P. 1661.
- BALBRIGGAN**, a marit. town of Ireland, co. and 19 m. N.E. Dublin, on the Irish Sea. P. 2258. It is a favourite watering-place, and owes its prosperity to the manuf. of its far famed hosiery, the demand for which is still on the increase. A flourishing power-loom weaving factory was established in 1839, and employs 150 hands.
- BALBY** with **HEXTHORPE**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1567. P. 1058. Here the first meetings of the Society of Friends took place.
- BALCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Cuckfield. Ac. 4786. P. 880. The London and Brighton Railway here passes through a tunnel 1139 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards in length.
- BALDEGG**, a vill. of Switzerland, on lake of same name, cant. and 9 m. N. Luzern. The lake is  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. long, 1 m. broad, and 1529 feet above the sea.
- BALDENBURG**, a small town of W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, 33 m. N.W. Konitz. P. 1800.
- BALDERAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Leon. P. 4320. Manufs. leather and hats.
- BALDERN**, a small town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Elwangen. P. 620.
- BALDERNOCK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 19 m. S.W. Stirling. Ac. 4411. P. 718.
- BALDEWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. S.E. Newark. Ac. 4050. P. 987.
- BALDISSERO**, three comms. & vills. of N. Italy. —I. prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea, with anc. castle on a hill. P. 590. —II. prov. & circ. Turin. P. 1758. —III. prov. Cuneo. P. 1093. *Baldissero di Roletto* is an anc. bor. on a hill; near Pinerolo. P. 1720.
- BALDO** (MONTE), a mountain of Lombardy, on the E. of Lago di Garda. Elevation 7100 feet.
- BALDOCK**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Herts, 34 m. N.N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 200. Pop. of do., 1974. Manufs. straw-plait.
- BALDON**, two pas. of England. —I. (*Marsh*), co. and  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 570. P. 342. —II. (*Foot*), adjacent to the above, 5 m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 2010. P. 260.
- BALDON**, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, 25 m. E. Mittau, frequented for its hot baths.
- BALDOYLE**, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. and  $\frac{6}{2}$  m. N.E. Dublin, near Drogheda Railway. It is a watering-place, and has a shallow harbour. Ac. of pa. 1235. P. of pa. 974; do. of town 885, mostly fishermen.
- BALDWIX**, a co. of the U. S., North America, centre of Georgia. Area 329 sq. m. P. 4149 free; 4929 slaves. Cap. Milledgeville. —II. a co., S. part of Alabama. Area 2000 sq. m. P. 3816 free; 3714 slaves.
- BALE**, a town of Switzerland. [BASEL.]
- BALE** or **BATHLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Holt. Ac. 710. P. 227.
- BALEARIC ISLES** (Span. *Baleares*), a group of 5 isls. in the Mediterranean, between lat. 38° 40' and 40° 5' N.; lon. 1° and 5° E., consisting of Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, Formentara, and Cabrera, and forming an administrative prov. of Spain, cap. Palma. United area, 1758 sq. m. P. (1857) 262,893. Climate temperate and healthy, soil fertile.
- BALERNA**, a vill. of Switzerland, Ticino, 5 m. N.W. Como. P. 1026. Roman Catholics.
- BALERNO**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Currie. P. 510. It has paper mills.
- BALMESMES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches, cant. La Haye-Descartes. P. 1147. Flour and paper mills.
- BALISTRATE**, a comm. of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 2105.
- BALFRON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill., at the foot of the Campsie hills, 16 m. W.S.W. Stirling. P. 1517; of vill. 1179.
- BALFRUSH** (*Barfurush*, "the mart of burdens"), a town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the Bahbul, 12 m. from its mouth in the Caspian Sea, & 20 m. W. Sari. P. 5000. It has numerous bazaars and caravanserais, & from 20 to 30 Mohammedan colleges. S. of the town are the remains of a palace on an artificial island, formed by Shah Abbas. *Balfrush* has a large general trade, and communicates with its port on the Caspian by a good road for wheeled vehicles.
- BALGA**, a vill. of Eastern Prussia, gov. & 24 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-haff. P. 600.
- BALGACH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E. St Gall. P. 1442. Sulphur springs & baths.
- BALGONIE**. [MILTON OF BALGONIE.]
- BALGOUNIE** (BRIG OF), Scotland, on Don River.
- BALI**, **BALLY** or **LITTLE JAVA**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, immediately E. of Java. Lat. of town 8° 42' 5" N.; lon. 116° 33' E. Island 70 m. long by 35 m. in breadth. P. 700,000. (?) Two mountain chains traverse it from E. to W. Culminating point, the volcano of *Agoeng*, 11,326 feet. *Gumung Batur* volcano, 7000 feet high,

caused great destruction by an eruption, 22d Nov. 1815. Island abundantly supplied with water from numerous large rivers and lakes. Exports, rice, cotton, coffee, tobacco, hides, oil, edible birds'-nests, catechu, cotton cloths, and yarn; imports, opium, betel, gold, silver, and ivory. *Bali* is subdivided among 8 petty states, of which Badong in the S. is the chief; and it is the only island of the Archipelago where the Hindoo is the predominant religion. Principal towns, Badong in the S., Bliling in the N., and Karang-Assam on E. coast. The *Strait of Bali*, between this isl. & Java, is, where narrowest, 3 m. across. A Dutch settlement was founded at Port Badong in 1845.

**BALIGROD**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. & 18 m. S.S.E. Sanok in the Carpathians. In its vicinity are numerous salt lakes and iron mines.

**BALIKESR**, **BALU-HISSAR** or **BALIK-SHEHR**, a town of Asia Minor, cap. sanj., in a fertile plain, 75 m. S.W. Brusa. P. 2000 Turks, and 200 Armenian families. It has a manuf. of felt for military clothing.

**BALIKUATRO**, a small island in St Bernardino passage between that point and the island Luzon. Lat. 12° 40' N.; lon. 124° 10' E.

**BALIS**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, on the Euphrates, with extensive ruins. It is the port of Aleppo, and N. Syria.

**BALIZAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bazas, cant. St-Symphorien. P. 1022.

**BALIZE**, **BELIZE**, or **BRITISH HONDURAS**, an anomalous British settlement on the E. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan, and N.E. of Guatemala, Central America, having E. the Caribbean Sea, extending from the Rio Hondo on the N. to the Rio Sarstoon on the S., 600 m. long by 60 at widest. Area 17,000 (?) sq. m. P. (1861) 25,635, chiefly negroes. The chief product is mahogany. Exports, mahogany, logwood, cochineal, indigo, cocoa-nuts, rosewood, sarsaparilla, fustic, etc., value (1861) 299,746*l*. Imports, cottons, apparel, gunpowder, hardwares, linens, soap, hides, earthenware, spirits, ale, etc., value 78,642*l*. Among the wild animals are valuable fur bearers, the ounce, panther, tapir, deer, antelope, peccary, opossum, and racoon. Turtle abound. Principal rivers, the Balize, Hondo and Sarstoon. Along the coast the land is swampy, interior wooded, soil of the plains exceedingly fertile. Climate hot and moist. Mean temp. of year 80° Fahr.; rain-fall 46½ in. It is not exposed to hurricanes nor earthquakes, but yellow fever prevails. The possession of this colony was long disputed by the Spaniards, but it yielded to Great Britain in 1783. Till recently it was subsidiary to Jamaica. Governed by superintendent appointed by the crown, and seven magistrates elected by the people. Military, 1 company of artillery, and 1 regiment of the line. Its cap. *Balize*, situated at the mouth of the river Balize, in the Bay of Honduras, has a stated pop. of 5000, a government-house, barracks, fort on a small island, church, chapels, schools, and court-house. The town is surrounded by cocoa-nut plantations. The river *Balize*, which has a N.E. course, is said to be navigable for 200 m. inland, and off its mouth is an anchorage for small vessels.

**BALIZE**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the S. side of "the N.E. Pass," the mouth of the river Mississippi most frequented by European vessels. The vill. is inhabited chiefly by pilots.

**BALK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Hindelopen. P. 1227.

**BALKAN**, *Hæmus*, an important mountain chain of European Turkey, which extends from the

plain of Sophia, lon. 23° E., to Cape Emineh on the Black Sea, forming a series of peaks of little elevation, the highest of which are covered with grass and fruit trees. The name *Kodja Balkan* is limited to the portion of the ancient *Hæmus* W. of the Balkan of Shipka. The W. part of the *Great Balkan* runs S.S.E. to N.N.W., and separates Bulgaria from Upper Moesia, on the N., whilst on the S. it serves to connect the *Hæmus* with Mount Rhodope. The chain in general is 4900 feet high, and N.W. of Kalofer it rises to 5325 feet. It slopes abruptly S. to the alluvial plain of Tartarbazardjik and Philipopolis, but terminates more gently on the N. by means of the crests of the Balkan of Estropol. Its waters flow chiefly in transverse valleys. Snow lies on the higher summits till June, but disappears in July. The E. part of the Balkan consists of a series of minor chains, decreasing in elevation as they approach the plains of the Danube on the N., and the Black Sea on the E. Mount Scardus, the culminating point of Tochar-dagh, is 9700 ft. high. The Balkan is connected with the mountains of Middle Europe by the ranges of Monte Negro, Herzegovina, and the Dinaric Alps on the W., and the mountains of Greece on the S. The deep and narrow gorges permit of paths difficult for beasts of burden; and the range is traversed by only one great route, that of the Gate of Trajan, by which the communication is kept up between Vienna and Constantinople.

**BALKANT**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Szabolcz, gov. and 7 m. S. Great-Kallo. P. 3280.

**BALKASH** or **TENGIZ**, a lake of Central Asia, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan, lat. 44° to 47° N.; lon. 77° to 81° E. It receives the waters of the Ili, & some smaller streams. Length N.E. to S.W. 300 m.; breadth 10 to 76 m.—The first transport vessel built on the lake was launched in 1856.

**BALKH**, a prov. of Central Asia, the ancient kingdom of Bactria, now subordinate to the Khanate of Bokhara, lat. 35° to 37° N.; lon. 64° to 69° E., having N. the Oxus, E. Budukshan, S. the Hindoo Koosh mountains, and W. the desert. Length 250 m.; breadth 120 m.—*Balkh*, the cap. city, and the *Zariashah* and *Bactria* of the Greeks, is situated on the rt. b. of the Balkh river, 105 m. W. Koondoz. P. 2000. (?) The modern town occupies but a fraction of the surface embraced by the ancient city, the remains of which cover a space 20 m. in circumference, and comprise 18 aqueducts, and buildings of various ages, all in ruin. Numerous canals irrigate the vicinity, which is famous for its fruit and corn.

**BALLA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, barony of Clanmorris. Ac. 5609. P. 1165.—*Balla*, a vill. in same pa. P. 407.

**BALLAGHADERREEN**, a town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Mayo, near the Lung, a tributary of the Shannon, 30 m. E.N.E. Castlebar. P. 1583.

**BALLAHULISH** or **BALLACHULISH**, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Argyle, on Lochs Leven and Linnhe, with a ferry, 11½ m. S.S.W. Port-William. It has a large quarry of roofing slate.

**BALLAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 4 m. S.W. Tours. P. 1145.

**BALLANCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. and arr. Corbeil. P. 1245. Stone quarries.

**BALLANTRAE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 28 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Ac. 33,876. P. 1433. Includes vill. of Ballantrae. P. 557.

**BALLARD**, a co. of the U.S., North America, Kentucky, on the Ohio riv. P. 6974 free, 1718 slaves. Cap. Blandville.

**BALLART**, a town of Victoria colony, Australia, on railway, 58 m. N.W. Geelong. Gold was discovered here in 1851, and the diggings are very rich. The mining district of same name, has a pop. of 57,900, of whom 4852 are Chinese.

**BALLAS**, a town of Upper Egypt, on the l. b. of Nile, 16 m. below Dendera. Manuf. earthen jars.

**BALLATER**, a vill., Scotl., co. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuck, 37 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. P. 362. Alt. 656 ft.

**BALLAUGH**, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 7 m. S.W. Ramsay. Ac. 309. P. 1292.

**BALLEE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Down, 4 m. S.E. Downpatrick. Ac. 6427. P. 1473.

**BALLENSTÄDT**, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 15 m. S.E. Halberstadt. P. 4300.

**BALLENY ISLANDS**, a group of 5 small volcanic islands in the Antarctic Ocean. Lat. 66° 44' S.; lon. 163° 11' E. Discovered in 1839.

**BALLEROY**, a town and comm. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Bayeux. P. 1286.

**BALLINA**, a town and port of Ireland, cos. Mayo and Sligo, on l. b. of the Moy, 18 m. N.N.E. Castlebar. P. 4399, exclusive of Ardnaree, which has a pop. of 1020. It is the seat of a poor-law union, and has breweries, flour mills, manufs. of snuff, and a salmon fishery.

**BALLINAHINCH**, barony, demesne, lake, river, seat, and ruined castle of Ireland, prov. Connaught, dist. Connemara, 37 m. W.N.W. Galway. The barony, with an acreage of 189,813, comprises the mountain group of the "Twelve Pins," & the seaport of Clifden. P. 23,764.—II. a small town, Ulster, co. Down, 10 m. E. Dromore. P. 1066.

**BALLINAKILL**, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 11 m. S. Maryboro'. P. 914.—Also the name of three pas. in Galway co., Connaught, 1 in Sligo co., 1 in King's co., & 1 in co. Waterford.

**BALLINAMORE**, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 13 m. N.E. Carrick. P. 624.

**BALLINASLOE**, a town of Ireland, cos. Galway and Roscommon, on the Suck, an affluent of the Shannon, and on Midland G. W. Railway, 22 m. S. Roscommon. P. 3909. It is celebrated for an annual cattle and sheep fair in October, is the seat of a Poor Law union, and the station for the Galway militia staff. Above sea level 140 ft.

**BALLINCOLLIG**, a town of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Cork, on the Bride river, 5 m. W. Cork. P. 917. Artillery barracks and gunpowder mills.

**BALLINGDON or BRANDON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Sudbury. Ac. 366. P. 861.

**BALLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Hereford. Ac. 901. P. 168.

**BALLINGRY**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Fife, 15 m. S.W. Cupar. Ac. 4621. P. 736, employed in coal & ironstone mines.

**BALLINROBE**, a town of Ireland, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 3 m. from its entrance into Lough Mask, and 16 m. S.S.E. Castlebar. P. 2506. It is the seat of a Poor Law union.

**BALLINTOGER**, a village of Ireland, barony Tiraghree, co. and 6 m. S.E. Sligo. P. 168.

**BALLINTOY**, a vill. and pa., Ireland, co. Antrim, 4 m. N. Ballycastle. Ac. 12,757. P. 3612; of vill. 241. Coast-guard station near Giant's Causeway.

**BALLON**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 9 m. S.E. Carlow. Ac. 3700. P. 1086.

**BALLON**, a town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Orne, 12 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. P. 1939. Manufs. of linens.

**BALLON D'ALSACE**, one of the loftiest mountains of the Vosges chain in France, at the junction of the depts. H. Saône, Vosges, and H. Rhin, 4688 feet in elevation.—*Ballon de Guebwiller* (Vosges chain), dep. H. Rhin, cant. Guebwiller, and 4300 feet in height.

**BALLOTS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Chateau-Gontier. P. 1978.

**BALLSTON**, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Saratoga, 26 m. N. Albany. P. 3500.—*Ballston Spa* is a vill. same co.

**BALLY**, a town, Asiatic Arch., on the E. coast of the island Lombok, in lat. 8° 40' S.; lon. 116° 30' E.

**BALLYBAX**, a town of Ireland, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Monaghan. It has trade in linen.

**BALLYBOFEY**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Donegal, on Fin river, 14 m. W.S.W. Lifford. P. 928.

**BALLYBUNION**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Kerry, at mouth of Shannon, 17 m. N. Tralee. P. 167.

**BALLYCASTLE**, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Antrim, in a bay opposite Rathlin island. P. 1626. Its harbour is filled with sand; its coal mines are unwrought. It has a linen manuf. and salmon fishery.—II. a maritime vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, 31 m. N. Castlebar. P. 412.

It is a coast-guard station, and resorted to for sea-bathing.—*Ballyclare* is a market town, Ulster, co. Antrim, 11 m. N. Belfast. P. 230.

**BALLYCONNELL**, a town of Ireland, on Woodford riv., Ulster, co. & 13 m. N.W. Cavan. P. 874.

**BALLYCOTTIN**, a bay and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 20 m. S.E. Cork, the bay having Ballycottin island off its S. side. P. of vill. 364.

**BALLYCREEN**, a mountain of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 2167 feet above the sea.

**BALLYEASTON**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Ballyclare. P. 152.—*Ballyfin* is a chapelry, 4 m. N. Maryborough.

**BALLYHAISE**, a town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. P. 287.

**BALLYJAMESDUFF**, a vill. of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. and 11 m. S.E. Cavan. P. 786.

**BALLYLONGFORD**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Kerry, 5 m. W.S.W. Tarbert, on the estuary of the Shannon. P. 990. Exports corn and turf.

**BALLYMAHON**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, on the Inny, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Longford. P. 1130. Oliver Goldsmith spent much of his early life here.

**BALLYMENA**, a town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on the Braid, and on railway 22 m. N.W. Carrickfergus. P., with Harryville, 6769. It is in the centre of an industrious manuf. and agricultural district, and is the seat of a Poor Law union.

**BALLYMONEY**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Antrim and Londonderry, 17 m. N.W. Ballymena. Ac. of pa. 23,087. P. of ditto 10,423, of town 2600.—II. a pa. and township, co. and 23 m. S.W. Cork. Ac. of pa. 7309. P. 1983; do. of town 396.

**BALLYMORE**, several pas. and vills. of Ireland.—I. co. Westmeath, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Mullingar. Ac. 10,465. P. 1764.—II. co. and 7 m. S.E. Wexford. Ac. 2525. P. 437.—III. co. and 20 m. S.S.W. Armagh, with market town. Ac. of pa. 14,158. P. 7758.—IV. (*Eustace*), co. Kildare, on the Liffey, 19 m. S.W. Dublin. Ac. 4203. P. 1527, do. of vill. 674.

**BALLYMOTE**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 13 m. S.W. Sligo. P. 1268. Ruins of castle.

**BALLYRAGGETT**, a town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Kilkenny, near the river Nore. P. 985.

**BALLYSDARE**, a town of Ireland, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Sligo, on river of same name, at its mouth in Ballysclare Bay, 80 feet above the sea. P. of town 635. The river here rolls over shelving rocks, turning several corn mills, and at the foot of its lowest fall is a harbour with safe anchorage.

**BALLYSHANNON**, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Donegal, on the Erne, at its mouth in Ballyshannon Bay, 25 m. N.W. Enniskillen, 45 feet

above sea level. P. 8197. It is the seat of a Poor Law union, and has a custom-house, court-house, and barracks.

BALLYTORE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Kildare. P. 421.

BALLYVALDON, a pa. of Ireland, co. Wexford, 11 m. E.S.E. Enniscorthy. Ac. 3911. P. 1047.

BALMACLELLAN, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, 2 m. N.E. New Galloway. Ac. 23,346. P. 1086.

BALMAGHIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N. Kirkcudbright. Ac. 21,824. P. 1225.

BALME (COL DE), a pass of the Alps, which forms the limit between Savoy and the Valais, 7218 feet above the sea; the pass is much frequented, and has a refuge for travellers. The vill. of *Balme*, in North Italy, div. Turin, on l. b. of the Stura, is 1620 feet high. P. 372.

BALMERINO, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the rt. b. of the Tay, 6 m. N. Cupar. Ac. 4131. P. 815. Engaged in weaving, salmon fishing, or agriculture. The greater part of the land is in a high state of cultivation.

BALMORAL, Scotland. [CRATHIE PA.]

BALNAHUA, a small island on the W. of Scotland, co. Argyre, pa. Jura. P. 142.

BALOTRA, a town of India, Rajpoot state and 62 m. S.W. Joudpore, on rt. b. of the Loonee. P. 7275. Situated on the high road from Joudpore to Dwarka, in Guzerat, and is a great resort of pilgrims. It has extensive bazaars. P. 6750.

BALQUHIDDER, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 84 m. W. Perth. P. 746. The pa. is about 20 m. in length by 10 in breadth.

BALRATHBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 2 m. S.E. Kells. Ac. 8991. P. 537.

BALROTHERY, a barony and pa. of Ireland, co. Dublin, on the N. coast. Ac. of bar. 55,200; of pa. 6884. P. of bar. 16,301; of pa. 3608.

BALSALL or TEMPLE BALSALL, a chapelry of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Warwick. P. 1140.

BALSAMO, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, 6 m. N. Milan. P. 2244. Produces wines, grains, and fruits.

BALSCADDAN, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Dublin, 1 m. N.W. Balbriggan. Ac. 3948. P. 778.

BALSHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Ac. 4402. P. 1162. The Gogmagog hills are partly in this parish.

BALSORANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, on a rocky hill, crowned by a baronial castle. P. 2832.

BALSTHAL, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. N.E. Soleure, in valley of same name, on the Dünern. P. 1122. Near it is the defile of *Klus*, with a vill. of same name, and iron works.

BALSTONBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.E. Glastonbury. Ac. 2472. P. 763.

BALTA, one of the Shetland islands, E. of Uist, in lat. 60° 44' 24" N.; lon. 0° 47' W.; height 143 feet. Here experiments were made on the variation of the seconds pendulum in 1817.

BALTA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Kodema, an affluent of the Bug, 132 m. E.S.E. Kamenietz. P. 12,619.

BALTAR, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 14 m. E.N.E. Oporto.

BALTANAS Y DEHESA DE VALVERDE, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Palencia. P. 2350.

BALTEAGH, a pa. of Ireland, co. Londonderry, 4 m. S.S.E. Newtonlimavady. Ac. 10,410. P. 2029.

BALTER or BALTI, Asia. [BULTI.]

BALTIC PROVINCES is the name applied to the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St Petersburg, with the principality of Finland, situated on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC or EAST SEA, *Mare Balticum* (Germ *Ostsee*), an extensive Mediterranean Sea of North Europe, enclosed by Sweden, Russia, Prussia, Mecklenburg, and Denmark, and open to the Kattegat and North Sea by the Sound and the Great and Little Belts. It extends from Swine-münde in the S. to Tornea in the N. about 900 m., and from Carlserona in the W. to Memel in the E. about 180 m., and its area, including the Gulf of Bothnia, occupies a space of about 125,000 square miles. It has all the characteristics of an inland sea or great lake. In proportion to its size, no sea has so great an influx of fresh water, hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be as 194 to 373. The N. part of the Baltic is generally called the Gulf of Bothnia, and by the Swedes "Helsingland Gulf" from the province which it bathes. On the E. are the Gulfs of Finland and Riga, on the S.E. the Gulf of Danzig, and on the S.W. the Gulf of Lübeck. The depth of this sea on the W. is not more than 15 fathoms, and in general it is only from 8 to 10 fathoms deep; on the S. it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the N. it deepens to 100 fathoms. The *Baltic* receives the waters of the Motala-Elv, the Lakes of Mæler, Onega, and Ladoga, the Düna, Niemen, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous smaller streams. The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, & closed the mouths of many of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers, must now be anchored at a distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands, rocks, and sandbanks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea (at the rate of several feet in a century), renders navigation troublesome and dangerous. The chief islands are those of the Danish Archipelago, between the coasts of Jütland and Sweden; the islands of Rügen, Bornholm, Eland, Gottland, Dago, and Oesel, the group of Aland and that of Holmön. The *Baltic* has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable; but is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the Sound and the Belts. Thus, during a N.E. wind the S.W. portion of the *Baltic* is often raised four feet above the usual level of the North Sea; on the contrary, after N.W. gales and during spring tides, the Atlantic rises, and pouring a flood into the *Baltic*, commits havoc among the islands of the Danish Archipelago. The great amount of water which flows into the *Baltic*, especially during the melting of the snow in spring, occasions a general current in the direction of the ocean; and it has been calculated that the number of days in which the water flows into the Kattegat, is in proportion to those in which it flows in an opposite direction, as 24 to 1. During winter this sea is usually frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; and in severe seasons, not only the Sound and the Belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. In the reign of King Christopher (1324) the *Baltic* was frozen so hard, that for six weeks the people travelled between Denmark and Germany on the ice. The *Baltic* contains abundance of fish, and a quantity of amber is gathered on its S. shores. Chief ports, St Petersburg, Riga, Königsberg, Danzig, Stralsund, Lübeck, Copenhagen, Carlserona, Stockholm, and Christiania.

BALTIMORE, a seaport vill. of Ireland, at its S. extremity, co. and 47 m. S.W. Cork, on a small bay of the Atlantic. P. 145.

**BALTIMORE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Maryland. Area 700 sq. m. P. (1860) 50,953 free, 3182 slaves. Soil rocky, but productive. Yields Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, beef and pork. It has cotton and woollen factories, iron and brass foundries, potteries and chemical works, with 162 churches and 22 newspapers. Minerals are granite, gneiss, hornblende, limestone, copper, iron, chrome, magnesia, and red & yellow ochre. The Baltimore & Ohio, Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railways, terminate in this county.

**BALTIMORE**, a city & seaport, U. S., N. America, Maryland, on l. b. of the Patapsco riv., 12 m. from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 39° 17' N.; lon. 76° 36' W. Area of city 10,000 ac. P. (1860) 210,200 free, 2218 slaves. The bay on which the city is built affords a secure harbour, and it communicates by railway with Philadelphia, Washington, Winchester, Annapolis, Cumberland, Frederick City, York, Lancaster, & Harrisburg. The city is divided in its centre by a rapid stream called "Jones' Falls." E. of the falls, the city is divided into two parts, Fell's Point and the Old Town. The Point has a deep harbour. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, besides engineering, iron works, chemical works, tanneries, manufs. of cotton, tobacco, glass, paper, hosiery, etc., etc. Exports, tobacco, the cereals, wood, iron, salted provisions, lard, butter, flour, etc., amounting (1862) to 10,346,164 dollars. Imports, French, English, and German cloths, wines, tea, hides, etc., amounting (1862) to 3,466,458 dollars. It has an elegant obelisk, commemorating the defence of the city against the British in 1814, 176 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Washington, and several other monuments; and near the city are Green Mount cemetery and a noble public park. It has an infirmary, atheneum, public library, 125 churches, the university of Maryland, and many schools. *Baltimore* has banks, fire and marine insurance companies, exchange, custom house, theatre, and many newspapers. There are cotton and flour mills in the vicinity.—II. (*New*), a township of Greene co., New York, 15 m. S. Albany. P. 2381.

**BALTINGLASS**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Wicklow and Carlow, on the Slaney, 12 m. N.E. Carlow. Ac. of pa. 6383. P. of do. 2649; of town; 1304. It has a bridewell and infirmary, with bleachfields.

**BALTRUM**, a low island of Hanover, East Friesland, in the North Sea,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from the coast,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. broad. P. 103.

**BALTSCHIK** or **BALDIJK**, a town, European Turkey, 18 m. N.E. Varna, on Black Sea, near ruins of *Tomi*, the place to which Ovid was exiled.

**BALU** or **BRAXE ISLAND**, E. Asia, at the mouth of the Salween river, which separates Burmah from Siam. Length 17 m., breadth 8 miles.

**BALVANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, dist. and 15 m. W. Potenza. P. 3912.

**BALWIERZISKI**, a town, Poland, Augustow, 23 m. E. Maryampol, on the Niemen. P. 1300.

**BALZAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, 3 m. N. Angouleme. P. 838.

**BALZOLA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 5 m. N.N.W. Casale. P. 2868.

**BAMBA**, a considerable town of S.W. Africa, Congo, cap. prov. about 100 m. N.N.E. Ambriz. The prov. has mines of salt, copper, and iron.

**BAMBARRA**, an independent state of Western Africa, Soudan, lat. 12° to 14° N.; lon. 15° E. to 5° W., having S. the Mandingo country. Surface level, traversed S.W. to N.E. by the Niger (Joliba), on which are its principal towns, Segou,

Sansanding, Yamina, and Bammakoo. Heat of climate intense; rainy season June to Nov. The shea or butter tree, cotton tree, baobab, oil palm, date, and tamarind are indigenous; maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The Bambarras are negroes of the Mandingo race; they spin and dye various fabrics, work in iron and gold, manuf. leather, and trade with the countries from Timbuctoo to Guinea in iron, cloth, ivory, slaves, and grain. Government oligarchical, and three-fourths of the pop. are slaves. They are mostly pagans; but the upper classes profess Mohammedanism.

**BAMBECCQUE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Dunkerque. P. 1050.

**BAMBERG**, a city of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Regnitz and on railway, 31 m. W. Baireuth. P. 23,542. It has a cathedral and palace, formerly the residence of its prince-bishops, a gymnasium, medical and other schools, a public library, and collections in the fine arts. *Bamberg* is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a general vicariate, and of the court of appeal for the circle. Iron works, sugar refining, and cotton spinning are largely carried on. Manufs. woollen stuffs, gloves, leather, sealing-wax, starch, gunpowder, musical instruments, tobacco, and beer.—*New Bamberg* is a vill. of Hesse Darmstadt, with abandoned quicksilver mines.

**BAMBOROUGH** or **BAMBROUGH**, a ward and pa. of England, co. Northumberland; the pa. on the coast, 16 m. S.E. Berwick. Ac. 26,234. P. 4105. Bambo' castle contains apartments for shipwrecked seamen, schools for the education and maintenance of 50 girls, a library, dispensary, and infirmary.

**BAMBOUK**, a territory, West Africa, Senegambia, lat. 12° 30' to 14° N.; lon. 10° to 12° 30' W., enclosed by the upper courses of the Senegal and Falémé rivers. P. and extent unknown. Climate hot and unhealthy in the rainy season, July to Nov. Surface mountainous, but well watered and productive. Maize, millet, manioc and rice are abundant, and the vine flourishes wild. Forests extensive, and the pasturages of Guinea grass feed vast herds of cattle. Gold-washings numerous, and veins of iron are worked. The inhabitants of the Mandingo race, have few arts or manufs.; they import cotton cloths, ornaments, and salt, mostly in exchange for gold-dust. Government oligarchical. Principal towns, Bambouk, Salaba, and Konkuda. The Portuguese were masters of this country in the 15th century.

**BAMBUCH** (properly *Manbej*), a ruined town of Syria, pash. and 45 m. N.E. Aleppo.

**BAMIAN** or **BAUMEFAN**, a valley and pass of Afghanistan, leading into Independent Turkestan (Koondooz), between the Hindoo Koosh range and Paropamisian mountains, and important as the only known pass across the Himalaya chain practicable for artillery. Lat. 34° 50' N.; lon. 67° 48' E. Height of pass, 8496 feet. Caves and gigantic statues are cut in the rock.

**BAMMAKOO**, a town of West Africa, state Bambarra, on the Niger (Joliba), 145 m. W.S.W. Segou.

**BAMPOORA**, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana dom. and 47 m. S.W. Kotah. P. 20,000. (?)

**BAMPTON** or **BATHAMPTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N. Tiverton. Ac. of pa. 7785. P. of do. 1971.

**BAMPTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Westmoreland, westward, on the Lowther,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Shap. Ac. 10,390. P. 541. It has two pa. libraries.—II. (*Kirk*), co. Cumberland,  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. W. Carlisle. Ac. 3502. P. 497. *Little Bampton* is a township in this pa.—III. (*with Weald*), co.

Oxford, with a market town,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Witney. Ac. of pa. 8750. P. 2863.

BAN, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 10 m. S. Szilyag-Somlyo. P. 1185.

BAN (SUR MEURTHE), a comm. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. St Die, cant. Fraize. P. 1686.

BAN or BANOVITZ, a town of North Hungary, co. and 16 m. S.E. Trenschin. P. 2510, Slovaks and Jews. Trade in cattle, wood, and iron.

BANA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Gran, gov. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Kocs. P. 1135.

BANAGANPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 70 m. N.N.W. Cuddapah.

BANAGHER, a town of Ireland, near its centre, King's co., pa. Reynagh, on the Shannon, 21 m. W.S.W. Tullamore. P. 1426. It has a national school and barracks.

BANAGHER, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 16 m. S.E. Londonderry. Ac. 23,906. P. 8013.

BAÑALBUFA, a town of the isl. Majorca, 14 m. N.W. Palmas, with marble quarries. P. 5000.

BANANA ISLANDS, a group of small isls. on the W. coast of Africa, in lat.  $8^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; lon.  $18^{\circ} 11' W.$

BANANAL or SANTA ANNA ISLAND, an island formed by the river Araguay or Grande, Matto-Grosso, Brazil, 200 m. long by 40 m. broad. In its centre is a navigable lake 90 m. long by 12 m. broad. The dist. is extremely fertile.

BANAS-CHAI, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, flows S.W. to the Mendere (*Mæander*), which it joins 45 m. E.S.E. Allah-Shehr. Length 70 m.

BANASSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozere, arr. Marvejols. P. 1173.

BANAT (Germ. *Banater Gränze*, Military Frontiers of the *Banat*), that portion of S. Hungary between the Maros and the Danube, having W. the Theiss, and E. Transylvania and Wallachia. Surface mountainous in the E., and marshy in the W., traversed by the Temes, Alt-Bega, and Karasch rivers, & highly productive of wheat, spelt, and other grains. The mountains yield iron and copper, & gold has lately been discovered. Chief town Temesvar. It is divided into 2 circles or regiments, under 2 generalats and 1 general commander.

BANAWARAM, a town of Southern India, Mysore dominion, 77 m. N.N.W. Seringapatam.

BANBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, co. Down, on the Upper Bann, 7 m. S.W. Dromore. P. 4033. It is a seat of the linen trade of the county, and has cloth and thread factories, bleaching grounds, and chemical works.

BANBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Oxford, on the Cherwell, 12 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. of pa. 3150. P. of do. 9140. Mean temp. June  $63^{\circ} 4$ , Jan.  $38^{\circ} 2$ , Fahr. 340 ft. above the sea. Annual rain-fall 21 inches. *Banbury* has long been noted for cheese of superior quality, & for cakes which bear its name. It sends one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 617.

BANCA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Sumatra. Lat.  $2^{\circ} 20' S.$ ; lon.  $106^{\circ} E.$  Area 4300 sq. m. P. 47,000. Chief product, tin, of which 4000 tons, obtained entirely by "stream-works," are annually exported, mostly to China and Java.—The *Strait of Banca*, between it and Sumatra, varies from 8 to 20 m. in breadth.—*Banca* is also the name of a small island 12 m. N.E. Celebes.

BANGALISS, an isl. on the N.E. coast of Sumatra, off the mouth of the Siak river. Area 410 sq. m. P. about 2000.

BANGALIAN, a seaport town of the isl. Madura, Malay Archipelago, 20 m. N. Surabaya.

BANGANEER, a town of India, native state of Gwalior, 46 m. from Mhow.

BANCE ISLAND, a small fortified island in the estuary of the Sierra Leone river, West Africa.

BANCHORY-DEVENICK, a maritime pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, intersected by the Dee, 5 m. S.W. Aberdeeh. P. 2919. In this pa. are 3 fishing harbours. Annual rain-fall at Banchory House, 99 feet above the sea, 21 inches.

BANCHORY TERMAN, a pa. & vill. Scotl., co. Kincardine, on Dee, 17 m. W.S.W. Aberdeeh. Scots ac. 15,040. P. 2947; do. of vill. 681. Alt. 198 ft.

BANCOORAH or WEST BURDWAN, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, formerly named the Jungle Mehals. Area 1476 sq. m. P. 480,000. (?) Surface undulating; the valleys cultivated; the hills covered with forests and jungles. *Bancoorah*, its principal town, is 55 m. W. Burdwan.

BANCOOT or FORT VICTORIA, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 70 m. S.S.E. Bombay, at the mouth of Bancoot river. It has a small harbour, and trade in salt.

BANCROFT, a co. of U.S., North America, Iowa, on the Minnesota. Area 450 sq. m. It is watered by the Manketo river.

BANDA, a town of British India, N.W. provs., Bundelcund, cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Cane, 95 m. S.W. Allahabad. P. 33,464. The dist. of Banda, with an area of 2878 sq. m., and a pop. of about 800,000, was ceded to Britain by treaty of 1803.—II. A small town in the presid. of Bombay, dist. Surat.

BANDA ISLES, a group of 12 small, but important isls., Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, lat.  $4^{\circ} 30' S.$ ; lon.  $129^{\circ} 50' E.$ , 50 m. S. Ceram. They are all lofty and volcanic, and the four larger are appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, from 400,000 to 500,000 lbs. of which, and 130,000 to 140,000 lbs. of mace, are produced here annually, and form the chief exports. Imports, provisions, piece goods, cutlery, and iron from Batavia; pearls, birds' nests, sago, tortoise-shell from Ceram and the Arru isls. Six of the isls., *Great Banda*, *Banda Neira*, *Ay*, *Gunong-Api*, *Rhun*, and *Rosingyn*, are inhabited. *Great Banda* is the largest; *Gunong-Api* is the highest, and has an active volcano of same name; *Banda Neira*, the most important island of the group, is the residence of the governor.—*Banda Sea* is that part of the ocean enclosed by isls. Booro and Ceram on the N., Timor and Serwathy isls. on the S., Timor-Laut on the E., and the Flores Sea on the W.

BANDA ORIENTAL, South America. [URUGUAY.] BANDER, a roadstead of South Arabia, Akrah territory, about 12 m. W. Aden.—II. *Vikhar*, a seaport and vill. of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 55 m. S.E. Kurachee. P. about 1200. It has trade in rice, ghee, and provisions.—*Bander* means a port or anchorage.

BANDITTS ISLE, Malay Archipelago, in the Strait of Lombok, between Lombok and Bali, 20 m. in circumference. Lat.  $8^{\circ} 51' S.$ ; lon.  $115^{\circ} 29' E.$

BANDOL, a vill. of France, dep. Var, in the isl. Pomègne, on the Mediterranean, arr. and 9 m. W.N.W. Toulon. P. 1880.

BANDON, a river in the south of Ireland, co. Cork, rises in the Carberry mountains, near Dunmanway, flows E. to Innishannon, thence S.E. to the Atlantic, forming the harbour of Kinsale. Length 40 m., for 15 of which it is navigable.

BANDON or BONDONBRIDGE, a town & parl. bor., Ireland, Leinster, on the Bandon, & on rail., co. & 25 m. S.W. Cork. P. 6245. Alt. 60 ft. It has 2 pa. churches, a Presbyterian church, convent, schools, public libraries, infirmary, hospital, court-house, barracks, bridewell, and union workhouse; and returns one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 217.

**BANDONG**, a town on the W. coast of the island Java, 75 m. S.E. Batavia. Near it are the volcanic mountains of Gunong Guntour.

**BANDOOGUR** and **BANDORA**, two towns of India; the former, Bundelcund, 60 m. S.W. Rewah; the latter on Salsette island, 9 m. N. Bombay.

**BANERAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Alicante, with ancient castle. P. 2300.

**BASEZA (LA)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Leon, on rt. b. of the Suerto. P. 2270. Manufs. cloths, leather, and earthenware.

**BANFALU**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Wieselburg, gov. and 14 m. S. Neusiedl. P. 1350.

**BANFF** or **BAMFF**, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Doveron, at its mouth in Moray Firth, 38 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen, 16 feet above the sea. Lat. of pier 57° 40' 3" N.; lon. 2° 31' 5" W. P. 4673; do. of parl. bor. 6781. The "sea town" stands on an abrupt height on the coast, the "inland town" on the river. A bridge over the Doveron unites the town with Macduff, and its harbour has a low-water pier. Customs rev. (1862) 40217. Reg. shipping 123 sailing vessels; tonnage 14,049. Herrings, salmon, cattle, and grain are shipped hence to London. Banff unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead to send 1 member to House of Commons. Archbishop Sharpe was a native of the town. Alt. 67 feet.

**BANFFI-HUNYAD**, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, circ. and 22 m. W.N.W. Klausenburg. P. 2160.

**BANFFSHIRE**, a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. Moray Firth, E. and S. the co. Aberdeen, and W. the counties Inverness and Moray. Ac. 439,219. P. 59,215. Surface mountainous or hilly, except on the coast, where it is level. Cairngorm mountain, 4095 feet in height, is mostly in this co. Chief rivers, the Spey, Avon, and Doveron. Cattle-breeding is the principal branch of rural industry. Manufs. linen cloths and yarn. This co. returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1007.

**BANGALORE**, a fortified town, S. India, Mysore dominion, on a table-land nearly 3000 feet above the sea, 70 m. N.E. Seringapatam. P. 60,000. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a citadel containing the palace of Tippoo Saib. It is headquarters of the British resident and Madras officers in Mysore; has European shops, assembly and reading rooms, and good barracks. Climate healthy. Temperature 55° to 97° Fahr. Manufs. silk and cotton fabrics. It was taken by the British, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1791.

**BANGASSI**, a fortified town of West Africa, Senegambia, Mandingo country, on the riv. Voulima.

**BANG-KOK** or **BANKOK**, the cap. city of Siam, on the Menam, 20 m. above its mouth, in a flat marshy situation; it is the "Venice" of the East. Lat. 13° 38' N.; lon. 100° 34' E. P. estim. 350,000, many of whom are Chinese. In 1863, there were 112 European, and 38 American residents. It consists of three portions,—the palace or citadel, on an island enclosed by walls, and comprising the residences of the sovereign and court, with many Buddhist temples and gardens; the city proper; and the floating town, composed of moveable bamboo rafts, each bearing rows of 8 or 10 houses. The more solid buildings are of brick, but the dwellings are mostly of wood, mounted on posts. Intercourse is carried on by water, and the Menam is navigable to the city. Manufs. tin and iron wares, and leather. Exports, sugar, black pepper, tin, cardamoms, fine woods, ivory, cotton, rice, hides, horns, skins, and feathers. Amount (1862) 3,390,430 doll.

Imports, tea, quicksilver, silks, porcelain, camphor, edible birds' nests, European and Indian piece goods, opium, and glass wares, from the British and Dutch settlements in the East. Amount (1862) 770,807 doll. The country around contains mines of iron, and extensive forests of teak. It is a modern city, and succeeded Ayuthia as cap. of Siam.

**BANGOR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, in the island of Belle-Isle. P. 1801.

**BANGOR** ("white choir"), a city, parl. bor., seaport and pa. of North Wales, at the N. head of Menai Straits, co. and 9 m. N.E. Carnarvon. P. of pa. 7543; of city 10,662. It is a fashionable bathing-place, and has a cathedral, Bishop's palace, and assembly rooms. The bay admits vessels of 300 tons; trade small, chiefly in export of slates. The borough unites with Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, in sending 1 member to H. of Commons. 40 Ft. above the sea; annual rain-fall 40 inches. Also two pas. of Wales.—I. co. Cardigan, 4 m. E. New-castle. Ac. 1392. P. 204.—II. (*Monachorum*), cos. Flint and Denbigh, on the Dee, 7 m. N. Ellesmere. Ac. 5795. P. 1240.

**BANGOR**, a seaport town and pa. of Ireland, co. Down, on Lough, 12 m. E.N.E. Belfast. Area of pa. 17,026. P. of do. 8022; of town 2531. It has cotton factories, trade in linens, and a fishery. The town is frequented as a bathing-place.

**BANGOR**, a city and river-port, U.S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Penobscot, on the Penobscot river, 60 m. from its mouth, and 68 m. E.N.E. Augusta. P. (1860) 16,407. It has a theological seminary, schools, and a trade in timber, in which 2000 vessels are engaged. Close to the city a bridge, of 1300 feet in length, crosses the Penobscot. Steamers ply daily to Portland and Boston.—II. a township, New York, 6 m. W. Malone. P. 2159.

**BANG-PA-SOE**, a fortified seaport town of Siam, near the mouth of a large river, in the Gulf of Siam, 50 m. E.S.E. Bangkok.

**BANGUEY**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Borneo. Lat. 7° 9' N.; lon. 117° 6' E. Turtle are plentiful on this island.

**BANHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.E. Kenninghall. Ac. 3963. P. 1163.

**BANHO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. N.E. Viset, on the Vouga. P. 2000.

**BANIAK ISLANDS**, a group in the Indian Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 2° 20' N.; lon. 96° 40' E. A conical shaped hill on Pulo Baniak Island, is a conspicuous sea-mark.

**BANIALUKA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. Bosnia, cap. sanj., on l. b. of the Verbas, 94 m. N.W. Bosna Serai. P. 8000. It has a fortified castle, 40 mosques, colleges, baths, bazaars, and a manufactory of gunpowder.

**BANIAS**, two vills. of Syria.—I. (*Balanea*), pash. and 52 m. N.N.E. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean.—II. (*Panaos* and *Cesarea Philippi*), pash. Damascus, on the Banias, a head stream of the Jordan, 43 m. S.W. Damascus.

**BANISTER**, a post vill. of the U.S., N. America, Virginia, cap. of Halifax co., on river of same name, 10 m. above its junction with Dan river. Near it is a rich plumbago mine. P. 1600.

**BANJERMASSIN** (*Banger water, massin salt*), an extensive country of Borneo, occupying the S.E. part of the island, bounded W. by the river Banjer, and E. by the Strait of Macassar: it is intersected from N. to S. by a range of mountains which rise to 3000 feet, watered W. by the Banjer, and E. by several large streams. P. estimated at 600,000, mostly Dyaks. It is governed by

a sultan, whose power is absolute, except in so far as limited by treaties with the Netherlands government; all the diamonds, above 5 carats, found in the mines of Banjermassin, are considered the property of the Sultan; but the Netherlands government receives a tribute equal to 1-10th of the value. Manuf. guns, pistols, and swords, which are finished in the most elaborate style. The iron of Doussen is employed in the manuf., and serves in place of money with the aborigines; the gold, copper, and silver used in decoration, is imported. The Sultan imposes a tax of 10 per cent. on all the arms exported. Excellent coal was discovered in this territory in 1846, and is extensively worked by the Netherlands government. It exports rattans to the value of 100,000. a-year.

**BANJERMASSIN**, Borneo, the cap. of the Dutch residency of the same name, on l. b. of the river Banjer, about 15 m. from its mouth, in the Java Sea, lat. 3° 23' S.; lon. 114° 37' E. Vessels anchor at Tabeniow, a port on the coast, 50 m. S. of the town. The Dutch have had a factory here since 1748, & the territory was ceded to them in 1787.

**BANJOEMAS**, a town of the Dutch East Indies, cap. dist., 22 m. from the S. coast of the island of Java. P. about 9000.

**BANJUWANGI**, a dist. and town of Java, on the Strait of Bali. Very fertile, but unhealthy. Produces fine coffee.

**BANKALAN**, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island of Madura, 15 m. N. Sourabaya (Java). It is the cap. of a small state of same name, and seat of a Dutch vice-residency.

**BANKFOOT**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Auchtergaven. P. 748.

**BANKOTE**, a maritime town of W. India, presid. and 68 m. S. Bombay, at the mouth of the Savitree. Fort Victoria is on the S. side of entrance to its harbour, on a high barren hill.

**BANKS**, a co. of the U.S., North America, in Georgia. P. free, 3621; slaves, 1086.

**BANKS ISLAND**, British North America, is in the Pacific, lat. 53° 20' N.; lon. 130° W.—(Islands), a group of 17 islands, Pacific, lat. 14° S.; lon. 169° W.—Also a group, South Australia, in Spencer Gulf, lat. 34° 30' S.; lon. 136° 20' E.—(Land), British North America, Arctic Ocean, lat. 74° N.; lon. 116° W., 70 m. S.W. Melville Island.—(Cape), East Australia, on the N. side of Botany Bay, at its entrance.—(Peninsula), New Zealand, South Island, near the centre of its E. coast. Lat. 43° 40' S.; lon. 173° W. Length 50 m., breadth 25 m., forming a high table-land.—(Strait), between Tasmania and Fournieux Islands. Breadth 15 m.—(Meadow), New South Wales, co. Cumberland, at Botany Bay, 6 m. W. of Sydney. P. 409.

**BANN**, two rivers of the North of Ireland, one flowing into, and the other out of Lough Neagh.—I. The *Upper Bann* rises in the Mourne mountains, flows through the cos. Down and Armagh, in a N.W. direction, and joins Lough Neagh on its S. side. It communicates with the Newry Canal.—II. The *Lower Bann* issues from Lough Beg, on the N. side of Lough Neagh, flows N.N.W. between cos. Londonderry and Antrim, and enters the ocean 4 m. S.W. Portrush, after a course of 40 m. Its salmon and eel fisheries are important. *Bann* is also the name of a small affluent of the Slaney, co. Wexford.

**BANNALEC**, a town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Quimper. P. 4813.

**BANNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière. P. 2091.

**BANNIA**, a vill. of Austria, gov. Pancsova, 30 m. E. Weisskirchen. P. 2160.

**BANNINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Aylesham. Ac. 920. P. 302.

**BANNOCKBURN**, a town of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S. Stirling, on the Bannock, and on Scottish Central Railway. P. 2258. Famous for the victory gained here, 24th July 1314, by the Scots under Bruce, over the English, commanded by Edward II., the site of which is marked by a block of granite called the "Bored stane." Near it, at *Sauchie Burn*, in 1488, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son. Manufs. of tartans, carpets, hearth-rugs, tweeds, and leather.

**BANNOW**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 17 m. S.W. Wexford. Ac. 6551. P. 1761. Coast Guard station and fisheries.

**BAÑOLAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N. Gerona, with mineral springs and baths. P. 4600.

**BANOV**, a market town of Austria, Moravia, gov. and 3 m. S.E. Ungar Brod. P. 1240.

**BANOVICE (OLD)**, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 25 m. S.E. Peterwardein. P. 2200.

**BANSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Epsom. Ac. 5818. P. 1461. *Banstead Downs* are famous for the Epsom races. Above sea-level 572 feet.

**BANSWARA**, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a small state, prov. Gujerat, dist. Bagur, tributary to the British, 110 m. N.E. Baroda. It has a large fortress, and several temples.

**BANTAM**, a residency of the Dutch East Indies, forming the W. extremity of the island Java. Lat. of fort, 6° 1' 39" S.; lon. 106° 10' 41" E. It is divided into three regs., N. Ceram or Serang, S. Lebak, W. Tjiringin. Chief products, rice, coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo; cap. Serang. The town of *Bantam*, on bay of same name, 40 m. W. Batavia, was the first establishment founded by the Dutch in Java in 1602. It is now decayed.

**BANTJAR**, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on the N. coast of the isl. of Java, resid. Rembang.

**BANTRY**, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Cork, pa. Kilmocoge, near the head of Bantry Bay, 44 m. W.S.W. Cork. P. 2438.

**BANTRY BAY**, a large bay, south of Ireland, co. Cork, and one of the finest harbours in Europe, extending for 25 m. inland. Within it are Bear and Whiddy islands.

**BANVOU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront. P. 1126.

**BANWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, near the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 4829. P. 1853. On Great Western Railway.

**BANYA (FELSŐ)**, a town of Hungary 4 m. E. Nagy-Banya. P. 5220. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron, with foundries, forges, and pottery works.

**BANYA (NAGY) or NEUSTADT**, a town of Hungary, co. and 32 m. E.S.E. Szathmar. P. 5900. It has a royal mint, and mines of gold, silver, and lead, which are very productive.

**BANYULIS-SUR-MER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Céret, with a fishing port on the Mediterranean. P. 2637. Near it a tower, called *Ban de Caroch*, marks the limit between France and Spain. The dist. produces the celebrated wines of Grenache and Rancio.—II. (*Des Apres*), a comm. of the same dep. P. 501. Celebrated for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when attacked by 7000 Spaniards, who were compelled to surrender.

**BANYUWANGY**, a seaport town on the E. coast of the island Java, in lat. 8° 15' S.; lon. 114° 28' E.

**BANZ**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 3 m. S.W. Lichtenfels, on the Main.

**BAONE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Padua, dist. and 2½ m. N.E. of Este. P. 2465.

**BAONEE**, a rajahship, Hindostan, Bundelcund, tributary to the British. Area 127 sq. m. P. 18,800. Chief town, Kalpee.

**BAPAUME**, *Bapalma*, a fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.E. Arras. P. 3149. It has a comm. college; manufs. lace, woollens, cottons, and fine thread.

**BAPAUME**, a vill., France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 2 m. N.W. Rouen. Manufs. of linens. P. 3149.

**BARCHILD**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. S.E. Sittingbourne. Ac. 1058. P. 389.

**BAPTON**, pa. Engl. [FISHERTON-DE-LA-MERE.]

**BAR**, a town of British India, Bengal, dist. and 22 m. N.E. Bahar, on rt. b. of the Ganges.

**BAR**, a river of France, dep. Ardennes. Rises near Buzzancy, and falls into the Meuse below Douchery, forming part of the Canal of Ardennes.

**BAR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, arr. and 4½ m. N. Tulle, on the Corrèze. P. 1005.

**BAR**, a town of Russia, Podolia, 50 m. N.E. Kamenietz, on the Row river. P. 3000.

**BAR (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, cap. cant., arr. and 4½ m. N. Grasse. P. 1629.

**BARA**, a river of Afghanistan, joins the Cabool river, 8 m. N.N.E. Peshawar; course 60 miles.

**BARABA** (Russ. *Barabinskaja*), a vast steppe of Siberia, extending between the Oby and the Ir-tish, covered with salt lakes and marshes.

**BARACOA**, a seaport town of the Spanish West Indies, on N.E. coast of Cuba. Lat. 20° 21' 36" N.; lon. 74° 29' 31" W. P. 2876. In its vicinity is a table-mountain, termed the *Avil of Baracoa*.

**BARACKSA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Stuhlweisensburg, gov. and 14½ m. S.S.E. Bicske. P. 1680.

**BARADA**, anc. *Abana*, a river of Syria. It has its principal source at Ain Fijeh, where it at once forms a rapid torrent, 30 feet wide; flows 15 m. S.E., enters the plain of Damascus by a deep ravine, and converts a desert into a fruitful paradise. It winds through, and copiously waters the city, and then continues eastward for 20 miles, when it is lost in Lake Shirkieh.

**BARAGIANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, circ. Potenza. P. 1920.

**BARAHAUT**, a town of North Hindostan, Gurhwal, on the Bhagirathi, 50 m. N.W. Serinagar. It is a station of the Hindoo pilgrims on the route to Gangoutri.

**BARAICHE** or **BURAECH**, a tn., India, Oude, cap. dist., on affl. of the Goggra, 65 m. N.E. Lucknow.

**BARAK**, the principal river of Cachar (Further India), the S. division of which territory it traverses. After a S.W. tortuous course through Sylhet, it joins the Brahmaputra 43 m. N.E. Dacca. Length 350 m., width variable, but in some places in Cachar it is 200 yards across, and during the rains it has a depth of 30 or 40 feet. Principal affl. the Soormah.

**BARAMULA**, a town of India, on r. b. of the Jehlum, in a gorge which forms the S.W. boundary of the valley of Cashmere. Lat. 34° 10' N.; lon. 74° 30' E.

**BARAMUTTEE**, a town of India, Bombay, British dist. Poonah, 50 m. N.E. Sattara.

**BARAND**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Nord Bihar, gov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Püspök-Ladany. P. 4100.

**BARANDA**, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Pancsova. P. 2160.

**BARANELLO**, a town of S. Italy, cap. dist., prov. and 5 m. S.W. Campobasso. P. 3021.

**BARANOW**, a town of Austrian Galicia, Lemberg, 42 m. N.N.E. Tarnow, on the Vistula. P. 1630.—II. a town of Poland, N.W. Lublin, on the Wieprz. P. 1300.—III. a vill. of Prussian Poland, S.E. Kempen. P. 845.

**BARANQUILLA**, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., 68 m. N.E. Cartagena, with a port on l. b. of the Magdalena, at its mouth.

**BARANTCHINSK**, a vill. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, dist. and 58 m. S.S.W. Verkhoturije, with government iron and steel works.

**BARANYA**, a co. of Hungary, on the Danube cap. Fünfkirchen. Area 1960 sq. m. P. 285,000. It is partly mountainous and partly marshy, but fertile. Products, wheat, tobacco, wine, and fruit.

**BARANYAVAR**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Baranya, gov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Darda. P. 1500.

**BARANYKUT**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 8 m. N.E. Great Schenk. P. 1105.

**BARASHT**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area 1424 sq. m. P. 522,000.

**BARATARIA**, an isl. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance of the bay of same name. It is a strong military position, with a spacious port for small vessels.

**BARAT (KIS)**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Raab, gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Martinsberg. P. 1215.

**BARAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 14 m. S.S.W. Piesk. P. 1785. Paper manuf.

**BARACENA**, a town, Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, in the Sierra Mantiqueira, 125 m. N.N.W. Rio de Janeiro. P. of town and dist. 12,000.

**BARBACENA**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 13 m. N.W. Elvas.

**BARBACOAS**, a seaport town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, on the Pacific, 150 m. N.N.E. Quito.—II. a town of Venezuela, dep. and 68 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

**BARBADOS** or **BARBADOES**, the most E. of the West India Islands belonging to Great Britain, Windward group, in the Atlantic, 105 m. E. St Vincent. Lat. of Bridgetown, 13° 5' N.; lon. 59° 44' W. Colonised by British in 1625. Area 166 sq. m. P. (1851) 135,939, (1861) 152,727; nearly one-half are under 15 years of age. Number of schools 128, of which 51 are for infants. Aver. attendance 7061. Shore low, except on the E. side; surface level, but in the N. mount Hillaby rises to 1147 ft. The isl. is free from swamps, and has a generally healthy climate, but destructive hurricanes occur. Mean temp. 81° Fahr.; max. 87°. Products, sugar, cotton, arrowroot, ginger, and aloes. Exports (1861) 1,075,374. Imports 923,874. Exports of sugar 49,845 huds., against 43,365 in 1860. Gov. vested in a governor and council. [BRIDGETOWN.] *Barbadoes* is the residence of the governor-general of all the British Windward isls., and the see of a bishop with authority over the same. Revenue (1861) 98,049l.; expenditure 115,895l. Shortest track to Plymouth 3498 sea miles; shortest steam passage 34 days.

**BARBADOES (NEW)**, a tnshp. of the U. S., North America, Bergen co., New Jersey. P. 3000.

**BARBANIA**, a town of N. Italy, on the torrent Fandaglia, prov. and 17 m. N. Turin. P. 1729.

**BARBANT (Sr)**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. W.N.W. Bellac. P. 1329.

**BARBARA (SANTA)**, a town of Mexico, New California, 190 m. S.E. Monterey, on the Pacific.

**BARBARA (SANTA)**, a town of Chile, E.S.E. Concepcion, in the isl. Laxa, formed by the Biobio.—*Santa Barbara* is also the name of several vills. in Brazil, and of a maritime establishment on the coast of Upper California. Lat. 34° 24' N.; lon. 119° 20' W.; opposite which is *Santa Barbara Channel*, separating Santa Cruz and other isls. from the mainland.

**BARBARA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 23 m. W. Ancona. P. 1274.

**BARBARANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. S. Vicenza. P. 2000.

**BARBARESCO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba. P. 1494.

**BARBARY**, *Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria, Cyrenaica*, an extensive region, comprising all the N. portion of Africa, from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the Mediterranean to the Greater Atlas, and extending between lat. 25° and 37° N.; lon. 10° W. and 25° E. It is divided by the Atlas mountains into two regions, that on the N. comprising the four Barbary states, viz., the empire of Morocco, the prov. of Algeria, and the Beylics of Tunis and Tripoli, and the S. region called the Beled-ul-Jerid, or country of dates. Barbary and Egypt formed nearly all of Africa known to the ancients. It was peopled chiefly by Moors, Numidians, and Phœnician colonists; it attained celebrity under the dominion of the Carthaginians; was afterwards subject to the Romans, and occupied for nearly a century by the Vandals. The Arabs took it finally from the Romans in the year 697.

**BARBASTÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Nerac. P. 1530.

**BARBASTRO**, a walled town of Spain, Aragon, prov. Huesca, on the Cinca, 50 m. N.E. Zaragoza. P. 6175. It has a cathedral.

**BARBATRE**, a comm. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables-d'Olonne, cant. Noirmoutier. P. 1856.

**BARBENTANNE**, a town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 4 m. S.W. Avignon. P. 3132. Its neighbourhood produces wine and fruit.

**BARBERINO-DI-MUGELLO**, a town of Cent. Italy, 15 m. N. Florence, on the Siere. P. 9371. It has manufs. of straw hats.—II. (*Di-val-d'Elisa*), a vill. in the same dist., pop. 9521, in which is the palace of the *Barberini*, birthplace of Pope Urban VIII.

**BARBEZIEUX**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arr., 19 m. S.W. Angoulême. P. 3878. Famous for truffled capons.

**BARBIANELLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1179.

**BARBONA**, a comm. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, 22 m. S.S.W. Padua, on l. b. of the Adige. P. 1600.

**BARBONNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 5 m. S. Sézanne. P. 1276.

**BARBOTAN**, a hamlet of France, dep. Gers, arr. Condom. It is celebrated for its mud baths, and has temperate ferruginous springs.

**BARBOUR**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E.S.E. of Alabama. Area 825 sq. m. P. (1860) free 14,662, slaves 16,150. The Chattahoochee river forms the E. boundary, and it is drained by the river Pea. Surface undulating. Staples are cotton, corn, and sugar. It has tanneries, grist and saw-mills, with 35 churches and 3 newspapers.—II. in the N.W. part of Virginia. Area 330 sq. m. P., free 8863, slaves 95. Surface hilly, and adapted for pasturage. Stone, coal, and iron abundant.

**BARBUDA**, one of the British West India isls., Leeward group, in the Atlantic, 22 m. N. Antigua, N. point, in lat. 17° 33' N.; lon. 61° 43' W. Area about 75 sq. m. P. 1600. The greater part of the isl. is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco. There is no port, but a roadstead with several forts on W. side.

**BARBY**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 13 m. S.E. Magdeburg, on the l. b. of the Elbe. P. 3600. Linen and woollen manufs.

**BARBY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Daventry. Ac. 2535. P. 645.

**BARCA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 10 m. N. Braga, on the Lima. P. 1900.

**BARCA**, *Cyrenaica*, a maritime region of North Africa, between lat. 26° and 33° N.; lon. 20° and 25° E., forming the E. division of Tripoli, and

having W. the rest of that dom., with the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Great Syrtis*), N. the Mediterranean, E. Egypt, and S. the Libyan waste. On the S. and in the interior it is desert, but along the coast the soil is fertile. It yields crops of corn, and has wide tracts of fine pasturage; on the mountain sides are forests of pines, date, and olive trees, and flowering shrubs. It has no permanent rivers, but numerous mountain torrents, which flow to the arid plains of the Libyan desert. This region was anciently the seat of the *Pentapolis*, or five Greek cities of Berenice, Arsinoe, Barca, Apollonia, and Cyrene; of which the first, now called Bengazi, is the only one retaining the least importance.

**BARCAROTA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Badajoz. P. 4285.

**BARCELLONA POZZO-DI-GOTTO**, a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. (1862) 19,823.

**BARCELLOS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Cavado, 9 m. W. Braga. P. 3892.

**BARCELLOS**, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Rio Negro.

**BARCELONA**, a seaport town of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 40 m. W.S.W. Cumana, cap. prov. of New Barcelona, on l. b. of the Neveri. Lat. 10° 6' N.; lon. 64° 47' W. Founded in 1634. Situation unhealthy. Exports horses and cattle. Area of prov. 13,744 sq. m. P. 52,163.

**BARCELONA**, *Barcino*, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 136 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. (lighthouse) 41° 22' 36" N.; lon. 2° 11' E. P. (1857), including Barcelonette, 252,015. Area of prov. 2993 sq. m. P. 713,734. It is commanded by a citadel on the N.E., and the fortress of Montjouy on the S.W. It has a cathedral, Dominican convent, prison, an arsenal, and barracks. The harbour has 18 to 20 feet water, but owing to a bar at its mouth, large ships are obliged to anchor outside. *Barcelona* is a bishop's see, and the seat of a court of appeal. It has a university, theological seminary, eight colleges, school of artillery, school of medicine, institution for deaf and dumb, courses of lectures on navigation, agriculture, and the fine arts, botanic garden, four public libraries, one of which is very rich in MSS. and archives of the kingdom of Aragon. The cemetery is formed of cells in a narrow lane, walled up with bricks. Mean temp. of year 63°, summer 77°, winter 50° Fahr. Manufs. of silk, leather, lace, woollens, cotton goods, and jewellery, formerly important. Imports, raw cotton, sugar, coffee, and other colonial goods, mostly from Cuba and Porto-Rico, salt-fish, hides, horns, iron, and hardwares. Exports, wrought silks, soap, fire-arms, paper, hats, laces, ribbons, and steel. In 1856, 2610 vessels entered the port, and 2395 cleared out, mostly coasters. *Barcelona* is supposed to have derived its ancient name from its Carthaginian founder, Hamilcar Barcino, B.C. about 200. The city was taken by the French in 1714, and again in 1808. Bombaraded by order of the Regent Espartero in 1843.—*Barceloneta* is a suburb of Barcelona, often regarded as a distinct town.

**BARCELONETA**, a town of S. America, Venezuela, on the Paragua, 100 m. S.S.E. Angostura.

**BARCELONNE**, a comm. of France, dep. Gers, arr. Mirande, cant. Riscle. P. 1286.

**BARCELONNETTE**, a town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. arr., 29 m. N.E. Digne, on rt. b. of the Ubaye, at the foot of the Alps. P. 2026. It has a college, normal school, agricultural society, with silk looms and woollen manufs. Gives name to a valley in which many cattle and sheep are reared

**BARCELORE**, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, N.N.W. Mangalore; *Barace* of ancients.

**BARCELLOS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 27 m. N. Oporto, on rt. b. of the Cavado. P. with dist. 8900.

**BARCHESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1 m. E.S.E. Shipston. Ac. 1475. P. 190.

**BARCHEFELD**, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 33 m. N.E. Fulda, on rt. b. of the Werra. P. 1600.

**BARCIS**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Udine, dist. and 7 m. W.N.W. Maniago. P. 1445.

**BARCOMB**, a pa. of Engl. co. Sussex, rape and 3 m. N.N.E. Lewes. Ac. 4983. P. 1090.

**BARCS**, a market town of Hungary, gov. and 15½ m. W.S.W. Szigetvar. P. 1325.

**BARCUS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Mauléon. P. 2091.

**BARDE**, a fortress and vill. of N. Italy, on l. b. of the Doire, 23 m. S.S.E. Aosta. It was razed by the French in 1800, but has been restored.

**BARDANY**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Modas. P. 3580.

**BARDEN**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 14 m. N.E. Skipton. Ac. 6115. P. 371.

**BARDENBERG**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. & 5 m. N.N.E. Aachen, with coal mines. P. 1370.

**BARDFALU**, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 4½ m. N. Sugatagh. P. 1285.

**BARDFIELD (GREAT)**, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 3½ m. E. Thaxted. Ac. 3689. P. 1065.—II.

*(Little)*, a pa. adjoining the above, 3½ m. E. Thaxted. Ac. 1710. P. 429.—III. *(Salng)*, in same co., 5 m. N.E. Great Dunmow. Ac. 1111. P. 356.

**BARDI**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Piacenza, 10½ m. N.N.W. Borgotaro. P. 6440.

**BARDINETTO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Albenga. P. 1037.

**BARDIS** or **BARDEES**, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 3 m. S.S.E. Girgeh.

**BARDNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wragby. Ac. 5490. P. 1425. On a barrow, in this pa., there is a cross to the memory of Ethelred, king of Mercia.

**BARDOLINO**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. W. Verona, with a harbour on Lake Garda. P. 2810. Near it the battle of Rivoli was fought in January 1797.

**BARDON HILL**, England, co. and 9 m. N.W. Leicester, the summit of the Charnwood range. Height 902 feet. Commanding one of the finest views in the kingdom.

**BARDONNECCHIA**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Turin, 19 m. W. Susa, with a trade in cattle. P. 1744.

**BÄRDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, circ. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Münsterberg. P. 1209.

**BARDOS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne. P. 2518.

**BARDOWIECK**, a town of Hanover, 4 m. N. Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau. P. 1430.

**BARDSEY** ("Bard's Island," so called from having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards), an island of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the Irish Sea, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Aberdaron. Lat. of lighthouse, 52° 45' N.; lon. 4° 48' W. P. 81. It is accessible only at a small harbour on the S.E. side.

**BARDSEY**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.W. Wetherby. Ac. 3437. P. 318.

**BARDWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.E. Bury. Ac. 3144. P. 882.

**BARÉE DOAB**, Punjab, between the rivers Beas and Ravee, is the chief of all the Doabs, as con-

taining the home of the Sikh nation, and the 3 great cities, Lahore, Umritsir, and Mooltan.

**BAREGGIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-Grasso. P. 2748.

**BAREILLY**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., having N., W., and S., the dists. Kumaon, Moradabad, and Ferokhabad, and E. the states Oude & Nepal. Area with Pili-bheet, 2937 sq. m. P. 1,143,657. Chief towns, Bareilly, Pili-bheet, & Shahjehanpooor.—*Bareilly*, a city and cap. of dist., and of a division of the upper provs., on a tributary of the Ganges, 118 m. N.E. Agra: 470 ft. above the sea. P. (1853) 111,000. It has several mosques, a citadel, English college, Persian and Hindoo schools, a brisk and lucrative trade, and some manufactures.

**BÄRENSTEIN**, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Zwickau, 6½ m. S. Annaberg. P. 1338.

**BARENTIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, 10 m. N.W. Rouen. P. 3072.

**BARENTON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S.E. Mortain. P. 2818.

**BÄRENWALDE**, a vill. of Saxony gov. Zwickau, 4 m. S. Kirchberg. P. 1386.

**BARÈTE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Aquila. P. 1162. With celebrated baths.

**BARÉTOUN (AL)**, a town of Egypt, near the frontier of Barca, on the Mediterranean, with a port, and ruins of the Roman *Parvotonium*.

**BÄRTSCHWEIL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. E.S.E. Zurich, with extensive manufs. of cotton and silk. P. 3137, Protestants.

**BARLEUR**, a comm. and anc. seaport town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, 15 m. E. Cherbourg. P. of comm. 1304. It is said that William the Conqueror set out from this port for the conquest of England. About 1 m. N. is a lighthouse, 271 feet above the sea, on Cape Bar-leur, in lat. 49° 40' N.; lon. 1° 16' W.

**BARFORD**, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Wymondham. Ac. 940. P. 419.—II. co. Warwick, on the Avon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 1052. P. 754.—III. *(Great)*, co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Ac. 2880. P. 907.—IV. *(Great)*, co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Ac. 1180. P. 332.—V. *(Little)*, co. Bedford, 2 m. S.W. St Neots. Ac. 1188. P. 91.—VI. *(St Martin)*, co. Wilts, 2½ m. W. Wilton. Ac. 2236. P. 569.

**BARFRESTONE** or **BARSON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 5 m. S.S.E. Wingham. Ac. 360. P. 144.

**BARGA**, a town of Central Italy, prov., circ. and 16 m. N. Lucca, on the Serchio, cap. of comm. P. 7215. It has a fine church, and manufs. of gunpowder.

**BARGAGLI**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 2926.

**BARGARAN**, a vill., Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Erskine, 4½ m. N.N.W. Paisley. Here the manuf. of fine thread was first established in Scotland.

**BARGAS**, a town, Spain, prov. and 5 m. N.N.W. Toledo. P. 3457. Trade in grain and cattle.

**BARGE**, an anc. town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 30 m. S.W. Turin. P. 9191. It has an active trade, manufs. of arms, and slate quarries.

**BARGEMONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. N.N.E. Draguignan. P. 1634.

**BARGEN**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Bern. P. 648.

**BARGOUZIN**, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, flowing into Lake Baikal on its E. side, after a course of 200 m.—*Bargouzin'sk* is a modern town and cap. circ. on the above river, 220 m. E.N.E. Irkutsk. Near it are thermal springs and baths.

**BARHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 700. P. 115.—II. a pa., co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 6 m. S.E. Can-

terbury. Ac. 4600. P. 1090.—III. co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1806. P. 568.

BARHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.N.W. Market Deeping. Ac. 1230. P. 192.

BARI, a prov. of South Italy, bounded E. by the Adriatic, N. Foggia, W. Basilicata, and S. Lecce. It is mostly flat, and very fertile in grain, wine, and fruit. Climate dry, and very warm in summer. Area 2292 sq. m. P. (1862) 554,402.

BARI (DELLE PUGLIE), *Barium*, a fortified city and seaport of South Italy, cap. prov. Bari, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 140 m. N.N.E. Naples, lat. 41° 7' 52" N.; lon. 16° 53' 4" E. P. (1862) 34,063. It is defended by walls towards the sea; has a citadel, cathedral, lyceum, diocesan seminary, theatre, arsenal, corn magazines, hospitals, civil and criminal courts; manufs. of cotton, linen, and silk fabrics, soap, glass, and liqueurs; and it exports corn, oil, and fruits. Its quay and roadstead are good, but its harbour admits only of small vessels. *Bari*, conquered by the Normans in the 11th century, was for some time cap. of their duchy of Apulia.—II. a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, 12 m. S.S.E. Athens.—III. a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 55 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. P. 1500.

BARIANO, a town of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 1090.

BARICELLA, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 4920. An ancient town with various manufactures.

BARIGAZZO, a vill. of Italy, Modena, prov. Lunigiana. Near this is observed a phenomenon similar to that at Pietramala. Natural fire issues from the soil, ascends several feet, and continues for some days without intermission.

BARILE, a town of South Italy, cap. cant., on a hill, 3 m. S.S.E. Melfi. It was destroyed by an earthquake, 14th August 1851, in which 120 of its inhabitants perished. P. (1861) 3753.

BARIMA, a river and headland, British Guiana. Point Barima, lat. 8° 46' N.; lon. 60° W., forms the N. extremity of that colony; W. of it the river enters the estuary of the Orinoco.

BARINAS, Venezuela. [VARINAS.]

BARING ISLAND. [NORTH WEST PASSAGE.]

BARISCIANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Aquila, cap. cant. P. 3274.

BARJAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Alais. P. 2513.

BARJOLS, a town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Brignolles. P. 3330.

BARRAL, JEBEL, an isolated sandstone rock in Nubia, in lat. 18° 31' N.; lon. 36° 46' E. Between it and the Nile are the remains of several temples.

BARBY, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.E. Leicester. Ac. 2290. P. 791.

BARKESTONE, a pa., Engl., co. Leicester, 10 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2870. P. 411.

BARKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Wokingham. Ac. 1450. P. 411.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a township, U. S., N. America, Connecticut, 24 m. N.W. Hartford. P. 1225.

BARKING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. London, on North Woolwich Railway. Ac. of pa. 12,741. P. of do. 10,996. It has a transit trade in coal and timber. In a house standing near the town, the Gunpowder-plot is said to have been concerted.

BARKING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1 m. S.W. Needham. Ac. 3164. P. 1850.

BARKISLAND, a township, Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. and 4½ m. S.W. Halifax. Ac. 2420. P. 2003, employed in woollen and cotton factories.

BARKOL, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 40 m. N.W. Khamil. Residence of a military governor.

The lake of *Barkol*, near the town, is 14 miles long, and 8 miles broad.

BARKSTON, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kes-  
teven, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 2085. P. 540.

BARKWAY, a town and pa., Engl., co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Ac. of pa. 5060. P. 1221.

BARKWITH, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. N.E. Wragby. Ac. 990. P. 387.—II. (*West*), 2 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 500. P. 150.

BARLAFALU, a vill. of Hungary, co. Szathmar, gov. and 21 m. E.N.E. Erdöd. P. 1230.

BARLASSINA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N. Milaz. P. 993. It has a theological seminary.

BARLSTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. N.N.W. Stone. Ac. 2157. P. 637.

BARLAWINGTON OR BARLTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, near North Stafford Railway, 4 m. S. Petworth. Ac. 1175. P. 136.

BARLBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7 m. N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 3220. P. 1176.

BARLEBEN, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circ. and 3 m. S. Wolmirstedt. P. 1730.

BAR-LE-DUC OR BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, a town of France, dep. Meuse, 125 m. E. Paris, on the Or-  
nain, on the canal from the Marne to the Rhine, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg. P. 14,922. Tribunal of commerce. Cap. of arr. Forestier, comprising the dep. of the Meuse. It has a comm. college, a normal school, and public library, manufs. of cotton and calicoes; a port, and commerce in timber from the Vosges for the supply of Paris, and in wine, iron, and wool. It was founded in the 10th century, and was formerly the fortified cap. of duchy of same name.

BARLETTA, *Barolum*, a fortified seaport city of South Italy, prov. and 33 m. W.N.W. Bari, on a rocky island in the Adriatic, connected by a bridge with the mainland. Lat. 41° 19' 18" N.; lon. 16° 17' E. P. (1862) 26,952. It has a citadel, cathedral, college, and a colossal statue of the Emperor Heraclius. Its harbour, formed by a mole on which is a lighthouse, admits only small vessels. It has a trade with other ports of the Adriatic and the Ionian islands, exporting corn, wine, oil, fruit, wool, and skins; and salt from lakes and springs in the vicinity.

BARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.E. Barkway. Ac. 2648. P. 809.

BARLING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Prittlewell. Ac. 1240. P. 354.

BARLING, a pa., England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1258. P. 354.

BARLIEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerre, cant. Vailly. P. 1115.

BARLOVENTO, a town of the Canary isls., on the N.E. of the isl. Palma. P. 2148. Linen weaving.

BARLOW (GREAT and LITTLE), two contiguous townships of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.W. Chesterfield. United area 3760 ac. P. 786.

BARMBECK, a vill. of Northern Germany, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg. P. 1550, engaged in cotton manufactures.

BARMBROUGH OR BARMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 9 m. W. Doncaster. Ac. 1947. P. 462.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 2 m. W. Pocklington. Ac. 2290. P. 537.

BARMEN, a manuf. dist. of Rhenish Prussia, forming a township, gov. Dusseldorf, circ. Elberfeld, to which town it is contiguous on the N., stretching along the Wupper valley for 5 m., and including the town of Gemarke, the vill. of Wipperfleld, and other vills. and hamlets. P. (1861) 49,787. It has a high school, deaf-dumb asylum,

exchange, police court, and a commercial tribunal. Manufs. cotton and silk; bleaching and dye-works, and factories for steel, plated goods, hardwares, chemical products, and earthenware. [ELBERFELD.]

**BARMING (EAST)**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Maidstone. Ac. 749. P. 589. The pa. is noted for its hop-grounds and orchards.—II. (*West*), contiguous to E. Barming. Ac. 331. P. 24.

**BARMOUTH** of **ABERMAW**, a market town and seaport of North Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llanaber, on the estuary of the Maw,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. S.W. Dolgelly. P. 1600. It is frequented for sea-bathing, and has an export trade in timber, bark, slates, copper, lead, and yards for ship-building.

**BARMSTED**, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, 14 m. E. Glückstadt. P. 1500. Near it is the ancient castle of *Rantzeu*.

**BARMSTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2336. P. 206.

**BÄRN**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. P. 2830.

**BARNABE (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Loudéac. P. 1047.—II. a vill. dep. Bouches du Rhône, arr. Marseille. P. 1026.

**BARNACK**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. Wansford. Ac. 4440. P. 948.

**BARNAGORE**, a town of British India, presid. and 5 m. N. Calcutta, on l. b. of the Hoogly.

**BARNARELY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Cork. Ac. 894. P. 911.

**BARNARD CASTLE**, a market town and chapelry of England, co. and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. Durham, on the Tees, 526 feet above the sea. Ac. 4007. P. 4477. It has an hospital for poor persons, founded in 1229 by John Balliol, King of Scotland (a native of this place). Manufs. hats, carpets, and thread.

**BARNARDISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 1100. P. 280.

**BARNAU**, a town of Bavaria, Tirschenreuth, 36 m. N.E. Amberg. P. 1360. Cloth manuf.

**BARNAUL**, a town of W. Siberia, gov. Tomsk, on the Barnaul river, at its junction with the Oby, 230 m. S.S.W. Tomsk. P. 9927. Alt. 390 ft. It is the seat of a mining broad, and the cap. of a mining dist.; has 4 Greek churches, magazines, and hospitals, geological and other museums, besides 120 furnaces, at which auriferous silver, lead, and copper ores are smelted. A magnetic and meteorological observatory was erected here in 1841.

**BARNBY**, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1099. P. 270.—II. (*In the Willows*), co. Notts, 4 m. E.S.E. Newark. Ac. 1703. P. 302.—III. (*on Don*), co. York, West Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Doncaster. P. 537.

**BARNES**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 5 m. S.W. London. Ac. 1051. P. 2359. At *Barn-elms*, in this pa., Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth.

**BARNET**, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, co. Caledonia, on the Connecticut, 26 m. E. Montpelier. P. 3000.

**BARNET (CHIPPING)**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hertfordshire, 11 m. N.N.W. London. Ac. of conjoined pas. Chipping and Barnet 3185. P. 2989. An obelisk near the town commemorates the battle fought there in 1471, between the York and Lancaster armies, when the latter were defeated, and their leader, the Earl of Warwick, was killed.—II. (*East*), a pa. adjoining the above. P. 851.—III. (*Fryern*), co. Middlesex, 8 m. N.W. London. Ac. 1292. P. 3344.

**BARNETBY-LE-WOLD**, a pa. of England, co.

Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Glandford Brig. Ac. 1630. P. 828.

**BARNEVELD**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. N.W. Arnhem. P. 2390.

**BARNEVELD ISLAND**, Southern Ocean, off Tierra del Fuego. Lat. of N.E. extremity 55° 48' S.

**BARNEVILLE-SUR-MER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arr. and 15 m. S.W. Valognes. P. 1062. It has stone quarries.

**BARNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Fakenham. Ac. 1889. P. 283.

**BARNHAM**, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. Thetford. Ac. 5184. P. 475.—II. co. Sussex, rape and  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Arundel. Ac. 730. P. 125.—III. (*Broom*), co. Norfolk,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 1776. P. 481.

**BARNOLDHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.W. East Harling. Ac. 1586. P. 489.—II. co. York, North Riding, 6 m. N.W. Richmond. Ac. 10,771. P. 526.—III. (*Little*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aylesham. Ac. 1224. P. 273.—IV. (*Norwood*), in same co., 3 m. E.S.E. Holt. Ac. 834. P. 30.—V. (*Winter or Town*), same co., 5 m. S.E. Holt. Ac. 833. P. 125.

**BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK** or **BARNETHY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. S.W. Grimsby. Ac. 1460. P. 242.

**BARNOLDSWICK**, a pa. England, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. S.W. Skipton. Ac. 6040. P. 3478.

**BARNSELY** or **BARNSELEY (ST MARY)**, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. N. Sheffield, on the N. Midland Railway. Ac. 4000. P. 17,890. It has a market-place, subscription library, scientific institution; and manufs. of linen yarn, damasks, and drills; a glass factory, iron foundries, needle and wire-works, bleaching, dyeing, and coal works. The *Barnsley Canal* connects the Calder and Don, and places Barnsley in communication with Wakefield and Leeds.—II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.N.E. Cirencester. Ac. 2090. P. 327.

**BARNSTABLE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Massachusetts. Area 295 sq. m. P. (1860) 35,990. Consists of a peninsula and a number of islands, and includes Cape Cod. Soil light and sandy. It has woollen factories, an iron foundry, sail-making, ship-building, salt manufactories, and saw mills. The N.W. part of the co. is crossed by the Cape Cod branch railway.—II. A port, co. of Massachusetts, on the S. of Barnstable Bay. P. 6000.

**BARNSTABLE**, a parl. and municip. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Taw, 6 m. from its mouth in Barnstable Bay, here crossed by a stone bridge of 16 arches, 34 m. N.W. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 1102. P. of do. 8127. Mean temp., June 62°·9, January 41°·7; altitude 31 feet. It has a mechanics' institute, tanneries, potteries, iron foundry, paper mill, and manufs. of serge, low broad-cloths, patent lace, and fishing nets. Customs rev. (1862) 7506l. Vessels belonging to the port 29; tonnage 3312. Imports timber. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 734.

**BARNSTEAD**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 18 m. N.E. Concord. P. 1848.

**BARNSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Dunmow. Ac. 1442. P. 192.

**BARNSTON** and **BASSUM**, 2 vills. of Hanover, co. Hoya, respectively 9 and 22 m. N.E. Diepholz.

**BARNTRUP**, a town of Lippe-Detmold, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Detmold. P. 1900.

**BARNWELL**, a co. of U. S., North America, in S.W. of South Carolina. Area 1550 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,342 free, 17,501 slaves. Surface hilly. Yields cotton, Indian corn, and cattle. It has saw

and planing-mills. The Savannah, on its border, is navigated by steamers, and the dist. is intersected by the South Carolina Railway.

**BARNWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1680. P. 115.—II. (*Barnwell St Andrews*), 3 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1740. P. 240. It has a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London and N. W. Railway.

**BARNWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Ac. 1471. P. 507.

**BAROACH** or **BROACH**, a div. of British India, presid. Bombay, having S. Surat, E. a part of the Guicowar's dom., N. and W. the river Myhe and Gulf of Cambay. Area 1319 sq. m. P. 290,984.—*Baroach* (probably the ancient *Barygaza*), cap. of the above dist., is on the Nerbudda, 36 m. N. Surat. Estimated pop. 12,971. It has trade in cotton, grain, and seeds, exported to Bombay and Surat.

**BAROCHE**, a comm. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Colmar, cant. la Poutroye. P. 2111.

**BAROD** (**GREAT**), a vill. of Hungary, co. Sud Bihar, 10 m. E.S.E. Elesd. P. 1330.

**BARODA**, a city of Hindostan, Guzerat, cap. the Guicowar's dom., 78 m. N.N.E. Surat. P. estimated at 100,000. (?) It is enclosed by a double wall with round towers. A British resident, with a body of troops, is stationed at Baroda, which has a considerable trade. Climate moist and damp in the rains; annual rain-fall 41 inches.

**BAROM**, two vill. of Hungary, co. Oedenburg.—I. gov. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Pullendorf. P. 1010.—II. gov. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Pullendorf. P. 1265.

**BAROMLAKA**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Mediasch. P. 1210.

**BARONISI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 7428. Here Fra Diavolo, the famous brigand, was captured and executed in 1806.

**BARONSTOWN** or **BARRONSTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Louth. Ac. 2203. P. 644.

**BARONY**, a pa. of Scotland, Lanarkshire, comprising the N.E. and S. suburbs of Glasgow. Ac. 1851. P. 101,632.

**BAROS**, a town of the Dutch East Indies, on W. coast of the island Sumatra, 250 m. N.W. Padang.

**BAROTH**, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, circ. and 21 m. S.E. Udvarhely. P. 1800.

**BARQUESIMETO**, a city of Venezuela, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Portuguese, 165 m. W.S.W. Caracas. P., with suburbs, 12,000. (?) It was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1802. Area of prov. 9305 sq. m. P. 112,755.

**BARRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 18 m. S.W. Strasbourg. P. 5094.

**BARR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. S. Ayr, dist. Carrick. Ac. 55,190. P. 910. Some of its mountains are 2700 feet in height; and it has several lochs and large morasses.

**BARR** (**GREAT**), a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.E. Walsall. Ac. 4960. P. 1075.

**BARRA**, an island of Scotland, Hebrides, near the S. extremity of the group, 5 m. S.W. of South Uist, and forming, with Watersay and other petty islands (about 20 in all, 10 of which are inhabited), a pa. of the co. Inverness. Lat. of Barrahead 56° 48' N.; lon. 7° 38' 1" W. Length 8 m., by 2 to 4 m. in breadth. P. 1591; do. of pa. 1853, mostly Catholics. The pa. is estimated to contain 4000 ac. of arable, and 18,000 ac. of meadow and hill-pasture land. The cod, ling, and herring fisheries are extensive, and numbers of shellfish are taken here. The lighthouse on Barrahead, the highest in Britain, is 680 ft. above the sea.

**BARRA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Napoli, 3 m. E. the cap., with 7866 inhabitants, & numerous

counly residences.—II. a town, 2½ m. S.E. Reggio. P. 4967.

**BARRA**, several towns of Brazil.—I. (*B.-do-Rio-Negro*), cap. prov. on the Rio Negro, near its junction with the Amazon. P. of dist. 3614 free, and 234 slaves. In 1842, all that part of the prov. Pará to the left of the Amazon was detached to form the new prov. of *Barra-do-Rio-dos-Negros*.

—II. (*B.-do-Rio-Grande*), prov. and 350 m. W. Bahia, on the l. b. of the San Francisco. P. 4000.

—III. (*B.-do-Rio-de-Contas*), prov. & 230 m. S.W. Bahia. P. 3000.—IV. (*B.-do-Rio-de-St-Joao*), prov. 150 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. P. 2000.

**BARRACONDA**, a town, W. Africa, Senegambia, on rt. b. of the Gambia, 190 m. from its mouth.

**BARRACKPORE**, a seat of the governor-general of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, on the Hoogly, 16 m. N.N.E. Calcutta. Adjoining is a military village, with cantonments. Climate moist and warm. Temp. in hot season 82° to 104° Fahr. in shade, cold season 54° to 80°.

**BARRAFRANCA**, a town of Sicily, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Caltanissetta, circ. Piazza. P. 8928.

**BARRAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Carlow, 3 m. N.W. Clonegall. Ac. 13,296. P. 2096. Surface mountainous; Mount Leinster is 2610 feet high.

**BARRA MANSÁ**, a town, Brazil, prov. & 70 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on rt. b. of the Parahiba. P. 6000.

**BARRAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 7 m. W.S.W. Auch. P. 1613.

**BARRANCA**, a town of South America, New Granada, on the Magdalena River, 50 m. S.E. Cartagena.—*Barranquilla* is a seaport town at the mouth of same river, 64 m. E. Cartagena.

**BARRATARIA** (**BAY OF**), an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. W.N.W. the mouth of the Mississippi. It is wide, shallow, and entered by an intricate channel.

**BARRAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and near the rt. b. of the Isère, 22 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1847. Near it is a fort built in 1596.

**BARRAX**, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. W.N.W. Albacete. P. 2361. Commerce in fruit.

**BARRE**, several townships of the U.S., North America.—I. Vermont, 8 m. S.E. Montpelier. P. 1885. It affords fine granite.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Huntingdon. P. 2225.—III. Massachusetts, 56 m. W. Boston. P. 2976.—IV. New York, co. Orleans, 252 m. W. Albany. P. 5539.

**BARREAH**, a town of Hindostan, Guzerat, cap. rajahship, 50 m. N.E. Baroda.

**BARREA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Solmona. P. 1181.

**BARRE-DE-MONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendee, arr. Sables d'Olonne, cant. St Jean-de-Mont. P. 1617.

**BARRÈGES**, a hamlet and celeb. watering-place of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Bastan, in valley of same name, 3240 feet above the sea, and 12 m. S.S.W. Bagnères-de-Bigorre. Abandoned during winter on account of the cold, and the danger to which it is exposed from avalanches. It is frequented annually in summer by about 1500 invalids, for the benefit of its saline thermal waters, temp. 64°-5 to 108° Fahr.

**BARRÈME**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. S.S.E. Digne. P. 1066.

**BARREN**, a co. of the U.S., North America, S. part of Kentucky. Area 546 sq. m. P. (1860) free 12,587, slaves 4078. Surface undulating, soil moderately fertile, watered by the Big and Little Barren rivers, tributaries of Green river.

**BARREN ISLAND**, one of the Hunter islands, off the N.E. extremity of Tasmania. Length N. to S. 15 m.; greatest breadth 4 miles.

**BARREN ISLAND**, a volcanic island, Bay of Bengal, E. of the Andaman isles, with a cone 1848 feet in height, frequently in eruption.

**BARRHEAD**, a town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 6 m. S.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. P. 6018. It has cotton mills, bleach and print fields.

**BARRIER REEF**, an immense reef of coral rocks, extending for 1200 m. along the N.E. coast of Australia, at a distance of 10 to 100 m. from the shore. The passage for vessels within the reefs is narrow and intricate, but safe; the outer passage is traversed by whalers, but is little frequented.

**BARRIGA NEGRA**, a town or vill. of South America, Uruguay, 85 m. N.E. Monte Video. In its dist. are extensive cattle-breeding estates.

**BARRINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 2129. P. 563.—II. co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Ilminster. Ac. 1656. P. 501. Hemp and flax are cultivated in this pa.—III. (*Great*), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N.W. Burford. Ac. 2983. P. 496.—(*Little*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.W. Burford. Ac. 925. P. 151.

**BARRINGTON**, several townships, U.S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 20 m. N.W. Portsmouth.—II. New York, 176 m. W. Albany. Others in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

**BARRIOS (Los)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Cadiz. P. 2722. Linen weaving.

**BARROIS**, an old div. of France, in Lorraine, now forming the greater part of the dep. Meuse.

**BARROSA**, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Cadiz, near which the battle of Barrosa was fought, 5th March 1811.

**BARROW or BORRAGH**, a river of Ireland, rises in the Slievebloom mountains, Leinster, flows generally southward, and, after a course of about 90 m., joins the Suir to form the estuary, Waterford harbour. It divides the cos. Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford, on the E., from Kilkenny and Queen's co. on the W. Affluents, the Nore, Blackwood, and Greese rivers. It is navigable for ships from the sea to Ross, and for barges to Athy, 60 m. above its mouth, and where it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal.

**BARROW**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 2½ m. E. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 3013. P. 365.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. W. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 2665. P. 1030.—III. co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Chester. Ac. 2916. P. 623.—IV. (*Gurney*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.W. Bristol. Ac. 2026. P. 321.—V. (*North*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 751. P. 114.—VI. (*on Trent*), co. and 5 m. S. Derby. Ac. 4040. P. 577.—VII. (*South*), co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 752. P. 140.—VIII. (*upon Humber*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 9½ m. N. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 5990. P. 2443.—IX. (*upon Soar*), co. Leicester, 3 m. S.E. Loughboro'. Ac. 9160. P. 5620. It has a workhouse, with accommodation for 300 persons.

**BARROWBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. W. Grantham. Ac. 4462. P. 862.

**BARROW ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 20° 45' S.; lon. 139° 8' W. It is small, well wooded, and yields fresh water.—(*Rocks*), off the S. coast of Arabia, about 50 m. N.E. Aden.—(*Cape*), Russian America, is a headland in lat. 71° 23' N.; lon. 156° 31' W.—(*Strait*), the passage from Baffin Bay westward into Prince Regent Inlet, lat. 74° N., and between lon. 84° and 90° W., averaging 40 m. in breadth. Coasts rugged and mountainous.—*Barrow* is the name of several mountains in East Australia.

**BARROWDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 5 m. E. Uppingham. Ac. 2073. P. 653.

**BARROWFORD**, a township of England, co.

Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. W. Colne. Ac. 1540. P. 2880.

**BARRY**, a co. of the U.S., North America, Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,858. Intersected by the Thornapple river.—II. a co. of Missouri. Area 703 sq. m. P. 7748 free, 247 slaves. Drained by the White and King's rivers. It has lead mines.

**BARRY**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 7½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 835. P. 87. A small island of about 300 ac. in this pa., near the mainland, in Bristol Channel.

**BARRY or BARRIE**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the North Sea, 8 m. N.E. Dundee, on Arbroath Railway. Ac. 6155. P. 2465, of whom 1488 are in the vill. Carnoustie. Mean temp., June 58°·8, Jan. 37°·2. On the S.E. point of the coast are the Buddon-ness or Tay lighthouses. Lat. 56° 28' N.; lon. 2° 45' S., the one bearing 1122 feet N.N.W. from the other. Both fixed white lights.

**BARSAC**, a town of France, dep. Gironde, on l. b. of the Garonne, 19 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 2959. Its vicinity produces the fine white Bordeaux wine.

**BARSCH or BARS**, a town of Hungary, cap. co., 57 m. N.N.W. Pesth, and divided by the river Gran into Old and New Barsch, formerly a free fortified town, which gave its name to the prov. The county of Barsch has 134,000 inhabitants. In the south it is rich in grain and fruit.

**BARSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Beccles. Ac. 1871. P. 239.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. Fakenham. Ac. 1167. P. 221.—III. (*North*), in same co., 2 m. S.W. Great Walsingham. Ac. 1015. P. 57.—IV. (*West*), same co., 2 m. N.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1571. P. 92.

**BARSOË**, a small island and vill. of Denmark, in the Little Belt, 9 m. N.E. Apenrade.

**BARSTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Ac. 1866. P. 336.

**BAR-SUR-AUBE**, *Barrum ad Albulam*, an anc. town of France, cap. arr., dep. Aube, 28 m. E.S.E. Troyes, on rt. b. of the Aube. P. 4727. It has a commerce in wine, wood, hemp, and wool, and was the scene of two battles between Napoleon I. and the Allies, in 1814.

**BAR-SUR-ORNAIN**, France. [BAR-LE-DUC.]

**BAR-SUR-SEINE**, *Barrum ad Seguanum*, a town of France, cap. arr., dep. Aube, 18 m. S.E. Troyes, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 2770. Commerce in grain, wine, brandy, and wool. It was the scene of a severe engagement between Napoleon I. and the Allies, 25th May 1814.

**BARSCZOWICZE**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 7 m. N.E. Winiuki. P. 1080.

**BARTAN**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Chati-Su (ancient *Parthenius*), near its mouth, in the Black Sea, 45 m. N.E. Eregh. P. 10,000.

**BARTEN**, a town of East Prussia, 47 m. S.E. Königsberg. P. 1600. Cloth manuf.

**BARTENHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Altkirch. P. 1947.

**BARTENSTEIN**, a town of East Prussia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Alle. P. 4600. Manuf. linens, woollens, and leather.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt. P. 1100.

**BARTFA or BARTFELD**, a town, North Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tepla, 155 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 4760. Trade in wine, linen, brandy, and earthenware. Its hot baths are much frequented.

**BARTH**, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. Stralsund, on the Binnensee, at the mouth of the Barth, 17 m. W.N.W. Stralsund. P. 2400. Shipbuilding docks, and trade in corn and wool.

**BARTHE-DE-NESTE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of

France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Bagnères-en-Bigorre. P. 800.

**BARTHELEMY (ST)**, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. a comm. and town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Marmande. P. 1318.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers. P. 1260.—III. a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, arr. Mortain. P. 528.—IV. (*de Groain*), a vill., dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble. P. 751. With a remarkable "Fontaine Ardente," from which a great quantity of gas escapes and burns spontaneously.—V. *Lestra*, a comm. and vill., dep. Loire, arr. Mont Brison. P. 818.—VI. (*le Pin*), a comm. and vill., dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon. P. 1317.—VII. (*de Vals*), a comm. and vill., dep. Drôme, arr. Valence. P. 1415.

**BARTHELMÁ**, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 4½ m. W. Landstrass. P. 1105.

**BARTHOLOMEW**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. central part of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,865. Soil fertile. Yields wheat, oats, pork, cattle, and horses. The co. is well supplied with water power. The Madison and Indianapolis Railway passes through it.

**BARTHOLOMEW HYDE (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, partly in city of Winchester, and partly in liberty of Stoke. P. 958.

**BARTHOLOMEW (ST)**, an island, West Indies, & the only colony of Sweden in America, 30 m. W. St Christopher. Lat. of E. point 17° 53' N.; lon. 62° 52' W. Area 16 sq. m. P. from 8000 to 9000, of whom 213 are negroes. Shape very irregular; soil fertile, though fresh water is scarce; products, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. Being surrounded by rocks and shoals, it is difficult of access, but the carenage on its W. side is a good harbour, and near it is the cap. town, Gustavia. It was ceded by France to Sweden in 1784. Slavery was abolished in 1848.

**BARTHOMLEY**, a pa., Engl., cos. Chester & Stafford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Sandbach. Ac. 1982. P. 416.

**BARTLOF (GROSS)**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Erfurt, circ. and 10 m. S.E. Heligenstadt.

**BARTLOW (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. E.S.E. Linton. Ac. 370. P. 120.

**BARTOLOMÁBERG**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. Schruns, 7 m. S.E. Bindzen. P. 1340.

**BARTOLOME (SAN)**, a town of South America, New Granada, 125 m. E.N.E. Antioquia.

**BARTOLOMEO (SAN)**, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, cap. circ. of same name. It has a theological seminary and important fairs. P. 7596.—II. a comm. and vill., prov. Salerno. P. 1100.

**BARTOLOMEO (SAN)**, two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, one in the Archipelago of the Carolines, the other off the S. coast of Papua.

**BARTON**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 1817.

**BARTON**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 174 m. S.W. Albany. P. 3522.

**BARTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 3½ m. S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1812. P. 324.—II. co. Westmoreland, 13 m. W.N.W. Appleby. Ac. 35,312. P. 1808. Parts of Ullswater Lake and Patterdale Valley are in this pa.—*Barton* is the name of several townships and hamlets in England.—I. (*Bendish*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. New Stoke-Ferry. Area 4390 sq. m. P. 484.—II. (*Blount*), co. and 11 m. W. Derby. Ac. 1150. P. 73.—III. (*Earl's*), co. Northampton, on the Nene, 3½ m. S.W. Wellingboro'. Ac. 1760. P. 1557.—IV. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Bury. Ac. 4030. P. 848.—V. (*Hartshorn*), co. and 4 m. S.W. Buckingham. Ac. 870. P. 126.—VI. (*In Fabis*), co. and 5 m. S.W. Nottingham, on the

Trent. Ac. 1620. P. 295.—VII. (*In the Clay*), co. Beds, 3 m. S. Silsoe. Ac. 2270. P. 956.—VIII. (*Mills*), co. Suffolk, 1 m. S. Mildenhall. Ac. 2050. P. 531.—IX. (*on Irwell*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 5½ m. W. Manchester. P. 14,216. The first aqueduct bridge constructed in England across a navigable river, here carries the Bridgewater Canal over the Irwell, and consists of 3 arches raised 40 feet above the river.—X. (*Seagrave*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.E. Kettering. Ac. 1782. P. 199.—XI. (*Stacey*), co. Hants, 5 m. S.W. Whitechurch. Ac. 4943. P. 516.—XII. (*Steeple*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Deddington. Ac. 2710. P. 869.—XIII. (*St Cuthbert and St Mary*), co. York, North Riding, 5 m. S.W. Darlington. Ac. 2790. P. 584.—XIV. (*St David*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Somerton. Ac. 945. P. 404.—XV. (*St Mary or Barton Street*), a hamlet, co. and adjacent to the city of Gloucester, pa. St Mary de Lode, partly in Dunstone hundred, and partly in the city of Gloucester. P. 4335.—XVI. (*le Street*), co. York, North Riding, 2 m. N.W. New Malton. Ac. 3476. P. 454.—XVII. (*Turf*), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1599. P. 379.—XVIII. (*under Needwood*), a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Tatenhill, 5 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. P. 1589.—XIX. (*upon Heath*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S. Shipton-on-Stour. Ac. 1540. P. 184.

**BARTON-UPON-HUMBER**, a market town of England, co. Lincoln, at its N. extremity, on the Humber, and 6 m. S.W. Hull, on Manchester & Lincoln railway, with which town it has steam communication. It is 31 feet above sea. United ac. of pas. St Peter & St Mary 8140. P. 8797. Trade in corn & flour. Manufs. ropes, sacking, & bricks.

**BARTON WESTCOTT**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E. Eastone. Ac. 650. P. 302.

**BARTSCH**, a river of Prussia, rises in the S. of the prov. of Posen, and falls into the Oder on the rt. above Glogau. It passes Adelnau, Militsch, and Herrnstadt, and is navigable to Militsch.

**BARUCHELLA**, a vill. North Italy, prov. Rovigo, dist. and 4 m. S.W. Badia. P. 1130.

**BARUGH or BARGH**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Darton, 2 m. N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 1419. P. 1771.

**BARUS**, a town on the W. coast of Sumatra. P. about 1500. Noted for its camphor.

**BARUTH**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 81 m. S.E. Potsdam, with iron works. P. 1700.

**BARUTH**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. N.E. Bautzen. P. 570.

**BARVAS**, a pa., Scotland, isl. of Lewis, Ross. P. 4609. Includes vills. of N. Galston & Swainbost.

**BÄRWALDE**, two small towns, Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 31 m. N.N.E. Frankfort-on-Oder. P. 3500.—II. prov. Pomerania, gov. and near Stettin. P. 1670.

**BARWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2 m. N. Hinckley. Ac. 3950. P. 1613.

**BARWICK**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1278. P. 26.—II. co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Yeovil. Ac. 784. P. 458.—III. (*in Elmet*), co. York, West Riding, 16 m. N.E. Leeds. Ac. 8030. P. 2374.

**BARYSZ**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 19 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow. P. 2880.

**BARZAGO and BARZANO**, two vills. of N. Italy, prov. Como. P. of former 1486; of latter 1436.

**BARZDORF**, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 4 m. E. Jauernig. P. 1520.

**BAS or BATZ**, a small island of France, dep. Manche, in the English Channel, off the N. coast of the dep. Finistère, 15 m. N.W. Morlaix; with a lighthouse in lat. 48° 44' 48" N.; lon. 4° 1' 30"

**W. P. 1132.** It is 3 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth; and has on it a few small villis, and two forts. The channel between this island & Roscoff is an excellent roadstead.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 12 m. N. Yssengeaux. P. 3189. Manufs. lace and earthenware.

**BASADINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Diessenhofen. P. 2106.

**BASBECK**, a vill. of Hanover, Bremen, 14 m. N. Bremervörde. P. 1000.

**BASCHI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia, on l. b. of Tiber. P. 4228.

**BASCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 8273. P. 1559.

**BASCONS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1150.

**BASÈCLES**, a comm. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 13 m. E.S.E. Tournay. P. 2273.

**BASEL** or **BALE**, one of the cantons of the Swiss Confederation since 1501, in the N.W. on the frontiers of France and the Grand Duchy of Baden. Surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Rhine and its tributaries the Birz and Ergolz. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, and some wine is produced. Manufs. ribands, woollens, linen, leather, iron, and steel wares. In 1832 it was divided into two portions entirely independent of each other:—viz., *Bâle Ville*, which comprises the city and several surrounding comms. Area 14 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 40,683. And *Bâle-Campagne* (the cap. of which is Liesthal), with the remaining communes of the canton. Area 165 sq. m. P. 51,582.

**BASEL** or **BASLE** (Germ. *Basel*, Fr. *Bâle*), a city in the north of Switzerland, cap. of *Bâle Ville*, on the Rhine, 43 m. N.E. Bern, which divides it into Great Basel on the left, and Little Basel on the right bank, connected by a bridge, at the terminus of the railway from Strasbourg (62 m. N.), and near that from Mannheim. P. (1860) 37,918, of whom 11,211 were strangers, nearly all Protestants. Lat. 47° 33' 34" N.; lon. 7° 35' E. Elevation 900 feet. Mean temp. of year 49°·8, of Jan. 32°·7, of July 66°·5 Fahr. It has scientific and literary establishments, and a cathedral built on the site of the ancient Roman fort *Basilia*. Its university was founded in 1460. It has also a grammar-school, botanic garden, museum, and library. Silk ribands to the value of 400,000*l.* are annually exported from the city and canton; has also manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, paper, and gloves. *Basel* dates from the 4th century. In the 11th century it was the most powerful city of Helvetia; was the seat of a great council from 1431 to 1447, and of a memorable treaty between France and Prussia in 1795. Near it the French were defeated by the Swiss at the battle of St Jacob, in 1444. Birth-place of the two Holbeins, Bernouilli, and Euler, and was the residence of Erasmus, who died here in 1536.

**BASELICE**, a town of S. Italy, on a mountain, prov. Benevento, 21 m. S.E. Campobasso, cap. circ. P. 3850. With mineral springs.

**BASELL**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 12 m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. P. 4918. It has large brick-works.

**BAS-EN-BASSET**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., arr. Yssengeaux. P. 3189. It has mineral thermal springs.

**BASFORD**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N. Nottingham, on Midland Railway. Ac. 2720. P. 12,185.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Wymburny, on the London and N. W. Railway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Crewa. P. 60.

**BASHEE** or **BASHI ISLANDS**, a group of islands, archipelago of the Philippines, between Luzon

and Formosa, lat. 20° and 21° N.; lon. 122° E., with a Spanish colony founded in 1783. The islands were discovered by Dampier in 1687.

**BASICÒ**, a comm. of Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 1634.

**BASIDOH** or **BASSADORE**, a decayed vill. at the W. end of the island Kisham, Persian Gulf. Lat. 26° 39' N.; lon. 55° 22' E. Its vicinity is quite barren, and very hot in summer. It is the principal station for British ships in the gulf, and has a bazaar, an hospital, and subscription rooms supported by Indian officers. There is a good anchorage in the roads; but the port is of difficult entrance.

**BASIENTO** or **BASENTO**, a river of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, rises in the Apennines, W. of Potenza, flows E.S.E. and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 25 m. W.S.W. Taranto. Length 50 m. Near its mouth are the remains of the anc. *Metapontum*.

**BASILAN**, one of the Philippine *Isls.*, off the S.W. extremity of Mindanao, and separated from it by Basilan Strait, with a vill. in lat. 6° 41' N.

**BASILDON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, 7½ m. N.W. Reading. Ac. 3083. P. 712. Near the vill. the Great Western Railway crosses the Thames.

**BASILE** (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon. P. 1138.

**BASILICATA**, *Lucania*, a former prov. in the S. of the kingdom of Italy, now Potenza. Area 3263 sq. m. P. (1862), 492,959. It is mountainous, being traversed by the Apennines, and not very fertile. It has a fine plain on the shores of the gulf, watered by several small streams. Chief products, wines, cotton, lint, tobacco, and saffron. The prov. is liable to earthquakes, the most destructive of which on record, occurred 14th August 1851, and December 16, 1857.

**BASILIO** (SAN), a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 23 m. N. Cagliari. P. 1172.

**BASILUZZO**, one of the smaller Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, 2 m. N.E. Panaria.

**BASING**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 5104. P. 1193. In the civil war the castle was defended for two years against the parliamentary forces by the fifth Marquis of Winchester. It was finally stormed by Cromwell, Oct. 14, 1645, and after yielding rich plunder to the besiegers, was burned to the ground.

**BASINGSTOKE**, a munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the S. W. Railway, 45½ m. W.S.W. London, 306 feet above the sea. Ac. of pa. 4036. P. 4654. It has a market-house, town-hall, and gaol, and a trade in corn and malt, facilitated by the Basingstoke Canal, by which it communicates with the Wey and the Thames. Near *Basingstoke* is a tract of 108 acres, on which every householder has a right of pasture.

**BASINWERK**, a vill. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, containing ruins of an ancient abbey.

**BASKINBRIDGE**, a town, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 15 m. N. New Brunswick.

**BASLE**, a city of Switzerland. [BASEL.]

**BASLICK**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, barony Castlereagh. Ac. 15,395. P. 1892.

**BASLOW**, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. and 3½ m. N.E. Bakewell. P. 785.

**BASONDA**, a town of Central India, dom. and 150 m. S.W. Gwalior.—II. a town, same dom., 157 m. S.S.E. Gwalior.

**BASQUE PROVINCES** (Spanish *Vascongadas*), a country of France and Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. Navarre, S. the prov. Logroño, W. Burgos and Santander. The four Basque provs. belonging to Spain are Vizcaya (Biscay), cap. Bilbao; Guipuzcoa, cap. Tolosa; Alava, cap. Vitoria; and Navarra, cap. Pamplona. The three

in the French dep. Basses Pyrénées, are Labourd, Basse Navarre, and Soule. The Basques, who are nearly all shepherds, are celebrated for their bravery and vivacity. They speak a language which has no analogy with any other living tongue, and which, in remote ages, appears to have been used over all the peninsula. It is still spoken in the French provs. of Labourd, Basse Navarre, and Saule; and in two-thirds of Visceya, the whole of Guipuzcoa, the half of Navarre, and a small part of Alava in Spain. The French part of the Basque country, which is now comprised in the dep. Basses Pyrénées, was formerly dependent on the prov. of Gascogne, and had for cap. Bayonne.

**BASQUEVILLE** or **BACQUEVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.W. Dieppe. P. 2563.

**BASS**, an isl., Scotland. [BERWICK (NORTH).]

**BASS STRAIT** separates Australia from Tasmania. Explored in 1798 by Bass, a surgeon in the British navy. Breadth 150 m. The small isls. in the Strait supply guano to Australia. In 1863 the pop. was 150 Europeans (besides *Metes*), who had 8000 sheep, 700 cattle, 2000 pigs, and a few horses.

**BASSAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. and 9 m. E. Cognac. P. 774. Commerce in wine and cognac brandy.

**BASSAIN** or **BASSEIN**, a seaport town of Pegu, on W. branch of the Irrawadi, 100 m. W. Rangoon. Lat. 16° 45' N.; lon. 94° 50' E. Estim. pop. 3000. It was taken by the British in May 1852.

**BASSALEG**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. W. Newport. Ac. 6955. P. 2169.

**BASSAM** (GRAND), a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gold Coast, near the mouth of the Assinie river. Products, gold dust, palm-oil, and ivory. The French estab. a station here in 1844.

**BASSANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Verolanuova. P. 1182.

**BASSANO**, an episcopal city of Northern Italy, prov. Venice, 19 m. N.E. Vicenza, cap. dist., on a height at the foot of the Alps, near the Brenta, in a country which produces excellent wine and fruits. P. (1862) 12,344. Trade in silk fabrics, woollens, and copper wares. It has a picture gallery, theatre, and botanic garden. A bridge was built on the Brenta in the middle of last century, to replace that by *Palladio*, destroyed in 1748. Victory of the French over the Austrians, 8th September 1796.

**BASSAS DA INDIA**, an isl. in the Mozambique Channel, 4 m. in diameter, and is well wooded.

**BASSECOURT**, Switzerland. [ALTDORF.]

**BASSÉE** (LA), a comm. and town, France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Canal of La Bassée, 13 m. S.W. Lille. P. 2958, with an active industry, and soap and beet-root sugar works.

**BASSE ANDRE** (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, cant. and arr. Nantes. P. 1280. It has iron forges.

**BASSEIN**, a seaport town, British India, presid. and 27 m. N. Bombay, dist. Concan, on an isl. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1531, captured by the Maharattas in 1750, and ceded to the British in 1802, by the celebrated treaty with the Peshwa, which immediately led to the first great Maharatta war. [BASSAIN.]

**BASSENTHWAITE**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale, 5 m. N.W. Keswick. Ac. 6930. P. 570. The *Lake of Bassenthwaite* is in a vale of much beauty, and flanked on either side by the mountains Skiddaw and Winthrop Brows. Length 4 m. by 1 m. in breadth.

**BASSE-POINTE** (LA), a seaport town, Martinique, cap. cant., arr. and 16 m. from St Pierre. P. 3171.

**BASSERSDORF**, a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Zürich. P. 947.

**BASSES** (GREAT), a ledge of rocks in the Bay of Bengal, off the S.E. coast of Ceylon. The easternmost rock is in lat. 6° 11' 48" N.; lon. 81° 39' 28" E., 8 m. from the mainland. *Little Basses*, lat. 6° 25' 53" N., lon. 81° 58' 25" E., is the more dangerous of the two groups.

**BASSE-TERRE**, a seaport and cap. of the French isl. Guadeloupe, West Indies, on its S.W. coast in lat. 15° 59' 30" N.; lon. 61° 44' W. P. 4900. It is the residence of the governor, and has a chamber of commerce and a military hospital. There is no harbour, and the roadstead is exposed.

**BASSE-TERRE**, a seaport, and the cap. of St Kitts, one of the British Antilles, on its W. coast, in lat. 17° 17' 30" N.; lon. 62° 42' W. P. 6500. Its harbour is defended by several batteries, and it has an active trade. The town has now an abundant supply of water, a new church (which cost 15,000*l.*), and a new pier named the Alfred, from the visit of the Prince.—II. a small town of Marie Galante, an isl. 12 m. S.E. Guadeloupe, on its W. coast.

**BASSIGNANA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Alessandria, formerly fortified. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity. P. 3515.

**BASSINGBOURN**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 2½ m. N.W. Royston. Ac. 4223. P. 2213.

**BASSINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Newark. Ac. 1940. P. 928.

**BASSINGTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Corby. Ac. 1790. P. 154.

**BASSORAH** or **BASRA**, **BALSORAH**, **BUSSORAH** (Arab. "*a margin*"), a frontier city and river port of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, *river of the Arabs*, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, 70 m. from its mouth in the Persian Gulf, and 270 m. S.E. Bagdad. Lat. 30° 30' N.; lon. 47° 34' 15" E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. Half of these are Arabs, one-fourth Persians, and the rest Turks, Jews, Khurds, and Roman Catholics. It is enclosed by a wall of sun-dried bricks, from 7 to 9 m. in circumference, the space including rice fields, date groves, and gardens, and intersected by canals. It has an English factory, governor's residence, and mosques. The bazaars are stocked with all kinds of goods, Bassorah being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for eastern produce. Ships of 500 tons come up to the city, the trade of which is mostly carried on in Arabian bottoms. Imports, muslins and piece goods, spices, drugs, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, cotton yarn, Surat manufs., and other Indian and Chinese goods, with lead, tin, and steel, which have been exported to India from Europe; shawls, assafœtida, and fruits, from Persia; coffee, dates, and gums from Arabia; pearls from Bahrein; and coral from the Mediterranean, by way of Aleppo. Principal exports, horses to Bombay; the precious metals, dates, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe; and, among the returns to Persia, are English cotton print received by the Black Sea and Constantinople.

**BASSOUES**, a comm. of France, dep. Gers, arr. Mirande, cant. Montesquion. P. 1481. Here are mineral springs.

**BASSUM**, a town of Hanover, 18 m. W. Hoya cap. amt. P. 1609, with manufs. of straw hats.

**BASTAD**, a town of Sweden, 60 m. W.N.W. Christianstad; with a small port in the Gulf of Laholm, in the Cattegat. P. 600.

**BASTAN**, a valley of Spain, prov. Pamplona, in Navarre. It affords excellent pasturage, is well watered, and contains 14 villages.

**BASTELICA**, a vill. of the isl. Corsica, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Ajaccio. P. 3071.

**BASTIA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. P. 3257. The town suffered greatly in the earthquake in 1853.

**BASTIA**, a fortified seaport town, and formerly the cap. of Corsica, on its N.E. coast, 67 m. N.N.E. Ajaccio. P. 19,904. It has a citadel, and a port for small vessels: is the seat of the royal court for the island, and a tribunal of commerce. It has a comm. college, library; manufs. of leather, soap, and liqueurs; and an export trade in wine, oil, skins, and coral.

**BASTIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovì. P. 1026.

**BASTIDA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1414.

**BASTIDE (LA)**, several small towns of France.—I. (*Clairence*), dep. Basses Pyrénées, cap. cant., 13 m. E.S.E. Bayonne. P. 1578. In its environs are copper and iron mines.—II. (*D'Armagnac*), dep. Gers, 27 m. W. Condom. P. of comm. 1761.—III. (*de Serou*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Foix. P. 2717.—IV. (*Rouairoux*), dep. Tarn, 21 m. S.E. Castres. P. 2633.—V. (*Murat*), dep. Lot, cap. cant. arr. Gourdon. P. 1703.—VI. (*L'Évêque*), dep. Aveyron, cant. Riepeyroux, arr. Villefranche. P. 3355. And numerous comm. in the S.W. depts. of France.

**BASTION**, a vill. of Algeria, near Constantine; near it is the bastion, built by the French African Company in 1520, the first establishment of the French in Algiers; it was abandoned for Calle.

**BASTOGNE**, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. dist., 25 m. N. Arlon. P. 2265.

**BASTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 3520. P. 787.

**BASTROP**, a town of Texas, on the Colorado riv., 35 m. S.E. Austin. P. 4415 free, 2591 slaves.

**BÄSWEILER**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Aachen, circ. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Geilenkirchen. P. 1000.

**BASWICH** or **BERKSWICH**, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S.E. Stafford. Ac. 6608. P. 1555.

**BATAAN**, a prov. of the isl. of Luzon, Philippines. Area 450 sq. m. Products, sugar and indigo. P. about 40,000. Chief town, Balanga.

**BATABANO**, a town of Cuba, near its S. coast, 35 m. S.S.W. Havana, with which it communicates by railway. Station for steamers on S. P. 657.

**BATALHA**, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 7 m. S.S.W. Leiria. P. 1550.

**BATALIN**, an island of the Malay archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes. Lat.  $1^{\circ} 20' S.$ ; lon.  $124^{\circ} E.$  Length 25 m., average breadth 7 miles.

**BATANG**, a vill. and seaport on E. side of the island Gilolo, Malay archipelago.—II. an island off the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, near Singapore, length 25 m., average breadth 10 m.

**BATANGAS**, a seaport town, Philippines, cap. prov., on the S. side of the island of Luzon.

**BATAVIA**, a city and seaport of Java, cap. of the Dutch possessions in the East, and of residency of same name, at the mouth of the Jacatra river, on the N. coast of the island. Lat.  $6^{\circ} 7' 36'' S.$ ; lon.  $106^{\circ} 48' 7'' E.$ , with a free port, extensive and safe. P. (1861) 135,000, comprising Europeans, Chinese, natives, Moors, and Arabs. It is built on marshy ground, and intersected by canals in the Dutch style; defended by a citadel and batteries, and has a garrison and marine arsenal. *Batavia* was long very unhealthy, but has been much improved by draining. Mean temp. of year  $78^{\circ} 3$ ; winter  $78^{\circ} 1$ , summer  $78^{\circ} 6$  Fahr. Temp. at mid-day  $80^{\circ}$  to  $90^{\circ}$ ; at night  $70^{\circ}$  Fahr. It has a stadt-house, exchange, hospital, churches, a mosque, Chinese and orphan hospitals, Chinese

temples, a club-house, and a botanic garden. It is the seat of a supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch East Indies; has a school of arts and sciences, and publishes a newspaper. The Jacatra is navigable by vessels of 40 tons 2 m. inland; ships of from 300 to 400 tons anchor in the bay  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from shore. *Batavia* is the commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, and absorbs by far the greater proportion of the trade of Java and Madura. Exports, coffee, sugar, pepper, indigo, hides, cloves, nutmegs, mace, tin, rice, rattans, and arrack. Imports, linen and cotton goods, woollen stuffs, provisions, wines, metallic wares, and manufactured articles of all kinds from Europe and America; with the products of the archipelago, China, Siam, Bengal, Japan, and the West Indies. *Batavia* has a bank, with branches at Samarang and Surabaya. It was founded by the Dutch in 1619; taken by the English in 1811, and occupied by them till 1816. The district of *Batavia*, extending along the N. shore of the island, is flat, and not so fertile as the other provinces of Java.

**BATAVIA**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, cap. co. Genessee, on the Tonawanda railway, 31 m. S.W. Rochester. P. 4461. The vill., with 2000 inhabitants, has a court-house, gaol, and state arsenal.—II. Ohio, cap. co. Clermont, 88 m. S.W. Columbus. P. 2187.

**BATCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. S. Sherborne. Ac. 1109. P. 184.—II. co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Bruton. Ac. 3229. P. 713.

**BATE ISLAND**, West Hindostan, in the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. of fort  $22^{\circ} 28' 38'' N.$ ; lon.  $69^{\circ} 9' E.$  Has a good harbour, and a famous Hindoo temple.

**BATEA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. W. Tarragona. P. 2444.

**BATENBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 9 m. W. Nymegen, on rt. b. of the Maese. P. 636. It is the *Oppidum Batavorum* of the Romans.

**BATES**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Missouri. Area 1380 sq. m. It is watered by the Osage, Little Osage, and Marmiton rivers. Cap. Papinsville. P. 7215.

**BATESVILLE**, a town of the U. S., North America, Arkansas, 400 m. from the mouth of White River. P. 2000.

**BATH**, *Aque Solis*, a city, parl. & municipal bor. of England, cap. co. Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by several bridges, & on the G. Western Railway, 12 m. E.S.E. Bristol, and 108 m. W.S.W. London. Area of bor. 980 ac. P. (1861) 52,528, but this number is frequently augmented by numerous visitors. Elevation 95 feet above the sea. Annual rain-fall 38 inches. *Bath* was known to the Romans under the name of *Aque Solis*; and baths were erected in the reign of Claudius. The earliest extant charter is that of Richard I., which was confirmed by Henry III., & extended to its present form in the reign of George III. The city, built of the white freestone found in the vicinity, has a very fine appearance. Principal edifices, the Abbey church, St James, St Michael, the guild hall and market house, city gaol, theatre, assembly rooms, hospitals, & the buildings connected with its baths. In the W. of the city is the Royal Victoria Park; and it has other promenades and places of recreation. *Bath* has many educational and other establishments; the Bath and West of England Society, Bath Literary and Philosophical Institution, a public subscription library, and a mechanics' institute. The hot springs, to which this city owes its origin, are saline and chalybeate, temp.  $110^{\circ}$  to  $117^{\circ}$  Fahr.; they rise near the bank of the river, and supply five distinct establish-

ments: the King's, Queen's, Cross, Hot, and old Roman baths. The first four belong to the corporation, and yielded, in 1863, a rev. of 1582*l*. To the King's bath is attached the great pump-room, a saloon 85 feet in length, 48 in breadth, and 34 in height. The baths are the property of Earl Manvers, and are richly furnished. The city is well situated for general commerce, and communicates with Bristol & various other towns by the Kennet and Avon Canal. Corporation rev. 16,202*l*. Bath sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1863-4), 3300. Bath with Wells forms a bishopric, comprising all the co. Somerset, except a part of Bristol, but the bishop's palace and cathedral are at Wells.

**BATH**, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, Maine, Sagadahoc co., on the Kennebec, 12 m. from the sea and 30 m. S. Augusta. P. (1860) 8076. Ship-building is extensively carried on here.—II. a township of New York, cap. co. Steuben, 173 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 6185.—III. a co. and town centre of Virginia, 132 m. W.N.W. Richmond, with hot springs. P. of co. 2730 free, 946 slaves.—IV. a co. of Kentucky. P. 9613 free, 2500 slaves.

**BATH**, a town of Hungary, N. of the Danube, co. Honth, 58 m. N.N.W. Pesth. P. 2358.

**BATHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Bath, with which its vill. is connected by rows of suburban residences. Ac. 931. P. 382.

**BATHAN'S ABBEY (St)**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 7 m. N.W. Chirnside. Ac. 4826. P. 179. Of its ancient abbey no traces exist.

**BATHALTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 941. P. 135.

**BATHEASTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.E. Bath, on Avon river, near Great Western Railway. Ac. 1863. P. 1698. An intrenchment on Salisbury Hill in this pa. is supposed to have formed the camp of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, in 577.

**BATHFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, and on the Great Western Railway, 3 m. E.N.E. Bath. Ac. 1820. P. 892.

**BATHGATE**, a burgh of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, with a branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, 17 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Ac. of pa. 10,887. P. of do., 10,134; of town, 4827. It has a well-endowed academy, branch banks, manufs. of cotton goods, & coal & lime works. The celebrated mineral termed Torbanehill coal is worked here. Above sea level 446 ft.

**BATHIE (LA)**, a comm. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. & cant. Albertville. P. 1176. Slate quarries.

**BATH-MONOSTOR**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 4½ m. S. Baja. P. 1730.

**BATHNA**, a comm. and vill. of Algeria, dep. and arr. Constantine. P. 5611 (1832 Europeans).

**BATHURST**, a seaport town of West Africa, cap. of the British colony of Senegambia, on the island of St Mary, at the mouth of the Gambia river, in lat. 13° 28' N.; lon. 16° 32' W. P. 3000 (?), mostly blacks. Principal buildings, gov. house, hospital for liberated Africans, and Wesleyan schools. Exports gum, Senegal wax, hides, ivory, gold, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, teak, palm oil, and country cloths. [GAMBIA.]—II. a town of S. Africa, Cape Colony, Albany district, 20 m. S.E. Graham Town.

**BATHURST**, a town of New South Wales, cap. co., on the Macquarrie river, 122 m. W.S.W. Sydney. P. (1861) 4042. It is an assize town, and the emporium of the Western district. Area of co. 1,190,400 ac. P. 12,061. Bathurst county is enclosed E. by the cos. Ashburnham & Monteagle, S. by Wellington, Roxburgh, Westmoreland, Georgina, & King co., & has W. an unsettled country.

The Macquarrie forms its N.E., and the Lachlan rivs. its S.W. boundaries. On Summerhill Creek, a tributary of the Macquarrie, 27 m. N.W. Bathurst, are the Ophir gold-diggings.—*Bathurst*, a town and bay of New Brunswick. The town is situated at the mouth of the Nipisiguit river, in Bathurst Bay, lat. 47° 37' N.; lon. 65° 45' W.

**BATHURST**, a cape of British North America, on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° 30' N.; lon. 127° 30' W.—II. (*B. Inlet*), in lat. 67° 30' N.; lon. 109° W.

**BATHURST**, an island off North Australia, 120 m. W. Port Essington, immediately W. Melville Island. Shape triangular; length and greatest breadth 30 m. each. It is densely wooded, except at its W. extremity, which is sandy and barren.—(*Lake*), near the centre of Newfoundland, is 40 m. in length W. to E., by 6 m. across, and discharges its waters eastward by the Exploits river.

**BATHURST**, a district of Upper Canada, having N.E. the Ottawa river, S.E. the Rideau river and canal, and W. the midland district. Also a tract of land discovered by Sir E. Parry, in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 75° N.; lon. 100° W.

**BATHWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, forming an E. suburb of the city of Bath, with which it is connected by two bridges across the Avon. Ac. 573. P. 5266.

**BATTCALLO**, a seaport town of Ceylon, on a small island near E. coast, in lat. 7° 42' 30" N.

**BATTE-MONTGASCON (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. Tour-du-Pin, cant. Pont-de-Beauvoisin. P. 1462.

**BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX**, a town of France, dep. Seine, circ. Neuilly-sur-Seine, N.E. of Paris, of which city it forms a suburb.

**BATINDAH**, a town of N.W. India, Rajpootana, 180 m. N.W. Delhi.

**BATLEY**, a town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2 m. E. Dewsbury. Ac. of pa. 6446. P. of do. 25,278. It has "shoddy" cloth and carpet manufactures.

**BATON ROUGE**, town, U. S., North America, cap. of Louisiana, on l. b. of the Mississippi, 129 m. above New Orleans. P. 6000. It has a state capitol, college, U. S. arsenal and barracks.—II. a town on the W. side of the Mississippi, opposite the former. Also two pas. of Louisiana.—I. (*East*), on the E. bank of the Mississippi. Area 288 sq. m. P. 7476 free, 8570 slaves.—II. on W. side of same co. Area 576 sq. m. P. 1972 free, 5340 slaves. Cotton is the principal product.

**BATONY**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Heves, gov. and 1½ m. W.S.W. Petervasar. P. 1060.

**BATONYA**, a market town, Hungary, co. Bekes-Csanad, gov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Mako. P. 7365.

**BATORKESZI**, a market town and castle of Hungary, co. and 1½ m. E.N.E. Komorn. P. 1850.

**BATOS**, a market town, Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Szasz-Regen. P. 2030.

**BATRUN**, a small town and port of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 12 m. S. of Tripoli.

**BATSFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N.W. Moreton. Ac. 932. P. 130.

**BATSHIAN** or **BATSIAN**, an island of the Dutch East Indies, Molucca archipelago, in the Ternate group, S.W. Gilolo. Lat. 0° 35' S.; lon. 127° 35' E. Estim. area 900 sq. m. Mountainous and fertile. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1610.

**BATSTAD**, a small seaport town and revenue station of Sweden, læn and 20 m. S. Halmstad, on Laholm Bay, an inlet of the Kattegat.

**BATTA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 4½ m. S.S.E. Battaszek. P. 2840.

**BATTAGLIA**, a town of Northern Italy, Venetia, deleg. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Padua. P. 2700. Cap. dist., with thermal springs (temp. 158° Fahr.) and

well frequented baths.—II. a vill. of Naples, Principato Citra, dist. Sala. P. 1218.

BATTANICA, a vill., Austria, Slavonia, gov. and 31 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein. P. 1760.

BATTALAH, a small town of the Punjab, 26 m. N.E. Umritsir.

BATTAM, an island of the Malay archipelago, W. of Bintang, and 20 m. S. Singapore.

BATTANA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Papua. Lat. 0° 56' S.; lon. 130° 25' E. Estimated area 200 sq. miles.

BATTASZEK, a market town of Hungary, W. of the Danube, co. and 16 m. S. Tolna. P. 5012.

BATTECOLLAH (*Batucala*, "the round town"), a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Indian Ocean, 115 m. S.S.E. Goa.

BATTELAU, a market town of Moravia, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Iglau. P. 2703.

BATTENBERG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, cap. circ., prov. Ober-Hessen, 31 m. N. Giessen, on the Eder. P. 1050. Iron foundries.—*Battenfeld* is a village in same circle. P. 561.

BATTERSEA, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, on the Thames, 4 m. S.W. London. Ac. 2343, much of which is laid out in market gardens. P. 19,600. Elevation 13 feet, annual rain-fall 19 inches. In the church is a monument to the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke.

BATTICE, a town of Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 4 m. N.W. Verviers. P. 4280.

BATTICOLA, a town and seaport on E. coast of Ceylon, 68 m. S.S.E. Trincomalee. It stands on a small island; has a fort, and extensive trade. Palm gardens extend 27 miles S. of the town.

BATTISFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Needham. Ac. 1542. P. 504.

BATTLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. N.W. Hastings. Ac. of pa. 7880. P. of do. 3993. It has a union work-house, and several gunpowder mills. It derives its present name from the battle (usually called the Battle of Hastings) fought on the heath between it and Epiton, on Oct. 14, 1066, by which the Saxon dynasty in England was finally overthrown by the Normans under William the Conqueror.—II. a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 3 m. N.E. Brecknock. Ac. 1544. P. 118.

BATTLEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 850. P. 81. Named from the victory gained in 1403 by Henry IV. over the Earl of Northumberland, whose son, Hotspur, was killed in the battle.

BATTLESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Watling Street, 3 m. S. Woburn. Ac. 1123. P. 143.

BATTOCK (Mt.), Scotland, at the junction of the cos. Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar. A trigonometrical station of the Ordnance Survey. Lat. 56° 56' 56" N.; lon. 2° 44' 24" W. Height 2554 feet above the sea.

BATU BARU, a town on the E. coast of Sumatra, lat. 3° 20' N.; lon. 97° E.

BATU or BATTOE, a volcanic & densely wooded isl. of the Malay archipelago, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 0° 10' N. Estim. area 400 sq. miles.

BATUECAS (VALLE DE LAS), a remarkable valley of Spain, S.E. Salamanca. It has a small chapel, visited annually by great numbers of pilgrims.

BATUM, a town and seaport of Russia, Georgia, on the Black Sea, 108 m. N.E. Trebizond. Harbour good, but the situation is marshy and unhealthy. Lighthouse on W. side of bay.

BATURIN, a town of Little Russia, prov. and 63 m. E. Tchernigov, on the Seim. P. 5000. It was the residence of the Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks, from 1699 to 1708.

BATURSKA-VOLA, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 9 m. N.W. Bochnia. P. 2300.

BATZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, in a marshy tract, on the Atlantic, 42 m. W.N.W. Nantes. P. 3003, employed in salt-works and in fishing.—II. a small island of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, near the coast; length 2 m., breadth 1 m. P. 1032.

BATZDORF, a vill. of Bohemia, gov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Senftenburg. P. 1315. Mineral baths.

BAUCINA, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Termini Imerese. P. 2996.

BAUCO, *Bovilla*, a town of Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 6 m. E. Frosinone. P. 3000.

BAUD, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Pontivy. P. 5470.

BAUDOUR, a comm. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 6 m. S.W. Mons. P. 2946.

BAUERSCHART (WESTER), a vill. of Westphalia, circ. and 7½ m. N. Tecklenburg. P. 1750.

BAUERWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, on l. b. of the Zinna, gov. and 35 m. S. Oppeln. P. 2300.

BAUG, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwah, 83 m. S.W. Oojein; near it are remarkable cave-temples. P. 2000. It has a fort & iron furnaces.

BAUGÉ, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arr. on the Couanon, 23 m. E.N.E. Angers. P. 3546. Manufs. woollens and linens. The English, under the Duke of Clarence, were defeated here in 1421.—II. (*le Vieil*), a vill. S.W. Baugé.

BAUGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. E. Kingsclere. Ac. 1675. P. 563.

BAUGLEE, a town of British India, prov. Malwa, on the Keiree Nullah, 5 m. N. Sundersee. P. 3000.

BAUGY, a town and comm. of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., arr. and 15 m. W. Bourges. P. 1486.

BAULE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 12 m. S.W. Orleans. P., with comm., 1868.

BAULEA, a populous commercial town of British India, presid. Bengal, district Rajshahye, on the Ganges, 25 m. N.E. Moorsheadabad.

BAULON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.W. Rennes. P. 1525.

BAUMA, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. S. Zürich. P. of vill. 2914.

BAUMANN'S CAVERN, a famous cavern of the Harz mountains, Duchy of Brunswick, 5 m. S.E. Blankenburg, on the l. b. of the Bode riv. Profusely hung with stalactites.

BAUMBER or BAMBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 3200. P. 393.

BAUMBERAN, Afghanistan. [BAMIAN.]

BAUMES-LES-DAMES, a town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Doubs, 18 m. N.E. Besançon. P. 2577. With quarries of gypsum, slate, and marble; iron mines; paper and iron works.

BAUMGARTEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 13 m. N.E. Glatz. P. 1060.—II. a vill. of Austria, near Vienna.

BAUMHOLDER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circ. and 12 m. N.E. St. Wendel. P. 1400.

BAUNACH, a town of Bavaria, 6½ m. N.N.W. Bamberg. P. 1100. Near is the grotto of the Magdalene, frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUNEI, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 76 m. N.E. Cagliari, near the coast. P. 1783.

BAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Cirencester. Ac. 1340. P. 122.

BAUNTWAH, a town of British India, Gujerat peninsula, 27 m. W. Junaghur.

BAUPETTAH, a town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. and 29 m. S. Guntoor. P. 20,000. (?)

BAURES, a river of S. America, Bolivia, a tributary of the Madeira, into which it falls after a course of about 800 miles.

BAUSCHIN, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, 5½ m. N.W. Nachod. P. 1820.

BAUSKEA, a small town, Russia, gov. Courland, with a castle, on the Aa, 23 m. S.E. Mitau. P. 1200.

BAUSSAINE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St. Malo. P. 1021.

BAUTREGAUM, a mountain of Ireland, co. Kerry, 2713 feet above the sea.

BAUTSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 22 m. N.E. Olmütz. P. 3080. Linen weaving.

BAUTZEN or BUDISSIN, a town of Saxony, cap. circ., on the Sprea, and on the railway from Dresden to Görlitz, 31 m. E.N.E. Dresden. P. (1861) 11,237. Area of circ. 971 sq. m. P. 308,488. It has a cathedral common to Roman Catholics & Protestants, gymnasium, public libraries, and manufs. of woollens, linen, leather, and paper, and a general trade. The battle of Bautzen, gained by Napoleon I. over the allies, was fought May 21 and 22, 1813.—*Klein Bautzen* is an adjacent vill. P. 200.

BAUVECHAIN-TOURRINES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, arr. Louvain. P. 1852.

BAUVIN, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Seclin. P. 970.

BAUX-DE-BRETEUIL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Eure, arr. Evreux. P. 2108.

BAUZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. Yssengeaux. P. 2861.

BAUZILLE-DE-PUTOIS (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, 32 m. N.N.W. Montpellier. P. 1622. With a curious grotto.

BAVANSYILE, a vill. of Austria, Banat, gov. and 12½ m. E.S.E. Pancsova. P. 5100.

BAVARI, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 2523.

BAVARIA (CIRCLE OF), an old subdivision of Germany, which comprised the S. and E. portions of the modern kingdom of Bavaria, E. of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA (KINGDOM OF) (German *Bayern* or *Bairern*, Lat. *Bavaria Vindelicia*), a state of Central Europe, forming part of the German Confederation, cap. München (Munich). This kingdom is composed of two isolated masses of territory, the E. and largest of which is situated between lat. 47° 20' and 50° 41' N.; lon. 9° and 13° 48' E.; and bounded N. by Hessen-Cassel, Saxe-Meningen and Coburg Gotha, the principality of Reuss, and the kingdom of Saxony; E. by Bohemia and Austria; S. by the Tirol; and W. by Würtemberg, Baden, & Hessen-Darmstadt. The westernmost, forming Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, the original possession of the reigning family, is situated on the W. of the Rhine, between lat. 48° 57' and 49° 50' N.; lon. 7° 5' and 8° 27' E.; bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Darmstadt; E. by Baden, from which it is separated by the Rhine; S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Homburg. The state is divided into eight circles (Kreise), the extent and population of which are as follow:—

Circles (Kreise).	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.	Chief Cities.
Oberbayern (Upper Bavaria),	6,619	779,961	München.
Niederbayern (Lower Bavaria),	4,129	675,338	Landshut.
Paalz (Palatinate),	2,293	308,069	Speyer.
Oberpfalz and Regensburg,	3,796	485,895	Regensburg.
Mittelfranken (Upper Franconia),	2,640	616,743	Baireuth.
Oberfranken (Mid. Franc.),	2,937	545,235	Ansbach.
Unterfranken & Aschaffenburg,	3,423	601,768	Würzburg.
Schwaben (Swabia) & Neuburg,	3,694	376,768	Augsburg.
Total,	28,441	4,689,837*	...

\* The Pop. of 1858 was 4,616,748; increase in 3 years 73,089.

and the mountains of Central Germany, occupying the basin of the Danube, which river traverses it for a space of 180 m., and in that part of its course receives on the right, the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn; and on the left the Kocher, the Würnitz, the Altmühl, the Naab, the Regen, and the Ilz. A small part of the N.E. of Bavaria belongs to the basin of the Elbe, and is watered by the Eger and the Saale. All the N. part of the principal territory is drained by the Main, which has its source in the kingdom, and receives the Tauber, the Rodach, the Saale (of Franconia), and the Regnitz. Rhenish Bavaria belongs exclusively to the basin of the Rhine, which forms its E. boundary; it is watered by the Lauter, the Queich, and the Nahe. A small portion of the Lake of Constance belongs to Bavaria. Its other lakes form a chain along the N. slope of the Alps; they are the Ammer-See, the Würm-See, on an affl. of the Ammer, and the Chiem-See, formed by the river Alz. Its smaller lakes are the Staffel-See, Kochel-See, Walchen-See, and Königs-See. The country is in general elevated and mountainous. The Alps, on the S., have, in the Zugspitz, an elev. of 10,150 feet. The highest points of the Böhmerwald, on the E., between Bavaria and Bohemia, are Arber, 4613 feet, and Rachelberg, 4561 feet: its most remarkable offset is the Bayerischer-wald, between the Danube and Regen. The other mountain chains are the Fichtelgebirge, on the N.E., in which the Schneeberg is 3481 feet. This range is connected on the N.W. with the Thüringer-wald, and on the N.E. with the Erzgebirge. The Frankischer Jura is a branch of the Fichtelgebirge, which extends S. between the Regnitz and the Vils. The northernmost chain of Bavaria is the Rhöngebirge, culminating point the Kreuzberg, 3000 feet. S.W. of this is the Spessart, an offset of the Odenwald, in which the Hohewart is 1968 feet. In Rhenish Bavaria the chief mountain is the Hardt, the highest point of which, the Donnersberg, is 2800 feet. The principal plains are the Donau-moos, on the S. of the Danube, between the Lech and the Paar; the valley of the Lech, above and below Augsburg, and that of the Isar, between München and Freising. The climate is temperate and healthy; although, on account of the general elevation of the surface, it is cold. The soil is among the most fertile in Central Europe; the mountains yield excellent pasturage, and are covered with forests of valuable timber. Grain is cultivated to an elevation of 3280 feet; forests reach to 5800 feet; and grazing extends to 8500 feet, or the snow line which occurs only on the higher Alps. The wealth of the country consists in its agricultural produce. Besides the ordinary kinds of grain, a small quantity of buckwheat and maize is cultivated. The wines of Franconia, in the valleys of the Main, the Saale, and the Taüber, are much esteemed, especially those called *Steinwein* and *Leistenwein*, from the banks of the Leiste, near Steinberg. Rhenish Bavaria also produces excellent wine. The hops are esteemed for their excellent quality. Fruit, hemp, flax, linseed, beet-root, and liquorice, are widely cultivated. Cattle-rearing is the exclusive industry of the Alps; sheep in Mittel-franken, and pigs and goats in Unterfranken. The rearing of silk worms has been introduced. The soil is rich in useful minerals. Salt, which is a government monopoly, is produced by evaporation, and from the rock, in the rich mines of Berchtesgaden, Reichenhall, Traunstein, Rosenheim, Kissingen, Soden, Orb, Dürkheim, and Philipsthal. Iron is worked everywhere in the

The E. part of the territory lies between the Alps

territory. In 1861, the produce of the salt mines and works was 988,046 cwt.; value, 4,217,097 *fl.*; hands employed, 10,372. The coal and lignite mines employ 2703 workmen; produce valued at 1,187,931 *fl.* The produce of hops in 1862, was 10,000 cwt., value 1,000,000 *fl.* The export of beer in 1861 was 318,333 eimers; value of iron, lead, and coal, in 1861, was 1,567,063 *fl.* Small quantities of copper, manganese, cobalt, and mercury, are produced in Rhenish Bavaria. There are numerous quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum, building stones, and porcelain clay. Among the many mineral springs with establishments of baths, the most frequented are those of Kissingen, Brückenau, and Rosenheim. Linen-weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. The other manufs. are tanning, paper-making, working in wood and straw, hardware, beet-root sugar, tobacco, and porcelain, jewellery, mathematical and optical instruments, toys, and wooden clocks; porcelain of the royal manuf. of Nymphenburg, and the potteries of Deggendorf and Hafnerzell, called "Pottery of Passau." Exports estimated at 1,230,000*l.* annually, and consist of grain, timber, wine, cattle, salt, hides, wool, hops, fruits and fruit-trees, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, glass, and jewellery. Imports cotton, sugar, coffee, and other colonial products, silks and woollen fabrics of fine qualities. *Bavaria* possesses the transit trade between North Germany and Austria, Switzerland and Italy. In 1861, there were in operation 750 m. of railway, and 1370 m. of telegraph. The routes of navigation are, the Danube, the Rhine, & the Main, traversed by steam-packets. The other navigable rivers are, the Inn, the Salzach, Regnitz, and Altmühl. The chief floatable rivers are, the Weisse Main, the Rodach, the Iller, Lech, Wertach, Isar, & Loisach. The traffic on the Main & Danube Canal amounted, in 1861, to 4194 vessels, and 1933 rafts. [ALTMÜHL.] Among the establishments most favourable to commerce are the exchange banks of Nürnberg, Ansbach, and München. *Bavaria* joined the Zoll-Verein (Prussian commercial Union) in 1833.

*Bavaria* is a kingdom, and its form of government is a constitutional monarchy. The throne is hereditary in the male line. The constitution dates from 25th May 1818, and no change can take place without the concurrence of the national states. The executive power belongs to the king; the ministers and all functionaries are responsible. Public revenue (1861) 46,520,597 *fl.*; expend. 46,720,597 *fl.* The kingdom is divided into 2 Catholic archbishoprics, those of München and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics, 171 deaneries, and 2756 parishes. The direction of the Protestant religion is under a general consistory (*Ober-consistorium*), and 3 prov. consistories at Bayreuth, Kreuzwertheim, and Spire. Two-thirds of the pop. are Roman Catholics, the others Protestants. Complete religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Public instruction is under the minister of the interior. Elementary schools (*Volks-schule*) exist in all the parishes, and attendance on them is obligatory for children till the age of 14; and after leaving them they are bound for two years more to attend a Sabbath school. The kingdom possesses 3 universities, 2 of which (München and Würzburg) are Catholic, and 1 (Erlangen) Protestant. Its universities are well attended by both natives and foreigners. Besides elementary schools, *Bavaria* has a school of forests at Aschaffenburg, a school of husbandry (*Landswerthschaft*) at Schleissheim, a mining school at Steben, a seminary for students, lycœums, gymnasia, Latin schools, normal schools,

polytechnic schools, a royal school of architecture, a school of trades, schools of rural industry, a blind and deaf-mute school. The capital possesses scientific and literary institutions, and collections of art among the most extensive in Europe, besides important academies and national societies. [MÜNCHEN—MUNICH.] The armed force of the kingdom comprises the permanent army, the army of reserve, and the militia (*Landwehr*). Every male is liable to serve; but the sons of the nobility have the privilege of entering the military school of cadets. The army is raised by conscription, and the period of service is for four years, from the age of 21 to 25. The permanent army in 1861 amounted to 81,337, and the reserve to 24,420 men. *Bavaria*, formerly an electorate of the German empire, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon I., at the peace of Presburg, in 1805.

**BAVAX**, *Bagacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.N.W. Avesnes. P. 1646. Marble quarries, and manufs. of nails and soap.

**BAVENO**, a vill. of Piedmont, prov. Novara, on the W. bank of the Lago Maggiore, opposite the Borromeo islands. P. 1406. Near it are quarries of granite; and behind the vill. is Monte Monterone, 4350 feet in elevation.

**BAVERSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Wilton. Ac. 1168. P. 168. Elevation 300 feet. Annual rain-fall 30 inches.

**BAWBURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 5 m. W. Norwich. Ac. 1440. P. 433.

**BAWDESWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Reepham. Ac. 1196. P. 515.

**BAWDRIE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Bridgewater. Ac. 1889. P. 472.

**BAWDSEY**, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 8 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2069. P. 426.

**BAWIAN**, an island of the Eastern Sea, 705 m. S.E. Singapore, 30 m. in circumference. It is a central mass of hilly land, rising to an elevation of 2000 feet, with fine valleys. P. 30,000 (?) chiefly agricultural.—*Singkapura*, the cap., on S. side of the island, is the residence of a Dutch official.

**BAWSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E. Lynn. Ac. 1090. P. 32.

**BAWTRY**, a market town of England, co. York, pa. Blyth, on the Idle, 10 m. S.E. Doncaster. Ac. 244. P. 1011.

**BAXTERLY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. W. Atherstone. Ac. 874. P. 273.

**BAY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 3146.

**BAYAMO**, a town of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, on rt. b. of the Bayamo, in an unhealthy plain, 78 m. N.W. Santiago. P. (1861) 7411.

**BAYARDS (LES)**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel, in Val-de-Travers. P. 969.

**BAYAS (anc. Baie)**, a town, Syria, pash. Aleppo, near the Bay of Iscanderon, between the Issus and the Cilician gates, 16 m. N.N.E. Iscanderon. It has a bazaar, mosque, castle, and baths.

**BAYAZID** or **BAYZEED**, a decayed town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 150 m. S.S.E. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., S.W. Mount Ararat. P. 5000, mostly Koords. It has a citadel, mosque, & arsenal. Turks defeated by the Russians, 30th July 1854.

**BAYDON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Ramsbury. Ac. 3060. P. 380.

**BAYENDER** or **BAINDER**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 30 m. E.S.E. Smyrna. P. 2000.

**BAYER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, art. Gannat, cant. St-Pourçain. P. 1140.

**BAYEUX**, *Bajocasses*, a city of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arr., 17 m. W.N.W. Caen, on the Aure. P. 9483. In its cathedral is preserved

the tapestry of Bayeux, said to be the work of Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and representing his exploits in the conquest of England. It has a tribunal of commerce, manufs. of lace, damasks, calico, cotton yarns, serges, porcelain factory, and trade in cattle, horses, and butter.

**BAYFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Holt. Ac. 799. P. 30.

**BAYFORD**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Hertford. Ac. 1632. P. 297.

**BAY ISLANDS**, a group in the Bay of Honduras, between lat. 16° 5' and 16° 30' N.; lon. 85° 45' and 87° W. Chief islands, Ruatan, Bonacca, Utila, Burburet, Helena, and Morat. Made a free territory under the sovereignty of Honduras, 1856.

**BAYLEHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Needham. Ac. 1332. P. 327.

**BAYLEN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.E. Jaen. P. 4976.

**BAYLIQUE** or **MANIATUBA**, an isl. off the coast of Brazil, prov. Para, in the estuary of the Amazon, 60 m. S. Cape Norte. Length N. to S. 15 m.

**BAY OF ISLANDS**, New Zealand, is near N. extremity of the N. island. Lat. 35° 14' S.; lon. 174° 11' E. On it is the settlement of Russell.

**BAYONA**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, on Bayona Bay, 13 m. S.W. Vigo. P. 1719.—The island *Bayona* or *Cies* (*Insula Ciccæ*) is in Vigo Bay, 6 m. N.W. of the town.

**BAYONNE**, *Bapurdum*, a fortified city of France, near its S.W. extremity, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. arr., at the confl. of the Adour and Nive, which separate it into three quarters, Great and Little Bayonne, and the suburb of St Esprit, 3 m. from the sea, and 18 m. N.E. the Spanish frontier at Fuenterrabia. Lat. of cathedral, 43° 29' 30" N.; lon. 1° 28' 30" W. P. (1861) 25,611. It has a mint, theatre, schools of commerce and navigation, naval and commercial docks, tribunal and chamber of commerce, distilleries, sugar refineries, and glass-works, with export trade in timber, tar, cork, hams, chocolate, liqueurs, and cream of tartar. Imports wool, liquorice, and olive oil. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, takes its name from this place, near which it was invented. This city, though often besieged, has never been taken.

**BAYPOOR**, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the coast, 6 m. S. Calicut. Teak ships of 400 tons are built here.

**BAYSWATER**, a hamlet of England, co. Middlesex, and pa. Paddington, on the Uxbridge road, 4 m. W. St Paul's Cathedral, London.

**BAYTON**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Bewdley. Ac. 1960. P. 447. Coal pits.

**BAYVILL**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.E. Newport, on N. side of the bay. Ac. 1344. P. 118.

**BAZA**, *Basti*, a town of Spain, prov. and 51 m. E.N.E. Granada. Pop., including military, 11,485. It is ornamented with 9 iron cannons, by the aid of which it was taken from the Moors in 1480.

**BAZADOIS**, an old divis. of France, now the depts. Gironde and Lot-et-Garonne. Its cap. was Bazas.

**BAZANCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arr. Reims, cant. Bourgogne. P. 1211.

**BAZAR**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Jaslowiec. P. 1065.

**BAZAR KHAN**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 58 m. N. Makri. It derives its name from being the great mart for the vills. in its vicinity.

**BAZARUTO ISLS.**, a small group E. coast of Africa, 110 m. S. Sofala. Lat. 21° 37' S.; lon. 35° 28' E.

**BAZAS**, *Vasatæ*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arr., 32 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux, on the Beuve. P. 4471. It has glass and marble works.

**BAZEILLE** (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and cant. Marmande. P. 3001.

**BAZELLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and cant. Sédan. P. 2064.

**BAZÈLE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11½ m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. P. 4407. It has an old castle, and extensive manufs. of bricks.

**BAZIÈGE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. Villefranche, cant. Montgis-card. P. 1606.

**BAZIN**, a town, Hungary, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Presburg. With mineral springs and baths.

**BAZOCHE**, **BAZOCHEs**, and **BAZOUGE**, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal being I. (*la Perouse*), dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N.N.E. Fougères. Pop. (with comm.) 4234.—II. (*Gouet*), dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. and 14 m. S.S.W. Nogent-le-Rotrou. P. 2164.—III. (*Sur-Hoëne*), dep. Orne, arr. and 4 m. N.N.W. Mortagne. P. 1272.

**BAZOGES-EN-PAREDS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendee, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, cant. la Châtaigneraie. P. 1913.

**BAZOS**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 11½ m. E. Temesvar. P. 1300.

**BAZZANO**, a town of Italy, prov. and 11 m. N. Bologna, on the Samoggia. P. 2673.

**BEACHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Buckingham. Ac. 1492. P. 248.

**BEACHINGSTOKE**, pa., Engl. [BEECHINGSTOKE.]

**BEACHY HEAD**, the most lofty headland on the S. coast of England, co. Sussex, projecting into the English Channel, 2½ m. S.S.W. Eastbourne. Consists of chalk cliffs, rising perpendicular to 532 feet above the sea. Lat. of lighthouse 50° 44' 24" N.; lon. 0° 15' 15" E.

**BEACONSFIELD**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 23 m. W.N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 4541. P. 1662.

**BEACULL**, *Vyaculla*, a fort and small town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 95 m. N.W. Calicut.

**BEAFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.E. Great Torrington. Ac. 3203. P. 639.

**BEAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, barony Kiltartan. Ac. 13,838. P. 3194.

**BEAHRAHM** (*Assos*), a ruined town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 31 m. W. Adramyti, on the N. shore of its gulf, with an acropolis.

**BEAKESBOURNE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3½ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1115. P. 475.

**BEAL**, a river of England, co. Kent, flows N.W., and joins the Medway near Talding.—II. a hamlet, co. Durham, Islandshire, with a station on the North British Railway, 58½ m. N. Newcastle.

**BEALINGS**, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. W. Woodbridge. Ac. 1029. P. 338.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W. do. Ac. 764. P. 278.

**BEAMNSTER**, a market town of England, co. Dorset, on the Birt, 15 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. of pa. 5118. P. of do. 2614. Manufs. of sail-cloth, tin, iron, copper, and earthenwares.

**BEAR** or **BERE ISLAND**, a rocky island off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in Bantry Bay, 13 m. W. Bantry. Length 6 m.; average breadth, 1½ m. On it is the township of Ballinacallagh, and it shelters Bearhaven, on the N. side of the bay.

**BEAR** or **BERE ISLANDS**, are off the coast of the U. S., North America (Maine and North Carolina), and two islands in James Bay, British North America.

**BEARA**, a town of British India, Bombay presid., 40 m. E.S.E. Surat. P. 4000.

**BEAR LAKE** (GREAT), British N. America, N.W.

territory, lat. 65° to 67° N.; lon. 117° to 123° W. Shape irregular. Area 14,000 sq. m. Height above the sea 230 feet, and depth 400 feet. (?) Discharges its waters by the Bear river into the Mackenzie, and has been known to remain frozen over from Dec. to June.—*Bear River (Great)*, Upper Canada, Western dist., after a S.W. course, enters the N.W. point of Lake St. Clair.

BEARLY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 810. P. 238.

BÉARN, an old prov. of France of which the cap. was Pau, now forming, with a small part of Guyenne, the dep. Basses-Pyrénées.—*Béarn Cape* is a promontory in the dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, with a lighthouse 751 feet above the sea, in lat. 42° 31' N.; lon. 3° 7' 30" E.

BEARSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E. Maidstone. Ac. 610. P. 638.

BEAS, *Beypasha* or *Hypphasis*, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rises on the S. verge of the Ritanka Pass, Himalaya mountains, 13,200 feet above the sea level. Lat. 32° 34' N.; lon. 77° 12' E.; flows generally S.W. ward, and joins the Sutlej at Endreesa, 35 m. S.S.E. Amritsir, after a course of 220 m. At 20 m. above this confluence it has, during August, been found 740 yards in width; but in winter it is in most places fordable. Chief affls. the Halku and Binoia.

BEAS DE SEGURA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalimar. P. 2695.

BEAT (SR), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, near its source, 17 m. S. St. Gaudens. P. 1163. Manuf. hats, and exports horses and mules to Spain. It has marble quarries.

BEATENBERG (ST), a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Berne, between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, 3500 feet in height. A vill. and church of the same name have been built on its slope. P. 974.

BEATH, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5½ m. N.N.W. Aberdour. Ac. 6491. P. 2390. It has coal and ironstone mines.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, 13 m. E. Nîmes, opposite Tarascon, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge, at the head of the Canal de Beaucaire, and near the junction of railways from Avignon to Marseille, Beaucaire to Cette, and Alais to Nîmes. P. 9544. Its annual fair, instituted in 1217 by Raymond, count of Toulouse, July 22d to 28th, is attended by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, to the number of 100,000. Every kind of merchandise is here to be met with, and it is estimated that property to the amount of 240,000*l.* annually changes hands.

BEAUCAMPS-LE-VIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 22 m. W. Amiens. P. 1767. It has coal and ironstone mines.

BEAUCE, *Belsia*, a dist. of France, part of the anc. Orleansais, of which the cap. is Chartres; this fertile dist. now forms parts of the depts. Loir-et-Cher and Eure-et-Loir.

BEAUCHAMP. [ROOTHING-BEAUCHAMP.]

BEAUCHIEF ABBEY, an extra-pa. chapelry of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. S.W. Sheffield. Ac. 780. P. 122.

BEAUCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 10 m. S.S.E. Belfort. P. 2966. It has extensive manufs. of utensils in iron and copper.

BEAUDESERT, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. E. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 1285. P. 172.

BEAUDRIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Chalon, cant. St. Germain-du-Plain. P. 1354.

BEAUFAY, a vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. P. (with comm.) 2070.

BEAUFORT, an inland district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, W. division. Area 13,060 sq. m. P. 7131. *Beaufort*, its cap. town, is on the Gamka or Great Lyon river, on the S. slope of the Nieuwveld Mountains.—*Fort Beaufort*, on the Kat river, Albany, has been erected cap. of a separate division. P. 4970.

BEAUFORT, a dist., West Australia, having N.W. and S. the dists. Lansdowne, Howick, and Minto.

BEAUFORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Savoie, on the Doron, 33 m. E.N.E. Chambéry. P. 2450. Trade in the celebrated *gruyeres* cheese.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Angers. P. 5260. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of canvass and coarse linens.—II. a vill. of France, dep. Jura, 8 m. S.W. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 1255.—III. a comm., dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, cant. Maubeuge. P. 1813.

BEAUFORT, a co. & town, U.S., North America, in E. of North Carolina, on Pamlico Sound and river. Area 670 sq. m. P. 8888 free, 5878 slaves. Surface level. Products are cotton, maize, turpentine, and tar. The town is at the terminus of the Atlantic and N. Carolina railway.—II. a dist. in the S. of South Carolina, on the Atlantic and Savannah. Area 1540 sq. m. P. (1860) 7523 free, 32,530 slaves. Soil sandy. Products, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. It has 55 churches and a newspaper.

BEAUFORT BAY, Russian America, is on the Arctic Ocean, lat. 70° N.; lon. 142° W. (*Cape*) is a headland in a bay, further W., lat. 69° N.

BEAUGENCY, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, and on railway, 15 m. S.W. Orleans. P. 5052. It has manufs. of woollens, and a trade in wines.

BEAUHARNOIS, a co. of Lower Canada, S.W. Montreal, 55 m. long, 22 m. broad. Area 710 sq. m. P. 14,164. Chief vills., Beauharnois, Dundee, and St. Ragis.

BEAUJEU, a comm. and town of France, formerly cap. of Beaujolais, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., on the Ardèche, in a dist. famous for its wines, 30 m. N.N.W. Lyon. P. 3993. With manufs. of paper, cotton goods, and hats. In its environs are mines of sulphate of copper, iron, and zinc.

BEAUJOLAIS, a dist. of France, part of anc. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Beaujeu. Now the N. part of dep. Rhône, and part of Loire.

BEAULIEU or EXE, a tidal river of England, co. Hants, rises near Lyndhurst, in the New Forest, and after a S. course of 10 m. enters the English Channel 6½ m. E.N.E. Lymington.—II. a pa. on this river, at its mouth, 6 m. N.E. Lymington. Ac. 9480. P. 1176. It is the site of a Cistercian priory founded by King John. Margaret of Anjou, and Perkin Warbeck, took sanctuary here, a privilege it still enjoys, with Holyrood, Edinburgh, the only other in the kingdom.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on the Dordogne, 20 m. S. Tulle. P. 2378.—II. dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 1½ m. N.E. Loches. P. 1773.—III. dep. Haute Loire, arr. le Puy, cant. Vorey. P. 1333.—IV. dep. Loiret, arr. gien, cant. Châtillon-sur-Loire. P. 2507.—V. a vill., Puy-de-Dôme, arr. d'Issoire, with cold ferruginous springs.

BEAULY, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, enters the head of Beaully Firth, 8 m. W. Inverness, after a N.E. course of 10 m. The villages Beaully and Kilmorack are on its banks, 23 feet above the sea. P. of Beaully 917. *Beaully Loch* (anc. Varar) forms the upper basin of the Moray Firth.

BEAUMARCHÉS, a town of France, dep. Gers, 25 m. W.S.W. Auch. P. (with comm.) 1291.

BEAUMARIS, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport,

market town, and pa. of North Wales, cap. isl. and co. Anglesea, near the N. entrance of Menai Strait, 3 m. N. of Bangor. Ac. 1220. P. of pa. 2210. It has town and co. halls, prison, and custom-house. *Beaumaris Bay* affords safe anchorage. The town has little trade, but is a sea-bathing place, and has steam-boat communication with Liverpool. Customs revenue (1862) 763*l*. Exports 15,224*l*.; vessels belonging to the port 162; tonnage 14,653. Beaumaris unites with Amlwch, Holyhead, and Langefin, in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 538.

BEAUME (LA), a vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentiere, cant. Joyeuse. P. 1059. Near it is a magnificent mass of columnar basalt called the causeway of Beaume.

BEAUMES-DE-VEINISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. E. Orange. P. 1774.

BEAUMONT, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 2 m. S. Clermont. P. 1820.—II. (*de Lomagne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Gimone, 20 m. S.W. Montauban. P. 4300. Manufs. of coarse cloth and hats.—III. (*Le Vicomte*), a vill., dep. and on the Sarthe, cap. cant. and 15½ m. N.N.W. Le Mans. P. 2184. Manufs. of druggets.—IV. (*sur Oise*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. Isle-Adam, near the railway du Nord, 20 m. N. Paris. P. 2431.—V. (*du Périgord*), dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arr. and 17 m. W.S.W. Bergerac. P. 1800. Commerce in grain.—VI. (*le Roger*), a comm. and town, dep. Eure, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. E. Bernay. P. 2830.

BEAUMONT, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. Hainaut, 19 m. S.E. Mons. P. 2091.

BEAUMONT, two pas. of England.—I. co. and ward Cumberland, on the Eden, 5 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 1470. P. 287.—II. (*with Moze*), co. Essex, 6½ m. S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 3261. P. 490.

BEAUNE, an anc. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arr., at the foot of the Côte-d'Or mountains, on railway, 23 m. S.S.W. Dijon. P. 10,719. It has an hospital, library of 80,000 vols., manufs. of cloth, cutlery, leather, vinegar, and casks, and trade in the wines of Burgundy; those raised on the hill above the town are in high repute. A weekly grain market is held under the direction of the Agricultural Society of Beaune.—II. (*la Rolande*), a vill., dep. Loiret, 26 m. N.E. Orleans. P. 1987.

BEAUPRÉ, a group of islands, Pacific Ocean, lat. 20° 17' S.; lon. 166° 17' E. Discovered by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

BEAUPRÉAU, a town of France, dep. Main-et-Loire, cap. arr., on the Evre, 27 m. S.W. Angers. P. 3821. It has dyeworks.

BEAQUESNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. S.S.E. Doullens. P. 2871.

BEAUREGARD, a comm. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Sarlat, cant. Terrasson. P. 1822.—II. (*L'Evêque*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont-Ferrand, cant. Vertaizon. P. 1484.

BEAUREFAIRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Vienne. P. 2661.—II. a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 3 m. N.E. Louhans. P. 887. It has an ancient castle.

BEAUSSET (LE), a town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Toulon. P. 2692.

BEAUVAIS, *Bellovac*, a city of France, cap. dep. Oise, on the Thérain, 41 m. N.N.W. Paris. P. 15,364. It was formerly fortified, and besieged in vain by the English in 1443, defended against Charles the Bold by the female inhabitants under Jeanne Fouquet, surnamed J. Hachette, in 1472. It has a chamber of manufs., commercial tribunal, comm. college, public library,

and manuf. of tapestry in the Gobelin style; tanneries and dye-works, and manufs. of laces and fringes, buttons, flannels, woollen cloths, linens, and printed cottons.

BEAUVAIL, a town of France, dep. Somme, 14 m. N.N.E. Amiens. P. 2716.

BEAUVILLE, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Agen. P. 1317.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 3 m. from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal, 30 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 2616. Vessels of 70 tons come up the canal to load with corn and salt.—II. *Beauvoir-de-Marc*, a comm., dep. Isère, arr. St Jean-de-Bournay. P. 1428.

BEAUVOISIN, a comm. of France, dep. Gard, arr. Nîmes, cant. Vauvert. P. 1491.

BEAUZAC, a comm. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. Yssingaux, cant. Monistrol. P. 2861.

BEAVER, a co. of the U.S., North America, in W. part of Pennsylvania, on the Ohio and Beaver rivers. Area 650 sq. m. P. (1860) 29,140. Surface undulating and soil productive. Products are wheat, oats, wool, pork, and butter. Coal, iron ore, limestone, and timber are plentiful. Manufs. of woollens and cottons. It has iron foundries, breweries, tanneries, flour, grist, paper, and saw-mills; 60 churches, and two newspapers. It is well supplied with water power. The co. is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway. *Beaver*, the cap. of co., is on the rt. b. of the Ohio, at the mouth of the Big Beaver, 28 m. N.W. Pittsburgh. Manufs. various.—II. a town, Pennsylvania, co. and on the Clarion. P. 2804.—*Beaver Islands*, a group of 5 or 6 islands in the N. of Lake Michigan. Area (of the largest) 40 sq. m. Several creeks and vill. in America have the same name.

BEAWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3806. P. 298.

BEBA (OLD), a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, 12 m. N.N.E. Török-Kanisa. P. 2308.

BEBINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, 4½ m. N.E. Great Neston. Ac. 6437. P. 15,105. Its station, on the Liverpool and Chester Railway, is 12 m. N. Chester.

BEBRA, a vill. of Chur-Hessen, Lower-Hessen, 2½ m. E.S.E. Rotenburg. P. 1300.

BEC (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, cant. Brionne, on the Rille.

BEC-DU-RAZ, France. [RAZ LE.]

BECAN or BEKAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Mayo, in S. of barony of Costello. Ac. 15,202. P. 5005. Contains part of the town of Ballyhaunis.

BECCERIL DE CAMPOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Valencia. P. 2569.

BECCLES, a munic. bor., port, market town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 33 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. of pa. 1892. P. of do. 4268. It has a town hall. The Waveney being navigable for vessels of 100 tons, Beccles maintains an active carrying trade in coals and corn coastwise; and malting is carried on in the vicinity. On *Beccles-fern*, 940 acres, every householder in the pa. has right to pasture cattle.

BECELARE, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 7 m. E. Ypres. P. 2169. Manufs. woollens.

BÉCHEREL, a town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Rennes. P. 818.

BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Tabor, 54 m. S. Prague. P. 2130. It has some salt springs.

BECHTHEIM, a town of Germany, Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 19 m. S. Mayence. P. 1900.

BECHTOLSHEIM, a vill. of Hessen, cant. and 4½ m. S.E. Wörrstadt. P. 1270.

BECHUANA COUNTRY, a region of South Africa,

lat. 27° S.; lon. 24° E. Chief towns, Lattakoo and Mashow.

BECKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1843. P. 297.

BECKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.S.E. London. Ac. 3875. P. 2124.

BECKENRIED, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, 6 m. N.E. Stanz, with a port on the Lake of Four Cantons. P. 1342.

BECKERMET, two pas. of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale.—I. (*St Bridget*), 83 m. S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 5025. P. 657.—II. (*St John*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 2752. P. 492.

BECKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 2650. P. 473.

BECKHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Ac. 782. P. 78.—II. (*West*), 5 m. W.S.W. Cromer. Ac. 785. P. 329.

BECKINGHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. W. Gainsborough. Ac. 3010. P. 450.—II. (*with Sutton*), co. Lincoln, 4 m. E. Newark-on-Trent. Ac. 2200. P. 431.

BECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Frome. Ac. 1830. P. 1036.

BECKLEY, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Bucks and Oxford, 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Ac. 4370. P. 749.—II. co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5½ m. W.N.W. Rye. Ac. 5316. P. 1252.

BECKSEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 7 m. S.W. Minden. P. 1420.

BECKSTEIN or BÖKSTEIN, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, in the valley of Gastein.

BECKUM, a circ. of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Münster. Area 199 sq. m. P. 36,550.

BECKUM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Münster, cap. circ., 23 m. S.E. Münster. P. 2100.

BECLAERE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 5 m. E. Ypres. P. 2230.

BÉCON, a comm. of France, dep. Maine et Loire, arr. Angers, cant. Louroux-Béconnais. P. 2006.

BECE (OLD), a market town of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. & 3¾ m. N.N.E. Neusatz. P. 6000.

BECE (NEW), a market town of Woiwodena, circ. and 21 m. N.W. Great Beckerek. P. 6450.

BECKEREK, two towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy or Great*), cap. co. Torontal, on the Bega, an aff. of the Theiss, 45 m. S.W. Temesvar. P. 14,340.—II. (*Kis or Little*), 10 m. N.W. Temesvar. P. 2900.

BECEIVE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 4 m. N.E. Trim. Ac. 3385. P. 441.

BECEVA, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, gov. and 8 m. E. Roynau. P. 1655.

BECEZKO, a town of North Hungary, co. and 9 m. S.W. Trentschin. P. 1720.

BEDALE, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 32 m. N.N.W. York. Ac. of pa. 7551. P. of do. 2860. Church erected in the time of Edward III., with a tower which the inhabitants successfully defended during an inroad of the Scots. Country around richly cultivated.

BÉDARIEUX, a town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the Orbe, 18 m. N. Beziers. P. 9087. Manuf. woollens, paper, silks, and hosiery.

BÉDARRIDES, *Biturrica*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. N.E. Avignon, on the Ouvèze. P. 3003.

BEDDGELELT or BETHGELELT, a pa. of North Wales, cos. Carnarvon and Merioneth, near pass of Aberglasslyn, 12 m. S.E. Carnarvon. Area 26,716. P. 1375.

BEDDINGHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2½ m. S.E. Lewes. Ac. 2918. P. 334.

BEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Croydon Railway, 12 m. S. London. Ac. 3909. P. 1556.

BÉDÉE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 5 m. N. Montfort. P. 2512.

BEDER, a large town of India, Hyderabad, on the rt. b. of the Manjera river, and on a tableland 2350 feet above the sea.

BEDERKESA, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 26 m. W. Stade. P. 1250.

BEDFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Framlingham. Ac. 1268. P. 415.

BEDFONT (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. Staines. Ac. 1856. P. 1150.

BEDFORD, a parl. bor. and market town of England, cap. co., on the Ouse, 45 m. N.N.W. London, and on branch of N. W. Railway. Ac. 2200. P. (1861) 13,413. Annual rain-fall 16 inches. It has four parish churches, and many charitable institutions, supported by a bequest of Sir W. Harper, lord mayor of London in 1561, the income from which is now about 14,000l. per annum. The public buildings are the co. hall, jail (on the site of that in which Bunyan wrote the "Pilgrim's Progress"), house of correction, lunatic asylum, infirmary, penitentiary, library, and assembly-rooms. The bor. comprises five pas., viz., St Cuthbert's, St Peter's, St John's, St Paul's, formerly in the diocese of Lincoln, now of Ely. Manuf. of straw plait; but its principal trade, which is carried on by the Ouse with Lynn Regis, is in corn, malt, coals, and timber. It is connected by a branch with the N. W. Railw.; has returned two mems. to the H. of Com. since the reign of Edward I., and is the principal polling-place for the co.—II. a tnsph., co. Lancaster, pa. Leigh, near the Bolton and Leigh Railway, 7 m. N.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. P. 5384.

BEDFORD, a co. of the U.S., North America, in S. part of Pennsylvania. Area 1000 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,736. Watered by the Juniata, and drained by Dunning and Anghwick Creeks. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Products, wheat, oats, and butter. Minerals are iron, coal, lime, and sandstone. It has flour and sawmills, woollen factories, iron foundries, tanneries, churches, newspapers, and well-attended schools. Chief town Bedford. In it are well frequented mineral springs.—II. a co., S. part of Virginia. Area 504 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,892 free, 10,176 slaves. Soil productive, yielding oats, wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco. It has tanneries, saw and flour-mills, and tobacco factories. James River Canal passes the border, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railway through the county. Capital, Liberty.—III. a co. in the centre of Tennessee. Area 550 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,840 free, 6744 slaves. Products, corn, tobacco, wool, cattle, and swine. Intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway. Capital Shelbyville.

BEDFORD ISLAND, South Pacific, in lat. 21° 18' 30" S.; lon. 136° 38' W. It is low and wooded, and apparently a coral reef, enclosing a lagoon.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a dist. of England, including the Isle of Ely, in co. Cambridge, Peterboro' Fen, Northamptonshire; the parts of Holland in Lincolnshire; about 60,000 ac. in Huntingdonshire; 63,000 in Norfolk, and 30,000 in Suffolk, comprising the greater portion of the "Fens," a marshy flat, intersected by the Nene, Cam, Ouse, and Welland rivers. The Romans formed an immense embankment here, which excluded the tide, and rendered the dist. for a time very fertile, until the sluices became choked, and the level was gradually converted into one vast morass, increased by inundations of the sea in the 13th century. Various attempts were made to drain it in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I., and it

was finally reclaimed by the Earl of Bedford in the 17th century. But the sea again burst the barriers in 1863. This tract produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed.

**BEDFORD (NEW)**, a city and port of entry, U.S., North America, Massachusetts, on an inlet of Buzzard Bay, 20 m. S.S.E. Taunton, and 55 m. by railway, S. of Boston. P. chiefly engaged in the whale fishery, ship-building, and in candle and oil factories. The town has a harbour, and a bridge connecting it with Fairhaven.

**BEDFORDSHIRE**, an inland co. of England, enclosed by the cos. Northampton, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Herts, and Bucks. Extreme length 31 m.; breadth 25 m. Ac. 295,582. P. 135,287. Surface generally level, or slightly undulating, except on the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Principal rivers, the Ouse, Ivel, and Lea. Soil varies from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand; the former producing good crops of wheat and beans, the latter, turnips and garden produce. Principal manufs., straw plait for bonnets, and pillow lace; the latter has greatly declined. Bedfordshire contains 9 hundreds, and 124 pas. in the circuit of Norfolk, and dioc. of Ely. Principal towns, Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. The North-Western Railway passes within its S.W. border. It returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. for the co. (1864) 4729; for the bor. of Bedford. (2 mem.) 1053.

**BEDHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1 m. W. Havant. Ac. 2606. P. 576.

**BEDINGFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Eye. Ac. 1753. P. 321.

**BEDINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Ac. 1340. P. 288.

**BEDIZZOLE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Brescia, near the Chiesa. P. 3466.

**BEDLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward Chester, 4½ m. S.E. Morpeth. Ac. 9011. P. 8328, employed in iron works.

**BEDMINSTER**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Exeter Railway, 1½ m. S.S.W. Bristol, of which its vill. forms a suburb. Ac. 4161. P. 22,346.

**BEDNAROW**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 11½ m. N.W. Stanislawow. P. 1080.

**BEDNORE**, a town of South India, Mysore dom., cap. dist., 150 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It was a city of wealth and consequence when taken by Hyder Ali in 1763, but has since declined.

**BEDONIA**, a comm. and town of Northern Italy, prov. Parma, 7 m. W. Borgo Tara. P. 4373.

**BEDOUIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vancluse, arrond. Carpentras. Manufactures of pottery-ware and silk-spinning. P. 2413.

**BEDOUNE** or **PETOONE**, a fortified town of Manchooria, on the Sungari, 130 m. N.W. Kirin-Oola.

**BEDOUS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arrond. and 12 m. S. Oleron. P. 1253. It has a custom-house, and is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

**BEDR**, a small town of Arabia, in the dist. between Aden and Mecca. The site of a battle fought by Mohammed.

**BEDRETO**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, 4 m. W.S.W. Airolo, in valley of same name, which forms the upper part of the Levantine valley.

**BEDRULE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 3 m. S.W. Jedburgh. Ac. 8952. P. 222. In it are Dunian hill, and some excellent stone quarries.

**BEDSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Knighton. Ac. 776. P. 164.

**BEDUER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, arr. and cant. Figeac. P. 1246.

**BEDWARDINE (ST JOHN'S)**, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. S.W. Worcester. Ac. 3775. P. 2994.

**BEDWAS**, a pa., partly in England, co. Monmouth, partly in S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Newport. Ac. 5032. P. 1081.

**BEDWELRY**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 12 m. N.W. Newport. Ac. 16,210. P. 31,510. With extensive coal and iron works.

**BEDWIN (GREAT)**, a town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 4 m. S.W. Hungerford. Ac. 10,420. P. 2263. In Saxon times it was the metropolis of the bounds of Cissa, a viceroy of Wilts and Berks, under the kings of the West Saxons.—II. (*Little*), a pa. 5 m. W.S.W. Hungerford. Ac. 4233. P. 496.

**BEDWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. S. Nuneaton. Ac. 2157. P. 5656. In the pa. are silk mills, coal works, and manufs. of ribands.

**BEEBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Leicester. Ac. 1020. P. 119.

**BEECHAMWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Swaffham. Ac. 3730. P. 356.

**BEECHINGSTOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 880. P. 180.

**BEECHWORTH**, an incorporated town of the Owens' gold fields, Victoria colony. Pop. about 5000. *Beechworth*, the mining dist., had, in 1859, a pop. of 28,134, of whom 6311 were Chinese.

**BEEDER**, one of the old provs. of India, lat. 16° and 20° N.; lon. 76° and 80° E., now included in the Nizam's dom. It is intersected and partially bounded S.E. by the Godavary.—II. a fortified city, cap. of above dist., 75 m. N.W. Hyderabad.

**BEEDING** or **SEAL**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. E. Steyning. Ac. 3847. P. 553.

**BEEBON**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2 m. S.S.W. East Isley. Ac. 2004. P. 317.

**BEEFORD**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 5470. P. 808.

**BEEGAH**, a small Sikh station of N.W. India, under British protection. P. 3000.

**BEEK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 6½ m. N.E. Maestricht. P. 2358.

**BEEKANER**, India. [*BICANEER*].

**BEEKMANTOWN**, a township of U.S., N. America, New York, co. Clinton, 10 m. N. Plattsburg.

**BEELEN**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Münster, circ. and 7 m. E.S.E. Warendorf. P. 1870.

**BEEELITZ**, a town of Brandenburg, cap. circ., 11½ m. S.S.W. Potsdam. P. 2600. It has cloth manufactures and flax culture.

**BEELSBY**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. E. Caistor. Ac. 1980. P. 176.

**BEEEMAH**, a river of South India, rises 40 m. N. Poonah, flows S.E., and joins the Krishna 15 m. S.W. Mutkul; length 400 m. Ch. affl. the Sena.

**BEEEMSTER**, the most populous of the *polders*, or drained grounds of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 13 m. N. Amsterdam. P. 2971. Area, with a village, 8000 acres.

**BEEENHAM-VALENCE**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. W.S.W. Reading. Ac. 1890. P. 505.

**BEEERALSTON**, a disfranchised bor. which sent two members to House of Commons, and once a market town of England, co. Devon, pa. Beer-Ferris, on the Tamar, 8 m. W.N.W. Plymouth.

**BEEERBHOOM**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area 4370 sq. m. P. 1,040,876.

**BEEER-CROCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.W. Ilminster. Ac. 871. P. 175.

**BEEERDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, circ. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Munsterberg. P. 1150.

**BEEEREN (GROSS)**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Potsdam. The Prussians defeated the French here 22d and 23d August 1813. P. 195.

**BEEERFELDEN**, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt,

prov. Starckenberg, on the Mimling, 23 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. P. 2600. Manuf. woollens.

BEER-FERRIS or FERRERS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Saltash, and comprising the town of Beer-Alston. Ac. 6838. P. 2847.

BEER-HACKET, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 903. P. 96.

BEERLAGE, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, gov. circ. and 17½ m. E.N.E. Coesfeld. P. 1400.

BEERNEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 5 m. S.E. Bruges. P. 3446.

BEER-REGIS or BERE-REGIS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. N.W. Wareham. Ac. of pa. 8894. P. of do. 1624.

BEERSHEBA, *Bir-es-Seba*, a ruined border town of Palestine, 45 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. A station of the patriarch Abraham, and the S. limit of the Promised Land, while Dan formed the N. frontier. Here are still two deep wells of pure water, very ancient, and the ruins of a former town.

BEES (St), a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. W.N.W. Egremont, on the coast. Comprises the port and town of Whitehaven, vill. of St Bees, and several chapelrys and townships with a college for divinity students. Ac. 71,352. P. 23,901. The vill. is ancient, and stands on the side of the bay formed by the S. headland.—*St Bees Head*, or the cliff of *Barath*, is a sea-mark for vessels in the N.E. part of Irish Sea. Lat. of lighthouse 54° 30' 50" N.; lon. 3° 38' 7" W.

BESSBY, a pa. of England. [HAWERBY.]—II. (*in-the-Marsh*), a pa., co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 22 m. N.N.E. Alford. Ac. 1180. P. 174.

BESKOW, a town Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 17½ m. S.W. Frankfurt, on l. b. of the Spree. P. 4200. Manufs. woollen and linen fabrics.

BEESTON, sev. pas. of England.—I. (*All Saints*), co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 2073. P. 615.—II. (*St Andrew*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 626. P. 37.—III. (*St Lawrence*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Coltishall. Ac. 519. P. 50.—IV. (*Regis*), 3 m. W.N.W. Cromer. Ac. 957. P. 196.—V. co. and 3½ m. S.W. Nottingham, on Derby and Lincoln Railway. Ac. 1440. P. 3195, employed in silk and lace manufs.—VI. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, and 3 m. S.W. Leeds. Ac. 1335. P. 2547.—VII. a township in pa. of Bunbury, co. Chester. P. 1957.

BEESULNUGGUR or BISANAGAR, a town of India, Guzerat, 220 m. N. Mow. P. 18,000. It has considerable cotton manufs. and transit trade.

BEESULPOOR, a town of India, state and 18 m. E. Joudpore. P. 4050.

BETHAM or BETHOLME, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, ward Kendal, 7 m. W. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Ac. 17,449. P. 1510.

BETLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. East Dereham. Ac. 1770. P. 863.

BEFORT, a town of France. [BELFORT.]

BEFORT, a vill. and castle of Luxembourg, cant. and 8 m. N.N.W. Echternach. P. 1530.

BEGA, a river of E. Hungary, joins the Theiss, 21 m. E. Peterwardein, and forms part of the Bega Canal, extending 86 m. from Facset to Beeskerek.

BEGANNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, cant. Allaire. P. 1686.

BEGANY (GREAT and LITTLE), a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 7 m. E. Kaszony. P. 1170.

BEGARD, a vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Guingamp. P. 4182.

BEG-BAZAAR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 52 m. W. Angora. P. 3500. Manufs. carpets.

BEGHROCKE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. S.S.E. Woodstock. Ac. 623. P. 104.

BEGELLY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.S.E. Narberth. Ac. 3878. P. 1311.

BEGEMEDER, a dist. of Abyssinia on the E. of Lake Dembea. Bears large numbers of cattle.

BEGHARMI or BAGIRMI, a region of N. Africa, S.E. of Lake Tchad. Cap. Mesena. P. of region estimated, at 1,500,000, military force 13,000.

BEGHRAM, a plain, and the remains of an anc. city in Afghanistan, 35 m. N.N.E. Cabool.

BEGKOS, a large vill. in Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Bosphorus, 8 m. N.N.E. Scutari.

BÈGLES, a comm. and vill. of France, Gironde, 2 m. S. Bordeaux, on the Garonne. P. 4005.

BEG-SHEHR, a lake, river, and town of Asia Minor, Karamania. The lake (probably the anc. *Caraltis*), 44 m. S.W. Koniyyeh, is about 20 m. long, from 5 to 10 m. broad, and contains many isls. It discharges itself into the Soghlah lake, 25 m. S.E., by the Beg-shehr river; the towns Beg-shehr and Kereli, *Caraltis*, are on its E. shore.

BEGULDY (LLANFHANGEL), a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 6½ m. N.W. Knighton. Ac. 16,645. P. 1203.

BEHAR, a prov. and town of India. [BAHAR.]

BEHBEBAN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fertile plain, 130 m. W.N.W. Shiraz. P. 4000. Enclosed by an earthen wall, and has a citadel.

BEHLE, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. and 10 m. N.N.W. Czarnikow. P. 1200.

BEHNAU, a vill. of Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circ. and 6 m. N.N.E. Soran. P. 1500.

BEHNESEH, a town of Egypt, on the Canal Joseph, 48 m. S.S.W. Benisouef. It has ruins of ancient *Oxyrynchos*, and is celebrated for its numerous monasteries.

BÈHOBA, a hamlet of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cant. St Jean-de-Luz, with a custom-house in the pass of the Pyrénées, on the route to Spain.

BEHRING or ADMIRALTY BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Russian America, lat. 59° 30' N., with Port Mulgrave on S., lon. 140° W.

BEHRING ISLAND, the most W. of the Aleutian Islands, North Pacific, lat. 55° 22' N.; lon. 168° E., and where Behring was wrecked, and died in 1741. Area 30 sq. m. P. 2500.

BEHRING SEA is that part of the North Pacific Ocean between the Aleutian Islands, in lat. 55°, and Behring Strait in 66° N., by which latter it communicates with the Arctic Ocean. It has on its W. side Kamtchatka and the Tchukchi country, with the Gulf of Anadyr, and on its E. Russian America, with Norton Sound and Bristol Bay. Contains several islands, and receives the Anadyr river. Fogs are almost perpetual in this sea.

BEHRING STRAIT, the channel which separates Asia and America at their nearest approach to each other, and connects the Arctic with the Pacific Ocean (Behring Sea). Between East Cape (Asia), lat. 66° 6' N., lon. 169° 38' W., and Cape Prince of Wales (America), lat. 65° 33' N., lon. 167° 59' W., it is 36 m. wide. Shores rocky, bare, and greatly indented. Discovered by Behring in 1728, and first explored by Cook in 1788.

BEHRUNGEN, a market town, Saxe-Meiningen, circ. & 13½ m. W.S.W. Hildburghausen. P. 1380.

BEI-BAZAR or BEG-BAZAAR, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sangarius, 52 m. W. Angora. Area 15 sq. m. P. 2500.

BEIERSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Bautzen, 2½ m. N. Neusalza. P. 1350.

BEIERTHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, amt. Carlsruhe. P. 660. Mineral springs.

BRIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 9 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 3070. P. 1284.—II. (or *Beyton*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 625. P. 360.—III. (or *Boyton*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Acle. Ac. 1015. P. 365.

BEIJERLAND, three vills. of the Netherlands, S.

Holland.—*Oude*, 7 m., *Nieuwe*, 10 m., and *Zeid*, 12 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam. The first has a pop. of 3000, and a considerable trade in flax.

BELLAN, a town and pass of Syria, at its N. extremity, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iscanderon. The pass, between the mountains of Rhossus and Amanus, is considered identical with the Amanian gates of antiquity, it being the only practicable route from Cilicia into Syria. The town, near the crest of the pass, has 5000 inhabitants and numerous aqueducts. Here the Egyptians defeated the Turks in 1832.

BELNGRIES, a town of Bavaria, on l. b. of the Altmühl, 18 m. N. Ingolstadt. P. 1150.

BEILSTEIN, a small town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. S.E. Heilbronn. P. 1230.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Moselle. P. 300.

BEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Marne, 8 m. E. Reims. P. 1059.

BEINSTEIN, a vill. of Württemberg,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E.S.E. Waiblingen. P. 1040.

BEINWYL, two towns of Switzerland, cant. Aargau.—I. Pop. 1451.—II. Pop. 870.

BEIRA or BEYRA, a prov. of Portugal, between lat. 39° 30' and 41° 30' N.; lon. 6° 40' and 9° 50' W., having N. the provs. Minho and Tras-os-Montes, S. Estremadura and Alemtejo, E. Spain, and W. the Atlantic. Area 8675 sq. m. P. (1863) 1,210,056. Surface mountainous, traversed by the Serra Estrella; soil infertile. Chief rivers, the Douro, forming the N. and Tagus part of the S. frontier; the Aguada on the N.E.; and the Mondego in the centre. Products, wine, wheat, barley, maize, olives, and fruits. On the mountains many sheep are pastured, and celebrated cheese is made; marble, iron, and coal are wrought; manufs. are unimportant. Chief towns, Coimbra, Ovar, Aveiro, Viseu, and Lamego. In 1835 the province was divided into Upper Beira, cap. Viseu, and Lower Beira, cap. Castel Branco.

BEIRAMITCH, a town of Asia Minor, cap. of the anc. dist. of Troas, 30 m. from the Dardanelles. It has many antiquities.

BEIRUT, a seaport town of Syria. [BEYROUT.]

BEISAN, *Beth-shan* and *Scythopolis*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, near the Jordan, 55 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.

BEI-SHER, a town and fresh water lake in Asia Minor, prov. Karaman, the lake 35 m. long, and the town on river *Bei Shehr* at S. end of lake.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH ("house of a saint"), a marit. town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. S.W. Sana. P. about 8000. It has a citadel and a mosque, and is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee; this article, wax, gums, and coin, are exchanged to caravans which come hither from all parts of Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Egypt, for Indian and British piece goods, spices, and sugar. Its principal merchants are Hindoos.

BEIT-EL-MA, a vill. of Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, 5 m. S.W. Antioch, supposed to occupy a portion of the site of anc. *Daphne*.

BEITH, a pa. and town of Scotland, cos. Ayr and Renfrew, 20 m. N. Ayr. Ac. 10,688. P. 5775, do. of town 3420.

BET JALA, anc. ZELZAH, a vill., Palestine, 6 m. S.W. Jerusalem, with a Roman Catholic seminary.

BEITSTAD, a town of Norway, stift and 55 m. N.E. Trondhjem, on Beitstad-fiord. P. 2700.

BEJA, *Pax Julia*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. dist., on a hill, 36 m. S.S.W. Evora. P. 5500. Its walls are flanked by towers; and it has a castle, cathedral, hospital, and Latin school, with tanneries, and a manuf. of earthen-ware. Area of dist. 5011 sq. m. P. (1863) 125,971.

BEJA, a vill. of Brazil, prov. and on the Rio Para, 35 m. S.W. Para.

BEJAPPOOR, an old prov., South India, between lat. 15° and 18° N.; lon. 73° and 78° E., intersected by the Krishna or Kistnah river, and bounded southward by its tributary the Toombuddra. It is now subdivided among the doms. of Sattara and the Nizam, the British dists. Concan, Poonah, and Dharwar (Bombay presid.), and the Portuguese territory of Goa.—*Bejapoor* (*Vijayapura*, "the impregnable city"), cap. of the above prov., 126 m. S.E. Sattara, on an affl. of the Kistnah. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it was the cap. of a flourishing Mohammedan sovereignty. Principal edifices in the outer city, the mosque and mausoleum of Ibrahim Adil Shah (a structure worthy of comparison with the most famous Mogul buildings of N. India), numerous other mosques and tombs, a ruined palace, and a bazaar; in the inner city, the mausoleum of Mahmoud Shah, the great mosque, military treasury, and a low temple in the earliest style of Hindoo architecture. All these edifices are of solid materials; and for 5 m. W. of the fort, the area enclosed by the outer walls is covered with tombs, and remains similar to those around Delhi.—II. a town of the Guicowar's dom., 40 m. N.N.E. Ahmedabad, lat. 23° 37' N.; lon. 72° 46' E.

BEJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S. Salamanca. P. 4664. It has saline springs (temp. 104° to 108° Fahr.), and cloth manufactures.

BEJAR, a town of Texas. [BEXAR.]

BEJAWER, a town, British India, Bundelcund, prov. Allahabad, 24 m. S.S.W. Chatterpoor.

BEJER, a town of Spain. [VEJER.]

BEJERSK, a town, Russia, gov. & 67 m. N.N.E. Tver, near the Mologa. P. 3200. It has an annual fair for corn, iron, silk, and other goods.

BEJIAH, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 3000. Manufs. linen.

BEJIS, a town, Spain, prov. and 36 m. W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 3155. Linen-weaving.

BEJUCAL, a town of the Spanish West Indies, island of Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana, on railway to Batabano. P. 2165.

BEKENRIED, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the S. bank of the Lake of Lucerne, 6 m. E. Stanz. P. 1360.

BEKES or BEKESVAR, a town, Hungary, cap. co. of same name, at the confl. of the White & Black Körös, 57 m. S.W. Debreczin. P. of town, 18,600; do. of co. 165,665. It was formerly fortified, and has a considerable trade in cattle, corn, and honey.

BEKFEIYAH, a vill., Syria, in the Lebanon, with a Jesuit orphan school for 200 boys, opened 1863.

BEL, a market town of Hungary, gov. and 18½ m. S.S.E. Tenke. P. 1385.

BELA, BELAH or BEYLAH, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Lus, near the Poorally river, and 120 m. S. Khozdar. P. from 4000 to 5000.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. W.N.W. Cawnpoor.

BELA, two towns of North Hungary.—I. co. Zips, 5 m. N.E. Keszmarkt. P. 2315. Linen manufs.—II. co. Unt. Neutra, gov. and 12½ m. N.W. Privitz. P. 2025.

BÉLABRE, a town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., arr. and 8 m. S.W. Le Blanc. P. 2221.

BELADILLA HILLS, India, a range running S.S.E. through the British dists. of Soorjagarh and Bastar. Lat. 20° 20' N.; lon. 80° 34' E.

BELAIA, a river of Russia, Orenburg, an affl. of the Kama, rises in the Ural Mountains. Length about 450 miles.

BELAIR or BELLAIRE, a township of the U. S.,

North America, cap. co. Harford, Maryland, 22 m. N.N.E. Baltimore.

BELALCAZAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Cordova. P. 3380. Manuf. woollens.

BELASPOOR, a town, N. India, cap. Rajahship of Cahlora, on the Sutlej, which is crossed 2 m. above by a ferry, 185 m. N.W. Delhi.

BELASPOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Moradabad, 110 m. E.N.E. Delhi.

BELAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Coltishall. Ac. 854. P. 154.

BELBEK, a small river of the S.W. Crimea, falling into the Black Sea N. of Sevastopol.

BELBEYS, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 m. N.N.E. Cairo. P. 5000. It has numerous mosques, and is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

BELBO, a river of North Italy, rising in the Apennines, prov. Coni. Passes Nice, and falls into the Tanaro E. of Alessandria.

BELBROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Kidderminster. Ac. 4605. P. 1995.

BELCAIRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., arr. and 22 m. S.S.W. Limoux. P. 1051.

BELCELE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 17 m. E.N.E. Ghent. P. 2856.

BELCHALWELL, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1308. P. 158.

BELCHAMP, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Otton*), 5 m. W. Sudbury. Ac. 1693. P. 375.—II. (*St Paul*), 2 m. S.E. Clare. Ac. 2557. P. 832.—III. (*Walter*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Sudbury. P. 708.

BELCHER ISLANDS, two small groups in Hudson Bay. Lat.  $56^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $80^{\circ}$  W.

BELCHERTOWN, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 11 m. E. Northampton.

BELCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 2390. P. 638.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. P. 2385. Woollen manuf.

BELCLARE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, 3 m. S.W. Tuam. Ac. 7847. P. 1519.

BELED, a vill. of Hungary, co. Oedenburg, gov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Kapuvar. P. 2210.

BELÉD-UL-JERID (*or country of dates*), a region of Northern Africa, extending S. of Mount Atlas, E. of Morocco, & S. Algérie, to Tunis & Tripoli on the E. Generally arid, and covered with sterile plains of sand & rocks; but contains several oases fertile in dates, and is inhabited by nomadic tribes.

BELÉM, Argentine Confed., South America, dep. Catamarca. P. (1863) 4600.

BELÉM, a town, Portugal, 2 m. S.W. Lisbon, on rt. b. & near the mouth of Tagus. Lat. of castle  $38^{\circ} 40'$  N.; lon.  $9^{\circ} 14'$  W. P. of town 5000. It has a fortress, a custom-house, quarantine establishment, and iron foundry. It was taken by the French in 1807, and by the troops of Don Pedro in 1833.

BELÉM, a city of Brazil. [PARA.]

BELÉNYES, a town of Hungary, co. Bihar, on the Körös, 80 m. S.S.E. Gross-Wardein. P. 2825. With marble quarries and mines of iron.

BELÉSTA, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, 17 m. E.S.E. Foix, with iron foundries and marble works. P. 2459.

BELFAST, two baronies of Ireland, co. Antrim, *Upper and Lower*. The upper barony extends nearly to the S.E. extremity of the co. Ac. 32,942. P. 13,609. Contains the borough of same name. Ac. of lower barony, 56,142. P. 23,271.

BELFAST, a parl. and munic. bor., and manuf. and seaport town of Ireland, cap. of Ulster, and co. town of Antrim, at the head of Belfast Lough, where it receives the Lagan, 12 m. from the Irish Sea, and 86 m. N.N.E. Dublin. P. (1841) 75,308;

(1851) 103,067; (1861) 121,602. Lat.  $54^{\circ} 36' 8''$  N.; lon.  $5^{\circ} 55' 53''$  W. Mean temp., July  $59^{\circ} 4'$ ; Jan.  $40^{\circ} 3'$ . Altitude 20 feet. Ac. of parl. bor. 5637. The town is advancing in prosperity; has numerous places of worship, including 11 of the Established Church, 27 Presbyterian, 10 Methodist, 3 Unitarian, 4 Roman Catholic chapels; a Royal Academic Institution, comprising various schools open to persons of all religious denominations, with about 400 pupils; Queen's College, opened in 1849, under a president & vice-president, with 22 professors, & 400 students; a Presbyterian college endowed by Government, with 6 professors and about 150 students; the Belfast Academy, with about 2000 pupils; national, ragged, and other schools; an incorp. poor-house, with infirmary, & a union workhouse; district lunatic asylum, deaf-mute and blind asylums, other hospitals, county court-house, county jail, exchange, brown & white linen halls, custom-house, 3 public libraries, theatre, mechanics' institute and museum, barracks, botanic garden, and 2 music halls, 5 banking companies, a savings' bank, chamber of commerce, societies of history, natural history, statistics, music, and fine arts. Ten newspapers are published in the bor. *Belfast* is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, and the chief seat of the cotton manuf. of Ireland. It has linen and cotton mills, mostly wrought by water power; distilleries, breweries, foundries, ship-yards, rope and sail-cloth factories, flour-mills, glass soap, and tobacco factories, dye-works, and bleaching-grounds. Imports and exports (1863) about 18,000,000. Reg. shipping of port (1863) 466 vessels, aggregate burden, 62,928 tons. Customs rev. (1862) 368,068*l*. Steamers ply regularly to London, Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow, Fleetwood, Morecambe, Ardrossan, Sillith, & Bristol. The inland trade of Belfast is facilitated by a canal connecting the Lagan with Lough Neagh, and by railways crossing the country in all directions, and extending by direct communication to Cork, Galway, and Londonderry. Ships entered (1862) 326, tonnage 86,998; cleared 111, tonnage 41,633. A railway from Cave-hill, 3 m. distant, is used for conveying limestone to the quays. Corporation assessment (1863) 32,000*l*. Belfast sends 2 members to House of Commons. General and petty sessions and county assizes are held in the borough, which was incorporated by charter of James II. *Belfast Lough* is an inlet of the North Channel, 12 m. in length N.E. to S.W., and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. in width at its entrance.

BELFAST, a township and seaport of the U. S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Waldo, on Belfast Bay, 37 m. E. Augusta. P. 5500. It has trade in fish and timber, and extensive shipbuilding.—II. a township of New York, between Bath and Batavia.

BELFAST, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 14 m. S.S.E. Berwick. Ac. of pa. 11,604. P. of ditto, 1724. The town is within 2 m. of, and 190 feet above, the sea, on the Newcastle and Berwick Railway.

BELFENYER, a vill. of Hungary, co. Sud Bihar, gov. and 2 m. S.S.E. Tenke. P. 1400.

BELFIORE DI FORCILE, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Verona, dist. & 3 m. W.S.W. Bonifacio. P. 1260.

BELFORT or BEFORT, a fortified town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, cap. arr., on the Savoureuse, 38 m. S.S.W. Colmar. P. 8101. It has a church, college, and public library of 20,000 volumes, with iron works. Commerce of arr. principally in cattle, horses, hair, feathers, iron and metals, dried fruits, salt, etc.

BELFORTE, a town, Italy, prov. Macerata. P. 1755.

**BELGARD**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 16 m. S. W. Cöslin, cap. circ., on the Persante. P. 3950. It is the seat of a forest board; and has an old castle, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

**BELGAUM**, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 41 m. N. W. Darwar, on a healthy site, 2500 feet above the sea. Area of collectorate 5405 sq. m. P. 1,025,882. Captured by the British in 1818, and is now head-quarters of the S. division of the Bombay army. Annual rainfall 36 inches.

**BELGERN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on l. b. of the Elbe, 8 m. S. E. Torgau. P. 3100. Potteries and breweries.

**BELGIOJOSO**, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 8 m. E. S. E. Pavia. P. 3840.

**BELGIRATE**, a vill. of Piedmont, with a harbour on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. P. 740.

**BELGIUM** (Fr. *Belgique*, Germ. *Belgien*; anc. a part of *Gallia Belgica*), a kingdom of Central Europe, situated between lat. 49° 30' and 51° 30' N.; lon. 2° 33' and 6° 5' E., having N. the Netherlands, E. Dutch Limbourg and Luxembourg, and Rhenish Prussia, S. and S. W. France, and W. the North Sea. Greatest length N. W. to S. E. 200 m., greatest breadth N. to S. 137 miles. The area and pop. of the provs. are as follow:—

Provinces.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. Dec. 31, 1861.	Chief Cities.
Antwerp (Anvers),	1086	458,679	Antwerp.
West Flanders,	1251	642,354	Bruges.
East Flanders,	1162	391,630	Ghent.
Hainault,	1441	325,216	Mons.
Liege,	1190	237,218	Liege.
Brabant,	1271	812,348	Brussels.
Limbourg,	954	196,816	Hasselt.
Luxembourg,	1719	303,597	Arlon.
Namur,	1417	301,367	Namur.
Total,	11,402	4,732,255	...

Its pop. is the densest in Europe, average upwards of 400, and in some of the provs. 600, to the sq. m. About two-third are Flemings, one-third Walloons, and 40,000 Germans. Surface in the N. and W. flat; coasts low and protected against the encroachments of the sea by dykes and sand downs, though no part of Flanders is below the sea-level. The centre is undulating, and the S. and E. provs., being traversed by the Ardennes mountains, which enclose the valley of the Meuse, and separate its basin from that of the Moselle, rise above the sea to 2000 feet. The whole territory belongs to the basin of the North Sea, and is well watered. Chief rivers the Meuse (Maas), Scheldt, Rupel, Demer, Senne, Dendre, Haine, Durme, and Lys, tributary to the latter; and the Ourthe, Vesdre, Ambleve, Mark, Dommel, Geer, Mehaigne, and Sambre, afflts. of the former. Climate humid and cool; unhealthy in the low parts of Flanders and in the prov. of Antwerp. Mean temp. of year at Brussels, 50° 4'; extreme heat 91° 6'; extreme cold minus 3°, Fahr.; prevailing wind S. W. Soil in general fertile, especially so in Flanders; sandy and sterile in great part of the provs. Antwerp and Luxembourg. In the mountainous regions the riches consist in forests and mineral products. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buck-wheat are cultivated. Potatoes, oil-seeds, madder, and flax are grown in Flanders; hops, beet-root, chicory, and tobacco in the central provs. Inferior wine is produced on the banks of the Meuse. Horticulture is an important branch of industry. Horned cattle are numerous in Flanders. Flemish draught horses and colts are exported to France and the Prussian dominions.

The road and saddle horses have been improved by crossings with English breeds. English sheep have been imported to improve the native races. Pigs are reared in the forest regions, and the rearing of the silk-worm was established in 1826. Mining is extensively pursued, but the produce of iron and coal has greatly declined. Iron is abundant in the countries between the Sambre, Meuse, Limbourg, and Luxembourg. Export of iron (1860) valued at 25,000,000 fr. The chief coal fields are in Hainaut. The amount raised in 1860 was 9,610,895 tons. Copper and lead are deficient, but the mines of Moresnet (Liege) furnish more than half the zinc used in Europe. Fishing in the open sea and on the coasts is carried on by boats belonging to the ports of Antwerp, Ostend, Blankenberghe, and Neuport. Ostend is the principal port for the herring fishery. Manufactures comprise linen, recently revived at Bruges. Courtray, Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Mechlin, and Tournay produce nearly one million pieces annually; lawn and damask fabrics at Brussels, Mechlin, Louvain, and Bruges; woollens at Verviers, Liège, Ypres, Mons, etc.; carpets at Brussels and Tournay; cotton at Ghent, Bruges, Mechlin, Louvain, Tournay, and Mons. The lace trade maintains its ancient supremacy. The manufacture of Valenciennes lace alone employs 50,000 women in the two Flanders, and represents a value of 20,000,000 fr. per annum. Steam engines are built, and ordnance cast at Liege, Brussels, Charleroi, Tirlemont, and Bruges; nail-making at Charleroi; firearms are made at Liege, and exported to Brazil, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the East; and the value of exports in this branch has doubled since 1853. The demand for Belgian paper is more than all the mills can produce. Cutlery is manufactured in Namur, Brussels, and Ghent. Other manufactures are leather, glass, and porcelain, beet-root sugar, salt, chemical goods, bronze ware, scientific and musical instruments, hardwares, and jewellery.

The railway system is very complete. The works were executed by government; they centre in Mechlin, diverging N. to the Scheldt, E. to the Prussian frontier, S. to the French frontier, and W. to the North Sea. In 1862, 1063 m. of railway were open. The whole territory is intersected by canals, many of which admit merchant vessels, and others, as those in the Campine districts, are highly beneficial to agriculture. Imports: wool, cottons, silk, linens, machinery, copper, indigo, hides, iron, bacon, coffee, tallow, leather, and guano, to the value (in 1862) of 4,550,142l. Exports: silks, flax, butter, wool, glass, arms, paper, sugar, cotton, apples, hops, zinc, poultry, bark, eggs, lace, corn, oil, chicory; value (in 1862), 4,876,212l. In 1862, the number of vessels of the Belgian merchant service was 111; at the several ports, 4092 ships (tonnage 780,703) entered, & 4095 (tonnage 784,326) cleared outwards. In 1862 there were 69 beet-root sugar factories, employing 250 hands. A considerable amount of the foreign merchandise imported passes through the country into Germany. A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded with England, and a new customs' tariff with the Netherlands, in 1862. Government is a limited constitutional monarchy; the legislative body consisting of two chambers, the senate and the house of representatives. The king, as president of a responsible ministry, is at the head of all public affairs. Punishment of death has been abolished; universal toleration, freedom of the press, and trial by jury are established. The pop. is almost entirely Roman Catholic, but the king is Protestant; part of the income of clergy

of all sects is paid by the state. Each prov. has its governor, council, and court of assize. Each canton has a tribunal *de paix*, each arrond. a tribunal *de premiere instance*, and there are courts of appeal at Brussels, Ghent, and Liege. The kingdom has universities at Ghent, Liege, Louvain, and Brussels; in most of the cities are diocesan seminaries; in many, high schools, termed *gymnasias*. The compulsory system of education in force under the Dutch rule was abolished in 1830. Each commune has its bureau of charity for the relief of the poor, and hospitals and asylums are established in the principal cities and towns. *Belgium* has 22 fortified places; the standing army consists by law (1853) of 100,000 men. Public revenue (1862) 153,214,496 fr.; expenditure, 145,176,890 fr. *Belgium* successively formed part of the doms of Austria and Spain from the 15th century until 1795, when it was conquered by the French. It remained annexed to Holland from 1815 to 1830, in the autumn of which year it acquired its independence, after a revolution of a very few days.

**BELGODERE**, a comm. and town of France, isl. Corsica, cap. cant., arr. & 13 m. W.N.W. Calvi. P. 1004.

**BELGOROD** (Russ. *Bejelgorod*, "White Tower"), a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz. P. 10,318. (?) It is an archbishop's see, has numerous churches, and manufs. of leather.

**BELGRADE**, *Singidunum*, a fortified city, cap. of Servia, on rt. b. of the Danube, at the confluence of the Save, 44 m. S.E. Peterwardein; lat. 44° 47' 57" N.; lon. 20° 28' 14" E. P. 30,000. It is strongly fortified. The citadel, occupied by the Turkish pasha and troops, is on the tongue of land between the rivers, behind which rises the city proper, with a cathedral and palace. The Turkish quarter slopes down to the Danube; the Servian quarter, with the custom-house and consular residence, borders on the Save. *Belgrade* had formerly an oriental appearance, but churches are superseding mosques; and the bazaars have now glazed shop-windows. Manufs. arms, carpets, silk goods, cutlery, and saddlery, silk and carpets; a lyceum and schools; it is the entrepôt of commerce between Turkey and Austria, and the seat of the principal authorities of Servia. It was taken by the Turks, under Solyman II., in 1522; and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1717. It was partly ruined during the Servian insurrection in 1813, but the defences were strengthened during the Crimean war.

**BELGRADE**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 13 m. N. Constantinople.

**BELGRAVE**, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. N. Leicester. Ac. 3450. P. 2808.

**BELHAVEN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. and 1 m. W. Dunbar. P. 405.

**BELHELVIE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. P. 1807.

**BELICI**, *Tyssa*, a river in the W. of Sicily, rises 9 m. S. Palermo, flows S.S.W., separates the intends. Girgenti and Trapani, and enters the Mediterranean, 15 m. N.W. Sciaccia. Length 27 m.

**BELIDA**, a town of Africa, Algeria. [BLIDAH.]

**BELIN**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. S.S.W. Bordeaux. P. 1768.

**BELTZ** or **BEELTZ**, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. P. 2347. It has linen manufactories.

**BELIZE**, a Brit. Colony, Cent. Amer. [BALIZE.]

**BELKNAP**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S.E. of New Hampshire. Area 387 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,349. It has several lakes, ponds, and mill streams. Soil fertile. Manufs. cottons

and woollens; an iron foundry ~~and saw mill~~. Concord and Warren Railway passes through W. end of co., which is partly intersected by the Dover and Alton Railway.

**BELL**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Texas. Area 850 sq. m. Watered by Leon and Lampasas Creek, which unite to form Little river. P. free 3794, slaves 1005. Cap. Cameron.

**BELLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Melfi. P. 5202.

**BELLA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Trentschin, gov. and 9½ m. E. Sillein. P. 2250.

**BELLAC**, a town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, cap. arr., 23 m. N.N.W. Limoges. P. 3633. Manufs. coarse woollens and paper.

**BELLAGO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Como, on the promontory which divides the lakes of Como and Lecco. P. 2612.

**BELLAGHY**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 6 m. N.N.E. Magherafelt. P. 634.

**BELLAKY**, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, 7 m. N.E. Swineford. P. 283.

**BELLANO**, a vill. of Lombardy, prov. Como, 14 m. N.N.W. Lecco, at the mouth of the torrent Pioverna, on which is a cascade called the *Orrido di Bellano*. P. 2605.

**BELLANTE**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Teramo. P. 2127.

**BELLARY**, one of the Balaghaut ceded dists. of British India, presidency Madras, having E. Cuddapah, W. the Bombay dist. Darwar, N. the Nizam's dom., and S. Mysore. Area 13,056 sq. m. P. (1851) 1,229,599.—II. cap. above dist., and head-quarters of a division of the Madras army, 265 m. N.W. Madras. It has a fort on a rocky height 450 feet high, below which is the town, with a bazaar, barracks, and military cantonments. Climate healthy. Temp. 78° in Jan., 92° Fahr. in May.—III. a decayed town, presidency Bengal, Gurrah-Mundlah dist., lat. 23° 48' N.; lon. 80° 20' E.

**BELLAS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon, on the Anclava, with mineral baths, and a fine castle. P. 4000.

**BELLE ALLIANCE** (LA), a hamlet of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 13 m. S. Brussels, and 2 m. S. Mont St Jean. It was the centre of operations in the field of Waterloo, and the place where Napoleon I. commanded the battle called by the Prussians the battle of *La Belle Alliance*, 18th June 1815.

**BELLEAU**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 4 m. N.W. Alford. Ac. 1344. P. 214.

**BELLECHASSE**, a co. of Canada East, bordering on the St. Lawrence. Area 1083 sq. m. Produce, maple sugar, flax, hay, oats, woollen goods, and leather. Cap. Berthier-en-Bas. P. 18,000.

**BELLEDO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco. P. 1235.

**BELLELEK**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on the Erne, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Ballyshannon. Ac. 10,780. P. 2338, of whom 223 are in the village.

**BELLE-FONTAINE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 10 m. S. Epinal. P. of comm. 2266. It has iron works and manufs. of cutlery.

**BELLE-FONTAINE**, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on rt. b. of the Doubs, with iron works.

**BELLEGARDE**, a hill fortress of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Spanish frontier, 17 m. S. Perpignan.—II. (*Pont de*), dep. Ain, arr. Nantua, with a custom-house. Near it is the celeb. *Perte du Rhône*.—III. dep. Gard, arr. Nismes. P. 2855.

**BELLEGHEM**, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 3 m. S. Courtrai. P. 3182.

**BELLEISLE**, an island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance of the

strait of same name, between Labrador and the N. extremity of Newfoundland. Lat. of N. point  $52^{\circ} 1' 16''$  N.; lon.  $55^{\circ} 19' 4''$  W. It is on the parallel of Essex in England, but yields only potatoes and other vegetables.

**BELLEISLE-EN-MER**, an island of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 8 m. S. Quiberon Point. Length 11 m.; breadth 6 m. P. 10,076. Chief industry, a pilchard fishery. Produces excellent wheat, and fine draught horses. It has a good anchorage and several small ports. The island forms a canton, and is defended by a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and held by them till 1763.—*Belleisle-en-Terre* is a small town, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Guingamp. P. 1887.

**BELLEME**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Ghent. P. 1630.

**BELLEME** or **BELLESME**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., near the forest of Bellesme, 22 m. E.S.E. Alençon. P. 3153. It has manufs. of coarse linen and cottons.

**BELLENAVES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, arr. and 9 m. N.W. Gannat. P. 2673.

**BELLEZEN**, a town, Switzerland. [BELLINZONA.]

**BELLEVAUX**, a comm. of France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. and cant. Thonon. P. 1375.

**BELLEVILLE**, a town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Villefranche. P. 3052.

**BELLEVILLE**, a township of U. S., North America, New Jersey,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Newark. P. 3513.

**BELLEVILLE**, a town of Canada West, on N. shore of Lake Ontario, and on rail, 45 m. W. Kingston. P. 7000.

**BELLEY**, *Bellicium*, a town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arr., near the Rhône, 39 m. E. Lyon. P. 4792. The seat of a bishopric; has a church, and was formerly fortified. In its vicinity are the best lithographing stones in France.

**BELLECOURT**, a comm. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. St Quentin, cant. Catelet. P. 1558.

**BELLIE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, cos. Moray and Banff, on the Spey, 8 m. E. Elgin. P. 2292. The vill. of Fochabers is in this parish.

**BELLIGNÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Ancenis, cant. Varades. P. 2227.

**BELLINGHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward Tindale, on the Tyne, 14 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Ac. of pa. 20,211, consisting mostly of moors and sheep-walks. P. 1662. It is a polling-place for the S. division of the county. The lands belonged to the Earl of Derwentwater, but were forfeited to the crown in 1715, and granted to Greenwich Hospital.

**BELLINGSHAUSEN ISLAND**, Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, is in lat.  $15^{\circ} 48' S.$ ; lon.  $154^{\circ} 30' W.$

**BELLINGWOLDF**, a frontier vill. of the Netherlands, with a fort on the borders of Hanover, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Groningen. P. 2784.

**BELLINZAGO**, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1823.—II. a comm. and vill., prov. and circ. Novara. P. 3825.

**BELLINZONA** (Germ. *Bellenz*), a town of Switzerland, one of the caps. of the cant. Ticino, on l. b. of the Ticino, 16 m. N. Lugano. P. 2196. It has a transit trade between Switzerland & Italy.

**BELLMANSDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, circ. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Lanhan. P. 1260.

**BELLONA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2304.

**BELLOSUARDO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Campagna. P. 1055.

**BELLOT STRAIT**, Polar Regions between North Somerset and Boothia Felix, named from Lieut.

Bellet of the French Navy, who perished in the search for Franklin.

**BELLOU**, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Orne.—I. (*en-Houlme*), arr. Domfront. P. 2667.—II. (*sur-Huine*), arr. Mortagne. P. 907.

**BELLOVAR**, a town and post-station of Croatia, circ. Batinyan, 37 m. N.E. Agram. P. 2800.

**BELL-ROCK** or **INCH-CAPE**, a reef of rocks in the North Sea, 12 m. S.E. Arbroath. Ac. 6. The reef is 2000 feet long, and at spring-tides a portion is uncovered to the height of 4 feet. Between 1808 and 1811, a lighthouse was built on it, which is 100 feet high, and 42 feet in diameter at its base, with a revolving light; lat.  $56^{\circ} 26' 3''$  N.; lon.  $2^{\circ} 23' 6''$  W. At the distance of 100 yards all round the rock, at low water of spring-tides, there is a depth of three fathoms water.

**BELLSHILL**, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. P. 2945.

**BELL TOWN**, the cap. of a self-styled regal chief of Guinea, on the Camaroons river, near its estuary. Vessels can lie close to the town.

**BELLUNO**, *Bellunum*, a city of Northern Italy, cap. deleg., on rt. b. of the Piave, 51 m. N. Venice. P. 13,000. It is enclosed by walls; has an aqueduct, and cathedral. Manufs. of silks, leather, hats, earthenware, and trade in timber.

**BELLUS**, a town of Hungary, gov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Ilava. P. 2070. It has thermal springs.

**BELLUSCO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1483.

**BELLYE**, a vill. of South Hungary, with a castle, co. Baranya, 16 m. S.E. Fünfkirchen. P. 1075.

**BELMONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Roanne. P. 8592.—II. (*Belmont*), a vill., dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., arr. St Affrique. P. 1788.

**BELMONT**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Ohio, on Ohio river. Area 520 sq. m. P. (1860) 36,398. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, oats, tobacco, cattle, horses, and stone coal.

**BELMONTE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, on a mountain near the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.W. Cosenza. P. 3645.

**BELMONTE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia, on a high hill, surrounded by orange groves. P. 1726.—II. a vill., prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 1409.

**BELMONTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.W. Cuenca. P. 2694.

**BELMONTE** (properly *Rio Jequitinhonha*), a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, formed by the union of two rivers which rise in the Sierra Frio, flows N.E., and enters the Atlantic in lat.  $15^{\circ} 55' S.$ ; lon.  $38^{\circ} 55' W.$  On rt. b. at its mouth is the town of *Belmonte*, with a port on the Atlantic. P. 600.

**BELMULLER**, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 11 m. W.N.W. Bangor. P. 907.

**BELOBANYA**, a royal free town of Hungary, co. Honth, circ. and 2 m. N. Schemnitz. P. 1740.

**BELGHEIL**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 19 m. E. Tournai. P. 2267. Extensive breweries.

**BELoit**, a town of U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, on Rock river, on rail from Chicago to Madison. P. 8000. It has a college and many elegant churches.

**BELoCHISTAN** or **BELUCHISTAN** (*Gedrosia*, and the countries of the *Orita*, *Ichthyophagi*, etc.), a country of Southern Asia, forming the S.E. part of the old dom. of Persia, between lat.  $24^{\circ} 50'$  and  $30^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $57^{\circ} 40'$  and  $69^{\circ} 18' E.$ ; having E. Sinde, N. Afghanistan, W. Khorasan, and extending on the S. for 550 m. along the shores of the Indian Ocean. Area 200,000 sq. m. P. 500,000(?) It is subdivided into the 6 provs. of Kelat, Sarawan, Cutch-Gundava, Jhalawan

Lus, and Makran. Nearly the whole country is mountainous, except in the N.W. and along the coast, its general characteristics being a rugged and elevated surface, barrenness, and deficiency of water. Its mountains in the E. are connected with those of South Afghanistan, and rise to a considerable elevation; the Bolan Pass is 5793 feet, and the bottom of some valleys are upwards of 5700 feet; the cap. Kelat is 6000 feet, and in the N. the peak of Chebal Tan 12,000 feet above the sea. The rivers are insignificant, except after heavy rains; the largest, the Dustee, though supposed to have a course of 1000 m., has been found at its mouth only 20 inches deep, and 20 yards in width. The climate is cold in the elevated parts, and hot in the valleys. In the low and watered plains of Cutch-Gundava and Lus, rice and sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and tobacco are raised; in other parts, wheat, barley, madder, and pulses, European fruits, melons, pomegranates, rhubarb, and assafetida are the principal products; on some of the mountain sides, the tamarisk and babool attain the size of large trees. In the wide sandy desert of Mekran, where the returning army of Alexander the Great suffered its severest hardships, the date is the only valuable product. Pastures are poor, and cattle few; but sheep and goats are kept. The Bactrian (or two-humped) camel and the dromedary are used as beasts of burden; in the N.W. horses are bred. The strata about Kelat and Moostung, as well as other explored localities, consist of secondary limestone, sandstone, and conglomerates; and the N.W. extremity shows indication of volcanic action. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, antimony, iron, sulphur, alum, and sal-ammoniac. Prepared skins, woollen felt and cloths, carpets, and tent-covers of goats' or camels' hair, and rude fire-arms, are the manufactured products. Trade comparatively small, and almost monopolized by Hindoos. Somceanee is the only seaport. Exports, butter or ghee, hides, wool, drugs, dried fruits, fish, corn, and vegetable oil; imports, British and Indian manufs., rice, spices, dye-stuffs, and slaves for Muscat. The pop. consists mainly of Belooches and Brahooes, two races very different in personal appearance, but both Mohammedans of the Sunnite creed, and subdivided into numerous tribes or clans. Most of the E. provs. are under the uncertain authority of the khan of Kelat, whose revenue is estimated at 30,000*l.* annually, and his armed force at 3000 men. A late khan of Kelat having acted treacherously toward the British, during their advance into Afghanistan in 1839, his capital was stormed and taken in that year. In the following year it changed hands, and was again captured and temporarily held by the British in 1841.

**BELORADO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Burgos, on r.t. b. of Tiron. P. 1897. Linen-weaving.

**BELP**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant., and 5 m. S.E. Bern. P. 1867. On its S. side is the *Belpberg* mountain, 2940 feet high.

**BELPASSO**, a town of Sicily, cap. cant., prov. and 7½ m. N.W. Catania. P. 7339.

**BELPECH**, a comm. & town, France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Castelnaudary. P. 2477.

**BELPER**, a market town of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the North Midland Railway, 7 m. N. Derby. P. 9509. Manufs. of cotton, nails, earthenware and silks. It is the polling-place for S. division of county.

**BELSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1022. P. 292.

**BELSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Oakhampton. Ac. 1500. P. 181.

**BELT** (GREAT and LITTLE), two straits of the Baltic Sea, by which it communicates with the Kattegat. Both extend from about lat. 54° 50' to 55° 40' N. The *Great Belt* in lon. 11° E., between the Danish isls. Seeland and Laland on the E., and Fühnen and Langeland on the W. The *Little Belt*, lon. 9° 50' E., between the mainland of Denmark on the W., and the island Fühnen on the E., is 70 m. long, and 4 to 20 m. broad. The navigation of the belts is dangerous from the number of shoals, and their liability to storms in winter, when they are sometimes frozen over.

**BELTEK**, two market towns of Hungary—I. co. and 16 m. S. Szathmar. P. 1260.—II. co. Szabolcs, gov. and 10½ m. S. Nyir-Bathor. P. 1500.

**BELTON**, several pas. of England—I. co. Leicester, 6 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1900. P. 781.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 2½ m. N.E. Grantham. Ac. 1709. P. 142.—III. pts. Lindsey, 11 m. N.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 8530. P. 1871.—IV. co. Rutland, 4 m. W.N.W. Uppingham. Ac. 2380. P. 441.—V. co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 8½ m. S.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 2059. P. 516.

**BELTRUM**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 16½ m. E.S.E. Zutphen. P. 500.

**BELURBIT**, a municipal borough and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 8½ m. N.N.W. Cavan, on the Erne. P. 1789.

**BELUKA MOUNTAIN**, Siberia, the highest of the Katunsk mountains, at the sources of the river Obi, 12,790 feet above the sea.

**BELVEDERE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Cosenza, on the Mediterranean. P. 4627.—II. a town, prov. and 15 m. W. Ancona. It has six annual fairs. P. 2236.—III. a hamlet of Saxe-Weimar, near Weimar.

**BELVEDERE**, a comm., North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Asti. P. 1905.—*Belvedere* is a vill., prov. Catanzaro, circ. Cotrone. P. 1064.

**BELVES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. S.W. Sarlat. P. 2504.

**BELVOIR**, an extra-parochial dist. of England, cos. Leicester and Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Great Grantham. Ac. 170. P. 171.

**BELYANDO**, a river of E. Australia, an aff. of the Sutor, which it joins in lat. 21° 33' S.; lon. 148° 47' E. Discovered by Sir T. Mitchell in 1846.

**BELZ**, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 40 m. N. Lemberg. P. 2310.

**BELZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 19 m. W. Vannes. P. 1959.

**BELZIG**, a town of Prussia, cap. circ., prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Brandenburg. P. 2500. Manufs. of woollen cloths and paper.

**BEMBATOOKA**, a bay and vill. N.W. coast of Madagascar. Rice is grown and cattle reared.

**BEMBRIDGE**, a vill. and watering place, Isle of Wight, at its E. extremity, pa. Brading, on a declivity at the S.E. side of Brading harbour.

**BEMFICA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 8 m. N.W. Lisbon. P. 3873.

**BEMFLEET**, a pa. of England. [BENFLEET.]

**BEMINI ISLANDS**, a small group, Bahamas, British West Indies. Lat. 25° 40' N.; lon. 79° 10' W.

**BEMMEL**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S. Arnhem. P. 3720.

**BEMPTON**, a pa., Engl., co. York, East Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Bridlington. Ac. 2093. P. 346.

**BENABARRE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. E. Huesca. P. 2211.

**BENACRE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, in N.E. Ac. 1660. P. 212. Contains Benacre Hall (Sir T. Gooch, Bart.)

**BENAGUACIL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Valencia. P. 3034. Manufs. of linens.

**BEN-AHIN**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, arr. and 2 m. W. Huy. P. 1200. Lead, zinc, manganese, and iron mines.

**BENAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indret-Loire, arr. Chinon, cant. Bourgueil. P. 1926. Manufs. of china and pottery.

**BENALDER MOUNTAIN**, Scotland, one of the Grampians, S.E. Inverness, a station of the Ordnance Survey.

**BENAMARGOSO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Malaga. P. 4200. Distilleries of brandy.

**BENAMEJI**, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Cordova, on rt. b. of the Genil. P. 4525.

**BENAMOCARRA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Malaga. P. 2700. It has mineral baths, and trade in wine and brandy.

**BENANOIR** (the "mountain of Gold"), one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, Scotland, elevation 2420 feet above the sea.

**BENAOCAZ**, a small town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E.N.E. Cadiz. P. 4100. Manufs. cloths.

**BENAOJAN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. W.N.W. Malaga. P. 3100. Oil mills.

**BENARES**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, situated between lat. 25° 7' and 25° 32' N., and between the rivers Ganges and Sye (which on three sides separate it from Ghazipur), having W. the districts Mirzapoor & Juanpoor. Climate healthy. Wheat, barley, and pulse are raised, but little rice. The dist. was ceded to Britain in 1773. The sugar cane is cultivated, and opium and indigo raised to a considerable extent. Area 994 sq. miles. P. (1856) 851,759.

**BENARES**, *Varanashi*, a city of Hindostan, and which may be considered its Hindoo (as Delhi was its Mohammedan, and Calcutta is its British) capital. The cap. of a division of the Bengal presid., and of above dist., on the l. b. of the Ganges, 390 m. N.W. Calcutta, and 420 m. S.E. Delhi. Lat. of observatory 25° 18' 33" N.; lon. 82° 55' 52" E. Stationary pop. about 200,000; but at certain festivals the number is greatly increased, this city being "most holy," and resorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India, and from Tibet and Burma. It stretches for 4 m. along the river, from which ascend many handsome ghauts, or flights of stone steps. Principal edifices, the mosque of Aurungzebe, with two minarets 232 feet above the Ganges, about 300 other mosques and 1000 pagodas, an ancient observatory, Hindoo Sanscrit college, the chief seat of native learning in India, with an English department. Height 270 ft. above the sea. Temp. 58° to 98° Fahr.; rainfall 37 inches. At Seroli, a little to the E., is a tope, now ruined, but originally similar to those in the Punjab. Among its inhabitants are many wealthy native bankers, and dealers in diamonds, for which gems the city is famous. It has a trade in shawls, muslins, silks, cottons, and fine woollens of its own manuf., and in European goods, salt, indigo, and opium. The seat of a British court of circuit and appeal, an English college, missions, and Mohammedan and Hindoo schools. During the mutiny of 1857 the fanatical pop. of Benares had 30,000 sabres sharpened in anticipation of a second repulse of the British. [SECREOLE.] The railway to Karamansa, 56½ m., was opened in 1864.

**BENASAL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, Valencia. P. 2700. Manuf. of woollens.

**BENASQUE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N.E. Huesca, in the valley of same name, on l. b. of the Esera, 2830 feet above the sea. P. 1234.

**BENASSAIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 15 m. W. Poitiers. P. 2190.

**BENATEK**, a small town of Bohemia, on the Iser, 9 m. S.S.E. Bunzlau. P. 1520. It was long the residence of Tycho Brahe.

**BENAVARRE**, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Huesca. P. 3060.

**BEN-AVEN**, a mountain of Scotland, Grampians, between the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, and separating the basins of the Aven and Dee. Height above the sea 3976 feet.

**BENAVENTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N. Zamora. P. 12,464.

**BENAVENTE**, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 27 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 1860.

**BENBAUN**, a mountain of the Binabola group, or "Twelve Pins," Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, barony Ballinahinch. Elevation 2395 feet.

**BENBECULA**, one of the Hebrides Isls., between N. and S. Uist, 8 m. in length, and the same in breadth. P. 1485. It is low and flat.

**BENBURB**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater, 5 m. N.W. Armagh. P. 275.

**BEN CLEUGH**, a mountain of Scotland, 5 m. N. Clackmannan. 2352 feet above the sea. Highest of the Ochils. Lat. 56° 11' 8" N.; lon. 3° 46' 2" W.

**BEN CLIBBIG**, a mountain of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 3157 feet above the sea.

**BENCOOLEN** (Dut. *Benkoelen*), a residency and seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, on the W. coast of the island Sumatra. P. of residency (1856) 94,000, of the town 13,000. Situation unhealthy. Defended by fort Marlborough. The country round it produces rice, coffee, and spices, principally pepper and camphor. Chief trade, import of goods from Batavia, Bengal, and Europe. It was founded by the English in 1685, and ceded to the Dutch, in exchange for Malacca, in 1824.

**BENCRACHAN**, a mountain of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. Lorn, between Lochs Etive and Awe. Height estimated at 3670 feet; base 20 m. in circ.

**BENCSEK**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 20½ m. S.S.E. Neu-Adrad. P. 2185.

**BENDEMEER**, a river of Persia. [BUNDEMI.]

**BENDER**, a fortified town of Russia, cap. dist. same name, prov. Bessarabia, on rt. b. of the Dniester, 48 m. from its mouth, and 58 m. W.N.W. Odessa. P. 15,167. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch, and has a citadel on an eminence: *Bender* taken and stormed by the Russians 1770 and 1809.

**BENDOCHEY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 1½ m. N. Coupar-Angus. P. 769.

**BENDORF**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov., circ. and 4½ m. N. Coblenz. P. 2250. It has iron forges, and manufs. of woollen yarn.

**BENDRAMO**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, S. of the peninsula Cyzicus.

**BENSIN**, a town, Poland, gov. Radom. P. 4038.

**BENE**, *Augusta Bagiennorum*, a town of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Cuneo, circ. Mondovi. P. 6264.

**BENEDICTSBUERN**, a hamlet of Bavaria, circ. Ober Baiern, 8½ m. S.W. Tölz, with a castle, celebrated glass works, and marble quarries.

**BENEFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. W. Oundle. Ac. 5100. P. 527.

**BÉNÉTIAC**, a comm. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Pau, cant. Clarac. P. 1665.

**BENENDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lath. Scray, 3 m. S.E. Cranbrook. Ac. 6508. P. 1662.

**BENESCHAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, 24 m. S.S.E. Prague. P. 2310.

**BENEST**, a vill. of France, dep. Charente, 10 m. W. Confolens. P. 1419.

**BENESTARE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, Calabria, circ. Geraci. P. 2918.

**BENET**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendee, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, cant. Maillezaio. P. 2497.

**BENEFUTTI**, a town of Italy, isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Ozieri. P. 1752.

**BENEVENTE**, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Espirito Santo, 47 m. S. Victoria, at the mouth of river Benevente, in the Atlantic. P. 3000.

**BÉNÉVENT-L'ABBAYE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. N.N.W. Bourgaueuf. P. 1487.

**BENEVENTO**, *Beneventum*, a city of South Italy, cap. prov. Benevento, 32 m. N.E. Naples. P. (1861) 18,991. Occupies the site of the ancient town, out of the ruins of which it was built. The modern buildings are a cathedral, churches, town-hall, hospitals, and palaces. It is an archbishop's see. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the cap. of a duchy. In 1806, Napoleon I. erected it into a principality, but it was again restored to the Pope in 1814. The prov. of Benevento, incorporated in the kingdom of Italy in 1860, has an area of 669 sq. m., and a pop. (1862) of 220,506.

**BENFELD**, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 10½ m. N.N.W. Schélestadt. P. 2745.

**BENFLEET**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 3 m. W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2418. P. 285.—II. (*South*), ¾ m. S.S.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 3361. P. 573.

**BENGAL**, *Bangala*, one of the three presidencies of the British empire in India, comprising three separate divisions.—I. The Governor-General's district, including the Punjab and its dependencies, Oude, the central prov., British Burmah; and the three detached settlements of Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—II. The two other divisions assigned to the Lieut.-Governors of the N.W. Provinces, and of Bengal, respectively. These divisions occupy the entire area from Pegu to Peshawur, and meet near the confluence of the Gogra and the Ganges; they still form the one presidency of Bengal, as distinguished from the presidencies of Madras and Bombay; are all subject to the same central authority, and under the same military rule. Area of presidency estim. at 280,200 sq. m., and pop. (in 1863) at 41,498,608, being in area six times, and in pop. nearly five times, that of Great Britain. The territory extends between lat. 10° and 35° 50' N.; lon. 69° 30' and 98° 40' E., bounded N. by the Himalaya, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhotan, E. by Siam and Burma, S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, S.W. by the Nizam's doms., S.E. by Madras presidency, and N.W. by Afghanistan. The greater proportion of this territory consists of the immense plain or valley of the Ganges. In the N. this plain rises into the mountainous region of Kumaon, and on the S. are the Vindhyan mntns., and the table-land of Central India. The river Ganges flows in a S.E. direction, through the whole extent of the presidency, and is joined in its course by numerous tributaries, of which the Jumna, Chumbul, Gogra, Gunduck, and Sone are the most considerable. The eastern division of the country is traversed by the Brahmaputra, which discharges its waters into the Bay of Bengal, near the confluence of the Ganges. Both these rivers divide into numerous branches before reaching the sea, and their united deltas form a tract of rich alluvial soil, exceeding 30,000 sq. m. There are no inland lakes, but numerous lagoons and marshes, especially in the lower dists. The surface of the country generally exhibits a deep clay alluvium, interspersed with sandy tracts, and tertiary deposits in some localities. Approaching the Himalayan range to the N., are granitic and porphyritic rocks, with secondary limestone and sandstones; N.W. are basaltic and greenstone rocks. A great portion of the territory is covered with woods and jungles

which abound in wild animals, as the leopard, tiger, jackal, and elephant. The ordinary beasts of burden are the elephant, the bullock, and the horse. Coal is worked in the dist. of Burdwan. The climate varies exceedingly according to elevation. The mean annual temperature of the plains is from 78° to 79°; on the mountains the mean max. is 73° Fahr. During the winter months in Kumaon there is frost and snow. In Bengal, the rainy season commences in June, and continues till the middle of October. The annual rain-fall in Central Bengal and the Deccan is about 70 inches; while at Cherrapoonjee, 4500 feet above the sea, it is 610 inches. The winter or cold season lasts from November to the middle of February, when the hot season begins, and continues till the middle of June. During the rainy season the lower provinces are overflowed by the Ganges and its tributaries. Hence these dists. are highly favourable to the cultivation of rice, which is here the principal product of the soil. In the upper districts, wheat and barley are the principal crops. Indigo is largely cultivated from Dacca to Delhi, there being upwards of 400 indigo factories in the presidency. Its culture occupies more than 1,000,000 of acres, and its annual produce is estimated to be worth from 2,000,000*l.* to 3,000,000*l.*, half of which amount is yearly expended in its production. Opium is a government monopoly, and is cultivated only in Bahar and Benares, where the produce is considered equal, if not superior, to the opium of Malwah. Cotton is a staple crop; and the soil in Benares is capable of producing sugar equal to that of the West Indies. Tobacco is raised, and most of the spice and fruit trees of Asia have been acclimated somewhere in this region. The forests contain teak, saul, sissu, banyan, ebony, oak, and pine timber, with rattans, bamboos, cocoa, areca, and other palms. The tea plant is extensively cultivated on the southern slopes of the Himalaya, and the cinchona (Peruvian bark) tree has lately been introduced with success in many parts of the province. A great quantity of silk is produced in Bengal-proper. Elephants' teeth and hides of various kinds form important articles of trade. Nitre is obtained principally in Bahar province. Muslins, cotton piece goods, diaper, pack-thread, sail-cloth, chintzes, silks, calicoes, blanketing, and other woven goods, are occasionally manufactured; but of late years they have begun to be superseded by fabrics from Europe. Commerce and social intercourse have been vastly benefited by the construction of a gigantic line of railway now (1864) open from Calcutta to Delhi, with branches to Hoogly and Rangunge; also a line from Umritsir through Lahore towards Mooltan, and lines in the vicinity of Calcutta. In each district or collectorate is a judge empowered to decide appeals originating within its bounds, and to try civil suits to the amount of 2000*l.* Superior to these tribunals is the High Court of Judicature in Calcutta, for the lower provinces, and all European British-born subjects throughout Bengal in criminal cases; the Sudder Adaulat Court at Agra for the N.W. provinces; and a Judicial Commissioner in each of the provinces of the Punjab, Oude, and Central India. From all these there is appeal only to the British sovereign in council. In the upper provs. the land rev. is collected for the government directly by its own officers; in the lower provs. the zemindars, or hereditary tax-collectors, constituted proprietors of the soil by Lord Cornwallis' Act, pay a fixed rent to gov. [INDIA.] Schools for the natives have been established by government

throughout the presidency, and colleges at Calcutta, Delhi, Agra, Benares, and elsewhere; besides which, there are many missionary stations and schools for their religious instruction. English is taught in most of the schools, and is highly valued by the natives. The pop. of this presid. embraces a great variety of races—Hindoos of all castes, Moguls, Sikhs, Rajpoots, peculiar wild tribes in Gundwanah and Bhaugulpore; and beyond the Brahmaputra, Mughls, Garrows, and other Indo-Chinese races, differing widely from those of Western Asia. The natives of Bengal are feeble and unwarlike, and their territory has always, within historical times, been under foreign dominion. The prevailing religions are the Brahmical and Mohammedan; Buddhism is confined to the countries E. of the Brahmaputra; and the hill tribes have rude paganisms of their own. The Protestant Episcopal Church consists of an archdeacon and chaplains, subordinate to the bishop of Calcutta; there is also a small establishment for the Scotch kirk. The Roman Catholic establishment is under the vicar apostolic of Agra, and a legate at Calcutta. Public rev. is derived from the land-tax, and subsidies from protected native states; mint, post-office, stamp, and excise duties; judicial fees and fines, customs, income-tax, and opium monopoly. Total rev. (1863) 45,105,710*l.*; expend. in India 37,228,901*l.*; besides charges in England. Exports from Bengal and Pegu (1862) rice, indigo, hemp, seeds, hides, saltpetre, cotton, silk, gums, tea, sugar, teak, safflower, oils, etc., to the value of 8,699,089*l.* Imports, cottons, iron, machinery, woollens, copper, beer and ale, apparel, salt, hardware, glass, wine, etc., to the value of 8,275,117*l.* Principal cities, Calcutta, the cap. of British India; Delhi, formerly the Mohammedan cap.; Benares, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Patna, Allahabad, Agra, Lahore, and Umritsir. Calcutta was erected into a presid. separate from Madras in 1707; in 1765, the English acquired by treaty the sovereignty over the provs. Bengal, Bahar, and a part of Orissa; and in 1773, the residence of the Governor-General of India was fixed in Bengal. The principal accessions of territory since have been Benares, in 1775; Oude dists., 1801 and 1856; Delhi territory, 1805; Kumaon, 1815; S.W. (Nerbudda) dists., 1818; Singapore and Malacca, 1824; the Berar dists. and Burmese ceded provs. in 1826 and 1852; Nagpore and Jhansi, 1854.—*Bengal Province*, one of the largest and most important of the old Mohammedan provs. of Hindostan, between lat. 21° and 27° N.; lon. 87° and 96° E. It comprises the delta of the Ganges, with the lower course of the Brahmaputra, and is traversed by numerous other rivers, its surface being mostly a dead level. It is wholly included in the British dom., and forms, under the above presidency, the divisions of its three principal cities, Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, which are subdivided into numerous subordinate districts. [See INDIA and the other names at the commencement of this notice.]

**BENGAL (BAY OF)**, *Gangeticus Sinus*, a part of the Indian Ocean, extending between Hither and Further India, including the sea from Cape Negrais on the E., to the delta of the Godavery on the W., between lat. 16° 30' and 23° N. Its chief affls. are the Ganges, including the Brahmaputra, and the Godavery. On its E. coast are the ports of Aracan, Cheduba, Martaban, etc. The *Sea of Bengal*, which is sometimes described as part of the bay, extends to lat. 8° N., between the islands of Ceylon and Junkseyion.

**BENGAZI**, *Berenice*, a maritime town of North

Africa, Barca, on the Gulf of Sidra (anc. *Syrtis Major*), 420 m. E.S.E. Tripoli. Lat. 32° 6' 8" N.; lon. 20° 2' 7" E. P. 2500. Its castle is the residence of a bey; trade with Barbary and Malta. Chief imports (1862) were of cotton manuf., sugar, iron, boards, and wines, worth 11,880*l.* Exports comprised cattle, wool, butter, and skins, to the value of 29,666*l.*

**BENGOE or BENGHOO**, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Ac. 3047. P. 1791.

**BENGERMOW**, a town of British India, Oude, 45 m. W. Lucknow.

**BENGEWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, ½ m. S.E. Evesham, and included within its parl. bounds. P. 1259.

**BENGORE HEAD**, a cape on the N. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, E. the Giant's Causeway.

**BENGOWER**, a mountain of the Binabola group, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2336 feet high.

**BENGUELA**, a marit. country of West Africa, nominally claimed by Portugal, between lat. 9° and 17° S.; lon. 12° and 17° E., having N. Angola, from which it is separated by the river Coanza, and W. the South Atlantic. Surface mountainous, and rises progressively inland by a series of terraces. Principal rivers have all a W. course. Climate unhealthy, and fever prevalent. Temp. varies from 94° to 105° Fahr. in the shade at noon. The soil is well watered, and productive; little corn is raised, but tropical fruits, European vegetables, and cattle are abundant, and furtles are obtained on the sea coast. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, petroleum, and gold. Near the town is a very rich mine of saltpetre. Among the natives here, are the Giagas, a race of fierce savages, whose incursions are much dreaded by the Portuguese. Feticism is the prevailing superstition. Beasts of prey, including the lion and hyena, are numerous. The government of the prov. is under the immediate control of the governor-general of Loando. *New Benguela* and *Novo Redondo*, on the coast, and a few stations in the interior, are occupied by the Portuguese.

**BENGUELA (NEW, or St PHILIP DE)**, a seaport town, and the Portuguese cap. of above country, with a harbour on the Atlantic, near the river Catumbella. Lat. 12° 33' 9" S.; lon. 13° 25' 2" E. P. 8000 (?), of whom one-third are whites and mulattoes. Its principal inhabitants are slave dealers, and in one year 20,000 slaves have been exported. Morality is at the lowest ebb, and there is no school of instruction in the town. The ruins of *Old Benguela*, the original cap. of the country, are situated on the coast, 180 m. N.N.E. New Benguela.

**BENGY-SUR-CRAON**, a vill., France, dep. Cher, arr. Bourges, cant. Baugy. P. 1429. On the railway between Bourges and Moulins.

**BENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 2156. P. 678.

**BENHOLM**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Kin-cardine, 10 m. S.S.W. Stonehaven. P. 1574, employed in fishing and weaving. It comprises the vill. of Johnshaven.

**BEN-HOPE**, a mountain range of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Durness; elevation 3150 feet.

**BENI**, a dep. of Bolivia, formed in 1843, by uniting the provs. Caupolican or Apolabamba, previously a part of La Paz, to those of Moxos and Yuracares, which formed part of the dep. La Cruz. P. (1858) 53,973. Cap. Trinidad.

**BENI**, a river, South America, Bolivia, formed by the junction of all the streams descending from the eastern Cordillera, between lat. 14° and 18° S. It flows through the prov. of Moxos E.ward, where it is joined by the Rio Mamore

near the Brazilian fortress of Beira, to form the great river Madeira, one of the largest affs. of the Amazon.

**BENI ADIN** or **BENI ALI**, a town, Upper Egypt, on the border of the Libyan Desert, 15 m. W.N.W. Siout. It is a place of rendezvous for the caravans entering Egypt from Darfur.

**BENICIA**, a town of U. S., North America, the former capital of California, on the N. side of the Strait of Karquenias. It has a capitol, arsenal, and naval station. Near it are extensive stone quarries. The harbour can contain vessels of the largest size. At the E. end of the town are the works of the Pacific steamship company. P. 2000.

**BENICARLO**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mediterranean. P. 6060. Trade in full-bodied wines, which are exported chiefly to Bordeaux, for mixing with clarets and other French wines.

**BENIDORM**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediterranean. P. 4502, employed in tunny and anchovy fisheries. Near the coast is an island of same name.

**BENIGANDI**, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 5 m. S.E. San Felipe de Jativa. P. 3257.

**BENIGNO (SAN)**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 3024.

**BENI-HASSAN**, a vill. of Central Egypt, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Minieh, on rt. b. of the Nile.

**BENIN (BIGHT OF)**, the N. portion of the Gulf of Guinea, between the Slave Coast and the Calabar river. The coast towns trade in palm-oil and ivory.

**BENIN**, a maritime state, West Africa, between lat. 4° and 9° N.; lon. 4° and 8° E., having W. Dahomey, N. Yarnba, S.E. the Lower Niger, and S.W. the Bight of Benin. Area 50,000 (?) sq. m. P. unknown. Surface rises progressively inland to the height of 2500 feet; is well watered, and extremely fertile. Principal rivers, the branches of the Niger (Quorra), at its delta. The religion, government, and customs, are similar to those in Ashantee and the rest of Guinea. The export trade is in salt, palm-oil, blue coral, jasper, leopard skins, pepper, native-dyed cloths, and slaves. Bolzoni, the traveller, died on the route to Benin in 1823.—II. cap. above state, on the Benin river, 70 m. above its mouth in the Bight of Benin. Lat. 6° 20' N.; lon. 5° 50' E. P. estimated at 15,000. It is a mart for live stock, yams, cotton, ivory, and European wares.

**BENIN** or **FORMOSA**, a river of Western Africa, being the W. arm of the Niger at its delta.

**BENIN-D'ASY (ST)**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arr. and 14 m. E. Nevers. P. 1859.

**BENINGUET**, a small isl. off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. S.E. Ushant.

**BENISA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Alicante, near the Mediterranean. P. 3678. Manufs. of linens and woollens.

**BENI-SABH**, a town of Morocco, on the Draa or Darah river, E. of Mount Atlas.

**BENI-SOUËF**, a town of Central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 62 m. S.S.W. Cairo. P. 5000. The entrepôt for the produce of the valley of Fayoum. Here are cotton-mills, and alabaster quarries.

**BENKAH**, a fortified vill. of Bootan, on a nearly inaccessible rock, 3100 feet above the sea, and defended by round towers and a citadel.

**BENKEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Gaster. P. 1222.

**BENLAWERS**, a mountain of Scotland, nearly in its centre, co. and 32 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the W. side of Loch Tay. It is 3984 ft. above the sea.

**BENLEDI**, a mountain of Scotland, co. Perth,

4 m. W.N.W. Callander, 2863 feet in height. Its scenery has been described by Sir Walter Scott, in the "Lady of the Lake."

**BEN-LOMOND**, a mountain of Scotland, co. Stirling, at the S.W. extremity of the Grampian chain, 27 m. W.N.W. Stirling, lat. 56° 11' 24" N.; lon. 4° 37' 52" W. Height 3192 feet. On the N. this mountain terminates by a precipice 2000 feet high. On its W. side is Loch Lomond.

**BEN-LOMOND**, a mountain of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), 30 m. S.E. of Launceston, and rising to an elevation of 5010 feet above the sea.

**BEN-MACDHUI**, the summit of a lofty mountain range in Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the border of Inverness-shire. Height above the sea 4296 feet.

**BEN-MORE**, a mountain of Scotland, Hebrides, isl. of Mull, 9 m. S.S.W. Torosay. Height 3185 ft.

**BEN-MORE** or **FAIRHEAD**, a promontory on the Irish coast, co. Antrim, opposite the Mull of Kintyre, 4½ m. N.E. Ballycastle, consists of a columnar basaltic rock, rising, 636 feet above the sea.

**BENNEBOLA (TWELVE PINS OF)**, a group of mountains in Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, in Connemara, the loftiest summits being Bencorr, 2336 feet, and Benbaun, 2395 feet above the sea.

**BENNECKENSTEIN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, in a detached portion of territory in the Harz, 22 m. S.W. Halberstadt. P. 3630.

**BEN-NEVIS**, a mountain of Scotland, and the loftiest in Britain, co. Inverness, E. For William, lat. 56° 47' 48" N.; lon. 5° 0' 6" W.; 4406 ft. above the sea. Circumference at base 24 m. On its N.E. side it terminates by a precipice 1500 feet high. The base of the mountain consists of granite and gneiss, the upper part is composed of porphyry.

**BEN-NEVIS**, a mountain of Tasmania, 25 m. E. Launceston. Height 3910 feet.

**BENNINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4 m. E.S.E. Stevenage. Ac. 2908. P. 637.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, on the N. Sea, 5 m. N.E. Boston. Ac. 7495. P. 588.—III. (*Long*), same co., Kesteven, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Ac. 4420. P. 1080.

**BENNINGTON**, a co. of the U.S., North America, S.W. part of Vermont. Area 700 sq. m. P. (1860) 19,436. Products, corn, potatoes, butter, and cheese. Manufs. cottons and woollens; iron foundries, grist, paper, planing, saw, and gunpowder mills. Minerals are marble, iron, lead, and yellow ochre. The railway from Rutland to Bennington partly intersects it.—II. chief town of above co., 34 m. N.E. Albany. P. 3923, mostly employed in manufs.—III. a town, Wyoming, co. New York, 523 m. W. Albany. P. 2406. Manufs. of fine procelain and parian ware. Famous for a battle between the British & Americans in 1777.

**BENNISCH** or **BENISCHI**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 13 m. W.N.W. Troppau. P. 3100, engaged in mines and manufs. of linen.

**BENNIWORTH**, a pa., England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 2594. P. 431.

**BENNSHAUSEN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. Schleusingen, 10 m. N.E. Meiningen, with iron forges. P. 1800.

**BENNWHR**, a comm. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, P. 965. With a station on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 3½ m. S. Colmar.

**BENOT (ST)**, a town of the Island Bourbon, on its N.E. side, cap. cant., arr. and 23 m. S.E. St Denis. P. 3976. Cultivation of coffee, the sugarcane, nutmeg, and clove.

**BENOT (ST)**, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Leysieu*), dep. Ain, arr. and 7 m. S.W. Belley. P. 1204.—II. (*du Saulx*), a town, dep. Indre, arr. le Blanc. P. 1072.—III. (*sur Loire*), arr. Gien. P. 1633.

BENON, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arr. la Rochelle, cant. Courçon. P. 1069.

BENOBO, *Omphis*, a vill. of Lower Egypt, 14 m. S.W. Mansurah, on the E. arm of the Nile.

BENOWM, a town of Central Africa, Soudan, near the border of Senegambia. Lat. 15° 5' N.; lon. 9° W. It is a principal caravan station on the route from the Senegal to Timbuctoo.

BENSBERG, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 9 m. E. Cologne. P. 864.

BENSEN, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, with two castles. P. 1340.

BENSHEIM, an old fortified town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Bergstrasse, 14 m. S. Darmstadt. P. 4500.

BENSINGTON or BENSON (Saxon *Benesington* or *Bynsington*), a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Oxford, on l. b. of the Thames. Ac. 2922. P. 1169. It was once important. Here the West Saxons built a castle for defence of their frontiers, which was taken by the Britons about A.D. 571.

BENTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.E. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 824. P. 499.

BENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 11½ m. W.N.W. Settle. Ac. 25,500. P. 3589. Manufs. of linens.

BENTHEIM, a town of Hanover, landrost and 38 m. W. Osnabrück, cap. co., on the Dutch frontier. P. 2000. Manufs. of linen cloths and parchment, with stone quarries and sulphur baths.

BENTINCK ISLAND, a low wooded isl. in the Gulf of Carpentaria, 10 m. from the mainland of North Australia. Lat. 17° S.; lon. 139° 40' E.

BENTLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 4 m. W.S.W. Farnham. Ac. 2288. P. 721.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. by railway S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 2801. P. 453.—III. (*Fenny*), co. Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. Ashborne. Ac. 1036. P. 305.—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex, 6½ m. E.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 3188. P. 1033.—V. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 2012. P. 458.—VI. (*with Arksey*), Yorkshire. Ac. 5220. P. 1099.

BENTON (LONG), a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle. Ac. 9040. P. 13,304, mostly employed in collieries, stone quarries, and foundries.

BENTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, Tennessee, drained by river of same name. Area 380 sq. m. P. 8463. Soil fertile.—II. a co. in W. of Missouri. Area 580 sq. m. P. 8473 free, 599 slaves. Surface prairie and woodland, soil rich.—III. a co. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 1020 sq. m. P. 8922 free, 384 slaves. Surface hilly, soil fertile.—IV. a co., Oregon. P. 3074.—V. a co. of Indiana. P. 2809.—VI. a co., Iowa. P. 8496.—VII. a town, New York, 192 m. W. Albany. P. 3456.—Also the name of several other towns and villages.

BENTSCHEN, a town of Prussia, Posen, circ. and 19½ m. S.E. Meseritz. P. 1500.

BENTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. W. Alton. Ac. 3688. P. 647.

BENUÉ, a river of W. Africa, Guinea, joins the Quorra (or Kowara), on left, 230 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Guinea. In 1833 it was navigated by Allen and Oldfield, to a point 85 m. E. of its junction, and in 1854 the steamer "Pleiad" ascended it 250 m. further E., to Yola, the cap. of Adamaua, lat. 8° 50' N., lon. 12° 30' E. Thus proving the identity of the Benué, seen by Dr Barth in 1851, with the Chadda, and opening up an important route to Central Africa. [ZAIRE.]

BENWELL, a township of England, co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, pa. St John, 2 m. W. Newcastle. Ac. 1346. P. 1771. Above sea 267 ft.

BEN-WYVIL, a mountain of Scotland, co. Ross,

10 m. W. Kiltearn, 3422 feet above the sea.—*Ben Voirlich*, Dumbartonshire, at N.W. end of Loch Lomond, is 3091 feet above the sea.

BENYE, two vills. of Hungary.—I. co. Pesth-Pilis, gov. and 4 m. E. Monor. P. 2850.—II. (*Erdő*), co. Zemplin, gov. and 9½ m. N.N.W. Tokaj. P. 2130. It has vineries.

BENZERTA (LAKES OF), North Africa, dom. and 30 m. N.W. Tunis; the N. and larger (anc. *Hypoponitus Lacus*), 8½ m. in length, and salt; and the smaller (anc. *Sisara Palus*), 9½ m. in length, turbid and fresh. They are the principal sources whence Tunis is supplied with fish. On the channel between the former and the sea is the town Benzerta or Bizerta. [BIZERTA.]

BEOBRA, a market town and post station, Hungary, Banat, and 47 m. W. Temeswar. P. 3035.

BEOLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. E. Bromsgrove. Ac. 4480. P. 682.

BERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Chichester, 2½ m. S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1224. P. 211.

BEQUILA, the most N. of the Grenadines, West India islands, lat. 13° N.; lon. 61° 18' W., 8 m. St Vincent. Length N.E. to S.W. 7, breadth 1½ m.

BER (LITTLE), a market town of Hungary, co. Gran, gov. and 11½ m. S.W. Kocs. P. 2275.

BÉRAIN-SUR-D'HEUNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, arr. Chalon, cant. Givry. P. 1201. Coals and minerals.

BERAR, a valley of the Nizam's doms., India, lat. 20° 15' to 21° 40' N.; lon. 76° to 78° 2' E. Area 9000 sq. m. Chief towns, Ellichpore and Oomrawattee, the depôt for the raw cotton of the district. Rev. of E. and W. provs. (1862) 389,567. The Berar Valley railway was opened in 1863.

BERAT, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, on rt. b. of the Ergent, 30 m. N.E. Avlona. P. between 8000 and 10,000.

BERAUN, *Beraunum*, *Veronas*, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun river, 17½ m. S.W. Prague. P. 2800. It has iron and coal mines.

BERBENNO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 1048.

BERBENNO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Sondrio. P. 2668.

BERBER, a town and region of Egypt, on the Nile, in lat. 18° N.; lon. 34° E.

BERBERA, a seaport station of East Africa, Somauli, on a deep bay of the Gulf of Aden, 160 m. E.S.E. Zeyla. Lat. 10° 26' 15" N.; lon. 45° 7' 57" E. An annual fair is held from October to April, attended by 10,000 to 20,000 persons.

BERBICE, the most W. dist. of British Guiana, extending along the coast, and up the Berbice river, and mostly between lat. 6° and 7° N.; lon. 57° and 58° W. P. (1851) 27,000, of whom 320 were whites. Products, sugar, coffee, and cotton. Principal town, *New Amsterdam*. The *Berbice* river, in the above dist., has at first a N., and afterwards a N.E. course, between the Essequibo and the Corentyne rivers, and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 5 m. wide, 10 m. N. New Amsterdam, and in lat. 6° 21' N.; lon. 57° 12' W. In 1837, it was ascended as far as lat. 3° 55' N., where it was 33 yards wide, with a depth of from 8 to 10 feet. In its upper part it has rapids and cataracts; but it is navigable for 165 m. from the sea, for vessels drawing 7 feet water. Among the vegetation on its banks, the magnificent water lily, the *Victoria regia*, was discovered in 1837.

BERCETO, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Parma. P. 6159.

BERCHEM, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 19 m. S.W. Ghent. P. 2342.—II. a vill., prov. and 2 m. S. Antwerp, on the railway to Brussels. P. 2729. Bleaching and

manufs. of canvas, starch, and tobacco.—III. a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 13 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1841.

BERCHIDDA, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Ozibiri. P. 1331.

BERCHING, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on Ludwig's Canal, 30 m. W.N.W. Regensburg. P. 1370.

BERCHTESGADEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 12 m. S. Salzburg. P. 1900. Manufs. of bone and wooden wares. In the royal salt mines 200 miners are employed, and the annual produce is 16,000 cwt. of rock salt.

BERCHTOLDSDORF, a market town of Austria, gov. Mödling, 7 m. S.S.W. Wien. P. 2310.

BERCK-SUR-MER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais on the English Channel, 8 m. S.W. Montreuil. P. 2703.

BERCZEL, two vills. of Hungary.—I. co. Pesth-Pilis, gov. and 7 m. W.N.W. Czegled. P. 1815.—II. co. Szabolcz, gov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Nyiregyhaza. P. 1440. Mineral springs and soda manuf.

BERDEX, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 5 m. N.W. Stansted-Mountfitchet. Ac. 1771. P. 414.

BERDIANSKI, a maritime town of South Russia, Taurida, at the mouth of the small river Berda, on the N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 150 m. N.E. Simferopol. P. 11,000. It has a good harbour between two peninsulas. There are coal mines and salt lakes in its vicinity. In 1862, 207 vessels (tonnage 46,190) were loaded at the port. Imports (1862) 17,228 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; exports, wheat & grains, linseed, tallow, wool, etc., 542,340.

BERDITCHEV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kiev, 24 m. S. Jitomir. P. 51,625. Important for its commerce and its four annual fairs, at which goods, to the average annual value of 600,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ , are disposed of.

BERECHKA, a trading town, European Turkey, Bosnia, on the Save. Large exports and imports.

BERE-CHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Colchester, and within its jurisdiction. P. 112. [For other vills. in England with the prefix *Bere*, see BERER.]

BERECZK, a market town of Austrian Transylvania, gov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Kezdi-Vasarhely. P. 2900.

BEREG, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Zombor. P. 2440.

BEREGH, a co. of Upper Hungary, this side the Theiss. P. 121,500. Chief towns Bereghszasz and Munkacs.—II. a town in above co. P. 1215.

BEREGHSZASZ, a town of E. Hungary, co. Beregh, 18 m. S. Munkacs. P. 3750. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant churches.

BEREGSZO, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Temesvar. P. 1960.

BEREGUARDO, a vill. of North Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 9 m. N.W. Pavia, near canal of same name, in the Ticino. P. 1163.

BEREMEND, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 8 m. S.E. Siklos. P. 1680.

BERENICE, a ruined city of Egypt, anciently the emporium of its commerce with India, on a bay in the Red Sea, 20 m. S.W. Ras Bernass.

BERENT, a town of West Prussia, gov. and 31 m. W.S.W. Danzig. P. 2300.

BERENY, several vills. of Austria.—I. (*Csak*), co. Stuhlweissenburg, gov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Moor. P. 1680.—II. (*Jasz*), a market town, 39 m. E. Pesth. P. 16,875.—III. (*Great and Little*), co. Somogy, gov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Karad. P. 1090.—IV. co., gov. and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 3910.—V. (*Mező*), co. Bekes-Ussanad, gov. and 6 m. N.W. Bekes. P. 8265.

BERESINA or BEREZINA, a river of Russia, gov.

Minsk, in the N. of which it rises, flows generally S., and joins the Dnieper in lat. 52° 28' N. Length 200 m. Principal afflu. the Svislotch. The towns Borisov and Bobruisk are on its banks. It is navigable, and is connected with the Düna by a canal, which thus establishes a communication between the Baltic and Black Seas. This river is memorable for the disastrous passage of the French army during the retreat of Napoleon I. from Moscow, in 1812.—II. a vill. on the rt. b. of the Bereza, 48 m. E. Minsk, at which Charles XII. crossed the river, June 29, 1708.

BERETHALOM, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Medias. P. 2235.

BERETTYO-UJFALU, a market town of Hungary, co. Nord-Bihar, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Derecske. P. 4820.

BEREZA, a town of Russia, on the Desna, gov. and 20 m. E. Tchernigov. P. 5500.

BEREZOV, a town of Siberia, gov. and 400 m. N.N.W. Tobolsk, on l. b. of the Sosva. It is the sole trading station in a wide extent of country, and has traffic in furs.—II. a gold-mining vill. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, N.E. Jekaterineburg.

BERG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Weinfelden. P. 1276.

BERG, numerous villages in Germany, the principal in Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 770. It has saline springs, temp. 68° Fahr. The *Duchy of Berg*, on the Rhine, between Cologne and Coblenz, formed by Napoleon I. in 1806, and ceded to Prussia in 1815, is now comprised in Prussian Westphalia.

BERGA, a town of Spain, prov. & 51 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. P. 6333. It has an hospital.

BERGAMA, *Bergamus*, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Menderes-Chai (*Simois*), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. the site of ancient Troy.

BERGAMASCO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui. P. 1617.

BERGAMO, *Bergomum*, a fortified city of North Italy, cap. prov. 39 m. N.E. Milan. P. (1862) 38,765. It has churches, cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, town-hall, charitable institutions, college, atheneum, academy of the fine arts, diocesan and other schools, public library, military asylum, and theatres, with manufactures of silk, woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, silk twist, and iron goods. The largest fair in North Italy is held here annually in August; and it has trade in grinding-stones, quarried in the vicinity. During the height of the Venetian power Bergamo was a dependency on its territory; under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. Serio. The prov. of *Bergamo* has an area of 1026 sq. m., divided into 18 dists. P. (1862) 347,235. Pasturage good, with herds of sheep and goats. Minerals are iron, marble, whetstones, and lignite.

BERGANTINO, a market town of North Italy, Venetia, gov., prov. and 25 m. W. Rovigo. P. 3000.

BERGEDORF, a town of North Germany, belonging jointly to Hamburg and Lübeck, on the Berlin Railway, 10 m. E.S.E. Hamburg. P. 6257.

BERGEIJK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 25 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1761.

BERGEN, a fortified city and seaport of Norway, cap. prov., built round the head of a deep bay, on the Atlantic, 190 miles W.N.W. Christiania. Lat. of castle 60° 24' N.; lon. 5° 18' E. P. (1855), with suburbs, 25,770. It has a cathedral, churches, hospitals, theatre, museum, diocesan college, naval academy, schools, public libraries, and an hospital for lepers. *Bergen* is surrounded by elevated hills on the land side, which renders the climate humid. Annual fall of rain and snow 73 inches; most falls in the winter half year. It is the seat of a court of secondary jurisdiction,

and of one of the three public treasuries of Norway, and the station of a naval squadron. Its harbour, deep and sheltered, but rocky, is defended by several forts, which, with the town walls, mount 100 guns. Manufs., earthenware, tobacco, and cordage; distilling and ship-building are carried on; the fishery is, however, the principal source of employment, and fleets of from 50 to 80 small vessels come from the N. provs. in summer, bringing to Bergen, fish, roes, fish-oil, blubber, skins, and feathers, and taking back goods in return. The foreign trade is mostly with the countries of North Europe. Imports, corn, brandy and wines, cotton and woolen manufs., colonial produce and hemp; exports, dried and salted fish, lobsters, oil, horns, iron, rock-moss, skins, & timber.—North Bergenhuus. P. (1855) 81,496. Area 6745 sq. m.—South Bergenhuus. P. 104,763. Area 5808 sq. m.

BERGEN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. Stralsund, circ. and near the centre of the island Rügen, of which it is cap., 15 m. N.E. Stralsund. P. 3100. Manufs. of woolen cloth and brandy.

BERGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limbourg, on rt. b. of the Maas, 30 m. E.S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 3442.

BERGEN, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 34 m. S.W. Lüneburg. P. 830. Linen manufs.

BERGEN, co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of New Jersey. Area 350 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,618. Soil fertile.—II. a township, New Jersey, cap. co. Hudson, 48 m. N.E. Trenton. P. 2758.—III. a township, New York, 217 m. W. Albany. P. 1832.

BERGEN-OF-ZOOM, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. North Brabant, on the Zoom, near its junction with the E. Scheldt, 22 m. W.S.W. Breda. P. (1861) 8818. It has a harbour, two arsenals, town-house, Latin school, school of architecture; manufs. of earthenwares, and trade in anchovies. The fortifications were extended in 1703. It was taken by the French in 1747 and in 1794; and defended by them against the English in 1814.

BERGERAC, a town of France, dep. and on rt. b. of the Dordogne, cap. arr., 25 m. S.S.W. Périgueux. P. 12,116. It has a comm. college, public library, tribunal of commerce; manufs. of paper, iron & copper wares, serges and hosiery. Exports white wines, liqueurs, and provisions to Bordeaux. Formerly fortified, and sustained many sieges.

BERGHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. and 8½ m. N. Colmar. P. 3200. Manufs. calico, oils, candles, and bricks.

BERGHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Cologne. P. 866.—II. a vill., princip. and 4 m. S.E. Waldeck. P. 640.

BERGHOLT, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (East), 6 m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 3063. P. 1397.—II. (West), 3½ m. N.W. Colchester. Ac. 2273. P. 906.

BERGHOLTZ or NEW BERGHOLTZ, a post vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, Niagara co., 15 m. N. Buffalo. P. 2000. Founded in 1843 by Lutheran emigrants.

BERGREICHENSTEIN, a town of Bohemia, circ. Frachin, 42 m. W.N.W. Budweis. P. 2000.

BERGSTADT, a town of Moravia, circ. & 19 m. N. Olmütz. P. 1530, with iron mines. Its silver mines have been occasionally worked since 1437.

BERGUES, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Colme, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunkerque. P. 6022. It has a comm. college, hospital, and public library; with distilleries, salt and sugar refineries, manufs. of soap, tobacco, and earthenware, and commerce in cattle, cheese,

and lace. It communicates with Dunkerque and the sea by the canal of Bergues, which admits vessels of 300 tons.

BERGUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., on the Bergum Lake, 8 m. E. Leeuwarden. P. 2028.

BERGÜN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the N. slope of the Albula mountain, 4544 feet above the sea. P. 600. Below the village is the valley of Bergünstein.

BERGZABERN, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, on the Erlbach, 8 m. S.W. Landau. P. 2650.

BERHAMPORE, a town of S. India, Madras presid., dist., and 20 m. S.E. Ganjam. P. estim. at 20,000. It has a military cantonment, bazaars, and manufs. of silk, cotton, sugar, and sugar candy.

BERHOMETH, a vill. of Austria, Bukovina, gov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Wisznitz. P. 2335.

BERINGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. W. Schaffhausen. P. 1895.

BERISLAV, a town of South Russia, gov. & 25 m. E. Kherson, on rt. b. of the Dnieper, here crossed by a floating bridge. Trade with the Crimea.

BERJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Almeria, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador. P. 9840. It is the centre of lead mines.

BERKA, two vills. of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar.—I. on the Ilm, 6 m. S. Weimar. P. 1270. Sulphur baths.—II. on the Werra, 11 m. W.S.W. Eisenach. P. 1200.

BERKELEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Ac. of pa. 15,740. P. of do. 4316. The town, in the vale of Berkeley, near the Severn, and on the Glo'ster and Bristol Railway, has a church, which is the burial place of Dr Jenner; a market-house; trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, facilitated by the Glo'ster and Berkeley Canal. *Berkeley Castle*, on an eminence S.E. of the town, is the place in which Edward II. was murdered in 1327. *Berkeley Vale* is noted for rich pasturage, and produces the famous "double Gloucester" cheese.

BERKELEY, a co. of U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia, on the Potomac. Area 392 sq. m. P. (1860) free 10,875, slaves 1650. Products, wheat, corn, and butter. It has flour, saw, and paper mills. Lime, iron, and coal are abundant.

BERKELEY SOUND, the most frequented inlet of the E. Falkland Isl., in the Atlantic, near its N.E. extremity. Lat. 51° 30' S.; lon. 57° 56' W.

BERKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. E.N.E. Frome. Ac. 1927. P. 386.

BERKLEY-SPRINGS, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, 180 m. N.N.W. Richmond.

BERKESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. W. Coventry. Ac. 6958. P. 1624.

BERKHAMSTEAD (GREAT), a market town and pa. of England, co. Herts, on the Grand Junction Canal and the N.W. Railway, 28 m. N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 4250. P. 3585. It has a church, corn exchange, gaol, and house of correction. Cowper the poet was born here in 1731, while his father was rector of the pa. Altitude 370 feet. Mean temp., June 63°·7; Jan. 37°·3.—II. (*Little*), a pa. co. and 4½ m. S.W. Hertford. Ac. 1689. P. 450.—III. (*S<sup>t</sup> Mary*). [NORTH CHURCH.]

BERKS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 1020 sq. m. P. (1860) 93,818. Soil fertile, watered by Schuylkill river. Produces all kinds of grain, also cattle, horses, and pork. It has iron and copper mines; iron foundries, tin works, potteries, breweries, tanneries, and distilleries; paper, saw, gunpowder, linseed-oil, and rolling mills. The Schuylkill Canal, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, intersect the co. Capital, Reading.

**BERKSHIRE**, an inland co. of England, having N. the cos. Oxford and Bucks, E. Surrey, S. Hants, W. Wilts and Glo'ster. Ac. 451,210. P. 176,256. The Thames forms all its N. boundary; other rivers are its affils. the Kennet and Loddon. A tract of down extends through its centre; its S.E. and E. parts are occupied by Windsor forest and park. The soil is fertile. Sub-soil chalk, gravel, and clay. Agriculture is backward. Manufs. unimportant; but an extensive trade in agricultural produce is carried on by the Thames, the Wilts and Berks, and Kennet and Avon Canals, and the Great Western Railway. Chief towns, Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, and Newbury. *Berks* contains 20 hundreds, and 151 pas. in the circuit and diocese of Oxford. It returns 3 members to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 4979.

**BERKSHIRE**, a co. of U. S., North America, in W. part of Massachusetts, intersected by Boston and Albany Railroad. Area 1400 sq. m. P. (1860) 55,120. Manufs. cottons, woollens, iron, & glass; calico-printing; distilleries, tanneries, paper and saw mills. Marble, limestone, and iron are abundant.—II. a town, Franklin co., Vermont. P. 1955.

**BERLAER**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, arr. & 9 m. N.E. Mechlin. P. 2925.

**BERLAIMONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Sambre, 8 m. N.W. Avesnes. P. (with comm.) 2619. Manufactures of pottery, and brick-making.

**BERLANGA**, two small towns of Spain: one in the prov., and 22 m. S.W. Soria; p. 1692;—the other in the prov., & 65 m. S.E. Badajoz; p. 4128.

**BERLAU**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Budweis, gov. and 5 m. N. Kalsching. P. 1075.

**BERLEBECK**, a vill. of Lippe-Detmold, 3 m. S.S.W. Detmold. P. 1100.

**BERLEBURG**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ. Wittgenstein. P. 2152. Manufs. of woollen cloths.

**BERLICHINGEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, 10 m. W.N.W. Künzelsau. P. 1420. Woolspinning.

**BERLIKUM**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2222.—II. a vill., prov. W. Friesland. P. 1220. It has a large annual fair.

**BERLIN**, a city of Germany, cap. of Prussia, and of the prov. Brandenburg, on the Spree, 156 m. E.S.E. Hamburg, and 100 m. N. Dresden. Lat. (of new observatory) 52° 30' 16" N.; lon. 13° 23' 58" E.; 115 feet above the sea; mean temp. of year 48° 2'; summer 64° 5'; winter 31° 4'. Fahr. P. in 1700, 29,000; 1861, civil 524,945, military 22,626. Built in a sandy plain, on both banks of the Spree; it is 10 m. in circumference. The chief divisions of the city are—1. Berlin Proper; 2. Cologne (*Alt and Neu Köln*), on the Spree; 3. *Louisenstadt*, in the S.; 4. *Friedrichstadt*, in S.W.; 5. *Friedrichswerder*, between Alt and Neu Köln and Friedrichstadt; 6. *Neustadt* or *Dorotheenstadt*, between Friedrichstadt and the Spree; 7. *Friedrich Wilhelmstadt*, built 1828, and the suburbs of *Stralhan*, *Spandau*, and *Königstadt*, *Oranienburg*, and *Potsdam*. The city is entered by 14 gates, one of which, the Brandenburg gate on the W., is a colossal structure, surmounted by a victory, in a car drawn by 4 horses. It was carried to Paris in 1807, and restored in 1814. Of the 40 bridges which cross the Spree and its branches, the principal are the long bridge, with an equestrian statue of the great elector Frederick William; the Schlossbrücke or palace bridge, with groups of heroes in marble; Frederick Bridge, consisting of 8 arches, and constructed of iron. The finest streets are in Friedrichstadt

and Dorotheenstadt; the most celebrated is that called "Unter-den-Linden," ornamented by an equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, terminated by the Brandenburg gate at the one end, and the royal palace at the other. Around the principal squares and streets are grouped numerous public buildings, among which are the royal castle and palace, the arsenal, university, museums, exchange, opera-house, theatres, and the palaces of the princes. There are 33 churches, of which 23 are evangelical, 4 French Calvinist, 2 Roman Catholic, and a chapel of the Bohemian Brothers. The suburbs have many attractions, among which are the *Thier-garten*, a large open park outside of the Brandenburg gate, in which a "corso" has been established, and the *Kreutzberg*, a sandhill S. of the gate of Halle, on which is erected an iron monument to the memory of the Prussians who fell in the wars of Napoleon I. *Berlin* is the great centre of instruction and intellectual development in North Germany; its educational establishments are numerous and celebrated. The university, founded in 1810, and comprising schools of jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, is attended by about 1200 students. There are 6 gymnasia, 2 Protestant theological seminaries, a military school; schools of artillery, military engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, and music; a preparatory school of music, and many elementary schools. The royal library, founded in 1650, has 600,000 printed vols. and 500 MSS. Among its collections are royal museums of painting, sculpture, antiquities, coins, and medals; a museum of natural history, a royal astronomical and magnetic observatory, and a royal botanic garden. Its academic institutions comprise the academies of sciences (*Akademie der Wissenschaften*), of the fine arts, of industry, and of music; a geographical society, founded in 1828, and a society of natural history. It has two royal theatres, and an opera-house. Among its charitable institutions are the *Hôtel des Invalides*, for 300 soldiers and 12 officers, and an orphan hospital. *Berlin* is the first city in Germany for the variety and importance of its manufs., comprising the celebrated Berlin china, cloths, linens, carpets, silks, ribbons, and iron wares called "Berlin jewellery," paper, porcelain, mathematical and optical instruments, chemical and dye-stuffs, and musical instruments. Among its great industrial establishments are the royal iron foundry and royal porcelain manufactory. The productions of the press in typography, cartography, and lithography, are numerous and excellent. For the encouragement of commerce there is a royal bank, a royal mercantile marine (*Seehandlungs-institute*) established 1772, and steampacket companies. All the great roads in the kingdom meet in Berlin; and by canals it communicates with the Baltic and the North Sea, and with the rivers Elbe, Oder, and Vistula, rendering its navigation of considerable importance; and it is the centre of a vast system of railways. Berlin was occupied by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and by the French in 1806.

**BERLIN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, co. and 12 m. S.W. Hartford. Manufs. tin wares.—II. a town, Rensselaer, co. New York.—*New Berlin* is a township, 8 m. N.E. Norwich.

**BERLINCHEM**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 52 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with manufs. of cloth and paper. P. 3700.

**BERLINGAS** (Fr. *Berlingues*), a group of small rocky islands off the W. coast of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 miles N.W. Peniche, with a

lighthouse. The safest passage is that inside of the islands.

**BERLINGERODE**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. and 7 m. W.N.W. Worbis. P. 1010.

**BERLOHY**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Kalusz. P. 1055.

**BERMERAIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, cant. Solesmes. P. 1281.

**BERMEO**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Vizcaya, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 m. N.E. Bilbao. P. 3625, mostly engaged in fisheries.

**BERMONDSEY**, a pa. of England, and suburb of London, co. Surrey, included in the borough of Southwark, on the E. Ac. 688. P. 58,355.

**BERMUDA**, **BERMUDAS**, or **SOMERS ISLANDS**, a group of about 300 small islands, belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic, 580 m. S.E. of Cape Hatteras, in S. Carolina. Lat. 32° 20' N.; lon. 64° 50' W. Area 24 sq. m. P. (1861) 11,450, the majority of whom are coloured. Surface mostly low, and composed of a shelly coralline rock, while coral reefs surround the Bermudas, which are visited by severe gales in winter; but among the islands are several good anchorages. Climate mild and delightful, and highly salubrious, but severe thunder-storms frequently prevail, and the atmosphere is sometimes charged with excessive humidity. Mean annual temp. 71° to 75° Fahr. Principal exports, arrow-root, cocoa, potatoes, onions, palmetto, and straw-hats. The fruits of both tropical and temperate regions are raised; poultry and veal are plentiful. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the transit and other trade between Newfoundland and the West Indies; and others in the whale-fishery. Exports: cotton, timber, and arrow-root, to the value, in 1862, of 78,642*l.* Imports: arms, leather, woollens, cottons, coffee, coals, tea, and saltpetre, value, 1862, 248,055*l.* Revenue, 16,000*l.*; imperial expenditure for civil & military purposes, 91,637*l.* Government vested in a governor, a council of 8 members, and an assembly of 36 members, 4 being returned by each parish. The principal islands are Bermuda or Long Island, St George, Somerset, St David, and Ireland. St George and Ireland islands are strongly fortified; on the former is Hamilton, the cap., and the latter is entirely occupied by its fortress, arsenal, and dock-yards. It is a convict station. Its harbour, which is completely land-locked, is said to be one of the finest in the world. This group of islands was discovered in 1522 by Bermudez, a Spaniard. Sir G. Somers was wrecked here in 1609, and soon after this they were colonized from Virginia and England. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda & New York, Bermuda & Halifax, & Bermuda and St Thomas. Shortest track to England 2858 sea m. Shortest steam passage 25 days.

**BERN** or **BERNE** (CANTON), a state of Central Europe, one of the three *Vorort*, or governing cantons of the Swiss Confederation, situated between lat. 46° 20' and 47° 30' N.; lon. 6° 50' and 8° 27' E. Bounded N. by France, E. by the cants. Soleure, Aargau, Lucern, Unterwalden, and Uri, S. by the Valais, and W. by Vaud, Fribourg, and Neuchatel. Area 2615 sq. m. P. (1860) 467,141, most of whom are Protestants. The country is mountainous, comprising, in the S., many of the highest points of the Alps, as the Finster-aar-Horn, Jungfrau, Schreckhorn, and Mönch, the terraces and contre-forts of which form the *Bernese Oberland*, celebrated for the beauty of its valleys, the chief of which are the Simmenthal, Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The N. part of the cant. is covered

by the Jura mountains, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar. Nearly the whole territory belongs to the basin of the Rhine, and is drained by the Aar and its tributaries, the chief of which are the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. The lakes of Neuchatel and Bienné are formed by the Thiele, and those of Thun and Brienz by the Aar. Climate healthy; excessively cold in the region of the Alps, where perennial snow forms the most extensive glaciers in Switzerland, but mild at the foot of the Jura, and in the valley of Interlachen. The mountains are covered with forests of pine and beech, and the soil is fertile in the valleys. The amount of grain, potatoes, hemp, and lint, is insufficient for consumption. The vine is cultivated to a considerable extent in the valleys of the Thiele, and on the lakes Neuchatel, Bienné, and Thun. Pasturage is extensive, and the rearing of cattle, the chief source of wealth; those of the valleys of the Emmen and Sarine being considered the best in Switzerland; and the cheese there produced is one of the chief articles of commerce in the canton. The horses of the Emmenthal are highly valued. The canton has mines of iron, lead, and copper, marble and gypsum quarries, fine freestone, granite, and lime. Iron is worked extensively in the Jura. Among the many mineral springs, those of Weissenburg, Blumenstein, Frutigen, and Gurnigel, are most frequented. Chief objects of industry are the manufs. of linens and woollens, iron and copper wares, watchmaking, and the wooden wares of the Oberland. Imports are salt, colonial products, grain, tobacco, and metals. The canton is traversed by excellent roads, and steam packets ply on the lakes, and on the river Aar. The educational establishments of the canton comprise a university, polytechnic and normal schools, and the agricultural and industrial institution at Hofwyl. In 1863 the canton issued 45 journals. Bern is the largest canton of the Swiss Confederation, and holds the second rank in the federal diet. Its contingent to the army is 5824 men.

**BERN**, a town, Switzerland, cap. cant. of same name, on a small peninsula formed by the Aar, 80 m. N.E. Geneva, and 23 m. S. Basel, 1907 feet above the sea. P. (1860) 29,016, of whom 1686 were strangers. *Bern* is the seat of the federal diet, alternately with Zurich and Lucern, and residence of three foreign ministers. It is built of freestone, and is remarkable for the arcades formed by the houses in all its principal streets, and for its fountains. It has a Gothic cathedral, university, an observatory, public library with an extensive collection of MSS. on Swiss history, museum of natural history, arsenal, cantonal and state bank; chief industry manuf. of gunpowder, firearms, and mathematical instruments, straw hats, paper, and leather. *Bern* was surrounded by walls in 1191, declared a free city in 1218, and admitted into the Swiss Confederation in 1352; its fortifications were demolished in 1835. It is the birthplace of Haller.

**BERNALDA**, a town, South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Matera, on the Gulf of Taranto. P. 5862.

**BERNALILLO**, a co., U. S., North America, in the E. of New Mexico. Area 900 sq. m. P. 8769. Products, wheat, wine, and wool.

**BERNARD** (GREAT ST), *Mons Jovis*, a mountain pass in the chain of the Alps, between Piedmont and the Valais. It owes its modern name to the celebrity of the *hospice*, said to have been founded by Bernard de Menthon, in 862, for the succour of travellers, who have been assisted to the number of 600 in one day. The hospice, a stone

building, is situated on the summit of the pass, 11 m. N.N.W. Aosta, and 17 m. S.S.E. Martigny, 8113 feet above the sea. It is the highest habitation in Europe; and the cold is so intense, that a small lake in its vicinity is frozen over nine months in the year. Mean temp. of year 28°·55; summer 41°·5, winter 17°·5. At all times, the philanthropic inmates, monks of the order of St Augustine, with their valuable dogs, hold themselves in readiness to assist travellers arrested by snow, which in winter accumulates to a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. This gorge, which was traversed by Roman armies, by Charlemagne, & by Frederic Barbarossa, is celebrated for the passage of Bonaparte I., at the head of the French army of 30,000 men, with cavalry and artillery, 15th to 21st May 1800. *Little St Bernard* is a mountain of the Graian Alps, S. of Mont Blanc. Elev. of convent 7076 ft.

**BERNARD**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Somerset.—II. (*St*), a pa., Louisiana, between New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico.—III. a river of Texas, dist. Brazoria.

**BERNARDINO** (*St*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of Misocco, 15 m. N. Roveredo, with mineral springs. The *Pass of Bernardino* or *Bernhardin*, is traversed by the route from Coire to Bellinzona. Elev. 6970 feet.

**BERNAREGGIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1376.

**BERNAROSWILLER**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Bas Rhin, arr. Schlestadt, cant. Obernai. P. 1310.

**BERNATE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-Grasso. P. 1449.

**BERNAU**, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on rail. 13 m. N.E. Berlin. P. 4065. Weaving and breweries.

**BERNAVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. W.S.W. Doullens. P. 1115.

**BERNAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arr., on the Charentonne, 25 m. W.N.W. Evreux. P. 7566. Manufs. woollen cloths, linens, and yarn, & is the seat of a tribunal of commerce.

**BERNBURG**, a town of North Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Saale, 23 m. S. Magdeburg. P. (1861) 11,058. Manufs. porcelain, paper, and starch. It is connected by railways with Berlin, Magdeburg, and Dresden.

**BERNBURGER VORSTADT**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, P. 1560.

**BERNE**, Switzerland. [*Bern*.]

**BERNE**, a town of North Germany, duchy and 11 m. E. Oldenburg. P. 7500.

**BERNÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Napoléonville, cant. le Faouet. P. 1766.

**BERNE**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. and 17 m. W. Albany. P. 3441.—II. Ohio, co. Monroe. P. 2419.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Berks, 11 m. N.W. Reading, on the Schuylkill. P. 3149.

**BERNECK**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the White Main, at the mouth of the Oelsnitz, 8 m. N.E. Baireuth. P. 1050. Manufs. alum, vitriol, and iron wire, and has a *pearl-fishery* in the river.

**BERNECK**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. E. St Gall. P. 2044.

**BERNERA**, three isls. of the Hebrides; one the most S. of the group, pop. 34; another in Harris Sound, pop. 315; and the third on the W. side of the island Lewis, pop. 453.

**BERNESE OBERLAND**, Switzerland. [*Bern*.]

**BERNEZZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cuneo, near Caraglio. P. 3111.

**BERNHAUSEN**, a vill., Würtemberg, 7 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart. P. 1520.

**BERNIER**, a small island, West Australia, N.W. of Shark Bay. Lat. 24° 50' S.; lon. 113° 15' E.

**BERNIÈRES-LE-PATRY**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Calvados, arr. Vire, cant. Vassy. P. 1502.

**BERNINA**, a mountain of the Rhetian Alps, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 36 m. S.E. Coire, remarkable for its extensive glacier. The *Pass of Bernina* forms a communication between the Upper Engadine and the Valteline, 7672 feet high.

**BERNIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arr. Nîmes, cant. Vauvert. P. 1309. Distillery.

**BERNKASTEL**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N.E. Treves, situated beneath a ruined fortress on the Moselle. P. 2300. With copper and lead mines, and considerable trade in wine.

**BERNSTADT**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 22 m. E. Breslau. P. 3800. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.—II. a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Bautzen. P. 1625. Woollen manufs.—III. a vill., Würtemberg, circ. Danube.

**BERNSTEIN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 55 m. N.E. Frankfurt. P. 1840. Manufactures woollen stuffs.—II. a town, West Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 14 m. W. Güns. P. 1150.

**BERNTRODE**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. and 4 m. E.S.E. Worbis. P. 1150.

**BERRAVOI**, an independent territory and town of N. Afghanistan, the town situated in a valley, & on the river of same name, 108 m. N. Peshawar.

**BERRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., with a port on the Etang de Berre, 16 m. N.W. Marseille. P. 2091. It has trade in salt, fruits, and olive oil. The lagoon called *Etang de Berre* discharges itself into the sea by a passage called the *Port-du-Bouc*, and has extensive saltworks and eel fisheries.

**BERRIEDALE**, a maritime pa., castle, and Ness of Scotland, co. Caithness, 7½ m. S.S.W. Latheron.

**BERRIEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, cant. Huelgoat. P. 2069.

**BERRIEN**, co. U. S., N. America, in Georgia. P. 3043 free, 432 slaves.

**BERRIEN**, co., U. S., North America, in S.W. Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,378. Soil on river banks a deep rich loam, densely wooded.

**BERRIOW** or **ABER RHIW**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, at the confluence of the Rhiw and Severn rivers, 5 m. S.W. Welshpool. Ac. 12,010. P. 2155.

**BERRINGTON**, a pa., England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 4 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 3520. P. 772.

**BERROW**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 6563. P. 489.

—II. co. Worcester, 5½ m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 2180. P. 453.

**BERRY** or **BERRI**, one of the old provs. of France, near its centre, now forming the modern depts. Cher and Indre; its capital was Bourges. The *Canal de Berry* connects the waters of the Loire with the Canal of Digoin.

**BERRY-ARBOR**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Ilfracombe. Ac. 4958. P. 775.

**BERRY-POMEROY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Totness. Ac. 4525. P. 1065.

**BERSAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, arr. Bessac, cant. Laurière. P. 1658. On the railway between Châteauroux & Limoges.

**BERSHAM**, a township of North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. and 1 m. W. Wrexham, with iron-works. Ac. 1901. P. 3073.

**BERSLYANICA**, a vill. of Croatia, gov. 17½ m. E.S.E. Kreutz. P. 1005.

**BERSTED** (*South*), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. S.E. Chichester. Ac. 3008. P. 3128.

The watering-place Bognor is in this parish.

**BERTHIER**, a co. of W. Canada, on St Law-

rence. Area 9590 sq. m. Watered by Assumption riv. Products, woollens, linens, flax, oats, & tobacco. Cap. Berthier-en-Haut. P. 34,600.

BERTHELSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Dresden,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.E. Freiberg. P. 1215.

BERTHELSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Bautzen. P. 1921. It is the seat of the central conference of the sect of Herrnhuter Christians.

BERTHEVIN (ST), two towns of France, dep. Mayenne.—I. arr. Laval, cant. Landivy. P. 1018.

—II. (*Sur Vicoin*), cant. and arr. Laval. P. 2229.

BERTHOLDSORF, a town of Austria, circ. Lower Ens, near the railway from Vienna to Trieste, 8 m. S. Vienna. P. 2120.

BERTHOUD, a town, Switzerland. [BURGDORF.]

BERTIE, a co. of the U. S., North America, N.E. part of North Carolina. Area 680 sq. m. P. 6125 free, 8185 slaves.

BERTIGNAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert. P. 2409.

BERTINCOURT, a vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 16 m. S.S.E. Arras. P. 1591.

BERTINORO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Forlì, celebrated for its wines. P. 6388.

BERTIOLLO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Udina,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. Codiropo. P. 2640. Linen manuf.

BERTRAND DE COMMINGES (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. St Gaudens. P. 745. Marble quarries.

BETRICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circ. and 6 m. S.W. Cochem.

BETRÏY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, cant. Clary. P. 2849.

BERTSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Bautzen,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Zittau. P. 2040.

BERVIE or INVERBERVIE, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Sea, and rail.,  $\frac{8}{10}$  m. S.S.W. Stonehaven. Ac. 2000. P. 1561; of bor. 952, mostly engaged in fishing. Linen manufs. and trade in corn. Unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Forfar, to send one member to House of Commons. Corp. revenue, 1597.

BERWICK, a town of the U. S., North America, York, co. Maine, 16 m. N.W. Portsmouth.—II. a town of Pennsylvania, 41 m. S.W. Harrisburg.—III. a town of Columbia, co. Pennsylvania.

BERWICK, several pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 7 m. S.E. Lewes. Ac. 1037. P. 169.—II. (*St James*), co. Wilts,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Ac. 2487. P. 252.—III. (*St John*), same co.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Ac. 3669. P. 499.—IV. (*St Leonard*), same co., 1 m. E. Hindon. Ac. 970. P. 40.

BERWICK (NORTH), a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, terminus of branch of N. British railway, 22 m. E.N.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 5372. P. of parish 2071; of borough 1164. It has a harbour, an active trade in corn; and is frequented as a bathing-place. Corp. rev. 1862, 3867. This borough joins with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder, in sending one member to House of Commons. In the pa. are the Bass Rock, an insulated rock about two miles from the shore, one mile in circumference and 350 ft. high, formerly a state prison, Tantallan Castle, and North Berwick Law; the last, a conical hill 612 feet in height, forms a conspicuous landmark.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, a seaport town, munic. parl. bor. and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the N. bank of the Tweed, at its mouth, and on N. B. railway, 57 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh, 100 feet above the sea. Lat. of lighthouse,  $55^{\circ} 46'$  N.; lon.  $1^{\circ} 59'$  W. Ac. of pa. 6195. P. of do. 8613;

of parl. borough 13,265. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a bridge. Another bridge conducts the North British railway across the Tweed. Its harbour is sheltered by a long pier. Chief buildings, a Gothic church, dissenting chapels, town-hall with an exchange and jail attached, pauper lunatic asylum, assembly rooms, public subscription library, and barracks. An iron-foundry at which steam-engines and mill machinery are built; manufs. of sail-cloth, cordage, and linen fabrics, are carried on; and near the town are coal mines. Imports, timber, staves, bones, iron, hemp, tallow, and oil. Exports, agricultural produce, wool, ale, whisky, coal, and fish, especially salmon—its fishery of which in the Tweed is still very productive. Customs rev. (1862) 10,2977; exp. 12,5222; vessels belonging to the port, 20; tonn., 1098. The borough sends 2 members to the H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 816. Before the municipal Reform Act, Berwick was a free town, independent both of Scotland and England; but it is now constituted an English county for all purposes except parliamentary elections.

BERWICKSHIRE, a co. of Scotland, forming its S.E. extremity on the coast of the North Sea, bounded S. by Northumberland, and W. by Haddington and Edinburgh shires. The principal division was formerly called the Merse (March or border dist.). Ac. 302,951. P. 36,613. Its N. part consists of the bare, slaty, Lammermoor hills; but the dist. of Lauderdale in the W., and the Merse in the S., are level, and among the most fertile and best cultivated tracts in Britain. Principal rivers, the Tweed, Eye, and the Leader, Whitadder, Blackadder, and other affluents of the Tweed. Chief towns, Greenlaw, Lauder, Dunse, and Eyemouth. The co. returns 1 member to the House of Commons.

BERZENCA, a market town and cas. of Hungary, co. Somogy, 50 m. W. Funfkirchen. P. 1930.

BERZEVICZE, a market town and cas. of Hungary, gov. &  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Zeben. P. 1445.

BERZOWA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and 14 m. E. Radna. P. 1420.

BESANÇON, *Vesontio*, a city of France, cap. dep. Doubs, 45 m. E. Dijon, on the Doubs, and on the Canal of the Rhône and Rhine. P. 46,786. It is a fortified city, & its citadel, on an elevated rock, is considered impregnable. It is well supplied with water. Chief edifices, a cathedral, court-house, town-hall, royal college, arsenal, hospital, barracks, public library, and museum. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a tribunal of commerce; diocesan school, academy of sciences and arts, schools of artillery and medicine, and a deaf-mute institution. Manufs. watches (employing 6000 workmen), jewellery, porcelain, druggets, carpets, and iron wire; it is an important entrepôt for the produce of the south of France. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and united to France in 1678. The Austrians besieged it without success in 1814.

BESATE, a town of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-Grasso. P. 1808.

BESENELLO, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Roveredo. P. 1235.

BESENZONE, a town of Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. P. 1856.

BESFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. Pershore, on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 2 m. S.E. Worcester. P. 164.—II. a township, co. Salop, pa. Shawbury.

BESUETSK, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Tver, cap. dist. 70 m. N.N.W. Tver.

BESIGHEIM, a town of Württemberg, circ.

- Neckar, at the confl. of the Neckar and Enz, 15 m. N. Stuttgart, on railway to Heilbronn. P. 2550. Dist. celebrated for its red wines.
- BESKO, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Rymanow. P. 1720.
- BESLELSLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.W. Abingdon. Ac. 893. P. 92.
- BESNEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Valognes, cant. St Sauveur-Sur-Douve. P. 1500.
- BESNI, *Nisus* (?), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Marash, in a narrow gley, 2340 feet above the sea, and 30 m. W.N.W. Someisat.
- BESOVICZ, a vill. of Austria, Banat, gov. & near Weisskirchen. P. 2460.
- BESSAN, a town of France, dep. Herault, arr. and 11 m. E. Beziers on the Herault. P. 2455.
- BESSARABIA, an administrative prov. of South or New Russia, cap. Kishenau, bounded E. by the gov. Kherson, N.E. and N. Podolia, W. the Bukovina and Moldavia, and S. Bulgaria and the Black Sea. Area 13,447 sq. m. P. (1858) 919,107. Surface low and flat, except in the N., where it is traversed by some of the contreforts of the Carpathians; the climate is healthy and the soil fertile. Principal rivers, the Danube on the S., Pruth on the W., and Dniester on the E. frontier. These rivers enclose the prov., except at its N.W. extremity. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, tobacco, hemp, and flax are raised, as well as all kinds of fruit and wines of good quality; but the greater proportion of land is in pasturage. Manufs. soap, leather, candles, and spirituous liquors. Exports, wool, cattle, tallow, salt, and cheese. There is an agricultural colony of Bulgarians on the Pruth, and another of Germans in the S. Chief towns, Kishenau, Bender, Akerman, and Ismail. *Bessarabia* was ceded by Turkey to Russia by the treaty of Bucharest in 1812.
- BESSASTADIR or BESSESTAD, a town of Iceland, S.W. Reikiavik, with a gymnasium, a classical school and a library.
- BESSE, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Clermont. Pop. of comm. 1916.—II. a vill., dep. Var, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Brignolles. P. 1702.—III. (*sur Bray*), a comm. and town, dep. Sarthe, 6 m. S. St Calais. P. 2284.
- BESSEGES, a vill. of France, dep. Gard, arr. and 11 m. N.N.W. Alais. P. 7055. Extensive coal mines and mineral wealth.
- BESSENAVY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 13 m. W. Lyon. P. 2222.
- BESSENOVA, two vills. of Austria, Woiwodena.—I. gov. and 7 m. N.W. Temesvár. P. 2175.—II. (*Alt*), gov. and 8 m. W.S.W. St Miklos. P. 7480.
- BESSENZÖG, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Szolnok. P. 1850.
- BESSINES, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Bellac. P. 2590.
- BESSINGBY, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 1½ m. S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 1230. P. 70.
- BESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Cromer. Ac. 514. P. 153.
- BESSUNGEN, a vill. and cas. Hessen-Darmstadt, gov. ½ m. from Darmstadt. P. 2000.
- BESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Attleboro'. Ac. 2440. P. 614.
- BESUKI, a town and prov. of Java, occupying the E. end of the island. It contains the dists. of Probolinggo, Besuki, and Bonjoewangi. Produces rice, coffee, and sugar. Area 3900 sq. m. P. 400,000. (?)
- BESZTERCZE, several vills. of Hungary.—I. co. gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Pressburg. P. 1450.—II. (*Vagh*), co. Trencsin, gov. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Predmir. P. 1870.—III. gov. and 7 m. E.N.E.
- Neustadtl. P. 1645.—IV. (*New*), 10½ m. E.N.E. Neustadtl. P. 1680.
- BETAGHSTOWN, (vulg. *Bettystown*), a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the coast, 3 m. E.S.E. Drogheda, on Dublin railway. P. 68.
- BETAILE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, arr. Gourdon, cant. Vayrac. P. 1611.
- BETAISOR, a town and place of pilgrimage, British India, presid. and 35 m. S.E. Agra, on the Jumna; near it are remains of an anc. Hindoo city.
- BETANZOS, *Flavium Brigantium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Coruña, on river of same name, near its mouth, in the Bay of Betanzos. P. 4210. The Bay of *Betanzos* is an inlet of the Atlantic, branches of which form the harbours of Ferrol and Coruña.
- BETAUMENA, a fertile dist. on the E. coast of Madagascar. It has the towns of Andevurante and Manuru, on rivers of the same names.
- BETCHWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. W. Reigate. Ac. 3726. P. 1389.
- BETEFA, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.N.E. Cuenca. P. 1100. With mineral springs (temp. 70° Fahr.) and royal baths.
- BETHANY (Arab. *El-Aziriyh*), a vill. of Palestine, on the E. slope of the Mount of Olives, 1½ m. E. Jerusalem.—Of *Bethphage*, a vill., supposed to have been near it, no trace exists.
- BETHANY, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Genesee, 229 m. W. Albany.
- BETHEL (Arab. *Beitin*), a ruined town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 10 m. N. Jerusalem.
- BETHEL, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 18 m. N.W. Paris. P. 2253.—II. Ohio, co. Clark.
- BETHERSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, 5½ m. W.S.W. Ashford. Ac. 6345. P. 1124.
- BETH-HORON (UPPER and LOWER), (Arab. *Beit 'Ur el-Fôka*, and *el-Tahta*), two vills. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. N.W. Jerusalem. Between the two vills. is a pass, down which Joshua drove the Amorite kings (Josh. x.), and through which has always been the main route for heavy transport between Jerusalem and the coast.
- BETHLEHEM (*Beit-Lahm*, the "house of flesh"), a town of Palestine, which will be ever memorable as the birthplace of Christ. It stands on a narrow ridge, a spur of the mountain chain of Anti-Libanus, 5 m. S.W. Jerusalem. P. said to be 3000, all Christians,—a bold and hardy race, who have successfully resisted Turkish oppression. It is a large straggling place, with magnificent church, erected A.D. 327 by the Empress Helena, over the site (the "Grotto of the Nativity") traditionally celebrated for the birth of the Saviour, & to which belong convents, schools, and hospitals, of the Roman Catholics, Greeks, and Armenians.
- BETHLEHEM, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 50 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. P. 2000. It is the chief seat of the Moravian Brethren, and has a seminary.—II. a township, Ohio, co. Stark, 9 m. S.W. Canton, near the Ohio Canal.—III. New Jersey, 37 m. N.W. Trenton.—IV. New York, co., 6 m. S. Albany.
- BETHLEN, several vills. of Austria, Transylvania.—I. circ. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bistritz. P. 1490.—II. gov. and 2½ m. W.S.W. Fogares. P. 1076.—III. (St Miklos), gov. and 8 m. N.E. Balasfalva. P. 1070.
- BETHMALE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, arr. St Girons, cant. Castillon. P. 1715.
- BETHNAL GREEN, a pa. of England, and one of the E. suburbs of London, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. E.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Ac. 760. P. 105,101, many of whom are employed in silk-weaving. It is the centre of a poor-law union.

**BETHSAIDA OF GALILEE**, an anc. town of Palestine, which probably stood on the W. shore of Lake Tiberias, near Capernaum.—*Bethsaida Julias* was on the N.E. side of the same lake, 2 m. above the mouth of the Jordan.

**BETHSHAN**, *Scythopolis*, now Beisân, a vill. of E. Palestine, on route from Jerusalem to Damascus, in valley of Jezreel, 23 m. S.E. Nazareth.

**BETH-SHEMESH**, an anc. city of Palestine, the remains of which are supposed to be at *Ain-esh-Shems*, vill., pash. Gaza, 15 m. W.S.W. Jerusalem.

**BETHUNE**, a strongly fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arr., on a rock near the Lawe, and the Canal of Aire, 16 m. N.N.W. Arras. P. 8264. It has a comm. college, Gothic church, and commerce in cheese, grain, oil, charcoal, iron, brandy, and lint. Taken by the French in 1645, retaken by the allies in 1710, secured to France by the peace of Utrecht 1714.

**BETHZY-ST-PIERRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, cant. Créssy. P. 1604.

**BETLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, on the Grand Junction railway. Ac. 1835. P. 850.

**BETLIS**, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [BITLIS.]

**BETSCHKE**, a town of Prussia, Posen, circ. and 8½ m. E.N.E. Meseritz. P. 1350.

**BETHSHANGER**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Ac. 397. P. 43.

**BETTEMBURG**, a vill. of the Netherlands, arr. and 5 m. S.S.W. Luxembourg. P. 1100.

**BETTENDORF**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Luxembourg, arr. and 3 m. N.E. Diekirch.

**BETTENHAUSEN**, two vills. of Germany.—I. Hossen Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Losse. P. 1300. Manufs. cottons, paper, and metallic wares.—II. Saxe-Meningen, on the Herpf. P. 800.

**BETTIAH**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 90 m. N.N.W. Patna.

**BETTISCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. N.N.E. Lyme Regis. Ac. 667. P. 76.

**BETTOIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. P. 5668.

**BETTON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, arr. and cant. Rennes. P. 2008.

**BETTONA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia, on l. b. of the Nure. P. 2636.

**BETSCHWANDEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.S.W. Glarus, on the Linth. P. 1600.

**BETTWS**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7½ m. N.W. Knighton. Ac. 8664. P. 520.

**BETTWS**, numerous pas. of England and Wales.—I. England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. N.W. Newport. Ac. 1132. P. 84.—II. South Wales, co. and 9 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 6465. P. 1547.—III. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N. Bridgend. Ac. 5086. P. 371.—IV. North Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Bechan, 3½ m. N. Newtown. P. 730.—V. (*Bledrus*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Tivy, 2½ m. N. Lampeter. Ac. 2216. P. 222.—VI. (*Diserth*), co. and 11½ m. W.S.W. New Radnor. P. 130.—VII. (*Garmon*), N. Wales, at the foot of Snowdon, co. and 5 m. S.E. Carnarvon. P. 94.—VIII. (*Gwerfyl-Goch*), co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.W. Corwen. Ac. 2650. P. 258.—IX. (*Jewan or Ewan*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 2640. P. 419.—X. (*Leiki*), same co., 7 m. N.N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 2342. P. 349.—XI. (*Newydd*), in England, co. Monmouth, 8½ m. N.N.W. Usk. Ac. 1122. P. 129.—XII. (*Y Coed*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S. Llanrwst. Ac. 3537. P. 509.—XIII. (*Yn Rhos*), co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Abergele. P. 838.—A hamlet, co. Merioneth, and a chapelry, co. Monmouth, have the name of Bettws.

**BETWAH**, a river of Hindostan, rises in the Vindhyan mountains, Bhopaul, flows mostly N.E., and after a course of 340 m. joins the Jumna, 30 m. E.S.E. Kalpee. Runs through beds of iron ore. The towns Bilsah and Jhansi on its banks.

**BETZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indret-Loire, cant. Pressigny-le-Grand. P. 1407.

**BEURN**, a vill. of Baden, circle Middle Rhine, 2½ m. S.E. Baden. P. 1200.

**BEUREN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. and 5 m. S.W. Worbis. P. 1350.

**BEUREN**, a vill. of Württemberg, 5 m. S.S.E. Nürtingen. P. 1650. Has marble and alabaster.

**BEUTELSBACH**, a town of Württemberg, on the Beutel, circ. Jaxt, 10 m. E. Stuttgart. P. 1900.

**BEUTHEN**, two towns of Prussian Silesia.—I. gov. and 50 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., near the Polish frontier. P. 6150. Manufs. woollen cloths and earthenwares.—II. gov. Breslau, on the Oder, 13 m. W.N.W. Glogau. P. 3850. Manufs. cloths and straw-hats.

**BEUVRON**, a small river of France, rises near Châtillon-sur-Loire, dep. Loiret. Passes Chaon, Lamotte-Beuvron, & Neung, & falls into the Loire.

**BEUVRY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, arr. Bethune, cant. Cambrin. P. 2947.

**BEUZEC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, cant. Pont-Croix. P. 2101.

**BEUZEVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. W. Pont Audemer, with a station on the Paris and Havre railway. P. 2451.

**BEVAGNA** (*Mevania*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Perugia, cap. gov. P. 4472.

**BEVEDERO**, a lake or swamp in the Argentine Confederation, South America, prov. Mendoza, in which the Desaguadero river is lost.

**BEVELAND** (N. and S.), two isls. of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, in the mouth of the Scheldt, divided W. ward, by a narrow channel, from the island Walcheren. Area 120 sq. m. *South Beveland* is the largest and most fertile, and has on it the town of Goes, the cap., and Fort Bath.

**BEVENAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. La Tour-du-Pin. P. 1125.

**BEVENSEN**, a town of Hanover, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Lüneburg, with linen manufs. P. 1300.

**BEVERCOATES**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. N.W. Tuxford. Ac. 790. P. 48.

**BEVEREN**, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 6½ m. W. Antwerp. P. 1560.

**BEVERINO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante. P. 2467.

**BEVERLEY**, a parl., munic. bor., & market town, England, co. York, cap. E. Riding, on Bridlington rail., 9 m. N.N.W. Hull. P. 10,868. The bor. consists of three parishes. It has a guildhall & register office for East Riding, session-hall, gaol, house of correction, assembly-rooms, and mechanics' institute. Trade in corn, coals, & leather. The beautiful minster of Beverley, with two towers, one of which is 198 feet high, has 40 stalls in the choir, a noble screen and altar, and the finest carved work in England. The "freed stool" for criminals to fly to, is said to have been brought from Dumbur. The minster also contains several tombs of the Percys, Earls of Northumberland. The corporation holds a criminal court, also courts of session and requests. Returns 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. 1252. It is also the place of the election of members for the E. Riding of Yorkshire.

**BEVERLEY**, a township of the U. S., N. Amer. Massachusetts, 18 m. N.E. Boston.—II. a vill., cap. of Randolph co., Virginia.—III. a vill. on the Delaware, 13 m. from Philadelphia. P. 1500.

**BEVERN**, a comm. & town of Belgium, E. Flanders, 14 m. N.E. Termond. P. of comm. 6050.

**BEVERN**, a vill. of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. and 3 m. N.E. Holzminden. P. 1400.

**BEVERSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Ac. 2360. P. 170.

**BEVERUNGEN**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 47 m. S.S.E. Minden, on l. b. of the Weser. P. 2200. Manuf. leather and soap.

**BEVERWYK**, a town of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. cant., at the head of the Y, 7 m. N. Haarlem. P. 2252. In its vicinity the expedition of the Prince of Orange to England, and the Revolution of 1688, were planned.

**BEVILACQUA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 25 m. E. Verona.

**BEWCASTLE**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, 10 m. N.E. Brampton. Ac. 30,000. P. 1091. It has mines of coal and lead.

**BEWLEY**, *Beaulieu*, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and chapelry of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Worcester, pa. Ribbesford, on the Severn, across which it communicates with its suburb Wribbenhall by a bridge. P. of parl. bor. 7084. It has a town-hall, church, manufs. of horn articles, carpets, iron and brass wares, tanneries & malt-houses; & a transit trade by the Severn. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects. 365.

**BEWERLEY**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Ripon, 8 m. N.W. Ripley. Ac. 5872. P. 1297, engaged in adjacent lead mines.

**BEX** (pronounced *Bee*), a vill., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on rt. b. of the Rhone, 26 m. S.E. Lausanne. P. 3552. It has salt mines and sulphur baths.

**BEXAR**, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. (1860) 13,059 free, 1395 slaves.

**BEXAR (SAN ANTONIO DE)**, a town of U. S., North America, Texas, the cap. of its N.W. dist., on the river San Antonio, 73 m. S.W. Austin.

**BEXHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on rail. 6 m. W. Hastings. Ac. 8814. P. 2084. It has chalybeate springs.

**BEXLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.S.W. Dartford. Ac. 5025. P. 4944.

**BEXWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. E. Downham-market. Ac. 1177. P. 94.

**BEYAH**, a river of the Punjab. [BEAS.]

**BEYERLAND** or **BEIGERLAND**, an isl. of S. Holland, between the Old Maas on the N., and Holland-Diep on the S., 6 m. S. Rotterdam. Among its vills. are *Old, New, and South Beyerland*.

**BEYHAR** or **VIHAR**, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 42 m. N. Rungpoor, and the residence of the rajah of Cooch-Bahar.

**BEYNAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Brive. P. 2105.

**BEYPOOR** or **BAIPUR**, a seaport town of India, presid. Madras, with which town it is connected by rail, on the N. side of the estuary of Sharapoya. The bar will admit of vessels drawing 14 feet, and within is deep water. Iron ore is found in the vicinity.

**BEYROUT** or **BEIRUT** (*Berytus*), a fortified seaport and commercial town of Syria, pash. Acre, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 57 m. W.N.W. Damascus, of which city it is the port, 3 m. S. Cape Beyrout, in lat. 33° 50' N.; lon. 35° 24' 4" E., on which a lighthouse 98 ft. high was erected in 1864. P. estimated at 60,000. Its walls are 3 m. in circumference, outside of which are suburbs equalling the town in extent. It has well supplied bazaars, and is plentifully furnished with springs. There is an English school for 200 women and girls, a ragged school opened in 1863. The French have an orphan school for 500 girls, and a Jesuit school. The Bible has been translated into Arabic at the American Mission press, under Dr Van

Dyck. The harbour, protected by a mole, is adapted only for small boats; but in the bay beyond it ships may anchor in from 6 to 11 fathoms. Manufs. silk stuffs, and gold and silver thread. Much increased by immigrants from Damascus. Principal exports, silk, dried fruits, madder, gums, wool, and oils. Imports, cottons, woollens, hardwares, and other European manufactures. In 1861, 304 British and foreign vessels entered the port. Imports in the same year were worth 741,432*l.*; exports, 339,640*l.* A carriage road between Beyrout and Damascus by Zahleh has been constructed by a French company, and a telegraph established. The highest point on the road, at the head of Nahr Beirut, is 5059 feet above the sea. *Beyrout* was bombarded and taken by the English in 1840.

**BEYTON**, England. [BEIGHTON.]

**BEZDAN**, a market town of Austria, Woivodena, gov. and 11½ m. W.N.W. Zombor. P. 7400.

**BEZ-DE-BELFOURTE**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Tarn, arr. Castres, cant. Brassac. P. 1663.

**BEZDED**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, gov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Kis-Varda. P. 1156.

**BÈZE**, a vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 13 m. N.E. Dijon. P. 1135, engaged in mining.

**BEZIERS**, a city of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arr., on the Orb, and 38 m. S.W. Montpellier. P. 24,270. It has a Gothic church, comm. college, barracks, public library, tribunal of commerce, agricultural society, and manufs. of silk, hosiery, dunnity, parchment, gloves, verdigris, and confectionary. Tanneries, and brandy distilleries.

**Bezó**, a vill. of Hungary, co. gov. and 7 m. W. Ungvár. P. 1585.

**BEZONS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 9 m. N. Versailles, on rt. b. of the Seine and on railway. P. 834.

**BEZORA** or **BEZWARRA**, a town of British India, Madras, dist. and 40 m. N.W. Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, with a ferry station.

**BHADRINATH**, a town of India, in the British district of Gurhwal, in a valley of the Himalaya, 80 m. N. Almora. With a Hindoo pilgrim temple 10,294 feet above the sea. W. of the temple the *Bhadwinth* peak of the Himalaya rises to 23,441 ft. Lat. 30° 42' N.; lon. 79° 15' E.

**BHAG** or **BAGH**, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, at the S. entrance of the Bolan-pass, 60 m. N.W. Shikarpoor (Scinde). Lat. 28° 56' N.; lon. 67° 54' E. Enclosed by a mud wall.

**BHAGULPORE**, a dist. of British India, prov. Bengal. Area 5806 sq. m. P. 2,000,000.—The town *Bhagulpore* is cap. above dist., on rt. b. of the Ganges, 150 m. N.W. Berhampore. It is meanly built, but has some handsome houses, mosques, cavalry barracks, jail, & a government school with an average attendance of 115 pupils.

**BHAGWAR RIVER**. [DUSTEE.]

**BHAMO** or **BAMO**, a town of Burmah, the principal mart of its trade with China, at the junction of the Taping with the Irrawady, 40 m. W. the Chinese frontier, and 180 m. N.N.E. Ava. It has 2000 houses. Woollen, cotton, and silk goods are imported from China by winter caravans; and the Shan tribes exchange their native produce for salt, rice, & *gnatpee* (a sauce made of dried fish).

**BHANPOORA**, a town, Hindostan, 46 m. S.S.W. Kotah.—II. a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 65 m. S.W. Cuttack.

**BEATNEER** or **BHUTNEER**, a town of British India, in the N.E. quarter of Ajmeer, prov. of the presid. of Bengal, and the modern cap. of the country of the Bhattis, 185 m. W.N.W. Delhi. Lat. 29° 36' N.; lon. 74° 12' E.

**BHAVANI-KUDAL**, a town of British India,

presid. Madras, dist. and 58 m. N.E. Coimbatour, at the confluence of the Bhavani & Cavery rivers. Here are famous temples of Vishnu and Siva.

**BHAWLPOOR** or **DAODPOOTRA**, an independent state of N.W. Hindostan, between lat. 27° 41' and 30° 35' N.; lon. 69° 30' & 74° E., having N.W. the Ghara (Sutlej) and Indus rivers, separating it from the Punjab, E. and S.E. the Bicanere territory, S. Jessulmere, and S.W. Scinde. Estimated area 22,000 sq. m. P. 600,000, mostly Jats, with some Hindoos, Beloochees, and Afghans of a bulky, strong make, and dark complexion. Surface level, and chiefly desert, except along the Ghara, where a strip of territory, about 10 m. in width, is of high fertility, producing rice, wheat, maize, indigo, sugar, opium, and the finest fruits. Cattle, wild hogs, game, and poultry, are plentiful. Exports, raw cotton, sugar, indigo, hides, ghee, drugs, dye-stuffs, wool, and coarse cotton cloths. Imports, the manufactured goods of Britain & Hindostan. Annual public revenue about 150,000*l*. The rajah maintains a standing army of nearly 7000 men, and he can raise an irregular force of 20,000 men. His adhesion to the British, in the Afghan war, was rewarded, in 1843, by the annexation to his dominions of some districts in North Scinde. Principal towns, Bhawalpoor, Ahmedpoor, Ooch, and Khanpoor.—*Bhawalpoor*, the cap. of the above state, on a branch of the Ghara, 2 m. from the main stream, and 30 m. above its confluence with the Chenaub, and on a route from India to Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 26' N.; lon. 71° 37' E. P. about 20,000. It is enclosed by gardens, and by a mud wall 4 m. in circumference: famous for its scarfs & turbans, manufactured by Hindoos; chintzes and other cotton goods are woven here. It is an entrepôt for European and Indian goods, exported hence to Balkh, Bokhara, and Astrakhan.

**BHEER**, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominion, cap. dist. and 70 m. S.S.E. Arungabad.

**BHEWNDYEE**, a town of India, in the British district of Tannah, presid. & 29 m. N.E. Bombay. The average annual rainfall here is 80 inches.

**BHIND** and **BHINDUR**, towns of Hindostan, the former, dom. and 46 m. N.E. Gwalior; the latter, dom. and 34 m. E.S.E. Odeypoor.

**BHIRJAN**, **BEERJOON**, or **MIRHJAN**, one of the most E. towns of the Persian dominions in the desert, 180 m. S. Meshed. It has caravanserais, mosques, baths, citadel, and a governor's palace.

**BHOONJ**, a fortified city of Hindostan, cap. of Cutch, and in a plain near its centre, 35 m. N. the Gulf of Cutch. Lat. 23° 13' N.; lon. 69° 44' E. P. 20,000. (?) It has a castellated palace, temples, & mosques, interspersed with date trees, & was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1819.

**BHOONG-BARA**, a dist. of Scinde. The chief place *Bhoong* is in lat. 28° 24' N.; lon. 69° 50' E., on l. b. of the Ganges. In 1843 it was transferred by the British to the rajah of Bhawalpoor.

**BHOPAUL** or **BOPAUL**, a state of India, presid. Bengal, tributary to the British, having N. & W. the Gwalior dominion; the Nerbudda forms its boundary on the S. Estimated area 6764 sq. m. P. 662,872. (?) Surface uneven, and traversed by the Vindhyan mountains. Soil fertile and well watered. Public revenue estimated at 180,000*l*. annually.—*Bhopaul*, the cap. of the above state & seat of the British resident, is walled & has a fort, 105 m. E. Oojein. Lat. 23° 14' N.; lon. 77° 33' E.

**BHOTAN** or **BHOOTAN**, Hindostan. [**BOOTAN**.]

**BHOWAN**, a town of N.W. India, 80 m. W. Delhi, P. 29,000. (?) Taken by the British in 1809.

**BHOWNUGGUR**, a seaport town of British India, presid. and 200 m. N. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad,

on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, in which it is one of the chief ports, 51 m. S.W. Cambay.

**BHUJEE**, a petty state of Hindostan, situated between the Sutlej and Jumna, with a fort.

**BHURTPOOR**, a native state of India, tributary to the British, between lat. 26° 43' and 27° 50' N.; lon. 76° 54' and 77° 49' E., having N. and N.E. the presid. Bengal (upper provs.), S.E. and S. the Gwalior dominion, and W. the Macherry dominion. Area 1978 sq. m. Pop. (estim.) 600,000. Surface well watered; products, cotton, corn, sugar, and salt from brine springs. Principal towns, Bhurtpoor and Deeg.—*Bhurtpoor*, the cap. of the above state, 33 m. W. Agra. Pop. (estim.) 100,000. It is 8 m. in circuit, and was strongly fortified before its capitulation in 1805. It was stormed by the British in 1826. Extensive transit trade in silk.

**BHUTNEER**, a town of N.W. India, belonging to the rajah of Bicanere, 207 m. N.W. Delhi.

**BHYSONDAH** or **BYNSONT**, a judicial state of India, prov. Malwa. Area 8 sq. m. P. 2000.

**BIA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth, 10 m. S.W. Ofen, with a Reformed church. P. 1677.

**BIAFRA** (**BIGHT OF**), an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, between Cape Formosa and Cape Lopez, within lon. 5° and 10° E., and containing the isls. of Fernando Po, Prince, and St Thomas. It receives the Camaroons, Malimba, Mooney, and Old Calabar rivers, and all those watering the E. part of the Niger delta. Of Biafra kingdom, E. of the Bight, little is known.

**BIAGIO** (**SAN**), a town of South Italy, prov. and 3 m. W. Nicastro. P. 3000.

**BIALA**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. Wadowicz, 43 m. W.S.W. Cracow, on the Biala, across which a stone bridge connects it with Bielitz, in Moravia. P. 4175. Manufs. linen cloths.—II. a vill. of Galicia, circ. Brzezany, gov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Przemyslany. P. 1270.—III. a vill., circ., gov. and 2½ m. N.W. Czortkow. P. 2485.

**BIALA**, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, on an aff. of the Bug, 37 m. E.S.E. Siedlec. P. 4351.

**BIALLA**, a small town of East Prussia, gov. and 68 m. S. Gumbinnen. P. 1250.

**BIALYKAMBIEN**, a market town of Austria, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, gov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Olesko. P. 2180. Beet-root sugar, chocolate, and chicory manufactures.

**BIALYSTOK**, a fortified city of S.W. Russia, cap. prov., on the Bialy, an aff. of the Naréw, gov. and 45 m. S.W. Grodno, on railway from St Petersburg to Warsaw. P. 11,467.

**BIANA**, a town of India, with a fort, Bhurtpoor dom., 50 m. S.W. Agra.

**BIANCAVILLA**, a town of Sicily, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Catania, on the declivity of Mount *Ætna*. Exports, grain, cotton, and silk. P. (1862) 10,700.

**BIANCO** (**CAPE**), several headlands in the Mediterranean, the principal in Sicily, 19 m. W.N.W. Girgenti.—*Bianco* is the name of vills. in Italy, and the Ionian islands; of a town in the prov. Reggio-Calabria, 15 m. S.S.W. Gerace. P. 1807.

**BIANDRATE**, a vill. of North Italy, cap. prov. and 8 m. W. Novara. P. 1224.

**BIANDRONNO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1088.

**BIANZE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. VerCELLI. P. 3112.

**BIANZONE**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Sondrio. P. 1390.

**BIAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 2963. Celebrated for honey.

**BIARRITZ**, a maritime vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arr. and 5 m. S.W. Bayonne, with well-frequented baths and curious grottoes. P. 2771.

**BIASCA**, a town, Switzerland, cant. Ticino, cap. dist. Riviera, 9 m. N. Bellinzona. P. 1942.

**BIASSONO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1995.

**BIBB**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Georgia. Area 432 sq. m. P. 9501 free, 6790 slaves.—II. co. in centre of Alabama. Area 864 sq. m. P. 8052 free, 3842 slaves.

**BIBBIENA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo, on the Arno. P. 5295.

**BIBBONA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, 6 m. S.E. Cecina. P. 4267.

**BIBERACH**, a walled town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Riss, 23 m. S.S.W. Ulm. P. 5000. Chief industry, weaving of linen and mixed fabrics, bleaching, tanning, and fur-dressing.—II. a vill., circ. Neckar, 4½ m. N.W. Heilbronn. P. 1300.

**BIBERACK**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 10 m. S.S.E. Offenburg. P. 1207.

**BIBERIST**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, on the route to Berthoud. P. 1068.

**BIBERSTEIN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, pa. Kirchberg. P. 668.

**BIBIANA**, a vill., N. Italy, at the entrance to the valley of Lucerna, prov. Turin. P. of comm. 3077.

**BIBLIANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio Emilia. P. 4750.

**BIBLIS**, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 9 m. N.W. Heppenheim. P. 2065.

**BIBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.W. Fairford. Ac. 6300. P. 1080.

**BICANERE** or **BEKANER**, a Rajpoot state of India, tributary to the British, mostly between lat. 27° 30' and 29° 55' N.; lon. 72° and 75° E., having N. the Bhatta country, E. the presid. Bengal (upper provs.), S. the Joudpoor and Jeypoor dominions, & W. Bhawalpoor. Area 17,676 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Surface elevated, but flat and sandy, and the crops are precarious. Indian pulses are almost the only articles raised; rice, wheat, copper, spices, coarse cloths, salt, sugar, opium, and indigo. Horses and bullocks are almost the only exports. Principal towns, Bicanere and Chooroo.—*Bicanere*, a fortified town, cap. above state, 240 m. W.S.W. Delhi, is enclosed by a wall, flanked with towers. P. estimated at 60,000.

**BICCARI**, a town of South Italy, cap. cant., prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Foggia. P. 3990.

**BICESTER**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Ac. of pa. 2580. P. of do. 3049. Manufs. lace.

**BICÈTRE**, a hamlet of France. [GENTILLY.]

**BICHANA**, a considerable town of Abyssinia, Amhara, cap. of a chiefship, 160 m. S.S.E. Gondar.

**BICHANCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Laon, cant. Coucy-le-Chateau. P. 1143. Manuf. of black soap.

**BICINICCO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Udine, dist. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Palma. P. 1354.

**BICKENHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. S.S.W. Coleshill. Ac. 1004. P. 229.

**BICKENRIEDE**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Erfurt, circ. and 7 m. N.W. Mulhausen. P. 1240.

**BICKER**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 3720. P. 839.

**BICKERSTAFFE**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.E. Ormskirk. Ac. 6353. P. 1637.

**BICKINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 3½ m. N.E. Ashburton. Ac. 1875. P. 294.—II. (*High*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Great Torrington. Ac. 4194. P. 738. [ABBOTS-BICKINGTON.]

**BICKLEIGH**, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. at the confl. of the Exe and Dart, 3 m. S.W. Tiverton. Ac. 2323. P. 402. Bamfylde Moore

Carew, who became "king of the gypsies," was the son of a rector of this pa., born in 1693.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Plymouth. Ac. 1835. P. 254.

**BICKNOLLER**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 12 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1390. P. 345.

**BICKNOR**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4½ m. S.W. Milton. Ac. 631. P. 53.—II. (*English*), co. Glo'ster, on the Wye, 3 m. N. Colford. Ac. 2377. P. 592. In the vicinity are many cider orchards.—III. (*Welsh*), co. Hereford, almost encircled by the Wye, 4½ m. S.S.W. Ross. Ac. 8502. P. 80.

**BICSA**, a market town and cas. of Hungary, co. and 32 m. N.E. Trencsin. P. 2600.

**BICSKÉ**, a market town and cas. of Hungary, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 3755.—II. (*Tajpo*), co. Pesth-Pilis, gov. and 4 m. S.S.W. Nagy-Kata. P. 2460.

**BICTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the coast, 3 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Ac. 1294. P. 166.

**BIDACHE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Bidouze, 17 m. E. Bayonne. P. (with comm.) 2706.

**BIDASSOA**, a river, forming part of the boundary between France and Spain. It rises in Spain, and, flowing S.W. and N., enters the Bay of Biscay at Fuenterrabia. On an island in its mouth the treaty of the Pyrénées was concluded in 1659.

**BIDBOURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 3 m. S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 1299. P. 210.

**BIDDEFORD**, a township, U.S., North America, Maine, on the Sacco, 17 m. S. Portland.

**BIDDENDEX**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.N.E. Cranbrook. Ac. 7208. P. 1412.

**BIDDENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Bedford. Ac. 1760. P. 350.

**BIDDESTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. Chippenham. Ac. 2290. P. 407.

**BIDDISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Axe, 3½ m. W.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 574. P. 147.

**BIDDLESDON** or **BITTLESDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Brackley. Ac. 1630. P. 169.

**BIDDULPH**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m. W.N.W. Leek. Ac. 5635. P. 3468. Iron-works, collieries, potteries, and cotton manufs.

**BIDEFORD**, a municipal borough, seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, about 1½ m. above its influx into the estuary of the Taw, 8 m. S.W. Barnstaple. Ac. of pa. 3196. P. of do. 5742. It has a town-hall, union workhouse, and an assembly room, manufs. of ropes, sails, and earthenware, and docks for ship-building. Imports, timber, coals, and colonial produce. Exports, sails and cordage, oak-bark, earthenware, corn, and flour. The quay near the centre of the town is at full tides accessible to vessels of 500 tons; and about 2½ m. above the bridge, the Torrington Canal joins the river. Customs rev. (1862) 3278l. Exports 785l. Vessels belonging to the port 71, tonnage 8518.

**BIDFORD** or **BIRFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, 3½ m. S.E. Alcester. Ac. 5240. P. 1565.

**BIDGHILL**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. N. Sataliah, said to comprise 1000 houses.

**BIDSCHOW** (*New*) (*Bohem. Biczow*), a town of Bohemia, in the circ. of same name, 50 m. E.N.E. Prague. P. 3831. Trade in cattle.

**BIDSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Mersey, 8 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Ac. 4248. P. (exclusive of Birkenhead) 2154. A lighthouse in this pa. belongs to the corporation of Liverpool. Lat. 53° 24' N.; lon. 3° 4' W.

**BIEBERAU** (*Gr.*), a market town of Hessen, gov. and 6 m. S. Dieburg. P. 1500.

**BIERICH** or **BIBERICH**, a vill. of West Germany, duchy Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, at the terminus of the Taunus railway, with a quay,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Wiesbaden. P. with Mosbach, 2882.

**BIECZ**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 m. W. Jaslo, on the Roppa. P. 2335.

**BIEDENKOPF**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Lahn, 24 m. N.N.W. Giessen. P. 3800. With an active commerce, and extensive manufs. of cloth.

**BIEDERBACH**, a vill. of Baden, Upper Rhine,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Waldkirch. P. 1925.

**BIEL**, a town of Switzerland. [BIENNE.]

**BIELAU**, 4 contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, in the circle Reichenbach. P. 6995. It has woollen and linen weaving.

**BIELAYA**, a river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises N.E. Ourlask, flows S.W., N., and N.W., and joins the Kama 15 m. N.E. Menzelinsk, after a winding course of nearly 500 m.—II. a vill., gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Kiev.

**BIELFELD**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., gov. and 26 m. S.W. Minden, on the Minden and Cologne railway. P. 10,400. It is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade, and has bleaching-grounds, manufs. of woollens, thread, leather, soap, tobacco, and meerscham pipes.

**BIELIV** (Russ. *Bjelow*), a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oka. P. 10,921. Manufs. of soap, leather, and hardwares, and a considerable trade.

**BIELGOROD** (Russ. *Bejelgorod*, "white town"), a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S. Koursk, on the Donetz. P. 12,403.

**BIELITZ**, a town of Silesia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Teschen, on l. b. of the Biala river, across which a bridge connects it with the town Biala, in Austrian Galicia. P. 7310. It has a trade in woollen cloths, and is the seat of a Protestant consistory.

**BIELLA**, a town of North Italy, cap. circ., prov. Novara, on the Cervo, gov. and 38 m. N.E. Turin. P. (1861) 10,373. Manufs. of woollens.

**BIELLOBERDO**, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, gov. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Essek. P. 1820.

**BIELO MORE**, Russia. [WHITE SEA.]

**BIELOI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Dina. P. 3476.

**BIELO-OZERO** ("the white lake"), Russia, gov. Novgorod, lat.  $60^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $37^{\circ} 30' E.$ , 25 m. by 20 m. It is deep, and abundant in fish. Its waters flow to the Volga by the Sheksna river, and it communicates by canals with the Onega, Sukona, and Dwina.

**BIELOPOL** (Russ. *Bjelopolie*), a town of Russia, gov. and 106 m. N.W. Kharkov, on the Vira. P. 10,523.

**BIELOPOL**, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 28 m. S.W. Novi-Bazar. P. 3000.

**BIELOZERSK**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the S. shore of the Bielo-Ozero. P. 3090. It has a trade in pitch, tallow, cattle, and corn.—II. gov. and 200 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on the Tobol.

**BIELSK**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 25 m. S. Bialystok. P. 12,090. It has a custom-house, and until 1795 was the cap. of a palatinate.—II. a vill. of Poland, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Plock.

**BIELSKI**, a town of Bessarabia, cap. dist. 60 m. N.W. Kassenau.

**BIENKOWKA**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 44 m. N.E. Makow. P. 1376.

**BIENNE** (LAKE OF), Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. N.W. Bern, and 3 m. N.E. the Lake of Neu-

chatel. 10 m. by 1 to 3 m. Area 16,216 sq. m.; 1419 feet above the sea; greatest depth, 400 feet. It is traversed by the river Thiele, which joins the Aar, 4 m. E. Bienne, and contains the island St Pierre, the residence of Rousseau in 1765.

**BIENNE** (Germ. *Biel*), a town of Switzerland cant. and 17 m. N.W. Bern, at the N. extremity of the above lake. P. 5973, mostly Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls; has a high school several mills, and trade in watches.

**BIENTINA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. ant 11 m. E. Pisa. P. 2504.—The *Lake of Bientina* N. of the town, and partly in the duchy Lucca is 5 m. by 2 m., and discharges its waters S.ward into the river Arno.

**BIENVENIDA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 3280. It has linen weaving.

**BIENVILLE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in the N.W. Louisiana. Area 681 sq. m. P. 6000 free, 5000 slaves.

**BIENVILLERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras. P. 1162.

**BIERAWA**, a vill. and cas. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 6 m. S.E. Kosel. P. 1250.

**BIERE**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, 6 m. N.W. Calbe. P. 1800.

**BIERNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. W.S.W. Châteaueu-Gontier. P. 1108.

**BIERLEY** (NORTH), a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5 m. S.E. Bradford. Ac. 3090. P. 12,500, partly employed in quarries and coal-pits.

**BIERT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, arr. St Girons, cant. Massat. P. 2507.

**BIERTON-WITH-BROUGHTON**, a pa., England, co. Bucks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Aylesbury. Ac. 2470. P. 691.

**BIERVLIET**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, 13 m. E.N.E. Sluis. P. 1675. Birth-place of Beukels, the reputed inventor of the art of curing herrings. An inundation, which in 1877 submerged 19 villages, detached *Biervliet* from the continent, and its site is still insular.

**BIERZANOW**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. Podgorze, 5 m. S.E. Krakau. P. 1100.

**BIES-BOSCH**, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, forming the E. extension of the branch of the Maas, called Holland's Diep, between the provs. South Holland and North Brabant. It is shallow, and contains numerous islands. It was formed 19th November 1421, by an inundation which is said to have submerged 72 villages and 100,000 inhabitants.

**BIESHIEM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, arr. Colmar, cant. Neuf-Brisach. P. 1606.

**BIETIGHEIM**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 13 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 5100.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 1482.

**BIETSCHOWITZ**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Benthen. P. 1200.

**BIÈVÈRE**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 25 m. N.E. Tournai. P. 3270.

**BIÈVRES**, a comm. & vill. of France, on the Bièvre, an affl. of the Seine, 5 m. S.E. Versailles. P. 943.

**BIFFERNO**, a river of S. Italy, prov. Sannio, rises in the Apennines, flows N.E., and enters the Adriatic 3 m. S.E. Termoli. Length 40 miles.

**BIG BLACK RIVER**, of U. S., North America, Mississippi, rises in Choctaw co., flows S.W. into the Mississippi at Grand Gulf. Length 200 m.

**BIGA**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., on the Bokli, 18 m. S.S.W. its mouth in the Sea of Marmora, and 42 m. N.E. Adramyti.

**BIGANOS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Audenge. P. 1591. Iron-foundry and turpentine manufacture.

**BIGBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on Bigbury Bay,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Modbury. Ac. 3167. P. 497.

**BIGBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Glandford Brigg. Ac. 3440. P. 249.

**BIG FLATS**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on rail., 204 m. S.W. Albany.

**BIGGA**, one of the Shetland Islands, in Yell Sound, Scotland.

**BIGGAR**, a vill. and pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E.S.E. Lanark, near the Caledonian railway. Ac. 7288. P. of pa. 1999, of vill. 1448. It has a church, dissenting chapels, commercial bank agency, savings bank, and subscription libraries. Some tumuli here mark the scene of a battle fought between the Scots and English in the time of Edward II.

**BIGGLESWADE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Bedford, on the navigable river Ivel. Ac. of pa. 4310, much of which is laid out in market gardens. P. 4631. It has a church, union workhouse, and manuf. of thread lace. Polling place for the county.

**BIG HORN**, a navigable river of North America, W. territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains about lat.  $42^{\circ} 30' N.$ , and flows N.E. to the Yellowstone river; length about 250 miles.

**BIG IRON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Alresford. Ac. 2094. P. 299.

**BIGNAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Floermel, cant. St-Jean-de-Brévelay. P. 3009.

**BIGNON (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, arr. Nantes, cant. Aigrefeuille. P. 2119.

**BIGNON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Arundel,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Petworth. Ac. 1145. P. 167.

**BIGORRE**, an old subdivision of S.W. France, prov. Gascogne, now forming part of the dep. Haute Pyrénées. [BAGNERES-DE-BIGORRE.]

**BIG SANDY RIVER**, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in Virginia, flows N.W., and joins the Ohio river, after having for 200 m. formed the boundary between Virginia and Kentucky.

**BIG SPRING**, a post vill. of the U. S., North America, Kentucky, Breckenridge co., 44 m. S.W. Louisville. A large spring rises in the middle of the village, and after flowing a few hundred feet, disappears under ground.

**BILACH** or **BILACZ**, a fortified town and stronghold of European Turkey, Croatia, on an island in the Unna, near the Dalmatian frontier, 65 m. W. Banyaluka. P. 3000.

**BIHAR**, a town of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. Bihar, 8 m. N. Gross-Wardein. P. 2412.

**BIJANAGUR** (*Vijayanagara*, "the city of triumph"), a decayed and deserted but once famous city of South India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. N.W. Bellary, on the Toombuddra. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 14' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 37' E.$

**BIJAWAR**, a protected state of British India, presid. Bengal, with a cap. of same name, 75 m. S.E. Jhansi. Area 920 sq. m. P. 90,000. Public revenue, 35,000*l.* Armed force, 1000 men.

**BIJBAHAR** or **VIGIPARA**, the largest town of Cashmere, next to its cap., 25 m. S.E. the city of Cashmere on the Jailum, here crossed by a remarkable timber bridge, 25 m. S.E. Serinagur.

**BIJNA**, a protected state of India, Bundelcund. Area 27 sq. m. P. 2800. Annual revenue, 1500*l.* Armed force about 260 men.

**BIJNEE** or **KHUNGTAGHAUR**, a town of India, cap. of a rajahship, 26 m. N.N.E. Goalpara. It consists of a fort and some temples.

**BJNOUR**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs. Area 1904 sq. m. P. 620,546.

**BLSK** or **BIISK**, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. and 270 m. S. Tomsk, cap. dist. P. 3500.

**BIKACS**, two vills. of Hungary.—I. co. Tolna, gov. and 2 m. S.W. Dunafoldvar. P. 1063.—II. co. Sud Bihar, gov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Grosswarden. P. 1070.

**BIKFALVA**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Kronstadt, gov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Seps-St-Georgy. P. 2018.

**BIKITTY**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Zombor, gov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Baja. P. 4010.

**BILAH**, a riv. of the island of Sumatra, which flows into the Strait of Malacca. Navigable for 30 miles for vessels drawing 13 feet water.

**BILBAO**, a town and princip. port of the north of Spain, cap. prov. Vizcaya (Biscay), on the Nervion, 6 m. from its mouth at Portugalete, and 40 m. N. Vitoria. Lat.  $43^{\circ} 14' 3'' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 56' 5'' W.$  P. 15,000. It is enclosed by lofty mountains. A promenade borders the river, crossed by two suspension bridges, and a stone bridge. It has a cathedral and an hospital. Manufs. hardwares, anchors, leather, paper, hats, tobacco, and earthenware; there are large rope-walks and docks for building merchant vessels, with iron and copper mines in the vicinity. Exports, flour and grains, wines, madder, minerals, liquorice, fruits, wool, etc. Imports, cocoa, codfish, yarns, drugs, tobacco, sugar, hides, timber, hardwares, jute, wool, spirits, machinery, manufactured goods, and railway materials. In 1862, 1744 vessels entered, and 1605 cleared the port. A railway to Tudela was opened in 1864. *Bilbao* was founded in 1300; at the end of the 15th century it became the seat of the famous consulado, originally established at Burgos, and having the highest authority in Spain as a commercial tribunal. It was the scene of frequent contests in the late Carlist wars, and Zumalacarrequi received his death-wound here on June 10, 1835.

**BILBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1090. P. 232.

**BILBROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. and ainsty York, 4 m. N.E. Tadcaster. Ac. 1389. P. 216. The parliamentary general, Lord Fairfax, was buried in the church.

**BILCZE**, a vill. and cas. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Czortkow, gov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Fluste. P. 2565.

**BILDESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1420. P. 788.

**BILGORAZ**, a town of Poland, gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Lublin, on the Lada. P. 5583.

**BILARSK**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Kazan. P. 2500. Near it are extensive ruins.

**BILIN**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W. Leitmeritz, on the Bila. P. 3013. It has two castles, and frequented mineral springs, the acidulated waters of which form an article of export.

**BILINEAEVSK**, a mining town of Russia, gov. Perm, in the Ural mountains, 30 m. W. Jekaterineburg. It has extensive iron-works.

**BILIRAN**, one of the Philippine islands, north of Leyte. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 27' N.$ ; lon.  $124^{\circ} 30' E.$

**BIKE**, a market town of Hungary, co. Bereg, gov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Kis-Almas. P. 3536.

**BILLERBECK**, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Münster. P. 1418, engaged in linen weaving and bleaching.—II. or *Friedrichshuld*, a vill., prov. Pomerania, gov. Cöslin, 9 m. N.N.E. Rummelsberg.

**BILLERICA**, a township of the United States, North America, Massachusetts, 18 m. N.W. Boston, on Boston and Lowell railway.

**BILLENICAY**, a market town and chapelry of

England, co. Essex, pa. Great Burstead, 24 m. E.N.E. London. P. 1890. It has a union work-house, and manufs. of silk braid and lace.

BILLESDON, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. E. Leicester. Ac. 4430. P. 1085.

BILLESLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.N.W. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 750. P. 35.

BILLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 25 m. S.E. Vannes, with a small port on the Villaine. P. 1085.

BILLIGHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Klingbach, 4 m. S.S.W. Landau. P. 1760. It has manufs. of hosiery.

BILLIGHEIM, a town of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, E. Mossbach. P. 1100.

BILLING, two pas. of Engl., co. Northampton. I. (*Great*), 4 m. N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1290. P. 425.—II. (*Little*), on the Nen, 3½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 856. P. 76.

BILLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E. Folkingham. Ac. 2020. P. 1149.

BILLINGE CHAPEL-END, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. S.W. Wigan. P. 2015.—II. *B. Higher-End* is an adjoining township. P. 1051.

BILLINGFORD, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. E. Scole. Ac. 1820. P. 354.—II. 4½ m. N.N.E. East Dereham. Ac. 1820. P. 199.

BILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward, and 3 m. by railway N.N.E. Stockton. Ac. 11,691. P. 2166.

BILLINGHAY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 7630. P. 2247.

BILLINGSBURST, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Arundel, containing two hamlets of same name, 6 m. S.W. Horsham. Ac. 6758. P. 1495.

BILLINGSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1285. P. 144. There are large collieries in this parish.

BILLINGTON LANGHO, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. N.N.E. Blackburn. Ac. 2960. P. 1038, employed in cotton-weaving.

BILLITON, an island of the Dutch East Indies, intermediate between Sumatra and Borneo. Lat. of hill on N.W. part, 3° 18' S.; lon. 108° 7' E. Area 1150 sq. m. P. 6000. It is surrounded by rocks and islets, and is rich in iron and timber. Imports, rice, trepang, birds' nests, seaweed, tortoise-shell, and wax.—*Billiton*-passage, between this island and Borneo, is about 130 m. across.

BILLOCKLY or BILLOCKBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.E. Acle. Ac. 389. P. 46.

BILLOM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on a hill, 14 m. E.S.E. Clermont. P. 4598. Manufs. earthenwares.

BILL-QUAY, a vill. of England, co. Durham, 3 m. E. Gateshead. It has works for smelting lead ore, making litharge and red lead, bottle works, and ship-building yards.

BILLWARDER, a dist. of the free state of Hamburg, with a town of same name, 6 m. E.S.E. Hamburg. P. of town 1600, of dist. 2500.

BILLY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8 m. N.E. Coleraine. Ac. 17,290. P. 5897.

BILLY-SUR-OISEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, cant. and arr. Clamecy. P. 1327.

BILMA, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 18° 40' N.; lon. 14° E., on the route from Fezzan to Lake Tchad. Water plentiful.

BILNEY, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. N.N.W. East Dereham. Ac. 544. P. 198.—II. (*West*), 7 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Ac. 2750. P. 253.

BILUKA MOUNTAIN, Asia. [ALTAI.]

BILSA or BHILSA, a town, India, dom. and 183 m. S. Gwalior, on rt. b. of the Betwah. P. 30,000.

BILSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. E.N.E. Alford. Ac. 2820. P. 572.

BILSDALE MIDCABLE, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. and 12 m. N.N.W. Helmsley. P. 738.

BILSEN, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Hasselt, on the Demer. P. 3085. Manufs. of cutlery and earthenwares.

BILSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 2843. P. 360.

BILSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S. Ollerton. Ac. 1572. P. 197.

BILSTON, a market town, township, & chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Wolverhampton, of the parl. borough of which it forms a part; on West Midland Railway. It has baths and public wash-houses. P. (1860) 24,364. Alt. 450 feet. Coal and ironstone abound, and its manufs. consist of metal castings for machinery, japanned and fancy iron goods, locks, tin-plate goods, nails, wire, and screws. It has brass and bell foundries, malting, & ropemaking.

BILTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. S. W. Rugby. Ac. 2243. P. 1096.—II. a pa., co. and ainsty York, 5 m. E.N.E. Wetherby. Ac. 4150. P. 926.—III. (*with Harrogate*), a chapelry, same co., West Riding, pa. and 2 m. W. Knaresboro'. Ac. 4800. P. 4563.

BIMA, a seaport town of the Dutch East Indies, cap. state of same name, in the isl. Sumbawa, on a bay of its N. coast, 100 m. E. Sumbawa. Chief exports, timber and horses.

BIMBER, a town of the Punjab, on an affl. of the Chenaub, 100 m. N. Lahore.

BIMBLA, a river of W. Africa, enters the Bight of Biafra, W. of the Camaroues river. On its banks are many populous villages, subordinate to a chief, who placed himself under British protection.

BIMINI, a small group of islands surrounded by reefs, in the Bahama archipelago.

BIMLIPATAM, *Bhimalapatana*, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 17 m. E.N.E. Vizagapatam, on the Bay of Bengal. It has a brisk coasting trade.

BINAB, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the Sofi Chai, a tributary of Lake Urumiyah, on the W. side of the lake, and 55 m. S.S.W. Tabriz. It has caravanseries, and an abundance of water.

BINABOLA, BURABOLA or TWELVE PINS, a lofty mountain range of Ireland, Connaught co., Galway, barony and 5 m. N.E. Ballinahinch; culminating point, Knockannahiggen, 2400 feet.

BINACRE or BENACRE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Southwold. Ac. 1660, including a pond of about 100 ac. P. 212.

BINAGO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 1793.

BINASCO, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Pavia. P. of dist. 9338.

BINBROOKE, a vill. and formerly a market town of England, co. Lincoln, comprising 2 pas. on the Aaklam, 7 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 6070. P. 1334.

BINCHE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Haine, and on a branch of the Mons Canal, 10 m. E.S.E. Mons. P. 5235. It has manufs. of cutlery and hardwares, and trade in lace, paper, marble, and coal.

BINCHESTER, a township of England, co. Durham, ward Darlington, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, 1½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. P. 33.

BINGCOME, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 977. P. 194.

BINDRABAN, *Vrindavana*, a considerable town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper prov., on the Jumna, dist. and 40 m. N.N.W. Agra. P. estim.

19,776. It has several sacred pools and caves, and temples of Krishna, one of which is among the most massive works of Hindoo architecture.

**BINETTO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Bari, circ. Alta-mura. P. 1156.

**BINEGAR**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Shepton Mallet. Ac. 1216. P. 302.

**BINFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, 3 m. N.E. Wokingham. Ac. 3207. P. 1371. Pope the poet is said to have written his "Windsor Forest" here.

**BINGEN**, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rheinessen, on l. b. of the Rhine, at the influx and on r. b. of the Nahe, 17 m. W. Mentz. P. 5000. Leather manuf. and superior wines. Near it, the Rhine, breaking through a mountain chain, narrows to form the Bingerloch, a dangerous rapid at low water. On an island in the Rhine is the *Mausesturm* (mouse-tower), a structure erected as a toll-house in the 13th century.

**BINGENHELM**, a market town, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, 16 m. N. Hanau. P. 600.

**BINGHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Nottingham. Ac. 3054. P. 1918.

**BINGHAMPTON**, a town, U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Broome, at the junction of the rivers Chenango and Susquehanna, 115 m. S.W. Albany. P. 6000. It has various manufs., and a large export of timber.

**BINGHAMSTOWN** or **SALLEN**, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the W. side of Blacksod Bay,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Belmullet. P. 219.

**BINGLEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire, Leeds, and Liverpool Canal, and North Midland Railway, 15 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Ac. 13,892. P. 15,367. Alt. 278 feet. It has paper manufs. and trade in malt.

**BINGOLD DAGEH**, "Mountain of a thousand lakes," a range of mountains in Asia Minor, between Kurdistan and Armenia, 10,000 ft. above the sea. From it streams flow to the Euphrates on the S., and the Araxes on the N.E.

**BINHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. New Walsingham. Ac. 2200. P. 511.

**BINIC**, a comm. and seaport of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and 7 m. N.N.W. St Briec. P. 2673. Fisheries and ship-building.

**BINIS**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circle Lugos, gov. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Bogsan. P. 1580.

**BINLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Coventry. Ac. 2470. P. 196.

**BINNINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Basel, in the valley of Laimen. P. 1776.

**BINNY** or **BINNING** (EAST and WEST), two vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow.

**BINONDO**, a town of the island of Luzon, Philippines, prov. Tondo, separated by a long bridge from Manila. Residence of the authorities of the prov. P. 29,200.

**BINSDOERF**, a town, Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, 8 m. S.E. Sulz. P. 960.

**BINSEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.W. Oxford, on the Isis. Ac. 470. P. 67.

**BINSTED**, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, on its N. coast,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Newport. Ac. 1475. P. 486.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, rape and 2 m. S.W. Arundel. Ac. 1086. P. 110.

**BINSTED**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Alton. Ac. 6833. P. 1195.

**BINTANG**, an isl. of the Dutch E. Indies. Lat.  $1^{\circ} 5' N.$ , lon.  $104^{\circ} 29' E.$ , 40 m. S.E. Singapore. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. with the small isls. in its vicinity, 13,000. Gambeer (an astringent gum), pepper, and rice are the chief exports from Rhoio qu its S.W. coast.

**BINTENNE**, an inland town of Ceylon, on the Mahavillagunga river, 30 m. E. Kandy.

**BINTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Stratford. Ac. 1260. P. 230.

**BINTREE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Reepham. Ac. 1455. P. 406.

**BINTULU**, a riv. and territory in the Sultanate of Brunai, Borneo, thinly peopled by Dyak tribes.

**BIOBO**, a river of Chile, rises in the Andes, flows W.N.W., forming in part the boundary between the provinces Concepcion and Arauco, and enters the Pacific Ocean at New Concepcion. Course 200 miles.

**BIOGGIO**, a vill. of N. Italy, div. Turin, prov. Novara, 5 m. E.N.E. Biella. P. with comm. 1922.

**BIONE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Salo. P. 1040.

**BIORKO**, an island of Sweden, on the E. coast. Lat.  $59^{\circ} 53' N.$ ; lon.  $19^{\circ} E.$ —II. an isl. in the Gulf of Bothnia, W. coast of Finland. Lat.  $63^{\circ} 21' N.$ ; lon.  $21^{\circ} 10' E.$

**BIORNEBORG**, a seaport town of Finland, læn Abo, on the Kumo, at its mouth, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. N.N.W. Abo. P. (1861) 7105. It has ship-building, and exports timber, pitch, and tar.

**BIOR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cant. and 3 m. N.N.W. Antibes. P. 1326. Manufs. olive oil, and has manganese mines.

**BILOU**, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 8 m. N.W. Dinant, with a castle. P. 913.

**BIOZAR**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. and cant. Gannat. P. 1525.

**BIR** (pron. *Beer*), (Turkish *Bireh-jik*, anc. *Birtha*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 120 m. S.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 115 m. N.E. Antioch. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 3' N.$ ; lon.  $38^{\circ} E.$  It has a citadel on a steep rock, and several mosques. Here it was proposed to commence the steam navigation of the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf. Many small towns in Arabia have the prefix *Bir*, meaning "a well."

**BIRBECK-FELLS**, a dist. of England, co. Westmoreland, comprising pts. of the pas. of Crosby-Ravensworth, Orton, and Shap.

**BIRBHOO** or **BEERBHOO** (*Virabhami*, "the land of heroes"), a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Bhau-gulpore, Moorsshedabad, Nuddea, Burdwan, Bancoora, Ramghur, and Pachete, between lat.  $23^{\circ} 32'$  and  $24^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $86^{\circ} 25'$  and  $88^{\circ} 30' E.$  Area 4736 sq. m. Estim. pop. 1,580,600. Coal and iron mines are wrought in this district.

**BIRCH**, sev. pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 5 m. S.W. Colchester. Ac. 3069. P. 940.—II. (*Little*), co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Hereford. Ac. 967. P. 336.—III. (*Much*), co. and 6 m. S. Hereford. Ac. 1287. P. 496.

**BIRCHAM**, three pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 7 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 3606. P. 489.—II. (*Newton*),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1128. P. 118.—III. (*Tofts*), adjoining Great Bircham. Ac. 1431. P. 169.

**BIRCHANGER**, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Stanstead Mount Fitchet. Ac. 1050. P. 358.

**BIRCHINGTON**, a seaport vill. and pa. of England, and a member of the cinque port of Dover, co. Kent, Isle of Thanet,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Margate. Ac. 2070. P. 813.

**BIRCHOLT**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 298. P. 30.

**BIRCHOVER**, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, 5 m. W.N.W. Matlock. P. 51.

**BIRDBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Ac. 2386. P. 643.

**BIRDHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Chichester. Ac. 1948. P. 436.

**BIRDBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Southam. Ac. 1180. P. 184.

**BIRD ISLAND**.—II. one of the Sandwich isls., N. Pacific Ocean.—II. one of the Low isls., Pacific, near the middle of the group.—*Bird Islands*, South Africa, Cape Colony, are in Algoa Bay.

**BIRDSALL**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. New-Malton. Ac. 3972. P. 355. Birthplace of Burton, the puritan divine.

**BIRGDEM**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Aachen, circ. and 4 m. N.W. Geilenkirchen. P. 1140.

**BIRGHAM** or **BRIGHAM**, a vill. of England, co. Northumberland, 4 m. W. Coldstream. In 1290, a treaty of peace was signed here between England and Scotland, but it was broken on the death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland.

**BIRIOUSSA**, a river of Siberia, part of boundary of gov. Irkutsk and Yenesei. Course 200 m.

**BIRIOUTCHE**, a town of Russia, on l. b. of the Sosna, gov. and 76 m. S.S.W. Voronej. P. 5451.

**BIRKADEM**, a town of Algeria, dep. arr. and cant. Algiers. P. 2870, of whom 1562 are Europeans. Trade in cotton, figs, and tobacco.

**BIRKBY**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Northallerton, on Great Northern railway. Ac. 3619. P. 298.

**BIRKENAU**, a vill. and cas. of Hessen, Starckenburg, gov. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Lindenfels. P. 1200.

**BIRKENFELD**, a principality of West Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, but detached from the rest of that duchy, W. of the Rhine, and enclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meissenheim. Area 143 sq. m. P. (1861) 34,391. Surface mountainous and well wooded. Chief river the Nahe, an aff. of the Rhine. Products, cattle, iron, flax, hemp, and oil seeds. It is divided into 3 amts., Birkenfeld, Oberstein, and Nohfelden, and was ceded to Oldenburg by the treaty of Vienna in 1815.

**BIRKENFELD**, a town of Germany, cap. above principality, near the Nahe, 25 m. E.S.E. Treves. P. with adjoining vill. of Eckweiler, 2400, who manuf. linen and woollen fabrics, and leather.

**BIRKENHEAD**, a town, township, and chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Bidstone, on the W. side of the Mersey about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. from the sea, opposite Liverpool, and 15 m. N.N.W. Chester. Area about 1888 ac. P. (1861) 36,212, inhabited houses 4669. Its pop. in 1881 was only 2500. The first wet dock here was begun to be made at Wallasey Pool, a creek of the River Mersey of about 340 acres extent, in 1824, and Morton's patent slip was established here by the Council of Liverpool in 1826, previous to which an extensive boiler yard was established. The town dates its rise from that time, and its progress has been marvellously rapid. The first Act of Parliament for watching, paving, lighting, cleaning, etc., and establishing a market, was obtained in 1833. Under this, commissioners were appointed. Subsequent Acts gave power to purchase the ferry across the Mersey, to form a park, to regulate buildings and width of streets, and to form a cemetery. The town has now a noble park of 120 acres, a public market 480 feet long by 130 feet wide, a public slaughter-house, a handsome square of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres, public library and news room, hospital and public cemetery. The gas and water supply are the property of the ratepayers. Wallasey Pool has been recently formed into a float, with docks and basins. The area of the float, docks, and basins is 167 acres 1427 yards, and there is quay space extending to 9 miles 198 yards. The London and North-Western and the Great Western rail-

ways are connected with the quay. The float, docks, and basins are under control of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. In addition to these, the corporation of Liverpool have, within the last few years, constructed spacious graving docks and ship-building yards on that side of the Mersey. There are three ferries, Woodside, Monks, and Birkenhead. The former has an immense floating landing-stage. Monks ferry is solely for railway accommodation, and it and Birkenhead ferry have piers in the Mersey. There are in the town six churches, one of which, St Mary's, stands within the precincts of the ancient priory, part of the ruins of which still remain, also one English Presbyterian church, three United Presbyterian chapels, one Wesleyan chapel, and several smaller places of worship belonging to different denominations. The educational establishments rank high; and hotels numerous. It returns 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 3526.

**BIRKER**, *el-Hajji*, or "lake of pilgrims," a small lake of Egypt, 10 m. N.E. Cairo.—*B-el-Keroun* is the modern name of Lake Moeris.

**BIRK-FELL**, a mountain of Cumberland, on S. side of Ulleswater, 5 m. N. Ambleside.

**BIRKIN**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ferrybridge. Ac. 5509. P. 821.

**BIRKIS**, a market town of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Lugos, gov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Facset on the Maros. P. 1700.

**BIRKUNGEN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Worbis. P. 1100.

**BIRLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Weobley. Ac. 1004. P. 190.

**BIRLING**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1004. P. 190.

**BIRLINGHAM**, a pa., Engl., co. Worcester, on the Avon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Pershore. Ac. 1210. P. 353.

**BIRMAH** or the **BIRMAN EMPIRE**. [BURMA.]

**BIRMANDREIS**, a town of Algeria, annexed to Birkadem, 3 m. from Algiers. P. 1019, of whom 706 are Europeans. Trade in the cereals, figs, vines, olive oil, and tobacco. It has flour mills.

**BIRMENSDORF**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, circ. Baden. P. 971. Mineral baths. Also a vill., cant. Zürich. P. 1158.

**BIRMINGHAM**, a parl. and municipal bor., one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, near its centre, co. and 17 m. N.W. Warwick, 100 m. N.W. London, and  $78\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Liverpool. Area 18,780 ac. of borough, which includes the adjacent townships, Aston and Edgbaston. P. (1690) 4000; (1801) 60,822; (1851) 232,841; (1861) 296,076. The town, on the Rea, occupies the E. declivity of three undulating hills 474 feet above the sea. In its centre is a handsome quarter, containing the town-hall, the grammar school of Edward vi., St Philip's and Christ's churches, Queen's college, Midland institute, central free library, theatre, and other edifices. The uneven ground on which the town is built, facilitates its drainage, and thus contributes to its salubrity. The superb town-hall, in the classic style, occupies a commanding site; it is built of Anglesea marble, and has a saloon 145 feet in length, 65 feet in breadth, and the same in height; it can accommodate 8000 persons standing (or 2500 seated), and has a fine organ. In this hall the triennial musical festivals are held. The free grammar school, founded in 1552, is a richly decorated Gothic edifice, rebuilt in 1834, after the design of Sir C. Barry, at a cost of nearly 50,000. It has a revenue, now probably amounting to 11,000, a year. Queen's College, incorporated by royal charter in 1843, and munificently endowed by the late Dr Warneford, is in connection with

the University of London, and regulated on the old collegiate system: attached to it are a medical school and Queen's hospital. *Birmingham* originally consisted of but one pa.; it is now divided into five—St Martin, St Philip, St Thomas, St George, and All Saints. St Martin's church, in the Bull-ring, was built in the 8th century. There are several other churches belonging to the Establishment. These parishes were formerly within the Archbishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, but were transferred by the church commissioners to the diocese of Worcester. Dissenting chapels comprise those of Independents, Friends, Methodists, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, and Unitarians, and there is a Jews' synagogue. Other principal buildings are: a gaol, lunatic asylum, theatre, a general hospital, dispensary, trade and corn exchanges, market-hall, Roman Catholic cathedral, barracks, and central railway station, which last is a general point of junction of railways from London, Liverpool, Derby, Worcester, etc. The public institutions comprise a society of artists, with a life academy, and annual exhibition of paintings; public and free libraries; baths, dining halls and clubs for the working classes; a central scientific or Midland institute, where lectures are given, and classes are open for general and scientific education; a college for Dissenters at Moseley; national and proprietary schools, and a great variety of other educational establishments; deaf-mute, and Magdalen asylums; eye and ear, and lying-in hospitals; a botanic garden, and horticultural society. There is a cemetery at Witton; also Church of England and general cemeteries in the immediate vicinity of the town; three public parks for the recreation of the people: viz., Aston, opened by Her Majesty in person, June 18, 1858, Adderley, and Calthorpe parks. *Birmingham* has made rapid progress in manufacturing industry within the present century. Its manufactures comprise almost every description of iron and steel goods, brass and iron founding, saddlery, firearms, cutlery, gold, silver, plated, bronze, or-molu, and japanned wares; *papier-mâché* goods, toys, jewellery, electro-plated goods, buttons, steel-pens, glass, tools, steam-engines, and all kinds of machinery. The engines, of which there are 724 employed in its factories, are as follow:—High pressure, 6623 horse power; low pressure, 3287 horse power; total horse power, 9910; smelting and casting furnaces, number in all 1013; estimated value of engines, 92,337*l.*, and consume 600 tons of coals daily. The annual value of manufactures has been estimated at 4,000,000*l.* Among the manufacturing establishments is the steam-engine factory with which the name of the celebrated Watt is associated, which still bears the name of the Soho, though removed from its original site—the original building having been taken down recently. Wages are higher in Birmingham than in most of the manufacturing towns of the North of England; and the condition of its artisans is in favourable contrast to that exhibited at many other places, both as to health and prosperity. It is computed that 20,000 families are employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft; and a few years ago upwards of 40,000 of its inhabitants were members of friendly societies. Land and building societies are also features. The town is a rapidly extending one, and the style of architecture now adopted in the public buildings, etc., partakes of the improving spirit of the age. The immense coal and iron beds of the district by which Birmingham is surrounded, may be viewed as the main source of its manufacturing pros-

perity, which has also been greatly aided by canals, communicating with the Thames, Severn, Mersey, Trent, and Humber, and more recently by railways, which bring London, and all the great towns of the North of England, within a few hours' journey. The London and Birmingham railway was commenced in 1834, and completed in 1838, at an expense of 5,500,000*l.*; and by means of the Grand Junction railway, Birmingham has communication with Warrington, Stafford, Manchester, and Liverpool. By its charter of incorporation, dated 1838, Birmingham is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and recorder, 16 aldermen, and 48 common councilmen. Corp. rev. 138,564*l.* It has a bor. court of quarter-sessions, bankruptcy and county courts. Assessed taxes, 18,876*l.*; poor-rates, 108,962*l.* Since the Reform Act it has sent two members to House of Commons. Registered electors 14,371. This town is supposed to have been a place where arms were manufactured in the time of the ancient Britons; its high commercial importance dates, however, only from the 17th century.

**BIRNAM**, a hill of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.W. Perth, and about an equal distance W.N.W. Dunsinnan. It was anciently included in a royal forest, which Shakespeare has made famous as "Birnham Wood," in his tragedy of Macbeth.

**BIRNBAUM** (Polish *Miedzichod*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 44 m. W.N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Warta. P. 3100. Manufs. woollen cloths and yarn.

**BIRNEE** (OLD), a large town of Central Africa, Bornou, of which it was formerly the cap., on the Yeou, 70 m. W. Kouka. Pop. estim. at 10,000. It covers a space of several sq. m., is enclosed by remains of walls, and is the seat of extensive markets.—*New Birnee* is a town 20 m. S. Kouka.

**BIRNIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Elgin, on the Lossie. P. 411.

**BIRON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and 22 m. S.E. Bergerac. P. 555. It was formerly fortified.

**BIRR** or **PARSONS'-TOWN**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., in a pa. Birr, 62½ m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. of town 5401, of pa. 9292. Ac. of pa. 7217. At Birr Castle is the Earl of Rosse's very powerful telescope.

**BIRRESBORN**, a hamlet of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Treves, circ. Prüm. It has mineral springs. Near it is the acidulated spring of Brudeldreis.

**BIRRWINKEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Weinfelden. P. 1429.

**BIRRWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 3 m. S. Brugg. P. 958. Here Pestalozzi began his celebrated system of education in 1768.

**BIRSAT** and **HARRAY**, a pa. of Scotland, 14 m. N.W. Kirkwall, Orkney isls., formerly 2 pas., now united. P. 2593, some of whom go annually to the Greenland and Davis' Strait whale fisheries.

**BIRSE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Dee, 2 m. S.E. Aboyne. P. 1284.—A small river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, has this name.

**BIRSK**, an anc. town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ. on the Bielaia, 50 m. N.W. Ufa. P. 3500. Manufs. of silks, woollens, and cottons.

**BIRSTALL**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, near the York and North Midland railway, 7 m. S.W. Leeds. Ac. 13,656. P. 43,505. mostly dependent on its woollen, worsted, cotton, and silk manufs. It has coal and iron mines, and is a polling place for the West Riding of the co.

**BIRSTEIN**, a mkt. town & castle of Chur Hesse, circ. Gelnhausen, 22 m. N.E. Hanau. P. 1000

**BIRTLE**, a tnsph. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 2½ m. N.E. Bury. P. 1753.

**BIRTLEY**, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 5 m. S.S.E. Gateshead. P. 2246, chiefly engaged in raising coal.

**BIRTS MORTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4½ m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 1268. P. 289.

**BIRU** or **BEROO**, a kingdom of West Africa, Soudan, N. and W. the Niger, with the Sahara on the N. Lat. 15° to 16° N.; lon. 5° 30' to 7° 15' W.—The cap. town *Walet* is 268 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo.

**BIRZE**, a town of Russia, gov. Vilna, N.W. Poniwieje, with a castle of the Princes Radzivil.

**BISACCIA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, built on a hill, 30 m. E.N.E. Avellino. P. 5208.

**BISACQUINO** or **BUSACCHINO**, a comm. of Sicily, 27 m. S. Palermo. P. 8690; with an extensive trade in grain, oil, and lint.

**BISAGNO**, a fertile and highly cultivated district in the vicinity of Genoa; gives name to the river which, passing the E. walls of the city, falls into the Mediterranean near the lazaretto.

**BISAMBERG**, a vill. of Lower Austria, 1½ m. S.E. Korneuburg. P. 564.—The *Bisamberg*, a hill in its vicinity, is 1189 feet in elevation.

**BISANO**, an island, Asiatic Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Celebes. Circum. 20 m.

**BISBAL** (LA-), a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. E. Gerona, with a bridge on the Adaro. P. 3110.

**BISBROOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1½ m. E. Uppingham. Ac. 720. P. 266.

**BISCARA**, a town of Algeria, cap. the oasis of Zaab, S. of Mount Atlas, and on the Kantara, 205 m. S.E. Algiers. P. 860 Europeans. Occupied by the French since 1844.

**BISCARI**, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, 45 m. W. Syracuse, on the Dirillo. P. 2535.

**BISCARROSSE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 8 m. N.W. Parentis-en-Born. P. 1662.

**BISCATHORPE**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 1050. P. 90.

**BISCAY** (Spanish *Vizcaya*), a prov. of North Spain, one of the 3 Basque provs., bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, S. by the prov. Alava, E. by Guipuzcoa, and W. by Santander. Area 848 sq. m. P. (1857) 160,579. Cap. Bilbao, on river of same name. Under the name *Biscay* (Spanish *Provincias Vascongadas*) are comprehended the 3 Basque provinces *Vizcaya* (*Biscay*), *Guipuzcoa*, and *Alava*. [BASQUE.]

**BISCAY**, a town of New Mexico. [DURANGO.]

**BISCAY** (BAY OF), (Fr. *Golfe de Gascogne*, *Aquitanicus Sinus*), a bay or gulf formed by the Atlantic, and extending between Ouessant island, on the W. coast of France, and Cape Ortegal on the N. coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Loire, Charente, Gironde, and Adour. Its principal ports are Lorient, Nantes, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Bordeaux, and Bayonne, in France; passages, San Sebastian, Bilbao, and Santander, in Spain. Chief islands, Belleisle, Ré, and Oleron, on the coast of France. Its N. and S. coasts are bold and rocky; but on the E. from the mouth of the Gironde to the Adour, the coast is composed of sand downs, and interrupted by numerous lagoons. The depth varies from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 fathoms on the N. of Spain. Navigation is much impeded by the heavy seas produced by N.W. winds, and by Rennel's current, which sets in from the Atlantic.

**BISCEGLIE**, a fortified seaport town of South Italy, prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 21 m. W.N.W. Bari. P. (1861) 19,056. It has a cathedral, churches, convents, and public reservoirs.

**BISCHDORF**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Pressburg, gov. Schutt-Sommerein. Pop. 1430.

**BISCHHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. and 2 m. N. Strasbourg. P. 3401.

**BISCHOFFERODE**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. & 7 m. N.N.E. Worbis. P. 1100.

**BISCHOFBURG**, a town of E. Prussia, on the Dimmer, gov. and 60 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. P. 2600, who manufacture linen yarn and fabrics.

**BISCHOFSHAGEN**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 5 m. N.N.E. Herford. P. 1250.

**BISCHOFSEHEIM**, several small towns in Germany.—I. (*B. on the Tauber*), Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Würzburg. P. 2350.—II. (*am Rhein*), Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Rastadt. P. 1700.—III. (*Vor der Rhön*), Bavaria, circ. Franconia, 40 m. N.E. Würzburg. P. 1850.

**BISCHOFSEHEIM**, a vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Schelestadt, cant. Rosheim. P. 1678.

**BISCHOFSE-LAAK**, a town of Illyria, Carnioli, gov. and 15 m. N.E. Laybach. P. 1850.

**BISCHOFSTEIN**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 46 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. P. 2800, who manuf. hosiery, leather, and woollen and linen fabrics.

**BISCHOFSWERDA**, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, on railway from Dresden to Bautzen, circ. and 20 m. E.N.E. Dresden. P. 3400, who manufacture linen and woollen fabrics.

**BISCHOFSWERDER** (Polish *Biskupieez*), a small town of Western Prussia, gov. and 25 m. S.E. Marienwerder. P. 1700.

**BISCHOFZELL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Sitter, near its mouth in the Thur, 11 m. S.S.E. Constance. P. 1409.

**BISCHOF-TEINTZ** or **TEINTZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Kiattau, 25 m. S.W. Pilsen. P. 2895. Manufs. lace, linens, and glass-works.

**BISCHWILLER**, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Moder, 14 m. N. Strasbourg. P. 8780. Manufs. coarse woollens, linens, gloves, and earthenwares. Near it is the rich iron mine of Mittelhardt.

**BISENTI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, cap. circ., 14 m. S.E. Teramo. P. 2572.

**BISENTINA**, a small isl. on the Lake of Bolsena, S. Italy, with a church & convent of Franciscans.

**BISENZ**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Hradisch. P. 3560. It has a castle and gardens, and grows excellent wines.

**BISHAM** (MONTAGUE), a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 3½ m. N.W. Maidenhead. Ac. 2520. P. 665. Copper manufacture.

**BISHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.N.E. Pershore. Ac. 2140. P. 469.

**BISHOP** and **CLERKS**, a group of rocky islets in St George's Channel, off the coast of Pembroke-shire, Wales, about 5 m. W. St Davids.—II: a group in the South Pacific Ocean, S.W. of New Zealand. Lat. 55° 15' S.; lon. 59° E.

**BISHOP-AUCKLAND**, a town, Engl. [AUCKLAND.]

**BISHOPBRIGGS**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder, on rail, 3 m. N.N.E. Glasgow. P. 658. Freestone quarries.

**BISHOPSBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 4 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 2002. P. 416.

**BISHOP'S CANNINGS**, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Devizes. Ac. 12,641. P. 4062.

**BISHOP'S CASTLE**, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Salop, 18½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 5649. P. 2083. It has a church, free school, town-hall, and mkt-house. Until the Reform Act it sent two members to the House of Commons.

**BISHOP'S-CLEEVE**, England. [CLEEVE-BISHOPS.]

**BISHOP'S FONTHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. E. of N. Hindon. Ac. 1735. P. 187.

- BISHOP'S FROME**, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Ac. 4550. P. 1014.
- BISHOP'S HULL**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Taunton. Ac. 1841. P. 1614.
- BISHOP'S LYDEARD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Taunton. Ac. 4686. P. 1459.
- BISHOP MIDDLEHAM**, a pa. and township of England, co. palatine, and 8 m. S.S.E. Durham. Ac. 5971. P. 2272.
- BISHOP'S NYMPION**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. of South Molton. Ac. 9579. P. 1198.
- BISHOP'S STORFOLD**, a pa. and town of England, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the East. Co. railway. Ac. 3241. P. 5390. It has a church, town-house, and chapels. Trade in grain & malt.
- BISHOP'S STUTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. New Arlesford. Ac. 3510. P. 537.
- BISHOP'S TACHBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Warwick. Ac. 3446. P. 603.
- BISHOP'S TAWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 4263. P. 1857.
- BISHOP'S TEIGNTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushel. Ac. 4748. P. 974.
- BISHOPSTOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. W.N.W. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 3360. P. 1390. With a station on the South-Western railway.
- BISHOPSTONE**, sev. pas. of England and Wales.—I. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Swansea. Ac. 2387. P. 418.—II. England, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 776. P. 288.—III. co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 2 m. N.N.W. Seaford. Ac. 1937. P. 322.—IV. co. Wilts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. Wilton. Ac. 4452. P. 685.—V. in same co.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Swindon. Ac. 4452. P. 716.
- BISHOPSTROW**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Warminster. Ac. 1045. P. 268.
- BISHOP'S WALTHAM**, a pa. and town of Engl., co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton. Ac. 7388. P. 2267.
- BISHOPTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. and ainsty York, on the Ouse,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. York. Ac. 760. P. 452. The palace here has been the residence of the Archbishop of York since the destruction of Cawood Castle, in the parliamentary war.
- BISHOPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 5 m. W.N.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Ac. 4031. P. 488.
- BISHOPTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenock, on the Glasgow and Greenock railway, which passes through Bishopton ridge by a tunnel 2300 yards in length. P. 341.
- BISHOP WEARMOUTH**, a pa. of England, co. palatine of Durham, and forming the S. part of the town of Sunderland, with which it is united by an iron bridge over the Wear. Ac. 12,109. P. 96,214. [SUNDERLAND.]
- BISHOP WILTON**, a pa., Engl., E. Riding of Yorkshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Pocklington. Ac. 7224. P. 910.
- BISHTON** or **BISHOPSTON**, a pa. Engl., co. Monmouth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 1211. P. 188.
- BISIGNANO**, *Besidia*, a town, Naples, prov. and 15 m. N. Cosenza. P. 4096. It has a castle, a cathedral, several churches, and trade in silk.
- BISKOWICE**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. gov. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Sambor. P. 1974.
- BISKRA**, a town of Algeria, dep. Constantine, cap. circ., 180 m. from Bathna. P. 1015, of whom 249 are Europeans. Manuf. of carpets, pottery, and saltpetre.
- BISLEY**, a market town and pa., England, co. Gloster, on the Gloster and Bristol railway,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Stroud. Ac. of pa. 8033. P. 4692. It has a church and manuf. of woollens.—II. a pa., co. Surrey, 4 m. S.E. Bagshot. Ac. 950. P. 313.
- BISLICH**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Rees. P. 1970.
- BISMARCK**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 37 m. N. Magdeburg. P. 1730.
- BISPERODA**, a vill., Brunswick, 12 m. N.N.W. Eschershausen. P. 1200. Mineral springs.
- BISPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the coast, 2 m. N.W. Poulton. Ac. 5865. P. 4344.—II. a township, parish of Crotson, same county.
- BISSAGOS** or **BIJOOJA ISLANDS**, off the W. coast of Africa, 16 large and numerous small isls., between lat.  $10^{\circ} 2'$  and  $11^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; lon.  $15^{\circ}$  and  $17^{\circ} W.$  The isls. appear to be densely peopled, but little is known of the interior; they contain many fine ports. Chief produce, rice and fruit, and many cattle are reared.
- BISSAO**, an island and Portuguese settlement of West Africa, Senegambia, one of the Bissagos group, opposite the delta of the Jeba river. Lat. of the fort,  $11^{\circ} 51' N.$ ; lon.  $15^{\circ} 37' 6'' W.$  P. 8000. This island "is the great stronghold of the Portuguese slave trade." Exports hides, rice, wax, and Gambia produce, and imports British manufactured goods.
- BISSINGEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 41 m. S. Anspach. P. 830, who manuf. linen and woollen cloths, and wooden wares.—*Bissingen*, two vills. of Würtemberg.—I. circle Neckar,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Ludwigsburg. P. 1400.—II. circle Danube,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Kirchheim. P. 1730.
- BISSOLEE**, two towns of India. [BISULI.]
- BISSUNPOOR**, *Vishnapura*, an ancient town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bangoorah, 77 m. W.N.W. Calcutta, on the route to Benares.
- BISTAGNO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 1880.
- BISTAM** or **BOSTAM**, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 40 m. S.E. Astrabad.
- BISTRAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Chručín., 36 m. W.S.W. Olmütz. P. 2100. It is cap. of lordship of same name. P. 10,179.
- BISTRITZ**, a river of Transylvania, rises in the Bistritz mountain, and joins the Szamos after a W. course of 50 m.—II. a river which rises in the E. of Hungary, flows S.E. through Bukovina and Moldavia, joins the Sereth near Baku, after a course of 110 m., and is named the "Golden Bistritz" from its auriferous sands.—III. two rivers of Galicia, tributary to the Dniester.
- BISTRITZ**, a fortified town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, on the Bistritz river, 50 m. N.E. Klausenburg. P. 5578. It has several churches, a gymnasium, grammar schools, and a trade in cattle. District intersected by a branch of the Carpathian mountains. Climate severe.—II. a town of Moldavia, on the "golden" Bistritz, 6 m. W.S.W. Jassy.—III. a town of Bohemia, circ. and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Budweis. P. 2938.—IV. a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. Teschen, gov. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Jablunka. P. 1558.
- BISTRITZ**, a town and castle of Moravia, circ. and 31 m. E.N.E. Iglau. P. 2798.—II. (*Unter Hostein*), a market town and castle, circ. Neu Titschein, gov. and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Weisskirchen. P. 1586.—III. (*Gr.*), a vill., gov. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Roznau. P. 1815.
- BISULI** or **BISSOLEE**, *Visavli*, a town of British India, Punjab, on the Ravee, 95 m. N.E. Lahore. It has a bazaar and a palace.—II. a town, presid. Bengal, dist. and 31 m. W. Bareilly.
- BISUSCHIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1470.
- BISUTUN** (*Baghistane*, "the place of gardens"), a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak Ajemi, dist. and 21 m. E. Kirmanshah.
- BISWAI**, a small town of British India, Oude territory, 43 m. N. of Lucknow.
- BISZVA**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Karlsburg, gov. & 7 m. N. Abrud Banya. P. 3133.

**BIRBURG**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 17 m. N.W. Treves. P. 2230.

**BITCHE**, a town and fortress of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., in a pass of the Vosges, arr. and 16 m. E.S.E. Sarreguemines. P. 2965. The fort, on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, is well supplied with water, and almost impregnable. The town has manufs. of paper and porcelain, and glass-works.

**BITCHFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Corby. Ac. 1540. P. 159.

**BITETTO**, a town of South Italy, with a cathedral, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Bari, on the Adriatic. P. 5043.

**BITHOOR**, a town of India, N.W. provs., on rt. b. of Ganges, 12 m. N.W. Cawnpore. P. 8217. When Bajee Rao, the ex-peshwa of the Mahrattas, surrendered to the British, he received a very handsome pension, and had Bithoor assigned him as a residence. On his death, his son, the infamous Nana Saheb, continued to live in the same locality, till defeated and driven from it by Havelock in 1857.

**BITKOW**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Solotwina. P. 1189.

**BITLIS**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 62 m. W. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, 5156 feet above the sea. P. 2000 Mohammedan and 1000 Armenian families. Built in a ravine, with hills 2000 feet above its valley. It has three mosques, baths, and caravanserais. Manufs. cotton cloths, celebrated for their bright red dye; also firearms and silver articles; and exports tobacco. Near it the army of Solymán the Magnificent was defeated by the Persians in 1554.

**BITUNTO**, *Bituntum*, a fortified town of South Italy, cap. circ., 10 m. W.S.W. Bari. P. (1861) 23,832. It has a cathedral, castle, and excellent wine is raised in its vicinity.

**BITURTO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Bari. P. 3366. Commerce in wine.

**BITSCHWILLER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 18 m. N.N.E. Belfort, on the Thur-en. P. 3215. Manufs. of iron and cottons.

**BITADON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Barnstaple. Ac. 1018. P. 65.

**BITTERFELD**, a walled town, Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Mulde, 18 m. N.E. Halle. P. 4000. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and earthenware.

**BITTERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 5610. P. 972. *Cleehill*, in the parish, abounds in coal and ironstone.

**BITTERN**, a tything and post town of England, co. Hants, on the Itchin, 2 m. E.N.E. Southampton. P. 1733. It has a camp, the Roman *Clauentum*, where many anc. remains have been found.

**BITRESCH** (GROSS), a town of Moravia, 20 m. W.N.W. Brünn. P. 1602.—II. (*Klein*), a vill. of Moravia, 10 m. N.W. Brünn.

**BITTESWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 2630. P. 438.

**BITTI**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, cap. mand., 58 m. S.E. Sassari. P. 2882.

**BITTISCHKA**, a vill. of Moravia, circ. Brunn, gov. and 5 m. S. Tischnowitz. P. 1350. Iron-works, coal mines, and sugar manuf.

**BITTON**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, on the Avon, 6 m. S.E. Bristol. Ac. 7156. P. 9630, employed in coal and iron mines and quarries.

**BITTSE** (GREAT), a market town and cas. of Hungary, co. and 32 m. N.E. Trencsin, on the Waag. P. 2600.

**BIVIERE**, *Biverti* or *Lentini*, a Lake of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, 17 m. W.N.W. Agosta. In winter it is about 19 m. in circumference, but

much of it is mere marsh in summer. In its fisheries of eels, mullet, etc., 50 to 60 boats are usually employed.

**BIVIO**, a vill. of Switzerland. [STALLA.]  
**BRVONA**, a town of Sicily, cap. district, prov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Girgenti. P. 3690.

**BRVONGI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Geracia. P. 2393.

**BRX**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 3075. P. 392.

**BRIXLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 760. P. 161.

**BIZE**, two vills. of France.—I. dep. Aude, 11 m. N.W. Narbonne. P. 1210.—II. (*B.-Nistos*), dep. Hautes Pyrénées. P. (with comm.) 1071.

**BIZERTA** or *BENZERTA* (*Hippo Zaritus*), a fortified seaport of Tunis, the most northern town of Africa, at the head of a gulf of the Mediterranean, 38 m. N.W. Tunis. P. 8000. (?) It is defended by two castles, but commanded by adjacent heights. Though its port now admits only small vessels, it was formerly one of the best in the Mediterranean.

**BIZOVAC**, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Essek. P. 1104.

**BJ**, names of places in Russia, etc., beginning with these letters, are referred to *Bi*.

**BLABY**, a pa. of Engl., co. & 4½ m. W.S.W. Leicester, on Midland Co. railway. Ac. 3300. P. 1998.

**BLACÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, cant. and arr. Villefranche. P. 1216. Brick and tile manufactures.

**BLACHÈRE** (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière, cant. Joyeuse. P. 2675.

**BLACK**, a township of the U.S., North America, Indiana, co. Posey.

**BLACKAWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Dartmouth. Ac. 5646. P. 1229.

**BLACKBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Cullompton. Area included in pa. of Kentisberie, 508 ac. P. 76.

**BLACKBOURTON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Burford. Ac. 1300. P. 260.

**BLACKBRAES**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Muiravonside. P. 507.

**BLACK-BROOK**, a tnsip. of the U.S., N. Amer., New York, 20 m. S.W. Plattsburg. P. 2525.

**BLACKBURN**, a parl. bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 22 m. N.N.W. Manchester. Alt. 368 feet. P. of bor. (1851) 46,536; do. (1861) 63,126. Staple trade, cotton manuf. It has 5 churches and many chapels, grammar schools, infirmary (cost 25,000*l.*), town-hall, market house, exchange, free library, and a very fine public park of 50 acres. Public baths on a large scale were erected in 1864. It has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom, and abundant supplies of coal for domestic and manuf. purposes. Annual rateable value of property in the borough 145,000*l.* It is governed by a corporation and borough magistrates, of whom the mayor is chief. Returns 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 1706.

**BLACKBURN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pas. Livingstone and Whitburn. P. 758.

**BLACKFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.N.W. Wincanton. Ac. 578. P. 164.

**BLACKFORD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill. 8 m. N.E. Dunblane. P. 2041; of vill. 881.

**BLACKFORD**, a co. of the U.S., North America, N.E. part of Indiana. Area 169 sq. m. P. 4122. Chief town, Hartford.

**BLACK FOREST** (Germ. *Schwarzwald*), a mountainous region of S.W. Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, and the W. of Württemberg, be-

tween lat. 47° 30' and 49° 30' N.; lon. 7° 40' and 9° E., separating the basins of the Rhine and Neckar. Besides its extensive forests, it is remarkable for mines of silver, copper, zinc, lead, and iron; in many places it is 3700 feet above the sea, and the Feldberg, 4675 feet, is the loftiest mountain in W. Germany. The Danube, Neckar, Kinzig, Murg, Elz, etc., rise in this region; and in it are the towns Neustadt, Hornberg, Freudenstadt, Altensteig, Bretten, Eppingen, etc., besides numerous villas; the inhabitants of which are mainly engaged in rearing live stock, trading in timber, manufacturing wooden clocks, toys, and woollen fabrics. This region was included in the *Herzonia Sylva* of the ancient Romans.

**BLACK HAWK**, a co. of U. S., North America, Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. Intersected by Cedar River. P. 8244.

**BLACK HEAD**, the name of several capes of the United Kingdom.—I. England, co. Cornwall, E. Lizard Point. Lat. 50° N.; lon. 5° 7' W.—II. Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, N. the entrance of Belfast Lough. Lat. 54° 46' N.; lon. 5° 42' W.—III. Munster, co. Clare, S. side of Galway Bay. Lat. 53° 9' N.; lon. 9° 16' W.—IV. Scotland, co. Wigtown, 6 m. W.S.W. Stranraer.

**BLACKHEATH**, an open common in England, co. Kent, laith Sutton-at-Hone, 5 m. S.E. London, and mostly in the pa. of Greenwich, and adjoining its park. It is bordered by numerous villas, and on it are two episcopal chapels and Morden College; the last named, founded for decayed merchants by Sir J. Morden, Bart., in 1695, has an annual revenue of about 5000*l*. Blackheath is crossed by the Roman Watling Street; and was the scene of several insurrectionary movements, including those of Wat Tyler and Cade. It is a place of holiday resort, and fairs are held here at Easter and Whitsuntide.—II. A large elevated tract of heath land in co. Surrey, from 3 to 5 m. S.E. Guildford, has the same name.

**BLACKLEY** or **BLAKELY**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N. Manchester. Ac. 1764. P. 4112. Some of the largest dye-works in England are established here.

**BLACKLOW HILL**, England, co. and 1½ m. N. Warwick. A stone cross here marks the spot where Piers Gaveston, favourite of Edward II., was beheaded by the barons in 1312.

**BLACKMARSTONE**, a pa. of Engl. [DYMCHURCH.]

**BLACKMORE**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ingatestone. Ac. 2576. P. 644.

**BLACK MOUNTAINS**, U. S., North America, the highest range of the Appalachian system, N. Carolina. They rise from a plateau about 2000 feet high. Mitchell's Peak is 6576, and Black Dome 6760 feet above the sea.

**BLACKNESS**, a vill. and seaport of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 14 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Its old castle is one of the 4 kept up by the Articles of Union. James I. and Charles I. made it a state prison.

**BLACKPOOL**, a vill. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bispham, on the coast, 4 m. S.W. Poulton. P. 3506. It is a sea-bathing place, with a theatre, library, and newsroom, and communicates by a branch with the Preston and Wyre railway.

**BLACK RIVER**, of the U. S., North America, New York, rises in co. Herkimer, and flows W. past Watertown to Lake Ontario. Length 125 m.—II. Jamaica, co. Cornwall; after a tortuous S. course of 33 m. enters Black-river Bay, in the Caribbean Sea. At its mouth is Black-river vill., for 25 m. above which it is navigable for boats.

**BLACKROCK**, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co.

and 4 m. S.E. Dublin, on the Dublin and Kings-town railway, and on the S. shore of Dublin Bay. P. 2923. It is a place of resort for bathing.—Several villas of Ireland have this name.—I. co. Louth, at the head of a small bay, about 2½ m. S.E. Dundalk. P. 416. Also resorted to for sea-bathing.—II. Munster, co. and 3 m. E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee. P. 529.

**BLACK ROCK**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Erie, on the Niagara, and on-rail. 2 m. below Buffalo. It has a harbour, and a ferry to Waterloo in Canada.

**BLACKROD**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, near the Wigan and Preston railway, 4½ m. S.E. Chorley. P. 2911.

**BLACK** or **EUXINE SEA**, *Pontus Euxinus*, a great inland sea between Europe and Asia, within the parallels of lat. 40° 45' and 46° 45' N., extending from lon. 27° 30' to 41° 50' E.; extreme length 700 m., greatest breadth 580 m. Area 172,000 sq. m. It is surrounded by the countries of Russia, Armenia, and Asiatic and European Turkey, and communicates by the strait of Yenikale, ancient *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, with the Sea of Azov on the N.E., and by the Bosphorus, with the Sea of Marmara, in the S.W. The shores of the Euxine are bold and high on the N.E., E., and S.W., but flat on the N. and N.W.; its depth varies from 4 to 48 fathoms near its shores, but in the middle no soundings have been obtained at 150 fathoms. The water contains 1-7th less salt than the ocean, and is so fresh that it easily freezes. It has numerous small ports; but the only gulf of importance is that of Kerkitin, between the Crimea and the continent of Russia. There are several islands near the mouth of the Danube—the largest of these, Serpent island, has a lighthouse. The chief affluents of the Euxine are the Danube, Dniester, Bug, Dnieper, the Don (by the Sea of Azov and the Strait of Yenikale), and the Kuban in Europe; and the Kizil-Irmak and Sakara in Asia. The streams of these rivers produce strong currents, particularly in the beginning of summer. The Black Sea has no perceptible tide; it is liable to frequent storms, such as are generally met with in great lakes and enclosed seas; but its navigation is so far from being very dangerous, as formerly represented, that probably no sea of equal extent is more safe. It has neither islands, rocks, nor reefs in the tracks of navigation, and has everywhere excellent anchorage. It is traversed regularly by steam-packets between Constantinople and the mouths of the Danube, & between the principal ports of Russia. The principal trade of the Black Sea is carried on at Odessa, in grain, iron, and furs.

**BLACKSTAIRS**, a mountain range of Ireland, on the boundary between cos. Carlow and Wexford. Mount Leinster, the highest point, is 2610 feet.

**BLACKSTONE-EDGE**, a range of high hills, mostly moorland, forming part of "the Backbone of England," cos. York and Lancaster, 6 m. E.N.E. Rochdale. A stone dividing the cos. of York and Lancashire stands on the summit of these hills.

**BLACKTAIL**, a large shoal off the English coast, co. Essex, in the estuary of the Thames, below Canvey Island. A beacon has been placed on it.

**BLACKTORT**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, near the confluence of the Ouse & Trent, 7 m. E.S.E. Howden. Ac. 3313. P. 534.

**BLACKWALL**, a suburb of London, co. Middlesex, pa. Poplar, at the confluence of the Lee and the Thames, 4 m. E.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Here are the East and West India docks. A railway, 3¼ m. in length, connects it with the city of London. Vast iron ship-building yards have

sprung up within a few years. The first iron-clad ship of the navy, the "Warrior," and the "Minotaur," of 50 guns, were built at Blackwall.

**BLACK-WARRIOR**, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in North Alabama, and after a S. course of 180 m. joins the Tombigbee river. It is navigable for steamers up to Tuscaloosa.

**BLACKWATER**, two rivers of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, rises about 16 m. N.E. Killarney, flows at first southward, but afterwards E. to Cappoquin, where it abruptly turns again southward, and enters the sea at Youghal, after a course estimated at 100 m. The tide rises in it to Cappoquin, to which town it is navigable; and besides which, Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, and Youghal are on its banks. Affs. the Dundalo, Awbeg, Funcheon, and Bride.—II. Ulster, cos. Tyrone and Armagh, falls into Lough Neagh at its S.W. corner. Caledon and Charlemont are the principal towns on its banks, at which last it receives the Ulster Canal.

**BLACKWATER**, three rivers of England.—I. co. Essex, rises near Saffron-Walden, flows south-eastward, and, after uniting with the Chelmer, falls into the arm of the North Sea called Blackwater Bay.—II. co. Dorset, rises near Cranbrook, and is tributary to the Stour.—III. co. Hants, forming a part of the boundary betw. that co. and Berks, joins the Loddon, 5½ m. S.W. Wokingham.

**BLACKWATER**, a vill. of England, co. Hants, at its N.E. extremity on the Blackwater river.

**BLACKWATER**, two townships of Ireland.—I. co. and 5 m. N.W. Armagh.—II. co. and 9 m. N.E. Wexford. P. 230.

**BLACKWATERTOWN**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Armagh, on the Blackwater river, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Moy. P. 344.

**BLACKWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. N.E. Alfreton. Ac. 1700. P. 517.—Also a hamlet, co. Worcester, on the Bristol and Birmingham railway, 2 m. N. Bromsgrove. P. 203.

**BLACKWELL'S ISLAND**, U. S., North America, in the East River, opposite New York, is the seat of the penitentiary and of a lunatic asylum.

**BLACKWOOD RIVER**, West Australia, cos. Durham and Nelson, flows W. and S., and enters the Hardy inlet, 6 m. N.E. Augusta. It traverses a well-wooded and good grazing country, and is navigable for boats to 25 m. from the sea.

**BLADEN**, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in S. part of N. Carolina. Area 1080 sq. m. P. 6668 free, 5327 slaves.

**BLADEN**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. Leobschütz. P. 1430.

**BLADENSBURG**, a vill., U. S., N. Amer., Maryland, 7 m. N.E. Washington, on l. b. of Potomac. Here the British defeated the Americans in 1814.

**BLADON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Woodstock. Ac. 1350. P. 666.

**BLAEN-HONDDAN**, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton, 3 m. N.N.W. Neath. P. 1661.

**BLAEN-PORTH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Ac. 3548. P. 732.

**BLAGDON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 3535. P. 1083.

**BLAGNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 2 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. P. 1683.

**BLAGODAH**, a mountain of W. Siberia, Perm, in the Urals, remarkable for its magnetic ores.

**BLAGOVESHCHENSK**, a town of Russia in Asia, cap. of Amur territory, on l. b. of the Amur river, at the juncture of the Zeya.

**BLAIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.W. Nantes, on the Isac. P. with comm. 6781.

**BLAINVILLE**, a comm. of France, dep. Manche, with a vill. 6 m. W. Coutances. P. 1708.

**BLAIR**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 650 sq. m. P. (1860), 27,829. It has flour, grist, and saw mills, iron-mining and foundries, woollen factories and tanneries. Central railway passes through the co. Cap. Hollidaysburg.

**BLAIR-ATHOL** or **ATHOLL**, a large pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, and comprising all its N. part, with a vill., 30 m. N.W. Perth. Area 312 sq. m. P. 1659. In it are the mountains Benyglow (3725 feet), and Bendearg (3550 feet), with the pass of Killiecrankie, Athol Forest, and Blair-Athol Castle; 427 feet above the sea.

**BLAIR-GOWRIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a town on the Erich, 15 m. N.N.E. Perth. P. of pa. 4657. P. of town, 3344. 227 feet above the sea.

**BLAIR-LOGIE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N.E. Stirling, at the foot of the Ochils. P. 124.

**BLAIRSVILLE**, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 198 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. P. 1512.

**BLAISDON**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N. Newnham. Ac. 900. P. 282.

**BLAISE** (Str), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Neuchâtel, on N. b. of the lake.

**BLAISOIS**, a former div. of France in Orléanais, of which Blois was cap., now comprised in, and forming a great part of, the dep. Loire-et-Cher.

**BLAISON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and 10 m. S.E. Angers, on the l. b. of the Loire. P. 988.

**BLAKELEY**, a small seaport of the U. S., North America, Alabama, cap. co. Baldwin, on the Tensaw river, opposite Mobile. Its harbour admits vessels drawing 11 feet of water.

**BLAKEMERE**, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. W. Hereford. Ac. 1127. P. 175.

**BLAKEMORE** or **WHITE HART FOREST**, England, co. Dorset, is a large tract, comprising several hundreds in the N. and W. parts of the county.

**BLAKENEX**, a seaport and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E. Wells. Ac. of pa. 1865. P. 961. Its harbour affords good shelter.—II. a chapelry, pa. Awre, co. and 12½ m. W.S.W. Glo'ster. P. returned with parish.

**BLAKENHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Needham. Ac. 869. P. 291.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. S.E. Needham. Ac. 1054. P. 164.

**BLAKESLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 2840. P. 777.

**BLAMONT**, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, arr. and 16 m. E. Lunéville, on the Vezouze. P. 2298.—II. dep. Doubs, arr. and 8 m. S.S.E. Montbéliard. P. 645.

**BLANC** (L), a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 32 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. It was formerly fortified, and has wool-spinning works and tanneries. P. 5882.

**BLANC** (MONT), Alps. [MONT BLANC.]

**BLANCA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Murcia, near l. b. of the Segura. P. 2240. Manuf. silk, linen, oil, and bass-mats.

**BLANCAFORT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. and cant. Sancerre. P. 1435.

**BLANCHLAND**, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. of Shotley, in a deep vale on the Derwent, 9 m. S.S.E. Hexham. P. 474.

**BLANCHVILLESKILL**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Kilkenny. Ac. 854. P. 72.

**BLANCO**, a co. of U. S., North America, State of Texas. P. 1281.

**BLANCO** (CAPE), the name of numerous headlands in Africa, America, the Philippines, Greece, and Spain; the principal, West Africa, Sahara, on the Atlantic, in lat. 20° 46' 55" N.; lon. 16° 58' 6" W.

BLANDAÏN, a town and comm. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W.N.W. Tournai. P. 2783.

BLANDEQUES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cant. and arr. St Omer. P. 1890. Flour and paper mills.

BLANDFORD-FORUM, a munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by three bridges, and near the ford called by the Romans *Trajectus Belamiensis*, 17 m. N.E. Dorchester. Ac. of pa. 862. P. 3900. It has a church, town-hall, and a manuf. of shirt-buttons. Polling-place for the county.—II. (*St Mary*), a pa. on the opposite side of the Stour, communicating by a bridge, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1583. P. 409.

BLANDFORD, a township of U. S., North Amer., Massachusetts, 96 m. W.S.W. Boston.

BLANES, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. P. 5043.

BLANGY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine Inf., cap. cant., arr. & 13 m. N.E. Neuchâtel. P. 1699. Manufs. of chemical products and paper.

BLANKENBERGHE, a marit. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, with a fishing port on the English Channel, 9 m. N.W. Bruges. P. 1800.

BLANKENBURG, 2 towns of Germany.—I. duchy and 37 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. of circ., and formerly of an indep. principality. P. 3700. Area of circ. 183 sq. m. P. 22398.—II. a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 13 m. S.S.W. Sondershausen. P. 1300.

BLANKENBURG, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Berne, Ober-Simmenthal, 19 m. S.W. Thun. It has a large annual fair.

BLANKENESE, a town of the Danish dom., duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 6 m. W. Altona, with a ferry to Cranz, in Hanover. P. 2800.

BLANKENHAGEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 7 m. N.N.E. Wiedenbruck. P. 1100.

BLANKENHAYN, a town of Central Germany, grand duchy, and 9 m. S.S.E. Weimar. P. 1600. Manuf. of gingham and porcelain.

BLANKENSTEIN, a small town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, 24 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. P. 856, who manuf. files & steel wares.

BLANKNEY with LINWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 6000. P. 560.

BLANQUEFORT, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant. and 6 m. N.W. Bordeaux. P. 2498.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 29 m. N.N.E. Agen. P. 1693.

BLANQUILLA, an isl. of Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 74 m. N.N.E. Tortuga, and having on its W. coast the village of Agueda.

BLANSKO, a market town and cas. of Moravia, circ. and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Brunn. P. 2064. Cotton manuf., iron-casting, powder and paper mills.

BLANTYRE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 8 m. S.E. Glasgow. Ac. 4026. P. 3092. Here are cotton-spinning and dye-works. Includes vill. of Blantyre-Works. P. 1317. David Livingstone, the African traveller, was born here in 1817.

BLANZAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. Angoulême. P. 893. Extensive cattle market.

BLANZY, a vill. of France, Saône-et-Loire, on the Canal-du-Centre, 18 m. S.E. Autun. P. 3480.

BLARINGHEM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Hazebrouck. P. 1773.

BLARNEX, a hamlet of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. N.W. Cork, pa. Garrycloyne, on a rivulet of same name. It is now almost uninhabited, but has a woollen mill and a paper factory. Here is the "Blarney Stone." P. 260.

BLASCHKI or BLASZKI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Warsaw. P. 2854.

BLASENDORF, a town of Transylvania, 18 m. N.E. Karlsburg. P. 4000. [BALASFALVA.]

BLASHEIM, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, circ. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Lübbecke. P. 1100.

BLASIEN (St), a vill. of Baden, circ. Ober-Rhein, 21 m. S.E. Friburg, on the Alb. P. 1000. It has important iron-works and a manuf. of arms.

BLASIENZA, a town of Germany, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, 20 m. S.S.W. Gotha, with a powder-mill and manufs. of iron wares. P. 1570.

BLASKET ISLANDS, a group of rocky islands on the W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Dingle Bay, largest 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length. One of these, in lon. 10° 36' W., forms the most W. land in Europe.

BLASOVA, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Temesvar, gov. Buzias. P. 1150.

BLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1267. P. 93.

BLASZKOWA, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Jaslo, gov. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Brzostek. P. 1170.

BLATA, a market town of Dalmatia, circ. and 46 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. P. 2600.

BLATCHINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Sussex.—I. (*East*), rape Pevensey, 11 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Ac. 821. P. 128. Here is a strong battery for defence of the coast.—II. (*West*), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Brighton. Ac. 876. P. 59.

BLATCHINGWORTH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Rochdale, in the vicinity of the Manchester and Leeds railway. P. 4860, chiefly engaged in woollen manufs.

BLATHERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 1975. P. 189.

BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin on the Uslava, 50 m. S.W. Prague. P. 1500.

BLATNITZ, a vill. of Hungary, co. Arva-Thurocz, gov. & 8 m. S. St Marton. P. 1200.—II. a vill. of Moravia, gov. & 4 m. S.E. Ungarisch-Ostra. P. 2170.

BLATON, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. S.E. Tournai. P. 2319.

BLATNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Pisek. P. 2330. Beet sugar manuf.

BLAUBÜREN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Blau, 10 m. W.N.W. Ulm. P. 1965.

BLAUDA, a vill. and cas. of Moravia, circ. Olmütz, gov. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Schönberg. P. 2602.

BLAXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Framlingham. Ac. 1975. P. 589.

BLAYDON, a vill. of England, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, on Newcastle and Carlisle rail, between Gateshead and Stocksfield.—(*Burn*), a hamlet, same co., on the Tyne. It has a coal mine.

BLAYE, *Blavia*, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. and on rt. b. of the Gironde, here about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. across, cap. arr., 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. P. 4972. It has a strong citadel, in which the Duchess de Berri was imprisoned in 1833; public fountain, theatre, hospital, agricultural society; exports wine, brandy, corn, fruits, and soap. Its harbour is defended by forts Médoc and Pâté. All vessels inward bound to Bordeaux, etc., are required to anchor in the road of Blaye, and to exhibit their papers; many outward bound vessels call to take in stores, and to complete their cargoes.

BLAZEY (St), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. St Austell. Ac. 1797. P. 4224.

BLAZOWA, a market town of Austria, Galicia, circ. Jaslo, gov. and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Strzyzow. P. 3340.

BLEADON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Axe, 6 m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 2795. P. 623.

BLEAN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 2 m. N.N.W. Canterbury. Ac. 2260. P. 626. The centre of a poor-law union.

BLEASBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 3 m. S.S.E. Southwell. Ac. 1550. P. 332.

- BLECKEDE**, a town of Hanover, gov. and 13½ m. E.N.E. Lüneburg, on l. b. of the Elbe. P. 1485.
- BLEDD-FA** or **BLETHVAUGH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, in the forest of the same name, 5½ m. W.S.W. Knighton. Ac. 2740. P. 250.
- BLEDDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1110. P. 245.
- BLEDLOW**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. E.S.E. Thame. Ac. 4130. P. 1189.
- BLEDSOE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 520 sq. m. P. 3770 free, 689 slaves. Surface mountainous, watered chiefly by Sequatchie river.
- BLEGGIO (UPPER and LOWER)**, 2 vills. of Austria, Tirol, circ. & 13½ m. S.W. Trient. P. 2730.
- BLEGNO**, a river of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, flows S. and joins the Tessin or Ticino, on left, near Biasca. It gives its name to the *Val Blegno*, a rich valley, which forms a dist. of the canton.
- BLEIBACH**, a vill. of Illyria, circ. 8 m. W. Villach, near the *Bleiberg* (lead mtn.), in which are 1 copper and 3 lead mines. The lead mines yield annually from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. P. 5600.
- BLEIBERG**, a vill. of Austria, Kärnten, gov. and 8 m. W. Villach. P. 2255. It has the richest lead and copper mines in Europe.
- BLEICHEBODE**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, on the Bude, at the foot of the Pockenberg, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Nordhausen. P. 2900. Woollen and linen weaving.
- BLEIBSTADT**, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, on the Voigtland, 14 m. N.N.E. Eger.
- BLEISWIJK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 7 m. N. Rotterdam. P. 1279.
- BLEIKING**, a prov. of Sweden. [CARLSRONA.]
- BLENCOW**, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Dacre, 5 m. W.N.W. Penrith. P. 99.
- BLENDWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7 m. S.S.E. Petersfield. Ac. 2304. P. 219.
- BLÉNEAU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 29 m. W.S.W. Auxerre. P. 1892. Prince Condé was here vanquished by Turenne in 1652.
- BLENHHEIM**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. and 24 m. S.W. Schoharie.
- BLENHHEIM**, a township of New Zealand, South Island, cap. of the prov. Marlborough.
- BLENHHEIM** (Germ. *Blindheim*), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 23 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. The English and Imperialists, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, here defeated the French and Bavarians, 2d August 1704.
- BLENHHEIM PARK** (formerly *Woodstock Park*), an extra-parochial dist. of England, co. Oxford, pa. Woodstock, 62½ m. W.N.W. London. P. 118. Ac. 2940. It was given by the nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, in honour of whose victory, in 1704, it received its name.
- BLÉNJO**, a river, valley, and dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, cap. Lottigna.
- BLÉNKINSPOT**, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Haltwhistle, 17 m. W. Hexham, on Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Ac. 4919. P. 444.
- BLENNERVILLE**, a seaport of Ireland, co. Kerry, on Tralee Bay, 1½ m. S.W. Tralee. P. 340.
- BLENON-LÉS-TOUL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, and 5 m. S.S.W. Toul. P. 1550.
- BLÈRE**, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. E.S.E. Tours. P. 3477.
- BLESEN**, a town of Prussia, Posen, circ. and 21 m. W.S.W. Birnbaum. P. 1350.
- BLESENY**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 9½ m. E.N.E. Körös-Banya. P. 2331.
- BLESLÉ**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Brioude. P. 1715.
- BLESSINGTON**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, near the Liffey, 18 m. S.W. Dublin, Ac. 15,780. P. 1587; do. of town, 1127.
- BLETCHINGLEY**, a town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on a branch of the Brighton railway, 18½ m. S. London. Ac. of pa. 5585. P. 1691.
- BLETCHINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Woodstock. Ac. 2540. P. 688.
- BLETCHLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. W. Penny-Stratford. Ac. 3150. P. 1658. At its station, the Bedford branch joins the North-Western railway.
- BLETHERSTONE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.N.W. Narberth. Ac. 2366. P. 255.
- BLETSOE**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bedford. Ac. 2239. P. 412.
- BLETERANTS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. N.N.W. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 1163. Commerce in grain and fish.
- BLEVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. and 2 m. N. Havre. P. 1671. It has mineral springs.
- BLEVIO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. circ., and near Lake of Como. P. 839.
- BLEWBERRY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 6814. P. 1114.
- BLEWFIELDS**, Central Amer. [BLUEFIELDS.]
- BLUCKLING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.W. Aylsham. Ac. 2123. P. 392. Anne Boleyn (whose family owned the manor) was born here in 1507.
- BLIDAH** or **BLIDA**, a town of Algeria, on the borders of the Metidjah Plain, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Algiers. Taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them since 1838. P. 11,563, of whom 6468 are Europeans. Manuf. oils and tiles. It has brass-works and tanneries, with commerce in cattle, grains, and wool.
- BLIDWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.E. Mansfield. Ac. 6610. P. 1166.
- BLIESKASTEL**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Blies, 5½ m. W. Deux-Ponts. P. 1874.
- BLIGH**, a co. of New South Wales. Chief town, Cassilis, 200 m. N.W. Sydney. Area of co. 1,077,120 ac. P. 1094.
- BLIGNY-SUR-OCHE**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 9 m. N. Beaune. P. 1393.
- BLILING** or **BLELLING**, a seaport of the isl. Bali, Malay Archipelago, on its N. coast.
- BLIMONT (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. Abbeville, cant. St Valery-sur-Somme. P. 1297.
- BLISLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Ac. 6338. P. 553.
- BLISWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.E. Towcester, with a station on the North-Western railway, 4 m. S.W. Northampton, Ac. of pa. 1980. P. 1022.
- BLITHFIELD-WITH-NEWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. N. Rudgeley. Ac. 3193. P. 338.
- BLIZNE**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 4 m. N.W. Brzozow. P. 1776.
- BLOCK ISLAND**, U. S., North America, near Rhode Island, in the Atlantic, Newport co., 13 m. S.S.W. Point-Judith, 8 m. by 4 miles.
- BLOCKLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, enclosed by the co. of Glo'ster, 10 m. S.E. Evesham. Ac. 7870. P. 2596. It has silk mills.
- BLOCKLEY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. and 3 m. W. Philadelphia. P. 3318. Woollen and cotton manuf.
- BLOEMENDAAL**, two vills. of the Netherlands; one in S. Holland, 1½ m. N.N.W. Gouda; the other in North Holland, 2 m. N. Haarlem. P. 1500.
- BLOFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Acle. Ac. 2334. P. 1155.
- BLOIS**, an anc. city of France, cap. dep. Loir-

et-Cher, on both sides of the Loire, and on the railway from Orleans to Tours, 100 m. S. W. Paris, and 35 m. S. W. Orleans. P. 20,331. It is an archbishop's see, and has a tribunal of commerce, comm. college, normal school, a diocesan seminary, botanic garden, and public library. Manufs. gloves and porcelain, and has tradq in wine, timber, and brandy.

**BLOKULLA**, a small rocky isl. in the Baltic, between Oeland and the mainland of Sweden.

**BLOKZYL**, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysseel, with a good port on the E. coast of the Zuiderzee, 16 m. N. N. W. Zwolle. P. 1666.

**BLOMBERG**, a vill. of Central Germany, Lippe-Deimold, on the Distel, 40 m. S. W. Hanover. P. 1900. Manufs. woollens and leather.—II. a vill. and castle of Baden, circ. Lake, 32 m. N. W. Constance. P. 509.

**BLOND**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, arr. and cant. Bellac. P. 2380.

**BLONJ**, a town of Poland, 16 m. W. Warsaw. P. 1181. It is celebrated in the history of the wars between the Swedes and Poles.

**BLO'-NORTON** or **NORTON BELLEAU**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 5 m. S. of East Harling. Ac. 1132. P. 370.

**BLOODY-FARLAND**, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on its N. W. coast, 5 m. W. S. W. the island Innisboffin.

**BLOOM**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Fairfield. P. 2301.—II. town, Morgan co., Ohio. P. 1388.—III. town, Pennsylvania, 10 m. N. E. Danville. P. 1774.

**BLOOMFIELD**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 4 m. N. Newark.—II. co. Somerset, Maine, 35 m. N. Augusta.—III. a town of Hartford co., Connecticut.

**BLOOMING-GROVE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 86 m. S. Albany.

**BLOOMINGTON**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Indiana, cap. co. Monroe, 46 m. S. W. Indianapolis. It is the seat of the Indiana University.

**BLORA**, a dist. of the island Java, Surabaya. Noted for its forests of teak.

**BLORE**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 3½ m. N. W. Ashborne. Ac. 3730. P. 320. The second battle between the forces of York and Lancaster was fought on Bloreheath in 1459.

**BLOSSEVILLE-BONSECOURS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, arr. Rouen, cant. Boos. P. 1411.

**BLOT-L'EGLISE**, a comm. and vill. France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, cant. Menat. P. 1249.

**BLOTZHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 4 m. W. Huningue. P. 2532.

**BLOUNT**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. S. E. of Tennessee. Area 450 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 11,907 free, 1363 slaves. Surface elevated, valleys fertile. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and oats. Minerals are iron, marble, and limestone. Cap. Marysville.—II. in the N. of Alabama. Area 955 sq. m. Pop. 10,199 free, 666 slaves. Products, Indian corn and cotton. It has grist, saw mills, and tanneries. Cap. Blountsville.

**BLOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. gov. and 15 m. S. E. Pilsen. P. 1672.

**BLOXHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. S. W. Banbury. Ac. 4240. P. 1607.

**BLOXHOLME**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. N. W. Sleaford. Ac. 1298. P. 115.

**BLOWWICH**, an eccles. pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. N. N. W. Walsall. P. 7345. Celebrated for the manufacture of awl blades.

**BLOWWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N. N. W. Wareham. Ac. 2776. P. 264.

**BLUDENZ**, a town of Austria, Tirol, circ. Vorarl-

berg, with a castle of same name, on rt. b. of the Ille, 12 m. S. E. Feldkirch. P. 2220.

**BLUDOWITZ** (**NIEDER**, **MITTEL**, and **OBER**), three contiguous vills. of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 10 m. W. Teschen.

**BLUE EARTH**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Minnesota, watered by the river à Saques, Sioux and Blue Earth rivers, and bounded on the W. by the Missouri, and on the N. E. by the Minnesota. Cap. Mankato. P. 4803.—*Blue River*, Indiana, rises in Henry co., flows S. W. past New-castle and Shelbyville to Sugar Creek, Johnson co., where it gets the name of Driftwood Fork.—*Bluelick Springs*, a vill. of Kentucky, Nicholas co. Famous for its mineral waters.

**BLUEFIELDS** or **BLEWFIELDS**, a river and town of the Mosquito territory, Central America, the river entering an inlet of the Caribbean Sea in lat. 12° N., lon. 83° W., after an E. course of several hundred miles, for the last 80 m. of which it is navigable. At its mouth is the town on a commanding height, with a good harbour. P. 500.

**BLUE-HILL**, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 29 m. S. E. Augusta.

**BLUE MOUNTAINS**, a range in E. Australia, New South Wales, cos. Cook and Westmoreland, between lat. 33° and 34° S., lon. 150° and 151° E., and in which originate several of the rivers flowing into Broken Bay, as well as some affls. of the Macquarrie river. A road made by convict labour, across the mountains N. ward, in some places reaches to 3400 feet in height above the sea.

**BLUE-RIDGE** or **SOUTH MOUNTAINS**, U. S., N. America, the eastern range of the Alleghany mountains, branching off from the main range in N. Carolina, and stretching across Virginia to the Susquehanna river, Pennsylvania. Height of the loftiest peak nearly 4000 feet.

**BLUE-STACK MOUNTAIN**, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, near Glenties. Elevation 2213 feet.

**BLUMENSTEIN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 5 m. W. Thun, with mineral springs and well-frequented baths. P. 944.

**BLUMENTHAL**, a vill., Hanover, duchy and 11 m. N. W. Bremen, near rt. b. of Weser, with a port.

**BLUNDSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N. W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1573. P. 664.

**BLUNHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, on the Ivel, 5 m. N. N. W. Biggleswade. Ac. 3300. P. 1150.

**BLUNSDON** (**ST ANDREW**), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W. S. W. Highworth. Ac. 1420. P. 84.—*Broad Blunston* is a chapelry in the pa., and 3½ m. S. W. Highworth. P. 806.

**BLUNTISHAM-AND-EARTH**, a pa of England, co. Huntingdon, on the Ouse, 4½ m. N. E. St Ives. Ac. 3423. P. 1351.

**BLURTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. E. S. E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 2730.

**BLYBOROUGH**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. E. Gainsborough. Ac. 2345. P. 209.

**BLXFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E. S. E. Halesworth. Ac. 947. P. 193.

**BLYMILL**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. W. N. W. Brewood. Ac. 2925. P. 591.

**BLYTH**, a pa. of England, cos. York and Notts, 6 m. N. W. East Retford. Ac. 17,110. P., including the town of Bawtry, 3486.—II. (*South*), a seaport town, co. Northumberland, Castle ward, pa. Earsdon, on the Blythe river, at its mouth, 11 m. N. N. E. Newcastle, near Berwick railway. Ac. 1180. P. 2901. It has a harbour, a lighthouse in lat. 55° 7' N.; lon. 1° 30' 2" W.; dry dock, custom-house, dependent on Newcastle, & exports of coal, iron, & salt.—III. (*North*), opposite South Blyth, on l. b. of the river, is a small village.

**BLYTHBURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Blythe river, here navigable, 5 m. W. Southwold. Ac. 4116. P. 832.

**BLYTHE**, several rivers of England.—I. co. Suffolk, rises near Laxford, flows E. ward and enters the North Sea near Southwold.—II. co. Northumberland, flows through Stannington vale into the North Sea at Blyth.—III. An affl. of the Tame, co. Warwick.

**BLYTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 2830. P. 746.

**BNIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Schrimm. P. 1210.

**BOA ISLAND**, in Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, is the largest island in Loch Erne. Ac. 1338.

**BOAD**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 100 m. on the Mahanuddy, W.N.W. Cuttack, commanding the principal pass between that town and Nagpore.

**BOADILLA DE RIOSECO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Palencia. P. 950.

**BOARA**, two vills. of North Italy.—I. prov. Padua, dist. & 12 m. S. Monselice, on the Adige. P. 2242.—II. 2 m. N. Rovigo, on the Adige, opposite the former. P. 2822.

**BOARIHUNT**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Fareham. Ac. 1938. P. 267.

**BOARSTALL**, a pa. of England. [BORSTALL.]

**BOAVISTA** or **BONAVISTA**, an island of Africa, the most E., and, next to Santiago, the largest of the Cape Verd islands. Lat. of N.W. point 16° 13' 18" N.; lon. 22° 56' 24" W. P. (1860) 2647. It is of a pentagonal form, and about 20 m. in length. The surface is flat, with two basaltic peaks in the centre; soil fertile, but cultivation neglected. This island has 3 ports, Porto Sal Rey on the W., Porto do Norte on N.E., and Porto Curralinho on the S.E. Chief towns, Rabil, the cap., and Porto Sal Rey.

**BOBBING**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe of Scray, 1 m. N.W. Milton. Ac. 1071. P. 449.

**BOBBINGTON**, a pa. of England, cos. Salop and Stafford, 8½ m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 2676. P. 431.

**BOBBINGWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Chipping-Ongar. Ac. 1628. P. 334.

**BOBBIO**, a town of North Italy, cap. circ. Pavia, on the Trebbia, 39 m. E.S.E. Alessandria. P. 4575. It has a cathedral and a monastery.

**BOBBIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Pinerolo. P. 1551.

**BOBDA**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. Billek, 14½ m. W.S.W. Temesvar. P. 1025.

**BOBER**, a river of Prussian Silesia, rises on the Bohemian frontier, and after a N.N.W. course of about 115 m., joins the Oder at Crossen. Chief affl. the Queiss on left.—II. A navigable river of Poland, tributary to the Narew.

**BOBERSBERG**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circ. and 7 m. S. Crossen, on the Bober. P. 1550.

**BOBIA** or **PIRATE ISLE**, a small island of Africa, in the Bay of Amboises, off the coast of Guinea. It is the remains of a large isl., and continues to decrease by action of the waves. Shores abrupt and difficult of access, but densely peopled.

**BOBILEE**, a fortified town of British India, Madras, dist. Ganjam, 36 m. W.N.W. Cicacole.

**BOBINGEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 36 m. W.N.W. München. P. 1450.

**BÖBLINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 11 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 3400. Manufs. woollen cloths, vinegar, and chemical products.

**BOBRAU**, a vill. of Moravia, circ. Iglau, gov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Neustadt. P. 1340.

**BOBRITSCH**, two vills. of Saxony, gov. Dresden.

—I. (Lower), 4 m. E.S.E. Freiberg. P. 1740.—II. (Upper), 5½ m. S.E. Freiberg. P. 1603.

**BOBERKA** or **BOBERKA**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Brzezany, 21 m. S.E. Lemberg. P. 2763. Linen manufs.

**BOBROCZ**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Liptau, gov. and 4 m. N. St Miklos. P. 2796.

**BOBROV**, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 60 m. S.E. Voronej, on the Biting. P. 4865.

**BOBRUSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S.E. Minsk, on rt. b. of the Berezina. P. 10,222. It was ineffectually besieged by the French in 1812. Station for steam-packets on the river.

**BOCA**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1354.

**BOCA** ("mouth"), a term applied to numerous straits and rivers.—I. (*Boca Chica*), the Channel, 28 m. below, and leading to the port of Cartagena, New Grenada.—II. (*de Navios*), the S. and largest mouth of the Orinoco river, South America.—III. (*Grande*), a bay of the Caribbean Sea, Central America, Costa Rica, at the mouth of the Zucar river.—IV. (*del Toro*), Caribbean Sea, Costa Rica. Lat. 9° 20' N.; lon. 82° W.

**BOCA** or **BOCCA TIGRIS**, or the "BOGUE," the entrance to the Canton river (Chinese *Choo-Keang*, "Pearl River"), China, lat. 22° 45' N.; lon. 113° 35' E. All the estuary of the river S. of this is called the "Outer waters." The Bogue has on its E. side the isls. Anunghoy and Chuenpee, and on the W. Ty-cock-tow isl.; in its centre are the rocky islets, N. and S. Wantung, all of which are strongly fortified. The Bogue forts were captured by the British, Feb. 26, 1841, and again in Nov. 1856; dismantled & in ruins, 1864.

**BOCAGE (LE)**, an old dist. of France, Normandy, of which Vire was the cap. It is now included in the dep. Calvados.—II. part of the dep. La Vendée, so called on account of the great quantity of wood with which it is covered.

**BOCAIRENT**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Alicante. P. 4070. Manufs. cloth and paper, and has brandy distilleries.

**BOCCA-DI-LUPO** ("Wolf's mouth"), modern name of the pass of Thermopylae.

**BOCHE-DI-CATTARRO**, a dist. of S. Austria. The Bocchese are the most commercial and richest people in Dalmatia. Climate healthy.

**BOCCHETTA (MONTE)**, one of the West Apennines, traversed by the road from Genoa to Novi, now much improved, and passable for carriages. The summit of the pass is 2556 feet high.

**BOCCHIGLIERO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, 12 m. S.S.E. Rossano. P. 3358.

**BOCCOLO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. P. 2476.

**BOCHNIA**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 25 m. E.S.E. Cracow. P. 5470. It has several churches, a gymnasium, and mines of rock salt, which employ 500 miners, and yield annually 250,000 cwt. of salt. P. of circ. 178,760.

**BOCHOLD**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 44 m. W. Münster, circ. Borken, on the Aa. P. 4800. Manufs. of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, and brandy.

**BOCHOLD**, a vill. of Belgium, Limbourg, 2½ m. N.W. Bree.

**BOCHUM**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, cap. circ., 26 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. P. 4900. The seat of a mining court, and has manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, and hardwares.

**BOCKAU**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. W.N.W. Schwarzenberg. P. 1764. Extensive chemical manufs. and mines of cobalt and silver.

**BOCKEN**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz, gov. 3 m. E. Bensen. P. 2174.

- BOCKENHEIM**, a town of Hessen-Cassel, circ. Hannau, 3 m. N.W. Frankfurt. P. 3500. Manufs. pianofortes, snuff-boxes, jewellery, and ironware. It was separated from Bergen in 1832.
- BOCKENHEM**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 16 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim. P. 2500, who manuf. linen fabrics and yarn, tobacco, and potash.
- BOCKFLUSS**, a town of Lower Austria, with a castle. 15 m. N.W. Marchegg. P. 1452.
- BOCKHORN**, a vill. of Oldenburg, circ. Neuenburg,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Harel. P. 1000.
- BOCKHORST**, a vill., Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, circ. and 7 m. W.N.W. Halle. P. 1370.
- BOCKING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N. Braintree. Ac. 4607. P. 3555.
- BOCKLETON**, a pa. of England, cos. Hereford & Worcester, 5 m. S. Senbury. Ac. 3229. P. 346.
- BOCOGNANO**, a comm. & vill. of the isl. of Corsica, cap. cant.,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ajaccio. P. 2140.
- BOCCONOC**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. Lostwithiel. Ac. 2230. P. 323. W. Pitt, E. of Chatham, was born here in 1708.
- BOCQUEHO**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Brieuc, cant. Châtelaudren. P. 1683.
- BOCSAR**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Nagy-Kikinda. P. 2746.
- BOCZA**, a town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 11 m. S.E. Werbice. P. 1220. Its once important gold mines are rendered useless by inundations.
- BODDAM**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Peterhead. P. 550.
- BODDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.N.W. Cheltenham. Ac. 930. P. 392.—II. (*Lower and Upper*), co. Northampton, 9 m. S.W. Daventry. Ac. 3770. P. 724.
- BODEBERN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 4235. P. 1084.
- BODEGRAVEN**, a vill. of S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Leyden. P. with pa. 2120.
- BODFELSHAUSEN**, a vill., Württemberg, Schwarzwald,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Rottenburg. P. 1560.
- BODENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Ac. 5260. P. 1096.
- BODENHEIM**, a market town of Hessen, cant. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Oppenheim. P. 1750.
- BODENMAIS**, a vill. of Bavaria, gov. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Regen. P. 1600.
- BODEN-SEE**. [CONSTANCE (LAKE OF).]
- BODENSTADT**, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 19 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. P. 1407.
- BODENSWEIER**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Bischofsheim. P. 1050.
- BODENWERDER**, a walled town, Hanover, princip. Calenberg, on an isl. in the Weser, enclosed by the territory of Brunswick, 12 m. S.E. Hameln. P. 1500. Cotton-spinning and trade in timber.
- BODEWRYD**, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey, hund. of Twr Celyn,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Amlwch. P. 26.
- BODFARY** or **BODVARI**, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 4 m. N.E. Denbigh. Ac. 1449. P. 383.
- BODFUAN** or **BODVEAN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Nevin. Ac. 5572. P. 382.
- BODHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Holt. Ac. 1680. P. 316.
- BODIAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, on the Rother, 7 m. N.N.E. Battle. Ac. 1596. P. 803.
- BODIUS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cant. Landivisiau. P. 1811.
- BODLAND**, a vill. and castle of Prussian Silesia, gov. Opperln, circ. and 14 m. W.N.W. Rosenberg. P. 1300. It has iron mines.
- BODMANN**, *Bodami Castrum*, a vill. of Baden,
- circ. Lake, on Lake Constance, at the mouth of the Stockach. P. 881.
- BODMIN**, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, cap. co. Cornwall, 232 m. W.S.W. London, and 26 m. N.N.W. Plymouth, on South Devon railway. Ac. of pa. 6190. P. of do. 4809; of bor., which comprises 3 other pas., 6524. It has a mayoralty-house, a court-house, in which assizes are held, and bor. sessions; co. gaol and house of correction, co. lunatic asylum, and corn market. It is the centre of a poor-law union, the place of election for the E. division of the co., and sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 405.
- BODNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Walton. Ac. 2605. P. 117.
- BODØE**, a seaport town of Norway, stift Nordland, mainland, opposite Loffoden Isls. P. 277.
- BODROGH-KERESZTUR**, a town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, on the Bodrogh, a tributary of the Theiss, 3 m. N.W. Tokay. P. 1377, mostly Magyars. It has several churches and a synagogue. The Tokay wines are raised in its vicinity.
- BODUNGEN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Worbis. P. 1100.
- BODVROG**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 1813. P. 319.
- BODZANOWITZ**, a vill. and castle of Prussian Silesia, gov. Opperln, circ. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Rosenberg. P. 1200.
- BOEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Montbrison. P. 1895. Manufs. of paper and trade in wine.
- BOEO** (CAPE), *Lilybœum Prom.*, the most W. point of Sicily, intend. and 18 m. S.S.W. Trapani, lat.  $37^{\circ} 48' 10''$  N.; lon.  $12^{\circ} 25' 10''$  E.
- BŒOTIA**, a division of ancient Greece, cap. Lebadia, on the continent of Hellas, having N. the dep. Phthiotis, S. Thebes and the Gulf of Corinth, W. Phocis, and E. Thebes and Lake Thopias. Well watered and fertile. Mount Helicon is on its S.E. border.
- BOEGE**, a town of France, Haute Savoy, arr. and 12 m. S. by W. Thonon. P. 1402.
- BOERENTHAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. Sarreguemines, cant. Bitche. P. 1824. It has iron forges.
- BOERSCH**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. E. Rhin, arr. and 16 m. N. Schelestadt. P. 1844.
- BOESCHÈPE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. N.E. Hazebrouck. P. 2011.
- BOFFALORA**, a town, North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-Grasso. P. 1556.
- BOFFRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, cant. Vernoux. P. 1656.
- BOG**, two rivers of European Russia. [BUG.]
- BOGAN** or **NEW-YEAR RIVER** (the "*Allan Water*" of Oxley), a river of East Australia, rises in Harvey range, near lat.  $33^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $148^{\circ} 30'$  E., flows generally N.W., and joins the Darling river about lat.  $30^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $146^{\circ}$  E. Total course upwards of 300 miles.
- BOGARD** (SAR), a vill. of Hungary, co. and 23 m. S.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 3090.
- BOGAROS**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. Biljet,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Temesvar. P. 2200.
- BOGARRA**, a town, Spain, prov. and 52 m. S.W. Albacete. P. 1927. Manufs. of linens & woollens.
- BOGAT** (MAROS), a vill., Austria, Transylvania, gov. and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Zah. P. 1832.
- BOGATH**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, gov. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Nyirbator. P. 2100.
- BOGDANY**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth Pilis, gov. and 183 m. N. Ofen. P. 3000.
- BOGDO-OLA**, a mountain of South Russia, in the N.W. of the gov. Astrakhan. It rises abruptly out of the flat steppe, and is held sacred by the

**Kalmucks.** On its N. side is a lake of same name, 26 m. in circumf., yielding large quantities of salt.

**BOGEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, on l. b. of the Danube, 6 m. E. Strubing, with large breweries. P. 1143. Near it is the vill. *Bogenberg*, on a mountain of same name, with a chapel, a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

**BOGENHAUSEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, 2 m. N.E. München (Munich), on the Isar, with a royal observatory, in lat. 48° 8' 54" N.; lon. 11° 36' 22" E.

**BOGENSE**, a small seaport town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Fühnen. P. 1400.

**BOGGAH**, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. Saran, on the Gunduch, 30 m. N.W. Bettiah.

**BOGHIAZ KIEUI** or **KOI** (probably the anc. *Tavium*), a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 88 m. S.W. Amasia. Portions of a large temple and of a cyclopean wall are seen here.

**BOGIE**, a small river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, flows N. ward through the pa. of Auchindoir, and joins the Deveron near Huntly.

**BOGLIASCO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 1617.

**BOGLIPORE** or **BHAGULPORE**, a dist. of British India, Bahar prov., presid. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Moorshedabad, Birbhoom, Ramghur, Bahar, Tirhoot, and Purneah. Area 5806 sq. m. P. estim. at 2,000,000. The Ganges traverses it, and forms most part of its E. boundary. The hills in the S. are inhabited by a wild people, supposed to be of the aboriginal race of Hindostan.—*Boglipore* ("the abode of refugees") is the cap. of the above, dist., 2 m. S. of the Ganges, and 104 m. N.W. Moorshedabad. It has an English church, chapels, school, gaol, hospital, Mohammedan Arabic college, and mosques. Manufs. silk fabrics. Near it are several round towers, to which the Jains resort in pilgrimage.

**BOGNOR** (formerly *Hothampton*), a maritime market town, chapelry, and bathing-place, England, co. Sussex, rape and 6 m. S.E. Chichester, pa. South Bersted. Ac. 3008. P. 2523. It is sheltered from N. winds, and has a market-place. A rocky coast renders it inaccessible, except to small vessels. It has a station on the South Coast railway.

**BOGNTSCHÜTZ**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 7½ m. S.E. Bentzen. P. 1380.

**BOGODUKHOV** or **BOHODUKHOV**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 29 m. N.W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the Merle. P. 10,000. Leather-dressing, boot-making, and trade in cattle & hides. **BOGOENO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1307.

**BOGORODITSK**, a town of Russia, gov. Tula, cap. circ., 40 m. S.E. Tula. P. 2900. It has a royal castle, and trade in honey and flax.

**BOGORODSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Moscow, cap. dist. of same name. P. of town 560, of dist. about 60,000. The country is marshy, and abounds in rivers and forests.

**BOGOSLOOSK**, a town of Russia, in the Ural mountains, gov. and 180 m. N.E. Perm, 960 feet above the sea.

**BOGOTÀ** (formerly *Santa Fe de Bogotà*), a city of South America, cap. of the republic of New Granada, on a plateau 8958 feet above the sea, on the San Francisco river, and in lat. 4° 35' N.; lon. 74° 10' W. P. with suburbs, 43,000. It has several squares, in one of which are the cathedral, palace of the president, and custom-house. Other buildings are, palaces of the deputies and senate, mint, barracks, theatre, churches, and convents. Nearly one-half of the city is occupied by religious structures, and most part of the property in it belongs to the church. It has a

university. The Rio Francisco, which traverses the city, joins the Rio Bogota in the centre of the plain, and the conjoint waters descend in a S.W. direction, through a ravine nearly 40 m. long. At the cataract of Tequendama the cleft between the rocks is only 36 feet wide, and the waters descend in an unbroken mass 900 feet. In the centre is the natural bridge of Icononzo or Pandi, formed by two rocks that unite the opposite sides of a deep mountain cleft, 300 feet above the surface of the torrent. The Campo contains coal-fields, and towards the N. border the salt mines of Zikquirá.

**BOGUSLAW** or **BOGUSLAW**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.S.E. Kiew, cap. dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Rossa. P. 6000.

**BOGSAN**, two vills. of Prussian Silesia.—I. (*Nemet*), circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Lugos. P. 1977.

—II. (*Olah*), gov. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Nemet-Bogsan. P. 2207.

**BOGUSHAR**, a town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. S.S.E. Voronej, cap. circ., near the Don. P. 2600.

**BOGWANGOLA**, a large town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has an extensive trade in grain.

**BOGYEST**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Butyin. P. 1800.

**BOGYISZLO**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth Pilis, gov. and 12½ m. S.S.W. Kalocsa. P. 2170.

**BOHAIN**, a town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.E. St Quentin. P. 5051.

**BOHALLE** (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, arr. Angers. P. 1013.

**BOHARM**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Banff and Moray, 12 m. S.E. Elgin. P. 1412.

**BOHEIMKIRCHEN**, a market town of Austria, gov. and 7 m. E. St Polten. P. 1979.

**BOHEMIA** (KINGDOM OF), German *Böhmen*, a political and administrative division of the Austrian empire, forming the E. part of the Germanic confederation, between lat. 48° 33' and 51° 3' N.; lon. 12° and 16° 46' E., bounded N. by Saxony and Prussian Silesia, E. by Prussia and Moravia, S. by Lower Austria, and W. by Bavaria: cap. Prag (Prague). Area estimated at 20,068 sq. m. P. (1857) 4,705,525. The territory forms an enclosed plateau, nearly surrounded by elevated chains of mountains, the chief of which are the Riesengebirge (Giant mountains) on the N., the Sudetengebirge N.E., the Böhmerwald S.W., and Erzgebirge (Ore mountains) in the N.W. The interior is traversed by the con-treforts of these chains. Its principal valleys are those of the Elbe and Moldau, forming the upper basin of the Elbe, to which nearly all its streams are tributary. The country is richly watered. The Elbe rises in the Riesengebirge, and receives on the right the Isar, and on the left the Aupe, Mettau, Erlitz, Moldau, Eger, and Bila. The Moldau, the largest river in the kingdom, receives on the right the Czazawa and the Luschnitz, on the left the Watawa and the Beraun. The climate is in general healthy, mild in the valleys, but cold in the mountainous regions; the higher mountains being covered with snow during great part of the year. Soil in general fertile, especially in the N. and N.E., in the valleys of the Eger and Elbe. The productive part of the land forms nearly 13-16ths of the superficies. *Bohemia* is both an agricultural and a manufacturing country, but especially rich in the produce of its agriculture. The principal products are rye, oats, potatoes, fruit, flax, hops, and beet-root for the manuf. of sugar. Vines are grown in part of the valley of the Elbe only. The forests yield a large amount of timber. Chief mining districts

are in the Erzgebirge and the contreforts of the Fichtelgebirge. The gold mines are now abandoned, and the silver mines have lost much of their importance. Among the other metals and minerals are cinnabar, bismuth, chrome, zinc, sulphur, alum, marble, coal, iron, copper and tin. *Bohemia* possesses a great number of mineral springs of all kinds. Manufs. thread, linens, cotton, iron, woollens, glass, and paper. The commerce of the country consists in the exportation of the products of the soil and manufs., the importation of colonial goods, and the transit of merchandise from North Germany to Austria, Switzerland, and Italy. The Elbe and the Moldau are navigated by steam packets, and the latter communicates with the Danube by a railway from Budweis to Linz. Prague is connected by railways with Olmütz on the E., Lana on the W., and Leitmeritz and Dresden on the N. *Bohemia*, with the title of kingdom, forms a provincial government of the Austrian empire, having certain political privileges. The Emperor of Austria bears the title of King of Bohemia, and is crowned at Prague. It came into the possession of the house of Austria in 1526. It consists of 1 district, that of Prag, and 16 circles: Beraun, Bidschow, Budweis, Bunzlau, Chrudim, Czaslau, Elbogen, Kaurzim, Klattâu, Königgrätz, Leitmeritz, Pilsen, Prachim, Rakonitz, Saaz, and Tabor. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state, but other forms of worship are tolerated. *Bohemia* possesses many establishments for public instruction. The university of Prag is one of the most ancient in Germany. The kingdom has 3 episcopal schools and 22 gymnasia. It has many learned societies, with which are connected public libraries, botanic gardens, and scientific collections. The chief fortifications are at Prague, Josephstadt, Königgrätz, and Theresienstadt.

**BÖHMENKIRCH**, a vill. of Württemberg, circle Danube, 7 m. N.N.E. Geislingen. P. 1640.

**BOHEMERWALD** (*Bohemian Forest*), a chain of mountains in Germany, between Bohemia and Bavaria, extending N.W. to S.E., and separating the basins of the Elbe and Danube. The principal summits are the Aber (4613 feet), and the Rachelberg, 4561 feet in elevation.

**BOHMISCH-BROD**, B. LEIPA, etc. [BROD, etc.]  
**BOHMISCHDORF**, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, gov. and 2½ m. N.E. Freiwaldau. P. 1696.

**BOHMISCHKRUT**, a market town of Austria, gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Zistersdorf. P. 1500.

**BOHO**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 7½ m. W.N.W. Enniskillen. Ac. 15,062. P. 1789.

**BOHOL**, one of the Philippine isls.; betw. Zebu and Leyte, and 70 m. N.W. Mindanao. Lat. 10° N.; lon. 124° E. Length 40 m.; breadth 30 m.

**BOHOLA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 6½ m. S.E. Foxford. Ac. 8674. P. 3183.

**BOHORODZANY**, a town of Austrian Galicia, 12 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. Trib. of mines. P. 3680.

**BOHUS**, a læn of Sweden. [GOTHENBURG.]

**BOI-AYAD**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m. S.S.W. Sinope. P. 2000.

**BOIS-BLANC**, an island of Lake Huron, North America, between the island Michilimackinac and the plains of Michigan. It is 10 m. by 3 m., and has a lighthouse on its E. extremity.

**BOISCOMRUN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, arr. Pithviers, cant. Beaune-la-Rolande. P. 1202.

**BOIS-DE-LESSINES**, comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 28 m. N.E. Tournai. P. 1752.

**BOIS-D'ONGT** (LE), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. S.W. Villefranche. P. 1349.

**BOIS-GUILLAUME**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, 2 m. N. Rouen. P. 3120.

**BOIS** (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arr. and 14 m. W. La Rochelle, in the ile de Ré. P. 1940.

**BOIS-LE-DUC** (Dutch, *S' Herzogenbusch*,—Lat. *Silva Ducis*,—in English, the *Duke's Wood*), a fortified city of the Netherlands, cap. N. Brabant, at the junction of the Dommel and the Aa, 3 m. S. the Maas, and 28 m. S.S.E. Utrecht. P. (1862) 23,495. It is 5 m. in circumference, defended by a citadel and two forts, and intersected by several canals. Its buildings comprise a cathedral, town-hall, grammar school, college, academy of arts, arsenal, and several hospitals. Manufs.: linens, thread, needles, cutlery, and mirrors; with breweries and distilleries, and a considerable trade. It is the seat of a vicar-general, and tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce. It was taken by the French in 1794.

**BOISSET**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arr. Aurillac, cant. Maurs. P. 1871.

**BOISSEZON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, 7 m. E.S.E. Castres. P. 2707.

**BOISSY**, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.E. Paris. P. 846.

**BOITZENBURG**, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Güstrow, on rt. b. of the Elbe, & on the Hamburg and Berlin railway, 34 m. S.W. Schwerin. P. 3400. It has a wool-mkt., manufacturing establishments, ship-building docks, and a transit trade by land and water.

**BOITZENBURG**, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 52 m. N. Berlin. P. 1000.

**BOITZENBURG**, town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Wendisch, on the Elbe, 32 m. S.W. Schwerin. P. 3184. Manufs. soap, leather, and vinegar.

**BOJADOR** (CAPE), a headland of West Africa, formed by the termination of a range of Mount Atlas, in lat. 26° 7' N.; lon. 14° 29' W. It was doubled by the Portuguese in 1433.

**BOJAN**, a vill. of Austria, Bukowina, gov. Sadagora, 13 m. E.S.E. Czernowitz. P. 4020.

**BOJANA**, a river of European Turkey, waters Upper Albania, under the name of the Moracca, traverses the lake and enters the Adriatic 8 m. S. of the town of Scutari, length 65 miles.

**BOJANO**, *Povianum*, an episcopal town of South Italy, prov. & 10 m. S.W. Campobasso. P. 4971.

**BOJANOWO**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, 44 m. N.N.W. Breslau. P. 2300.

**BOKA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Torontal, on the Temes. P. 2599.

**BOKHARA** or **UZBEKISTAN** (*Uzbeks-land*), a state of Central Asia, indep. Turkestan, between lat. 36° and 41° N.; lon. 63° and 70° E.; having N. the Sea of Aral and the country of Khokan, E. Koondooz, S. the Oxus, and W. Khiva. Estimated area 235,000 sq. m. P. 1,500,000. Surface level; fertile where watered by the Oxus, Kohik, and Kurshee, its principal rivers, but elsewhere mostly a sandy waste. Rice, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, and fine fruits, are chief objects of culture. Mineral products are gold, salt, and sulphur. Timber is got only in the mountains. The guinea-worm (*rishu*), which burrows in the flesh of the human body, and causes much pain, is one of the greatest evils with which the country is afflicted. Cattle and live stock comprise sheep, goats, and camels. The Bactrian camel is the beast of burden. Manufs. cotton, silk, shagreen, sabres, cutlery, gold, silver, turned articles, and firearms; and by its position between the Russian dom. and Southern Asia, the country has considerable commercial importance. The Russian trade is carried on by means of caravans, from

3000 to 5000 camels being employed in the transport of merchandise from Bokhara to Russia. Trade with Cabool, Herat, and Cashmere is also carried on by means of camels. Exports silk, cotton, wool, coarse chintzes, cotton thread, lamb-skins, lapis lazuli, dried fruits, etc. Imports muslins, Benares brocades, white cloth, sugar, and shawls from the S.; and from Russia numerous kinds of European manufactures, a large quantity of which are British. From Chinese Turkestan, coarse porcelain, musk, tea in great quantities, silks, rhubarb, and Tibet wool, are received. The Khan, though nominally despotic, is greatly under the influence of the priesthood; and Mohammedanism being very strict here, no other religion is publicly professed. Total military force of all arms, 4000 men, not more than one-third of whom are completely armed, the rest being camp followers. Principal cities, Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, and Kurshee.

**BOKHARA**, a celebrated city of Central Asia, cap. above Khanat, near the Zer-afshan river, 130 m. W.S.W. Samarcand. Lat. 39° 48' N.; lon. 64° 26' E. Pop. estimated at 160,000. It is about 8 m. in circ., entered by 12 gates. In the centre is the citadel, containing the palace, harem, and residences of the state-officers, with the royal stables and barracks. It is said to have 360 mosques, and as many colleges and schools; this city having been long famous as a seat of Mohammedan learning. Among its pop. are about 4000 Jews, who carry on an active commerce; the natives and merchants of Persia, Turkey, Russia, Tartary, China, India, and Cabool, assemble here.

**BOKOD**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Gran, gov. and 8 m. S. Kocs. P. 1752. Wine and tobacco.

**BÖKÖNY**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, gov. and 12 m. from Nagy-Kálló. P. 2220.

**BOKSZEG**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and 4½ m. E. Boros-Jenő. P. 1320.

**BOLABOLA**, one of the Society islands, Pacific Ocean, situated N.W. Tahiti, and nearly 30 m. in circ. P. 18,000. It is well wooded.

**BOLAM**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 7 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 7336. P. 685.

**BOLANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante. P. 1795.

**BOLANOS**, a town of Mexico, prov. Jalisco, 65 m. N.N.W. Guadalaajara. It has rich silver mines in its vicinity.

**BOLAN PASS**, a defile in the mountains of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, consisting of a succession of ravines, about 55 m. in length (from near Dardur to Shawl), on the route from the Lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan. Lat. 29° 30' to 29° 52' N.; lon. 67° to 67° 40' E.; highest point, 5793 feet. Average ascent from the S. 90 feet per mile. The road is practicable for wheeled vehicles, but is infested by Belooch freebooters. In 1839 a column of the British army took six days to cross it. The *Bolan River* rises in this pass at 4494 feet above the sea. Its declivity is rapid; and the road follows its course.

**BOLAS (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. W.N.W. Newport. Ac. 1845. P. 278.

**BOLAWADUN**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in a plain, 22 m. N.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar.

**BOLBEC**, a town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., on the railway from Paris to Havre, and on the Bolbec, which furnishes water-power, 17 m. E.N.E. Havre. P. 9577. With manufs. of calicoes, cottons, woollens, linens, dyes, and chemical factories; trade in grains, hemp, soda, and sulphuric acid, as well as in the cattle reared in the district.

**BOLD**, a township of England, co. Lancaster pa. and 5 m. E.S.E. Prescott. Ac. 4338. P. 798.

**BOLDON**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Chester, 4 m. N.W. Sunderland. Ac. 3954. P. 1024. Manor consists of two townships, E. and W. It has a station on the Great North of England railway.

**BOLDRE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. North Lyminster. Ac. 11,950. P. 2842.

**BOLÉ**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. S.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 1250. P. 238.

**BOLECHOW**, a market town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 14 m. S. Stry, on a tributary of the Dniester. It has productive salt-works. P. 3690.

**BOLESKINE** and **ABERTARFF**, two united pas. of Scotland, co. and 23 m. S.W. Inverness. Estimated area 210 sq. m. P. 1743. Part of the Caledonian Canal, Fort Augustus, and the Fall of Foyers, are in these parishes.

**BOLGARY**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Kazan, on l. b. of the Volga, near which are the ruins of Briakimov, anc. cap. of the Bulgarians.

**BOLGRAD**, a town of European Russia, Bessarabia, on the Ialpuh Lake, 28 m. N.W. Ismail. P. chiefly Bulgarians, estimated at 8000.

**BOLI** or **BOLY (Hadrianopolis)**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, cap. sanj., 76 m. N.W. Angora. P. 6000. It has mineral baths.

**BOLINGBROKE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Ac. of pa. 2570. P. 1018. It has remains of the castle in which Henry IV. was born, and a manuf. of earthenware.

**BOLIVAR**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of Mississippi. Area 720 sq. m. P. 1393 free, 9078 slaves. Chief town same name.—II. a town of Texas, on a point of land at the N. entrance of Galveston Bay.

**BOLIVIA** or **UPPER PERU**, a republican state of South America, between lat. 10° and 23° S.; lon. 57° 30' and 70° 10' W.; having N. and E. the Brazilian dominion, S. the Argentine Confed., and W. Peru, with only a short coast-line on the Pacific, at its S.W. extremity. Length estimated at 1000 m., width 800 m., but its boundaries are disputed and undefined. In 1858 the pop. comprised 245,000 Indians, besides the following:—

Departments,	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Chief Cities.
La Paz (de Ayacucho),	39,850	475,322	La Paz.
Potosi, . . . . .	31,800	391,229	Potosi.
Oruro, . . . . .	8,480	110,931	Oruro.
Chuquisaca or Sucre, .	34,350	223,668	Sucre.
Cochabamba, . . . . .	40,000	349,692	Cochabamba.
Beni, . . . . .	200,000	53,973	Trinidad.
Santa Cruz de la Sierra,		151,104	Santa Cruz.
Tarjia, . . . . .	20,000	88,900	Tarjia.
Atacama, . . . . .		5,273	Cobija.
Total, . . . . .	374,480	1,742,352	...

According to other calculations the whole area is 510,368 sq. m.

The centre of the country is covered with ramifications of the Andes, which here divide into two cordilleras, enclosing the Lake of Titicaca. The W. Cordillera forms the boundary on the side of Peru, between lat. 16° and 22° S., and the volcanoes of Atacama and Tacora. The region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren, and is called the desert of Atacama. The valley of Titicaca is fertile, especially in the vicinity of the lake. The long valleys S. of the Sierra de la Cruz, are the most populous and best cultivated parts of Bolivia, especially the valley of Cochabamba. The Yunga valleys N. of

Sierra de la Cruz are also fertile. The plains of Moxos and Chuquitos are covered with dense forests. The streams which descend from the W. valley of the Andes do not reach the Pacific, except the Loa, which flows 180 m., but with a scanty supply of water. Numerous rivers descend from the E. declivity of the Andes. These belong to the basins of the Amazon or La Plata; among the former class, the Beni, Mamore, Rio Grande or Guapai, tributaries of the Madeira, are the principal; and, among the latter, the Pilcomayo and Paraguay. The Desaguadero, which has its entire course 200 m. in Bolivia, flows out of Lake Titicaca, the largest lake in South America. Besides Lake Titicaca, the S.E. half of which is in this republic, there are many others in the wide plains in the E., a region said to be little above the sea-level. In the middle region the rainy season lasts from November to February; but on the coast rain seldom falls. Amongst the vegetable productions are cacao, cotton, indigo, rice, barley, oats, potatoes, maize, sugar-cane, cinchona (Peruvian bark), and many other valuable drugs, the finest fruits, and timber fit for every purpose. Gold is found in all the rivers in the E. Cordillera of the Andes; and the productiveness of the silver mines of Potosi were long very great, though now on the decline. Lead, tin, salt, sulphur, nitre, are also met with. Copper mines abundant, but too far inland to be wrought to advantage. Among the wild animals are the tapir, jaguar, leopard, monkey, amphibious reptiles, birds, and fishes in great numbers. The climate of the plains is too hot for sheep; but herds of cattle graze on the banks of the rivers, and the llama, guanaco, and vicuña live in the mountains. More than 3-4ths of the population are Indians, the rest Mestizos, Spaniards, and a few Africans. The natives of the valley of Titicaca follow agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The plains are inhabited by numerous Indian tribes, who manuf. fine cloths, fans, and parasols. The other manufs. are of cotton goods and glass wares at Cochabamba, cloths of llama and alpaca hair at La Paz, hats of vicuña wool at Atacama, vessels of silver wire in the mining districts. The Jesuits, who founded missions in the provs. of the Moxos and Chiquitos, have been partly successful in uniting all the tribes under a uniform language (Chiquito) and code of laws. The foreign commerce of Bolivia is small, owing to its being almost shut out by the Andes from contact with the sea. Foreign goods mostly come from Peru by way of Arica and Tacna, and are subject to a high transit duty. Imports, iron, hardwares, silk, and a few other articles; and exports, the precious metals, wool, woollen goods, hats, pewter, cacao leaf, cinchona bark, skins, soap, and tobacco. The executive government is vested in a president; the legislative functions are exercised by a senate, tribunes, and censors. The country is divided into 3 bishoprics; but there is no church exclusively supported by the state. Public revenue about 1,700,000 dollars a year. Standing army about 2000 men. There is said to be no public debt. *Bolivia*, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly a part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; but it acquired its independence in 1824, and its name was assumed in honour of Bolivar, who, in 1826, drew up its earliest constitution. Sucre is the cap. and seat of general government. Cobija is the only seaport.

**BOLKACS**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 7 m. E. Balasfalva. P. 2250.

**BOLKENHAIN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap.

circ., on l. b. of the Neisse. P. 2000. Linen and woollen manufactures.

**BOLKHOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. Orel, on the Nougra. P. 17,450. It is cap. of a circle; has manufs. of leather, gloves, hats, and hosiery, with trade in hemp and linned oil.

**BOLL**, a town of Switzerland. [BOLLE.]

**BOLL**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Göppingen. P. 1500. It has much-frequented mineral springs and baths.

**BOLLATE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Milan, cap. dist. P. 3458.

**BOLLENE** or **BOLLENNE**, a town of France, dep. Vancluse, cap. cant., 22 m. N. Avignon. P. 5007.

**BOLLENGO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 2277.

**BOLLEN-FEE**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow, on the Chester Extension railway, 6 m. S.W. Stockport. Ac. 2664. P. 2143.

**BOLLINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Bern. P. 3511. With mineral baths.

**BOLLINGER**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 7371.

**BOLLINGTON**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Macclesfield. Ac. 1184. P. 5439.

**BOLLULOS DEL CONDADO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Huelva. P. 4638.

**BOLLWILLER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basle railway, 7½ m. N.E. Mülhausen. P. 1440.

**BOLM**, a maritime dist. of West Africa, S.S.E. the peninsula of Sierra Leone, extending N. from Sherbro River to Yawry Bay.

**BOLMANY**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Baranya, gov. and 10½ m. N.W. Darda. P. 1400.

**BOLMEN**, a lake of Sweden, læn Jönköping, 53 m. N.N.W. Christianstadt, 20 m. long and 7 m. broad. In it is the vill. of Bolmsö.

**BOLNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Cuckfield. Ac. 3546. P. 789.

**BOLNHURST**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Bedford. Ac. 2160. P. 348.

**BOLOGNA**, till 1860 a deleg. of the Pontif. States, now a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, bounded on the N. by Ferrara, E. by Ravenna, S. by Tuscany, and W. by Modena. Area 1401 sq. m. P. (1862) 407,452. Mountainous in the S. It is watered by many streams, which are used in irrigating rice fields. Wheat, maize, rice, hemp, saffron, olive oil, and wine, are the products. Trade in hemp, rice, and silk. Silk-worms are reared.

**BOLOGNA** (anc. *Felsina*, afterwards *Bononia*), a city of the kingdom of Italy, cap. prov., in a plain N. of the Apennines, on the canal of Bologna, 24 m. S.E. Modena, and 27 m. S.W. Ferrara. Lat. of observatory 44° 29' 54" N.; lon. 11° 21' E. Elevation 205 feet above the sea. P. (1862) 109,395. It forms an oval, enclosed by a brick wall, about 2 m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth, entered by 12 gates, and intersected by the Reno Canal. *Bologna* is one of the great centres of public instruction in Italy, and has a university, academy of fine arts, with galleries of painting and sculpture, a school of music, libraries, cabinets, observatory, and botanic garden. It is said to have 74 churches, 35 monasteries, and 38 convents. Principal churches, San Stefano, the cathedral, with the meridian of Cassini traced on the floor; St Dominic, and St Bartolomeo. The other principal edifices are the *palazzo publico*, podesta palace, registry, chamber of commerce, *scuole pie*, the tower of Asinelli, the loftiest in Italy, and the leaning tower of Garisenda. Outside of the city an arcade, nearly 3 m. in length, leads to the church of the Madonna

di San Luca. Manufs. of silks, crape, chemical products, wax candles, musical instruments, paper, cards, artificial flowers, leather-work, glass, soap, maccaroni, and sausages, in high repute; & trade in other products. The exports consist chiefly in raw silk, wines, oil, and hemp. It has been an archbishop's see since the 4th century, is the residence of a cardinal legate, and was the seat of the court of appeal for the four north legations of the Pontifical States. Birthplace of Galvani, Aldrovandi, Malpighi, Massighi, the Zanotti, the painters Guido, Albano, Domenichino, and the three Caracci, the founders of the far-famed Bolognese school of painting. *Bologna* was annexed to the Pontifical States in 1506, and transferred to the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

**BÖLÖN**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 9 m. S. Baroth. P. 2220.

**BOLONCHEN**, a vill. of Central America, Yucatan, 50 m. N.E. Campeachy. P. 7000. It has a cavern in a rock, with a water spring.

**BOLOR-TAGH**, a mountain chain of Central Asia, which extends from N. to S. between the valleys of the Oxus and the Indus, separating the eastern from the western table-lands of Asia. From the Bolor there spring in a direction from W. to E. four parallel chains of mountains—the Thian Shan, Altai, Kuenlun, and Himalaya. The highest point of the Bolor is about 19,000 feet. Three great passes cross this chain; two from Yarkand and Kashgar westward, and one from Budukshan into Little Tibet.

**BOLOTANA**, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, cap. mand., 28 m. E. Bosa. P. 2782.

**BOLSAS**, a river of Mexico, which, after a long W. course, partly separating the depts. Mexico and Michoacan, enters the Pacific Ocean 225 m. S.W. Mexico. On it are the towns Miscalta, Huetaimo, and Zacatula.

**BOLSCHAJA-RJEKA**, a river of Kamtschatka, which takes its rise among the hills in the S. of that peninsula, and flowing W., falls into the Sea of Okhotsk. Chief affl. the Natschika.

**BOLSENA**, *Volsinium*, a town of Central Italy, 20 m. N.N.W. Viterbo, on the N. shore of the Lake of Bolsena. It was one of the twelve Etruscan cities, cap. of the Volsci. The Lake of Bolsena (*Lacus Volsiniensis*) is 10 m. long and 8 m. broad. It discharges its waters by the Marta river S.W. into the Mediterranean, and contains the two small islands Bisentina and Martana.

**BOLSHERETSK**, a seaport town of N.E. Asia, Kamtschatka, 120 m. W. Petropaulovsk.

**BOLSOVER**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Derby, 6 m. E. Chesterfield. Ac. of pa. 6060. P. 1629. The new houses of Parliament were built from its quarries of magnesian limestone. It is the site of a castle built by Peveril of the Peak.

**BOLSWARD**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. P. 4223. It has manufs. of woollens, and a large trade in butter.

**BOLSWOZCE**, a market town of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Bursztyn. P. 1690.

**BOLTANA**, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Huesca, on l. b. of the Ara. P. 2360. Manufs. linens, woollens, and silks. Trade in cattle, earthenware, cloths, and silk.

**BOLT HEAD**, a cape of England, the most S. point of the co. Devon. Lat. 50° 13' N.; lon. 3° 49' W.

**BOLTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. S.S.W. Haddington. Ac. 3106. P. 332.

**BOLTON**, the name of numerous pas. of England.—I. a township, co. Northumberland, Edlingham pa., N.W. Ailwick. Ac. 2048. P. 151.

Here the Earl of Surrey collected his forces before the battle of Flodden.—II. a chapelry, Morland pa., co. Westmoreland, 4 m. N.W. Appleby. Ac. 270. P. 390.—III. (*Abbey*), a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 5 m. N.E. Skipton. Ac. 3995. P. 112.—IV. (*by Bowland*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 6 m. N.E. Clithero. Ac. 5792. P. 739.—V. (*Le Sands*), co. and 3 m. N. Lancaster. Ac. 1571. P. 692.—VI. (*Percy*), co. and ainsty York, 5 m. E.S.E. Tadcaster. Ac. 2170. P. 292.—VII. (*upon Dearne*), a pa., same riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 2213. P. 479.—VIII. (*on Swale*), a chapelry, co. York, North Riding, pa. Catterick, 4½ m. E.S.E. Richmond. P. 105. Henry Jenkins died here at the reputed age of 169 years.

**BOLTON**, townships, U. S., N. America.—I. co. Massachusetts, 25 m. W. Boston.—II. Connecticut, Tolland co.—III. Warren co., New York.

**BOLTON-LE-MOORS**, a manufacturing town, parl. munic. bor., and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hundred Salford, on an affluent of the Irwell, 12 m. N.W. Manchester, and 175 m. N.N.W. London. Alt. 300 ft. Ac. of pa. 30,062. P. 97,215. P. of bor., chiefly composed of the townships of Great and Little Bolton, (1851) 61,171, (1861) 70,395. Chief edifices are: a parish and seven other churches, dissenting places of worship; town-hall, 2 cloth-halls, an exchange, theatre, assembly and concert rooms. It has public libraries and a mechanics' institute. There are coal-pits in the vicinity. The woollen manufactures of Bolton, introduced by the Flemings in 1337, were in a flourishing state before the reign of Henry VIII.; but the great prosperity of the town dates from the introduction of the invention of Arkwright and Crompton, constructors of the *mule-jenny*, since which time it has become one of the principal seats of the English cotton manufacture. Manuf. muslins, calicoes, cotton shawls, quiltings, jeans, and fustians; and the average quantity of cloth bleached in the parish annually, has been estimated at from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 pieces. It has paper, flax, and saw mills, chemical works and foundries, and is head of a poor-law union. Connected by canal with Manchester, and by railways with Bury, Manchester, Leigh, Liverpool, Preston, etc. It sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 2082.

**BOLUS HEAD**, a cape of Ireland, co. Kerry, N.W. side of entrance into Ballynaskelling Bay. Lat. 51° 48' N.; lon. 10° 15' E.

**BOLZANETO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 2610.

**BOLZANO**, a town of the Tirol. [BOTZEN.]

**BOMARSUND FORT**. [ALAND ISLANDS.]

**BOMBA**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Chieti, 18 m. W.S.W. Vasto. P. 3028. Its vicinity produces oil and wine.

**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY**, the most westerly of the three presids. of British India, between lat. 14° 20' and 28° 30' N.; lon. 66° 30' and 77° 20' E.; having N. Afghanistan, W. Beloochistan and the Indian Ocean, E. Rajputana, Indore, and the Nizam, S. Goa, and the Madras presid. Area 137,743 sq. m. P. (1852) 11,109,087; in 1864 probably 20,000,000. The W. Ghauts separate the W. or maritime from the E. districts, which latter form a part of the great table-land of the Deccan. In the N. the mountains belong to the Sautpoora & Vindhyan chains. Principal rivers, the Nerbudda, Taptee, Mhye, and Sabermutty, falling into the Gulf of Cambay; above the ghauts, the rivers are tributary to the Godavery and Kistnah. Climate moist; mean temp., April to June, 85° Fahr. Annual rain-fall 78 inches, on

102 rainy days. Unhealthy except from Jan. to June. The absence of practicable roads and navigable rivers is now compensated for by magnificent lines of railway, crossing the prov. in a N.N.E. and S. direction. It contains the richest cotton fields in India. Rice is an important article of culture. Sugar and indigo are raised in Candia. Cardamoms, pepper, and the teak of India proper, are almost exclusively the growth of this region. The N. dists. are famous for their variety of fruits; cocoa palms cover a large extent of sandy land in the Concan. Wool is exported in considerable quantities, and great exertions have been made to introduce the culture of silk. The cattle of Guzerat are a large and fine breed; W. of the ghauts the ox and buffalo are almost the only domestic animals. The whole presid. is assessed under the native village-system of India, except the dists. of Surat and Kaira, where the *ryotwarry* system is in force. Principal manufs. embroidered silks, and woollen and cotton cloths. Government vested in a governor and 8 members of council (into which, as into the councils of the other presidencies, native members have recently been admitted), subject to the control of the Gov.-General of India in Council. In the cap. of each collectorate is the seat of a British collector, and a judge, subordinate to the central court of Bombay. Revenue (1863) 5,650,000*l.* Value of imports from Bombay and Seinde in 1862, 21,908,616*l.* Exports, etc., 5,806,082*l.* The army comprises about 53,000 men and officers. In the S. there are many native, Roman Catholic, and Nestorian Christians. The Parsees are now almost confined to this part of Asia. There are in the presidency an English episcopal bishopric with 24 clergy, a Scottish church and Roman Catholic establishment, which receive government aid. Elphinstone college, founded 1837, had, in 1863, 69 students; and there are many schools for the native Hindoos, besides native village schools. *Bombay* was the earliest possession of the British in the east. It was ceded by the Moguls to the Portuguese in 1530, and came into the possession of the English in 1662, as a part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal, on her marriage with Charles II.; but by far the greater part of the territory was acquired between 1803 and 1818.

**BOMBAY**, a city, seaport, and cap. of the above presidency, is situated on a narrow neck of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of Bombay, on an excellent land-locked harbour. Lat. of observatory 18° 53' 45" N.; lon. 72° 48' E. P. of the islands of Bombay and Colaba by census of 1849, 566,119, now (1864) upwards of 600,000. It consists of the fort or old town, 1 m. in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, and in which the European inhabitants, and most of the Parsee merchants, reside; and the new town, about 1 m. northward, inhabited by the Hindoos and Mohammedan native pop. It has a university in full operation, conferring degrees for the first time in 1862. There were at same date 405 native Christians in the city; four banks, insurance offices, and extensive bazaars. Principal edifices in the fort are the court-house, and other government offices, custom-house, town-hall, castle, mint, cathedral of St Thomas, and St Andrew's Scottish church, European hospital, Sir J. Jejeebby's hospital, the Byulla church and club, the house of correction, theatre, and the Hindoo temple of *Momba Devi*. On the S.W. the fort is connected by Colaba causeway with the island of Colaba, on which are the lighthouse, observatory, lunatic asylum, and a stone pier. The government-house is at Malabar Point. The harbour affords good

anchorage for ships of the largest burden, and the dockyard covers about 200 acres. The railway terminus is beside the native barracks at N. end of the esplanade. The development of commerce since the outbreak of the civil war in America in 1861 is unexampled, and Bombay now exceeds any other port of India in exports and imports. The cotton shipped during Jan. and Feb. 1863, amounted to 28,362,335 lbs., value 1,468,078*l.* In 1837, steam navigation was commenced between Bombay and Suez; and mails are despatched every fortnight between England and India; average time by overland route 35 days. The first line of railway in Hindostan was opened between Bombay and Tannah, 20 m. N.N.E., in 1853; the line to Ahmedabad, 310 m., in 1864. In 1865 it will be connected by rail with Calcutta and Madras. Shortest sea track to London 10,597 sea miles. Shortest steam voyage by the Cape 83 days.—*Bombay Island*, on which the city is built, is 8 m. in length and 3 in breadth, and is formed of two ranges of greenstone, connected in the middle by sandstone strata. The interior lies low, and was at one time liable to be flooded by the tide. Area, including Colaba island, 18 sq. miles.

**BOMBAY**, a township of U.S., North America, New York, 15 m. N.E. Malone. P. 1963.

**BOMER-LES-FORGES** (Sr), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront. P. 1977.

**BOM-FIM**, several towns and vills. of Brazil.—I. prov. and 95 m. S.E. Goyaz.—II. prov. and 65 m. W. Rio de Janeiro; others in provs. Minas Geraes, Maranhao, and Bahia.

**BOM-JARDIM**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 210 m. S. Ceara, dist. Crato. P. 6000.—II. a vill., prov. Bahia, dist. S. Amara. P. 1200.

**BOMMEL** (Dutch *Zalt Bommel*), a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on l. b. of the Waal, 25 m. E. Dort. P. 3100. It was formerly an important fortified place, but its port is now greatly obstructed by shoals.—II. *Den Bommel*, a vill. of South Holland, island Overflaake, 7 m. W. Willemstadt. P. 1199.

**BOMMEL-FIORD**, a strait between the islands Storen and Bommel-Oe, on the W. coast of Norway. Lat. 59° 40' N.; lon. 6° 20' E.

**BOMMELERWAARD**, an isl. of the Netherlands, formed by the Waal & the Meuse, prov. Guelderland, 3 m. E. Bommel. P. 15,000. Besides the town of Zalt-Bommel, there are 17 villages in the island. It is defended on the E. by the redout St André, and on the W. by the castle of Lovenstein.

**BOMPORTO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Modena. P. 2539.

**BOMST**, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., gov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Posen. P. 2340.

**BOM-SUCCESSO** or **IBITURUNA**, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 250 m. N.E. Villa Rica.

**BON** (CAPE), a headland of North Africa, in the Mediterranean, state and 58 m. N.E. Tunis. Lat. (of tower) 37° 4' 20" N.; lon. 10° 53' 35" E.

**BONA**, a fortified seaport town of Algeria, dep. and 85 m. N.E. Constantine, cap. arr., on the bay of the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Seboos. Lat. of the hospital, 36° 53' 58" N.; lon. 7° 46' 5" E. P. 15,272, of whom 9261 are Europeans. It is nearly 2 m. in circumference, is surrounded by a wall, and has four gates: fort *Cigogne* is its chief defence.—*Bona* has greatly improved since possessed by the French, and has markets, bazaars, cafés, reading-rooms, a chamber of commerce, and a theatre; has brass works, distilleries, soap works, marble quarries, and mines of iron and mercury. Exports cattle, leather, oil, wax, wool, iron, and minerals. Beyond a swamp S. of Bona, are the ruins of

*Hippo-regius*, once the see of St Augustine, but destroyed by the Caliph Othman. Regular steam communication with Marseille and Cette in France, and Algiers and Tunis, in Africa.

BOX-AIRE, an isl., W. Indies. [BUEN-AYRE.]

BONA-BONA, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, 200 m. N.W. Tahiti. P. 1800.

BONACCA or GUANAJA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Bay of Honduras, 30 m. N. Cape Castilla, in lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 85° 55' W. Length 9 m., breadth 1 to 3 miles.

BONARCAO, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. 1343.

BONARITTO, a small island of the Indian Archipelago, between Celebes and Flores, an entrepôt for the Bugis traders.

BONASSOLA, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante. P. 1033.

BONATE, 2 towns, Italy, prov. & circ. Bergamo. —I. (*di Sopra*). P. 1667.—II. (*di Sotto*). P. 1528.

BONATI, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, near the gulf, and 3 m. N.E. Policastro. P. 3038.

BONAVENTURA, S. America. [BUENAVENTURA.]

BONAVIGO, a vill. of North Italy, dist. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Legnago, on the Adige. P. 2049.

BONAVISTA, a bay and cape on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 48° 42' N.; lon. 53° 8' W.

BONBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, ½ m. N. Glandford Briggs. Ac. 2410. P. 471.

BONCHAMP, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval, cant. Argentré. P. 1262.

BONCHURCH, a pa. of Engl., Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, ¾ m. S.E. Newport. Ac. 618. P. 564.

BONCOURT, a town, Switzerland. [BUBENDORF.]

BONCZHIDA, a vill. of Transylvania, Austria, gov. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Valazut. P. 1814.

BOND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. part of central Illinois, and on railway from Terre Haute to St Louis. Area 400 sq. m. P. 9615. Soil fertile. Products, corn, wheat, and butter. Stone coal is plentiful. Greenville is cap. of the county.

BONDENO, *Padinum*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 11 m. W.N.W. Ferrara. P. (1861) 11,815.

BONDLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.W. Chulmleigh. Ac. 1784. P. 279.

BONDORF, a vill. of Württemberg, Schwarzwald, 6 m. S. Heerenberg. P. 1350.

BONDOUT, a little-known country of W. Africa, lat. 14° to 15° N.; lon. 11° to 13° W. Estim. pop. 1,500,000. Climate healthy. Surface elevated and well watered; the rivers are tributaries of the Gambia and Senegal, and the Falemé forms the E. boundary. Soil fertile. Cattle, corn, gums, and cotton cloths, form the chief exports. It has transit trade in slaves, salt, iron, butter, and gold dust. Principal town, Bulibani.

BONDURS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 5 m. N. Lille. P. 3375.

BONDY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. E.N.E. Paris, near the Bondy Forest. P. 1458.

BONEA, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1643.

BONEFRO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, dist. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Larino. P. 4394.

BONENCONTRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and cant. Agen. P. 1322.

BONGAY, BANGAY or BANGAVI, an island of the Indian Archipelago, near E. coast, Celebes, between Peling and Xoola. It gives its name to a group of islets, resorted to for slaves and wood.

BONHILL, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N. Dumbarton. Ac. 9191. P. 8866; of town 2765. It is situated on the R. Leven, which flows from L. Lomond. Near it is Bonhill House, and a pillar to Smollett, who was born here.

BONHOMME, a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. St Louis.—II. (*Bonne femme*), Howard co.

BONHOMME (COL DU). [COL DU BONHOMME.]

BONI or BONY, an independent state of the island Celebes, South Pacific, on E. coast of the W. peninsula, and on the Bay of Boni, between lat. 4° 20' and 5° 20' S.; lon. 119° 35' and 120° 30' E., with a town of the same name near its N.E. extremity. This state is the most powerful in Celebes. The *Gulf of Boni*, called also Bughis Bay, is 200 m. in length by from 40 to 80 m. in breadth, and separates the two south peninsulas of Celebes.

BONIFACIO, a fortified seaport town of Corsica, cap. cant., in a peninsula in the strait of same name, 44 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. P. 3453. The *Strait of Bonifacio*, between Corsica and Sardinia, is 7 m. across in its narrowest part.

BONIFACIO (St), a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Verona. P. 4641.

BONIFAZI, a town of South Italy, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Cosenza. P. 2947.

BÖNIGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Interlachen. P. 1368.

BONILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Avila. P. 1700.

BONILLO, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Albacete. P. 5980.

BONIN or ARZOBISPO ISLANDS, in North Pacific, between lat. 26° 30' and 27° 44' N., lon. 142° and 143° E., consist of three groups, the most northerly called Parry Island, and the most southerly, Bally Islands. The principal of the central group are Peel and Kater Islands, at the former of which English and other Europeans engaged in the whale fishery are settled, as well as some natives of the Sandwich Isles. Area of the whole estimated at 122 sq. miles.

BONIN-SIMA, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, archip. of Magellan, lat. 27° N.; lon. 141° 20' E.; inhabited by a colony of Japanese.

BONISTALLO, a dist. and vill. of North Italy, Tuscan, 3 m. E. Carmignano. P. 1425.

BONITO, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, 6 m. S.W. Ariano. P. 3777.

BONN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4½ m. N. Fribourg, on rt. b. of the Sarine, with mineral springs and baths, formerly much frequented.

BONN, *Bonna*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Rhine, and on railway 15 m. S.S.E. Cologne. P. (1861) 19,996. It has a celebrated university with 800 students, and library of 200,000 vols., an observatory, botanic garden, museum of natural history, and school of agriculture. It is the seat of a superior mining court, and has an active commerce, and manuf. of cotton, silk, and tobacco. Beethoven was born here.

BONNAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., and 11 m. N. Gueret. P. 2712.

BONNEMAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Combourg. P. 1832.

BONNES, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Vienne, arr. Poitiers, cant. St Julien-Lars. P. 1510.

BONNETABLE, a comm. and town, France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the Dive, 15 m. N.E. Le Mans. P. 4956. Manuf. cottons and woollens.

BONNET-DE-JOUX (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saone et Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. E.N.E. Charolles. P. 1632.

BONNET-LE-CHATEAU (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, 13 m. S. Montbrison. P. 2230. There are numerous comms. and vills. in France of the name of St Bonnet.

BONNET-LE-TRONCY, a comm. and vill. of

France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche-sur-Saone, cant. la Mure. P. 1587.

BONNEVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Loire, here crossed by numerous bridges, 19 m. S.S.W. Chartres. P. 3006.

BONNEUIL-MATOURS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, arr. Chatelleraut, cant. Vouneuil. P. 1534.

BONNIERES and BONNIEUX, two vills. of France. —I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Paris and Havre railway, 43 m. E.N.E. Paris. P. 809. —II. dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.W. Apt. P. 2530.

BÖNNINGHEIM, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 19 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 2300.

BONNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 6½ m. S.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 4310. P. 187.

BONNOVILLE, *Bonnopolis*, a town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, on rt. b. of the Arve, 15 m. E.S.E. Geneva. P. 2157.

BONNY, a town of France, dep. Loiret, on rt. b. of the Loire, 12 m. S.E. Gien. P. 2567.

BONNY RIVER, West Africa, Upper Guinea, forms one of the arms of the Niger, at its delta between the Old and New Calabar rivers, enters the Atlantic (Bight of Biafra) about lat. 4° 30' N.; lon. 7° 10' E. *Bonny Town* is on the E. bank, near its mouth. The country around this river is an uncultivated swamp, little above the level of the ocean. The centre of a great trade in palm oil.

BONNYTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kilmarnock. P. 630.

BONO, a vill. of isle. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, cap. dist., on the Tirsi, 44 m. S.E. Sassari. P. 2808.

BONOA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, with a Dutch trading station, 12 m. N.W. Ceram.

BONORVA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Sassari. P. 4897.

BONOW, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Krakowice. P. 1615.

BONTESHALL or BONSALL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Derwent, 1½ m. S.W. Matlock. Ac. 2464. P. 1290. It has lead and zinc mines.

BONTHAIN, a seaport town of the island Celebes, at the S. extremity of the W. peninsula, with a Dutch fort and harbour, 35 m. S.E. Macassar. Lat. 6° 27' N.; lon. 119° 53' E.

BONVICINO, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola. P. 2366.

BONVILSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 1178. P. 291.

BONYHAD or BONHARD, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 21 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen. P. 5340.

BOO ISLANDS, a small group, Asiatic Archipelago, 65 m. S.E. Gilolo. Inhabited and fertile.

BOOBY ISLAND, Torres Strait, in lat. 10° 36' S., lon. 141° 52' 50" E., is a mere rock, but contains a depôt of provisions and water, left by vessels passing, for the benefit of those who may be wrecked. It is one-fourth of a mile in diameter, level, and 3 feet high.

BOODROOM or BODRUN (probably the anc. *Halicarnassus*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Kos, 96 m. S. Smyrna. P. 11,000. (?) Its harbour is frequented by Turkish cruisers.

BOOJNOORD, a town of Persia, prov. Khorasan, 160 m. E.N.E. Astrabad.

BOOKHAM, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Surrey. —I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Leatherhead. Ac. 3249. P. 1106. —II. (*Little*), 2½ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Ac. 950. P. 219.

BOOLEKOMBA-AND-BONTHAIN, a territory in the S.W. peninsula, island Celebes; length, E. to W. 48 m.; breadth, N. to S. 20 m. P. 25,000.

BOOLEY, a town of Guinea, dom. and 65 m. S.W. Benin, on the S. side of Benin river.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal. Area 1855 sq. m. P. 699,393. — *Boolundshuhur*, cap. above dist., 40 m. S.E. Delhi, 784 feet above the sea. P. 12,049.

BOOM, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S. Antwerp, with a port on the Rupel. P. 7464. It has brick and tile works.

BOONDEE or BUNDI, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British, in Rajpootana, between lat. 25° and 26' N., and about lon. 76° E. Area 2290 sq. m. Principal towns, Boondee and Patun. — *Boondee*, the cap., is 95 m. S.E. Ajmere.

BOONE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. 9451 free, 1745 slaves. Surface uneven. Soil productive.

—II. a co., centre of Indiana, intersected by the Lafayette railway. Area 408 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 16,753. Surface level and soil fertile. —III. a co. Illinois. The Chicago and Galena railway passes through the co. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 11,678. —IV. co. centre of Missouri. Area 690 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 14,452 free, 5034 slaves. —V. a co. Virginia. Pop. free 4682, slaves 158. —VI. a township of Indiana, Harrison co. P. 2058. —VII. a township, co. Warrick. P. 1722. —VIII. a co. Iowa. P. 4232.

BOONEVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Black River Canal, 25 m. N. Utica. P. 3306. —II. a city or town, Missouri, cap. co. Cooper, on the Missouri, 43 m. N.W. Jefferson. P. 2581. It has an export trade in cattle and provisions.

BOONTING ISLANDS, four islands, Indian archipelago, N. of Penang.

BOONTON, a town of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, Morris co., on the Rockaway river, 8 m. N.E. Morristown. With extensive iron manufactures.

BOORHANPOOR, *Barhanpura*, a city of India, Gwalior dom., on the Taptee, 130 m. S.S.E. Oojein. This city was the anc. cap. of Candeish.

BOORLOS, a lake of Lower Egypt. [BOURLLOS.]

BOORO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, between lat. 3° and 4° S.; lon. 126° and 127° E.; 50 m. W. Ceram. Estimated area 1970 sq. m. P. 18,000. It is mountainous, well watered, and fertile; producing rice, sago, fruits, dye-woods, and cajuput oil. Mount Dome is 10,400 feet, and Tomahoo 6528 feet high. At its E. end is a Dutch station termed Fort Defence; and on its N. side is Cajeli Bay, with a good anchorage.

BOOROJIRD, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. S.S.E. Hamadan. P. 12,000.

BOOSEMPRA or BOOSUM PRAH, a river of N.W. Africa, Ashantee country. It is formed by the junction of two streams, which rise about 100 m. from the coast, and falls into the Atlantic in lat. 4° 52' N.; lon. 1° 30' W. As far as explored, it was found to be 100 yards broad and 4 fathoms deep.

BOOSNAH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Jessore, 102 m. N.E. Calcutta.

BOOTAN or BHOTAN, a country of North Hindostan, partly independent, but, according to recent information, partly also dependent on Tibet, between lat. 88° 32' & 92° 30' N.; lon. 26° 18' & 28° 2' E.; having W. Sikkim, S. and E. Bengal and Assam, and N. the main chain of the Himalaya, which here rises to 25,000 feet in elevation. Area estimated at 64,500 sq. m. P. 1,500,000. (?) Surface mountainous, with a slope S.; and this region differs from most others, in its lower hill ranges having but a scanty vegetation, while its finest forests are from 8000 to 10,000 feet above the sea. Products are oak, pine, rattans, fruits, and vegetables. Wheat, barley, rice, maize, and buckwheat are raised in terraces along the hill-

sides; but supplies of grain, as also of sugar and tobacco, come from Bengal, in return for native cloths, rock-salt, rhubarb, jabrung spice, Tibet goods, mules, and ponies. Iron is the only mineral raised, though Bootan is reported to be rich in copper and other metals. Manufs. are of woven goods, paper, a species of satin from bark, tobacco-pouches, gunpowder, arms, and hardwares. Principal trade is with Bengal; from Tibet, however, some silks and tea are imported. Towns are few; the principal are Tassisudon and Punakka. Dherma Rajah, or nominal sovereign and ecclesiastical chief, is supposed to be divine, leaves state affairs to the Deb-Rajah and council of state, which consists of eight members (one of whom he appoints), without whose authority the Deb-Rajah can do nothing important. The state religion is Buddhism, and Bootan swarms with priests, the monastic endowments absorbing a large part of the national property. The custom of polyandry is prevalent; but polygamy also prevails; & to these causes the comparative thinness of the population has been attributed.

**BOOTERSTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, with a vill., co. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 487. P. 3219; of vill. 664.

**BOOTHAIK**, a fortified vill. of Afghanistan, 12 m. E. Cabool. The pass of Boothaik is 5 m. long and in narrow parts 50 yards wide, hemmed in by cliffs 500 feet high.

**BOOTHBAY**, a maritime township of the U. S., North America, Maine, co. Lincoln, on the Atlantic, with a good harbour, 57 m. S.E. Augusta.

**BOOTHBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. Grantham. Ac. 2850. P. 218.

**BOOTHBY-PAGNELL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. Grantham. Ac. 1794. P. 112.

**BOOTHIA FELIX**, an insular portion of British North America, extending into the Arctic Ocean, between lat.  $69^{\circ}$  and  $75^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $92^{\circ}$  and  $97^{\circ}$  W.; so named in honour of Sir Felix Booth. It was discovered by Captain James Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.—*Boothia Gulf*, on its E. side, a S.ward continuation of Prince Regent Inlet, separates it from Cockburn island and Melville peninsula.

**BOOTHIS**, two contiguous townships of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley.—I. (*Higher*),  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. S.S.W. Burnley. Ac. 2000. P. 5131.—II. (*Lower*),  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Burnley. Ac. 630. P. 4655.

**BOOTLE**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale, on the Irish Sea, 5 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass, on Whitehaven railway. Ac. of pa. 7146. P. 901. In the vicinity are the Corney and Bootle falls, and Black-comb mountain, elev. 1919 feet.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, at the mouth of the Mersey, 3 m. N. Liverpool. Ac. 1781. P. 6414.

**BOOTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Aylsham. Ac. 1040. P. 246.

**BOOTON**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lat.  $5^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $123^{\circ}$  E., and S.E. of the isl. Celebes. Estimated area 1800 sq. m. The isl. is elevated, and fertile in rice, maize, and tropical fruits. The town *Booton* is at the S.W. extremity of the island.—The *Strait of Booton*, from 15 to 20 m. in width, separates this island from Pangaosani and Celebes.

**BOOWANG-BESI**, OMA or HAROOKO, an island of the Indian archipelago,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Amboina, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. long. P. 4000. It has hot springs.

**BOPAL**, a state & city, Hindostan. [BHOPAUL.]

**BOFFINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Eger, 7 m. N. Neresheim. P. 1600.

**BOFFARD** or **BOFPART** (*Bodobiga*), a walled

town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 9 m. S. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. P. 3700. Manufs. of cotton cloths and yarn, and a transit trade.

**BORAS**, a town of Sweden, len and 50 m. S.E. Wenersborg. P. 3097, who manuf. linens.

**BORAU**, a market town of Austria, Bohemia gov. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Przebyslaw. P. 1781.

**BORBA**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 1 m. W.S.W. Elvas. P. 3500.

**BORBA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on rt. b. c. the Madeira, 95 m. S.S.W. Barra-do-Rio-Negro.

**BORBONA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila circ. Cittaducale. P. 1839.

**BORCA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Belluno dist. and 8 m. W.N.W. Pieve di Cudore. P. 1087.

**BORCETTE**, a town of Prussia. [BURTSCHELD.]

**BORCULO** or **BOUCKLO**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen, on the Berkel. P. 3750.

**BORDEAUX**, *Burdigala*, a comm. and city in the S.W. of France, cap. dep. Gironde, on the l. b. of the Garonne, 60 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. Lat.  $44^{\circ} 50' 16''$  N.; lon.  $0^{\circ} 34' 32''$  W. P. (1861) 162,750, principally composed of merchants, tradesmen, artificers, and labourers. Railway to La Teste & Paris. Is an archbishop's see, the seat of a national court, and of a university academy; cap. of the 11th military division; has a tribunal of commerce, exchange, school of medicine, college, normal and navigation schools, mint, and large public library. Situated on a navigable river 2600 feet broad, and 60 to 90 feet deep, communicating on one side with the Atlantic, and on the other with the Mediterranean, by the Canal du Midi. Its basin, formed by the Garonne, is fit for 1200 ships of any size, and is accessible even for ships of 600 tons at all times of the tide. It is well supplied with water, and has docks and building yard. In 1862, 429 sailing vessels (measuring 124,926 tons) and 12 steamers belonged to the port; 35 vessels (measuring 10,895 tons) were launched; 3660 vessels (measuring 554,019 tons) entered, and 3699 (measuring 560,488 tons) cleared the port. Of these, 518 entered and 515 cleared were British. Manufs. cottons, woollens, printed calicoes, and tobacco; vinegar, chemical products, distilleries, iron-foundries, sugar, and saltpetre refineries. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. Exports wines, brandy, and fruit; imports colonial merchandise, cotton goods, iron, coal, and timber. The chief import from Britain is coal, 241,321 tons having been imported in 1862. Under the name of *Burdigala*, this was an important place at the time of the conquest of the country by the Romans. The wines of Bordeaux were celebrated as early as the 4th century. In 1152 it passed, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleonore of Guienne, under the dominion of England; since 1453 it has belonged to France.

**BORDELAIS**, an old subdiv. of France, formed on the coast line of the prov. Guyenne, and of which Bordeaux was the cap.; it now forms the greater part of the dep. Gironde, and a portion of Landes.

**BORBEN**, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lath. Scray 1 m. W. Sittingbourne. Ac. 2132. P. 1023.

**BORDENTOWN**, a town of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Delaware, 7 m. S.E. Trenton, on the Camden and Amboy railway. P. 3000. It is a favourite summer resort of the Philadelphians, and has the mansion and ground occupied by the late Jos. Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain.

**BORDERES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 29 m. S.S.E. Tarbes. P.

462.—*Les Bordes* is a small town of France, dep. Ariège, 12 m. W. Pamiers. P. 1290.

**BORDSHOLM**, a vill. of Denmark, Holstein, on the Kiel and Altona railway, 12 m. S.S.W. Kiel.

**BORDESLEY**, a chapelry of England, pa. of Aston, in the town of Birmingham. P. 21,339.

**BORDIGHERA**, a town, N. Italy, prov. Maurizio, circ. San Remo. P. 1504.

**BORDWELL**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 4 m. N.E. Rathdowny. Ac. 3073. P. 471.

**BORE**, a town of W. Africa, W.S.W. Timbuctoo. Round it is a mountainous district, where wheat, rice, and cotton are cultivated.

**BOREE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, cant. St Martin-de-Valamas. P. 1363.

**BOREE**, a fortd. town of Afghanistan, prov. o Sewestan, on the route from Dera Ghazee Khan to Candahar. Lat. 30° 55' N.; lon. 68° 35' E.

**BORHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 3739. P. 989.

**BORETTO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Reggio Emilia, circ. Guastalla. P. 3854.

**BORGARO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1016.

**BORCENTREICH**, a town, Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 21 m. N.N.W. Cassel. P. 1820.

**BORGERHOUT**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp. P. 4491. It has bleach-fields, dye-works, and corn-mills.

**BORGETTO**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 6002.

**BORGHETTO**, the name of several towns and vills. of Italy.—I. Lombardy, prov. Milan, 7 m. S. Lodi. P. 5273.—II. deleg. Verona, on the Mincio, 15 m. S.W. Verona. P. 2500.—III. prov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Genoa. P. 1806.

**BORGHI**, a town of North Italy, prov. Forl, circ. Cesena. P. 2044.

**BORGHOLM**, a town of Sweden, cap. isl. Oeland, with a harbour on the E. coast, 25 m. N.E. Kalmar. P. 683.

**BORGHOLZ**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 56 m. S.E. Minden, on the Bever. P. 1300.

**BORGHOLZHAUSEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Minden. P. 1400.

**BORGHORST**, a vill. of Hanover, gov. Münster, circ. & 2 m. S.E. Steinfurt. P. 1560. Tobacco manf.

**BORGIA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. cant., 6¼ m. S.W. Catanzaro. P. 3664. It was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

**BORGIALLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 1202.

**BORGNE (LAKE)**, a lagoon or inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, U. S., North America, Louisiana, 10 m. E. New Orleans, communicates on the N.W. with Lake Pontchartrain. Length E. to W. 40 m.; breadth 13 miles.

**BORGO** or **BORGÄ**, a seaport town of Finland, læn Nyland, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland, 124 m. E. Abo. P. 2098. It is a bishop's see, and has manufs. of sail-cloth and tobacco.

**BORGO**, a vill. of the Austrian empire, Tirol, circ. Roveredo, on the Brenta. P. 2000.

**BORGO** ("town") is a prefix to the names of many places in Italy.—I. (*B. a Buggiano*), prov. and 27½ m. W.N.W. Florence. P. 1677.—II. (*B. Mozzano*), cap. dist. on l. b. of the Serchio, 6 m. N.N.E. Lucca. P. 9280.—III. (*B. forte*), deleg. and 7 m. S. Mantua, on l. b. of the Po. P. 3500.—IV. (*B. Lavezzano*), prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Novara. P. 2709.—V. (*B. Masino*), Piedmont, prov. Turin, cap. mand. P. 2017.—VI. (*B. Nuovo*), 4 m. N.E. Lucca. P. 6225.—VII. 13 m. W.S.W.

Piacenza. P. 1200.—VIII. (*B. San Dalmazzo*), prov. and 5 m. S.W. Cuneo, cap. mand. P. 3899.—IX. (*Sesia*), prov. and 25 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand. P. 3123.—X. (*B. San Lorenzo*), Tuscan, on l. b. of the Sieve, in a fertile district, prov. & 14 m. N.E. Florence. P. (1861) 11,408.—XI. (*Velino*), prov. Aquila. P. 1228.—XII. (*Collefecato*), prov. Aquila. P. 4612.—XIII. (*San Martino*), prov. Alessandria. P. 1163.—XIV. (*Panicale*), pr. Bologna. P. 4188.—XV. (*Satollo*), prov. Brescia. P. 1572.—XVI. (*San Giacomo*), prov. Brescia. P. 2149.—XVII. (*d'Ale*), prov. Novara. P. 3245.—XVIII. (*San Siro*), prov. Pavia. P. 1184.—XIX. (*Pace*), prov. Pesaro. P. 1393.—XX. (*S. Bernardino*), prov. Piacenza. P. 5682.—XXI. (*Franco di Ivrea*), prov. Turin. P. 11713.

**BORGO**, several vills. of Austria, Transylvania.—I. (*B. Bestrece*), circ. and 11 m. E.N.E. Bistritz. P. 1450.—II. (*B. Prund*), circ. and 12 m. E.N.E. Bistritz. P. 1526. Paper mills and salt springs.—III. (*B. Soczeny*), circ. Bistritz, gov. and 3¼ m. W.S.W. Borgo-Prund. P. 1050.—IV. (*B. Tîha*), 1½ m. E. Borgo-Prund. P. 1887.

**BORGO DI VAL-SUGANA**, a town of Austria, Tirol, on the Brenta, 12 m. E.S.E. Trent. P. 4226. Silk-spinning.

**BORGOMANERO**, a walled town of North Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Novara, cap. mand., near the Agogna. P. 7937.

**BORGO SAN DONINO**, a walled town of Northern Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. of Parma, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Nure. P. (with comm.) (1861) 10,202. Manufs. of silks and linens.

**BORGO SAN SEPOLCRO**, a town of Italy, on the Tiber, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Arezzo. P. 7813.

It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral and a citadel. *Borgo* is also the prefix of the following towns:—I. (*Ticino*), prov. and cap. mand., 27 m. N. Novara. P. 2139.—II. (*Vercelli*), div. & prov. Novara, 3 m. N.E. Vercelli. P. 3080.

**BORGOO** or **BORGOU**, a kingdom of Africa, Soudan, W. of the Quorra, about lat. 10° N.; lon. 4° E. Principal towns, Boussa, Kiama, and Niki.—II. a kingdom of Africa, E. Soudan, cap. Wara, about 440 m. E. Lake Tchad.

**BORGOTARO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Parma, cap. dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Taro. P. 6938.

**BORGUE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, stewardry & 3 m. S.W. Kirkcudbright. Ac. 15,177. P. 1162.

**BORINAGE**, a small district of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, important for its coal mines, which occupy nearly the entire extent. It comprises the comms. Jemmapes, Quaregnon, Hornu, Wasmes, Pâturage, Frameries, etc. P. about 32,000.

**BORISSOGLEBSK**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 100 m. S.S.E. Tambov, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Vorona. P. 2500.—II. gov. and 23 m. N.W. Jaroslav, on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 4000.

**BORISSOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. N.E. Minsk, on l. b. of the Berezina. Near this, at the vill. of *Studenka*, the disastrous passage of the Berezina was effected by the French army in 1812.—*Borispol* is a market town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov.

**BORJA**, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 39 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza. P. 3242.

**BORJA**, a town of South America, Ecuador, on the Amazon, E. Santiago.

**BORJAS**, an anc. town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Lerida. P. 2019.

**BORKAL** or **BERKEL**, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, flows W. through the prov. Guelderland, and joins the Yssel at Zut-

phen, which town it divides into two parts; length 60 m.—*Borkulo* is a fortified town on its left bank in Guelderland, 15 m. E. Zutphen. P. 1200.

BORKEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Münster, on the Aa. P. 3000, who manuf. linen fabrics and chicory.—II. a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower-Hessen, 20 m. S.S.W. Cassel. P. 1340.

BORKENDORF, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Neisse. P. 1350.

BORKI-WELKIE, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Tarnopol, gov. and 10½ m. N.E. Skalat. P. 1350.

BORKOWANN, a vill. of Moravia, circ. Brunn, gov. and 3½ m. N.W. Klobank. P. 1087.

BORKUM, an island in the North Sea, belonging to Hanover, landr. Aurich, at the mouth of the Ems, 26 m. N.W. Emden. Lat. of lighthouse, 53° 35' N.; lon. 6° 41' E. P. 485. The island is low, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel; length 6 m., average breadth 2 miles.

BORLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Sudbury. Ac. 776. P. 190.

BORMES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 20 m. E.N.E. Toulon. P. 2107.

BORMIDA, a river of N. Italy, an affl. of the Tanaro, which it joins 1½ m. E. Alessandria; course N.E. 28 miles.

BORMIO (Germ. *Worms*), a town of N. Italy, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Sondrio, near l. b. of the Adda. P. 1630. North of Bormio, at *Molena*, on the Adda, are the salt baths called *Bagni di Bormio* (temperature 99°·5 Fahr.).

BORNA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. P. 4200. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and earthenwares.

BORNAND, 2 towns of Savoy.—I. (*Grand*), prov. Faucigny, 11 m. E. Annecy. P. 1954.—II. (*Petit*), same prov., 5 m. S. Bonneville. P. 1483.

BORNE, a small river of England, co. Warwick, which joins the Tame near Tamworth.

BORNE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Over Yssel, 4 m. N.E. Delden. P. 2600.

BORNEO (native name *Bulo-Kalamantin*), an island of Malaysia, near the centre of the Eastern Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 7° 4' N. and 4° 10' S.; lon. 108° 50' and 119° 20' E.; divided by the equator into two nearly equal portions, and bounded N. and W. by the Chinese Sea, S. by the Sea of Java, and E. by the Sea of Celebes and the Strait of Macassar. It is of a compact form, has few indentations of the sea, but many bays and creeks, and a coast line of nearly 300 miles. Length 800 m., breadth 700 m. Estimated area 280,000 sq. m. The pop., vaguely estimated at 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, is supposed to comprise Malays, about one-fourth; Dyaks, two-thirds; the others Chinese and Europeans. The shores are low and often marshy, being surrounded by numerous islets and rocks. Little is known of the interior except in the district of Banjermassin, on the S.E., and a portion of Borneo Proper on the N. Two nearly parallel ranges of mountains run through the island from S.W. to N.E., between which are extensive and well-watered plains. The W. most of these chains rises in the territory of Sarawak, with an elevation of about 3280 feet, and gradually increases in elevation till it terminates near the N. coast in *Mount Kini Balu*, 13,700 feet high, on which trees grow to 7000 feet. The second range, which crosses the equator, in lon. 113° E., appears to be much lower than the former: a cross range leaves the first chain about lat. 2° N., and running S.E. extends through Banjermassin. The chief rivers are, on the N. and W. coast, the Borneo or Bru-

nal, on which is situated the cap. of the isl., and which opens into a bay of same name, in lat. 5° N.; and the *Seriboe*, which falls into the China Sea, in lat. 2° 10' N.; the *Batang-lopak*, a magnificent river, the mouth of which, 4 m. wide, is in lat. 1° 30' N.; on its l. b., 35 m. from its mouth, is the town of *Patusen*, which was strongly fortified and held by a band of pirates, but was destroyed by the expedition under Sir James Brooke in 1846; the *Morotaba* or *Sarawak*, which flows N.E. and N. nearly through the centre of the territory of same name; the *Pontianak*, formed by the junction of numerous streams, rises about lon. 112° 30', and reaches the sea in lon. 109° 15' on the equator; the *Majak* opens into a wide estuary in lat. 0° 50' S. On the S. are the *Pembuan*, *Sampet*, and *Mendawa*, in districts of same names, between lon. 112° and 113° 30' E.; the *Kahajan* and *Murong*, or rivers of the *Great and Little Dyaks*; and the *Banjer* or *Barito*, which rises in the central mountains, lat. 0° 30' N., flows first E. and then S., with a very winding course, and reaches the Java Sea by a wide estuary, in lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 114° 35' E., about 12 m. S. the town of *Banjermassin*, of which territory it forms the W. boundary. On the E. coast the *Koeteli* forms a wide delta between lat. 0° 20' and 1° S., and the *Berou* reaches the sea by several branches, about lat. 2° N. Most of these rivers are navigable. The only known lake of importance is that of *Kini Balu*, S.E. of the mountain of same name, the centre of which is in lat. 5° 40' N., lon. 117° E.; it is 35 m. long, and 30 m. broad. The climate is tropical in the interior, but on the N. coast it is European. Minerals comprise gold (which is found in grains on the hills between lat. 2° N. and 1° S., across the island, yielding on an average 350,000 ounces a year), silver, iron ore, and coal. The diamond mines are in *Landak*, 50 m. N.E. *Pontianak*, on river of that name. The largest diamond found weighs 367 carats; the mines are worked by the *Dyaks*. Excellent coal is worked in *Borneo-Propri*, in the island of *Lubuan*, and *Banjermassin*. The soil is very fertile. The forests furnish valuable timber, and the *gutta-percha* tree. Among the vegetable products are *benzoin*, found in *Brunai*, *sago*, *camphor*, *palm sugar*, and *ratans*, which latter are exported to the value of 100,000l. a year. The animals comprise the *elephant*, *rhinoceros*, *leopard*, *ox*, *wild hog*, *deer*, *horse*, and *monkey*; among these the *orang-outang* is conspicuous. The birds are varied and rich in plumage: there are few reptiles. The *Dyaks* are the aborigines of *Borneo*; they are divided into numerous tribes, and they still retain possession of the interior of the island. Each petty tribe is named after the river on which it is settled. Those on the W. side of the island live in sheds or houses large enough to contain the whole community. The houses are built on piles of wood from 5 to 20 feet from the ground, the floors being of split bamboo, and the roof of the leaf of the *Niebang*. In the centre of the building is the apartment of the chief and the "head room," where are kept the heads which every man must procure before he is allowed to marry. They have no religious ceremonies nor priests. Their chiefs have some influence, but are not armed with full power. When the fertility of their rice grounds is exhausted, they remove their settlement elsewhere. In the province of *Banjermassin*, a savage tribe live in trees, and hold no intercourse with other people. The Malays retain their distinctive character as a separate nation, having great partiality for the sea, and following piracy as an

occupation. They are leagued together by societies called Kong-sics, and confirm their oath by drinking blood, to protect themselves against the other tribes. They are skilful in working iron, and the sword-blades and kreeses of the Southern Dyaks are of repute in Europe. The mining operations of the country are conducted by the Chinese. The British trade, which is the most extensive, is carried on by the port of Singapore.

*Borneo* is divided into many separate states, governed by native chiefs. The best known of these are Brunai or Borneo Proper, which extends over the level space on the N. coast, the sultan of which is now placed under the superintendence of Sir James Brooke; Sambas, Pontianak, Simbang, and Matan, on the W. coast; Banjermassin on the S.; and the territory of the sultan of Sooloo on the E. Off the N. coast of the island, and about 30 m. N.E. Brunai, is the island of Labuan, now belonging to Britain [LABUAN]; and on the N. coast, near the N.W. part of the island, is the territory of Sarawak, extending between lat. 1° and 2° N., lon. 109° 40' and 110° 45' E., bounded W. and S. by the mountains of Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak and tributaries. This territory enjoys an excellent climate, is rich in mineral coal and agricultural products, and is well situated for trade. The capital is Sarawak (formerly called Kuchin). P. estimated at 12,000, including 150 Chinese. 'Under the government of Sir James Brooke, the inhabitants of this part of Borneo have commenced a hopeful career of civilisation; an English church mission has been established, & a native school built at the town of Sarawak, which, previous to his visit, comprised only a few mud houses, & about 1500 inhabitants.

The authority of the Dutch possessions are divided politically into the residency of the W. coast, cap. Pontianak, and the residency of the S. and E. coasts, cap. Banjermassin. P. of Dutch possessions 844,000. By a decree of the gov.-gen. of the Netherlands East Indies, dated 1846, these possessions are henceforth to form a special government. [BANJERMASSIN-PONTIANAK.] *Borneo* was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. The English and Portuguese several times attempted to found establishments on its coasts, without success. The Dutch had extensive commercial relations with the W. coast, where they had factories at Soekadana and Pontianak, at the commencement of the 17th century; part of the W. coast was ceded to them by the king of Bantam in 1780, and they founded the establishment of Pontianak in 1823. The sovereignty of the S. coast was ceded to the Dutch by the sultan of Banjermassin in 1787. But the most important event in the recent history of Borneo, is the enterprise of Sir James Brooke, who first visited the island in 1839, and has since been actively engaged in the suppression of piracy, the administration of justice, & the encouragement of commerce & manufs.

**BORNEO** or **BRAUNT**, cap. prov. of same name, near the N. coast of the island of Borneo, and on l. b. of the river Brauni, in lat. 52° 30' N.; lon. 114° 52' E. It is built on piles in the river, and defended by batteries. P. 22,000. (?)

**BORNESGA**, a river of Spain, an affl. of the Esla. Rises in the Cantabrian mountains, and flows S. past the city of Leon.

**BORNHEIM**, a vill. of S.W. Germany, Frankfurt, 2 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt on the Main. P. 3000.

**BORNHEM**, a town and comm. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, on l. b. of the Scheldt, 15 m. W. Mechlin. P. 4194.

**BORNHOLM**, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, stift Seeland, off the S. coast of

Sweden, between lat. 54° 59' and 55° 18' N.; lon. 14° 42' and 15° 10' E. Area, with 3 small islands, Christiansöe, Fredericksholm, and Gräsholm, 223 sq. m. P. 29,304. Surface mountainous; shores steep and rocky: highest point, Rytterknäkten mountain, 506 ft., near centre of the island. Yields building-stone, blue marble, potters' clay, & coal. Oats, flax, and hemp are raised; timber is scarce. Fish plentiful. Manufs. tiles, bricks, pottery, wooden clocks, and linens. Chief towns, Rönne, the cap. Hasle, Svanike, Nexöe, and Aakirkkeby.

**BORNOS**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete. P. 4826.

**BORNOU** (native *Kanowra*), a country of Central Africa, Soudan, between lat. 10° and 15° N.; lon. 12° and 18° E.; having N. Kanem and Sahara, E. Lake Tchad and Begharmi, S. Mandara, and W. Houssa. Lake Tchad appears to receive all the waters of Bornou; the chief rivers are the Shary from the mountains of Mandara, and the Yeou from those of Houssa. Climate excessive; temperature in summer (March to June), 104° to 107° Fahr. The dry season is from April to October, and the rainy season during remainder of the year. Surface level and fertile; annually inundated; chief products, millet, barley, beans, maize, cotton, and indigo; trees are scarce, and it has no fruit or edible roots. The India-rubber tree is found in abundance. The wealth of the inhabitants is in slaves and cattle. Chief exports, slaves, gold-dust, and civit. The mass of the people (*Kanowry*) are negroes, professing fetichism, divided in tribes, and speaking different idioms. The dominant race (*Shouas*) are of Arab descent, and Mohammedans. Principal towns, Kouka, the residence of the sovereign, Engornou, Deegoa, Old and New Birnie, and Affagay.

**BORO BODO**, a remarkable ancient temple in the island of Java, prov. Kadoe, near the Probo river.

**BORODINO**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.S.W. Moscow, on the Kologa, an affluent of the Moskwa, celebrated for the victory gained by the French over the Russians, 7th September 1812, and called the battle of Moskwa.—*New Borodino* is a settlement of exiles, in Siberia, near Krasnoyarsk, gov. Yeniesiek.

**BORORSK** or **BOROVSK**, an anc. town of Russia, cap. dist. of same name, gov. and 49 m. N.N.E. Kalouga, is traversed by the Protra. P. 6000. Trade in flax, hemp, and leather.

**BORONOW**, a vill. and castle of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 10 m. E. Lublinitz. P. 1300.

**BOROJIRD**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Ab-Zal, 90 m. S.S.E. Hamadan. P. 12,000. It has a castle and several mosques.

**BORORE**, a town, isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristani. P. 2024.

**BOROS-JENÖ**, a market town of Hungary, co. Arad, gov. and 8 m. N.E. Ponkota. P. 2790.

**BOROUGH** (LLANELLY), vill. of South Wales, pa. Llanelly, co. & 14 m. S.E. Carmarthen. P. 11,084.

**BOROUGHBRIDGE**, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Aldborough, on the river Ure, here navigable, 17 m. N.W. York. P. 909. The town communicates by a branch with the Great N. of England rail.

**BOROVA**, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, co. Essek, gov. and 3½ m. N. Vukovar. P. 1871.

**BOROVITSHI**, the name of several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 96 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ. on the Msta, near the rapids of Borovitskie. P. (1855) 11,834.—II. gov. and 72 m. N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. and 46 m. E.N.E. Pskov.

**BOROVSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Kaluga, on the Protra, cap. dist. P. 5000. Manufs. of sail-cloth and leather.

**BORRIOL**, a town of Spain, Valencia, prov. and 4 m. N.N.W. Castellon de la Plana. P. 2069.

**BORRIS** or **BURRIS-IDRONE**, a vill. of Ireland, co. and 16 m. S. Carlow. P. 879.

**BORRIS-IN-OSSORY**, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 7 m. E.S.E. Roscrea. P. 731. Above sea-level 368 feet.

**BORRISNAGARNEY**, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Tipperary and King's co., near Moneygall and Devil's Bit Mountain. Ac. 4539. P. 455.

**BORRISOKANE**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 12 m. S.W. Parsonstown. Ac. of pa. 5128. P. 2067; do. of town, 1034. Above sea-level 216 feet.

**BORRISOLEIGH**, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. S.S.W. Templemore. P. 907.

**BORROMEAN ISLANDS**, a group of 4 small isls. of N. Italy, prov. Pallanza, in the Bay of Tosa, forming the W. arm of the Lago Maggiore. The N. most is *Isola S. Giovanni* or *Isolino*.—II. *Isola Madre*, the largest.—III. *Isola Superiore* or *I. dei Pescatori*, inhabited by fishermen, and containing the small church of the isls.—IV. *Isola Bella*. This island, which was formerly a sterile rock, was, in 1671, transformed into a garden, rising in 10 terraces, in the form of an amphitheatre, and enclosing the palace of Count Borromeo.

**BORROWDALE**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-above-Derwent, pa. Cross-thwaite, 7 m. S.S.W. Keswick. P. 422. Here is the mine whence is obtained the finest black-lead or plumbago. It is opened only occasionally and strictly watched.

**BORROWOUNNESS** or **BO'NESS**, a burgh of barony, seaport, pa. and town of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on a low peninsula in the Firth of Forth, 17 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 4277. P. 5698; of town, including Corbiehall, 3814. It has a harbour 2½ ac. in extent, and a sluicing basin; ship-building, trade in coal and salt, distilleries, and manufs. of earthenware, soap and vitriol. The coal mines of the pa. extend under the bed of the Forth, so as almost to meet those of Culross from the opposite side. Shipping (1862) 344 vessels entered, & 1734 cleared; customs rev. (1862) 5847. Belong to the port 62, tonnage 6325; steamers 2, tonnage 21. A branch of the E. and G. railway extends to the harbour.

**BORS**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Sud-Bihar, gov. and 2½ m. E. Artand. P. 1300.

**BORSA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Marmaros, 47 m. S.E. Szigeth, on the Viso. P. 3858. Silver and copper mines and foundries in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 5 m. W.N.W. Valaszut. P. 1741.

**BORSANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-Grasso. P. 1148.

**BORSNA** or **BORZNA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov. P. 1200.

**BORSO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Treviso, dist. and 5 m. W.N.W. Asolo. P. 2780.

**BORSOD** or **BORSCHOD**, an administrative prov. of Hungary, circ. on this side the Theiss; cap. Miskolcz. Extends on both sides of the river Sajó. Yields grain, wine, and fruits; cattle are reared, and its commerce is important. P. 216,500.

**BORSTALL** or **BOARSTALL**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. S.S.E. Bicester. Ac. 3080. P. 255. In the civil war Borstall house was garrisoned for King Charles I., and taken by Fairfax in 1646.

**BORT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. S.S.E. Ussel. P. 2554. It has a trade in horses and cattle. Birthplace of Marmontel.

**BORTHWICK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh,

on Edinburgh and Hawick railway, 12 m. S.E. Edinburgh, containing 5 vills. Ac. 9806. P. 1742.

**BORTIGALI**, a vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, div. and 40 m. S.E. Sassari. P. 2718.

**BÖRVELY**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Szatmar, gov. and 4½ m. N. Nagy-Karoly. P. 1600.

**BORYSTHENES**, a river of Russia. [DNIEPER.]

**BORZECIN**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Radlow. P. 4237.

**BORZNA**, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. dist., gov. and 55 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov. P. 5900.

**BORZOLI**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 2241.

**BORZONASCA**, a vill. of North Italy, cap. mand. prov. Genoa, 10 m. N.N.E. Chiavari. P. 4272. Manufs. of cloths.

**BORZSONY**, a market town, Hungary, co. Hont, gov. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Vamos-Mikola. P. 1480.

**BOSA**, a seaport town of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 30 m. S. Sassari, cap. mand., at the mouth of the Termo, on the W. coast. P. 6403.

**BOSACZ**, a vill. of Hungary, co., gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Trencsin. P. 2000.

**Bó SARKANY**, a vill. of Prussia, Posen, co. Oldenburg, gov. and 5½ m. N. Csonna. P. 1056.

**BOSBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 4769. P. 1090.

**BOSCAWEN**, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 9 m. N. Concord.

**BOSCAWEN ISLAND**, a small isl. of the Pacific, Navigator group. Lat. 15° 50' S.; lon. 173° 35' W. Bosco, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Alessandria. P. with dist. 3741.

**BOSCO TRE-CASE**, a town of S. Italy, on the S. declivity of Mount Vesuvius. P. 9163. It has a manuf. of arms and gunpowder.

**BOSCOREL**, an extra-parochial liberty of England, co. Salop, 6 m. E.N.E. Shiffnal. P. 22. The manor-house here was the retreat of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester in 1651.

**BOSCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. Amesbury. Ac. 1692. P. 143.

**BOSCOREALE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Napoli, circ. Castel-a-Mare. P. 8857.

**BOSC-ROGER**, a vill., France, dep. Eure, arr. Pont-Audemer, cant. Bourgtheroulde. P. 2020.

**BOSDARROS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, arr. and cant. Pau. P. 1876.

**BOSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 3½ m. W.S.W. Chichester, on the Brighton and South Coast railway. Ac. 3839. P. 1158.

**BOSHERSTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Pembroke. Ac. 1566. P. 200.

**BOSISIO**, a town, N. Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco. P. 1645.

**BOSJEAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Louhans, cant. St-Germain-du-Bois. P. 981.

**BOSJESMAN'S**, **BOSCHMAN'S** or **BUSHMEN'S COUNTRY**, a region of South Africa, N. of the colonial territory of the Cape of Good Hope. The inhabitants, a race of Hottentots, are the most diminutive and savage of these regions.

**BOSKOOP**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. S.E. Leyden. P. 1834.

**BOSKOWITZ**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 21 m. N.N.E. Brünn. P. 5240. Manufs. Prussian blue, alum, vitriol, glass, and potash.

**BOSMITCH**, a river and vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan; the river, an affluent of that which passes Tabriz; and the vill. on its bank, 12 m. E. Tabriz.

**BOSNA**, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia, to which it gives its name; after a tortuous N. course of 150 m., it joins the Save, 24 m. E. Brod. Greatest breadth 400 feet. Principal affluents the Laschra,

Krivaga, and Spressa. The towns Jepec, Maglai, and Doboï, are on its banks.

**BOSNA SERAI, SERAÏO** or **SERAÏEVO**, a city of European Turkey, cap. of the prov. of BOSNIA, on the Migliazza, an affluent of the Bosna, 122 m. S.W. Belgrade. P. 40,000. (?) It is defended by a citadel; has manufs. of firearms, jewellery, leather, and woollen goods; and is the entrepôt for the commerce of Turkey, Dalmatia, Croatia, and South Germany. In the vicinity are iron mines and mineral baths.

**BOSNIA** or **BOSNA**, a prov. of European Turkey, comprising Bosnia Proper, Herzegovina, and part of Turkish Croatia, situated at the extreme W. part of the empire, between lat. 42° 30' and 45° 15' N., bounded N. and W. by the provs. of Austria, S. by Montenegro and Albania, and E. by Servia. Area estim. at 26,961 sq. m. P. estim. at 1,500,000, comprising Bosnians, Croations, Turks, Greeks, Jews, and Gipsies. Surface mountainous; is traversed by the chain of the Dinaric Alps, and covered by its contreforts, and those of the Julian Alps, rising in many places upwards of 6000 feet. A great part of it is situated in the basin of the Danube, and watered by the Save, and its affluents the Verba, Bosna, and Drin. The S. portion (Herzegovina) is watered by the Narenta, an affluent of the Mediterranean. The soil is not fertile. On the N. slopes of the Dinaric Alps are forests, yielding timber and good pasturage. Climate humid. Wheat, barley, maize, and (in the S. districts) flax, tobacco, wines, and olives, are cultivated. Rearing cattle is an important branch of agriculture; the horses are good, and sheep furnish a celebrated kind of wool. The mountains contain gold, silver, and mercury; but the government permits only the mining of iron and lead. Manuf. industry is limited to firearms, leather, woollen and cotton stuffs, and gunpowder. Exports, leather, hides, wool, goats' hair, honey, cattle, timber, and mineral waters; imports, colonial produce, silks, paper, salt, oil, and dried fruits. Transit trade between Turkey and the Austrian States. The Bosniaks are of Slavonian origin, and many belong to the Greek church. As a frontier province, Bosnia is important, and has a great number of fortifications. Cap. Zvornik, besides which the chief towns are Mostar, Derbënd, and Gradiksa. Previous to 640 it was governed by independent princes, called Bans or Waiwodes, who became vassals to Hungary. The Turks rendered it tributary in 1463, & it was united to the empire in 1522.

**BOSPHORUS** (properly *Bosporus*) or the **CHANNEL OF CONSTANTINOPLE**, *Bosporus Thracicus*, a strait of Turkey, which separates Europe and Asia, and connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Marmara. Length N.E. to S.W. 20 m., breadth 1 m. to 2 m. At its S. and N. entrances are lighthouses. Shores elevated and picturesque, with wooded cliffs studded with ruins & splendid oriental mansions; on them are the town of Scutari, the castles of Europe and Asia, Buyukderé, Therapia, Pera, & the city of Constantinople. One of its gulfs is the harbour of Constantinople, or the "Golden Horn."—II. *Cimmerian Bosporus*, an inlet of the Black Sea. [YENIKALE (STRAIT OF).]

**BOSSALL**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 9 m. N.E. York. Ac. 9417. P. 1075.

**BOSSAY**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches, cant. Preuilley. P. 1763.

**BOSSIER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Louisiana. Area 1016 sq. m. P. 3348 free, 8000 slaves. Cap. Belleville.

**BOSQUE**, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas, watered by Bosque R. P. 2005. Cap. Meridan.

**BOSST-LES-WALCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 14 m. S. Charleroi. P. 581. Near this the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1792.

**BOSTAN (EL)**, *Comana*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Marash, on the Sihoon (*Sarus*), and on the N. side of Mount Taurus. P. from 8000 to 9000. Trade in wheat.

**BOSTON**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Holland, on the Great Northern railway, 5 m. from the sea, and 28 m. S.E. Lincoln. Ac. 5220. P. 15,078. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts by the Witham river. P. of parl. bor. 17,518. Customs rev. (1862) 40,532l. It has a new hall, poorhouse, house of correction, gaol, custom-house, market-house, and vauxhall, assembly-rooms, public libraries; manufs. of sail-cloth, canvas, and sacking; iron-foundries and shipyards. Vessels of 300 tons unload in the town, whence the navigation is continued to Lincoln by steamers and barges. Imports, Baltic produce, coal and manuf. goods coastwise. Exports, oats, wool, and wood. Amount (1862) 5693l. Vessels belonging to the port 49, tonnage 3675. Boston sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1056. It is a polling-place for the Holland div. of the co.

**BOSTON**, a vill. of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Bramham, on the Wharfe, 4 m. W.N.W. Tadcaster. Pop. returned with pa. It has a saline spring.

**BOSTON**, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, cap. state Massachusetts, co. Suffolk, at the head of Massachusetts Bay, 207 m. E.N.E. New York. Lat. of state-house 42° 21' 23" N., lon. 71° 4' 9" W. Pop. (1850) 138,788, (1860) 177,812, exclusive of the suburbs of Charleston, Dorchester, Brookville, Cambridge, etc., with which it communicates by several bridges. The city proper is mostly built on a peninsula, 3 miles in length by 1 in breadth, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Its streets, lined with houses of deep red brick, are irregularly laid out on an uneven surface. The quays are extensive; and the common, consisting of nearly 50 acres, forms a beautiful promenade. Chief edifices, the state-house, city-hall, Faneuil-hall, in which public meetings are held, Faneuil-hall market, 536 feet in length, the Massachusetts hospital, custom-house, co. gaol, houses of industry and correction, two theatres, an atheneum with a picture gallery and a library, an Odeon, and about 100 churches of different sects. Here are the medical branch of Harvard university, numerous superior schools, literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, an admirable public library, banks and insurance companies. There are 12 daily newspapers, besides other publications, issued in Boston. The harbour is commodious, vessels of the largest class approaching the quays; and the bay (which has at its entrance a revolving light 65 feet in height) is studded with numerous elevated islets, which protect the port from the winds, and furnish convenient sites for fortresses. The city is connected with Worcester, Providence, Lowell, Maine, and other parts of the interior by railways, canals, and navigable rivers; and several British steam-ships form a packet line between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Boston is not the only port of the manufacturing region of the United States, but the great emporium of New England. In 1862, 3030 vessels from foreign ports entered, and 2946 cleared. Coastwise, entered, 6273; cleared, 2451. The products of the United States exported from

Boston in 1862 amounted to 12,183,046 dols.; the products of foreign countries exported, 1,687,089 dols. Total value of exports, 13,870,135 dols. *Boston* is the chief seat of the American ice trade, from Wenham Lake, 20 m. N.N.E. the city. In 1860 the exports of ice amounted to 142,463 tons, but in 1862 only 78,102. (Annual value of manuf. products estimated at 266,000,000 dols.) Imports, (1862) 604,865 tons foreign and domestic coal, 43,493 bales cotton (a decrease of 338,473 bales since 1860), 20,910 tons logwood, 1,865,832 barrels flour, 3,058,012 bushels corn and oats, 323,109 bushels rye and shorts, 15,351 bales gunny bags, 44,722 barrels beef, 45,384 hhd. sugar, 2789 hhd. tobacco, 99,603 bales wool, besides large amounts of fish, fruit, hemp, jute, hides, iron, lead, leather, linseed, molasses, naval stores, provisions, rice, salt, spices, spirits, and wines. Exports in 1862 comprised 10,540 bags coffee, 251 bales cotton (against 10,403 in 1860), 8984 packages cotton goods, 13,665 tons logwood, 555,591 barrels flour, 123,929 bushels corn and wheat, 10,780 hhd. molasses, 1041 hhd. tobacco, with large quantities of fish, lead, lumber, provisions, spirits (especially rum), sugar, and sumac. This city enjoys the largest share of the United States trade with India and China. In 1822 a municipality was adopted, and the city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The town was founded in 1630, and named after the English town, whence many of its inhabitants had emigrated. The American revolution commenced in Boston, which town took the lead in opposing the taxation of the colonies. In 1775 the British army, 10,000 strong, had possession of the town, but were compelled to withdraw in March 1776. Its inhabitants have since been pre-eminently distinguished amongst their co-citizens of the U. S. for their success in the cultiv. of science and literature, as well as their untiring application to commercial pursuits. Birthplace of Dr Benjamin Franklin. Shortest track to Liverpool, 2803 sea miles; average steam passage, 12½ days.—II. a town, New York, 22 m. S.W. Buffalo. P. 1745.

BOSWELLS (St), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on rt. b. of the Tweed, contains the vill. Lessudden, 8½ m. W.S.W. Kelso. Ac. 3198. P. 865. St Boswells fair, July 18th, is the largest in S. of Scotland for sheep.

BOSWORTH, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*Husbandry*), 6 m. W.S.W. Market Harboro'. Ac. 3870. P. 934.—II. (*Market*), a market town and pa., near the Ashby Canal, 11½ m. S.W. Leicester. Ac. 7449. P. 2376, partly employed in the knitting of worsted stockings. On a moss in the vicinity, on the 22d of August 1485, was fought the battle which terminated the wars of the Roses, with the life of Richard III.; and on an eminence called Crownhill, Lord Stanley placed the crown upon the head of the victor, Henry VII.

BÖSZÖRMENY, two towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, circ. and 18 m. N.W. Grosswardein. P. 15,525.—II. co. Szabolcs, cap. of the Haiduck dist., 11 m. N.W. Debrecin, with Protestant and Greek churches, and dist. court-houses. P. 3200.

BOTANY BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 7 m. S. Sydney Heads, about 5 m. in length and breadth. Lat. 34° S.; lon. 151° 16' E. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and derived its name from the variety of new plants then observed on its shores. It became an English penal colony in 1787, and the colony of N. S. Wales was long after known as Botany Bay. On account of the insecurity of its anchorage, it was abandoned or Port Jackson. [SYDNEY.]

BOTANY ISLAND, South Pacific Ocean, off the S.E. extremity of New Caledonia, in lat. 22° 27' S.; lon. 167° 1' E.

BOTCHKA, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk, 30 m. S. Batum.

BOTER TOBAGO, an isl. in the China Sea, 45 m. S.E. Formosa. Lat. of S.E. point, 22° 1' 40" N.; lon. 121° 39' 45" E. S. of it is the isl. Little-Botel.

BOTESDALE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. P. 580. Polling-place for W. Suffolk.

BOTETOURT, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the centre of Virginia, W. of the Blue Ridge mountains, intersected by the Virginia and Tennessee railway, and by Richmond and Buchanan canal. Area 550 sq. m. P. 8747 free, 2769 slaves. Products, wheat, oats, and butter. It has a woollen factory, flour and saw mills, iron-works, and 21 churches.

BOTEFALVA, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. gov. and 7½ m. N.N.E. Kronstadt. P. 1943.

BOTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward and 3 m. E. Morpeth, on the Wansbeck. Ac. 7593. P. 1233.

BOTHAMSALL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. N.W. Tuxford. Ac. 1630. P. 296.

BOTHENHAMPTON, a pa. of England, in the union of Bridport, co. Dorset, 1 m. S.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 823. P. 546.

BOTHENWALD, a vill. of Moravia, gov. Fulneck, 7½ m. N.N.E. Neutitschein. P. 2220.

BOTHKENNAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.E. Stirling. Ac. 2645. P. 1722. Land level and highly cultivated.

BOTHXANG, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 1 m. W. Stuttgart. P. 1130.

BOTHNIA (*Botten*), divisions of Sweden. [NORRBOTTEN, WESTERBOTTEN.]

BOTHNIA (GULF OF), Scand. *Bottn*, "a lake," a gulf of Europe, forming the N. part of the Baltic Sea, between lat. 60° and 66° N., lon. 17° and 25° 35' E., from the Aland Islands to Tornea, having E. Finland, and W. Sweden. Length 400 m.; average breadth 100 m. Its depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally, but it has fewer shoals and better harbours than are met with in most parts of that sea. It receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland. On its shores are the towns Abo, Vasa, Uleaborg, Tornea, Pitca, Umea, Hernösand, and Gefle.

BOTHSCOREL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, cant. Plouigneau. P. 1633.

BOTHWELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a vill. on the Clyde, 8½ m. S.E. Glasgow. The Clydesdale Junction railway has a station a mile distant. Ac. 13,774. P. of pa. 17,903, of vill. 1057. In it are collieries, iron-works, and freestone quarries. *Bothwell Bridge*, on the river, was the scene of an action between the covenanters and the royal forces in 1679.

BOTLEY, a pa., Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.W. Bishop's Waltham, & with station on the S. Western rail, 7½ m. S.W. London. Ac. 1887. P. 860.

BOTOSCHANI or BOTOSCHANY, a town of Moldavia. [BOTOSCHANY.]

BOTRIPHNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 23 m. S.W. Banff. P. 867.

BOTSORHEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, cant. Plouigneau. P. 1633.

BOTTANUCCO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 1379.—*Botticino* is a town, prov. circ. Brescia. P. 1684.

BOTTESFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7½ m. W.N.W. Grantham. Ac. 5010. P. 1415.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W. Glandford Briggs. Ac. 7470. P. 1616.

**BOTTISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6½ m. W.S.W. Newmarket. Ac. 4700. P. 1508.

**BOTTRIGHE**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Rovigo, dist. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Adria. P. 3850.

**BOTTWAR (GREAT)**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 16 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. P. 2550.—*Little Bottwar*, a vill. S. the former. P. 1010.

**BOTTWOG**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 487. P. 138.

**BOTUSCHANY**, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist. 59 m. N.N.W. Jassy. P. 4500. Trade in wool, honey, wine, wax, cattle, and tobacco.

**BOTUSLEMING**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.N.W. Saltash. Ac. 1138. P. 237.

**BÖTZBERG (MONS VOCETIUS)**, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Argovia, 3 m. E. Brugg.

**BOZEN (Italian Bolzano)**, *Pons Drusi*, a town of the Tirol, at the confluence of the Talfer and the Eisach, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Trent. P. 10,172. It is protected from sudden inundations of the river by a strong dyke nearly 2 m. in length. Manuf. linen and silk fabrics, silk twist, hosiery, and leather.

**BÖTZLINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, on l. b. of the Reuss, 3 m. S. Altorf. The cantonal assembly is held annually on the meadow of *Gand* near it.

**BOUAFLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. N.W. Versailles. P. 1092.

**BOUAYE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 8 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 1388.

**BOUCÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 7 m. S.W. Argentan, with iron-works. P. 1150.

**BOUCHAIN**, a fortified frontier town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 12 m. S.E. Douai. P. 1501. Salt refineries, and manuf. beet-root sugar. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1711; re-taken by the French in 1712, and ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

**BOUCHEMAINE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and cant. Angers, on rt. b. of the Loire, at the mouth of the Maine. P. 1197.

**BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE**, a marit. dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of a part of Provence, cap. Marseille. Area 1971 sq. m. P. 507,112. It is divided into three communal arrs., Marseille, Aix, and Arles; 27 cantons and 106 comms. The chief rivers and canals are the Rhône, which separates into several branches between Arles and the sea, forming a kind of delta called *Ile de la Camargue*; the Durance, affluent of the Rhône; the canal of Arles and Boucs, the canal from the Durance to Marseille, and the canal of Craponne. The principal marshes are the *Etangs de Berre*, and *de Valcares*. There are numerous islands, the chief of which are *Pomègue* and *Ratoneau*, opposite Marseille. Climate dry and warm; surface interspersed with mountains, and bordered S. by marshes which are generally dry, and fertile in parts. The plain of Cran, stony and sterile, extends S.W. to the left of the Delta. Corn raised is insufficient for home consumption; wine is exported; and silk, almonds, olives, figs, and dried grapes are important products. Cattle, horses, and sheep are reared, and it has a tunny fishery. The dep. contains marble quarries, salt marshes, and mineral waters, and an export and import trade with the Levant, Africa, and Italy; has manufs. of white soap, olive oil, chemical products, essences, and perfumes; brandy distilleries, sugar and sulphur refineries.

**BOUCHES** was the prefix to the names of several deps. of the French empire under Napoleon I.—I. (*de l'Elbe*), composed the territory of Hamburg, with parts of Luxembourg, Holstein, Hanover, and Brunswick, cap. Hamburg.—II. (*de l'Escaut*),

the prov. Zealand, cap. Middleburg.—III. (*de l'Yssel*), the prov. Over Yssel, cap. Zwolle.—IV. (*du Rhin*), the E. part of Dutch Brabant, cap. Bois-le-Duc.—V. (*du Weser*), the territory of Bremen and parts of Oldenburg and Hanover, cap. Bremen.

**BOUCHOUX (LES)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, 6½ m. S.S.W. St Claude. P. 1072.

**BOUDRY**, *Baudria*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. S.W. Neuchatel, on the Reuss. P. 1531.

**BOUÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, cant. Nouvion. P. 1257.

**BOUÈRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and 8 m. W.N.W. Château-Gontier. P. 2040.

**BOUEXIERE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 12 m. E.N.E. Rennes. P. 2430.

**BOUFARIK**, a vill. Algeria, 15 m. S. Algiers, P. 7643. A French military station. Trade in cereals, cotton, olives, oranges, tobacco, vines, and cattle.

**BOUFFOULX**, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 4 m. E. Charleroi, with manufs. of pottery and iron-foundries. P. 1027.

**BOUGAINVILLE**, a bay, island, and strait, so designated from the French navigator of that name.—I. (*Bay*), S. America, Patagonia, in the Strait of Magellan. Lat. 53° 25' S.; lon. 7° 13' W.—II. (*Island*), Salomon group, Pacific, betw. lat. 5° 30' and 7° 2' S.; and about lon. 155° E. It is mtns., well wooded, and populous.—III. (*Strait*), between the isl. Espiritu Santo and Mallicollo, New Hebrides.

**BOUGHROOD**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 7 m. W.S.W. Hay. Ac. 1633. P. 292.

**BOUGHTON**, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 1323. P. 238.—II. co. and 3½ m. N. Northampton. Ac. 1850. P. 372.—III. co. Notts, 2 m. N.E. Oller-ton. Ac. 1372. P. 390.—IV. (*Atuph*), co. Kent, lathe Scray, 4 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Ac. 2418.

P. 475.—V. (*Great*), a township, co. and 1 m. E. Chester. Ac. 760. P. 1387.—VI. (*Malherb*), a pa., co. Kent, lathe Ashford, 9 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 2699. P. 408.—VII. (*Monchelsea*), same co. and lathe, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 2296. P. 1190. Here are large quarries of ragstone.—VIII. (*Under Bleau*), 3 m. S.E. Faversham. Ac. 2353. P. 1624.

**BOUGIAH (French Bougie)**, a fortified maritime town of Algeria, prov. and 113 m. E. Algiers, on a bay of same name in the Mediterranean. It has no harbour, but secure anchorage at the mouth of the Aduse. P. 2610, of whom 1365 were Europeans. Trade in oil and wax.

**BOUGIVAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. P. 2104.

**BOUGENAIS**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 4 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 3877.

**BOUILLANTE**, a town of the French colony of Guadeloupe, Antilles, on the west coast of the isl., 8 m. N.N.W. Basse-Terre, so called from the hot mineral springs in its vicinity.

**BOUILLARGUES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arr. and cant. Nîmes. P. 2818.

**BOUILLE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, arr. and 10 m. S.W. Rouen, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 652.

**BOUILLE-LORET**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 8 m. N.N.W. Thouars. P. 1218.

**BOUILLOX**, a fortified town, Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant. on the Semoy, 16 m. W.S.W. Neufchâteau. P. 2703. Manufs. woollens.

**BOUIN**, an island and comm. off the W. coast of France, dep. Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, 22 m. S.W. Nantes. Area 3 sq. leagues. P. 2844. It has salt works. The vill. of same name has a port.

**BOUNSK**, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Simbirsk, on the Caria. P. 3168.

**BOUEAN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne.

**BOULAC**, **BOOLAK** or **BULAK**, a town of Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile; at the divergence of its Pelusiac branch, 1 m. N.W. Cairo, of which it forms a suburb. P. 13,200. It is the port of Cairo, at which ships navigating the Nile discharge their cargoes. It was burned by the French in 1799, and built by the late Mehemet Ali, who established cotton-spinning and weaving factories, a school of engineering, and a regular printing establishment, from which issue a weekly newspaper in Arabic, and treatises for the use of the students of the Pacha's colleges.

**BOULAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arr. and 15 m. E.N.E. Metz. P. 2968.

**BOULBON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, arr. Arles, cant. Tarascon. P. 1268.

**BOULEBANI**, a town of West Africa, cap. Bondou, near l. b. of Falmé, in lat. 14° 20' N.; lon. 12° 24' W. P. 2200, most of whom are the slaves of the monarch, who derives a large income from their sale.

**BOULGE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 545. P. 39.

**BOULLERET**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerre, cant. Léré. P. 1750.

**BOULOGNE-SUR-MER**, *Gesoriacum*, a fortified seaport town of France, cap. arr. dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Liane, and at the head of the railway from Amiens to Boulogne, 139 m. N.N.W. Paris, and 19 m. S.W. Calais. Lat. (of the column) 50° 44' 32" N.; lon. 1° 36' 15" E. P. 36,265. It is divided into upper and lower towns. The first on a hill whence the English coast is visible. Chief buildings, cathedral, episcopal palace, and town-hall. The lower, or new town, stretches from the upper town to the sea. It has public baths, ball and concert rooms, comm. college, theatre, museum and library, hospital, custom-house, and barracks; also two English churches, school of navigation, tribunal of commerce, societies of agriculture, commerce and arts. Manufs. of coarse woollens, sail-cloth, cordage, bottle glass, earthenware, cement, steel pens, files, buttons, and oil. In its vicinity are marble quarries. Its fisheries are extensive. Steamers make the passage to Dover in 3½ hours, and to London in about 12 hours. The port is not easy of access, being formed by two wooden piers stretching out only to low-water mark, but the tide rises upwards of 16 feet, and ships find good anchorage about ½ m. from the harbour. A red fixed light is placed on the N.E. pier, and two other lights, one above the other, on the S.W. pier.

**BOULOGNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, 44 m. S.W. Toulouse, cap. cant. P. 2003. Trade in salted poultry, grain, and chestnuts.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Seine, arr. St Denis, between the right b. of the Seine and a wood which separates it from the fortifications, 4½ m. W. Paris. P. 13,944. The wood to which the town gives its name, *Bois de Boulogne*, is the finest promenade in the environs of Paris.

**BOULORRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Le Mans. P. 2215.

**BOULON (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. Céret, on the Tech. It is frequented for its cold ferruginous springs.

**BOULONNAIS**, a former division of France, in the prov. Picardy, of which the cap. was Boulogne, now comprised in the department Pas-de-Calais.

**BOULSTON** or **BULLSTON**, a pa. of S. Wales, co.

Pembroke, Dungleddy hundred, 3 m. S.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 1822. P. 254.

**BOULTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1210. P. 95.

**BOULT-SUR-SUPPE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arr. Reims, cant. Bourgogne. P. 1317.

**BOUNTIFUL ISLAND**, a small island of the Gulf of Carpentaria, Australia, length about 2½ m., breadth ¾ m. Abounds in turtle.

**BOUNTY ISLANDS**, a small group, Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Zealand. Lat. 47° 44' S.; lon. 179° 7' E.

**BOUPÈRE**, a comm. & town, France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, cant. Pouzauges. P. 2752.

**BOURBON** or **ILE DE LA RÉUNION**, an island of the Mascarene group, Indian Ocean, forming a French colony, cap. St Denis, in lat. 20° 51' 43" S.; lon. 55° 30' 16" E. Area 824 sq. m. P., exclusive of its dependencies, Nossi-Bé and Mayotte, and the small island of St. Marie, near Madagascar (1861), 183,361, including Indians, Chinese, Negroes, a garrison, and officials. The island, of volcanic origin, and of an elliptical form, is traversed from N. to S. by a chain of mountains which divides it into two portions, differing in formation, climate, and productions; these are on the E. *partie du vent* (windward), and W. *partie sous le vent* (leeward) side. The chief summits are the *Piton de Neiges*, an extinct volcano 10,100 feet, Grand Bernard, 9500 feet, Cimandef, 7300 feet, and *Piton de la Fournaise*, an active volcano, 7218 feet above the level of the sea. There are no extensive plains, but the mountains, which cover the entire surface, are separated by narrow valleys; it is watered by numerous streams, all of which are rapid and none navigable. The climate has recently undergone a great change, being formerly very salubrious. The bloody flux and a typhoid fever attack every European after a residence of four or five years on the island. Mean temp. at St Denis 77° Fahr. Annual rainfall 128 inches. Yearly mean of wind 309 days E., 56 days W. Winter, 1st May to 1st October; rainy season, 1st Nov. to 30th April. The prevailing winds drive the rain-clouds to the E. side of the island, and often originate terrific hurricanes; on such occasions the waves, usually 3 to 4 ft. high, rise to 30 or 40 ft., the sky assumes a copper colour, the temperature rises to its maximum intensity, the barometer sinks to its lowest point, rain falls in torrents, and the wind blows with resistless force,—men, animals, trees, and houses are overturned. It has no port, and its anchorage is insecure. In one year 11 large vessels were wrecked near its shores. The soil is fertile in the vicinity of the coast. The products are sugar, coffee, cloves, maize, rice, and tobacco. The corn raised is insufficient for consumption, and is only used by Europeans, manioc being the chief food of the slaves. Principal exports, sugar, coffee, cloves, dye-woods, and saltpetre; imports, wheat, oil, wine, cattle, timber, salt, glass, and manufactured goods. *Bourbon* was discovered in 1545 by the Portuguese, who called it *Mascarenhas*, from the name of their chief. It was occupied by the English in 1810, and restored to France in 1814. The island is divided into the arr. St Denis, comprising the natural division called the "*partie du vent*," and the arr. St Paul, comprising the "*partie sous le vent*."

**BOURBON**, several towns of France.—I. (*Lancy*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 26 m. W.N.W. Charolles. P. 3253. It has mineral springs and baths.—II. (*L'Archambault*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Moulins. P. 3292. It has mineral springs, and well-frequented baths (temp. 140° Fahrenheit).

BOURBOX, a co., U. S., N. America, N.E. part of Kentucky. Soil very fertile. Area 230 sq. m. P. 8093 free, 6767 slaves.—II. a co. Kansas. P. 6101.

BOURBONNAIS, an old prov. in the centre of France, now forming the dep. Allier and a part of Cher; its cap. was Moulins.

BOURBONNE-LÈS-BAINS, *Aque Borvonis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Marne, cap. cant., arr. and 20 m. E.N.E. Langres, at the confl. of the Borne and Aspance. P. 4080. It has saline hot springs, temp. 122° to 167° Fahr. Manufs. cotton, wool, and silk; tanneries, foundries, and brick works.

BOURBON-VEKDÉE or NAPOLEON-VEKDÉE, formerly *La Roche-sur-Yon*, a town of W. France, cap. dep. Vendée, on the Yon, 40 m. S. Nantes, P. 8298. Chief buildings, parish church, town-hall, prefecture, and barracks, college, hospital, theatre, normal school, and society of agriculture, arts, and sciences. *La Roche-sur-Yon* had only 800 inhabitants when Napoleon I. granted large sums for its improvement and gave it his name, which was changed after the restoration to that of Bourbon-Vendée.

BOURBOULE (LA), a hamlet of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 22 m. S.W. Clermont, on the Dordogne, with mineral springs. P. 106.

BOURBOURG-VILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. S.W. Dunkerque, cap. cant., on canal of same name, which connects Dunkerque to the Aa. P. 2615. It was formerly fortified, and has manufs. of soap, chemical products, and beet-root sugar.—II. (*B. Campagne*), a vill. in the above cant. P. 2372.

BOURBRIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. P. 4190.

BOURDEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.E. Valence. P. 1379.

BOURDEILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and 11 m. N.E. Périgueux, on rt. b. of the Dronne. P. 1481.

BOURG, numerous towns and vills. of France.—I. (*en-Bresse*), cap. dep. Ain, 20 m. E.S.E. Macon, on the Keyssousse. P. 14,052. It has a comm. college, normal school, hospital, library, and botanic garden. Commerce in grain, hides, cattle, and poultry. Birthplace of the astronomer Lalande.—II. (*Le*), comm. and vill. dep. Vendée, arr. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 2264.—III. (*sur Giroude*), dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, 14 m. N. Bordeaux, with stone quarries. P. 2721.—IV. (*Lastic*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 26 m. W.S.W. Clermont. P. 2579.—V. (*la Reine*), dep. Seine, 5 m. S.W. Paris. P. 1920.—VI. (*ès Valence*), dep. Drôme,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Valence, of which it forms a suburb on l. b. of the Rhône. P. 3276.—VII. (*Argental*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 32 m. S.E. Montbrison. P. 5335.—VIII. (*d'Oisans*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Romanche, 18 m. S.E. Grenoble. P. 2796. There are lead mines in its vicinity.—IX. (*du Péage*), dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Isère, with dye-works and manufs. of silks. P. 4264.—X. (*St Andéol*), dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhône, arr. and 35 m. S. Privas. P. 4637.

BOURG (GRAND) or MARIGOT, a town of the French Antilles, cap. and on W. side of the isl. Marie-Galante. It is the residence of a military commandant. P. 1400.

BOURG (LE) or BURG (Germ. *Burgthal*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 10 m. S.W. Basel, at the foot of the Blauerberg, with sulphur springs.

BOURG (PETIT), a town of the French Antilles, on E. coast of the island Guadeloupe, 5 m. W.S.W. Pointe-à-Pitre. It has sugar mills.

BOURGACHARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arr. and 18 m. E. Pont-Audmere. P. 1320. Manufs. cloth and paper.

BOURGANEUR, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Creuse, 20 m. W. Aubusson, on the Thorion. P. 3222.

BOURGAS, a town, Europ. Turkey. [BURGHAZ.] BOURG-DE-THISY, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche, cant. Thizy. P. 2092.

BOURGES, *Avaricum*, a city in the centre of France, cap. dep. Cher, 123 m. S. Paris, on the canal du Berry, and on the railway du Centre, at the junction of the Auron, the Yérette, the Langis, and the Moudon, which form the Eure. P. 28,064. Cathedral, royal college, normal school, public library. Manufs. cloth and cutlery, and has commerce in grain, hemp, and porcelain. Birthplace of Louis XI. *Bourges*, formerly one of the strongest cities of Gaul, was taken by Cæsar, and nearly all its inhabitants massacred. It was afterwards cap. of the prov. Berry.

BOURGET, a town of France, dep. Savoie, 7 m. W.N.W. Chambéry, with which it is connected by railway, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Bourget. P. 1720.—The *Lake of Bourget* or *Châtillon*, 11 by 2 m., discharges its waters into the Rhône by the canal of Savière.

BOURGNEUF (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval, cant. Loiron. P. 2230.

BOURGNEUF-EN-REZ, a seaport town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 2893. Exports salt, oysters, and brandy.

BOURGOGNE (English *Burgundy*), an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Dijon, now forming the depts. Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, and part of Yonne. The *Canal of Burgundy* unites the Yonne to the Saône; near Pouilly is a tunnel 9350 feet in length.

BOURGOGNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. N.N.E. Reims. P. 1014.

BOURGOIN, *Bergusium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Bourbre, 7 m. W. La Tour-du-Pin. P. 4851. Manufs. calicoes, beet-root sugar, and paper.

BOURGON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval, cant. Loiron. P. 1603. Iron mines.

BOURG ST MAURICE, a town of France, dep. Savoie, on the Isère, 13 m. N.E. Moutiers, near the Little St Bernard pass. P. 2597.

BOURGUEIL, *Burgolium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 27 m. W.S.W. Tours. P. 3416. Trade in wine.

BOURKE, a co. of South Australia. Area 3000 sq. m. P. 17,331. It contains 35 parishes.

BOURLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras. P. 1620.

BOURLON or BOORLOS, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, in the delta of the Nile, about 5 m. E. Rosetta. Length W. to E. 38 m.; average breadth 17 m. A narrow tongue of land separates it from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by a single channel. It is connected with the Nile by several canals; but is shallow, marshy, and navigable only along its N. shore.

BOURMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Meuse, arr. and 22 m. E.N.E. Chaumont. P. 904.

BURN, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. S.S.E. Caxton. Ac. 4065. P. 883.

BURN, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, near the Fens, 34 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. of pa. 9352. P. 3780.

BOURNABAT, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 4 m. N.E. Smyrna, at the head of its gulf.

BOURNE (EAST)—[EASTBOURNE].—I. (*Bourne St Mary*), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Whitchurch. Ac. 3512. P. 5795.—II. (*West*), co. Sussex, rape and 7 m. W.N.W. Chichester. Ac. 5091. P. 2165.

BOURNEMOUTH, a small watering-place of Engl., co. Hants, on Poole Bay, 5 m. W. Christchurch. Mean temp. July 62°·7, Jan. 40°·1; rain 30 in.

BOURNEY or BOURCHIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4 m. S.W. Roscrea. Ac. 12,981. P. 2230.

BOURNEZEAU, a town and comm. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. Napoléon-Vendée. P. 2117.

BOURN-MOOR, a township of England, co. Durham, ward Easington, 2 m. N. Houghton-le-Spring. Ac. 500. P. 973.

BOURO or BOEROR, one of the Molucca isls. W. of the isl. Ceram, lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 126° 35' E.; length 85 m., breadth 35 m. P. 30,000. (?) Fertile, but interior little known. Chief town Cajeli, situated on the E. coast, with a Dutch fort. P. 1800.

BOURSEUL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Dinan, cant. Plancoët. P. 1486.

BOURTANGE, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in the morass of same name, 31 m. S.E. Groningen. Taken by the Spaniards in 1593, and again by the French in 1795.

BOURGH, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 27 m. S.W. Evreux. P. 1808. Manufs. pins.

BOURTHIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. 4000. P. 547.

BOURTON, several pas., etc., England.—I. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Gillingham, 3½ m. S.W. Mere. P. 921.—II. (*on Dunsmoor*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.S.W. Dunchurch. Ac. 2520. P. 382.—III. (*on-hill*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. W. Moreton. Ac. 2960. P. 506.—IV. (*on-the-Water*), same co., on the Roman floss-way, 3½ m. S.S.W. Storr-on-the-Wold. Ac. 2282. P. 1011.

BOUSAADA, a vill. of Algérie, a French military station, dep. Constantine, 65 m. from Setif. P. 4041. Trade in cattle, butter, dates, grains, oils, woollen stuffs, feathers, and figs.

BOUSBECQUE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Tourcoing. P. 1892.

BOUSCAT (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. and cant. Bordeaux. P. 3565.

BOUSSA, a town of Central Africa, W. Soudan, cap. district of same name, on an island in the Niger. About lat. 10° 14' N.; lon. 5° 20' E. P. estimated from 10,000 to 18,000. Near this Mungo Park, the traveller, was murdered.

BOUSSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. arr., 20 m. N.E. Guéret. P. 994.

BOUSSAC (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Pleine-Fougères. P. 3029.

BOUSSAY SUR-SÈVRE, a comm. and town, France, dep. Loire Inferieure, arr. Nantes, cant. Clisson. P. 2137.

BOUSSERAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, arr. St Girons, cant. Massat. P. 2645.

BOUSSIÈRES, a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Doubs, arr. and 9 m. S.W. Besançon, near l. b. of the Doubs. P. 254.

BOUSSOLE STRAIT is the channel which connects the Sea of Okhotsk with the Pacific, in the centre of the Kurile islands. Lat. 46° 30' N.

BOUSSU, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. W. Mons, on the Haine. P. 3287. Exports coal.

BOUTONNE, a river of France, depts. Deux-Sèvres & Charente Inferieure, joins the Charente, 8 m. E. Rochefort, after a S.W. course of 65 m.

BOUVIGNES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S. Namur, on l. b. of the Maese.

BOUVINES, a vill., France, dep. Nord, 6 m. S.E. Lille. P. 1864. Celebrated for the victory gained by Philip Augustus over the Emperor Otho, 1214.

BOUVIRON, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Loire Inferieure, arr. Savenay, cant. Blain. P. 3004.

BOUXWILLER (Germ. *Buchswiller*), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Bas Rhin, on the Moder, arr. and 15 m. N.E. Saverne. P. 3825. Communal college; mines of alum, and manufs. of chemical products.

BOUZONVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arr. and 18 m. E.S.E. Thionville, on the Nied. P. 1991. Tanneries.

BOUZOULOUK, a town of Russia, gov. and 145 m. N.W. Grenburg, on l. b. of the Samara.

BOVA, a town of South Italy, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Reggio. P. 2687. Nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

BOVALINO, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Geraci. P. 2149.

BOVAGNO, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Brescia, near l. b. of the Mella. P. 1931. Manufs. cutlery. In its vicinity are iron mines and mineral springs.

BOVENDEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 4 m. N. Göttingen, near the Leine. P. 1800, who manuf. linens and yarn.

BOVERAY, an island of Scotland, Hebrides, 1 m. N. North Uist. P. 156.

BOVES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. Amiens, cant. Sains. P. 1739.

BOVES, a town of Northern Italy, prov. & 4 m. S. Cuneo, cap. mand. P. 8841. Marble and iron works.

BOVEVAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4½ m. N.N.W. Dungiven. Ac. 18,003. P. 3934.

BOVEY, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*North*), 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter. Ac. 5654. P. 513. Has tin mines.—II. (*South or B. Tracey*), 3½ m. S.W. Chudleigh. Ac. 7262. P. 2080.

BOVINA, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 86 m. S.S.W. Albany. P. 1403.

BOVINGDON, a chapelry of England, co. Herts, pa. Hemel-Hempstead, 3½ m. W.N.W. King's Langley. Ac. 3958. P. 1155.

BOVINO, *Vibinum*, a fortified town, South Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Foggia. P. 6541.

BOVISIO, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, on the Seveso. P. 1211.

BOVOLENTA and BOVOLONE 2 vills. of N. Italy, gov. Venice.—I. deleg. and 10 m. S.S.E. Padua. P. 3124.—II. deleg. & 13 m. S.S.E. Verona. P. 3400.

BOW or STRATFORD-LE-BOW, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of London, on the Lea, 4 m. E.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, and on E. Cos. Railway. Ac. 809. P. 11,590.—II. (*or Nymet Tracey*), a pa., Devonshire, 7½ m. W. Crediton. Ac. 2740. P. 904. Here Cromwell surprised the royalists in 1646.

BOW or HARP ISLAND, an island of the Low Archipelago, Pacific. Lat. N.E. point, 18° 6' 18" S.; lon. 140° 51' 15" W. It is of coral formation, 30 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth.

BOWDEN, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Leicester, 1½ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 3120. P. 3697.—II. (*Little*), co. Northampton, separated from the co. Leicester by the Welland 1 m. S.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1670. P. 486.

BOWDEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 11 m. W.S.W. Kelso. Ac. 7682. P. 864. The Eldor hills, elevation 1364 feet, form part of the boundary of this parish on the north.

BOWDEN EDGE, a tnsbp. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 1 m. N.N.E. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 1297.

**BOWDITCH ISLAND**, in the South Pacific, is of coral formation and triangular shape. Length 8, breadth 4 m. Lat. of N. point 9° 20' S.; lon. 171° 4' W. Foliage luxuriant and climate salubrious. Discovered by the American Exploring Expedition in 1841.

**BOWDOIN**, a township, U. S., North America, co. Maine, 18 m. S.S.W. Augusta. P. 1857.

**BOWDOINHAM**, a tushp., U. S., North Amer., on the Kennebec, 21 m. S. Augusta. P. 2381.

**BOWDON**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 6 m. E.N.E. Nether-Knutsford. Ac. 17,971. P. 14,822.

**BOWER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 11 m. S.E. Thurso. P. 1746.

**BOWER-CHALK**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. S.S.W. Wilton. Ac. 2966. P. 496.

**BOWERS-GIFFORD**, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2606. P. 259.

**BOWES**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Greta, 4 m. S.W. Barnard Castle. Ac. 18,334. P. 849.

**BOWFELL**, a mtn. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 8 m. W.N.W. Ambleside. Elevation 2911 feet.

**BOWIE**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 2401 free, 2651 slaves.

**BOWLAND-FOREST**, a township of England, cos. York (West Riding), Lancaster, and pas. Slaidburn and Whalley, 10 m. N.W. Clitheroe. Ac. 19,058. P. 488. It is now enclosed and cultivated.

**BOWLING**, a tushp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Bradford. P. 14,494.

**BOWLING BAY**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Dumbarton, a sub-port of Glasgow, with a quay at the termination of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and railway to Balloch. P. 182.

**BOWLING-GREEN**, a vill., U. S., North America, Kentucky, cap. co. Warren, 122 m. S.W. Frankfort.—Several U. S. vills. have this name.

**BOWMORE**, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Lochindaal, the great inlet of the isl. Islay, 11 m. S.W. Port-Askaig. P. 985. It has a parish church, a land-locked harbour and pier.

**BOWNESS**, a pa. of England, co. and ward Cumberland, on Solway Firth, 12 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 17,947. P. 1321.—II. a vill., co. Westmoreland, ward Kendal, pa. and on E. bank of the Lake of Windermere, 7½ m. W.N.W. Kirkykendal, with which it is connected by railway. P. returned with parish.

**Box**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Ac. 4217. P. 2051. At Boxhill the G. W. Railway passes through a freestone formation, by a tunnel 1½ m. in length.

**BOXBERG**, a small town, Baden, cap. dist., circ. Lower Rhine, 19 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. P. 1220.

**BOX ELDER**, a co. of U. S., North America, territory Utah. P. 1608.

**BOXFORD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.W. Newbury. Ac. 2769. P. 636.—II. co. Suffolk, 13 m. S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1820. P. 986.

**BOXGROVE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 3½ m. E.N.E. Chichester. Ac. 3676. P. 666.

**BOXLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 2 m. N.N.E. Maidstone. Area, including Pinnenden Heath, 5745 ac. P. 1470. Paper mills and a woolen mill.

**BOXMEER**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., 28 m. E.S.E. Bois-le-Duc, near l. b. of the Maese. P. 2200.

**BOXTED**, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Essex, on the Stour, 2 m. S.E. Neyland. Ac. 3082. P. 935.—II. co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.E. Clare. Ac. 1367. P. 192.

**BOXTEL**, a vill. of the Netherlands, on l. b. of the Dommel, 6 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. P. 4013. The French defeated the Anglo-Dutch army in 1794. Superior damasks are made here.

**BOXWELL** with LEIGHTERTON, a pa. of England, in S.W. of co. Gloucester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Wootton-under-Edge. Ac. 2266. P. 255.

**BOXWORTH**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Ac. 2000. P. 358.

**BOYACA**, a vill. of New Granada, South America, dep. Boyaca, 20 m. S. Tunja, celebrated for the victory gained by Bolivar over the Spaniards in 1819, which secured the independence of Colombia. The dep. *Boyaca* extends between the Magdalena and the borders of Venezuela, comprising the whole of the E. Andes. Chief towns, Socorro, Tunja, and Cazanare. P. 379,682. Cap. Tunja. It is watered by the Magdalena, the Sogamozo, Zulia, Cazanare, and Meta; and exports wheat, cacao, cotton, coffee, tobacco, and indigo.

**BOYADEL**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circ. and 12 m. E. Grünberg. P. 1400.

**BOYANA**, a bay and town on the N.W. coast of Madagascar, about 70 m. E. Cape St. Andrew.

**BOYD**, a co. of United States, North America, Kentucky. P. 6044.

**BOYDTON**, a town of U. S., North America, Virginia, co., and 78 m. S.S.W. Richmond.

**BOYD-TOWN**, N. S. Wales. [TWOFOOLD BAY.]

**BOYLE**, a barony of Ireland, co. Roscommon, now divided into barony of Boyle in N., & French Park in S. Length of anc. barony 25 m., breadth 9 m. Ac. 81,163. In the N. are sandstone and coal, in S. limestone. Alt. 191 feet.

**BOYLE**, a town and pa. in the above barony, on both sides of the river Boyle, 8 m. N.W. Carrickon-Shannon. Ac. of pa. 19,618. P. of do. 8844; of town, 3098. It is the head of a poor-law union, has general sessions, a court of record, and a seneschal court. The river *Boyle* rises in Lough Gara, flows through Lough Key and some minor lakes, and joins the Shannon, 1 m. N.W. Carrick, after an E. course of 13 miles.

**BOYLE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 180 sq. m. P. 6025 free, 3279 slaves. Cap. Danville.

**BOYLSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. S. Ashborne. Ac. 1270. P. 268.

**BOYNDIE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. W. Banff, on Moray-Firth. P. 1711.

**BOYNE**, a river of Ireland, Leinster, Kildare, King's, Meath, and Louth cos., rises in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, and flows N.E. by Trim and Navan to Drogheda, about 4 m. below which it enters the Irish Sea. It is navigable for barges of 70 tons to Navan, 19 m. from the sea; and, at high water, for vessels of 200 tons to Drogheda. About 2½ m. W. the last-named town, an obelisk marks the spot where the forces of William III., on the 1st July 1690, gained a victory over those of James II., known as the "Battle of the Boyne."

**BOYNE**, a river of East Australia, entering Port Curtis, in lat. 23° 50' S.; lon. 151° 30' E.

**BOYNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, cant. and arr. Pithiviers. P. 1675.

**BOYNTON**, a pa., England, co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. W.N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2690. P. 128.

**BOYONAGH**, a pa., Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 6½ m. E.N.E. Dunamore. Ac. 15,831. P. 3890.

**BOYSWORN** or **BALTIWAYS**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S.W. Blessington. Ac. 25,134. P. 2790.

**BOYTON**, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Cornwall and Devon, 4½ m. N.N.W. Launceston. Ac. 4965. P. 476.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1533. P. 254.—III. co. Wilts, 6 m. E.S.E. Warminster. Ac. 3956. P. 410. [BEIGHTON.]

**BOZEAT**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. S. Wellingborough. Ac. 2400. P. 955.

**BOZEL**, a vill. of France, Savoie, arr. and 7 m. W.S.W. Moutiers. P. 1422.

**BOZOUIS**, a town and comm. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 9 m. N.N.E. Rodez. P. 2612.

**BOZRAH** or **BOSTRA**, a ruined town of Syria, pash. and 76 m. S.S.E. Damascus. Mentioned in Scripture as a chief town of the Edomites.

**BOZRAH**, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 33 m. E.S.E. Hartford.

**BOZZOLO**, a fortified town, N. Italy, Lombardy, prov. Cremona, 16 m. W.S.W. Mantua. P. 4237.

**BRA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, on rt. b. of the Stura, 25 m. S.E. Cuneo. P. (1861) 13,194. Foundries of metal, manufs. silk, and trade in corn, cattle, and wine.

**BRAAKE**, a vill. of N. Germany, duchy and 17 m. N.E. Oldenburg, with a harbour on rt. b. of the Weser, and shipbuilding yards. P. 1397.

**BRABANT**, an old duchy of the Netherlands, which formed part of the circ. of Burgundy in the Germanic Empire. After the truce in 1609, it was divided into Spanish Brabant, now forming the provs. South Brabant and Antwerp in Belgium, and Dutch or North Brabant, which still belongs to the Netherlands.

**BRABANT (NORTH)** (Dutch *Noord Brabant*), a prov. in the S. of Netherlands, between lat. 51° 13' and 51° 50' N.; lon. 4° 12' and 5° 58' E.; bounded N. by the Maese, Hollands Diep, and Gelderland, W. Zealand, S. Belgium, and E. Limbourg. Area 1985 sq. m. P. (1862) 414,665, mostly Roman Catholics. Chief rivers, the Maese, Dommel, Aa, Donge, and Dintel. The country is uniformly flat, marshy in some places, soil in general infertile, and wood rare. Chief products, rye, oats, wheat, lint, and fruits. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the principal branch of rural industry. It is the seat of an extensive linen trade, and manufs. woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, leather, and earthenware, & has tanneries & distilleries. Cap. Bois-le-Duc.

**BRABANT (SOUTH)** (Dut. *Zuid Brabant*), a prov. of Belgium, near its centre, between lat. 50° 32' and 51° 3' N.; lon. 4° and 5° 10' E., and surrounded by the provs. Antwerp, Limbourg, Liege, Namur, Hainaut, and E. Flanders. Area 1271 sq. m. P. (1862) 812,348. Surface hilly, in the S. well watered, and fertile. Principal rivers, the Senne, Dyle, and Demer. Chief products, corn and oil seed, flax, hemp, and hops. Woods extensive, and include the forest of Soignies. Cattle and sheep numerous. Iron and stone abundant. Manufs. cotton and linen fabrics, lace, leather, woollen cloth, soap, and chemical products. The prov. is intersected by several important canals and railways, and is subdivided into three arrs., Brussels, Louvain, and Nivelles.

**BRABOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 5½ m. E. Ashford. Ac. 3499. P. 743.

**BRACADALE**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a great part of the S.W. coast of the isl. Skye, with some small isls. P. 1335.

**BRACCIANO**, a town of Central Italy, 17 m. N.W. Rome, on the W. shore of lake of same name, which is 22 m. in circumference, and gives rise to the Arnone (anc. *Aro*). P. 1380. In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths.

**BRACEBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W.N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 2230. P. 220.

**BRACEBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1482. P. 836, within city liberty.

**BRACEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. W.N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 970. P. 168.

**BRACE-MEOLE**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 1½ m. S. Shrewsbury, within the area of which bor. it is included. P. 1215.

**BRACEWELL**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. W.S.W. Skipton. Ac. 1920. P. 140.

**BRACHELEN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Aachen, 9 m. N.W. Juliers. P. 2400. Paper mills.

**BRACIEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. W.S.W. Blois. P. 1135.

**BRACIGLIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 10½ m. N. Salerno. P. 2980.

**BRACKENHEIM**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 21 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart, on the Zaber. P. 1520. It has a Latin school and anc. castle.

**BRACKLEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Ouse, 8½ m. E.S.E. Banbury. Ac. of pa. 4137. P. 2383. The head of a poor-law union.

**BRACKEN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. Kentucky, on Ohio river. Area 200 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,021. Cap. Brookville.

**BRACKWEE**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 2½ m. S. Bielefeld. P. 1730.

**BRACON-ASH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 974. P. 271.

**BRAD**, a mkt. town, Austria, Transylvania, circ. Broos, gov. and 5 m. S.E. Körös-Banya. P. 1734.

**BRADANO**, *Bradanus*, a river of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, rises in the Apennines, flows S.E. 60 m., and enters the Gulf of Taranto on the N.W.

**BRADBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ashborne. Ac. 3425. P. 862.

**BRADDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Towcester. Ac. 1000. P. 140.

**BRADENHAM**, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.N.W. High Wycombe. Ac. 1001. P. 185.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. East Dereham. Ac. 2340. P. 399.—III. (*West*), 6 m. W.S.W. East Dereham. Ac. 1682. P. 387.

**BRADSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Acle. Ac. 516. P. 133.

**BRADFELD**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 7 m. W. Reading. Ac. 4384. P. 1167. It has a union workhouse and a school of industry.

—II. co. Essex, on the Stour, 3 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 2719. P. 914.—III. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Ac. 757. P. 226.

—IV. (*St George*), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1984. P. 427.—V. (*Combus*), 5 m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 818. P. 173.

—VI. (*St Clare*), co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Bury. Ac. 1428. P. 233.—VII. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Ecclesfield, 7 m. N.N.W. Sheffield: on a tributary of the Don, E. of Black Tor mountain. P. 9089. It was the scene of a terrible calamity, 11th March 1864, from the bursting of a reservoir of 95 acres, connected with the water-works of Sheffield, when 260 lives were lost, and property to a great amount destroyed.

**BRADFORD**, a parl. bor., market town, and pa., England, co. York, West Riding, on an affl. of the Aire, and branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 8 m. W. Leeds, on the Leeds Railway. Ac. of pa. 34,146. P. of do. 156,053. Ac. of parl. bor., comprising the townships Bradford, Manningham, Bowling, and Horton, 6230. P. of do. (1851) 103,778; (1861) 106,218. The pop. of the bor. is now (1864) estim. at 125,000. Alt. 354 ft. It has an exchange, court-house and gaol, music hall seated for 3500, infirmary, 10 churches, and 25 chapels of Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, etc., mechanics' institute, and 5 banks. *Bradford* is now the principal seat of the worsted yarn and stuff manufacture in England, and the great mart for long wool used in these fabrics. It has coal and iron in its vicinity. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal connects it with the Irish and North Seas. Customs rev. (1862) 35,700. Sends 2 members to

House of Commons. Reg. electors 4564. Polling place for West Riding of Yorkshire.

BRADFORD (GREAT), a market town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, and the Kennet and Avon Canal, 6 m. E.S.E. Bath, and 29 m. N.W. Salisbury. Ac. of pa. 11,310. P. of do. 8032; of town 4291. It is separated into two parts by the Avon, crossed by two bridges. It has a union workhouse, banks, manufs. of woollen cloths and kerseymeres, and stone quarries. A colossal group, in bronze, to R. Oastler, advocate of the 10 hours factory bill, was erected in 1864.

BRADFORD, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, on the Torridge,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3468. P. 444.—II. co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Taunton. Ac. 1782. P. 552.—III. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1139. P. 585.—IV. (*Peeverill*), in same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 2700. P. 361.—V. (*West*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Wilton, 2 m. N. Clitheroe. P. 289.

BRADFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 1170 sq. m. P. (1860) 48,734. Soil fertile, and drained by Tioga river. Products, maple sugar, wheat, oats, Indian corn, potatoes, and butter. Minerals, iron, sandstone, and coal. It has saw and grist mills, iron works, distilleries, tanneries, and woollen factories. There is abundant water-power on the numerous streams of the co., which is traversed by railway from Elmira to Williamsport. Cap. of the co. Towanda.

BRADFORD, several towns of the U. S., North America.—I. a township, Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, 28 m. N. Boston.—II. a town, Orange co., Vermont.—III. Merrimac co., New Hampshire, 25 m. W. Concord.—IV. a town, Steuben co., New York.—V. a town, Penobscot co., Maine.

BRADGATE (PARK), an extra-parochial liberty of Engl., co. and 5 m. N.W. Leicester. The unfortunate Lady Jane Grey was born here in 1537.

BRADING, a marit. town and pa. of England, near the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, co. Hants, 7 m. E.S.E. Newport. Ac. of pa. 10,107. P. 5709. It has a church, town-hall, and a quay accessible to small vessels at high water.

BRADLEY, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Ashborne. Ac. 2374. P. 253.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1523. P. 103.—III. co. Hants,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Alton. Ac. 960. P. 106.—IV. co. Stafford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Penkridge. Ac. 3376. P. 597. In the vicinity is an ignited bed of coal which has burnt for 60 years.—V. (*Great*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Clare. Ac. 2280. P. 460.—VI. (*Little*), same co.,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Clare. Ac. 957. P. 28.—VII. (*in the Moors*), co. Stafford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Cheadle. Ac. 650. P. 43.—VIII. (*North*), co. Wilts, 2 m. S. Trowbridge. Ac. 4036. P. 2196.—IX. (*West*), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Glastonbury. Ac. 625. P. 136.

BRADLEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in Arkansas. P. 5698 free, 2690 slaves.

BRADLEY, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. part of Tennessee, watered by Heawassee river and branches. Surface mountainous, but fertile on banks of rivers. P. 10,528 free, 1173 slaves.

BRADLEY'S, BOTH, a township of England, W. Riding of Yorkshire, pa. Kildwick. P. 442.

BRADMORE, a pa. of England, co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Nottingham. Ac. 1560. P. 296.

BRADNINCH or BRAINES, an old bor. town and pa. of England, co. Devon, near the Exeter and Bristol Railway,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Exeter. Ac. 4351. P. 1796. It has a guild-hall, gaol, paper mills, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

BRADON (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Ilminster. Ac. 390. P. 38.

BRADPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. N.E. Bridport. Ac. 966. P. 1449.

BRADSBURG, an administrative prov. in the S. of Norway. Ac. 5408. P. (1855) 76,546.

BRADSLAW, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Bolton. P. 1968. It has bleaching works.

BRADSHAW-EDGE, a township, Engl., co. Derby, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 2518.

BRADSTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Tamar, 4 m. S.E. Launceston. Ac. 1257. P. 142.

BRADWELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. E.S.E. Stony-Stratford. Ac. 892. P. 1658.—II. co. Essex, on the Blackwater, 2 m. W. Coggeshall. Ac. 1161. P. 273.—III. co. Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Ac. 2383. P. 387.

—IV. (*next the Sea*), co. Essex, 10 m. E. Maldon. Ac. 10,115. P. 1094.—V. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. Hope,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Tidswell. P. 1304. It has a cotton factory, lead mines, and smelting works.

BRADWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Holsworthy. Ac. 9586. P. 981.

BRADY, several townships of U. S., N. America.—I. Pennsylvania, Clearfield co. P. 1083.—II. Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co. P. 1020.—III. Ohio, Williams co. P. 1128.

BRADY'S BEND, a township of the United States, North America, Pennsylvania, Armstrong co., on the Alleghany River. P. 2325.

BRAEKL, a town of N. Germany, Brunswick, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Holzminden. P. 2700.

BRAEMAR, Scotland. [*CRATHIE.*]

BRAFFERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Boroughbridge. Ac. 2409. P. 254.

BRAFIELD-ON-THE-GREEN, a pa. of Engl., co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1980. P. 494.

Braga, *Braccara Augusta*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Minho, 35 m. N.E. Porto. P. 17,000. The seat of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal: has a cathedral & archbishop's palace. Manufs. of firearms, jewellery, cutlery, and hats. Area of dist. 1088 sq. m. P. 303,484.

BRAGAÑA, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the N.E. frontier, cap. Comarca, on the Ferrenza, 26 m. N.W. Miranda. P. 5000. It has a citadel, and manufs. of velvet and other silk fabrics. Area of dist. 2380 sq. m. P. 144,352.

BRAGAÑA, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. and 120 m. N.E. Pará, on l. b. of the Cahiti, on which it has a harbour. P. 6000.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. N. San Paulo. P. 10,000.

BRAGERNAES, a town of Norway, with a port at the mouth of the river Drammen, opposite Strömsö, 21 m. S.W. Christiania.

BRAHE or BRAA, a river of Prussia, prov. Posen, flows S. and joins the Vistula on l. above Fordon. It is connected with the Netze by the canal of Bromberg, and thus unites the Oder and Vistula.

BRAHESAD, a seaport town of Russian Finland, laen and 36 m. S.W. Uleaborg, on Gulf of Bothnia. P. 1160.

BRAHLOV or BRAILOFF (Turk. *Ibrahim*), a fortified town and the principal port of Walachia, on l. b. of the Danube, 103 m. N.E. Bucharest. Pop. estimated at 6000. Warehouses are extensive, and its harbour is sheltered by an island. Most of the exported produce of Walachia is shipped here.

BRAHMAPOOTRA or BRAHMAPUTRA, a riv., Asia, supposed to rise in Tibet, at E. extrem. of the Himalayas; enters the British prov. of Assam, where it first becomes known, and where, in lat. 28° N., lon. 95° E., it is joined by a great stream from the N., supposed to be the Sampu or Dihong, which rises on the N. of the Himalayas; after the junction,

the main stream flows generally W.S.W. past Goalpara to the meridian of 90° E., when it turns S.W. and flows in this direction to lat. 25° N., making a circuit round the Garrow hills. In lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 89° 43' E., it gives off the Konaie, and after a S.E. course of 130 m., changes its name to the Meghna; 50 m. S.W. of this, it receives part of the waters of the Konaie, and 25 m. farther, a large portion of those of the Ganges. After a course of 90 m. more, it enters the Bay of Bengal by three mouths, the Hattia on the E., Shabzapore in centre, and Ganges in the W. It rises 30 or 40 feet during the rainy season, and inundates the country S. of the Himalaya from April to September, discharging into the sea a greater quantity of water than the Ganges.

**BRAIC-Y-PWLL**, a headland, N. Wales, opposite Bardsey Island, S.W. Carnarvon; anc. *Cancanorum Prom.*, with remains of Chapel Vair.

**BRADWOOD**, a town of New South Wales colony, cap. of co. St Vincent, 180 m. S.W. Sydney, in the midst of the Southern gold-fields. Pop. of police dist. (1861) 959.

**BRAILA**, a town of Walachia. [**IBRAIL**]

**BRAILES**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $\frac{4}{7}$  m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 5220. P. 1347.

**BRAILESFORD**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Derby. Ac. 4296. P. 773.

**BRAILOFF**, a town of Walachia. [**BRAHLOV**]

**BRAIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and cant. Redon. P. 1940.

**BRAINE-LE-COMTE**, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Brussels and Valenciennes Railway,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Mons. P. 6221.

**BRAINE-LA-LEUDE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Brabant, 12 m. S. Brussels, with manufs. of cotton cloths and starch. P. 2771.

**BRAINES**, a town of England. [**BRADNINCH**]

**BRAINTFIELD** or **BRAMFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.W. Hertford. Ac. 1540. P. 191.

**BRAINTREE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex,  $\frac{8}{7}$  m. E. Dunmow. Ac. of pa. 2242. P. 4620. It has a church and chapels. Manufs. of silk, straw-plait, and crape. Polling place for North Essex. Is the head of a poor-law union, comprising 14 parishes.

**BRAINTREE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 10 m. S.S.E. Boston.—II. a township Vermont, 16 m. S. Montpelier.

**BRAINTREM**, a township of U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.N.W. Harrisburg. P. 1355.

**BRAISEWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Eye. Ac. 720. P. 164.

**BRAISNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., arr. Soissons. P. 1581. Manuf. of beet-sugar, and tanneries.

**BRAITHWELL**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2990. P. 757.

**BRAKE**, a vill. of Oldenburg, circ. Ovelgönne, on the Weser, 16 m. N.E. Oldenburg. P. 1500. Shipbuilding yards, and trade in shipping.

**BRAKEL**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Minden. P. 2820.

**BRAKEL (NEDER)**, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, arr. and 8 m. S.E. Audenarde. P. 3807. Breweries. *Op Brakel* is a vill. 1 m. S.W. North Brakel. P. 2300. Manufs. cloth.

**BRALIN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, circ. and 39 m. E.N.E. Breslau. Manufs. of cloth. P. 1500.

**BRAM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, arr. Castelnaudary, cant. Fanjeaux. P. 1638.

**BRAMBACH**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, in a gorge of the Erzgebirge, near the Bohemian frontier, 11 m. N. Eger. P. 136. Custom-house.

**BRAMBER**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, on the Adur,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Steyning. Ac.

854. P. 119. Bramber returned 2 members to H. of C. until disfranchised by the Reform Act.

**BRAMCOTE**, a pa. of England, co. and  $\frac{4}{7}$  m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1076. P. 691.

**BRAMDEAN**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. New Alresford. Ac. 1204. P. 202.

**BRAMERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 728. P. 300.

**BRAMFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Halesworth. Ac. 2546. P. 649.

**BRAMFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 3226. P. 1019.

**BRAMHALL**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 3 m. S. Stockport. Ac. 3250. P. 1615.

**BRAMHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Wetherby. Ac. 5462. P. 3484.

**BRAMLEY**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Hants, 4 m. N. Basingsstoke. Ac. 2255. P. 467.

—II. co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Guildford. Ac. 4008.

P. 1129.—III. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Leeds. P. 8690.

**BRAMFORD-SPEKE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N. Exeter. Ac. 1642. P. 494.

**BRAMPTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, near Newcastle Railway,  $\frac{8}{7}$  m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. of pa. 16,970. P. 3585. It has a town-hall, union workhouse, breweries, manufs. of checks and ginghamas.

**BRAMPTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. W.N.W. Chesterfield. Ac. 8820. P. 4927. It has coal and iron mines, manufactures of earthenware, and bleaching grounds.—II. co. and 2 m. W. Huntingdon. Ac. 2411. P. 1270.—III.

co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Aylsham. Ac. 521. P. 195.

—IV. co. Northampton, 3 m. E. Market Harboro'. Ac. 2259. P. 107.—V. co. Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Halesworth. Ac. 2002. P. 310.—VI. (*Abbots*),

co. Hereford, on the Wye,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Ross. Ac. 1452. P. 257.—VII. (*Bierlow*), a township, co.

York, West Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearne, 6 m. N.W. Rotherham. Ac. 3074. P. 1938. It has iron

works.—VIII. (*Bryan*), partly in S. Wales, co. Radnor, and partly in England, co. Hereford, 5 m.

E. Knighton. Ac. 5314. P. 430.—IX. (*Chapel*),

co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1330. P. 170.—X. (*Church*), 4 m. N.N.W. Northampton.

Ac. 1100. P. 158.

**BRAMSCHKE**, a town of Hanover, 10 m. N.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Haase. P. 1600.

**BRAMSHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. W. Uttoxeter. Ac. 1276. P. 199.

**BRAMSHAW**, a pa. of Engl., cos. Wilts and Hants, 6 m. N.N.W. Lyndhurst. Ac. 3560. P. 746.

**BRAMSHOT**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. W. Haslemere. Ac. 6676. P. 1367.

**BRAMSTEDT**, a town of Denmark, Holstein, 26 m. N. Hamburg, on the Bramaue. P. 1400. It has sulphur springs and baths.

**BRAMWICH (KIRK-)**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.W. Thorne. Ac. 1260. P. 226.

**BRAN**, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Loch Freuchie, and joins the Tay near Dunkeld, after a N.E. course of about 14 miles.

**BRANCALEONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, 23 m. S.S.W. Gerace. P. 1100. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

**BRANCASTER** or **BRANCHESTER**, *Brannodunum*, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a quay on the North Sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 5777. P. 1002.

**BRANCEPETH**, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. S.W. Durham, ward Darlington. Ac. 22,525. P. 15,712.

**BRANCH**, a co., U.S., North America, in S. part of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,981.

The post vill. of *Branch* is 89 m. S.S.W. Lansing.

**BRANCHIER (Str)**, a town of Switzerland, cant.

Valais,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Martigny, on l. b. of the Dranse, and on route of the Great St Bernard. P. 739.

BRANCHS (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Tours, cant. Montbazou. P. 1835.

BRANCO, one of the Cape Verd isls., S. St Lucia. BRANCO (RIO), a river of Brazil, rises in the Parime mountains, and flows S. 400 m. to the Rio Negro, which it joins near lat.  $1^{\circ} 20' S.$

BRANCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. St Quentin. P. 1746.

BRAND, a town of Saxony, circ. and 23 m. S.W. Dresden. P. 2630, employed in mining, and in manuf. of trinkets, lace, and wooden utensils.

BRANDAN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, arr. St Brieuc. P. 2730.

BRANDAU, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Saaz, gov. and 3 m. N.W. Katharinaberg. P. 1163.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, on l. b. of the Elbe, 13 m. E.N.E. Prague. P. 2891.—II. (*am-Adler*), a town, circ. and 28 m. S.E. Königgrätz, on the Stille-Adler. P. 1334.

BRANDENBURG, a prov. of Prussia, in the centre of the kingdom, of which it formed the nucleus, bounded N. by Mecklenburg, N.E. Pomerania, E. W. Prussia and Posen, S. Silesia and the kingdom of Saxony, W. the province of Saxony and Hanover. Area 15,609 sq. m. P. (1861) 2,467,759. Surface flat and sandy, but rich in lakes. Situated in the basins of the Elbe and the Oder, and watered by these rivers. The two rivers are connected by canals. Soil infertile. Products, buckwheat, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Sheep are reared, and wool is an important product. Minerals, iron, gypsum, alum, and vitriol. It has mineral springs and baths. The manufs. are carried on in the principal towns of the prov., which has breweries, distilleries, tanneries; potash, charcoal, lime, and sulphur works. Trade is facilitated by canals and railways from the capital. It is divided into the two regencies of Potsdam and Frankfurt.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of same name, gov. Potsdam, cap. circ. West Havelland, on the Havel, and on Magdeburg Railway, 37 m. W.S.W. Berlin. P. (1861) 21,547, exclusive of 2180 military. It is enclosed by walls, and divided by the river into an old and new town; between which, on an island, is the quarter called "Venice," having a cathedral, castle, council-house, college, and public library. It is the seat of several high tribunals; and has manufs. of woollens, linens, hosiery, and paper; breweries, tanneries, and boat-building.—II. a vill. of East Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S.W. Königsberg. P. 985.

BRANDENBURG (MARK OF), an old state of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, divided into two parts—the Electoral and the New Mark; it is now comprised in the Prussian prov. Brandenburg, and part of the prov. Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having joined the electorate, the duchy of Prussia, and some other possessions, the great elector, Fred. III., declared himself king of Prussia, under the name of Fred. I., in 1701.

BRANDENBURG (NEW), a town of Mecklenburg Strelitz, near the N. shore of Tollensee Lake, at the outlet of river of same name, 18 m. N.N.E. Strelitz. P. 1000. Manufs. woollen, cotton, and damask goods, leather, paper, & chemical products.

BRANDERBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Drainie. P. 952.

BRANDHOF, a vill. of Austria, Styria, on the N. declivity of the Seeberg, 9 m. S. Mariazell.

BRANDSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Reepham. Ac. 764. P. 181.—II. *Bran-*

*deston*, a pa., co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Framlingham. Ac. 1224. P. 469.

BRANDIZZO, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1458.

BRANDO, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corsica, cap. cant., arr. & 6 m. N. Bastia. P. 1641.

BRANDON, a market town and pa. of Engl. co. Suffolk, on the Little Ouse or Brandon river, and on the Ely and Norwich Railway, 70 m. N.N.E. London. Ac. 6759. P. 2218. 164 feet above the sea.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 979. P. 208.—III. a hamlet, co. Warwick, on railway, 5 m. S.E. Coventry.

BRANDON, a mntn., headland, bay, and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry. The mountain, 22 m. W. Tralee, is 3127 feet high, and terminates N.E. in the headland, which forms the W. limit of Brandon Bay, an arm of Tralee Bay. The vill., a fishing and coast-guard station, is on the W. side of Brandon Bay, 10 m. N.E. Dingle.

BRANDON, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 40 m. S.W. Montpelier. P. 2835.

BRANDSBURTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 8 m. N.E. Beverley. Ac. 5060. P. 811.

BRANDSBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Easingwold. Ac. 3048. P. 284.

BRANDT, a tnsnp., U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Erie, 20 m. S.S.W. Buffalo. P. 1028.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, a river, U. S., North America, rises in Pennsylvania, and after a S.E. course of 36 m., joins the Delaware river, and forms the port of Wilmington (Delaware). It is navigable to creek Brandywine. A battle between the British & Americans was fought at Chadd's Ford, Sept. 11, 1777, and terminated in the retreat of the American forces.—II. a town of Chester co., Pennsylvania.—III. a town of Newcastle co., Delaware.

BRANDFORD, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 7 m. E. Newhaven. P. 1425.

BRANGES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cant. and arr. Louhans. P. 1894.

BRANISTVE, a vill. of Hungary, co. Trencsin, gov. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Predmir. P. 1115.

BRANNA, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Starckenbach. Produces the finest thread and lace in the kingdom. P. 1937.

BRANNOCKSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. Ac. 888. P. 94.

BRANSCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the S. coast,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Sidmouth. Ac. 3487. P. 936.

BRANSK, a town of Russia, prov. and 31 m. S.S.W. Bialystok, on the Nourischek. P. 1350.

BRANSTON, 2 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. S.E. Lincoln, & within the liberty of that city. Ac. 5389. P. 1469.—II. co. Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 960. P. 297.

BRANT, a co. in the S. of Canada West, drained by Grand R. Area 416 sq. m. Products, wool, potatoes, hops, and maple sugar. Cap. Brantford. P. 25,426.

BRANTFORD, a town of Canada West, on Grand River, and on L. Huron Railway, 7 m. S. Paris.

BRANTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Stour, 7 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 2482. P. 445.

BRANTINGHAM, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. South-Cave. Ac. 3632. P. 572.

BRANTÔME, a town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Perigueux. P. 2584.

BRANXTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, ward Glendale, 9 m. N.W. Wooler. Ac. 1487. P. 255. The battle of Flodden was fought here September 19, 1513.

BRABUA, a town of the E. coast of Africa, Somali country, lat.  $10^{\circ} 10' N.$  P. 5000. It has 14 mosques, and is under the Imam of Muskat.

**BRASHER**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, St Lawrence co., 40 m. N.E. Ogdensburg. P. 2582.

**BRASHER FALLS**, a vill., U. S., N. America, New York, co. St Lawrence, on Deer river.

**BRASLAF**, a town of Russia, gov. Wilna, dist. and 20 m. N.E. Vidze.

**BRASPART**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.E. Châteaulin. P. 2917.

**BRASS**, a river and town of Africa, Guinea; the river, one of the arms of the Niger at its delta, lat. 4° 35' N.; lon. 6° 16' 2" E. Trade in slaves.

**BRASSAC**, several vills. of France.—I. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Castres. P. 2016.—II. Puy-de-Dôme, 9½ m. S.S.E. Issoire, on the Allier, with extensive mines and exports of coal. P. 1826.—III. Dordogne, arr. Ribérac. P. 1657.

**BRASSCHAET**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Antwerp. P. 2222.

**BRASSINGTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Bradborne, 3½ m. N.W. Wirksworth. P. 718.

**BRASSY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nievre, arr. Clamecy, cant. Lormes. P. 1922.

**BRASTED**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, 4 m. W.N.W. Seven-Oaks. Ac. 4456. P. 1182.

**BRATHAY**, a river of England, co. Westmoreland, flows through Great Langdale, and joins the Rothay near its mouth in Lake Windermere.

**BRATKOWICE**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Rzesow, gov. and 4 m. S.W. Glogow. P. 2235.

**BRATOFF**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1814. P. 280.

**BRATTLEBOROUGH**, a township of U. S., North America, Vermont, on the Connecticut river, 66 m. E. Albany. It is a favourite health resort, and has a lunatic asylum.

**BRATTLEBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, parts Lindsey. Ac. 1220. P. 153.

**BRATTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Westbury. P. 744.

**BRATTON**, three pas. of England.—I. (*Clovelly*), co. Devon, 8 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 8316. P. 706.—II. (*Fleming*), same co., 5½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 5845. P. 686.—III. (*Seymour*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wincanton. Ac. 1093. P. 80.

**BRÁTZ**, a town of E. Prussia, prov. Posen, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Meseritz, on the Odra. P. 1450.

**BRATZLAF** (Polish *Bractaw*), a fortified town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. dist., on the Bug, 92 m. E.N.E. Kamenietz. P. 2600.

**BRATZKOL**, a town of Siberia, gov. and 250 m. N.W. Irkutsk, at the confluence of the Oka and Angara. Lat. 55° 34' N.; lon. 101° 47' E.

**BRAUBACH**, a town of Germany, cant. and 7 m. W.S.W. Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 1507. In its vicinity are silver and copper mines, and the mineral springs of Dinkhold.

**BRAUGHING**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 7½ m. N.N.E. Ware. Ac. 4300. P. 1180.

**BRAUNAU**, a frontier town of Upper Austria, circ. Upper Inn, 57 m. W. Linz, at the junction of the Salza and the Inn. P. 2330, employed in woollen-weaving and brewing. It was held by Napoleon I. in 1805 and 1808.

**BRAUNAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. N.E. Königgratz. Pop., with suburbs, 3220. Manufs. cottons, linens, and aquafortis.

**BRAUNCWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 3470. P. 112.

**BRAUNFELS**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 37 m. E.N.E. Coblenz. P. 1600.

**BRAUNHIRSCHEN**, a vill. of Lower Austria, circ. and near Vienna. P. 2800.

**BRAUNI**, a town of Borneo. [BORNEO.]

**BRÄUNLINGEN**, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, 29 m. E.S.E. Friburg, on the Bregach. P. 1660.

**BRAUNSBACH**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 6 m. S.E. Künzelsau. P. 1000.

**BRAUNSBURG**, a town of East Prussia, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on the Passarge. P. 9000. Manufs. woollen cloth and yarn, and trade in corn and timber.—II. a town of Moravia, circ. and 38 m. N.E. Přerou. P. 3500.

**BRAUNSCHWEIG**, Germany. [BRUNSWICK.]

**BRAUNSDORF**, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Dresden, 5½ m. W.N.W. Freiberg. P. 1720.

**BRAUNSDORF**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 44 m. W.N.W. Freiberg. P. 1834. Silver mines.

**BRAUNSEIFEN**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. P. 2310. Iron mines.

**BRAUNSTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.W. Daventry. Ac. 3930. P. 1228. The Oxford and Grand Junction Canals unite in this pa.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. W.S.W. Oakham. Ac. 3250. P. 398.

**BRAUNTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Barnstaple. Ac. 11,983. P. 2168.

**BRAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières, cant. Monthermé. P. 1920.

**BRAVA**, an island of Africa, Cape Verd Archipelago, S.W. Fogo. Lat. 14° 49' N.; lon. 24° 45' W.; 7 m. long, and 6 m. broad. P. (1860) 6557. Mountainous, coasts arid, but the interior fertile. Taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1680, when the colonists were driven from Fogo by a volcanic eruption. Healthy, and produces maize and vegetables. The chief vill. is San João Baptista, with a harbour on the E. coast.

**BRAVA**, a town of East Africa, on the coast, and 100 m. S.W. Magadoxo, with a port on the Indian Ocean, and active trade with Arabia and India.

**BRAVO DEL NORTE** (Rio). [RIO GRANDE.]

**BRAWDY**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. E. St David's. Ac. 5401. P. 644.

**BRAXTED**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. E.N.E. Witham. Ac. 2631. P. 384.

—II. (*Little*), 1 m. E. Witham. Ac. 563. P. 111.

**BRAXTON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Virginia, watered by the Elk and Little Kanahwa rivers. P. 4888 free, 104 slaves. It has grist, saw, and wool-carding mills, a tannery, stone coal, and salt springs.

**BRAY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 1½ m. E.S.E. Maidenhead. Ac. 9002. P. 4801. In the Thames here is Monkey Island.

**BRAY**, a maritime town and pa. of Ireland, cos. Dublin and Wicklow, on the Bray at its mouth, 12 m. S.S.E. Dublin. Alt. 41 ft. Ac. of pa. 2985. P. 3668; do. of town, 4182. The town is divided into two parts by the riv. It has several churches, hospital, police barracks, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.—*Bray Head*, a promontory 1½ m. S.W. the town, rises to 807 feet above the sea.

**BRAY**, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, now included in the dep. Seine Inférieure.—I. (*sur-Seine*), a comm. and town, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, 10 m. S.S.W. Provins. P. 1615.—III. (*sur-Somme*), a small town, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. W. Péronne. P. 1468.

**BRAY**, a river of France, between depts. Sarthe and Loire-et-Cher, joins the Loire on the rt. at Sougé.

**BRAYBROOKE**, pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 3060. P. 458.

**BRAYFIELD** (COLD), a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Ouse, 2½ m. E. Ulney. Ac. 530. P. 99.

**BRAYTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 1½ m. W.S.W. Selby, on Leeds Railway. Ac. 1790. P. 367.

**BRAZEY-EN-PLAINE**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arr. Beaune. P. 1984.

**BRAZIL**, an empire of South America, occupying a large portion of the eastern and central part of that country; between lat. 4° 30' N. and 33° 40' S.; lon. 34° 49' and 74° W. Length from N. to S. about 2600 m.; breadth 2550 m. Area 3,137,886 sq. m. Its internal boundaries, which are disputed and undefined, come in contact with all the different states and territories of South America, with the exception of Chile and Patagonia, while the Atlantic Ocean washes its shores from its N.E. to its S. limits. The area and pop. of the provinces are as follow:—

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1856.	Chief Towns.
Pará . . . . .	1,158,188	207,400	Pará or Belem.
Maranhão . . . . .	143,696	360,000	Maranhão.
Paraíba . . . . .	97,732	150,400	Oeiras.
Ceará . . . . .	36,886	385,300	Fortaleza.
R. Gr. do Norte . . . . .	17,050	190,000	Natal.
Paraíba . . . . .	24,193	209,300	Paraíba.
Pernambuco . . . . .	61,824	950,000	Recife (Per'buco)
Alagoas . . . . .	11,267	204,200	Maceio.
Sergipe . . . . .	11,225	183,600	Sergipe d'el Rey.
Bahia . . . . .	129,495	1,100,000	San Salvador.
Espirito Santo . . . . .	13,670	51,300	Vittoria.
Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	18,283	1,200,000	Rio de Janeiro.
San Paulo . . . . .	171,143	500,000	San Paulo.
Sta-Catharina . . . . .	14,754	105,000	Desterro.
Rio Grande do Sul . . . . .	86,234	201,300	S. Pedro do Sul.
Minas Geraes . . . . .	242,640	1,300,000	Ouro Preto.
Matto Grosso . . . . .	610,502	85,000	Cuyaba.
Goyaz . . . . .	289,008	180,000	Goyaz.
Amazonas . . . . .	* *	42,600	Manáos.
Paraná . . . . .	* *	72,400	Curitiba.
20 Provinces.	3,137,880	7,677,800	

Besides the islands of Fernando do Noronha, Trinidad, and Martin Vaz. The country is generally mountainous in the E. and S., and level in the N. and W. The mountain system covers the E. extremity of the continent 2000 miles inland towards the W. and S., nearly to the Rio de la Plata. The chief peaks are Itambe, 5960, Itacolumi, 5750, and Itabira, 5250 ft. above the sea. The Organ mountains, near Rio, are remarkable for picturesque outlines and rich vegetation. Several minor ranges intersect the country, enclosing tracts, some of which are elevated, and others low-lying plains. The N. part of Brazil consists of the greater part of the plain through which flows the river Amazon and its tributaries, and varying in width from 350 to 800 miles. The empire abounds in magnificent rivers, forming a complete network, the soil of which is deep and soft, and covered for the most part with dense forests. The principal rivers in the S.E. are the Tocantins, Araguay, Parnahiba, San Francisco, Belmonte, Doce, Parahiba-do-Sul, & Rio Grande-do-Sul, all of large size, but of difficult navigation, in consequence of rapids. The table-land on the S.W. is separated from the Andes of Bolivia by a large plain, traversed by those rivers, which join to form the Madeira. From seven lakes on this table-land rises the river Paraguay, which flows S. through a swampy country, and then through the plain of Paraguay to join the Parana. The latter receives the Rio Grande, the Parnahiba, Sapucahy, Pardo, and many others, which flow in a S.E. direction into the Atlantic. The Uruguay flows S. through another table-land to the plain of the Missiones. The principal lakes are Patos, an enlargement of the Rio Grande, and Lake Mirim. There are many small lakes and marshes near the W. boundary in countries yet

unexplored. The climate of the Amazon Valley is of a tropical nature; only the dry and rainy seasons are not distinctly marked. The nights are cloudless; but in the morning the clouds accumulate and continue till the afternoon, when thunder and lightning, with torrents of rain, prevail for two hours, and all again is clear. The climate of Central and West Brazil is more varied, the heat in the dry season being excessive, while frosty nights are of frequent occurrence in winter; rain in some situations is of rare occurrence. The climate in the valley of the S.E. coast is, notwithstanding its low latitude, as genial as that of Italy, being clear and serene, and refreshed by the sea-breeze from the E. At Rio de Janeiro the annual mean temp. is 77° F. The shores of the E. coast are low, the country rising gradually behind into the mountain region, which runs parallel to the coast. The harbours of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia are excellent. The population of Brazil consists of Europeans, whites born in the country, who call themselves Brazilians; Mulattoes; Mamalucos, or offspring of whites and native Indians; Negroes; Mestizoos or Zamboes, mixed castes between Negroes and Indians, and the Aborigines or American Indians. The slave pop. consists of Negroes and mixed breeds. Of the Aborigines, a portion are in a civilised condition, who are styled Cabocloes; the others are in a savage and unreclaimed state. In 1863 it was estimated that there were 3,300,000 negro slaves, and 2,800,000 free coloured. Brazil, the U. S. of N. America, & the Spanish colonies, are the countries where slavery is still upheld by the European race. Aboriginal slavery was abolished in June 1854; and the laws regarding domestic slaves are not stringent. The slave can demand his liberty on paying a sum equal to his value. There is little political division of castes; and intermarriages among the different races are common. There are in Brazil eighty-eight titles of nobility; but these are not hereditary. Very little has been done for education throughout the empire; schools and school-books are deficient. The ecclesiastical establishment is also at a very low ebb, and many districts are almost wholly destitute of religious teachers. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic; but all other forms of Christianity are tolerated and protected. The monastic system is on the decline. The country along the coast and the banks of some of the rivers, besides tracts in Minas Geraes, have been improved, but it is calculated that not one acre out of 150 is cultivated. The forests furnish every variety of timber, more than 100 species of palms, logwood, mahogany, Brazil, and numerous other dye-woods, with sassafras, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, and a great variety of other drugs. Cocoa, caoutchouc, and manioc are indigenous products; maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, wheat, and tobacco have been introduced by European culture. The culture of the China tea plant has not been successful; the *verba maté*, or Paraguay tea, is, however, an abundant product of the W. provs. The horse, ox, and sheep, derived from European stocks, have been naturalized in the country; and herds of cattle are reared on the more open parts. Wild animals comprise the jaguar, hyena, tiger-cat, tapir, wild-hog, and a great variety of birds of the richest plumage. The diamond mines of Minas Geraes are very productive. Other gems, gold, silver, copper, iron, & platinum, are among the mineral products of the same prov.; these mines are now wrought by the Anglo-Brazilian mining company, organized in 1825. Manufs. cotton-weaving, and tanning; nearly all branches

of industry being performed by slaves. From its central position in reference to the chief commercial countries of the globe, and its extensive line of coast, Brazil is favourably situated for trade. Railways were commenced in 1854. The first opened was from Rio de Janeiro to Petropolis, 35 miles. The line from Bahia N.W. to the San Francisco riv. is in progress, and an English company is now (1864) engaged in constructing a line from Pernambuco S.W. to the waterfall of Paulo Affonso, the head of navigation on the San Francisco. Exports from the N. provs. are coffee, cotton, cacao, sugar, and tobacco; from the S., hides, tallow, and other animal products; and from the capital and middle provs., these, with drugs, diamonds, gold-dust, dyes, rice, manioc, tapioca, spirits, and rosewood. The staple product of Brazil is coffee, which yields more than half the total exports. In 1861, 2764 vessels (tonnage 878,598) arrived in the ports of the empire from foreign countries. From Brazil to foreign countries, 2469 vessels (tonnage 916,491). Exports (1861) 124,000,000 milreis; imports, 119,326,303 milreis. Nearly one-half of the trade is of British origin. On the Upper Amazon there is an extensive deposit of pure rock-salt; and in the prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, coal, suited for steam purposes, has been discovered.

The government is an hereditary limited monarchy; the legislative power is vested in a senate of 54 members, and a chamber of deputies, the former elected for life, and the latter for four years, elected by free citizens having property to 200 milreis annually. Each member of the legislature receives a salary. Parliaments are quinquennial, each sitting lasting four months. The justices of the peace are elected by the people in each district. Trial by jury exists in both civil and criminal courts. In Rio and Bahia are superior courts, with eight judges each; and the former city is also the seat of a supreme judicial tribunal, with twelve judges appointed by the crown. The executive government is in the six departments of the empire, justice, foreign affairs, navy, war, and finance. Income (1863), 51,500,000 mil. Estim. expend. (1863-4) 51,029,053 mil. Debt 190,232,276 mil. Military force (1860) 22,546 men, of whom 3727 were cavalry. In 1863 the navy consisted of 1 frigate, 6 corvettes, and 10 smaller sailing vessels, and 22 steamers. Brazil was first discovered in 1500, and began to be colonized by the Portuguese in 1531. In 1808, King John VI. of Portugal took up his residence in Brazil; and in 1815 constituted it a kingdom. In 1822 it declared itself an independent state, and obtained a constitution in 1825. *Rio de Janeiro* is the cap. of the empire and the seat of government.

**BRAZORIA**, a town of Texas, cap. co. same name, on the Brazos, 22 m. N.W. from its mouth. P. of co. 2033 free, 5110 slaves.

**BRAZOS**, one of the largest rivers of Texas, U. S., North America, rises in the N.W. part of that state; flows S.E. through its centre, and after a course of 900 m. (500 m. direct) enters the Gulf of Mexico, 50 m. W.S.W. Galveston. It is navigable at high water for 300 m., and steamers ascend 40 m. to Columbia at all seasons. The co. of *Brazos*, Texas, has a pop. of 2776.

**BRAZZA**, an isl. of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 8 m. S. Spalatro. Area 170 sq. m. P. 15,495. Surface mountainous and rugged, producing scarcely 1-4th of the corn consumed; but the island is well cultivated, and yields oil, figs, almonds, saffron, and wine. Its kids' milk and cheese are in repute, and it is famed for honey. Principal vills. Milna and Neresi. The channel

of Brazza between it and the mainland is from 7 to 8 m. across, and capable of affording secure anchorage for shipping.

**BREADALBANE**, a dist. of Scotland, comprising the W. part of the co. Perth, and surrounded by the dists. Lochaber, Athol, Strathearn, Monteith, Lorn, and Knappdale. Though mountainous and rugged, being traversed by the Grampians, it has good roads and bridges. In it are Ben Lawers, Lochs Tay and Lyon, and the vills. Kenmore, Killin, and Clifton. Granite, gneiss, and schistose rocks prevail in the dist. Copper is found at Aithra, and lead at Tyndrum.

**BREADSALL**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Derby. Ac. 2410. P. 592.

**BREAGE**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. W. Helstone. Ac. 7161. P. 5173.

**BREAGHURY**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2½ m. E.S.E. Castlebar. Ac. 5265. P. 1079.

**BREA HEAD**, Ireland, W. coast, co. Kerry, Valentia Island, S. side of Dingle Bay, in lat. 51° 55' N.; lon. 10° 15' W.

**BREAKSEA SOUND AND ISLAND**, on the S.W. coast of S. Sea, New Zealand, prov. Otago. Lat. 45° 40' S.; lon. 166° 40' E.

**BREAL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Illet-Vilaine, 10 m. S.W. Rennes. P. 2258.

**BREAMORE OR BROMERE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 3 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Ac. 2651. P. 565.

**BREANE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the coast, 8½ m. N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 3167. P. 145.

**BREATHITT**, a co. of U. S., North America, in E. part of Kentucky. Area 680 sq. m. P. 4980. Chief town same name.

**BRÉAUTÉ**, a comm. & town, France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. and 15 m. N.E. Havre. P. 1256.

**BREB**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Marmaros, gov. and 3½ m. S. Sugatagh. P. 1022.

**BREBBIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1227.

**BRÉBÈRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras, cant. Vitry. P. 1681.

**BRECCIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 1056.

**BRECE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Mayenne, cant. Gorrion. P. 2295.

**BRECEY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 27 m. S.W. St Lô. P. 2440.

**BRECH**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, cant. Pluvigner. P. 2499.

**BRECHE-DE-ROLAND**, a defile of the Pyrénées, between France and Spain, about 11 m. S. Luz, forming a difficult passage, from 200 to 300 feet wide, in a rocky wall from 300 to 600 feet high, surrounded by the rocks called Tours de Marboré, at an elevation of 9500 feet above the sea.

**BRECH-FFA OR BRECHYA**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 9½ m. N.E. Carmarthen. Ac. 530. P. 122.

**BRECHIN**, a parl. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, on the S. Esk, 7½ m. W.N.W. Montrose, with which it communicates by a branch of N. Railway. P. of bor. 7179; of pa. 8810. It has a church, various chapels, town-house; manufs. of linens and sail-cloth, and spinning, bleaching, distilling, and brewing. Brechin unites with Montrose, etc., in sending one member to House of Commons. Corp. rev. 940l.

**BRECHT**, a comm. and town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 14 m. N.E. Antwerp. P. 2823.

**BRECKENRIDGE**, a co. of U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Area 456 sq. m. P. 10,896 free, 2340 slaves.—II. a co. Kansas. P. 3197.

**BRECKERFELD**, a town of Prussian Westphalia,

circ. Hagen, 14½ m. E. Elberfeld. It has paper and gunpowder mills. P. 1730.

BRECKLES, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Watton. Ac. 1860. P. 130.

BRECON, BRECKNOCK, or ABER-HONDDHU, a parl., munic. bor. & town of South Wales, cap. co. Brecon, on the Usk, at the influx of the Honddhu and Tarrell, 14 m. S. Builth, 452 feet above the sea. Pop. of par. bor. (consisting of 3. pas., 2 extra-parochial dists., and Treacastle ward, 10 m. distant) 6426; do. of town and municipal bor. 5235. Principal buildings, St John's & St David's churches, arsenal, town and co. halls, co. gaol, infirmary, and dissenting chapels. It has a college, academy for Independent ministers, coal and lime wharfs, and a general trade. *Brecon* communicates with the Monmouth Canal by the Brecknock and Abergavenny Canal, 35 m. in length, and by a railway with Merthyr Tydvil, 14 m. S. It is the seat of the co. assizes, quarter and petty sessions, and the place of parl. election for the co. It sends one member to H. of C.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE or BRECKON, an inland co. of South Wales, enclosed by the cos. Cardigan, Radnor, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Hereford. Ac. 460,158, of which about 232,000 are cultivated. P. 61,627. Surface mostly mountainous. The Brecknock Beacon (the loftiest summit in South Wales) is 2862 feet, and Cradle mountain 2660 feet above the sea. The Wye forms the N. boundary; other rivers are the Usk and its affs. Principal products, oats, barley, wheat, wool, butter, cheese, and cattle. The breed of sheep is small, but of excellent quality. The co. yields copper, lead, iron, coal, and limestone; and on its S. most border are large iron works. The co. has manufs. of coarse woollens and worsted hosiery. Principal towns, Breckon, Crickhowell, and Builth. It is divided into 6 hunds. and 71 pas., mostly in the diocese of St David's. Sends 2 members to H. of C., 1 for the co. (reg. elect. 2431), and 1 for the bor. of Brecon (reg. elect. 315). The Welsh language is now mostly disused, except in the N. and E. parts of the county.

BREDA, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Brabant, cap. cant., in a wide marsh, on the Merk, 24 m. W.S.W. Bois-le-Duc. P. 12,692. Chief edifices, the citadel, town-hall, court-house, arsenal, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. It has a magnetic observatory, a commercial tribunal, Latin school; manufs. carpets of cow hair, employing 1200 hands. Taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau in 1590; by the Spaniards under Spinola in 1625, and by the French in 1793; celebrated for the association of nobles formed in 1566 under the name of "the Compromise of Breda;" and for the congress of 1667 and 1746.

BREDBURY, a township, Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Ac. 5251. P. 3408.

BREDE, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 5 m. E.N.E. Battle. Ac. 4840. P. 1083.

BREDBURY or BRIDENBURY, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 545. P. 52.

BREDEVOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Bredevoortse Aa, in a marshy dist., 30 m. S.E. Arnheim. P. 900.

BREDFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Woodbridge. Ac. 1067. P. 454.

BREDGAR, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3 m. S.S.W. Sittingbower. Ac. 1727. P. 547.

BREDHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4½ m. S.E. Chatham. Ac. 600. P. 117.

BREDICOT, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E. Worcester. Ac. 397. P. 53.

BREDON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on

the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 3½ m. N.N.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 5818. P. 1555.

BREDON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 1½ m. S.W. Murat. P. of comm. 2400.

BREDSTEDT, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist., near the North Sea, & 24 m. W.S.W. Flensburg. P. 1800; and pop. of dist. 10,900.

BREDWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Hereford, on the Wye. Ac. 2245. P. 420.

BREDY, two pas., Engl., co. Dorset.—I. (*Little*), 7½ m. S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1636. P. 199.—II. (*Long*), 8½ m. W. Dorchester. Ac. 2117. P. 250.

BREE, a comm. & town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 18 m. W. Ruremonde. P. 1610.

BREEDER, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Worcester and Zwelendama, rises in the Warm-Bokkeveld, a mountain basin about lat. 33° 10' S., lon. 19° 30' E.; flows first N.W. through the mountains at Mostert and Hoek Pass, and after a course mostly S.E., enters the sea at Port Beaufort. It is the deepest and one of the largest rivers of the colony; but its navigation is impeded by a bar at its mouth, with only 13 feet water at low, and 19 feet at high spring tide. Affs. the Hex and Zondereinde; the towns of Worcester and Zwelendama are near its banks.

BREEDVOORT or BREEVOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 20 m. S.E. Zutphen. P. 900. Cotton factory and linen weaving.

BREEDON-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 6410. P. 2417.

BREGAGLIA, Switzerland. [VAL BREGAGLIA.] BREGANÇON, a fortified islet of France, dep. Var, 20 m. E. Toulon, in the Bay of Hyères.

BREGENZ, *Brigantia*, a frontier town of Austria, Tirol, cap. circ. Voralberg, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance, between the Swiss and Bavarian territories, 80 m. W.N.W. Innsprück. P. 3257. It has cotton manufs., and an active transit trade.

BREGI, a vill. of Austria, Croatia, co. Agram, gov. Dugoselo, 21 m. E.S.E. Agram. P. 1678.

BREGLIO, a town of France, Alpes Maritimes, 20 m. N.E. Nice, cap. cant., on the Roia. P. (with comm.) 2706.

BREGNANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 2111.

BREHAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. Coutances. P. 1538.

BREHAN-LOUDEAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cant. Rohan. P. 2439.

BRÉHAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cant. Moncontour. P. 2067.

BREHAR or BRYHER, one of the Scilly Islands, co. Cornwall (Engl.), 30 m. W. Land's End. P. 115.

BREHAT, a small island of France in the English Channel, off the coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. N. Paimpol. It has a vill. P. 1202.

BREHNA, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, circ. Bitterfeld, 12 m. N.E. Halle. P. 1700.

BRIGHTMET, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. E. Bolton. Ac. 970. P. 1562.

BREIL (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 13 m. E. Le Mans. P. 2152.

BREINTON, a pa. of England, on the Wye, co. and 2½ m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 1629. P. 398.

BREISACH (NEW), (*Neuf Breisach*), a frontier town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., near l.; b. of the Rhine, 8 m. S.E. Colmar. P. 3456. It is strongly fortified.

BREISACH (OLD), (*Alt Breisach*), a fortified town of Germany, duchy Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on rt. b. of the Rhine, opposite New Breisach. P. 3200. It has a cathedral, college, and transit trade.

**BREISGAU**, an old division of Germany, in S.W. of Swabia. Chief towns, Freiburg, Old Breisach, and Laufenburg. Long held by the Counts of Breisach, and afterwards united to the dominions of Austria. Ceded in 1806 chiefly to Baden, with a portion to Switzerland and Würtemberg.

**BREISIG (NIEDER)**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. & 18 m. N.W. Coblenz, on l. b. of the Rhine. P. 1200.—*Ober B.* is a vill., same gov. P. 600.

**BREITBACH (RHEIN)**, a vill. of Prussia, 15 m. N.N.W. Neuwid, near the Rhine. P. 1280. Iron, copper, and vitriol manufactures.

**BREITENBACH**, a town of Central Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, 23 m. N. Coburg. P. 2500.

**BREITENBACH**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Schélestadt, cant. Villé. P. 1016.

**BREITENBRUNN**, a town, Saxony, circ. Zwickau. P. 2100. Paper mills and iron forges.

**BREITENFELD**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 4 m. N. Leipzig, remarkable for two battles gained by the Swedes during the 30 years' war.

**BREITENWORIS**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, circ. and 2½ m. E. Worbis. P. 1900.

**BREITSCHEID**, a vill. of Nassau, amt. and 4½ m. W. Herborn. P. 1630.

**BREJO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, cap. comarca of same name, near l. b. of the river, and 210 m. S.W. the city of San Luiz. P. 3000.

**BRELADE (ST)**, a vill. and pa. of Jersey, on St Brelade's Bay, S.W. coast of the island, and 1½ m. S.W. St Aubin. Ac. 3157. P. 2354.

**BRELOUX**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Niort, cant. St Maitent. P. 2131.

**BREMBATE (DI SOTTO)**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 1596.

**BREMBILLA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, 12 m. N. Bergamo. P. 2217.

**BREMBIO**, a vill. North Italy, prov. Milan, 9 m. S.S.E. Lodi. P. 2922.

**BREMBO**, a river of North Italy, prov. Milan. It rises in the Piz-del-Diavolo, waters Piazza and Zogno, and falls into the Adda after a course of about 40 m.

**BREME**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Pavia, 10 m. S.W. Mortara, on l. b. of the Po. P. 2268.

**BREMEN**, one of the four free cities of Germany, on the Weser, 59 m. S.W. Hamburg. Lat. (of observatory) 53° 4' 36" N.; lon. 8° 48' 54" E. Area 74 sq. m. P., with dist. (1861), 98,575; of city, 67,217. The city is divided by the river into the old town on the right, and the new town on the left bank. Chief buildings, St Peter's church or the Dom Kirche, the church of St Ansgarius, town-hall, the observatory of Olbers, museum and gymnasium, school of commerce and navigation, school of design, and public library. Its foreign trade is chiefly with North America, and it is the great emporium of Brunswick, Hessen, and Hanover. Owing to the sanding up of the river, large ships cannot reach its harbour, and Bremerhafen was built at the mouth of the Weser for their accommodation. [BREMERHAFEN.] Shipbuilding, manufs. of woollens and cottons, paper, starch, colours, chicory, cigars; sugar refineries, beer breweries, and brandy distilleries. Imports tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, and other colonial products; oil, iron, tin, wines, tea, cotton manufs., timber, and hemp. Exports linen, cotton, silks, and woollen goods, grain, leather, cattle, wines, oak bark, glass, smelts, and provisions.—*Bremen*, which was one of the principal towns of the Hanseatic League, was successively cap. of the archbishopric, then of the duchy of Bremen, and afterwards a free imperial city. It was cap. of the department of the Weser, under

the empire of Napoleon I., and latterly cap. of a small republic, governed democratically. Connected by railway with Hanover, and by steam with Bremerhafen, Oldenburg, and Hull. Bremerhafen, 2 market towns, 12 parishes, and 58 villages belong to the State.

**BREMEN (DUCHY OF)**, an old duchy of Germany, in the circ. of Lower Saxony. It was first a bishopric, then an archbishopric, afterwards secularized and ceded to Sweden in 1648. In 1719 it was ceded to Hanover by the Treaty of Stockholm. Chief towns Verden and Stade. The town of Bremen was not comprised in it. It still belongs to Hanover, and forms part of the landrost Stade.

**BREMER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Iowa, watered by Cedar, Wapsipinicon, and English rivers. Area 430 sq. m. P. 4915.

**BREMERHAFEN**, a town of Germany, belonging to the free state, and 34 m. N.N.W. the city of Bremen, in the Hanoverian territory, on the r. b. of the estuary of the Weser, at the mouth of the Geeste. P. 2500. This port, built by Bremen in 1830, for the accommodation of large vessels connected with its trade, is occupied by a Hanoverian garrison, and guarded by the Hanoverian fort Wilhelm. Its docks, completed in 1862, may contain from 350 to 400 large vessels, and were visited in the year by about 1250 vessels, 69 of which were British.

**BREMERLEHE**, a town of Hanover, cap. amt. landr. and 36 m. W.S.W. Stade. P. 1650.

**BREMERVORDE**, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, on the Oste, 30 m. N.N.E. Bremen. P. 2600. Connected by canals with the Elbe at Stade, and the Weser near Bremen. It has an active trade.

**BREMGARTEN**, two towns of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 2 m. N. Bern, on the Aar. P. 683.—II. cant. Aargau, on the Reuss, 14½ m. E.S.E. Aarau. P. 1551.

**BREMGARTEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 561.

**BREMHLI**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 5920. P. 1357.

**BREMILHAM OR COURTH**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 493. P. 29.

**BRENCHELY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 4 m. N. Lamberhurst. Ac. 7780. P. 2844. It has mineral waters.

**BRENDITZ**, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 2 m. N.N.W. Znaym. Headquarters of the Archduke Charles during the battle of Znaym in 1809.

**BRENDOLA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 6 m. S.W. Vicenza. P. 3319.

**BRENDON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 14½ m. E. Ilfracombe. Ac. 6738. P. 291.

**BRENETS (LES)**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. W.N.W. Neuchâtel, on r. b. of the Doubs. P. 1400. Manufs. watches, optical instruments, lace, and hardwares.

**BRENKELAN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Utrecht, on the Vecht. P. 1500.

**BRENDORF**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Eger, gov. and 4½ m. N.E. Wildstein. P. 1306.

**BRENNE**, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, joins the Armançon, on the right near St Remy.

**BRENNER**, a mountain of Austria, one of the culminating points of the Tirol, between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige; elevation 6788 feet. The route from Innsprück to Brixen traverses this mountain at an elevation of 4650 feet.

**BRENO**, a town of Lombardy, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Bergamo, cap. dist., on the Oglio. P. 2779.

**BRÉNOB**, a town of France, cap. cant., dep. Ain, arr. and 5 m. S.S.E. Nantua. P. 988. Commerce in wood and cattle.

**BRENT**, two rivers of England.—I. *cos. Herts* and *Middlesex*, after a tortuous course enters the *Thames* at *Brentford*, crossed by railway viaduct.—II. *co. Somerset*, rises in *Sherwood Forest*, and enters the *Bristol Channel* near *Bridgewater*.

**BRENT**, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), *co. Somerset*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. *Axbridge*. Ac. 3037. P. 797.—II. (*Elleigh*), *co. Suffolk*,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. *Sudbury*. Ac. 1617. P. 223.—III. (*South*), *co. Devon*, on the *Avon*, and on *South Devon Railway*, 7 m. S.S.W. *Ashburton*. Ac. 9374. P. 1205.—IV. (*South*), *co. Somerset*, 7 m. W.S.W. *Axbridge*. Ac. 3426. P. 905. [**BRENT-TOR.**]

**BRENTA**, *Medococcus major*, a navigable river, rises in the *Tirol*, and traverses *Lombardy*, passing *Bassano*; it feeds the canals of *Brentelle*, *Brenta*, and *Brenta-Novissima*, and enters the *Adriatic Sea* at *Porto di Brondolo*. Length 90 m.

**BRENTFORD**, a market town of England, and the nominal cap., *co. Middlesex*, on the *Thames*, here crossed by a bridge leading to *Kew*, and on the *G.-W. Railway*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. *London*. The river *Brent*,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. *St Paul's*, also crossed by a bridge, divides the town into old and new *Brentford*; the former a chapelry in the pa. of *Ealing*, pop. 6748; the latter a separate pa., ac. 220; pop. 1995. Alt. 26 feet. It has a union workhouse. Its trade is facilitated by the *Grand Junction Canal*, which joins the *Brent* near *Hanwell*.

**BRENTINGEX**, a pa. of England. [**WYFORDBY.**]

**BRENTON BAY**, an inlet, N. coast of *Melville Island*, *Australia*. It abounds with turtle.

**BRENTONICO**, a pa. and vill. of *Austria*, *Tirol*, circ. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. *Roveredo*, on the N. slope of *Monte Baldo*, with quarries of fine marble. P. 3886.

**BRENTWOOD**, a chapelry, and formerly a market town of England, *co. Essex*, pa. *South Weald*, on the *E. Union Rail.*, 17 m. E.N.E. *London*. P. 3093.

**BRENT-TOR**, a pa. of England, *co. Devon*, 4 m. N.N.W. *Tavistock*. Ac. 1212. P. 128. It has mines of manganese, and derives its name from the "Tor," a spur of the *Dartmoor hills*.

**BRENZ**, a town of *Würtemberg*, circ. *Jaxt*, 10 m. S.E. *Heidenheim*, on the *Brenz*. P. 836.

**BREZZETT**, a pa. of England, *co. Kent*,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. *Romney*. Ac. 1802. P. 270.

**BRECK (ST)**, a pa. of England, *co. Cornwall*, on the river *Camel*, 1 m. W. *Wadebridge*. Ac. 8287. P. 1866.

**BREONIO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. *Verona*, dist. and 7 m. N.N.E. *St Pietro Incariano*. P. 2300.

**BRERETON**, a vill. of England, *co. Stafford*, 6 m. N.W. *Lichfield*. P. 1359.

**BRERETON**, a pa. of England, *co. Chester*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. *Sandbach*. Ac. 4501. P. 592.

**BRESCA**, a vill. of *Illyria*, on the S. coast of the island *Veglia*, in the *Adriatic*. P. 2500.

**BRESCELLA**, *Bricellum*, a walled town of Northern Italy, *Modena*, prov. and 18 m. N.W. *Reggio*, on rt. b. of the *Po*. P. 4528.

**BRESCIA**, *Brixia*, a city of *Lombardy*, cap. prov., 60 m. E.N.E. *Milan*, on the *Garza*, and on the railway from *Milan* to *Venice*. Pop. (1862) 40,499. Chief buildings, cathedral of marble, episcopal palace, hall of justice, theatre, the *Broletto* or old palace of the republic. In a Roman edifice, excavated 1822, a museum of antiquities has been deposited. It has a public library with a collection of rare MSS., a college, high school, and atheneum. Manufs. silk, woollens, linens, paper, leather, arms and cutlery, iron works and oil mills; and its wine enjoys repute. Taken by the French in 1796, and made the cap. of dep. *Mella*. Area of prov. 1999 sq. m. Pop. (1862) 486,383.

**BRESCOU**, an island of France, dep. *Hérault*,

near the coast, with a port, and a small fort constructed in 1589, 15 m. W.S.W. *Cette*. P. 20.

**BRESLAU**, a gov. of Prussia, prov. *Silesia*. Area 3870 geo. sq. m. P. (1858) 129,747. Surface towards the borders of *Bohemia* and *Moravia* mountainous, some of the summits being 4000 feet high; in other parts level. Chief rivers, the *Oder*, and its affls. the *Stober* and *Weide*, on rt., the *Neisse*, *Ohlau*, *Lohe*, and *Weistriz* on left. Lakes unimportant. Products, flax, madder, tobacco, and hops. Minerals are precious stones, arsenic, zinc, lead, iron, and copper.

**BRESLAU**, a city of Prussia, cap. of the prov. of *Silesia*, and of circ. of same name, on the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohlau*, and on the railway from *Berlin* to *Vienna*, 409 feet above the sea, 190 m. S.E. *Berlin*. Lat. (of observatory)  $51^{\circ} 6' 57''$  N.; lon.  $17^{\circ} 2' 33''$  E. Pop. (1861), civil 138,651, military 6938. It consists of an old and a new town, surrounded by planted walks, and 5 suburbs, united by bridges. Chief buildings, *St Elizabeth's church*, town-house, gov. house, archbishop's palace, mint, exchange, barracks, and university buildings. The university, transferred hither from *Frankfurt on the Oder* in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 printed volumes, and 2300 MSS. *Breslau* has 3 other libraries, 4 gymnasias (3 Protestant and 1 Catholic), an astronomical and a magnetic observatory and botanic garden, schools of industry, surgery, architecture, arts, a Roman Catholic and 3 Protestant colleges, and inferior schools: it is the seat of courts for the prov. & gov., and of a mining council. Emporium for the linens of *Silesia*, for which it has 4 annual fairs of 8 days each, and a wool mart. Manufs. linen, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, lace, needles, plate, jewellery, earthenware, colours, soap, alum, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax; and trade in mining produce, timber, flax, hemp, madder, corn, and oxen, from the *South Russian provs.*, and in *Hungarian wines* and other merchandise. Trade conducted on the *Oder*, and by railway with *Berlin* and *Frankfurt on the N.*, *Dresden* on the *W.*, *Cracow* on the *E.*, and *Vienna* on the *S.* Bombarded and taken by the French, 7th Jan. 1807, and its fortress, then partly destroyed, has since been entirely razed.

**BRESLE**, a river of France, between the depts. *Somme* and *Seine Inferieure*, enters the *English Channel* at *Tréport*, after a N.W. course of 35 m.

**BRESLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Oise*, 10 m. E. *Beauvais*. P. 1937.

**BRESSANVIDO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov., dist. and 8 m. N.N.E. *Vicenza*. P. 1575.

**BRESSAY** or **BRESSA**, one of the *Shetland islands*, *Scotland*, E. of *Mainland*, from which it is separated by *Bressay sound*. P. 901. With *Barra* and *Quarr* it forms a pa. P. 1805. Mean temp., July  $53^{\circ}$ ·1, Jan.  $39^{\circ}$ ·1. *Lerwick* is supplied with peat, and *Shetland* with slates, from this island.—*Bressay Sound* affords shelter to ships of war.

**BRESSE**, an old division of France, in the prov. *Bourgogne*, cap. *Bourg*, now comprised in the dep. *Ain*. It was obtained by exchange from *Savoy* in 1601.

**BRESSE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Vosges*, arr. *Remiremont*. P. 4005.

**BRESSINGHAM**, a pa. of England, *co. Norfolk*,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. *Diss*. Ac. 2300. P. 596.

**BRESSO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. *Milan*. P. 1408.

**BRESSON (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Haute-Saone*, arr. *Lure*, cant. *Faucogney*. P. 1920. Cotten and paper manufs.

**BRESSUIRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Deux-Sevres*, cap. arr., 35 m. N. *Niort*. P. 2963.

**BREST**, *Brestum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. arr., dep. Finistère, 32 m. N.N.W. Quimper, and 310 m. W. Paris, on the N. shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. Lat. (of observatory) 48° 23' 32" N.; lon. 4° 29' 25" W. P. 67,833. It is a fortified city, and the most important naval port of France. Its bay, which is very large, communicates with the North Sea by a strait called the "Goulet," defended by forts and batteries, and rendered difficult of access. Its inner harbour is secure, and could accommodate 60 ships of the line. Protected by batteries and a citadel built on a rock, and communicates by a canal with the port of Nantes. Amongst its works are five large basins, quays, an arsenal, magazines, building yards, barracks, and a prison built on a hill, with accommodation for 4000 delinquents. The city, built on the slopes of hills, is divided by the port in two parts, which communicate only by boats; that on the right is called *Recouvrance*. The upper and lower parts of the town are connected by steep streets, and in some places only by stairs. It has a medical school, naval school, comm. college, school of hydrography, public library, botanic garden, and observatory. Commerce is limited chiefly to the provisioning of the town and port. In 1548, Mary Queen of Scots landed at Brest, on her way to St Germain. It was occupied by the English in 1372, 1378, and 1397; and was attacked, without success, by the Spaniards in 1597, and by the English in 1694.

**BREST-LITOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. S. Grodno, on rt. b. of the Bug. P. 4000. Trade in grain, hemp, flax, and honey.

**BRESTOVACZ**, a vill. of Austria, gov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Panscova. P. 2384.

**BRESZTOVACZ**, a vill., Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Zambor, gov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Apatin. P. 3592.

**BRETAGNE** (Engl. *Brittany*), an old prov. in the N.W. of France, forming an extensive peninsula between the English Channel and the Atlantic Ocean, now comprised in the depts. Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire Inférieure. It was divided into Haute-Bretagne, cap. Rennes, and Basse-Bretagne, cap. Vannes. This province derives its name from the Britons, who established themselves here.

**BRETENOUX**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, arr. and 22 m. N.N.W. Figeac, on the Cère. P. 972.

**BRETEUIL**, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 16 m. S.W. Evreux, on the Iton. P. 2108.—II. dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the railway du Nord, 16 m. N.E. Beauvais. P. 2907. Manufs. of woollens.

**BRETTFORTON**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. E. Evesham. Ac. 1683. P. 565.

**BRETHERTON**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, on the Douglas, 7½ m. S.S.W. Preston. Ac. 2405. P. 775.

**BRETNIGNY**, a vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 6 m. S.E. Chartres. By a treaty concluded here in 1360, the French King John, regained his freedom, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Poitiers.

**BRETONCELLES**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Orne, arr. Mortagne, cant. Remalard. P. 2095.

**BRETTACH**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. E.N.E. Neckarsulm. P. 1020.

**BRETTEN**, a town of Western Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E. Carlsruhe. P. 3200. Melancthon was born here in 1497.

**BRETTENHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. E. Thetford. Ac. 1981. P. 72.—II. co. Suffolk, 8 m. W. Needham-Market. Ac. 1558. P. 426.

**BRETTEVILLE-SUR-LAIZE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant. arr. and 12 m. N.N.W. Falaise. P. 1080.

**BRETUNGA**, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Bautzen, 3½ m. S.E. Pulsnitz. P. 1538.

**BRETTON** (MONK), a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Royston, 2 m. N.E. Barnsley, on North Midland Railway. Ac. 2050. P. 1948.—II. (*West*), a township, 6 m. N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 1856. P. 504.

**BREUKELLEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Utrech, on the Vecht, and on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway. P. 1599.

**BREVIK**, a town of Norway, stift Aggershus, 11 m. W.N.W. Laurvig, with a port on the Langsunds Fiord. P. 1166. Trade in iron.

**BREVINE** (LA), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W. Neuchâtel. P. 2319. Near it is a bed of coal, supposed to be the fossil relic of a forest swallowed up by an earthquake in 1356.

**BREWARD** (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. Ac. 9237. P. 705.

**BREWER**, a tashp., U. S., N. America, Maine, 57 m. E.N.E. Augusta, on Penobscot river. P. 1736.

**BREWHAM**, 2 pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.E. Bruton. Ac. 2026. P. 321.—II. (*South*), on the Brew, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Bruton. Ac. 2671. P. 519.

**BREWNIOW**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Prag, gov. Smichow, 2½ m. W. Prag. P. 1571.

**BREWWOOD**, a pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Salop, 4½ m. S.W. Penkridge. Ac. 11,839. P. 3399.

**BREWSTER**, a township, U.S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay, 67 m. S.E. Boston.

**BREZNIC**, a town and cas. of Bohemia, circ. and 18½ m. N.N.W. Pisek. P. 2533.

**BREZOLLES**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Eure-et-Loire, arr. and 13 m. W.S.W. Dreux. P. 920. Commerce in grain.

**BREZOWA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Neutra, 19 m. N.W. Leopoldstadt. P. 6047. It has manufactures of leather and distilleries.

**BRIAC** (ST), a comm. and vill., France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Pleurtuit. P. 2120.

**BRIANÇON**, *Brigantium*, a fortified town of France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Durance, 35 m. N.E. Gap. P. 4510. It is the most elevated town of France, occupying a site 4285 feet above the sea, and surrounded by still loftier heights, bristling with forts. Manufs. of cotton goods, cutlery, and lead pencils.

**BRIANÇONNAIS**, an old dist. of France, in Haut-Dauphiné, the cap. of which was Briançon, now included in the dep. Hautes-Alpes.

**BRIANSK**, a town of Russia, cap. circ., on the Desna, gov. and 70 m. W.N.W. Orel. P. (1855) 10,682. It has a cannon foundry.

**BRIARE**, *Brivodurum*, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, at the head of the Canal de Briere, 6 m. S.E. Gien. P. 3927. The canal de Briare connects the Loire with the Seine at Montargis, 34½ m. in length.

**BRIATEXTE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 6 m. N.E. Lavaur, cant. Grauchet. P. 1403.

**BRIATICO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 3008.

**BRIAVELS** (ST), a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 7 m. N. Chepstow. Ac. 5104. P. 1261.

**BRIBESCA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Burgos, on the Oca. P. 2040.

**BRIBRU**, a vill. and cas. of Austria, Croatia, 18½ m. S.E. Fiume. P. 3440.

**BRIE** (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arr. Rochechouart. P. 1307.

**BRIE-EN-COGLES** (ST), a comm. and town of

France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. N.W. Fougères. P. 1859.

BRICERT (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Suffolk. Ac. 915. P. 207.

BRICHERASIO, a market town of Piedmont, cap. mand., prov. Turin, 5 m. S.W. Pinerolo. P. (with comm.) 3866.

BRICKENDON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. S. Hertford. Ac. 1520. P. 841.

BRICKHILL, 3 pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*Bow*), 1½ m. E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 1380. P. 546.—II. (*Great*), 3 m. E.S.E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 2370. P. 590.—III. (*Little*), 2 m. E.S.E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 1360. P. 423.

BRICQUEBEC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 8 m. W.S.W. Valognes. P. 3969. Manufs. lace and wooden utensils.

BRIDE, two rivers of Ireland, Munster.—I. *cos.* Cork and Waterford, rises in the Nagle mountains, and, after an E. course of 25 m., joins the Blackwater river, 8 m. N. Youghal. It is navigable for barges to Kintalloon.—II. *co.* Cork, joins the Lee, 6 m. W. Cork. Course 11 miles.

BRIDE, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, 5 m. N. Ramsey. Ac. 203. P. 919.

BRIDE (ST), several pas. of England and Wales, —I. city of London, chiefly between Fleet Street and Blackfriars Bridge. P. 5660.—II. *co.* Pembroke, on St Bride's Bay, 11 m. S.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1683. P. 151.—III. *co.* Glamorgan, 6 m. N.W. Cardiff. P. 122.—IV. (*Major*), same *co.*, 3 m. S.E. Bridgend. Ac. 6402. P. 826.—V. (*Minor*), same *co.*, 2½ m. N.E. Bridgend. Ac. 2215. P. 879.—VI. (*Netherwent*), *co.* Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 1032. P. 171.—VII. (*Wentlog*), same *co.*, on the Bristol Channel, 4 m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 3594. P. 241.

BRIDE-KIRK, a pa. of England, *co.* Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 2 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Ac. 9270. P. 2876.

BRIDELL, a pa. of South Wales, *co.* Pembroke, 2½ m. S. Cardigan. Ac. 2179. P. 326.

BRIDE'S BAY (ST) is an inlet of St George's Channel, at the W. extremity of the *co.* Pembroke. At its entrance are Ramsey and Skomer Islands. St David's & St Bride's are on its shores.

BRIDESCHURCH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, *co.* Kildare. Ac. 2217. P. 287.

BRIDESTOWE, a pa. of England, *co.* Devon, 6 m. S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 5661. P. 832.

BRIDFORD, a pa. of England, *co.* Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Chudleigh. Ac. 4114. P. 576.

BRIDGE, a pa. of England, *co.* Kent, lathe St Augustine, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1161. P. 893. It has a union workhouse for 22 parishes.

BRIDGEFORD, 2 pas. of Engl., *co.* Nottingham.—I. (*East*), 8 m. E.N.E. Nottingham, on the Trent. Ac. 1910. P. 1078.—II. (*West*), 1½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1720. P. 390.

BRIDGEND, a vill. of Scotland, *co.* Fife, pas. Ceres and Cupar. P. 518.

BRIDGEND, a market town of South Wales, *co.* Glamorgan, pa. Coyty, on the Ogmere, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Pop., including Oldcastle, etc., 2685. It has a town-hall, union workhouse, and woollen manufs. A railway, 4½ m. in length, connects Bridgend with the Duffryn-Llynvi line.

BRIDGEND OF ALNESS, a vill. of Scotland, *co.* Ross and Cromarty, pa. Rosskeen. P. 756.

BRIDGENORTH (anc. *Brugia* or *Bruges*), a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, *co.* Salop, on the Severn, 123 m. N.W. London, and 8 m. S.E. Much-Wenlock. Ac. of munic. bor. 1600. Pop. of do. 6240; of parl. bor. 7699. The town consists of an upper and lower part, connected by a

bridge; has a town-hall, gaol, workhouse, theatre, public library, with worsted and nail manufs., and slips for boat-building. Sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. 647.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, Scot. [ALLAN (BRIDGE OF).]

BRIDGEPORT, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, on an arm of Long Island Sound, and on rail, 58 m. from New York. P. 7500. It has a harbour with 13 feet water on the bar at high tide. Manufs. of carriages, and saddlery. A railway connects it with Boston and Albany, and steam-boats ply daily to New York.

BRIDGERULE, a pa. of Engl., *cos.* Cornwall and Devon, 4½ m. S.E. Stratton. Ac. 3219. P. 410.

BRIDGE-SOLLERS, a pa. of Engl., on the Wye, *co.* and 6½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 768. P. 62.

BRIDGETON, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, *co.* Cumberland, on the Cohazny, 20 m. from its entrance into Delaware Bay. It has a court-house, gaol, and iron works.

BRIDGETOWN, the cap. town of the island Barbados, on the W. coast. P. 21,384. Lat. 13° 4' N.; lon. 59° 37' W. Stretches along the N. shore of Carlisle Bay: has a gaol and council-house. About 1 m. distant is the gov. house, and 2 m. S. of the town are barracks and complete arsenal. It was made a city in 1842, and is now supplied with water by a company with a cap. of 72,500l.

BRIDGETOWN, a pa. of Irel., *co.* Cork, Munster, 1 m. S. Castletown-Rothe. Ac. 3239. P. 614.—Also the name of several vill. in Ireland.

BRIDGEWATER, a parl., munic. bor., port, and pa. of England, *co.* Somerset, on both sides of the Parret, about 7 m. from its mouth, in the Bristol Channel, 29½ m. W.S.W. Bristol, near the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 41 feet above the sea. Ac. of pa., which is almost co-extensive with the bor., 4525. P. of do., 12,120. It has a church, infirmary, market-house, union poorhouse, gaol, court-house, and banks. The quay is accessible to vessels of 200 tons, but the entrance of the harbour is difficult, and the tide often washes into it with great violence. Imports, wine, hemp, tallow, and timber, with Welsh coals and groceries coastwise. Exports, agricultural produce and bricks. A canal connects Bridgewater with Taunton. Customs rev. (1862) 7110l., expenditure 3155l. Sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 612. Admiral Blake was born here in 1599.

BRIDGEWATER, several townships of U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 46 m. S. Montpelier.—II. New York, 17 m. S. Utica.—III. Massachusetts, on Taunton river, 27 m. S.S.E. Boston.—IV. New Jersey, *co.* Somerset.

BRIDGHAM, a pa. of England, *co.* Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. East-Harling. Ac. 2692. P. 328.

BRIDLINGTON or BURLINGTON, a pa., England, *co.* York, East Riding, including the market towns of Bridlington and Bridlington Quay, 6 m. W. Flamboro' Head, and 26½ m. N.N.E. Hull, 65 feet above the sea. Ac. 18,236. P. 6833. It has a town-hall, commercial exchange, dissenting chapels, banks, and manuf. of hats. It is the head of a poor-law union.—*Bridlington Quay*, on a fine bay about 1 m. S.E. of the town, is frequented during summer for sea-bathing. Its harbour is formed by two piers, and it has an export trade in corn.

BRIDPORT, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, *co.* Dorset, on the Brit or Bride river, here crossed by several bridges, about 1½ m. from the English Channel, and 16 m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. of pa. 250. P. of do. 4645. Ac. of bor. 388. P. of do. 7719. It has a town-hall, prison, market-house, branch bank, alms-house, mechanics' institute, with

manufs. of sail-cloth, shoe thread, lines, and nets. The harbour, about 1 m. S. of the town, admits vessels of 200 tons. Customs rev. (1862) 2091*l.*, expenditure 10,482*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 12, tonnage 1626. *Bridport* is divided into two wards, and sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 467.

BRIDSTOW, a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford, on the Wye, 1 m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 2199. P. 717.

BRIE, an old dist., France, which formed part of the provs. Champagne and the Ile-de-France, now comprised in the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, and Marne. Its caps. were Brie-Comte-Robert and Meaux.

BRIEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Quimper. P. 5493.

BRIE-COMTE-ROBERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., near the Yères, 11 m. N.N.W. Melun. P. 2881.

BRIEDEL, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Coblenz, circ. and 2 m. W. Zell, on rt. b. of the Moselle. P. 1290.

BRIE-DE-LA-ROCHEFOUCAULD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. Angoulême, cant. la Rochefoucauld. P. 1754.

BRIEG, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S.E. Breslau, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on the railway from Breslau to Oppeln. P. 12,500. It has a gymnasium, a library, & manufs. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

BRIEG or BRIGUE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on l. b. of the Rhone, 31 m. E.N.E. Sion, at the commencement of the Simplon pass. The baths at *Brieger Bad*, in its vicinity, were formerly much frequented.

BRIEL or THE BRIELLE, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. cant., in the island Voorne, on rt. b. of the Maese, at its mouth, 14½ m. W. Rotterdam. Lat. (of lighthouse) 51° 54' 11" N.; lon. 4° 9' 51" E. P. 4504. It has military magazines and a good harbour: was the nucleus of the Dutch republic, its capture by William de la Marck, 1572, having been the first important event in the struggle between Holland and Spain. Admirals Van Tromp and de Witt were natives of Brielle.

BRIENNÉ-LE-CHATEAU or NAPOLÉON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Aube, 14 m. N.W. Bar-sur-Aube. P. 2057. Here Napoleon I. received the rudiments of his military education, and here, on 29th Jan. 1814, he met the allies in battle.

BRIÉNON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, arr. and 10 m. E. Joigny. P. 2604.

BRIENZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 30 m. E.S.E. Bern, on the N. shore of lake of same name, at the foot of the *Brienzergrat* mountain. P. 2280. The *Brienzer-see*, or Lake of Brienz, is formed by the river Aar, at the foot of the valley of Hasli and above the Lake of Thun. Length 8 m., breadth 1½ m. Surface 850 feet above the sea; depth 500 to 2000 feet. It is surrounded by elevated mountains; the torrents that flow from them form several cascades, the principal of which is the fall of the *Giessbach*.

BRIENZA, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Potenza, cap. cant. P. 4920.

BRIERCLIFFE, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, 3 m. N.E. Burnley. Ac. 4180. P. 1332.

BRIERY HILL, a market town and eccles. pa. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Kingswinford, 2 m. N.N.E. Stourbridge. The dist. abounds in minerals, specially coal, iron, and fire-clay. It has manufs. of glass, bricks, & earthenware. P. 10,755.

BRIERYHURST, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolstonton, 2 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 4072.

BRIES or BRISEN (Hung. *Brezno-Ranya*), a town of North Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Gran, 24 m. E. Neusohl. P. 3767.

BRIEUC (Str.) *Briocum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 238 m. W.S.W. Paris, on rt. b. of the Gouet, 2½ m. from its mouth, in the Bay of St Brieu. Lat. (St Michel), 48° 31' 1" N.; lon. 2° 45' 6" W. P. 15,341. It has a comm. college, public library, chamber of commerce, and an export trade in butter and cider. Its port is at the vill. of *Legué*, 1 m. lower on the Gouet, where there is a custom-house and ship-building yards. Sends several vessels to the whale and seal fishing.

BRIEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arr., 14 m. N.W. Metz. P. 1886. Manufs. coarse woollen stuffs and cotton.

BRIEZEN, a town of Prussia, circ. Marienwerder, 23 m. E.S.E. Culm. P. 2600.

BRIGA-MARITIMA, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cuneo. P. 1643.

BRIGG, a town of Engl. [GLANDFORD BRIGG.]

BRIGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Derwent; the church 2½ m. W. Cockermouth, which town is in the pa. Ac. 22,580. P. 7874.

BRIHOUSE, a township of England. [HIPPERHOLME.] It has a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 26 m. S.W. Leeds.

BRIGHT, a pa., Ireland, co. Down, Ulster, 3 m. S.S.E. Downpatrick. Ac. 5544. P. 1365.

BRIGHTLING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings, 4 m. W.S.W. Robert's Bridge. Ac. 4613. P. 661.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, a marit. pa. of England, co. Essex, forming a peninsula between the Colne and Brightlingsea Creek, 7 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 3560. P. 2585. *Brightlingsea* is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich.

BRIGHTON (formerly *Brighthelmstone*), a parl. bor., pa., and watering-place of Engl., co. Sussex, rape Lewes, on the English Channel, 50¼ m. by rail S. London, 28 ft. above the sea. Lat. of lighthouse, chain-pier, 50° 50' N.; lon. 0° 8' W. Ac. of pa. 1562. P. (1801) 7339, (1851) 65,515; (1861) 77,693; parl. bor., 87,311. The town, sheltered on the N. & N.E. by the Southdowns, extends (including Cliftonville) for 3 m. along the coast, fronted by a sea-wall about 60 feet in height, and occupying declivities on the E. and W., with a central valley. Consists almost wholly of new and elegant streets, squares, and terraces. Principal buildings are the pavilion, built by George IV. when Prince of Wales, now the property of the town; the suspension chain-pier, extending 1014 feet into the sea; St Peter's church, the co. hospital, dispensary, college, town-hall, theatre, assembly rooms, hotels, club-houses, and baths. There are 63 boarding-schools for young gentlemen, and 96 for ladies, besides many day schools. It is the seat of the Sussex literary and scientific institution, founded in 1836. Brighton has boasted of a pack of hounds above 150 years, and there are in the vicinity several other packs, both hounds and fox-hounds. Its fisheries employ many boats, and supply large quantities of fish to the London markets. It communicates with London by London and Brighton Railway, by the South Coast Railway with Portsmouth, 44 m. distant, and with Hastings by its E. branch, and by steamers from Newhaven with Dieppe (France), 80 m. distant. Petty-sessions daily in the town-hall. Brighton was incorporated by royal charter in 1854, since which time courts of quarter-sessions are held under the presidency of the borough recorder. It sends 2 members to H. of Commons. Reg. electors (1863-4) 5434.

BRIGHTON, several tushps., U. S., North Amer.—I. Monroe co., New York, 3 m. E. Rochester. P. 3117.—II. Middlesex co., Massachusetts, 5 m. W. Boston, on Charles R. P. 2356.—III. Beaver co., Pennsylvania. P. 902.

BRIGHTON (NEW), a watering-place of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.W. Birkenhead. It forms the N.E. corner of the peninsula of the Wirrel, between the Mersey and the Irish Sea.

BRIGHTSIDE-BIERLOW or BIERLEY, a township of England, co. York. West Riding, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Sheffield. P. 29,818.

BRIGHTWELL, sev. pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 2 m. W.N.W. Wallingford. Ac. 2024. P. 703.

—II. co. Suffolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 965. P. 81.—III. (*Baldwin*), co. Oxford, 2 m. W. Watlington. Ac. 1660. P. 277.—IV. (*Salome*), co. Oxford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Tetsworth. Ac. 871. P. 217.

BRIGNAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 7 m. S.S.W. Lyon, on the Garon. P. 2162. Trade in cattle and wine.

BRIGNALL, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Barnard Castle. Ac. 1910. P. 173.

BRIGNANO, a vill. of Northern Italy, Lombardy, prov. and 10 m. S. Bergamo. P. 2968.

BRIGNOLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. arr. on rt. b. of the Calami, 22 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. P. 6143. It has a public library, normal school, manufs. of silk twist and leather; trade in wines, brandy, olives, and prunes.

BRIGOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising Mitchelstown. Ac. 15,212. P. 5986.

BRIGSLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. S. St. Grimsby. Ac. 860. P. 152.

BRIGSTOCK, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Kettering. Ac. 5900. P. 1159.

BRIGUE, a town of Switzerland. [BRIGG.]

BRIGUEIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. and cant. Confolens. P. 1889. Porcelain manufactory.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, New Castle, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Guadalajara, on the Tajuña. P. 4364. Manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

BRILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 6 m. N.N.W. Thame. Ac. 2600. P. 1432.

BRILLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.N.E. Hay. Ac. 3793. P. 517.

BRILON, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 22 m. E. Arnsberg, cap. circ. P. 3537. It has manufs. of linens, and near it are mines of lead, copper, zinc, and iron.

BRIMFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W. Tenbury. Ac. 1842. P. 665.

BRIMHAM, a chapelry of Engl. [HARTWITH.]

BRIMPSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Painswick. Ac. 2611. P. 392.

BRIMPTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6 m. E.S.E. Newbury. Ac. 1692. P. 462.—II. co. Somerset, 2 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 465. P. 135.

BRINDIÖK or BLITAR, an inland town of Java, cap. dist., 70 m. S.W. Surabaya.

BRINDISI, *Brundisium*, a fortified city and seaport of S. Italy, prov. Lecco, cap. dist., at the head of a bay in the Adriatic, 45 m. E.N.E. Taranto. P. 9105. Defended by a castle and batteries. It was the great naval station of the Roman empire, but its harbour is now choked.

BRINDISI MONTAGNA, a town of Southern Italy; prov. and circ. Potenza. P. 2286.

BRINDLE, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. N.E. Chorley. Ac. 2935. P. 1501.

BRINGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Rockingham. Ac. 3650. P. 825.

BRINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 6 m. N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1190. P.

190.—II. (*Great*), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 3761. P. 806.

BRINGINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Holt. Ac. 1201. P. 206.

BRINKBURN, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, ward Coquet-dale, pa. Long-Framlington, 9 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. P. 220. Coal and limestone are found here.

BRINKHILL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 780. P. 175.

BRINKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Newmarket. Ac. 1500. P. 317.

BRINKLOW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Rugby. Ac. 1410. P. 736.

BRINKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. W.N.W. Wooton-Basset. Ac. 5464. P. 1273.

BRINNINGTON, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Stockport. Ac. 783. P. 5346.

BRINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. N. Bandon. Ac. 4898. P. 1057.

BRINSOR, a pa. of England, co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Hereford. Ac. 1364. P. 145.

BRINTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Holt. Ac. 625. P. 177.

BRIONES, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on l. b. of the Ebro. P. 3021.

BRIONI ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Illyria.

BRIONNE, *Brionia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Rille, 9 m. N.E. Bernay. P. 3940.

BRIOSCO, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1449.

BRIOUDE, *Briuvata*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Allier, 29 m. N.W. Le Puy. P. 4950.

BRIOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, arr. and 6 m. S.S.W. Melle. P. 1267.

BRIOUZE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., arr. Argentan. P. 1875.

BRISACH, a town of France. [BREISACH.]

BRISAMBOURG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arr. St-Jean-d'Angely cant. St Hilaire. P. 1606.

BRISBANE, cap. town of British colony of Queensland, in the co. of Stanley, on the Brisbane, about 25 m. from its mouth, by water. P. (1861), North Brisbane, 8476; South Brisbane, 749; total 4225.—II. a co. of New South Wales, between Hunter river and the Liverpool Range. A fine agricultural co. Chief towns Murrurundi and Scone. Ac. 1,500,760. P. (1861) 3481. It ceased to be a penal settlement in 1842. *Brisbane Downs* are in the S. part of New South Wales, lon. 149° E. and between lat. 36° and 37° S., about 2000 feet in average height, and well adapted for sheep-walks.—*Brisbane River*, co. Brisbane, Queensland, enters Moreton-Bay near lat. 27° 30' S., lon. 153° 15' E., and is ascended by the tide for 50 m. from the sea.

BRISCOUS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne, cant. la Bastide-Clairence. P. 1658.

BRISET, a pa. of England. [BRICETH.]

BRISIGHELLA, a town, Central Italy, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Ravenna, cap. gov. It has numerous manufactories, a college, churches, many charitable institutions, and a large trade in silk and cattle. P. (1861) 11,602.

BRISLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. East Dereham. Ac. 1201. P. 362.

BRISTLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Bristol. Ac. 2393. P. 1489.

BRISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Angers. P. 988.

BRISSAGO, a pa. and town of Switzerland, cant.

Ticino, on W. bank of Lago Maggiore, 5 m. S.W. Locarno. P. 1136. It has an active transit trade.

BRISSARTHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Angers. P. 997.

BRISSON (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, cant. and arr. Gien. P. 1053.

BRISTOL, a city, seaport, and co. of England, situated chiefly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, on the Avon, at its confluence with the Frome, and 8 m. S.E. of its mouth in the Bristol Channel:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Bath,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Gloucester, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. London by G.W. Railway; 41 feet above the sea; mean temp. of year  $49^{\circ}1$ ; rainfall 31 inches. Lat. of cathedral  $51^{\circ}27'$  N.; lon.  $2^{\circ}36'$  W. Ac. of bor., including the dist. added by the municipal act, 1870. P. (1851) 137,328, (1861) 154,093, including parliamentary boundary. Principal edifices, the cathedral; 19 parish churches and many dissenting places of worship; guild-hall, council-house, gaol, and bridewell; the exchange, used as a corn-market; commercial rooms; Bristol institution, with a library and museum; infirmary, assembly rooms, Victoria rooms, a hall used for concerts, the baths and pump-rooms at Clifton, a theatre, and numerous bridges.—*Bristol* has a proprietary Baptist college, a school of medicine, a public library, law and medical libraries. It has iron and brass foundries; copper, tin, zinc, glass, chemical and colour works; sugar refineries and distilleries; and manufs. of pins, shot, soap, leather, tobacco, cottons, hats, and floor-cloths, with shipbuilding yards; and in its vicinity are brick and coal works. The Avon at Bristol, though narrow, is deep enough for large ships. In 1804-9 docks were formed by changing the course of the rivers Avon and Frome, and by placing locks at the extremity of the old channel. Imports, sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, tobacco, wool, turpentine, hemp, timber, wine, and brandy. Exports, manufactured goods. Ships entered (1861-2), 958; tonnage, 267,883. Cleared, 288; tonnage, 86,006. Vessels belonging to the port, 208; tonnage, 61,904. Bristol communicates by railway with Birmingham and Exeter, with the Thames by the Kennet and Avon Canal. It was the first port in Britain whence regular steam communication with the U. S. of North America was established. The s.s. "Great Western" and "Great Britain" were built here; but for want of proper dock accommodation, not a single ocean steamer now leaves the port. It has a chamber of commerce, mercantile corporate bodies, and banking companies. In 1848 it was made a free port. The city is divided into ten wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Its corporation has jurisdiction on the Avon from 4 m. above the city down to the sea, and along the channel to Clevedon. Spring assizes for civil causes, quarter-sessions, sheriff's and other courts are held here. *Bristol* belongs to Clifton and Bedminster poor-law union. Customs rev. (1862) 1,317,177l.; expenditure 298,260l. Sends two mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) city and bor. 13,829. Birthplace of Chatterton and Southey

BRISTOL, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Atlantic, 29 m. S.S.E. Augusta. It has many vessels employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.—II. a seaport, Rhode Island, cap. co., with a harbour, on Narragansett Bay, 18 m. S.E. Providence.—III. a township, Connecticut, co. and 14 m. S.W. Hartford.—IV. New York, co. Ontario, 182 m. W. Albany.—V. a co. in S. part of Massachusetts, on coast of Atlantic. Area 620 sq. m. P. (1860) 93,794.—

VI. a co. in E. of Rhode Island. Area 96 sq. m. P. 8907.—VII. a vill., New Jersey, opposite Burlington. P. 2570.

BRISTOL BAY, an inlet of the Pacific, Russian America, between Cape Newnham and the peninsula of Aliaska, in lat.  $54^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $160^{\circ}$  W.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, an arm of the Atlantic, entering between St Ann's Head on the N. and Land's End on the S., extending into the S.W. part of Great Britain, between lat.  $50^{\circ}$  and  $51^{\circ}40'$  N., lon.  $3^{\circ}$  and  $5^{\circ}30'$  W., bounded N. by South Wales, and S. by the English cos. Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. At its E. extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn, besides which river it receives the Parret, Taw, Torridge, Taff, and Towy. Sandy Island, with lighthouse, is in the mouth of the channel. Contains Milford Haven, Carmarthen Bay, and Swansea Bay on the N., and Barnstaple, Porlock, and Bridgewater Bay on the S. Its tides flow rapidly upward, and meeting with the currents of the Severn, cause the phenomenon called the "bore."

BRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Holt. Ac. 2751. P. 931.

BRITAIN, or GREAT BRITAIN, including England and Scotland, is the largest island of Europe, and the principal of the group of the *British Isles*; bounded on the E. by the North Sea; N. and W. by the Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea; and on the S. separated from France by the English Channel. Its extreme length extends from lat.  $49^{\circ}57'$  to  $58^{\circ}40'$  N., or about 587 m.; its greatest breadth from lon.  $5^{\circ}47'$  W. to  $1^{\circ}45'$  E., or about 360 m. Area 83,826 sq. m., or, including the adjacent islands, 90,038 sq. m., or 66,000,000 imperial ac. P. (1861) 23,266,621. The births in 1862 were 818,829, and the deaths 503,673. The number of emigrants that left the United Kingdom in the same year was 121,214, of whom 41,843 went to our Australian colonies, 15,522 to British America, 58,706 to the United States, and 5143 to other countries. In general form it is wedge-shaped, being broadest at its S. extremity, and narrowest at its northern. Its eastern coast forms a waving, continuous, and rarely broken line; but the western coast is extremely irregular, and deeply indented with many bays and arms of the sea, interspersed with numerous islands. The S.E. part of Britain is a level alluvial surface; the centre undulating and hilly; the W. and N.W. mountainous and irregular. In the N. and W., primary strata and granite rocks prevail; in the middle districts, coal, lime, salt, and ironstone are abundant, and these are succeeded in England, in its E. and S.E. counties, by oolite, chalk, and the newer geological formations. A mountain range, more or less elevated, extends from S. to N. of the island. Commencing at Land's End in Cornwall, & traversing Devonshire, Somersetshire, & Wales, it varies in elevation from 1500 to 3500 feet. The highest summit in this branch, as also in S. Britain, is Snowdon, in Wales, 3590 feet. Another branch extends from the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire, and runs through Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, with elevations from 2000 to 3000 feet; highest summit, Scawfell, in Cumberland, 3229 feet. Succeeding these are the Cheviots, between England and Scotland; highest summit, Cheviot Peak, Northumberland, 2688 feet. Farther N. is the great Grampian range which intersects Scotland, and whose extreme altitude is measured by Ben Nevis on the W., attaining an elevation of 4406 feet, and forming the culminating point of the British Isles. The most considerable rivers are the

Severn, Medway, Dea, Mersey, Clyde, on the W.; and the Thames, Trent, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, and Spey, on the E. The principal lakes are those of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England, and Lochs Lomond, Tay, and Maree, in Scotland. Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Great Britain, has an area of 40 sq. m. The principal bays and estuaries are the Bristol Channel, Cardigan Bay, Lancaster Bay, the Solway Firth, Firth of Clyde, on the W.; the estuary of the Thames, the Wash, the Humber, the Firths of Forth, Tay, Moray, and Cromarty, on the E.; while on the S. there are Falmouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and other important bays and harbours.

The *British Isles*, or "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," form an immense archipelago of about 5500 islands and rocks, at a small distance from the W. shores of Central Europe, from which it is separated by the North Sea, the Strait of Dover, and the English Channel. The area of the entire archipelago is 122,550 sq. m., and the population (by the census of 1861) 29,307,199. Including the Norman or Channel Isles, which do not strictly belong to the archipelago, the lat. extends from 49° 13' to 60° 49'; and the lon. from 1° 45' E. to 10° 26' W. The principal islands and groups are Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Wight, Anglesea, Man, the Scilly isls., Bute, Arran, the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland islands. Being surrounded by the ocean, and having a branch of the Gulf Stream flowing along the W. coasts, the mean annual temperature of the British Isles is equal to that of countries in much lower latitudes on the continent of Europe, while the winter temperature is much higher. The mean annual temperature of the central parts of the archipelago is about 49° Fahr., that of Unst, in Shetland, being 44° 50, and of Cornwall in the extreme S. 51° 50. From observations taken in upwards of 100 localities between 1857 and 1861 inclusive, it appears that our mean summer temp. (July) is 60° 02, our mean winter (Jan.) 39° 42; while our average rain-fall is 33.79 inches. Prevailing winds for nine months of the year, S.W., W., and N.W. From March to May, E.N.E. & N. winds prevail. Though variable, the climate of Britain is found, from tables of longevity, to be one of the most salubrious in the world, while the very general cultivation and drainage of the soil have removed those maladies that originate in marsh effluvia. Within the last century the average longevity of the population has been much increased. In 1800 the average mortality was 1 in 32; in 1847, 1 in 45. The indigenous vegetation of the British Isles partakes of the character of that of the contiguous parts of Europe, & contains few or no species peculiar to that archipelago: number of species estimated at 4400, of which about 1600 are flowering plants. All the grains and grasses, & the common European fruits, grow in almost all districts & situations not too elevated, and both agriculture and horticulture have been brought to a great degree of perfection. The breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals, are also of the best description. Of wild animals, the fox, badger, wild cat, stoat, martin, otter, squirrel, hedgehog, dormouse, mole, mouse, hare, and rabbit, are the principal. The stag and fallow deer are still abundant in several localities. The bittern, eagle, and other birds of prey, are becoming more rare. The eastern half of the island is generally an agricultural, while the western is a grazing country. Estimating the entire surface at 78,000,000 acres, it is calculated that 20,000,000 are under crop; 28,000,000 under pasture; 15,000,000 waste, but capable of cultivation; and 13,000,000

hopelessly waste. The amount of corn, after deducting seed, is estimated at 54,232,000 qrs. In 1862, the annual value of real property assessed to the property-tax in Great Britain amounted to 301,380,730*l.*; and the number of houses charged with the house-duty was 475,617 houses, and the amount assessed 708,970*l.* In 1860, the total rev. of the British colonies amounted to 11,237,000*l.*; debt, 27,161,000*l.*; imports, 59,432,000*l.*; exports from do., 49,626,000*l.*; imperial expenditure on, for civil and military purposes, 3,509,465*l.* Merchant ships belonging to colonies, 9829, carrying 906,135 tons. The penal establishments form a large part of the charge for civil services. Revenue of the United Kingdom for 1862 amounted to 71,511,552*l.*, the expenditure to 72,086,000*l.*, and the national debt to 800,770,233*l.* Exports of British produce, 1862, 123,992,264*l.*; of foreign & colonial produce, 42,175,870*l.*; total, 166,168,134*l.*: total imports, 225,716,976*l.* Our imports are chiefly of two classes, viz., food for our people, and raw material for our manufactures. In 1862 alone we paid for foreign corn no less than 35,000,000*l.*, or about one-half the whole subsistence of the people. The principal articles of raw material imported are cotton wool, sheep's wool, & silk wool; while our exports consist chiefly of cotton, woollen, and linen goods, metallic goods, machinery, coals, and apparel. Number of vessels arrived, 55,466, carrying 13,091,090 tons; cleared, 56,209, carrying 13,444,349 tons. The total mercantile fleet of sailing and steam vessels amounted to 27,525, carrying 4,860,191 tons, manned by 222,430 men. In 1862, the royal navy numbered 565 ships of war, carrying 14,748 guns: the majority of these are propelled by steam, including 61 ships of the line, 53 frigates, and 26 iron-clad steamers. In the same year our military force amounted to 228,963 men and officers (of whom 83,523 were serving in India), besides the militia and 163,000 volunteers. The army and navy cost the country annually about 28,000,000*l.*, of which more than one-half go to the army. In the same year the coinage was 7,337,731*l.* Number of miles of railway open in 1852 amounted to 6890, employing 56,000 persons; but in 1862 the number of miles in actual operation had swelled to 11,551 miles, conveying 180,429,000 passengers, and drawing 29,128,551*l.* of annual receipts. The country is intersected by electric telegraph wires along the lines of railway, and England is connected by submarine telegraph with Ireland, also with France by the Dover and Calais' submarine telegraph. The value of mineral produce in the United Kingdom for 1863 was 29,151,976*l.*, the coal alone amounting to 20,572,945*l.*, & the metals to 15,527,452*l.* The total area of the coal-measures is estimated at about 800 sq. m., and the rate of consumption is at present 86,292,215 tons annually. The government is a limited monarchy. The legislative authority is vested in the sovereign and the parliament (Lords and Commons), the concurrence of all which estates is necessary to the enactment of new laws, or to the repeal of those already in force. The House of Peers consists of 451 Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and is composed of princes of the blood royal, 2 archbishops, 24 English bishops, 4 Irish representative archbishops and bishops, 20 dukes, 21 marquises, 111 earls, 24 viscounts, 197 barons, with 16 Scotch and 28 Irish representative peers. The House of Commons consists of 685 members, 500 of whom are chosen by the electors of England and Wales, 105 by those of Ireland, and 53 by those of Scotland. The electors form about one twenty-fourth of the entire population.

Nothing is known historically of Britain before the invasion of Cæsar (B.C. 55, 54), except by a few obscure allusions. It is conjectured to have been originally peopled from the adjoining continent, first by the Celts from Gaul, and afterwards by Teutonic tribes from Germany and Scandinavia. After the invasion of Cæsar, the Romans did not return to Britain for about a century; under Agricola, Antoninus Pius, Severus, Caracalla, it was subdued and occupied till about A.D. 420, when it was abandoned by the Romans. Agricola built a wall between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, in order to bound the empire and defend it from the Caledonians. Adrian erected a mud wall from the Solway Firth, to the Tyne; and Severus built a stone wall in the same direction, portions of which still remain. After the termination of the Roman power, the greater part of Britain was conquered by the Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, the latter giving their name to England; this conquest commenced in 449, and occupied about 130 years. In 1066 the Normans made a descent on England, and possessed themselves of a great part of the country. In 1172 Ireland was subdued, and came under British government. *Magna Charta* was obtained by the Barons in 1215. In 1203 Wales was united to England. In 1604, the accession of James VI. united the crown of Scotland to that of England. A civil war in Britain terminated in the execution of Charles I. in 1649, followed by a Commonwealth that lasted 11 years, in which Oliver Cromwell assumed the dictatorship. In 1660 monarchy was restored, when Charles II. ascended the throne of his father. William III. was called to the throne after the revolution of 1688. The legislative union of Scotland and England took place in 1707. The American war of independence began in 1776, and terminated in 1784. The French revolution and war with France began in 1793, and terminated by the battle of Waterloo in 1815. The legislative union of Ireland with Britain took place in 1800, and was followed next year by the first regular census of the British Isles. In 1829 the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed; and a reform of the British parliamentary representation was effected by the Act of 1832. In 1842, the tariff reform was begun, which has resulted in free trade; and in 1854, in alliance with France, Turkey, and Sardinia, war was declared against Russia, in consequence of its encroachments on Turkey. In 1855, Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies, and peace established in 1856. In the year following a formidable insurrection broke out in India, which induced the British Government to take the immediate superintendence of their vast possessions in that country into their own hands. The Cabinet Council for carrying on the business of the state is composed of the president of the privy council, the lord high chancellor, first lord of the treasury, lord privy seal, chancellor of the exchequer, minister of war, three secretaries of state,—viz., home, colonial, and foreign affairs,—the commander-in-chief of the forces, first lord of the admiralty, presidents of the boards of control (India) and of trade, secretary at war, and the paymaster-general. The courts of law and local government vary in different divisions of the empire; but each co. throughout the kingdom is governed by a lieutenant, sheriff, and other officers appointed by the Crown. The episcopalian form of church government, of which the sovereign is the head, is the state-established religion in England and Ireland, and the presbyterian form that of Scotland. There is, however, the

most complete toleration of all other religious sects throughout the empire. The most perfect degree of personal freedom is guaranteed by the *Habeas Corpus* Act (which secures to the suspected prisoner a trial or liberation within a limited time), trial by jury, liberty of the press, liberty of conscience, and the total abolition of slavery. Each city and municipal borough has the election of its own separate corporate officers. The colonies have each a governor appointed by the Crown, who is assisted in each of the British North American colonies by a council and legislative assembly, as also in each of the West India islands, except St Lucia and Trinidad. These two islands, and British Guiana, Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and Hong Kong, are placed under a governor and council. The African settlements, all the Australasian colonies, the Falkland islands, and St Helena, are each ruled by a governor, council, and British Acts of Parliament; and Honduras is governed by a superintendent and magistrates.

The *British Empire* is the largest and most powerful in the world, comprising a vast extent of territory, estim. at 7,103,000 sq. m., with a pop. of 224,360,000. Its subdivisions, with their area and pop. at last census, are stated below:—

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Pop. in 1860-61.
England and Wales, ...	58,320	20,061,725
Scotland, ...	31,324	3,061,251
Ireland, ...	32,512	5,764,543
Islands adjacent to Britain, ...	394	143,779
Malta and Gibraltar, ...	116	156,682
Canada, ...	210,020	2,506,755
New Brunswick, ...	27,105	262,047
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, ...	18,671	332,264
Prince Edward Island, ...	2,173	80,859
Newfoundland, ...	40,200	122,638
Hudson Bay Territory, ...	2,320,000 ?	180,000
Labrador, ...	170,000	5,000
British Columbia, ...	200,000	40,000
Vancouver Island, ...	14,000	18,000
Bahize, or British Honduras, ...	13,500	25,635
W. Indies & Bermudas, ...	12,535	941,471
British Guiana, ...	76,000	155,026
Cape Colony and Natal, ...	119,268	388,906
Mauritius, and dependencies, ...	708	319,105
Gold Coast and Lagos, ...	6,000	151,346
Senegambia and Sierra Leone, ...	488	48,563
St Helena & Ascension Is., ...	82	6,844
British India, ...	851,018	135,634,244
Protected States in India, ...	625,278	50,465,366
Ceylon, ...	24,700	1,919,487
Hong Kong & Labuan, ...	77	121,763
Australasian Colonies, ...	1,516,596	1,113,104
Tasmania and New Zealand, ...	132,474	245,281

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, comprising Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton Isl., Prince Edward Isl., Newfoundland, Hudson Bay Territory, Labrador, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island, has an area of upwards of 1,000,000 sq. m., or nearly 9 times the area of Great Britain and Ireland, of which it is estimated that 267,000 sq. m.—a region more than twice the area of Great Britain and Ireland—are available for agricultural purposes. The pop. of British N. America was estimated in 1864 at nearly four millions. See the countries named in the above table. [ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, CANADA, INDIA, NEW BRITAIN.]

**BRITANNIA BRIDGE**, Wales. [MENAI STRAIT.]  
**BRITANNIA ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Pacific, N.E. of New Caledonia, the largest of which (Uea) is 80 m. in length.

**BRITFORD**, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 3148. P. 872.

**BRICTHER**, a chapelry of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. N. Caerphilly. P. 3879.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**, N. Amer. [COLUMBIA, BR.]

**BRITISH KAFFRARIA**, Africa. [KAFFRARIA.]

**BRITON FERRY**, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Neath,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Neath. Ac. 1593. P. 3781.

**BRITTANY**, a prov. of France. [BRETAGNE.]

**BRITTNAU**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 2 m. S. Zofingen, on the Wigger. P. 2211.

**BRITTOLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, dist. Citta Ducale. P. 1435.

**BRITWAY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.E. Rathcormack. Ac. 4009. P. 516.

**BRIVÉ**, a river of France, dep. Loire-Inf., joins the Loire on rt., above St Nazaire; length 30 m.

**BRIVES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. and cant. Le Puy. P. 1401.

**BRIVES-LA-GAILLARDE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. arr., 14 m. S.W. Tulle. P. 9854. It has a comm. college; and manufs. of woollens, muslins, silks, handkerchiefs, cotton yarn, candles, mustard, and oils.

**BRIVIESCA**, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Burgos. P. 2064. Trade in grain.

**BRUVIO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Como, cap. dist., on the Adda, 22 m. N.E. Milan. P. 1982.

The Austrians defeated the French here in 1799.

**BRUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Valognes. P. 2485.

**BRIXEN** (Ital. *Bressanone*), a fortified town of the Tirol, S. of the Alps, circ. Pusterthal, 40 m. S.S.E. Innsbruck, on the route from Italy to Germany by the Brenner Pass. P. 8139. It has a cathedral. Near it iron and steel works. The bishopric of Brixen was a state of the German empire, secularized in 1803, and united to the Tirol.

**BRIXHAM**, a market and seaport town of Engl., co. Devon, on the S.W. side of Torbay, 24 m. S. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 5740. P. 5984. It has a church, harbour subordinate to the port of Dartmouth, exports of marble and iron ore, and boats engaged in fisheries. William I. landed in England at Brixham, on the 5th Nov. 1688.

**BRIXLEGG**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Innsbruck, gov. and 1 m. S.S.W. Rattenberg. P. 1190. Silver and copper smelting.

**BRIXTON**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. a suburb of the S. division of London, co. Surrey, pa. Lambeth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral. P. 20,067. It has a district church, and a co. house of correction.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the navigable Yealm,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Plympton-Earl. Ac. 2999. P. 691.—III. (or *Brightstone*), Isle of Wight, 6 m. S.W. Newport. Ac. 3291. P. 630.—IV. (*Deverill*), co. Wilts,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Warmminster. Ac. 2450. P. 225.

**BRIXWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N. Northampton. Ac. 3410. P. 1253.

**BROACH**, a city and territ. of India. [BAROACH.]

**BROADALBIN**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Fulton, m. N.W. Albany. P. 2474.

**BROAD BAY**, island of Lewis, Scotland, N.E. side of island, in lat.  $58^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $6^{\circ} 10' W.$

**BROAD-CHALK**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Wilton. Ac. 6904. P. 796.

**BROADCLIST**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.E. Exeter. Ac. 9188. P. 2318.

**BROADCREEK**, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Sussex, Delaware. P. 2713.

**BROADFIELD** or **BRADFIELD**, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Ac. 620. P. 19.

**BROADFORD**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Clare, 16 m. E.S.E. Ennis. P. 289.

**BROADHAVEN**, a bay on the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, between Benwee and Errishead, 11 m. N.W. Bangor. Length and average breadth, 4 m.

**BROADHEMBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.W. Honiton. Ac. 4703. P. 817.

**BROADHEMPSTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Ashburton. Ac. 2047. P. 661.

**BROAD-HINTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 6 m. S.S.W. Swindon. Ac. 3659. P. 657.

**BROADKILL**, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Sussex, Delaware. P. 3927.

**BROADMAYNE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 2540. P. 566.

**BROADOAK**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.S.W. Liskeard. Ac. 3367. P. 274.

**BROAD RIVER**, an arm of the sea, U. S., North America, South Carolina, between Port Royal Island and the mainland, 60 m. S.W. Charleston.

**BROAD SOUND**, an inlet on the E. coast of Australia, in lat.  $22^{\circ} 30' S.$ ; lon.  $149^{\circ} 40' E.$  Length N. to S. 50 m., breadth at entrance 22 m.

**BROADSTAIRS** (formerly *Bradstone*), a seaport town of England, co. Kent, lath. St Augustine, pa. St Peter's, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 2 m. N. Ramsgate, on branch of the S.E. Railway. Pop. returned with the pa.

**BROADTOP MOUNTAIN**, U. S., North America, in Pennsylvania, Bedford and Huntingdon cos. Coal-beds from 3 to 8 feet thick.

**BROADWAS**, a pa. of Engl., co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Worcester. Ac. 1160. P. 311.

**BROADWATER**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 1 m. N. Worthing, which it includes. Ac. 2560. P. 6466.

**BROADWAY**, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 3 m. N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Ac. 1029. P. 614.

—II. co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Ilminster. Ac. 2072. P. 431.—III. co. Worcester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Evesham. Ac. 4800. P. 1566.

**BROADWELL**, 2 pas., Engl.—I. co. Gloucester,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Stowe-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1600. P. 398.—II. co. Oxford, 5 m. S. Burford. Ac. 5874. P. 1103.

**BROAD-WINDSOR**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Ac. 6214. P. 1538.

**BROADWOOD-KELLY**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 2666. P. 342.

**BROADWOOD-WIGGER**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.E. Launceston. Ac. 8587. P. 803.

**BROBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Hay. Ac. 508. P. 78.

**BROCKDISH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Harleston. Ac. 1069. P. 544.

**BROCKEN** or **BROCKSBURG**, a mountain of Prussia, prov. Saxony, 20 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt, in the range of the Harz mountains, of which it is the culminating point, 3740 feet above the level of the sea. It is cultivated nearly to the summit.

**BROCKENHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Lyminster. Ac. 2980. P. 1083.

**BROCKHAGEN**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 32 m. S.W. Minden. P. 2350.

**BROCKHALL**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Daventry. Ac. 861. P. 54.

**BROCKHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, 5 m. N. of Ross. Ac. 620. P. 623.

**BROCKLESBY**, a pa. of England. [LIMBER.]

**BROCKLEY**, a vill. of England, co. Kent, lath. Sutton-at-Hone, pas. Lewisham and St Paul's, Deptford,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. St Paul's, London. Pop. returned with the pa.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 692. P. 93.—III. a pa., co.

Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1565. P. 340.

BROCKPORT, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Monroe co., New York, on the Erie Canal. P. 1249.

BROCKTHORP or BROOKTHORPE, a pa., Engl., co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.W. Painswick, in vicinity of Great Western Railway. Ac. 1001. P. 180.

BROCKVILLE, a town, Canada W., co. Leeds, on l. b. of St Lawrence & on G. T. Rail., 4 m. E.N.E. Kingston. P. 2449. Limestone & granite quarries.

BROCKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Glo'ster. Ac. 1847. P. 475.

BROZKA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Ob-Neutra, gov. & 14½ m. S.W. Skalitiz, l. b. March. P. 1410.

BROD, many towns in Central and S.E. Europe.—I. (*Deutsch*), Bohemia, circ. Czeslau, on the Zasawa, 60 m. S.E. Prague. P. 4082. It has mineral baths, silver mines and manufs. of woollens.—II. (*Bohemian*), circ. Kaurzim, on the Prague and Olmütz Railway, 20 m. E. Prague. P. 1978.—III. (*Hungarian*), Moravia, circ. and 9 m. E.S.E. Hradisch, cap. a lordship, on rt. b. of the Olsawa. P. 2657.—IV. (*Turkish*), a fortress of Bosnia, sanj. and 88 m. N.N.W. Travnik, on the Save.—V. (*Slavonian*), military frontier, a fortress on the Save, defended by a fort. P. 3630.—VI. (*Austrian-Croatian*), circ. and 23 m. N.E. Fiume, with iron mines. P. 1800.

BRODICK BAY, Isl. of Arran, Scotl., on E. side. BRODSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 3170. P. 412.

BRODY, a frontier town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ. Zloczow, 58 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. P. 18,488. It has an imperial chamber & a commercial tribunal. Made a free commercial town in 1779, and has trade with Russia, Poland, and Turkey.

BROEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 6 m. N.E. Amsterdam. P. 1200. Remarkable as being the neatest and cleanest in the world.

BROGLIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arr. Bernay. P. 1214.

BROKEN BAY, an inlet of the South Pacific, New South Wales, at mouth of Hawkesbury riv., between cos. Northumberland and Cumberland. Lat. 33° 35' S.; lon. 151° 20' E. Shores greatly indented. The bay affords safe anchorage.

BROKENBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. N.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 2552. P. 503.

BROLADRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Pleine-Fougères. P. 1719.

BROLO, a town of Island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patù. P. 1155.

BROMBERG, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. gov., on the Brahe, prov. & 69 m. N.E. Posen. P. (1861) civil 20,524, military 1950. It has manufs. of chicory, tobacco, Prussian blue, linen, and woollen fabrics. The *Bromberg Canal* connects the Vistula with the Oder and Elbe, by uniting the rivers Netz and Brahe.

BROMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4½ m. N.E. Great Weston. Ac. 3612. P. 1279.

BROMESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1803. P. 210.

BROMFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, wards Cumberland & Allerdale-between-derwent, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wigton. Ac. 8270. P. 735.—II. co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Ludlow. Ac. 7174. P. 762.

BROMHAM, a pa. of England, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Ac. 1798. P. 361.—II. co. Wilts, 4 m. N.W. Devises. Ac. 3593. P. 1402.

BROMLEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, lath. Sutton-at-Hone, on the Ravensbourne, 10 m. S.E. London. Ac. of pa. 4646. P.

5505. It is a polling-place for the co., and the head of a poor-law union.

BROMLEY, several pas. of England.—I. (*Abbot*), a pa. and town, co. and 12 m. E. Stafford. Ac. of pa. 9391. P. 1538. A polling-place for the N. division of the co.—II. (*Great*), co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Manningtree. Ac. 2956. P. 758.—III. (*King's*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N. Lichfield. Ac. 3570. P. 644.—IV. (*Little*), co. Essex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Manningtree. Ac. 1841. P. 371.—V. (*St Leonards*), co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 619. P. 24,077.

BROMMAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cant. Mur-de-Barrez. P. 1475.

BROMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. W.S.W. Riom. P. 2811.

BROMPTON, several places in England, of which the principal are:—I. a western suburb of London, co. Middlesex, pa. Kensington, 4 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral. P. 18,198.—II. a hamlet, co. Kent, lath. Aylesford, pas. Gillingham and Chatham, and enclosed within the line of Chatham fortifications. P. 8119. Comprises a naval hospital & barracks.—III. a chapelry, co. York, N. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. P. 1398. Manufs. woollens and fancy goods. Here was fought the "Battle of the Standard," in which the Scots were defeated by the English in 1138.

—IV. a pa., same co. and Riding, 8 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. Ac. 10,180. P. 1484.—V. (*Patrick*), a pa. and township, same co., North Riding, 3½ m. W.N.W. Bedale. Ac. 5757. P. 1216.—VI. (*Ralph*), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 2690. P. 436.—VII. (*Regis*), same co., on the Exe, 3½ m. N.E. Dulverton. Ac. 8810. P. 929.—VIII. (*Riding-Swale*), a pa. and township, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. E. Richmond. Ac. 1710. P. 406.

BROMSBORROW, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. S.E. Ledbury. Ac. 1803. P. 305.

BROMSEERO, a hamlet of Sweden, lan and 29 m. S.W. Calmar, near the mouth of the Brömse. Celebrated in history for the treaties between Sweden and Denmark in 1541 and 1641.

BROMSGROVE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. E. a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 12½ m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Ac. of pa. 10,968. P. 10,822. It has a town-hall, branch bank, button factory, and manufs. of nails. The head of a poor-law union. Near it is a mineral spring.—*Bromsgrove Lickey* is a hill range, N. of the town, in which rise several affls. of the Trent and the Severn.

BROMWICH (CASTLE), a vill. of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Aston, 3½ m. W.N.W. Coleshill. P. 613.

BROMWICH (WEST), a vill. and pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.E. Wednesbury. Ac. of pa. 5710. P. 41,795. It has a branch bank, and mines of coal and iron.

BROMYARD, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. N.E. Hereford. Ac. of pa. 8611. P. 2995. It has a union workhouse and branch banks.

BRONDOLO, a fortified vill. of Northern Italy, at the S. extremity of the island of Lido, 3 m. S. Chioggia, on l. b. of the Brenta-Nuova. It was formerly a flourishing town at the mouth of the Adige, which has changed its course. The *Porto di Brondolo* is a shallow bay at the mouth of the Bacchiglione.

BRONGWYN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Cardigan. Ac. 1620. P. 339.

BRONI, a town of N. Italy, prov. Pavia, 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. P. 7065.

BRONICA, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Sambor, gov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Drohobycz. P. 1820.

BRONNITZA, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Novgorod, on the Msta river, here crossed by a floating bridge.—II. gov. and 28 m. S.E. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa.

BRONSCHHOFEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Will. P. 1148.

BRONTE, a town of Sicily, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Catania, at the W. foot of Mount *Ætna*. P. (1861) 12,092. Manufs. woollens and paper. The title of Duke of Bronte, and an income of 3750*l.* a year, were given to Admiral Lord Nelson by the Neapolitan government in 1799.

BROOK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, lathe Scray, 3½ m. N.E. Ashford. Ac. 582. P. 120.—II. co. Hants, Isle of Wight, on the coast, 7½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Ac. 713. P. 156.

BROOKE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 2135. P. 746.—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. S.S.W. Oakham. Ac. 1560. P. 112.

BROOKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Virginia. Area 154 sq. m. P. 5476 free, 18 slaves. Soil fertile; contains bituminous coal and iron. Cap. Wellsburg.

BROOKESBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 861. P. 44.

BROOKFIELD, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 60 m. W. Boston. P. 2472.—II. Vermont, 17 m. S. Montpelier. P. 1672.—III. Connecticut, co. Fairfield, on the Housatonic Railway, 42 m. S.W. Hartford. P. 1360.—IV. New York, co. Madison, 53 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3695.—V. Ohio, near Lake Erie. P. 1451.—VI. Morgan co., Ohio. P. 1426.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, in Long Island. Area 215 sq. m. P. 8597. Includes 12 vills., and has woollen and cotton factories, and several harbours on Long Island Sound.

BROOKLAND, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. W.N.W. New-Romney. Ac. 1833. P. 459.

BROOKLINE, a town of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 4 m. S.W. Boston. P. 2516.

BROOKLYN, a city and seaport of the U. S., N. America, King's co., New York, W. extremity of Long Island, opposite New York, from which it is separated by a strait three-fourths of a mile wide, called East River, on which ferry (steam) boats ply. P. (1850) 96,838; (1860) 266,661. Site of the city elevated and uneven, but much has been done to overcome the inequalities of the surface. Climate mild and healthy. It has a city-hall built of white marble, gael, many fine churches, daily and weekly newspapers, literary institutions, libraries, reading and lecture rooms, academy of music, banks, and six ferries across the East River; the U. S. navy-yard, 40 acres in extent, with a large dry dock, workshops, two ship-houses, and a large quantity of military stores, a national lyceum with geological and mineralogical cabinets, and a marine hospital. The Atlantic dock, the most extensive in the U. S., admitting ships of the largest class, was built by a company. In 1776, this part of Long Island was the seat of the revolutionary war. It is divided into nine wards, and governed by a mayor and board of aldermen.—II. a town, Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co.—III. a town, Ohio, Cuyahoga co.—IV. a town, Connecticut.

BROOKS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in Georgia. P. 3074 free, 3282 slaves.

BROOKS, a township of the U. S., N. America, Waldo co., Maine, 40 m. N.E. Augusta. P. 1021.

BROOKSWAR or BROCKWEAR, a vill., England, co. Glo'ster, mostly in the pa. of St Briavell's, on the Wye, 3 m. N. Chepstow. Vessels ascend the

Wye to this place, to receive goods brought by barges down the river.

BROOKSVILLE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 49 m. E. Augusta.

BROOKVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, Franklin co., 50 m. E.N.E. Columbus. P. 3466.

BROOM, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. S. Stourbridge. Ac. 716. P. 118.

BROOME or BROME, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Bungay. Ac. 1442. P. 505.—II. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Eye. Ac. 892. P. 291.

BROOME, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of New York, bordering on Pennsylvania. Area 680 sq. m. P. (1860) 35,906. A fertile grazing district. Produces Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and butter. Iron foundries, woollen factories, tanneries, carding, fulling, flour, grist, and saw mills. New York and Erie Railway intersects the co., as also the Chenango Canal. Capital Binghamton.—II. a township of New York, 38 m. W. Albany. P. 2404.

BROOMFIELD, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Chelmsford. Ac. 2215. P. 849.—II. co. Kent, lathe Aylesford, 5½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1430. P. 150.—III. co. Somerset, 5 m. N. Taunton. Ac. 4274. P. 525.

BROOMHILL, a pa. of England, cos. Kent and Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Rye, now conjoined with North Romney. Ac. 3580. P. 102.

BROONS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Dinan. P. 2569. Duguesclin was born in the castle of La Motte Broons, 1 m. from the town.

BROOS, a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, P. 4207. It has a Protestant high-school.

BROQUE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. St Dié. P. 2689.

BROQUIÈS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 22 m. S. Rodez. P. 1894.

BRORA, a river of Scotland, co. Sutherland, rises on S.E. side of Ben-Clibrick; after a S.E. course through several lakes, enters the Moray Firth, at the vill. Brora, 4 m. N.E. Golspie.

BROSASCO, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo circ. Saluzzo. P. 2512.

BROSELEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 13 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 1912. P. 4724. It has coal and iron mines, iron foundries, and potteries.

BROSKOUTZ, a vill. of Austria, Bukowina, gov. and 7 m. N. Storozinetz. P. 2405.

BROSNA, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. Kerry, 8 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Ac. 11,959. P. 2343.—The *Great and Little Brosna* are two small rivers, Leinster, King's co., tributary to the Shannon.

BROSSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. S.S.E. Barbezieux. P. 1163.

BROTTERDE, a town of Hessen-Cassel, 12 m. S.W. Gotha. P. 2359. Iron works and mills. Trade in iron, wood, tobacco, leather, and wine.

BROTHERS (THE), a group of 6 or 8 rocky islets, at the entrance of the Red Sea, off the African shore, 9½ m. S. Perim island, and varying from 250 to 350 feet in height. Lat. of the loftiest 12° 28' N.; lon. 43° 22' E.

BROTHERS (THE), three isolated mountains of East Australia, near the coast, between Harrington Inlet and Port Macquarie.

BROTHERTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Pontefract. Ac. 2190. P. 1449. Queen Margaret, the second wife of Edward I., gave birth to a son here.

BROTTEAUX (LES), a hamlet of France, arr. and comm. Lyon, of which it forms a suburb.

**BROXTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. N.E. Guisborough. Ac. 4105. P. 509.

**BROZINGEN**, a vill. of Baden, Middle Rhine, 1½ m. W. Pforzheim, l. b. of the Ens. P. 1500.

**BROU**, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Ozanne, 22 m. S.W. Chartres. P. 2368. It has serge-weaving and iron works.

**BROUAGE**, a hamlet of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, in a channel opposite the island of Oleron, 10 m. S.S.W. Rochefort. P. 986. In vicinity are salt marshes.

**BROUGH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 7½ m. E.S.E. Appleby. Ac. of pa. 24,517. P. 1728. Alt. 584 feet. It has lead and coal mines, a church, and a branch bank.

**BROUGHAM**, *Brovoniacum*, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, on the Eden and Lowther, 2½ m. S.E. Penrith. Ac. 6040. P. 239.

**BROUGHSHANE**, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3½ m. E.N.E. Ballymena. P. 865.

**BROUGHTON**, numerous places in England and Wales.—I. a pa., co. Bucks, 3 m. S.S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1020. P. 155.—II. a township, North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Wrexham, 6 m. S.W. Holt. Ac. 1183. P. 3165.—III. a pa., co. and 5 m. N.E. Huntingdon. Ac. 2950. P. 376.

—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Manchester. Ac. 960. P. 9885.—V. a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3 m. N.W. Brigg. Ac. 6918. P. 1280.—VI. a pa., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.W. Kettering. Ac. 2560. P. 738.—VII. a pa., co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Banbury. Ac. 1950. P. 641.—VIII. a pa., co. Salop, 7 m. N. Shrewsbury. Ac. 880. P. 223.—IX. a pa., co. Hants, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stockbridge. Ac. 4356. P. 1001.—X. (*in-Aredale*), a pa., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.W. Skipton. Ac. 3871. P. 274.—XI. (*Astley*), a pa., co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 1930. P. 785.—XII. (*Brant*), a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Brant, 7½ m. E. Newark. Ac. 2932. P. 755.—XIII. (*Church*), a pa., co. and 9½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Ac. 2272. P. 651.—XIV. (*West*), a market town and chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireleth, on the Duddon, 22 m. N.W. Lancaster. Ac. 5790. P. 1183. Manufs. of woollen yarn have declined since the introduction of machinery, but in the adjacent mountains are mines of iron and copper, the produce of which is exported by the river Duddon.—XV. (*Gifford*), a pa., co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2 m. W. Melksham. Ac. 1677. P. 621.—XVI. (*Hackett*), a pa., co. and 5 m. E. Worcester. Ac. 390. P. 164.—XVII. (*Nether*), a pa., co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2110. P. 519.—XVIII. (*Poggs*), a pa., co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.W. Barford. Ac. 1122. P. 135.—XIX. (*Sulney*), a pa., co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1600. P. 460.

**BROUGHTON**, **GLENHOLM** and **KILBUCHO**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles. Ac. 1821, nearly 3-4ths under pasture. P. 723. The vill. of *Broughton* is situated on the river Tweed, 9 m. S.W. Peebles.

**BROUGHY FERRY**, a town of Scotland, co. Forfar, pas. Dundee and Monifieth, on the Firth of Tay, opposite Ferry-port-on-Craig, ¼ of a mile across, with which it communicates by a steam ferry-boat, carrying the waggons of the Aberdeen Railway. P. 8513.

**BROUSSA**, Asia Minor. [BRUSA.]

**BROUSSE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Ambert, cant. Cunhat. P. 1817.

**BROWERSHAVEN**, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant., on the N.W. coast of the island Schowen. P. 1092.

**BROUZILS** (**LÉS**), a comm. and vill. of France,

dep. Vendée, arr. Napoléon Vendée, cant. St Fulgent. P. 2290.

**BROWN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.S.W. part of Ohio. Area 502 sq. m. P. (1860) 29,958. Soil good and well watered by tributary of Ohio river. The Cincinnati and Hillsboro' Railway passes along the N. border of the co.—

II. a co. in W. part of Illinois. Area 320 sq. m. P. 9938. Soil fertile.—III. a co. in the centre of Indiana. Area 320 sq. m. P. 6507.—IV. a co., Wisconsin, on Green Bay, W. of Lake Michigan. Area 472 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,795. Surface rather wet and cold.—V. a township, Carrol, co. Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal. P. 2165.—VI. a co., Kansas. P. 2607.—VII. a co., Minnesota. P. 2339. Also several towns in Pennsylvania, etc.

**BROWNSA** or **BRANKSEA ISLAND**, England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. S. Poole, at the E. end of Poole harbour. Length 1½ m.; breadth ¼ m. Surface mostly heath. P. 123.

**BROWNSOFT**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. N.N.E. Rugby. Ac. 872. P. 71.

**BROWNSTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 5 m. S.S.W. Slane. Ac. 1198. P. 190. Copper ore is found in the parish.

**BROWNVILLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, co. Jefferson, New York, 5 m. W. Watertown. P. 4282, of whom 1000 inhabit the village.—II. a vill. of Pennsylvania, co. Fayette, on the Monongahela, here crossed by a bridge, 189 m. W. Hanisburgh. P. 1362.—III. (*Browns-ville*), formerly Fort Brown, a town of Texas on the Rio Grande, 40 m. from its mouth. P. 6000.

**BROXBORNE** or **BROOKSBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1½ m. S. Hoddesdon, on the Eastern Counties Railway. Ac. 4505. P. 2663.

**BROXBURN**, a vill. of Scotland, pa. of Uphall, Linlithgowshire, on the Union Canal, 12 m. W. of Edinburgh. P. 660.

**BROXHOLME**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 6 m. N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1298. P. 125.

**BROXTED**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Ac. 3149. P. 782.

**BROXTON**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 5 m. N. Malpas. Ac. 2128. P. 546.

**BROZAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Caceres. P. 3711.

**BROZZI**, a comm. and town of Central Italy, prov. and 6 m. W. Florence, on rt. b. of the Arno river. P. 8772.

**BRSESK**, a town of Poland, dist. Plotzko, 90 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. P. 1300.

**BRESHINSKY**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw. P. 5375.

**BRUAR**, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, with cascades, joins the Garry, 2 m. W.S.W. Blair-Atholl.

**BRUAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, cant. Houdain. P. 1528.

**BRUAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. from Valenciennes. P. 3060.

**BRUC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Redon, cant. Piprac. P. 1266.

**BRUCA** (**LA**), a maritime town of Sicily, intend. Catania, on a projecting rock at the mouth of the Porcari, in the Gulf of Catania, 3 m. N. Agosta.

**BRUCHHAUSEN**, two towns of Hanover, co. Hoya.—I. (*Alt*), 5 m. W.N.W. Hoya. P. 950.—II. (*Neu*), 9 m. W. Hoya. P. 620.

**BRUCHSAL**, a town of Western Germany, grand duchy of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine, on the Salzburg, and on railway from Mannheim to Basel, 12 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. P. 7386. Trade in wine.

**BRUCK**, "bridge," the name of many small towns in Germany.—I. Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 23 m. S.E. Vienna, on the Presburg Railway. P. 3058. It has botanic gardens, & manufs.

of spinning-jennies, and gold wire.—II. Styria, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Mur and Würz, & on the Vienna & Trieste Railway, 26 m. N.N.W. Grätz. P. 2357. Manufs. of iron wares, & a transit trade.—III. Prussia, prov. & 17 m. S.E. Brandenburg. P. 1173.—IV. (*Kloster-Bruck*), a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 1 m. E.S.E. Znaim, on l. b. of the Taja.—V. Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 2 m. S.S.W. Erlangen, on the Regnitz. P. 1300.

BRÜCKENAU, a town of Bavaria. circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 36 m. N. Würtzburg. P. 1403. It has paper mills. About 2 m. distant are the baths of Brückenau, frequented in summer by the Bavarian court.

BRÜEL, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 12 m. N.E. Schwerin. P. 1491.

BRUFF, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14½ m. S.S.E. Limerick. Ac. of pa. 1330. P. 2175; do. of town, 1430. It has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

BRUFFIÈRE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. Napoléon Vendée, cant. Montaigu. P. 2696.

BRUGELTTE, a comm. Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cant. and 2 m. E.N.E. Chièvres, arr. Mons. P. 1674. Commerce in oil, chalk, linens, cattle, and butter. It has an important Jesuitical school.

BRUGES (Flem. *Brügge*), a fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. W. Flanders, on the railway from Ostend to Brussels, and at the junction of the canals from Ghent to Ostend, and to Sluis, 55 m. N.W. Brussels, and 8 m. from the North Sea. Lat. (of the halle spire), 51° 12' 30" N.; lon. 3° 13' 44" E. P. (1861) 50,286. Surrounded by walls. Owes its name to the number of its bridges (upwards of 50) which cross its canals. Seat of the bishop of W. Flanders; and has a tribunal of commerce, atheneum, episcopal college, theological seminary, school of surgery, academy of painting and sculpture, a public library, schools for blind & deaf-mute, an exchange, & poor-house for the provs. of East and West Flanders, with many churches. Manufs. linens, woollens, cottons, lace, cordage, tobacco, soap; distilleries, breweries, tanneries, dye works, sugar and salt refineries, and shipbuilding yards. Exports lace and other manuf. goods, grain, and cattle. Imports wool, cotton, dye woods, wine, and colonial products. Formerly the cap. and residence of the Counts of Flanders. In the 13th century it was one of the most commercial cities in the world, and the richest entrepôt of the Hanseatic League. It began to decline at the end of the 15th century, when the religious persecutions of Philip II. obliged its inhabs. to seek refuge in England.

BRUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arr. and 12 m. S.S.E. Pau. P. 1580. Manufs. of coarse linens.

BRUGG or BRUCK, a vill. of Switzerland, cap. circ., cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar, 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near the mouth of the Reuss. P. 1157.

BRUGGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. S.W. St Gall; has a bridge (*Kräzenbrücke*) over the Sitter.

BRUGGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Kempen. P. 677. Manufactures of linen, cotton, and silk goods.

BRUGHEAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. Gannat, cant. Escurolles. P. 1710.

BRUGINE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Padua, dist. and 2 m. W.S.W. Piove. P. 3135.

BRUGNATO, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante, on l. b. of the Vara, with a cathedral church, and theological seminary. P. 681.

BRUGNERA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Udine, dist. and 4½ m. S. Sacile. P. 3336.

BRUGUIÈRE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 27 m. S. Albi. P. 3600.

BRÜHL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. circ., & 8 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on rail. to Bonn. P. 2200.

BRÜHL, a vill. of Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna. P. 457.

BRUILLE (St AMAND), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes. P. 2029.

BRUIS, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary. Ac. 3698. P. 831.

BRUISYARD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Framlingham. Ac. 1126. P. 222.

BRUKENAU, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 18½ m. S. Neu Arad. P. 1465.

BRULON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 19 m. N.N.W. La Fleche. P. 1792.

BRUMATH, *Brucomagus*, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Zorn, 11 m. N.N.W. Strasbourg. P. 4803.

BRUMMEN, a vill., Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, 14 m. N.E. Arnhem. P. 850.

BRUMOW, a vill. of Moravia, gov. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Klobauk. P. 1559. Glass manufacture.

BRUMSTEAD or BRUNSTEAD, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Walsham. Ac. 789. P. 99.

BRUNAL. [BORNEO.]

BRUNDALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Norwich, on E. Union Railway. Ac. 544. P. 104.

BRÜNDEL, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Budweis, with mineral baths and a pilgrimage church.

BRÜNDEL, a vill. and cas. of Austria, Croatia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Ogulin. P. 2672.

BRUNDISH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Framlingham. Ac. 2077. P. 451.

BRUNECK, a town of Austria, Tirol, cap. circ., 41 m. S.W. Innsbruck, on r. b. of the Rienza. P. 1633.

BRÜNEN, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. Rees, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wesel. P. 2250.

BRUNI ISLAND, a long and irregular mass of land, Tasmania, dist. Hobart Town, separated from the mainland by D'Entrecasteaux Bay. Lat. 43° 30' S.; lon. 147° 20' E. Length N. to S. 82 m.; breadth 4½ m. in the middle to 10 m. On its E. side are Adventure Bay, & Cookville, its S. point is Tasman Head.

BRUNQUEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 41 m. E. Montauban. P. 1634. It has a ruined castle and iron-works.

BRÜNN (Morav. *Brno*), a fortified city of the Austrian empire, cap. gov. of Moravia and Silesia, and of a circ. of same name, at the confl. of the Schwarza and the Zwittava, 70 m. N.N.E. Vienna, and 116 m. S.W. Prague, with both of which it is connected by railway. Lat. of city-hall, 49° 11' 39" N.; lon. 16° 36' 54" E. P. (1857) 53,809.

The city is separated by its fortifications from several suburbs. Principal buildings, the cathedral, St Jacob's and other churches; the *landhaus*, formerly an Augustine convent; barracks, city-hall, theatre; the *spielberg*, formerly the citadel, now a state prison; Maria school for young ladies; and the palaces of Princes Dietrichstein and Kaunitz, and other nobles. A park, called the *Augarten*, was opened to the public by Joseph II.; and in the Frazzenburg quarter are public gardens. It is the seat of the chief legal and military courts and authorities for Moravian and Austrian Silesia, of a bishop's see, and a Protestant consistory; has a philosophical institute; theological, diocesan, and normal schools; royal gymnasium; provincial, agricultural, and historical society; museum, botanic garden, public library, and a number of educational and charitable establishments. Manufactures woollens, cottons, silk, glass, soap, tobacco, and machinery; tanneries and leather factories. The city is the

centre of a trade between Bohemia and Austria, and the countries N. and E. of the Carpathian mountains. It was occupied by the French in 1805 and 1809, and was the headquarters of Napoleon I. before the battle of Austerlitz. *Altbrunn*, the principal suburb, was, previous to 1830, a separate market borough.

**BRUNNADERN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, dist. New-Toggenburg. P. 859.

**BRUNN-AM-GEIRGE**, a town of Lower Austria, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Vienna. P. 1630. Wine is produced in its vicinity.

**BRUNNEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3½ m. S.W. Schwytz, near the mouth of the Muotta, in the Lake of Lucerne. Here the deputies of the 3 original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, laid the basis of the Helvetic Republic, December 9, 1315.—“*The Brunners*” is the name applied to the watering-places of Germany, etc., collectively.

**BRUNY** (*BRAUNADUM*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. and 6 m. N. Corbeil. P. 1130.

**BRUNSBÜTTEL**, a maritime town of the duchy of Holstein, on rt. b. of the Elbe, near its mouth, 15 m. N.W. Glückstadt. P. 1200.

**BRUNSHÄUSEN**, a vill. of Hanover, on l. b. of the Elbe, 15½ m. N.N.E. Stade, with a small port and custom-house for the river duces.

**BRUNSTAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. Altkirch, cant. Mulhausen. P. 2340.

**BRUNSWICK (DUCHY OF)** (*Germ. Braunschweig*), a state of North Germany, situated between lat. 51° 38' and 52° 28' N.; lon. 9° 23' and 11° 30' E. The area and pop. for 1861 are as follow:—

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.
Brunswick, . . .	209	72,996
Wolfenbüttel, . . .	295	54,573
Helmstedt, . . .	304	48,160
Gandersheim, . . .	211	42,965
Holzminden, . . .	221	40,116
Blankenburg, . . .	183	22,898
Total,	1423	281,708

Besides this, the duchy has the following detached possessions:—In Prussian Silesia, 1st, in the gov. of Breslau; the principality of Oels, with the seignory of Medzibor (area 791 sq. m., having 8 towns, 1 bourg, 324 villages, etc.), and the land of Plomnitz in the co. of Glatz, circ. Habelschwert;—2d, in the dist. of Oepeln, circ. Lublinitz; the seignory of Gutentag. The entire duchy has an area of 1526 sq. m. The principal part, with the cap. city, lies between Prussia and Hanover; the 2d extends E. to W. along the S. bound. of Hanover, limited on the E. by Prussia, and W. by the Weser; the 3d lies S.W. of the above, between Prussia, Hanover, and Anhalt. The country is mountainous in the S., which is traversed by ramifications of the Harz mountains; the Worm-Berg, 3230 feet, is the highest point in the duchy. It is badly watered; the Ocker flows N. past Brunswick, the Leine at Gandersheim, and the Weser on the extreme W. limits of the territory; there are several small lakes in the Harz, and mineral springs at Helmstedt and Seesen. The climate is rigorous in the Harz, where harvest is a month later than in the rest of the territory. Agriculture is the chief source of wealth. Principal products, grass, rye, barley, oats, seed-oil, flax, tobacco, chicory, hops, and fruits. Cattle-breeding is important; great care is bestowed in the improvement of horses, for

which there is a stud in Harzburg; and the sheep are of improved breeds. Exports timber. Mining is carried on in the Harz mountains; its chief products are gold, silver, lead, litharge, copper, sulphur, vitriol, and alum. The iron-works employ 9 smelting houses and 10 furnaces; marble and alabaster are also procured. Manufactures limited to tobacco, paper, soap, sal-ammoniac, and madder, linen and woollen weaving and spinning, and lacquered wares, glass, and beer. Trade is active, and is much facilitated by the two annual fairs at Brunswick, and by railways. The duchy has a college, an anatomical school, five gymnasia, and several other schools. The library of Wolfenbüttel is celebrated. *Brunswick* belongs, with *Hanover*, to the German commercial union. The government is exercised by a hereditary duke, and based on the constitutions of 1832 and 1851, with a single legislative chamber, composed of 43 members. The court of appeal at Wolfenbüttel is the highest legal tribunal. Nearly all belong to the Lutheran church, except 1167 Calvinists, 2458 Roman Catholics, and 1078 Jews. Public revenue for 1862-3, 4,893,000 thalers, or 747,456*l.*; expenditure same amount. Military establishment in 1863, 1 regiment of infantry of 2000 men; 1 battalion of life-guards, 700 men; 1 do. light dragoons, 437 men; and 1 brigade of artillery, 300 rank and file.

**BRUNSWICK** (*Germ. Braunschweig*), a city of N. Germany, cap. of the Duchy of Brunswick, on the Ocker. Lat. (spire of St. Andrea's church) 52° 46' 6" N.; lon. 10° 3' 40" E. P. (1861) 42,209, not including 1023 soldiers. Chief edifices, the palace, opera-house, mint, armoury, with a museum and picture-gallery, college, the cathedral and St. Andrea's church, several fountains and monuments. Birthplace of the historian Meibom, the theologian Henke, and the poet Lafontaine. Brunswick is connected by railway with Hanover on the W., Magdeburg on the E., and Neustadt on the S.

**BRUNSWICK**, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of Virginia. Area 676 sq. m. P. (1860) 5663 free, 9146 slaves.—II. a co. in S.E. part of N. Carolina, on shores of Atlantic. Area 950 sq. m. P. 4775 free, 3631 slaves.—III. a township, Maine, co. Cumberland, on the Androscoggin, on rail. 27 m. from Portland. P. 4976. It is the seat of Bowdoin college, with a medical school and various museums. It has sawing and corn mills, woollen and cotton factories, and trade in timber.—IV. a township of New York, 10 m. N.E. Albany. P. 3051.—V. a seaport, Georgia, cap. co. Glynn, on Turtle river, 163 m. S.E. Milledgeville. It is a small village, but has a spacious harbour.

**BRUNSWICK BAY**, a bay on the N.W. coast of Australia, in lon. 125° E. Prince Regent river empties itself into this bay.

**BRUNSWICK (NEW)**. [*NEW BRUNSWICK.*]

**BRUNTINGHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1320. P. 413.

**BRUNTON (EAST AND WEST)**, two townships of England, co. Northumberland, Castle-ward, pa. Gosforth, 4½ m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Joint pop. 262. Their mines yield coal of superior quality.

**BRUNTRUT**, a town of Switzerl. [*PORENTRUY.*]

**BRURON**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.W. Kilmallock. Ac. 8895. P. 2411, of whom 595 are in the village.

**BRUSA** or **BROUSSA**, *Prusa ad Olympum*, a city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., at the N. foot of Mount Olympus, 57 m. S.S.E. Constantinople. P. probably 60,000, including Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. Situated in a fertile neighbourhood,

1000 feet above the sea. It has between 200 and 300 mosques; bazaars, khans, colleges, churches and synagogues, Armenian and other schools. Its thermal springs have been famous in all ages. N.W. of the city are large swimming pools. The citadel is on a rock, near the centre of the town. *Brusa* is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums in the Turkish dom. Trade in raw silk and cotton now extensively grown in its vicinity. It has manufs. of satin, cotton cloths, carpets, tapestry, gauze and cotton twist, with a traffic in corn, opium, and meerschaum clay. Principal imports, yarn, muslins, figured woollen dresses, dyed sarasnets, Paisley shawls, nankeens, cotton prints, glass wares, red caps, gold thread, cordage, butter, caviare, and iron. The trade with the interior is conducted by caravans from Constantinople and Smyrna; that by the sea is carried on from the port of Moudania, on the Sea of Marmora. *Brusa* was anciently the cap. of Bithynia, and after the capture by Orchan in 1356, it continued to be the capital and the burial-place of the Turkish sultans, until Amurath removed his seat of empire to Adrianople. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1855.

**BRUSASCO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1349.

**BRÜSAU**, a town, Moravia, circ. & 31 m. W.N.W. Olmütz, on the frontier of Bohemia. P. 750.

**BRUSCIANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Nola. P. 2576.

**BRUSHFORD**, two pas., Engl.—I. co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Ac. 894. P. 132.—II. co. Somerset, 1½ m. S. Dulverton. Ac. 2759. P. 328.

**BRUSIO**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Bernina. P. 1086.

**BRUSNENGO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 1811.

**BRUSQUE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 12 m. S. St Affrique, on the Dourdou. P. 1258.

**BRUSSELS** (French *Bruxelles*), a city of Central Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Belgium, and of the prov. of South Brabant, on the Senne, and on the railway from Antwerp to France. Lat. (of observatory) 50° 51' 11" N.; lon. 4° 21' 10" E. P. (1861) 177,954, and with the adjacent communes, 281,376. Climate temperate, humid, and variable. Mean temp. of year 49° 6', winter 38°, summer 64°, Fahr. It is the most important city in the kingdom, the chief seat of public instruction and industry, the residence of the courts, seat of the legislative assemblies, courts of appeal and chamber of commerce. Consists of an upper or new, and a lower or old town, the former of which is the fashionable and more healthy quarter, and contains the royal palace, the government offices, and the finest streets and hotels; it is well supplied with water, and has many richly sculptured fountains. Principal buildings are the palace of the chambers, King's palace, palace of the "Prince of Orange," palace of the fine arts, public library and museum, church of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Secours and that of Grand-Béguinage, and the theatre. The anc. buildings in the lower city comprise the Hôtel de Ville, a noble Gothic structure, with a spire of open stone work 364 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of St Michael. The other churches in general decorated with rich sculptures and paintings; the finest is the cathedral of St Gudule, built in 1273, and celebrated for its painted glass, numerous statues, and finely carved pulpit; the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Chapelle, and that of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, the *Broet-Huys*, or old Hôtel de Ville, and several gates of its anc. walls, which

are removed, and the space converted into boulevards. The finest promenades are the Allée-Verte, along the canal from Brussels to the Scheldt, and the park, an extensive enclosure, near the royal palace, laid out with avenues of trees, and ornamented with statues. This was the scene of the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830, and a memorial to those who fell is erected in the Place des Martyrs. A colossal statue to Godefroid de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. Three m. N. is the country palace of *Laeken*. It has numerous and excellent establishments of public instruction; a free university founded in 1834, with faculties of law, medicine, mathematical and physical sciences, and belles-lettres; a primary normal school, polytechnic school, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, a royal school of music, a school of deaf-mutes and blind, established in 1834, and numerous primary schools and schools of industry. Among its scientific and literary establishments is the astronomical observatory, one of the finest in Europe, the dépôt-general for the archives of the kingdom; the public library containing 200,000 vols. and 18,000 MSS., and the royal library, founded in 1837; the gallery of paintings in the Palais des Beaux Arts contains the best specimens of the Flemish school; museums of natural history and antiquities, and a botanic garden. Among its private collections are the library of the Bollandists, and that of the geographical establishment of M. Ph. Vandermaelen, containing a large collection of maps, and a museum of natural history. *Brussels* is the seat of the principal banks, and of the only mint of the kingdom, and has a savings' bank, and many charitable institutions; is one of the great centres of Belgian industry, and is celebrated for its lace and carpets. Its other chief manufs. are of fine linens, damask, silk and cotton ribbons, gold and silver embroidery, hats, paper, machinery, jewellery, and mathematical and musical instruments. Carriage-building and cabinet-making are important branches of industry. Manufs. of chemical products, soap, porcelain, and crystal; sugar refineries and breweries. Book printing and lithographic establishments are extensive, and 10 or 12 newspapers are issued daily. Commerce is facilitated by a canal, which connects it with Antwerp; by excellent roads, and by railways, which radiate from it in every direction. *Brussels* is an ancient city, believed to have been founded in the 7th century; was fortified in the 11th century, and was the residence of the Dukes of Brabant, and afterwards of the Spanish and Austrian governors-general of the Netherlands; its fortifications were dismantled by Joseph II. It was, under the French empire, cap. of the dep. of the Dyle; previous to 1830 it was one of the caps. of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and alternately with the Hague, the seat of the court and of the states-general. It is the birthplace of the physicians Vesalius and Van Helmont, and of the two painters Champaigne.

**BRUSSON**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 1682.

**BRÜSSOW**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on lake of same name, circ. and 12 m. N.E. Prenzlau. P. 1550.

**BRUTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Frome. Ac. of pa. 3631. P. 2232. It has silk mills, and manufs. of woollens and hosiery. It is the seat of co. sessions. Birthplace of the navigator Dampier.

**BRUTUS**, a tnsbp., U. S., N. America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 7 m. N. Auburn. P. 2044.

**BRUX**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N. Saaz, on the Bila. P. 3935. It has coal mines and manufs. of salts from seidlitz water. The celeb. mineral spring of *Seidlitz* is in its vicinity.

**BRUYÈRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Epinal. P. 2379.

—II. (*Sous Laon*), a comm. and town, dep. Aisne, 3 m. S.S.E. Laon. P. of comm. 1073.

**BRUZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. S.W. Rennes. P. 2677.

**BRYAN**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Georgia, bordering on the Atlantic. Area 472 sq. m. P. 1636 free, 2379 slaves. Traversed by Cannouchee riv. **BRYANSTON** or **BLANDFORD BRYAN**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1512. P. 206.

**BRYMBO**, a township of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Wrexham. Ac. 2451. P. 2432.

**BRYN-CROES**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 12 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 3646. P. 889.

**BRYN EGLWYS**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. N.E. Corwen. Ac. 3283. P. 444.

**BRYNGWYN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 9 m. S.W. Kingston. Ac. 4536. P. 334.

**BRYNGWYN**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2 m. N.W. Ragland. Ac. 1484. P. 313.

**BRYN-LLYS** or **BRON LLLS**, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Hay. Ac. 2109. P. 305.

**BRZESC** (pron. *Birshest*), a town of Poland, gov. and 94 m. W.N.W. Warsaw, on an affluent of the Vistula. P. 1290.

**BRZESC LITEWSKI**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Grodno, cap. circ., and formerly the cap. of Lithuania, on the Bug, 108 m. S. Grodno, on rt. b. of the Bug. P. 17,431. It has a Jewish synagogue, school for nobles, and an active trade.

**BRZESNICA**, a town of Poland, prov. and 66 m. S.E. Kalisz. P. 970.

**BRZESNITZ** (Boh. *Breznice*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 40 m. S.W. Prague. P. 2016.

**BRZEZANY**, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on the Złota-Lipa, 54 m. S.E. Lemberg. P. 7299. Manufs. leather, sail-cloth, & linen fabrics.

**BRZEZYN**, a town of Poland, gov. and 63 m. S.W. Warsaw. P. 3167. Woollen manufs.

**BRZOZA**, two vills. of Austrian Galicia.—I. gov. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Lancut. P. 1800.—II. (*Kro-lewska*), gov. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Lezaysk. P. 2105.

**BRZOZOWA**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Sanok. P. 2755. Manuf. of cloth.

**BRZOWA**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Tarnow, gov. and 9 m. W.S.W. Tuchow. P. 2147.

**BRZYSKA**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Rzeszow, gov. Lancut. P. 1553.

**Bu**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, arr. and 7 m. N.E. Dreux. P. 1311.

**BUA**, an isl. of Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, opposite the town of Trau, with which it is connected by a bridge. P. 4000. It produces dates, wine, olives, and asphaltum. Principal vill. Santa Croce. P. 1500.

**BUACHE** or **GARDEN ISLAND**, an isl. of West Australia, co. Perth, in the Indian Ocean, 5 m. from the mainland; between which and the isl. is Cockburn Sound. Length N. to S. about 6 m.; average breadth 1 mile.

**BUAGIE**, a Sikh state of N.W. India, under British protection. P. 25,000. Ann. rev. estimated at 3000l.; armed force 1000 men.

**BUAIS**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Mortain, cant. Le Teilleul. P. 1429.

**BUARCOS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on rt. b. of the Mondego, at its mouth, 24 m. W. Coimbra. P. 800. It has a coal mine.

**BUBAK**, a vill. of Scinde, on the borders of Beloochistan, on N.E. shore of Lake Manchur.

**BUBASTIS** (Scripture *Pi-beseth*, mod. *Tel Basta*), a ruined city of Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 14 m. N. Belbeys.

**BUBBENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 5 m. S.S.E. Coventry. Ac. 1290. P. 846.

**BUBBIO**, a vill. of North Italy, cap. mand., prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui. P. 1414.

**BUBENDORF** or **BOUCOURT**, a pa. and vill., Switzerland, cant. Bâle-Campagne, circ. Liestal, 10 m. S.E. Basel. P. 1346. Manufs. of ribbons. In its vicinity are saline springs (*Bubendorfer-bad*).

**BUBIKON**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, circ. Hinweil. P. 1596.

**BUBION**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Granada. P. 2697.

**BUBLITZ**, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 23 m. S.E. Cöslin. P. 3340.

**BUBRY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, cant. Plouay. P. 3710.

**BUBWITZ**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the Derwent,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Howden. Ac. 10,154. P. 1453.

**Buc**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. &  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Versailles. P. 840. It has an aqueduct for conducting water to Versailles.

**BUCCANEER-ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of isls. in the Indian Ocean, near the N.W. coast of Australia. Lat.  $16^{\circ}$  S.; lon.  $123^{\circ}$   $30'$  E.

**BUCCARI**, a free royal seaport town of Austrian Croatia, on an inlet of the Gulf of Quarnero (Adriatic), 5 m. E.S.E. Fiume. P. 5502.

**BUCCHERI**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. & circ. Noto. P. 3993. Exports, olives, grain, and snow.

**BUCCHLANICO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Chieti. P. 3953.

**BUCCINO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. cant., on the Botta, here crossed by a Roman bridge, 14 m. E. Campagna. P. 5493. In its vicinity are quarries of marble.

**BUCCY-LES-GY**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haute-Saone, arr. Gray, cant. Gy. P. 1457.

**BUCELLAS**, a vill. of Portugal, Estremadura, 14 m. N. Lisbon, which gives its name to a white wine raised in its vicinity.

**BUCH**, an old dist. of France, in the Bordelais, cap. La Teste-de-Buch, now in dep. Gironde.

**BUCHAN**, an old dist. on the E. coast of Scotland, now comprised in Aberdeen and Banff, gives a name to one of the oldest earldoms in Scotland.

**BUCHANAN**, 3 cos. U. S., North America.—I. W.N.W. part of Missouri. Area 320 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,850 free, 2011 slaves.—II. Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. Cap. Independence. P. 7906.—III. Virginia. P. 2763 free, 30 slaves.

**BUCHANAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, comprising all its W. part between Lochs Katrine and Lomond, portions of which lakes it includes, together with the mountain Ben Lomond. Ac. 47,804. P. 705.

**BUCHAN-NESS**, the most E. headland of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, old dist. of Buchan,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Peterhead. It has a lighthouse in lat.  $57^{\circ}$   $28'$  N., lon.  $1^{\circ}$   $46'$  W., 130 feet in elevation, and revolving. Near this are the rocks called the "Bullers of Buchan."

**BUCHAREST**, **BUKHAREST** or **BUKHOREST**, a city of Europe, cap. of Wallachia, seat of the governor, and of an archbishop, situated in a swampy plain on the Dumbovitza. Lat. (of the English quarter)  $44^{\circ}$   $25'$   $39''$  N.; lon.  $26^{\circ}$   $5'$   $24''$  E. P. 60,000. It resembles a village, the houses being surrounded with gardens; has 95 churches, of which there is 1 Protestant and 1 Roman Catholic; 26 monasteries, a foundling and 6 other hospitals, and a poor-house, a college, museum, and central metropolitan seminary. *Buckharest* is the entrepôt for

the commerce between Austria and Turkey; its chief trade is in grain, building timber, wool, salt, and wax. It was taken by the Russians in 1769, & by the Austrians in 1789. The treaty of peace, by which the Porte ceded Bessarabia and part of Moldavia to Russia, was concluded here, May 28, 1812.

**BUCHARIA**, Central Asia. [BUKHARIA.]

**BUCHAT**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13½ m. E.S.E. Elbogen. P. 1235. In its vicinity are manufs. of porcelain.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 7 m. S.E. Riedlingen. P. 2000.

**BUCHBERG**, a market town of Lower Austria, circ. Vienna, 15 m. W. Neubstadt, at the foot of the Schneeberg, in the *Buchberghöhe*, a fine valley called "the Chamouni of Austria." P. 1083.

**BUCHDORF**, a vill. of Bavaria, Swabia, gov. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Donauwörth. P. 1100.

**BUCHEN**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 29 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. P. 2500.

**BUCHEN**, a vill. and post station of Denmark, 8 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg, on Lubeck Railway.

**BUCHENSTEIN**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Bruneck. P. 2152.

**BUCHHOLTERBERG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Konolfingen. P. 1567.

**BUCHHOLZ**, places in Germany.—I. a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. S.E. Grünhain, on the Lehm. P. 3883. Manufs. of ribbons and lace.—II. (*Französisch*), a vill. of Prussia, gov. Potsdam, 6 m. N. Berlin. P. 450.—III. (*Wendisch*), a town on the Dehne, gov. & 36 m. S.E. Potsdam. P. 1000.

**BUCHOLWITZ**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 6 m. W. Hradisch. P. 2920. In its environs are sulphur springs and baths.

**BUCHS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall. P. 2060.—II. a vill., cant. Aargau. P. 993.

**BUCHINE**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Arezzo, 25 m. S.E. Florence, on the Ambra. P. of vill. 620, with comm. 6634.

**BUCKBY (LONG)**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Daventry. Ac. 3900. P. 2500.

**BUCKDEN**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the Ouse. Ac. 3590. P. 1039.

**BUCKEBURG**, a town of North Germany, cap. of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, on the Aue, an affl. of the Weser, 6 m. E.S.E. Minden. P. 4219; with bailiwicks of Bückeburg and Arensburg, 14,218.

**BUCKEN**, a town of North Germany, Hanover, comm. and 3 m. S.W. Hoya. P. 1105.

**BUCKENHAM or BOKENHAM FERRY**, four pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. on the Yare, here crossed by a ferry, 4½ m. S.W. Acle, and 8 m. by railway E. Norwich. Ac. 931. P. 49.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. W.S.W. Hatton. Ac. 931. P. 60.—III. (*New*), a town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 15 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 324. P. 656. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries.—IV. (*Old*), 3 m. S.S.E. Attleborough. Ac. 4986. P. 1214.

**BUCKERELL**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W. Honiton. Ac. 1559. P. 318.

**BUCKFASTLEIGH**, a pa. and formerly a market town of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 2 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Ac. 5928. P. 2544. In its vicinity are marble and copper works.

**BUCKFIELD**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 32 m. W.S.W. Augusta. P. 1659.

**BUCKHAVEN**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, 9½ m. S. Cupar. P. 1965. It has a pier and harbour.

**BUCKHORN-WESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1632. P. 509.

**BUCKIE**, a fishing vill. of Scot., co. and 17½ m. W. Banff, pa. Rathven, on the North Sea. P. 2798.

**BUCKINGHAM**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Central Virginia. Area 680 sq. m.

P. 6401 free, 8811 slaves. Surface varies from hilly to level, and is drained by the Willis and Slate rivers. Products, wheat, oats, tobacco, and live stock. Minerals are gold, iron, and slate. It has white sulphur springs, flour, grist, and saw mills, and a tannery. Maysville is cap. of the co.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Bucks, 112 m. N.E. Harrisburg. P. 2482.

**BUCKINGHAM**, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Ouse, on a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, and of the N.W. Railway, 16 m. N.W. Aylesbury, and 52 m. N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 4777. P. of do. 3849. P. of par. bor., which comprises 8 pas., 7626. The town is surrounded by the Ouse, here crossed by 3 bridges, and has a town-hall, prison, union work-house, and in its vicinity paper and corn mills. Manufs. of bobbin lace on the decline. It is the seat of the summer assizes & quarter sessions, and sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elects. 375.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**, an inland co. of England, having N. the co. Northampton, E. Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex, S. Berks, and W. Oxford. Ac. 466,932, of which upwards of 44,000 ac. are said to be equally divided in grass and arable land. P. 167,993. Surface in the N. undulating, in the S. occupied by the Chiltern hills, and in the centre by the vale of Aylesbury. The Thames forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Thane, Ouse, and Colne. Climate mild and healthy. Timber, especially beech, is plentiful. Wheat and beans are the chief crops. The sheep of the vale of Aylesbury are noted for the weight and fineness of their fleeces. The co. yields large quantities of butter, cattle, sheep, and poultry. Principal manufs. are paper, straw-plait, and thread lace. The co. is divided into 8 hundreds and 206 pas., in the circ. and diocese of Oxford. Chief towns, Aylesbury the cap., Buckingham, Marlow, and Wycombe, each of which sends 2 mems. to H. of C. The co. sends 3 members. Reg. elects. (1864) 5836. The N.W. and G. W. Railway, and the Grand Junction Canal, intersect the county. Many events of historical interest occurred in *Bucks*. Hampden was born in the village which bears his name; Cowper lived at Olney; and Herschel had his great telescope at Slough.

**BUCKLAND**, numerous pas. in England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.E. Great Farringdon. Ac. 4434. P. 912.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. E.S.E. Aylesbury. Ac. 1544. P. 732.—III. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 2270. P. 355.—IV. co. Hertford, 2½ m. S.W. Barkway. Ac. 1552. P. 385.—V. co. Kent, lathe St Augustine, 1½ m. N.N.W. Dover. Ac. 978. P. 2162.—VI. same co., lathe Scray, 2½ m. N.N.W. Faversham. Ac. 978. P. 18.—VII. co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Reigate. Ac. 1744. P. 369.—VIII. (*Brewer*), co. Devon, 5 m. W. Great Torrington. Ac. 6157. P. 922.—IX. (*Denham*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Frome. Ac. 1399. P. 459.—X. (*East*), co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. South-Molton. Ac. 2429. P. 356.—XI. (*Egg*) [*Egg-BUCKLAND*],—XII. (*Filleigh*), co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3037. P. 258.—XIII. (*St Mary*), co. Somerset, 6 m. W. S.W. Ilminster. Ac. 3490. P. 715.—XIV. (*Monachorum*), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Tavistock. Ac. 6338. P. 1489.—XV. (*in the Moor*), same co., 3½ m. N.W. Ashburton, to which its curacy is annexed. Ac. 1458. P. 113.—XVI. (*Newton*), co. Dorset, 10 m. N. Dorchester. Ac. 6018. P. 972.—XVII. (*Ripers*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Ac. 1237. P. 113.—XVIII. (*Toutants*), co. Devon, 2 m. N.E. Kingsbridge. P. 31.—XIX. (*West*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. South-Molton. Ac. 1772. P. 321.—XX. (*West*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. E. Wellington.

Ac. 3671. P. 901.—Several hamlets in England have the same name, one of which, co. Hants. is a considerable suburb of Portsmouth, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. that town.

**BUCKLAND**, a town of the U.S., North America, Massachusetts, 88 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 1056.

**BUCKLAND ISLAND**, North Pacific Ocean, belongs to central division of the Bonin Islands.

**BUCKLEBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. E.N.E. Newbury. Ac. 5252. P. 1178.

**BUCKLESHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1822. P. 362.

**BUCKLVIE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. W. Stirling. P. 339.

**BUCKMINSTER**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 5053. P. 655. Above sea-level 586 feet.

**BUCKNALL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Horncastle. Ac. 2490. P. 406. —II, a township, co. Stafford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 1286.

**BUCKNELL**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Bicester. Ac. 2471. P. 406.

**BUCKNILL**, a pa. of England, cos. Hereford and Salop, 5 m. E.N.E. Knighton. Ac. 4160. P. 790.

**BUCKNOW**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ., gov. and 5 m. S. Tarnopol. P. 1411.

**BUCKOW**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. and 26 m. N.W. Frankfurt, on the Stebberow. P. 1400.

**BUCKOW (NEU)**, a town of Mecklenburg Schwerin, duchy and 29 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, near the Baltic. P. 1468.

**BUCKS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E.S.E. extremity of Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 63,578. Products are various kinds of grains, butter, and fruit. Minerals comprise iron, ores, plumbago, titanium, with limestone and sandstone quarries. It has flour, grist, saw, and paper mills; woollen factories, iron foundries, distilleries, and various other branches of industry; many churches and newspapers. The Delaware River is navigable along the S.E. border, and the Delaware Canal the N.E. border of the co. The S.E. part is traversed by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railway. *Bucks* is one of the three original cos. formed by William Penn. Doylestown is cap. of the county. —II, a town, Ohio, Tarcarawesco co. P. 1457.

**BUCKSPORT**, a seaport and township, U. S., North America, Maine, co. Hancock, on the river Penobscot, 15 m. S. Bangor. P. 3381. It has a harbour, and a timber trade.

**BUCKWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 1950. P. 201.

**BUCCOY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, arr. and 10 m. S. Arras. P. 1761.

**BUCSUM**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Karlsburg, gov. and 3 m. E.S.E. Abrud Banya. P. 3571. Gold mines.

**BUCCYRUS**, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. Crawford co., on the Sandusky, 60 m. N. Columbus. P. 2315.

**BUZACZ**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 33 m. E.N.E. Stanislawow, on the Stry. P. 6683. A treaty of peace between the Poles and the Turks was signed here in 1672.

**BUZASZ** or **BUTSCHATSCH**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Sereth, an affluent of the Dniester, 85 m. S.E. Lemberg. P. 2200.

**BUZYNA**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 12 m. W. Lubaczow. P. 2990.

**BUDA** or **OFEN** (Slav. *Budin*), a free city of the Austrian Empire, cap. of the kingdom of Hungary, and of the circ. on this side the Danube, 130 m. S.E. Vienna, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which city it is connected by a magnificent

suspension bridge. Lat. (of observatory)  $47^{\circ} 29' 12''$  N., lon.  $19^{\circ} 3' 10''$  E. P. (1857) 55,240. [AUX OFEN and PESTH.] The city is situated on the slope of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre; in its centre is the citadel, an old fortress enclosing the royal palace, in which are preserved the insignia of Hungarian royalty, and the buildings of the central administration. The other principal edifices are the cathedral, garrison church, two Gothic monuments, the convents of St Elizabeth, St Florian, and the Capuchins; an observatory on the summit of the Blocksberg, in connection with the University of Pesth; a type-foundry, dependent on the same establishment; a gymnasium and several libraries. Connected with the arsenal is a cannon foundry and powder manufactory. It has manufs. of cloth, leather, silks, and velvets, and an extensive commerce in wine, of which about 300,000 cimers of an excellent quality, resembling burgundy, are produced in its vicinity. It has an establishment of baths in connection with the hot sulphur springs, from which the name Ofen (Oven) is derived (temp.  $117^{\circ} 5'$  Fahr.). The city is ancient, and was occupied by the Romans till the 4th century. Taken by Soliman the Magnificent in 1526, and retaken by Ferdinand I., King of Bohemia, in 1527; was again taken by Soliman in 1529, and occupied by the Turks till 1686. It suffered much during the Hungarian struggle for independence in 1848-9.

**BUDA-KESZI**, a town of Hungary, co. Pesth, 5 m. W. Buda. P. 2521.

**BUDAON**, a dist. of British India, prov. Bengal. N.W. prov. Area 2368 sq. m. P. 1,019,161. The town of Budaon is in lat.  $28^{\circ} 2'$  N., lon.  $79^{\circ} 11'$  E.

**BUDBROOKE**, a pa. of England, co. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Warwick. Ac. 3216. P. 492.

**BUDDEABAD**, a strong fort of Afghanistan, N.E. Cabool. Lat.  $34^{\circ} 55'$  N.; lon.  $70^{\circ} 14'$  E. Here the British captives spared from the massacres of 1841 were for a short time imprisoned.

**BUDDRUCK** (*Vadaria*), a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, 40 m. S.W. Balasore.

**BUDDU**, a town of Guinea, on rt. b. of the Niger, 37 m. N.W. the junction of the Chadda. P. 3500. It is supposed to be the chief place of Kankanda state.

**BUDUOSO**, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. and 40 m. E. Sassari. P. 2575.

**BUDE**, a vill. and seaport of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Stratton. P. 766. It is connected by a canal with Launceston, 14 m. S.S.E.

**BUDEAUX** (ST), a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tamar,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Plymouth. Ac. 3317. P. 1376.

**BUDÉL**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 12 m. S.E. Eindhoven. P. 500.

**BÜDERICH** or **BLUCHER**, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cleves, on l. b. of the Rhine, opposite Wesel. P. 1260. The old town was burned by the French in 1813.

**BÜDESHEIM**, a vill. of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhine, 1 m. S.E. Bingen. P. 1500. Also several other vill. in H.-Darmstadt and Rhen. Prussia.

**BUDALVA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Marmaros, gov. and 4 m. S. Sukatagh. P. 1565.

**BUDGE BUDGE**, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, on l. b. of the Hoogly river, 10 m. S.S.W. Calcutta. It has ruins of a small fort.

**BUDIN**, a town, Austria, Bohemia, gov. Prague, 9 m. S. Leitmeritz, on the Kleine-Eger. P. 1320.

**BÜDINGER**, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hesse, cap. co., 28 m. S.E. Giessen. P. 2840. Manufs. of linens, hosiery, and needles. Near it are salt springs.

**BUDISSIN**, a town of Saxony. [BAUTZEN.]

**BUDLEIGH (EAST)**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Ac. 3277. P. 2496. E. and W. Budleigh are hundreds of the same co.

**BUDOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1½ m. W. Falmouth. Ac. 4214. P. 2251.

**BÜDOS-HEGY**, a mountain of Transylvania, near its E. border, lat. 46° 12' N., 7340 feet in elevation. It has sulphur springs and caverns, which emit sulphuric exhalations.

**BUDRAWAR** ("stronghold of Buddha"), a town, Punjab, N.W. India, near l. b. of the river Chenab, 107 m. N.E. Lahore. P. probably 2000, many of whom are Cashmere shawl weavers. Lat. 32° 53' N.; lon. 75° 28' E.; elev. 5000 feet.

**BUDRIO**, a comm. and town of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Bologna. P. of comm. (1861) 15,565.

**BUDUA**, the most S. town of the Austrian empire, Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. S. Cattaro, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. It is walled, and has a roadstead for small vessels. P. 780.

**BUDUKSHAN**, Central Asia. [KOONDOOZ.]

**BUDUKSHAN**, BADAQSHAN or FYZABAD, a town of Independent Tartary, cap. dist. of same name, 180 m. N.E. Cabool, in lat. 36° 25' N.; lon. 71° 37' E. It was at one time a place of importance, and cap. of an independent kingdom. In 1832, a great part of it was destroyed by an earthquake.

**BUDWEIS**, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Moldau, 77 m. S. Prague. P. 10,592. It has a council-house, cathedral, gymnasium, and a high-school, with manufs. of woollen cloths, muslins, damasks, and saltpetre. A railway connects it with Linz, on the Danube.

**BUDWITZ** (*Mährisch Budwitz*), a town of Austria, Moravia, Brünn, circ. and 17 m. W.N.W. Znaim. P. 2378. It has a castle and sev. suburbs.

**BUDWORTH**, two pas. of England, co. Chester.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.E. Northwich. Ac. 35,920. P. 18,852.—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Tarporley. Ac. 2762. P. 582.

**BUDZANOW**, a market town and cas. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 7 m. N. Czortkowa. P. 3113.

**BUDZYN**, a town of Prussia, Posen, gov. Bromberg, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Chodgiesen. P. 1630.

**BUECH**, a river of France, affl. of the Durance at Sisteron, B. Alpes, rises in the dep. Drome; length 53 m. *Petit Buech* is an affl. of the above.

**BUENAVENTURA**, a maritime village of New Granada, South America, dep. Cauca, cap. prov. and on the Bay of Choco. Also a town of Mexico, state Chihuahua. P. 1500. With extensive ruins.

**BUENA-VISTA**, a town of Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, on the Rio Yaqui, 32 m. S. Tampico.

**BUEN AYRE** or **BON AIR**, one of the Dutch W. India islands, off the coast of Colombia, 30 m. E. Curaçao. Lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 68° 27' W. Length 20 m.; breadth 4 m. Products, cattle and salt. P. 2254. It has a village with a harbour.

**BUENOS AYRES**, the largest, most populous, and most flourishing of the provs. which comprise the Argentine Confederation, South America. Extends from Bahia Blanca, lat. 39° S., along the Atlantic Ocean to the S. bank of the Parana Guazu R., and follows it within 30 m. of Rosario. This river separates it from the prov. of Entre Rios. Thence the W. boundary is formed by a line drawn S.W. to the lake of Chiquita, and then S. to Bahia Blanca on the Rio Negro, according to some authorities; E. by the Atlantic Ocean. But its boundaries are quite undetermined. Area 83,615 sq. m. P. (1860) 350,000 (130,000 Argentines and 20,000 Indians, the rest Monte Videans, Europeans, and 1000 Americans). The annual immigration since 1856 is about 8000. The N.

includes a portion of the eastern Pampas, and is flat, with lakes and swamps. The S. part comprehends the low hills of the Sierras del Vulcan and Curra-Malal. Principal rivers, the Salado and Quequen. Climate humid and variable; ice seldom occurs; mean summer heat 90° Fahr. The N. winds prevailing here have the disagreeable character of the sirocco of Italy; the S.W. winds, or *pamperos*, are hurricanes accompanied with thunder. There is sufficient rain in general throughout, but occasionally there are years of excessive and destructive droughts. The soil is fertile in many places, but it is estimated that there is not a thousandth part under cultivation. Hides, hair, horns, tallow, and jerked beef are chief exports; horses, mules, and asses are also exported. The breed of sheep has been improved, and wool now forms an article of export. Formerly the cultivation of the soil was so neglected that grain was required from abroad; now, wheat is exported to some extent. *Buenos Ayres* became independent of the Spanish government in 1816, and along with the neighbouring states joined in a confederated republic (the Argentine or La Plata), from which it separated in 1853, but was reunited in 1859. The religion of the prov. is Roman Catholic, but others are tolerated. A chain of forts has been established along the W. boundary to overawe the Indian population.

**BUENOS AYRES** ("good air"), the cap. city of the province of same name, is situated on the S. of the Plata estuary, about 150 m. from the sea, opposite the town Colonia. Lat. 34° 36' 29" S.; lon. 58° 23' 34" W. P. (1863) 140,000. It covers a surface of about 2 m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth, and is regularly laid out, all its streets crossing each other at right angles, and now mostly paved with granite. Almost all its houses are but one storey in height, flat-roofed, and built around court-yards. It is ill provided with water, which is brought by carriers from the river. Principal edifices are churches, cathedral, convents, foundling hospital, and orphan asylum—all built of a fine white stone quarried near the city. The government offices are in a fort near the river. The university occupies an extensive building, and has a valuable library; besides which there are a superior academy, a military college, various public schools, several printing establishments, and manufs. of cigars, carpets, furniture, boots and shoes. The navigation of the Plata, here 36 m. broad, is difficult; and ships drawing 16 feet water are obliged to anchor in the *Amarradero*, a roadstead 7 or 8 m. distant, to and from which merchandise has to be conveyed by lighters and rude ox-carts. In 1860, the exports were valued at 4,176,446*l.*, and comprised ox-hides, tallow, wool, and jerked beef. Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535; in 1775 it was made the seat of a viceroyalty. In 1806 it was taken by the English, but it was retaken by the Spaniards in the same year. Shortest track to Liverpool, 6210 sea miles; shortest sailing voyage, 67 days. In 1864 the Northern line of railway was opened from Buenos Ayres to San Fernando, & the Great Southern line from the capital was in progress.

**BUFFALO**, a city and port of entry, U.S., N. America, New York, cap. co. Erie, at the E. extremity of Lake Erie, where it contracts into Niagara river, 16 m. S.S.E. Niagara Falls. P. (1860) 81,129. Principal edifices, churches, court-house, theatre, markets, city-offices, orphan asylum, university, lyceum, banks, fire, life, & marine insurance cos. Manufs. iron: woollens, saw-mills, and shipbuilding. Its harbour, formed by Buffalo Creek, has a stone pier, 1500 ft. in length,

terminated by a lighthouse; admits vessels drawing 13 feet water. In winter ice is often driven into it by westerly winds, where it long remains after the lake is clear. Since the completion of the Erie Canal, and the formation of railways uniting it with New York, the other cities on the Atlantic coast, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, Pittsburg and Canada, it has become a place of great commercial importance. There are about 3500 boats, average 200 tons, employed on the canal, but only 2000 of these are suited to carry grain. In 1861, 8201 vessels, of 3,356,154 tons, entered, and 8189 vessels, of 3,333,037 tons, cleared. The receipts of all kinds of grain and flour at the port in 1862 amounted to 72,872,454 bushels. Imports from Canada in 1862 were worth 2,613,624 dols. Exports to Canada 577,598 dols. The total exports from Buffalo of forest and agricultural products, manufactures, etc., amounted to 53,424,992 dols. The total imports, 41,448,623 dols. The total eastward movement of freight by the Erie Canal in 1862 was 1,980,982 tons; total westward, 353,422 tons. It was burned by the English in 1814.—II. a township, Missouri, co. Pike. P. 2174.—III. a co. Wisconsin. P. 3864.

**BUFFALO-BAYOU**, a river of Texas, co. Harrisburg, after an E. course of 70 m. enters the Bay of Galveston. It is navigated by steamers. The town of Houston is on its banks.

**BUFFALORA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Pavia. P. 1257. On railway to Milan, with a bridge over the Ticino.

**BUFFOLA-LAKES**, three lakes of British North America, Hudson Bay territory, one in lat. 66° 20' N., lon. 113° W.; another in lat. 56° N., lon. 113° 45' W.; and the third in lat. 62° 15' N., lon. 112° 10' W.

**BUFFON**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 11 m. N. Semur. It has iron foundries.

**BUG** or **BOG**, two rivers of Russian Poland.—I. forms a great part of the E. frontier of Poland; rises in Galicia, near Zloczow; flows generally N. to Brzesc-Litevsk, and thence N.W.; joins the Vistula, 18 m. N.W. Warsaw, after a course of 300 m. Chief affluents, the Muchawetz, Zna, and Narew. The towns Zloczow, Wlodawa, Brzesc, Drohiczyn, and Wyszokow, are on its banks. The Brzesc-Litevsk Canal, which unites the Muchawetz and Pira rivers, connects it with the Dnieper.—II. (anc. *Hypanis*), Russia, gov. Podolia and Kherson, flows S.E., and enters the estuary of the Dnieper 30 m. W. Kherson. Course 340 m. Affluents, the Siniuke, Radima, and Negal. The towns Bratslav, Oliwipol, Voznesensk, and Nicolaev, are on its banks, and it is navigable from the sea to Voznesensk.

**BUGA**, two towns of S. America, New Granada, dep. Cauca, prov. Popayan, one 105 m. N.N.E., and the other 45 m. N.E. Popayan.

**BUGBROOK**, a pa., Engl., co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Northampton. Ac. 2420. P. 935.

**BUGEY**, a small territory of France, in the old prov. of Bourgogne, of which the cap. was Belay, now comprised in the dep. Ain.

**BUGGAUR** or **BAGHAR** (the destroyer), one of the western branches of the Indus, Scinde, diverging a little below Thatta, at the head of the delta, a large riv. with a westerly course of nearly 80 m.

**BUGGENHOUT**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Flanders, 5 m. E. Termonde. P. 3424.

**BUGGIANO**, a town of Central Italy, 27 m. W.N.W. Florence, in the centre of the Val-d'Nievole. P. 9742. It has silk-mills.

**BUGHAT**, a state, British India, between the Sutlej and Jumna rivers, W. of the Sirmore val-

ley. Surface hilly. Principal forts Bajghur and Tuxhal. P. estimated 3240.

**BUGIAH**, a town of Algiers. [BOUGIAH.]

**BUG-LAWTON**, a township, England, co. Chester, 2 m. N.N.E. Congleton. Ac. 2852. P. 2014.

**BUGTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. and liberty York, 7 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 1990. P. 245.

**BUGUE (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arr. and 14 m. W. Sarlat, on rt. b. of the Vézère. P. 2969.

**BUGULMA**, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg 130 m. W.S.W. Ufa. P. 2000. Trade in cottons and woollens, and two great annual fairs.

**BUGYANOVCEZ**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Neusatz, gov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Kuma. P. 1870.

**BUGYI**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth, gov. Ocsa, 18 m. S.S.E. Pesth. P. 2216.

**BUHL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 6 m. S.S.W. Colmar. P. 2090.

**BÜHL**, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 25 m. S.S.W. Karlsruhe, on railway to Kehl. P. 2800. Manufs. leather.

**BÜHLER**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, 3 m. S.S.W. Trogen. P. 1505.

**BÜHLERthal**, a vill. of Baden, Middle Rhine, 2 m. E. Bühl. P. 1800.

**BUHULIEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 1 m. from Lannion. P. 1114.

**BUILDWAS**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.E. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 2128. P. 276.

**BUILTH** or **LLANFAIR**, a market town and pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 12 m. S.W. New Radnor. Ac. 712. P. of pa. 1110. About 1 m. N.W. of the town are saline and chalybeate springs. Above sea-level 427 feet.

**BUINSK**, a town of Russia, cap. circ., gov. and 45 m. N. Simbirsk, on the Karla. P. 1300.

**BUIRONFOSSE**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Aisne, cant. La Capelle, arr. and 9 m. N.N.W. Vervins. P. 2565. Manuf. wooden shoes.

**BUIS (LES-BARONNIES)**, a town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Nyons. P. 2370.

**BUITENPOST**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 16 m. E.N.E. Leeuwarden. P. 800.

**BUITENSLUIS** or **NEUMANSDOORP**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on rt. b. of branch of the Meuse, called Hollands Diep. P. 2265.

**BUITENZORG**, a town of the island of Java, cap. of Dutch residency of same name, 35 m. S. Batavia, with government buildings, and the hotel of the governor-general.

**BUITRAGO**, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Madrid. P. 1506. It has an hospital, trade in wool, and manufs. of cordage.

**BUTTE**, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry and 10 m. N.E. Kirkcubright. Ac. 12,431. P. 1165.

**BUJAK**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Neograd, gov. and 3½ m. N. Szirak. P. 1671.

**BUGALANCE**, a city of Spain, prov. and 17 m. E. Cordova. P. 8936. It has a college and extensive woollen manufactures.

**BUJALEUF**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, arr. and 18 m. E. Limoges, on the Vienne, at the mouth of the Mandé. P. 2000.

**BUJE**, a town of Austria, Istria, circ. Mitterburg, 15 m. S.S.W. Trieste. P. 2188.

**BÜK**, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, cap. circ. of same name, 15 m. W.S.W. Posen. P. 2300.

**BUKAA-EL VALLEY**. [OGELE-SYRIA.]

**BUKHAREST**, cap. Wallachia. [BUCHAREST.]

**BUKHARIA** is a name given to a wide extent of territory in Central Asia, comprising the E. part of Independent and the W. part of Chinese Tartary, the latter subdivision being called Little Bukharia. [TURKESTAN, BOKHARA, KHOKAN.]

**BUKHARTMANSK**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia,

gov. and 480 m. S.S.W. Tomsk, on the Irtysh, 50 m. from the Chinese frontier.

**BUKIN**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. and 30 m. W. Neusatz, gov. Palanka. P. 2405.

**BUKKE** or **BUKN FJORD**, on the W. coast of Norway, prov. Stavanger. Length about 35 m., breadth 15 m.; full of islands, one of which has the same name.

**BUKKUR**, an island and fort of Scinde, in the Indus, between the towns Roree on the E. and Sukkur on the W. bank, 165 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad. Lat. 27° 39' N.; lon. 68° 56' E. The island is a limestone rock, 800 yards in length by 300 in width, and nearly covered by the fortress. The British army, destined for Afghanistan, crossed the Indus here early in 1839, on a bridge of boats.—II. a town of the Punjab, near the Indus, 17 m. S.S.E. Dera-Ismael-Khan. P. 5000, who carry on an active commerce.

**BUKOWACZ**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. gov. and 9 m. E.S.E. Temesvar. P. 1372.

**BUKOW**, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Prag, gov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Unhost. P. 1371.

**BUKOW (NEW)**, a town, Mecklenburg Schwerin, 28 m. N.N.E. Schwerin. P. 1600.

**BUKOWINA**, a crown-land of Austria, E. Galicia, lat. 47° 20' to 48° 40' N.; lon. 24° 45' to 26° 20' E. Area 4087 sq. m. P. (1857) 462,242. Climate salubrious. Traversed by the rivers Pruth, Dniester, Suczawa, Sere, Moldawa, and Bistritza, where gold is found in its sands. Trade in cattle, hides, wool, wax, and honey. *Bukovina* was united to Galicia in 1777, and from 1786 to 1849 it formed the circle of Czernowitz. In 1854 it was constituted a crown-land.

**BUKOWSKO**, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Tabor, 5 m. W.S.W. Wesely. P. 1343.

**BULACAN**, a town of Luzon, Philippine Islands, cap. prov., 20 m. N.W. Manila. P. 9803.

**BÜLACH**, a town of Switzerland, cap. circ. of same name, cant., and 10 m. N. Zurich. P. 1570.

**BULAK**, a town of Egypt. [BULAC.]

**BULAMA**, the most E. of the Bissagos islands, off the W. coast of Africa, 20 m. S. Bissao. Lat. 11° 34' N.; lon. 15° 33' W. It is 20 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, wooded, fertile, but unhealthy. Now claimed by Portugal. Previous to 1794 it was the site of a British settlement.

**BULAVADIN**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 28 m. E.N.E. Afum Kara Hissar. P. 3000.

**BULDUZ**, a town of Asia Minor, on the shores of a fresh-water lake of the same name, 170 m. E.S.E. Smyrna. The town has about 5000 houses. Pop. principally Greeks.

**BULFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2 m. N.N.E. Amesbury. Ac. 3475. P. 383.

**BULGA**, a mountain and considerable town of Abyssinia, Shoa, 26 m. S.S.E. Ankober.

**BULGARIA**, *Mesia Inferior*, a prov. of European Turkey, between lat. 42° 8' and 45° 20' N.; lon. 22° 15' and 29° 35' E.; separated N. by the Danube from Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, and S. by the Balkan mountains from Rumili, and having W. Servia, and E. the Black Sea. Area 38,952 sq. m. P. 3,000,000. (?) Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N., well wooded, and abounding in rich pasture. Principal river the Danube, with its tributaries the Isker, Vid, Jantra, and Osma, and the Kamitshik and Pravadi, which enter the Black Sea. At its N.E. extremity is the Lake of Rassein. Products, cattle, tallow, hides, hemp, flax, skins, timber, and attar of roses. In the pashalik of Silistria, a surplus of corn is produced, but in some other parts less is raised than is required for home consumption. The Bulgarians are adherents of the Greek

church; they speak the Servian language, and manuf. woollens, rifle barrels, and morocco leather, in addition to their rural occupations. *Bulgaria* is subdivided into the pashas. of Widin, Varna, Silistria, and Sophia, cap. Sophia; besides which towns it comprises the towns Nicopolis, Rustchuk, Sistova, Shumla, Babadagh, Kustendje, etc. From the 7th century till 1018, and again from 1196 till the middle of the 14th century, Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom; it then became subject to Hungary, but was conquered by the Turks in 1392. Its position made the prov. of importance during the Turko-Russian campaign of 1854.

**BULGNEVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. S.S.E. Neufchâteau. P. 1024. Manufs. of lace and pottery ware.

**BULKESZ**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 7 m. N.E. Palanka. P. 2470.

**BULKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Nuneaton. Ac. 4510. P. 1858.

**BULKWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 1115. P. 128.

**BULLAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Murcia. P. 5145.

**BULLE**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. S. Freiburg. P. 2086. It is the chief entrepôt for Gruyère cheese, made in the adjacent valleys.

**BULLENDORF**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, gov. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Friedland. P. 1610.

**BULLERS OF BUCHAN**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. The *Bullers* or boilers, a natural cave in a granite cliff, 50 feet diameter and 150 feet deep, has the sea dashing in with great force. Near it are the ruins of Slains Castle.

**BULLES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, arr. and 6 m. N.N.W. Clermont. P. 966. Important manuf. of linen.

**BULEY**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.S.E. Newent. Ac. 951. P. 226.

**BULLINGHAM (UPPER & LOWER)**, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. S. Herford. Ac. 1798. P. 338.

**BULLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 2 m. W. Wraby. Ac. 760. P. 44.

**BULLITT**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. P. 5831 free, 1458 slaves. Surface uneven, but fertile. It is drained by the Salt river. Products are corn, wool, and live stock. Manufs. woollens and ironwares. Capital, Shepherdsville.

**BULLOCK**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Georgia. Area 900 sq. m. P. 3506 free, 2162 slaves. Climate healthy. Products are corn, rice, sugar-cane, cotton, and timber. Capital, Statesborough.

**BULLOCK**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 7 m. S.E. Dublin. P. 1753.

**BULL RUN**, mountains and bluffs, U.S., North America, N.E. Virginia, on the borders of Fairfax and Prince William counties. Scene of great battles between the Federals and Confederates, 18th and 21st July 1861, and August 1862.

**BULL'S BAY**, a headland on the E. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 18' N.; lon. 52° 47' W.

**BULLY**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, cant. Lens. P. 1448. It has coal mines.—II. dep. Rhone, arr. Lyon, cant. l'Arbresle. P. 1808. Marble quarries and coal mines.

**BULMER**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Ac. 2779. P. 758.—II. co. York, North Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. New-Malton. Ac. 3800. P. 1077.

**BULOLA**, a river and town of West Africa, Senegambia; the river enters the Atlantic opposite

the Bissagos islands; and on one of its creeks is the town, in lat. 11° 30' N.; lon. 14° 24' W.

**BULPHAN**, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Ac. 1667. P. 268.

**BULSAR**, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 42 m. S.S.W. Surat, on the Gulf of Cambay. P. 7000. Manufs. of gingham, and trade in salt, grain, and sugar.

**BULSUN**, a Sikh state of North India, under British protection, between the Sutlej and Jumna, lat. about 31° N.; lon. 77° E. P. with Burroulee, 5000. Annual revenue 600*l*.

**BULTI** or **BULTISTAN** (called also *Little Tibet*), a state of Central Asia, tributary to the rulers of the Punjab, but N. the Himalayas, between lat. 34° 30' and 36° 30' N., lon. 75° and 77° E., and surrounded, except on the S.W., by the Chinese dom. It consists of a part of the upper valley of the Indus, having a general elevation of 6000 or 7000 feet above the sea, and enclosed by mountains which rise to 6000 or 8000 feet higher. Climate cold in winter. European fruits are plentiful. Animals comprise the sha, the large-horned goat, sheep, the musk-deer, and ibis. The inhabitants are of Tartar descent, and Moham-medans of the Sheah sect; until the late Sikh conquest, they lived under an hereditary chief, termed the *Gylfo*. Principal town Iskardoh.

**BULUBGURH**, a town of India. N.W. prov., 29 m. S. Delhi. It is the chief place of a jaghire of same name, with an area of 190 sq. m. P. 57,000.

**BULWELL**, a pa. of Engl., co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1210. P. 3660.

**BULWICK**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. N.N.E. Kettering. Ac. 1910. P. 462.

**BULWUDUN** (anc. *Polybotum*), a large town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 218 m. E.N.E. Smyrna, contains many remains of antiquity.

**BUMLIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising a great part of Strokestown, which see. Ac. 6582. P. 2067.

**BUMMI**, a fortified town of Persia, prov. and 115 m. E.S.E. Kirman, on the route to Buspoor.

**BUMPLITZ**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and near Bern. P. 2034.

**BUMPFED**, two pas. of England.—I. (*Helion*), co. Essex, 8 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Ac. 3296. P. 1158.—II. (*Steeple*), in same co., 8 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Ac. 3191. P. 887.

**BUN** (**GREAT** and **LITTLE**), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Szitas-keresztur. P. 1451.

**BUNAHIE**, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 80 m. S.S.E. Ajnere.

**BUNARBASHI**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the extremity of the plain of Troy. *Bunarbashi River* rises by numerous warm springs below the village, and flows N.W.

**BUNAWE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Muckairn, 17 m. N.N.W. Inverary. It has a quay on Loch Etive, a salmon fishery, and iron-works.

**BUNBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Chester and Crewe Railway, 3½ m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Ac. 16,830. P. 4727.

**BUNCOMBE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of North Carolina. Area 450 sq. m. P. 10,721 free, 1933 slaves. Surface, a grazing valley, between the two ridges of the Alleghany mountains.—II. a co., Iowa. P. 3724.

**BUNCRANA**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 11 m. N.N.W. Londonderry. P. 685. Mean temp., Jan. 39°·3. Altitude 48 feet. It has a church and barracks.

**BUND**, a division of Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

**BÜNDE**, two vills. of Germany.—I. Hanover,

landr. Aurich, 5 m. N. Weener. P. 1918.—II. Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, circ. and 7 m. N.N.W. Herford. P. 1450. Mineral baths.

**BUNDELCUND** or **BUNDELCUND**, a territory of Hindostan, partly belonging to the British, between lat. 24° and 26° 26' N.; lon. 78° and 81° 39' E., having W. the Gwalior dom., and on other sides the Bengal territories (upper provs.), Baghelcund, etc. P. 2,500,000. (?) Surface mountainous, it being traversed by the Vindhyan range. Principal rivers, the Desan, Betwah, Cane, tributaries of the Jumna. Principal towns, Jhansi, Bandah, Chatterpoor. In it are the diamond mines of Pannah.

**BUND-EMH**, *Araxes*, a river of Persia, prov. Fars, enters the Lake Bahktegan, about 55 m. E. Shiraz, after a S.E. course of 150 m. It is rapid, and very liable to inundate its banks.

**BUNDORAN**, a maritime vill., and the principal watering-place, on the N.W. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Donegal Bay, 4½ m. S.W. Bally-Shannon. P. 714.—*Bundroes* is another fishing and bathing vill. about 1 m. W.S.W.

**BUNGAY**, a market town of England, comprising Holy Trinity and St Mary pas., co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. United area of pas. 2088. P. 3805. It has a market-place, theatre, assembly-rooms, bath-house, branch banks, some manufs. of hemp, and trade by the Waveney in corn, malt, coal, and lime.

**BUNKER'S HILL**, in Massachusetts, Charlestown, has a monument 220 feet high to commemorate the first great battle fought on it between the British and Americans, June 17, 1775.

**BUNKLE** and **PRESTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 9 m. N.E. Greenlaw. Ac. 9256. P. 756.

**BUNMAHON** or **BONMAHON**, a maritime vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. S.W. Waterford. P. 914. Near it are the mines of Knockmahon.

**BUNNOO**, a plain in S.W. of the salt range in the Punjab, watered by the river Kurum. Centre in lat. 32° 46' N.; lon. 70° 30' E.

**BUNNY** or **BONEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S. Nottingham. Ac. 2000. P. 273.

**BUNOL**, a town of Spain, prov. & 27 m. W.S.W. Valencia. P. 2473. Manufs. paper.

**BUSOLA**, a town of Spain, isl. Majorca, 9 m. N.N.E. Palma. P. 1936.

**BUNRATTY** (**UPPER** and **LOWER**), two baronies of Ireland, co. Clare, Munster, bounded on N. by co. Galway, and S. by Shannon river, 16 m. long, and from 3 to 7 broad. Surface rocky, but adapted for grazing.—II. a pa. of Munster, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Clare, at the mouth of the Ogaree, in the Shannon. Ac. 2747. P. 662.

**BUNTWALLA**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 16 m. E. Mangalore.

**BUNWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W. St Mary-Stratton. Ac. 2470. P. 907. Elevation 186 feet above the sea.

**BUNWOOL** or **BONGO**, one of the Philippine isls., Asiatic archipelago, in the great S. inlet of Mindanao. Lat. 7° 14' N.; lon. 124° 10' E. Densely wooded.

**BUNZLAU**, several towns of E. Germany.—I. (*New* or *Jung-Bunzlau*), Bohemia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Iser, a tributary of the Elbe, 32 m. N.E. Prague. P. 5067. Manufs. cotton and woollen fabrics, and leather.—II. (*Old*), a town, circ. Kaurzin, on rt. b. of the Elbe, opposite Brandeis, 14 m. E.N.E. Prague. P. 2451. It has a collegiate church.—III. a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Bober. P. 6700. It has manufs. of earthenware and hosiery.

**BUCOCHS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwal-

den, on the south side of the Lake of Lucerne. P. 1432.

BUOLICK, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.E. Thurles. Ac. 7116. P. 1859.

BUONABITALCO, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, dist. and 9 m. S. Sala. P. 3151.

BUONALBERGO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, dist. and 7 m. N.W. Ariano. P. 3765.—II. a town, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 3374.

BUONCONVENTO, a vill. of Cent. Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Siena, on the Ombrone. P. 3164.

BUONO (SAN), a town of S. Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 2879.

BURA, two vills. of Hungary, co. Szolnok, gov. and 18½ m. S.W. Tisza-Füred, l. b. Theiss.—I. P. 1440.—II. P. 1640.

BURAKOWKA, a vill. of Austrian Galicia, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Jaslowiec. P. 1332.

BURANO, an isl. and town of Northern Italy, on the Adriatic, deleg. and 5 m. N.E. Venice. P. of town, 5897.

BURAZJOON, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 22 m. N.N.E. Bushire.

BURBAGE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.E. Pewsey. Ac. 3283. P. 1603.—II. a chapelry, co. Leicester, 1½ m. S.E. Hinckley. P. 1801.

BURCOMBE (SOUTH), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 1½ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Ac. 3090. P. 374.

BURCOTT, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. S.E. Abingdon. Ac. 1450. P. 374.

BURDEKIN, a river of N.E. Australia, Queensland, between lat. 19° and 20° 20' S., flows S.E. to lat. 20° 15' S., then N. till it falls into Cleveland Bay, near Cape Upstart.

BURDIEHOUSE, a vill., Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S. Edinburgh. It is well known to collectors of local fossils; the Scottish equivalent of the mountain limestone crops out here. Limestone quarries.

BURDUR, a large town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Anatolia, 63 m. N. Adalia.

BURDWAN (*Vardaman*, "productive"), a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, enclosed by the dists. Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Hooghly, and Bancoorah. Area 2224 sq. m. P. (1850) 1,520,840. It is generally under cultivation, and is one of the most productive parts of India. Its coal fields yield annually from 43,000 to 46,000 tons of coal. Iron ore and building stone are plentiful. Principal towns, Burdwan, Culna, and Cuttwa. *Burdwan* is the cap. of this dist., on the Dumdah, 63 m. N.W. Calcutta, with which it is connected by railway. P. 54,000. Palace and gardens belonging to its rajah, government and missionary schools, and manufs. silk and cotton.

BURE, a river of England, co. Norfolk; after a S.E. course of 40 m., joins the Yare at Yarmouth, whence it is navigable to Aylsham.

BUREAU, a co., U. S., N. America, N. part of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,426. A railway passes through the co. from Rock isl. to Chicago.

BU-REGREB, a river of Morocco, and the S.W. boundary of the anc. Mauritania, enters the Atlantic at Rabat, 108 m. W. Fez, by a mouth 500 yards across, within which is an imperial dock-yd.

BÜREN, a town, Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, cap. circ., 10 m. E. Soest, on the Alme. P. 2200.

BÜREN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. N.N.W. Bern, on the Aar. P. 1160.—II. (*Ober*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.W. St Gall. P. 1410.

BÜREN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 4 m. N.W. Thiel. P. 1500.

BURES, two pas. of England.—I. (*Mount*), co. Essex, 6 m. E. Halstead. Ac. 1404. P. 301.—II. (*St Mary*), cos. Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 5 m. S.S.E. Ludbury. Ac. 4131. P. 1659.

BURFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. W.N.W. Oxford. Ac. of pa. 2170. P. 1649. It has a branch bank, and manufs. of rugs and saddlery. *Edgehill*, where the troops under Fairfax defeated the Royalists in 1649, is in its vicinity.—II. a pa., co. Salop, 1 m. W. Tenbury. Ac. 6672. P. 1121.

BURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 13 m. N.E. Magdeburg, circ. Jerichow Island, on the Ihle. P. 15,000. Manufs. woollens, dye, glue, and snuff.—II. a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on the Wipper, 16 m. N.N.E. Cologne. P. 1670. Manufs. of counterpanes, ribbons, and hardwares.

BURG, a maritime town of the duchy of Schleswig, cap. isl. Femern, on its S. side. Lat. 54° 26' 10" N.; lon. 11° 12' E. P. 1800.

BURGA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow. Ac. 1876. P. 217.

BURGALTAI, a town of Mongolia (Gobi), in lat. 48° 16' N.; lon. 106° 38' E. 4400 ft. above the sea.

BURGATE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Ac. 2076. P. 359.

BURGAU, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 23 m. W.N.W. Augsburg. P. 2100.

BURGAU, a vill. of Styria, on the Hungarian frontier, 29 m. E. Grätz. P. 1224.

BURGBERNHEIM, a town, Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 16 m. N.W. Anspach. P. 1400.

BURGDORF (Fr. *Berthoud*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. N.E. Bern, on l. b. of the Emmen. P. 4199. It is the depôt for the Emmenthal cheese, and manufactures ribbons and silk. Near it are the baths of Sommerhaus.

BURGDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, on the Aa, 13 m. S. Celle. P. 3500.

BURGEL, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 20 m. E. Weimar, near Griesbach. P. 1330.

BURGE ISLANDS, a group in British North America. Lat. of S.W. point 47° 33' N.; lon. 57° 44' W. P. 700. Important as a fishing-station.

BURGESBEG, a pa., Irel., Munster, co. Tipperary, 5½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. Ac. 4980. P. 1187.

BURGH, numerous pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 1201. P. 271.—II. (*Apton*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1620. P. 544.—III. (*Castle*), co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Great Yarmouth. Ac. 1496. P. 458.—

IV. (*in-the-Marsh*), a market town and pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 64 m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Ac. of pa. 4233. P. 1223.—V. (*Mattishall*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. East-Dereham. Ac. 789. P. 227.—VI. (*on the Sands*), co. and ward Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 7839. P. 986.

—VII. (*South*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.E. Watton. Ac. 1216. P. 317.—VIII. (*St Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Acle. Ac. 1655. P. 554.—IX. (*St Peter or Wheatcare*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Beccles. Ac. 2041. P. 298.—X. (*upon-Bane*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 6 m. W. Louth. Ac. 1560. P. 203.

BURGHIAUN, a town of Germany, Essen-Cassel, prov. and 11 m. N. Fulda, on the Haune. P. 1350.

BURGHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Salzach, 58 m. E. Munich. P. 2480. Manufs. cloth. Trade in leather.

BURGHIAZ or BOURGHIAZ, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, on gulf of same name, in the Black Sea, 76 m. N.E. Adrianople. P. 4000. (?) It is remarkable for its large exports of cereals, the quantity exported in 1862 being estimated at 250,000 quarters. It sends a large quantity of fine clay for the manuf. of pipes to Constantinople. In 1862, 230 vessels entered, and 220 (180 with grain) cleared the port. It has telegraphic communication with Constantinople, Varna, and Adrianople. The Gulf of Bourghias is 14 m. in

length, E. to W., and has a lighthouse on Anastasia Island, 131 feet high.—II. vill., Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 12 m. N.E. Abydos.

BURGHCLERE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N. Whitechurch. Ac. 5080. P. 819.

BURGH-HEAD, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.W. Elgin, on a promontory. P. 1099.

BURGHESHA, a pa. of England. [BURVASH.] BURGHFIELD or BURFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Reading. Ac. 4237. P. 1139.

BURGHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.W. Hereford. Ac. 3704. P. 934.

BURGHORN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, near Alkmaar. P. 1885.

BURGHWALLIS, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1700. P. 237.

BURGO, a town of Sicily, circ. Bivona, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Girgenti. P. 4930.

BURGI, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 5 m. S.W. Dresden, with coal mines, coke furnaces, and a gas work. P. 860.—II. a hamlet of Reuss-Greiz, cap. lordship of same name, 4 m. N. Saalburg, on the Saale. Near it are the iron mines of *Burghammer*.

BURKUNSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Main, and on Nurnberg Railway, 24 m. N.E. Bamberg. P. 1400.

BÜRGLIN, three vill. of Switzerland.—I. cant. Uri, 1½ m. E. Altorf. P. 1312. The reputed birthplace of William Tell.—II. cant. Thurgau, 12 m. E. Frauenfeld. P. 1134.—III. cant. Bern, rt. b. of the Zihl, near Lake Biene. P. 1926.

BURGLINGENFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Ober Pfalz, 15 m. N.N.W. Regensburg. P. 1500.

BURGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. W. Malaga, on the Ardales. P. 1790.

BURGO-DE-OSMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Soria, and 1 m. N. Osma. P. 2072.

BURGOS, a prov. of Spain, Old Castile, bounded N. by Santander, E. by Alava, Logroño, and Soria, S. by Segovia, and W. by Palencia and Valladolid. Area 5645 sq. m. P. (1857) 333,356. Surface elevated. Soil in the valleys fertile. Yields grain, vegetables, and fruit. Mountains afford rich pasturage. Minerals are gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, sulphur, gypsum, marble, and stone. Manufs. cottons, woollens, linens, paper, leather, cutlery, earthenwares, and brandy. Climate cold and damp.

BURGOS, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of Old Castile, on l. b. of the Arlanzon, 130 m. N. Madrid. P. 15,924. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a college; a school of surgery; and manufs. of leather, woollens and hats. It was taken by the French in 1808 and in 1809.

BURGSTADT, a town of Saxony, circ. and 35 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 3688. Manufs. of stockings, linen and woollen weaving, and cotton printing.

BÜRGEIN, a vill. of Bohemia, cap. lordship of same name in the circ. Leitmeritz. P. 1987.

BURGUETE, a town of Spain, Navarra, 15 m. N.E. Pamplona, in the valley of Roncevaux. Here the troops of Charlemagne were defeated, & his nephew, the famous Roland, perished in 778.

BURGUNDY, prov. of France. [BOURGOGNE.]

BURHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe and 1½ m. N.N.W. Aylesford. Ac. 1737. P. 775.

BURHAMPOOTER RIVER. [BRAHMAPOOTRA.]

BURHAMPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. S. Moorshedabad, on the Bhagirathi, with military cantonments. Mean temp. 64° in Jan. to 87° in June. Rainfall 40 in.

BURIAS, one of the Philippine islands, Asiatic archipelago, 20 m. S.S.E. Luzon. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 123° E.

BURIASCO, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, 4 m. E. Pinerolo. P. 1971.

BURIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. W.N.W. Saintes. P. 1787.

BURITON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.W. Petersfield. Ac. 6305. P. 1050.

BURKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Georgia, on the Savannah river. Area 1040 sq. m. P. 5113 free, 12,052 slaves. Surface level. Yields cotton, oats, and sweet potatoes. Minerals are limestone, jasper, and gypsum. Waynesborough is the cap.

BURKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of North Carolina. Area 450 sq. m. P. 6866 free, 2371 slaves. Traversed from W. to E. by the Catawba river. Surface elevated, and suitable for grazing. Products are corn, wheat, and live stock. It has tanneries, corn and flour mills. Morgantown is the capital.

BURKERSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, circ. and 10 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien.

BURKHA, a town, E. Arabia, dom. and 45 m. N.W. Muscat, on sea of Bab-el-Mandeb. P. 4000.

BURKHARTSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, amt. and 7 m. S. Chemnitz. P. 2644.

BURLINGEN, a town and castle of Prussia, Hohenzollern, 7 m. E.S.E. Hechingen. P. 1400.

BURLATS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 5 m. E.N.E. Castres, on the Agout. P. 1500. It has several paper mills.

BURLESCOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Ac. 4210. P. 911.

BURLESON, a co. of Texas, U. S., N. America. Area 1025 sq. m. P. 8680 free, 2003 slaves. Cap. Caldwell.

BURLESTONE, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, on the Piddle, 6½ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 3768. P. 856.

BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 2 m. N.E. Oakham. Ac. 3390. P. 237.—II. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. W.N.W. Otley, on the Wharfe. P. 2454.

BURLINGHAM, three adjoining pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*St Andrew*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Acle. Ac. 750. P. 186.—II. (*St Edmund*). Ac. 661. P. 85.—III. (*St Peter*). Ac. 405. P. 80.

BURLINGTON, several places, U. S., North America.—I. a co., New Jersey, on the Delaware river, and washed by the Atlantic Ocean. P. (1860) 49,730. Soil fertile and well wooded.—II. a city and port, cap. of above co., on the Delaware, 16 m. N.E. Philadelphia. P. 5193. It has an episcopal college, a city hall, lyceum, library, and a bank.—III. a township, New York co., on the Otsego river, 68 m. W. Albany. P. 1835.—IV. a town, Iowa territory, cap. co. Des Moines, on the Mississippi, 250 m. above St Louis. It has a court-house, a gaol, and several churches. P. 6706.—V. a town and port, Vermont, cap. co. Chittenden, beautifully situated on the Lake Champlain, 31 m. W.N.W. Montpelier. P. 7713. It has a court-house, churches, wharves, light-house, state university, medical school, and library.

BURMA or BRMAH, the Burmese empire, or kingdom of Ava, a state of Further India, and formerly the most extensive and powerful in that peninsula; but since the wars with the British, 1824 to 1852, its territories are comprised within lat. 19° 30' and 28° N.; lon. 94° to 102° E.; having W. Assam, Independent Tipperah, and Aracan, N. Tibet and Assam, E. the Chinese prov. Yunnan, from which it is separated by the Ku-lung river, and Ton-King; and S. Siam, and the British province of Pegu. Area 185,000 sq. m., & pop. 3,000,000. (?) It is composed of the kingdom of Burma, with portions of the tributary Shan & Khyen

states. It is enclosed on the W., N. and S.E. by mountain ranges, level on the S. and S.E.; its central part consists of the upper basin of the Irrawadi. The country is reckoned salubrious. From May till the middle of Sept. is the rainy season. From Sept. till March the weather is delightful, temp. seldom exceeding 75° Fahr. In April and May the heat is great, but soon mitigated by the rains. Annual rainfall 150 to 200 inches. The soil is of high fertility; but except near the towns, most of it lies waste, and agriculture is in a backward state. Rice is the chief crop in the S.; Indian millet and maize in the N.; and sesamum is universally cultivated for cattle. Other products are cotton, indigo, yams, sweet potatoes, tobacco, oil plants, bananas and other fruits, betel-nut and leaf, sugar cane, onions, garlic, and in the N. a kind of tea. Teak, oak, and other woods abound on the mountain ranges, and palm and bamboo are also plentiful. Oxen, elephants, horses, buffaloes, and goats are the domestic animals. Mineral products are gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, amber, petroleum, marble, serpentine, sapphires and other gems, antimony, sulphur, nitre, and coal. In physical form, the Burmese are more allied to the Mongolians of E. Asia than to the Hindoos; figure short, robust, and fleshy, face lozenge-shaped, cheek-bones large and oblique; hair black, coarse and lank, and skin light brown or yellowish. Their language is monosyllabic, allied to the Chinese. The Burmese are gay, and fond of amusements, but less civilised than the Hindoos. They have boat-building, bell-casting, work in gold and silver, dye silk and other fabrics, manuf. lacquered wares, paper and coarse earthenwares; but most of their manuf. goods are imported from foreign countries. China sends silks, porcelain, copper, carpets, metals, drugs, and tea, in return for raw cotton, feathers, ivory, birds' nests, horns, gums, and British manufs. From the Shan tribes the Burmese obtain their best sword-blades, with lac, wax, and varnish, in return for salt and dried fish. British cotton goods, areca and cocoa-nuts, tobacco, iron, hardwares, copper, lead, and other minerals, opium, sugar, spirits, English glass, earthenwares, firearms, and gunpowder, are imported from British India. The government is hereditary and despotic. Buddhism is the prevailing superstition; there are a few Christians and Jews. Education, in so far as reading and writing are concerned, is generally diffused. Public revenue is derived from a tithe of the profits of cultivation, duties on imports and exports, on petroleum, a royal monopoly of marble, amber, the precious metals, and gems. Ava and Amarapura were successively the seats of government; the present capital is Mandalay. Other towns, including Bamo, are chiefly on the Irrawadi. In 1823 the Burmese provoked war with the British, which lasted during the years 1824-5, and was renewed in 1852. In both cases it terminated in their defeat, and the cession of several territories to the English. In 1862 the three maritime provinces of India beyond the Ganges which had been conquered from the Burmese, were united under one local administration, and called 'BRITISH BURMA.' These provinces comprised the ancient kingdoms of Pegu and Aracan, with the long line of coast known as Tenasserim. Pegu was occupied in consequence of the war of 1852. Aracan and Tenasserim were acquired by treaty, after the wars of 1825-6. The province of British Burma extends along the E. shore of the Bay of Bengal, from 20° 50' to 10° N. Length of coast line 1100 m. Area 90,000 sq. m. Each di-

vision has a chief seaport; Tenasserim has *Moulmein*, Pegu *Rangoon*, and Aracan *Akyab*. Aracan, the N. most division of the province, is separated from Pegu and Burma by a range of mountains 7000 feet high. Pegu and Martaban lie in the valley of the Irrawadi (now traversed by English steamers) and Sitang rivers, bounded E. and W. by mountain ranges. The valley of the Irrawadi expands into a magnificent alluvial region, extending over 10,000 sq. m. North Tenasserim is bounded W. for 100 m. by the river Saluen; it is a wilderness of hills, densely wooded. P. of British Burma (1861).—Pegu, 1,150,189; Tenasserim, 371,402; Aracan, 376,306; total, 1,897,897. In 1859 it was only 948,371; the increase is due to immigration to Pegu, comprising Europeans and their descendants, 2562; the others chiefly Burmese, including Aracanese, Karens, Chinese, and Indians. Soil very fertile, agriculture rude; all the tribes are truthful and hospitable. The houses are built of bamboo; food and clothing abundant. The introduction of Christianity has made great changes in the rude hill tribes. The natives grow cotton and weave textures of different colours. The cultivation of the tea plant has been commenced at Akyab. Exports of grain (1862), Pegu, 216,144; Tenass., 30,705; Aracan, 106,830; in all, 353,679 tons. Rev. (1862) 9,627,648 rupees, about 10 mill. rupees above 1861. A treaty between Great Britain and the king of Ava, of date 1863, gives free access to the territory of the Burmese Empire.

BURMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Shepway, 4 m. S.W. Hythe. Ac. 1796. P. 170.

BURMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 808. P. 212.

BURNAGE, a township, Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, pa. and 4 m. S. Manchester. P. 624.

BURNBY, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Pocklington. Ac. 1667. P. 126.

BURNCHURCH, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Kilkenny. Ac. 3363. P. 557.

BURNSIDE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, with a station on the Kendal and Windermere Railway, 2½ m. N.W. Kendal.

BURNESTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S.E. Bedale. Ac. 7411. P. 1554.

BURNET, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. Pop. 2252 free, 235 slaves.

BURNET'S CREEK, a river of the U. S., North America, Indiana, a tributary of the Wabash, which it joins 4 m. above Lafayette.

BURNEIT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Pensford. Ac. 608. P. 98.

BURNHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.N.W. Eton. Ac. 6730. P. 2233.

—II. co. Essex, 18½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 5523. P. 1870.—III. co. Somerset, on Bridge-

water Bay, 2 m. from the Highbridge station of the Great Western Railway. Ac. 4302. P. 2252.—

IV. (*Deepdale*), co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1061, consisting partly of salt

marshes. P. 81.—V. (*Norton*), same co., 1 m. N. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 8596. P. 172.—VI.

(*Overy*), 1 m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 2548. P. 650.—VII. (*Thorpe*), 1½ m. E.S.E. Burnham-

Westgate. Ac. 2928. P. 427. Birthplace of Ad-

miral Lord Nelson.—VIII. (*Sutton*), ¾ m. N.E. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1452, including Burn-

ham-Ulph. P. 380.

BURNHAM-WESTGATE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 32 m. N.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 3047. P. 1094.

BURNLEY, a mkt. town, England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Burn, 22 m. N. Manchester. Ac. 1839. P. 19,971. Alt. 375 ft. Manufs. of cotton

and woollen fabrics, machinery, iron and brass foundries, breweries, tanneries, and rope-walks. Its manufacturing prosperity, which is mainly owing to the coal of the vicinity, has been further promoted by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and by railway with Bury, Blackburn, & Manchester.

**BURNSALL**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 7 m. N.N.E. Skipton. Ac. 31.331. P. 1275.

**BURNS-HILL**, a town and mission station of British Kaffraria, South Africa, 20 m. W.N.W. Williamstown, near the Keiskamma river.

**BURNSTAND**, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Leith. Ac. 2950. Pop. of do. 3143; of pa. 3670, chiefly occupied in the fisheries, in curing herrings, and in distilling. It has a town-house, school-house, harbour, low-water pier, lighthouse, and a dry dock. Important harbour trade in export of coal and pig iron. It is the steamboat-ferry station on the passage of the North British Railway. The pa. abounds in limestone. Burntisland unites with Kinghorn, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy in sending one member to House of Commons. Corporation revenue 6211.

**BURNWOOD**, with the hamlets of Ediall and Woodhouse, a joint township and eccles. pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 3 m. S.W. Lichfield. P. 1634.

**BURONZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Verceelli. P. 1077.

**BURPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape and 2 m. E.N.E. Arundel. Ac. 2720. P. 256.

**BURRA** and **BURRAY**, three small isls. of Scotland, respectively belonging to the Shetland and Orkney groups. Pop. of Burray, 657; of East Burra, 209; of West Burra, 393.

**BURRA BURRA**, a copper mine of South Australia, one of the richest in the world, 90 m. N.N.E. of Adelaide.

**BURRIANA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on l. b. of the Rio Seco, 1 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. P. 6204.

**BURRILVILLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, co. and 17 m. N.W. Providence. P. 3538.

**BURRINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Ac. 2580. P. 231.—II. co. Devon, on the Taw,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Chumleigh. Ac. 5330. P. 939.—III. co. Somerset, on the Mendip hills, 4 m. N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 2009. P. 477.

**BURRISCARRA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo. Ac. 4356. P. 892.

**BURRISHOOLE**, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Newport. Ac. 53,749. P. 6318.

**BURRISNAFARNEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co. and Tipperary. Ac. 4639. P. 455.

**BURRISOL**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Backergunge, on an island of the Ganges, 120 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.

**BURROUGH**, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1565. P. 138.

**BURROUGH-GREEN**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5 m. S. Newmarket. Ac. 2217. P. 427.

**BURROW HEAD**, Scotland, co. Wigtown, is the terminating point of the peninsula which separates Wigtown Bay from Glenluce Bay, in lat.  $54^{\circ} 40' N$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 20' W$ .

**BURRY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath. Ac. 3694. P. 447.

**BURSCOUGH**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Ormskirk. Ac. 4957. P. 2461.

**BURSLDON**, a pa. of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Southampton. Ac. 905. P. 659.

**BURSLER**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Ac. 2940. P. of pa. 22,327. It has factories, town-hall, news-room, covered market, churches and dissenting chapels. Burslem forms a part of the parl. borough of Stoke-upon-Trent. As early as the 17th century it was the chief place in England for the manufacture of earthenware, brought to great perfection by Josiah Wedgwood, born here in 1730. An institution bearing his name was founded in 1863. There are also extensive coal and iron works, with manufs. of glass, bricks, tiles, steam-boilers, colours, etc.

**BURSTADT**, a vill. of Hessen, Starckenburg, circ. and 9 m. W. Heppenheim. P. 2000.

**BURSTALL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 766. P. 222.

**BURSTEAD**, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Billericay. Ac. 3502. P. 2095.—II. (*Little*),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Billericay. Ac. 1829. P. 186.

**BURSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Beaminster. Ac. 913. P. 220.

**BURSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Diss. Ac. 1449. P. 410.

**BURSTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Reigate. Ac. 4717. P. 927.

**BURSWICK**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Hull. Ac. 5720. P. 728.

**BURSZRYN**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.W. Brzezan, on the Lippa. P. 2704. It has a Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

**BURR**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Swilly, 6 m. W.N.W. Londonderry. Ac. 12,348. P. 2723.

**BURTON**, numerous pas. and townships in England and Wales.—I. a pa., co. Chester, on the Dee, near its mouth, 8 m. N.W. Chester. Ac. 3497. P. 425.—II. South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Haverford West. Ac. 3815. P. 1029.—III. co. Sussex, rape Arundel, 3 m. S.S.W. Petworth. Ac., with Barlavington, 809. P. 45.

—IV. (*Agnes*), co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 6409. P. 428.—V. (*Bishop*), co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W. Beverley. Ac. 3970. P. 499.—VI. (*Bradstock*), a pa., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 2680. P. 1010.—VII. (*Cherry*), co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Beverley. Ac. 3661. P. 502.—VIII. (*Coggles*), co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Corby. Ac. 2676. P. 288.—IX. (*Constable*), a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Tinghall, 4 m. N.E. Middleham. Ac. 2572. P. 224.—X. co. Warwick, 4 m. E. Kingston. Ac. 5400. P. 655.—XI. (*Extra*), a township, co. Stafford, and adjoining the town of Burton-upon-Trent. P. 2849.—XII. (*Fleming*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 3590. P. 525.—XIII.

(*Gate*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, on the Trent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 1108. P. 115.—XIV. (*Hastings*), co. Warwick,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Nuneaton. Ac. 1910. P. 199.—XV. (*in Lonsdale*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Thornton, in Lonsdale, 12 m. W.N.W. Settle. Ac. 1380. P. 597.—XVI. (*Joyce*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1940. P. 834.—XVII. (*Kirk*). [*Kirk-Burton*.]—XVIII. (*Latimer*), co. Northampton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Kettering. Ac. 2690. P. 1158.—XIX. (*Lazars*), co. Leicester, 2 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2060. P. 233.—XX. (*Leonard*), co. York, West Riding,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Knaresborough. Ac. 1739. P. 507.—XXI. (*by Lincoln*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 2325. P. 171.—XXII. (*Overy*), co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1660. P. 465.—XXIII. (*Petwardine*), co. Lincoln, pts.

Kesteven,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Polkingham. Ac. 2580. P. 135.—XXIV. (*Pidsey*), co. York, E. Riding,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Hull. Ac. 1980. P. 408.—XXV. (*on-Strather*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, at the mouth of the Trent,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 3860. P. 983.—XXVI. (*West*), co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.W. Gainsbro'. Ac. 710. P. 67.—XXVII. (*with Slay*), a township of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Gresford, N.W. Wrexham. P. 570.—XXVIII. (*with Walden*), a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. Aysgarth, 7 m. W.S.W. Middleham. Ac. 6790. P. 478.—XXIX. (*Wood*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Warrington, on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Newton-in-Makerfield. P. 990.

BURTON-IN-KENDAL, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Westmoreland and Lancaster, 10 m. S. Kendal, on Carlisle Railway. Ac. 8768. P. 2118.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Derby, on the Trent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the West Midland Railway, 11 m. S.S.W. Derby. 152 feet above the sea. Pop. of pa. 16,824, of township 9534. It has three churches, many dissenting places of worship, a town-hall and assembly-rooms; museum and public library, county court-house, grammar school and alms-house. Celebrated, along with Glasgow, for brewing "East India pale" ale, which is exported to all parts of the globe. There are besides extensive iron and boiler works, copper-works, plaster, cement, and flint mills, cooperages, etc. The Grand Trunk Canal connects the Mersey with the Trent, which latter river is navigable from the Humber to this town.

BURTSCHIED or BORCETTE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov., circ., and immediately S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 6000. Manufs. woollen cloth, cassimeres, yarn, and Prussian blue; and has hot sulphur springs and baths, much frequented (temp.  $106^{\circ}$  to  $155^{\circ}$  Fahr.). [LEICHLINGEN.]

BURUM or BÆRUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 11 m. S.E. Dockum. P. 1500.

BURWAH, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 87 m. S.W. Ramghur.—II. dist. and 39 m. N.N.E. Cuttack.

BURWANNEE, a fortified town of Central India, dom. and 72 m. S.W. Indore.

BURWARTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1239. P. 156.

BURWASH or BURGHESH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Hastings,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Wadhurst. Ac. 7321. P. 2143.

BURWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Louth. Ac. 2190. P. 159.—II. co. Cambridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Ac. 7232. P. 1987.

BURWA, a negro town of Central Africa, kingdom of Bornou, on W. b. of Lake Tchad, 80 m. N.N.W. Kouka. Area 3 sq. m. P. 5500. It is surrounded by a wall 13 feet high.

BURY, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Irwell,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Manchester. Ac. of pa. 24,520. P. of do. 80,558. Ac. of bor., which comprises the townships Bury and Elton, 4650. P. 37,563. It has communication by railway with Liverpool, Wigan, Bolton, Manchester, and Leeds, and with Bolton by canal. It has four churches, dissenting places of worship, public libraries, mechanics' institution, news-room, horticultural society, with manufs. of cottons, woollens, calico-printing, and bleaching establishments, and several iron works. In the vicinity are extensive coal mines, and a large extent of pasture land. Since the Reform Act it has sent one member to House of Commons. Reg. elects.

1813. The late Sir Robert Peel was born at Chamber Hall, in the vicinity of Bury.

BURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 1 m. S. Romsey. Ac. 1645. P. 362.—II. co. Sussex, rape and 4 m. N. Arundel. Ac. 3340. P. 500.

BURY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. Clermont, cant. Mouy. P. 1655.

BURY ST EDMUND'S, a parl. and munic. bor. town of England, comprising two pas., co. Suffolk, on the Larke, 24 m. N.W. Ipswich, and 60 m. N.E. London, and on station of the E. Union Railway. Ac. of bor. 3040. P. 13,318. Principal edifices, St Mary's church, St James's, the shire-hall, guild-hall, wool-hall, theatre, with concert and assembly rooms, co. gaol, and house of correction. It has a mechanics' institute, subscription library, and botanic garden. Seat of a trade in wool, corn, butter, & cheese. St Matthew's fair, lasting for about three weeks from October 2d, is one of the most important in England. The bor. is divided into two wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. It is the place of the co. assizes, and has general sessions in Feb., June, and Nov., quarter-sessions, petty-sessions weekly, with manorial and other courts. Bury returns 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elects. 692.

BURYAN (ST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Penzance. Ac. 6964. P. 1428.

BURYTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5 m. S. New-Malton. Ac. 1225. P. 265.

BURZEN, a river of Transylvania, an affl. of the Aluta at Brennndorf. It gives its name to the *Burzenland*, a mountainous region which forms the dist. of Kronstätt. P. 80,000.

BURZET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arr. and 14 m. N. Largentière. P. 2774. Silk mills and woollen manufactories.

BURZYN, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 2 m. S.S.E. Tuchow. P. 1340.

BUSACHI, a town of Sardinia, cap. prov. Cagliari, on the Tirsì, 11 m. N.E. Oristano. P. of comm. 2007; of prov. (1861) 115,398.

BUSACHINO or BUSAQUINO, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., and 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. P. 8100. Manufs. linens.

BUSACO, a hamlet and convent of Portugal, prov. Beira, in the Serra-de-Busaco, 20 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. Here, on the 27th Sept. 1810, the French were repulsed in an attack upon the troops under the Duke of Wellington.

BU SADA (*Abu Sada*), a town of Algeria, among the Atlas mountains, 120 m. S.S.E. Algiers. It has about 500 houses and 5 mosques.

BUSALLA, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 2604.

BUSÄCH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 6 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with woollen manufs. and mines of lead and calamine. P. 1250.

BUSCA, a town of North Italy, cap. dist., prov. and 9 m. N.W. Cuneo; on i. b. of the Macra, an affl. of the Po. P. 9331. It has a college, an hospital, and botanic gardens. Wine is produced in its vicinity.

BUSCATE, a town, N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-Grasso. P. 1681.

BUSCETTI, a town of Italy, in the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Noto. P. 2391.

BUSCOT, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Great Farringdon. Ac. 2846. P. 467.

BUSEK, a vill. of Hessen, gov. and 5 m. E. Giessen. P. 1480.

BUSEO, a town of Wallachia, on the river of same name, 60 m. N.E. Bucharest. P. 4500.

BUSHBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Wolverhampton. Ac. 6377. P. 2051

**BUSHEAR**, an island in the Persian Gulf, 11 m. from its N. coast. Lat. 26° 50' N.; lon. 53° 12' E. Low and flat; at its W. extremity is a town, with a harbour, which was visited by the fleet of Nearchus.

**BUSHEY**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Watford, with a station on London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 3188. P. 3159.—II. (or *Bushy*), a royal park, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, adjoining Hampton Court, 12 m. S.W. London. Ac. 1110. It has superb avenues of limes and chestnuts.

**BUSHIRE** (properly *Abu-shehr*, "Father of cities"), a seaport city of Persia, and its principal entrepôt on the Persian Gulf, at the N. extremity of a sandy peninsula. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 50° 52' E. Estim. pop. (1860) 18,000. On the land side it is protected by a wall with round towers, and on the other sides enclosed by the sea, which on the N. forms a harbour. Public buildings comprise mosques, the sheikh's palace, and a bazaar. Ships of 300 tons are obliged to lie in a roadstead 6 m. from the city. It is the commercial emporium of Persia, and imports from British India rice, indigo, sugar, spices, steel, and English cotton goods; porcelain from China and the Malay archipelago; tin from Banca; coffee from Mocha; bullion and European manufs. from Bassorah. Exports, raw silk, Kirman wool, shawls, carpets, silk goods, dried fruits, grain, Shiraz wine, turquoises, pearls, assafœtida, gall-nuts and cotton. A consular resident here superintends affairs of Britain in the Persian Gulf. In 1831 the plague reduced the pop. of Bushire from 20,000 to 6000. In 1856 it was captured by the British.

**BUSHLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. N.N.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1740. P. 282.

**BUSHMAN'S RIVER**, South Africa, Cape Colony, flows generally S.E., forming the boundary between the dists. of Uitenage and Albany, and enters the Indian Ocean in lon. 26° 37' E.

**BUSHMILLS**, a town of Irel., Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Bush, 8 m. N.E. Coleraine. P. 1049.

**BUSIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 12 m. from Cambrai. P. 3412.

**BUSK**, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bug, 32 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. P. 3000.

**BUSKERUD**, a bail. of Norway, prov. Aggershuus. Area 5773 sq. m. P. (1855) 90,343.

**BUSKO**, a town of Poland, 44 m. N.E. Cracow, with mineral springs and baths. P. 800.

**BUSLINGTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1096. P. 55.

**BUSNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, arr. Béthune, cant. Lillers. P. 1584.

**BUSSAHER**, a Sikh state, N. India, under Brit. protection, S. the Sutlej. Lat. 31° 30' N.; lon. 78° E. Estim. pop. 150,000. Chief products, sheep, cattle, wool, iron, tobacco, fruits, musk, opium, and sugar, which are exported across the Himalaya, in return for tea, Chinese silks and borax. Chief town, Rampoor.

**BUSSANG**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Moselle, near its source, 14 m. S.E. Remiremont. P. 2165.

**BUSSEAU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Niort, cant. Colonges. P. 1491.

**BUSSEI**, two towns of Hindostan.—I. dom. and 19 m. S.E. Jeypoor.—II. dist. Boolundshahur, 4 m. N. Sirhind.

**BUSSEROLLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and 10 m. N. Nontron. P. 1950.

**BUSSETO**, *Buzetum*, a town of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Parma, circ. Borgo San Donino, on rt. b. of the Ongina. P. 8088. It has a palace, and manufs. of silk, linen, and liquors.

**BUSSÈRE**, several comm. of France, in the centre and W. deps.—I. *Dumoise*, dep. Creuse, 7½ m. N.W. Gueret. P. 2906.—II. (*Badil*), a comm. and vill. dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arr. Nontron. P. 1293.—III. (*Poitvine*), a town and comm. dep. Haute Vienne, arr. and 11 m. N.W. Bellac. P. 2305.

**BUSSIÈRES-LES-BELMONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Marne, arr. Langres, cant. Fays-Billot. P. 1477.

**BUSSNANG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on l. b. of the Thur. P. 2029.

**BUSSO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 5 m. from Campobasso. P. 2009.

**BUSSOLENGO**, a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 9 m. W.N.W. Verona. P. 2708.

**BUSSOLENO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, 5 m. E. Susa, on l. b. of the Doire. P. 2256. In its environs are quarries of green marble.

**BUSSORAH**, Asiatic Turkey. [BASSORAH.]

**BUSSY-EN-OTHE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, arr. Joigny, cant. Briennon. P. 1250.

**BUSSY-LE-GRAND**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, arr. and 10 m. N. Semur. P. 975.

**BUSTAR**, a town and dist. of British India, Central provinces, 124 m. N.W. Chicacole. The dist. is mountainous and unexplored.

**BUSTEE**, a town of British India, prov. of Oude, dist. and 40 m. W. Goruckpoor.

**BUSTO-ARSIZIO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Milan. P. (1861) 12,580. It has a cotton thread factory, and an active trade.

**BUSTO GAROLFO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-Grasso. P. 2699.

**BUSUANGA**, one of the Philippine Islands, chief of the Calamianes group. Length 45 m.; breadth 15 m. P. 4500.

**BUSULUK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.W. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Samara. P. 1500.

**BUSUM**, a seaport town, duchy Holstein, with a port on the N. Sea, 36 m. N.W. Glückstadt. P. 800.

**BUSVAGON**, one of the Philippine Isls., Asiatic archipelago, 50 m. S.W. Mindoro. Length 50 m.; breadth 12 m. Surface mountainous.

**BUTCHER ISLAND**, an isl. of India, in Bombay harbour, between Salsette and Caranja islands.

**BURCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 983. P. 223.

**BUTE**, an isl. of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, forming with Arran, etc., the co. Bute, and separated from Argyleshire by a winding channel (the Kyles of Bute), generally less than 1 m. across. It is in length 15½ m., and from 2 to 5 m. in breadth. Area about 60 sq. m. P. 9306. Its N. part is mountainous and rugged, its centre and S. parts are undulating, with a fertile soil. In the centre are the small lakes Fad, Ascog, and Quein, and there is a vitrified fort at its south end. Its climate is moist, but the mildness and equality of its temperature have made it a resort of invalids.

**BUTERA**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Caltanissetta. P. 5141.

**BUTHESHIRE**, a co. of Scotland, composed of Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnoch, the whole between lat. 55° 27' and 56° 56' N.; lon. 4° 52' and 5° 23' W. Ac. 109,375, of which 60,000 are cultivated, 40,000 uncultivated, and 65,000 unprofitable. P. 16,331. Chief town, Rothesay, on Bute island. The co. returns one member to House of Commons. Registered electors, 500. [KYLES OF BUTE.]

**BUTZI**, a town of Tuscany, 9½ m. E. Pisa. P. 4091. Its vicinity produces excellent olives.

**BUTLA**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. Borynia, 12 m. S.S.W. Turka. P. 1382.

**BUTLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.E. Glastonbury. Ac. 4467. P. 1038.

**BUTLER**, five cos. of the U. S., North America. —I. in W. part of Pennsylvania. Area 800 sq. m. P. (1860) 35,594. Drained by Slippery Rock and Conquenessing Creeks. Surface undulating, soil sandy and fertile. Yields wheat, oats, rye, silk, wool, and live stock. Minerals are bituminous coal, petroleum, iron ore, and limestone. Manufs. woollens, cottons, agricultural implements, iron and tin. It has tanneries, potteries, flour and saw mills. Cap. Butler.—II. a co. in the S. of Alabama. Area 875 sq. m. P. 11,304 free, 6818 slaves. Soil fertile. Yields cotton, Indian corn, and pine timber. Cap. Greenville.—III. a co. in the S.W. of Kentucky. Area 500 sq. m. P. 1157 free, 770 slaves. Surface hilly; soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, oats, tobacco, and live stock.—IV. a co. in the S.W. of Ohio. Area 455 sq. m. P. (1860) 35,840. Drained by St Clair and Four Mile Creeks. Soil productive. Yields Indian corn, wheat, oats, butter, and pork. Water-power abundant. Intersected by the Miami Canal, and the Cincinnati and Dayton Railway.—V. a co. Missouri. P. 2891.

**BUTLER**, a township, New York, co. Wayne, 159 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 2272.—II. a township, Ohio, co. Montgomery. P. 1896.

**BUTLER'S-MARSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Kington. Ac. 1620. P. 271.

**BUTLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1941. P. 385.—II. a tnsph., co. Chester, 3 m. N. Macclesfield. P. 674.

**BUTOOL**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 64 m. N. Goruckpoor.

**BUTOW**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 53 m. E. Koslin. P. 3500. Woollen and linen manufactures, and a wool fair.

**BUTRINTO**, a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. Delvino, at the mouth of a river opposite Corfu. P. 2150. The *Lake of Butrinto*, N. of the town, is 5 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth.

**BUTSCHEJE (MOUNTAIN)**, in Transylvania, Carpathian range, 9528 feet above the sea.

**BUTSCHOWITZ**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 18 m. E. Brünn. P. 2921. Manufs. of cloths and morocco leather.

**BÜTSCHWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Haut-Toggenburg. P. 2133.

**BUTTE**, a co. in the U. S., N. America, in the N. of California, bordering on Utah. Area about 5000 sq. m. Watered by Feather river and Little Fork. Many parts are fitted for agriculture. The name of the co. was taken from the Butte mountains here. Cap. Hamilton. P. 12,106.

**BUTTELSTÄDT**, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 8 m. N. Weimar. P. 962.

**BUTTERLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. Tiverton. Ac. 479. P. 153.

**BUTTERMERE**, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts, 5 m. S. Hungerford. Ac. 1502. P. 128.—II. a chapelry, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham,  $\frac{7}{2}$  m. S.W. Keswick. Ac. 4398. P. 101. The lake Buttermere is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in width.

**BUTTERNUTS**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 84 m. S.W. Albany. P. 1927.

**BUTTERWICK**, a pa. of Engl. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, on the coast, 4 m. E. Boston. Ac. 4420. P. 605.—II. (*West*), a township, same co., parts Lindsey, 11 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. P. 907.—Several smaller townships, cos. York and Lincoln, are named Butterwick.

**BUTTERWORTH**, a township of Engl. co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Rochdale. P. 6704.

**BUTTES**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. P. 1407. Manuf. of watches.

**BUTTEVANT**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. The town stands on the Awbeg,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Doneraile. Ac. of pa. 11,582. P. 4323; do. of town, 2372.

**BUTTIGLIERA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 16 m. N.W. Asti. P. 2571.—II. (*Alta*), a vill., in the prov. Turin. P. 1258.

**BUTTINGTON**, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, and partly included in the bor. of Welshpool. Ac. 5099. P. 4844.

**BUTTISHOLZ**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. N.W. Lucerne. P. 1674. Near which is a mound, called *Tertre Anglais*, said to be the grave of 3000 Englishmen, followers of De Coucy, defeated here in 1376.

**BUTTOLPHS**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Steyning. Ac. 910. P. 54. The river *Augur* is here navigable.

**BUTTS**, a co. of U. S., North America, in centre of Georgia. Area 180 sq. m. P. 3388 free, 3067 slaves. Soil fertile. Products are Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and sweet potatoes. It has tanneries, a woollen factory, saw and grist mills. There are 12 churches. Capital, Jackson.

**BUTTSBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 2116. P. 531.

**BUTSTÄDT**, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Weimar. P. 2386.

**BUTYIN** or **BUTZEN**, a town of Hungary, E. of the Theiss, co. and 37 m. N.E. Arad. P. 2930.

**BUTYNY**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Mosty Wielke. P. 1655.

**BUTZBACH**, a town of West Germany, H. Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 11 m. S. Giessen. P. 2400. Manufs. flannels, hosiery, and leather.

**BÜTZOW**, a decayed town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg Schwerin, princip. Schwerin, on the Warnow, 18 m. S.W. Rostock. P. 3894. Manufs. paper and playing-cards.

**BUVIESCA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Burgos, on l. b. of the Onca. P. 2064.

**BUXAR**, a town and fortress of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bakhar, on r. b. of the Ganges, 73 m. W. Patna, and near E. I. railway to Delhi. Famous for a victory obtained, in 1764, by 7000 Europeans and sepoys, under Sir H. Monro, over a native army of 40,000.

**BUXHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Stow-Market. Ac. 2120. P. 536.

**BUXIERE-LA-GRUE**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, cant. Bourbon l'Archambault. P. 2442.

**BUXTED**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, rape Pevensey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Uckfield. Ac. 7020. P. 1624.

**BUXTEHUDE**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. S.E. Stade, on the Este river, near its mouth, in the Elbe. P. 2000. Manufactures starch, leather, and snuff.

**BUXTON**, *Bucostenum*, a market town, chapelry, and watering-place of England, co. Derby, pa. Bakewell, 31 m. W.N.W. Derby, and 160 m. N.N.W. London. P. 1877. It is situated in a valley 900 feet above the sea, and consists of an old and a new town, the latter with a church, public and private baths, assembly-rooms, and a pump-room. The saline waters in the lower town are from a hot and a cold spring, within a few inches of each other; there is also a chalybeate spring. *Buxton* is frequented annually by numerous visitors, chiefly between June and October. From 1000 to 1200 poor invalids annually avail themselves of the "bath-charity," by means of which they are, on proper recommendation, maintained for a month, while using the waters. It has manufs. of alabaster, spar and other ornaments.

Adjacent to the town are Pool's-hole, a stalactite cavern, and Diamond-hill, where crystals are found.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Coltishall. Ac. 1274. P. 640.

BUXTON, a vill. of Upper Canada, Raleigh township, co. Kent, 13 m. S.W. Chatham. The Elgin settlement for improvement of the coloured population was incorporated here in 1850.

BUXTON, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, co. York, 62 m. S.W. Augusta. P. 2995.

BUXY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Châlons. P. 2080.

BUYUKDERE, a vill. of Turkey, on the European shore of the Bosphorus, famous for its picturesque beauty. The upper part is occupied by the summer residences and gardens of the European ambassadors, and the lower by Greeks, Armenians, and Turks.

BUZA, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 13½ m. S.E. Szamos-Ujvar. P. 1377.

BUZANÇAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Indre, 13 m. N.W. Châteauroux. P. 5016. Woollen manufs., and trade in wool; in its vicinity are extensive iron-works.

BUZANCY, a town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 25 m. S.E. Mezieres. P. 891.

BUZET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and 7 m. N. Nerac. P. 1509. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity.

BUZIAS, a market town of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Temesvar. P. 1505.

BUZSAK, a vill. of Hungary, co. Somogy, gov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Marczaly. P. 1665.

BUZZARD BAY, U. S., North America, on the S. coast of Massachusetts. 30 by 7 miles.

BYAM MARTIN ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 19° 40' 22" S., and lon. 140° 22' 28" W.

BYFANG, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Dusseldorf, 4 m. E.N.E. Werden. P. 1412.

BYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Ac. 2760. P. 901.

BYFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. the Weybridge station of the South-Western Railway. Ac. 2068. P. 770.

BYFORD, a pa. of England, co. & 7½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 908. P. 201.

BYGONBARRY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Mymensing, on rt. b. of the Brahmaputra, 73 m. N. Dacca.

BYGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.E. Baldock. Ac. 1809. P. 195.

BYKER, a township, Engl., co. Northumberland, on Tyne, 1½ m. E. Newcastle. Ac. 867. P. 7663.

BYKHOF, several towns in Russia.—I. gov. and 55 m. S. Tchernigov.—II. (*Novo-B.*), gov. and 38 m. S. Moghilev.—III. (*Staroi-B.*), gov. and 26 m. S. Moghilev; an old fortified town on rt. b. of the Dnieper. P. 3900.

BYLAND (ABBAY), a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Coxwold, 5 m. W.S.W. Helmsley. Ac. 3130. P. 104.—II. (*Old*), a contiguous pa., 5 m. W.N.W. Helmsley. Ac. 2783. P. 157.

BYLAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4¼ m. N.E. Dereham. Ac. 1546. P. 82.

BYRD, a township of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, Cape Girardeau co. P. 2575.

BYRON, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Genesec, 10 m. N.E. Batavia. P. 1566.

BYRON (BAY), E. coast of Labrador, North America, in lat. 54° 40' N., lon. 57° 30' W.—(*Island*), Pacific, Mulgrave archipelago, lat. 1° 18' S.; lon. 177° 20' E.

BYRRIA, a town of India, in the British dist. Ghazeepeer, 607 m. N.W. Calcutta.

BYTHAM (CASTLE), a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pis. Kesteven, 5 m. S.S.W. Corby. Ac. 7760. P. 1024.—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjoining the last named. Ac. 1010. P. 362.

BYTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 6½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1503. P. 292.

BYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. E. Presteign. Ac. 946. P. 214.

BYTOWN, Canada West. [OTTAWA.]

BYWELL, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Northumberland.—I. (*St Andrew's*), on Carlisle Railway, ward. Tindale, 13½ m. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Ac. 3512. P. 508.—II. (*St Peter's*), on the Tyne. Ac. 17,355. P. 1547.

## C

Places sought for under this initial and not found, are referred to the letter K. CZ is sometimes replaced by TCH.

CABAGAN, a town of the Philippine Isl., in prov. Cagayan, at N. extremity of isl. Luzon. P. 11,185.

CABALLOS, Honduras. [PUERTO CORTEZ.]

CABALUNGA, a town of the isl. of Samar, Philippines, residence of the Spanish alcalde of the isl. CABAÑAS or CAYAÑAS, a port on N.W. coast of island Cuba, 30 m. W. Havana. Cigar manuf.

CABANES, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana. P. 1916.

CABANES, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Arles, cant. Orgon. P. 1638.

CABANNES-ET-BARRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Castres. P. 1372.

CABARRAS, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of North Carolina, drained by Rocky River. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. 7506 free, 3040 slaves. Surface hilly. Concord is the capital.

CABASSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Brignoles, cant. Besse. P. 1685.

CABEÇO DE VIDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 15 m. N.E. Aviz. P. 2000.

CABELL, a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of Virginia, on the Ohio River. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. 7715 free, 305 slaves.

CABENDA or KABENDA, a seaport town of West Africa, S. Guinea, in Angoy, 40 m. N. the mouth of the river Zaire. The principal centre of the coast trade in ivory, wax, honey, gum, etc.

CABES or KHAHS, *Tacapa*, a seaport town of North Africa, dom. and 200 m. S. Tunis, on a small river (ancient *Triton*) in the Gulf of Cabes.

CABES (GULF OF), *Syrtis Minor*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N.E. coast of Africa, between the isls. of Kerkenna and Jerba. Lat. 34° N., lon. from 10° to 11° E. On its shores are the towns of Cabes or Khabs, and Sfax or Sfakus.

CABEZA DEL BUEY, a town, Spain, prov. & 86 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. P. 5395. Manufs. woollen & linens.

CABEZAS DE SAN JUAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S. Sevilla. P. 2421.

CABEZON DE LA SAL, a market town of Spain, prov. & 7 m. N.N.E. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga. Scene of one of the first battles of the Peninsular war in 1808.

CABIAO, a town of the isl. Luzon, Philippines, prov. Pampanga, N.W. Manila. P. 4940.

CABLE ISLAND, a small isl. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, in the Atlantic, 5 m. S.S.W. Youghal.

**CABO FRIO**, a city and seaport of Brazil, N.E. the cape of same name, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro. P. 3500. Climate unhealthy.

**CABOOL** or **CABUL**, a fortified city, and cap. prov. Cabool, on the Cabool River, here crossed by three bridges, 6396 feet above the sea, and 82 m. N.N.E. Ghuznee. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 69° 6' E. Pop. about 60,000. It is enclosed on the N.W. and S. sides by hills, along which run weak ramparts, and at its E. end is the Bala Hissar ("palace of the kings"). This citadel comprises the residence of the chief, government offices, royal gardens, an inner fort, and a town with 5000 inhabitants. The outer town, 3 m. in circumference, is entered by four gates, and has two principal thoroughfares running parallel to each other, the N. of which led to the magnificent bazaar, destroyed by the British on their evacuation of Cabool in 1842. The city is subdivided into dists., each enclosed with walls. In the S.W. dist. is a strongly fortified quarter, inhabited by Persians or Kuzzilbash, of whom there are from 10,000 to 12,000 in the city. Streets intricate and badly paved. Houses in general two to three storeys high, built of sun-dried bricks and wood, with flat roofs; those of the wealthy have extensive courts and gardens. Outside of the city are the tombs of the emperor Baber, who made Cabool his cap., and of Timour-Shah. *Cabool* has an active trade; imports precious metals, firearms, paper, tea, cotton goods, broad cloths, velvets, kermes and other dyes, iron wares, cutlery, needles, raw silk, to from 40,000L. to 50,000L. yearly, mostly brought from the Russian and the Chinese dominions, and Independent Turkestan; and which goods are mostly expedited southward into Hindostan. It has markets for corn, cattle, and fuel, and is well supplied with vegetables and fruits. From its elevation, the winter in Cabool is long and severe; the summer is delightful; average temperature from 75° to 85° Fahr. The inhabitants are tall, well made, not very dark, and have Jewish features. They are Mohammedians of the Sonnee sect. The higher classes speak Persian, the common people the Pushtoo dialect. It was taken by Sebuctaghi in 977, by Tamerlane at the end of the 14th century, and in 1738 by Nadir Shah. It was the scene in 1842 of the treacherous outbreak of the chiefs, the murders of Sir W. Macnaughten and Sir A. Burnes, and the massacre of 3800 soldiers and 12,000 camp followers; was retaken in the same year by the British troops under Sir R. Sale, the bazaars and public buildings burned and finally relinquished. Its chiefship is considered to extend from the S. of Ghuznee to the Hindoo Koosh, and from Bamian to the Khyber mountains, comprising an area of about 10,000 sq. m., with the cities of Cabool, Istalif, Ghuznee, and Jelalabad. Dost Mahomed's army amounted to 2500 infantry, and 12,000 to 13,000 horse. His annual revenue is said to be 150,000L. *Cabool River* or *Jui-Shir*, the only large tributary of the Indus from the W., rises near lat. 34° 21' N., lon. 68° 20' E., at an elevation of 8400 feet, and after an E. course of 320 m., and the addition of many tributaries, joins the Indus nearly opposite Attock: it is navigable for boats of 40 or 50 tons, from the Indus to Dobundee, a distance of 50 m. The towns of Cabool, Jelalabad, and Salpoor are on its banks.

**CABOT**, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 17 m. N.E. Montpelier. P. 1356.

**CABOURN**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. N.N.E. Caistor. Ac. 2860. P. 171.

**CABUA**, *Agabrum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 11,576. It has a college,

and manufs. of tiles, bricks, linens, and soap. Its neighbourhood is volcanic, and produces wine of superior quality.

**CABRACHI**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 38½ m. N.W. Aberdeen. Surface mountainous. Estimated ac. 51,200. P. 794.

**CABRAS**, a vill. in the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 5 m. N.W. Oristano. P. 4024.

**CABRERA**, one of the Balearic isls., in the Mediterranean, 9 m. S. Majorca. It has a fort, and is used by the Spanish gov. as a place of exile.

**CABRIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse, cant. St Vallier. P. 1725.

**CAÇAPABA**, a town of Brazil, cap. dist. same name, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, 150 m. W.S.W. Porto Alegre. P. 3000.

**CACAPON** or **GREAT C.**, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, co. Hardy, rises in the Alleghany mountains, and falls into the Potomac, 4 m. from Berkeley springs. Length about 140 m.

**CACCAMO**, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, 5½ m. S.W. Termini. P. 7233.

**CACCAVONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 3 m. S.W. Agnone. P. 2646.

**CACCURI**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. and 20 m. N.W. Cotrone. P. 1204.

**CACERES**, a prov. of Spain, Estremadura, bounded N. by Salamanca, E. by Avilla, Ciudad Real, and Toledo, S. by Badajoz, and W. by Portugal. Area 8007 sq. m. P. (1857) 302,134. It is mountainous and well wooded; valleys fertile. Minerals are iron, lead, copper, and silver.

**CACERES**, *Castra Caelicia*, a town of Spain, cap. of a prov. formed of the N. part of Estremadura, on river of same name, 25 m. W. Truxillo. P. 12,051. It has flour mills and dye-works.

**CACERES**, a town of South America, New Granada, prov. and 110 m. N. Popayan.

**CACERES (NUEVA)**, a town of the Philippines, cap. prov. in the isl. of Luzon, on the S.E. coast, 175 m. S.E. Manila. P., with the suburbs Tabuco and Santa Cruz, 12,000.

**CACHAR**, a territory of British India, presid. Bengal, in Further India, between lat. 24° and 26° N.; lon. 92° and 93° 30' E.; enclosed by Cassay, Assam, and the dists. Tiperah, Silhet, and Jynteah. Area 4000 sq. m. Estim. pop. 60,000. Surface mostly mountainous. In the S. are fertile plains, but most part of the country is uncultivated. The tea plant is indigenous, and in 1862 there were 68,149 ac. leased to tea planters; of which 6077 ac. were under cultivation, employing 6719 labourers. Estim. crop, 336,800 lbs. of tea. Chief river the Barak. Rice, cotton, and sugar are raised, and, with timber, bamboo, iron ore, wax, ivory, and limestone, form the chief exports.

**CACHE**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Territory Utah. P. 2605.

**CACHEO**, a town and fort of West Africa, Senegambia, Portuguese territory, near the mouth of the Cacheo river, 85 m. S.S.E. Bathurst.

**CACHOEIRA**, a commercial city of Brazil, prov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Bahia, on the river Paraguaçu, cap. comarca of same name. Chief exports tobacco and coffee. Pop. of dist. 15,000.—II. prov. Rio Grande do Sul, 150 m. N.N.W. Rio Grande.—III. Grande, a town, prov. and 200 m. S.S.W. Para, on E. bank of the Tocantins. P. 4000.

**CACONDA (NEW)**, a town of W. Africa, Benguela, belonging to Portugal, 170 m. S.E. St Philip-de-Benguela.

**CACONGO**, a town of West Africa, S. Guinea, Angola, cap. a petty state, 35 m. S.E. Loango.

**CADALEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 5 m. S.E. Gaillac. P. 2014.

**CADAMSTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co.

Kildare, 12 m. N. Robertstown. Ac. 5032. P. 700.

CADAQUES, a town and port of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Gerona. P. 2787.

CADBURY, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 5½ m. E.N.E. Crediton. Ac. 1899. P. 241.—II. (North), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Castlecary. Ac. 2810. P. 997.—III. (South), same co., 6 m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 800. P. 287.

CADDENABIA, a vill. of North Italy, W. shore of Lake Como. Much resorted to by the Milanese. Near it is the Villa Carlotta, containing works of Canova and Thorwaldsen.

CADDER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 5 m. N.E. Glasgow, and on the Edinburgh, Kirkintilloch, and Monkland Railway. Ac. 14,088. P. 5948. It comprises the villages of Auchinearn, Bishopbriggs, and Chryston. P. 582. At Robroystone, in this pa., Wallace was betrayed and apprehended, August 5, 1805.

CADDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Bedford and Hertford, 2 m. W.S.W. Luton. Ac. 4500. P. 1851.

CADDO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Louisiana. P. 4802 free, 7338 slaves. In N. part is Caddo lake, and Red river on the E.

CADEAG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, 15 m. S.W. Arreau, on the Nesle. P. 426. It has hot sulphur springs and baths.

CADEBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1½ m. E.S.E. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 2130. P. 422.

CADELBOSCO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio in Emilia. P. 5285.

CADELEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4¼ m. S.W. Tiverton. Ac. 2191. P. 358.

CADEX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, cant. Rochefort. P. 2250.

CADENET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 31 m. S.E. Avignon. P. 2737. Manufs. oil of olives, and soda.

CADEO, a town of North Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. P. 3025.

CADEREITA, a town of Mexico, dep. and 42 m. E. Queretaro. P. 4000. In its vicinity silver mines are worked.

CADER-IDRIS, a mountain of Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. S.S.W. Dolgelly. It is a basalt ridge, 10 m. long, 1 to 3 m. broad, and 2959 feet high.

CADEROUSSE, a comm. and town, France, dep. Vaucluse, on l. b. of the Rhône, 11 m. N.N.W. Avignon. P. 3158. Silk manufs.

CADIAR, a vill. of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Granada, on the Cadiar. P. 2126.

CADIERE (LA), a comm. and vill. France, dep. Var, and 10 m. N.W. Toulon. P. 2246.

CADILLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Garonne, 17 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 2549.

CADIZ, a prov. of Spain, Andalucia, between lat. 36° 2' and 37° N.; lon. 4° 7' and 6° 22' W. Bounded N. by Huelva and Seville, E. by Malaga, S. and W. by the Strait of Gibraltar and the Atlantic. Area 2806 sq. m. P. (1857) 883,078. It is one of the three provs. into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided. Principal rivers are the Guadalete and Guadiaro, and their affls. The mountains of Ronda traverse a part of it in the E. Soil fertile in the valleys, yielding the usual cereals, and fruits of many kinds.

CADIZ, *Gades*, a fortified city of Spain, cap. above prov. on the Atlantic, at the extremity of a peninsula of the isle of Leon, the narrow isthmus of which forms an immense bay. Lat. of observatory 36° 31' 41" N.; lon. 6° 17' 13" W. Mean temp. of year 62°, winter 52° 8', summer 70° 2, Fahr. Annual rainfall 23 inches on 100 rainy days. P. (1857) 71,914. Public edifices

include two cathedrals, two theatres, house of refuge, arsenal, naval college, barracks, and the lighthouse of St Sebastian, 172 feet in height. Ships of large burden anchor ¼ m. from the shore; its trade has declined since the emancipation of the Spanish colonies; its dependency, St Mary, is the centre of the trade in sherry wine. Exports wine, provisions, manufactured goods, metals, & colonial produce. *Cadiz* was made a free port in 1829, but it ceased to enjoy that advantage in 1832. Was taken by the English in 1596, and bombarded by them in 1800.

CADIZ (BAY OF), an extensive inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Cadiz, in lat. 36° 30' N.; lon. 6° 15' W., bounded S.W. by the peninsula of Cadiz, 5 m. in length, and divided into an outer and inner bay by the promontory and fort of Matagorda. Along its shores are some excellent harbours. In the islet *La Carraca*, on its E. side, are arsenals and shipbuilding yards, the most important in the kingdom.

CADIZ, a town, U. S., N. America, Ohio, cap. of Harrison co., 102 m. E.N.E. Columbia. P. 2453.

CADNEY, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 4860. P. 570.

CADONIGHÉ, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and dist. Pavia, on the Brenta. P. 1263.

CADORE (PIEVE-DE), a town of Northern Italy, on rt. b. of the Piave, 22¼ m. N.N.E. Belluno. P. 1600. Birthplace of Titian.

CADOXTON, two pas. of South Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, ½ m. N. Neath. Ac. 32,060. P. 8209.

—II. (*near Barry*), same co., on the Bristol Channel, 5½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 1028. P. 279.

CADSAND, CADZAND or CASSANDRIA, an island, Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, at the mouth of the West Scheldt, and having on it a small town of same name, 5 m. N. Sluis. P. 1156.

CAEN, *Cadomum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Calvados, 122 m. W.N.W. Paris, and 9 m. from the English Channel, on l. b. of the Orne, and on a branch of the Paris & Rouen Railway. P. (1861) 43,740. It has a university academy, chamber of commerce, college, normal school, schools of hydrography and medicine, and a public library. Chief edifices are the hôtel-de-ville, palace of justice, church of St Etienne, which contains the tombs of William the Conqueror and his Queen.

Manufs. lace, blonde, black and white crape, oils, and cutlery; cotton-spinning, wax-bleaching, brewing & dyeing works, & shipbuilding yards. Exports manuf. articles, grain, cyder, brandy, wine, oil, cattle, fish, fruit, butter, and eggs; its trade is facilitated by a branch of the Odon, which traverses it. A maritime canal, 12 feet deep, connects its port with the sea. The English took it in 1346, & again in 1417, when they held it till 1450. Previous to the revolution in 1793, it was the seat of a university, founded by Henry VI. of England.

CAENBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1430. P. 125.

CAER (Celtic, "*a castle*"). For names with this prefix not mentioned below, see CAE.

CAERANO, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Montebelluno. P. 1330.

CAERGWLE, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hope, on the Alyn, 5 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. P. 719. Unites with Flint, etc., to send one member to House of Commons.

CAERHUN, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on Conway, 4 m. S. Aberconway. Ac. 13,402. P. 1314.

CAERLEON ("*a Castle of the legion*"), ancient *Isca Silurum*, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Llangatlock, on the Usk, here crossed by a bridge, 2¼ m. N.E. Newport. P. 1281. It is interesting as the anc. cap. of *Britannia Secunda*

(modern Wales), and as having been a place of importance in the 12th century, during which, and subsequently, it was ruined by repeated wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans.

**CAERMARTHEN**, South Wales. [**CAERMARTHEN.**] **CAERNARVON**, a town, N. Wales. [**CARNARVON.**] **CAERNARVON**, a town of the U. S., North America, Lancaster co., Pennsylvania. P. 1590.

**CAERPHILLY**, a market town and chapelry of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwyslan, 7 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Pop. returned with its parish. Manufs. of linsey-woolsey, shirtings, and checks. In the vicinity are collieries and iron works.

**CAERWENT**, *Venta Silurum*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 1962. P. 445. It has Roman remains.

**CAERWYS**, a market town and parish of North Wales, co. Flint, 4½ m. S.W. Holywell. P. 947. Unites with Flint, etc., to send 1 mem. to H. of C. **CÆSAREA**, two towns of Asiatic Turkey. [**KAISARIYEH** and **KISARIAH.**]

**CAËSTRE**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Hazebrouck. P. 1556. Hop culture.

**CAFFA**, Crimea. [**THEODOSIA.**]

**CAFRARIA**, South Africa. [**KAFFRARIA.**]

**CAFRISTAN**, Central Asia. [**KAFIRISTAN.**]

**CAGAYAN**, a prov. of the isl. of Luzon, at the N. extremity of the island. It comprises 21 towns and vills., cap. Lallo. P. 58,580.

**CAGAYAN-SOOLOO**, an island of Asiatic archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 6° 58' 5" N.; lon. 118° 28' 11" E. It is 20 m. in circumference, and wooded.

**CAGAYANES**, a group of small isls. in the Sooloo Sea, lat. 9° 35' 30" N.; lon. 121° 15' 30" E.

**CAGLIANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 14 m. N. Diano. P. 3606.

**CAGLI**, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. and 13 m. S. Pesaro, at the confluence of the Bosso and Cantiano. P. 9763. It has a trade in tanned and dressed leather.

**CAGLIARI**, *Calaris*, a fortified maritime city, and cap. prov. of the island Sardinia, on bay of same name, on the S. coast of the isl. Lat. (tower of San Pancrazio) 39° 13' 14" N.; lon. 9° 7' 48" E. P. (1861) 30,905. Area of prov. 5222 sq. m. P. (1862) 372,097. The anc. city, on the summit of a low hill, comprises the citadel, viceregal palace, and cathedral. The *Marina*, extending thence down to the shore, contains the dwellings of foreign consuls, with the bonding warehouse, arsenal, lazaretto, and mole. It has a royal tobacco factory, manufs. of cottons, gunpowder, soap, furniture, and leather. Exports, corn, pulse, oil, wine, and salt. *The seat* of a royal court and a tribunal of commerce, and the residence of the viceroy and the archbishop-primate of Sardinia. *Cagliari* is a telegraphic station.

**CAGNANO**, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Foggia, cap. cant., on the Garganian promontory, 25 m. N.E. Foggia. P. 4469.—II. prov. and 10 m. N.W. Aquila. P. 2097.

**CAGNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, near the Mediterranean, 11 m. E. Grasse. P. 2435. Manufs. olive oil, and prepares anchovies and sardines.

**CAGUAN**, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, on the Caguan river, a tributary of the Amazon, 180 m. S.S.W. Bogota.

**CAHABA**, a river of the U. S., North America, Alabama, after a S. course of 120 m. joins the Alabama riv. at Cahaba vill., 68 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa.

**CAHAGNES**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arr. Vire, cant. Aulnay-sur-Odon. P. 1638.

**CAHERAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. N. Skibbereen. Ac. 23,525. P. 4406.

**CAHERAVALLY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. S. Limerick. Ac. 3833. P. 859.

**CAHERBARNAGH MOUNTAIN**, Ireland, co. Cork, 5 m. S.W. Millstreet, 2231 feet high.

**CAHERDUGGAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N. Mallow. Ac. 6131. P. 966.

**CAHERRELLY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. S.E. Limerick. Ac. 2718. P. 555.

**CAHERRLAG**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. E. Cork. Ac. 3556. P. 1486.

**CAHERNARRY**, a pa., Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Limerick. Ac. 2478. P. 691.

**CAHERSIVEEN**, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, pa. Cahir, 2½ m. E.N.E. Valentia. P. 1802. It has a cathedral, chapel, bridewell, union work-house, and fever hospital. Altitude 52 feet.

**CAHETE** or **CAETE**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 10 m. S.E. Sabara. P. 6000.

**CAHIR** or **CAHER**, a pa. and mkt. town, Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 97 m. S.S.W. Dublin, near the Cork Rail. Ac. of pa. 13,646. P. 5830. do. of town, 2977. Alt. 166 ft. It has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, sessions-house, gaol, market-house, and flour-mills. Near the town are military barracks.—II. a pa., Munster, co. Kerry, comprising the town of Cahersiveen (which see). Ac. 19,100. P. 4687. Birthplace of the late Daniel O'Connell.—III. a small island, barony of Murrisk, co. Mayo, 4½ m. from the shore.—IV. an island, 3¼ m. S. Clare Island.

*Cahir* mountain, Kerry, is 3200 feet, *Cahirconree* 2796, and *Cahirbarna* 2239 feet above the sea.

**CAHIRCONLISH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Ac. 8172. P. 2324, of whom 594 are in the vill. The Shannon line of railway passes within 2 m. of the village.

**CAHLA**, a town of Sax-Altenburg, circ. and on the Saale. P. 2497. Manufs. of porcelain.

**CAHLORE**, a principality in North Hindostan, on the Sutlej. Capital, Belaspoor.

**CAHORS**, *Divona*, a town of France, cap. dep. Lot, on a rocky peninsula, almost enclosed by the river Lot, 60 m. N. Toulouse. P. 13,846. Principal edifices, a cathedral, the prefecture, char-trouse, theatre, and public library. It is the seat of a university academy, national college, normal school, and chambers of commerce and manufs. Manufs. of candles, woollens, cotton yarn, leather, paper and glass wares; trade in full-bodied red wines (*vins de Cahors*), brandy, and rural produce.

**CAHUZAC**, several vills. of France; the principal in dep. Tarn, 12 m. W.N.W. Albi. P. 1691.

**CAICOS** or **THE KEYS**. [**BAHAMA.**]

**CAIFFA**, a maritime town of Syria. [**KALIFFA.**]

**CAILAR**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Gard, arr. Nîmes, cant. Vauvert. P. 1249. Distillery.

**CAILLOMA** or **CAYLLOMA**, a town of S. America, South Peru, cap. prov. and 90 m. N.N.E. Arequipa. Near it are rich silver mines.

**CAILLOU**, a lake of the U. S., Louisiana, 2 m. N. of the G. of Mexico. About 10 m. long.

**CAINHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Ac. 2529. P. 755.

**CAIRE** or **CAIRAU**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 746. P. 131.

**CAIRN**, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Wig-town, on Loch Ryan, 10 m. N.W. Glenluce. Vessels of any burden may ride in its bay in safety. A small river, co. Dumfries, has this name.—*Cairnapple* is a mountain, co. Linlithgow, pa. Torphichen. Height 1493 feet.

**CAIRNEY-HILL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Carnock, 3 m. W. Dunfermline. P. 415.

**CAIRNGORM**, a mountain of Scotland, co. Banff, 12 m. S.W. Tomantoul, 4095 feet above the sea.

Among other minerals are found the topazes known as "Cairngorm stones."

**CAIRNIE**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 5 m. N.W. Huntly. P. 1490.

**CAIRO**, an Italian corruption of *Musr-El-Kahirah* ("the victorious" of the Arabs), the cap. city of Egypt, residence of the viceroy and seat of government, near the rt. b. of the Nile, 5 m. from the origin of its delta, and on railway from Alexandria to Suez. Lat. 30° 2' 4" N.; lon. 81° 15' 36" E.; altitude 40 feet above the sea. Pop., including the suburbs of Boulac and Old Cairo, estimated at 254,000, comprising Mohammedans, Copts, Jews, and numerous foreigners. Climate healthy and little variable. Mean temp. of year 72°-2, of winter 58°-5, of summer 85°-1, Fahr. Rain falls 10 or 12 times a year, but lasts for only 1 or 2 hours. The city proper is built on a slope at the foot of one of the lowest ridges of the chain of Jebel Mokkatam, and occupies an area of 3 sq. m.; it is surrounded by old walls, and the highest part of the ridge is occupied by a citadel, which contains the palace of the viceroy, the arsenal, mint, public offices, and the magnificent new mosque of Mohammed Ali. The citadel is commanded by forts placed on the extremity of the chain of Mokkatam. The city is separated from its suburbs Boulac and Misr-el-Aatik (improperly called Old Cairo) by a series of gardens and plantations. *Cairo* is divided into several distinct quarters according to the religion and race of its inhabitants, as the Coptic quarter, Jews' quarter, and Frank quarter, which are separated by gates. The city is traversed by a canal of irrigation, which commences at Old Cairo. The remarkable edifices of Cairo, which comprise many of the finest remains of Arabian architecture, all date from the reign of the Arabs and the ancient sultans of Egypt. Among these are about 400 mosques, with picturesque minarets, several of the ancient gates, an aqueduct for conveying water from the Nile to the citadel, the ancient works of the citadel, and the palace and well of Joseph. Shepherd's hotel, a large and well-conducted establishment, is the great resort of the English. At Old Cairo are the seven towers still called "the Granary of Joseph," and serving their ancient purpose. In the island of Rhoda is the celebrated Nilometer, a graduated column for indicating the height of the water during the annual inundation of the river; numerous ancient cisterns and baths still ornament the city; on the S., outside the walls, are the tombs of the Mameukes, and on the N.E. the obelisk of Heliopolis. There are four primary gov. schools in Cairo, excellent schools conducted by the American missionaries, who also preach in Arabic, museum of Egyptian antiquities, magnetic observatory, hospitals, and a lunatic asylum. There are two newspapers published here, one in Turkish and the other in Arabic. *Cairo* was long the chief entrepôt for the commerce of Egypt, and its trade has greatly increased since the opening of the railway to Alexandria and Suez. The bazaars are well supplied with goods of every description, and are thronged by crowds of visitors of all nations; caravans arrive annually from Mourzouk, Sennaar, and Darfur. There is a branch railway 1 mile to Boulac, the port of Cairo, and teleg. lines to Alexandria, Suez, and Damietta. [BOULAC.] [EGYPT.] *Cairo* was founded by the Arabs in 970; its citadel was built by Saladin in 1176; and it was the capital of the sultans of Egypt till the time of the Turkish conquest in 1507; since that time it has been the residence of the Pachas, governors of the province; it was

taken by the French in 1798, and held by them for 3½ years.

**CAIRO**, *Corium*, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. and 12 m. W.N.W. Savona, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Bórmida. P. 3805. Victory of the French over the Austrians in 1794.—II. a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 15 m. S.E. Sora.

**CAIRO**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 26 m. S.S.W. Albany. P. 2831.—II. a vill. of Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio.

**CAISTER**, a pa. of England, Norfolk, 3 m. N. Yarmouth. Ac. 3047. P. 1203. The ruins of C. castle, and church of Holy Trinity, are in the pa.

**CAISTOR**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 11 m. S.W. Grimby, near Manchester and Lincoln Railway. Ac. 6490. P. 2348. It has a union workhouse and 2 branch banks.—II. (anc. *Venta Icenorum*), a pa., co. Norfolk, near the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 4 m. S. Norwich. Ac. 1044. P. 162.

**CAITHNESS**, the most northerly co. of Scotland, having W. the co. Sutherland, E. the North Sea, and N. the Atlantic Ocean. Ac. 455,708, of which about 70,000 are cultivated, 75,000 uncultivated, and the remainder unprofitable. P. (1861) 41,111. Surface mountainous in the W. and S.; elsewhere flat or undulating, and consisting of moors. Annual rain-fall at Noss Head 24 inches. Horizontal beds of sandstone cover the level plains, above which is ill clay surmounted by a deep fertile loam. Fossil fish and traces of vegetable remains are abundant in the shale and sandstone, and lead ore has been found. The fishery is the principal branch of trade; and from 150,000 to 200,000 barrels of fish are annually cured for export. Kelp and oats are also exported. Imports are manufactured goods and colonial produce. Principal towns Wick and Thurso. In the middle ages this part of Scotland was held by the kings of Norway; most of its inhabitants are of Scandinavian or Gothic descent, and use the English to the exclusion of the Gaelic language. Caithness returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 511.

**CAIVANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.E. of Naples. P. 9983.

**CAIX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. Montdidier, cant. Rosières. P. 1350. Wool-len manuf.

**CAJANO (POGGIA A)**, a town of Central Italy, in the Val Ombrone, 10 m. W.N.W. Florence. P. 1425. It has a suspension bridge over the Ombrone.

**CAJARC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 19 m. E.N.E. Cahors. P. 1928.

**CAJAZZO**, an ancient town of S. Italy, cap. prov. Caserta, 10 m. N.E. Capua. P. 5712. In its vicinity excellent wine is produced.

**CAJOU**, a branch of the Mahanuddy river, Hindostan, which separates at Cuttack, and terminates principally in the Alankar river.

**CAZABAR (OLD) or CROSS RIVER**, a river of Africa, Upper Guinea, which falls into the Bight of Biafra by a wide estuary, in lat. 5° N., lon. 8° 20' E. The so-called Cross River, found to be the main stream, is navigable by steam-vessels as far as lat. 6° 20' N., lon. 9° 35' E., nearly 200 m. (including windings) from its mouth; the chief towns on its banks are Acoono Coono and Omun or Bosun, on an island of the same name. The branch of this river which joins its estuary from N.N.E., hitherto considered the main stream, is navigable only for about 30 m. from its estuary. On l. b., 6 m. from its mouth, is Duke Town, and 5 m. N.N.W. of the latter, on a small deltoid

branch of the river, is Creek Town; these are the seats of highly interesting missions, and the natives have recently made considerable progress in civilisation. *New Calabar River* is a branch of the Quorra at its delta, which flows S.E., and enters the Bight of Benin W. of Bonny.

**CALABOZO**, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 120 m. S.S.W. Caracas. P. 4000.

**CALABRIA**, *Bruttium*, the S. part of the kingdom of Italy, bounded E., W., and S. by the Mediterranean, N. by the prov. Basilicata, and separated from Sicily by the Strait of Messina. It forms a long peninsula, traversed throughout by the Apennines, which rise to an elevation of 3000 or 4000 feet. None of the rivers are large, but the valleys on their banks, and the plains at their mouths, are fertile. Chief products, wine, silk, and oil, wheat, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, and saffron, cotton, and sugar-cane. Silk is the staple manuf. The country is now (1864) divided into the provs. of Catanzaro, area 2306 sq. m. P. (1862) 384,159; Cosenza, area 2840 sq. m. P. 431,922; and Reggio, area 1514 sq. m. P. 324,546. *Calabria* is subject to frequent earthquakes. In the time of the Romans it was occupied by the Brutti; its eastern coast formed part of Magna Græcia, and many of its present inhabitants are of Greek descent.

**CALBRAITTO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, on the Sele, 10 m. N.E. Campagna. P. 2884.

**CALACEITE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Teruel. P. 2404.

**CALAF**, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.W. Barcelona. P. 2794. Manufactures linens.

**CALAHORRA**, *Calagurris*, a city of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Logroño, on rt. b. of the Ebro. P. 5994. Birthplace of Quintilian.—II. a town in the prov. and 34 m. E. Granada. P. 1993.

**CALAIS**, a seaport town of France, cap. cant., dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Strait of Dover, 26½ m. E.S.E. Dover, and 235 m. from Paris by rail. Lat. of new lighthouse, 50° 57' 45" N.; lon. 1° 51' 18" E. (height 190 feet). P. (1861) 12,934. The town and harbour are defended by a castle and forts, and by means of sluices the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. It is the seat of a tribunal and a chamber of commerce, has a military hospital, and manufs. of bobbin net, hosiery, tulle, soap, & cement; salt-refineries, distilleries, carriage-factories, shipbuilding docks, and it is an entrepôt for colonial produce, Bordeaux wines, brandy, and cured fish; but its chief importance is owing to its being the French port nearest to England, to which country it exports eggs and other rural produce. *Calais* imports wool, cotton thread, iron, coal, flax, timber, wheat, flour, spun silk, and bullion. The total value of imports in 1861 was 1,442,979*l.* Exports wines and brandies, raw silks and eggs; to the value (in 1861) of 111,632*l.* The total annual value of fish taken by the Calais fishermen may be considered at about 50,000*l.*; of this nearly five-sixths are sent to Paris and other places on the line of railway, and the rest is consumed in the town. It has constant communication by steam packets with Dover, Ramsgate, and London, and by submarine telegraph with Dover.—*Calais* is connected with St Omer by a canal. This city had a prominent place in all the wars between England and France. It was taken by the English, under Edward III., in 1347. The French, under the Duke of Guise, retook it in the reign of Mary, 1558.

**CALAIS**, two townships of U.S., North America.—I. Maine, on the St Croix river, opposite St Andrews, New Brunswick. P. 4753. The tide

here rises 20 feet, and vessels of the largest class ascend to the lower vill., which is connected by a railway with the upper vill., 2 m. distant. Trade in timber.—II. Vermont, co. Washington, 9 m. N.E. Montpelier. P. 1410.

**CALAIS (Str)**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E.S.E. Le Mans, on the Anille. P. 3739. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths.

**CALAISIS**, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Picardy, now comprised in the dep. Pas-de-Calais. It was occupied by the English from 1349 to 1558.

**CALALZO**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, dist. Pieve di Cadone. P. 1659.

**CALAMIANIS ISLANDS**, a group, Asiatic archipelago, Philippines, midway between Mindoro and Palawan, lat. 12° N.; lon. 120° E.—*Calamianis* is 35 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth, has a Spanish settlement, and is the residence of an alcalde.

**CALAMO**, a small island of the Ionian group, between Sta. Maura & the continent. Area 7½ sq. m.—II. a small isl. of Asia Minor. [KALIMNO.]

**CALAMOCHA**, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 38 m. N. Teruel, near the Jiloca. P. 1400.

\* **CALAMOTA**, a small island of S. Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 6 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. P. 300.

—II. a town of Greece, Morea. [KALAMATA.]

**CALANAS**, a vill. of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 20 m. N. Huelva. P. 1948.

**CALANDA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. N.E. Teruel, on small river of same name. P. 3576.

**CALANDSOOG**, a comm. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the North Sea. The allied British and Russian forces here gained a victory over the Dutch in 1799.

**CALANG**, a town, Malay peninsula, state and S.E. Salangore, on the river Calang, about 20 m. from its mouth, in the Strait of Malacca. It is fortified. Near it are tin mines.

**CALANGIANUS**, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Tempio. P. 2194.

**CALANNA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Reggio. P. 1976.

**CALANNA**, a town of Central Africa, cap. kingdom, about 230 m. S.S.W. Timbuctoo.

**CALAPAN**, a maritime town of the Philippine Islands, cap. the island of Mindoro, on its N.E. coast, in the Strait of Mindoro, 85 m. E.S.E. Manila. Ships unload at Porto Gabera, 20 m. N.W.

**CALARY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3½ m. N.W. Newton-Mount-Kennedy. Ac. 19,583. P. 1651.

**CALASCIBETTA**, a town of Sicily, near its centre, 15 m. N.E. Caltanissetta. P. 5365.

**CALASPARRA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Murcia. P. 5275.

**CALATA BIANO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. Acireale. P. 2818.

**CALATAFIMI**, a town in N.W. of Sicily, prov. Trapani, 8 m. S.W. Alcamo. P. 8731. Between this town and Vita, on 15th May 1860, Garibaldi won his first victory in Sicily over the Neapolitans.

**CALATA GIRONE** or **CALTAGIRONE** (*Hybla Minor*), a city of Sicily, prov. and 34 m. S.W. Catania. It is the see of a bishop, and has an Episcopal academy. P. (1861) 24,417.

**CALATANAZOR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Soria, celeb. for the victory of Almanzor over the Christians in 1001. P. 1300.

**CALATAYUD**, a town of Spain, on l. b. of the Jalon, prov. and 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. P. 7125. Manufs. woollens, brown paper, and leather.

**CALATRAYA LA VIEJA**, *Oretum* or *Orea*, a ruined city of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Ciudad Real.

**CALAVERAS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Central California. Area 3000 sq

**ra. P. (1860) 16,299.** Cap. Double Springs. Gold mining is extensively carried on.

**CALAYAN**, one of the Babuyan islands, Asiatic archip., 60 m. N. Luzon (Philippines), 15 m. long.

**CALBE**, two towns, Prussian dom. [KALBE.]

**CALBOURNE**, a pa. in the Isle of Wight,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Newport. Ac. 6397. P. 728.

**CALBURGA** or **KULBURGA**, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on an affl. of the Beemah, 110 m. W. Hyderabad. It has been successively the cap. of Hindoo and Mohammedan sovereignties.

**CALCA**, a town of South America, Peru, dep. and 12 m. N.E. Cuzco, on the Yucay river.

**CALCABABBO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1465.

**CALCAHCEN**, a town of Yucatan, Central America, about 80 m. E.S.E. Merida.

**CALCAR**, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Cleve, on the Rhine. P. 1900. It has manuf. of cotton stuffs and hosiery.

**CALCASIEU**, a co. of U. S., North America, in W. part of Louisiana. Area 5400 sq. m. P. 4757 free, 1171 slaves. Also a river and lake in same state, the waters of which are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico.

**CALCEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. W. Alford. Ac. 618. P. 66.

**CALCETHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Louth. Ac. 1088. P. 84.

**CALCINAJA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa, in the valley of the Arno. P. 3313.

**CALCINATE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 2269.

**CALCINATO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. P. 3624.

**CALCIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Bergamo. P. 2888.

**CALCKEN**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. E. Ghent. P. 4952.

**CALCUTTA**, the capital city of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, on the l. b. of the Hooghly, an arm of the Ganges, and 100 m. from the Bay of Bengal. Lat. of Fort William,  $22^{\circ} 35' N.$ ; lon.  $88^{\circ} 30' E.$  P. (1850) 413,182, now (1864) about 600,000, besides whom about 177,000 daily frequent the city from the vicinity. The population comprises Hindoos, Mussulmans, Europeans, Chinese, Jews, Armenians, and Persians. The city extends for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. along the river, and is enclosed on the land side by canals and the Mahratta ditch. It is divided into two distinct parts, that on the N. being the native portion. The streets are narrow, and the buildings are occupied as bazaars in the lower parts, and as dwelling-houses above. The S., called "Chowringhee," the European portion, is the fashionable part. The streets are wide, and many of the houses detached in their own gardens. Public buildings are Fort William, the largest fortress in India, constructed at a cost of 2,000,000*l.*, is garrisoned by a detachment of artillery, European and native regiments, it mounts 619 guns, and in the armoury are 80,000 stand of small arms; the government-house, mint, custom-house, town-hall, gaol, hospitals. There are churches and chapels of all denominations and creeds. The educational institutions comprise Hindoo, Sanscrit, Mohammedan, and Anglo-Indian colleges, grammar and various other schools; of the non-government colleges the principal are the Free Church, established and erected by the great missionary, Dr Duff, and the Doveton college for the East Indian community. The literary and scientific establishments comprise the Asiatic society, the Bethune society; a literary, scientific, and

philosophical institution for the educated natives of the city; Dalhousie institute, native medical college, public library, horticultural and agricultural society, with botanic gardens.—*Calcutta* is the headquarters of the governor-general, and of the government, the supreme courts of justice, and court of appeal for the lower provinces of Bengal, the seat of the chief bishop of the Church of England in India and Ceylon, and of the vicar-apostolic of the Roman Catholics. Several newspapers are published in the city, in the English and native languages. There are several banks, insurance, and navigation companies, and a chamber of commerce. A cannon foundry, sugar refining, cotton, flour, saw and oil mills, and ship-building docks. The commerce of *Calcutta* is extensive, monopolizing the internal trade of Bengal. Imports silks, cotton goods, yarn, cutlery, wines, and spirits. Exports sugar, opium, indigo, country-made cotton piece goods, and raw silk. [BENGAL.] The Hoogly, opposite the city, is not quite one mile across, and ships can anchor in six fathoms water. The navigation of the river is dangerous, on account of shifting sands and a rapid current. The coinage of the presidency are the gold and silver rupee and copper piece. A gold coinage is to be introduced, and there is a paper currency to the extent of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling in 1864. The value of the mohur, which is not a legal tender, is 16 rupees, and a rupee is valued at 2*s.* English money. A railway from *Calcutta* to Ranungee, 122 m. N.W., was opened in 1855; and now, 1864, the East Indian Railway, which is to extend to the Chenab, a tributary of the Indus at Moultan, is opened as far as Delhi. Another line of rail. extends N.E. towards Dacca, and a third S.E., terminating at the Muth-lah river, in the valley of the Ganges. An electric telegraph has been formed between the city and Saugor at the mouth of the Hoogly. There is regular steam communication with England by the overland route, the mails being despatched every fortnight. Average time on the voyage 42 days. The elevation of the city is 18 feet above the sea. Annual fall of rain,  $64^{\circ} 1$  inches; rainy season, middle of June to middle of October. Mean maximum temp. of year,  $90^{\circ}$  Fahr. European society is good, exhibiting much social feeling and gaiety, with some formality in official circles. Equipages are very numerous; the esplanade (the Hyde Park of India) is a place of great resort, the evening drive being esteemed indispensable. The rich native families, who now assimilate in the splendour of their houses and equipages to the English, are of very recent origin, and owe their wealth and consequence to the commercial facilities which the city affords. In 1698, the seat of the East India Company's factory was removed from Hooghly to *Calcutta*, previously to which *Calcutta* was an inconsiderable village surrounded with jungle. In 1756, an attack was made on the English factory by the Nawab of Moorshedabad, and 146 Englishmen were shut up in the "black hole," of whom 118 died before morning. In 1757 the fort was retaken, and has since been demolished.

**CALDARO** or **KALTERN**, a comm. and town of Austria, Tirol, 8 m. S.W. Botzen. P. 1500.

**CALDAROLA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Macerata, circ. Camerino, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Chieti. P. 2860.

**CALDAS**, two towns of Portugal, so named from their warm springs.—I. Estremadura, 47 m. N. Lisbon. P. 1500. Sulphur baths.—II. (*del Rey*), 24 m. S. Santiago.

**CALDAS**, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Mombuy*,

anc. *Aquæ Calidæ*), prov. and 14 m. N. Barcelona, with thermal baths. P. 2409.—II. (*de Oviedo*), situated near Oviedo.

CALDAS DA RAINHA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 58 m. N. Lisbon. P. 1550.

CALDBECK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, ward Allerdale-below-Derwent, 12 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Ac. 24,280. P. 1560.

CALDECOT or CALDECOTE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 4 m. S. Uppingham. Ac. 1440. P. 346.—II. co. Cambridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Caxton. Ac. 833. P. 93.—III. co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Baldock. Ac. 318. P. 44.—IV. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.E. Stock-Ferry. Ac. 930. P. 39.—V. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Atherton. Ac. 686. P. 130.—VI. co. Huntingdon,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Stilton. Ac. 778. P. 70.

CALDER, two rivers of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, rises near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, flows tortuously E., and joins the Aire at Castleford, after a course of 40 m.; for nearly 30 m. it is navigable, forming a branch of the Aire and Calder navigation.—II. co. Lancaster, rises near the foregoing, flows W. and joins the Ribble near Whalley.—*Calder or Calderbridge*, is a hamlet, co. Cumberland, on a stream of same name, 3 m. S.S.W. Egremont.

CALDER, two pas., Scotland.—I. (*Mid-Calder*), co. and 13 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 12,324. P. 1889. Includes vill., pop. 525.—II. (*West-Calder*), adjoining the above on the S.W. Ac. 21,392. P. 1927. Both on the Caledonian Railway.—*East-Calder* is an ancient rectory and vill. in Kirknewton pa., 11 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh.—The *South-Calder* is a small river of Lanarkshire, tributary to the Clyde.

CALDER or SWALLOWHALL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 1232.

CALDERA, a small town of S. America, Argentine Confed., dep. and 22 m. N.E. Salta.—II. a seaport town of Chile, prov. Atacama, on the Pacific, 30 m. N.W. Copiapó.—III. a seaport of Hayti, on its S. coast, 50 m. S.W. St Domingo.—IV. a seaport, Cent. America, Costa-Rica, on the Pacific, abandoned and removed to Punta Arenas.

CALDERARA, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3940. Products, hemp & vines.

CALDERBANK, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 2461.

CALDEWATE, a suburb of the city of Carlisle, England, co. Cumberland, intersected by the Carlisle & Newcastle Railway. Ac. 1564. P. 9732.

CALDICOT, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 3158. P. 579.

CALDIERO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. E. Verona, so called from its once celebrated thermal springs. The Archduke Charles gained a victory here over Massena in 1805. P. 1926.

CALDONAZZO, a comm. and vill. of Austria, Tirol, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Trent. P. 2602.

CALDWELL, two townships of U. S., North America.—I. New York, 49 m. N. Albany. P. 752. The vill. is near Lake George.—II. New Jersey, Essex co., 51 m. N.N.W. Trenton. P. 2476.

CALDWELL, five of the U. S., N. America.—I. in N.W. part of North Carolina. Area 450 sq. m. P. 6409 free, 1088 slaves. Soil fertile, and adapted to pasturage. It has corn and flour mills, a lintseed oil manufactory, and tanneries. Cap. Lenoir.—II. in W. part of Kentucky. Area 700 sq. m. P. 6912 free, 2406 slaves. Surface level, soil fertile, and well watered. Products, wheat, corn, tobacco, pork, wool, and flax, coal and iron ore, and has iron works. Cap. Princeton.—III. in N.W. of Missouri, 435 sq. m. P. 4812 free, 222 slaves. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, corn, and

live stock. Cap. Kingston.—IV. a co. in S. of Central Texas. Area 540 sq. m. P. 2871 free, 1610 slaves. Corn, cotton, and cattle are the products. Cap. Lockhart.—V. in Louisiana, between Washita and Red rivers. P. 2888 free, 1945 slaves.

CALDY, an island and extra-parochial dist. of North Wales, co. Pembroke, off its S. coast, 2 m. S. Tenby, with a lighthouse on the S. side, in lat.  $51^{\circ} 37' 56''$  N., lon.  $4^{\circ} 40' 57''$  W., and 210 feet above the sea. Ac. 472. P. 73.

CALEDON, a vill. of Cape Colony, South Africa, dist. and 50 m. W.S.W. Zwelendani. It has mineral springs. *Caledon River*, Hottentot country, is an affl. of the Nu Gariep or Cradock river, which it joins in lat.  $30^{\circ} 18' S.$ ; lon.  $26^{\circ} 17' E.$  *Caledon Bay*, North Australia, is an inlet on the W. side of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat.  $12^{\circ} 40' S.$ ; lon.  $136^{\circ} 40' E.$

CALEDON, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater and on the Ulster Canal,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Monaghan. P. 825. It has a market for corn and linens.

CALEDONIA is that part of Scotland extending N. of the Wall of Antoninus, the *Albin* of the Britons, & the *Vespasiana* of Richard of Cirencester.

CALEDONIA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the E.N.E. part of Vermont. Area 650 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,684. Soil well watered and fertile. Yields potatoes, oats, and maple sugar. It has granite, limestone, iron ores and sulphur springs, with woollen factories, starch works, iron works, tanneries, flour and saw mills. Bellows Falls and St Johnsbury Railway partly intersect the co. Cap. Danville.—II. a township of Livingston, co. New York, on the Genesee river, 20 m. S.W. Rochester.

CALEDONIA (NEW), an island, South Pacific Ocean, between lat.  $20^{\circ}$  and  $22^{\circ} 30' S.$ , lon.  $164^{\circ}$  and  $167^{\circ} E.$  Length N.W. to S.E. 220 m., breadth 30 m. Area 7722 sq. m. P. 45,000. Surface mountainous, rising in the centre to nearly 8000 feet above the sea; in N. wooded, but elsewhere mostly arid and bare. Pop. are of the Papuan negro race. The island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. It was taken possession of by the French, with its dependency, the Isle of Pines, as a French colony, 20th Sept. 1853.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, Scotland, cos. Inverness and Argyle, connects the North and Irish Seas, extending N.E. to S.W., through the Glen of Caledonia, from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil, through Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy. Length  $60\frac{1}{2}$  m., of which the lochs compose  $37\frac{1}{2}$  m., and the canal 23 m. Begun in 1805, and opened in 1822. It was repaired and re-opened in 1847.

CALELLA, a marit. town of Spain, prov. & 30 m. S.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P. 3055.

CALENBERG, Hanover. [KALENBERG.]

CALENDASCO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. P. 3152.

CALENZANA, a comm. and vill. of the isl. Corsica, arr. and 5 m. S.E. Calvi. P. 2553.

CALENZANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence. P. 5734.

CALESTANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma. P. 2791.

CALF (THE), a rock off the coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in the Atlantic,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. Dursley Island.

CALF OF MAN, a small isl. in the Irish Sea, immediately off the S.W. extremity of the Isle of Man, 63 m. S.W. Castleton. Lat. of lighthouse  $54^{\circ} 3' N.$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 49' W.$

CALHOUN, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. P. (1860) 29,564. Surface undulating; soil rich sandy loam. Intersected by the Michigan Central

Railway.—II. a co., Illinois, between Illinois and Mississippi river. Area 260 sq. m. P. 5144.—III. a co. Alabama. P. (1860) 17,197 free, 4342 slaves.—IV. a co. in Arkansas. P. 3122 free, 981 slaves.—V. in Florida. P. 922 free, 524 slaves.—VI. in Georgia. P. 2182 free, 2731 slaves.—VII. in Mississippi. P. 7695 free, 1823 slaves.—VIII. in Texas. P. 2228 free, 414 slaves.—IX. in Virginia. P. 2493 free, 9 slaves.

CALÍ, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. and near the river Cauca, 70 m. N. Popayan. P. 4000.

CALIANO, a town of Austria, Tyrol, 9 m. S. Trent, on l. b. of the Adige, celeb. for the defeat of the Venetians by the Austrians in 1487. P. 882.

CALICE AL CORNOVIGLIO, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Massa. P. 2997.

CALICE DI VARO, a comm. and town of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, 11 m. S. Pontremoli, on l. b. of the Usurana, an afl. of the Vara. P. 2959.

CALICUT, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, cap. dist. Malabar, on the Indian Ocean, 102 m. S.W. Seringapatam. Lat. 11° 15' N.; lon. 75° 52' E. P. estimated at 25,000. Exports teak, pepper, cardamoms, wax, coir, cordage, sandal-wood, and cocoa-nuts. It was the first place in India touched at by Vasco de Gama, who arrived here May 18, 1498.

CALIFORNIA, the most westerly of the U. S., North America, bounded N. by Oregon, E. by Utah and New Mexico, S. by the Mexican territory of Lower California, and W. by the Pacific. Cap. Sacramento. The state extends along the Pacific nearly 750 m. from S.E. to N.W., with an average width of 250 m. Area 188,982 sq. m., or nearly twice the size of Great Britain. P. (1850) 92,597, (1860) 379,994, of whom 23,348 were Chinese and Mexican half-breeds, and 14,555 Indians. The pop. has representatives from all parts of the world. In 1848 the United States acquired this territory by conquest and purchase from Mexico. In 1850 it was erected into a state, and admitted into the Confederation; it is composed of 43 counties. The country is mountainous; Mount Shasta, near N. end of the Sierra Nevada, the highest peak in the U. S. territory, has an elevation of 14,440 feet, and is snow-clad. The Sierra Nevada divides the state on the E. from the Great Basin, and the coast range: on the W., between these, there is a rich valley 500 m. by 75 m., with a warm climate and productive soil. The chief bays are San Francisco, Humboldt, Monterey, Sir F. Drake, Santa Barbara, and San Diego. Principal rivers, the Sacramento and San Joaquin, with their tributaries. Chief lakes, Tulare, Clear, Owen, Goose, and Honey. There are many artesian wells in the state. The climate is very varied, but on the whole W. of the coast range very windy, with a surplus of rain during winter, and very little during summer. In the S. the heat is intense, with little rain. In 1864 there were 76 miles of railway open. In the valleys the soil is very productive, yielding figs, dates, sugar, tobacco, wheat, rye, rice, coffee, cotton, and fruits. The vine is successfully cultivated. More than two million vines have been planted; and in 1860, 157 cars of wine were exported. Minerals are important, and comprise coal, granite, marble, diamonds, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, silver, and gold, which last is found in abundance, and was accidentally discovered in 1848 in New Helvetia, on the banks of the Sacramento. The value exported from San Francisco in 1857 was estimated at 14,000,000l., and the entire yield of gold to 1st July 1862, 136,000,000l. The timber trade is im-

portant, and there are 388 saw-mills in the state. The fauna comprises the grizzly bear, Californian lion, silver fox, elks, wild horses, horned cattle, squirrels, etc., but the furred animals are driven to the Sierra Nevada. Birds and fishes of all kinds are in abundance. Exports (1862), corn, quicksilver, wool, timber, silver, etc., to the value of 355,846l. Imports cottons, linens, woollens, iron, earthenware, beer and ale, apparel, jute, hardwares, wine, bags, coals, spirits, etc., to the value of 375,462l. Number of public and private schools in the state (in 1861), 892; total children in attendance, 38,092. The judiciary comprises a supreme court, with one chief and two subordinate judges, elected by the people for six years, besides district and county courts. The government consists of a governor, a senate of 40, and a house of representatives of 80 members, and the state sends two representatives to Congress. It has a lunatic asylum, two hospitals, a penitentiary, and an institution for deaf, dumb, and blind. Shortest sea route to Land's End, England, 12,236 sea miles. Average time by sailing vessel, 122 days.

CALIFORNIA (GULF OF), OR SEA OF CORTEZ, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 23° and 32° N., lon. 107° and 114° W., separating the peninsula of California on the W. from Sonora and Sinaloa (Mexico) on the E. Length 700 m., breadth 40 to 100 m. Its W. coasts are abrupt, and offer few places of shelter; E. coasts low. The tide is little felt, and in many respects it resembles the Adriatic. It contains numerous islands, and at its N. extremity it receives the rivers Colorado and Gila. The vills. Loreto, La Paz, and Guaymas are on its shores. It is noted for its pearl fishery.

CALIG or CALIX, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 3020.

CALIGNI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront, cant. Fiers. P. 1680.

CALIMERA, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 1½ m. N.W. Lecce. P. 2249.—II. Catanzaro. P. 500.

CALIMERE (POINT), a cape on the coast of India, 30 m. from the N. extremity of Ceylon. Lat. 10° 17' N.; lon. 79° 5' E.

CALINGAPATAM, a seaport of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, on the Bay of Bengal, 16 m. E.N.E. Chicacole, on the Paddair.

CALITRI, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, near the Ofanto, 7 m. E.N.E. Conza. P. 6208.

CALIZZANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Genova, 14 m. S.W. Cairo. P. 2844.

CALKEN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 8½ m. E. Ghent. P. 4950.

CALLAC and CALLAS, two small towns of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 30 m. W.S.W. St Briec. P. 3279.—II. dep. Var, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Draguignan. P. 2006.

CALLAN, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny. Ac. of pa. 5633. P. 3986; do. of town, 2331. It has a union workhouse, with manufactures of flannels and shoes.—II. a river, Ulster, co. Armagh, rises near the centre of the co., and flows N. past the city of Armagh, and joins the Blackwater at entrance into Charlemont. Total course, 10 miles.

CALLANDER, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 30 m. W.S.W. Perth, on branch of the Scottish Central Railway. P. 1676, of vill. 884. The Craig is 1130 feet high. It comprises a considerable extent of surface in the Grampians, and has slate and marble quarries. Annual rain-fall, 66 inches. Altitude of village 345 feet.

CALLAO, a fortified town of North Peru, dep.

and 6 m. W. Lima, of which it is the port, on the Pacific, in lat. 12° S.; lon. 77° 13' 7" W. P. 20,000. The castle here is the key of Lima; and its roadstead, sheltered by the island San Lorenzo, is the best on the coast. It has a quay, and communicates with Lima by a line of railway. Exports specie, copper, cotton, bark and hides. In 1746 the old town of Callao was destroyed by an earthquake, when 3000 persons perished.

CALLAS, a town of France. [CALLAC.]

CALLAWAY, co. of the U. S., North America, in E. central part of Missouri. Area 743 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,926 free, 4523 slaves. Surface undulating and soil fertile. Products are wheat, oats, tobacco, hemp, horses, mules, and horned cattle. Minerals are coal, iron, limestone, and potters' clay. Cap. Fulton.

CALLE (LA), the most E. town and seaport of Algérie, cap. dist., on a peninsula in the Mediterranean, 300 m. E. Algiers. P. 924 Europeans, 317 natives. Seat of the French coral fishery.

CALLENBERG, two vills. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau.—I. dist. Waldenberg. P. 1242.—II. dist. Liechtenstein. P. 1900.

CALLIAGNA, a seaport vill., island St Vincent, British West Indies, on its S. coast, 2 m. S.E. Kingstown, having the best harb. in the island.

CALLIAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 14 m. N.E. Draguignan. P. 1478.

CALLIANEE, a town of British India, presid. and 28 m. N.E. Bombay, on Gt. E. Penins. Railw.

CALLIANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 12 m. S.W. Casale. P. 2787.

CALLICOON, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. Sullivan, on the Delaware and Erie Railway, 90 m. S.E. Albany. P. 1981.

CALLIES, a town of Prussia, gov. Cöslin, 58 m. E.S.E. Stettin. P. 2800.

CALLINGER or KALLENJUR, a town and hillfort of British India, N.W. provs., dist. and 90 m. W.S.W. Allahabad, on a table-land 1200 feet above the adjacent plains. The town, at the N. foot of a hill, enclosed by walls 5 m. in circumference, was taken by the British in 1812.

CALLINGTON or KELINGTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 10 m. S. Launceston. Ac. of pa. 2492. P. 2202. It has tin and copper mines, and a branch bank.

CALLOO, a vill. of Belgium, E. Flanders, on l. b. of the Scheldt, 6 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. P. 2229.

CALLOSA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Ensarria*), prov. and 26 m. N.E. Alicante. P. 4328.—II. (*de Segura*), 27 m. S.W. Alicante. P. 2904.

CALLOW, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 621. P. 137.

CALLOWAY, a co. of the U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 8423 free, 1492 slaves.

CALMAR, Sweden. [KALMAR.]

CALMINA, a town of N. Guinea, Africa, kingdom Dahomey, 15 m. S.E. Abomey. P. 15,000.

CALMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. Villefranche-de-Lauragais, cant. Nailloux. P. 2071.

CALMPHOUT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Antwerp, with breweries, tanneries, and oil mills. P. 2258.

CALNE, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6½ m. N.W. Devizes. Ac. of bor. and pa. 8079. P. 5098. It has a church, town-hall, union workhouse, branch bank, and manuf. of woollens. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. elects. 178.

CALONNE-SUR-LA-LYS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, cant. Lillers. P. 1615.

CALORE, two rivers of South Italy; one in the

prov. Avellino, affl. of the Volturno; the other in Salerno, tributary to the Sele.

CALOSSO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 11 m. S.S.E. Asti. P. 2264.

CALOW, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. E. Chesterfield. P. 575.

CALPEE, a town of India. [KALPEE.]

CALPENTYN, a long narrow peninsula of Ceylon, on its W. coast, and which during the N.E. monsoon becomes an isl. Lat. 8° 14' N.; lon. 79° 53' E.

CALRY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and comprising a part of the town of Sligo. Ac. 9974. P. 5177.

CALSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. E. Callington. Ac. 6133. P. 7090.

CALSTONE-WELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.E. Calne. Ac. 308. P. 36.

CALTA BELLOTA (*Tricala*), a town of Sicily, Girgenti, on river of same name (anc. *Crimisus*), 10 m. N.E. Sciacca. P. 6175.

CALTANISSETTA, a city of Sicily, cap. prov. and valley of same name, in a fertile plain near the Salso, 28 m. N.E. Girgenti. P. (1861) 23,879. Area of prov. 1499 sq. m. P. (1862) 223,178. Contiguous are mineral springs and sulphur works.

CALTAVUTURO, a town of Sicily, circ. Termini, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Palermo. P. 5129.

CALTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Aylsham. Ac. 850. P. 187.

CALTHWAITE, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Hesketh-in-the-Forest, 7 m. N.W. Penrith. Ac. 1876. P. 269.

CALTON, a pa. of Scotland, forming part of bor. of Glasgow. Ac. 896. P. 53,057.

CALTRANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Vicenza, circ. Massa. P. 1473.

CALTURA, a seaport town and fort of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 26 m. S.E. Colombo, with an active trade in arrack.

CALUIRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 3 m. N.N.E. Lyon. P. 8774. Manuf. printed stuffs and machinery.

CALUMET, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. part of Wisconsin. Area 324 sq. m. P. 7895.—II. a township, Pike, co. Missouri. P. 2743.

CALUMICK, a river of the U. S., rises in Indiana, divides into two branches, and both fall into the L. Michigan.

CALUSCO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 1672.

CALUSO, a fortified town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 11 m. S. Ivrea, cap. mand. P. 5934.

CALVADOS, a marit. dep. on the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Lower Normandy, having N. the English Channel, S. Orne, E. Eure, and W. Manche. Area 2132 sq. m. P. 480,992. Cap. Caen. Surface hilly in the S., with plains and fertile valleys. Climate temperate. Soil well watered. Chief rivers the Orne, Touques, Dives, Seulle, Dromme, and Vire, none of them navigable. Minerals are coal, grey marble, freestone, slate, and cold mineral waters. Four-fifths of the surface of the dep. are under cultivation. Corn and fruit are extensively grown, cider and wine are made, hemp and lint grown, and the forests furnish timber. Pasturage abundant, and horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared; fishing and herring-curing are carried on. Manuf. of cotton and woollen stuffs, lace and yarn, cutlery, jewellery, paper, porcelain, chemicals, etc. The dep. is divided into the 6 arrs. of Bayeux, Caen, Falaise, Lisieux, Pont-l'Évêque, and Vire. *Calvados* is named from a belt of rocks which extends along its coast from the mouth of the Orne to that of the Vire.

**CALVANICO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 1840.

**CALVATONE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cremona, circ. Casal-Maggiore. P. 1777.

**CALVELLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, 12 m. S. Potenza. P. 5172.

**CALVENZANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 1638.

**CALVER**, a township of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N.N.E. Bakewell, on the Derwent. P. 617. Extensive lime works, lead mines, and a cotton mill.

**CALVERLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Tiverton. Ac. 550. P. 86.

**CALVERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. N.W. Leeds. Ac. 8998. P., including township of Pudsey, 28,563.—II. (*Cum-Farsley*), a township in above pa., 4 m. N.E. Bradford. Ac. 3500. P. 5559.

**CALVERT**, a co. of the U. S., North America, on Chesapeake Bay, S.W. part of Maryland. Area 239 sq. m. P. 5838 free, 4609 slaves.

**CALVERT ISLAND**, British Columbia, on its W. coast. Lat. 51° 30' N.; lon. 128° 10' W.—*Calvert Isls.*, Pacific, in lat. 8° 55' N.; lon. 172° 10' E.

**CALVERTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 1 m. S. Stony-Stratford. Ac. 1980. P. 595.—II. co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3320. P. 1372.

**CALVI**, *Calvium*, a seaport town of France, Corsica, cap. arr., on a peninsula of its N.W. coast, in the Gulf of Calvi, 38 m. W.S.W. Bastia. P. 2069. Its citadel was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days.

**CALVI**, a decayed town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 7½ m. N.N.W. Capua. P. 2716.

**CALVI DELL' UMBRIA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Terni. P. 1750.

**CALVIA**, a town of Spain, Majorca island, 6 m. W. Palma. P. 2007.

**CALVISANO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Brescia. P. 3520.

**CALVISSON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 10 m. S.W. Nismes. P. 2503. Manufs. olive oil, brandy, and silk gloves.

**CALVIZZANO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Naples, circ. Casoria. P. 1966.

**CALW**, a town of South Germany, Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 20 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 4200. Manufs. of woollens.

**CALWICK**, a township of England, co. Stafford, 7 m. N.N.E. Uttoxeter, on the Dove. P. 85.

**CALYNDIA ISLAND**, Asia Minor. [KALIMNO.]

**CALZADA**, three towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 3447.—II. (*Calatrava*), New Castile, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 3840.—III. (*de Oropesa*), New Castile, prov. Toledo, 28 m. Talavera. P. 1160.

**CAM**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 9 m. N.W. Athlone. Ac. 12,403. P. 2041.

**CAM or GRANTA**, a river of England, rises in Essex, flows N.E. through co. Cambridge, and after a course of 40 m. joins the Ouse, 3½ m. S. Ely. Navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge.—II. a river, co. Glo'ster, tributary of the Severn, which it joins at Frampton-Pill.

**CAMAGNA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale-Monferrato. P. 2090.

**CAMAJORE**, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Lucca. P. (1861) 15,813.

**CAMAMU**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 82 m. S.W. Bahia, on the river Acarahy. P. 2000.

**CAMANA**, a town of South Peru, dep. and 80 m. W. Arequipa, cap. prov., on the Magas, near its mouth in the Pacific. P. 1500.

**CAMANDONA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 1998.

**CAMARADZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Ariège, arr. Pamiers, cant. Mas-d'Azil. P. 1105. It has saline springs.

**CAMARAN**, island, Arabia. [KAMARAN.]

**CAMARANGA**, a riv. of Africa, Guinea, rises in Kissi, traverses Kourankos country, and falls into the Atlantic between Freetown and Cherbro, Sierra Leone.

**CAMARDA**, a town of Italy, prov. and circ. Aquila. P. 3065.

**CAMARÈS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. St. Affrique, on rt. b. of the Dourdou. P. 2250. Manufs. woollen cloths.

**CAMARÈT**, a maritime vill. of France, dep. Finistère, with a small port on rt. b. of the Aulne, near its mouth, in the Atlantic, 8 m. S.W. Brest. P. 1232. Trade in sardines.

**CAMARÈT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and cant. Orange. P. 2595. Silk spinning.

**CAMARGO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. from Santander. P. 2750.

**CAMARGUE (LA)**, an island of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, formed by the two arms of the river Rhône, at its mouth. It is quite flat; soil composed of mud banks, arid sand, or bare gravel beds, alternating with salt marshes and lagoons, from 2 to 7 feet above the sea, resembling the borders of the Nile. The mirage occurs during the heats, as in the deserts of Africa, and it is the resort of the ibis, pelican, and flamingo. The ground is so impregnated with salt that the water is brackish. The sea is excluded by dykes, and the waters of the Rhône are used in irrigation, to counteract the effects of the salt. The banks of the Rhône are fertile, yielding wheat and wine; the lower parts are pasture ground, on which are sheep and cattle, and wild horses. The island is divided into 9 comm. and has several lagoons.

**CAMARIÑAS**, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. W.S.W. Coruña, on the N. side of the Bay of Camariñas, on which it has a harbour. P. 1440.

**CAMAROONS MOUNTAINS**, Africa, Upper Guinea, form a parallelogram between lat. 4° 20' and 3° 57' N.; lon. 9° 1' and 9° 25' E. The country is thinly populated and quite uncultivated. Having every range of climate, from a mean of 78° Fahr. in the lower regions, to frost and snow in the upper, it is admirably adapted for a sanitarium. The principal peaks, Albert and Victoria, are enormous craters, the former 13,119 feet above the sea. The palm-oil tree and cocoa-nut grow wild, the antelope and eagle abound. Victoria mission station, at the foot of the mountain on Amba Bay, was founded 1858. The Camaroon river skirts the mountains on the E., and enters the Bight of Biafra in 4° N., 9° 40' E., by a large estuary. Cape Camaroon is on an isl. in the estuary. Camaroon is on the Portuguese *Camarão*, a shrimp.

**CAMASTRA**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Girgenti. P. 1067.

**CAMBAY**, a seaport city of India, cap. of a small territory in the prov. Guzerat, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, 230 m. N. Bombay. Pop. about 10,000. It has a curious subterranean Jain or Buddhist temple. Trade has declined, owing to the progressive shallowing of the Gulf; it still, however, exports cotton, grain, ivory, and articles in bloodstone and carnelian, its manufs. of which are in high repute. The *Gulf of Cambay* lies between lat. 21° 5' and 22° 10' N., and lon. 71° 50' and 72° 40' E. Length 80 m.; breadth 25 m. Receives the rivers Narbada, Dhadar, and Mahi from the E., the Saburmutte from the N., and the Bhadar from the W.

**CAMBERNON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. and cant. Coutances. P. 1247.

**CAMBERWELL**, a pa. of England and suburb of London, co. Surrey, 2 m. S. St Paul's cathedral. Ac. 4342. P. 71,488.

**CAMBIAGO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1747.

**CAMBIANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 2656.

**CAMBIL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Jaen, on the Matavexis. P. 2773.

**CAMBO**, a vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arr. and 9½ m. S.S.E. Bayonne. P. 1467.

**CAMBODIA**, **CAMBOJA**, or **MA-KONG**, a river of Asia, rises in the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, about lat. 27° 40' N., traverses the rich valley which separates the countries of Anam on the E., from Siam and Cambodia on the W., and enters the Chinese Sea by many mouths. Little is known of its upper course, but on the S. border of China, 800 m. direct from its mouth, it is, during the rains, 1600 feet wide, and in many places very deep. In its lower course its banks are low and sandy, and it annually inundates its valley.

**CAMBODIA** or **CAMBOJA** (native *Khmer*), a maritime country of S.E. Asia, bounded S. by the Gulf of Siam, S.E. by Lower Cochinchina, N. & N.W. by Anam and Siam; length S.W. to N.E. 270, breadth 150 m. In the time of its splendour it extended from lat. 8° 50' to 14° 50' N.; between lon. 102° and 108° E.; but it has long been in decadence through encroachments of Siam and of Anam, to which latter state it is now tributary. The country is flat, and in many respects resembles Egypt, being watered by the Cambodia, which enters it from the N.E., and below Udong is met by the great river from the Tale Sab lake. This vast sheet of water, during the five rainy months of the year, covers an area which took three days to traverse; it is in the form of a violin, and at its N. end is crowned by high mountains. Near its centre is a great mast, marking the boundary between Siam and Cambodia. It swarms with fish, and there are thousands of pelicans and cormorants on its shores. Chief products, timber, tobacco, pepper, ginger, sugarcane, and especially cotton and gums. The mountains contain gold, copper, argentiferous lead, zinc, and iron ore; but there is no industry, the people being oppressed by the mandarins. Its pop. is now estimated at not more than a million, many of whom are Chinese and Malays. The former power and populousness of the country is attested by splendid ruins of vast pagodas. Its present cap. is Udong, on the W. bank of the Cambodia river, near the ruins of an anc. citadel; it is surrounded by walls and palisades.

**CAMBON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arr. and cant. Saveny. P. 4560.

**CAMBORNE**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Cornwall, 11 m. N.W. Falmouth, and on the West Cornwall Railway. Ac. 6744. P. 14,056. The copper mine of Dolcoate in this pa. has been sunk to the depth of 1000 feet.

**CAMBOUNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Castres, cant. Brassac. P. 1425.

**CAMBOURG**, a dist. of the Grand Duchy of Saxe Meiningen. P. (1861) 9329.

**CAMBRAI** or **CAMBRAY**, *Camaracum*, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., on the Scheldt, 32 m. S.S.E. Lille. P. 22,557. Is the seat of an archbishop, re-established 1841, and has a citadel, cathedral, military hospital, a town-hall, a comm. college, and a public library. It has a diocesan and other schools, and a tribunal of commerce. It has long been famous for its linen fabrics, thence called *cambrics*; and has also manufs. of linen-thread, lace, oils, hardware,

beetroot-sugar, and soap. Commerce in wool, flax, butter, and hops. The league of Cambray against the Venetian republic was concluded here in 1508, and the peace between Charles v. and Francis I. in 1529.

**CAMBREMER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant. arr. Pont-l'Évêque. P. 1139.

**CAMBRESIS**, an old subdivision of French Flanders, of which Cambray was the cap., now comprised in the dep. du Nord.

**CAMBRIA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. central part of Pennsylvania. Area 670 sq. m. P. (1860) 29,155. Surface mountainous, irregular, and broken, traversed by deep ravines, and covered with forests. Yields wheat, oats, and butter. It has iron-works, saw, grist, wool-carding mills, and tanneries. Coal and iron are plentiful. The co. is traversed by the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railway, which connect at Johnstown, and by the Central Railway. Cap. Ebensburg.—II. a township, New York, co. Niagara, 22 m. N.N.E. Buffalo. P. 2366.

**CAMBRIDGE** (anc. *Granta*), a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, cap. co. Cambridge, and seat of one of the English universities, on both sides the Cam, and on the Great Eastern Railway, 57 m. N.N.E. London. Ac. 3470, which includes 14 par., and extra-parochial dist. of the university. Pop. (1851) 27,815; (1861) 26,361. Principal buildings connected with the town, St Mary's and Trinity churches, St Sepulchre's, a grammar school, a national school, an hospital, theatre in the suburb of Barnwell; shire-hall, town-hall, and gaol; a union workhouse, a house of correction, and house of industry, founded in 1628 by Hobson, the eccentric carrier. *Cambridge* has no manufs., but carries on a trade by the riv. with Lynn, in corn and coals. Divided into 4 wards, and governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It is the seat of co. assizes, bor. and co. quarter-sessions, and petty-sessions, weekly on Friday. [**BARNWELL.**] *Cambridge* (independent of its university) sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1875. It gives the title of Duke to George, Prince of the royal blood. The *University of Cambridge*, supposed to have been founded in the 7th century by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, consists now of 16 colleges and 1 hall, as follow:—*St Peter's College* or *Peterhouse*, founded in 1257; *Clare College*, 1326; *Pembroke College*, 1347; *Caius College*, 1348; *Trinity Hall*, 1350; *Corpus Christi College*, 1351; *King's College*, 1441; *Queen's College*, 1446, by Margaret of Anjou, and re-founded by the consort of Edward IV.; *Catherine College*, 1475; *Jesus College*, 1496; *Christ's College*, 1505; *St John's College*, 1511; *Magdalen College*, 1519; *Trinity College*, 1546; *Emmanuel College*, 1584; *Sidney Sussex College*, 1596; and *Downing College*, 1800. Principal edifices connected with the university are the senate-house, the public schools, library, observatory, Pitt press or university printing-office, and Fitzwilliam museum. The principal edifices belonging to the colleges are the chapels of King's College and Jesus College, the hall and library of Trinity College, and a magnificent chapel now in course of erection by St John's College, from the designs of Mr G. G. Scott. Each college or hall is a body corporate, internally governed by its own statutes, and maintained by the endowments of the several founders and benefactors. The government of the university, so far as legislation is concerned, is vested in the senate, a body composed of those members of the several colleges who have taken the degree of M.A., or any higher degree, and who have professed themselves *bona-*

*sic* members of the Church of England. The executive government is vested in the chancellor (at present the Duke of Devonshire), the vice-chancellor, high steward (at present Earl Powis), commissary, proctors, and other officers, and an elective body called the council of the senate. The council of the senate originate all measures proposed to the senate. The number of members on the boards at present (1864) is 7922, of whom 5004 are members of the senate. The statutes by which the university is now governed were approved by the Queen in council in July 1858, and many important changes, tending to make the constitution of the university more liberal, were then introduced. Classics and mathematics, moral and natural science, form the curriculum; but the highest rewards of the university are bestowed for proficiency in the two former. Candidates for university honours rely more on the teaching of private tutors for instruction than on that of the professors. The income of the university is about 12,000*l.* a-year. That of the colleges in the aggregate amounts to a little more than 200,000*l.* per annum, of which sum upwards of 20,000*l.* is bestowed in scholarships and exhibitions. The university sends 2 members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by the senate. Reg. electors (1864) 5184.

**CAMBRIDGE**, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, cap. (in conjunction with Concord) of co. Middlesex, on the Charles river, 3 m. N.W. Boston, with which and with Charlestown it is connected by bridges. P. (1855) 20,473, (1860) 26,060. It has a university called Harvard College, the oldest in the United States, founded in 1638, with a library, museum, laboratory, & botanic garden.—II. a township of New York, 31 m. N.N.E. Albany. P. 2593.—III. a township, Ohio, 72 m. E. Columbus. P. 2489.—IV. a township, Vermont, 31 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 1849.

**CAMBRIDGE GULE**, N.W. Australia, between Capes Dussejour and Domett, in lat. 14° 45' S. It is 20 m. wide at its entrance, and runs 75 m. inland.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE**, an inland co. of England in its east part, having N. Lincolnshire, E. Norfolk and Suffolk, S. Essex and Herts, W. Bedford, Huntingdon, Northamptonshire. Extreme length 50 m., breadth 30 m. Area 857 sq. m., or 571,758 ac., of which about 150,000 ac. are unimproved fen land. P. (1861) 181,585. Chalk hills, part of the Chiltern range, cross the S. corner of the co.; highest point Gogmagog Hill, near Cambridge. Surface, except on the S., marshy flat fenny land, crossed by dykes, canals, and ditches, and thinly wooded, with villages standing here and there on small elevations. [BEDFORD LEVEL.] Principal rivers, the Ouse, Cam, Nen, and Lark. The fens are liable to inundation, but in dry years the crops of corn, flax, and hemp are often very heavy. Ely island is famous for garden vegetables, as are the meadows of the Cam for cheese and butter. To the S.E., about Newmarket, many sheep are fed, and horses, cattle, and pigeons are reared in the fens. Several lines of railway intersect the co. *Cambridgeshire* is comprised in the Norfolk circuit, and (with exception of 16 pas.) in the diocese of Ely. It sends (exclusive of its boroughs) three members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 3740.

**CAMBRELS**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Tarragona. P. 2254.

**CAMBUS**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 2 m. W. of Alloa, with a distillery.

**CAMBUSBARRON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. St Ninians. P. 535.

**CAMBUSLANG**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 5 m. S.E. Glasgow. Ac. 5208. P. 3647. Includes vill., P. 749.

**CAMBUSNETHAN**, a pa. of Scotland co. Lanark, on the Clyde and Calder, 15 m. E.S.E. Glasgow. Ac. 16,708. P. 14,601. Includes vill., P. 1279.

**CAMBXYNA**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 15 m. S. Celebes, lat. 5° 21' S., lon. 121° 57' E. Length N. to S. 20 m., breadth 15 miles.

**CAMDEN**, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of North Carolina. Area 280 sq. m. P. 3216 free, 2127 slaves. The vill. of *Camden* is 83 m. N.E. Columbia. A battle was fought here between the British and Americans in 1781.—II. a co., S.E. part of Georgia. Area 765 sq. m. P. 1277 free, 4143 slaves.—III. a co. in the centre of Missouri. Area 600 sq. m. P. 4769 free, 206 slaves. Soil fertile.—IV. a township, Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 19 m. N. Tomaston. It has a good harbour, shipbuilding yards, a fishery, and an export trade in lime.—V. a vill. of co. Oneida, New York, 108 m. N.W. Albany.—VI. a vill., S. Carolina, 30 m. N.E. Columbia.—VII. a co., New Jersey. P. (1860) 34,457.—VIII. a city and seaport, New Jersey, on the Delaware river, opposite Philadelphia, with which it communicates by steamers. P. 15,000. Ships of largest size approach the lower town, and it communicates by railway with New York and Woodbury.

**CAMDEN**, a co. of New South Wales, between the Pacific and the Wollondilly river, and between the Shoalhaven and the Nepean. It is the largest grain-producing co. in New South Wales, and has extensive iron mines in the Mittagong range. Ac. 1,400,960. P. (1861) 22,734.—II. a vill., above co., on the Nepean, 40 m. S.W. Sydney. P. 685.

**CAMDEN TOWN**, a suburb of London. [LONDON.]

**CAME**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne, cant. Bidache. P. 1571.

**CAMEL**, a small river of England. [ALAN.]

**CAMEL**, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*West*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Ac. 1255. P. 338.—II. (*Queen*), 5½ m. E.N.E. Ilchester. Ac. 2498. P. 734.

**CAMELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Peneford. Ac. 1633. P. 526.

**CAMELFORD**, a municipal borough and town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Lanterlos, on the Camel, 11 m. N.N.E. Bodmin. P. 1620. Height 580 feet. Rainfall 50 inches.

**CAMELON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 1½ m. W.N.W. Falkirk. P. 1308.—*Old Camelon*, a little N.W. ward, was an anc. port on the Carron.

**CAMEL'S HUMP**, a mountain of the U. S., North America, Vermont, one of the loftiest peaks of the Green mountains. Elevation 4188 feet.

**CAMEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Hamm. P. 3000.

**CAMENZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Black Elster, 20 m. N.E. Dresden. P. 4697.

**CAMERA-DE-LOBOS**, a maritime vill. of the isl. Madeira, and the first settled by Europeans; a few miles W. Santa Cruz.

**CAMERANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 3470.

**CAMERI**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 4½ m. N.E. Novara. P. (with comm.) 4690.

**CAMERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1806. P. 137.

**CAMERINO**, *Camerinum*, a city of Central Italy, cap. small deleg. of same name, in the Apennines, 41 m. S.W. Ancona. P. (1861) 11,873. It has silk manufactures.

**CAMERLATA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 2199. It is the station for Como on the railway to Milan.

- CAMERON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. E.S.E. Cupar. Ac. 9324. P. 1362.
- CAMERON, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S. Bath. P. 1701.
- CAMERON, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. of Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico. Area 5460 sq. m. P. 6021 free, 7 slaves. Cap. Brownsville.
- CAMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. S.W. Bath. Ac. 1748. P. 1368.
- CAMÉTA, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on W. bank, estuary of the Tocantins, 100 m. S.W. Belém. P. 20,000. The district is fertile.
- CAMIGLEN, an island of Asiatic archipelago, Philippines, 30 m. N. Luzon. Area 40 sq. miles.
- CAMILLUS, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 7 m. Syracuse.
- CAMINHA, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 27 m. N.W. Braga. P. 2520.
- CAMISANO, two towns of North Italy.—I. prov. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Vicenza. P. 2800.—II. prov. Cremona, 5 m. N.N.E. Crema. P. 1106.
- CAMLEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Lannion, cant. Trégnier. P. 1262.
- CAMLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, ½ m. N. Glenavy. Ac. 5802. P. 1769.
- CAMMARATA, a town of Sicily, in the Val Mazara, prov. and 21 m. N.N.E. Girgenti. P. 4907.
- CAMMBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. E.N.E. Workington. Ac. 3727. P. 1326.
- CAMMIN or KAMIN, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, gov. and 38 m. N.E. Stettin, near the Baltic. P. 3400.—II. West Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, on the Kamionka. P. 1050.
- CAMOGHE, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, on the borders of Lombardy, 7 m. N. Lago Lugano. 8800 ft. above the sea. The view, one of the finest in Switzerland, embraces all the peaks in the Oberland, looking down on fourteen valleys, and the Italian lakes, as far as Milan.
- CAMOGLI, a maritime town of North Italy, prov. and 13 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa; built entirely in the sea. P. 7380.
- CAMOLIN, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on the Bann, 6½ m. S.W. Gorey. P. 510.
- CAMONICA or VALLE CAMONICA, a valley of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, formed by ramifications of the Rhaetian Alps, and extending for 50 m. N.N.E. to S.S.W., along the Ollio to the Lake of Iseo. It is well cultivated, and has marble, slate, lead, copper, and iron.
- CAMORS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, cant. Pluvigner. P. 2086.
- CAMPAGNA, a town of South Italy, prov. and 20 m. E. Salerno, in the middle of high mountains. P. 9710. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral.—II. a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Venice.
- CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *Latium*, an old prov. of the States of the Church, Italy, now forming the deleg. of Frosinone, and the greater part of the Comarca di Roma, extending along the W. coast from Civita Vecchia to Astura and the Pontine marshes, and inland to the Alban and Sabine hills, Rome being near its centre, and through it ran the Appian Way. It is an undulating region, rising to 200 feet above the sea, and skirted on the Mediterranean by a strip of marsh-land from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Once celebrated for the salubrity of its climate, it is now nearly deserted on account of malaria.
- CAMPAGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 23 m. E. Rodez. P. 1331.
- CAMPAGNATICO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto. P. 4485.
- CAMPAGNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, arr. and cant. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1092.
- CAMPAGNE-LES-HESDIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and cant. Montreuil-sur-Mer. P. 1223.
- CAMPAGNOLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.N.E. Reggio. P. 3071.
- CAMPANA, a town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, arr. and 13 m. S.S.E. Bagnères-de-Bigorre, on l. b. of the Adour. P. 3655. There are marble quarries in its vicinity.
- CAMPANA, an isl. off the W. coast of Patagonia, lat. 48° 30' S.; lon. 75° 30' W., separated from Wellington Island by Fallos Channel. Length N. to S. about 55 m., average breadth 10 miles.
- CAMPANA, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, 7 m. S.W. Cariati. P. 2365.—*Cape Campanella*, South Italy, 20 m. S. Naples, bounds the Bay of Naples on the S.E.
- CAMPANA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. P. 5380.
- CAMPANARIO, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 62 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. P. 5406. Manufs. linens and ropes. Trade in wool and grain.
- CAMPANET, a town of Spain, island Majorca, 22 m. N.E. Palma. P. 2188.
- CAMPANHA, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 160 m. S.W. Ouro-Preto. P. 6000.
- CAMPANIA FELICE, Naples. [TERRA DI LAVORO.]
- CAMPAR, a river and town of the island Sumatra, on its E. coast, about 75 m. S.W. Singapore.
- CAMPBELL, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Area 120 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,793 free, 116 slaves. Surface diversified; soil fertile. Yields Indian corn, oats, and tobacco.—II. in N.N.E. of Tennessee, bordering on Kentucky. Area 450 sq. m. P. 6346 free, 366 slaves. Surface hilly, and partly covered with forests. It has 15 churches.—III. in the N.W. of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. P. 6297 free, 2004 slaves. Soil various. Yields grain and cotton. It has cotton manufs., tanneries, and flour and saw-mills. There are 20 churches. Minerals are gold, iron, and soapstone. La Grange and Atlanta Railway passes the S.E. border.—IV. in the S. of Virginia. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,617 free, 11,580 slaves. Products grain and tobacco. It has cotton, woollen, & tobacco factories, iron foundries, and flour-mills, with 42 churches and 3 newspapers. The Virginia and Tennessee and South Side railways connect with each other at Lynchburg, the chief town of the co. The James River Canal passes along the north border.
- CAMPBELL ISLAND, South Pacific, lat. 52° 33' 26" S., lon. 169° 8' 41" E., is 36 m. in circumference, mountainous, and has several harbours. It is volcanic, and its flora is very interesting.
- CAMPBELTOWN, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the E. coast of the peninsula of Cantire, near its S. extremity, 38 m. S.W. Ayr. Ac. of pa. 43,750. Pop. of do. 8149; of bor. 6033. It has distilleries and malt-houses, a harbour, and a quay. Corporation rev., including harbour (1862-3), 1963*l*. Customs rev. 450*l*. Registered vessels, sailing 39; tons 1571. Steam 2; tons 279. Entered 706; tons 50,447. Cleared 411; tons 39,273. *Campbeltown* unites with Ayr, Inverary, Irvine, and Oban, to return one member to House of Commons.—II. a vill., with Fishertown Crook, and Stewartown, co. and 9 m. N.E. Inverness, on Beaulieu Fifth. P. 842. Rainfall 51 inches; height 75 feet.
- CAMPBELL TOWN, a town of Tasmania, co. Somerset, near the Macquarrie. P. 2549.
- CAMPDEN (CHIPPING), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 24 m. N.E. Gloucester. Ac. of pa.

4660. P. 1975. It has a Gothic church, a court-house, and a market-house.

**CAMPEACHY**, the principal seaport town of Yucatan, Central America, on its W. coast, 90 m. S.S.W. Merida. Lat. 19° 50' N.; lon. 90° 33' W. P. 15,000. It has churches, convents, cemetery, college, theatre, and shipbuilding docks. Its harbour is shallow, but it is the centre of trade in logwood, or "Campeachy-wood," and it exports cotton and wax.

**CAMPEGINE**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. W. Reggio, on rt. b. of the Enza. P. 3362.

**CAMPELLO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Spoleto. P. 1885.

**CAMPÉNEAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and cant. Ploermel. P. 2303.

**CAMPERDOWN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 27 m. N.W. Amsterdam, in the North Sea, celebrated for Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet, 11th October 1797.

**CAMPIN-EN-PÉVÈLE**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Cysing. P. 1408.

**CAMPI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, 7 m. W.N.W. Lecce. P. 4465.—II. a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Florence. Pop. (1861) 10,376. It has a fine old castle.

**CAMPIGLIA**, a town of Central Italy, 33 m. N.W. Grosseto. P. 6175.—II. North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 938.

**CAMPILLO**, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Arenas*), prov. and 17 m. S. Jaen. P. 1121.—II. (*de Altbodyey*), New Castile, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. P. 3149. Manufs. of leather.

**CAMPILLOS**, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Malaga. P. 4410.

**CAMPINA-GRANDE**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 100 m. W.N.W. Parahiba. Pop. with dist., 5000.

**CAMPINAS**, a city of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. N.N.W. Sao Paulo. P. 6000.

**CAMPLI**, a town of South Italy, cap. circ., prov. and 5 m. N. Teramo. P. 7236. A bishop's see. Taken and sacked by the French in 1558.

**CAMPO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 2000.

**CAMPOBASSO**, a fortified city of South Italy, cap. prov. Campobasso, 55 m. N.N.E. Naples. P. (1861) 14,346. It has considerable trade, and manufs. of cutlery and arms. Area of prov. 1804 sq. m. P. (1862), 846,007.—*Campo Bianco* is a mountain in the island Lipari, formed of volcanic scoriae, which furnishes pumice stone.

**CAMPOBASSO**, a new prov. of the kingdom of Italy. [MOLISE.]

**CAMPOBELLO**, two towns of Sicily.—I. prov. Girgenti, and 18 m. S.S.W. Caltanissetta. P. 5821.—II. prov. Trapani, 6 m. S.E. Mazzara. P. 5248.

**CAMPOBELLO**, an island of New Brunswick, at the mouth of the Passamaquoddy Bay, in lat. 44° 57' N.; lon. 66° 55' W. It has a lighthouse on its N. point, 60 feet high. The island is 9 m. long, 1 to 3 m. broad, and has several good harbours.

**CAMPOCHIARO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 2105.

**CAMPO DE CRIPTANA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 5250. It manufs. cloth, and trade in grain and fruit.

**CAMPO-FELICE**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Cefalù. P. 1281.

**CAMPO-FIORITO**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Corleone. P. 1527.

**CAMPO-FORMIO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Udine, famous for the treaty of peace concluded here between the Austrians and French, 17th October 1797.

**CAMPO-FRANCO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Caltanissetta. P. 2195.

**CAMPO-FREDDO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Genoa. P. 2978.

**CAMPOGALLIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Modena. P. 3879.

**CAMPO-LARGO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. b. of the Rio Grande, 70 m. from its mouth, in the San Francisco. P. 3000.

**CAMPO-LATTARO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto. P. 1504.

**CAMPOLIETO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Campobasso. P. 2082.

**CAMPO-MAYOR**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 9 m. N.E. Elvas. P. 4500.

**CAMPO-MAYOR**, two towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Piahy, 145 m. N.E. Oeiras. P. 5000.—II. (*de Quizerambom*), prov. Ceira, 185 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza. Pop. with district, 8000.

**CAMPORA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, near Agerola. P. 1294.

**CAMPO REALE**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Trapani, circ. Alcamo. P. 3157.

**CAMPORGIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Castelnuovo. P. 2312.

**CAMPOS**, a town of Spain, island Majorca, 21 m. S.E. Palma. P. 2796.—*Canal of Campos*, Spain, Leon, commences at the Rio Seco, and joins the Canal of Castile 5 m. N.W. Palencia.

**CAMPO SAN PIETRO** or **CAMPO SAMPIERO**, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 13 m. Padua. P. 2766.

**CAMPOSANO**, a vill., South Italy, prov. Caserta, dist. and 2 m. N. Nola. P. 2553.

**CAMPOSANTO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Mirandola. P. 4548.

**CAMOS DOS GOITACAZES** (formerly *San Salvador dos Campos*), a city of Brazil, prov. and 155 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro, on rt. b. of the Parahiba. P. 4000. Constituted a city in 1835. Its dist. contains a pop. of 40,000. Chief produce the sugar-cane.

**CAMPOURIEZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion, cant. St Amans. P. 1200.

**CAMPORODON**, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Gerona, on l. b. of the Ter. P. 1162. It was twice taken by the French in 1794.

**CAMPS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. and cant. Brignoles. P. 1182.

**CAMPEY-ASH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1813. P. 379.

**CAMPSIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. S.W. Stirling, on the Glasgow & Kirkintilloch Railway. Ac. 17,976. P. 6483. It has calico-printing, cotton factories, alum, Prussian blue and coal.—*Campsie-fells* is a range of hills N. the village, rising to a height of 1500 feet.

**CAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. Silsoe. Ac. 1120. P. 1544.

**CAMPVERE**, Netherlands. [VERE.]

**CAMROOF**, a district of British India, Lower Assam, between lat. 25° 47' N., and lon. 90° 40' and 92° 10' E. Area 2788 sq. m. P. 300,000.

**CAMROSE** or **CAMRHOS**, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 8219. P. 1126.

**CAMSALL**, a pa., Engl., co. York, West Riding, 7½ m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 8390. P. 1948.

**CAMTOOS**, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, dists. Beaufort and Uitenhage, rises in the Nieuw-veld mountains, flows successively S. & S.E., and enters the sea 20 m. S.W. Uitenhage, after a course of about 300 m. Affls. the Salt river and Kouga.

**CAMUGNANO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Vergato. P. 3873.

**CAMUS**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Thourne. Ac. 7505. P. 5134.

**CANA**, *Kana-el-Jelil*, a ruined town of Palestine, supposed to be the scene of the miracle recorded

in St John, 6 m. N. Nazareth, and 13 m. S.E. Acre. Another vill., *Kefr Kenna*, also supposed to be the Cana of the New Testament, is 3½ m. N.E. Nazareth.—II. a vill. pash. Acre, 5 m. S.E. Tyre, and probably the *Kanah* of Joshua (xii. 28).

CANA OF CANAMINA, a town of W. Africa, Dahomey. It is the residence of the great Fetich, the holy city of the Dahomans. The king has two spacious mansions here, where he assists in annual human sacrifices.

CANAAN, a name applied in Scripture to the "Promised Land" of the Israelites. [PALESTINE.]

CANAAN, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Litchfield. P. 2727.—II. New York, 24 m. S.E. Albany. P. 1941. Railways from Stockbridge to Albany and Hudson pass through this township.—III. New Hampshire, 33 m. N.W. Concord. P. 1686.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. P. 1462.—V. Ohio, Wayne co. P. 1923; and several other small towns.

CANAAN (NEW), a township, U. S., N. America, Connecticut, 61 m. S.W. Hartford. P. 2601.

CANADA, a British colony of N. America, extending in a triangular form from Gaspé Point, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, lon. 64° W., to the shores of Lake Superior, about lon. 90° W., and between lat. 42° and 50° N.; bounded N. by the Hudson Bay territory; S. by Lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario, the St Lawrence, New Brunswick, and the U. S. of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine; and W. by the N.W. shores of Lake Superior. Length 1275 m., breadth 200 to 400 m. Area 357,822 sq. m., including the island Anticosti. Pop. (1861) 2,506,755, of whom 1,896,091 belonged to Upper Canada, and 1,110,664 to Lower Canada. The inhabited or settled portion covers about 40,000 sq. m. The country, divided by the Ottawa river into the provs. of Upper and Lower Canada, was united in 1840, though differing in laws, manners, and customs. The former is divided into 42, and the latter into 60 counties; cap. Ottawa, on river of same name, with 14,669 inhabitants. The upper prov., or Canada West, has a level surface, except in the W., where an undulating plateau, stretching from S.W. to N.E., forms the water parting between Lakes Huron and Superior. The upper prov. is watered by streams flowing S. to Lakes Erie and Ontario; the principal rivers are the Thames, flowing into Lake St Clair, and the Ouse, which enters Lake Erie. The Niagara separates the peninsular portion of S.W. Canada from the state of New York on the E. Lower Canada, or Canada East, is characterized by picturesque scenery; it is traversed from N.E. to S.W. by the Green mountains, 4000 feet high, on the S. of the St Lawrence, and the Watchitsh mountains, between Hudson Bay and the Gulf of St Lawrence. Canada is wholly embraced in the basin of the St Lawrence, that river forming, in part of its course, the boundary between Canada and the state of New York. Of its tributaries, the principal are, on the N., the Ottawa, which flows S.E. and joins the main stream above Montreal; the St Maurice or Three Rivers, which flows S. and joins it 70 m. W. of Quebec; and the Saguenay from Lake St John. On the S. side of the St Lawrence the chief affluents are the Richelieu (the outlet of Lake Champlain), St Francis, and Chandiere. Besides the great lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, which have an aggregate area of 63,000 sq. m., the surface of the country is covered with sheets of water connected by numberless small streams. Climate excessive. Mean annual temp. at Toronto 44°, July 67°, Jan. 23°·7; but at Stratford, in the in-

terior of Upper Canada, 1182 feet above the sea, the temp. ranges from 78°·5 to 6°·2; fall of rain 32 inches; rainy days 105; total depth of snow 80·4 inches; but the dryness of the air, and the absence of high winds, greatly mitigate the cold of winter, and render the climate salubrious and conducive to longevity. In 1861 the number of acres cultivated in Upper Canada was 6,051,619, yielding 24,620,425 bushels wheat, 21,220,874 bushels oats, 18,206,959 bushels turnips, and 15,325,920 bushels potatoes. The live stock numbered 377,681 horses, 1,015,328 cattle, 1,170,225 sheep, and 776,000 pigs. In the same year there were in Lower Canada 4,678,900 acres under tillage. Until recently, farming was carried on without any of the scientific systems introduced by agriculturists in England or Scotland, there being no rotation of crop, the fields on getting exhausted being abandoned. By the emigration of scientific agriculturists, and the formation of agricultural societies, a great change has taken place, the abandoned fields are being reclaimed and judiciously treated, and a different and better kind of stock introduced. The chief agricultural products of the country include wheat, oats, barley, pease, potatoes, butter and cheese, beef, pork, mutton, and wool, besides hemp, flax, tobacco, maple sugar, timber, and fruit. About 30,000,000 cubic feet of timber, in a rough state, were exported in 1862, besides 400,000 square feet of sawed timber. In 1860 the revenue of the colony was 1,499,000l., the debt 11,971,000l., and the imperial expenditure for civil and military purposes 211,596l. In 1861, 1844 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 775,820 tons arrived, and the customs duties amounted to 881,632l. Exports (1862) corn, timber, skins, ashes, butter, petroleum, cheese, bacon, etc., to the value of 6,572,430l. Imports, cottons, woollens, linens, iron, apparel, tea, hardwares, coals, cotton, indigo, coffee, rice, wool, wine, sugar, currants, cloves, salt, etc., to the value of 2,757,859l. Minerals comprise iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, gold, marble, and lithographic stones, together with peat, petroleum, and asphalt; but hitherto no coal has been discovered. Wild animals include the bear, wolf, beaver, fox, otter, lynx, and wild cat. Birds consist of swans, the Canada goose, turkeys, ducks, snow owls, and many varieties of smaller birds. The fisheries on the coasts, lakes, and rivers are highly important. In 1861 the population, according to race and religion, was as follows:—Inhabitants born in the country, 1,917,777, of whom 1,037,070 were of British origin, 880,607 of French origin, and 12,711 Indians.

	E. Canada.	W. Canada.
Church of England, . . .	63,322	311,565
Church of Scotland, . . .	23,688	108,963
Church of Rome, . . .	942,724	258,141
Free Presbyterians, . . .	14,770	143,043
United Presbyterians, . . .	5,149	51,378
Wesleyan Methodists, . . .	25,879	218,427
Episcopal Methodists, . . .	2,537	71,615
New Connection, . . .	1,292	28,200
Other Methodists, . . .	874	23,330
Congregationalists, . . .	4,927	9,357
Baptists, . . .	7,751	61,559
Lutherans, . . .	857	24,299
Quakers, . . .	121	7,383
Jews, . . .	572	614
Other Creeds, . . .	16,199	78,217
	1,110,664	1,396,091

In 1858 there were in West Canada 12 colleges, 121 grammar schools, 3866 common schools, and 255 private schools; making a total of 4254 educational establishments in operation, with 306,626 students

ad pupils, and costing the country 303,200l. In Canada East the number of schools in the same year was 2985, attended by 156,872 pupils; this number includes 2 colleges, 10 superior schools, and 170 secondary: the total contributions for these amounted to 91,879l. The press is advancing rapidly; the journals are unstamped, and there is no duty on paper or advertisements. There are 20 newspapers in East, and 30 in West Canada; some of these are daily papers, and several of those in East Canada are entirely in the French language. *Canada* is peculiarly inviting as a field for emigrants, the soil being fertile and easily cultivated, with facilities for commerce on the rivers and lakes almost unbounded. There were (in 1863) 1876 miles of railway in operation, independent of the Grand Trunk extension to Portland, besides several excellent roads and canals opening up the interior. Postal communication is everywhere complete, the most distant hamlet having its post-office; while the electric telegraph passes through every town, the total number of miles being now 4046. Land is easily attainable; there being 2,460,000 acres for sale in Upper Canada, and 4,540,000 acres in Lower. Crown lands in Lower Canada can be purchased at from 30 cents to 1 dollar per acre, according to situation, the purchase-money being payable in five yearly instalments from the date of purchase. In Upper Canada the cost of land is 2s. per acre, the purchase-money being payable in five yearly instalments. The colonial government will allot land *without purchase*, in either province, to the extent of 100 acres, to persons of 18 years of age and upwards, who have never received a grant of land from government, on giving security that they can support themselves till a crop be raised. The British and American Land Company sells its land in Lower Canada at from 8s. to 12s. per acre, and requires interest only for the first six years, and then allows four years for the payment of the principal. The Canada Company sells land on the S.E. shore of Lake Huron, at from 2s. to 24s. per acre, according to vicinity to the lake. Agricultural labourers are in demand, and wages are high. In 1851, the sum of 15,515l. 16s. 10d. was remitted through the Canada Company alone by emigrants to their friends in the British Islands and Germany, to enable them to reach Canada. The number of emigrants that arrived in Canada in 1862 was 22,358 persons, of whom 14,401 were from the United Kingdom, 2516 from Germany, 5289 from Norway and Sweden, and 152 from other countries. This country was discovered in 1499 by J. and S. Cabot, and acquired by the British between 1759 and 1763. In 1774, by an Act of the British Parliament, a legislative council of 23 members was appointed to assist the governor. In 1791 two legislative chambers were constituted; and after several years of much discontent in the colonies, and at last an open rebellion in 1837-8, a bill was passed in 1839 to reunite the two provinces under the administration of a governor-general, a legislative council of not less than 22 elected by the Crown, and a legislative assembly of 42 members from each prov. elected by the people, the electoral qualification being the possession of a 40s. freehold. In 1793 Canada was made an English bishopric. There are now bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, besides Roman Catholic bishops, and Protestant dissenting ministers of all denominations.

CANADA CREEK, a river, U. S., North America, New York, joins the Mohawk riv. after a course of 60 m.—*Canadian River*, Upper Texas, North

America, joins the Arkansas river, state Arkansas, near lat. 37° N., lon. 106° W., after an E. course, estimated at 800 miles.

CANAJOHAIRE, a township of U. S., North America, New York, on the Mohawk river and Erie Canal, 42 m. W. Albany. P. 4097.

CANALE, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 24 m. S.E. Turin. P., with comm., 4594. It has saline springs.

CANALS, a town of Spain, prov. & 36 m. S.S.W. Valencia, at the confl. of the Cañolas and Santos rivers. P. 2150.

CANAMINA, a town of West Africa, Dahomey, 12 m. S.W. Abomey. P. 10,000.

CANANDAIGUA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Ontario, on W. shore of Canandagua Lake, 14 m. W. Geneva. The Rochester and Syracuse Railway passes through the co. P. 7075.—II. a vill., co. New York, at W. extremity of lake of same name, 29 m. S.E. Rochester, and on railway to Almira and Niagara falls. P. 3500.—*Canandaigua Lake*, 15 m. in length S. to N., and from 1 to 1½ m. wide, discharges its surplus water N. into Seneca river.

CANANEA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Sao Paulo, on a small isl. in the Bay of Tarapandé. Lat. 25° S. P. 2000, suburbs included.

CANANORE, *Canura*, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, at the head of a bay, 53 m. N.N.W. Calicut. Mean max. temp. 81° to 90°, mean min. 73° to 82°; rain-fall 123 inches. In 1791 it was besieged by General Abercromby, and surrendered. Since then it has been the chief British station in Malabar.

CANARA, the most W. district of the Madras presid., British India, extending along the Malabar coast, between lat. 12° and 15° N.; lon. 74° and 75° E.; having landward the British dists. Malabar, Coorg, Dharwar, Mysore, and the Portuguese territory of Goa. Area 7720 sq. m. P. estim. at 995,656. It is divided into North & South Canara. N. Canara has an area of 4300 sq. m. P. (1862) 490,089. Principal towns, Mangalore and Barcelore. The prov. was transferred to Britain in 1799.

CANARAC, a vill. of India. [KANARAK.]

CANARI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corsica, arr. Bastia, cant. Nonza. P. 1300.

CANARIES or CANARY ISLANDS, *Fortunate Insulæ*, an archipelago, Atlantic Ocean, 60 m. from the W. coast of North Africa, between lat. 27° 40' and 29° 25' N.; lon. 13° 25' and 18° 16' W. They consist of 7 principal islands and several islets, arranged in the following order from E. to W.:—Lanzarote and Fuerteventura, with the islets Graciosa, Montaña Clara, Alegranza, and Lobos; Gran Canaria, Tenerife, Gomera, Palma, and Hierro (Ferro). Area of the whole estimated at 1758 sq. m. P. 234,046. The coasts of the islands are rocky and abrupt, and they are covered with mountains, of which the *Pico de Teyde* in Tenerife is 12,182 feet above the sea. The islands consist of a continuous series of volcanic mountains, which rise in a circular form from the coast around a principal crater; the greater part of them are deeply indented, and in the form of a cone reversed. The surface is volcanic, presenting a succession of mountains and plains, extinct craters and fertile valleys. There are no rivers, but numerous torrents. The tropical heat is moderated by the Atlantic breezes, and the climate is equable. Winter is almost unknown on the coasts. The annual mean temp. at Santa Cruz is 71°-15; winter 64°-85, summer 76°-68. The rainy season commences in November and continues till February. During the dry season,

from April to October, the weather is uniformly fine, and the trade winds blow steadily. E. and S.E. winds are the scourge of these islands; blowing over the burning plains of Africa, they carry an intensely hot and dry air, which destroys vegetation and induces disease. In 1704 the Canaries suffered severely from this cause. Fresh water is so scarce, especially in the S. islands, as in some seasons to compel the inhabitants to emigrate; and in 1864 the drought was so excessive as to threaten a famine. The vegetation of these islands is not less interesting than their geological formation. [*Johnston's Physical Atlas.*] The chief productions are wine, oil, grain, the sugarcane, and fruits of all kinds; and the surrounding seas abound in fish. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the U. S. of North America, England, and Hamburg, and there is considerable commerce between the different islands. Exports (1862), cochineal, wine, barilla, etc., to the value of 164,754*l.* Imports, cottons, woollens, linens, coals, apparel, hardwares, tobacco, guano, flax, earthenware, etc., to the value of 152,766*l.* The goat is valuable; dogs are numerous, and all the domestic animals of Europe are easily naturalized. The camel & the ass are used as beasts of burden. Among birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood pigeon, red partridge, blackbird, linnet, and the thistle finch or canary bird. The inhabitants are of European origin, mostly Spaniards, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Since 1493 these islands have belonged to Spain, of which kingdom they form a prov., governed by the same laws as the peninsular portion. Las Palmas, in the island Gran Canaria, is cap. of the prov. of the Canary isls.

CANARO, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Rovigo, dist. Occhiobello. P. 2679.

CANARY ISLAND (Spanish *Gran Canaria*), near the centre of the group of the Canaries, is of a circular form. Area 758 sq. m. P. 57,625. Length S.W. to N.E. 35 m.; at the N.E. point a portion detached from the mass is joined by a peninsula. Surface mountainous; culminating point El Cumbre, 6648 feet in elevation. The cap. is *las Palmas*, the largest town of the archipelago. P. (1861) 13,000. It has a cathedral and a palace of justice. The other principal places are *Port la Luz*, which is well sheltered, and has a good anchorage; *Teror*, a town of 4600 inhabitants, residence of the bishop; *Tirazana*, a colony of free blacks, who live in grottoes, and have no intercourse with Europeans; *Atalaya*, a town of 2000 inhabitants, the houses of which are excavated in the sides of Mount St Antoine; *Aguimes*, pop. 2300; and *Telde*, a town situated in a fertile district on the coast.

CANASTRA (SIERRA DE), a mountain range in Brazil, S. America, between the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Goyaz.

CANAVARAL-DE-ALCONEGAR, a vill. of Spain, Estremadura, 23 m. N.N.E. Caceres. P. 2355.

CANAVEZES, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, near the Tamega, 10 m. E.N.E. Penafiel. P. 1500.

CANCALE, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on bay of same name, in the English Channel, 8 m. E.N.E. St Malo. P. 6352. Good anchorage is found between it and some rocks off the shore, from which oysters are extensively fished.

CANCAU or HA-TIAN, a seaport town of S.E. Asia, Lower or French Cochinchina, on the Gulf of Siam. Lat. 10° 15' N.; lon. 105° E. Commerce in timber and iron.

CANCELLARA, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, 8 m. N.E. Potenza. P. 2898.

CANCELLO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ.

Caserta, on rail. to Nola. P. 1101. It has a large ruined castle.

CANCON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Ville-neuve-sur-Lot. P. 1539.

CANCOOPA, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom., 24 m. N.N.W. Chittledroog.

CANDAHAR or KANDAHAR (Afgh. *Ahmed-Shahi*), a fortified city, and the cap. of Central Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, 3484 feet above the sea, 200 m. S.W. Cabool. Lat. 32° 37' N.; lon. 66° 20' E. P. variously stated from 50,000 to 100,000, mostly Afghans. Various manufs. are carried on, and its transit trade is considerable. Its vicinity is well watered by canals from the Urghundaub river, 4 m. W., and produces fruits, corn, tobacco, and madder. *Candahar*, supposed to have been originally founded by Alexander the Great, was taken by Tamerlane in 1384, and by Shah Abbas of Persia in 1620, was held by British troops from 1839 to 1842, when it was finally evacuated.

CANDAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. Doullens, cant. Bernaville. P. 1689.

CANDÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and 11 m. S.W. Segre. P. 1855. It has slate quarries.

CANDEISH, *Khandesa*, a British collectorate of India, presid. of Bombay, enclosed by the dists. Surat and Ahmednuggur, & the Indore, Gwalior, Nizam's, and Guicowar's territories, has an area of 9311 sq. m. P. 778,112. The chief rivers are the Nerbudda and Taptee. The Bheels inhabit the interior. The dist. was conquered by the British in 1819.

CANDELA, a town of South Italy, prov. and 22 m. S. Foggia, circ. Bovino. P. 6352.

CANDELAIRO, a town, Spain, Leon, prov. & 40 m. S. Salamanca. P. 2089. Manufs. linens and paper.

CANDELARA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 1703.

CANDELARIA, a town of the Argentine Confed., S. America, dep. Corrientes, on the Parana, opposite Itapua (Paraguay).—II. a seaport town, Canaries, on the E. coast of the island Teneriffe.

CANDELARO, a river of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, rises in Mount Liburno, and after a S.E. course of 40 m., enters the Adriatic Sea. Affls. the Triolo, Salsola, and Celone. Near its mouth are salt-works.

CANDELEDA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 42 m. S.S.W. Avila. P. 4730.

CANDELO, a town of North Italy, div. Turin, prov. Novara, 8½ m. S.E. Biella, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Cervò. P. 2316.

CANDES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 7½ m. W.N.W. Chinon, on l. b. of the Loire. P. 630.

CANDIA, an isl., Mediterranean Sea. [CRETE.]

CANDIA or MEGALO-KASTRO, a fortified seaport city, and the cap. of the island Crete, near the centre of its N. coast. P. estim. (1863) 20,000 Turks, and 10,000 Greeks. Its fortifications were constructed by the Venetians. Its harbour is available only for vessels of small draught. Principal edifices, the pasha's palace, bazaars, mosques, synagogue, lighthouse, and public baths. *Candia* was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1669.

CANDIA, two towns of North Italy.—I. prov. and 20 m. S. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 2517.—II. prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 2147.

CANDIA, a township of U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 18 m. S.E. Concord. P. 1482.

CANDIULO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1294.

CANDLEMAS ISLANDS, South Pacific Ocean, are near Sandwich Land. Lat. 37° 10' S.; lon. 30° W.

**CANDLESBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 850. P. 240.

**CANDOR**, a township of U. S., North America, Tioga co., New York, 9 m. N. Owego. P. 3433.

**CANDOVER**, three contiguous pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Brown*), 3 m. N.N.W. Old Alresford. Ac. 2088. P. 322.—II. (*Chilton*), in same co.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. New Alresford. Ac. 1472. P. 142.—III. (*Preston*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. New Alresford. Ac. 3413. P. 476.

**CANDY**, a town of the isl. Ceylon. [**KANDY**.]

**CANE or KEN**, a river of India, Bundelcund, joins the Jumna, 23 m. from Bandah, after a N.E. course of 250 m. It separates the Bengal S.W. territories from the Gwalior and Bundelcund dominions.

**CANEA or KHANIA** (*Cydonia*), a fortified seaport, and the principal commercial town of Crete, cap. prov., on the N. coast of the island, 64 m. W.N.W. Candia. P. (1863) estim. 16,000 (12,000 Turks and 4000 Greeks, Jews, and Christians). Its port is the best in Crete, and admits vessels of 300 tons; it is formed by a mole 1200 feet long, with a lighthouse at its extremity opposite a fort, defending the harbour. It has an arsenal, docks, Venetian galley vaults, a lazaretto, manufs. of silk, and bazaars. It is the seat of a pasha, and has a handsome mosque, a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls.

**CANEADEA**, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N. Angelica. P. 1477.

**CANEGHEM**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Courtray. P. 2013.

**CANEL**, a town of West Africa, Senegambia, on an affl. of the Senegal, 30 m. S.E. Sedo. P. 6000. (?)

**CANELLI**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 13 m. S.E. Asti, cap. mand., near l. b. of the Belbo. P. 4236.

**CANETA**, a town of South America, Peru, dep. and 81 m. S.E. Lima, near the Pacific.

**CANET-DE-MAR**, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P. 2800. Fisheries and distilleries.

**CANETE DE LAS TORRES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Cordova, near the Cañalejo. P. 1960.

**CANETE-LA-REAL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.W. Malaga. P. 3574. Commerce in fruits and wine.—II. (*La Huerquina*), a town in the prov. and 27 m. E. Cuenca. P. 1230.

**CANEVA**, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 37 m. W. Udine. P. 4270.

**CANEWDON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.E. Rochford. Ac. 4071. P. 664.

**CANFIELD**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 2472. P. 468.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 1479. P. 314.

**CANFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Ac. 17,739. P. 4877.

**CANFRANC**, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Huesca, in the Pyrenées, 9 m. N. Jaca.

**CANGALLO**, a town of Peru, on the Pampas, one of the head branches of the Apurimac river, dep. and 30 m. S.W. Ayacucho. P. 20,000. (?)

**CANGAS**, two towns of Spain, Asturias.—I. (*de Onis*), prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Oviedo. P. 6380.—II. (*de Tineo*), 32 m. W.S.W. Oviedo. P. 502.

**CANGREJOS or CRAB**, a small isl. of S. America, Venezuela, at the mouth of the Orinoco river.

**CANIAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, arr. Gourdon, cant. La Bastide-Murat. P. 1223.

**CANICATTI**, a town of Sicily, cap. circ., prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Girgenti, on the Naro. P. (1861) 20,149. It is situated in a hollow, amid vineyards, olive and orange groves. In its environs are sulphur mines.

**CANIGOU**, a mountain of France, dep. Pyrenées Orientales. It is one of the culminating points of the Pyrenées. Altitude 9137 feet.

**CANIHUEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp, cant. St Nicholas. P. 1612.

**CANILES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Granada. P. 3947. Linen manufactures.

**CANILLAS**, two towns of Spain.—I. (*Andalucia*), prov. and 22 m. E.N.E. Malaga. P. 2247.—II. (*de Albaida*), contiguous to the above. P. 1108.

**CANINO**, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 20 m. W.N.W. Viterbo. P. 1522. It has many antiquities, and iron foundries.

**CANISBAY**, a pa., Scotland, co. Caithness, 7 m. N. Keiss, on Pentland Firth. Ac. 38,160. P. 2730.

**CANISTER ISLANDS**, three small islets, Mergui archipelago, Indian Ocean. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 98° E.

**CANJAYAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. W. Almeria, E. of the Sierra Gador. P. 2200.

**CANN**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. S.E. Shaftesbury. Ac. 930. P. 547.

**CANNA**, Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, one of four isls. forming pa. of Small Isles, 7 m. S.W. Skye. Length E. to W.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.; breadth 1 m. P. 127. Surface elevated, with basaltic rocks.

**CANNALONGA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Vallo della Lucania. P. 1213.

**CANNARA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Fuligno. P. 1900.

**CANNE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Bari, near the Ofanto, 8 m. W.S.W. Barietta, on the site of the field of *Canne*, still called the "Campo di Sangue," where Hannibal gained a victory over the Romans, B.C. 216.

**CANNE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, Limbourg, 10 m. E.N.E. Tongres. P. 610.

**CANNELTON**, a town, U.S., N. America, Indiana, co. Perry, on the Ohio. It has vast cotton manuf. The neighbouring mountains are rich in coal.

**CANNES**, a comm. and seaport town of South France, dep. Var, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. N.E. Draguignan. P. 7357. It has distilleries of essences, and manuf. of soap, olive oil, and perfumery. Exports anchovies, fruits, and corn. Napoleon I. lauded at Cannes from Elba, 1st March 1815.

**CANNETO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 20 m. W. Mantua, on l. b. of the Oglio. P. 3186.

**CANNETO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 9 m. S. Bari. P. 2939.

**CANNET-PRÈS-CANNES** (*Le*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, arr. Grasse, cant. Cannes. P. 1176.

**CANNINGS** (*BISHOP'S*). [**BISHOP-CANNINGS**.]

**CANNINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.W. Bridgewater, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Ac. 5015. P. 1419. Kithill, in the vicinity, has an elevation of 1067 feet.

**CANNITELLO**, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. and 8 m. N. Reggio. P. 2465.

**CANNOBIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 44 m. N.N.E. Novara, cap. mand., on the W. side of Lago Maggiore. P. 2428.

**CANNOCK**, a town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. N.W. Walsall, on branch of London and N.W. Railway. Ac. 10,775. P. 3964.—*Can-nockchase*, a bleak tract of 25,000 ac., stretches hence N.E. to the river Trent.

**CANNON**, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Tennessee. Area 340 sq. m. P. 8535 free, 974 slaves. Surface hilly; soil fertile.

**CANNONBY** (*CROSS*), a pa., England, co. Cumberland, near the Carlisle & Whitehaven Railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Cockermouth. Ac. 3911. P. 6900.

**CANNONSBURG**, a town, U. S., North America,

Pennsylvania, co. Washington, 19 m. S.W. Pittsburg. Jefferson's college, founded 1802, has a branch (a medical college in Philadelphia).

CANNSTADT, a town, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 2½ m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 5500. Mineral springs. A railway to Wasseralfingen was opened in 1861.

CANONBIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfriess, 5½ m. S.S.E. Langholm. Ac. 24,359. P. 3219.

CANONGATE, a pa. of Scotland, forming part of the bor. of Edinburgh. Ac. 680. P. 11,653.

CANONICA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio, on the Adda. P. 1484.

CANONICUT, a small island of the U. S., North America, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, New York, 2 m. long by 1½ broad.

CANOLO, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. Geraci. P. 2875.

CANON-FROME, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Frome, 6 m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 1023. P. 115.—*IL (Pion)*, same co., 4 m. S.W. Weobley. Ac. 3706. P. 768.

CANOSA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 1448.

CANOSA (*Canusium*), a town of South Italy, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Barletta. P. (1861) 12,894. The principal church of Canosa is remarkable for its small clusters of cupolas, resembling a Turkish mosque. In a court adjoining the church is the tomb of Bohemond, Prince of Antioch, one of the heroes of Tasso. The city suffered severely from the earthquake of August 14, 1851. About 6 m. N. of Canosa, a few remains mark the site of Cannæ.

CANOSSA, a town of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Reggio, with a castle, in which the Emperor Henri IV. of France performed penance before Pope Gregory VII., in 1077.

CANOUAN, the central of the Grenadine islands, British W. Indies, lat. 12° 43' N.; lon. 61° 21' W.

CANOURGUE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 15 m. S.W. Mende. P. 1912. Near it Roman remains have been found.

CANQUENES, a town and dist. of South America, Chile, prov. Maule, 170 m. S.W. Santiago.

CANSO (CAPE), the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, in lat. 45° 17' N.; lon. 61° W.—The *Gut of Canso* is the passage between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, from the Atlantic into Northumberland Strait. Length 17 m.; average breadth 2½ m.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, in the N. of Spain, form a prolongation of the Pyrenées, and extend from these mountains on the E., to Cape Finistère on the W., about lat. 43° N. The chief divisions of the chain are the Sierras d'Aralar, Salvada, Ordunte, Anagná, Sejos, Albas, Peña, Mellara, the mountains of Asturias, Sierra de Peñamarella, Mondoñedo, Quadramon, and Tecyra; some of the summits attain an elevation of 10,000 ft. The centre of the chain is of Devonian strata, overlaid on the east by the richest coal-field in Spain.

CANTAGALLO, a town of Brazil, prov. and 83 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro. P. 4000.

CANTAGALLO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence. P. 3505.

CANTAL, a central dep. of France, formed of the S. part of the old prov. Auvergne, cap. Aurillac. Area 2217 sq. m. P. 240,523. It is entirely mountainous, occupied by the mass of Cantal and its contreforts; culminating point, *Plomb de Cantal*, one of the four principal groups which form the mountains of Auvergne, 6093 feet in elevation. The surface is almost entirely covered with the debris of extinct volcanoes; it furnishes marble and coal, and has mineral springs; its metallic riches are unexplored. Chief rivers, the Alagnon, affl. of the Allier; Truyere and Cello,

affl. of the Lot; the Cère, affl. of the Dordogne. The climate is salubrious; rigorous in the mountains, the summits of which are covered with snow more than half the year. Wild boars, foxes, wolves, and polecats, are common. Soil infertile, except in some of the valleys; the declivities of the mountains afford pasturage. Chief products are buck-wheat, potatoes, and chestnuts. Cattle-rearing is a branch of industry; the chief manuf. being cheese (the most celebrated of which is called *Roquefort*), linens, and paper. The dep. forms the 19th military division of France, and is divided into the arronds. Aurillac, Mauriac, Murat, and St Flour.

CANTALAPIEDRA and CANTALEJO, two towns of Spain; the former, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Salamanca. P. 1076. The latter, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Segovia. P. 1176.

CANTALICE, a town of Southern Italy, in the prov. Aquila, 6 m. N. Civita Ducale. P. 1963. It has a custom house.

CANTALUPO, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Isernia, cap. cant. P. 2352. The French here gained a victory over the Neapolitans in 1798. An earthquake, in which many lives were lost, occurred here in 1805.

CANTALUPO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Novi. P. 1086.

CANTELEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. W. Rouen. P. 3490. It has cotton-spinning, manufs. of soap and chemicals, and tanneries.

CANTENAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. N. Bordeaux, with a port on l. b. of the Gironde. P. 942. Exports wine, of which that of *Gorse* is in repute.

CANTERBURY, a city, bor., and co. of itself, Engl., and its metropolitan see, within co. Kent, on Watling Street, & on the Stour, 55 m. E.S.E. London, or 81 by the S.E., & 60 by the London, Chatham, & Dover line of railway. Lat. 51° 16' 48" N.; lon. 1° 4' 31" E. Alt. 38 ft. Ac. 3240, which includes 14 pas. P. (1861) 21,324. Its cathedral, erected in 12th & two following centuries, on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England, is in the form of a double cross, with a central and two western towers, and presents a union of almost every style of Christian architecture. The choir is large, and the pavement of the chapel of the Holy Trinity is worn into hollows by the knees of the pilgrims who here worshipped at the shrine of Thomas à Becket; and here are monuments of Henry IV. and his Queen, the Black Prince, and many prelates. A chapter-house and a library are attached to the cathedral, under which is a crypt, used as a French Protestant church since the reign of Elizabeth. The parish churches are mostly ancient, but possess little interest. The grammar school was founded by Henry VIII. There are numerous other endowed schools; an infirmary, guild-hall, gaol, house of correction, workhouse, exchange, theatre, and philosophical institution, with a library and museum, cavalry, infantry, and artillery barracks, and military hospital. In the vicinity are extensive nurseries, woollen mills; but the chief business is the export of agricultural produce, especially of hops. Petty-sessions, Thursdays. Quarter-sessions are also held. Canterbury sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1853. The archbishopric was founded in 597. The archbishop is "primate of all England," and metropolitan, first peer of the realm next to the royal family. He crowns the sovereign in Westminster Abbey, and his ecclesiastical province includes all Eng-

land except the six northern counties. His seats are Lambeth Palace and Addington Park. Income 15,000*l.* a year. Amongst other privileges has that of conferring degrees in divinity, law, and medicine.

CANTERBURY, a tns<sup>h</sup>., U. S., N. America, Connecticut, Windham, co. 12 m. N. Norwich. P. 1669. Cotton and woollen factories.—II. a town, New Hampshire, 8 m. N. Concord. P. 1614.

CANTERBURY, one of the prov. govts. of New Zealand, occupying the centre of South island. P. (1863) 21,000. Chief towns, Christchurch and Lyttleton. A railway from Canterbury to its port, Lyttleton, was opened in 1864. The province is level on the E., & rises to elevated mountains on the W. These, which form the magnificent snow-clad range of the Southern Alps, from which enormous glaciers descend, were explored by Dr Haast, the state geologist, in 1861–62–63. The mountains are pyramidal in form, and many rise above 10,000 feet. The highest peak is Mount Cook, 30 m. from the W. coast, and 12,460 feet above the sea. Between the mountain systems there are passes 6500 to 8000 feet high, and from these rapid torrents fall into the ocean on the W. coast. Between Mount Cook and Mount Stokes there is a cleft or *col* 7000 feet above the sea, through which alone it is possible to reach the W. coast, and which will be made available for ponies. The valleys on both sides of the range are densely clothed with forest trees, and the scenery is described as truly grand and sublime. The most prominent of the snow-clad peaks, besides Mount Cook, are Mounts Murchison, Darwin, Brewster, Forbes, Tyndall, and Keith Johnston.

CANTIANO, a fortified town, Central Italy, prov. and 20 m. S. Pesaro, on the Cantiana. P. 2851.

CANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. P. 4382.

CANTIRE (MULL OF), Scotland. [KINTYRE.]

CANTLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, on the Harwich Railway,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1850. P. 235.—II. co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.E. Doncaster. Ac. 5160. P. 663.

CANTON (Chinese *Sang-ching*, the "city of perfection"), a city and seaport of China, cap. prov. Quangtung, on l. b. of the Canton or Pearl (*Choo-keang*) river, about 70 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat.  $23^{\circ} 6' 9''$  N.; lon.  $113^{\circ} 15'$  E. Mean temperature of year,  $69^{\circ} 9'$ ; winter,  $54^{\circ} 8'$ ; summer,  $82^{\circ}$ , Fahr. Pop. (1863) estimated at 1,210,000, including boat pop. 230,000, & Ho-nam suburb 100,000. With its suburbs it occupies the N. bank of the river, extending inland nearly to a row of heights commanding it on the N. and N.E., but between which and the city is a broken ravine; to the S. is an alluvial plain, formed by the delta of the river. The city is enclosed by a wall of brick, on a foundation of red sandstone, 6 or 7 m. in circumference, and entered by 12 gates; and it is unequally divided by another wall, with 4 gates, into the old and new town, in the former of which are the residences of most of the high officers, and the arsenal. The walls are in some places mounted with cannon. On the N. heights are four forts, and on some islands in the river are other forts, now in ruins, termed the "Dutch" and the "French folly." Various detached batteries also guard the approach to the city by the river. The suburbs are nearly as large as the city itself; on the S. they stretch all along the river side. Formerly at their S.W. corner were the foreign *hongs* or European quarters, which were destroyed by fire during the bombardment of the city in 1857, and the site abandoned by foreigners after the cessation of hostilities,

when they took up their abode on the Ho-nam side of the river. Under the treaty of Tien-tsin a new site was fixed upon in the Sha-meen suburb about 3–4ths of a mile up the river. Here a triangular piece of ground is separated from the mainland by a wide canal, faced with masonry, crossed by 3 stone bridges, having a strong stone bulwark along the river's bank for upwards of half a mile, where trees have been planted and a promenade formed by the resident British. The ground is well laid out, but to the present date (1864) only a few merchants have built *hongs* on the site. Several canals intersect the city, crossed by stone bridges. The residences of the wealthy, built within a walled court, are richly furnished; those of the middle classes, in which about one-third of the pop. resides, have no courts; and those of the lower orders, which are numerous, along the banks of the canals and in the suburbs, are mud hovels, in which from 10 to 20 persons are sometimes crowded in one apartment. A large part of the pop. resides on the water. The river is crowded with vessels and rafts of all kinds, on many of which large numbers of poultry are reared. Upwards of 120 temples are enumerated in and adjacent to Canton. [HO-NAM.] Within the old city are two other temples, and a Mohammedan mosque; and outside of the walls, on the N. side, an immense five-storied temple. The city has several hospitals, a grand hall for examination of candidates for literary honours, with 7000 student dormitories, 14 high schools, & about 30 colleges, three of which have each 200 students. Manufs. various and extensive, and the shops are filled with articles of Chinese workmanship. Great numbers of individuals work in wood, stone, iron, and brass. The markets abound with all kinds of live stock for food, including dogs, cats, owls, etc., suitable only for Chinese consumers; but provisions of all kinds are abundant and cheap. Canton is well supplied with water from reservoirs and springs. Until 1843, all the legitimate foreign trade of China was conducted at Canton. Since then the opening of the northern ports has seriously checked the trade of this southern emporium, especially those on the Yang-tse river, whence the greater part of the teas are exported which were formerly shipped at Canton. Tea is the great article of foreign export; next silk and silk piece goods, precious metals, cassia, sugar, porcelain, and other articles. The importation of opium into Canton and other ports is tacitly permitted, though not legalised. The exports in 1845 amounted in value to 6,622,726*l.*, and the imports to 3,046,942*l.* Far from increasing, the internal trade is less now (1864) than it was 20 years since. On the 26th of May 1841, the Chinese troops were defeated, and the river defences and the hill forts above Canton captured by the British, who, however, did not enter the city, a truce having forthwith been agreed to. In 1847, and again in 1856, for similar reasons, the British destroyed the forts, bombarded and took the city, and sunk 23 war-junks. In 1858 the allied British and French forces took military possession of Canton as a material guarantee for the payment of indemnity money for war expenses, and evacuated it in August 1862, under friendly relations with the Chinese government. [CHINA.]

CANTON, numerous townships in the U.S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, co. Norfolk, on the Boston and Providence Railway, 14 m. S.W. Boston. P. 2598. It has woollen and cotton factories, and iron foundries.—II. New York, cap. co. St Lawrence, on Grass river, 20 m. E.S.E. Ogdens-

burg. P. 4685. It has marble, copperas, and alum works.—III. Ohio, cap. co. Stark, 104 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 4326.—IV. Connecticut, co. and 13 m. N.W. Hartford. P. 1994; and several others.

CANTON River (Chinese *Choo-Kiang* or "Pearl River"), is the lower part of the Pe-kiang, which has a navigable course for 300 m. further inland, through the provs. Quang-tung and Kiang-see, in China, and is joined about 4 m. W. of Canton by a branch from the Si-kiang. Opposite the city it is crowded with vessels, and deep enough for ships of from 800 to 1000 tons; but foreign ships come up only as far as Whampoa, about 15 m. lower, loading and unloading by means of native boats. At about 40 m. below Canton, it is called the Boca Tigris, and widens there into a large estuary, termed the "Outer Waters." All around and below Canton it forms a multitude of islands, including Ho-nam, Whampoa, French, Dane, Junk, Ty-cock-tow, Anung-hoy, Chuenpee, Tiger island, on which rice is grown and numerous forts are placed. It was blockaded by the British in 1857. [BOCA TIGRIS.]

CANTORIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.N.E. Almeria, on the Almanzor. P. 4500. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs.

CANTREFF, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 2 m. S. Brecon, near the river Usk, and traversed by the Brecknock hills. Ac. 20,000. P. 221.

CANTURIO or CANTU, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Como. P. 6781. Manufs. of iron wares.

CANVEY ISLAND, a chapelry of Engl., co. Essex, and mostly in pa. S. Bembfleet, 30 m. E. London. Encircled by a branch of the Thames, and comprises 3600 ac. of marsh-land. P. 241.

CANVICK, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Lincoln, within the liberty of which city it is included. P. 228.

CANY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, 31 m. N.W. Rouen. P. 2175.

CANZANO, two vills. of South Italy.—I. prov., circ. and 6 m. E.S.E. Teramo. P. 1646.—II. prov. Aquila, 5 m. S.E. Sulmona. P. 1287.

CANZO, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Como, cap. of a rich dist., with many silk manufs. P. 2083.

CAOR, a Malay town and dist. on the S.W. coast of the isl. of Sumatra. P. of town 1500.(?)

CAORLE, an isl. and vill. in the Adriatic, gov. & 29 m. N.E. Venice. P. 1776. It is a bishop's see.

CAORSO, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 10 m. E. Piacenza. P. 8099.

CAPACCIO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Salerno, cap. cant., near the ruins of *Pæstum*. P. 3689.

CAPANOLI, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Pisa. P. 2755.

CAPANORI, a comm. and town of Northern Italy, prov. and 5 m. E. Lucca. P. of comm. (1861) 38,349.

CAPACI, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 2482.

CAPBERN or CAPVERN, a vill. of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, in a narrow valley, 8 m. E.N.E. Bagnères. P. 783. Sulphur springs and baths.

CAPDENAC, a market town of France, dep. Lot, 3 m. S.E. Figeac, on rt. b. of the Lot. P. 1602.

CAPE. For all Capes not undermentioned, see the respective names.

CAPE ANN, a promontory of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, lat. (N. light) 42° 38' 21" N.; lon. 70° 34' 48" W.

CAPE BRETON, an island of British North America, at the E. extremity of Nova Scotia, from which it is separated by the Gut or Strait of

Canso, from 1½ m. to ½ m. broad; mostly between lat. 45° and 47° N.; lon. 60° and 61° 30' W. Extreme length from N. to S. 100 m.; extreme breadth from E. to W. 85 m. Area 3120 sq. m. P. (1861) 63,063, the majority of whom are descendants of emigrants from Scotland, but many are of French origin, while a few are from Ireland. The principal religious denominations are Presbyterians & Roman Catholics, who are nearly equal in numbers. It is irregularly shaped, and indented with bays; almost intersected by an arm of the sea, called the Bras d'Or, 50 m. long. From this gulf to the Atlantic a canal is being constructed; the total length is to be 2300 feet. Surface uneven. Granite, limestone, and primary slate prevail; and gypsum, salt, and coal are found. The land to the N. has an elevation of 1800 feet. There are fresh water lakes and rivers, but not navigable. Salt springs on the coast. The climate is varied. Mean annual temp. 43°, the extremes being 24° below zero and 95° above; fall of rain 41 inches; number of rainy days 411. Vegetation is rapid. Maize, wheat, rye, and other grains are raised; but the corn produced is insufficient for home consumption. In 1861 the number of acres alienated was 813,543, while 777,438 remained open for settlement. Principal exports are pine, oak, birch, and maple timber to Great Britain; fish and coal to the United States and West Indies. Cape Breton was first colonized by the French in 1712; it was ceded to the British by the treaty of Paris in 1763; it formed a separate colony from 1784 to 1819, but in the latter year it was incorporated into the province of Nova Scotia, and sends two members to its House of Assembly. It is divided into 4 counties—Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, and Cape Breton. Principal towns, Sydney, the cap., Arichat, and Port Hood. [NOVA SCOTIA.]

CAPE CHARLES, a headland of the U. S., North America, Maryland, on the N. side of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

CAPE CHARLES, a headland of British North America, Labrador, immediately N. the Strait of Belleisle. Lat. 52° 25' N.; lon. 55° 10' W.

CAPE CLARENCE, a headland of Barrow Strait, Baffin Bay, in lat. 73° 53' N.; lon. 90° 10' W.

CAPE CLEAR, *Astrium Prom.*, the most S. headland of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on an island, having an area of 1506 ac. P. 819; with a lighthouse on an abrupt cliff 455 feet above the sea, lat. 51° 26' N.; lon. 9° 29' W.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a town and fort of Africa, cap. of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea. Lat. 5° 5' 25" N.; lon. 1° 12' 45" W. The principal fort is situated on a granite rock which projects into the sea; near it are two small outposts, Fort William and Fort Victoria. P. 10,000. The soil in the vicinity is wooded, but deficient in water; climate damp and unhealthy. Mean temp. of year 78°; Feb. 80°·5, Sept. 73°, Fahr. Exports, palm-oil, gold-dust, maize, and tortoise-shell. The settlement is under a president and council, assisted by subordinate officers.

CAPE COD, a peninsula of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, in the Atlantic. Lat. of lighthouse, 42° 2' 23" N.; lon. 70° 3' 55" W. It is hook-shaped; 65 m. in length by 8 in average breadth; and encloses Cape Cod Bay.

CAPE COLONY, or CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, an important colony of Great Britain, occupying the S. part of the peninsula of Africa, between lat. 26° 30' & 34° 51' S.; lon. 16° 20' & 28° E.; bounded S. and E. by the Indian Ocean, Kafirland, Natal, and the Drakenberg mountains, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by the Orange and Vaal Rivers. Length

W. to E., from the mouth of the Orange River to the Drakenberg mountains, 700 m.; average breadth, 400 m. Area, including the Orange River Free States (though now abandoned), but not Natal, which is now an independent colony, about 168,000 sq. m. P. (1856) 267,096. The country is formed by terraces, rising in stages from S. to N. The chief mountain chains are the Zwarte Berg, 4000 feet high, Nieuveland and Sneeuw-Bergen, in which last is the Spitzkop or Compass-berg, 9000 feet in elevation, and the Drakenberg, between the Orange Free State and Natal, estimated at 10,000 feet, and forming the culminating point of all South Africa. The summits of this range are covered with snow for upwards of four months in the year. Table Mountain, at the S.W. extremity of the colony, in the Swellendam range, is an insulated flat-topped mass, 3582 feet in height, the S. point of which forms the promontory of the *Cape of Good Hope*, 1000 feet high, in lat. 34° 22' S.; lon. 18° 29' E. It was discovered by Diaz, a Portuguese admiral, in 1486, and called by him "Cape of Storms." *Cape Agulhas* is the southernmost point of Africa, in lat. 34° 51' S.; lon. 20° 2' E.; it gives its name to an extensive sand bank, and to an important current which flows from the Indian to the Atlantic Ocean. The most extensive plain is the Great Karroo, an arid tract upwards of 200 m. in length and 50 in breadth, between the Zwarte Berg and the Nieuveland mountains. The only passage from one terrace to another is through the *Kloofs*, narrow and difficult mountain gorges; some of these have been made passable for wheeled carriages, but the roads in general are very bad. The principal bays are (from W. to E.) St Helena, Table, False (the W. part of which forms Simon Bay), St Sebastian, and Algoa. Streams are numerous, but rapid, mostly dry in summer, and unfit for navigation. The chief are, on the E. and S. coast, Great Kei (between the colony and Kafirland), Keiskamma, Great Fish, Sunday, Camtoos, and Breede; on the W. the Elephant or Oliphant; and on the N. several small streams tributary to the Orange. [ORANGE or GARIEP.]—Climate mild and healthy, but very dry; rains irregular, often falling in torrents on the coast, but rare in the plains of the interior. Snow falls only in the mountains. December and January are the warmest, and June and July the coldest months. [CAPE TOWN.] The colony is remarkably free from epidemic disease, & favourable to Europeans labouring under pulmonary complaints, yet few of the inhabitants attain an advanced age. Soil fertile, where sufficiently watered, but the general appearance of the country is sterile & monotonous. The arid steppes or *Karoo*s of the interior are destitute of trees, and covered with an ephemeral vegetation after heavy rains only. The flora of the colony is of a peculiar and varied character, which is more remarkable for variety and beauty of the flowers than for their uses. There are no large forests, but the heath tribe attains here its perfection, and numbers about 400 species. The most valuable plant is the aloe, the produce of which has been exported in one year to the amount of 27942; a species of soda, found in the Karroo, is employed in the manuf. of soap, and candles are made from the covering of the wax-berry. European grains, and the fruits of temperate and tropical regions, have been successfully introduced. Corn is raised more than requisite for consumption, and the cultivation of the vine is an important source of wealth; a good white wine is produced in the interior, but only the small vineyard at the foot

of Table mountain produces the celebrated liqueur called *Constantia*. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; and the introduction of the merino sheep has rendered the rural trade of the colony important. The coasts abound with fish. Gold has been discovered in the basin of the Orange; and, near its mouth, copper mines, yielding 60 to 70 per cent. of pure metal. Some of the wild animals of Africa are still met with, but the larger species decrease in proportion as colonization extends. The lion, hyena, buffalo, hippopotamus, and zebra, are occasionally seen; the rhinoceros is rare, and the elephant is driven beyond the boundary. The ostrich is found on the plains, and the eagle in the mountains. Snakes are numerous. The commerce of the colony is extensive; the ports are Cape Town and Simon Town in the W., and Port Elizabeth in the E. Exports (1862): wool, skins, copper, ostrich feathers, cotton, ivory, hides, aloes, &c., to the value of 1,517,851l. British and foreign imports: apparel, cottons, woollens, leather, iron, hardwares, beer and ale, soap and candles, arms, machinery, timber, linens, glass, &c., to the value of 2,034,558l. The colony consists of an E. and a W. province, and these are divided into 21 districts, viz., Cape, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Caledon, Swellendam, George, Beaufort, Worcester, Tulbagh, Malmesbury, and Clanwilliam, in the Western Province; and Uitenhage, Somerset, Albany, Victoria, British Kaffraria, Queenstown, Cradock, Graaf Reynet, Colesberg, and Albert, on the Eastern. The capitals have the same names as the districts, except Albany, the cap. of which is Graham Town, the seat of gov. for the Eastern Province; and Alice, the cap. of Victoria. Stellenbosch is the chief wine, and Swellendam, the principal corn growing district; the others are appropriated to grazing. The government is vested in a legislative council, consisting of 5 official members—viz., the governor, the second in command of the forces, colonial secretary, attorney-general, and treasurer—and 5 unofficial members, inhabitants of the colony, nominated by the governor; its debates are published. The only educational institutions of importance were, till 1839, the South African College and the South African Institution, at Cape Town; but a comprehensive system, embracing primary and classical schools, was then instituted by the government. In many of the districts are missionary schools, supported by different Protestant societies. The English language alone is used in courts of law, but Dutch is also taught in government schools. The money in use is exclusively British, and Dutch weights and measures are nearly superseded by the English. The Dutch founded a colony at the Cape in 1652, which was taken by the British in 1795. The boers or farmers, descendants of the original Dutch settlers, have lost much of their ancestral industry and cleanliness; they are affectionate in their family relations, strict in religious observances, but prejudiced and illiterate. The peace of the colony is frequently interrupted by incursions of the Kaffirs and other savage tribes on the frontiers. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 5998 m.; average time by sailing vessel 63 days, by steam 36 days.

CAPE-DA-ROCA, the most W. headland of Portugal, prov. Estremadura. 20 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, with a fort and a lighthouse.

CAPE DIAMOND, a headland of Lower Canada, terminating the promontory on which the city of Quebec stands. At the junction of the St Charles and St Lawrence rivers,

**CAPE ELIZABETH**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 6 m. S. Portland. P. 1666.

**CAPE FEAR**, a headland, U. S., North America, North Carolina, forming the S. point of Smith's Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, lat. 33° 48' N.; lon. 78° 9' W.

**CAPE FRIO**, a promontory on the coast of Brazil, 80 m. E. Rio de Janeiro, forms the terminus of the ridge of mountains which run parallel to the coast. Elev. 1570 feet. Lat. 22° 59' 9" S.; lon. 41° 57' 2" W. A lighthouse was erected on it in 1836.

**CAPE FROWARD**, the S. extremity of South America, in lat. 53° 53' S.; lon. 71° 18' W.

**CAPE GIRARDEAU**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Missouri, on the Mississippi river. Area 864 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,014 free, 1533 slaves.—II. a vill. in same co. P. 1728.

**CAPE GRIZNEZ**, a headland of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais. The nearest point to the French coast to Britain. Lat. 50° 52' N.; lon. 1° 35' E.

**CAPE HATTERAS**, a low prominence or headland of the U. S., North America, N. Carolina, at the angle of a long reef which lines the coast. Lat. 35° 14' N.; lon. 75° 30' W.

**CAPE HAYTIEN**, formerly *Cape Français* and *Cape Henri*, a seaport town of the Island of Hayti, on its N. coast, 90 m. N. Port-au-Prince. In 1789 its pop. was 18,500; in 1851 only 6000.

**CAPE HORN** or **HOORNS**, the most S. point of America, on the last island of the Fuegian archipelago, in lat. 55° 58' 40" S.; lon. 67° 16' W. It is a lofty, steep, bare, black rock, with pointed summits, and was formerly considered dangerous to pass; but the difficulties of doubling it are now greatly diminished. It was named by Schouten, its discoverer, after his birthplace, *Hoorn*, in the Netherlands.

**CAPE ISLAND**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, at its extreme S. point, on the Atlantic, 91 m. S. Trenton.

**CAPEL**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 5½ m. S. Dorking. Ac. 5522. P. 1074.—II. (*St Andrew*), co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2272. P. 231.—III. (*Currig*), a hamlet, N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Llandegai, at the foot of Snowdon. Pop. returned with pa. It is a polling-place for the co.—IV. (*Garmon*), a township, same co., 4½ m. S. Llanrwst. P. 728.

**CAPE LA HAGUE**, a headland of France, Normandy, dep. Manche, forming the N.W. extremity of the peninsula Cotentin, in the English Channel, opposite the island Alderney, 16 m. N.N.W. Cherbourg, and 50 m. S. St Albans Head (Dorsetshire). Lat. of lighthouse 49° 43' 22" N.; lon. 1° 57' 6" W. It is often confounded with *Cape La Hague*, on the opposite side of Cotentin, 10 m. N.E. Valognes, off which the united English and Dutch fleets defeated the French naval force, May 19 to 22, 1692.

**CAPELLADES**, an episcopal town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. N.W. Barcelona. P. 2798.

**CAPELLE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Vervins. P. 1559.—II. (*Banach*), a vill., dep. Lot, arr. and cant. Figeac. P. 2152.—III. (*Marival*), a vill., dep. Lot, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Figeac. P. 1452.

**CAPELLEN** and **CAPELENDORF**. [KAPELLE.]

**CAPELLE-OP-DEN-BOSCH**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N. Brussels. P. 2500.

**CAPE MATAPAN**, the southmost point of the Morea, Greece, in lat. 36° 23' N.; lon. 22° 29' E.

**CAPE MAY**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. part of New Jersey. Area 240 sq. m. P. 7130. Soil alluvial. Eastern margin indented by the Atlantic.—II. a headland, New Jersey, on the N. side of the entrance into Delaware Bay. Lat. of

lighthouse, S.W. point of Cape, 38° 55' N.; lon. 75° 2' W.—*Cape Henlopen* forms the S. side of the entrance to the same bay.

**CAPE MOUNT**, a river of W. Africa, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 6° 44' N.; lon. 11° 25' W. The dist. of Cape Mount, with its islands, lakes, & rivers, was formally granted by the king of the territory to an English company, in 1841.

**CAPE RIVER** or **VAUNKS**, a river of Central America, Nicaragua and Mosquito Country, enters the Caribbean Sea at Cape Gracias a Dios, after a N.E. course estimated at from 250 to 300 m., through a fertile territory. It is navigable from the sea for a considerable distance inland.

**CAPERNAUM**, an ancient city of Palestine, pash. Damascus, supposed to have been on the W. shore of the lake, and 5½ m. N.W. Tiberias.

**CAPESTANG**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi, and near the head of a pool (*etang*) of the same name, 47 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. P. 2746. Manufs. cream of tartar and brary.

**CAPESTRANO** & **CAPISTRELLO**, two small towns of South Italy; the former prov. and 22 m. S.E. Aquila. P. 3064. The latter in same prov., 3½ m. W. Lake Fucino. P. 2809. Near it is the aqueduct formed by Claudius, for draining the Lake Fucino.

**CAPE ST BLAS**, a low point of land on the S. coast of Florida, U.S., North America. Lat. 29° 40' N.; lon. 85° 22' W.

**CAPESTERRE (LA)** or **LE MARIGOT**, a town of the isl. Guadeloupe, French Antilles, cap. cant., on its E. coast, 13 m. E.N.E. Basseterre; in a healthy and fertile situation. P. 3500.

**CAPE TOWN**, a fortified seaport town of Southern Africa, cap. of the Cape Colony on its W. coast at the N. declivity of Table Mountain, and on the S.W. shore of Table Bay. Lat. of observatory 33° 56' S.; lon. 18° 28' 7" E.; 32 m. S.E. "the Cape." Mean temp. of year 64°-7, mean of highest temp. 68°-8, do. of lowest 54°-7 Fahr. Annual rainfall 24 inches. P. 25,000. It is laid out in the Dutch style, with canals in the principal streets; the houses are flat-roofed and painted or white-washed, with terraces in front, public buildings, a royal marine and a magnetic observatory, commercial exchange, churches & chapels. The educational establishments are the South African College and the South African Institution; a public library, and a valuable botanic garden. There are several banks, and numerous industrial establishments. *Cape Town* was constituted a bishopric in 1847. Table Bay is capacious, but is exposed to W. winds, which from June to August produce heavy swells; its N.W. point is marked by two lighthouses. The first Parliament elected by the colonies under the constitution granted by the Queen, was opened here 1st July 1854.

**CAPE VERD**, the most W. cape of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, between the rivers Senegal and Gambia. Lat. 14° 43' N.; lon. 17° 13' N. Its name is derived from a group of enormous baobab-trees which crown its summit.

**CAPE VERD ISLANDS**, a group in the Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, situated 320 m. W. of the Cape, between lat. 14° 45' and 17° 13' N.; lon. 22° 45' and 25° 25' W. The archipelago consists of the following 10 isls.—Sal, Boavista, Mayo, Santiago (St James), the largest, Pogo, Brava, Grande, Rombo, S. Nicolão, and S. Luzia; and 4 islets, Branco, Razo, S. Vicente, and S. Antão. Area estimated at 1650 sq. m. P. (1860) 89,310. (1863) 85,400; the white pop. in the whole archi-

pelago is to the coloured as 1 to 20. The surface of the isls. is in general mountainous, and the volcano of Fogo is 9157 feet above the sea. The soil is various but fertile; the scarcity of water is the cause of frequent and severe distress, which induced a famine in 1864. Climate very hot, but tempered by the sea breezes; mean temp. of May and Aug. 70°-9, April to Sept. 70°, during the other months 65° Fahr. The mornings and evenings are cool, and dews abundant. Chief vegetable products, maize, rice, and French beans. Coffee, introduced in 1790, has completely succeeded; the cotton shrub is indigenous; indigo grows wild, and tobacco is cultivated in some of the isls.; tropical fruits are abundant. Orchill, the trade in which was formerly monopolized by the government, and yielded an annual revenue of 24,000*l.*, decreased in value so rapidly, after the trade was thrown open in 1837, as to require new restrictions, which were put in force in 1844. Cattle are reared; goats and pigs numerous. Asses and mules are the beasts of burden. Fowls are abundant. Whales abound in the neighbouring seas, and are fished by the English and Americans. Amber is found on all the coasts, which are frequented by turtle. The natives are quiet and docile, but indolent; the Portuguese language is corrupted into a jargon called *lingua creola*. Agriculture and the preparation of salt are chief branches of industry; linens, pottery-ware, soap, and leather, are manufactured in some of the isls. Exports (1861), nuts, orchal, etc., to the value of 1180*l.* Imports (1862), coals, cottons, iron, etc., to the value of 18,487. These isls., together with the Portuguese possessions on the continent of Africa, near Cape Roxo, constitute the *province of Cape Verd*, the cap. of which was removed from Porto Praya to *Mandello* in the isl. St Vincent, in 1838. The prov. is under a governor-general, who exercises both civil and military power. The Roman Catholic is the only form of worship.

**CAPE WRATH**, forms the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. Sutherland. Lat. 58° 33' N.; lon. 4° 53' 5" W. It is a pyramid of gneiss rising to 300 feet, and having on it a lighthouse, with a light 400 feet above the sea.

**CAPE YORK**, the terminating point of the N.E. coast of Australia, in lat. 10° 30' S.; lon. 142° 33' E.

**CAPITANATA**, an old prov. of Italy, now Foggia, in the S.E., bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic. Climate warm. Pastures rich, and cattle reared. Produce, wine, saffron, and fruit.

**CAPIVARY**, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 24 m. N.W. Cabo Erio. P. 3000.

**CAPIZ**, a city of the Philippines, cap. of the isl. Panay, on its N. coast. P. 11,145. It is the residence of a Spanish alcaide, gov. of the prov.

**CAPIZZI**, *Capitium*, a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, 19 m. W.N.W. Bronte. P. 3663.

**CAPLE**, a hamlet of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Tunbridge. Ac. 1568. P. 611.

**CAPO-DI-PONTE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Breno. P. 1760.

**CAPO D'ISTRIA**, *Agida*, a fortified seaport town of Austria, Illyria, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Trieste, circ. Istria, on a rock in the Gulf of Trieste, connected by a bridge with the mainland. P. 6856. It has a cathedral & 30 churches, gymnasium, and prison. Manufs. leather & soap. Exports wine, oil, & salt.

**CAPOBRISE**, a town of Southern Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2803.

**CAPOLONA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo, on the Arno. P. 2495.

**CAPOSELLE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, 13 m. N.N.E. Campagna. P. 3943.

**CAPPADOCIA**, an ancient prov. of Asia Minor, which now forms several Turkish ayalets.

**CAPPADOCIA**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 1972. The scenery here is wild and romantic.

**CAPPAGH**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Tyrone, 5 m. N.N.E. Omagh. Ac. 37,370. P. 9871.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 23 m. N.N.E. Rathkeale. Ac. 1267. P. 318. At Cappagh Hill, 10 m. W. Skibbereen, there is a copper mine.—III. A river and bog, co. Galway.

**CAPPAGHWHITE**, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 7 m. N. Tipperary. P. 674.

**CAPPANACUSHY**, a group of islets, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, at the head of the estuary of river of same name, and 3 m. W. Kenmare.

**CAPPEL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Haut-Toggenburg. P. 2229.

**CAPPEL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.S.W. Zürich. Here the reformer Ulrich Zwingli was killed in a skirmish against the Papists, October 11, 1531.

**CAPPELLA**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Ceneda. P. 1769.

**CAPPELN**, two vills., N. Germany.—I. Hanover, prov. & 9 m. N.E. Osnabrück.—II. (Wester), Prussian Westphalia, Münster, 19 m. E.N.E. Rheina.

**CAPPELN**, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the Schley. P. 2000. Exports corn and fish.

**CAPPOGE**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 1 m. N.W. Dunlur. Ac. 1283. P. 347.

**CAPPOQUIN**, a town of Irel., Munster, co. Waterford, on the Blackwater, navigable hence downwards in barges, 4 m. E.N.E. Lismore. P. 1774.

**CAPRACOTTA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Campobasso. P. 2838.

**CAPRAJA**, an island of North Italy, Mediterranean, with fortified port of same name, on E. side, 17 m. E. the N. extremity of Corsica. Length 3½ m., breadth 1½ m. P. 684. It is mountainous, and produces wine and oil.

**CAPRAJA**, a town, Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Miniato. P. 2938. Its stronghold rises boldly with an abrupt precipice towards the Arno.

**CAPRARA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Vergato. P. 4188.

**CAPRERA**, an island of the Mediterranean, off the N.E. coast of Sardinia. Length N. to S. 5 miles. The home of Garibaldi.

**CAPRESE**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Arezzo. P. 1857. Michael Angelo was born here in 1475.

**CAPRI**, *Caprea*, an island of S. Italy, dist. Castellamare, at the S. entrance of the bay, and 20 m. S. the city of Naples. Length 4½ m., breadth 3 m. It is mountainous, coasts steep and inaccessible, except at the *port of Capri*, a small fortified town on its S. side, with a cathedral. P. of town, 2360. Climate mild; soil rocky, but well cultivated, & producing grain, fruit, oil, and wine.

**CAPRI**, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 10 m. W. Sebenico.

**CAPRIATA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 7 m. S.W. Novi, cap. mand. P. 2750.

**CAPRIATI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 5 m. E.S.E. Venafro. P. 1430.

**CAPRICORN ISLANDS**, a small group of islands and rocks off the E. coast of Australia, on the tropic of Capricorn. Lon. 151° 15' E.

**CAPRINO**, two towns of Northern Italy.—I. prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Bergamo, with extensive silk mills. P. 1547.—II. cap. dist., and 15 m. N.W. Verona. P. 3400.

**CAPRYKE**, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 13 m. N.N.W. Ghent. P. 3829. It has several breweries, and trade in timber.

**CAPSALI**, a seaport town of the Ionian Islands, cap. Cerigo, near S. side of the isl. P. 5000.

**CAPUA** (*Casilinum*), a fortified city of S. Italy, cap. prov. Caserta, on the Volturno, 20 m. N. Naples. P. (1861) 14,238. It is an archbishop's see, and has a gothic cathedral. In 1860 it was taken by the Italian army from Francis II. Anc. *Capua*, with ruins of an amphitheatre, is 2 m. distant. It is one of the keys of the province; for, though far from the frontier, it is the only fortress that covers the approach to Naples.

**CAPURSO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Bari. P. 4012.

**CAPUTH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N. Perth. Estimated area 16,000 ac. P. 2373.

**CAQUETA**, a river, Brazil. [YAPURA.]

**CARA**, an islet of Scotland, co. Argyll, off its W. coast, pa. and immediately S. Gigha.

**CARABAJALES**, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 16 m. N.W. Zamora. P. 834.—II. (*de la Encomienda*), prov. and 40 m. N.W. Zamora.

**CARABOBO**, a prov. of Venezuela, South America, with a small town, 33 m. S.W. Valencia. Area 8080 sq. m. P. (1854) 96,967.

**CARACAS** of **CARACCAS**, a prov., Venezuela, S. Amer., in lat. 7° 38' & 10° 26' N.; lon. 65° 30' & 68° W., bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, W. by Carabobo & Varinas, S. by Achaguas, Venezuela, and Guiana, & E. by Barcelona. Area 33,819 sq. m. P. 242,888. Surface diversified, & flat on the coast, where several indentations occur, & form good harbours & roadsteads. Products, cacao, coffee, & indigo. The prov. is divided into 16 cantons.

**CARACAS**, cap. city of the above prov., lat. 10° 30' 13" N.; lon. 67° 4' 45" W., 2880 feet above the sea, and 16 m. S.S.E. of La Guayra its port, on the Caribbean Sea. It is well supplied with water, and has a healthy climate. Mean temperature of June 72°, Feb. 68°-2, Fahr. It has a cathedral, the church of Alta Gracia. By the earthquake of 1812, 12,000 persons perished.

**CARAFFA**, a vill., S. Italy, prov. & circ. Catanzaro, on high-road betw. Cotrone & Pizzo. P. 1265.

**CARAGLIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 6 m. W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Grana. P., with comm., 6474. It has manufactures of silks.

**CARA HISSAR**, [KARA-H. & AFIUM-K.-HISSAR.]

**CARAMAGNA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. (with comm.) 3517.

**CARAMAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 9 m. N. Villefranche. P. 2577.

**CARAMAN**, Asia Minor. [KARAMAN.]

**CARAMANICO**, a town of South Italy, cap. cant., prov. and 17½ m. S.W. Chieti. P. 4981.

**CARAMNASSA**, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, tributary to the Ganges, and separating the old provs. Bahar and Benares.

**CARANJA**, an island of British India, presid. Bombay, in Bombay harbour, about 8 m. E.S.E. of the city. Nearly circular, and 4 m. in diameter.

**CARANTEC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, cant. Taulet. P. 1355.

**CARANTILLY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. St Ló, cant. Marigny. P. 1162.

**CARAPPELLA**, *Cerbalus*, a river of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, after a N.E. course of about 48 m. enters the Adriatic, 9 m. S. Manfredonia. Near its mouth it sends E. ward a branch which enters the lagoon of Salpi. The towns Ascoli di Satriano and Carapella are on its banks.

**CARAPELLE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Aquila. P. 1643.

**CARASCO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Genoa, 2½ m. N.E. Chiavari. P. 1908.

**CARASSAI**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 1758.

**CARATE BRIANZA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. N. Milan. P. 2954. Formerly fortified.

**CARAVACA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.W. Murcia, on an affluent of the Segura. P. 9910. In a mountain W. of the town is the stalactite cavern of Barquilla.

**CARAVAGGIO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bergamo. P. 1129. Birthplace of the painters Polidoro Caldara and Michael Angelo Merigi, both named *Caravaggio*, from their native town.

**CARAVANCHEL**, two contiguous vills. of Spain, prov. and near Madrid. United pop. 1900.

**CARAVELLAS**, a seaport town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. Bahia, dist. Porto Seguro, on N. side of the Bay of Caravellas, in the Atlantic. Lat. 17° 49' S., lon. 39° 26' W. P. 5000.

**CARBALLO**, a vill. of Spain, prov. Coruña. With mineral springs and baths. P. 365.

**CARBET** (LE), a town of Martinique, French Antilles, on W. side of the island, 2 m. S. San Pierre. P. 3501. S. of the town is the *Piton de Carbet*, a volcanic mountain.

**CARBON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Pennsylvania. Area 400 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,033. Surface rugged and sterile. It has the most extensive coal mining in the U. S., and saw, flour, grist, powder mills, and iron works. A railway extends from the mines to Lehigh river, the navigation of which has been opened by means of dams and locks as far as White Haven. Cap. Mauch Chunk.

**CARBON** (CAPE), North Africa, Algeria, in lat. 36° 47' N.; lon. 5° 5' E.

**CARBONARA**, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 36 m. E. Avellino, cap. cant. P. 2800.—II. prov. and 4 m. S. Bari. P. 4754.

**CARBONARA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 22½ m. S.E. Mantua, on the Po. P. 1900.

**CARBONARA**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the Voniziza, 10 m. E.N.E. Avlona.

**CARBONARA** (CAPE), forms the S.E. extremity of the island Sardinia. Lat. 39° 4' N., lon. 9° 34' E.

**CARBONARO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia, on the Ticino. P. 1306.

**CARBON-BLANC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 5 m. N.E. Bordeaux. P. 839.

**CARBONDALE**, a vill., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 29 m. N.E. Wilkesbarre. P. 2398.

**CARBONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, 39 m. S.S.E. Potenza. P. 1692.

**CARBONERA-EL-MAYOR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Segovia. P. 2051.

**CARBONNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 23 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. P. 2468.

**CARBROOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Watton. Ac. 3020. P. 751.

**CARBURY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. Ac. 4796. P. 483.

**CARCABUEY**, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 3396.

**CARCAJENTE**, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 12 m. N.N.E. San Felipe. P. 7280. Linen and woollen manufactures.

**CARCARE**, a vill., North Italy, prov. Genoa, on the road from Alessandria to Savona. P. 1363.

**CARCASSONNE**, *Carcaso*, a comm. and city of South France, cap. dep. Aude, on the Aude and the Canal du Midi, 55 m. S.E. Toulouse. P. 20,644. The river is here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches. The new or low town is regularly built, and is surrounded by a wall. The old city, on elevated ground, is enclosed by walls, portions of which are supposed to be as old as the time of the Visigoths; and it contains the castle

and the old cathedral. Other edifices are the new cathedral, town-hall, hospitals, theatre, barracks, covered markets, and church of St Vincent. It is a bishop's see, and has a comm. college, normal school, and a tribunal of commerce. It is well supplied with water, and has important manufs. of cloth, linens, nails, and soap, distilleries, tanneries, & paper mills. Trade in leather, cloth, & wool. Suffered in the wars against the Albigenses.

**CARCAVELLOS**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 11 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, and famous for its wine (known in commerce as Calcavella).

**CARCELEN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Albacete. P. 2019.

**CARCERI**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. Este. P. 1796.

**CARCÈS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, on the Argens, 15 m. W.S.W. Draguignan. P. 2789. Silk weaving, distilleries, and tanneries.

**CARCOLTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7 m. S. Southwell. Ac. 1200. P. 229.

**CARCULLA**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 27 m. N.N.E. Mangalore.

**CARDAILLAC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot, 31 m. N.E. Cahors. P. 1273.

**CARDANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 2057.

**CARDEN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Coblenz. P. 500.

**CARDENAS**, a town of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, East of Havana, on N. coast of the island, on a bay. P. 3103. It is connected by railway with Montalvo and Matanzas.

**CARDEÑOSA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Avila. P. 816. Woolen weaving.

**CARDESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 2400. P. 294.

**CARDIFF**, a parl. and munic. bor., and seaport of South Wales, cap. co. Glamorgan, on the Taff,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from its mouth, in the estuary of the Severn,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Newport. P. (1841) 10,000, (1861) 32,954, besides 6000 in suburbs. The Taff Vale Railway connects it with Merthyr and Aberdare mineral field, and the Rhymney Railway with the Monmouthshire mineral districts, and directly with Birmingham on the N. The South Wales Railway gives direct access to London on one side, and Milford Haven on the other. Increase of trade and population almost unprecedented. Exports (1862), 1,689,740*l.*; (1863), coal, 1,485,385*l.*; iron, 212,892*l.* Customs rev. 12,299*l.* Vessels belonging to the port, 57; tonnage, 12,880. Splendid docks, with 45 acres water area, give great facilities for shipments. A new dock and tidal harbour, to cost 750,000*l.*, are to be opened shortly, within the port of Cardiff, & the Marquis of Bute has applied to Parliament for authority to construct new docks to cover an area of 145 acres, and a low-water pier, from which steamers may depart at all hours. Iron ship-building yards, iron and other factories, have been established on a large scale, and Cardiff is rapidly becoming one of the first ports in the empire. It has a town-hall, law courts, co. gaol, house of correction, theatre, four banks, and several schools. Cardiff joins with Cowbridge and Llantrissant in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 1669. Gives title of baron to Marquis of Bute. Alt. 394 feet.

**CARDIGAN**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, cap. co., on the Towy, 5 m. from its entrance into St George Channel, 23 m. N.E. Haverford-West. P. 3543. Imports coal, limestone, and timber. Exports slates, oats, and butter. Vessels belonging to the port in 1862, 72; tonnage, 6944. Vessels exceeding 300 tons can enter the harbour, but a bar

at its mouth renders the passage dangerous in rough weather. Customs rev. (1862) 61*l.* Assizes are held here. Cardigan, with the suburb of Bridgend, unites with Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar, in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 658.

**CARDIGAN BAY**, an inlet of St George Channel, Wales, between Brach-y-Pwll & Stumble Headlands, surrounded by the cos. Carnarvon, Merioneth, Cardigan, and Pembroke. It receives the rivers Maw, Dovy, Ystwith, Yiron, and Teify. The island Bardsey is near its N. extremity.

**CARDIGANSHIRE**, a co. of South Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay, and enclosed landward by the cos. Merioneth, Montgomery, Radnor, Brecon, Carmarthen and Pembroke. Area 675 sq. m., or 443,887 ac., of which scarcely more than one-third is arable. P. 72,245. Surface level on the coast; mountainous in the interior, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Plinlimmon, 2481 feet in height, is in its N.E. part. The chief rivers are the Teify, Dovy, Ridol, Ystwith, Arth, and Towy. Principal industry in the rearing of live stock, and silver, copper, and lead mines. Gloves and flannels are manufactured. Exports slates, wool, butter, and oats. The co. is subdivided into 5 hundreds and 64 pas., and is in the diocese of St David's. It returns one member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 3415.

**CARDINALE**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. P. 2903.

**CARDINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 2 m. S.S.W. Willington. Ac. 5170. P. 1419. In the church is a tablet to the memory of Howard the philanthropist, who resided here.—II. co. Salop,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Church-Stretton. Ac. 6713. P. 768.

**CARDINHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Bodmin. Ac. 9534. P. 717.

**CARDITO**, a vill. of Southern Italy, prov. and 7 m. N. Naples, circ. Casoria. P. 3968.

**CARDIVA**, one of the Maldive Islands, Indian Ocean, lat. 5° N., lon. 73° 40' E.

**CARDONA**, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.W. Barcelona. P. 2366. S.W. of the town is a mountain of rock-salt, 500 feet in elevation, which affords an inexhaustible supply of that article. The town has manufs. of silks & cutlery.

**CARDROSS**, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Dumbarton, on the Clyde, and on rail, to Helensburgh. Ac. 11,536. P. 6325. Robert the Bruce died here, 1329.

**CAREBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Glen, 5 m. S.W. Bourn. Ac. 1454. P. 107.

**CAREGGINE**, a comm. of Central Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Castelnuovo. P. 1372.

**CAREMA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 1473.

**CARENAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 35 m. N.N.E. Cahors. P. 1020.

**CARENTAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.W. St Lô. P. 3110. Manufs. of lace and cotton, and exports cattle, hogs, and corn.

**CARENTOIR**, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Morbihan, arr. and 28 m. E.N.E. Vannes. P. 4405. Trade in cider and butter.

**CARESANA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, 8 m. S.S.E. Vercelli. P. 3228.

**CARESTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. W. Brechin. P. 225.

**CAREW**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Pembroke. Ac. 5636. P. 993.

**CARFIN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. P. 1342.

**CARGHÈSE**, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arr.

and 12 m. N.N.W. Ajaccio, on the Gulf of Sagone. P. 1063. This commune forms a Greek colony, and is the best cultivated in the island.

**CARGILL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.E. Perth, on the Tay, and on Scot. Midland Railway. P. 1647. Salmon fisheries and stone quarries.

**CARGIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 1 m. S.W. Headford. Ac. 2866. P. 793.

**CARHAIX**, *Vorganium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Hyères, 31 m. N.E. Quimper. P. 2197.

**CARLIAM**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tweed, 3 m. S.W. Coldstream. Ac. 10,382. P. 1274.

**CARHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.E. Dunster. Ac. 5724. P. 706.

**CARIACO**, a marit. town, S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. and 40 m. E. Cumana, in a plain watered by the Cariaco river, near the head of the Gulf of Cariaco. P. 7000.—The *Gulf of Cariaco* is 40 m. in length W. to E., by 10 m. in breadth, has in all parts good anchorage, and richly wooded shores.

**CARIATI**, a seaport town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. cant., on the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. E.S.E. Rossano. P. 3100.

**CARIBBEAN SEA**, that portion of the Atlantic Ocean which extends between Central and South America, and the isls. of Cuba, Haiti, and Porto Rico, communicating on the W. with the Gulf of Mexico. Chief inlets, the Gulfs of Honduras, Darien, and Maracaybo. [ATLANTIC.]

**CARIBOO**, a mining dist. [COLUMBIA, BRITISH.]

**CARIFE**, *Callifia*, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, in the Apennines, 11 m. S.S.E. Ariano. P. 2020. It has a collegiate church.

**CARIGNAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 22 m. E.S.E. Mezieres. P. 2119. Tile and brick works.

**CARIGNANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, cap. mand., near l. b. of the Po, 11 m. S. Turin. P. 7712. It has manuf. of silk twist.

**CARIMATA ISLANDS**, a group in the China Sea, in the middle of the Carimata or Billiton Strait, between Borneo and Billiton. *Carimata*, the largest, is 15 m. in circumference. The islands have no permanent inhabitants. The highest peak is 2000 feet above the sea, in lat. 1° 36' S., lon. 108° 54' E.—*Carimata-passage*, between Borneo and Billiton, is 120 m. across.

**CARIMONS**, several islands of the Asiatic archipelago.—I. (*Great and Little*), in the Strait of Malacca, 30 m. S.W. Singapore. Lat. 1° 5' N.; lon. 103° 30' E.—II. (*Carron-Java*), a group N. of Java. Lat. 5° 45' S.; lon. 110° 13' E.

**CARIÑENA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Zaragoza. P. 3500.

**CARINHENHA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on l. b. of the San Francisco, and at the mouth of the Carinhenha, 52 m. N. Salgado. P. 2000.

**CARINI**, a town of Sicily, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Palermo. P. (1862) 9300.

**CARINOLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, dist. and 20 m. E. Gaeta. P. 6620. Its vicinity produces excellent wine.

**CARINTHIA**, a prov. of Austria. [KÄRNTHEN.]

**CARIFE**, a town and valley of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cumana. P. 5000. The valley is noted for a cavern frequented by a species of night-hawk (*Caprimulgus*).

**CARISBROOKE**, a pa., Isle of Wight, 1¼ m. S.W. Newport. Ac. 7409. P. 7502.

**CARLA-LE-COMTE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 11 m. W. Pamiers. P. 1977. Birthplace of the philosopher Bayle.

**CARLANTINO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. S. Severo. P. 1544.

**CARLAVEROCK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth and the river Nith. Ac. 18,320. P. 1248.

**CARLBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Glen, 5 m. S.W. Bourn. Ac. 1020. P. 349.

**CARLEE**, a vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 34 m. N.W. Poona, famous for cave temples, probably of Buddhist origin.

**CARLENTINI**, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, 19 m. N.W. Syracuse. Founded by Charles v., to be the head-quarters of his Sicilian army, but never completed; and, being partially destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, it is now unimportant. P. 4721.

**CARLEPONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. Compiègne, cant. Ribecourt. P. 1511.

**CARLET**, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S. Valencia, on the Requena. P. 3884. Trade in grain, fruit, and wine. It has linen weaving.

**CARLINGFORD** or **CARLINFORD**, a maritime town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the S. shore of Carlingford Bay, 10 m. E.N.E. Dundalk. Ac. of pa. 19,984. P. 8032; do. of town, 777.—*Carlingford Bay* is an inlet of the Irish Sea, between cos. Louth and Down, 11 m. in length by 3 m. in greatest breadth, and connected with Lough-Neagh by the Newry Canal. Lat. of lighthouse, on an isl. at its mouth, 54° 1' N.; lon. 6° 5' W. On the S. side of the bay *Carlingford Mountains* rise to 1935 feet in height.

**CARLISLE**, *Lugwallum*, a city of England, cap. co. Cumberland, on the rivers Eden, Caldow, and Pettefill, with a bridge of 10 arches. The Lancaster and Carlisle (now London and S.-W.), Newcastle and Carlisle (now North-Eastern), the Caledonian, Glasgow and S.-Western, Maryport and Carlisle, and the Silloth, Port Carlisle, and Carlisle Railways, all unite here. The Port Carlisle Rail. was formerly a ship canal from the Solway Firth, and now extended to Silloth, 300 m. N.N.W. London, 60 m. W.S.W. Newcastle. Ac. of parl. and municip. city, 1525 ac. P. (1851) 26,310, (1861) 29,436. It has an anc. cathedral (recently restored) and 5 other churches, besides meeting-houses of various denominations. A cemetery of 45 acres opened 1854. Town-hall, county gaol, news-rooms, infirmary, dispensary, and house of recovery. An anc. castle, the keep built by William Rufus, now used as barracks, mechanics' institute, school of arts, library, banks, manufs. of cottons and woollens, print and dye works, engineering works, iron foundries, tanneries, and breweries. The corporation consists of a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, who also form a local board of health. Corp. rev. 3000L, irrespective of rates. Vessels belonging to the port (1862) 15, tonnage 1910. County assizes held twice a year; county sessions, quarterly and petty sessions, 3 times a week. The early history goes back to the most remote period of our annals; many memorials of the Roman period are constantly being found, and vestiges of the Roman wall are still seen in the vicinity. Part of the anc. wall which surrounded the city still remains. The charters of the city date back to Henry III., but the governing charter was given by Charles I., in whose favour the city declared and suffered severely during the succeeding civil war. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland, when he put to death, as traitors, the officers of the garrison. Carlisle sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1863) 1475. It has a bishop, and dean and chapter. The see, founded by Henry I., comprises parishes in Cumberland and Westmorland.

Rev. 5000*l*. Customs rev. (1862) 32,164*l*. Exports (1862) 1268*l*. Mean temp. June 61°0, Jan. 38°9. Altitude at castle 68 feet.

**CARLSLE**, a town, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Cumberland, 18 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. P. 6000. It has a co.-house, co.-offices, barracks, and a college, founded in 1783.—II. a township, New York, co. and 8 m. N.W. Schoharie. P. 1850.—III. (*New*), a town of Lower Canada, on Chaleur Bay.

**CARLO**, an island, Gulf of Bothnia. [**KARLO.**] **CARLOFORTE**, a town near the S.W. coast of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, cap. mand., on the island San Pietro. P. 3612. It has extensive fisheries and important salt works.

**CARLOPAGO** or **KARLOBAGO**, a fortified seaport town of Austrian Croatia, on the Adriatic, opposite the Dalmatian island Pago. P. 960. Active trade in wine, timber, and fish.

**CARLOPOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 12½ m. N.N.W. Catanzaro. P. 1999.

**CARLOS (SAN)**, a fortified town of South America, Republic of Chile, cap. prov. and on N.W. coast of Chiloe Island.

**CARLOS (SAN)**, a town of South America, Venezuela, 130 m. S.W. Caracas, in a valley on the Aguaré. P. 10,000. (?)

**CARLOTA (LA)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Cordova. P. 3252. It is one of the German colonies, founded in 1767, in the Sierra Morena. Manufs. hempen and linen fabrics.

**CARLOW**, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, encircled by the cos. Kildare, Wicklow, Wexford, and Kilkenny. Ac. 221,292, of which about 185,000 ac. are arable and 31,000 ac. bog, mountain, and waste land. P. in 1841, 86,228; in 1851, 68,075; in 1861, 51,137. Surface, except in the S., flat or undulating. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Slaney. Granite is found throughout the co. Manufs. unimportant. Corn, flour, malt, bacon, and butter, are the principal exports. Carlow is divided into 7 baronies, and 47 pas. in the diocese of Leighlin. Chief towns, Carlow and Old Leighlin. Exclusive of its capital, it sends 2 members to House of Commons.

**CARLOW** (originally *Catherlogh*), a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, cap. above co., at the confluence of the Burrun with the navigable Barrow, and on South-Eastern Railway, 44 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 3330. P. 8102; do. of town, 8973. Alt. 160 ft. It has a Protestant pa. church, a Roman Catholic cathedral, & a college for divinity students; 2 nunneries, a court-house, co. gaol, lunatic asylum and infirmary, fever hospital, union workhouse, and barracks. Exp. corn, bacon, & butter to Waterford by the river, and to Dublin by the Grand Canal. Co. assizes, & quarter & petty-sessions are held; and a co. police force is stationed at Carlow. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 234.

**CARLOVITZ**, a town of Slavonia. [**KARLOVITZ.**]

**CARLSBAD** (Germ. *Karlsbad*, "Charles' bath"), a town of Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, on the Tépel, near its junction with the Eger, 70 m. W.N.W. Prague, famous for its hot springs. Stationary pop. 3000; but, during the season, 5000 visitors are added. Mean temperature of year 46°; winter 36°3; summer 63°7, Fahr. The town, the most fashionable watering-place in Germany, occupies the bottom of a narrow valley, between steep granite mountains, and consists mainly of lodging-houses and hotels for visitors. It has a granite bridge across the Eger; theatre, hospital, and reading-rooms. It possesses numerous thermo-sulphated saline springs, with a temp. ranging from 104° to 165° Fahr.; of these, the *Sprudel*,

temp. 165° Fahr., deposits so much incrustation, and is forced upwards with such violence, that fresh orifices have to be continually bored, to prevent explosions and damage to the town. The *Mühlbrunnen*, temp. 138° Fahr., furnishes most of the water used for drinking. Vapour baths have been constructed over the *Hygienuelle*. The public walks around the town are admired. The baths are mostly frequented from June to September. *Carlsbad* is celebrated for the congress held there in 1819.

**CARLSBURG**, Transylvania. [**KARLSBURG.**] **CARLSCRONA** or **BLEKING**, a maritime læn in the S. of Sweden, between lat. 56° and 56° 30' N.; lon. 14° 30' and 16° E., having S. and E. the Baltic, W. Christianstätt, N. Wexiö, and N.E. Kalmar. Area 1149 sq. m. P. (1860) 117,875. Principal towns, Carlsrona and Carlshamn.

**CARLSCRONA** or **KARLSKRONA**, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, and the principal station of the Swedish navy, cap. læn, near the S. extremity of the kingdom, on 5 small islands in the Baltic, connected by bridges with each other and the mainland, 55 m. E. Christianstätt. Lat. of S. point 56° 9' 5" N.; lon. 15° 35' 2" E. P. in 1861, 15,523. Harbour safe, with water sufficient for the largest ships, and three entrances, the principal defended by two strong forts. Town, built principally of wood, is separated by a wall from an extensive naval arsenal and dockyard. Chief edifices, the churches, council-house, prefect's residence, and public schools. Manufs. of naval equipments, linen cloths, tobacco, and refined sugar, and an export trade in metals, potash, and other Baltic produce, as the outport of Gottenburg.

**CARLSHAMN** (*Charles' harbour*), a fortified seaport town of Sweden, læn and 26 m. W. Carlsrona, on the Baltic. P. 5781. Manufs. sail-cloth, tobacco, and hats; and has dye-houses, building-docks; trade in iron, timber, pitch, and tar.

**CARLSÖ**, a small isl. in the Baltic, W. of Gothland. Lat. N.E. point, 57° 19' 39" N.; lon. 18° E.

**CARLSRUHE** or **KARLSRUHE** ("Charles' Rest"), a city of W. Germany, cap. Grand Duchy of Baden, and of the circ. of Middle Rhine, on the railway from Mannheim to Basle, 4 m. E. of the Rhine, and 39 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. P. (1861) 27,103, of whom nearly two-thirds are Protestants. Mean temp. of year 51°5; winter 34°6; summer 66°3, Fahr. Chief buildings are the grand ducal palace, the palace of the Margraves of Baden, polytechnic school, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, council-house, the hall of representatives, mint, post-office, barracks, arsenal, cannon-foundry, museum, club-house, and several hospitals, including one richly endowed by the London tailor, Stultz. The city is supplied with water by an aqueduct from Durlach, and ornamented with fountains, and a stone pyramid in the market-place, under which the founder of the city was buried. The gardens of the palace form the chief public promenade. Public institutions comprise a lyceum, military, medical, & veterinary schools, academies of architecture, painting, and music, botanic garden, society of arts, and numerous literary associations. Manufs. of jewellery, carpets, & chemical products, furniture & carriages.

**CARLSRUHE**, a market town, Prussian Silesia, circ. and 18 m. N.W. Oppeln. P. 1550.

**CARLSTAD**, a læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 61° N., lon. 12° and 14° 30' E., having S. Lako Wener and Wenersborg, W. Norway, E. Örebro, and N.E. Fahlun. Area 6524 sq. m. P. 247,171. Surface mountainous

or hilly, interspersed with numerous lakes and rivers; the principal of the latter is the Clara. The prov. comprises some rich iron mines, and the towns Carlstad and Christineham.

CARLSTAD, an inland town of Sweden, cap. above län, on the island Tingvalla, near the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 m. W. Stockholm. P. 4728. It has a cathedral, college with library and observatory, town-house, governor's residence, theatre, club, cabinet of natural history, and agricultural society. Exports copper, iron, corn, salt, and timber.

CARLSTADT, Germany. [KARLSTADT.]

CARLTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 1 m. N.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 543. P. 116.—II. co. Cambridge, 7 m. S. Newmarket. Ac. 2200. P. 402.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Wymondham. Ac. 1213. P. 244.—IV. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Ac. 2190. P. 338.—V. (*Little*), 4½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Ac. 1006. P. 181.—VI. (*North*), 5 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1795. P. 163.—VII. (*South*), co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1910. P. 181.—VIII. (*Curlew*), co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2970. P. 308.—IX. (*Le Moorlands*), co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 7½ m. E.N.E. Newark. Ac. 2610. P. 384.—X. (*Scroop*), co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, 6½ m. N.E. Grantham. Ac. 1342. P. 266.

CARLTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Beds, on the Ouse, 4½ m. N.E. Olney. Ac. 1530. P. 470.—II. co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.W. Norwich. Ac. 772. P. 79.—III. co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. Rookingham. Ac. 1593. P. 70.—IV. a township, co. Notts, pa. Gedling, 3 m. E.N.E. Nottingham. P. 2559.—V. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. S.S.W. Stokesley. Ac. 830. P. 243.—VI. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Snaith. P. 752.—VII. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Rothwell, 4½ m. N. Wakefield. P. 2028.—VIII. a pa., same co. and Riding, on the Aire, 2 m. S.W. Skipton. Ac. 5117. P. 1506.—IX. (*Forehoe*), co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 3½ m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 772. P. 124.—X. (*Castle*), co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 5½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Ac. 500. P. 45. It was formerly a market town.—XI. (*Colville*), co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 2804. P. 946.—XII. (*in Lindrick*), co. Notts, 4 m. N.N.E. Worksop. Ac. 3980. P. 1035.—XIII. (*Rode*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. W.S.W. Mary-Stratton. Ac. 2631. P. 905.

CARLTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Ontario, 221 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2809.

CARLTON (FORT), British North America, on the Saskatchewan river, N. branch, lat. 53° N.; lon. 61° 12' W., is enclosed by lofty stockades.

CARLUKE, a municipal bor., pa. and town of Scotland, co. and 5 m. N.W. Lanark. Ac. 15,410. P. 6176, of town 3111. Manufs. of cotton; coal, iron, and lime works.

CARMAGNOLA, a city of North Italy, cap. mand., on the Po, prov. and 16 m. S. Turin. P. (1861) 12,512. Manufs. of jewellery, and an active trade in silk, flax, corn, cattle, etc.

CARMARTHEN, *Cuer Fryddyn Maridunum*, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of South Wales, cap. co., on the Towy, here crossed by a bridge, 8 m. above its mouth in the Bristol Channel, 14 m. N.W. Llanely, with which it is connected by railway. P. of bor. 9933. Annual rainfall 42 inches. Altitude, 30 feet. Principal edifices, a pa. church, guildhall, market house, bor. and co. gaol, custom-house, and theatre, a new lunatic asylum for 260 patients. The town has

a grammar school and Presbyterian college, docks for building vessels, and an active export trade in corn, butter, timber, bark, slates, and lead ore. The Towy is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 200 tons burden. It is the seat of the co. assizes, half-yearly bor. sessions, and petty sessions weekly. In conjunction with Llanely, it sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1864) 858.

CARMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, Wales, between St Gowan's Point, co. Pembroke, and Worms Head, co. Glamorgan, and having N. the co. Carmarthen. It receives the Taff and Towy rivers. Caldy Island, in the bay, has a lighthouse, 210 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 37' 56" N.; lon. 4° 40' 57" W.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, the largest co. of Wales, in its S. part, having S. the Bristol Channel, and on other sides the cos. Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecon, and Glamorgan. Area 974 sq. m., or 606,331 ac. P. 111,796. Surface hilly, interspersed with productive valleys; in the E. it is bounded by mountains, one of which, the Vann, rises to 2596 feet in height. Chief rivers, the Towy, Cothy, and Taff. Barley and oats are raised. The uplands pasture herds of small cattle, and in other parts are well wooded. Iron, lead, coal, and lime are the mineral products, and with tinned iron plates, barley, oats, cattle, and butter, form the exports. Railways connect the mines of the interior with the coast. The co. is divided into 8 hundreds, in the diocese of St David's. Chief towns, Carmarthen, Llandovery, Kidwelly, and Llanely; exclusive of which, it sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1864) 4521.

CARMEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 7 m. N. Albi, on l. b. of the Ceron. P. 4043. Coal mines in its vicinity.

CARMEL ("the Park," or "*Fruitful Field*"), a mountain ridge of Palestine, which branches off from the N. end of the mountains of Samaria, runs N.W. between the plains of Phœnicia and Sharon, and forms a bold promontory on the Mediterranean. Length 18 m., greatest breadth 5 m., highest point 1750 feet. Its sides and dells are covered with the evergreen oak, the prickly pear and copsewood, and its scenery is among the finest in Palestine. It abounds in hares, partridges, quails, woodcocks, and the jackal; the wolf and wild boar are met with. Carmel is sacred as the scene of Elijah's sacrifice (1 Kings xviii.) The *Convent of Carmel*, seated high on the W. declivity of the ridge overlooking the sea, consists of a large square block of buildings, surmounted by a cupola, and comfortable accommodation is offered to travellers by the Carmelite monks.

CARMEL, a township of the U. S., North America, state and 50 m. N.E. New York. P. 2442.

CARMEN, an isl. of Central America, Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico, 90 m. S.W. Campeachy, and bounding the Lake Terminos on the north.

CARMEN, an island, in the Gulf of California, opposite Loreto. It contains a large salt lake.

CARMEN (EL), a town on the S. border of Buenos Ayres, on Río Negro, 20 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic. P. 2000. Exports hides, oil, skins, beef, salt, and Patagonian mantles.

CARMIANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 1831.

CARMICHAEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Ac. 11,373. P. 836.

CARMIGNANO, *Carminianum*, a market town of Central Italy, in the Val d'Ombro, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Florence. P. 9485.

CARMOE or KARMOE, an island of Norway, stiff Christiansand, cant. and 20 m. N.W. Stavanger,

in the North Sea, at the entrance of Bukke fiord. Lat. 59° 20' N.; lon. 5° 15' E. Length 21 m., average breadth 5 m. P. 6390.

CARMONA, *Carmo*, a city of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Sevilla. P. 15,121. Manufs. woollen and hempen fabrics, soap, and leather.

CARMUNNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 4 m. S. Glasgow. Ac. 3490. P. 734. Bounded on W. by White Cart river. Coal, ironstone, and limestone abound.

CARMYLE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 506.

CARMYLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. N.W. Arbroath. Ac. 7561. P. 1286. Slate and paving stone is exported from this parish.

CARN or CARNA, two pas. of Ireland, prov. Leinster.—I. co. Wexford, 3 m. S.S.E. Broadway. Ac. 1963. P. 667.—II. co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Kildare. Ac. 1457. P. 562.—A hamlet, Connaught, co. Mayo, has also this name.

CARNABAT, a town, European Turkey, Rumili, 70 m. N.E. Adrianople, and on S. slope of the Balkan mountains. It has leather factories.

CARNABY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2000. P. 152.

CARNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 17 m. S.E. Orient. P. 8915.

CARNACH, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, disjoined from Urray, Contin, etc. Length 17 m. by 10 m. in greatest breadth.

CARNAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. S.E. New Ross. Ac. 2106. P. 265.

CARNALWAY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 5 m. S. Nass. Ac. 3840. P. 875.

CARNAPRAYAGA, a vill. of N. Hindostan, dist. Gurbwal, 30 m. E.N.E. Serinagur, and one of the principal holy places of Hindoo pilgrimage.

CARNARVON, a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town of North Wales, cap. co. Carnarvon, pa. Llanbellig, on the E. side of the Menai Strait, 7 m. S.W. the Menai Bridge, with a branch on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. P. 8512. At the W. end of the town is the castle, built by Edward I. In its tower, Edward II., the first Anglo-Norman Prince of Wales, was born. Other edifices are the town-hall, co.-hall, and custom-houses. The harbour admits vessels of 490 tons, but the trade is carried on by small craft, and steamers proceeding to and from Liverpool. Exports slate and coal, the former of which is brought into the town by a railway from quarries 10 m. distant. Customs rev. (1862) 9010*l*. Exports 680*l*. Vessels belonging to the port, 843; tonnage, 35,367. Altitude 340 feet; rainfall 49 inches. It is the seat of co. assizes and quarter sessions. In connection with Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, Nevin, etc., it sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. 1046.

CARNARVON BAY is that portion of St George Channel which washes the W. coast of the Welsh cos. Carnarvon and Anglesea. Breadth of entrance between Holyhead and Brach-y-Pwll, 35 m. It receives the river Cefui, and communicates with the Irish Sea by Menai Strait.

CARNARVONSHIRE, a co. of North Wales, having W. and N. Carnarvon Bay and the Menai Strait, S. Cardigan Bay, E. and S.E. the cos. Denbigh and Merioneth. Area 544 sq. m., or 370,273 ac., one-half of which is unfit for cultivation. P. 95,694. Surface altogether mountainous, and traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. [SNOWDON and PENMAEN-MAWR.] Principal river the Conway. Oats and barley are raised in the valleys, but the chief branch of rural industry is rearing of cattle for dairy produce, and a diminutive breed of sheep. Mineral products, copper, lead, slate, and coal. The shire

is divided into 10 hundreds, and 71 pas. in the diocese of Bangor. Principal towns, Carnarvon, Bangor (a city), Pwllheli, and Conway. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elects (1864) 2298.

CARNATIC (THE), a division of Southern India, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 8° 10' & 16° N.; lon. 77° 20' & 79° 30' E. Average breadth 75 m. The country is divided into three parts. *Southern Carnatic* comprises the British dists. Tinnevely, Madura, part of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and the native state of Poodocottah. *Central Carnatic* comprises the larger portion of the dist. Trichinopoly and the dists. of North and South Arcot, Chingleput, and a part of Nellore. *Northern Carnatic* is enclosed by the Pennar river on one extremity and the Guntoor on the other, including the remainder of Nellore. At the close of the last century this country was the place where the British and French strove for supremacy in India. In 1801 the title of Nabob of the Carnatic became nominal, the British obtaining all the actual power, of which they had long exercised the chief portion.

CARNEE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 12 m. S.E. Cupar. Ac. 8395. P. 1157.

CARNCASTLE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. N.W. Larne. Ac. 9723. P. 1508.

CARNDONAGH, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 29 m. N.E. Raphoe. P. 645.

CARNILLE (LA) & CARNET, two vills., France, Normandy; the former, dep. Orne, 34 m. N.W. Alençon. P. (with comm.) 1678; the latter, dep. Manche, 12 m. S. Avranches. P. 1004.

CARNEW, a township and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 7 m. W. Gorey. Ac. of pa. 23,465. P. 4337; do. of town, 918.

CARNGIWH, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 1344. P. 130.

CARNICOBAR, the most N. of the Nicobar isls., Bay of Bengal. Lat. 9° 10' N.; lon. 92° 48' E. It is 40 m. in circ., low, wooded, and unhealthy.

CARNIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, cap. cant. P. 1760. Manufs. brass, oil, and chemicals.

CARNIOLA, a prov. of Austria. [KRAIN.]

CARNMONEY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 6 m. N. Belfast. Ac. 8977. P. 6624.

CARNO, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, on Carno river, a tributary of the Severn, 10 m. W.N.W. Newton. Ac. 10,982. P. 969.

CARNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. W. Dunfermline. Ac. 3502. P. 2925.

CARNOET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp, cant. Callac. P. 2034.

CARNOULES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Toulon, cant. Guers. P. 1365.

CARNOUSTIE, a marit. vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Barrie, 6½ m. S.W. Arbroath. P. 1488.

CARNSORE POINT, a headland, forming the S.E. extremity of the Irish mainland, Leinster, 12 m. S.S.E. Wexford. It was the *Hieron* of Ptolemy.

CARNTIEL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, Tyrone, 2 m. S.E. Ballygawley. Ac. 13,431. P. 5455.

CARNWATH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, with a vill. 7 m. E.N.E. Lanark, near the Caledonian Railway. Ac. of pa. 30,564. P. 3584. Here is also a vill., with extensive iron works, named after its founders, Wilsontown. P. 895.

CARO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Ploermel, cant. Malestroit. P. 1597.

CAROCHE, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Truxillo.

CAROLEI, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 2472.

CAROLINA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. N.N.E. Jaen. P. 1739. This is one of the

principal towns established in the Sierra Morena for German colonists, in 1776.

CAROLINA, two towns of South America.—I. Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, on the Arui, 50 m. S.W. Angostura.—II. a town, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia.

CAROLINA (NORTH), one of the U. S., North America, in the south part of the Union, mostly between lat. 33° 50' and 36° 30' N., lon. 75° 45' and 84° W., having N. Virginia, W. Tennessee, S. Georgia and South Carolina, and E. the Atlantic. Length 430 m.; breadth 180 m. Area about 45,000 sq. m. P. (1860) 992,622, of whom 331,059 were slaves. The coast is bordered with sandy islands; a marshy flat extends from the sea inland S. for 60 or 80 m., intersected by creeks and estuaries, the principal of which are Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, having between them the great Alligator swamp. N. of this, extending into Virginia, is the great Dismal swamp. The cultivated portion of the state is flat and gently undulating, and in some districts fertile; its W. part comprises a portion of the Appalachian mountain chain, which here rises in several peaks to upwards of 6000 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Roanoke, Chowan, Neuse, Tar, Cape Fear, Pamlico, and Yadkin. The climate of the low swampy plains is unhealthy; on the elevated parts of the state the air is pure and salubrious. Rice, maize, and cotton are the chief crops in the lowlands; wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax are produced in the interior uplands; tobacco, maize, and various fruits, including grapes, are raised in every part. The pitch pine is of prevalent growth, and affords tar, turpentine, pitch, and wood for export. Hogs are reared. Principal mineral products, iron, copper, and a little gold. In 1862, 943 m. of railways had been completed in this state. Owing to the want of harbours, most part of the foreign trade is conducted through the adjacent states. Exports chiefly rice, cotton, and pine timber. In 1860 the total value of annual product was 14,450,000 dollars. The first permanent settlement made in N. Carolina was in 1650; it and S. Carolina were called the *country of Albemarle*. The constitution (adopted 1776) consists of a senate of 50, a house of commons of 120 members, and a governor, elected biennially by the people. It is divided into 79 cos., and sends 8 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Raleigh the cap., Wilmington, Fayetteville and Newbern.

CAROLINA (SOUTH), one of the U. S., North America, in the south part of the Union, mostly between lat. 32° and 35° N., lon. 78° 24' and 83° 30' W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides North Carolina and Georgia. Length 200 m.; breadth 125 m. Area 24,500 sq. m. P. (1860) 703,708, of whom 402,406 were slaves. The coast is bounded by a chain of isls. Surface low and marshy for 100 m. from the coast; which region is succeeded by one of sand-hills; country further inland is undulating, fertile, and salubrious, rising at the N.W. extremity into the Appalachian mountain chain, which, in Table mountain, reaches to an elevation of 4000 feet. Chief rivers, the Great Pedee, Santee, Edisto, and Savannah. Products are cotton, maize, and rice; the islands bordering the coast produce the famous sea-island cotton. Maize, wheat, and other grains, short stapled cotton, tobacco, indigo, sugar, and silk, are the other crops. Live stock numerous. Value of annual products in 1860, 6,800,000 dollars. There is the Sanlee and other canals in this state; and 659 m. of railway were opened. Public revenue, 600,292 dollars.

The first settlement was made at Port Royal in 1689. Constitution of South Carolina, formed in 1790, consists of a senate of 45 members, elected for four years, and a house of representatives of 124 members, elected for two years; with a governor and lieutenant-governor, elected by both houses of representatives, for two years. It is divided into 29 dists., and sends 5 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Columbia the cap., Charleston, and Georgetown.

CAROLINE, co. U. S., North America, in E. part of Maryland. Area 310 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,390 free, 739 slaves.—II. co., in E. part of Virginia. Area 580 sq. m. P. 7792 free, 10,672 slaves. Surface hilly; soil various. Products, corn and tobacco, and it has flour, grist, and saw mills, and tanneries.—III. a township, New York, Tomkins co., 12 m. S.E. Ithaca. P. 2457.

CAROLINE ISLANDS or NEW PHILIPPINES (Spanish *Carolinas, Nevas Filipinas*), an archipelago of Oceania Micronesia, between the Philippines, the Mariannes, the Marshall isls., and Papua, extending from lat. 3° 5' to 12° N., and including the Pelew isls. (which, from the character of their inhabitants and the history of their discovery, form part of the archipelago), extend from W. to E. over a space of 2000 miles. P. (1862) estim. at 23,580. They are divided into numerous groups, the W. most of which, the Palaos or Pelew, consists of seven large and many small isls., all of coralline formation, flat, and affording no secure anchorage. N.E. of these is the group of Yap, the chief isl. of which is elevated, and its mountains contain the precious metals. E. of Yap is the group Egoi, nearly all of which are low coralline isls., fertile, and partly inhabited. The other principal groups are called Siniavine, Lutke, Mortlock, Enderby, and Hogoleu. Ulalan, the E. most of the group, in lat. 5° 19' N., lon. 163° 6' E., is 24 m. in circumference, and has abundant supplies of water, fruit, and fish. The climate of the Carolines is mild and agreeable. The inhabitants live almost on the produce of their fishing; the greater portion are of the Malay race, and are excellent seamen. The Carolines were discovered by the Spaniard, Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, and they were so named in honour of Charles II. These isls. nominally belong to Spain, and form part of the government of the Philippines, but the Spaniards have no settlement on any of them.

CAROLINE ISLAND, one of the Marquesas group, South Pacific, lying N. of Eimeo, lat. 9° 57' S., lon. 150° 25' W., a low-lying strip of land covered with verdure, 5 m. in circumference.

CAROLINENSTHIL, a maritime vill. of Hanover, on the N. Sea, 34 m. N.E. Emden. P. 1082.

CAROMB, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. N.E. Carpentras. P. 2517.

CARON, a market town and pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Berwyn, near its confluence with the Teifi. Ac. 39,138. P. of pa. 2608.

CARONDELET, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Missouri, on the Mississippi, co. and 5 m. S.W. St Louis. P. 800.

CARONIA, a maritime town of Sicily, prov. Messina, on the N. coast, 22 m. E. Cefalu. P. 2100.

CARONNO, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 2120.

CARONY, a river of South America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, rises in the Sierra Pacaraima, and after a N. course of 400 m., joins the Orinoco, 85 m. E. Angostura. Affls., the Paragua and Acaman. Cataracts render it unnavigable.

CAROOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Coimbatour, 210 m. S.W. Madras, on

l. b. of the Ambrawutty river. Near it are a fort and a large temple.

CARORA, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 95 m. S.W. Coro. P. 6200. (?) Manufs. of saddlery, leather, ropes, hammocks; and a trade in agricultural produce, and the balsams and aromatic gums of its vicinity.

CAROTTO, a vill. of S. Italy, 5½ m. S.W. Castellamare, on the S.E. side of the Bay of Naples.

CAROUGE, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 1½ m. S. Geneva, on l. b. of the Arve. P. 5817. Manufs. thread, watches, clay pipes, and leather.

CAROVIGNO, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, dist. and 19 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. P. 4339.

CAROVILLI, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 10 m. N.N.E. Isernia. P. 2793.

CARPANE or CARPANEDO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Vicenza, on l. b. of the Brenta. P. 1750. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1796.

CARPANETO, a town of North Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. P. 5336.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS or KRAPACKS (German *Karpathen*), form the N.E. portion of the mountain system of Southern Europe, and extend, nearly in the form of a semicircle, the concavity of which is towards the S.W., over a space of 800 m. from the Danube, near Presburg on the S.W., to a point on the same river, near Orsova, on the S.E., or between lat. 44° 30' and 49° 40' N.; lon. 17° and 26° E., enclosing the whole of the left basin of the Danube in Hungary. They consist of a series of mountainous groups, connected by elevated plateaus. Their chief divisions are on the W., the little Carpathians extending N.E. between the Waag and the March; the Jablunka mountains to the E. of these; the western or proper Carpathians extending E. and S.E. from lon. 19° to 25° E., and comprising the groups of Tatra, Lomnitz, and Bisztra; and the E. Carpathians, on the S.E. of Transylvania. The culminating point is Mount Butschetje in Transylvania, 9528 feet, the *Lomnitzer spitze*, in the Tatra group, being 8779 feet in elevation; the lower peaks vary from 200 to 3000 feet. The principal passes are *Tergova*, on the route from Orsova to Temeswar; *Vulcan*, in the valley of the Strehe; *Rothen-Thurm*, in the valley of the Aluta; *Türzburg*, on the route from Bukharest to Kronstädt; *Ujitos* and *Gymes*, between Moldavia and Transylvania; *Borgo*, between Bistritz and Bukovina; and *Jablunka*, on the route from Presburg to Cracow. Although the Carpathians do not attain the elevation of the Alps or the Caucasus, yet they derive a peculiar grandeur from the rugged nature and pyramidal form of their summits; their steepest sides are generally towards the N. Granite forms the basis of the group, and this is interspersed with gneiss, horn-blende, and a variety of volcanic substances. They are rich in gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, and rock salt; their valleys produce excellent grain, and their sides are covered with forests.

CARPATOS ISLAND. [SCARPANTO.]

CARPENDOLO, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Brescia. P. 4995.

CARPENETO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 6 m. E. Acqui. P. 1636.

CARPENTARIA (GULF OF), in the South Pacific, indents deeply the N. coast of Australia, between Capes Arnhem and York, comprised between lat. 11° and 17° 30' S.; lon. 136° and 142° E. Average length and breadth about 350 m. each. Coasts low, but on the W. greatly indented; and it contains Groote, Wellesley, and many other isls. Its E. coast was discovered by the Dutch in 1606,

this being the first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent.

CARPENTRAS, *Carpentoracte*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arr., on the Auzeon, 15 m. N.E. Avignon. P. 10,918. Chief edifices, a cathedral, palace of justice, hospital, and aqueduct. It is an entrepôt for the products of the South of France, as silk, almonds, madder, honey, wax, wool, olive oil, and saffron. The centre of brandy distilleries, and manufs. of nitric and sulphuric acids, and has cotton and woollen spinning, tannery, and dye-works.

CARPI, two fortified towns of N. Italy.—I. prov. & 9 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. cant., on the Canal of Carpi. P. (1861) 17,504. It has a citadel, a cathedral, and manufs. of silk.—II. a fortified town, Venetia, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige. P. 1200. Here, in 1701, the French were defeated by Prince Eugene.

CARPIGNANO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. P. 2123. CARPIGNANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Lecce, cap. cant. P. 1702.

CARPINETI, a town of North Italy, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Reggio. P. 4530.—*Carpinetto* is the name of several vills. in Central Italy.

CARPINO, a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, on Monte Gargano, 22 m. N.E. San Severo. P. 6381. It is also the name of a mountain in Calabria, W. of Cosenza, and of an affl. of the Tiber, Pontifical States, deleg. Perugia.

CARPINONE, a town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, on the high road between that town and Isernia. P. 3049.

CARPIO, three towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. P. 2696.—II. (*El*), prov. and 22 m. N.W. Toledo, near rt. b. of the Tagus. P. 2497.—III. prov. and 35 m. S.W. Valladolid. P. 659.

CARQUEFOU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. N.N.E. Nantes. P. 2810.

CARRA, a barony, Ireland, co. Mayo, Connaught. Ac. 134,206. P. 28,647. On its N. boundary are loughs Cullen and Con; on its S., loughs Carra and Mask; on the S.E. the ground is low and under culture; the N. is mountainous and moorland.

CARRAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 3 m. N.W. Naas. Ac. 3733. P. 681.

CARRAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 6 m. N. Carrofin. Ac. 14,460. P. 630.

CARRANÇAS, a town of Brazil, in dist. of same name, erected 1841, prov. Minas-Geraes, on upper course of the Rio Grande. P. of dist. 4000.

CARRAN-TUAL, the highest mountain of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in the MacGillicuddy Reeka range, 5 m. S.W. Killarney. 3414 ft. above sea.

CARRARA, a city of Italy, prov. Massa, 59 m. S.W. Modena, on the Avenza, 2 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. P. (1861) 18,346. It has an academy of the fine arts. At Monte Sagro, in its environs, are the famous marble quarries, which have furnished the statuary marble of Carrara. The port of embarkation is at L'Avenza.

CARRAREE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 32 m. E. Durbunga.

CARRE, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Vicenza, dist. Thiene. P. 1683.

CARREGA, a vill. of N. Italy, div. Genoa, prov. Alessandria. P. (with comm.) 1902.

CARRERA ISLES, an island group of Spain, off E. coast of Galicia, prov. Coruña, 22 m. N.W. Vigo. P. 1241.

CARRIACOU, the largest of the Grenadine isls. (British West Indies), 20 m. N.E. Granada. Length 7 m.; breadth from 2 to 4 m. On its W.

side is Hillsboro' town and harbour, in lat. 12° 27' N.; lon. 61° 30' W.

CARRICAL, India. [KARIKAL.]

CARRICK, S. div. of Ayrshire. [AYRSHIRE.]

CARRICK, several pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. and 24 m. W. Wexford. Ac. 3009. P. 1286.—II. co. Kildare. Ac. 5196. P. 298.—III. co. Westmeath. Ac. 2103. P. 300.—IV. *Carrick-a-Rede*, an insulated basaltic rock, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. W. Kenbane Head.

CARRICKBAGGOT, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 2 m. S.E. Dunfer. Ac. 826. P. 158.

CARRICKBEG (formerly *Carrickmacgriffin*), a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. W.N.W. Waterford, on the Suir. P. 1477.

CARRICKFERGUS, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on Belfast Lough, 9 m. N.N.E. Belfast. Ac. of pa. 16,702. P. of pa. 9417; of town, 4028. Alt. 23 ft. Vessels of 100 tons unload at the pier. Manufs. linen & cotton fabrics. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. 1098. William III. landed here in 1690. In 1852 extensive salt mines were discovered within one mile of Carrickfergus.

CARRICKMACROSS, *Magheros*, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 12 m. S.W. Dundalk. Ac. of pa., including loughs, 16,702. P. 8034; do. of town, 2063.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, a disfranchised parl. bor. and mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, across which it communicates with a suburb in co. Roscommon, by a bridge, 19 m. N.N.W. Longford. P. 1403. It has a church & a Roman Catholic chapel. Alt. 87 feet.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 13 m. S. Clonmel. Ac. of pa. 2426. P. 6464; do. of town, 5059. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, with a large school-house, monastery, prison, union workhouse, hospital, and barracks. The woollen manuf. has decayed. Improvements in the river enable vessels of considerable burden to approach the town, which has an export trade in corn and cotton.

CARRIDEN, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 15 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 3309. P. 1821. The wall of Antoninus had its E. termination in this parish.

CARRIÈRES ST DENTS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Versailles, cant. Argenteuil. P. 1219.

CARRIGAHOLT, a marit. vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 35 m. S.W. Ennis, on estuary of the Shannon. P. 589.

CARRIGALINE or BEAVER, a marit. pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 8 m. S.E. Cork, on Cork harbour. Ac. 14,498. P. 4587, partly employed in fine marble and slate quarries.

CARRIGALLAN, a barony of Ireland, forming S.E. dist. of co. Leitrim, Connaught. Ac. 62,395. P. 19,192.—II. pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 11 m. E.N.E. Mohill. Ac. 17,740, including several loughs. P. 5522.

CARRIGFADDA, a mountain of Ireland, co. Cork, 6 m. S. Dunmanway, height 1019 feet.

CARRIGLEAMLEARY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. N.E. Mallow. Ac. 3320. P. 640.

CARRIG-O-GUNNEL or CARRICKAQUICY, a vill., Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Limerick.

CARRIGPARSON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. S.E. Limerick. Ac. 1449. P. 371.

CARRIGROHANE, a pa., Irel., Munster, co. Cork, on the Lea riv., 2 m. W. Cork. Ac. 2658. P. 2318.

CARRIGROHANEBOG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. W. Cork. Ac. 2061. P. 322.

CARRIGTOHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co.

Cork, 3 m. W. Middleton. Ac. 10,318. P. 2802; do. of vill. 826.

CARRIGUOYLE, a small isl. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in the estuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N. Ballylongford.

CARRIL, a town of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. P. 1100.

CARRINGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 4403. P. 681.

CARRINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Bowdon, on the Mersey, 9½ m. N. Nether-Knutsford. P. 521.

CARRION, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de Calatrava*), prov. and 9 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. P. 3130.—II. (*de los Cespedes*), prov. and 14 m. W. Sevilla.—III. (*de los Condes*), prov. and 21 m. N. Palencia, on l. b. of the Carrion. P. 3132. Formerly cap. dist. of same name, and fortified.

CARR ROCK, a portion of a reef in the N. Sea, off Fife-Ness, Scotland, in lat. 56° 17' N., lon. 2° 35' W., 11 m. W.S.W. Bell-Rock lighthouse. A masonry beacon on this rock was completed in 1818, at a cost of 5000*l.* Elevation, 30 feet.

CARRO, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante. P. 1730.

CARRODANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante. P. 1295.

CARROLL, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in E. of New Hampshire. Area 560 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,465. Surface uneven and mountainous. Soil productive. It has numerous streams, which afford water-power, woollen factories, flour, saw, & paper mills, and tanneries. Cap. Ossipee.

—II. in N. part of Maryland. Area 500 sq. m. P. (1860) 23,750 free, 783 slaves. Surface hilly. Yields wheat, corn, and butter. It has woollen and cotton factories, tanneries, flour and paper mills, copper and iron mines. Cap. Westminster.

—III. in the S.S.W. of Virginia. Area 440 sq. m. P. 7750 free, 262 slaves. Surface hilly, and adapted for grazing. Yields wheat, Indian corn, oats, horses, cattle, and swine, and has iron forges and tanneries. Lead, iron, and copper are found. Cap. Hillsville.—IV. in the W. part of Georgia.

Area 572 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,129 free, 1862 slaves. Yields cotton, maize, wheat, oats, and fruits, and has a cotton factory and saw mills. There are rich gold mines. Cap. Carrollton.—V. in the N.W. part of Mississippi. Area 850 sq. m. P. 8227 free, (1860) 13,808 slaves. Cotton and corn are the products.—VI. a pa. in the N.E. of Louisiana.

Area 1050 sq. m. P. 4144 free, (1860) 13,908 slaves. Surface level.—VII. a co. in the N.N.W. part of Arkansas. Area 1038 sq. m. P. 9058 free, 330 slaves. Yellow marble is found in the co.—VIII. in the W. of Tennessee. Area 625 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,373 free, 4064 slaves. Surface level, soil productive. Yields Indian corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, and timber.—IX. in N. of Kentucky.

Area 200 sq. m. P. 5533 free, 1045 slaves. Soil fertile. Yields corn, wheat, tobacco, wool, and flax.—X. in E. of Ohio. Area 360 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,738. Yields Indian corn, wheat, oats, cattle, and swine. Coal and iron are plentiful. Sandy and Beaver Canal passes through the co.—XI. in the N.W. of Indiana. Area 378 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,489. Soil fertile. Yields wheat, corn, maize, hemp, tobacco, pork, and cattle. Wabash and Erie Canal intersects the co.—XII. in the W.N.W. of Illinois. Area 416 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,733. Soil fertile, yielding Indian corn, oats, and butter. Lead is found in the co.—XIII. in the N.W. of Missouri. Area 700 sq. m. P. 8695 free, 1068 slaves. Soil productive. Limestone & sandstone.

CARRON, a river and vill. of Scotland, co. Stir-

ling, 3 m. W. Middleton. Ac. 10,318. P. 2802; do. of vill. 826.

CARRIGUOYLE, a small isl. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in the estuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N. Ballylongford.

CARRIL, a town of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Pontevedra, near the mouth of the Ulla. P. 1100.

CARRINGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 4403. P. 681.

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CARRION, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de Calatrava*), prov. and 9 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. P. 3130.—II. (*de los Cespedes*), prov. and 14 m. W. Sevilla.—III. (*de los Condes*), prov. and 21 m. N. Palencia, on l. b. of the Carrion. P. 3132. Formerly cap. dist. of same name, and fortified.

ling, the river entering the Firth of Forth 3 m. E.N.E. Falkirk, after an E. course of 15 m. On its N. bank, 2 m. N.E. Falkirk, is the vill. with the "Carron ironworks," large foundries where *carronades* and other ordnance are cast.

**CARRONSHORE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, partly in pa. of Larbert, and partly in pa. of Bothkennar. P. 1035.

**CARROUGES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, arr. and 15 m. N.W. Alençon. P. 1832.

**CARROWMORE**, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 4 m. N.E. Tulloghan Bay. It contains several islets, and discharges itself by the river Munhin into the Owenmore.

**CARRU**, a town, N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, 6 m. N.N.E. Mondovì, cap. mand. P. (with comm.) 3787.

**CARSE**, a term for several contiguous dists. in Scotland.—I. (*of Falkirk*), cos. Linlithgow and Stirling, extends along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth.—II. (*of Gowrie*), co. Perth, extends for 15 m. between the Tay and Sidlaw hills.—III. (*of Stirling*), from Bucklyvie to the E. extremity of the co. Stirling, consists of a rich agricultural tract of 30,000 acres. The accumulated alluvial soil of these dists. is due to river deposition.

**CARSHALTON**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a station near the Epsom Railway, 10 m. S.S.W. London. Ac. 2904. P. 2538. The vill. was formerly a market town.

**CARSINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2 m. W. Wirksworth. Ac. 1118. P. 269.

**CARSOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 5258. It has a ruined castle.

**CARSON**, a co. of U. S., North America, Territory Nevada. P. 6712.

**CARSPACH**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Mulhouse, cant. Altkirch. P. 1280.

**CARSPHAIN**, a pa., Scotl., stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 11 m. N.N.W. New Galloway. Ac. 54,876. P. 553. In it are some productive lead mines.

**CARSTAIRS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Lanark. Ac. 9899. P. 1345.

**CART**, two rivers of Scotland, co. Renfrew, the united stream of which enters the Firth of Clyde 6 m. below Glasgow, the White Cart having passed through Pollockshaws and Paisley, and being united to a branch of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

**CARTHAGENA** (*Carthago Nova*, or "*New Carthage*," it having been a principal colony of the Carthaginians), a city and seaport, and the chief naval arsenal of Spain, on a bay of the Mediterranean, prov. and 27 m. S.S.E. Murcia. Lat. 37° 36' 5" N.; lon. 0° 56' 36" W. P. 33,800. It occupies the declivity of a hill, and a small plain extending to the harbour, which is one of the best in the Mediterranean, protected from all winds by surrounding heights, and by an island on the S., which, as well as the city, is fortified. It has churches, convents, marine school, royal hospital, foundling hospital, town-hall, custom-house, observatory, theatre, and circus. In its W. division are an arsenal, docks for building ships of war, and a *bagne* for galley-slaves. Its port communicates with the Segura river by the Lorca Canal. Number of British and foreign vessels which entered in 1862 was 1993 (tonnage 196,240), value of cargoes 923,105*l*. British and foreign ships cleared 1977 (tonnage 183,194), value of cargoes 707,187*l*. The harbour is under a government survey, with the object of forming a plan for a commodious mole and stores, the government to advance 13,000,000 of reals towards the construction, to be in connection with the terminus of the railway now making, in direct communication with Madrid, the first part of which was opened to the public on

the 15th of January 1863 as far as Murcia. Manufs. of cordage and canvas, trade in barilla and agricultural produce, tunny fishery, and a glass factory and smelting works. The mines of Cartagena, originally wrought by the Carthaginians, were re-discovered a few years ago. *Cartagena* was taken by Scipio B.C. 210, at which period Livy states that it was one of the richest cities in the world. It was ruined by the Goths; and its modern importance dates only from the time of Philip II.

**CARTAGENA** or **CARTHAGENA**, a strongly fortified city and seaport of South America, Granadian Confed., of which republic it is the chief naval arsenal, cap. prov., on a sandy peninsula in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. of the dome 10° 25' 38" N.; lon. 77° 54' 25" W. P. 10,000, 9-10ths of whom are a mixed black race. It has a citadel, college, seminaries, and hospitals. Mean temp. 80° to 86° Fahr., but the air is dry and healthy. Its port is defended by two forts, and is the only harbour on the N. coast of New Granada adapted for repairing vessels. Under the Spaniards, this city was the seat of a captain-general, and of one of the three tribunals of the Inquisition in S. America.

**CARTAGO**, a river and bay of Central America, Mosquito coast, the river rising about lat. 14° 37' N.; and after a N.N.E. course of 45 m., entering the bay, which is a large lagoon communicating with the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 15° 20' N.; and extending between lon. 83° 35' and 84° 15' W.

**CARTAGO**, a ruined city of Central America, state Costa-Rica, and formerly its cap., on the river Cartago, about 60 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. It was so demolished by the earthquake in 1841, that of 3000 houses and 8 churches, only 100 of the former and one of the latter were left standing. *San Jose* had previously superseded it in political and commercial importance. The active volcano of Cartago forms an important sea-mark.

**CARTAGO**, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., state of Antioquia, on the Viega, an affl. of the Cauca, 130 m. N.W. Bogota. P. 3000. Trade in fruits, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cattle.

**CARTAMA**, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. W. Malaga, on the Guadaljore. P. 2863.

**CARTAYA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. W. Huelva. P. 4097. Manufs. of linens.

**CARTER**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in the N.E. of Tennessee. Area 350 sq. m. P. 6750 free, 374 slaves. Mountains covered with timber, and the valleys are fertile. It has iron mines and iron works.—II. in the N.E. border of Kentucky. Area 550 sq. m. P. 8207 free, 309 slaves. Iron ore, stone, coal, and salt springs.—III. Missouri. P. 1215 free, 20 slaves.

**CARTERET**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 450 sq. m. P. 6217 free, 1969 slaves.

**CARTERET**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, on bay of same name, in the mouth of the Gerfleur, in the English Channel. P. 419.

**CARTERET** or **MALAITA ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, Solomon archipelago, is in lat. 8° 50' S.; lon. 160° 48' E.

**CARTER FELL**, Scotland. [**CHEVIOT HILLS.**]  
**CARTHAGE**, a vill. of U. S., North America, cap. Jasper co., Missouri. The scene of a great battle in the civil wars, 5th July 1861.

**CARTHAGE** (**CAPE**), a promontory of North Africa, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 52' 22" N.; lon. 10° 21' 49" E. Traces of the city of Carthage, the rival of Rome, are found on the promontory N. of the lagoon of Tunis.

**CARTHAGENA**, **CARTHAGO**. [**CARTHAGENA**, ETC.]

CARTIGLIANO, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. Bassano, on the Brenta. P. 1498.

CARTMEL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on Morecambe Bay, 12 m. N.W. Lancaster. Ac. of pa. 22,960. P. 5108.

CARTOCETO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 2674.

CARTWORTH, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. S. Huddersfield. Ac. 2820. P. 2503.

CARUGATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1732.

CARUNCHIO, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 2500.

CARUPANO, a seaport town of South America, Venezuela, cap. prov. and 65 m. N.E. Cumana, on the Caribbean Sea, at the mouths of two small rivers, defended by a fort. P. 5000.

CARVALHO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at foot of mountain of same name, 16 m. S.E. Coimbra.

CARVER, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 5106.

CARVIN-ÉPINOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 14½ m. E.S.E. Béthune, near station of Railway-du-Nord. P. 6094. Manufs. beet-root sugar, and starch.

CARVOEIRO or PENICHE, a cape of Portugal, prov. Algarve; lat. of lighthouse, 39° 21' 48" N.

CARYSFOOT ISLAND, Pacific, is a coral reef encircling a lagoon, in lat. 20° 44' S., lon. 138° 22' W.

CARYSPORT, MACREDDIN or MOYCREEDIN, a disfranchised borough of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5 m. S.W. Rathdrum.

CARYTENA, a vill. of Greece, Arcadia, 17 m. W. Tripolitza. P. 1000.

CASABA or CASSABA, two towns of Asia Minor.—I. Anatolia, 30 m. N.E. Smyrna.—II. a town, pash. Karamania, 54 m. S.S.E. Koniah.

CASABLANCA, a port of Morocco, on the Atlantic, with commerce in grain, hides, almond oil, bark, and woollens. P. of Jews and Moors.

CASABONA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Cotrone. P. 1936.

CASA-BRANCA, a town of Brazil, prov. S. Paulo, dist. Mogi-Mirin. P. 3000.—II. a vill., prov. Minas-Geraes, dist. Ouro-Preto. P. 2000.

CASACALENDA (*Calela*), a town of S. Italy, prov. and 17½ m. N.E. Campobasso, cap. cant. P. 6017.

CASACANDITELLA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 1606.

CASACCIA (Germ. *Kasatel*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, cap. the valley of Bregaglia, S. of Mount Septimer, and 13 m. N.E. Chiavenna.

CASAL, a prefix of the names of towns and vill. in Italy.—I. (*Anguila*), a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 2792.—II. (*Attico*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Sora. P. 1850.—III. (*Bordino*), South Italy, prov. Chieti, 7 m. N.W. Vasto. P. 4062.—IV. (*Bore*), prov. Avellino, 7 m. N.W. Ariano. P. 2202.—V. (*Borgone*), North Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Turin. P. 2414.—VI. (*Buttano*), North Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Cremona. P. 3912.—VII. (*Cermelli*), prov. and circ. Alessandria. P. 1868.—VIII. (*Cipriani*), S. Italy, prov. and 6½ m. W. Campobasso. P. 1614.—IX. (*di Principe*), prov. and 14 m. S.W. Caserta. P. 3229.—X. (*Duni*), prov. Benevento, 21 m. S. Campobasso. P. 3050.—XI. (*Piuminese*), a town of North Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Imola. P. 3240.—XII. (*Grande*), a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 3822.—XIII. (*Morano*), a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cremona. P. 1917.—XIV. (*Uce*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 1973.—XV. (*Volone*), a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1789.

CASALE, a city of the kingdom of Italy, cap.

prov. Alessandria, on rt. b. of the Po, 38 m. E.N.E. Turin. P. (1861) 26,032. Principal edifices, the cathedral, churches, town-hall, college, public library, theatre, corn magazine, and hospitals. Its principal manuf. is of silk twist.—II. a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, on the Strona. P. 2201.—III. a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 20 m. S.E. Sora. P. 1600.—IV. a vill., North Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Treviso.—V. a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. Montagnana. P. 3121.—VI. (*della Trinita*), a town of South Italy, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Foggia, cap. cant., on Lake Salpi. P. 6262.—VII. (*di Lecce*), prov. and 34 m. S.S.E. Aquila. P. 1158.—VIII. (*Lo Sturmo*), prov. Avellino, 1 m. N.E. Frigento. P. 2403.

CASALECCHIO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 2269.

CASALEONE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Verona, dist. Sanguinetto. P. 2559.

CASALETTO, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Sala. P. 2301.

CASALICCHIO, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Vallo della Lucania. P. 3066.

CASALINO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 2817.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 22 m. E.S.E. Cremona, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Po. P. (1861) 15,317. Manufs. of earthenware. The country here is often inundated by the Po.

CASALNOCESTO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 6 m. E.N.E. Tortona. P. 1273.

CASALNUOVO, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, dist. and 14 m. E.N.E. Castrovillari, near the Gulf of Taranto. P. 2000.—II. a town, prov. Naples, circ. and 3½ m. E. Casoria. P. 3458.—III. a town, prov. Salerno, circ. and 14 m. S.S.E. Sala. P. 2061.—IV. a town, prov. Foggia, circ. and 15 m. S.W. St Severo. P. 3568.

CASAL-PUSTERLENGO, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, 12 m. S.E. Lodi. P. 6335.

CASALVECCHIO, a town, S. Italy, prov. & 25 m. W.N.W. Foggia. P. 2227.—II. a vill. of Sicily, on a mountain, prov. & 23 m. S.W. Messina. P. 2550.

CASALVIERI, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 7 m. S.S.E. Sora. P. 4048.

CASAMANZA, a river of Western Africa, Senegambia, enters the Atlantic 60 m. S. the Gambia river. On the N. side of its entrance the French have established a trading station.

CASAMARCIANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 1½ m. N.E. Nola. P. 1694.

CASAMASSIMA, a town of South Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Bari, cap. cant. P. 6066.

CASAMICCIOLA, a town of South Italy, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Pozzuoli, at the foot of the M. Epomeo. P. 3690. It has thermal springs & baths.

CASANARE, a prov. of New Granada, dep. Boyaca, extending from the slope of the Andes to the Orinoco. P. 12,000. Mountainous in the W., but the rest is a level plain, traversed by several rivers.—II. a river in the same prov., rising in the mountains of Chita, after an E. course of 180 m., falls into the Meta in lat. 5° 56' N.; lon. 71° 50' W.

CASANARE, a town of South America, New Granada, cap. prov., 194 m. N.E. Bogota.

CASANDRINO, a vill. of Southern Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. Naples. P. 2202.

CASANOVA and CASAPULLA, 2 contiguous towns of S. Italy, prov. and respectively 2 & 3 m. N.W. Caserta. P. Casanova, 4143; do. Casapulla, 2669.

CASARABONELA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. W.N.W. Malaga. P. 4666. It has considerable commerce in wine and fruit.

CASARANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecco, cap. cant., dist. and 12 m. S.E. Gallipoli. P. 4006.

**CASAR-DE-CACERES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Caceres. P. 4047, employed in linen-weaving and manufs. of leather.

**CASARES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. W.S.W. Malaga. P. 4500. Manufs. leather.

**CASARSA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Udine, dist. S. Vito. P. 2424.

**CASARZA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Chiavari. P. 2682.

**CASAS-DE-IBANEZ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Albaceti. P. 3270.

**CASAS GRANDES**, a town of Mexico, prov. Chihuahua, on the San Miguel. P. 4000. (?)

**CASATE-NUOVO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco. P. 2496.

**CASBIN**, a town of Persia. [KASBIN.]

**CASCAES**, a seaport town of Portugal, Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 15 m. W. Lisbon. P. 2500. It has a harbour, and manuf. of woollens.

**CASCANTE**, *Cascontum*, a town of Spain, Navarre, 53 m. S. Pamplona, on the Queiles. P. 2928.—II. a vill, prov. and 10 m. S. Teruel.

**CASCARVEL**, a town of Brazil, cap. dist. same name, prov. Ceara, at the foot of Cascarel mountain, on river, and 40 m. S.W. the port of Ceara. P. of dist. 8690.

**CASCIA**, a town, Central Italy, cap. gov. of same name, prov. Perugia, 18 m. E. Spoleto. P. 4483.

**CASCIANO (SAN)**, two towns, Central Italy.—I. prov. and 8½ m. S.W. Florence. Pop. (1861) 11,258. Manufs. artificial flowers and straw hats. Near this is the villa of Macchiavelli. It has a castle and a collegiate church, and is celebrated for its baths.—II. (*dei Bagni*), prov. Siena, 17 m. S.E. Pienza. P. 3218. It has mineral baths.

**CASCINA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Pisa, on the Arno. P. 2588. The vine grows luxuriantly here. Manufs. linen, cotton, and hemp.

**CASCO (BAY)**, U. S., North America, Maine, co. Cumberland, lat. 44° N., lon. 68° W., is at its entrance 20 miles in width. Contains 300 small islands; & on its W. side is the town of Portland.

**CASCOB**, a pa. of England and Wales, cos. Radnor and Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Presteigne. Ac. 2548. P. 153.

**CASEI GEROLA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 2104.

**CASELLA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 1796.

**CASELLE**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Turin. P. 4684. Manufs. of silk twist, and paper. It has a large palace.—II. (*Lurani*), a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, 6½ m. S.W. Lodi. P. 1127.—III. (*Landi*), a vill., prov. Milan, 19 m. S.E. Lodi. P. 2002.

**CASELLE IN PITTARI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Sala. P. 2022.

**CASELLINA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence, in the well-cultivated valley of the Arno. P. 9275.

**CASERTA**, a city of South Italy, cap. prov. Caserta, 17 m. N.E. Naples, and 6 m. S.E. Capua. Pop. (1861) 27,728. It has a cathedral, a theatre, churches, convent, hospital, military school, and barracks; and its palace, built by Charles III., is one of the finest in Europe. Near Caserta is the royal silk-factory of St Leucio.—*Caserta Vecchia* is a fortified town, 3 m. N.E. Caserta. P. 1200.

**CASERTA**, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy (formerly *TERRA DI LAVARO*). Area 2294 sq. m. P. 653,464.

**CASEY**, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 448 sq. m. Pop. 5800 free, 666 slaves.

**CASHEN-BAY**, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway,

is on the W. side of the isl. Garomna. It is easy of access, and with depth of water for large ships.

**CASHEL**, a city, parl. and munic. bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 49 m. N.N.E. Cork. P. 4327. Alt. 369 ft. Principal edifices, cathedral & pa. church, munnery, infirmary, hospital, workhouse, bridewell, national school, and barracks. It is an archbishop's see, now combined with the see of Waterford. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elects. 145.—II. a pa., Irel., co. Longford, 5 m. S. Lanesborough. Ac. 15,859, including loughs. P. 3128.

**CASH FENS**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Strathmiglo. P. 512.

**CASHMERE**, India. [KASHMIR.]

**CASIER**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and dist. Treviso. P. 1463.

**CASINA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio in Emilia. P. 3707.

**CASIO-E-CASOLA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Vergato. P. 2954.

**CASKETS**, a dangerous group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 m. W. Alderney. On the highest is a lighthouse, in lat. 49° 43' N., lon. 2° 22' W. Off these rocks Prince William, son of Henry I. of England, and his suite, perished in 1119; & the *Victory*, 110 guns, foundered in 1744.

**CASNIGO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Clusone. P. 1628.

**CASOLA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Massa. P. 2779.

**CASOLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Napoli, circ. and 3 m. E. Castel-a-Mare. P. 2206.

**CASOLA VALSENIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Ravenna, circ. Faenza. P. 4065. It has a convent, churches, an hospital, and silk mills.

**CASOLE D'ELSA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena, cap. comm. P. 4295.

**CASOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. circ., on a mntn., 17 m. S.S.W. Chieti. P. 5935. In a plain near Casoli are remains of great walls, aqueducts, and other antiquities.

**CASORATE**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Pavia. P. 3364.

**CASORIA**, a town of South Italy, cap. circ., prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Naples. P. 8706. The country is rich and commercial, and the town has fine streets and churches.

**CASORZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale. P. 2018.

**CASPE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 57 m. S.E. Zaragoza, near the Ebro. P. 7500.

**CASPIAN SEA** (*Mare Caspium* or *Hyrcaianum*), an inland sea or salt-lake of West Asia, and the largest of its kind known on the globe, between lat. 36° 40' and 47° 20' N., lon. 46° 50' and 55° 10' E., enclosed by the doms. of Russia, the Kirghis, Khiva, and Persia. Length N. to S. about 700 m.; greatest breadth about 270 m., though the average does not exceed 200 m.; & in some places it is not more than 150 m. across. Estim. area 140,000 sq. m. Coast-line irregular, especially on the E. side, where are the gulfs of Mertvoi, Kenderlinsk, and Balkan. Opposite the last, the peninsula of Apsheon (celeb. for its naphtha) stretches into it on its W. side. The S. coast is almost unbroken, and bounded at a short distance by lofty mountains; its N. shores are low and marshy, or composed of sandy flats, and broken into countless islets, especially about the mouth of the Volga. Depth of water along the coast inconsiderable, & even several miles from the shore it rarely exceeds 12 ft.; but in the centre it varies from 120 to 300 ft., & in one place no bottom was found at 480 fathoms. Its surface is now ascertained to be 85 feet below the level of the Black Sea, and the difference is supposed to be augmenting by the decrease of the

Caspian; a phenomenon remarkable on account of the vast quantity of water which it receives from the Volga, Ural, Tereh, Kur, and other rivers, but due probably to its extensive evaporating surface. The water of this sea is not nearly so salt as that of the ocean. It has no tides, and in winter its N. part is covered with ice. Sturgeons, salmon, sterlets, and seals are abundant, and many fisheries are carried on in this sea, the trade of which is nearly monopolized by Astrakhan. Guriev, Derbend, and Baku are the other towns on its coasts. There are three series of canals connecting the Caspian with Lake Ladoga. In 1863 the Russian fleet stationed in the harbour of Ashuradah, on an island, close to Persian shore, comprised 8 war steamers and 5 war sloops, besides merchant steamers and transports. The Caspian was known to the Greeks and Romans. Strabo derives its name from the *Caspii*, who inhabited its S. coast.

CASS, several counties, U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of Georgia. Area 432 sq. m. Hilly, but fertile. P. (1860) 11,442 free, 4282 slaves.—II. in S.W. Michigan. Area 504 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,721.—III. in N. of Indiana. Area 376 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,843.—IV. in W. of Illinois. Area 360 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,325.—V. in W. of Missouri. Area 670 sq. m. P. 8784 free, 1010 slaves.—VI. a co., Iowa. P. 1612.—VII. a co., Texas. P. 4936 free, 2475 slaves.—VIII. a co. of territory, Nebraska. P. 3369.

CASSALA, a town of Africa, N. Abyssinia, on the Gash. Lat. 15° 30' N. Cap. of the prov. Taka or Gash, founded by Egyptian conquerors in 1840. P. 30,000, of whom 4000 are Negro soldiers.

CASSANDRA, *Pallænæ*, a peninsula of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, between the Gulfs of Cassandra & Salonica. Lat. 40° N., lon. 28° 30' E.—The *Gulf of Cassandra* (anc. Toronaicus Sinus) is 33 m. in length, S.E. to N.W., by 10 m. in breadth.

CASSANDRIA, Netherlands. [CASSAND.]

CASSANO, several towns of S. Italy.—I. prov. Cosenza, cap. circ., 34 m. N. Cosenza. P. 8872. It has hot sulphurous baths, an ancient castle, and a cathedral. Manufs. macaroni, leather, linens, yarn, cotton, and silk.—II. prov. & 18 m. S.S.W. Bari, cap. circ. P. 4219.—III. Avellino, 9 m. S.W. St Angelo. P. 1321.

CASSANO, several vills. of Northern Italy.—I. (*Ma gnago*), prov. & 23 m. N.W. Milan. P. 3029.—II. (*d'Adda*), prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Milan, on railway to Brescia. P. 5592. It has extensive silk-works, and was the scene of a battle between Vendome and Prince Eugene in 1705.—III. (*Spinola*), prov. Alessandria, 10 m. S. Tortona. P. 1332.

CASSARO, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, 18 m. W. Syracuse. P. 1576.

CASSEL or KASSEL, a city of Germany, cap. of electoral Hessen (Kurhessen), and chief town of the circ. of Lower Hessen, on the Fulda, and on railway, 90 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Lat. (Wülhelmsöhe) 51° 18' 58" N., lon. 9° 24' 3" E. P. (1861) 38,930. It is the seat of government. The Fulda divides it into two portions: that on the W. bank comprises the old town and upper new town; on the E. bank the lower new town. In the old town are the Kattenburgh and the town-hall. The upper or (French) new town comprises the elector's palace, a museum and library, the government offices, the Bellevue palace, observatory, picture-gallery, electoral stables, riding-school, mint, town-hall, arsenal, barracks, and opera-house. It has Protestant churches, Roman Catholic church, synagogue, college, normal school, military schools, academy of arts, and societies of agriculture, trade, and manufactures. Cotton, silk, woollen fabrics,

leather, gloves, carpets, paper-hangings, earthen and lacquered wares, snuff, lace, gold and silver articles, chemical products, dyes (especially Cassel-yellow and black), hats, soap, starch, musical instruments, carriages, and machinery are manufactured; and in the vicinity are gunpowder, oil, and other mills. Under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the kingdom of Westphalia. [HESSEN-CASSEL.]

CASSEL or KASSEL, *Castellum Trajani*, a fortified town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhensish Hessen, on rt. b. of the Rhine, and on the Taunus Railway, opposite Mayence, with which it communicates by a bridge. P. 1170.

CASSEL, *Castellum*, a town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on railway, 27 m. N.W. Lille. P. 4260. Manufs. lace, linen cloth, thread, hosiery, & soap. It has oil mills, salt refineries, and a trade in cattle, butter, and poultry.

CASSENEUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cant. Cancon, 5 m. N.W. Ville-neuve-sur-Lot. P. 2065.

CASSILIS, New South Wales. [BLIGH.]

CASSIM PASHA, a suburb of Constantinople, European Turkey, on the N. shore of the "Golden Horn," separated from Galata, E. by burying-grounds. It comprises the imperial dockyard of Tershanna, the naval arsenal of the capital, and the palace of the capitan-pasha. On a hill above it is the suburb St Demetri.

CASSINE, a market town of N. Italy, prov. & 14 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, on a height overlooking the valley of the Bormida. P., with comm., 5011.

CASSINELLE, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui. P. 2043.

CASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.W. Oxford. Ac. 2990. P. 433.

CASSINO (MONTE), a mountain of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 50 m. N.W. Naples.

CASSIQUARE, a river of S. Amer. [ORINOCO.]

CASSIS, a comm. and seaport town, France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on Mediterranean, arr. and 10 m. S.E. Marseille. P. 2038; with a harbour, ship-building, trade in fruits & wine, & a coral fishery.

CASSOLNOVO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina, 10½ m. S.E. Novara. P., with comm., 5198.

CASTAGNA, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, 15 m. N.W. Civita-de-Penne. P. 1070.

CASTAGNARO, a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, 6 m. S.E. Verona, on right bank of the Adige. P. 2715.

CASTAGNETO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 2000.

CASTAGNETO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Pisa. P. 4722.

CASTAGNOLE, three comm. and vills. of Northern Italy.—I. (*delle Lauze*), prov. Alessandria, 10 m. S. Asti. P. 8068.—II. prov. Alessandria, arr. Casall. P. 2320.—III. prov. Turino, circ. Pinerolo. P. 2256.

CASTALLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Alicante, on the river Castalla. P. 3032. It has linen manufs. and brandy distilleries.

CASTANARES, three market towns of Spain, prov. Burgos.—I. on rt. b. of the Arlanzon, 4 m. E. Burgos.—II. (*de las Cuevas*) prov. and 11 m. S.S.W. Logroño.—III. (*de Rioja*), 24 m. W. Logroño.

CASTAÑEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon, on rt. b. of the Tagus. P. 1000.

CASTAÑEIRO, a vill., Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. S.E. Lamego on rt. b. of the Tavora. P. 2000.

CASTANIA, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. P. 2241.

CASTANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Milan. P. 3669.

**CASTASEGNA**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 7 m. N.N.E. Chiavenna, at the W. extremity of the Val Bregaglia. The mulberry ceases to flourish north of this vill., which is therefore the limit of the cultivation of the silk-worm.

**CASTEGGIO**, *Clastidium*, a town, N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., circ., and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Voghera. P., with comm., 3206. The battle of Montebello, in which the French routed the Austrians, June 9, 1800, was fought between Casteggio and Voghera.

**CASTEL**, a vexiged name of the following towns and vills. in Italy.—I. (*Alferi*), a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Asti. P. 2082.—II. (*Alto*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. E. Teramo. P. 2646.—III. (*-a-Mare* or *Castellamare*), a city and seaport of South Italy, cap. dist., on the S.E. side of the gulf, and 17 m. S.E. Naples, with which it is connected by railway. P. (1861) 21,794. It is at the foot of a hill on which stood the ancient *Stabia*, near which Pliny the elder met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79; and has a castle, royal palace, military hospital, royal dockyard, and a quay. Manufs. of linen, silk, and cotton fabrics, sail-cloth, and leather. Its harbour is defended by two forts, and its mineral waters are celebrated.—IV. (*-a-Mare*), a seaport town of Sicily, prov. and 20 m. E. Trapani, near the head of the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare. P. 8986. Exports wine, cotton, fruit, manna, and shumac. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Segesta*.—V. (*-a-Mare*), a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, near the Adriatic, 12 m. E. Civita di Penne. P. 4541.—VI. (*Baldo*), N. Italy, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige. P. 2532.—VII. (*Belforte*), prov. and 7 m. N.E. Mantua.—VIII. (*Bolognese*), N. Italy, prov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Ravenna, between Imola and Faenza. P. 5288. Here, in 1434, the Milanese defeated the Florentines in a decisive battle.—IX. (*Bottacio*), South Italy, prov. and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Campobasso. P. 1643.—X. (*Buono*), a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., in the Madonian mountains, 8 m. S.E. Chefalu. P. 7948. It has mineral springs.—XI. (*Clementino*), a vill., Central Italy, prov. and 17 m. E. Camerino.—XII. (*Daccia*), isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 2504.—XIII. (*d'Ayano*), N. Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Vergato. P. 3474. Manufs. gun-barrels.—XIV. (*d'Argile*), N. Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3178.—XV. (*de Franchi*), South Italy, prov. Avellino, on the Calore,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. St Angelo-de-Lombardi. P. 2285.—XVI. (*Delfino* or *Chateau Dauphin*), North Italy, prov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Cuneo, at the foot of Mount Viso. P. 1139.—XVII. (*dell' Abate*), S. Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Cappaccio. P. 3706.—XVIII. (*della Pietra*), Tirol, circ. and 6 m. N.E. Roveredo, on the Adige.—XIX. (*del Monte*), South Italy, prov. Aquila, on a mountain, 19 m. E. Aquila. P. 1564.—XX. (*del Piano*), Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto. P. 5617.—XXI. (*del Rio*), North Italy, prov. and 33 m. W.S.W. Ravenna. P. 2458.—XXII. (*Dieri*), Caserta, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Aquila. P. 1306.—XXIII. (*di Lama*), prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 1490.—XXIV. (*di Sangro*), a city of South Italy, prov. and 53 m. S.E. Aquila, cap. cant. P. 4802. A curious old town, with ruins of a feudal castle.—XXV. (*di Serravalle*), North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 2575.—XXVI. (*Fidardo*), Central Italy, prov. and 11 m. S. Ancona. P. 6275. Near here the Piedmontese gained a victory over the Papal troops, Sept. 1860.—XXVII. (*Florentino*), Central Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Florence, cap. comm. Chief place in the valley of the Elsa. P. 6798.—XXVIII.

(*Forte*), South Italy, prov. Caserta, 14 m. N.E. Gaeta. P. 2875.—XXIX. (*-Gandolfo*), a vill. of Italy, Comarca di Roma, on N.W. side of the Monte Albano, 14 m. S.E. Rome. P. 1144.—XXX. (*-Giorgio*), Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Orvieto. P. 1646.—XXXI. (*-Goffredo*), a walled town of North Italy, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Mantua. P. 3725. It has an hospital and manufs. of silk.—XXXII. (*-Gomberto*), a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Vicenza. P. 2510.—XXXIII. (*-Guglielmo*), a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. P. 3034.—XXXIV. (*-Lastua*), a vill. of Dalmatia, circ. and 22 m. S.E. Cattaro, with a lazaretto and quarantine station on the Adriatic Sea.—XXXV. (*-Leone*), a walled town, North Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Cremona, on l. b. of Serio-Morto. P. 5900.—XXXVI. (*Maggiore*), North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 4108.—XXXVII. (*Mezzano*), South Italy, prov. Basilicata, circ. Potenza. P. 2016.—XXXVIII. (*Morrone*), a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2337.—XXXIX. (*Novetto*), a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 1619.—XL. (*Pagano* and *Castel-Petroso*), two vills. of South Italy; the former, prov. Benevento, pop. 2701, 12 m. S.E.; and the latter, prov. and 20 m. W. Campobasso. P. 2971.—XLI. (*Planio*), Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 2304.—XLII. (*Poto*), South Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1552.—XLIII. (*Saraceno*), a town of South Italy, prov. and 33 m. S. Potenza, circ. Iagnegro. P. 1606.—XLIV. (*-Sardo*), formerly *Castel Aragonese*, a fortified town and seaport of the island Sardinia, the strongest on the island, on its N. coast, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Sassari. P. (with comm.) 1946.—XLV. (*Termini*), *Camiciano Aquia*, a town of Sicily, prov. and 16 m. N. Girgenti. P. 6614. It has 11 churches, a Franciscan convent, and extensive mines of sulphur and rock salt.—XLVI. (*Vecchio Subequo*), a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Aquila. P. 1569.—XLVII. (*Vetere*), a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. South Bartolomeo. P. 3859.—XLVIII. (*Vittorio*), a town of North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, circ. S. Remo. P. 1603.

**CASTEL**, a town of Rheinessen, on the Rhine, opposite Maintz. P. 2600.

**CASTELLET (LE)**, several vills. of France.—I. dep. Var, 3 m. N.W. Toulon. P. 1929. Manufs. pottery ware.—II. dep. Vaucluse, cant. and arr. Apt.—III. (*Les Sausses*), dep. Basses-Alpes, arr. Castellane.—IV. (*St Cassien*), dep. Basses-Alpes, cant. Entrevaux.

**CASTEL-FRANCO**, several towns of Italy.—I. (*Forum Gallorum*), North Italy, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bologna. P. (1861), of comm., 11,934.—II. a fortified town; gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. W. Treviso, on rt. b. of the Musone. P. 4220. Silk & woollen manufs.—III. S. Italy, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Benevento, cap. cant. P. 3818.—IV. (*di Sopra*), Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo. P. 2702.—V. (*di Sotto*), Central Italy, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Florence, on the Arno. P. 4212.

**CASTELGRANDE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, 21 m. N.W. Potenza. P. 3237.

**CASTELGUELFO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Parma, on l. b. of the Taro.—II. prov. Bologna, circ. Imola. P. 2863.

**CASTEL-JALOUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Auvance, 17 m. N.W. Nérac. P. 2852. Iron & copper forges. Manufs. of paper, glass, and woollen fabrics.

**CASTELLAFIUME**, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 1543.

**CASTELLAMARE**, Naples. [**CASTEL-A-MARE**]

**CASTELLAMONTE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand. P. 5641. Manufs. of earthenwares.

**CASTELLANA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Bari, cap. circ., 26 m. S.E. Bari. P. 9691.

**CASTELLANETA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Taranto. P. 6525.

**CASTELLANNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, cap. arr., on the Verdon, 20 m. S.E. Digne. P. 2200. Manufs. of coarse woollens.

**CASTELLARO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.N.W. Mantua. P. 2071. Also 2 vills.—I. prov. Porto Maurizio, circ. San Remo. P. 916.—II. prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 646.

**CASTELLARQUATO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Piacenza, on l. b. of Arda. P. 4556. Trade in cattle, wine, and silk.

**CASTELLAZZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 5749.

**CASTELLERANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio in Emilia. P. 2775.

**CASTELLETO**, several vills. of North Italy.—I. (*al Po*), prov. Pavia. P. 448.—II. (*Sopra Ticino*), prov. and 19 m. N. Novara, on rt. b. of the Ticino. P. 4041.—III. (*d'Orba*), cap. mand., prov. Alessandria, 6½ m. S.W. Novi. P. 2277.—IV. (*Merù*), prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale. P. 1492.—V. (*Scazzoso*), prov. and circ. Alessandria. P. 1635.—VI. (*Stura*), prov. and circ. Cuneo. P. 1102.

**CASTELLETO DI BREZZONE**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. & dist. Bardalino, on Lake Guardia. P. 1783.

**CASTELBEONE**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 1618.

**CASTELLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Teramo. P. 2877.

**CASTELLINA**, two vills. of Central Italy.—I. prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Pisa. P. 1854.—II. prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Siena. P. of comm. 3525.

**CASTELLINALDO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba. P. 1413.

**CASTELLINO DI BIFERNO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Campobasso. P. 1589.

**CASTELLO**, a prefixed name of towns, and a vill. of Portugal.—I. (*Branco*), a town, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 64 m. S.E. Coimbra. P. 6000.—II. (*de Vide*), a town, prov. Alemtejo, 11 m. N. Portalegre. P. 5800. Manufs. of woollens.—III. (*Melhor*), a vill., prov. Beira, on l. b. of the Douro, 5 m. N. Castel-Rodrigo.

**CASTELLO**, a prefixed name of several places in Italy.—I. (*della Baronina*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. Avellino, cap. cant., 10½ m. S.E. Ariano. P. 1639. It has mineral springs, and a manuf. of woollens.—II. (*d'Acì*), a vill. of Sicily, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Catania, on the Mediterranean.—III. (*de San Cataldo*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Lecce, on the Adriatic Sea.—IV. (*de Quatro*), a town of Central Italy, 4 m. N. Florence. P. 1350.—VI. (*di Annone*), a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Alessandria. P. 2653.—VII. (*Sopra Lecco*), a vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco. P. 1698.—VIII. (*di Campagnano*), a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Piedimonte. P. 1355.—IX. (*di Alife*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Piedimonte. P. 1526.

**CASTELLO LAVAZZA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Belluno, dist. Longarone, on r. b. of the Piave. P. 2100. Trade in iron, copper, silk, and wool.

**CASTELLON-DE-AMPURIAS**, a town, Spain, prov. & 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, on l. b. of Muga. P. 2706.

**CASTELLON-DE-LA-PLANA**, *Castalia*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. of the same name, 4 m. from the Mediterranean, and 40 m. N.N.E. Valencia. P. 16,952. It has brandy distilleries and an active commerce. Area of province 2445 sq. m. P. 260,919.

**CASTELLONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, on the Appian Way, and on the Gulf of Gaeta, 6½ m. N.E. Gaeta. P. 3430.

**CASTELLOTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N.E. Teruel. P. 2475.

**CASTELLUCCHIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cremona, on the Austrian frontier. P. 4343.

**CASTELLUCCIA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 27 m. E.S.E. Salerno. P. 2649.

**CASTELLUCCIO**, several towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Caserta, 6 m. S.W. Sora. P. 1457.—

II. (*Acqua Borrana*), prov. & 20 m. N.E. Campobasso, on the S. slope of Monte Sibilla, 4763 feet above the sea, the loftiest vill. in the Apennines. P. 3730.—III. (*Inferiore*), prov. Basilicata, 32 m. S.W. Tursi. P. 2722.—IV. (*Superiore*), same prov., immediately N.W. Castelluccio Inferiore. P. 2905.—V. (*Valmaggiore*), South Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. Bovino. P. 2687.

**CASTELLUCCIO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Mistretta. P. 1982.

**CASTELMARY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, cant. La Salvétat. P. 1088.

**CASTELMORON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lot, 17 m. S.E. Marmande. P. 2094.

**CASTELNAU** is the prefixed name of several comm., towns, and vills. of France, in the S.W. deps.—I. (*de Brassac*), dep. Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Albi. P. 4192.—II. (*Magnoac*), H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Tarbes. P. 1632.—III. (*de Médoc*), cap. cant., dep. Gironde, 16 m. N.W. Bordeaux. P. 1520.—IV. (*de Montmirail*), Tarn, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Albi. P. 3021.—V. (*Montratrier*), dep. Lot, cap. cant., 12½ m. S.S.W. Cahors. P. 1015.—VI. (*Rivière Basse*), H. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 25 m. N.W. Tarbes. P. 1232.—VII. a fortress, dep. Gard, 8 m. S. Uzès, where Roland, chief of the Camisards, met his death, August 13, 1704.

**CASTELNAUDARY**, *Sostomagus*, a town of France, dep. Aude, cap. arr., near the Canal du Midi, 22 m. W.N.W. Carcassonne. P. 9584. It has ship-building yards, and manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, and earthenwares.

**CASTELNFONA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Castelnuovo. P. 4771.

**CASTELNOVO**, several towns of Italy.—I. prov. & 6 m. S.S.E. Modena. P. 2550.—II. South Italy, prov. Caserta, 13 m. N.E. Gaeta. P. 871.—III. Sicily, Messina, 14 m. S.W. Milazzo. P. 1634.

**CASTELNOVO**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, dist. Bardolino. P. 2812. It was sacked and burned by the Austrians in 1848.—II. prov. Udine, dist. Spilimbergo. P. 2644.—III. prov. Rovigo, dist. Massa. P. 3801.

**CASTELNUOVO**, several towns, etc., of Italy.—I. (*Belbo*), prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui. P. 1597.—II. (*Berardenga*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena. P. 7607. It is in the most classical part of modern Tuscany.—III. (*Bocca d'Adda*), a vill., North Italy, prov. Milan, 23 m. S.E. Lodi. P. 2181.—IV. (*Bormida*), prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui. P. 1619.—V. (*Calcea*), prov. Alessandria, circ. Asti. P. 1619.—VI. (*d'Asti*), North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 15 m. N.W. Asti, cap. mand. P. (with comm.) 3180.—VII. (*dei Monti*), North Italy, cap. cant., prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Reggio. P. 6135.—VIII. (*dì Ceva*), North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 12 m. E.S.E. Mondovì. P. 404.—IX. (*dì Conza*), a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Campagna. P. 1459.—X. (*dì Garfagnana*), cap. dist. Garfagnana, on the Serchio, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Modena. P. 2700.—XI. (*dì Magra*), prov. Genoa, 11 m. E. Spezia, in the Val de Magra. P. 2788.—XII. (*dì Soto*), prov. Modena, on the canal of Castel-

nuovo, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Reggio. P. 5689.—XIII. (*di Val-di-Cecina*), prov. Pisa, 13½ m. S. Volterra. P. 3184.—XIV. (*Scrivia*), North Italy, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, circ. Tortona, cap. mand., on the Scrivia. Pop. (with comm.) 6592.—XV. (*Val-Tidone*), prov. Parma, dist. and 13 m. W.S.W. Piacenza. P. 1500.—XVI. South Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Chieti. P. 4712.—XVII. prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Foglia. P. 3346.

CASTELNUOVO, a fortified town and seaport of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 11 m. W. Cattaro, on the W. entrance of the gulf. It is commanded by two forts on contiguous heights, and defended by a citadel on the shore. P. of comm. 7886. It was captured by the British in 1814.

CASTELORIZO or CASTEL-ROSSO, a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 19 m. S.E. Patara. Lat. 36° 7' 30" N., lon. 29° 40' E. Surface rugged.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 32 m. N.E. Guarda. P. 400.

CASTEL-SAGRAT, a town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 23 m. W.N.W. Montauban. P. 1337.

CASTEL (SAN), a prefix of the names of the following towns.—I. (*Angelo*), South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Cittaducale. P. 2029.—II. (*Giorgio*), South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 4911.—III. (*Giovanni*), prov. and 15 m. W. Piacenza. P. 7657.—IV. (*Lorenzo*), S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 8½ m. E. Capaccio. P. 2998.—V. (*Niccolò*), Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo. P. 4580.—VI. (*Pietro*), a fortified town of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Bologna, on the Emilian Way, near the Silaro. P. (1861) 11,509. It has many churches, a theatre, trade in grain, and a large annual fair.

CASTEL ST PIETRO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino (Mendrisio). It is the country of celebrated architects. P. 870.

CASTEL-SARRASIN, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arr., on the Songuine, near its influx into the Garonne, 12 m. W. Montauban. P. 6838. Manufs. of serge and worsted stockings, and a trade in corn raised in its vicinity.

CASTELVETERE, several towns of South Italy.—I. (ancient *Caulonia*), prov. Reggio, cap. circ., near the Mediterranean, 13 m. N.E. Gerace. P. 7783. The town suffered much from the earthquakes of 1659 and 1783.—II. prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. P. (with comm.) 3578.—III. prov. Avellino, 10 m. W. St Angelo. P. 2018.

CASTELVETRANO, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. cant. In a highly cultivated plain, producing fine oil and wine. P. (1862) 14,840. Manufs. cloth, cotton, and silk.

CASTELVETRO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Modena. P. 4039.

CASTENASO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna, near l. b. of Idice. P. 3957.

CASTENDOLO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 6½ m. S.E. Brescia. P. 3363.

CASTERA-LECTOUROIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, arr. and 2½ m. N. Lectoure. P. 765. Sulphur and ferruginous springs, and an excellent bath establishment.

CASTERA-VERDUZAN, a vill. of South France, dep. and on the Gers, 23 m. N. Auch. P. 1080. Sulphur and chalybeate springs.

CASTERTON, two pas. of England, co. Rutland.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.N.W. Stamford. Ac. 1590. P. 323.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N.W. Stamford. Ac. 1450. P. 118.

CASTETS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 9 m. N. Bazas. P. 1320.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Dax. P. 2055.

CASTIGLIONE, numerous towns & vills. of Italy.

—I. North Italy, prov. Milan, 11½ m. S.E. Lodi, near rt. b. of the Adda. P. 3412.—II. prov. Massa, 21 m. N.W. Lucca. P. 3047.—III. South Italy, prov. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Cosenza. P. 1201.—IV. prov. Catanzaro, 10 m. W. Nicastro. P. 3300.—V. Sicily, prov. and 25 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the declivity of Mount Ætna. P. 5001.—VI. Central Italy, prov. and 22 m. W. Perugia, on the W. side of the Lake of Perugia. P. 9646.—VII. a vill. of Comarca di Roma, near the Lake of Gabii, with considerable remains of antiquity.—VIII. (*alla Valle*), South Italy, prov. and circ. Teramo. P. 2875.—IX. (*Chiavarese*), N. Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Chiavari. P. 2257. The soil abounds in minerals, jasper, and various coloured marbles.—X. (*dei Gati*), prov. and 26½ m. S.W. Bologna. P. 2820.—XI. (*della Pescaia*), Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. W. Grosseto, on the Mediterranean, at the outlet of the lagoon of Castiglione. P. 3645.—XII. (*della Pescara*), South Italy, prov. Teramo, 21 m. S.S.W. Citta-San-Angelo. P. 2053.—XIII. (*delle Stiviere*), North Italy, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Mantua. P. 5705. Noted for the decisive victory gained here by the French over the Austrians in 1796.—XIV. (*d'Orcia*), Cent. Italy, prov. Siena, near the Orcia, 7½ m. S.E. Montalcino. P. 2216.—XV. (*Fiorentino*), Central Italy, 8½ m. S.E. Arezzo. P. (1861) 12,085. It abounds in vineyards and agricultural produce, and has a splendid view of the valley of the Chiana.—XVI. —(*Messer Marino*), South Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. circ., 22 m. S.W. Vasto. P. 3874.—XVII. (*Messer Raimondo*), South Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Teramo. P. 2946.—XVIII. (*Torinese*), N. Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1656.

CASTIGLIONE (LAKE OF), a lagoon of Central Italy, prov. Siena, N. of Grosseto, 10 m. in length by 1 to 3 m. in breadth. It receives the Bruna and other rivers, and discharges into the Mediterranean, by a canal close to Castiglione della Pescaia.

CASTIGNANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 2485.

CASTILE (Span. *Castilla*), a former kingdom of Spain, which occupied the central table-land of the peninsula, composed chiefly of tertiary formation, and elevated 2300 feet above the sea. In the 10th century this region was a country, of which Burgos was the capital; at the commencement of the 11th century it was erected into a kingdom, and was successively extended by the addition of the kingdoms of Leon, Estremadura, and Andalusia. The marriage of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, with Isabella of Castile, in 1474, united under one sceptre all the Christian states of the Peninsula; and the conquest of Granada, in 1492, led to the establishment of the kingdom of Spain. From the great importance of Castile, as the centre of the kingdom, the appellation "*Castilian*" is often used to indicate Spaniards in general.

CASTILE (New), (Span. *Castilla-la-Nueva*), an old prov. of Spain, forming the S. portion of the anc. kingdom of Castile; cap. Madrid. It is now divided into the provs. of Madrid, Toledo, Ciudad-Real, Cuenca, and Guadalaxara. This region forms part of the central table-land of Spain, bounded N. by the mountains of the Sierra Guadarama, S. by those of the Sierra Morena, and traversed by several minor chains, which separate broad plains or valleys. Its rivers comprise the upper courses of the Tagus, Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Segura, and the Xucar. Climate dry and healthy. From the elevation of surface, the winters are cold. In summer the heat is great in the valleys. Winds are violent and very

dry; and in summer the air is loaded with dust. Soil fertile, but suffers from drought; water is scarce; often for several months in succession it does not rain, and the average annual fall for the table-land is only 10 inches. Agriculture is in a neglected state, yet grain is raised sufficient for consumption. Oil and wine abound in many parts of the prov.; the most celebrated wine is that of Val-de-Penas, in the prov. Ciudad Real. Saffron, madder, lint, hemp, and fruit are cultivated. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of industry; horses are of an excellent quality; the sheep of the Sierras Cuenca and Molina supply the celebrated merino wool. The mountains of the Sierra Morena afford the richest supply of minerals in the kingdom. The chief mines are those of Almaden. The prov. affords excellent marble and rock salt, and contains numerous mineral springs. Principal manufs. cloth, silk, cotton, and paper.

**CASTILE (OLD)**, (Span. *Castilla-la-Vieja*), an old prov. of Spain, comprising the N. portion of the anc. kingdom of Castile, and forming the new provs. of Burgos, Valladolid, Palencia, Avila, Segovia, Soria, Logroño, and Santander. The S. portion of the territory is traversed by the Sierra Guadarama, and the N. by the mountains of Asturias, while in the centre the Sierra Oeca separates the basins of the Ebro and the Douro. The climate is more moist than in New Castile, and is mild in the plains. Timber is rare, except on the mountains; soil fertile, and yields abundance of grain in the plains, and wine, madder, oil, lint, and fruits are produced. Pasturage is excellent, and cattle and sheep are extensively reared. The merino wool of Segovia is considered next in quality to that of Leon. The mountains supply useful minerals, and there are many mineral springs. Manufs. unimportant; cloth is still the principal, next to which are leather, paper, glass, and stoneware. Corn, madder, and wool are the principal articles of export.

**CASTILE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, near Lake Erie, 222 m. W. Albany. P. 2446.

**CASTILLO DE LOCUBIN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Jaen. P. 3971.

**CASTILLON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. S.W. St Giron, on the Lizard. P. 1072.

**CASTILLON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., arr. & 10 m. E.S.E. Libourne, on the rt. b. of the Dordogne. P. 3517. Manufs. of nails and cords, cotton-spinning.

**CASTILLONÉS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arr. and 17 m. N.N.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. P. 2134.

**CASTINE**, a seaport town, U. S., North America, Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 25 m. S. Bangor. P. 1261. It has trade in timber, and fishing.

**CASTIONE**, two vills. of North Italy; one 20 m. N.E. Bergamo. P. 1068. The other 4 m. W. Sondrio. P. 1335.

**CASTLE-ACRE or EAST ACRE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Swaffham. Ac. 3249. P. 1405.

**CASTLE-ASHBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1926. P. 188. On the Northampton and Peterboro' Railway. [ASHBY.]

**CASTLEBAR or AGLISH**, a disfranch. par. and munic. bor., town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cap. co. Mayo, on the Castlebar river, 10 m. E.N.E. Westport. P. 3022. Principal edifices, parish church, castle, and Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, workhouse, and linen-hall. It has breweries, trade in coarse linens; and is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of the co. court

of assize.—The Castlebar river issues from a lake, 3 m. in length, S.W. of the town, and flows N. into Loch Cullin. Alt. of town 152 feet.

**CASTLE-BELLINGHAM**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Dunbar, on Dundalk and Drogheda Railway. P. 539, partly employed in linen-weaving.

**CASTLE-BLAYNEY**, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Monaghan, at the W. extremity of Loch Blayney, on Drogheda and Enniskillen Railway. P. 1822.

**CASTLE-BROMWICH**, a hamlet, England, on Midland Railway,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Birmingham. P. 613.

**CASTLE (BYTHE)**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 2537. P. 227.—II. (*Caer-Cineon*), a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Welshpool. Ac. 6540. P. 682.—III. (*Camps*), a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.S.E. Linton. Ac. 2703. P. 901.

**CASTLE-CAREY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.E. Wells. Ac. of pa. 2625. P. 2060.

**CASTLE-CARRACK**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. E. Carlisle. Ac. 3640. P. 337.

**CASTLE-CARY**, a hamlet of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. and 9 m. W.S.W. Falkirk, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

**CASTLE-CHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. S.W. Stafford. Ac. 3774. P. 3362.

**CASTLE-COMBE**, a vill. and pa., Engl., co. Wilts, 6 m. N.W. Chippenham. Ac. of pa. 1494. P. 534.

**CASTLE-COMER**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Kilkenny. Ac. of pa. 21,592. P. 7915; do. of town, 1435. It has church, schools, market-house, court-house, and fever hospital. Extensive collieries  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. dist.

**CASTLE-CONNELL or STRADBALLY**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Limerick, on the Shannon, close to the Falls of Doonass. Ac. of pa. 6488. P. 3315; do. of town 504. It has chalybeate springs.

**CASTLECONOR**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, on the Moy, near its mouth in Killala Bay, 3 m. N.N.E. Ballina. Ac. 16,677. P. 2763.

**CASTLE-CONWAY**, Ireland. [KILLORGLIN.]

**CASTLE-DERMOT or TRISTLEDERMOT**, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Lear, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlow. Ac. of pa. 7497. P. of do. 2006, of town 883.

**CASTLE-DOUGLAS**, a town of Scotl., stewartry and 9 m. N.E. Kirkcudbright, pa. Kelton. P. 2261.

**CASTLE-EATON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Thames,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Highworth. Ac. 1956. P. 286.

**CASTLE-EDEN**, a pa. and vill., Engl., co. and 10 m. S.E. Durham, on the Eden, and the Hartlepool and Sunderland Railway. Ac. 1935. P. 555.

**CASTLE-FINN**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the Finn, which is navigable up to the town, 5 m. S.W. Lifford. P. 505.

**CASTLEFORD**, a pa., Engl., co. York, West Riding, having a station on the North Midland Railway,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Wakefield. Ac. 2040. P. 4365.

**CASTLE-FROME**, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 1511. P. 160.

**CASTLE-HAVEN**, a pa., Irel., co. Cork, on Castle-Haven Bay, 15 m. N.E. Cape Clear. Ac. 10,542. P. 3284, with vill. of Castle-Townsend.

**CASTLE-ISLAND**, a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 11 m. E.S.E. Tralee. Ac. of pa. 29,635. P. 6035; do. of town, 1702.—II. an islet, Munster, co. Cork, in Roaring-Water Bay, N. Cape Clear. Ac. 121.

**CASTLE-JORDAN**, a pa., Ireland, Leinster, King's and Meath cos., on the Grand Canal, 5 m. S.S.W. Kinnegad. Ac. 17,371. P. 2661.

**CASTLE-KNOCK**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co.

and in barony of same name, 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin, on the Liffey. Ac. 7123. P. 4028.

CASTLE-LYONS, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. N.E. Rathcormack. Ac. of pa. 13,708. P. 2701; do. of vill. 290.

CASTLE-MACADAM, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6 m. S. Rathdrum. Ac. 10,843. P. 4162.

CASTLE-MAGNER, a pa., Irel., Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. W.N.W. Mallow, and comprising part of the town of Kanturk (which see). Ac. 7880. P. 1668.

CASTLEMAIN, an incorporated town of Victoria colony, on the Melbourne Railway. P. 4000. A district of same name. P. (1859) 30,523, of whom 5974 were Chinese. Gold-mining is carried on.

CASTLE-MARTIN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Pembroke. Ac. 4867. P. 422.

CASTLE-MARTYR, a town, and formerly a parl. borough of Ireland, Munster, co. and 18 m. E. Cork, on the Maine. P. 711.

CASTLE-MORE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Roscommon and Mayo, 1 m. S.E. Ballaghadreen. Ac. 8912. P. 3178.

CASTLE-MORTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 3656. P. 813.

CASTLE-NORTHWICH, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, 6 m. W.N.W. Middlewich. Ac. 100. P. 1395.

CASTLE-POLLARD, a town, Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 6½ m. W.N.W. Drumree. P. 1013.

CASTLE-RAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, in barony of same name, Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. W. Virginia, and comprising a part of the town Ballyjamesduff (which see). Ac. 10,212. P. 4260.

CASTLE-REA or CASTLEREAGH, a market town of Ireland, in barony of same name, Connaught, co. and 16 m. W.N.W. Roscommon, on the Suck. P. 1446. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a workhouse, dispensary, and prison.—*Castlereagh* is a hamlet, Ulster, co. Down, 2 m. S.E. Ballyacerrit. P. 206.

CASTLEREAGH, a river of Australia, is an affl. of the Darling, which flows N.W., and joins that river in lat. 30° S., lon. 147° 20' E.

CASTLE-RISING, a bor. town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. King's Lynn. Ac. of pa. 2096. P. 377. Remains of castle, in which Isabella, Queen of Edward II., was imprisoned, after the murder of her husband.

CASTLE-TERRA, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Cavan. Ac. 9980. P. 4138. It comprises the town of Ballyhaise (which see).

CASTLE-THORPE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Stony-Stratford. Ac. 1880. P. 338.

CASTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, in the Peak dist., 5 m. N. Tideswell. Ac. 10,205. P. 1157.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, ½ m. N.E. Sherborne. Ac. 69. P. 59.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Rochdale. P. 13,971.

CASTLETON, three townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Staten island. P. 5389.—II. on Hudson, 8 m. S.E. Albany. P. 350.—III. Vermont, co. & 10 m. W. Rutland. P. 3016.

CASTLETON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, with the vill. of New Castleton, 16 m. S. Hawick. Ac. 68,152. P. 3688, of vill. 1124.

CASTLETOWN OF BRAEMAR, a vill. of Scotland, Crathy and Braemar pa., Aberdeenshire, on the Clunie, above its junction with the Dee, 52 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. 1100 feet above the sea.

CASTLETOWN or CASTLETOWN BEARHAVEN, a seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Bantry Bay, opposite Bere island, 20 m. W. Bantry. P. 1070. It is a coast-guard station. Vessels of 400 tons can reach its pier.

CASTLETOWN, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Louth, 1½ m. N.N.W. Dundalk.

Ac. 2609. P. 726.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 4 m. N.E. Pallas Green. Ac. 1724. P. 318.—III. (*Arva*), Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. N.W. Nenagh. Ac. 6804. P. 2100.

CASTLETOWN, a pa. and town of the Isle of Man, S. extremity, on W. shore of Castletown-Bay, 11 m. S.W. Douglas. P. 2373; of landward 2692. Mean temp. June 61°, Jan. 43° Fahr. It is the seat of the Manx governor, and has a bank, prison, and barracks, with the walls and towers of Castle Rushen.

CASTLETOWN-ROCHE, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Awbeg, 8 m. W.N.W. Fermoy. Ac. of pa. 6484. P. 1968; do. of town, 871.

CASTLETOWNSEND, a small seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the W. side of Castlehaven Bay, 4 m. E.S.E. Skibbereen. P. 476. Custom-house for the port of Baltimore.

CASTLE-WELLAN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5 m. S.W. Clough. P. 746.

CASTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Watton. Ac. 1557. P. 510.

CASTOR, *Durobrivæ*, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Nene, 4½ m. W. Peterborough. Ac. 7020. P. 1323.

CASTOR RIVER, a riv. of the U. S., N. America, rises in Francisco co., in the E.S.E. of the state of Missouri, flows S., joins several small lakes in Stoddard co., and falls into the Whitewater River, which empties itself into Big Lake.

CASTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arr., on the Agout, 23 m. S.E. Albi. P. (1861) 21,538. It has a town-hall, public library, church, theatre, barrack, and exchange. The seat of a Protestant consistory, having been one of the first towns which embraced the doctrines of Calvin; diocesan and other superior schools, council of agriculture, and chamber of manufs. Manufs. of cassimères, cotton goods, copper wares, glue, soap, and paper. Coal, iron, lead, and copper are raised in its vicinity, and the town has an active trade in wool, liqueurs, and confectionary. Birthplace of Dacier and Rapiu.

CASTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 739.

CASTREZZATO, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Chiari. P. 2277.

CASTRI, a vill. of Greece, gov. Phocis, occupying a portion of the site of ancient *Delphi*, on the S. declivity of Mount Parnassus, 7 m. E. Salona. About 250 yards E. is the famous Castalian spring.

CASTRIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Montpellier. P. 1213.

CASTRIES or PORT CASTRIES, a town, isl. St Lucia, British W. Indies, on its W. coast. P. 2400.

CASTRIGNANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 2737.

CASTRO, *Castrum Minerævæ*, a decayed seaport city of South Italy, prov. Lecce, 10 m. S.W. Otranto, on the Adriatic. It has a castle, cathedral, harbour, an export trade in corn, wine, olives, fruit, cotton, and fish. In its vicinity are remarkable grottoes.—II. (*Castrimennium*), a vill. of Cent. Italy, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Viterbo.

—III. a vill. of Cent. Italy, prov. and 9 m. S. Frosinone.—IV. (*Giovanni*), *Enna*, a city, Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. circ., on a table-land in the centre of the island, 4000 feet above the sea, and 13 m. N.E. Caltanissetta. P. (1862) 13,747. It is healthy, and well supplied with water. *Enna* was celebrated in antiquity as the mythical birthplace of Ceres, and the site of her most famous temple; and 5 m. distant is the lake of Pergusa, where Proserpine was carried off by Pluto.—V. (*Reale*), a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, cap. circ., 12 m. S. W. Milazzo. P. 7553.—VI. (*Filippo*), a

town, island Sicily, prov. and circ. Girgenti. P. 2558.

CASTRO, a town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, W. the Sierra do Mar, and 60 m. N. Curitiba. P. of the dist. 8000.—II. a seaport town of Chile, and the former cap. of the isl. Chiloe, on its E. coast.

CASTRO, *Mitylene*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. the island of Mitylene, on its E. coast, 55 m. N.W. Smyrna. P. 6500.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO-EL-LEAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Cordova, near the Guadajocillo. P. 9092. Manufs. wool.

CASTROJERIZ (*Castrum Cæsaris*), a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W. Burgos, between the Orda and Garbanzuela. P. 2420.

CASTRO-MARIM, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on rt. b. of the Guadiana, near its mouth, and opposite Ayamonte. P. 2250.

CASTRONOVO, a fortified town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., on a mountain, 25 m. N. Girgenti. P. 4029. Near it are quarries of fine marble.

CASTRONOVO, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, 34 m. S.S.E. Potenza. P. 2472.

CASTROPIGNANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, cap. circ., near the Biferno, 5 m. W.N.W. Campobasso. P. 2821.

CASTROPOL, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. W.N.W. Oviedo. P. 1246.

CASTRO-URDIALES, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. P. 2936. The town was sacked by the French in 1811, but has since been rebuilt.

CASTROVERDE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 26 m. S. Beja. P. 2000.

CASTROVILLARI, a fortified town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. circ., 7 m. W.N.W. Cassano. P. 7931. In its vicinity, near Monte Pollino, the famous cheese called *cacio cavallo* is made.

CASTRO-VIRRYNA, a prov. and town of South Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov., 112 m. S.W. Guamanga. P. (of prov.) 14,000. Though in a tropical region, it is so elevated that its inhabitants often suffer from the intensity of the cold.

CASTUA, a town of Austria, Illyria, on the E. side of the peninsula Istria, near the Gulf of Quarnero, circ. and 34 m. S.E. Trieste. P. 850. Formerly cap. of the ancient *Liburnia*.

CASTUERA, a town of Spain, cap. dist., prov. and 68 m. E.S.E. Badajoz, near rt. b. of the Guadalefra. P. 5578. Trade in fruit and wine.

CASTUS, one of the Ionian isls. Area 3 sq. m.

CASWELL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of North Carolina, on Richmond and Danville Railway. Area 400 sq. m. P. 6860 free, 9356 slaves. Surface undulating and soil fertile. Capital, Yancey.

CAT ISLAND, Bahamas. [SAN SALVADOR.]

CATAFORO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 2671.

CATAHOULA, a co. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, comprising the vill. Harrisonburgh, on the Washita, 28 m. N.W. Natchez. P. of co., 5538 free, 6113 slaves.—The *Catahoula* River is a tributary of the Washita.

CATALDO (SAN), a town, Sicily, in the Val-Mazara, prov. & 5 m. W.S.W. Caltanissetta, cap. circ. P. (1862) 9671. In its vicinity are sulphur mines.

CATALINA (SANTA), an island, Pacific Ocean, separated from Upper California by the channel of Santa Barbara.—II. an islet, Caribbean Sea, 90 m. E. the Mosquito coast, and immediately N. Old Providence island.—III. a harbour and island, Mosquito coast, Central America.—IV. a harbour on the E. coast of Newfoundland, N. the entrance of Trinity Bay.—V. a cape, Central America, state and 70 m. S.S.W. Nicaragua.

CATALONIA (Spanish *Cataluna*), an old prov. of Spain, in the N.E. of the peninsula, bounded N. by the republic of Andorra and the Pyrénées, W. by Aragon, S. Valencia, and E. the Mediterranean. Its cap. was Barcelona; it is now divided into the provs. of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. Surface mountainous, intersected by the contreforts of the Pyrénées, which separate it into numerous small valleys. Near its centre, Mont Serrat is 4054 feet above the sea. Coast bold and rugged. Surface well watered. Chief rivers, the Ebro, Llobregat, and Ter. Climate dry and healthy in the interior, but humid and variable on the coasts. Every variety of bread-corn is raised, but insufficient for consumption. Products are hemp, flax, saffron, madder, liquorice, barilla, chestnuts, oranges, citrons, figs, and almonds; and wine is produced. Minerals are copper, zinc, manganese, lead, & coal; there is a salt-mine at Cardona, & salt-works on the coast. Manufs. woollens, cotton, silk, leather, paper, cordage, and firearms. Catalonia was not long under the dominion of the Moors. It was conquered by Charlemagne, and after his death divided into numerous fiefs, which were finally absorbed in the prov. of Barcelona. It was united to the crown of Aragon in 1137. The Catalans speak a peculiar language, distinct from the Castilian; they have frequently attempted to free themselves from the government of Spain.

CATAMARCA, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., S. America, between lat. 25° and 29° S., lon. 66° and 69° W., having W. the Andes, separating it from Atacama in Chile, and on other sides the deps. Salta, Tucuman, Cordova, and Rioja. Area 35,780 sq. m. P. (1860) 50,000. Exports cotton and red pepper. It has gold, silver, copper, tin, and nickel mines. Catamarca, the cap., is in lat. 27° 30' S.; lon. 68° W. P. 12,000.

CATANDUANES, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, near the S.E. coast of Luzon, 40 m. long and 15 m. broad, and fertile.

CATANIA, *Catana*, a city and seaport of Sicily, cap. prov., on its E. coast, near the foot of Mount *Ætna*, 31 m. N.N.W. Syracuse. P. (1862) 64,396. Mean temp. of year 67°·4; winter, 52°·8; summer, 84°·5, Fahr. It has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes and eruptions of *Ætna*, but always rebuilt in a superior style. Its streets are paved with lava, of which material the public buildings are constructed, the latter being faced with magnesian limestone and enriched with marbles. A natural mole of lava encloses the harbour. Principal edifices, the cathedral, rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693, senate house, Benedictine convent, museum, university, founded in 1445, college of arts, & private museums. It is a bishop's see, the seat of one of the three high civil & criminal courts in Sicily, & of inferior courts. Manufs. silk fabrics, and wares in lava and amber; besides which goods, it exports corn, macaroni, potatoes, olives, figs, raw silk, wine, soda, manna, cantharides, and snow from Mount *Ætna*. The harbour is not adequate to the importance of the city. Area of prov. 1824 sq. m. P. (1862) 450,460. *The Gulf of Catania* extends from La Trezza Bay, near *Acì Reale*, to Cape Santa Croce, near *Agosta*, 18 miles. It receives the *Giaietta* river.

CATANZARO, a city of S. Italy, cap. prov. Catanzaro, on a mountain, near the Gulf of Squillace, 33 m. S.S.E. Cosenza. P. (1861) 22,451. Many of its principal buildings were destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, but it still has a cathedral & other churches, a castle, palace, lyceum, theatre, a royal academy of sciences, a diocesan school, college, and founding hospital, with a government pawn-bank, and other charitable institutions. It has

manuf. of silk, velvet, and woollen fabrics, and an active trade in agricultural produce. It has seven ports, the chief of which is called Agraria.

CATANZARO, a prov. of Italy (formerly Calabria Citra II.). Area 2306 sq. m. P. (1862) 384,159.

CATARROJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S. Valencia. P. 3585.

CATAWBA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of North Carolina. Area 250 sq. m. P. 9065 free, 1664 slaves. Soil fertile. Yields iron ore, and has iron forges. Cap. Newton.

CATAWISSA, a tnsbp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 52 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. P. 2565.

CATBALOGAN or CADVALONGA, a town, Philippines, cap. of isl. Samar, on W. coast. P. 6328.

CATCOTT, a chapelry of England, co. Somerset, pa. Moorlinch, 6½ m. E.N.E. Bridgewater. Ac. 2256. P. 740.

CATEAU (LE) or CATEAU-CAMBRESIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 14 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. P. 9212. Manufs. shawls, merinoes, and calicoes. The treaty of Cateau-Cambresis, between Philip II. of Spain & Henri II. of France, was signed here in 1559.

CATELET (LE), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Aine, arr. and 10 m. N. St Quentin, on the Scheldt. P. 645.

CATENA NUOVA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. Nicosia. P. 1657.

CATERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N.W. Godstone. Ac. 2460. P. 815.

CATERINA (SANTA), a fortified town of Sicily, prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Caltanissetta, cap. circ., on a hill near the W. bank of the Salso. P. 6382. —II. a market town, same prov., near the sea, 13 m. W.N.W. Terranova.

CATERINA (SANTA), a market town of South Italy, prov., dist. and 26 m. S. Catanzaro. P. 2685. —II. the most N. headland of the island Corfu.—The Canal of Santa Caterina, N. Italy, prov. and S. Padua, passes Este, and connects with other canals the Adige and Bacchiglione rivers with the Brenta. Length 8 miles.

CATERLI, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 25 m. S. Constantinople. P. 3000.

CATESBY-ABBEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.W. Daventry. Ac. 1990. P. 107.

CATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2393. P. 660.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a maritime prov. of South Brazil, between lat. 26° and 29° S.; lon. 49° and 51° 30' W., having E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the provs. San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. Area 14,754 sq. m. P. (1856) 105,000. The coast low; surface elsewhere mountainous, traversed by Sierra Catharina on the W., and well watered. Soil fertile and salubrious. Principal crops are rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, and cochineal, with a little cotton. Principal towns, Desterro, Joinville, and Laguna.

CATHARINA (SANTA), a fortified island of Brazil, forming the bay of same name, off the coast of the above prov., between lat. 27° and 28° S. Length N. to S. 30 m., breadth 8 m. P. 12,000. Surface mountainous, well watered and covered with forests. It abounds with natural curiosities. On its W. coast is the town of Desterro.

CATHARINES, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. E. Elmira. P. 3070.

CATHCART, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Renfrew and Lanark, on the White Cart River, 2 m. S. Glasgow. Ac. 4100. P. 3782. The battle of Langside, the last fought in behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots, took place in this parish in 1568. Renfrewshire portion includes vill. of New Cathcart. P. 749.

CATHEDINE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.W. Crickhowell. Ac. 1567. P. 191.

CATHERINE (ST), an island off the coast of Georgia, U. S., North America, at the mouth of the rivers Newport & Medway, 12 m. S.E. Riceboro', and between St Catherine and Sapels Sounds. Length N. to S. 10 m.; greatest breadth 5 miles.

CATHERINE (ST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.E. Bath. Ac. 1040. P. 84.

CATHERINE (ST), anc. *Cordylusa*, an islet of the Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of Rhodes.

CATHERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6½ m. S.S.W. Peterfield. Ac. 5139. P. 1151.

CATHERSTONE-LEWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Ac. 248. P. 34.

CATI, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Castellon de la Plana. P. 1666.

CATIGNANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 2129.

CATMANDOO, cap. of Nepal. [KHATMANDOO.]

CATMORE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. W.S.W. Ilsley. Ac. 696. P. 121.

CATO, a tnsbp., U. S., North Amer., New York, on Seneca river, 25 m. N. Auburn. P. 2247.

CATOCHE (CAPE), a headland on the N. coast of Yucatan, Cent. Amer. Lat. 21° 31' N.; lon. 87° W.

CATON, a chapelry of England, co., pa., and 5 m. N.E. Lancaster. Ac. 8373. P. 1160.

CATONA, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 2751.

CATOOSA, a co. of U. S., N. America, Georgia. P. 4372 free, 710 slaves.

CATORCHE, a town of Mexico, state and 120 m. N. San Luis de Potosi. In the centre of important silver mines.

CATRAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Alicante. P. 2268. It has linen manuf.

CATRINE, a town of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Sorn, 2½ m. S.S.E. Mauchline. P. 2484.

CATSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.W. Battle. Ac. 2944. P. 584.

CATSKILL, a township, U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Greene, on the Hudson, 31 m. S. Albany. P. 5454.—*Catskill Mountains* are in the vicinity, and bend in the form of a crescent towards the Mohawk River. High Peak, the highest point, is 4000 feet above the sea. In their recesses are the wolf, bear, and wild deer.

CATTARAUGUS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. part of New York. Area 1234 sq. m. P. (1860) 43,886. Soil fertile, and adapted to grazing. Exports cattle and wood.

CATTARO, a fortified seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, cap. circ. of same name, at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, 36 m. S.E. Ragusa. P. 1932. (?) It has two forts, a cathedral, collegiate, Greek, and a number of other churches, several hospitals, and a high school. It is enclosed on all sides by mountains, and all the heights around it are covered with fortifications. It was the cap. of a small republic, which placed itself under the dominion of Venice in 1420. Taken by the English in 1813, and belonged successively to Austria and to France till 1814. The *Gulf of Cattaro* is 30 m. in length, consisting of three basins connected by straits, and protected from winds by mountains, and is the best harbour in the Adriatic.

CATTEGAT, an inlet, German Ocean. [N. SEA.]

CATTENHAM, Germ. *Kattenhoben*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., arr. and 5 m. N.E. Thionville. P. 1115.

CATTERALL, a township, Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. S. Garstang. Ac. 1733. P. 1867.

CATTERICK, the supposed anc. "*Cataractonum*," a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Swale, 5 m. S.E. Richmond. Ac. 22,599. P. 2914.

CATTILON-SUR-SAMBRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 19 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. P. 2662. Manufs. of fine thread.

CATTISTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 3009. P. 510.

CATTOLICA, a town of Sicily, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. P. 6500. It has productive sulphur-mines.—II. a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Forlì, 9 m. S.E. Rimini, near the Adriatic. P. 1300.

CATTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N. Norwich. Ac. 895. P. 646.—II. co. and 7 m. E.N.E. York, East Riding, on the Derwent. Ac. 6102. P. 1189.

CATTYWAR, India. [KATTYWAR.]

CATTUS, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Lot, 9 m. N.W. Cahors. P. 1611.

CATWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, East Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 1650. P. 248.

CATWORTH (GREAT), a pa., Engl., co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 2090. P. 640.

CATZUS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, Heizenberg, furnishes the largest supply of fruit in the cant. P. 775.

CAU, a town of Austria, Istria, gov. Görz, dist. Canale. P. 2583.

CAUB, a town of Northern Germany, Nassau, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 21 m. W. Wiesbaden. P. 1830. A toll is here levied on all vessels navigating the river. Blucher crossed the Rhine here with the Prussian army, January 1, 1814.

CAUCA, a river of South America, Granadian Confed., rises near the frontier of Ecuador, flows N. between two Cordilleras of the Andes, and joins the Magdalena 25 m. N.W. Mompo, after a course estimated at 500 m. Chief tributary the Nechi. On it are the towns Popayan, Antioquia, and Caceres. It waters a highly productive region, and gives name to a dep. having 68,300 sq. m., and 330,331 inhabitants.

CAUCASUS, an extensive mountain chain, between Europe and Asia, of which it forms the boundary by closing the isthmus which separates the Black from the Caspian Sea. It commences in a tongue of land called the peninsula of Taman, which separates the E. part of the Sea of Azov from the Black Sea, in lat. 45° 10' N., lon. 36° 45' E., and runs S.E. in the direction of the coast to lat. 48° N., where it turns first E., and then S.E., till it terminates in the peninsula of Apscheron in the Caspian Sea. Lat. 40° 20' N.; lon. 50° 20' E. Extreme length 750 m.; breadth 65 to 150 m. The culminating point of the chain, Mount Elburz, in lat. 43° 20' N., lon. 48° 30' E., rises between the sources of the rivers Kuban and Terek, to an elevation of 18,493 feet. The next in elevation is Mount Kazbek, in lat. 42° 50' N., lon. 44° 20' E., 16,545 feet; but the mean elevation of the other peaks is much less. With few exceptions, the mountains are covered with perpetual ice and snow. The snow-line is 11,000 to 12,000 feet. W. of Elburz the chain decreases rapidly in height, and on the shores of the Black Sea it is only about 200 feet in elevation. E. of the central mass it maintains a considerable elevation till it approaches the Caspian Sea. A contrefort, which leaves the central mass in lon. 44° E., runs S. between the rivers Kur and Rion, and connects the Caucasus with the mountains of Armenia. On the S. the Caucasus descends gradually by a succession of terraces, while on the N. it is more abrupt and precipitous. The mountains are either flat or cup-shaped. The existence of glaciers in the Caucasus is uncertain, and there are no lakes of importance; hence the region in general is not well watered. The chief rivers are,

on the N. of the chain, the Terek and Kuban, the former of which flows E. to the Caspian, and the latter W. to the Black Sea; and on the S. the Rion, a tributary of the Black, and the Kur, of the Caspian Sea. The climate is healthy although tempests are frequent, and the higher plateaux are exposed to burning heats in summer. The soil is fertile in the valleys, and the mountains are covered with timber; every species of grain is abundant, and is cultivated to a height of 8300 feet, while the lower valleys produce cotton, rice, lint, tobacco, indigo, and wine. The auroch, a species of domestic ox, is still found in the mountains;—the forests teem with fur-bearing animals, and the rivers abound in fish. The greater part of the mountains are of secondary formation, interspersed with volcanic rocks. The chain contains no active volcanoes, but is frequently visited by earthquakes. Minerals comprise copper, lead, iron, sulphur, and coal. The only pass which has been rendered practicable for carriages is that from Mozdok to Tiflis by the valley of the Terek. The principal pass on the E. is that of Derbend. The Caucasus mountains have been celebrated from the highest antiquity; the people who inhabit them have almost always maintained their independence, and though nominally subject to Russia, many of the tribes still maintain a constant struggle against her authority. The principal tribes are the Circassians, Ossetes, Lesghians, Abasians, Georgians, Misheges, and Mingrelians. The Circassians and Georgians are considered the finest types of the human family; and the Caucasian race is the name by which the white population of Europe, America, and part of Asia, Australia, and Africa, is distinguished.

CAUCASUS, or the CAUCASIAN REGION, is the name given to those portions of the Russian empire situated near the Caucasus mountains. These are, in Europe, *Cis-Caucasia*, comprising the provs. of Stavropol, Circassia, and Daghestan; and in Asia *Trans-Caucasia*, or the countries situated between Turkey, Persia, the Caspian and the Black Seas, and the range of the Caucasus mountains, comprising the provs. of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeretia, Georgia, Shirvan, and Russian Armenia. Area 170,790 sq. m. Pop. of the Lieutenancy of the Caucasus (1858) 4,257,704.

CAUCASUS or CISCAUCASIA (NOW STAVROPOL), a former gov. of Russia, at the N.E. declivity of the Caucasian mountains, cap. Stavropol. It is bounded N. by the gov. of Astrakan and the country of the Don Cossacks, E. by the Caspian Sea, S.W. by Kabarda and Circassia, and W. by the Cossacks of the Black Sea. P. (1858) 562,317. The country is flat, and in great part covered with salt marshes. Climate warm; soil fertile on the banks of the rivers, and the steppes afford good pasturage. Chief rivers, the Terek and Kuban on the S., the Manitch on the N., and the Kuma in the centre. Forests are confined to the banks of the Terek and Kuma, and the slopes of the mountains. The principal products are corn, wine, silk, cotton, sheep, cattle, and horses.

CAUDAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, cant. Pont Scorf. P. 4755.

CAUDEBEC, a comm. & seaport town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Seine, at the influx of the Caudebec, 26 m. E. Havre. P. 2164. Manufs. of cottons, and an active commerce. It was formerly the fortified cap. of the Pays de Caux, and was taken by the English in 1419.

CAUDEBEC LES ELBEUF, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, arr. Rouen, cant. Elbeuf, on the Oison, with cloth manufs. P. 6903.

CAUDÉRIAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 2 m. W. Bordeaux. P. 5672.

CAUDETE, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Albacete. P. 5502.

CAUDRY, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai. P. 4421. Manufs. tulle lace.

CAULDON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6½ m. N.W. Ashborne. Ac. 1458. P. 400.

CAULK or CALKE, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 880. P. 78.

CAULONIA, Italy. [CASTELVETERE.]

CAULY (NUDDIE RIVER), S.W. India, rises in Belgaum, lat. 15° 33' N., lon. 74° 47' E., flows S. and W., and enters the Indian Ocean near the town of Sedashevaghur, where it is proposed to erect a new pier, harbour, and breakwater.

CAUMONT, *Calvomons*, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Calvados, arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. Bayeux. P. 1067.—II. dep. Eure, 16 m. E. Pont-Audemer. P. 844.—III. Lot-et-Garonne, 4 m. S. Marmande. P. 1023.—IV. St Nicolas-de-la-Grève, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castelsarrazin, cant. Cavailon. P. 2017. Silk worms are reared, and olive oil and wine produced.

CAUNDLE, four pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Bishop*), 5 m. S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 1397. P. 371.—II. (*Marsh*), 3½ m. S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 792. P. 84.—III. (*Purse*), 4 m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Ac. 1470. P. 185.—IV. (*Stourton*), 5½ m. E. Sherborne. Ac. 1975. P. 395.

CAUNES (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 11 m. N.E. Carcassonne. P. 2347. Distilleries and dye-works. Quarries of fine marble are wrought in its vicinity.

CAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5½ m. N.W. Newark. Ac. 3130. P. 596.

CAUSSADE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arr. and 12½ m. N.E. Montauban. P. 4033. Manufs. of woollen stuffs and beet-root sugar, and a trade in saffron, fruits, and live stock.

CAUTERETS, a comm., vill., and much-frequented watering-place of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, 25 m. S.S.W. Tarbes. P. 1457. The vill. stands in a fertile basin, 2900 feet above the sea, and enclosed by rugged mountains. There are 15 mineral springs, varying in temperature from 98° to 131° Fahr.

CAUVERIPURAM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 80 m. N.E. Coimbatore, on rt. b. of the Cauvery. The *Pass of Cauveripuram* is 30 m. long.

CAUX (PAYS DE), a district of France, in the old prov. of Normandy, of which the cap. was Caudebec and afterwards Dieppe. It is now comprised in the dep. Seine-Inférieure. The *Pays de Caux* was celebrated for its fertility.

CAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, arr. Beziers, cant. Pezénas. P. 1793. Distilleries of brandy, and trade in horses and mules.

CAVA, a town of Southern Italy, prov. and 3½ m. N.W. Salerno, cap. circ. P. (1861) 19,488. It has a cathedral, diocesan school, a convent, a Benedictine monastery containing vast archives, and a library with rare & curious MSS. Manufs. of silks, cottons, woollens, and tobacco.—II. a town of North Italy, prov., cap. mand., circ. and 4 m. S.W. Pavia. P. 670.

CAVA, one of Orkney isls., 9 m. S. Pomona. P. 29.

CAVACURTA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1443.

CAVAGLIA, a town, N. Italy, 30 m. N.E. Turin, prov. Novara, circ. Biella, cap. mand. P. 2361.

CAVAGLIO (*d'Agona*), a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1320.

CAVAGNOLO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1545.

CAVAILLON, *Cabellio*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., arr. and 14 m. S.E. Avignon. P. 7797. Manufs. silk twist.

CAVALCANTE, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. and 300 m. N.E. Goyaz, with gold mines and gold-washings in the river Almas. P. 4000.

CAVALLERLEONE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. 1363.

CAVALLERMAGGIORE, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo, cap. mand., between the Marca and Grana, 24 m. N.E. Cuneo. P. with comm. 5307. Products: cheese, rye, hay, hemp, mulberries, and wood. It has several charitable institutions.

CAVALLO, a town of Turkey. [KAVALA.]

CAVAN, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. the co. Fermanagh, E. Monaghan, S. Meath, and West Meath, S.W. Leitrim. Area 746 sq. m., or 466,260 ac., of which 275,473 are arable, and 22,142 water. P. in 1841, 243,158; in 1851, 174,071; in 1861, 153,906. Surface mountainous on the borders, enclosing an open country, interspersed with bog. Principal rivers, the Woodford, Upper Erne, & some affluents of the Blackwater. Chief loughs, those of Gowna, Shillin, etc., some highly picturesque. Granite schists and silurian rocks prevail. Soil light and poor, except on the banks of the rivers. Principal crops, potatoes, flax, barley, and oats. Coal, iron, copper, lead, and numerous mineral springs. Manufs. linen. The Ulster coast terminates at Belturbet. *Cavan* is subdivided into 8 baronies and 36 pas. Principal towns, Cavan, the cap., and Belturbet. It sends two members to House of Commons.

CAVAN, a market town, and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, cap. co. Cavan, on an affl. of the Annalee, 26 m. S.S.E. Enniskillen, on the Dublin Railway. P. 3118. It has barracks, panoptic prison, workhouse, and an infirmary, and is the head of a poor-law union. Alt. 218 feet.

CAVAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 5 m. S.E. Lannion. P. 1955.

CAVARZERE, a comm. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, on the Adige, 11 m. S.W. Chioggia. P. 11,187. It has trade in cattle, grain, silk, and wood.

CAVASO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Treviso. P. 2532.

CAVASSO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Udine, dist. Maniago. P. 2315.

CAVA-ZUCCHERINA, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Dona. P. 2341.

CAVE, two pas. of England, co. York, East Riding.—I. (*North*), 6½ m. S.S.E. Market-Weighton. Ac. 6913. P. 1281.—II. (*South*), a market town and pa., same Riding, 8 m. S.S.E. Market-Weighton. Ac. of pa. 8709. P. 1377.

CAVEDINE, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, dist. Vezzano. P. 2517.

CAVENAGO, two vills. of North Italy.—I. upon the *Adda*, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1372.—II. (*di Brianza*), prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1236.

CAVENDISH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E. Clare. Ac. 3354. P. 1301.

CAVENDISH, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, 56 m. S. Montpelier. P. 1576.

CAVENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Mildenhall. Ac. 2630. P. 229.

CAVERS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, S.W. Hawick. Ac. 18,352. P. 1824. The *Wisp* mountain, elevation 1830 feet, is in this parish.

CAVERSFIELD, a pa. of England, cos. Oxford and Bucks, 1½ m. N. Biester. Ac. 1200. P. 183.

CAVERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1 m. N. Reading. Ac. 4772. P. 1783.

CAVERS WALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W. Cheadle. Ac. 5300. P. 3046.

**CAVERY** or **CAUVERY**, a river of Southern India, Deccan, rises near lat. 12° 25' N., lon. 75° 34' E., flows tortuously S.E.; and after a course of 472 m. through the territory of Mysore and the Madras presidency, enters the sea by numerous mouths in the prov. of Tanjore, and the most northerly of which is the Coleroon. Various dams are thrown across the river for the purpose of irrigation.

**CAVEZZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Mirandola. P. 4582.

**CAVI**, a town of Central Italy, comarca, and 23 m. E.S.E. Rome. P. 2000.

**CAVI (MONTE)**, Italy. [ALBANO.]

**CAVIANA**, an island of Brazil, prov. Para, in the northern mouth of the Amazon, on the equator. Length 35 m.; breadth 20 m. It is level and fertile, and well stocked with cattle. On its S.E. side is the small town of Roberdello.

**CAVITÉ**, a fortified seaport town of Luzon, Philippines, in the bay, and 10 m. S.S.W. the city of Manila. P. 15,000. It has an arsenal, and is cap. of the prov. of same name, residence of the governor, and head naval depôt of the Spanish possessions in the East. The prov. of Cavité is flat, and has no important rivers. Chief products, rice, sugar, indigo, and coffee.

**CAVORRE** or **CAVOUR**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Pinerolo. P. (with comm.) 7280. It has a college, an hospital, and a school.

**CAWDOR**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Nairn and Inverness, 3½ m. S.W. Nairn. Ac. 35,300. P. 1203. King Duncan is said to have been murdered by Macbeth in Cawdor Castle.

**CAVRIAGO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 3230.

**CAVRIANA**, a vill., N. Italy, 17 m. N.W. Mantua. P. 2261. A great battle was fought here between the allied French and Sardinians and the Austrians, June 1859, in which the latter were routed.

**CAVRIGLIA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo, cap. comm., in the richest part of the valley of the Arno. P. 4104.

**CAWKWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N. Horncastle. Ac. 540. P. 36.

**CAWNPORE**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 25° 55' and 27° N.; lon. 79° 34' and 80° 37' E. It is bounded on the N.W. by the Ganges, which separates it from the territory of Oude; on the S.W. by the Jumna, dividing it from the British dists. of Humeerpoor and Calpee, and from the Bundela state of Bownee; on the N.W. by the British dists. Etawah and Furruckhabad; and on the S.E. by the British dist. of Futtehpore. It is within the limits of the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges. Area 2337 sq. m. P. 1,000,000. (?) Surface is an alluvial plain rising from 60 to 120 feet above the Ganges at low water. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Principal products, wheat, barley, maize, pulse, sugar, oil-seeds, potatoes, millet, a little rice, cotton, tobacco, poppy, European vegetables and fruit, including the vine. Indigo of fine quality grows wild. The country is watered by the tributaries of the Jumna, Esun, and the Ganges, all of which are here navigable. The Ganges Canal runs for 60 m. through this district, which will assist irrigation in Bhognee-poor, the want of water here often leading to famine through failure of the crops. In 1848 there were 540 schools in the district, attended by 4569 male, and 50 female, pupils. The schools are classed as English, Sanscrit, Hindu, and Arabic. The district is everywhere intersected with good roads. Formerly Thugs infested this territory,

thereby rendering life and property unsafe, but have been suppressed by government. The land revenue of the dist. has been satisfactorily re-arranged. The country was ceded by treaty to Britain in 1801.

**CAWNPORE**, a city, cap. of dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Ganges, in the subdivision of Jaujmau, 628 m. N.W. Calcutta, on the E. Indian Railway, 379 feet above the sea. Ac. of city 690. P. (exclusive of military) 59,000. The Ganges is here 500 yards wide at low water; & when swollen by the periodical rains, it is a mile wide, and very rapid. Commerce at the landing-place is important, the river being navigable to the sea, a distance of 1000 m., and upwards to Sukertal, 300 m. The city is built on a sandy plain, and is oppressively hot in summer, and in winter the temp. is seldom below 40° Fahr. It has a church, a military hospital, and cantonments for 7000 troops. In June 1857, it was the scene of a fearful massacre of the British garrison by order of Nana Sahib; and in July, of the women and children who had been formerly spared.

**CAWOOD**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, on the Ouse, 18 m. N.E. Leeds. Ac. 2840. P. 1243.

**CAWSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E. Reepham. Ac. 4296. P. 1019.

**CAWTHORNE**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 3440. P. 1283.

**CAWTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.E. Louth. Ac. 460. P. 223.

**CAXAMARCA (Place of Frost)**, a city of Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov., in a healthy situation in the valley of the Marañon, 72 m. N.N.E. Truxillo. P. 7000. Manufs. woollen cloths and cutlery.

**CAXAMARQUILLA**, a town of North Peru, dep. Libertad, 100 m. E.N.E. Truxillo. P. 8000.

**CAXATAMBO**, a town of Peru, dep. Ancachs, 120 m. N.N.E. Lima. P. about 6000. Near it are silver mines.

**CAXIAS**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 200 m. S.S.W. Maranhao. P. 6000. (?) Commerce in rice and cotton.

**CAXOEIRA**, sev. towns of Brazil. [CACHOEIRA.] **CAXTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. W. Cambridge, on the Ermine Street. Ac. of pa. 2000. P. 545.

**CAYAMBE** or **CAYAMBE-URCU**, one of the loftiest summits of the Andes, Ecuador, on the equator, 100 m. N.E. Quito. 19,535 feet above the sea.

**CAYENNE**, a seaport town, and the cap. of French Guiana, on the W. point of the island and at the mouth of the small river of same name, in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 56' 5" N.; lon. 52° 20' W. P. (1861) 6000. It is divided into the old and new town, has a wide and safe bay, and is the entrepôt for the trade of the colony. *Cayenne* is the seat of government, and has an imperial court, botanic garden, penitentiary, & leper hospital. The island of *Cayenne* is separated from the continent of South America by a narrow channel, and is 30 m. in circumference. Chief products, sugar, cotton, coffee, and fruits.

**CAYES (LES)**, a seaport town of Hayti, on its S. coast, 92 m. W.S.W. Port-Republicain.—II. (*de Jacmel*), a town on the Jacmel river, 20 m. S. Port-Republicain.

**CAYEUX**, a marit. town and comm. of France, dep. Somme, on the English Channel, arr. and 16 m. W.N.W. Abbeville. P. 2863.

**CAYLUS**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 25 m. N.E. Montauban. P. 4973.

**CAYMANS**, three islands of British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 200 m. N.W. Jamaica. P. 2000, one-third of whom are whites. *Grand*

*Cayman* is 30 m. by 5 m., and only a few feet above the sea. Climate humid but healthy.

**CAYMITO**, a river of South America, New Granada, isthmus of Panama, enters the Bay of Panama, 10 m. W. Chorrera, to which town one of its branches is navigable.

**CAYO ROMANO**. [ROMANO.]

**CAYSTER** (Turkish *Kutchuk-Mender*), a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a W. course of 75 m. enters the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 m. S.E. Smyrna. At its mouth are the ruins of Ephesus.

**CAYTON**, a pa., England, co. York, N. Riding, on the coast, 4 m. S.E. Scarborough. Ac. 2583. P. 534.

**CAYTHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, on the Brant, 9 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 4210. P. 822.

**CAYUGA**, a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of New York. Area 648 sq. m. P. (1860) 55,767. It extends N. to Lake Ontario, and has a fertile soil. Salt and gypsum, and sulphur springs abound; in the centre of co. is Lake Owasco.—*Cayuga Lake* is 40 m. in length, & from 1 to 3½ m. across. It discharges its surplus waters northward by the river Seneca into Lake Erie. At its S. extremity is the township and vill. Ithaca.—The vill. *Cayuga* is at the N.E. extremity of the lake, here crossed by a bridge upwards of 1 mile in length.

**CAZALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Sevilla, in the Sierra Morena. P. 7240. Manufs. linens.

**CAZAUBON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Douze, 40 m. N.W. Auch. P. 2800. It has distilleries.

**CAZEMBE**, a country of Africa, said to be among the most powerful to the W. of the Portuguese settlements on the S.E. coast, its centre being near lat. 12° S.; lon. 81° E. Manioc, maize, copper, iron, and ivory, are among its chief products. Its cap., a fortified town, is near lat. 11° 45' S.; lon. 30° 30' E.

**CAZENOVIA**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. E.S.E. Onondaga. P. 4812. It has several woollen and fulling mills.

**CAZÈRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 32 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. P. 2633.—II. a vill., dep. Landes, on rt. b. of the Adour, 10 m. S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 968. Manufs. of woollens.

**CAZES-MONDENARD**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, arr. Moissac, cant. Lauzerte. P. 3013.

**CAZORLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Vega. P. 7383.

**CAZOUIS-LES-BÉZIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, arr. and 6 m. N.W. Béziers. P. 2412. Trade in muscatel wine.

**CAZZAGO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Chiari. P. 1428.

**CAZZONE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 2017.

**CEA**, a small town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. E.S.E. Leon, on l. b. of river of same name, which joins the Elsa, 5 m. N.E. Benavente, after a S.W. course of about 70 m.—II. a vill. of Galicia, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Orense.

**CEA**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 28 m. W.S.W. Guarda. P. 1400.

**CEANCÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. and cant. Domfront. P. 3334.

**CEARA**, a maritime prov. in the N. of Brazil, cap. Fortaleza, bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, E. by the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte and Paraíba, S. by Pernambuco, and W. by Piauí. Extending between lat. 2° 40' and 7° 25' S.; lon. 37° 40' and 41° 30' W. Area 36,886 sq. m. P. (1856) 385,300. It has on its W. boundary the

Sierra Ibiapaba. Chief rivers, the Croyahu, Ceara, and Jaguaribe, the latter navigable for a considerable distance. Climate healthy, heat excessive in the valleys. The surface rises in the form of an amphitheatre from the coast; the higher grounds are fertile, but the valleys are arid. The cornuaba palm, which grows here in great abundance, supplies many of the wants of the inhabitants. The prov. produces cotton, rice, sugar-cane, and caoutchouc; & abounds in medicinal plants, including balsams, gums, resins, and fruits; and has magnificent cattle pasturage. Among its minerals are gold, iron, copper, and salt. In 1833, the prov. was divided into the comarcas of Aracati, Campo-Maior, Crato, Fortaleza, Ico, and Sobral.

**CEBAZAT**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 2044.

**CEBOLLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Toledo, near rt. b. of the Tagus. P. 2357.

**CEBREROS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Avila, on the Alberche. P. 2744. Manufs. leather and cloth; trade in grain and wine.

**CEBU**, a city of the Philippines. [ZEBU.]

**CECCANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 5 m. S. Frosinone, on rt. b. of the Sacco, cap. gov. P. 5827.

**CECH**, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.E. part of Maryland, bounded on W. by Chesapeake Bay. Area 360 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,912 free, 950 slaves.—II. a town, Washington co., Pennsylvania. P. 1287.

**CECILIANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, comarca di Roma, in the Sabine mountains, 8 m. E. Tivoli, with remains of Cyclopean walls.

**CECINA**, *Cæcina*, a river of Central Italy, joins the Mediterranean at the vill. Cecina, 20 m. S.S.E. Livorno, after a tortuous course of about 40 miles.

**CECLAVIN**, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.W. Cáceres. P. 3090. It has trade in fruit and grain, and numerous flour-mills.

**CEDAR**, two townships, U. S., North America, Missouri.—I. co. Boone. P. 3313.—II. co. Callaway. P. 1896.—*Cedar-Creek* is a township, Delaware, co. Sussex. P. 2420.

**CEDAR**, a co. of U. S., North America, Iowa. P. (1860) 12,949.—II. a co., Missouri. P. 6426 free, 211 slaves.

**CEDAR MOUNTAIN**; U. S., North America, Culpeper co., Virginia, famous for a battle between the Federals under Banks and the Confederates under Jackson, 9th August 1862.

**CEDAR MOUNTAINS**, a range of primary mountains in South Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Clanwilliam, between the Elephant and Thorn Rivers, about lat. 32° S.; lon. 19° E. They vary from 1600 to 5000 feet in elevation; the valleys they enclose are productive of corn and tobacco; and the mountains are named from the cedar-trees which grow on their higher parts.

**CEDARS OF LEBANON**, a group of very ancient trees in the Lebanon, Syria, at the head of Nahr Kadisha, 6315 feet above the sea.

**CEFALU**, *Cephaludium*, a fortified seaport town of Sicily, cap. circ., prov. & 47 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. coast of the island. P. (1862) 11,183. Cap. circ. and dist. Here are ancient walls of immense blocks of stone, and caves of fine marble.

**CEGLIE**, *Celia*, a city, S. Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. cant., dist. & 27 m. W. Brindisi. P. (1861) 11,466.

**CEGLIE**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Bari. P. 2298. It has two Benedictine monasteries.

**CEHEGIN** (*Legisa*), a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Murcia, on the Caravaca. P. 9605. Manufs. paper.

**CEIDIO**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 1081. P. 153.

**CEILHES**, a comm. and town of France dep

Herault, 41 m. W.N.W. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Orbe. P. 872.

CEIRCHIOG, a parochial chapelry of North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Aberfraw. P. 174.

CELAKOWIC, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prague, dist. Brandeis, on the Elbe. P. 1682.

CELANO, *Cliternum*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, cap. circ., 3 m. N. the former Lake Celano or Fucino, and 20 m. S.S.E. Aquila. P. 5908. It has a mediæval castle, and was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1695.

CELANO (LAKE), S. Italy. [FUCINO LAGO.]

CELANOVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Orense, with a Benedictine monastery.

CELBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, here crossed by a bridge, 12 m. S.W. Dublin. P. 1592. It has a workhouse, co. hospital, and woollen factory, and it is the head of a poor-law union.

CELEBES, a large island, Asiatic Archipelago, mostly between lat.  $1^{\circ} 50' N.$  and  $5^{\circ} 30' S.$ , lon.  $119^{\circ}$  and  $125^{\circ} E.$  It is of most irregular shape, consisting of four peninsulas uniting in a common centre (no point being further than 50 m. from the sea), from which they extend N.E. and S.; separated by the Bays of Gorontalo, Tolo, and Boni. Estimated area 73,000 sq. m. Pop. supposed to be between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000. Surface greatly diversified, & well watered by three rivers and many streams. Climate healthy. The centre is mountainous; highest part, Lampo Betang mountain, 7000 feet in elevation. There are volcanoes in the N. and S. peninsulas. Minerals are gold, iron, and salt. Extensive grassy plains in the low grounds. Timber is not generally plentiful, but in one part is a large forest. Products, rice, maize, cassava, tobacco, and cotton, with yams, sago, sugar-cane, and excellent breeds of horses and other live stock. The pop. is composed of distinct races; the Turajas or Horafores of the centre being the supposed aborigines. The coasts are inhabited by the Bughis, a maritime commercial people. Imports (1862) cottons, coals, woollens, beer and ale, earthenware, spirits, arms, etc., to the value of 7919*l.* The Mohammedan Bughis collect the native produce of its E. islands, which they exchange at Singapore for calicoes, iron, musket-gunpowder, & British and Indian manufactures. They have also established flourishing colonies in Flores, Sumbawa, and other islands. The women manuf. cloths and variegated mats. The Badjus, or "sea-gipsies," are a people constantly residing on board their vessels; they carry on an active trade with the Chinese, whose ports they visit with cargoes of cotton, birds' nests, trepang, sharks' fins, tortoise-shell, and pearl. Turtles abound on the coasts. Celebes is divided into about 13 independent states, the most powerful being the confederacy of Boni in the S. peninsula. In most of them the government seems to be a limited monarchy. The Dutch have possessed settlements here since they expelled the Portuguese in 1660. They divide the isl. into the gov. of Mangkasser, embracing the two S. peninsulas, the residency of Menado in the N., and Ternate on the E. Their principal establishments are Menado, near the N.W., and Kema, near the N.E. extremity of the island, both declared free ports in 1849, and Mangkasser on the W. coast, near the S. extremity of the island, where formerly stood the native town of Macasser, the harbour of which was made a free port in 1847. The pop. subject to the Netherlands government amounts to about 279,000. In 1811, the British took possession of these Dutch settlements, but they were again restored in 1816.

CELENZA, two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Foggia, cap. cant. P. 3270.—II. prov. Chieti, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.W. Vasto. P. 1832.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS, Asia. [THIAN-SHAN.]

CELICO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 2448.

CELLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 4 m. S.W. Asti. P. 977.

CELLARDYKES, a township of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilrenny, adjoining Anstruther. P. 1893.

CELLATICA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 1527.

CELLE, a market town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, 4 m. N.E. Savona. P. 2147.

CELLE or ZELL, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, on l. b. of the Aller, which here becomes navigable, and on the Hanover and Brunswick Railway, 23 m. N.E. Hanover. P. (1861) 14,139. It has Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, a medical college, and royal agricultural society. Manufs. chicory, linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, tobacco, and brandy, and carries on a transit trade by the Aller.—*Celle* or *Celles* is the name of numerous comms. and vills. in France and Belgium.

CELLEFROUIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. Ruffec, cant. Mansle. P. 2047.

CELLES-SUR-BELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant. P. 1589. Fulling mills.—II. (*Sur Plaine*), dep. Vosges, arr. St Dié, cant. Raon l'Étape. P. 1648. Manufs. embroidery, and cotton-spinning.

CELLIER (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, arr. Ancenis, cant. Ligné. P. 2243.

CELLINO, two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 12 m. S.E. Teramo. P. 3068.—II. prov. and 15 m. N.W. Lecce. P. 1166.

CELLO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Novara,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Varallo. P. (with comm.) 3019.

CELLULE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and cant. Riom. P. 2201.

CELORICO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. N.W. Guarda, at the foot of the Serra Estrella. P. 1800.

CEMBRA, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Trent. P. 1463.

CEMMAES, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.E. Machynllaeth. Ac. 9247. P. 872.

CENEDA (*Ceneta*), a town, Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 22 m. N. Treviso. P. 7989. Manufs. of linens, woollens, and paper.

CENIA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, on l. b. of small river of same name, 15 m. S.W. Tortosa. P. 2043. It has remains of Roman walls.

CENIS (MONTE), Sardinia. [MONTE CENISO.]

CENON-LA-BASTIDE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux. P. 6817.

CENTALLO, a town of North Italy, prov. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Cuneo, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Grana. P., with comm., 4681.

CENTO, a fortified town of North Italy, prov. Ferrara, 16 m. N.N.W. Bologna, on l. b. of the Reno. P. (1861) 17,383. Birthplace of the painter Guercino.—The *Canal of Cento*, 30 m. in length, passes this town, and connects Bologna with Ferrara.

CENTOLA, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Ji Vallo. P. 2277.

CENTORBI, *Centurupi*, a town of Sicily, prov. & 19 m. W.N.W. Catania, on a rugged mountain. P. 6913. Around it are ruins of Centurupi.

CENTRAL, a township, U. S., North America, Missouri, St Louis co. P. 1924.

CENTRAL AMERICA. [AMERICA (CENTRAL).]

**CENTRAL PROVINCES**, an extensive British territory in the centre of the Indian Peninsula, dissociated geographically and politically from the other British provs., and mostly surrounded by foreign territory. The provs. are divided nearly in two by the Sautpoora hills, which run E. and N., south of the Nerbudda river. They extend from Bundelcund in the N. to the Madras presidency in the S., from the frontier of Bengal in the E. to independent Malwa and the Deccan on the W., or from lat. 18° to 24° N., lon. 77° to 83° E.; length E. to W. 550 m. Area estimated at 156,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 9,000,000. They are bounded N. by the independent states of Bundelcund, N.W. the British district of Ohundegree, Lullupore (N.W. provinces), Bhopal state, Scindia's dominions, Berar and the Nizam's dominions, S. and S.E. by the Nizam's dominions and the Madras district of Rajahmundry, on the E. by Jeypore state, by the portion of Bengal called the tributary Mehals, and the Rewa state, comprising portions of the ancient divisions Hindostan and Malwa, and the greater part of Gondwana, but in a strict sense none of the Deccan. Some parts of the provinces are flat and fertile, but they are generally wild and rugged, abounding in hills, forests, and brushwood; sparsely peopled, only in parts well cultivated; but rich in resources. Chief products, cotton in the valleys of the Wurda and Nerbudda, rice and wheat in Nerbudda valley, opium, sugar-cane, millet, flax and hemp. There are valuable Saul forests in the Sautpoora hills, iron is abundant, and some coal is found. Chief towns, Nagpore, Saugor, and Jubulpore. By government resolution of 2d November 1861, the province of Nagpore and its dependencies and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories were formed into the Central Provinces, and on 30th April 1862 Sumbulpore and its dependencies were added thereto.

**CENTRE**, a co., U. S., North America, in middle of Pennsylvania. Area 1000 sq. m. P. (1860) 27,000. Soil various, valleys fertile, mountains sterile, but yield timber. It has flour, grist, and saw mills, tanneries, iron furnaces and foundries, and woollen factories. Minerals are iron, coal, and limestone. Cap. Bellefonte.—Also five towns in Pennsylvania.—I. Green co.—II. Indiana co.—III. Union co.—IV. a town, Ohio, Colombiana co.—V. a town, Indiana, Hancock co.

**CENTREVILLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 45 m. S.E. Buffalo.

**CEOS**, an island of Greece. [ZEA.]

**CEPAGATTI**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 2818.

**CEPHALONIA** (pron. *Kephalonia*), (anc. *Cephalonia*), the largest and second in rank of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece, between lat. 38° 3' and 38° 30' N.; lon. 20° 21' and 20° 49' E.; separated from Ithaca, 2 m. N.E., by the Channel of Cephalonia. Area 236 sq. m. P. 70,541. Shape irregular, and indented by the deep Bays of Samos and Argostoli. Surface uneven; Montie Nero, or the "Black Mountain" (anc. *Mount Aimos*), in the S. part, rises to 5259 feet above the sea; in the S.W. part is a plain of considerable extent. Products, wheat, maize, corn, pulse, currants, olive oil, wine, cotton, flax, and salts, which compose the chief exports. Most of the pop. are of Greek descent. Principal towns, Argostoli, the cap., and Lixuri. By Thucydides, this isl. was called *Tetrapolis*, from its four principal cities, Samos, Kranii, Pali, and Pronos, the remains of which are traceable.

**CEPHISSIA**, a vill. of Greece, 9 m. N.E. Athens.

—II. (or *Melas*), a river, rises in Phocis, 15 m. N.W. Salona, flows generally E., forming the N. boundary of Boetia, and enters Lake Copais, 8 m. E.N.E. Lebadia.

**CEPHISSUS**, a riv., Greece, gov. Attica, rises beneath Mt. Parnes, & after a S.W. course of 25 m., enters the Gulf of Ægina, 5 m. W.S.W. Athens.

**CEPPALONI**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. and 6½ m. S. Benevento. P. 2638.

**CEPRANO**, a market town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Frosinone, on the Neapolitan frontier. P. 3175. It has several churches and monasteries, and here took place the last of King Murat's battles for Italian independence against the Austrians, 1815.

**CERA**, an isl. of the Asiatic archipelago, immediately W. of Timor-Laut. Lat. 8° 10' S.; lon. 130° 55' E., and 20 m. in circumference.

**CERAM**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago. Lat. of N.W. point 2° 53' S.; lon. 128° 12' E.; 20 m. N.E. Amboyna. Estim. area 6000 sq. m. P. estim. at 28,000. A mountain chain traverses it from E. to W., rising to 7000 or 8000 feet above the sea, and the valleys between its spurs are fertile. It has forests of fine timber. Inhabitants mostly Papuan negroes, who are celebrated for the manufacture of arms. The Dutch claim the sovereignty of the isl., and have established several forts on its shores. Principal vill. and harbour, Sanway on the N. coast.—*Ceram-Laut* is a cluster of isls. 12 m. from the S.E. coast of Ceram.

**CERAMI**, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, in a mining district, 17 m. W. Bronte. P. 4410.

**CERANESI**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 3161.

**CERANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Novara. P., with comm., 4598. Birthplace of the celebrated painter Crespi.

**CERANS FOULETOURTE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. le Flèche, cant. Pontvallais. P. 2476. Paper-making.

**CERASO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Illi Valla. P. 2739.

**CERCE MAGGIORE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Bartolomeo. P. 3757.

**CERCENASCO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Pinérola. P. 1911.

**CERCHIARA**, a town of South Italy, gov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovallari. P. 2596.

**CERCHIO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 1568.

**CERDA**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Termini. P. 2463.

**CERDAGNE**, an old division of Europe, in the Pyrenées, partly enclosed in the French dep. Pyrenées Orientales, and partly in Catalonia (Spain), provs. Barcelona, Gerona, and Lerida. The principal towns are Mont Louis in French, and Puy-Cerda in Spanish Cerdagne.

**CERDON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arr. Nantua, 14 m. S.E. Bourg. P. 1770.

**CERE**, a river of Southern France, deps. Cantal and Lot, rises in the Plomb-de-Cantal, and after a westerly course of about 55 m., joins the Dordogne near Bretenoux.

**CERÉ (St)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., arr. Figeac, 35 m. N.E. Cahors. P. 4302. Manufs. hats, and trade in linens.

**CEREA**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Verona. P. 5930. Here the Austrians gained a victory over the French Sept. 1798.

**CEREGNANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and dist. Rovigo, cap. comm. P. 2215.

**CERENCES**, a comm. and market town, France, dep. Manche, 9 m. S. Coutances. P. 2162.

**CERES**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Ceres,

3 m. S.E. Cupar-Fife. Ac. 10,075. P. 2723. Coal and limestone are wrought in the pa. It was the scene of the murder of Archbishop Sharpe.—Includes vill. P. 698.

CERES, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1821.

CERESARA, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Castiglione. P. 1816.

CERESOLE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, and 18½ m. N.W. Alba Cuneo, cap. mand. P. 1727. In its vicinity the French gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1544.

CERET, a comm. and frontier town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. arr., 16 m. S.W. Perpignan. P. 3585. Manufs. of corks, leather, and copper wares. In 1660 the plenipotentiaries of France and Spain met here to fix the limits of the two kingdoms.

CERGES (St), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 7½ m. N. Nyon, at the foot of Mont Dôle.

CERIANA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Maurizio, 5 m. N. San Remo, cap. mand. P. 2373.

CERIGNOLA (*Ceramitika*), an episcopal town of S Italy, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Foggia, cap. circ. P. (1861) 21,639. It has a college, several convents, an hospital, and a trade in cotton and fruits. It stands on a height in the middle of a vast plain.

CERIGO (*Cythera*), the most S. of the 7 principal Ionian isls., Mediterranean, off the S. extremity of the Morea, between lat. 36° 7' and 36° 23' N.; lon. 28° E. Area 107 sq. m. P. 13,007. Shores abrupt, and dangerous to shipping. Surface mountainous and rocky. More cattle are reared here than in any other of the Ionian isls. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulse, cotton, flax, wine, and olive oil; which last and the honey of the island are highly esteemed. Principal town, Kapsali, at its S. extremity. *Cythera* was long a naval station of the Lacedæmonians, and it had in ancient times a temple of Venus.

CERIGOTTO (*Oghia*), a small island of the Mediterranean, midway between Cerigo and Crete. Length 5 m., breadth 1 to 3 m. P. 30 families.

CERILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Moulins. P. 2554. It has manufs. of muslins and paper.

CERINA or TZERINA (*Ceryneia*), a seaport town of the isl. Cyprus, on its N. coast, 10 m. N. Lefkosia.

CERISANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 2183.

CERISY, several comm. and vills. of France, Normandy, the principal in dep. Manche, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Coutances. P. 2016.

CERIZAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 9 m. W. Bressuire, on an affluent of the Sèvre-Nantaise. P. 1873.

CERNAX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on railway, 8 m. N.W. Mulhausen. P. 4936. Manufs. printed cottons, linens, paper, and machinery.

CERNE, two pas. of England.—I. (*Nether*), co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 845. P. 95.—II. (*Upper*), same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1103. P. 75.

CERNE-ABBAS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. of pa. 3063. P. 1185, employed in malting, and manufs. of linens, gloves, and parchment. It has a union workhouse.

CERNETZ or ZERNETZ, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Grisons, lower Engadine, 31 m. S.E. Chur, with a Protestant church and mineral baths. P. 603.

CERNEY, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Gloucester, 4 m. N. Cirencester. Ac. 4158. P. 692.—II. (*South*), same co., 5 m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Ac. 3100. P. 1006.

CERNIN (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., arr. and 8 m. N. Aurillac, on left bank of the Doire. P. 2795.

CERNOVIC, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Tabor, dist. Kamenitz. P. 2000.

CERNUSCO ASINARIO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 5078. It lies on the bank of the Martesana Canal, and has beautiful houses and gardens.

CERMENATE, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 2937.

CERMIGNANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 2301.

CERRETO, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., on the Apennines, 22 m. N.E. Capua. P. 6469. Manuf. coarse woollens. It is a beautiful city, with a cathedral, church, and squares.—II. a market town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 11 m. N.E. Spoleto, on the Nera. P. 1748.

CERRETO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 2012.

CERRETO GUIDI, a market town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, 4 m. N.W. Empoli. P. 5547. The country here is richly cultivated.

CERRETO SANNITA, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto, cap. circ. P. 5250.

CERRIGENWEN, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.W. Llangefful. Ac. 1582. P. 465.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on a branch of the Dee. Ac. 11,586. P. 1243.

CERRIONE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 1591.

CERRO, a market town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 13 m. N.N.E. Venafro. P. 2369.

CERRO GORDA, Central America, the first mountain plateau on the route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. Here, on the 18th April 1847, the Mexicans were defeated by the United States forces.—II. (*Morado Negro*), two mountains, South America, Argentine Confed., dep. La Rioja, and the former yielding gold ore.—III. (*de Pasco*), a town of Peru, dep. Junin, 140 m. N.E. Lima. Elevation 14,100 feet. Climate resembles a cold English winter all the year. P. variously estimated from 7000 to 16,000. The silver mines here are the richest in Peru, the annual yield being 250,000 marks of silver.—IV. (*Azul*), a town, dep. Lima.—V. (*de Potosi*), a metalliferous mountain, Bolivia, immediately S.W. Potosi, 16,037 feet above the sea.

CERRO DEL ANDEVALO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N. Huelva. P. 2728. It has manufactures of linens and coarse woollens.

CERRO FRIO, a dist. of Brazil. [SERRO FRIO.]

CERRO MAGGIORE, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 2297.

CERROS, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California, in lat. 28° 12' N.; lon. 115° 20' W. Length N. to S. 30 m.; breadth 5 m.

CERTALDO, a market town, Central Italy, prov. and 18½ m. S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. P. 5562. It is the birthplace and burial-place of Boccaccio.

CERVARO, a river of South Italy, prov. Foggia, rises in the Apennines near Ariano, and after a N.E. course of 50 m. enters the lagoon of Pantano Salso, on the Adriatic coast.

CERVARA, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 22 m. S.E. Sora. P. 4290.

CERVASCA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 5½ m. S.W. Cuneo, near l. b. of the Stura. P. 2599.

CERVEIRA (VILLA-NOVA DA), a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 16 m. N. Viana, on l. b. of the Minho. P. 200.

CERVERA, a town of Spain, prov. Barcelona, 28 m. E. Lerida. P. 5312.—II. (*del Rio Athama*), prov. Logroño, 18 m. S. Calahorra. P. 3690.—

III. prov. and 58 m. N. Palencia. P. 2000.—IV. a cape in the Mediterranean, forming part of the boundary between Spain (Catalonia) and France. Lat. 42° 26' N.; lon. 3° 10' E.

CERVERE, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. 2234.

CERVESINA, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1628.

CERVETERE (*Cære*), a vill. of Central Italy, comarca di Roma, 27 m. W. Rome. *Cære* was, in antiquity, one of the twelve great cities of Etruria, and celebrated by Virgil as the cap. of Mezentius. Its acropolis is occupied by a modern vill. —*Cere Novo* (or New-Cere) is a small vill. 3½ m. E. Cerveteri.

CERVIA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 13½ m. S.S.E. Ravenna, on the Adriatic. P. with its surrounding vills. 5820. Its salt-works in the adjoining marshes are important. It is an unhealthy place; has a cathedral, an hospital, a seminary and school, and a small port.

CERVIN (MONT) (Italian *Monte Silvio*, German *Matterhorn*), a mountain of the Pennine Alps, between the Valais in Switzerland & the Val d'Aosta in Piedmont, 40 m. E.N.E. Mont Blanc, and 12 m. W.N.W. Monte Rosa. Elev. 14,771 feet. The Col of Mont Cervin is used in summer as a passage for horses and mules. Elevation 10,938 feet.

CERVINARA, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Avellino, cap. circ. P. 6328.

CERVINO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2838.

CERVIONE, a comm. and seaport town on E. coast of Corsica, 26 m. S. Bastia. P. 1536.

CERVOLI (*Columbaria*), a small isl. of Central Italy, in Mediterranean, prov. Pisa, 5 m. E. Elba.

CERVON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Clamècy, cant. Corbigny. P. 2106.

CERZETO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza, cap. circ. P. 3131.

CESA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 1865.

CESANA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Belluno, dist. Feltre, on the Piave. P. 2308.

CESANO MADERNO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1967.

CESARIO (SAN), a town of South Italy, prov. and 4 m. S. Lecce, cap. circ. P. 4121.

CESARO, a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, cap. cant., on a hill, 7½ m. N.W. Bronte. P. 3428.

CESENA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Forlì, on the Emilian Way. P. (1861) 33,871. Principal buildings, town-hall, Capuchin church, library rich in MSS., several palaces, a cathedral, two hospitals, & a magnificent theatre. Products, wine, hemp, and silk. Popes Pius VI. and VII. were natives of this town. In vicinity are sulphur mines.

CESENATICO, a seaport town of North Italy, prov. Forlì, 9 m. E.N.E. Cesena, on the Adriatic. P. 5725. It has a small harbour.

CESI or CESIO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 7 m. N.N.E. Narni. P. 1595.

CESIO, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, dist. Feltre. P. 3373.

CESANITI, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 2082.

CESSENON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, arr. St Pons, cant. St Chinian. P. 1950. In a most beautiful situation.

CESSEFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Eckford, 6 m. N.E. Jedburgh.

CESSON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 3 m. E. Rennes, on rt. b. of the Vilaine, where it becomes navigable. P. 2632.

CESTONA, a vill. of Spain, Guipuzcoa, prov. and

11 m. S.W. San Sebastian, near rt. b. of the Urola. P. 1500. It has mineral springs and baths.

CETIGNE, a town of European Turkey, cap. of the republic of Montenegro, 17 m. E.N.E. Cattaro, and 39 m. N.N.W. Scutari.

CETON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 23 m. S.S.E. Mortagne. P. 3307.

CETONA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 34 m. S. Siena, in the Val di Chiana. Pop., with pa., 4049. Built around the foot of Mount Cetona. It has a mediæval castle, & Etruscan antiquities.

CETRARO, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. circ., with a small fishing port on the Mediterranean, 24 m. N.W. Cosenza. P. 6051.

CETTE, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., at head of railway from Beaucaire, between the Mediterranean and the lagoon of Thau, 17 m. S.W. Montpellier. Lat. of lighthouse 43° 23' 48" N.; lon. 3° 42' 16" E. P. (1861) 22,438. It is defended by a citadel, and its harbour is formed by two piers with a breakwater in front, defended by two forts, one on either pier. A broad and deep canal, bordered with quays and warehouses, connects the port with the lagoon of Thau, and with the Canal-du-Midi, and canals leading to the Rhône, by which means *Cette* has an extensive traffic with the interior. Imports Benicarlo wine from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English and other markets. Exports wine & brandy, almonds, verdigris, salt, syrups, liqueurs, soap, perfumery, and glass wares. It has shipbuilding yards, and an active oyster and anchovy fishery.

CEUTA, *Septa*, a seaport town of Africa, belonging to Spain, in Morocco, opposite and 17 m. S.S.E. Gibraltar. Lat. (Mount Aho) 35° 54' 4" N.; lon. 5° 16' 6" W. P. 8200. The castle occupies the highest point of a mountain (the anc. *Abyla*, and one of the Pillars of Hercules—the rock of Gibraltar being the other) at the extremity of a peninsula. On the narrow isthmus at the opposite extremity is another strong citadel; and between the two is the town, with a cathedral, several convents, hospital, convict establishment, and schools. It is well supplied with water. *Ceuta* is the chief of the Spanish *presidios* on the African coast, the seat of a royal court, and the residence of a military governor and financial intendant. It was taken from the Moors by John, king of Portugal, in 1415, and has permanently belonged to Spain since 1640.

CEVA, *Ceba*, a town of North Italy, prov. and 26 m. from Coni, circ. Mondovì, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. P. 4233. Manufs. of silk twist, and trade in cheese called Robiole.

CEVARESE, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and dist. Padua. P. 1932.

CEVENNES, *Cebennæ Montes*, a range of mountains in the S. of France, commencing at the Canal-du-Midi, W. of Carcassonne, and running N.N.E. to the Canal-du-Centre. They are divided into the S. and N. Cevennes; the former, under the names of the Montagnes Noires, Espinouse, Garrigues, and Lozère, extend over 120 m. to Mont Lozère, where the chain forms a group called Monts du Gévaudan, which sends several contreforts to the N. and S. The N. Cevennes take the name of Monts Vivarais, Lyonnais, Forez, and Charolais. The Loire, Allier, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn, Hérault, Gard, and other rivers, have their sources in these mountains, the S. portions of which contain extinct volcanoes, and present many deep fissures in the higher valleys. The highest points are Mezin, 5794 feet, and Lozère, 4884 feet above the level of the sea. The *Cevennes* served as a retreat for numerous Fro-

testant families after the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

CEVENNES, an old country of France, which formed the N.E. part of the government of Languedoc, cap. Mende. It was divided into Gévaudan, Velay, Vivarais, and Cévennes Proper. The Cévennes Proper is now included partly in the dep. Gard, and partly in Aveyron.

CEVIO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, dist. Val-Maggia. P. 602.

CEYLON (*Singala*, anc. *Taprobana*), an island of British India, separated from the S. extremity of Hindostan by the Gulf of Manaar; between lat. 5° 55' and 9° 51' N.; lon. 79° 42' and 81° 55' E. Shape pyriform, with apex to the N. Extreme length from N. to S., 271 m.; greatest breadth 137 m. Area 24,700 sq. m., or including its dependent islands, 25,742 sq. m. P. (1862) 1,919,487. Nearly four-fifths of the surface consist of undulating plains, slightly diversified by offsets from the mountain system which entirely covers the remaining fifth. In this stupendous mountain knot the highest elevation is Pedrotallagalla, 8280 feet, while Adam's Peak attains to a height of 7420 feet. The E. shore is frequently bold and rocky, with deep water. The W. shore is uniformly low, and indented with bays and inlets. The N.W. part of the island is almost joined to the neighbouring peninsula by the island of Manaar, from the west point of which a shoal stretches to the island of Rameseram, a dist. of about 30 m. [ADAM'S BRIDGE], leaving open only two navigable passages, that between Manaar and Ceylon, which has not more than four feet water at ebb tide, and the narrow passage of Paumben between Rameseram and the mainland, which is six feet in depth at high water. The island is chiefly formed of gneiss, especially in its southern portions, while coral and marine deposits prevail in the more level parts of the northern plains, but these are entirely destitute of fossils. Dolomite is found in the interior, and hornblende rock forms the summit of Adam's Peak. Among the most abundant minerals are iron, manganese, plumbago, nitre in caves, salt, anthracite, and kaolin; while gold, tin, nickel, cobalt, and the rare metal tellurium, exist in smaller quantities. Quicksilver has recently been discovered near the capital, and the island has for ages been celebrated for its precious stones, among which are the sapphire, topaz, garnet, amethyst, ruby, but no diamonds. The climate is hot and moist. Mean annual temp. at Colombo, on the W. coast, 75°-92, but at Trincomalé, on the E. coast, 81°-4 Fahr. The mean temp. of each month of the year is very nearly the same; annual rainfall at Colombo, 90°-75 inches; snow is unknown, but hail falls occasionally in the Kandian mountains, and water-spouts are frequent. At Trincomalé the rainfall is only 40 inches, while the temp. varies from 70° Fahr. in Jan. to 94° in June. The N.E. monsoon prevails from November to February, modified and interrupted by local circumstances; the S.W. monsoon from April to November. Rivers are numerous, especially on the W. coast, where there are ten of considerable magnitude. The largest is Mahawelliganga (the Ganges of Ptolemy), which has its origin in the highlands in the S., and flowing N.E., enters the ocean at Trincomalé, after a course of 134 miles. The soil is chiefly ferruginous and quartzose in the S., and sandy and calcareous in the N., with a small proportion of vegetable matter; yet vegetation is most luxuriant; and irrigation appears to have been anciently practised from artificial tanks and lakes still existing. Rice, cotton, tobacco, pepper,

coffee, and various vegetables are raised, but the soil is ill adapted for systematic cultivation. The cocoa palm, Palmyra palm, talipot, jack-tree, tamarind, bread-fruit, and cinnamon, are among the most useful trees; the last is cultivated to a great extent, but some recent attempts to cultivate extensively the sugar-cane appear to have failed. The indigenous flora, which includes about 3000 flowering plants, is now regarded as approximating more closely to the vegetation of the Malay Archipelago than to that of the Deccan. The zoology of the island is much the same as in S. India, but many of the larger animals of the latter are unknown in Ceylon, and some species are peculiar to the island. The mammalia include 6 quadrumana, 35 carnivora, 18 rodentia, 1 edentata, 3 pachydermata, and 1 cetaceous animal. There are also 320 species of birds, about 88 of which are peculiar to Ceylon; 109 reptiles, of which 19 are peculiar; and upwards of 600 fishes, all of which were captured at one spot. [COLOMBO.] This is the largest collection of fishes known to exist in one locality. Marine testacea are also extremely numerous, while insects swarm in myriads. The elephants, once very abundant, are getting much more rare: for the most part they are destitute of tusks. Little is known of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ceylon, though in all probability they were of the same stock as the original inhabitants of the Deccan, now represented by the hill tribes of the Concan, Canara, Gujerat, & Cutch, for not only are the early superstitions of both peoples identical, but there is also a marked affinity between the Singhalese now spoken in the centre and S. of Ceylon and the Tamil, Telingu, and Malayalim of the Deccan, none of which is of Sanscritic origin. At present the inhabitants of Ceylon are similar in all respects to the Hindoos of the neighbouring continent, and consist of Singhalese, inhabiting the interior and parts of the coast, Malabars, Mohammedans, Europeans, and Negroes. Ceylon was known to the Greeks in the time of Alexander, as also to the Romans. The Portuguese formed a settlement at Colombo in 1517. They were superseded by the Dutch in 1658; and at the close of the 18th century, the British, after various encounters with the Dutch and French, obtained possession of the stations on the coast; and finally, in 1815, at the invitation of the native chiefs, took possession of the whole isl. The government now consists of a governor & an executive council of five members, and legislative council of nine more, and six unofficial members, natives or naturalized subjects, and proprietors or principal merchants of the isl. The isl. is divided into five provinces, and these into districts, each with an agent and assistant. There are a supreme court, provincial courts, and magistrates. The island was constituted a bishopric of the English Church in 1846. There are besides clergymen of other denominations. Educational establishments have been formed chiefly by religious and missionary societies. In 1850 there were 84 government schools, with a large attendance of scholars. Buddhism was almost the universal creed of the natives, and still remains so. The Singhalese language is peculiar to this island, but Tamul is spoken by the Malabars in the N., and by the Moormen dispersed through all parts of the island, and Indo-Portuguese by the descendants of the European settlers in many of the seaport towns. Pali is the language of the religion and literature of the Buddhists. The British government have formed many excellent roads throughout the island, and there is a canal

and river communication between Colombo and Calpentin. The natives are ingenious workers in metals, and in manufactures of cordage, matting, and baskets. Revenue (1860) 767,000*l.*; imperial expenditure, 110,268*l.* The total strength for civil and military purposes in the same year was 2370 men. Exports (1862), coffee, cocoa-nut and other oils, cotton, cinnamon, coir-rope, plumbago, etc., to the value of 2,488,262*l.* Imports cottons, iron, coal, apparel, beer and ale, wine, woollens, hardware, earthenware, guano, spirits, paper, etc., to the value of 607,215*l.* The chief towns are Colombo the cap., Kandy, Trincomaldé, Point-de-Galle, Jaffna, Calpentin. *Ceylon* is now the central point for the Oriental mail packets. The mail which leaves Southampton every fortnight, *via* Alexandria & the Red Sea, touches at Ceylon, whence issue branch mails to Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Australia. Shortest sea route to England, by "the Cape," 10,010 sea miles. Average time by sailing vessels 122, shortest 106 days.

**CEZAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Blaye, cant. St Savin. P. 1591.

**CEZE**, a river of France, dep. Gard, rises in the Cevennes mountains, dep. Lozère, and, after an E.S.E. course of about 50 m., joins the Rhone 6 m. W. Orange. Its sands are auriferous.

**CEZIMBRA**, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. Lisbon. P. 5000. It has active fisheries.

**CHABANAIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Vienne, 30 m. N.E. Angoulême. P. 1666.

**CHABEUIL**, *Cerebelliaca*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Valence, on the Veure. P. 4355. Manufactures silk.

**CHABLAIS** (Ital. *Ciabiese*), formerly the most N. prov. of Savoy, on the Lake of Geneva, now the French dep. Haute-Savoie.

**CHABLIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. E. Auxerre, on l. b. of the Seray. P. 2335. In its vicinity the celebrated wine called *Chablis* is produced.

**CHABRIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 30 m. N. Chateauroux. P. 3030.

**CHACABUCO**, a town of Chile, prov. and 25 m. N. Santiago, on the Colina. Near this place the republican troops defeated the royalists in 1817.

**CHACAO**, a seaport town of Chile, on the N. coast of the isl. Chiloe, 20 m. E.N.E. San Carlos.

**CHACELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, on the Severn, 3 m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1725. P. 307.

**CHACHAPOYAS**, a city of Peru, cap. dep. Amazonas, on the Utenbamba, a tributary of the Marañon, near the Ecuador frontier. P. 4000.

**CHACO** (EL GRAN), a region of South America, in the centre of the continent, Bolivia and Argentine Confed., between lat. 18° and 28° S., lon. 58° and 63° W., bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and traversed by its tributaries. Surface level, the N. part covered with grass, the S. portion an arid & desert plain, inhabited by roving Indians.

**CHAD** (LAKE), Cent. Africa. [**CHAD** (LAKE).]

**CHADDA RIVER**, Africa. [**BENUE**.]

**CHADDERTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwich, on the Irk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Manchester. Ac. 2978. P. 7486.

**CHADDESSEN**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Derby. Ac. 2080. P. 465.

**CHADDESLEY-CORBETT**, a pa., Engl., co. Worcester, 5 m. N.W. Bromsgrove. Ac. 5914. P. 1457.

**CHADDELOWORTH-WITH-WOOLLEY**, a pa., England, co. Berks, 5½ m. S.W. East Ilsley. Ac. 3319. P. 539.

**CHADDLINGTON**, a cnapp. of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. Charlbury, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 3000. P. 753.

**CHADSHUNT**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. N.E. Kingston. Ac. 1366. P. 37.

**CHADWELL** (ST MARY'S), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. S. Orsett. Ac. 1977. P. 457.

**CHALONÆA**, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 5 m. N. Lebadea. Its remains comprise an anc. theatre, an aqueduct, & a small temple. On a portion of the site stands the vill. of Capranu.

**CHAFFCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Ilminster. Ac. 999. P. 246.

**CHAGFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. S.E. Okehampton. Ac. 7492. P. 1379.

**CHAGNY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Chalonsur-Saône. P. 3459.

**CHAGOS** (ISL.) [**PEROS BANHOS**, **DIEGO GARCIA**.]

**CHAGRES**, a river of South America, Granadian Confed., Isthmus of Panama, rises 30 m. N.E. Panama, flows at first W., then N., and enters the Caribbean Sea near lat. 9° 18' 13" N. It traverses a fertile country, and below the influx of the Trinidad its depth varies from 16 to 30 feet; but its navigation is impeded by numerous falls, and by its great rapidity. Affluents, the Paqueni, Trinidad, and Gatun, all considerable streams.

**CHAGRES**, a seaport town of Central America, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, at the mouth of the Chagres river, in the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 9° 18' 6" N.; lon. 79° 59' 2" W.; with a harbour for vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet water. Its situation is unhealthy, and the foreign mail station has been removed to *Aspinwall*, 8 m. N.

**CHAIRASSA**, a town of British India, dist. Singhbhum, presid. Bengal, in lat. 22° 36' N.; lon. 85° 45' E. It is the seat of a civil establishment.

**CHAILEY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.N.W. Lewes. Ac. 5889. P. 1344. It has a union workhouse.

**CHAILLAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 17 m. S.E. Le Blanc. P. 2673.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. H. Vienne, 5 m. N.N.E. Rochechouart, on the Vienne. P. 1221.

**CHAILLAND**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on the Ernée, arr. and 11 m. N.N.W. Laval. P. 2544.

**CHAILLE-LES-MARAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Napoleon Vendée. P. 2487.

**CHAILLEVITTE**, a comm. and seaport vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 6 m. S. Marrennes, on l. b. of the Seudre. P. 940.

**CHAISE-DIEU** (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 21 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. P. 1722.

**CHALABEE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lers, 24 m. S.W. Carcassonne. P. 2291. Manufs. woollens.

**CHALAIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arr. and 18 m. S.E. Barbezieux, on the Tude. P. 714.

**CHALAMONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Trevoux. P. 1679.

**CHALANÇON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, 16 m. S.W. Tournon. P. 1144.

**CHALBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Wimborne. Ac. 1344. P. 194.

**CHALCIS** or **NEGROPONT**, *Egripis*, a maritime town of Greece, cap. gov. Eubœa, on the Euripus, at its narrowest part, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. N.E. Thebes. P. 5000.

**CHALCO**, a town of Mexico, *state* and 25 m. S.E. Mexico, on E. shore of the Lake of Chalco, a basin 9 m. in length by 6 m. in width.

CHALCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Northamp-  
ton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Banbury. Ac. 1694. P. 468.

CHALDON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey,  
5 m. N.E. Reigate. Ac. 1622. P. 169.—II. (*Her-  
ring*), co. Dorset,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Wareham. Ac.  
2981. P. 341.

CHALE, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 7 m. S.S.W.  
Newport. Ac. 2375. P. 584.

CHALEUR BAY, an inlet of the Gulf of St Law-  
rence, North America. Lat.  $48^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $65^{\circ}$  W.  
Length E. to W. about 90 m.; breadth varies  
from 12 to 20 m. It separates Lower Canada  
from New Brunswick, and at its W. extremity  
receives the Ristigouche river.

CHALFIELD, a pa. of Engl. co. Wilts, on a branch  
of the Avon, 5 m. W. Melksham. Ac. 700. P. 12.

CHALFONT, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—  
I. (*St Giles*), 3 m. S. Amersham. Ac. 3641. P.  
1217. William Penn, founder of the colony of  
Pennsylvania, is buried in its cemetery, and  
Milton here finished his "Paradise Lost."—II.  
(*St Peter*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Beaconsfield. Ac. 4717.  
P. 1344. It has petty sessions.

CHALFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Glo'ster,  
pas. Bisley and Minchinhampton, on the Frome,  
2 m. N.E. the latter village.

CHALGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$   
m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Ac. 2130. P. 961.

CHALGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$   
m. S.W. Tetsworth. Ac. 2364. P. 549. In 1643  
the parliamentary forces were defeated here by  
the royal troops.

CHALK, a pa. of Engl. co. Kent, on the Thames,  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Ac. 2246. P. 382.

CHALKY BAY or CLOUDY INLET, near the S.W.  
extremity of South Island, New Zealand. Lat.  
 $46^{\circ}$  S.; lon.  $166^{\circ}$  20' E.—*Chalky Island*, a small  
isl. in the bay, is a mass of white limestone.

CHALLACOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9  
m. N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 5343. P. 282.

CHALLAIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais,  
dist. Sierre. P. 687.

CHALLANS, a comm. and town of France, dep.  
Vendée, cap. cant., arr. Les Sables, 23 m. N.W.  
Napoléon Vendée. P. 4178.

CHALLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.  
Sarthe, 11 m. S.E. Mans. P. 1260.

CHALLOCK, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m.  
E. Charing. Ac. 2887. P. 373.

CHALLONAIS, an old division of France, in the  
prov. Burgundy, now comprised in the depts.  
Saône-et-Loire. Its cap. was Chalons-sur-Saône.

CHALONNES-SUR-LOIRE, a comm. and town of  
France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b.  
of the Loire, 12 m. S.W. Angers. P. 6089.  
Manufs. woollen and cotton.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *Catalaunum*, a comm.  
and city of France, cap. dep. Marne, on railway  
from Paris to Strasbourg, and on rt. b. of the  
Marne, here crossed by a bridge, 90 m. E. Paris.  
Altitude 270 feet. P. 16,675. Chief edifices,  
the cathedral, town-hall, prefecture, the churches  
Notre Dame and St Alpin. It is a bishop's see,  
and has a diocesan school, a commercial tribunal,  
schools of geometry and design, botanic garden,  
various scientific collections, public library of  
26,000 volumes, and manufs. of woollen, linen, and  
cotton goods, with tanneries and dye-factories.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE, *Cabillonum*, a comm. and  
town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arr.  
on rt. b. of the Saône, at the commencement of  
the Canal du Centre, and on the railway from  
Dijon to Lyon, 32 m. N. Mâcon. 584 feet above  
the sea. P. 19,709. Principal structures, the cathe-  
dral, St Peter's church, town-hall, the hospice  
St Laurent, and hospital of St Louis. It has a

school of design, public library, college, theatre,  
public baths, glass factories, iron works, manufs.  
of watches, jewellery, linen, and other fabrics.  
Being at the junction of several great roads, and  
connected with the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and  
North Sea by the Rhône, Saône, Loire, and several  
canals, it is the centre of a considerable trade,  
and exports wine, timber, charcoal, iron, lime-  
stone, and agricultural produce to other parts of  
France. *Chalon* was cap. of the old division of  
*Chalonnais*, in the prov. of Burgundy.

CHALOSSE, an old division of France, in the  
prov. Gascogne, of which the cap. was St-Sever.  
It is now comprised in the dep. Landes.

CHALTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m.  
S.S.W. Petersfield. Ac. 1723. P. 619.

CHALUS, *Castrum Lucii*, a comm. and town of  
France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W.  
Limoges, on the Tardouere. P. 1987.

CHALVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$   
m. W. Hailsham. Ac. 729. P. 149.

CHAM, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and  
at the N. end of the Lake of Zug, 3 m. W.N.W.  
Zug. P. 1616.

CHAM, a town of Bavaria, on the Cham, 30 m.  
N.E. Regensburg. P. 2100.

CHAMA, a river of South America, dep. Zulia,  
enters the Lake of Maracaybo, lat.  $8^{\circ}$  30' N., lon.  
 $71^{\circ}$  38' W., after a N. course of 75 miles.

CHAMA, a river of Guinea, enters the Atlantic  
26 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, after a S. course,  
estimated at 75 m. At its mouth is the vill.  
Chama, with the Dutch fort St Sebastian.

CHAMALARI, one of the principal peaks of the  
Himalaya mountains, between Tibet and Bootan.  
Lat.  $28^{\circ}$  4' N., lon.  $90^{\circ}$  E. Height 27,200 feet.

CHAMALLIERES, a comm. and town of France,  
dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 2 m. W. Clermont.  
P. 1242. Manufactures paper.

CHAMAS (St), a comm. and town of S. France,  
dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the N. bank of the  
lagoon of Berre, and on the railway of Avignon,  
24 m. N.W. Marseille. P. 2692. It has a powder  
magazine, whence Toulon is supplied, and trade  
in oil and olives.

CHAMBA, a town in the S. division of Cashmere,  
situated among the S. mountains of the Himalaya,  
on the river Kavel, in lat.  $32^{\circ}$  29' N., lon.  $76^{\circ}$  10'  
E. P. 5000.

CHAMBERET, a comm. & market town, France,  
dep. Corrèze, 21 m. N.N.W. Tulle. P. 2841.

CHAMBERS, a co., U. S., North America, in E.  
part of Alabama. Area 775 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,365  
free, 11,849 slaves. Surface uneven; soil fertile.  
Yields Indian corn, wheat, cotton, cattle, & swine.  
It has flour, grist, saw, carding, and fulling-mills.

CHAMBERSBURG, a town, U. S., North America,  
Pennsylvania, cap. co. Franklin, on a branch of  
the Potomac, 45 m. S.W. Harrisburgh. P. 4272.  
It has various manufacturing establishments.

CHAMBERY, *Campertiacum*, an episcopal city of  
France, dep. Savoie, on the Laysse, 45 m. S.S.W.  
Geneva. Pop. of comm. 13,629. Altitude 799  
feet. Mean temp. of year  $50^{\circ}$  55'; summer  $66^{\circ}$  7';  
winter  $35^{\circ}$  3'. Principal buildings, cathedral, con-  
vents, and barracks. It is an archbishop's see,  
the residence of the military governor, and seat  
of the superior tribunal, and academy of Savoie;  
and it has a Jesuits' college, societies of agricul-  
ture and commerce, public library, manufs. of  
silk, gauze, and other fabrics, lace, hats, leather,  
and soap, and a trade in metals, liqueurs, and the  
wines of its vicinity. From 1792 to 1815, Cham-  
bery was the cap. of the French dep. Mont Blanc.

CHAMBLY, a comm. and town of France, dep.  
Oise, 20 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. P. 1424.

**CHAMBLY**, a township and fort, Lower Canada, co. Kent, on l. b. of the Richlieu or Chambly river, dist. and 15 m. S.E. Montreal.

**CHAMBON**, several comms. & towns of France, —I. dep. Creuse, cap. cant., on the Tardes, 26 m. E. Gueret. P. 2252. It is supposed to have been the cap. of the *Cambovicenses*, and Gallic, Roman, and early Frankish remains are found here.—II. a vill., dep. H. Loire, 10 m. S.E. Yssengeaux. P. 2211.—III. (*Feugerolles*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. St Etienne. P. 5514.

**CHAMBORD**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 8 m. E. Blois, on the Cosson river. P. 308.

**CHAMBOULIVE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Correze, 12 m. N.N.W. Tulle. P. 8002.

**CHAMBRAY**, a town in the isl. Gozo. [GOZO.]

**CHAM-CALLAO**, an island in the China Sea, off the E. coast of Cochinchina. 30 m. E.S.E. Turon. Lat. 15° 54' N.; lon. 108° 28' E. It has a vill. and a small harbour on its S.W. side.

**CHAMON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambery, cap. cant. P. 1527.

**CHAMOND (St)**, a town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Gier and the Ban rivers, and on the railway from Lyon, 7 m. N.E. St Etienne. P. 11,626. It has a pa. church, public baths, chamber of manufs., looms for cotton and silk fabrics, ribbons, laces, cast-iron and nail works, and in its vicinity many coal mines.

**CHAMONIX or CHAMOUNT**, a valley of the French dep. Haute Savoie, forms the upper part of the basin of the Arve, above the valley of Servoz; length N.E. to S.W. 12 m.; breadth 1 to 6 m.; elevation above the sea at the vill. of Chamonix, 3425 feet. It is bounded on the S. by the mass of Mont Blanc, and N. by Mont Brevin and the Aiguilles Rouges, part of the range which separates Savoy from the Valais. The glaciers which descend into the valley from Mont Blanc, among which is the Mer de Glace, are the grandest in the Alps. The climate of the valley is rigorous in winter, from October to May, during which time snow usually covers the lower ground to the depth of three feet; the summer is short and warm (mean temperature at Le Prieuré 41° Fahr.). Soil infertile, but well cultivated; produces a considerable supply of grain and fruits; cattle are reared, and the honey is excellent. The valley contains the three parishes of Chamonix, Argentiere, and Ouches.—*Chamonix* or *La Prieuré*, the principal vill. of the valley of Chamonix, is situated on the rt. b. of the Arve, 12 m. E. Sallenche. P. 2304.

**CHAMORERIL**, a lake in Ladakh, in the elevated table-land of Rupsu, between the valley of the Sutlej and the Indus, in lat. 32° 55' N., lon. 78° 15' E. The lake is 15,000 feet above the sea, surrounded by mountains in some places 500 feet above the surface of the lake. The lake is 15½ m. long by 2½ m. broad. The water is of a blue colour, and brackish. It receives several streams, but has no outlet, the water being carried off by evaporation.

**CHAMOSON**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Conthey. It has iron works. P. 1140.

**CHAMPAGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arr. Maursac, cant. Saignes. P. 1873. Numerous oil mills.—II. dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Rochechouart, cant. Oradour. P. 1840.—Metal furnaces and marble quarries.—III. dep. Creuse, arr. Aubusson, cant. Bellegarde. P. 1745.

**CHAMPAGNE**, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Troyes, now forming the greater portion of the 4 depts. of Ardennes, Marne, Aube, and H. Marne, and part of those of Aisne, Seine-

et-Marne, and Yonne. This country, long governed by native princes of Champagne, was united to the crown of France by the marriage of Philippe le Bel with Jeanne de Navarre in 1286.

**CHAMPAGNE-LES-MARAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay le Comte, cant. Chailé. P. 1764.—II. St Hilaire, dep. Vienne, arr. Civray, cant. Gençais. P. 1586.

**CHAMPAGNE**, a dist. of France, in the depts. Charente and Charente-Inferieure, forming part of the arrs. Saintes, Jonzac, and Cognac. Celebrated for its wines, and brandy called Cognac.

**CHAMPAGNEY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Saône, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. P. 3590. In its vicinity coal is worked.

**CHAMPAGNOLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., on the Ain, here crossed by a bridge, 18 m. E.N.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 3193. Manufs. of nails and iron-wire.

**CHAMPAIGN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Ohio. Area 390 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,698. Soil fertile. Lake Erie Railway and the Springfield and Mansfield Railway intersect the county.—II. Illinois. P. (1860) 14,629.

**CHAMPAUBERT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, 27 m. W.S.W. Chalons. Here the Russian and Prussian army received a check from the troops of Napoleon I., Feb. 10, 1814.

**CHAMPDENIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 4 m. N. Niort. P. 1877.

**CHAMPEIX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Couze, 14 m. S.S.E. Clermont. P. 1801.

**CHAMPÉRY**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Valais, at the head of the Val d'Illiers. P. 619. Its grottoes are remarkable for the numerous stalactites.

**CHAMPIGNY**, several comms. and vill. of France; the principal in dep. Seine, 8 m. E.S.E. Paris. P. 1944.

**CHAMPION**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 12 m. E. Watertown. P. 2085.

**CHAMPLAIN**, a township and fort, U. S., North America, New York, co. Clinton, near Lake Champlain. P. 5067.—*Lake Champlain* lies between the states New York and Vermont, extending for 4 m. into Lower Canada, is 105 m. in length N. to S., breadth varying from ½ m. to 10 m. It contains numerous islands; receives several rivers, and discharges its superfluous waters by the Richlieu river into the St Lawrence. It forms an important medium of commerce. A canal, 64 m. in length, connects it with the Hudson river.

**CHAMPLITTE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 29 m. W. Vesoul. P. 2865, who weave linen and woollen fabrics.

**CHAMPNIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, 5 m. N.N.E. Angoulême. P. 3648.

**CHAMPOTON**, a marit. vill., Cent. America, Yucatan, Gulf of Mexico, 35 m. S.S.W. Campeachy.

**CHAMPROND**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, arr. and 13 m. E.N.E. Nogent-le-Rotrou. P. 845.

**CHAMPS (St PÈRE)**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Vendée, arr. les-Sables d'Olonne, cant. les Moutiers. P. 1742.

**CHAMPSAUR**, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Dauphiné, principal place St Bonnet; now comprised in the depts. H. Alpes and Drôme.

**CHAMSEGRET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 4½ m. E.N.E. Domfront. P. 3604. It has manufs. of linens, and iron foundries.

**CHAMPTOCÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, near rt. b. of the Loire, 15 m. W.S.W. Angers. P. 2163.—*Champtocœux* is a vill., 18 m. W.S.W. P. 1563.

**CHAMUSCA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estrema-

dura, on l. b. of the Tagus, 13 m. N.N.E. Santarem. P. 3200. Excellent red wine produced in its vicinity.

CHANAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., on the Lot, 8 m. S.W. Mende. P. 1671. It has manufactures of serges.

CHANAIBUN, a town of Siam, cap. prov., on a river near its mouth, in the gulf of Siam, 145 m. S.E. Bangkok. It exports pepper, cardamoms, rosewood, dyewoods, ship-timber, hides, horns, ivory, and gums.

CHANAK-KALESSI (Turk. "Pot-castle"), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Dardanelles, 28 m. S.W. Gallipoli.

CHANCAY, a town of South Amer., Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., near the mouth of the Chancay river, in the Pacific, 45 m. N.N.W. Lima.

CHANCEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote d'Or, arr. and 18 m. E. Semur, near rt. b. of the Seine. P. 514.

CHANDAH, a town of India, on l. b. of the Eracee river, Central provs., 85 m. S. Nagpore. It is surrounded by walls 6 m. in extent, from 15 to 20 feet in height, and flanked with towers, and is well supplied with water. Within the walls the streets are straggling and the houses detached.

CHANDELUR IS. or PALOS, a group of islands of the U. S., North America, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Louisiana.

CHANDERI or CHANDHAREE, a town of India, prov. Malwa, territory of Gwalior, 105 m. S. Agra, in lat. 24° 41' N.; lon. 78° 12' E. It has declined on account of Mahratta oppression, the scourge of war, and the decay of its manufactures, which are undersold by Britain. It has a strong fort, situated on a hill. Under the Mahratta sway, along with the surrounding territory, it became the resort of freebooters, very troublesome to the contiguous tracts under British rule or protection.

CHANDERNAGORE, a French settlement of India, on rt. b. of the Hooghly, 17 m. N. Calcutta, in lat. 22° 50' N., lon. 88° 23' E., surrounded by the British dist. of Hooghly, presid. Bengal. Ac. 2330. P. 28,352. The Hooghly had formerly sufficient water to allow ships of the line to come up to the town. It was a French settlement in 1700, was taken by the British in 1757, restored to France in 1763, retaken by Britain in 1793, and finally restored to France in 1816.

CHANDODE, a town of India, Baroda dom., on the Nerbudda, 35 m. E.N.E. Baroach.

CHANDORE, a fortified town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmednuggur, on a hill range, commanding an important pass, 148 m. N.E. Bombay. P. 7000. It capitulated to the British in 1804, and again in 1818.

CHANDPOOR, a town of British India, dist. Bijnour, in the N.W. provs., 930 m. N.W. Calcutta. P. 11,491.

CHANGERAL, an island and town of Chile. The island is in lat. 29° 1' S., lon. 71° 40' W.; is 2 m. long. The town on the mainland.

CHANG-CHAU, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., 30 m. S.W. Amoy. P. 800,000.

CHANG-CHEUN or ST JOHN ISLAND, off S. coast of China, lat. 21° 40' N.; lon. 112° 45' E.

CHANGÉ, two vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, 4 m. E.S.E. Le Mans. P. 2751.—II. dep. Mayenne, 2½ m. N. Laval. P. 2421.

CHANERS, a vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 4 m. from Saintes. P. 2556.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a name employed to designate a group of islands in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France: the principal being Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sereq, and Herm (which see). They are officially comprised in the

English co. Hants and diocese of Winchester, and are the only portions of Normandy now belonging to the English crown, to which they have remained attached ever since the Conquest. Exports (1862), granite, butter, potatoes, cows, eggs, tobacco, confectionery, oil, hides, wine, apples, corn, fish, pears, etc., to the value of 645,801*l*. Imports, apparel, woollens, cottons, tobacco, furniture, tea, coals, plate, iron, wine, linens, hardwares, beer and ale, leather, cement, earthenware, copper, etc., to the value of 996,869*l*.

CHANNELKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, in the Lammermoor Hills. Ac. 14,202. P. 671.

CHANTELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. N. Gannat, on the Boule. P. 2940. Commerce in wines.

CHANTELLOUP, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Redon, cant. le Sel. P. 1538.

CHANTENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on rt. b. of the Loire, arr. and 1 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 7252.—II. a vill., dep. Nièvre, 15 m. S.E. Nevers. P. 1790.—III. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 15 m. N. La Flèche. P. 1426.

CHANTILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, on the Nonnette, 23 m. N.N.E. Paris. P. 2930. Manufs. of lace and porcelain, and an hospital. The *Forest of Chantilly* comprises 6700 ac. In it are several buildings of interest.

CHANTONNAY, a comm. and town of France, Vendée, 17 m. E. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 3253.

CHANTRIGNÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. and 7 m. N.E. Mayenne. P. 2012.

CHANU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 9 m. N. Domfront. P. 2617. Manufs. of hardwares, and quarries of building stones.

CHANZA, a frontier river between Spain and Portugal (Andalucia and Alemtejo), course 55 m. S.S.W., joins the Guadiana near Alcoutim.

CHAO-DE-OUCE, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, cap. comarca, on a hill, 25 m. N.E. Leira. P. 3000. Its vicinity produces good wine.

CHAO-HING, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on a river near its mouth, in the estuary Tshen-tang, 73 m. W. Ning-po. Lat. 30° 6' N., lon. 120° 3' E. It is intersected by canals.

CHAO-KHING, a fortified city of China, prov. Cuang-tung, cap. dep., 50 m. W. Canton.

CHAO-UAN, a seaport of China, prov. Fo-kien, 90 m. S.W. Amoy, where junks freight with alum and sugar.

CHAOS or BIRD ISLANDS, several rocky islets of South Africa, at the entrance of Algoa Bay, 35 m. E. Port Elizabeth; on one of which the navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500.

CHAO-TCHOU, two cities of China, prov. Kuang-tung.—I. cap. dep., on the Pe-kiang, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 115 m. N. Canton. It is large and populous, enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of nankeen fabrics.—II. cap. dep., on the Han-kiang, here crossed by a bridge, near its mouth in the China Sea.

CHAOURCE, *Catusiacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Armanche, 16 m. S. Troyes. P. 1509.

CHAO-WOU or CHA-OU-FOO, a fortified city of China, prov. Fo-kien, in the black-tea district, 145 m. N.W. Foo-Chow. Lat. 27° 21' 36" N., lon. 117° 36' 54" E. Its woven fabrics have a high reputation.

CHAPADA, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, on upper part of the Rio Grajahu, cap. comm. and of an electoral college. P. 1000.

CHAPALA, a lake of Mexico, S.E. Guadalupe, formed by the Rio Grande de Santiago, 50 m. long.

CHAPDES-BEAUFORT, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, cant. Pontgibaud. P. 2342. Mineral springs and lead mines.

CHAPEL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 6 m. S.W. Enniscorthy. Ac. 3588. P. 811.

CHAPEL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cambusnethan. P. 522.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a market-town and pa. of England, co. Derby,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Buxton. Ac. of pa. 13,220. P. 4264. The town is surrounded by lofty hills. Manufs. of cotton and paper, and in its vicinity are lead and coal mines, and lime works. It is the seat of petty sessions. Head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for North Derbyshire.

CHAPELHALL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. P. 1990.

CHAPEL-HILL, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, 4 m. N. Chepstow. Ac. 820. P. 497.

CHAPEL-IZOD, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. W. Dublin, on the Liffey. P. 1360.

CHAPELLE (LA), a prefixed name of numerous comms, towns, and vills. in France, the principal of which are—I. (*Agnac*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 8 m. N.W. Ambert. P. 2714.—II. (*d'Aligne*), dep. Sarthe, arr. La Flèche. P. 1751.—III. (*d'Angillon*), a town, dep. Cher, 19 m. W. Sancerre, cap. cant. P. 884.—IV. (*aux Pots*), dep. Oise, arr. Beauvais, with extensive manuf. of pottery ware. P. 731.—V. (*aux Bois*), dep. Vosges, 10 m. S.S.W. Epinal. P. 2532.—VI. (*Basse Mer*), Loire-Inférieure, 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. P. 4536.—VII. (*d'Armentières*), dep. Nord, arr. Lille. P. 2531.—VIII. (*des Marais*), Loire-Inférieure, 33 m. N.W. Nantes. P. 2142.—IX. (*en Vecors*), dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Valence. P. 1262.—X. (*Janson*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. E. Fougères. P. 1832.—XI. (*La Reine*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, 9 m. S.W. Fontainebleau. P. 844.—XII. (*St Denis*), dep. Seine, arr.: and 3 m. S. St Denis, near Paris, of which it forms a suburb. P. 22,052.—XIII. (*St Saviour*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 33 m. N.W. Mâcon. P. 1144.—XIV. (*St Mesmin*), dep. Loiret, arr. Orleans, on the railway from Paris to Tours. P. 1848.—XV. (*sur Erdre*), dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Nantes. P. 2580.—XVI. (*Volant*), dep. Jura, 12 m. N.W. Lons le Saulnier. P. 1622.—XVII. (*de Guinchay*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Mâcon, cap. cant. P. 2054.—XVIII. dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Chinon, cant. Bourgueil. P. 2877.

CHAPEL OF GARIOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, near Inverury. P. 2023.

CHAPELTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Glassford. P. 634.

CHAPMAN, a town, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 39 m. N.N.W. Harrisburg. P. 1427.

CHAPNIERS or CHAMPNIERS, a vill. of France, dep. Charente Inférieure, on the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Saintes. P. 3648.

CHAPOO, a maritime town of China, prov. Chekiang, on a promontory on the N. side of the estuary Tshen-Tang, 30 m. S.E. Shanghai, and 50 m. N.E. Hang-chow-foo, of which it is the port, and with which it has canal communication. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $120^{\circ} 30' E.$  The harbour is shallow, and the tides here are rapid; but the roadstead has deep water.

CHAPIES (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arr. and 12 m. S.E. Uzès, near rt. b. of the Gardon, cap. cant. P. 868.

CHARBONNIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 5 m. from Lyon, with cold ferruginous springs. P. 602.

CHARD, a municip. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 12 m. S.E. Taunton. Ac. of pa. 5449. P. 5316. It has a market-place, a church, a town-hall, workhouse for a union comprising 89 sq. m., and manufs. of lace and wool-

len goods. The bor. formerly sent 2 members to House of Commons. The royalists were defeated at Chard in the wars of Charles I.

CHARDON, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, 180 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 1622.

CHARDONNE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Vevey. P. 985.

CHARDSOCK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.W. Chard. Ac. 5800. P. 1461.

CHARENSAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 23 m. W.N.W. Riom. P. 1900.

CHARENTE, a river in the W. of France, rises in the dep. Haute Vienne, 14 m. N.W. Chalus, flows W., and after a course of 200 m. through the depts. Charente and Charente Inf., enters the Atlantic opposite the isl. Oleron. Affls. the Boutonne on the right, and the Trouve and Né on left. Navigable for 130 m. from the sea to Montignac.

CHARENTE, a dep. of France, between lat.  $45^{\circ} 10'$  and  $46^{\circ} 8' N.$ , and surrounded by the depts. Charente Inférieure, Deux-Sèvres, Vienne, Haute Vienne, and Dordogne. Area 2294 sq. m. P. 379,081. Surface undulating; it contains many deep caverns; hilly in the N.E., where there are shallow lakes. Principal rivers the Charente and Vienne. Climate mild. Soil calcareous, dry, and infertile, and the corn produced barely suffices for home consumption. Vineyards comprise 112,600 hect., but the wines are of inferior quality. The Cognac and Jarnac brandies are from this dep. Woods extensive, and chestnuts form an important crop; truffles are obtained to the value of 300,000 francs yearly. Iron and gypsum are the mineral products; iron-forging, paper-making, distilling, and tanning, the main branches of manufacturing industry. Charente is divided into 5 arr.: Angoulême, the cap., Barbezieux, Cognac, Confolens, and Ruffec.

CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE, a marit. dep. of West France, having W. the Atlantic (Bay of Biscay), S. the estuary and dep. Gironde, and on other sides the depts. Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Charente, and Dordogne. Area (including the islands Ré and Oléron) 2635 sq. m. P. 481,060. Climate temperate; surface level; principal rivers, the Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. Soil generally fertile. Corn more than sufficient for home consumption is produced; and wine to the value of 800,000l. annually, the greater part of which is converted into brandy or vinegar. Pastures good, and live stock plentiful. Salt works along the coast. The pilchard, oyster, and other fisheries are important. Manufs. glass, earthenware, and leather, with coarse woollens, and soap. This dep. is divided into 6 arr.: La Rochelle, the cap., Jonzac, Marennes, Rochefort, Saintes, and St Jean d'Angely.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, on rt. b. of Marne, 5 m. S.E. Paris. P. 5581. A bridge across the Marne, which has been frequently the scene of conflicts for the military possession of the cap., is now guarded by two forts forming part of the fortifications of Paris; the bridge unites this vill. with the hamlet *Charenton St Maurice*, where there is a national lunatic asylum.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Berri Canal, 27 m. S.S.E. Bourges. P. 1655.

CHARFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 2 m. N. Wickwar. Ac. 1369. P. 629.

CHARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Ac. 1403. P. 140.

CHARIKAR, a town of Afghanistan, 36 m. N. Cabool. P. 5000. Commerce in coarse cotton cloths, and a transit trade across the Hindoo

Koosh. In 1841 it was the station of a British garrison, afterwards almost wholly destroyed in its retreat to Cabool.

CHARING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 13 m. E.S.E. Maidstone, and 6 m. N.E. the Pinckley station, on the Dover Railway. Ac. 4551. P. 1285.

CHARITÉ (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, 14 m. N.N.W. Nevers. P. 5297. It has anchor-forges, button, hardware, and glass factories, and a trade in iron, timber, corn, and charcoal.

CHARITON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Missouri. Area 780 sq. m. P. 9723 free, 2839 slaves. It has coal and limestone.—II. a river, Missouri, joins the river Iowa at Chariton vill., after a S. course of 130 m.—III. a township, Missouri, on the Missouri, 60 m. N.W. Jefferson. P. 3113.—IV. a township, Louisiana, in its W. part. P. 1306.

CHARJOEE, a town of independent Turkestan, Khanat, and 65 m. S.W. Bokhara, 6 m. S. the Oxus. P. 5000. It has a fort and a bazaar.

CHARKOV, a gov. of Russia. [KHARKOV.]

CHARLBURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N. Witney. Ac. 11,320. P. 3074.

CHARLCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. N. Bath. Ac. 571. P. 378.

CHARLCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Avon, 6 m. N.W. Kington. Ac. 2199. P. 286.

CHARLEMONT, a market town, and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Armagh, on the Blackwater river, here crossed by a bridge connecting it with Moy, and on the Ulster Canal. P. 480. Principal buildings, a fort, used as the ordnance depot and head artillery quarters for North Ireland.

CHARLEMONT, a town, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 93 m. W. Boston. P. 1173.

CHARLEMONT, a hamlet and fortress of France, dep. Ardennes. The fortress is situated on a limestone rock, on l. b. of the Meuse, opposite Givet, near the Belgian frontier.

CHARLEROI or CHARLEROU, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arr., on the Sambre, and on the Brussels and Namur Railway, 23 m. E. Mons. P. 12,782. It has coal mines, iron foundries, cutlery, glass, and nail factories, brick yards, woollen cloth and yarn factories. It is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi Canal.

CHARLES, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. South Molton. Ac. 2429. P. 356.—II. (*the Martyr*), same co., hundred of Rorborough. Ac. 1757. P. 24,270.

CHARLES (CAPE), the most E. point of Labrador, British North America. Lat. 52° N.; lon. 55° 30' W.—II. U. S., Virginia, forming with Cape Henry the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Lat. 37° 10' N.; lon. 75° 43' W.—(*Inlet*), Red Sea, on the Arabian coast, 22 m. N. Jiddah. Lat. 21° 41' N.; lon. 39° 14' E.—(*Island*), British North America, in Hudson Strait. Lat. 62° 40' N.; lon. 75° W. Length about 40 m., breadth 20 m.

CHARLES, one of the Galapagos islands, Pacific.—(*River*), United States, Massachusetts, enters Boston harbour after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

CHARLES, a co., U. S., North America, on S.W. of Maryland. Area 460 sq. m. P. 6864 free, 9653 slaves.—II. (*Charles City*), a co. in S.E. Virginia, watered by the James river. Area 208 sq. m. P. 2662 free, 2947 slaves.

CHARLES (ST), a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, W. New Orleans, and traversed by the river Mississippi. Area 289 sq. m. P. (1860) 1115 free, 4182 slaves.—II. a co., Missouri, in the E. part of the state, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Area 495 sq. m. Its cap-

*St Charles*, is on the N. bank of the Missouri, 20 m. N.W. St Louis. It has a court-house, gaol, nunnery, and a Methodist college.—*Lake St Charles*, Lower Canada, 12 m. N.N.W. Quebec, is 5 m. in length, and gives rise to a river of same name, which joins the St Lawrence at Quebec, after a S.E. course of 15 miles.

CHARLESTON, a seaport city of the U. S., N. America, cap. state, S. Carolina, on a low point of land formed by the confluence of the Cooper and Ashley rivers, 7 m. from the Atlantic. P. of city (1850) 42,985, (1860) 40,578. In 1863 it was estimated at 65,000, of whom 20,000 were slaves. It is defended by Castle Pinckney, forts Moultrie and Sumpter; is much frequented for sea-bathing; and its public buildings are antique and noble. Among these are the old and new custom-houses (the latter of marble), churches, orphan asylum for 250 inmates, a military academy, a literary and a medical college, with museum and large libraries. The public charities are numerous and well endowed. In the environs are the Battery, a fashionable promenade, and the Magnolia cemetery. The bay or harbour is about 2 m. in breadth, and has deep water up to the city wharves. A lighthouse, with revolving light, stands on a small island, 2½ m. N.W. of this channel. Lat. 32° 41' 2" N.; lon. 79° 52' 7" W. The commerce of *Charleston*, once equal to that of any city in the Atlantic, has undergone great fluctuations. Before the war in 1863 it was increasing. Chief exports, rice, cotton, tobacco, lumber, tar, and pitch. Steamers ply to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havana, and Florida, and there are railways to the N., S., and W. The city was founded in 1670. The chronicles of *Charleston* show a series of gallant struggles with powerful enemies, including the Spaniards, the British during the revolutionary wars, and the Northern States in 1863-64.

CHARLESTON, a dist. in the S.E. part of South Carolina, on the Atlantic. Area 1906 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,810 free, 37,290 slaves. Surface level, and generally productive. Yields Indian corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes. It has a cotton factory, rice, saw, and planing mills. A canal unites the Santee and Cooper rivers. The South Carolina Railway terminates at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Dunfermline. P. 701. It has a harbour, lime-works, and export of coals.

CHARLESTON OF ABOYNE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Aboyne, on the Dee, 27½ m. W. Aberdeen.

CHARLESTON, a maritime vill. of England, co. Cornwall, on S.W. coast, pa. and 1½ m. from St Austell. Its harbour is defended by a battery, and it annually exports 7000 tons of porcelain clay, artificially prepared from granite.

CHARLESTON, the cap. town of the British W. India island Nevis, on its N.W. coast. P. 1806.

CHARLESTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Aberlour. P. 545.

CHARLESTOWN, a town and port of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 1 m. N. Boston, with which city it communicates by bridges across Charles river, and is connected by railways with New York and Albany. P. (1860) 25,063. Chief buildings, a model state prison, town-house, hospital, 9 churches, and in the navy yard, covering 60 ac., a marine hospital, warehouse, arsenal, powder magazine, and covered docks, in which the largest vessels of war are built. It has timber yards, rope-walks, potteries, and distilleries. Im-

mediately in the rear of the town is Bunker Hill, the scene of a battle 17th June 1775, on which a monument has been erected.—II. a township, New York, 31 m. W. Albany. P. 2216.—III. a town, Pennsylvania, 82 m. E. Harrisburg, P. 1039.

CHARLESWORTH, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith, and about 1 m. S. the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. P. 1565.

CHARLETON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, on the coast, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 2779. P. 568.—II. (*Queen*), co. Somerset, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Pensford. Ac. 955. P. 141.

CHARLEVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arr. and 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys, on the Andelle. P. 1457. Manufs. of calicoes.

CHARLEVILLE, called *Libreville* under the first republic, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Mezières, with which it communicates by an avenue and suspension bridge across the Meuse. P. 9907. It has a college, an ecclesiastical school, and a public library. Manufs. of muskets, nail works, copper foundries, and tanneries, with a port on the river, and export trade in wine, spirits, coal, iron, and slates.

CHARLEVILLE, *Rathgoggan*, a town, pa., munic. bor., and formerly parl. bor., Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Great South and Western Railway, 22 m. W.S.W. Limerick. Ac. of pa. 3517. P. 3410; do. of town 2468.

CHARLIEU, *Carilocus*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 38 m. N.E. Montbrison. P. 3996. Manufs. cottons and linens.

CHARLINCH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1432. P. 241.

CHARLOIS, a vill. of the Netherlands, on the Maas, 2 m. S.S.W. Rotterdam. P. 2000.

CHARLOTTE, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of Virginia. Area 600 sq. m. P. 5233 free, 9238 slaves. Soil fertile, yielding grain, fruits, and tobacco. The Richmond and Danville Railway passes through the co.—II. a township, Vermont, 31 m. W. Montpelier. P. 1634.—III. a township of New York, 330 m. S.W. Albany. P. 1428.—IV. a town, North Carolina, cap. co. Mecklenburgh, 118 m. S.W. Raleigh. P. 1300. It is in the midst of the gold regions of the state, and has a branch of the United States mint.—*Charlotte Harbour* or *Gasparilla Sound*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, W. coast of Florida. Lat. 26° 45' N.; lon. 82° 15' W. Average breadth 10 m. Charlotte river flows into it.

CHARLOTTE AMALIS or ST THOMAS, a town of the Danish West Indies, cap. of the island of St Thomas. P. 10,000. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, behind a spacious bay, which renders it one of the best trading places in the West Indies. The town is defended by the citadel of Christian Fort, and two batteries at the entrance of the harbour.

CHARLOTTENBRUNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 42 m. S.W. Breslau, with mineral springs and baths. P. 1100. Manufs. of linens and cottons.

CHARLOTTENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, circ. Teltow, on l. b. of the Spree, 3 m. W. Berlin. P. 7500. Manufs. of cotton and hosiery.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, cap. co. Albemarle, 63 m. N.W. Richmond. P. 1400. It is the seat of the Virginia university, which is endowed by the state, & has 11 professors, an observatory, museum, & library.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the cap. town of Prince Edward Island, British America, on Hillsborough river, near the S. coast, with a good harbour.

Lat. 46° 15' N.; lon. 63° 7' W. Principal edifices, the court-house, Episcopal and Scotch churches, chapels, the barracks, & the fort. It has an iron-foundry, a manuf. of coarse woollens, and ship-building. P. (1861) 6706.—II. cap. of Dominica, on its W. coast, 21 m. S.E. Prince Rupert Bay.

CHARLTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 1223 free, 557 slaves.

CHARLTON, an island of British North America, in James Bay. Lat. 52° N.; lon. 79° 50' W.

CHARLTON, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, co. Worcester, 45 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 2117.—II. New York, 22 m. N.N.W. Albany. P. 1902.

CARLTON, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Kent,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Dover. Ac. 381. P. 4093.—II. co. Wilts, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 4780. P. 621.—III. (*Abbots*), co. Glo'ster, 3 m. S.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 2190. P. 109.—IV. (*Adam*), co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 3910. P. 530.—V. (*Horethorne*), co. Somerset, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 2363. P. 506.—VI. (*King's*), Glo'ster, 2 m. S.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 3170. P. 3443.—VII. (*Mackrel*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Somerton. Area included with Charlton-Adam. P. 387.—VIII. (*Marshall*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2100. P. 442.—IX. (*Musgrave*), co. Somerset, 1 m. N.N.E. Wincanton. Ac. 2153. P. 418.—X. (*next Woolwich*), co. Kent, 8 m. S.E. London. Ac. 1342. P. 8472.—XI. (*on Otmoor*), co. Oxford, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Bicester. Ac. 1864. P. 687.—XII. (*Westport*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Pewsey. Ac. 1706. P. 222.

CHARLWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.W. Reigate. Ac. 7000. P. 1542.

CHARLY, sev. vills. of France, the chief in dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 42 m. S.S.W. Laon. P. 1757.

CHARMES-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge, 15 m. N.W. Epinal. P. 3059. Manufs. lace. Tanneries.

CHARMEY (German *Galmis*), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. S. Freyburg, in the high valley of same name, in which the finest of the celebrated Gruyère cheese is made. P. 1012.

CHARMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 4095. P. 1020.

CHARMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, at the mouth of the small river Char, in the English Channel, 2 m. N.E. Lyme-Regis. Ac. 518. P. 678. In 1839 severe shocks of earthquake occurred in this vicinity.

CHARNEUX, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. Liege. P. 2300. It has manufs. of cloth.

CHARNOCK-HEATH, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Standish, 3 m. S.E. Chorley. Ac. 1596. P. 772.—*Charnoch Richard* is a township in same pa., 3 m. W.S.W. Chorley. Ac. 1948. P. 893.

CHARNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, 15 m. S.W. Joigny. P. 1472.

CHAROLAIS, an old subdivision of France, in the prov. Burgundy, of which Charolles was the cap., now comprised in the dep. Saône-et-Loire.

CHAROLLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arr., 28 m. W.N.W. Macon. P. 3284. It has a chamber of commerce, manuf. of crucibles; iron works; trade in wine and grain.

CHARONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. St Denis, adjoining Paris on the E. Manufs. of chemical products.

CHAROST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, arr. and 15 m. S.W. Bourges. P. 1563.

CHARPEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, 9 m. E. Valence. P. 2610.

CHARROUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 30 m. S. Poitiers. P. 1879.

CHARS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 11 m. N.W. Poitose, on the Viosne. P. 1008.

CHARSFIELD, a pa., England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Market-Wickham. Ac. 1299. P. 484.

CHARSLAMBÁH, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshil Irmak (*Iris*), near its mouth in the Black Sea.

CHART, several pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. W.S.W. Ashford. Ac. 3281. P. 806.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. S.W. Charing. Ac. 1578. P. 304.—III. (*near Sutton-Valence*), co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 2073. P. 693.

CHARTER-HOUSE-HINTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 2890. P. 615.

CHARTHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Kent, on the Stour, 3 m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. 4530. P. 1094.

CHARTRE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loir, 25 m. S.E. Le Mans. P. 1620. Trade in cattle and grain.

CHARTRES, *Autricum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Eure-et-Loir, on a steep declivity beside the Eure, 47 m. S.W. Paris. P. (1861) 19,531. It has a cathedral, a society of agriculture, and a public library of 31,000 vols. Manufs. hosiery and leather. *Chartres* was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dumois in 1432. In its cathedral St Bernard preached the second crusade in 1145.

CHARTREUSE (LA GRANDE), a hamlet of France, dep. Isère, 12 m. N.E. Grenoble, in the valley of Guier, surrounded by high mtns. Celebrated for its vast convent, founded 1084, by Bruno, and for long headquarters of the order of Chartreux; now occupied by 30 monks.

CHARWAH, a town of India, Hindostan, prov. Candeish, Gwalior dom., 80 m. S.E. Indore.

CHARWELTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Ac. 2332. P. 214.

CHARYBDIS, whirlpool. [GALOFARO.]

CHARZOW, a vill., Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln. Near are the important foundries of Königshttte.

CHASGO or SHUSHGAO, a cluster of vills. and a fort of Afghanistan, at the highest part of the route between Ghuznee and Cabool, 10 m. N. Ghuznee, and 8697 feet above the sea.

CHASMA or CHASSMA, a river of military Croatia, after a tortuous W. course of 55 m. joins the Lonya, 16 m. S.W. Belovar. Near their junction is the vill. Chasma. P. 450.

CHASSELAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. S.W. Mâcon. P. 308.

CHASSENEUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, arr. and 16 m. S.W. Confolens. P. 2178.—Also vills. depts. Indre and Vienne.

CHASSERAI, a mountain of Switzerland, one of the culminating points of the Jura range, cant. Bern, 9 m. W. Biemme; elevation 5280 feet.

CHASSERON, a mountain of the Jura range, between the French dep. Doubs and the Swiss cant. Vaud, 6 m. N.W. Yverdun; elevation 5284 feet.

CHASTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1769. P. 218. A tumulus here marks the spot where Edmund Ironside defeated Canute in 1016.

CHATBURN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 2½ m. E.N.E. Clitheroe. Ac. 720. P. 521.

CHATEAU (LE) or CHATEAU D'OLERON, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arr. and 6 m. N.W. Marennes, on the S.E. point of the island of Oleron. P. 3518. It has a trade in salt, wine, and brandy.

CHATEAUBOURG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille et Vilaine, arr. Vitré, cap. cant. P. 1298.

CHATEAUBRIANT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, cap. cant., 35 m. N.N.E.

Nantes. P. 4636. Manufactures of woollen stuffs, with trade in iron, timber, oil, and corn.

CHATEAU-CHALON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, arr. and 6 m. E. Lons-le-Saunier, on rt. b. of the Seille. P. 597. Excellent wine produced in its vicinity.

CHATEAU-CHINON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. arr., in a mountainous dist., near rt. b. of the Yonne, 37 m. E. Nevers. P. 2777. Trade in wine and wool.

CHATEAU-D'EX or CHATEAU D'OYES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., 22 m. E. Lausanne, on rt. b. of the Sarine. P. 2259.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on a hill, 23 m. S.S.E. Le Mans, near rt. b. of the Loir. P. 3102. It has manufactures of linens, cotton twist, and leather, and a brisk trade in grain and chestnuts.

CHATEAUDUN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arr., near l. b. of the Loir, 26 m. S.S.W. Chartres. P. 6719. It has a castle, a town-hall, communal college, and public library. Tanneries and manufs. of blankets.

CHATEAUGAY, a township, U.S., North America, New York, on the navigable river of same name, 35 m. W.S.W. Champlain. P. 1228.

CHATEAUGIRON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. S.E. Rennes. P. 1581. Manufs. of cottons.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a comm. & town of France, dep. and on the Mayenne, here crossed by a bridge, cap. arr., 17 m. S.S.E. Laval. P. 7755. Manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, and bleach-grounds.

CHATEAU-HAUT-BRION, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Libourne, with a vineyard, producing fine Bordeaux wine.

CHATEAU-LAFITTE, a hamlet of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Lesparre, with a vineyard, producing fine growths of Bordeaux wine.

CHATEAU-LANDON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Fontainebleau. P. 2573.—*Chateau la Valliere* is a comm. and market town, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Tours. P. 1309.

CHATEAU-LATOUR, two contiguous vineyards of France, dep. and on the Gironde, near Pauillac, and which yield fine growths of claret wine.—*Chateau Leoville*, adjacent, produces a growth of wine almost equaling the foregoing.

CHATEAULIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. arr., on the Aulne, 13 m. N. Quimper. P. 2892. Trade in fish and cattle.

CHATEAU MARGAUX, a vineyard of France, dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. N.W. Bordeaux. It produces one of the first growths of claret wine.

CHATEAUMELLANT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.E. Bourges. P. 3130.

CHATEAUNEUF, numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Charente*), dep. and on l. b. of the Charente, cap. cant., 11 m. W.S.W. Angoulême. P. 3565. It has a trade in brandy, wine, and salt.—II. (*sur Cher*), dep. and on an island in the Cher, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. N.W. St Amand. P. 3005.—III. (*du Faouy*), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on the Aulne, 17 m. N.E. Quimper. P. 2830.—IV. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Orleans. P. 3197.—V. (*de Mazeno*), dep. Drôme, arr. and 9 m. E. Montélimart. P. 1956.—VI. (*de Randon*), dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Mende. P. 1465.—VII. (*d'Isere*), dep. Drôme, arr. and 5 m. S. Montélimart, on l. b. of the Rhône, opposite Viviers. P. 2226. Commerce in red wine.—VIII. (*sur Sarthe*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.N.E. Angers, on rt. b. of the Sarthe. P. 1548.

—IX. (*en Bretagne*), a fortified town, dep. Ille-et-

Vilaine, arr. and 6 m. S.E. St Malo. P. 823.—X. (*en Thymerais*), dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Chartres. P. 1467.—XI. (*val de Bargas*), dep. Nièvre, arr. and 16 m. S.E. Cosne. P. 2081.

CHATEAU-PONSAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. E. Bellac, on rt. b. of the Gartempe. P. 3827.

CHATEAU-PORCIEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Aisne, 26 m. S.W. Mezieres. P. 2137. Manufs. flannels.

CHATEAU-RENARD, a comm. & town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 10 m. E.S.E. Montargis. P. 2644.—II. dep. Bouches du Rhône, 19 m. N.E. Arles, near l. b. of the Durance. P. 5532.

CHATEAU-RENAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Brenne, 17 m. N.E. Tours. P. 5562. Manufs. woollens.

CHATEAUXROUX, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Indre, in a plain on the Indre, and at terminus of the railway from Orleans, 61 m. S.E. Tours. P. (1861) 16,170. It is the seat of a court of assize, chambers of commerce and manufactures, a society of arts and agriculture. Manufactures comprise woollens, cutlery, hats, hosiery, paper, parchment, and military equipments; it has also a trade in woollen yarn, leather, iron, cattle, and lithographic stones.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Hautes Alpes, arr. and 3 m. N.N.E. Embrun. P. 1875.

CHATEAU-SALINS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 17 m. N.E. Nancy. P. 2335.

CHATEAU-THIERRY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arr., on the Marne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a bridge, 37 m. S.S.W. Laon. P. 5925.

CHATEAU-VILLAIN, a comm. & town of France, dep. Haute Marne, arr. and 11 m. S.W. Chaumont, cap. cant. P. 1784.

CHÂTELARD, a town, Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Vevey, in part of pa. Montreux. P. 2970.

CHATELAUDREN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. W. St Brieuc. P. 1351. Manuf. coarse woollen stuffs.

CHATELON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. N. Thiers. P. 1838. Mineral springs and baths.

CHATELET, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on rt. b. of the Sambre, 4 m. E. Charleroi. P. 4000. Manufs. woollen cloth and leather.

CHATELET (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, 11 m. S.S.W. Amand. P. 1842.

CHATELLERAULT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. arr., on the Vienne, across which it communicates with a suburb by a bridge, 18 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. P. 14,210. Manuf. of French cutlery. It has an exchange, hospital, national manufacture of arms, and a trade in millstones, wines, dried fruits, and agricultural produce. It gives title of Duke of Châtellerault to the (Scottish) Duke of Hamilton.

CHATEL ST DENIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 23 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 2381.

CHATEL ST DENIS-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Epinal, on the Moselle, 10 m. N. Vosges. P. 1266.

CHATELUS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Gueret. P. 1317.

CHATENAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 5 m. S.S.W. Paris. Birthplace of Voltaire.

CHATENOIS, sev. comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Bas Rhin, 25 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. P. 3937.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Haut Rhin, 5 m. S. Belfort. P. 948.—III. a comm. and town, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Neuchâteau. P. 1511. Manufactures lace.

CHATHAM, a parl. bor., naval arsenal, town, and pa. of England, on the E. bank of the Medway, 30 m. E.S.E. London, with which it is connected by railway. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 28,424, (1861) 36,177. Alt. 57 ft. The river Medway here widens and is flanked on the E. & S. by heights partly built on & crowned with several forts and batteries. Princip. edifices, 2 churches, a seamen's hospital, and mechanics' institute. The military & naval establishments, separated from the town and the country beyond by a line of fortifications, comprise infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks, a school for engineers, and a marine hospital; the dockyard & arsenal, founded in the reign of Elizabeth, surrounded by a wall enclosing 90 ac. The dockyard contains 4 tide-docks, & 8 building slips for vessels of the largest size; with saw-mills, metal-mills, forges, machinery-works, and roperies. It has ordnance-ranges, an armoury, officers' & artificers' quarters, and a chapel. Near the dockyard is a large prison for convicts who labour in the yard. The bor. has no munic. jurisdiction, but sends one member to H. of C. Reg elect. 1876. It gave the title of Earl to the elder Pitt. In 1667, the Dutch under De Ruyter sailed up the Medway, and, in defiance of the forts on its banks, succeeded in burning many vessels and stores.

CHATHAM, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in centre of North Carolina. Area 858 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,855 free, 6246 slaves.—II. on S. E. of Georgia, on the Savannah river. Area 420 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,236 free, 14,807 slaves.—Also several townships.—I. Massachusetts, on the S.E. point of Cape Cod, 75 m. S.E. Boston.—II. Connecticut, 16 m. S. Hartford.—III. New Jersey, 39 m. N.N.E. Trenton.

CHATHAM, a vill., New Brunswick, co. Northumberland, on the Miramichi, near its mouth.—II. a vill., Upper Canada, co. Kent, on the Thames, 18 m. from its mouth, in Lake St Clair.

CHATHAM (BAY), U. S., North America, Florida, Gulf of Mexico, bounded by Capes Sable and St Romans.—(*Cape*), W. Australia, dists. Lanark and Stirling, 28 m. S.E. Point d'Entrecasteaux.

CHATHAM (ISLANDS), a group, South Pacific; 380 m. E. New Zealand. Lat. of Cape Young, 43° 48' S.; lon. 176° 58' W. P. 64; aborigines 510. They consist of Wairikaori (Chatham), Pitt, and some smaller islands, the first being about 90 m. in circumference. Coasts rocky; surface undulating and often marshy.—II. a group in the Radack chain, North Pacific Ocean. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 179° 50' E.—III. (*Island*), off the W. coast of Patagonia, 30 m. S. Wellington island.—IV. one of the Galapagos islands, Pacific Ocean. Excellent coal has been discovered here.—V. (*Port*), an inlet on the E. coast of the S. Andaman isl., Bay of Bengal.—VI. (*Sound*), Russian America, lat. 56° 30' S.; lon. 133° W.; separates George III. & Prince of Wales' archipelagos.

CHATELON, numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 32 m. E.S.E. Valence. P. 1248.—II. (*Castellio*), dep. Rhône, arr. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Azeroque. P. 1201.—III. (*en Savoie*), dep. Nièvre, arr. and 15 m. W. Châteauneuf-Chinon, on the Aron. P. 1576.—IV. (*sur Colmont*), dep. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. P. 2655.—V. (*les Dombes*), dep. Ain, cap. cant., arr. and 16 m. N.N.E. Trevoix, on the Chalaronne. P. 2107.—VI. (*sur Indre*), dep. and on l. b. of the Indre, cap. cant., 27 m. W.N.W. Chateauroux. P. 2869.—VII. (*sur Loing*), dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loing and the Briare Canal, 13 m. S.E. Montargis. P. 2594.—VIII. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loiret,

cap. cant., 44 m. E.S.E. Orleans. P. 3136.—IX. (*sur Marne*), dep. and on l. b. of the Marne, cap. cant., 29 m. W.N.W. Chalons. P. 955.—X. (*de Michaille*), dep. Ain, cap. cant., 26 m. E.S.E. Bourg. P. 1815.—XI. (*sur Saône*), dep. Vosges, 9 m. S.S.E. Lamarche. P. 632.—XII. (*sur Seine*), dep. Cote d'Or, cap. arr., 43 m. N.N.W. Dijon, on the Seine. P. 4836. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hats, leather, and paper goods. In Feb. 1814, a conference was held here between Napoleon I. and the Allies.—XIII. (*sur Sèvre*), dep. Deux Sèvres, arr. and 14 m. W.N.W. Bressuire, on the rt. b. of the Sèvre Nantaise; previous to 1737, named *Mauléon*. P. 1460.—XIV. (*en Vendelais*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 8 m. N. Vitre. P. 1510.

CHATILLON, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, 12 m. E. Aosta, on l. b. of the Dora-Baltea. P. 3025. Manufs. iron and steel.

CHATLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. Great Leighs. P. 644.

CHAT-MOSS, a morass, England, co. Lancaster, mostly in the pa. Eccles, 10 m. W. Manchester. Ac. 6000. A large portion of it has been drained, and now yields good crops. It is crossed by the railway from Liverpool to Manchester.

CHATONNAY, a comm. and town, France, dep. Isère, 15 m. E.S.E. Vienne. P. 2728.

CHATRE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. arr., 22 m. S.E. Châteauroux, on the Indre. P. 5038. It has leather and woollen factories, and a trade in wool and goat skins.

CHATSK, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Tambov, cap. dist., on a small river of the same name. P. 7000. Trade in hardwares. Around the town is a vast fertile plain.

CHATSWORTH, a township of England, co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Derby, traversed by the Derwent river. It has magnificent gardens, the property of the Duke of Devonshire. Rainfall 30 inches.

CHATAHOOCHEE, a riv., U. S., North America, rises in the Appalachian mountains, flows S., forming a portion of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia, and after a course of 400 m., joins Flint river, to form the Appalachicola, 40 m. N.W. Tallahassee. It is navigable to Columbus.

CHATAHOOCHEE, a co. of U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 3039 free, 2758 slaves.

CHATTANOOGA, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Tennessee, co. Hamilton, 140 m. from Nashville. A great railway centre. P. 6000.

CHATTERIS, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 10 m. N.W. Ely. Ac. 15,090. P. 4731.

CHATTERPOOR or CHUTTERPORE, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. rajahship, 73 m. S.E. Jhansi. Manufs. paper and cutlery, and has iron mines in the vicinity. It has a bazaar, is well supplied with water, and has a transit trade. The territory of which this town is the cap., has an area of 1240 sq. m., and a pop. of 120,000. The armed force consists of 1000 infantry, 100 cavalry, and 10 artillery.

CHATTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 713. P. 192.

CHATTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4½ m. E. Wooler. Ac. 17,090. P. 1651.

CHATOOGA, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 420 sq. m. P. 5111 free, 2054 slaves. Yields wheat, corn, and tobacco. It has four tanneries, and a cotton factory. Minerals are iron, lead, limestone, and marble.

CHATTRA, *Kshetra*, a town of North Hindostan, Nepal, in lat. 26° 53' N.; lon. 87° 4' E.

CHAUCHINA, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 12 m. from Granada. P. 1744.

CHAUDÉS-AIGUES, *Calentes Aqueæ*, a comm. and

town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. St Flour. P. 1950. It has hot springs, temp. 177° Fahr.; they are used for baths, washing fleeces, and warming the houses of the town.

CHAUDFONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov., arr. and 4 m. S.E. Liege, on rt. b. of the Vesdre. P. 973. It has thermal springs, temp. 104° Fahr. Its baths are well frequented.

CHAUDIÈRE, a lake and a river of Lower Canada; the lake is an enlargement of the Ottawa river, 55 m. N.N.W. Johnstown; the river joins the St Lawrence 7 m. above Quebec, after a N.N.W. course of 90 m.—The *Falls of the Chaudière* are 2½ m. from the river mouth.

CHAUFFAILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 24 m. W.S.W. Macon. P. 3979. It has a manuf. of lincens.

CHAUMES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Melun, cant. Tournon. P. 1813. Manufs. bricks, chalk, and tiles.

CHAUMONT, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Haute Marne, on a height between the Marne and Suize, 134 m. E.S.E. Paris. P. 7140. It has a tribunal of commerce and public library, with manufs. of woollens, druggets, linen and cotton yarn, gloves, and a trade in iron & iron-wares. Here, on the 1st March 1814, the representatives of the allied powers concluded a treaty against Napoleon I., contingent on his refusal to accept the terms proposed at Chatillon.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Beauvais. P. 1195. Manufs. of leather.—III. (*sur Loire*), a comm. and vill., dep. Loire-et-Cher, on the Loire, 10 m. S.W. Blois. P. 1000.—IV. (*sur Tharonne*), dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Bomorantin, cant. la Motte Beuvron. P. 1225.

CHAUMONT, a comm. and vill., France, Haute Savoie, prov. Carouge, 9 m. W. St Julien. P. 683.

CHAUNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., mostly on an isl. in the Oise, 18 m. W.N.W. Laon. P. 8163. It has an active trade in cider, linen clothes, and hosiery.

CHAUSSEY, a group of bare and rocky isls. in the English Channel, 8 m. from coast of France, opposite Granville. They supply excellent granite; and on the largest island is a grazing farm.

CHAUSSIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. S.S.W. Dôle, near l. b. of the Doubs. P. 1201.

CHAUTAQUE, a co., U. S., North America, in S.W. part of New York, on Lake Erie. Area 1017 sq. m. P. (1860) 58,522. It has a lake coast of 30 m.; and about 5 m. from the lake, an elevated ridge, 1400 feet high, divides the waters that flow into the lake from those that take their course to the Gulf of Mexico. Chief town, Mayville.—*Lake Chautaque*, in its vicinity, is 18 m. in length N. to S., elevation 1291 feet, navigable by steamboats, and connected by its outlet with the river Alleghany.

CHAUVE, a comm. and vill. France, dep. Loire Inferieure, arr. Faimboeuf, cant. St Peré. P. 1803.

CHAUVIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 18 m. N.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. P. 2014. Manufs. druggets.

CHAUX-DE-FOND (LA), a pa. and town, Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N.W. Neuchâtel. P. (1860) 16,778. It is situated at the foot of a narrow gorge of the Jura, at an elevation of 3070 ft. above the sea. With *Locle*, this is the chief seat of the watches of the canton.—*Chaux-du-Milieu* is a vill. 9 m. S.S.W. the above, with manufs. of chains for the movements of watches. P. 950.

CHAVANAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Loire, arr. St Etienne, cant. Pélussin. P. 1780. Manufs. gallic acid, silk mills, tiles, etc.

CHAYANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., arr. and 19 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. P. 970. Manufs. of cotton goods.—II. *en Paillers*, dep. Vendée, arr. Napoléon Vendée, ant. St Fulgent. P. 2661.

CHAVES, *Agua Flavia*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 44 m. W. Braganza, on rt. b. of the Tamega. P. 3900. It has hot saline springs (temp. 129° Fahr.), and baths.

CHAVES or VILLA-DO-ECUADOR, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on the N. coast of the island Marajo, at the mouth of the Amazon. Lat. 0° 20' S.; lon. 49° 40' W.—II. the cap. town of the island St Thomas, Gulf of Guinea.

CHAVILLE, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and Paris and Versailles Railway, 1 m. E. Versailles. P. 2330.

CHAVLI, a small town of Russia in Europe, gov. Vilna, cap. dist., on the Coukot river. The dist. is fertile, producing wheat.

CHAVORNAY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Orbe. P. 847.

CHAWLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.E. Chumleigh. Ac. 5020. P. 801.

CHAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Ac. 2663. P. 464.

CHAYAR, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on the Chayar, affl. of Erghen. Lat. 41° 5' N., lon. 83° E.

CHAYENPOOR, a fortified town of Nepal, 130 m. S.E. Khatmandoo, cap. a dist. Exports rice, wheat, oil, ghee, metals, cotton and woollen cloths, timber, spices, sugar, tobacco, & pearls. Imports salt, gold and silver, musk, skins, and Chinese wares.

CHAYLARD (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arr. and 28 m. S.W. Tournon, on l. b. of the Dorne. P. 2353. It has salt mines, tanneries, and trade in cattle.

CHAZELLES-SUR-LYON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, 16 m. E. Montbrison. P. 5332.

CHAZY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Champlain, and watered by Chazy river, which falls into the lake. P. 4324.

CHADLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, 8 m. E.S.E. Stoke-on-Trent. Ac. of pa. 6701. P. 4803. It has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, and union workhouse. Coal and limestone abound in the vicinity. Copper, brass, and tin works, and a manuf. of cotton tape, are carried on.—II. a pa., co. Chester, on railway, 2½ m. S. Stockport. Ac. 6275. P. 10,852, mostly engaged in cotton factories and print works.—*Chadle, Bulkeley, and Moseley*, are townships in the same pa.; the former on the Macclesfield branch of the N.-Western Railway. P. 6115; the latter, P. 2329.

CHREAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 1½ m. E.N.E. Ewell, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway, 9 m. S.W. London. Ac. 1894. P. 1156.

CHEAPUT, a small town and important military post of Scinde, 102 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad. Lat. 26° 52' N., lon. 68° 34' E.

CHEARSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Thame. Ac. 1130. P. 287.

CHEAT, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, rises in Haystack Peak, flows N. and joins West river, an affluent of the Ohio, within the Pennsylvania frontier. Total course 90 miles.

CHEATHAM, a co. of U. S., North America, Tennessee. P. 5376 free, 1882 slaves.

CHESEY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. E. Eccleshall. Ac. 4172. P. 514.

CHEBUCTO and CHEDABUCTO, two bays, Nova Scotia; the former near Halifax, the latter at the E. extremity of the island, opposite Cape Breton.

CHEBYN, a vill. of Lower Egypt, prov. Menouf, with a gov. school and a cotton factory.

CHECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 77 m. E.N.E. Guadaluara. P. 1201. Manufs. iron goods.

CHECING, a town of Poland, 9 m. S.W. Kielce, on the Czarna. P. 3000, mostly Jews. There are quarries of fine marble in its vicinity.

CHECKENDON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, near the Chiltern hills, 7½ m. S. Watlington. Ac. 3063. P. 357.

CHECKLEY and TEAN, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5½ m. N.W. Uttoxeter. Ac. 5643. P. 2304.—*Checkley with Wrinchill*, is a township, co. Chester, on the London and North-Western Railway, 12 m. N.W. Stafford. Ac. 1433. P. 202.

CHECO, a vill. of Chile, dep. Coquimbo, 6 m. E. Copiapo, with rich copper mines.

CHEDBUGTO BAY, Nova Scotia. [CHEBUCTO.] CHEDBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Clare. Ac. 566. P. 325.

CHEDDAR, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. S.E. Axbridge. Ac. 6998. P. 2032. The vill., at the entrance of a deep rocky gorge of the Mendip hills, has a church. The Cheddar cheese is produced in this parish.

CHEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 4 m. N. Tring. Ac. 1398. P. 628.

CHEDDLTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. S.W. Lick. Ac. 9080. P. 2050.

CHEDDON-FITZPAINE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Ilchester. Ac. 960. P. 338.

CHEDRAYE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Beccles. Ac. 1432. P. 387.

CHEDEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 17 m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 773. P. 176.

CHEDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W. Halesworth. Ac. 2378. P. 418.

CHEDEBA, an island, Further India, British prov. Aracan, in the Bay of Bengal. Lat. 18° 52' N., lon. 93° 31' and 93° 50' E. Area 250 sq. m. P. 9000. Shape triangular; in the interior surface irregular, consists of plains & hills rising in the N. from 30 to 500 feet, & in the S. the highest is 1400 feet in elevation. Soil fertile, producing rice, hemp, cotton, sugar, & tobacco. The island was captured from the Burmese in 1824.

CHEDEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.W. Northleach. Ac. 4689. P. 954.

CHEZOVY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E. Bridgewater. Ac. 1655. P. 442.

CHEE-CHOO or TCHI-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-Hoei, cap. dep., near the Yang-tze-kiang, 20 m. N.E. Ngan-king.

CHEERA, a city of Chinese Turkestan, 75 m. E.S.E. Khoten. Silk is produced in its vicinity.

CHEHAM, a chapelry of Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Manchester, and comprised in its borough. Ac. 919. P. 17,746.

CHE-FOO, a harbour in China, prov. Shantung, N. coast, promontory same name. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 121° E. Here, since the treaty of Tien-tsin, the French have had a naval squadron, to hold the port as a material guarantee for payment of indemnity. British steamers bound from Shanghai to Tien-tsin call at this port. When the Pei-ho river is frozen up from Dec. to March, communication is carried on *via* Chefoo to Peking and Tien-tsin.

CHEF (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 34 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 3550. In its vicinity good red wine is produced.

CHEF-BOUTONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Niort. P. 2341. It has manufs. of druggets.

CHEHL, meaning "forty," a prefixed name of—

I. *Tan* or *Kohi-chikulton* ("mountain of forty bodies"), a lofty mountain, Beloochistan, immediately S. Moostung. Lat. 29° 40' N., lon. 66° 55' E.—II. *Bucha Gum* ("the forty lost children"), a place of pilgrimage, Afghanistan, 6 m. S.W. Ghuznee.—III. *Dochter* ("the forty virgins"), a shrine, Afghanistan. Lat. 35° 7' N., lon. 62° 9' E. Curious Mohammedan legends attach to all these localities.

CHEK-CHOO or CHEAG-TCHU, a vill. of Hongkong, on a bay, near the S. of the island. P. 800, employed in trade and farming. A military station, with barracks.

CHE-KIANG, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat. 28° and 31° N., lon. 118° and 121° E., having E. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides the Kiang, provs. Ngan-hoi and Fo-kien. P. 30,437,974. (?) Surface greatly diversified, & the prov. is traversed by the Great Canal. Coasts abrupt & much indented. It is one of the most fertile & commercial provs. of China. Products, silk, tea, cotton, indigo, fruits, camphor, & coal. Manufs. silks, crape, gold and silver stuffs, and paper. Fermented liquors are extensively made in this prov. *Che-kiang*, comprising the Chusan islands, is subdivided into 11 depts. Chief cities, Hangchow-foo, Ning-po, Chao-hing, Ouen-chow, and Chapoo.

CHELBOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*East*), 5½ m. N.E. Beaminster. Ac. 948. P. 93.—II. (*West*), 5 m. N.E. Munster. Ac. 578. P. 73.

CHELDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Ac. 1108. P. 97.

CHELEK, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, sanj. and 15 m. S.W. Sert.

CHELFORD, a township of England, co. Chester, 14 m. N.E. Crewe, with a station on the North-Western Railway. Ac. 290. P. 256.

CHELDREH, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, 40 m. W.S.W. Selekkeh.

CHELL, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 1219.

CHELLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Ac. 810. P. 484.

CHELLES, *Celles*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near rt. b. of the Marne, 10 m. E. Paris. P. 1914.

CHELLESWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Bildeston. Ac. 861. P. 272.

CHELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ouse, 5 m. N.E. Olney. Ac. 610. P. 136.

CHELLUMBRUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 103 m. S.E. Arcot, near mouth of Coleroon River.

CHELM, a town of Poland, gov. and 42 m. E.S.E. Lublin. P. 5640. The Poles were defeated here by the Russians, June 4, 1794.

CHELMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 3½ m. S.E. Bridgnorth. Ac. 8259. P. 564.

CHELMER, a river of England, co. Essex, rises near Thaxted, and flows S.E. by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Maldon, where it joins the Blackwater after a course of 30 miles.

CHELMONDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1627. P. 949.

CHELMSFORD, a market town and pa. of England, cap. co. Essex, on the Eastern Union Railway, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann rivers, respectively crossed here by an iron and a stone bridge, 29 m. E.N.E. London. Ac. of pa. 2841. P. 8407. Alt. 121 ft. Principal buildings, the parish church, a county-hall, comprising the assize-court, assembly-rooms, and corn-exchange, co. gaol, house of correction, and theatre. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts:

CHELMSFORD, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, co. Middlesex, 24 m. N.N.W. Boston. P. 2098, who manuf. glass and iron wares, and export granite by the Middlesex Canal.

CHELONA, a mountain on the N. frontier of Greece, 15 m. E.S.E. Arta, the most conspicuous of those encircling the Gulf of Arta on the E., 6812 feet in elevation, and named from a supposed resemblance to a tortoise.

CHELSEA, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a populous S.W. suburb of London, on the l. b. of the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 4½ m. W.S.W. St. Paul's Cathedral. Ac. 865. P. 63,439. Its principal edifice is the hospital for superannuated soldiers, founded in the time of Charles II., and completed by Sir C. Wren in 1692. The establishment supports about 550 in-pensioners and from 70,000 to 80,000 out-pensioners, and its expenditure, amounting to nearly 1,500,000*l.* annually, is mostly defrayed by a parliamentary grant. Near it is the military school founded on the suggestion of the late Duke of York in 1801, and in which 1000 children of soldiers are maintained and educated at the public expense. The pa. of St Luke was divided into two pas. in 1832. The new pa. church is in the decorated Gothic style; the old church, a plain brick structure, with monuments to Sir Thomas More and to Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and founded the botanic garden of Chelsea, belonging to the Apothecaries' Society. It has water-works for supply of London, the Cadogan chain-pier, and floor-cloth factories. Chelsea, which formerly contained the celebrated Ranelagh, now comprises Cremorne house and gardens, a place of popular resort in summer.

CHELSEA, two townships of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. Boston, and communicating by a bridge with Charleston. P. 6701.—II. Vermont, cap. co. Orange, 23 m. S.E. Montpelier. P. 1958.

CHELSEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Bromley. Ac. 3280. P. 784.

CHELSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.E. Croydon. Ac. 8314. P. 401.

CHELTHAM, a parl. bor., town, fashionable watering-place, and pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Gloucester, on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 90 m. W.N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 3740. P. in 1801, 3076; in 1861, 33,693. It is situated on the Chelt, a tributary of the Severn, in a vale, sheltered from the N. and E. by a semi-circular sweep of the Cotswold and other hills. Mean temp. of year 51°-54, winter 40°-60, summer 64°-32; rainfall 23 inches. The mineral springs, to which it owes its rapid increase, are well frequented. The springs are nearly alike in their ingredients; they are slightly ferruginous, with traces of iodine. The Montpellier well, discovered in 1716, Pittville, and other pump-rooms, are surrounded by tasteful grounds and avenues, and there are baths of every description in the town. The pa. church is an ancient Gothic structure, and there are four or five district churches, several dissenting chapels, a Roman Catholic chapel, synagogue, female orphan asylum founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806, a general hospital, public library, mechanics' institute, theatre, assembly and concert rooms. It is the seat of petty sessions, a manor court and a polling-place for E. division of co. Sends one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 2656; and is now (1864) greatly resorted to for its educational establishments.

CHELVA, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.W. Valencia, on river of same name. P. 4488.

CHELVESTON or CHELSTON, a pa. of England,

co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Ac. 1730. P. 454.

CHELVEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Ac. 1077. P. 54.

CHELWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.E. Pensford. Ac. 1077. P. 180.

CHELY (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 22 m. W.N.W. Mende. P. 1872.—II. (*d'Aubrac*), dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Rodez. P. 1697.

CHEMILLÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.W. Angers. P. 4703. It has manufs. of linen cloths and handkerchiefs, and an active trade in cattle.

CHEMILLÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N. Tours. P. 1153.

CHEMNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. E.N.E. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Chemnitz river, an affl. of the Mulde. P. 45,482. Manufs. stockings, mitts, linens, machinery, bleaching and dyeing works, and tanneries. *Alt Chemnitz* is a vill. immediately S. P. 860.

CHEMUNG, a co., U. S., North America, in S. part of New York, watered by Chemung river. Area 530 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,917.—II. a township, same co., on the New York and Erie Railway, 10 m. S.E. Elmira, and which is connected by canal with Seneca Lake. P. 2672.

CHENANGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of New York. Area 792 sq. m. P. (1860) 40,934. Surface hilly, but valleys fertile. Watered by Chenango river, which joins the Susquehanna at Binghamton; whence a canal, 97 m. in length, with 116 locks, joins the Erie Canal at Utica.—II. a township of Broome co., New York, 108 m. S.W. Albany. P. 8734.—III. a township of Lawrence co., Pennsylvania. P. 1622.

CHENAUB (anc. *Acesines*), a river of the Punjab, which has its rise in Lahoul, lat. 32° 48' N., lon. 77° 27' E. It flows through the Ritanka Pass, which is 1300 feet above the sea. At Tandī it is joined by the Surajbhagha, a river 40 m. long, flowing from the N. At Riāsi the river, leaving the mountains, enters the level ground of the Punjab, where it is 600 feet wide. It becomes navigable for rafts 50 m. lower down, and joins the Ghara in lat. 29° 21' N., lon. 71° 4' E., after a generally S.W. course estimated at 765 m., in the latter part of which it is from ¼ to 1½ m. across, and sometimes 14 feet in depth. The united stream is then called Punjnd (five rivers).

CHÉNÉ, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Liege, at the confl. of the Ourte and Vesdre. P. 1925. It has iron and glass works.

CHENERAILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arr., and 10 m. N. Aubusson. P. 1048. It was formerly fortified.

CHENE-THÔNEX, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. E. Geneva, opposite Chêne-les-Bougeries. P. 1699.

CHENEYS or CHENIES, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Amersham. Ac. 1744. P. 468.

CHENIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. Guéret, cant. Longwy. P. 1822.

CHENIT (LE), a comm. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Orbe, at its entrance into the S. extremity of the Lake de Joux, 19 m. W.N.W. Lausanne. P. 3236.

CHENNAPUTTEN or CHINAPATAM, a town of India, territory of Mysore, 88 m. N.E. Seringapatam, in lat. 12° 40' N., lon. 77° 16' E. Manufs. of glass, & steel-wire strings for musical instruments.

CHENONCEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the Cher, immediately adjacent to Bleré. P. 368.

CHEO-PO, a seaport town of China, prov. Fo-

kien, S.W. Amoy, and opposite Formosa, to which island it exports sugar, rice, and camphor.

CHEPILLO, an island in the Pacific Ocean, in the bay and off the S. coast of the isthmus Panama, lat. 8° 57' N., lon. 79° 9' W.

CHEPO, a river and town of South America, New Granada, dep. Panama, and in the narrowest part of the isthmus. The river enters the Pacific 18 m. E. Panama; and a little above, where it is navigable, is the town, an entrepôt for traffic with the Mandingo Indians.

CHEPSTOW, a market town, river port, and pa. of England, co. Monmouth, on the Wye, near its junction with the Severn, 14½ m. E.N.E. Newport, with a station on the South Wales Railway. Ac. of pa. 1282. P. 3455. Exports (1862) 10,836l. Vessels belonging to the port, 13; tonnage, 1023. Customs rev. (1862) 4457l. The town is built on a slope between bold cliffs, with a bridge over the Wye. It has a church, union workhouse, and theatre. Ship-building is carried on. Imports wines, and other goods, for the consumption of a large inland district, and exports corn, cider, bark, iron, coal, and millstones. The tide rises sometimes to 50, and even to 70 feet, and flows with great rapidity; hence large vessels can come up to the town.

CHER, a river of Central France, rises in the dep. Creuse, flows E., N., and W., through the deps. Allier, Cher, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, and joins the Loire S.W. Tours, after a course of 195 m., for the last 47 of which it is navigable. Principal affls., the Tardes, Arnon, Evre, and Saudre. The Canal du Berri runs parallel to it in the upper part.

CHER, a central dep. of France, cap. Bourges, situated between the deps. Allier, Nièvre, Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre, and between lat. 46° 25' and 47° 39' N., lon. 1° 55' and 3° 10' E. Area 2779 sq. m. P. 323,393. Climate temperate. Surface mostly level, and generally wooded. Principal rivers the Cher and Loire. More corn and wine are produced than are required for home consumption; sheep are numerous, and trade is mostly in rural produce. Mines of iron, manganese, and coal are wrought. Chief manufs. woollen goods and porcelain. *Cher* is subdivided into 3 arr., Bourges, St Amand, & Sancerre.

CHERASCO, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, near the influx of the Stura, 32 m. S.S.E. Turin. P. 8894. It is supplied with water by a canal, which also turns several silk-mills. Trade in wine, silk, hemp, hay, wood, and mushrooms. It has five churches, and two magnificent arches. Here in 1796 Napoleon I. gained a decisive victory over the Sardinian troops, and in 1801 its fortifications were destroyed by the French.

CHERBOURG, a seaport city of France, dep. Manche, cap. arr., on the English Channel, at the N. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, and nearly opposite the W. extremity of the Isle of Wight. Lat. of Fort Royal, 49° 40' 3" N., lon. 1° 35' W. P. (1861) 41,812. Its climate is mild. It is a fortified city of the first class, at the head of a bay between Cape Levi on the E. and Cape La Hogue on the W. The city and port are defended by several forts and redoubts. The military port can accommodate 50 ships of the line; the commercial port is safe and commodious. The magnificent basin was opened 7th August 1858; the roadstead, formed by an immense pier, and defended by 3 forts and a battery, has space for 400 ships; it extends in a crescent form over an extent of 24 miles. Cherbourg is a maritime prefecture, and has a comm. college,

theatre, hospital, and a colossal equestrian statue of Napoleon I. in bronze, inaugurated 8th August 1858. Chief industry, brass and copper-founding, machinery, lace-making, sugar-refining, tanning, and dyeing. Trade in naval supplies, butter, timber from the north, lint, grain, coals, and salt.

**CHERCHELL** or **SHERSHELL**, *Cesarea*, a seaport town of North Africa, Algérie, prov. and 55 m. W.S.W. Algiers. P. 5886, of whom 1468 were Europeans. The port is shallow, and exposed to N. winds, though protected by a rocky island.

**CHEREPOVETZ** or **TCHEREPOVETZ**, a town of European Russia, gov. and 250 m. E.N.E. Novgorod, on rt. b. of the Sheksna, near the confl. of the Yargaba. P. 1000.

**CHERHILL**, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 2½ m. E. Calne. Ac. 1817. P. 364.

**CHERIBON** or **SHERIBON**, a seaport town of Java, on its N. coast, 125 m. E.S.E. Batavia. P. 11,000. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and has trade in coffee, indigo, teakwood, etc. P. of residency 550,000.

**CHERINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. S.E. Skipton-on-Stour. Ac. 890. P. 311.

**CHERITON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. W.N.W. Folkestone. Ac. 1861. P. 2350.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. S. New Alresford. Ac. 3030. P. 621.—III. (*Bishop's*), co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Crediton. Ac. 4875. P. 696.—IV. (*North*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 1088. P. 302.—V. (*Fitzpaïne*), co. Devon, 4½ m. N.N.E. Crediton. Ac. 5382. P. 1111.

**CHERITON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bury, 14 m. W.N.W. Swansea. Ac. 1419. P. 230.

**CHEROKEE**, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 1200 sq. m. P. 8647 free, 519 slaves. Soil fertile on rivers. Various coloured marbles are found. It has valuable gold mines, iron, lead, and silver in small quantities.—II. in N. of Georgia. Area 528 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,092 free, 1199 slaves.—III. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 756 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,358 free, 3002 slaves.—IV. in E. of Texas. Area 740 sq. m. P. 8852 free, 3246 slaves.—With other small towns and villages.

**CHERONEA**, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 5 m. N.N.E. Lebedea, celebrated for the victory of Philip over the Athenians, 338 B.C., and for that of Sylla over the general of Mithridates, 86 B.C. Plutarch was born at Cheronea in the year 50 A.D.

**CHERRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.E. Tetbury. Ac. 1860. P. 232.

**CHERRY-HILTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Cambridge. Ac. 2043. P. 734.

**CHERRY VALLEY**, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, 33 m. W. Albany. P. 4206.—Also a township, Ohio, 202 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 839.

**CHERSO**, an island of Illyria, gov. Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic, 12 m. S.S.W. Fiume. Area 105 sq. m. P. 14,000. Surface generally stony and rugged. *Cherso*, the cap., on its W. coast, has a cathedral. P. 1497. The other towns are Osero, Lossin-Grande, and Lossin-Piccolo.

**CHERSON**, a gov. & town, Russia. [*KHERSON*.]

**CHERSONESUS**, the anc. name of several peninsulas of Europe, as *C. Cimbrica* [JUTLAND], *C. Thracia* [GALLIOLI], *C. Taurica* [CRIMEA].

**CHERTA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. S.W. Tarragona. P. 2433.

**CHERTSEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, 19 m. W.S.W. London. Ac. of pa. 10,229. P. 6589. It is a polling-place for the county.

**CHESAPEAKE**, the largest bay in the U. S., North America, Virginia and Maryland, both of which states it divides into two parts. It is 200 m. in length, from 4 to 40 m. in breadth, and about 9 fathoms in depth. The Susquehanna, Patapsco, Severn, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers flow into this bay, which has many harbours.

**CHESELBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2580. P. 432.

**CHESHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. W.N.W. the Watford station of the N.-W. Railway, and 29 m. W.N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 12,657. P. 5985. Manufs. of straw-plait, shoes, wooden turned wares, & paper-mills.

**CHESHAM-BOIS**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.E. Chesham. Ac. 905. P. 218.

**CHESHIRE**, a maritime co. of England, having N. the Irish Sea and the estuary of the Mersey, and on other sides the cos. Lancaster, York, Derby, Stafford, Salop, Flint, W. Flint, Denbigh, and the estuary of the Dee. Ac. 707,078, of which upwards of 620,000 are estimated to be under culture. P. (1861) 505,428. Surface, except on its extreme E. and W. borders, level, well wooded, and studded with small lakes or meres. Principal rivers, the Dee, Mersey, and Weaver. Soil chiefly a clayey or sandy loam. Climate moist. Annual rainfall 36 inches. This is one of the principal dairy and grazing districts in England, and cheese forms its principal rural product. Near Nantwich are mines of rock-salt, and saline springs; other mineral products are coal, copper, and lead. Manufs. of cottons and silks. The Grand Trunk and Bridgewater Canals, and the London and N.-W., Manchester and Birmingham, the Crewe and Chester, and Holyhead Railways traverse the co. Cheshire (exclusive of Chester) is subdivided into 7 hundreds and 90 pas. in the diocese of Chester. Besides the cap. city, Chester, it contains the towns Macclesfield, Stockport, Congleton, and Knutsford. Its N. and S. divisions each send 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864), N. div. 6007, S. div. 6708. It was held by the Anglo-Saxons from 828 till taken possession of by William the Conqueror, who formed it into a co.-palatine. It was governed almost independent of the English crown till the reign of Henry VIII., but remained a co.-palatine until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts.

**CHESHIRE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of New Hampshire. Area 460 sq. m. P. (1860) 27,434. Soil fertile. Has manufs. of woollen and cotton, iron and glass works, flour, grist, and saw mills. Connected by railway with Worcester, Massachusetts, Montpelier, Vermont, Hartford, Connecticut, and Keene.—II. a township, Connecticut, 25 m. S.S.W. Hartford. P. 1627.

**CHESHUNT**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 14 m. N. London. Ac. 8493. P. 6592.

**CHESLYN-HAY**, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Cannock. P. 1177.

**CHESNE (LE)**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Vouziers, cap. cant. P. 1569.

**CHESNUT HILL**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Monroe co. P. 1318.

**CHESSINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. W. Ewell. Ac. 1229. P. 219.

**CHESSY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on l. b. of the Azergue. P. 1132.

**CHESTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W. Valencia. P. 3742. Manufs. woollens.

**CHESTER**, *Deva Castra*, an episcopal city, co. of itself, parl. and munic. bor., and river port of

England, cap. co., on the Dee, crossed by 2 stone, 1 suspension, & 1 railway bridges, at the termini of numerous railways, 16 m. S.S.E. Liverpool, 21 m. N.W. Crewe, and 185 m. N.W. London. Ac. of city co., comprising 11 pas., 3016. P. (1861) 31,110. It stands on a rocky elevation, in part enclosed by walls erected by the Romans,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumference. The streets are sunk below the level of the houses, and the footways also, which are within piazzas or "rows." Principal edifices, the castle, comprising barracks and armoury with nearly 30,000 stand of arms, the city gaol, churches, palatinate offices; its fine old town-hall was destroyed by fire in 1862; linen, union, and commerce halls, exchange, co. infirmary, and co. lunatic asylum, church diocesan training college, military barracks, blue-coat school, alms-houses, railway station, the largest in England, mechanics' institute, with museum, stamp office, assay office, music hall, and 13 churches, besides dissenting chapels; a new covered market, public baths and cemetery. The city has three weekly newspapers. Races are held yearly in May. The cathedral is an irregular massive structure, with a tower 127 feet in height; St John's church; Trinity church, which contains the tombs of the poet Parnell, and of Matthew Henry the commentator on the Bible. At the end of the principal street of the city proper is an arched gateway. Vessels of 300 tons come up to the city, which exports cheese, cast-iron, coal, lead, and lime, and imports wines and other produce. Manufs. lead, and has shot works with a tower 150 feet high, iron ship-building yards, small foundries, tobacco manuf., and extensive nurseries. Co. assizes for Cheshire; co. and bor. quarter-sessions. The munic. and parl. bor., subdivided into five wards, is governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. Chester sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors, freemen 1231, householders 2650. The diocese comprises the co. Chester and part of Lancashire. Episcopal rev. 4500*l*. Chester gives title of earl to the Prince of Wales. About 3 m. S. is Eaton Hall, seat of the Marquis of Westminster. Exports (1862) 2847*l*. Vessels belonging to the port (1862) 56, tons 3917. Customs rev. (1862) 59,361*l*.

CHESTER, a maritime vill., Nova Scotia, British North America, 33 m. W. Halifax.

CHESTER, several places, U. S., North America.—I. a co. in the S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 792 sq. m. P. (1860) 74,578. Soil varied, and highly cultivated. It has iron works, cotton and woollen manufs., tanneries, flour and papermills. Minerals comprise limestone, marble, copper, lead, silver, and precious stones.—II. a dist., S. Carolina. Area 480 sq. m. P. 7254 free, 10,868 slaves. Also several townships.—I. New Hampshire, 23 m. S.S.E. Concord. P. 1301.—II. Vermont, 83 m. S. Montpelier. P. 2008.—III. Pennsylvania, on the W. bank of the Delaware river. P. 1993.—IV. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Delaware, 84 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg. P. 2097.—V. New Jersey, 9 m. S.W. Mount Holly. P. 1334.—VI. Hampden co., Massachusetts. P. 1521.—VII. Orange co., New York. P. 1642.—VIII. Meigs co., Ohio. P. 1600.—And several others. The *Chester river*, Delaware and Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay and is navigable for 40 m. to Chester town.

CHESTERFIELD, a munic. bor., town, pa. and township of Engl., co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Derby, on the Rother, and a canal connecting it with the Trent, & having a station on the N. Midland Railway, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Derby. Ac. of pa. 11,451. P. (1861) 18,970; do. of bor. 9836. Principal edifices, a cruciform church, literary and mechanics'

institutes, town-hall, gaol, union workhouse, and assembly rooms. Manufs. of cottons, silks, lace, hosiery, worsted, earthenware, and machinery. In its vicinity are iron, coal, and lead mines. Annual rainfall 25 inches. Alt. 322 feet.

CHESTERFIELD, a co., U. S., North America, Virginia, on James river. Area 456 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,662 free, 8354 slaves. Products, corn, cotton, and tobacco. It has cotton factories and an iron foundry, and coal mines.—II. a dist. S. Carolina. Area 560 sq. m. P. 7486 free, 4348 slaves.—III. a township, New Hampshire, 49 m. S.W. Concord. P. 1680.—IV. Massachusetts, 106 m. W. Boston. P. 1014.—V. New Jersey, 12 m. N.E. Mount Holly. P. 4514.—VI. New York, on the W. side of Lake Champlain. P. 2716.

CHESTERFIELD-INLET, a long and narrow inlet, British North America, stretching N. from Hudson Bay. Entrance, lat. 63° 30' N.; lon. 90° 40' W. Length 250 m.; breadth 25 m. It contains numerous islands and receives several rivers.

CHESTERFORD, *Camboricum* or *Buta Iconorum*, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex.—I. on the Granta, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 3030. P. 1027. Great quantities of Roman coins and urns, and the remains of a Roman villa, have been dug up here.—II. (*Little*), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 1260. P. 276. Chesterford station, E. Co. Railway, is 10 m. S. Cambridge.

CHESTER-LS-STREET, a pa. and vill. of England, co. & 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Durham, near the Gt. N. of Engl. Rail. Ac. 31,001. P. 23,076. Alt. 72 feet. The vill., which is on the ancient Ermine Street, was long the seat of the Durham episcopal see. It is a polling-place for S. division of county.

CHESTERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and about 1 m. N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 2729. P. 2986. It has a union workhouse.—II. co. Oxford, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Bicester. Ac. 2850. P. 384.—III. co. Huntingdon, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Stilton. Ac. 1330. P. 129.—IV. co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.E. Kington. Ac. 3512. P. 217.

CHESTERTOWN, a seaport town, U. S., North America, Maryland, cap. Kent co. P. 1295.

CHESTERVILLE, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 17 m. N.W. Augusta. P. 1142.

CHESWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.E. Drayton. Ac. 5723. P. 1159.

CHETAH, a town of Asiatic Russia, cap. gov. of Trans-Baikal, at junction of the Chetah with Ingodeh riv. Lat. 52° N.; lon. 113° E. Founded 1854.

CHETTLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1113. P. 177.

CHETTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 4936. P. 590.

CHEWOD or CHETWODE, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Winslow. Ac. 1200. P. 177.

CHEWYND, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Newport. Ac. 3803. P. 719.

CHEUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, on r.t. b. of the Mue, arr. and 10 m. W. Caen. P. 952.

CHEVELEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Ac. 2527. P. 607.

CHEVENEX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Porrentruy. P. 899.

CHEVENING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Seven Oaks. Ac. 3773. P. 932.

CHEVINGTON, a pa., England, co. Suffolk, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 2240. P. 621.

CHEVEREEL, 2 pas., Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. W. E. Lavington. Ac. 1840. P. 561.—II. (*Little*), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. E. Lavington. Ac. 1930. P. 234.

CHEVILLY, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Loiret, on the Paris Railway, 9 m. N. Orleans. P. 1424.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a mountain range of South

Africa, Cape Colony, extending E. to W., in co. Somerset, between the Groen Bergen on the W. & the Hyndhope Fells on the E., in lat. 32° 30' S.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a mountain range extending from N.E. to S.W., between England and Scotland, cos. Northumberland and Roxburgh, but mostly in the former co. The strata comprise porphyry and greenstone, old red sandstone and mountain limestone. They afford excellent pasture and sheep-grazing. Grouse are abundant. The Cheviot peak, about 7 m. S.W. Wooler, lat. 55° 28' 42" N., lon. 2° 8' 37" W., is 2668 feet, and Carter Fell, 2020 feet high. The Cheviot Hills were the scene of the famous encounter between the Earl Percy and Douglas, described in the ballad of "Chevy Chase."

CHEVREUSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Versailles, on the Yvette. P. 1869.

CHEW-MAGNA, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W. Pensford. Ac. 5006. P. 1855.

CHEWSTOKE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.W. Pensford. Ac. 2092. P. 758.

CHEWTON-MENDIP, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Mendip hills, 6 m. N.N.E. Wells. Ac. 5809. P. 875.

CHEYLARD (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, cap. cant. P. 3755. Manufs. hats, silk, and wool-spinning.

CHEXBRES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Lavaux, 9 m. from Lausanne. P. 789.

CHEZE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. S.E. Loudéac, on the Lié. P. 450.

CHEZE L'ABBAYE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 4 m. S. Chateau Thierry. P. 1277.

CHIATANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 4 m. from Naples, circ. Pozzuoli. P. 3668.

CHIAMPO, a vill., Northern Italy, gov. Venetia, prov. and 12 m. W. Vicenza. P. 3420.

CHIANA, two rivers of Central Italy; the former an affluent of the Arno, which it joins 5 m. N.W. Arezzo, after a course of 35 m.; the latter joins the Paglia. The two are connected by the Chiana Canal, 37 m. in length, begun in 1551, finished in 1823, and by which a large tract of land has been drained and rendered fertile.

CHIAPANCO, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Oderzo. P. 2458.

CHIAPANCO, a vill. of Siena, 4 m. S.E. Montepulciano. P. 2384. In vicinity are marble quarries and mineral springs.

CHIANTI, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa. P. 2811.

CHIANTO, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Susa. P. 1655.

CHIANTI, the part of Central Italy which lies between the sources of the Arabia, Ambra, and Ombrone, forming part of the watershed between their basins and the Arno. It is covered with vineyards, which supply the best wines of Tuscany.

CHIAPA or CHIAPAS, the most S.E. state of Mexico, between lat. 16° and 18° N.; lon. 90° 30' and 94° W.; having N. the state Tabasco, W. Oaxaca, S. and E. Guatemala, and N.E. Yucatan. Area 19,263 sq. m. P. 167,472, chiefly Indians. It comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America, traversed by the rivers Usumasinta, Tabasco, and their affluents. Exports, vanilla & cocoa. Chief towns, S. Cristobel, the cap., Ciudad-de-las-Casas, Chiapa, & Palenque. Remains of ancient cities are found in N.E. of this state.

CHIAPA DE LOS INDIOS, a town of Mexico, state Chiapa, on the Tabasco, 20 m. N.W. Ciudad-de-las-Casas.

CHIARAMONTE, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, 11

m. N.N.W. Modica, cap. circ. P. 8273.—II. a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, 14 m. E.N.E. Sassari. P. 1852.

CHIARAVALLE, a town of South Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Catanzaro, cap. cant., near the Gulf of Squillace. P. 3205.

CHIARAVALLE, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona, on the l. b. of the Esino. P. 3916. It has an important manufactory of tobacco.

CHIARENZA or CLARENZA, a cape and vill. of Greece. [KLARENZA.]

CHIARI, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. W. Brescia, on railway from Milan to Brescia. P. 9339. It has numerous churches, and manufs. of silks and twist. Here Prince Eugene gained a victory over Marechal Villeroy in 1701.

CHIAROMONTE, a town, S. Italy, prov. and 42 m. S.E. Potenza, cap. cant., on a mountain. P. 3247.

CHIASSO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, with a custom-house on the frontier of Lombardy, 4 m. N.W. Como. P. 1346.

CHIAVARI, a circ. in the prov. Genoa, N. Italy, between lat. 44° 14' and 44° 36' N. Area 155 sq. m. Pop. (1861) 108,391. It is mountainous, but fertile in the valleys. Products, fruit, horses, cattle, sheep, and silk-worms.

CHIAVARI, a maritime town of North Italy, prov. and 21 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. circ., on the Gulf of Rapallo, at the mouth of the Sturla. Pop. (1861) 10,457. It is enclosed by cultivated hills. Principal edifices, three churches, an hospital, and convent. It has a society of agriculture and arts, lace and silk twist factories, and an anchovy fishery. It is noted for a manufacture of furniture. Marble & slate are quarried in its neighbourhood.

CHIAVAZZA, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 1966.

CHIAVENNA (*Clavenna*), a town of North Italy, Valtellina, on the Maira, prov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Sondrio. P. 3845. It is enclosed by walls, and has six churches. Manufs. of silk twist & fabrics, and of pottery, made from a peculiar soft stone, are carried on. The Septimer and Splügen roads meet here; and it has an active trade with Switzerland and Italy in wine, which is kept in large excavations termed "*ventorali*."

CHIAVERANO, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 3182.

CHIAVRIE, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Susa. P. 1884.

CHICACOLE or CIRCACOLE, a town, British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 107 m. S.W. Ganjam, on N. b. of Naglaudee, near Bay of Bengal. P. 50,000. Has barracks, bazaars, mosques, & muslin manufs.

CHICAGO, a city of the U. S., North America, Illinois, cap. co. Cook, on the river Chicago, where it enters the S. end of Lake Michigan, and where there has been formed a good harbour. The city is beautifully situated on an inclined plain, extending for many miles along the shore of Lake Michigan. P. (1860) 109,260. It has an elegant custom-house, built in 1863, court-house, armoury, a cathedral & several spacious churches, large libraries, hospitals, and banks. It is noted for the extent of its grain and lumber trade. Its rapid progress in population and wealth is shown by the fact that in 1831 it was only an Indian trading post, and in 1840 its population was only 5000. Now (1864) it is estimated at 115,000. The shipments of bread-stuffs from this port are enormous; in 1862 they amounted to 55,720,160 bush., and are increasing *tenfold* every ten years since 1842. Railways unite the city with Galena, Michigan, Mobile, and other places.

CHICAPA, a town of Mexico, state Oaxaca, 25 m. N.W. Tehuantepec, on river of same name. In its vicinity are silver mines.

**CHICHACOTTA**, a town of Hindostan, Bhotan, near the British frontier, 60 m. N. Rungpoor. Lat. 26° 35' N.; lon. 89° 32' E.

**CHICHELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1620. P. 265.

**CHICHEN**, a vill. of Central America, Yucatan, 18 m. S.W. Valladolid, with the remains of an ancient Indian city, comprising a ruined temple 450 feet in length, a pyramid 550 feet sq. at base, a domed edifice, the "house of the caziques," ornamented with sculptures.

**CHICHEROULY**, a town, India, cap. of a protected Seik state of same name, 981 m. N.W. of Calcutta. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a bazaar.

**CHICHESTER**, a city, co. of itself, and pari. and munic. bor. of England, cap. co. Sussex, on the S. Coast Railway, 14½ m. E.N.E. Portsmouth, and 28½ m. W. Brighton. Area of city liberty 1601 ac. Pop. of pari. bor. 8059. It stands in a plain between the Southdown hills and the sea, and is enclosed by walls of Roman construction, now formed into terraces with walks, and shaded by elm trees. Annual rainfall 25 inches. The cathedral is 410 feet in length, and 227 feet in breadth, with a spire 300 feet in height. In its interior are a richly adorned choir and portraits of the sovereigns of England from the time of the conquest. South of the cathedral is a quadrangle enclosed by cloisters, including the churchyard, and near it is the bishop's palace and gardens. The see is co-extensive with the co. Sussex, excepting 22 pas., which are peculiar. The city is divided into 8 pas. It has a grammar school, blue-coat, national, Lancastrian, & other schools. Trade almost wholly in agricultural produce and live stock. Manufs. coopers' and other wooden wares. It communicates with Portsmouth & Arundel by a canal. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 599. Originally the town was a Roman station. It was taken and partially destroyed about 491, by the S. Saxons, under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa (whence its name), and thenceforth it remained the cap. of the kingdom Sussex, till its conquest by the W. Saxons. Various Roman remains, with inscriptions, have been discovered in the city and vicinity. *Chichester harbour*, 2 m. S.W. of the city, is an inlet of the English Channel, between the peninsula Selsey and Hayling island, containing several creeks and Thorney island.—*Chichester Rape* comprises the eight W. hundreds of the co. Sussex.

**CHICKAHOMINY**, a river in the U. S., North America, Virginia; rises in Hanover co., and falls into York River, 8 m. above Jamestown.

**CHICKASAW**, a co., U. S., North America, in N. of Mississippi. Area 970 sq. m. P. 7339 free, 9087 slaves.—II. Iowa. P. 4336.

**CHICKERELL (WEST)**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. N.W. Weymouth. Ac. 1812. P. 660.

**CHICKLADE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Hindon. Ac. 1039. P. 143.

**CHICKNAIGHULLY** or **CHICANAYAKANA MULLI**, a town, India, territory Mysore, 69 m. N. Seringapatam. Has mud walls, and strongly fortified.

**CHICKNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.W. Thaxted. Ac. 700. P. 76.

**CHICLANO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Cadiz. P. 21,046. Manufs. linen, earthenwares, and brandy. On March 11, 1811, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army, in the battle of *Barossa*, 5 m. S. Chiclano.

**CHICLAYO**, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Lambayeque.

**CHICOANA** or **CHICUANA**, a town of the Argentine Confed., prov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Salta, on rt. b. of the Quebrada del Toro. P. 2000.

**CHICOPEE**, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Hampden co., Massachusetts, 80 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 8291.

**CHICOR**, a co. of U. S., North America, Arkansas. P. 1722 free, 7512 slaves.

**CHICOVA**, a town of S.E. Africa, Monomotapa, on rt. b. of the Zambesi, 220 m. W.N.W. Senna. Formerly celebrated for its silver mines.

**CHIDDINGFOLD**, a pa., Engl., co. Surrey, the vill. 4 m. N.E. Haslemere. Ac. 6936. P. 1167.

**CHIDDINGLY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.W. Hailsham. Ac. 4297. P. 992.

**CHIDDINGSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 5979. P. 1200.

**CHIDDEOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. W. Bridport. Ac. 2052. P. 794.

**CHIDHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Ac. 2185. P. 310.

**CHIDLEIGH**, a cape of British North America, Labrador, lat. 60° 25' N.; lon. 65° W.

**CHIEM-SEE**, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 42 m. S.E. Munich, celebrated for its fish. Length 12 m., breadth 9 m., height above the sea 1549 feet, greatest depth 480 feet. It has 3 small isls., receives the Achen and Prien rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Alz into the Inn.

**CHIENZI**, a river, Central Italy, prov. Macerata, enters the Adriatic 25 m. S.S.E. Ancona, after a N.E. course of 45 m. On its W. bank is Tolentino, near which the Austrians defeated the French troops under Murat, May 4, 1815.—II. a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, on the Adriatic, dist. and 15½ m. N.W. San Severo. P. 2085.

**CHIERI (Careia)**, a town of North Italy, cap. mand., on a hill, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Turin. P. (1861) 15,474. It is one of the most ancient manufacturing towns in Europe, & has suffered greatly from wars, inundations, and pestilence. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics.

**CHIERS**, a river of Europe, rises N.W. Esch in Luxembourg, and flows through the French depts. Meuse and Ardennes, and joins the Meuse 4 m. S. Sedan, after a W. course of 50 miles.

**CHIESA, Clusius**, a river of the Tirol and North Italy, rises W. of Arco in the Tirol, flows S., forming the Lake of Idro, and joins the Oglio, 18 m. W. Mantua. Length 75 miles.

**CHIETI, Teate**, a fortified archiepiscopal city of South Italy, cap. prov. Chieti, on a hill, near the Pescara, 40 m. E. Aquila. P. (1861) 19,789. It has a cathedral, college, theatre, and remains of antiquity. It was taken by the French in 1802. In 1702 it was much injured by an earthquake.

**CHIETI**, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy (formerly Abruzzo Cit.). Area 1104 sq. m. P. 327,316.

**CHIEVELY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. N. Newbury. Ac. 7397. P. 1923.

**CHIEVRES**, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 11 m. N.W. Mons, on the Hunel. P. 3107. Manufs. of cottons and pottery.

**CHIFTLIK**, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, cap. sanj. pash. and 84 m. W. Erzeroum.

**CHIGNAL**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. St James, 3½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 908. P. 258.—II. (*Smealy*), 4½ m. N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 476. P. 70.

**CHIGNETO BAY**, an inlet of British North America, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, forming the N. extremity of the Bay of Fundy (which see). Length 30 m., breadth 8 miles.

**CHIGNOLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Pavia. P. 4299.

**CHIGWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S. Epping. Ac. 4522. P. 2676.

**CHIHUAHUA** (pron. *Chiwawa*), a state, Mexico, between lat. 27° and 32° N.; lon. 104° and 108°

40' W.; having E. a desert, and the Rio Bravo del Norte dividing it from Texas, and on other sides the states Sonora, Sinaloa, and Durango. Area 103,928 sq. m. P. 164,073. It is a mountain table-land, abounding in nitre and other salts, and rich in mines of gold and silver.

**CHIHUAHUA**, a city of Mexico, cap. above state, in an arid plain. Lat. 28° 40' N.; lon. 105° 33' W. P. 15,000. It has a noble cathedral, convents, state-house, and an aqueduct 3 m. in length.

**CHILAPA**, a town of Mexico, 58 m. N.E. Acapulco. Trade in grain and fruits.

**CHILAW**, a maritime town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 50 m. N. Colombo.

**CHILBOLTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.E. Andover. Ac. 3100. P. 398.

**CHILCA**, a seaport of Peru, dep. and 40 m. S.E. Lima, on the Pacific, near which is a vill. of same name, and remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

**CHILCITO**, a town, Argentine Confed., dep. and 50 m. N.W. Rioja. Headquarters of its mining district. Elevation 3000 feet above the sea.

**CHILCOMBE**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 2 m. S.E. Winchester. Ac. 2257. P. 278.—II. co. Dorset, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 456. P. 24.

**CHILCOMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1233. P. 730.

**CHILDREITCH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S. Brentwood. Ac. 1614. P. 239.

**CHILDERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1052. P. 50.

**CHILD-OKEFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.W. Blandford Forum. Ac. 1752. P. 783.

**CHILDREY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Wantage. Ac. 2850. P. 504.

**CHILDS-ERCALL**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. N.W. Newport. Ac. 3633. P. 470.

**CHILDS-WICKHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 2040. P. 440.

**CHILDWALL**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.W. Prescot. Ac. 19,327. P. 17,917.

**CHILFROOM**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.W. Stratton. Ac. 940. P. 120.

**CHILHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. 4332. P. 1319.

**CHILE**, a republican state of South America, bounded by the Pacific on the W., and on the E. partly by the Andes. The republic extends from lat. 24° 20' S. to Cape Horn, and is divided into Cisandine, or Western Chile, to Cape Froward, lat. 53° 55' S.; and Transandine, or Eastern Chile, comprising Patagonia, or the territory of Magellan (cap. Punto Arenas founded 1853), and the island Tierra del Fuego. The claim to the territory S. of the Rio Negro is disputed by the Argentine Confederation. Area and pop. of provinces as follow (Total pop. (1857) 1,558,319):—

Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Population.
Atacama, - - -	31,120	50,690
Coquimbo, - - -	16,206	110,589
Aconcagua, - - -	7,394	111,504
Valparaiso, - - -	1,325	116,043
Santiago, - - -	7,207	272,499
Colchagua, - - -	4,728	192,704
Talca, - - -	3,018	79,439
Maule, - - -	3,512	156,245
Nuble, - - -	3,142	100,792
Concepcion, - - -	5,432	110,291
Arauco, - - -	15,775	43,466
Valdivia, - - -	12,324	29,203
Chilo, - - -	-	61,586
Llanquihue, - - -	4,619	3,826
Magallanes, - - -	-	153
Total (1854),	115,802	1,439,120

The slopes of the Andes form the greater part of Chile. The volcanic peak of Aconcagua, on the E. boundary N.E. of Valparaiso, rises to an elev. of 23,910 ft., that of Maypu, S. of it, to 17,644 ft. There are several passes across the Chilean range: I. Aconcagua at an elevation of 14,000 feet; II. Portillo, 14,370; and III. Tunyan and Cumbre, 12,450 feet. North of the Rio Chuapa the whole country is formed by the declivity of the Andes, except a narrow belt of plain 60 to 80 feet in elevation, bordering the sea. The surface is very irregular, rocky, sandy, and almost barren and uncultivated, except a few spots on the banks of the rivers. South of Rio Chuapa the country is more diversified. Hilly and sterile tracts occupy the middle of this space, but on either side are valleys and plains of considerable fertility. From the Rio Maule to the Biobio the land becomes more level, and is in general more fertile. The climate of Central Chile is hot and dry. In summer the thermometer rises to 90° and 95° Fahr.; in the other seasons the air is more temperate, and the climate is, on the whole, healthy. In spring and winter ice is sometimes seen even on the coasts. In some of the valleys, as Copiapo in the N., years pass over without rain falling, but dews are frequent. Farther south showers are only occasional, sometimes at an interval of three years. In the vicinity of the river Biobio, dep. Concepcion, rain falls regularly in winter. South of this river the rains are irregular, but fall heavily. In spring the sky is cloudy, but for many months of the year it is clear and transparent. High gales, blowing in particular directions, are not unfrequent, and earthquakes occur very often, particularly near the coast. Snow falls on the summits of the Andes, and, by its gradual melting, affords a supply of water to the rivers. The lower limits of the snow-line are, N. extremity 17,000 feet, in middle 12,780 feet, in S. extremity 8300 feet. The rivers N. of the Maypu bring down to the coast little water. None are navigable. S. of lat. 34° the rains are sufficiently copious to form considerable rivers. The Maule is navigable for vessels drawing seven feet water. The Biobio, the largest river in the country, has a course of 200 m., is 2 m. wide at its mouth at New Concepcion; navigable for boats in its whole course, but too shallow for large vessels. The Callecalle river admits vessels of considerable size. The principal lakes are Llanquihue, Ranco, Huanhue, Naguelhuapi, and Riñihue, between 39° and 41° S., and Coluguape, and Capor in Patagonia. There are good harbours at Valdivia, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, New Concepcion, and Puerto Montt. The tracts through the valley and ravines are only passable by mules, and good roads and bridges are much needed.

The vegetation of the north of Chile is very limited. Tropical plants do not grow from the extreme dryness of the soil. Farther south Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, beans, and hemp are cultivated; and melons, pumpkins, figs, grapes, pomegranates, oranges, peaches, apples, and olives are abundant. The S. forests also contain a variety of excellent timber trees; and this is the native country of the potato. Among the animals of prey the puma is the most conspicuous. The guanaco and llama abound in the plains of the S. provinces, and the pastures feed large herds of cattle, horses, asses, mules, and goats. The coast abounds with whale, cod, and pilchard. Jerked beef, tallow, hides, and live stock are exported. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers, and was formerly, though not now, collected. Silver mines exist in the S. Andes, but silver and copper

mines are chiefly wrought in the more N. parts; lead and iron are found, but are not worked. On the river Biobio coal and lignite beds abound, and are partially wrought. The pop. consists of the descendants of the Spaniards and the aboriginal tribes. All the inhabitants of the Biobio are of European descent, with scarcely any mixture of Indian blood. The aborigines inhabit almost exclusively the country south of this river. [ARAUCANIA.] The religion is Roman Catholic. Manufs. earthenwares, linen cloths, cordage, soap, copperwares, leather, and brandy. Exports (1862), copper, silver, corn, hides, nitre, wool, cocoa, etc., to the value of 2,863,434*l.* Imports, cottons, woollens, irons, linens, gunpowder, hardwares, coals, bags, bricks, beer and ale, rice, tea, wine, pepper, silk, etc., to the value of 979,344*l.* Debt 1,597,915*l.* Army (1862) 3093 men, besides 29,698 national guards or militia. Navy, 4 steamers, with 27 guns; 1 screw sloop, with 5 guns; and 2 paddle steamers, with 2 guns. *Chile* was taken possession of by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru, and a settlement formed at Santiago in 1541. The struggle for independence against the mother country commenced in 1810, and terminated in 1818 by the battle of Maypu and the formation of a republic. The government is vested in a supreme director, a senate of 20 members, and a house of representatives, to which a deputy is sent for every 20,000 persons. It is at present (1864) the best governed and most prosperous of the S. American republics. There are a university and lyceum at Santiago, and government schools and seminaries established throughout several districts. Santiago is the capital of the republic and the seat of government.

CHILI, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. S.W. Rochester. P. 2247.

CHI-LI or PE-CHE-LI, the most N. prov. of China, and mostly between lat. 35° and 41° 30' N.; lon. 114° and 120° E.; having N. Mongolia, E. the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and on the other sides the provs. Shang-tung, Shan-se, and Ho-nan. P. 27,990,871. (?) It is well watered, but is the least productive prov. of China Proper; it owes its importance to containing the capital Peking, and the great depôts of rice and salt for the internal supply of the empire, and of the cattle sent into China from Mongolia. Coal of inferior quality is raised in considerable quantities. The prov. is divided into 11 depts. Chief cities Peking and Yung-ping.

CHI-LI or PE-CHI-LI (GULF OF), an inlet of the Yellow Sea, between lat. 37° 10' and 39° 20' N.; lon. 118° and 121° E., communicating N. with the Gulf of Leao-tong, and E. with the Yellow Sea; bounded on other sides by the Chinese provs. Chi-li and Shang-tung. Length and breadth about 160 m. each. It receives the Pei-ho river on W., and the Chan-tou on N.

CHILCOTHE or CHILLICOTHE, a town of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on the Scioto River, and Ohio Canal, 43 m. S. Columbus. P. (1860) 7626. It has several churches, court-house, and bank. It was cap. of the state from 1800 to 1810.

CHILKA, a lake of British India, between the presids. Madras and Bengal. It is 42 m. long from N.E. to S.W., and 15 m. in breadth. A branch of the Mahanuddy River enters it, and in lat. 9° 42' N., lon. 85° 40' E., it enters the sea by a narrow and deep outlet. The lake has several islands, and its waters are salt and shallow.

CHILKEEA, a town of British India, presid. of Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 70 m. W.N.W. Bareilly, and a principal mart of the trade between the British territory and Kumaon Tibet.

CHILLAHTARA, a town of British India, dist. and 22 m. N.W. Banda, on rt. b. of the Jumna, here crossed by a ferry. The cotton grown in the vicinity is shipped here, and sent down the river to the lower provinces.

CHILLAN, a town of Chile, prov. and 120 m. N.E. Concepcion, on the Nubee River.

CHILLENDEAN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.E. Wingham. Ac. 196. P. 127.

CHILLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Oxford. Ac. 1806. P. 214.

CHILLIANWALLA, a vill., Western India, Punjab, on l. b. of the Jehlum, 85 m. N.W. Lahore, celebrated for a victory of the British over the Sikhs, 13th January 1849. An obelisk has been erected in memory of the fallen.

CHILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Till, 4½ m. S.E. Wooler. Ac. 4929. P. 328.

CHILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 881. P. 298.

CHILLSQUAQUE, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 65 m. N. Harrisburg.

CHILLON (CASTLE OF), a stronghold of Switzerland, Canton Vaud, 6 m. S.E. Vevey, at the E. of the Lake of Geneva, used as an arsenal.

CHILLON, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 56 m. S.W. Ciudad-Real. P. 2415. It has quicksilver mines in vicinity.

CHILMARK, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Hindon. Ac. 3154. P. 642.

CHILMAREE, *Chalamari*, a town of British India, presid. of Bengal, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Rungpoor, on the Brahmapotra. P. 2000.

CHILOE, an island on the W. coast of South America, which, with several smaller islands, forms a prov. of the Chilean republic. It is separated from Patagonia by Gulf of Ancud, and extends from lat. 44° 40' to 43° 20' S.; lon. 74° W. It is 120 m. in length, and 40 m. in breadth. P. (1854) 61,586. It is hilly and densely wooded, except around the coast, where it is partially cleared and cultivated. Climate temperate, but moist; in winter almost incessant rains prevail, with frequent gales from W. to N.W.; the summer is warm, and, on the whole, it is healthy. Soil, a rich sandy loam. Chief products, wheat, barley, potatoes, apples, and strawberries; and cattle, sheep, and swine are reared. The shores produce abundance of oysters, mussels, and pico (a barnacle), which form a principal part of the food of the inhabitants. The population consists of natives, originally of Spanish descent, and aboriginal Indians, but the great bulk of the inhabitants are a mixed breed. A coarse woollen cloth, dyed blue, is the principal local manufacture. Exports comprise provisions, timber, hides, brooms, and woollens. Lignite coal is found. The island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1558. Castro, the ancient capital, was founded in 1566. San Carlos is now the chief town and port. This island was the last to throw off the authority of the Spaniards. The Chiloe archipelago consists of upwards of 60 small islands, about 30 of which are inhabited, and several are well cultivated.

CHILPANZINGO, a town of Mexico, dep. and 120½ m. W.S.W. Mexico, on the road from Acapulco, and 4800 feet above the sea.

CHILTEPEC, an arm of the River Tabasco, Mexico, leaves the main stream at San Juan Bautista, and after a N. course of 60 or 70 m. enters the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. W.S.W. La Frontera.

CHILTERN HILLS, a range of chalk hills of England, co. Bucks, the S. part of which they traverse, between Goring in Oxfordshire and Tring in co. Herts. Breadth from 15 to 20 m. Height of princi-

pal summit near Wendover, 905 feet above the sea. The region is said to have been formerly covered with a forest, some traces of which are extant, and it was notoriously infested with depredators, to suppress whose ravages the office of "stewards of the Chiltern hundreds" was established under the crown. The duties of the office are now only nominal, but the recognition of them is retained to enable members of the House of Commons, by accepting them under the crown, to relinquish their seats in that assembly, which a member cannot otherwise do. There are three Chiltern hundreds, and the office is in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CHILTINGTON (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Steyning. Ac. 3917. P. 668.

CHILTOHNE-DOMER, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. S. Ilchester. Ac. 1392. P. 242.

CHILTON, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. N. East Ilsley. Ac. 1415. P. 315.—II. co. Bucks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Thame. Ac. 2080. P. 364.—III. co. Suffolk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Sudbury. Ac. 979. P. 149.—IV. (*Castillo*), co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Ilchester. Ac. 631. P. 112.—V. (*Foliat*), cos. Berks and Wilts, 2 m. W. Hungerford. Ac. 3740. P. 691.—VI. (*Trinity*), co. Somerset, N. Bridgewater. Ac. 1543. P. 53.

CHILVERS-COTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 1 m. S.W. Nuneaton. Ac. 3730. P. 2764.

CHILWELL, a hamlet of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Nottingham, pa. Attenbury. P. 815.

CHILWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Romsey. Ac. 1400. P. 176.—II. a chapelry, co. Surrey,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Guildford.

CHIMALTENANGO, a town of Central America, state and 28 m. W.N.W. Guatemala. P. 4000.

CHIMAMUA, a town of Central America, isthmus of Tehuantepec, a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Minatitlan, 10 m. distant. P. 1600.

CHIMANAS, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, in lat.  $10^{\circ} 19' N.$ ; lon.  $64^{\circ} 51' W.$

CHIMAY, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Blanche, 32 m. S.E. Mons. P. 3041. It has a college, iron works, and breweries.

CHIMBORAZO, a mountain of South America, and the culminating point of the Andes of Quito. Lat.  $1^{\circ} 30' S.$ ; lon.  $79^{\circ} W.$  Altitude 21,424 feet. It is in the form of a cone, and perpetually snow-clad. This was long considered the culminating point of the Andes, and the highest mountain in the world. It was ascended by Humboldt, 23d June 1802, to an elevation of 19,286 feet, & again by Bousingault and Hall, 16th December 1831, to 19,695 feet.

CHIMERA or KHMARA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the Strait of Otranto, 22 m. N.W. Delvino, at the foot of the range of mountains of same name, anc. *Acroceranus*, which terminates at Cape Linguetta, on the Bay of Avlona.

CHINA, a large and important country, Eastern Asia, constituting the principal part of the Chinese empire.—*China Proper* extends between lat.  $20^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $98^{\circ}$  and  $122^{\circ} E.$  Greatest length about 1600 m.; breadth varies from 900 to 1300 m. Having N. Manchooria and Mongolia, W. Tibet and other dependencies, S. the Burmese, Laos, and Anamese dominions, from S.E. round to N.E. the China and Yellow Seas. It is shut out from its N. dependencies by the great wall, constructed in the 3d century before the Christian era, and which extends over hill and dale for 1250 miles, varies from 15 to 30 feet in height, and is strengthened at regular intervals by large square towers. This defensive barrier is now in

decay. Estim. area of China Proper, 1,465,336 sq. m. P. in 1857 estimated by Sir John Bowring at 350,000,000 to 400,000,000. By census of 1842 it was 414,686,556. The Chinese empire is composed of five great divisions, Manchooria, Mongolia, Turkestan, or Little Bucharia, Tibet, and China Proper. Estim. area of whole empire, 3,010,400 sq. m. The first named divisions are of great extent, thinly peopled, and much less civilised than China Proper.

China consists of an elevated region in the N., an alluvial plain in the centre, through which the Yang-tze-kiang & Hoang-ho rivers flow; and in the S., a region alternately undulating and interspersed with valleys & mountains. It is estimated that 2-3ds of the country are mountainous. Next to the great rivers already named, which rank amongst the largest in Asia, the Yun-ling, flowing near Peking, and the Se-keang or Western river, flowing near Canton, are of the highest importance; the prov. Yun-nan is traversed by the main streams, or by considerable affluents of all the great rivers of Further India. Lakes are both numerous and extensive; that of Tung-ting, in the prov. Hoo-nan, is stated to be 220 m. in circuit. The coast line has been estimated at 2500 m. in length, and it is alternately bold and rocky, or low and swampy; it presents, however, many good harbours at the mouths of the rivers & elsewhere. In China the winters are colder, and the summers hotter, than in the same parallels of Western Europe. Peking, in the same lat. as Naples, has its average temperature  $9^{\circ}$  lower. In the southern provinces, near Canton and Macao, the winter months are dry and comparatively cold; March & April bring fogs and a milder temperature. Much rain falls in May, and from July to September there is intense heat, with cyclones, here called ty-foong, and thunder storms. There are no active volcanoes in China Proper; but in several localities there are hot springs and emissions of gas. The vegetable productions of the country belong chiefly to the temperate zone. Of tropical plants, the bamboo is most prized for building & domestic uses. The camphor-tree grows to the height of 50 feet, & is a good timber tree; many lacker shrubs, from which gum varnish is obtained; the *croton sebiferum* or tallow tree; an inferior sort of cinnamon-tree, rhubarb, smilax, and other herbs, are common, and the rare plant ginseng. Among the fruits are the China orange, the ly-chee, loquat, and wampee. The *nelumbium*, a large water lily, yields edible seeds; and the camellia, the olea fragrans, the tree peony, and the Indian chrysanthemum are among the most conspicuous flowers. The wild animals of China, if they ever abounded, have been long since almost extirpated by the cultivation of the land, and the dense population; but the tiger is still known in the forests of Yun-nan, and wild cats in the forests of the S. The domestic dog is chiefly of one variety, like the shepherd's dog, of a pale yellow colour. The deer family are now rare. Birds include pheasants, quails, ring-dove, and fishing cormorant. A few harmless reptiles still exist, and the locust frequently commits great devastations. Rice is the principal article of culture, and the main food of the population; cotton is extensively grown for clothing in the N. provinces; wheat, barley, millet, and other grains of temperate climates are raised, especially in the N. and W. provinces, where the climate is similar to that of latitudes much farther N. in Europe, the cold being often severe. The density of population, among other circumstances, has, in many parts, compelled the cultivation of every spot of ground at all capable

of yielding produce for nutriment, & the mountain sides are often terraced and manured on principles of the strictest economy. The land is cultivated everywhere in small patches; a farm of 8 or 10 acres is considered large. Kitchen vegetables, oil plants of various kinds, and tobacco are almost universal articles of culture. Tea, the most valuable article of the foreign trade, and also extensively consumed in China, is a product almost peculiar to this region. It is raised chiefly between lat. 25° and 31° N., on a tract extending from the coast inland for 500 or 600 m., & having an area of 350 to 400 sq. m., in the provs. Fo-kien, Ngan-hoei, Kiang-si, and Che-kiang; also in the central provinces of Hoo-nan and Hoo-peh. The soil on which it grows is chiefly composed of disintegrated granite and ferruginous sandstone. During the season 1862-3 the export of tea to Great Britain was 121,273,580 lbs.; and of China silk the export was 83,264 bales. The black teas are mostly prepared in Fo-kien, and the green in Ngan-hoei, both derived from one species of plant. The prov. Chih produces large quantities of salt and of coal, which, though of inferior quality, is especially valuable, owing to the general absence of timber or wood for fuel; in the S.E. districts lignite is also found. In Kan-soo great quantities of tobacco are raised; in Che-kiang, silk is the chief article of produce, sugar in the S. Cotton, camphor, ginseng, rhubarb, & other drugs, numerous gums & varnishes, cassia, musk, the precious metals, gems, copper, tin, lead, mercury, arsenic, iron, and the finest porcelain clay, are among the chief products of the empire, the principal mines being in Kwi-choo and Yun-nan. Live stock numerous only in the W. provinces. Manufactures are of the most varied, & often of the most exquisite description. Chinese porcelain, silks, embroidery, & lacquered wares are unequalled for brilliancy, richness, and durability; & in carved goods in tortoise-shell, ivory, & horn, in engraving, the manufactures of paper, ink, cabinet-work, & bell-casting, the whole of which are carried on without the aid of machinery, the Chinese excel. The traffic, in the E. provinces especially, is conducted chiefly by water; and among the most remarkable of the national works for this purpose, is the Grand Canal, extending from Hang-chow-foo N. for 700 m. to the Yan-kiang river. The W. provinces import rice and other grains from the E., in return for metallic and some other products. From Tibet, China imports coarse woollens, gold, Indian piece goods, shells, rhinoceros' horns, feathers, in return for silks, porcelain, English broad cloths, pearls, coal, and tea. A considerable trade is carried on with Nepal, Bootan, and Kumaon, the exports to which comprise borax, salt, and woollen goods; the returns being in grain, mole-skins, tobacco, and Indian ruffs. Caravans go frequently from China to Yarkand, and other parts of Chinese Turkestan, with tea and various manufactures, and bring back cattle and raw silk. The overland trade with Burma is extensive; Bhamo, in the Burmese dominion, is its principal seat, where a large annual mart is held for many months during the year. The trade with Russia is wholly conducted at Kiachta (which see), on the Mongolian frontier, where Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, rhubarb, sugar-candy, musk, and tea, are exchanged for furs, sheep & lamb skins, & woollen goods. From Leao-tong, on the N. frontier of the prov. Chi-li, wheat, cotton, & drugs are received in return for coarse manufactured goods. The maritime trade is by far the most important. From 70 to 80 junks, and from 40 to 50 foreign vessels,

averaging 500 tons each, owned by the king, leave Siam in the summer with rice, sugar, japan wood, betel-nut, zinc, ivory, gamboge, and take back flour, pease, cured mutton, and other provisions. Gold, ebony, tin, edible birds' nests, shark fins, sea-slug, pepper, and various condiments, are imported from the archipelago. The total maritime export and import trade of China with European nations (Russia excepted), and with the United States, in 1862, has been estimated at upwards of 48 millions sterling, of which Shanghai alone contributes 37,531,389*l.* Among the exports to Great Britain in 1863 from June to December, was 35,067,000 lbs. of raw cotton; the imports of silver specie from thence in that year 2,628,389*l.*, & of British produce and manufactures 3,886,389*l.* The finances of the empire are believed to be in an unsatisfactory condition, although the revenue is officially stated to amount to 191,804,189 taels, or about 63,934,173*l.* annually. The opium exported from India to China in 1861, amounted in value to 9,428,887*l.*; this is the principal import into China, the trade being now (1864) legalized. The emperor is of the Manchoo dynasty, who conquered the country in the 17th century; and the chief posts in the great offices of state are held by Manchoo Tartars. The present emperor is a minor, ruling through his uncle as Prince Regent. The government is despotic, and is conducted under the emperor by an "inner" or privy council, a general council; the six supreme boards of civil office, revenue, rites, war, punishment, and public works; a censorate, high courts of memorials and appeals, and the imperial college which regulates every thing relating to literature and science. The last is a most important engine of Chinese polity, literary acquirements being a chief step to advancement in the public service, and schools being universal. The code of laws is reckoned good, and the administration of those on the whole mild; but the slavish subjection in which the administrators are held, and a system of organized espionage on the functionaries, leads to deceit and bribery throughout all the offices of government. There are 18 provinces, each subdivided into what we may call departments, arrondissements, and districts, or *foo, ting, choo, and heen*, which titles are respectively affixed to the names of their capital cities and towns. The metropolitan province Chi-li, for instance, which is about as large as England and Wales, consists of 11 *foo*, 3 *ting*, 17 *choo*, and 174 *heen* districts, all under special governors; besides which officers, a *tsung-tuh* or governor-general has usually authority over two or more provinces. The standing military force consists of four national divisions—the Manchoo in 678 companies of 100 men each; the Mongols in 211 companies, and 106,000 Chinese, all cavalry; and 500,000 native infantry, besides 125,000 irregular troops or militia—in all 829,900 men. Besides these, many troops are stationed in the provinces of Mongolia, Turkestan, Tibet, where the government is military; and in all considerable cities of the N. provinces, there is a garrison of Tartar troops. Since the termination of the contest with the English and French, the allies have aided the government in forming regiments of disciplined troops after the European model with great success. At the Taku forts British sergeants drilled a select number of Tartar soldiers, who have formed the nucleus of a disciplined army at Peking. An Anglo-Chinese force, 5000 strong, aided in suppressing the Taipin rebellion round Shanghai, and a Franco-Chinese contingent, 3000 strong, protects the treaty port of Ningpo. In physical character

the Chinese rank under the Mongolian family of man; the harsher features of this family being considerably softened. The head and face are square-formed or angular—the nose flat, lips thick, and eyes small, with oblique eyelids, and cheek-bones prominent. Colour of skin lemon yellow, hair black, beard scanty. While young, both males and females are good-looking, but after 20 the features gradually assume a harsh appearance. The practice of retarding the growth of the foot in females (which does not extend to the labouring classes) renders them lame, and comparatively incapable of active exertion. The Chinese intellect is shrewd, and takes a common sense view of things; is not apt to be imaginative or speculative. The disposition is mild and peaceful, but deceitful; filial affection and parental reverence are cultivated, but deliberate infanticide, practised on motives of expediency, shows a low state of moral feeling. At a very remote period, the natives appear to have advanced to a considerable state of civilisation; and to the practice of the arts of domestic life, especially the arts of printing, the invention of the mariner's compass, and the manufacture of silk and porcelain; but here they have paused, and their government and institutions tend not to the further progress of improvement. The language is monosyllabic, and their letters express words and ideas, formed upon a hieroglyphic basis, the roots or original characters amounting to 214. The fine arts have made no great progress; and though education in reading and writing is common, yet they have no pretensions to learning or science. The superstition of Confucius is that adopted by the court and upper classes, & consists in a refined deism, with a great reverence for ancestors, and for the moral precepts of Confucius. Buddhism is the religion of the great mass of the people in China Proper, Manchouria, Mongolia, & Tibet, which last country is its headquarters, being the seat of its most sacred Llamas. The Taou belief is that next in importance, as respects the number of its votaries. Mohammedans are said to be numerous, especially in the prov. Shen-si; and in Chinese Turkestan they form the majority of the population. Roman Catholics and Jews form a comparatively insignificant proportion of the pop.; of the former there are estimated to be 320,000, and other Christian sects considerably less. The political influence of China extends considerably beyond the territorial limits of her empire; and it is customary for embassies to be sent at stated times, generally from two to five years, from many surrounding countries, with presents to the emperor; other presents of at least an equal value being given back in return. The Chinese court affects to consider the complimentary gifts from foreign states as so much tribute, and in this sense they enumerate Anam, Siam, Borneah, the Laos, Sooloo, the Netherlands, and even Great Britain, as tributary nations. The rule, however, of the present Tartar dynasty, even in the heart of its own dominions, is held by a very uncertain tenure; the Meaou-tsze tribes in the S.W. provs. of China, and supposed to be their original inhabitants, have repeatedly risen in rebellion; secret societies, the principal of which is called "the Triad," and which has for its object the restoration of a native dynasty, are rapidly extending. The native records of China extend as far back as B.C. 2204; and however fabulous their early portion may be considered, there is no doubt that China is the oldest existing dominion on the globe. Some scattered notices of this empire appear in the works of middle-age travellers; but Marco Polo

was the first among the moderns to give a detailed account of the country. The commencement of direct European commerce with China dates only since the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. The first attempt of the English to open a trade with China was made in 1637, when four merchant vessels arrived at Macao; but through the intrigues of the Portuguese there established, the enterprise failed. Afterwards the East India Company carried on some small traffic at the different maritime ports, and chiefly at Canton. In 1792 Lord Macartney's embassy attempted to put the trade on a more liberal basis, but with little success. In 1816 Lord Amherst's mission, for a similar purpose, also failed of success, though the English trade continued pretty quiet and steady for the next 20 years. In 1854 the exclusive trade of the East India Company with China terminated, and the country was thrown open to general traders. Still the trade with foreigners was refused to be recognised by the government of Peking; and numerous petty annoyances were continually occurring, till at last, in 1839, the Chinese government forcibly obliged the English merchants at Canton to deliver up 20,283 chests of opium, which having been destroyed, and compensation refused, war was declared by England, and the coasts of China were blockaded by a British naval force, amounting in 1842 to 37 ships, mounting 784 guns, and manned by 7069 men. After a series of successes, a peace was concluded at Nanking, August 29, 1842, by which European merchants and a British consul were allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fou-chow, Ning-po, and Shang-hai; the island of Hong-Kong was ceded to the English in perpetuity, and 6,000,000 dols. were agreed to be paid by seven instalments, as indemnity for the opium destroyed; 3,000,000 dols. as the amount of debts due by insolvent Hong merchants; and 12,000,000 as indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1847, and again in 1856, fresh outrages led to the capture of the Bogue forts, the bombardment of Canton, and the destruction of junks. On the 26th May 1858, a treaty was entered into at Tien-tsin, between Great Britain, France, & China, by which foreign ministers are now resident at the court of Peking, missionaries are to be protected, freedom granted to Christians to exercise their religion, travellers with passports are allowed to go into the interior, new ports are opened, and the free navigation of the Yang-tse-kiang is declared, with customs under foreign management at all the treaty ports. On 21st Aug. 1860, the Taku Forts, at the mouth of the Pei-hoe, were held by the allied British and French, and on 13th October Peking was taken. Since, the allies have been on friendly terms with the government, aiding them with land and sea forces in driving the Taiping rebels from the treaty ports of Shang-hai and Ningpo, so that foreign commerce has flourished, and the industrious inhabitants protected.

CHINA SEA (properly *Chinese Sea*) is that portion of the Pacific Ocean which extends between China and Siam on the W., the Philippine isls. on the E., Borneo on the S., and the island of Formosa on the N. It forms the great Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin. Chief affluents: the Meinam, Cambodia, and Canton rivers. Chief ports: Canton, Manilla, and Singapore.

CHINA, a township, U.S., North America, Maine, 21 m. E.N.E. Augusta. P. 2769.—II. a township, New York, 244 m. W. Albany. P. 1961.

CHINACHIN, a town of Nepal, on an affluent of the Goggra, 250 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo. It has Hindoo temples, and a trade in metals.

**CHINANDEGA**, a town of Central America, Nicaragua, in the plain and 20 m. N.W. the city of Leon. P. 15,000.

**CHINCHA**, a small seaport town of North Peru, dep. and 115 m. S.S.E. Lima.—*The Chincha Islands*, in lat. 13° 38' S., lon. 76° 28' W., yield large quantities of guano.

**CHINCHILLA**, a city of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Albacete. P. 12,609. Manuf. cloths.

**CHINCHON**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.S.E. Madrid, between the Tagus and the Tajuña. P. 5392. It has mineral springs and baths.

**CHIN-CHOO** or **TSINENCHAN**, a maritime district of China, between lat. 23° and 26° N., lon. 116° and 119° E., comprising parts of the provs. Fokien and Quangtung, and inhabited by a hardy and industrious people, who man most part of the imperial and commercial navy, and are particularly able as fishermen, traders, and agriculturists. Soil mostly sterile; sugar and sweet potatoes, raised by much labour, are the only exports. This circumstance continually causes large numbers of the pop. to emigrate.—II. a city, prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.S.E. Kai-fung.—III. a city, prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, 110 m. W.S.W. the great lake Tong-ting.

**CHINCHORRO** (El), a reef of the E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, 110 m. S. Cozumel isl. Length N. to S., 23 m.; greatest breadth 9 miles.

**CHINDWARA**, a town of India, Berar dom., 82 m. S. Saugor, and 70 m. N. Nagpore, in lat. 22° 4' N., lon. 78° 54' E., 2100 feet above the sea, in the Saupoora hills. It is situated on a table-land, having an open space on the summit of 4½ m. in circumference. On account of the salubrity of the climate it is a resort of invalids for the recovery of health, and has a bazaar and military barracks.

**CHINE** (La), a vill. of British North America, Lower Canada, on the isl. and 70 m. above the city of Montreal. It is the centre of all the commerce between Upper and Lower Canada. There is a canal from this point to Montreal, to avoid the rapids of St Louis.

**CHING**, a prefixed name of numerous cities of China, the principal being—I. (*Kiang*), prov. and 35 m. S.E. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake.—II. (*Ching-te* or *Jeho*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 110 m. N.N.E. Peking, beyond the great wall of China. Near it is an imperial palace, the summer residence of the emperor.—III. (*Ting*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 155 m. S.S.W. Peking.—IV. (*Ton*), cap. prov. Se-chuen. Lat. 30° 40' N.; lon. 104° E. It is populous, adorned with fine edifices, intersected by canals, and the seat of an extensive commerce. It was formerly an imperial residence, but was ruined by the Tartars in 1646.

**CHING-KING**, a prov. of England. [LEAOTONG.] **CHINGFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, 9½ m. N.N.E. St Paul's, London. Ac. 2766. P. 1174.

**CHINGLEPUT** or **CHENGALPATT**, a town of British India, presid. and 37 m. S.S.W. Madras, near the Palar river. It is cap. collectorate of same name, formerly a place of strength and still surrounded by a rampart. The fort is at its N.E. extremity. Its manuf. of pottery has been removed to Madras.

**CHIN-HAE**, a maritime city of China, prov. Che-kiang, at the mouth of the Yung-kiang river, 12 m. N.E. Ning-po. Lat. 29° 54' N.; lon. 121° 52' E. It stands on a tongue of land, at the foot of a hill abruptly rising from the sea, & crowned by a citadel. Town enclosed by castellated walls nearly 3 m. in circ., and connected with a stone embankment, extending several miles along the coast. The suburbs and the opposite bank of

the river were also found defended by batteries in the last war, and 157 pieces of cannon were taken by the British at the capture of Chin-hae, Oct. 10, 1841.—II. a town, Corea, on its S. coast, at the mouth of the Hau-kiang river.

**CHINI** or **CHINEE**, a large vill. of Scinde, 30 m. N.W. Sehwan, and at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

**CHINI**, a vill. of British India, dist. Koonawur, near rt. b. of the Sutluj, in lat. 31° 31' N.; lon. 78° 19' E. The vicinity is well watered by numerous rills which run down the side of a mountain and flow into the Sutluj. Vines of excellent quality, and in great quantity, are here cultivated. Dried grapes form a favourite food of the people. The vill. is 8770 feet in elevation above the sea.

**CHINIAN** (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 48 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. P. 4339. Manufs. of cloth.

**CHININI** or **CHINEANE**, a town of the Punjab, on the Tawi river, 110 m. N.E. Lahore.

**CHIN-KIANG-FOO**, a maritime city of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Yang-tze-kiang river, 48 m. E.N.E. Nanking. Formerly an important fortified city, the key of central China, with 400,000 inhabitants, but in ruins, and deserted since the Taiping rebellion. A branch of the Great Canal reaches its W. suburbs, rendering it a good position for trade. This is an open port under the Tien-tsin treaty, which also grants to the British a concession of land not yet occupied. On Silver Island is the British vice-consulate. Afloat on the river several merchants conduct trade on board ships. It is one of the finest sites for a city in China. The principal curiosity here is a pagoda of cast iron, 30 feet high, and conjectured to be at least 1200 years old. This city was taken by the British, July 21, 1842.

**CHINLEY**, a chprly. of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glosop, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chapel-in-le-Frith. P. 1229.

**CHINNOCK**, three pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 1320. P. 552.—II. (*Middle*), 3½ m. N.E. Crewkerne. Ac. 471. P. 238.—III. (*West*), adjoins the last named pa. Ac. 642. P. 543.

**CHINNOR**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Thame. Ac. 2687. P. 1296.

**CHINON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arr., on the Vienne, 25 m. S.W. Tours. P. 6905. Rabelais was born here in 1483.

**CHINONDEGA**, two contiguous towns of Central America, state Nicaragua.—*New Chinondega*, 9 m. N. Realejo, and a dépôt for the trade of that port with the interior. P. from 8000 to 10,000. It stands in a fertile plain; houses straggling, and many enclosed by gardens and plantations.—*Old Chinondega* has from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants.

**CHINRAPATAM**, a town of British India, Mysore dom., 38 m. N.W. Seringapatam. Has a stone fort and a temple.

**CHINSURA**, a town of British India, on rt. b. of the Hoogly, presid. Bengal, 20 m. N. Calcutta. The town is large, and the healthiest in the lower prov. of Bengal. It has barracks, a large military hospital, and a government educational establishment called Hoogly College. In the vicinity the British defeated the Dutch in 1759. In 1824 it was ceded to the British by the Dutch, in exchange for the British possessions on the island Sumatra.

**CHINY**, a town of Belgium, Luxemburg, 8 m. S.S.W. Neufchâteau. P. 1084.

**CHIN-YANG**, a city, Chinese emp. [MOUKDEN.] **CHIO** or **KHIO**, an isl., Asiat. Turkey. [SAGU.]

**CHIOBBE**, a town of China, prov. Fo-kien, 15 m. S.W. Amoy, in lat. 24° 35' N.; lon. 177° 15' E. On the Nan-Kian river, an affluent of the

Louang. It has considerable commerce in coarse china-ware made in its environs. P. 300,000.

**CHIOGGIA**, *Fossa Clodia*, a fortified seaport town, Northern Italy, gov. and 15 m. S. Venice, cap. dist., on an island in the S. of the Venetian lagoon. P. (1857) 26,667. It is 2 m. in circumference, founded on piles, well built, and connected with the mainland by a stone bridge. It has a cathedral, and a harbour protected by two forts and several batteries: high schools, important salt works, yards for ship-building, fisheries, and a trade with the interior, by the Brenta, Adige, Po, and various other canals. It is celebrated for the beauty of its women.

**CHIOMONTE**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Susa. P. 1849.

**CHIONS**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Vito. P. 2370.

**CHIOSI**, two comm. of N. Italy, prov. Milan.—I. (*di Porta Cremona*), circ. Lodi. P. 1801.—II. (*di Porta Regale*), circ. Lodi. P. 2365.

**CHIPICANI**, mountain, Bolivia. [TACORA.]

**CHIPIONA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. P. 1731.

**CHIPPENHAM**, a parl. and municipal bor., town and pa. of England, co. Wilts. on the Avon, and on the G. W. Rail., 22 m. E. Bristol. Ac. of pa. 9100. Alt. 152 ft. P. 5396; do. of parl. bor. 7075. It has a church, a union workhouse, and literary institute. Its manufs. of silk and woollen have declined, but the retail trade is thriving, and the markets are large. Sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 384.—II. a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Newmarket. Ac. 4205. P. 796.

**CHIPPewa**, a co., U. S., N. America, in N. part of Michigan. Area 2376 sq. m. P. 1603.—II. a river, Wisconsin; after a S.W. course of 150 m. it joins the Mississippi below Lake Pepin.—III. a township, Ohio, 92 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 2637.

**CHIPPWAY**, a vill. of Canada W., dist. Lincoln, at the confl. of the Welland Canal with the Niagara, 2 m. above the Falls of Niagara.—II. a co., Wisconsin, U. S., North America. P. 1895.

**CHIPPWAYAN FORT**, British North America, is a commercial post in the Chippeway territory, at the W. end of Lake Athabasca.

**CHIPPWAYAN MOUNTAINS**, a great central American range, including the Rocky mountains.

**CHIPPING**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. E. Garstang. Ac. 8756. P. 1483.

**CHIPPING-NORTON, ONGAR, & SODBURY**, towns of England, which see under respective words.

**CHIPPING-WARDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Ac. 1987. P. 489.

**CHIPSTABLE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S.W. Wiveliscomb. Ac. 2252. P. 361.

**CHIPSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. Gatton. Ac. 2333. P. 541.

**CHIQUMULA (DE LA SIERRA)**, a town of Central America, state and 85 m. E.N.E. Guatemala, cap. dep. P. 6000. It is a place of active trade.

**CHIQUITOS**, a territory of Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, between lat. 15° and 17° S. Surface level, and intersected by many rivers.

**CHIRAC**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Lozère, on l. b. of the Rioulone, 11 m. W. Mende. P. 1793.

**CHIRBURY or CHREBURY**, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Montgomery. Ac. 11,041. P. 1538.

**CHIRENS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, 18 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. P. 1711.

**CHIRGONG or CHURGAON**, a town of India, Bundelcund, 124 m. N.E. Gooah. Food and water abundant. Revenue of district from 40,000 to 50,000 rupees, subject to an annual payment of 7500 rupees to Jhansi. United to Britain in 1841.

**CHIRICO (SAN)**, two market towns of South Italy, prov. Basilicata.—I. (*Nuovo*), on a hill, 5 m. N.W. Tricarico. P. 2282, mostly of Albanian descent.—II. (*Raparo*), cap. circ., 22 m. S.E. Marisco-Nuovo. P. 3050.

**CHIRIQUI**, a prov., river, lagoon, and archipelago of Central America, state Costa Rica. The river, after a N. course, enters the lagoon, which is separated from the Caribbean Sea by the Chiriqui archipelago. Lat. 9° N.; lon. 82° 30' E. The Chiriqui lagoon is a spacious bay with three entrances, and capable of containing ships of the largest class. It extends along the coast about 90 m., and 40 to 50 m. inland. The prov. of *Chiriqui* had, in 1855, a pop. of 17,279, of whom 2400 were whites. The volcano *Chiriqui* is in the W. of the department.

**CHIRK**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Ellesmere Canal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Rhiwabon. Ac. 4635. P. 1630. The vill. is large. N. of it the Dee is crossed by an aqueduct for the canal.

**CHIRKAREE**, a town of India, cap. small native state same name, 41 m. S.W. Banda. Is situated in a valley at the base of a hill, on top of which is a fort. Below the town is a lake stocked with fish.

**CHIRNSIDE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N.W. Berwick. Ac. 5594. P. 1502.—Includes vill. P. 901. Chirnside hill is in the Lammermoor range.

**CHIRROICO**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, in Val Levantine. P. 781.

**CHIRRA POONYEE or CHERRAPONGI**, a town of Eastern India, on a table land surrounded by the Cossya hills, 4118 feet above the sea, in lat. 25° 14' N., lon. 91° 45' E. Highest mean max. temp. 73°-83 in May; lowest mean min. 50°-1 Fahr. in Feb. Moisture excessive during six months of the year. Recorded rain-fall for one year (1859-60) 615.26 inches; of this amount nearly 21 feet fell in the month of June. It is the headquarters of the Sylhet light infantry. Climate cold, but invigorating. The native troops and European residents very healthy if well sheltered. Iron & coal abound.

**CHIRRIPO**, a volcano and river of Central America, state Costa Rica. The former is about 20 m. N.E. Cartago; and from its N. flank the river flows to join the Barbilla, & form the Matina river.

**CHIRTON**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Tyne-mouth, on the Tyne, 1 m. W.S.W. North Shields. P. 5544.

**CHISAGO**, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 1743.

**CHISELBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Yeovil. Ac. 790. P. 419.

**CHISELHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 1210. P. 133.

**CHISELHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 11 m. S.E. London. Ac. 2738. P. 2287.

**CHISHALL**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 1410. P. 473.—II. (*Little*), 8 m. W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 1420. P. 110.

**CHISLEDON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. S.S.E. Swindon. Ac. 4750. P. 1206.

**CHISLET**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 6835. P. 1072.

**CHISWELL ISLANDS**, a group of barren islands near the S. coast of Russian America, in lat. 59° 30' N.; lon. 149° 2' W.

**CHISWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 7  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 1311. P. 6505. In Chiswick-house both Fox and Canning died. The gardens of the horticultural society are in this parish.

**CHITHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1047. P. 215.

**CHITI**, *Citium*, a marit. vill. of the isl. of Cyprus,

on its S. coast, near Cape Chiti, and 3 m. S.W. Larnica. It has various remains of antiquity.

CHI-TSSEN, a city of China, prov. Kwi-chow, cap. dep., and 430 m. N.W. Canton.

CHITTAI, one of the Laccadive islands, Indian Ocean, 155 m. S.W. Mangalore.

CHITTAGONG, a dist., British India, presid. Bengal, beyond the Brahmapootra river, between lat. 20° 45' and 23° 25' N.; lon. 91° 32' and 93° E. Length N. to S. 185 m., greatest breadth 100 m. It has N. Tipperah, E. Burma, S. Aracan, and W. the Bay of Bengal. Estimated area 2717 sq. m. P. 1,000,000. Surface flat on the coast; mountainous in the interior, the highest point being 8000 feet above the level of the sea. Climate moist, the rainy season being greatly protracted. Soil fertile, but much of it covered with forests. Rice, sugar-cane, betelnut, tobacco, hemp, oats, and mustard are raised. Chittagong was ceded to the British in 1760.

CHITTAGONG or ISLAMABAD, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, at the N.E. extremity of the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 22° 20' N.; lon. 91° 54' E. It is unhealthy, fogs prevailing during the winter & rainy season, causing asthma and ague, and it has declined much of late years.

CHITTELDROOG or CHITRADURG, a town and fortress of South India, dom. Mysore, 128 m. N. Seringapatam. The fort, garrisoned by British troops, is one of the strongest in South India; the town, at its base, is enclosed by walls, and has a spacious main street.

CHITTENDEN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Vermont. Area 500 sq. m. P. 29,036.—I. A township, Rutland co., same state.

CHITTERNE or CHILTERN, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*All Saints*), 5 m. E.N.E. Heytesbury. Ac. 4476. P. 509.—II. (*St Mary*). Ac. 1198. P. 201.

CHITTLEHAMPTON, a pa., England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. South-Molton. Ac. 8720. P. 1660.

CHITTOR or CHITŪR, a town and fortress of British India, dist. of North Arcot, presid. and 80 m. W. Madras, on the south bank of the Puni river, 1100 feet above the sea. The annual range of the thermometer in the shade is from 50° to 100°, and it sometimes rises to 140° Fahr. when exposed to the heat of the sun. It is the seat of a judicial establishment. The native town is ill drained and unhealthy. The fort has five tanks and various temples.

CHITTOR or CHITTORGURH, a town of India, territory of Oodeypoor, or Mewar, 270 m. S.W. Agra, in lat. 24° 52' N.; lon. 74° 41' E. The town stands on the Biruch or Beris river, here crossed by a bridge of nine arches. The fortress is built on an isolated rock 3¼ m. in greatest length, and from 300 to 400 feet in height. The base of the hill is covered with jungle, and infested with tigers. Within the fortress are various ancient temples and water tanks.

CHUDUNO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 1557.

CHIURO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 7 m. E. Sondrio, on rt. b. of the Adda. P. 1545.

CHIUSA (LA), a town of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Cuneo, on l. b. of the Pesio. P. 5919. Manufs. of silk fabrics and glass wares. Chief product, chestnuts.—II. a vill., 18 m. W.N.W. Turin, on the Dora Riparia. P. 970.—III. a town of Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Palermo. P. 6840.—IV. a defile of Northern Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Verona, through which pass the Adige river, and one of the great routes between Italy and the Tirol.

CHIUSA, a town of the Tirol. [KLAUSEN.]

CHIUSANO, a market town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, dist. and 6 m. E.N.E. Avellino. P. 2401.

CHIUSDINO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena. P. 8566.

CHIUSI (*Clusium Novum*), a city of Central Italy, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Siena. P. 4306. It has an interesting museum of Etruscan antiquities, with a cathedral and convents. The *Lake of Chiusi*, 1 m. E., is 4 m. in length N. to S., by 1 m. in breadth, and traversed by the river Tuscian-Chiana. Its banks are marshy.

CHIUSI, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo. P. 2279.

CHIVI, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W. Valencia. P. 2983.

CHIVASSO, a city of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand., in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the Po. P. 8593. The city is enclosed by a wall. It was stormed and taken by the French, October 18, 1804. Here are the remains of the palace of the Marquis of Montferrat. It is celebrated for its lampreys.

CHIVELSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 2806. P. 523.

CHKLOV or SCHKLOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Moghliev, on rt. b. of the Dnieper. P. 2500.

CHLUMETZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Zydlina, 46 m. E.N.E. Prague. P. 3023. Manufs. of cotton goods.—Two vills., circs. Be-raun and Budweis, have same name.

CHOBANDO or SEBANDO, a town of Tibet, 230 m. E.N.E. Lassa, in lat. 30° 17' N.; lon. 95° 40' E.

CHOA, a state of Abyssinia. [SHOA.]

CHOBHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Mole, 8 m. N. Guildford. Ac. 11,536. P. 1,098. Near it is a fish-pond covering 150 acres.

CHOCHOLNA, a vill. of Hungary, co. & 38 m. N.E. Trentsin, on the Waag, with mineral springs.

CHOCO BAY, Granadian Confederation, in South America, is in lat. 3° 30' N., lon. 77° 30' W.

CHOCTAW, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in centre of Mississippi. Area 990 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,525 free, 4197 slaves. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn and cotton.—II. in the W. part of Alabama, bordering the Mississippi. Area 800 sq. m. P. 6783 free, 7094 slaves. Products: cotton, oats, and sweet potatoes.

CHOCZNIA, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. and dist. Wadowice. P. 2003.

CHODENSCHLOSS, a vill. and castle of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Pilsen, dist. Taus. P. 2017. Paper-mills.

CHODONOW, a market town of Austria, Galitz, circ. and dist. Brzezany. P. 1763.

CHODZIESEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. and 47 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. P. 3350, engaged in woollen-weaving.

CHOGDAH, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, on the Hooghly river, 37 m. N. Calcutta.

CHOISEUL, a harbour of Madagascar, on the E. coast of the island, in the Bay of Antongil.—II. an island in the South Pacific, one of the Salomon group, in lat. 7° 29' S.; lon. 157° 55' E.

CHOISY-SUR-SEINE or CHOISY LE ROI, a comm. and town of France, dep., and on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 6 m. S. Paris. P. 4648. Manufs. of glass wares, porcelain, soap, marocco leather, and chemical products.—II. (*En-bric*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. and 6 m. E.S.E. Coulommiers. P. 1330.

CHOKIER, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Liège. P. 451. Extensive lime-works.

CHOLDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.N.E. Amesbury. Ac. 1661. P. 191.

**CHOLET** or **CHOLLET**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Maine, arr. and 11 m. S.S.E. Beaupreau. P. 12,735. Manufs. of fine woollen and mixed cloths (the *Challies* deriving name from this town); cloth-markets, and a trade in cattle.

**CHOLLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, 5 m. N. Hexham. Ac. 12,950. P. 1156.

**CHOLMONDELY**, a tnsip., Engl., co. Chester, pa. Malpas, 7 m. W. Nantwich. Ac. 2898. P. 306.

**CHOLOJOW**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Toloczow, dist. Radziechow. P. 2515.

**CHOLSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 4447. P. 1127.

**CHOLULA**, a decayed town, Mexico. [PUEBLA.]

**CHOLUTUCA**, a dep. of Central America, Honduras, with rich silver mines. The isls. Tigre (with the free port of Amapala) and Sacate Grande are in this dep.

**CHOMERAC**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Ardèche, arr. and 3½ m. S.E. Privas. P. 2454. Manufactures of silk goods.

**CHONDA**, a town of India, territory and 18 m. N.W. the fort of Gwalior, in lat. 26° 27' N.; lon. 78° E. On 29th December 1843, the British forces here routed the Mahrattas, who abandoned their guns and baggage.

**CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO**, an island group off the W. coast of Patagonia, between lat. 44° and 46° S.; lon. 74° and 75° W. Some of the islands are large, but all, except a few outlying ones westward, are bare, and very scantily inhabited.

**CHOOKANEPARA**, a town of British India, dist. Camroop, in Assam, presid. Bengal, 34 m. S.E. Goalpara.

**CHOO-KEANG**, Chinese name for Canton river.

**CHORROO**, a town of Hindostan, Rajpootana, dom. and 100 m. E.N.E. Bicanera. Exclusive of suburbs, it is about 1½ m. in circumference.

**CHOPER**, a river of Russia, flows S.S.W. through the gov. Penza, Saratov, Voronej, and the Don Cossack country, and joins the Don, after a course estimated at 260 miles.

**CHOPERSK (NOVO)** (or **NEW**), a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 118 m. E.S.E. Voronej.

**CHOPRA**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, near the Taptee, 150 m. E. Surat. Lat. 21° 14' N.; lon. 79° 14' E.

**CHOPTAUK RIVER**, a river of U. S., N. America, Delaware and Maryland, rises in Kent co., in the first of these States, and flows S.W. into Maryland. Near the S. extremity of Talbot co. it enlarges into an estuary, which communicates with Chesapeake Bay. Length 100 miles.

**CHORASSAN**, a prov. of Persia. [PERSIA.]

**CHORGES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Gap. P. 1814.

**CHORILLOS**, a vill. and watering place of Peru, dep. and 10 m. S. Lima, resorted to by the inhabitants of that city in summer.

**CHORLEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Chor, near its confluence with the Yarrow, and on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 9 m. S.S.E. Preston, with which town and with Bolton it communicates by rail. Ac. 3571. P. 15,013. Alt. 300 ft. It has a parish and a Gothic church, Roman Catholic chapel, grammar school, town-hall, and union workhouse, with manufactures of cotton yarn, muslins, jacquets, and fancy goods. In the vicinity are coal and lead mines, slate and stone quarries.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Wilsmslow, 6 m. N.W. Macclesfield. Ac. 1357. P. 1760.—III. a township, in the same co., pa. Wrenbury, 5 m. W. Nantwich. Ac. 1381. P. 166.

**CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1 m. S. Manchester, of which city it is a suburb. Ac. 700. P. 44,795.—II. (with *Hardy*), a chapelry, 3½ m. S.W. Manchester. Ac. 1265. P. 739.—III. three small townships, Chester co., and a chapelry and township, Stafford county.

**CHOROSTKOW**, a town of Austrian Galicia, 30 m. S.S.E. Tarnopol, on the Teyna. P. 3197.

**CHORRERA**, a town of South America, Granadian Confederation, on the isthmus, and 15 m. W.S.W. Panama, near the head of the river Chorrera, which enters the Pacific Ocean 10 m. W. Panama. P. 2500.

**CHORUM**, a town of Asia Minor. [TCHORUM.]

**CHORZELE**, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 16 m. N. Przasnysz, on the frontiers of Prussia. P. 1700. Manufactures woollens and leather.

**CHOTA NAGPORE** or **NAGPORE THE LESS**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 28' and 23° 40' N.; lon. 83° 54' and 85° 56' E. Bounded on the N. and E. by the British dists. Palamow, Ramgurn, Pachete, and Singhboom, on the S. by Singhboom and the Central Provinces, and on the W. by the native states of Odeipore and Sirgooja. Area 5308 sq. m. P. not ascertained. Surface undulating, but for the most part a table-land with an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. It is drained in the N.E. by the tributaries of the Subunrika, which flow S.E. and fall into the Bay of Bengal. The hilly part of the district is covered with jungle and forests, which yield valuable timber. Mean temp., winter, 32° to 62°; summer, 78° to 98°, Fahr. Soil fertile; yielding wheat, barley, rice, pulse, cotton, and sugar. Coal and iron are found, but the absence of good roads prevents them being worked with profit. Serious disturbances broke out in this district in 1832.

**CHOTEBOREK**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Czaslaw, dist. Debrowna. P. 3906.

**CHOTEXLA**, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 260 m. N.W. Bombay.

**CHOTESCHAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Pilsen. P. 1016.

**CHOTSITZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 2½ m. N. Czaslau. P. 1237.

**CHOTYN** or **CHOCZM** (Russ. *Khotine*), a strongly fortified town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 20 m. S.W. Kamenietz. P. formerly amounting to 20,000, had (in 1855) diminished to 12,931; but the town is still an important military post. Till the end of the 18th century it was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman empire. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1739.

**CHOZEN**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. E. Chrudim, on the Stille-Adler, and on the railway from Prague to Brünn. P. 2330.

**CHOUBAR**, a seaport town of Beloochistan, S. Asia, prov. Mekran, 180 m. S.W. Kedje.

**CHOUCHUK**, a town of the Punjab, on the Ravee, 62 m. S.W. Lahore.

**CHOULA**, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Vladimir, on the Teza river. P. 2000. It is very ancient, and has 6 churches, and manuf. of soap.

**CHOULESBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.W. Chesham. Ac. 176. P. 105.

**CHOURAR**, a petty dist. of India, belongs to the Jareegah Rajpoots, in the N.W. part of the prov. Guzerat, between lat. 23° 35' and 23° 56' N.; lon. 70° 53' and 71° 11' E. Length 25 m.; breadth 17 m. P. 2500. Country flat and open. Salt abundant. Annual revenue 9000 rupees.

**CHOUZE**, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Chinon. P. 3410. Trade in corn, wine, and fruits.

CHOUZY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, with a station on the Orleans Railway, arr. and 6 m. S.W. Blois. P. 1442.

CHOWAN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 218 sq. m. P. 3129 free, 3713 slaves. Surface level and productive. Saw mills and ship-building.

CHOWRY ISLAND. [NICOBAR ISLANDS.]  
CHRASST, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Chrudim. P. 1663.

CHRISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Clavering. Ac. 2690. P. 643.

CHRISTBURG, a town of West Prussia, reg. and 23 m. N.E. Marienwerder, on the Sorge. P. 2650. Manufactures of woollens. Tanneries.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, on the S.W. border of the New Forest, and at the confl. of the Avon and Stour, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. above their mouth in Christchurch Bay (English Channel), near the railway between Southampton and Dorchester, 20 m. S.W. Southampton. Ac. of pa. 24,985. P. 5123; do. of parl. bor. 9368. It has a union workhouse, manufactures of watch-springs and hosiery, and a salmon fishery. It sends one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 413. The phenomenon of a double tide every 12 hours occurs in Christchurch Bay.—*Christchurch* is the name of several parishes in and around London.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town of the South Island, New Zealand, cap. prov. Canterbury, on its E. coast, connected by railway with its port Lyttleton, 200 m. N. Otago. P. (1861) 5000.

CHRISTIAN, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S. part of Kentucky. Area 540 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,686 free, 9951 slaves. Soil, a fertile clay, producing wheat, maize, and tobacco. Minerals are coal and iron.—II. in centre of Illinois. Area 560 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,492. Yields wheat and oats. The Central Railway intersects the county.—III. a co., Missouri. P. 5262 free, 2291 slaves.

CHRISTIANA, a township, U. S., North America, Delaware, 6 m. S.W. Wilmington. P. 3902.

CHRISTIANA, the cap. city of Norway, amt. Aggershuus, at the head of Christiania fiord, in lat.  $59^{\circ} 54' 1''$  N.; lon.  $10^{\circ} 45' E$ . P. (1855) 38,958. Temperature of the year  $41^{\circ} 4'$ , winter  $23^{\circ}$ , summer  $59^{\circ} 9'$ , Fahr. It has a cathedral, a citadel, and the arsenal of the kingdom, a royal residence, military and lunatic hospitals, a town-hall, bank and exchange, two theatres, a university, with a library, various other public schools, museums, and astronomical observatory, and a botanic garden. Manufs. of woollen fabrics, tobacco, hardwares and paper, distilleries and breweries, and a trade in deals and fish. Founded in 1624.

CHRISTIAN-MALFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 3104. P. 898.

CHRISTIANOPEL, a marit. town of Sweden, lan and 20 m. E.N.E. Carlscrona, on Kalmar Sound.

CHRISTIANS, an amt. or dist., Norway, occupying its centre, between lat.  $60^{\circ}$  and  $62^{\circ}$  N., and lon.  $8^{\circ}$  and  $11^{\circ}$  E., enclosed by the amts. Hedemark, Drontheim, and Bergen, and traversed by the Louzen river. Ac. 10,446. P. (1855) 115,149.

CHRISTIANSAND, a fortified seaport town of Norway, near its S. extremity, cap. 157 m. S.W. Christiania. Lat.  $58^{\circ} 8' N$ .; lon.  $8^{\circ} 3' E$ . P. (1855) 9521. Principal edifices, the citadel Frederick's-holm, and a Gothic cathedral. Ship-building is carried on; it has a secure harbour, and an export trade. It was taken by the English in 1807.

CHRISTIANSFELD, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Hadersleben. P. 700. Manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics. It is a colony of Moravian Brothers, by whom it was founded in 1773.—*Christiansæ* is a group of islets in the Baltic, 13 m. N.E. Bornholm. P. 406. Lat. of lighthouse  $55^{\circ} 19' N$ .; lon.  $15^{\circ} 12' E$ .

CHRISTIANSTAD, a fortified town of S. Sweden, cap. lan of same name, on the Helge, near the Baltic, 265 m. S.W. Stockholm. P. 6905. Manufs. gloves, linen and woollen fabrics.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Frankfurt, on the Bober, opposite Naumberg. P. 960.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a lan or dist. of Sweden, near its S. extremity, mostly enclosed by Halmstad, Wexjö, Carlscrona, and Malmø. Area 2487 sq. m. P. (1860) 209,581. Its centre is formed of the fertile valley of the Helge. Chief products, corn, flax, hemp, and hops. Chief towns, Christianstad, Cimbrisham, and Engelholm.

CHRISTIANSTAD, a town of the island St Croix, Danish West Indies, on the N.E. coast of the island. P. (1855) 9521, of whom 1250 were slaves. It is the seat of the governor-general of the Danish West Indies, and has an excellent port, defended by fort Christiansvärn, and a battery. This is the chief entrepôt of commerce with Copenhagen. The town has a Danish and English church, and a Danish and English bank.

CHRISTIANSUND, a seaport town of Norway, 85 m. W. S.W. Drontheim, amt. Romsdal, on three isles in the Atlantic, which enclose its harbour. P. (1845) 3163. It has an active trade and fisheries.

CHRISTINA (SANTA) ISLAND. [TAHUATA.]

CHRISTINEHAMN, a town of Sweden, lan and 25 m. E.S.E. Carlstadt, on the Varn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from its mouth in Lake Wener. P. 2733.

CHRISTINESTADT, a seaport town of Russian Finland, lan and 55 m. S. Wasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 1500.

CHRISTLETON, a pa. of England, co. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Chester. Ac. 3191. P. 1006.

CHRISTMAS (*Cataracts*) are in the river Berbice, British Guiana. Lat.  $44^{\circ} 41' 45'' N$ .; lon.  $57^{\circ} 54' 10'' W$ .—(*Harbour*), Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean, in lat.  $49^{\circ} 20' S$ .; lon.  $69^{\circ} 24' E$ .—(*Island*), Pacific. Lat. S.E. point,  $1^{\circ} 41' S$ .; lon.  $157^{\circ} 30' W$ . Was discovered by Cook, Dec. 24, 1777, and is about 60 m. in circuit.—II. an island, Indian Ocean. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 31' S$ .; lon.  $105^{\circ} 34' E$ .—(*Sound*), near the S. extremity of America, 120 m. N.W. Cape Horn. Discovered in 1774.

CHRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 571. P. 81.

CHRISTOPHE (St), numerous comms. and vills. of France; the principal in dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Tours. P. 1284.

CHRISTOPHER (St), or St KITT'S, one of the British West India islands, Windward group. Lat. (Fort-Smith)  $17^{\circ} 17' N$ .; lon.  $62^{\circ} 48' W$ ., 46 m. W.N.W. Antigua. Length N.W. to S.E. 20 m., breadth 6 m. Area 68 sq. m. P. (1855) 20,741. The island is an irregular oblong, traversed in the centre from N. to S. by a mountain ridge of volcanic origin, in the middle of which rises the perpendicular craggy summit of Mount Misery, 4100 ft. above the sea, and overhanging the crater of an extinct volcano; from this central ridge the land gradually and uniformly slopes to the sea, every portion of it being rich fertile soil, & highly cultivated, pasture and woodlands ascending almost to the mountain summits; in the N.E. there are several salt ponds, producing abundance of salt. Soil composed of loam, clay, and volcanic ashes, in some places with a depth of 75 feet, resting on

gravel. Sulphur is found in the central range, & indications of silver ore. Climate dry & healthy. Mean ann. temp. ranges from 81° to 84° Fahr., but the mornings & evenings are cooled by sea breezes. The coldest month February, warmest August. Prevailing winds N.E. and S.E.; rains frequent; annual rainfall 50 in.; hurricanes occur occasionally, & a terrific & fatal one nearly destroyed the island in 1722. The soil is particularly adapted for sugar plantations. In 1861, 11,000 hhd. (a great increase on former years) of sugar, with 3127 puncheons of molasses and 1240 puncheons of rum, were exported to Great Britain. Total value of imports (1861) 136,938*l.*, exports 158,224*l.* The island is divided into 9 pas. Chief towns, Basseterre the cap., which is defended by three forts, & Sandy Point. Besides the parish churches, there are Methodist congregations, and several schools. Public rev. (1861) 20,283*l.*, expenditure 21,433*l.* The imperial expenditure for civil and military purposes for 1860 was 2575*l.* This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, & was then densely peopled by Caribs. In 1625, it was simultaneously taken possession of by colonies of English and French, and divided into upper and lower portions. From that period it became the scene of frequent contests between the two nations, till at last it was finally ceded to the British in 1783.

**CHRISTOVAL (SAN)**, two towns of South America.—I. Venezuela, prov. and 96 m. S.S.W. Merida, on an affluent of the Apure.—II. Granadina Confed., prov. Antioquia. Lat. 6° 16' N.—The *Lake of San Christoval*, dep. and 12 m. N.N.E. Mexico, is 10 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth.

**CHRISTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chudleigh. Ac. 3218. P. 941.

**CHRUDIM**, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Chrudimka, an affluent of the Elbe, 62 m. E.S.E. Prague. P. 5921.

**CHRYSION**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder, 7 m. E.N.E. Glasgow. P. 582.

**CHREZANOW**, a town of the late republic of Cracow, on the Chechlo, 27 m. W.N.W. Cracow. P. 4568, mostly Jews. It has an active commerce.

**CHU-CHOW**, a city of China, prov. Che-Kiang, on a navigable river, 130 m. S. Hang-chow-foo.

**CHUCUITO** or **CHUQUITO**, a decayed town of Bolivia, dep. & 12 m. S.E. Puno, on the W. shore of Lake Titicaca. P. 5000; at the commencement of the 18th century it was estimated at 300,000.

**CHUDLEIGH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 6037. P. 2108. The town is on an acclivity near the Teign. The district is famous for cider orchards.

**CHUENPEI**, a fortified port of China, on an isl. opposite Ty-cock-tow point, in the Canton river, 35 m. S.E. Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841, when a Chinese squadron of war-junks was also destroyed in Anson Bay, immediately N.

**CHULNA**, *Crocota*, an islet of the Indian Ocean, 6 m. N.W. Cape Monza, Beloochistan. It is a conical rock, about 3 miles in circuit.

**CHULUMANI**, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 60 m. E.N.E. La Paz, on a head stream of the Beni.

**CHUMBUL**, a river of India, rises in the Vindhyan mountains, lat. 22° 26' N.; lon. 75° 45' E. 2019 feet above the sea. Flowing N.E. 209 m. from its source, it expands into a lake, the outlet of which is at the other extremity, through a deep narrow bed which the waters have formed in the rock. The river then holds its N.E. course for 541 m., and joins the Jumna 85 m. S.E. Agra. It receives numerous tributaries.

**CHUMIE**, a mountain range of South Africa, Cape Colony, between the parallels of 32° and

33° S., in the meridian of 27° E.—II. a river flowing from the above mountains and from the Katberg S.S.E. to the Keiskamma.

**CHUMLEIGH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 21 m. N.W. Exeter. Ac. 8815. P. 1705.

**CHUMMOOREA**, a town of British India, dist. Camroop, presid. Bengal, 39 m. E. Goalpara.

**CHUMPAPOOR**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 21 m. N.E. Bettiah.

**CHUMULARI**, a mountain peak of the Himalayas, in lat. 27° 49' 41" N., lon. 89° 18' 43" E. Height 23,944 feet above the sea.

**CHUNAR** or **CHUNARGURH**, a town of British India, dist. Mirzapoor, N.W. provs., 16 m. S.W. Benares. P. 11,058. It has an Episcopal church belonging to the Church Missionary Society, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Altitude 280 ft. Mean temp. 84° in Jan. to 120° Fahr. in June. Rain-fall 47 inches. The Ganges is navigable here at all seasons for vessels of 60 tons, & is commanded by a battery built on a rocky eminence. Within the fortress is the governor's house, hospital, state prison, a Hindoo ancient palace, containing a well sunk very deep in the rock, which has always water of inferior quality, only used in cases of emergency. The territory was ceded to the British in 1768.

**CHUN-KHING** and **CHAN-KHING**, two cities of China, prov. Se-chuen, caps. of depts.; the former on a tributary of the Yang-tze-kiang, 115 m. E. Ching-tou; the latter on the Yang-tze-kiang, 85 m. S.E. Chun-khing, with sugar factories.

**CHUN-NING** and **CHUN-TE**, two cities of China.—I. prov. and 170 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep.—II. prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 220 m. S.S.W. Pekin.

**CHUPRA**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist. Sarun, on north b. of the Ganges, 34 m. W.N.W. Patna. The British military and civil station is isolated.

**CHUQUIBAMBA**, a town of South America, Peru, dep. and 15 m. N.W. Arequipa. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name. Lat. 15° 50' S.; lon. 72° 20' W. Elevation 21,000 feet.

**CHUQUISACA**, a dep. of Bolivia, South America. P. (1858) 223,668, comprising many Creoles, and Quichua Indians. Cap. Sucre, in lat. 19° 3' S.; lon. 64° 25' W. The dep. is watered by the Mamoré and Pilcomayo. It produces the sugar-cane and tropical fruits, and has five silver mines in operation. There are remains of magnificent edifices of unknown origin.

**CHUQUISACA**, Bolivia. [SUCRE.]

**CHUQUITO**, a town of Peru. [CHUCUITO.]

**CHUR** (Fr. *Coire*, anc. *Curia Rhetorum*), the cap. town of the Swiss cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. Lat. 46° 50' N.; lon. 9° 35' E. Altitude 2003 feet. Mean temp. of year 49°, winter 32°, summer 63°·7, Fahr. P. 6990. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant cantonal school and library, with manufs. of zinc wares, cutting tools, and an active transit trade.

**CHURCH (STATES OF)**. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

**CHURCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W.S.W. Gloucester. Ac. 4264. P. 1002.

**CHURCH**, a prefixed name of numerous pas., etc., of England and Wales.—I. (*Aston*), a chapelry, co. Salop, pa. Edgmond, 1¼ m. S. Newport. P. 574.—II. (*Down*), a pa., co. and 3½ m. E. Gloucester. Ac. 4076. P. 1119.—III. (*Eaton*), a pa., co. Stafford, 6½ m. E. Newport. Ac. 4204. P. 643.—IV. (*Gresley*), a pa., co. Derby, 4½ m. S.E. Binton-on-Trent. Ac. 6700. P. 4416.—V. (*Honeybourne*), a pa., co. Worcester, 5 m. E. Evesham. Ac. 1312. P. 144.—VI. (*Hulme*), a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Sandbach, 4 m. E. Middlewich. Ac.

364. P. 1573.—VII. (*Knowle*), a pa., co. Dorset, 1 m. S.W. Corfe-Castle. Ac. 2920. P. 511.—VIII. (*Langton*), a pa., co. Leicester, 4 m. N. Market-Harborough. Ac. 4280. P. 842.—IX. (*Lawton*), a pa., co. Chester, near Congleton. Ac. 1452. P. 348.—X. (*Lench*), a pa., co. Worcester, 6 m. N.E. Pershore. Ac. 2523. P. 422.—XI. (*Oakley*), a pa., co. Hants,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1605. P. 278.—XII. (*Over*), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Rugby. Ac. 1440. P. 357.—XIII. (*Stanton*), a pa., co. Devon,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Honiton. Ac. 4980. P. 961.—XIV. (*Stoke*), a pa., North Wales, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Montgomery. Ac. 8787. P. 1369.—XV. (*Stowe*), a pa., co. Devon, 2 m. N.W. Kingsbridge. Ac. 1877. P. 376.—XVI. (*Stretton*), a pa. and market town, co. Salop. Ac. 10,716. P. 1695.—XVII. (*Korke*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m. E. Blackburn. Ac. 620. P. 1545.

CHURCH CONISTONE, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ulverstone, at the S. extremity of Conistone Water, 4 m. W. Hawkshead. Ac. 7210. P. 1324.—*Conistone Water* is a lake  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, N. to S., by  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. in breadth, and having at its N. extremity Conistone Fells, in which are slate quarries and copper mines.

CHURCHILL, four pas of England.—I. co. Oxford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m S.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 2850. P. 642.—II. co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Axbridge. Ac. 2397. P. 810.—III. co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Kidderminster. Ac. 924. P. 181.—IV. same co., 5 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Ac. 924. P. 78.

CHURCHILL (CAPE), British North America, is a headland on the W. coast of Hudson Bay. Lat.  $58^{\circ} 54' N.$ ; lon.  $93^{\circ} E.$ —*Churchill River*, which enters Hudson Bay, 45 m. W., is the lower part of the Mississippi. At its mouth is Fort Churchill.

CHURCHTOWN or CRUHENNY, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. S.S.W. Charleville. Ac. 8046. P. 1515.—II. (or *Rheban*), Leinster, co. Kildare, traversed by the Grand Canal. Ac. 7339. P. 2176.—III. co. Westmeath, 5 m. W.S.W. Mullingar. Ac. 5302. P. 559.—IV. co. Meath, 3 m. S.W. Navan. Ac. 1336. P. 293.

CHUREIS, a town of Southern Russia, gov. Taurida, 60 m. N.W. Simferopol.

CHURGAON, India. [CHIRGONG.]

CHURSTON-FERRERS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, near Torbay,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Brixham. Ac. 2777. P. 766.

CHURTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. West Lavington. Ac. 1858. P. 382.

CHURWALDEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 6 m. S. Chur. P. 632.

CHURWELL, a township of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. Batley, 3 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Ac. 488. P. 1564.

CHUSAN, one of a group of isls. off the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, opposite the estuary of the Tsi'en-tang-kiang, 50 m. E.N.E. Ning-po. Lat. of harbour  $30^{\circ} 0' 10'' N.$ ; lon.  $122^{\circ} 10' E.$  Length E. to W. 10 m.; breadth from 6 to 20 m.; circumference 51 m. P. 200,000. Surface mountainous, interspersed with well-cultivated valleys, and the mountain-sides are tilled in terraces with the utmost care. Products comprise rice, wheat, tea, cloth grass, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, chestnuts, walnuts, and varnish. The island is intersected by flagged roads and canals, which last, and the rice swamps, render it in some parts unhealthy to Europeans; on the whole, however, the climate is salubrious. Mean temp. of winter  $40^{\circ}-9$ , of autumn  $67^{\circ}-8$  Fahr. Numerous towns and vills. are scattered over it, the cap. being Ting-hae, near the S. coast. It was taken by the British in 1840, and again in 1841, and held until

the final settlement of the war expenses agreed to be paid by China to Great Britain.

CHUSISTAN, a prov. of Persia. [KHUZISTAN.]

CHUTE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ludgershall. Ac. 3181. P. 538.

CHUTTERPORE, a rajahship of India, Bundelcund, feudatory to the British, with a cap. of same name, 73 m. S.E. Jhansi. Area 1240 sq. m. P. about 120,000. Revenue 30,000*l.* a year. Armed force 1200 men.

CHYROW, a town of Austrian Galicia, 56 m. S.W. Lemberg, on the Streewiatz. P. 1468.

CIAELESE, Savoy. [CHABLAIS.]

CIANCIANA, a town of Sicily, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Girgenti. P. 4582.

CIANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 2813.

CIBAO, the principal mountain of Haiti, near the centre of the island, in the chain which runs E. and W. Culminating point 4590 feet above the sea. Formerly celebrated for its mines of gold.

CIBOURE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrenées, arr. Bayonne, with a small port at the mouth of the Nevelle. P. 1966.

CIBRIAN DE CASTRO (SAN), a small town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Zamora, near the Esia.—*San Cibrían de Campos, and de Masote*, are market towns, provs. Palencia and Valladolid.

CICAGNA, a town of North Italy, prov. Genova, 11 m. N. Chiavari, cap. mand. P. 2634.

CICALA, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Nicastro. P. 2146.

CICCIANO, a town of South Italy, cap. circ., prov. Caserta, 3 m. N. Nola. P. 3708.

CIGERALE, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. II Vallo. P. 2035.

CICERO, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Onondaga. P. 2980.

CIECHANOW, a town of Poland, prov. Plock, 14 m. S.W. Przasnysz, on the Lidinia. P. 2400.

CIECHANOWIEC, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Bialystok, on l. b. of the Nurzek. P. 3000, the greater part of whom are Jews.—II. a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on rt. b. of Nurzek, opposite the above town. P. 2761. Distilleries and trade in grain.

CIEGO (EL), a town, Spain, prov. & 9 m. W.N.W. Logroño, on the Ebro. P. 980. Trade in fruit.

CIRIPOZUELOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S. Madrid, near rt. b. of the Jarama. P. 2064. It has manufs. of saltpetre.

CIENTUEGOS, a town of the island of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, on the Bay of Jagua, south coast. P. (1861) 10,338.

CIEPLICE, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Przemysl, dist. Steniawa. P. 2579.

CIERP, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. St Gaudens. P. 1003. Marble quarries in its vicinity.

CIERS (Sr), several comms. and vills. of France, the principal St Ciers-la-Lande, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Blaye. P. 2889.

CIENZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Murcia, near l. b. of the Segura. P. 10,371.

CIFUENTES, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Guadalajara. P. 1465.

CIGLIANO, a small town, N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 18 m. W. Vercelli, cap. mand. P. 5725.

CIGOGNOLA, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1714.

CIGOLE, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Verolanuova. P. 1329.

CILAVEGNA, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Mortara. P. 3484.

CILCEN or KILKEN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4 m. W.N.W. Mold. Ac. 6403. P. 1028.

**CILCENIN**, *Kilkenny*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. & 9½ m. S.E. Cardigan, on the Teify. Ac. 8405. P. 605.

**CILICIA**, an ancient div. of Asia Minor, now included in the Turkish pash. of Itshili. It is a vast plain, surrounded by the mountains of Taurus, except in the S., where it is bathed by the Mediterranean. In anc. times it was occupied by Greek colonies, and many remains of rich cities are found. Now it is all waste; only two towns of importance remain, Tarsus and Adana, and the whole pop. of Cilicia is not more than 100,000. The Turks rule, but nomade Turcomans are the most important inhabitants.

**CILLEROS**, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Caceres. P. 2520.

**CILLECHRIST** or **GLCHRIST**, a chapelry of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Urray.

**CILLY**, **CILLA** or **ZILLA**, *Claudia Celeia*, a town of Styria, cap. circ., on the San, and on railway from Vienna to Trieste, 58 m. S. Grätz. P. 2301. It has a gymnasium, and trade in wine and oil.

**CIMBRISHAMN**, *Cimbrorum Portus*, a town of Sweden, læn and 35 m. S.S.E. Christianstadt, on the Baltic. P. 1446. It has a port and fishery.

**CIMENA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. Géraci. P. 1862.

**CIMINNA**, a town of Sicily, cap. circ., prov. and 18 m. S.E. Palermo. P. 5323.

**CIMITILE** (*Cemeterium*), a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 1 m. N. Nola. P. 4099. Celebrated for its ecclesiastical remains.

**CINALOA** or **SINALOA**, a town of Mexico, state Sinaloa, on river, 105 m. N.E. Culiacan. P. 10,000. [SINALOA.]

**CINCA** (anc. *Cinga*), a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenées, on the French frontier, in a lake in the valley of Bielsa, prov. Huesca, and flows S. through Aragon. It joins the Segre.

**CINCINNATI**, a city of U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. co. Hamilton, on the Ohio, 92 m. S.W. Columbus, called the "Queen of the West." P. in 1800, 750; 1850, 115,436; 1860, 161,044; in 1864 is estimated at 250,000. Temperature of year 54°-6, summer 73°-9, winter 34°-5, Fahr. Rainfall 48-33; snow 19-70, inches. The city is built on two plateaux, 50 and 108 feet above the sea. Principal buildings: the observatory, with a powerful telescope, masonic hall, merchants' exchange and library, Ohio medical college, St Peter's college with an organ of 2700 pipes and 44 stops, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and in all 100 churches, city hall, banks, and theatres. A magnificent suspension bridge across the Ohio river built 1864. It has iron, brass, and type foundries, cotton, woollen, and tobacco factories, flour-mills, and shipbuilding yards. It is the principal pork market in the union. There are 14 daily and 21 weekly newspapers. Its trade is facilitated by the Miami Canal, which connects it with Lake Erie, and has railways to all the important cities of the union. The city is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor and a council of 32 members.—*Cincinnati* is a tnsbp., New York, 115 m. S.W. Albany. P. 1206.

**CINCO-SEÑORES**, a town of Mexico, state and 106 m. N.N.W. Durango.

**CINEY**, a town of Belgium, prov. Namur, 9 m. E.N.E. Dinant, on the Haljoux. P. 1435. It has ancient walls, and manufs. of pottery ware.

**CINGOLI**, *Cingulum*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Macerata, on the river Musone. P. 1758.

**CINGIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto. P. 4244. Between the valleys Orcia and Ombrone. It has a castle.

**CINISELLO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. Milan. P. 2650.

**CINISI**, a town of Sicily, prov., dist. and 14 m. W.N.W. Palermo, near the coast. P. 6714.

**CINQ-MARS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 16 m. N.E. Chinon, near rt. b. of the Loire. P. 1999.

**CINQUEFRONDI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, 15 m. E.N.E. Palmi. P. 4936. Nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

**CINQUE-PORTS** (THE), England, cos. Kent and Sussex; had formerly important privileges, and consisted of the five ports, Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe, and Hastings, to which were afterwards added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye.

**CINTEGABELLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, on rt. b. of the Ariège, 20 m. S. Toulouse. P. 4099. Lord Hill's division passed the river here in 1814.

**CINTI**, a dist. of Bolivia, dep. Chuquisaca, cap. Camargo or Cinti, 125 m. S.W. Sucre, on a tributary of the Pilcomayo.

**CINTRA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 14 m. N.N.W. Lisbon, on the slope of the mountain-chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. P. 2562. The convention of Cintra, by which the French were allowed to leave Portugal unmolested, was signed here in 1808.

**CINTRUENIGO**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 14 m. W. Tudela, on rt. b. of the Alhama. P. 2200. It has manufs. of woollens.

**CIORLANO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Piedmonte. P. 1382.

**CIOTAT** (LA), *Citharista*, a maritime comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, on the W. side of a bay in the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.E. Marseille. P. 8444. It has a town-hall, hospital, lazaretto, school of navigation, a port enclosed by a mole, a lighthouse, shipbuilding yards, a trade in dry fruits, wine, and olive oil.

**CIRCAIS** (NORTHERN), several dists. of British India. [NORTHERN CIRCAIS.]

**CIRCASSIA** or **TCHERKESSIA**, a country comprising the N. slope of the Caucasus, and also a part of its S. slope, the whole tract extending from the shores of the Black Sea to the vicinity of the Caspian, between lat. 42° and 45° N., lon. 37° and 47° E., and now nominally composing a part of the Russian empire. Its N. frontier is formed by the Kuban and Terek rivers, of which all its streams are affluent. Surface mountainous, with extensive and fertile valleys, in which corn, wine, and most of the fruits of temperate climates are raised; but cattle-rearing is the main branch of industry. The horses are excellent. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, and nitre; salt is nowhere met with, it is a chief article of import for the Russian provs. Trade and manufs. are insignificant. There are no large towns, the inhabitants living in scattered villages. The people are, physically, amongst the finest of the human race, but little civilised, living partly by brigandage and the sale of slaves; and they have long been waging an obstinate resistance to the Russians, who have been attempting to obtain dominion over their country. [CAUCASUS.]

**CIRCELLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. S. Bartolomeo. P. 2929.

**CIRCELLO** or **CIRCEO**, *Circæum Promontorium*, a headland of South Italy, on the Mediterranean, 12 m. W.S.W. Terracina. Lat. 41° 13' N.; lon. 13° 3' E. Height above the sea 1713 feet.

**CIRCLEVILLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. co. Pickaway, on the Ohio Canal, 25 m. S. Columbus. P. 3842.

**CIRENCESTER**, pronounced Ciceter (*Corinium*), a parl. bor., town and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the Great Western Railway, and on the river Churn and a branch of the Thames and Severn Canal. Annual rainfall 28 inches. Ac. 5000. P. 6386. It was a town of the ancient Britons. Principal buildings comprise a parish church, dissenting chapels, hospitals, and a union workhouse. Public institutions, a free grammar school, blue and yellow coat schools. Principal manufs. are of carpets, woollen cloths, and cutlery. It is not an incorporated bor., but is governed by two high constables and fourteen wardmen. It is a polling-place for East Gloucestershire, and sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors 450.

**CIRÉY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 33 m. E. Nancy. P. 2194. It has glass works.—II. dep. Haute Marne, 12 m. S. Vassy, on rt. b. of the Blaise. P. 666.—III. (*le Noble*), a comm. and vill., France, dep. Saône et Loire, arr. Charolles, cant. Toulon-sur-Arroux. P. 1511.

**CIRIÉ**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Turin, cap. mand., on a branch of the Stura. P. 4300. It has two paper-mills, and manufs. of silk and cotton. The commune possesses a public school, a theatre, and an hospital.

**CIRIGLIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, circ. Matera. P. 1608.

**CIRO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. and 21 m. N.N.W. Cotrone, 3 m. from the Mediterranean, cap. circ. P. 5297. Manufs. of serge and coarse linens, trade in manna and agricultural produce, and an anchovy fishery.

**CISALPINE REPUBLIC**, a former state in the North of Italy, founded by the French in 1797.

**CISANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 1899.

**CISERANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 1302.

**CISLAGO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 2404.

**CISNEROS**, a town of Spain, Leon, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Palencia. P. 2029.

**CIS-SUTLEJ**, territory, India. [SIRHIND.]

**CISTERNA**, several vills. of Italy.—I. Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Velletri. P. 2500. It has a collegiate church.—II. prov. Alessandria, 23 m. S.E. Turin. P. 2155.—III. prov. Caserta, 9 m. N.E. Naples, above the Pontine marshes.

**CISTERMINO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Bari, 17 m. S.E. Monopoli. P. 6205.

**CISTRÉRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. and 11 m. E. Brioude. P. 1050.

**CITARA**, a market town of South Italy, prov., circ. and 3½ m. S.W. Salerno, on the Gulf. P. 2210, mostly occupied in fishing.

**CITERNA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. P. 2460.

**CITILERON (MOUNT)**, now ELATEA, a mountain of Greece, forming part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. 4620 feet above the sea.

**CITADELLA**, a walled town of Northern Italy, gov. Venetia, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Vicenza, on l. b. of the Brentella. P. 6599, partly engaged in paper and woollen factories. It has hospitals, elementary schools, and a theatre.

**CITTA-DELLA-PIEVE (Castrum Plebis)**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 23 m. W.S.W. Perugia, cap. gov. P. 6755. It stands on a vine and olive-clad hill, and was the birthplace of Perugino in 1446. The cathedral and several churches are adorned with some of his finest frescoes.

**CITTA DI CASTELLO (Tiphernum Tiberinum)**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Perugia, on l. b. of the Tiber, cap. dist. P. (1861)

22,916. It has a cathedral, many ecclesiastical buildings, several decorated palaces, four of which belong to the Vitelli family, & manufs. silk twists.

**CITTA DUCALE**, Naples. [CIVITA DUCALE.]

**CITTANUOVA**, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. Palmi. P. (1861) 11,103.

**CITTA-NUOVA**, a town of Illyria, gov., circ. and 26 m. S.S.W. Trieste, on a headland in the Adriatic, with a good harbour. P. 1411.

**CITTA-NUOVA**, a town of European Turkey, sanj. and 30 m. N.N.W. Ochrida.

**CITTA VECCHIA** or **NOTABILE**, a fortified city of Malta, near the centre of the island, 6 m. W. Valletta. It stands on a limestone hill, in which catacombs have been excavated at a remote period; and it has a cathedral. On its S.W. side is the suburb Rabato, in which is the grotto of St Paul. P. 22,182.

**CITTA-VECCHIA (anc. Pharia)**, a seaport and mkt. town, Austria, on an inlet of the isl. Lesina, Dalmatia, circ. and 23 m. S. Spalatro. P. 2341.

**CITY POINT**, a port of the U. S., North America, Virginia, at the junction of the James and Appomattox rivers, 20 m. S.E. Richmond.

**CIUDAD DE LAS CASAS** or **S. CHRISTOBAL**, a town of Mexico, dep. Chiapas. Lat. 16° 30' N.; lon. 92° 40' W. P. 3800. It has a cathedral, convents, an hospital, and a college.

**CIUDADELA**, a city and seaport of Spain, in the island of Minorca, on its W. coast, 25 m. N.W. Mahon. Pop. 7800.

**CIUDAD REAL**, a prov. of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castle, bounded on the N. by Toledo, E. Albacete, S. Cordova and Jaen, W. Caceres and Badajoz. Area 7833 sq. m. Pop. (1857) 244,328. The prov. is generally barren and mountainous, except on the banks of the rivers, which yield oats, wheat, barley, rye, maize, and flax. Horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats are reared. Manufs. cottons, woollens, linens, silk, soap, salt-petre, earthenware, and hardware. Minerals comprise silver, copper, iron, lead, antimony, coal, cinabar, granite, quartzite, jasper, and marble. It has hot and cold mineral and medicinal springs.

**CIUDAD REAL**, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of La Mancha, 97 m. S. Madrid, between the Guadiana and the Jabalon. P. 8300. It has an hospital, with several schools; manufs. of woollens and leather. Commerce in wine, fruits, oil, and mules.

**CIUDAD RODRIGO**, a fortified frontier city of Spain, prov. and 44 m. S.W. Salamanca, near rt. b. of the Agueda. Pop. 4852. Chief edifices, a citadel, cathedral, and the governor's residence. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1706, by the French in 1810, and by the British in 1812.

**CIVATE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco. P. 1477.

**CIVIDALE, Forum Julii**, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 9 m. E.N.E. Udine, on the Natissone, here crossed by a bridge. Cap. dist. It has schools and hospitals. Pop. 6478.—*Cividate* is a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 13½ m. S.E. Bergamo. P. 2099.

**CIVITA**, several market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Cosenza, 3½ m. N. Cassano. P. 2137.—II. (*Campomarano*), prov. & 16 m. N. of Campobasso, cap. cant. P. 2761.

**CIVITA CASTELLANA**, a town of the Pontifical States, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Viterbo, cap. gov. P. 4000. Close to it are remains of the anc. *Falerium*, with some sepulchral chambers. Near it the French defeated the Neapolitans, Dec. 4, 1798.

**CIVITA D'ANTINO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 1421.

**CIVITA DUCALE**, the most W. town of S. Italy,

prov. Aquila, cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Velino, 5 m. E. Rieti. Pop. 4126. 4 m. from the town there are springs of mineral water.

CIVATALI, a town of British India, Hyderabad, 22 m. N.E. Moodgul, in lat. 16° 6' N.; lon. 76° 50' E.

CIVITA LAVINIA, a town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, comm. and 18 m. S.S.E. Rome. P. 800.

CIVITA NUOVA, two small towns of Central Italy.—I. prov. and 12 m. E. Macerata, near the Adriatic. It is beautifully situated, has some fine buildings, and active commerce. P. 8583.—II. prov. Campobasso, circ. and 10 m. E.N.E. Isernia. P. 3333.

CIVITAUANA, a market town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, in a valley 9 m. S. Penne. Pop. 2218.—*Civita Reale* is a market town, prov. Aquila, at the source of the Vellino, 19 m. N.E. Civita Ducale. P. 1283.

CIVITA SANT-ANGELO, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, cap. dist., near the Adriatic, 9 m. N.E. Civita di Penne. Pop. 6341. It has an active trade in grain, wine, and oil.

CIVITA VECCHIA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 1917.

CIVITA VECCHIA, *Centum Cellæ*, and *Trajanî Portus*, the principal seaport city of the Pontif. States, Central Italy, cap. deleg., on the Mediterranean, at termini of railway, 40 m. N.W. Rome. P. 7823. Chief edifices, the convents & churches, theatre, an aqueduct, lazaretto, arsenal, warehouses, and a convict establishment. Two large moles, enclosing its harbour, extend seaward, and are fronted by another mole, on the S. extremity of which is a lighthouse, in lat. 42° 4' 6" N., lon. 11° 45' E. It is a free port. Imports woven goods, salt provisions, wines and spirits, haberdashery, salt, and drugs. Exports staves, wheat, alum, cheese, skins, and bark. Area of prov. 380 sq. m. P. (1862) 20,700.

CIVITELLA, three mkt. towns of South Italy.—I. (*Casanova*), prov. Teramo, circ. & 7 m. S.S.W. Civita da Penne. P. 4110.—II. (*del Tronto*), cap. circ., prov. and 10 m. N. Teramo. P. 6827. It has a strong castle, and in 1557 was besieged by the Duke of Guise.—III. (*Roveto*), prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano, on the rt. b. of the Liris. P. 2290.

CIVITELLA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo, between the valleys of the Chiàna and the Ambra, cap. comm. P. 5692.

CIVITELLA (*dî Romagna*), a town of North Italy, prov. circ. and 16 m. E. of Forlì. P. 4686.

CIVITELLA (*Messer Raimondo*), a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 1733.

CIVO, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 14 m. E. Sondrio. P. 1753.

CIVRAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, on the Charente, 30 m. S. Poitiers. P. 2304. Manufs. of woollen fabrics.

CLACHNAHARRY ("The Watchman's Stone"), a vill. of Scotland, co., pa. and 1½ m. W.S.W. Inverness, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal.

CLACKAMAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N.W. of Oregon. P. 3466.

CLACKHEATON or CLECKHEATON, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, Birstall pa., 5 m. S.S.E. Bradford, with a station on the Bradford branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Ac. 1726. P. 6231.

CLACKMANNAN, a vill. and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Devon, near its confluence with the Forth, 7 m. E. Stirling. Area of pa., which comprises the vill. of Newtonshaw, about 7000 ac. P. of pa. 4425; do. of vill. 1159. It stands on an eminence near Scottish Central Rail. Alt. 66 ft.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, the smallest co. of Scotland, having S. the River Forth, and on other

sides the cos. Perth, Stirling, and Fife. Ac. 29,440, of which about 22,000 are arable, and 5000 do. in pasture. P. 21,450. Annual rainfall at Dollar 28 in. It consists chiefly of the valley of the Devon, along which river large crops of beans, peas, etc., are raised. In the N. the co. extends to the Ochil Hills. Mineral products consist of ironstone, sandstone, and greenstone, with coal shipped in considerable quantities from Alloa. This county comprises only 4 pas. Towns Clackmannan, Alloa, and Dollar. It unites with the co. Kinross in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 747.

CLACTON, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 13 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 4280. P. 1280.—II. (*Little*), 12 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 2966. P. 584.

CLAGENFURTH, a town, Illyria. [KLAGENFURT.] CLAIBORNE, sev. cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. part of Mississippi, on river Mississippi. Area 480 sq. m. P. (1860) 3383 free, 12,296 slaves.—II. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 580 sq. m. P. 8900 free, 743 slaves.—III. a co., Louisiana, in the Red River. Area 1080 sq. m. P. 9000 free, 7848 slaves.

CLAIFE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Hawkeshead, on Lake Windermere. Ac. 5310. P. 540.

CLAIR (LE), a river of France, arises in dep. of Charente, arr. Confolens, enters the dep. of Vienne, flows generally northwards, and falls into the Vienne 3 m. above Châtelleraut. In its course, of about 70 m., it passes Vivonne and Poitiers.

CLAIRNES, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N. Worcester. Ac. 4813. P. 1806.

CLAIR (ST), a lake and river of North America, between the British and U. S. territories, and forming a part of the great water line from Lake Superior to the mouth of the river St Lawrence.—*Lake St Clair*, between Upper Canada and the state Michigan, in lat. 32° 30' N., lon. 82° 30' W., is 30 m. in length and 12 m. mean breadth. Area 360 sq. m. Depth 20 feet; height above sea 571 feet, or 6 feet higher than Lake Erie. Contains many islands, receives the Thames, Clinton, Great Bear Creek, and other rivers, and communicates on the S.W. by the Detroit river with Lake Erie. On its N. side it is entered by the *River St Clair*, which brings into it the surplus waters of Lake Huron, and is 30 m. in length, ½ m. in width, about 50 feet in average depth, and easily navigated.—II. a co. in E. of Michigan. Area 948 sq. m. P. 10,420. Chief town same name, 48 m. N.E. Detroit. P. 1728.—III. a co. N.E. of Alabama. Area 732 sq. m. P. 6829.—IV. a co. in the S.W. of Illinois. Area 648 sq. m. P. 20,181.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, 113 m. W. Harrisburg. P. 1488.—VI. two townships, Ohio: the one in Butler co. P. 1174. The other in Columbiana co., on Beaver Canal. P. 1115.

CLAIR (ST), several comm., towns, and vilks. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, on l. b. of the Epte, 34 m. N.W. Versailles. P. 513.—II. a market town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N.E. St Lô. P. 638.—III. (or *St Clair*), a market town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Lectoure, near l. b. of the Retz. P. 1695.

CLAIRAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Lot, 16 m. N.W. Agen. P. 2313. It has paper mills, and a traffic in white wines, prunes, and rural produce.—II. a vill., dep. Herault, 20 m. N.W. Beziers.

CLAIREFONTAINE, a vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, cant. La Capelle. P. 1329.

CLAIREGOUTTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. and 8 m. E. Lure, with manufactures of cotton. P. 584.

**CLAIRVAUX**, *Clbra Vallis*, a comm. and hamlet of France, dep. and on the Aube, 33 m. E.S.E. Troyes.—II. dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, cant. Marcillac. P. 2450.—III. dep. Jura, arr. Lons le Saulnier, cap. cant. P. 1201.

**CLAIX**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, 6 m. S.S.W. Grenoble. P. 2026.

**CLAMART**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Seine, on the Versailles Railway, 5 m. S.W. Paris. Extensive stone quarries in its vicinity. P. 2751.

**CLAMECY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, at the confluence of the Yonne and Beuvron, 36 m. N.N.E. Nevers. P. 5622. It has several Gothic churches. Manufs. of earthenwares, paper, and leather, and a trade in fuel.

**CLANABOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E. Bow. Ac. 874. P. 61.

**CLANDON**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Ac. 1493. P. 283.—II. (*West*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Guildford. Ac. 987. P. 329.

**CLANDONAGH**, a barony of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., forms middle part of what was formerly the barony of Upper Ossory. Ac. 43,533. P. 8618.

**CLANE**, a barony, pa., and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. The town is on the Liffey, here crossed by a bridge, 7 m. W.S.W. Selbridge. Ac. of pa. 4663. P. of pa. 1533; do. of town 257. Adjoining the town is the Bog of Clane. Ac. 2235.

**CLANFIELD**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. E.N.E. Lechlade. Ac. 1620. P. 547.—II. co. Hants, 5½ m. S.W. Petersfield. Ac. 1395. P. 265.

**CLANMAURICE**, a barony, Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, bounded on W. by Atlantic. Ac. 120,520. P. 26,527.—II. (*Clanmorris*), a bar., Connaught, co. Mayo. Ac. 69,252. P. 18,222.

**CLANWILLIAM**, a dist. in the N.W. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, bounded N. by the Kousie river, lat. 29° 41' S., and S. by the great Berg river (lat. 32° 45' S.) and Worcester dist., E. by the Great Riet river and Beaufort dist., and W. by the Atlantic. Area 22,111 sq. m. It is traversed N. to S. by the Karree Berg and Cedar Berg mountains, and watered by the Oliphant and its tributaries.—*Clanwilliam* vill., cap. of the dist., is situated on the rt. b. of the Oliphant river, 140 m. N.N.E. Cape Town. It has a church and an English school.

**CLANWILLIAM**, a bar. of Ireland, co. Limerick, Munster, bounded on N. by the Shannon. Ac. 55,627. P. 17,729. Also a barony, co. Tipperary, bounded on W. by co. Limerick. Ac. 115,960. P. 31,695.

**CLAPHAM**, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 2 m. N.W. Bedford. Area 1982. P. 502.—II. co. Surrey, comprising a suburb of London, 4 m. S.S.W. St Paul's. Area 1233. P. 20,894. The vill. is built around a beautifully planted common of 200 ac. Annual rainfall 21 inches.—III. co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Steyning. Ac. 1794. P. 249.—IV. co. York, West Riding, 6 m. N.W. Settle. Ac. 24,840. P. 1708.—V. (*with Newby*), a township in above pa., 6½ m. W.N.W. Settle. Ac. 14,720. P. 809.

**CLAPTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 3½ m. N.E. North-Leach. Ac. 783. P. 123.—II. co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Ac. 1946. P. 153.—III. co. Somerset, 7½ m. W. Bristol. Ac. 1066. P. 173.

**CLARA**, a market town, Irel., Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Kilbeggan. P. 915.—II. a pa., co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Kilkenny. Ac. 3201. P. 450.

**CLARA**, one of the Merguy islands off the Canaries; and a town of the island Cuba, 48 m. N.W. Trinidad. P. 6132.

**CLARA** (SANTA), an island of South America, Ecuador, dep. and in the Gulf of Guayaquil, 13 m. S.W. the island of Puna.

**CLARA** (SANTA), a settlement of Upper California, 20 m. S. Francisco, near the coast.

**CLARINBRIDGE**, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 8 m. S.E. Galway. P. 217.

**CLARBESTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5½ m. N.N.W. Narberth. Ac. 1588. P. 191.

**CLAR-DE-LOMAGNE** (Sr), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 85 m. E.S.E. Lectoure. P. 1695.

**CLARE**, a maritime co. of Ireland, Munster, having W. the Atlantic, and landward the cos. Galway, Tipperary, and Limerick, it being separated from the two latter by Lough Derg and the river Shannon. Area 1294 sq. m., or 768,264 ac., of which 455,009 are arable, 8304 in plantations, 67,920 under water, and 728 in towns. P. 166,305. Surface mostly hilly and rugged, with some tracts of level land; lime is the chief mineral, and there are valuable lead mines. Coast precipitous. Principal river, the Fergus, and its affluents. Small lakes are numerous. Soil fertile in the low lands. Annual rainfall 52 inches. Principal crops, potatoes, oats, and barley, with a little inferior wheat and clover. The fisheries are important. Manufs. coarse linens, hosiery, and flannels. *Clare* is divided into 11 baronies and 80 pas., in the dioceses of Kilkenna, Killaloe, and Limerick. Chief towns, Ennis, the cap., Kilrush, Ennistimon, and a part of Killaloe.

Exclusive of Ennis, the co. sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1859) 5509.—I. a town, Munster, in above co., and pa. of Clare Abbey, on the Fergus, here crossed by a bridge 2 m. E.S.E. Ennis. Ac. of pa. 7023. P. of pa. 1935; of town 495. Its quay is inadequate for its commerce, as it is the port for all the centre of the co., and it exports corn, meal, and flour. About 1 m. S. are the remains of Clare Abbey, founded by O'Brien, king of Munster, in the 12th century.—III. Connaught, co. Mayo, 15 m. S.E. Castlebar. P. 1323. It has a court-house, and an active retail trade.—IV. (or *Clara*), an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, at the entrance of Clew Bay, 4 m. S. Achil island. Lat. 53° N., lon. 9° 59' W. Length 4½ m.; breadth 2 m. Ac. 4530. P. 725. Lighthouse N. point of island, altitude 487 feet high. Surface mountainous, its highest point rising to 1520 feet above the sea.

—V. a river, Connaught, co. Galway, after a S. course of 32 m., enters Lake Corrib 3 m. N. Galway. Chief affluent, the Moyne. In several places it expands into shallow marshes, and for 3 m. it is subterranean.—VI. a barony, Connaught, co. Galway, divided from the co. Mayo by Black river. Ac. 127,486. P. 26,649.

**CLARE**, a wapentake or division of co. York, West Riding, England, comprising 29 pas., with the towns Ripon, Knaresboro' and Otley. Ac. 212,650. P. 49,476.

**CLARE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Stow, 14½ m. S.S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. of pa. 2228. P. 1657. It is a polling-place for the western division.

**CLAREBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. N.E. East Retford. Ac. 3870. P. 2412.

**CLARE-GALWAY**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Galway. Ac. 11,983. P. 2701. Surface mostly fertile, and drained by the river Clare, crossed at the village by a bridge.

**CLAREMONT**, a domain and royal palace of England, co. Surrey, immediately E. of Esher, and now belonging to the King of the Belgians. Louis Philippe, ex-king of the French, died here in exile.

**CLAREMONT**, a township, U.S., North America,

New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 46 m. W.N.W. Concord. P. 3606.

CLARENCE, a vill. of Greece, whence, since the 14th century, many members of the British royal family have taken a ducal title. [KLAARENZA.]

CLARENCE, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 16 m. E.N.E. Buffalo. P. 2727.

CLARENCE, a pastoral district of New South Wales, on the Pacific. Lat. 29° S.; lon. 153° E. Area 9760 sq. m. P. 5141.—The *Clarence River*, one of the finest streams in Australia, flows through the dist. and through Clarence co., and enters the Pacific at Shoal Bay.

CLARENCE (*Island*), South America, W. of Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 54° 10' S.; lon. 71° 20' W. Length E. to W. 52 m.; breadth 23 m. It is rocky and greatly indented by bays.—(*Island*), Pacific, N. of Navigator Island. Lat. 8° 10' S.; lon. 172° 10' W.—(*Harbour or Port*), Russian America, on E. side of Behring Strait, 45 m. S.E. Cape Prince of Wales.—(*Peak*), Fernando Po Island, is 10,700 feet above the sea.—(*River*), East Australia, enters the Pacific at Shoal Bay. Lat. 29° 20' S., after a tortuous N.E.ward course.—(*Strait*), Persian Gulf, between the island Kishm and the mainland, varies in breadth from 3 to 13 m., and is studded with isls.—Also a strait, Russian America, between Prince of Wales Archipelago and Duke of York Island.—(*Town*), a settlement, and formerly a British military station, on the N. side of Fernando Po Island.

CLARENDON, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, near Stockport. P. 1809.—II. Vermont, 53 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. P. 147. The *Clarendon* mineral springs are much resorted to.—III. a dist., S. Carolina. P. 4529 free, 8566 slaves.

CLARENDON-PARK, an extra parochial liberty and anciently a royal forest of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 4160, about 1-3d of which is woodland. P. 181. Remains of a hunting seat, in which Henry II. held the council that enacted, in 1194, the constitutions of Clarendon, aimed against the encroachments of the clergy.

CLARENS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 3 m. E.S.E. Vevey. Described in the writings of Byron and Rousseau.

CLARET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, arr. Montpellier, cap. cant. P. 2197.

CLARION, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Clarion, W. border of the state, near Clarion river, a tributary of the Alleghany. P. 1200; do. of co. (1860) 24,988.

CLARK, a co. of U. S., North America, territory Washington. P. 2384.

CLARK RIVER, U. S., North America, Oregon territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, and, after a N.W. course of 500 m., joins the Columbia near lat. 48° 45' N.; lon. 117° 30' W. In its course it expands into a lake 35 m. in length.

CLARKE, the name of eleven cos., U. S., North America, viz.—I. in Virginia, pop. (1860) 3771 free, 3375 slaves.—II. Georgia, pop. 5558 free, 5660 slaves.—III. Alabama, pop. 7613 free, 7436 slaves.—IV. Mississippi, pop. 5695 free, 5076 slaves.—V. Kentucky, pop. 6722 free, 4762 slaves.—VI. Ohio, pop. 25,300.—VII. Indiana, pop. 20,502.—VIII. Illinois, pop. 14,987.—IX. Missouri, pop. 11,229 free, 455 slaves.—X. Arkansas, pop. 7521 free, 2214 slaves.—XI. Iowa, pop. 5427.

CLARKSON, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. N.W. Rochester. P. 4556.

CLARKSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. New Monkland. P. 925.

CLARKSTOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Rockland, 102 m. S. Albany. P. 3111.

CLARO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, dist. Riviera. P. 899.

CLARY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. S.E. Cambrai. P. 2597. It has manufs. of tulles and gauzes.

CLASE, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Ilangwellach, 5 m. N.W. Swansea. P. 9486.

CLASHACROW, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 1 m. S.E. Freshford. Ac. 999. P. 187.

CLASHMORE, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.N.E. Youghall. Ac. 7201. P. 2175. It has co. petty-sessions.

CLATT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 8 m. S. Huntly. P. 511. The vill. was formerly a burgh of barony.

CLATWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 2848. P. 313.

CLATFORD, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Goodworth*), 2 m. S.S.E. Andover. Ac. 3390. P. 703.—II. (*Upper*), 1½ m. S. Andover. Ac. 2150. P. 427.

CLAUDE (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. W.S.W. Confolens. P. 1881.

CLAUDE (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arr., 25 m. S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacou. P. 6316. Manufs. articles in horn, ivory, and wood, buttons, musical boxes, toys, jewellery, watches, and hardwares.

CLAUDE (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. and cant. Blois. P. 1356.

CLAUDON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, cant. Monthureux. P. 1350.

CLAUDY, two vills. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Londonderry. P. 209.—II. (or *Clady*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.S.W. Strabane. P. 170.

CLAUGHTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Garstang. Ac. 3700. P. 608.—II. a pa., co. and 7 m. N.E. Lancaster. Ac. 1550. P. 94.

CLAUSENBURG, Transylvania. [KLAUSENBURG.]

CLAUSTHAL or KLAUSTHAL, a town of Hanover, cap. a dist. in the Harz, 47 m. S.E. Hanover. P. 9200. It is 1740 feet above the sea, and is mostly built of wood; it is the chief mining town of the Harz, and has a mining academy, with a museum and a mint. Near it are the principal lead and silver mines in the Harz.

CLAVEISOLLES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arr. Villefranche, cant. La Mure. P. 1220.

CLAYRACK, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. E. Hudson. P. 3208.

CLAYVERDON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.S.E. Bath. Ac. 1228. P. 213.

CLAYVERDON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3½ m. E. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 4330. P. 755.

CLAYVERING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.W. Stansted-Mountfitchet. Ac. 3798. P. 1047.

CLAYVERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 8143. P. 1667.

CLAVESANA, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovi. P. 1485.

CLAWRLYP, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Mynyddylwyn. P. 2409.

CLAWSON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 3450. P. 820.

CLAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. Holsworthy. Ac. 5358. P. 549.

CLAXBY, several pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 3 m. S. Alford. Ac. 590. P. 103.—II. 3¼ m. N. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1689. P. 237.—III. (*Pluck-acre*), 4½ m. S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 847. P. 39.

CLAXTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 991. P. 202.

CLAY, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 880 sq. m. P. 6303 free, 349 slaves. Contains salt springs and coal.—II. in W. part of Indiana. Area 360 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,161. It has iron ore and coal, and it is intersected by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railway, and by the Erie and Wabash Canal.—III. in S. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. P. 9336.—IV. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 432 sq. m. P. 9568 free, 3455 slaves.—V. a township, state New York, on the Oswego river, 128 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3402.—VI. a township, Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 1633.—VII. a co. Florida. P. 1395 free, 519 slaves.—VIII. a co. Georgia. P. 2640 free, 2253 slaves.—IX. a co. Virginia. P. 1766 free, 21 slaves.

CLAYBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 5380. P. 1274.—II. *Great Claybrooke* is a chapelry in this pa. P. 424.

CLAYCOTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. E.N.E. Rugby. Ac. 974. P. 112.

CLAYDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 950. P. 510.—II. (*East*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. S.W. Winslow. Ac. 2160. P. 385.—III. (*Middle*), same co., 3 m. S.W. Winslow. Ac. 2586. P. 146.—IV. (*Steeple*), same co., 4½ m. W. Winslow. Ac. 3270. P. 946.

CLAYE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. and 9 m. W. Meaux, on the Canal de l'Ourocq. P. 1607.

CLAYETTE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 10 m. S. Charolles. P. 1671.

CLAYHANGER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Bampton. Ac. 2083. P. 274.

CLAYHIDON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 13 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Ac. 5089. P. 705.

CLAYPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.E. Newark. Ac. 3370. P. 774.

CLAYTON, several pas. and townships of England.—I. co. Sussex, 2 m. E. Hurst-Pierpoint. Ac. 2402. P. 863.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3½ m. S.W. Bradford. Ac. 1610. P. 5655.—III. (*with-Frickley*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 8 m. N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1640. P. 812.—IV. (*Le-Dale*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Ac. 950. P. 375.—V. (*Le-Moors*), same co., pa. Whalley, 7 m. S. Clitheroe. Ac. 950. P. 4682.—VI. (*Le-Woods*), co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 3½ m. N.N.W. Chorley. Ac. 1450. P. 705.—VII. (*West*), co. York, West Riding, pa. High Hoyland, 7 m. W.N.W. Barnesley. Ac. 1098. P. 1532.

CLAYTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Iowa state. Area 758 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,728. Soil productive, and climate healthy. It has lead mines.—II. a township, New York, on the St. Lawrence, 12 m. N.W. Watertown. P. 4191.—III. a co. Georgia. P. 3240 free, 1226 slaves.

CLAYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. N.N.E. East-Retford. Ac. 3080. P. 538.

CLEAR-CREEK, several townships, U. S., North America, Ohio; the principal in co. Warren. P. 2882; and Richmond co. P. 1653.

CLEARFIELD, a co. and town, U. S., North America, in W. part of Pennsylvania. Area of co. 1425 sq. m. P. of do. (1860) 18,759; of town, 503.

CLEAR-WATER or WASHACUMMOV RIVER, British North America, lat. 56° 30' N., lon. 110° W., connects Lake Methy with the river Athabasca, and thence the waters flow to Hudson Bay, with those entering the Arctic Ocean.

CLEASBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, North Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Darlington. Ac. 970. P. 189.

CLEATOR, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2 m. N. Egremont. Ac. 2844. P. 3995.

CLECY, a comm. and market town of France,

dep. Calvados, near l. b. of the Orne, arr. and 13 m. W.N.W. Falaise. P. 1953. It has manufs. of lace and cotton fabrics.

CLEDEN, two comms. and market towns of France, dep. Finistère.—I. 25 m. W.N.W., pop. 1569; and II. 26 m. N.E. Quimper. P. 149.

CLEDER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, arr. & 13 m. N.W. Morlaix. P. 4673.

CLEE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S.E. Great Grimsby. Ac. 9790. P. 1555.—II. (*St Margaret*), co. Salop, 17½ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1589. P. 281.

CLEENISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermagh, 7 m. W.S.W. Enniskillen. Ac. 33,701. P. 7505.

CLEER (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N. Liskeard. Ac. 11,263. P. 3931.

CLEES (LE), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. and 4 m. W. Orbe, on l. b. of the river Orbe, in a narrow gorge of the Jura. P. 224.

CLEETHORPE, a township of England, co. Lincoln, pa. Clea, on the coast, 2½ m. E.S.E. Great Grimsby. P. 1230. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

CLEVEE-BISHOP'S or BISHOP'S CLEEVE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 3½ m. N.N.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 8150. P. 1970.

CLEEVE (OLD), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. S.E. Dunster. Ac. 5413. P. 1529.

CLEEVE-PRIOR, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. N.E. Evesham. Ac. 1580. P. 340.

CLEFMONT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Chaumont, cap. cant. P. 6745.

CLEGUÉREC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. N.W. Pontivy. P. 3442.

CLEISH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Kinross. Ac. 6214. P. 649.

CLEMENT (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Corréze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. P. 1557.—II. dep. Manche, arr. and 2½ m. N.E. Mortain. P. 1026.—III. (*de Montagne*), dep. Allier, arr. and 13 m. S.S.E. La Palisse. P. 1522.—IV. (*des Levées*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, 7 m. N.W. Saumur. P. 1593.

CLEMENT (ST), two pas. of England.—I. co. Cornwall, 1½ m. S.E. Truro. Ac. 3494. P. 3731.

—II. co. and 3½ m. E. Oxford. Ac. 580. P. 2286.

—*St Clement-Danes* is a pa. of London, with a church in the Strand, a little W. Temple Bar. Ac. of pa. 44. P. 15,592.

CLEMENTE (SAN), a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. P. 3120.

CLEMENTE (SAN), a vill. of Naples, prov. and 1 m. S.E. Caserta, with a fine historical museum.

CLEMENTS (ST), a pa. of Scotland, forming part of bor. of Aberdeen. P. 7623.

CLENCH-WARTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. W. Lynn. Ac. 3505. P. 599.

CLENT, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Ac. 2365. P. 966.

CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, 10 m. E. Ludlow. Ac. of pa. 7077. P. 1619. It has a workhouse for a union embracing 88 sq. m. The Clea hills, in vicinity, abound in coal, ironstone, and limestone.

CLEOBURY (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7½ m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1560. P. 168.

CLERAC, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, arr. Jonzac, cant. Montguyon. P. 1558.

CLERCKEN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 20 m. S.W. Bruges. P. 2845.

CLERES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, arr. and 10 m. N. Rouen, on small river of same name. P. 739.

CLERIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, arr. Valence, cant. Romans. P. 1824.

CLERJUS (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. Epinal, cant. Xertigny. P. 2489.

CLERKENWELL, a dist. and out-pa. of city of London, co. Middlesex, 1 m. N. St Paul's. Ac. 380. P. 65,681. It has a session-house, Clerkenwell Green Prison-house, and New River Head water cistern for supplying the metropolis. "St John's Gate" is the only remnant of an ancient priory which stood in that locality.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, *Augustonemetum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, in an amphitheatre, and on rail. 236 m. S.S.E. Paris. P. 37,275. It has a university, academy, normal school, botanic garden, chamber of commerce, & school of design. It is composed of two towns, Clermont and Mont-Ferrand, united by a fine promenade. Being situated near the Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. Chief edifices, the Gothic cathedral and church of Notre-Dame. In one of its suburbs is the fountain of St Alyne, the incrustations of which, during the successive deposits of 700 years, have formed a curious natural bridge. Manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, hosiery, paper, and cutlery. In 1095 Pope Urban v., assisted by Peter the Hermit, here proclaimed the first crusade.

CLERMONT, several comm., towns, and vill. of France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. arr., on the route between Paris and Amiens, and on the Railway du Nord, 16 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Pop. 5666, engaged in calico-bleaching, and trading in agricultural produce.—II. (*de Lodève*), dep. Hérault, 28 m. W. Montpellier. P. 6405. Manufs. of woollens, and trade in rural produce.—III. (*en Argonne*), dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Verdun. P. 1330.—IV. dep. Sarthe, arr. and cant. la Flèche. P. 1572.—V. (*Dessous*), dep. Lot et Garonne, arr. Agen, cant. Port St Marie. P. 1177.

CLERMONT, a co. of U. S., North America, in S.W. of Ohio, and on Ohio river. Area 484 sq. m. P. (1860) 33,034. Large part of co. fertile.—Also a township, Columbia, co. New York. P. 1130.

CLERMONTOS, a small dist. of France, in the prov. Lorraine, of which the cap. was *C. en Argonne*, now comprised in the dep. Meuse.

CLERMONT-TONNERRE, an isl. of Pacific Ocean, Low island group, lat. 18° 32' 49" S., lon. 136° 21' 12" W. Length 10 m. by 1½ m. across. Surface low. Its discovery has been claimed for the French under Admiral Duperrey in 1825.

CLERVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. on the Doubs, 24 m. N.E. Besançon. P. 1362.

CLERVAUX, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Luxemburg, 13 m. N. Diekirch. P. 800.

CLERY, *Clariacum*, a comm. and town, France, dep. Loiret, on l. b. of the Loire, 9 m. S.W. Orleans. P. 2765.

CLETH (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. E. Camelford. Ac. 2960. P. 229.

CLETO, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola. P. 1515.

CLEVE or KLEVE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, cap. circ. and formerly cap. duchy of Cleve, near the Rhine, and the Netherlands frontier, 23 m. N.W. Wesel. P. 8500.

CLEDON, two pas. of England, co. Somerset, on the Severn.—I. 12 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Ac. 4067. P. 2941. Clevedon-Road station, on the Great Western Railway, is 4 m. S.E.—II. (*C. Milton or Milton-Clevedon*), 2 m. N.N.W. Bruton. Ac. 1221. P. 210.

CLEVELAND, a fertile dist. of England, co. York,

North Riding, S. the river Tees. In it is the hamlet Cleveland-port, pa. Ormesby.

CLEVELAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 10,217 free, 2181 slaves.—II. a town, Ohio, cap. co. Cuyahoga, at the entrance of Cuyahoga river into Lake Erie, and at the terminus of the Ohio Canal, 123 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. (1860) 43,417. It has broad streets, a lyceum, and several newspapers. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, and the carrying trade is very extensive. 80 steam and sail vessels were built and equipped here in 1859-60.

CLEW BAY, Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, is an inlet of the Atlantic, lat. 53° 55' N., lon. 9° 50' W.; it extends inland for 15 m., with a nearly uniform breadth of 8 m. Along its shores are numerous small harbours and fishing stations. At its upper end is an archipelago of about 300 fertile and cultivated islets; and opposite its entrance is Clare Island.

CLEWER, a pa. of England, co. Berks on the Thames, 1 m. W. Windsor. Ac. 1666. P. 5418.

CLEY NEAR THE SEA, a seaport and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on an estuary, ¾ m. from the North Sea, and 25 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 2363, mostly salt marsh. P. 791.

CLIBURN, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 7 m. N.W. Appleby. Ac. 1360. P. 367.

CLICHY-LA-GARONNE, a comm. & vill., France, dep. and on rt. b. of the Seine, 4½ m. N.W. Paris, of which it forms a suburb. P. 17,473. It has important manufactures of chemical products.

CLIDDESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. S. Basingstoke. Ac. 2150. P. 820.

CLIFDEN, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, dist. Connemara, co. and 43 m. W.N.W. Galway, on an inlet of Ardbear harbour. P. 1434. It has a custom-house and harbour. Exports herrings and oats.—II. a vill., Leinster, co. Kilkenny. P. 70.

CLIFFE, several places in England.—I. a township, co. York, East Riding, 3 m. E. Selby, on the railway thence to Hull. Ac. 2618. P. 615.—II. (*at Hoo*), co. Kent, 5½ m. N. Rochester. Ac. 7830. P. 980.—III. (*West*), a pa., co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Dover. Ac. 1194. P. 122.—IV. (*St Thomas*), co. Sussex, 1 m. E. Lewes. Area returned with Lewes. P. 1568.—V. (*Regis or King's Cliffe*), co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.W. Oundle. Ac. 4460. P. 1360.—VI. (*Pyppard or Peper*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S. Wootton-Basset. Ac. 3985. P. 910.

CLIFFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 8 m. S.S.W. Kington. Ac. 6522. P. 895.—II. (*Chambers*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. S. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 2500. P. 344.—III. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Bramham, 3 m. S.S.E. Wetherby. P. 2163.

CLIFTON, a watering-place and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, about 1 m. W. Bristol. Ac. 740. P. 21,375. It is built on the sides and summit of a precipitous limestone hill 460 ft. high, commands fine views, and is separated from a similar cliff by a deep chasm, through which flows the navigable Avon. Its hot baths have a temperature of about 73° Fahr. They contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of magnesia. Mean temp. Jul. 62° 7, Jan. 39° 3. Rainfall 32 inches; rainy days 169.

CLIFTON, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Bedford, 1½ m. E. Shefford. Ac. 1420. P. 1478.—II. co. Westmoreland, 3 m. S.S.E. Penrith. Ac. 1520. P. 342.—III. (*Campville*), co. Stafford, 5 m. N.E. Tamworth. Ac. 6004. P. 881.—IV. (*Hamden*), co. Oxford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Abingdon. Ac. 1030. P. 355.—V. (*Maybank*),

co. Dorset, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1254. P. 73.—VI. (*North*), co. Notts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Ac. 5050. P. 269.—VII. (*Reynes*), co. Bucks. Ac. 1444. P. 212.—VIII. (*upon-Dunsmore*), co. Warwick, 2¼ m. E.N.E. Rugby. Ac. 4902. P. 732.—IX. (*upon-Teame*), co. and 9½ m. N.W. Worcester. Ac. 2972. P. 542.—X. (*with-Glaption*), co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1980. P. 382.—XI. (*with-Compton*), a township, co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Ashbourne. Ac. 1016. P. 894.—XII. (*with-Salwick*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E.S.E. Kirkham. Ac. 3776. P. 447.—XIII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, on the Manchester and Bolton Railway, 5½ m. N.W. Salford. P. 2140.—XIV. a township, co. York, North Riding, pas. St. Michael and St. Olive, 1¼ m. N.W. York. P. 2659.—XV. (*cum-Hartshead*), co. York, West Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 2964. P. 1872.

CLIFTON-PARK, a township of the U. S., North Amer., New York, 22 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2868.

CLIMPING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Arundel. Ac. 2185. P. 331.

CLINCH, a co. of U. S., Georgia. P. 2614 free, 449 slaves.

CLINCH, a river in U. S., North America, Virginia and Tennessee, unites with Holston river at Kingston to form the Tennessee, after a S.W. course of 200 m., mostly navigable for boats.

CLINCHAMPS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arr. Vire, cant. St Sever. P. 1474.

CLINTON, numerous cos. and townships of the U. S., North America.—I. a co. in N.E. of New York. Area 932 sq. m. P. (1860) 45,735. Partly mountainous, partly fertile.—II. a co. in W. of Pennsylvania. Area 840 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,723.—III. a co. in S. of Kentucky. Area 234 sq. m. P. 5523 free, 258 slaves. Soil fertile.—IV. a co. in S.W. of Ohio. Area 430 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,461. Soil rich.—V. a co. in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,916. Surface level; soil good.—VI. a co. in S. Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,941.—VII. a co. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 416 sq. m. P. 6704 free, 1144 slaves.—VIII. Indiana. P. (1860) 14,505.—IX. a co. in E. part of Iowa territory. P. (1860) 18,938.—X. a township, Maine, 25 m. N.N.E. Augusta. P. 1743.—XI. New York, 10 m. N. Poughkeepsie. P. 1795.—XII. a vill., 9 m. S.W. Utica. P. about 800. It is the seat of Hamilton College.—XIII. a township, New Jersey, co. Essex. P. 1976.—XIV. Ohio, co. Summit. P. 1196.

CLION, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inferieure, 11 m. S. Paimbeuf. P. 2002.—II. dep. Indre, 4½ m. S.E. Châtillon. P. 1864.

CLIPPERTON ROCK and ISLAND, North Pacific Ocean, lat. 10° 13' 24" N., lon. 109° 7' 30" W., rises at one point to 170 feet above the sea.

CLIPSEBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Acle. Ac. 861. P. 97.

CLIPSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 7 m. N.N.W. Stamford. Ac. 1655. P. 213.

CLIPSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2800. P. 877.

CLISHM or CLISSEVAL, the highest mountain in the outer Hebrides, Scotland, island of Harris, 6 m. N.W. Tarbet. Height 2700 feet.

CLISSA, a fortified town of Dalmatia, circ. and 4 m. N.E. Spalatro, on a height commanding the route from that city to the interior. P. 1200.

CLISSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, on the Sèvre-Nantaise, near its conf. with the Maine, 16 m. S.E. Nantes. P. 2829. Manuf. woollen cloth, paper, and yarn.

CLIST, several pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*St George*), 1½ m. E.N.E. Topsham. Ac. 1066. P. 300.—II. (*Honiton*), 4½ m. E. Exeter. Ac. 1725. P. 416.—III. (*Hydon*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Collumpton. Ac. 1725. P. 329.—IV. (*St Lawrence*), 5 m. S. Collumpton. Ac. 1060. P. 154.—V. (*St Mary*), 1½ m. N.E. Topsham. Ac. 582. P. 176.

CLITHEROE, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the Ribble, at the base of Pendle Hill (which rises to 1800 feet above the sea), 28 m. by railway, N. Manchester. P. of parl. bor. 10,864. It has a chapel of ease, Roman Catholic chapel, grammar school founded by Queen Mary in 1554, mechanics' institute, moot-hall, gaol, and manufs. of calicoes and other cotton fabrics. It sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. 493.

CLIVIGER, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 4 m. S.S.E. Burnley. Ac. 6160. P. 1770.

CLOCAENOG, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 3 m. S.W. Ruthin. Ac. 6671. P. 439.

CLOCH or CLOUGH POINT, a headland of Scotland, co. Renfrew, S. shore of the Firth of Clyde, 4 m. W.S.W. Greenock. It has a fixed light.

CLODOCK, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 17,833. P. 1794.

CLOFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.W. Frome. Ac. 2243. P. 218.

CLOGHAN, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, 4 m. N.N.E. Banagher. P. 315.

CLOGHANE, a pa., Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, consisting chiefly of a mountainous peninsula, W. of Brandon Bay. Ac. 17,572. P. 1782.

CLOGHEEN, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 13½ m. W.S.W. Clonmell. P. 1347. It is the head of a poor-law union. The Cork Railway passes within 5 m. of the town.

CLOGHER, a decayed episcopal city and disfranchised parl. bor., barony, and market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Blackwater river, 82 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Ac. of barony 97,669; pop. of do. 26,917. Ac. of pa. 49,763. P. 12,008; of town, 389. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, prison, workhouse, and is the head of a poor-law union. Its diocese comprises 43 pas. in the cos. Monaghan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal, and Louth.

CLOGHER, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. S.W. Thurles. Ac. 8119. P. 1285.—II. (or *Kilclogher*), Leinster, co. Louth, 7 m. N.E. Drogheda. Ac. 1861. P. 1200. Its vill., N. of Clogher Head (Irish Sea), has a fishery, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. P. 836.—III. a vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, near Kilcummin-Head, and 4 m. N. Killala. P. 133.

CLOGHERNY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 5 m. S.E. Omagh. Ac. 17,791. P. 6033.

CLOHARS CARNOET, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Finisterre, arr. & cant. Quimperlé. P. 3125.

CLOITRE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Finisterre, arr. Morlaix, cant. St Thégonec. P. 1359.

CLON (Irish *Chuan* or *Cluain*), a prefix to places in Ireland, signifying a fertile strip of land surrounded by a moor or bog, or on one side by a bog and on the other by water.

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
CLONAGAM, . . .	Waterford, . . .	4,939	4,373
CLONAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	2,428	420
CLONAGHLIS, . . .	Kildare, . . .	477	113
CLONALAN, . . .	Down, . . .	11,445	4,776
CLONALVY, . . .	Meath, . . .	3,125	439
CLONAMERY, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	3,390	561
CLONARD, . . .	Meath, . . .	13,324	2,787
CLONARNEY, . . .	Westmeath, . . .	2,307	469
CLONBEG, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	15,112	2,683

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
CLONBERN, . . .	Galway, . . .	10,461	1,842
CLONBRONEY, . . .	Longford, . . .	12,706	3,144
CLONBULLOGUE, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	3,954	709
CLONCA, . . .	Donegal, . . .	19,643	5,929
CLONCAGH, . . .	Limerick, . . .	4,543	788
CLONCREW, . . .	Limerick, . . .	1,714	244
CLONCURRY, . . .	Kildare, . . .	8,930	946
CLONCURRY, . . .	Kildare, . . .	5,419	349
CLONDAVAD, . . .	Clare, . . .	16,975	2,946
CLONDAHORKY, . . .	Donegal, . . .	29,618	5,350
CLONDALKIN, . . .	Dublin, . . .	4,933	2,411
CLONDAVADDOG, . . .	Donegal, . . .	27,365	7,436
CLONDROHID, . . .	Cork, . . .	27,114	3,976
CLONDUFF, . . .	Down, . . .	21,241	6,504
CLONDULANE, . . .	Cork, . . .	4,926	990
CLONE, . . .	Wexford, . . .	6,266	1,062
CLONEA, . . .	Waterford, . . .	2,108	492
CLONEEN, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	7,542	1,244
CLONELTY, . . .	Limerick, . . .	3,748	835
CLONENAGH, . . .	Queen's, . . .	47,188	11,352
CLONFAD, . . .	Westmeath, . . .	4,648	866
CLONFEACLE, . . .	{Armagh and Tyrone, }	26,282	12,929
CLONFERT, . . .	Galway, . . .	24,446	3,177
CLONFERT, . . .	Cork, . . .	62,109	11,055
CLONGEEN, . . .	Wexford, . . .	5,379	1,053
CLONGESH, . . .	Longford, . . .	12,536	3,909
CLONGILL, . . .	Meath, . . .	2,387	166
CLONKEEN, . . .	Louth, . . .	4,321	1,088
CLONKEEN, . . .	Limerick, . . .	1,144	250
CLONKEEN, . . .	Galway, . . .	8,213	1,076
CLONLEA, . . .	Clare, . . .	8,680	2,021
CLONLEIGH, . . .	Wexford, . . .	2,716	481
CLONLEIGH, . . .	Donegal, . . .	12,864	3,931
CLONLOGHAN, . . .	Clare, . . .	2,951	471
CLONMACDUFF, . . .	Meath, . . .	2,540	522
CLONMACNOISE, . . .	King's, . . .	21,918	3,013
CLONMANY, . . .	Donegal, . . .	23,375	5,668
CLONMEEN, . . .	Cork, . . .	20,075	3,487
CLONMELSH, . . .	Carlow, . . .	3,146	425
CLONMETHAN, . . .	Dublin, . . .	3,027	445
CLONMINES, . . .	Wexford, . . .	1,379	247
CLONMORE, . . .	Carlow, . . .	6,029	1,390
CLONMORE, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	6,091	622
CLONMORE, . . .	Louth, . . .	1,905	459
CLONMORE, . . .	Wexford, . . .	6,766	1,153
CLONGE, . . .	Tyrone, . . .	9,236	5,125
CLONOLTY, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	11,134	2,139
CLONPET, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	2,450	572
CLONPRIEST, . . .	Cork, . . .	6,984	2,005
CLONRUSH, . . .	Galway, . . .	7,410	1,500
CLONSAST, . . .	King's, . . .	23,557	2,312
CLONSHANBO, . . .	Kildare, . . .	2,021	283
CLONSHIRE, . . .	Limerick, . . .	1,517	259
CLONSLIA, . . .	Dublin, . . .	3,256	901
CLONTEAD, . . .	Cork, . . .	3,097	686
CLONTIBRET, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	26,219	11,382
CLONTURK, . . .	Dublin, . . .	1,244	2,720
CLONTUSKERT, . . .	Galway, . . .	16,509	2,228
CLONYGOOSE, . . .	Carlow, . . .	4,699	2,045
CLONYTHURK, . . .	King's, . . .	11,747	2,240
CLONCLARE, . . .	Leitrim, . . .	32,352	8,759
CLONE, . . .	Leitrim, . . .	41,523	12,829
CLONFINLOUGH, . . .	Roscommon, . . .	7,814	2,710

CLONAKILTY or CLOGHNAKILTY, a market town, and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Foilagh, near its mouth in Clonakilty Bay, 11 m. S.W. Bandon. P. 3108. It has a church, court-house, barracks, bridewell, market-house, and linen hall. Manufs. cotton.

CLONBULLOGUE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 6 m. S.S.W. Edenderry. P. 110.

CLONDERALAW BAY, Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 18 m. S.W. Ennis, is an inlet of the Shan-

non estuary, penetrating inland for about 4 m.; breadth from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.

CLONES, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Monaghan, and near the Ulster Canal. Ac. of pa. 42,876. Pop. of pa. 15,904; do. of town, 2390. The town has a work-house, fever hospital, sessions and market-houses, with trade in brewing, tanning, & export of linens and corn. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CLONMEL, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of Ireland, Munster, cos. Waterford and Tipperary, on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, and on both banks of the Suir, and on Moore and Long Islands, its several parts connected by 3 bridges, 14 m. S.S.E. Cashel. Alt. 75 ft. Ac. of parl. bor. 331. P. 10,644. Its munic. jurisdiction extends over 4800 ac., mostly in co. Waterford. Principal buildings, a church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, 2 convents, a lunatic asylum, court-house, county gaol, barracks, county infirmary and dispensary, fever hospital, and house of industry. It has a mechanics' institute, several banks, breweries, a distillery, and a considerable commerce in agricultural produce. It is the head of a poor-law union. This bor. sends 1 member to the H. of C. Reg. electors 253.—II. a pa., Munster, co. & 10 m. E.S.E. Cork, & comprising a part of the town of Cove. [CORK.] Ac. 8197. P. 2250.

CLONMELLON, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. West Meath, 4 m. N.W. Athboy. P. 550.

CLONTARF, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Dublin, on the N. side of its bay, and on Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Ac. of pa. 1189. P. 2470; do. of town 137. Here, on April 23, 1014, the united Danes and Irish were defeated by the troops of Brian Borouch, who was killed in the action.

CLONTHAL or KLÖNTHAL, a lake of Switzerland, in the valley of same name, cant. and 3 m. S.W. Glarus. It is 2 m. long, 1 m. broad, and 2526 feet above the level of the sea.

CLONCRAFF, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 5 m. N.N.E. Strokestown. Ac. 4859. P. 1272.

CLONEXY, a pa., Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 32 m. E. Ennistymon. Ac. 10,225. P. 1943.

CLONOGHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Ballymote. Ac. 6989. P. 1597.

CLOPHALL, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. N. Silsoe. Ac. 2140. P. 1169.

CLOPTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 2074. P. 407.

CLOSEBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Thornhill, on the Nith. Ac. 29,347. P. 1651. It has remains of the old castle of the Kilpatrick, and at Crichup Linn, Balfour of Burley's cave, the retreat of the covenanters.

CLOSORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S. Yeovil. Ac. 1071. P. 184.

CLOTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Herts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Baldock. Ac. 3444. P. 492.

CLÖTZE or KLÖTZE, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 40 m. N.W. Magdeburg. P. 2400.

CLOUD (SR), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Paris, on the slope of a hill near l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Versailles. P. 5616. The château of St Cloud, originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, was long a summer residence of the kings of France; it has an extensive park and elegant fountains. Napoleon Bonaparte here broke up the assembly of 500, and caused himself to be proclaimed First Consul, 9th November 1799; and here, in July 1830, Charles x. signed the ordinances that cost him his throne.

CLOUDY BAY, New Zealand, is an inlet of Cooke

Strait, in the N.E. extremity of South Island. Its S. coast is lofty; on its N. shore is Cloudy harbour, one of the finest known, the entrance of which is in lat. 41° 20' S.; lon. 174° 10' E. Cloudy Bay receives the Wairoo river.

CLOVA, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, a beautiful valley in the Grampian mtns. [CORTACHY.]

CLOVELLY or CLAVELLY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. S.W. Bideford. Ac. 3502. P. 825.

CLOWN, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 1860. P. 704.

CLOYD, a river, North Wales, cos. Denbigh and Flint, rises near Slanfihangel, flows mostly N. past Ruthin, Denbigh, St Asaph, and Rhyddlan, and enters the Irish Sea at Rhyl. Total course 30 m. Chief affluent the Elwy.

CLOYES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. S.W. Châteaudun, on l. b. of the Loire. P. 1359.

CLOYNE, a pa. and market town, and formerly an Episcopal city, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.W. Castle-Martyr. Area of pa. 9969 ac. Pop. of pa. 3897; do. of town 1434. Principal public edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral, a round tower, church, nunnery and monastery. The diocese is merged in that of Cork. In the vicinity are valuable marble quarries.

CLUGNAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 14 m. N.E. Guéret, on the Veraux. P. 2220.

CLUIS, two contiguous vills. of France, dep. Indre, 12 m. W. La Châtre. United pop. 2085.

CLUN or CLUNN, a decayed bor., market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on a river of same name, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bishop's Castle. Area of pa. 19,782 ac., including nearly 2338 ac. of common land in the Forest of Clun. Pop. 2121; do. of township 984.

CLUNBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 5404. P. 1029.

CLUNGUNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9½ m. N.E. Knighton. Ac. 3620. P. 647.

CLUNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. N. Perth. Ac. 8000. P. 699. Surface mountainous. Clunie Loch has a small island.

CLUNY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. W. Aberdeen. Area about 7000 ac. P. 1254.

CLUNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Grône, 11 m. N.W. Mâcon. P. 4278. It has a college and hospitals. Manufs. gloves, linen, and leather; paper and oil mills, a large pottery, and a trade in timber, corn, and cattle.

CLUSES, a town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, near rt. b. of Arve, 23 m. E.S.E. Geneva. P. 1585. It has a church, college, hospitals, and manufs. clock and watch movements.

CLUSONE, a town of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Bergamo, near the Serio. P. 3684. It has a church, hospitals, public school, and trade in corn and iron. In the vicinity are copper foundries and vitriol works.—II, a river (ancient *Cluso*), North Italy, prov. Turin, rises in the Alps, about 12 m. E. Mont Genève, flows S.E. past Fenestrella, Perosa, and Pinerolo, and after a course of 50 m. joins the Po 18 m. S.S.W. Turin.

CLUSSAIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Melle, cant. Sauzé. P. 1395.

CLUTTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S. Pensford. Ac. 1636. P. 1149. It is the head of a poor-law union.

CLWYD, a river of North Wales, flows N. through the cos. Denbigh and Flint to the Irish Sea. It is navigable from Rhuddlan. Its valley, one of the most beautiful in Wales, is 20 m. long, and 3 to 8 in breadth.

CLYDE (the *Glotta* of Tacitus), one of the largest and most important rivers in Scotland. It takes its rise from numerous streams flowing from a mountain range in S. part of Lanarkshire and borders of Dumfriesshire; the chief summits of which are the Lowthers, Leadhills, Queensberry Hill, and Rodger Law, with elevations approaching 3000 feet. The original source of the Clyde, popularly so called, has its rise about 2 m. S.E. Rodger Law, and 4 m. S.E. vill. of Elvanfoot, at an elevation of 1400 feet. After a course of a few miles this small stream is joined by the Daer, Powtrail, Elvan, and other mountain rivulets. It now flows in a N.E. direction, receiving tributaries from the Tinto Hills, then turning with many windings N.W. and W., is joined by the Douglas Water from the S.W., the Medwin, Mouse, etc., and, entering Lanark parish, forms the celebrated falls, descending by several rapids about 230 feet, amid high shelving sandstone rocks and picturesque scenery. The falls are Bonnington Linn, 30 feet, Corra Linn, 84 feet, and Stonebyres, 80 feet. Its course is now through rich and fertile valleys on to Glasgow, where it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, its depth at high water being 19 feet, and the rise of the tide 6 to 8 feet. From this city it expands into a river navigable for ships of the largest class, and flows W.N.W., dividing the co. Renfrew on the S. from Dumbar-ton on the N., receiving the tributaries of the Kelvin, Cart, and Leven. At Bowling it receives the Forth and Clyde Canal. The salt water extends to 1 m. above Bowling, where the firth may be said to commence. After passing Dumbarton it gradually widens, till between Greenock and Helensburgh it is 4 m. in width, spreading N. into Gareloch and Loch Long, W. into Holy Loch, and S. into the Firth of Clyde proper, with the isles of Bute and the Cumbraes, situated at its mouth. The estuary extends to Rosneath Point 18 m. below Greenock, with a mean width of 32 m., after which it is enclosed by Ayrshire and the Isle of Arran, and becomes identified with the N. Channel. The length of the river from its source to Glasgow, including windings, is about 75 m.; from Glasgow to the S. point of Bute island about 45 m. In the Clyde, in 1812, was launched the first boat in Europe successfully propelled by steam. The customs revenue of the Clyde ports for 1863-4 amounted to 2,281,400*l.*, and the emigration from the river to America and Australia is rapidly increasing.—*Clydesdale* is the district forming the valley of the Clyde [LANARKSHIRE], and is celebrated for its orchards, coal and iron mines, and horses.

CLYDE, a river of British North America, falling into Baffin Sea in lat. 70° 10' N.; lon. 69° W.

CLYDE IRONWORKS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 617.

CLYDEY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.W. Newcastle-Emlyn. Ac. 8120. P. 1074.

CLYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 12 m. N.N.E. Dornoch, on Dornoch Firth. P. 1886.

CLYNOG, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Ac. 12,060. P. 1671.

CLYRO, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on the Wye, 1 m. S.W. Hay. Ac. 7225. P. 888. Sessions for the hundred are held in the vill.—*Clytha* is a hamlet, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N.N.W. Usk. Ac. 1841. P. 354.

CLYTHE-NESS, a headland of Scotl., on the N. Sea, co. Caithness, lat. 58° 21' N.; lon. 3° 18' W.

COA, *Cuda*, a river of Portugal, prov. Beira, rises in the Sierra de Gata, flows N., passing near Almeida, and joins the Douro on left, 5 m. W. Torre de Moncorvo. Length 80 miles.

**COAGH**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4 m. S.S.E. Meoneymore. P. 403.

**COAHOMA**, a co. of U. S., North America, in N.W. Mississippi. Area 828 sq. m. P. 1521 free, 5085 slaves.

**COAHUILA** or **COHAUILA**, a state of Mexico, between lat. 25° and 28° N., S.W. of Texas. Area 30,740 sq. m. P. (1862) 70,000. Surface mountainous. Chief rivers, Rio Del Norte and Agua Verde. Climate temperate and healthy. It has silver mines. Products: the cereals, vanilla, indigo, and wine. Cattle are largely reared, and fish are abundant.—*Coahuila* or *Montelovez* is a considerable town in above state, 130 m. N.W. Monterey. P. 8000.

**COALEY**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.E. Dursley. Ac. 2460. P. 777.

**COAL ISLAND**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 4 m. N.E. Dungannon. P. 661. Potteries, flour mills, and coal mines in its vicinity.

**COALSNAUGHTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, pa. Tillicoultry. P. 795.

**COANZA**, a river of West Africa, Lower Guinea, enters the Atlantic S. of Loando, near lat. 9° 10' S., lon. 14° 22' E., after a rapid course of (as is supposed) at least 500 miles.

**COARI**, a riv. of S. America, Brazil, prov. Solimoes, rises about 7° 15' S. lat., flows N.E., and joins the Amazon after a course of upwards of 400 miles.

**COARRAZE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrenées, arr. and 11 m. S.E. Pau. P. 2438. Chief industry linen-weaving.

**COASSOLO**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 3879. Many cattle are reared here.

**COATBRIDGE**, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland, 9½ m. E. Glasgow by railway, and on the Monkland Canal. P. 10,501. Near it are extensive iron works.

**COATDYKE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland, near Coatbridge. P. 842.

**COATES**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 3 m. W.S.W. Cirencester. Ac. 2330. P. 417.—II. co. and 9 m. N.W. Lincoln, parts Lindsey. Ac. 950. P. 54.—III. co. Sussex, 3 m. S.S.E. Petworth. Ac. 345. P. 78.—IV. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 23 m. W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 4480. P. 206.—V. (*Little*), same co., parts Lindsey, 2 m. W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1024. P. 59.—VI. (*North*), same co., and parts Lindsey, 9 m. N.N.E. Louth. Ac. 4101. P. 290.

**COATZACOALCO**, a riv. of Mexico, rises in the Sierra Madre, dep. Oaxaca, flows N. between Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and enters the Bay of Coatzacoalco (Caribbean Sea), 130 m. S.E. Vera Cruz.

**COAAZE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 13 m. E.S.E. Susa, near the conf. of the Sangone and Sangonetto. P. 3872.

**COBAN**, a city of Central America, state and 90 m. N.N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. Vera Paz, on the Rio Dulce. Estimated pop. 14,000.

**COBB**, a co. of U. S., North America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 520 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,428 free, 3819 slaves. Soil fertile. Yields Indian corn, wheat, cotton, and has a cotton factory, flour mills, and tanneries. Minerals: gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, and granite.

**COBBEE**, a town of Central Africa. [*KOBBE.*]

**COBERN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, on the Moselle. P. 1400. Manufs. wine and tobacco.

**COBFHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 4½ m. W. Rochester. Ac. 3096. P. 864.—II. co. Surrey, 9 m. N.E. Guildford. Ac. 5228. P. 1998. It comprises *Church-Cobham*, a vill. on the Mole;

and *Street-Cobham*, a hamlet on the London and Portsmouth road.

**COBIZA**, the only legal seaport of Bolivia, cap. dep. Atacama, on the Pacific, on an open roadstead. Lat. 22° 34' S.; lon. 70° 21' 2" W. P. (1858) 2380. It is a depôt for coin, bullion, ore, cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and mercury.

**COBLENZ** (English *Coblenz*, French *Coblence*, ancient *Confluentes*), a fortified city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Rhine, at the influx of the Moselle, the former river here crossed by a bridge 485 yards across, and the latter by a bridge 536 yards in length: on rail., 49 m. S.S.E. Cologne. P. (1861) 22,717, and 5810 military. Mean temp. of year 51° 5, winter 35° 7, summer 66° 6, Fahr. It has several churches, a palace of the former electors of Treves, an anc. Jesuits' college, a Roman Catholic seminary, & theatre; manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics, & an active general trade. Around it are several detached forts. *Ehrenbreitstein*, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, is one of the strongest outworks. It was taken by the French in 1794, after an obstinate resistance, and made cap. of the dep. Rhine and Moselle, under Napoleon I. The gov. of *Coblenz* is bounded on N. by gov. Cologne, E. duchies of Hessen-Darmstadt and Nassau, S. Rhenish Bavaria, and W. govts. Trier and Aix-la-Chapelle.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the confl. of the Aar and Rhine, 16 m. N.E. Aarau. P. 709.

**COLBESKILL**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 38 m. W. Albany. P. 2229.

**COBRAS**, an island of S. America, Brazil, prov. and 25 m. from Rio de Janeiro, in its bay. One of the principal defences of the city.

**COBRE**, a town of the island of Cuba, E. department, W.N.W. Santiago. P. 2138.

**COBRIDGE**, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. and forming a suburb of Burslem, 3 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 3378.

**COBURG**, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality of Coburg (a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), on the Itz, an affl. of the Regne, and on railway from Dresden to Munich, 26 m. N. Bamberg. Lat. 50° 15' 19" N.; lon. 10° 58' 9" E. P. (1861) 10,690. Mean temp. of year 46° 2, winter 32°, summer 62° 8, Fahr. Principal buildings, the Ehrenberg palace containing a collection of paintings, churches, arsenal, observatory, theatre, casino, and workhouse. *Coburg* is the seat of all the high courts for the duchy, and it has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, gold and silver articles, bleaching and dye-works, stone-quarries, and an active transit and general trade.

**COBURG**, a town of Canada W., 70 m. from Toronto, and 90 m. from Kingston, at terminus of railway from Peterboro'. P. 6000. It has various manufs. Near it is Victoria College, founded by act of the legislature in 1842.

**COBURG-PENINSULA**, North Australia, lat. 11° 22' S., lon. 132° 10' E., is 50 m. in length E. to W., by 20 m. across, connected S.E. with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, and separated W. from Melville island by Dundas Strait.

**COCCAGLIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Chiari. P. 2330.

**COCCONATO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., 17 m. E.N.E. Turin. P., with comm., 2677.

**COCHABAMBA**, a dep. of the republic of Bolivia, mostly between lat. 15° 30' and 19° S.; lon. 64° and 68° W. Area 55,120 sq. m. P. (1858) 349,892. It produces cotton, sugar, dyewoods, timber, and the precious metals. The city of *Cochabamba*, cap. dep., on the Rio Grande, in a plain at the E.

foot of the Andes, 170 m. N.N.W. Sucre. P. (1858) 40,678. Climate temperate and healthy. Manufs. of cotton fabrics and glass wares.

COCHEM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Moselle, at the influx of the Endert. P. 2600.

COCHEREL, a hamlet of France, dep. Eure, arr. and 12 m. E. Evereux, celebrated for a victory gained by Du Guesclin over the King of Navarre in 1364.

COCHIN, a rajahship of S. India, politically connected with the presidency of Madras, extends along the Malabar coast, between lat. 9° 48' and 10° 50' N.; lon. 76° 5' and 76° 58' E. Area 1988 sq. m. P. with Travancore (1862) 1,505,000. Part of the country is mountainous, extending over the Western Ghats, which are well wooded, and have an elevation from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. The country is interspersed by a number of shallow lakes called backwaters, receiving numerous streams on their descent from the Western Ghats, and from this circumstance liable to rise as the feeders swell, and to fall as they shrink or dry up. The limits of the backwaters, N. and S., extend 120 m., and pass beyond the boundary of the state; greatest breadth 10 m. The form is irregular, branching into shallow channels, enclosing low alluvial islands. The sea communication is at three points—1st, by the city of Cochin; 2d, at Kodungaloor; and the 3d at Chetuwaya. The backwater is navigable at all seasons from Cochin to Kodungaloor and Aleppi. Atmosphere damp; annual rainfall during the monsoon 72 inches. Annual temp. 78° Fahr. Products: rice, pepper, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, arrowroot, coffee, cotton, sugarcane, and fruit. The forests belong to the rajah, and are his chief source of income, the timber sold from them yielding an annual revenue of 80,000 rupees. *Cochin* contains eight subdivisions. There are 108 places of Christian worship; 2734 Brahminical; 31 Mussulman; and 8 Jewish. The schools are 95 in all—Hebrew 4; Sanscrit 7; English 5; Tamul 9; Malayalam 69; and Marhatta 1. Annual tribute of 240,000 rupees, payable to the British. *Cochin* is advancing rapidly in prosperity, a large sum being expended in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, and other public works, yet the revenue yields a large increase. Here, in 1503, was erected the first fort possessed by the Portuguese in India; and *Cochin* is still the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It has also Protestant church missionary establishments and English schools. It is divided into the talooks or districts of Cochin, Cannanore, Moogondaparum, Trichoor, Tallapilly, Chittoor, and Oranganore. The town was taken from the Dutch in 1796 by the British.

COCHIN, a town of British India, dist. Malabar, presid. Madras, 665 m. S.E. Bombay. It is situated on the S. side of an extensive backwater, 4 feet above sea-level, where are shipbuilding yards. It has an arsenal, harbour, citadel, and extensive trade. Climate mild and variable.

COCHIN CHINA [ANAM (EMPIRE OF)], and LOWER or FRENCH COCHIN CHINA [SAIGON.]

COCKAYNE-HATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Bedford, 5½ m. N.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 1161. P. 126.

COCKBURN (CHANNEL), Tierra-del-Fuego, is a continuation of Magdalen Sound, in lat. 54° 30' S.; lon. 72° W.—(Island), Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 22° 12' 25' S.; lon. 138° 39' 53" W.—(Sound), W. Australia, co. Perth, lat. 32° 10' S., lon. 115° 40' E., is sheltered westward by Garden island. Length N. to S. 6 m., breadth 4 miles.

COCKBURNSPATH, a pa. and vill. of Scotland,

co. and 18 m. N.W. Berwick, on the North British Railway. Ac. 12,951. P. 1194.

COCKE, a co., U. S., North America, in E. part of Tennessee, bounded S.E. by Smoky mts. Area 374 sq. m. P. 9559 free, 849 slaves.

COCKEN, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 3½ m. N.N.E. Durham. Ac. 437. P. 77.

COCKENZIE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Forth, 1 m. E. Prestonpans. P. 649. Fishing and salt manuf.

COCKER, a river of England, co. Cumberland, issuing from Lake Buttermere, and flowing N. into the Derwent at Cockermouth.

COCKERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4½ m. N.N.W. Garstang. Ac. 10,420. P. 2922.

COCKERINGTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (North), 4½ m. N.E. Louth. Ac. 1750. P. 265.—II. (South), E.N.E. Louth. Ac. 1880. P. 300.

COCKERMOUTH, a parl. bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, at the confluence of the Derwent and Cocker rivers, 25 m. S.W. Carlisle. P. of chapelry 5383, do. of parl. bor. 7057. Annual rainfall 54 in. It has a chapel of ease, grammar school, town-hall, co. house of correction, court-house, market-house, alms-house, with flax and woollen mills, manufs. of hats and hosiery, and cotton looms. The bor. is a polling-place for the W. division of the co., and sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 398. Birthplace of the poet Wordsworth.

COCKFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, 7 m. N.E. Barnard Castle. Ac. 4416. P. 1256.—II. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.W. Lavenham. Ac. 3626. P. 992.

COCKING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. S. Midhurst, on the road to Chichester. Ac. 2602. P. 430.

COCKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. W. Torbury. Ac. 1016. P. 210.

COCKLEY-CLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.W. Swaffham. Ac. 4312. P. 263.

COCKPIEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway, and comprising the vill. of BONNYRIGG. Ac. 2950. P. 2902, of vill. 898. It has coal-fields and gunpowder mills at Stobs.

COCKTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W. Clay. Ac. 514. P. 42.

COCLE, a river of New Granada, Isthmus of Panama, formed by the union of the Panonome and Rata; enters the Caribbean Sea 50 m. S.E. Chagres, after a course of 75 miles.

COCOS ISLS., Indian Ocean. [KEELING ISLS.]

COCQUIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1783.

COCULLO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 1377.

COCUMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. S.W. Marmande. P. 1708.

CODDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E. Needham-Market. Ac. 2719. P. 903.

CODDINGTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 6 m. N.N.W. Malpas. Ac. 2957. P. 325.—II. co. Hereford, 3½ m. N. Ledbury. Ac. 1076. P. 168.—III. co. Notts, 2½ m. E.N.E. Newark. Ac. 1850. P. 513.

CODEVIGO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Padua, dist. Piove. P. 1486.

CODEVILLA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1737.

CODFORD, two pas. of England.—I. (St Mary), co. Wilts, 4 m. E.S.E. Heytesbury. Ac. 2123. P. 404.—II. (St Peter), 3 m. S.E. Heytesbury. Ac. 1611. P. 359.

- CODICOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.W. Welwyn. Ac. 2671. P. 1227.
- CODIGORO**, *Neronia*, a town of North Italy, prov. and 22 m. E. Ferrara, on l. b. of the Po di Volano, 8 m. from the Adriatic. P. 4403.
- CODINAS DE SAN FELIU**, a town of Spain, prov. Barcelona, on the Congost. P. 2579.
- CODNOR WITH LOSCOW**, a township of England, co. Derby,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Alfreton. P. 3829.
- CODO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhao, at the conf. of the Codo with the Itapicuru, 50 m. N.W. Caxias.
- CODOGNE**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Treviso, dist. Conegliano. P. 2351.
- CODOGNO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, 15 m. S.E. Lodi, cap. dist., between the Po and Adda. P. (1861) 10,063. Manufs. of silk stuffs. It has a college, hospital, theatre, schools, and churches, and is celebrated for its cheese, improperly called Parmisan cheese.
- CODROIPO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and dist. Udine. P. 4135. Manufs. woollen and sailcloth.
- CODSALL**, a pa., Engl., co. Stafford, 5 m. N.W. Wolverhampton, with a station on the Shrewsbury & Birmingham Railway. Ac. 2580. P. 1204.
- COEDANA**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2 m. S.E. Lanerchymedd. Ac. 1627. P. 275.
- COEDCANLASS**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 1150. P. 155.
- COED-FRANK**, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton. P. 2151.
- COEDKERNEW**, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 1270. P. 162.
- COEL**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., dist. Allyghur, and the residence of its civil authorities, 80 m. S.S.E. Delhi. P. 36,181.
- COELE-SYRIA**, a valley of Syria, between the mountain ranges of Lebanon and Anti-Libanus. Length 100 m., breadth 10 m., traversed by the Litany river (*Leontes*), and containing the ruins of Baalbec, and the vill. of Zahleh. Near Bar Elias it is 2854 feet above the sea.
- COELLEDA**, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 35 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ. P. 4100.
- COEPANG** (Dutch *Koepang*), a town and principal Dutch settlement in the island of Timor, near its S.W. extremity. It has a harbour defended by Fort Concordia.
- COESME**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Illet-Villaine, arr. Vitre, cant. Rhétiers. P. 1616.
- COETHEN**, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau-Coethen. P. (1861) 10,593.
- COETIVY**, an island, Indian Ocean, 550 m. N.E. Madagascar, in lat.  $7^{\circ} 6' S.$ , lon.  $56^{\circ} 30' E.$  A coral reef stretches for several miles from S.W. point of the isl. A second reef extends from the N. for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.
- COEVERDEN**, a fortified town, Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, with a port on the Kleine Vecht, 23 m. S.S.E. Assen. P. 2395. Manufs. cotton.
- COEYMANS**, a tuship., U.S., N. Amer., New York, on Hudson riv., co. and 13 m. S. Albany. P. 3050.
- COFFEE**, four cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. in centre of Tennessee. Area 276 sq. m. P. 8160 free, 1529 slaves. Surface undulating and fertile. The co. is intersected by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.—II. in S.E. of Alabama. Area 1008 sq. m. P. 8206 free, 1417 slaves.—III. Georgia. P. 2216 free, 663 slaves.—IV. Kansas. P. 2842.
- COFFINSWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.S.E. Newton. Ac. 1126. P. 194.
- COFRE DE PEROTE**, a mountain of Mexico, state Puebla, 13,416 feet above the sea.
- COFRENTES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia. P. 1624. Manufs. linen.
- COGAN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 602. P. 283.
- COGENHOE**, a pa. of England, co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Northampton. Ac. 960. P. 360.
- COGGES**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, about 1 m. E. Witney. Ac. 1820. P. 714.
- COGGESHALL (GREAT)**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Blackwater, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. E.S.E. Braintree. Ac. 2770. P. 3679. King Stephen held the lordship of this place through Earl Eustace, father of Maud, the king's wife.
- COGGIOLA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, 11 m. N.N.E. Biella, on l. b. of the Sessera. P. 2249.
- COGLÈS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Illet-Villaine, arr. Fougères, cant. St Brice. P. 1304.
- COGLIANO**, *Cosilinum*, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. and 11 m. N.E. Campagna. P. 3472.
- COGNAC**, *Conacum*, a comm. and town, France, cap. arr., dep. Charente, 21 m. W. Angoulême, on l. b. of the Charente. P. 8167. It is the entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, to which it gives its name, and which forms the object of a very extensive commerce. Manufs. earthenware and paper.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Haute Vienne, 10 m. W. Limoges. P. 1864.
- COGNE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Aosta, in the valley of same name, surrounded by elevated mountains. P. 1586. Iron is extensively mined in the valley.
- COGOLTO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. W. Genoa. P. 2322. Birthplace of Christopher Columbus, in 1447.
- COGOLIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, cant. Grimaud. P. 1689.
- COGORNO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Genoa, 2 m. N.E. Chiavari. P. 3960.
- COHASSET**, a township and port of U. S., North Amer., Massachusetts, 16 m. S.E. Boston. P. 1775.
- COHOES**, a vill., U. S., N. America, New York, on the Mohawk river, co. and 8 m. N. Albany. P. about 2600. It has a cotton factory and a brass foundry. In its vicinity the Mohawk river has a perpendicular fall of 70 feet.
- COIMBATORE**, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, between lat.  $10^{\circ} 14'$  and  $12^{\circ} 19' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 36'$  and  $78^{\circ} 16' E.$  It is enclosed by the dists. Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Malabar, and Mysore, and Cochin doms. Area 8280 sq. m. P. 1,153,862. It is a table land towards the base of the Ghauts, 900 feet above the sea. Principal mountains in the Kundah range, the Kudiahkad 8502 feet, and the Animal 8970 feet; the Pulnai or Vurragirri range, between 6000 and 7000 feet high. Chief rivers, the Cauvery, Noyel, Bhovani, and Ambrawutty. The rainy season commences at the beginning of November and continues till the end of December. In January and February heavy dews fall and fogs prevail, causing intermittent fevers and catarrhs. Temperature various, thermometer ranging from  $62^{\circ}$  to  $82^{\circ}$  Fahs. Soil fertile. Products: rice, cotton, tobacco, and the castor-oil plant, with cattle, sheep, and elephants, the tusks of the latter being a source of revenue. Manufs. woollens and cottons. Minerals are iron, beryl, and saltpetre. The dist. is intersected by good roads. Chief towns, Coimbatore, Palaghat, and Darampoor. *Coimbatore*, cap. dist. of above, on l. b. of the Noyel, an afl. of the Cauvery, and on railway 268 m. S.W. Madras, 1483 feet above the sea. The town is well ventilated, but is unhealthy on account of the inferior quality of the water.
- COIMBRA**, *Coimbriga*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Beira, on rt. b. of the Mondego, 110 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. P. 13,400. Its university, the only one in Portugal, consists of 18 colleges, and

has a library, with museums and an observatory, and it is numerously attended. Manufs. earthenwares, linen and woollen fabrics, combs, and willow toothpicks. Area of dist. 1327 sq. m. P. (1863) 273,990.

COIN, a town, Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 21 m. W. Malaga. P. 8239. Manufs. linens & woollens.

COIRE, the cap. town of the Grisons. [CHUR.] COISE, a comm. and vill. of France, prov. Savoie, 12 m. S.E. Chambery. Mineral springs. P. 1602.

COJUTEPEQUE, a town of Central America, state and 15 m. S. San Salvador. Estimated pop. 15,000. *Lake Cojutepeque* or *Illabasco*, a few leagues distant, is 12 m. in length E. to W., with an average breadth of 5 miles.

COKEK, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (East), 2½ m. S.S.E. Yeovil. Ac. 2121. P. 1186. The voyager Dampier was born here in 1652.—II. (West), 3 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 1299. P. 1012.

COL ("a neck"), the name of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont; some of the principal being—I. (*C. de Balme*). [BALME.]—II. (*C. du Bonhomme*), Graian Alps, 10 m. S.W. Mont Blanc. Height 8054 feet.—III. (*C. de Ferret*), between the Valais (Switzerland) and Piedmont, W. of the Great St Bernard. Height 7641 feet.—IV. (*C. de la Seigne*), leads from Savoy into the Val d'Aosta, Piedmont, 7 m. W.S.W. Mont Blanc. Height 8422 feet.—V. (*C. de Tende*), Maritime Alps, on the route from Nice to Turin. Height 5986 feet.—Many others are of greater elevation, but less frequented as routes.

COLABA, a narrow promontory, British India, presid. and immediately S. the island of Bombay, with which it is connected by a causeway. It has a lighthouse, observatory, a church, and cantonments for British troops.—II. a small island in the Arabian Sea, lat. 18° 33' N.; lon. 72° 56' E., near the W. shore of the Concan.

COLAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.W. St Colomb-Major. Ac. 1545. P. 255.

COLAPORE, a state of India. [KOLAPORE.]

COLAR, a town of Southern India, in the state of Mysore, 40 m. E. Bangalore.

COLBERG or KOLBERG, a fortified seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 25 m. W. Köslin, on the Persante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. P. 9500. It has a cathedral, several churches, hospitals, house of correction, harbour, woollen factories, distilleries, salt works, salmon and lampry fisheries, and an export trade. It sustained memorable sieges in 1760 and 1806.

COLBITZ, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circ. Wolminstädt. P. 1520.

COLBORDOLO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino. P. 1671.

COLBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. Aylesham. Ac. 919. P. 178.

COLCHAGUA, a prov. of Chile, between lat. 34° and 34° 40' S., stretching from the Andes to the Pacific, having N. and S. the deps. Santiago and Talca. Area 4728 sq. m. P. 192,704. Plains fertile. The chief towns are Curico, San Fernando, and Rengo.

COLCHESTER, *Camalodunum*, a parl. and munic. bor., river port, and town of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, & on the Eastern Union Rail., 51 m. N.N.E. London. Ac. of bor., comprising 16 pas., 11,770. P. (1861) 23,815. Alt. 100 ft. It is well built, on an eminence. The town has poor's hospitals, general hospital, union workhouse, lunatic asylum, town-hall, theatre, barracks, literary and scientific associations, custom-house, market-house, bonding warehouses, three banks, and a quay, approached by vessels of 150 tons. Vessels belonging to the port 101, tonnage 13,166. Ex-

ports (1862) 32147. Its manufs. of silk are declining; but it has some malting trade. *Colchester* has five large tailoring establishments, employing 2000 women and 200 men. Imports coal, timber, wines, oilcakes, manufs., and colonial produce; exports corn and malt, and has oyster fisheries. The ruins of a Roman castle, contains the museum of the Essex Archæological Society; and ruins of an ancient priory in good preservation. It is a polling place for the N. division of the co., and sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1388. Customs revenue (1862) 15,1227.

COLCHESTER, several tnspns., U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, co. and 20 m. N.N.W. New London.—II. Vermont, 46 m. W.S.W. Montpelier.—III. New York, co. Delaware, 76 m. S.W. Albany. COLCHESTER, a co. of Nova Scotia, British North America. P. (1861) 20,045.

COLCHIS, an anc. div. of Asia, E. of the Black Sea. It was, in the 15th century, subdivided into the principalities of Imeratia, Mingrelia, and Gouriel, and is now almost wholly comprised in the Russian gov. Transcaucasia. The pheasant is originally from this district.

COLD-ASHBY and COLD-ASHTON, two pas. of England. [ASHBY-COLD and ASHTON-COLD.]

COLD-HIGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Towcester. Ac. 1660. P. 349.

COLDINGHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on North British Railway, with a vill. of same name, 2½ m. N.W. Eyemouth, and the hamlets W. Roston and Auchincross. Ac. 24,325. P. 3241. Includes vill., pop. 655.

COLDITZ or KOLDITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. P. 3565. Manufs. stockings, linens, felt, and earthenwares.

COLD-NORTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. S. Maldon. Ac. 1650. P. 207.

COLD-OVERTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1657. P. 97.

COLDRED, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. Dover. Ac. 1532. P. 134.

COLDREBIO, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, dist. Mendrisio. P. 722.

COLDSTREAM (formerly *Lenmel* or *Leinhal*), a border vill., burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. W. Berwick, on the N. bank of the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, on the main route from Scotland into England. One mile distant is a station on the Kelso branch of N. B. Railway. Ac. 8534. Rural pop. of pa. 2823; pop. of vill. 1834. It has a pa. church, several chapels, benevolent societies, and libraries. The famous ford of the Tweed, where the Scotch and English armies crossed in former times, is in its vicinity. The "Coldstream Guards" were so named from having been raised here by General Monk in 1659-60.

COLD-WALTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. Bury. Ac. 1193. P. 447.

COLE, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Missouri. Area 440 sq. m. P. 8710 free, 987 slaves.

COLEBROOKE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W. Crediton. Ac. 4989. P. 802.

COLEBROOK-DALE, a hamlet of England, co. Salop, pa. and 2 m. N. Broseley, on the Severn. This district contains extensive seams of coal and ironstone, and petroleum or tar springs, which issue from the sandstone strata. Here railroads, formed of wood, were first used in 1620 and 1650, and about a century afterwards iron plates were put upon the wooden rails. Pop. engaged in the collieries and foundries, fire-brick and tobacco-pipe manufs. [BROSELEY.]

COLEBY, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S. Lincoln. Ac. 2600. P. 458.

**COLEFORD**, a market town of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Newland,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Blakeney. P. 2600. Polling-place for the W. division of the co.

**COLEHAN**, a jaghire of India, within the British dist. Singbhoon, N.W. frontier of Bengal. Annual rev. 10,000 rupees. It is tributary to the British.

**COLEMORE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Alton. Ac. 1485. P. 151.

**COLE-ORTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2 m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1999. P. 626. It has an endowed school, and an almshouse.

**COLERAIN**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, co. Bedford, P. 5190. And Lancaster co., 52 m. S.E. Harrisburgh. P. 1453.—II. Massachusetts, co. Franklin, 23 m. N. Northampton. P. 1971.—III. Ohio, 10 m. N. Cincinnati. P. 3125.

**COLERAINE**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, bar. and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, 4 m. from its mouth, and 47 m. N.N.W. Belfast, and connected with Londonderry by rail. Ac. of pa. 4838. Alt. 36 ft. P. 6002. Ac. of parl. bor. 963; of bar. 85,836. P. of town 5631; of bar. 26,041. Vessels of 200 tons burden discharge at the quay close to the bridge. Vessels belonging to the port (1862) 2, tons 144. Exports corn, meal, provisions, and fine linens. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool, Glasgow, and Fleetwood. Customs rev. (1862) 7778*l*. *Coleraine* has paper-mills, tanneries, bleach grounds, and salmon and eel fisheries. The bor. sends 1 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. elect. 263.

**COLERIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Chumleigh. Ac. 3670. P. 613.

**COLERNE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Ac. 2620. P. 1040.

**COLEROON**, the most northern and largest branch of the Cavery river, British India, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean at Devicotta, 24 m. N. Tranquebar, after having formed for 80 m. the division between the Madras dists. of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Waters shallow.

**COLES**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,203.

**COLESBERG**, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, having S. the dists. Graaf-Reynet and Cradock, and north the Hottentot country. Area 11,654 sq. m. P. 6755. It is a lofty level region, well adapted for rearing live stock, of which large numbers are fed. The Orange river forms its E. and N. boundary. The township *Colesberg* has Dutch and Wesleyan churches, and about 500 inhabitants.

**COLESHORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8 m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 2200. P. 261.

**COLESHILL**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Warwick, on the Cole (an affl. of the Tame), with a station on a branch of the W. & M. Railway,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Coventry. Ac. of pa. 6200. P. 2053. The place of election for the N. division of the county.

**COLESHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Great Farringdon. Ac. 2301. P. 464.—II. a hamlet, co. Bucks, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Amersham. Ac. 2810. P. 531.

**COLESHILL**, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Holywell, and the scene of a battle, where Henry II. was defeated by the Welsh in 1157.

**COLESVILLE**, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on the Unadilla, 98 m. S.W. Albany. P. 2867.

**COLGONG**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhagupore, on rt. b. of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 13' N.; lon. 87° 17' E.

**COLI**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza, cap. comm. P. 4084.

**COLICO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

N.N.E. Como, near the N. extremity of the Lake of Como, at the foot of Monte Legnano. P. 2988.

**COLIGNY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.E. Bourg. P. 1655. [CHATILLON SUR LOING.]

**COLIJNSPAAAT**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the N. coast of the island of Beveland, 12 m. N.E. Middleburg. P. 1688.

**COLIMA**, a prov. of Mexico, between lat. 19° and 20° N., stretching 100 m. along the coast of the Pacific, S. of the dep. Xalisco. In it are the volcanoes of Colima, Orizaba, Coffre-de-Perote, Popocatepet, and Jorullo. A new volcano broke out a few m. N. of Colima in 1863. Climate hot; soil fertile. Area 3338 sq. m. P. (1857) 62,109.—*Colima*, cap. above territory, is in a fertile plain, 40 m. N.E. Porto de Colima, on Pacific. P. 31,774.

**COLINSBURGH**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, 4 m. W. Pittenweem. P. 438.

**COLINTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. S.W. Edinburgh, with a vill. on Leith Water. Ac. 5659. P. of pa. 2656. It has paper, snuff, and flour mills.

**COLKIRK**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Fakenham. Ac. 1482. P. 473.

**COLL**, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, on the W. coast of Mull, pa. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. the isl. Tiree. Length N.W. to S.W. 12 m.; average breadth 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Ac. 10,000. P. 779. About 1-3*d* is cultivated and in pasture, the rest is rocky and barren.

**COLLACE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.E. Perth. Area nearly 5 sq. m. P. 534.

**COLLACHULL**, a maritime town of Southern India on a small bay, Travancore territory, in lat. 8° 10' N.; lon. 77° 18' E.

**COLLALTO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 1506.

**COLLARES**, a market town of Portugal, 12 m. W.N.W. Lisbon, N. of Cape Roca. P. 2200.

**COLLARES**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Para, on an isl. in the Para river.

**COLLAZONE**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. P. 2346.

**COLLE**, several towns and vills. of Italy.—I. South Italy, a town, prov., circ. and 17 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. P. 1835.—II. a town, prov. Siena, 22 m. S.S.W. Florence, on the Elsa. P. 7552. It has a cathedral, a castle, and paper-mills.—III.

(*Colledimacine*), a vill., prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 1486.—IV. (*Collegno*), a vill., prov. and 5 m. W. Turin, on rt. b. of the Dora-Riparia.

P. 2264.—V. (*Corvino*), a town, prov. Teramo, 4 m. E. Civita-di-Penne. P. 2756.—VI. (*Dimezzo*), prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 1487.—VII. (*Longo*), a vill., prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 1664.—VIII. (*Pietro*), a vill., prov. and circ. Aquila. P. 1419.—IX. (*Salvetta*), a town, prov. and circ. Pisa, cap. comm. P. 7926. It has large trade in grain and cattle.—X. (*San Magno*), a vill., prov. Caserta, circ. Sora. P. 1639.—XI. (*Sannita*), a town, prov. Benevento, circ. S. Bartolomeo. P. 4967.—XII. (*Scipoli*), a vill., prov. Perugia, circ. Terni. P. 1995.

**COLLE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Grasse, cant. Vence. P. 1267.

**COLLECCHIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma. P. 2654.

**COLESANO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Palermo, on the N. declivity of the Madonia mountains, cap. circ. It has sulphurous waters. P. 4825.

**COLLESSEAH**, a maritime town of isl. Socotra, Indian Ocean, on N. coast, 30 m. W. Tamarida.

**COLLESSIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. W. Cupar. Ac. 8702. P. 1530.

**COLLETON**, a dist. of the U. S., North America,

in S. part of South Carolina, on the Atlantic. Area 2100 sq. m. P. (1860) 9609 free, 32,307 slaves. Surface level; products rice and cotton.

COLLET-LE-DÉZE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cant. Germain-de-Calbert. P. 1293.

COLLETORTO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Larino. P. 3376.

COLLEVECCIO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 1879.

COLLI, A VOLTURNO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 1568.

COLLIER LAW, a mountain, Engl., co. Durham, 5 m. N.W. Wolsingham, height 1685 feet.

COLLIERLY, a township, England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Durham, pa. Lanchester. Ac. 1055. P. 1322.

COLLIN, a co. of Texas, U. S., North America, cap. McKinna. P. 8217 free, 1047 slaves.

COLLINGBOURNE-DUCIS, a pa., Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 3381. P. 564.

COLLINGBOURNE-KINGSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 7293. P. 903.

COLLINGHAM, three pas. of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, 2 m. S.W. Wetherby. Ac. 2553. P. 309.—II. (North), co. Notts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Ac. 1820. P. 1010.—III. (South), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Ac. 2763. P. 863.

COLLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N. Bromyard. Ac. 985. P. 150.

COLLINTREE, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S. Northampton. Ac. 1190. P. 237.

COLLINS, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, co. Erie, on Cataraugus Creek.

COLLINSWORTH, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 4½ m. S.E. Castle Pollard. P. 312.

COLLO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Brescia, on rt. b. of the Mella. P. 2108. It has iron mines and forges.

COLLIOURE, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Mediterranean, a little N. Port Vendres, and 15 m. S.E. Perpignan. P. 3470. It is defended by 3 forts, and has some trade in wines, wool, and anchovies.

COLLO, a town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, 68 m. W. Bona, on bay of same name. P. 2500.

COLLOBRIÈRES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., arr. and 19 m. E.N.E. Toulon. P. 2302. It has iron, lead, and coal mines.

COLLOGNE, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, opposite St Maurice, on rt. b. of the Rhone, 5302 feet above the sea.—II. (Bellrive), cant. Geneva, on l. b. of the Lake. P. 802.

COLLON, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on an affluent of the Boyne, 5½ m. N.W. Drogheda. Ac. of pa. 8813. P. of pa. 2009; do. of town 714.

COLLOONEY, a market town of Ireland, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Sligo, on the Owenbeg. P. 465.

COLLUMBKILL, two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. Longford, 3 m. W. Granard. Ac. 13,566, including loughs. P. 6435.—II. co. Kilkenny, including a part of Thomastown. [THOMASTOWN.] Ac. 4473. P. 791.

COLLY-WESTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.W. Stamford. Ac. 1690. P. 473.

COLMAR (Columbaria), a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Haut Rhin, on the Lauch, near its confl. with the Ill, on railway, 41 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. P. 22,629. Principal edifices, cathedral, town-hall, theatre, prison, and court-house. It has a comm. college, with a collection of paintings, large library, and several hospitals. It is the seat of a superior court, and a tribunal of commerce; and has manufs. of cottons, tapes, cutlery, paper, leather, and combs. It was ceded to France by the peace of Byswick in 1697.

COLMARS (Collis Martis), a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 24 m. N. Castellane, on l. b. of the Verdon. P. 1118. It is defended by walls and forts.

COLMENAR, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. N. Malaga, cap. dist. P. 5930.—II. (del Arroyo), prov. and 33 m. S.E. Avila.—III. (de Oreja), prov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Madrid. P. 4484.—IV. (de la Sierra), prov. and 85 m. N. Guadaluza, on l. b. of the Jarama.—V. (Viego), prov. and 17 m. N. Madrid, between the Manzanares and Tejada. P. 3728.

COLMERY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, cant. Donzy. P. 1537.

COLMONELL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 5 m. N.E. Ballantrae. Ac. 48,153. P. 2588.

COLMWRATH, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5½ m. W.S.W. St Neots. Ac. 2310. P. 527.

COLN, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (St Aldwyn), 3 m. N. Fairford. Ac. 3420. P. 516.—II. (St Dennis), 3 m. S.S.W. Northleach. Ac. 2430. P. 206.

COLNBROOK, a chapelry of England, cos. Middlesex and Bucks, on the Colne, 17 m. S.W. London. P. 1196.

COLNE, three rivers of England.—I. cos. Herts and Middlesex, rises between Hatfield and St Albans, flows S.W. and S. past Watford, Rickmansworth, Uxbridge, W. Drayton, and Colnbrook, and joins the Thames at Staines. Course 30 m.—II. co. Essex, rises near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.E. past Halstead and Colchester, and joins the North Sea by a broad estuary, separated from that of the Black water by Mersea Island. Course about 80 m.—III. co. Glo'ster, joins the Isis, near Lechlade, after a S.E. ward course of about 25 miles.

COLNE, a market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on an affluent of the Calder, and on Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 32 m. by railway, N.E. Manchester. Ac. 4575. P. 7906. It has two chapels of ease, a grammar school, cloth hall, and manufs. of cotton, calicoes, and mouselins-de-laine. Its mills are partly wrought by water power. Coal, slate, and lime abound in the vicinity.—II. co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. S.E. Somersham. Ac. 2011. P. 385.—III. (Earls), co. Essex, 3¼ m. S.E. Halstead. Ac. 2959. P. 1540.—IV. (Engain), same co., 2¼ m. E. Halstead. Ac. 2444. P. 627.—V. (Wake), same co., 5¼ m. E.S.E. Halstead. Ac. 1926. P. 535.—VI. (White), same co., 4½ m. E. Halstead. Ac. 1467. P. 400.

COLNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼ m. E. Norwich. Ac. 948. P. 84.

COLN-ROGERS, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. W.S.W. North-Leach. Ac. 1508. P. 116.

COLOBARO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Lago-negro. P. 2563.

COLOGNA, a town of North Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Verona. P. 6568. Cap. dist., on the bank of the Frassine. It has large commerce, chiefly in almonds; and a cathedral.

COLOGNE, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Chiari. P. 1873.

COLOGNE (Germ. Köln, anc. Agrippina Colonia), a fortified city of West Germany, formerly cap. electorate, now cap. Rhenish Prussia, on l. b. of the Rhine, 45 m. N.N.W. Coblenz. Lat. of cathedral 50° 56' 59" N.; lon. 6° 57' 52" E. P. (1861) 113,083, and 7485 military. It is strongly defended, and surrounded by high walls, and its grand Gothic cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. Chief buildings, churches, town-hall, court-house, archbishop's palace, exchange, and an arsenal. Its university, founded in 1388, was suppressed by the French; it has, however, a Protestant and

a Roman Catholic gymnasium, the latter possessing a valuable library, an archiepiscopal seminary, school of design, a public library, a new museum, and numerous literary institutions. It is a great railway centre, with a magnificent railway bridge across the Rhine, and has extensive steam-packet traffic on the river. Manufs. cotton yarn and stuffs, silk fabrics, velvets, woollen cloths, hosiery, lace, cordage, tobacco, hats, wax lights, starch, needles, clocks, gold and silver articles, sealing-wax, earthen and lacquered wares, vinegar, and *eau-de-Cologne*. Its position is favourable for trade between Germany and the Netherlands. On the opposite side of the river is the suburb of Deutz.

COLOGNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, arr. and 18 m. N. Lombez, on the Serrampion. P. 886.

COLOGNO MONZESE, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 2061.

COLOGNO, a walled town of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. P. 2707. It suffered in the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelins.

COLOMA, a vill. of California, co. El Dorado. P. 800. Where gold deposits were first discovered.

COLOMA (SANTA), two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Farnes*), prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Gerona. P. 3526.—II. prov. Barcelona,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Cervera.

COLOMBAN DE VILLARS (St), a vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. St Jean de Maurienne, on the Glandon. P. 1551.

COLOMBANO (SAN), a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, 9 m. S. Lodi, on the Lambro. It has a theatre, an hospital, and a school. P. 6844.

COLOMBE (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Lyon, on rt. b. of the Rhône. P. 692.—II. a vill., dep. Isère, arr. Le Tour-du-Pin. P. 1123. Numerous comms. and vills. of France have the same name.

COLOMBES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. St Denis, cant. Courbevois. P. 2805.

COLOMBEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. S. Toul. P. 983.

COLOMBEY-MURAZ, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Monthey. P. 962.

COLOMBIA, an extensive region in the N. part of South America, since 1831 divided into the republics Venezuela, New Granada, and Ecuador.

COLOMBIER, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. S.W. Neuchâtel, near W. bank of the lake. P. 1007.

COLOMBIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. and 16 m. N.E. Vienne. P. 1449.

COLOMBIÈS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, cant. Sauveterre. P. 2127.

COLOMBO or COLUMBO, the chief seaport town and modern cap. of Ceylon, on its W. coast. Lat. of lighthouse,  $6^{\circ} 56' N.$ ; lon.  $79^{\circ} 49' E.$  P. (1858) 55,000. The fortified town, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumference, stands on a peninsula, on three sides surrounded by the sea, and having landward a lake, moat, and drawbridges; internally it resembles a European town. Climate varies from great moisture in the S.W. to great drought in the N.E. monsoon, when clouds of dust are raised. Mean temp. of year  $75^{\circ}$ - $92^{\circ}$ , max.  $89^{\circ}$ - $5^{\circ}$ , min.  $52^{\circ}$ - $5^{\circ}$ , Fahr.; rainfall 90 in. The fortified town is the residence of the military authorities; the open town or petta to the E. is occupied by a mixed population of Dutch and Portuguese descent, and the suburbs are inhabited by native Singhalese. The English residents are located near the lighthouse. Principal edifices, the government-house, court-house, English, Dutch, and Portuguese churches, chapels, barracks, and a military hospital. It has museums, schools,

and libraries. The harbour, defended by the fort, is small, and the roadstead is safe. *Colombo* was occupied by the Portuguese in 1517; taken by the Dutch in 1603, and by the English in 1796. A railway connects it with Kandy, 79 m. in length. Cinnamon gardens surround it on the land side. It has no advantages for a capital.

COLOMERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N. Granada, on rt. b. of river of same name. P. 3102.

COLOMIERS (LASPLANES), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, arr. and cant. Toulouse. P. 1576.

COLON, a vill. of the island of Cuba, in the Western dep. P. 1593.

COLONELLA, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Teramo, near the Mediterranean. P. 3809.

COLONIA, a fortified maritime town of S. America, Uruguay, on N. b. of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres, 98 m. W.N.W. Monte Video. P. 2500. In 1845, it was taken by the English and French fleets from the troops of Rosas.

COLONNA (CAPE), *Sunium*, Greece, is the south-most point of Attica, 26 m. S.S.E. Athens. Lat. of temple  $37^{\circ} 8' 51'' N.$ ; lon.  $24^{\circ} 1' 48'' E.$  On it are the remains of a temple of Minerva, from the "columns" of which it derives its name.

COLONNA, a town of the Pontifical States, Italy, 13 m. E. Rome. It takes its name from the powerful family of the Colonnas, and has some Roman remains. P. 2707.

COLONNE or NAU, a cape of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, in the Ionian Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. The *Lacinium promontorium* of the ancients, so called from a temple of Juno Lacinia, the remains of which still exist.

COLONSAY, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, included in Argyshire, 9 m. W.N.W. Islay, separated from the island Oronsay by a narrow sound, left dry at low water. Length of both islands 12 m., and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. Ac. 9000, of which one half is cultivated. It forms a pa. with Oronsay. P. 598. Surface irregular, but not mountainous. Loch Fad is in the centre.

COLORADO, a co. of U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 4326 free, 3559 slaves.

COLORADO, a territory of U. S., North America. P. (1860) 34,277, of whom 2261 were Indians.

COLORADO, several rivers of America.—I. Upper California, rises by many heads in the Anahuac plateau, flows mostly S., and enters the head of the Gulf of California by an estuary in lat.  $32^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $114^{\circ} W.$  Course estimated at 700 m., but it is stated to be unnavigable from its source to its mouth, on account of its rapidity.—II. Texas, rises by many heads near lat.  $140^{\circ} W.$ , flows tortuously S.E. through the dists. Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, and Matagorda, and enters the Bay of Matagorda. Course 900 m., including that of the Pasigono. It traverses a good cotton country and well-wooded tracts. Austin, cap. of the state, is at the head of the steam-boat navigation, 300 m. from the sea.—III. a name of the Desaguadero. [PLATA (LA).]

COLORNO, *Colurnium*, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 8 m. N. Parma, cap. comm. It has a magnificent ducal palace, public schools and hospitals. P. 6985.

COLQUITT, a co. of U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 1206 free, 110 slaves.

COLOSINNI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 1692.

COLP or COLPA, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, 7 m. N.E. Duleek. Ac. 5417. P. 1605.

COLPIAH, a co., U. S., North America, in the S.W. of Mississippi. Area 960 sq. m. P. 11,974, of whom 5480 were slaves.

COLSTERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 32½ m. S. Lincoln. Ac. 3000. P. 1163. Sir Isaac Newton was born here in 1642.

COLSTON-BASSET, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 2391. P. 297.

COLTISHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1180. P. 978.

COLTNESS IRONWORKS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cambusnethan. P. 1576.

COLTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Wymondham. Ac. 911. P. 228.—II. co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Rudgeley. Ac. 3665. P. 629. [COLTTON.]

COLUMB (St) (*Major*), a market town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 32 m. S.W. Launceston. Ac. of pa. 12,697. P. 2879. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of petty-sessions and a branch bank.—II. (*Minor*), a pa. of same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. St Columb-Major. Ac. 5879. P. 2067.

COLUMBIA, a federal dist. of the U. S., North America, lying on both sides of the Potomac river, about 120 m. from its mouth, between Virginia and Maryland, by which states it was ceded to the Republic in 1790, for the seat of the United States Congress. Area 50 sq. m. P. (1860) 71,895 free, 3185 slaves. Slavery is now suppressed in the dist. Surface undulating; soil sandy. Washington is cap. of the dist., which is under the government of Congress. The dist. is divided by the Potomac into two cos., in one of which the laws of Virginia remain in force, and in the other those of Maryland.—*Columbia* is the name of numerous places in U. S.—I. a co. in E. part of New York, on the Hudson river. Area 624 sq. m. P. (1860) 47,172.—II. a co. in E. of Georgia. Area 580 sq. m. P. 3567 free, 8293 slaves.—III. a co., Florida. Area 2400 sq. m. P. 2583 free, 2063 slaves.—IV. a co., Pennsylvania. Pop. (1860) 25,065.—V. a co., Arkansas. P. 8850 free, 9599 slaves.—VI. a vill., California. P. 2000.—VII. a co., Wisconsin. P. (1860) 24,441.—VIII. a town in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna and on railways, 12 m. W. Lancaster, with a fine bridge across the river. P. 5000.—IX. a township, New York, 68 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2001.—X. a town, cap. state S. Carolina, on Congaree river, 120 m. N.N.W. Charlestown, with which it is connected by railway. P. 8095.—XI. a township, Missouri, cap. co. Boone, 27 m. N. Jefferson. P. 3365.—XII. a town, Ohio, 6 m. E. Cincinnati. P. 2416.—XIII. a town of Tennessee, 41 m. below Nashville, on the Duck river, and on railway to the Gulf of Mexico. P. 5000.

COLUMBIA (BRITISH), a colony of British North America, between lat. 49° and 55° N.; and lon. 115° and 133° W. Boundaries as settled by Act of Parliament, Aug. 1858, N. Simpson river and the Parly branch of the Peace river, separating it from the new British colony of Stickeen, W. the Pacific Ocean, S. the frontiers of the U. S. of America, on the parallel of 49° N., and E. the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and including Queen Charlotte island, and all others adjacent, except Vancouver island. Area (estim.) 222,080 sq. m. P. (1863) 64,000. The Rocky Mountains extend from S.E. to N.W. 40 to 100 m. broad, rising in Mount Hooker and Mount Brown, lat. 52°, to 15,000 or 16,000 feet. The passes across these are high arid plains. The country between the mountains & the ocean, 400 m. broad, is traversed by lower parallel ranges. The Fraser riv., which has its source near Mount Brown, flows from N. to S., nearly through the centre of the region, and at Lytton it is joined by the Thompson river from the N.E., and farther N.

by the Stuart and Chilicotin from the N.W. The coast is broken up by numerous creeks, bays, and harbours, and in the interior are many large lakes. Soil igneous or volcanic, and in many places extremely fertile. Climate cold and variable; snow, sleet, rain, and fog visit the settler in rapid succession; winter lasts from September to May, the temperature varying from freezing-point to 20° or 30° below zero, and the snow lying to a great depth. Mean summer temp. at Fort Hope, in the interior, 62°; on the S.W. coast the temp. is greatly milder, and the fall of snow trifling. Prevalent winds S.W. There are vast forests of cypress, pine, fir, hemlock, yew, oak, birch, poplar, maple, etc., but few or no ashes, beeches, or elms. Many tropical fruits are indigenous on the W. shores. Animals comprise the bear, buffalo, moose and red deer, puma, wolf, with numerous species of birds, including the eagle, hawk, kite, grouse, snipe, wild pigeon, crane, thrush, lark, & especially geese and wild ducks; and the rivers and lakes abound in excellent salmon and other fish. Exports (1862): skins, timber, oil, wool, etc., to the value of 48,019£. Imports: woollens, apparel, beer and ale, leather, spirits, cottons, iron, hardwares, machinery, wine, currants, etc., to the value of 224,555£. Gold was discovered in 1856 on the Upper Columbia, and next year on the middle course of the Fraser river, and in the dist. of Thompson river and Lake Shoushwap. In 1861 the total yield of gold was estimated at 1,527,975*l.*, more than one-third of which was from Cariboo on Quesnel river, an affluent of the Fraser. Other minerals comprise silver, copper, iron, plumbago, and coal. British Columbia was established as a crown colony in 1858; cap. New Westminster on the rt. b. of Fraser river, 15 m. above its entrance into the Gulf of Georgia. Two useful roads were in progress in 1864; one from Lilloet and another from Yale, both terminating at Alexandria, whence there are few obstacles to the navigation of the Fraser upwards. [FRASER RIVER.]

COLUMBIA or OREGON RIVER, N.W. America, British and U. S. doms. The main river rises in the Rocky Mountains, British territory, about lat. 50° N., flows successively N., S., and S.W., and, after a course estimated at 1200 m., enters the Pacific in lat. 46° 5' N., 150 m. S. Fuca Strait. The lower part of its course forms the boundary between the state of Oregon and Washington territory, and near its head waters, in British Columbia, gold was discovered in 1856. Its principal affluents are Snake and Lewis rivers, and it has fine rapids across the Cascade Mountains, up to which vessels of 300 tons can ascend. By the Oregon treaty its entire navigation is open to British vessels.

COLUMBIANA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of Ohio. Area 740 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 32,836. Surface hilly, but fertile.

COLUMBRETES, a group of volcanic islands and rocks in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, 66 m. N.E. Valencia. Lat. of Mount Colibre, in the largest island, 39° 53' 58" N., lon. 0° 44' 27" E., supposed to be the ancient *Ophiusæ*.

COLUMBUS, several places, U. S., North America.—I. a co. in the S. of North Carolina. Area 525 sq. m. P. 6184 free, 2463 slaves.—II. cap. state Ohio, co. Franklin, Sciota river, at the mouth of the Whetstone, 210 m. N.E. Cincinnati. P. (1860) 18,554.—III. Georgia, cap. co. Muscogee, 118 m. W.S.W. Milledgeville. P. 9621. Large quantities of cotton are shipped hence to the Gulf of Mexico.—IV. Mississippi, cap. co. Lowndes, on the Tombigbee, 126 m. N.E. Jackson. P. 4000.—V. a township, Indiana, cap. co. Bartholemew

41 m. S.S.E. Indianapolis. P. 1008.—VI. a township, Warren co., Pennsylvania. P. 1422.

COLUSA, a co. of U. S., North America, California. Area 3500 sq. m. P. 2274.

COLVEND (formerly *Culvenen*) and SOUTHWICK, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry and 11 m. E. Kirkcudbright. Ac. 23,472. P. 1366.

COLVESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Brandon. Ac. 861. P. 59.

COLWALL, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Ac. 3771. P. 1628.

COLWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Trent, 3 m. N.N.W. Rudgeley. Ac. 8975. P. 1828.

COLWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Nottingham. Ac. 1255. P. 110.

COLWINSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1760. P. 274.

COLYTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Coly, a small affl. of the Axe, 22 m. E. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 7196. P. 2446.

COMACCHIO, a fortified town of Central Italy, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Ferrara, in the midst of the marshes termed *Valli-di-Comacchio*, 3 m. from the Adriatic. P. 8476. It has a cathedral, hospitals, and schools; a large trade in eels, and has ancient salt-pits. By the treaty of 1815, the Austrians acquired the right to garrison this town and Ferrara.

COMAL, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 3837 free, 193 slaves.

COMAYAGUA (formerly *Valladolid*), a city of Central America, cap. dep. Honduras, on a river flowing to the Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 28' N.; lon. 87° 39' W. P. 8000. Previous to 1827 it was 18,000. It is 1800 feet above the sea. Mean temp. 79°, highest 88°, lowest 68° Fahr.

COMBAKONUM, a town, Brit. India, dist. & 20 m. N.E. Tanjore, between two outlets of the Cauvery.

COMBE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Southampton, 9½ m. N. Andover. Ac. 2226. P. 225.—II. (*Abbas*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Wincanton. Ac. 1850. P. 487.—III. (*Florey*), same co., 5 m. N.E. Wivelscombe. Ac. 1369. P. 383.—IV. (*Hay*), co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S.W. Bath. Ac. 1091. P. 245.—V. co. Oxford, 2¼ m. S.W. Woodstock. Ac. 1450. P. 627.—VI. (*Martin*), a pa., co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, 4¼ m. E. Ilfracombe. Ac. 3815. P. 1484. The vill. and cove are encompassed, except on the N.W., by romantic hills. The pa. contains argenteriferous lead mines.—VII. (*St Nicholas*), a pa., co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Chard. Ac. 4203. P. 1228.—VIII. (*Moncton*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 720. P. 1271. It has freestone quarries.

COMBER or CUMBER, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the W. side of Lough Strangford, 8 m. E.S.E. Belfast. Ac. of pa. 17,419. P. 7593; do. of town 1713.

COMBERMERE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Acton, 1¼ m. N.W. Nantwich. Pop. returned with parish.

COMBERMERE BAY, a bay between the mouths of the Talak and Aeng rivers, on the coast of Arracan. It abounds with shoals and sandbanks.

COMBERTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1925. P. 562.—II. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Pershore. Ac. 960. P. 247.—III. (*Little*), same co., 2¼ m. S.E. Pershore. Ac. 770. P. 257.

COMBIN, a mountain of Europe, between Switzerland, cant. Valais, and the prov. Aosta, one of the culminating points of the Pennine Alps, E. of Great St Bernard, 9 m. S.E. Martigny, 14,124 feet above the sea, with extensive glaciers.

COMBINTREIGNHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Newton-Bushell. Ac. 2407. P. 417.

COMBLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 26 m. E.N.E. Amiens. P. 1648.

COMBOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 20 m. S.S.E. St Malo. P. 5033. Birthplace of Châteaubriand.

COMBRAILLES, an old div. of France in the prov. Basse-Auvergne, the cap. of which was Evreux. It is now comprised in the dep. Creuse.

COMBRONDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. N. Clermont. P. 1968.

COMBS, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. S. Market-Stow. Ac. 2745. P. 986.

COMELICO, two vill. of N. Italy.—I. (*Inferior*), prov. Belluno, dist. Auronzo. P. 1951.—II. (*Superior*), prov. Belluno, dist. Auronzo. P. 3202.

COMEN, a vill. of Austria, Istria, circ. Gorz. P. 1100.

COMÉQUIERS, comm. and vill. France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables d'Olonne, cant. St Gilles. P. 1525.

COMERCOLLY, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Pubna, near a branch of the Ganges, 64 m. S.E. Moorshedabad.

COMINO, an isl. of Mediterranean. [CUMINO.]

COMISA, a market town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, on W. coast of isl. Lissa. P. 2791.

COMISO, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, 8 m. W. Ragusa, cap. circ. P. (1862) 13,000.

COMITLAN (S. Domingo), a town of Mexico, state Chiapa, on the Grijalva, 40 m. S.E. Ciudad Las-Casas.

COMMENDA, a British fort of West Africa. Guinea coast, 15 m. W.S.W. Cape Coast Castle, having near it a town with 3000 inhabitants.—*Little Commenda* is a Dutch fort on the same coast.

COMMENTRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. Montluçon, cap. cant. P. 8582.

COMMERCY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, on rail., 20 m. E. Bar-le-Duc, on l. b. of the Meuse. P. 3916. It has a town-hall, a market-house, and theatre. Manufs. cotton and leather, and trade in corn, wood, oil, and cattle.

COMMESSAGGIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cremona, circ. Casal-Maggiore. P. 1427.

COMMINES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, arr. and 9¾ m. E. Ypres, on rail. to Bruges, on l. b. of the Lys, and on the frontier of France, opposite the French town of same name, with which it communicates by a drawbridge. P. 3503. Manufs. ribbons, thread, handkerchiefs, and tobacco.—II. a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on rt. b. of the Lys, opposite the above, and 8 m. N. Lille. P. 5838. Manufs. ribbons and thread. The old town of Commines, which comprised both the above towns previous to the cession of French Flanders to France, was fortified, but dismantled by the French in 1672. Birthplace of Philippe de Commines.

COMITINI, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Girgenti. P. 1626.

COMO (LAKE OF), German *Comersee*, anc. *Lacus Lariæ*, a lake of Northern Italy, prov. Como, forming the greatest sinus of the river Adda, which enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, and quits it at Lecco, in the midst of mountains of from 1000 to 1300 feet in elevation. It is of a very irregular shape, being separated into the two branches of Como and Lecco by the promontory of Bellagio. Extreme breadth between Menaggio and Varena, 3 m. Length, Como to Riva, 35 m. *Como* is, on account of the beauty of its basin, and its favourable exposure, the most celebrated of all the lakes of Northern Italy. Its navigation is liable to interruption from sudden storms; regular steam communication is established between its principal towns.

COMO, *Comum*, an ancient episcopal city of

North Italy, cap. prov. same name, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Como, at terminus of railway to Milan; 702 feet above the sea. P. (1861) 24,088. The climate is mild, from being surrounded by lofty mountains, which protect it from the N.W. It has a public library, a botanic garden, three gymnasia, and a museum of antiquities. Chief edifices, the cathedral and town-hall. Manufs. woollens, silks, cotton, and soap. Trade is much facilitated by navigation in the lake. It is the birthplace of the younger (and probably also of the elder) Pliny. The city was totally destroyed in the wars with Milan, 1127, and was rebuilt by Frederic Barbarossa in 1155. Area of prov. 1094 sq. m. P. (1862) 457,434.

COMODO, an island of the Malay archipelago, between Sambawa and Flores; lat. N.E. peak 8° 22' S., lon. 119° 37' E. Length N. to S. 35 miles.

COMORIN (CAPE), the S. extremity of India, state of Travancora, in the Indian Ocean. Lat. 8° 5' N., lon. 77° 37' E.

COMORN, a town of Hungary. [KOMORN.]

COMORO ISLES, a volcanic group in the Mozambique Channel, 350 m. from the N.W. coast of Madagascar, and 200 m. from the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 11° and 13° S., lon. 43° and 45° 30' E. Pop. estimated at 80,000. The group consists of the islands Angaziya or Great Comoro, Anjouan or Johanna, Mayotta, and Mohilla. The islands are mountainous, and fertile in tropical productions. The meadows maintain herds of cattle, and the rivers abound in fish. The Arabs manuf. coarse cloths, jewellery, and small arms. Commerce formerly important, and extended to India. Chief exports, cocoa-nut oil and tortoise-shell. The Comores are governed by sultans, one of whom resides in nearly every town. The island of Mayotta was ceded to France in 1841, and the cession was confirmed in 1845. A British consul has recently been appointed for the islands.

COMPIANO (*Complanum*), a town of North Italy, prov. Parma, circ. Borgotaro. P. 4078. Cap. com., on the l. b. of the Taro, surrounded by walls, and with a castle.

COMPIÈGNE, *Compendium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Oise, and on the railway from Paris to St Quentin, 33 m. E.S.E. Beauvais. P. 12,137. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a communal college and public library, manufs. of muslins, hosiery, and cordage, and commerce in wood and grain. Chief edifices, the church of the ancient abbey of St Corneille, the Hotel de Ville, and the Pont Neuf. Its palace, rebuilt under Louis XIV., xv., and xvi., and restored by Napoleon I., is surrounded by parks and a forest of 30,000 acres. It was formerly fortified; and in defending it while besieged by the Duke of Burgundy, Joan of Arc was made prisoner, in 1430, and sold to the English. Here Napoleon I. espoused Marie-Louise, archduchess of Austria, in 1810.

COMPOSTELLA, a town of Mexico, dep. Xalisco, and formerly its cap., 100 m. W. Guadalajara. It has silver mines, but is nearly deserted on account of its unhealthy climate.

COMPRIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, near the source of the VINCOU, on a hill, 12 m. N. Limoges. P. 2101.

COMPSTALL, a vill. of England, co. Chester, pa. and 5 m. E. Stockport. Cotton works.

COMPTAT D'AVIGNON, an old div. of France, which, with the *Comtat-Venaissin*, forms nearly the whole of the dep. Vancluse. It was held by the popes from 1228 to 1791, when it was united to France by a decree of the National Assembly.

COMPTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co.

Berks, 2 m. E.S.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 3795. P. 590.—II. co. Hants, 2½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Ac. 2099. P. 279.—III. co. Surrey, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Guildford. Ac. 1971. P. 502.—IV. co. Sussex, 8 m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1661. P. 266.—V. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 8 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 2170. P. 100.—VI. (*Abbas*), same co., 3 m. S. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1516. P. 456.—VII. (*Abdale*), co. Gloucester, 3¼ m. N.W. North-Leach. Ac. 2215. P. 258.—VIII. (*Basset*), co. Wilts, 3 m. E.N.E. Calne. Ac. 2632. P. 369.—IX. (*Beauchamp*), co. Berks, 5½ m. S. Great Farringdon. Ac. 1453. P. 128.—X. (*Bishop*), co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Axbridge. Ac. 2535. P. 663.—XI. (*Chamberlain*), co. Wilts, 4½ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Ac. 2130. P. 348.—XII. (*Dando*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E.N.E. Pensford. Ac. 1974. P. 347.—XIII. (*Dundon*), same co., 2½ m. N. Somerton. Ac. 2571. P. 662.—XIV. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1670. P. 398.—XV. (*Long*), co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 3530. P. 703.—XVI. (*Martin*), co. Somerset, 7½ m. N. Wells. Ac. 2314. P. 558.—XVII. (*Neither*), co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Sherborne. Ac. 892. P. 376.—XVIII. (*Ower*), same co., 3¼ m. W. Sherborne. Ac. 788. P. 150.—XIX. (*Pauncefoot*), co. Somerset, 4¾ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 672. P. 253.—XX. (*Vallance*), co. Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1296. P. 136.—XXI. (*Wyntates*), an extra-parochial dist., co. Warwick, 5 m., E.N.E. Shipston-on-*Stour*. Ac. 997. P. 87.

COMRIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a vill., 6 m. W. Orieff. Length of pa. about 16 m.; breadth 12 m. P. 2226; do. of vill. 789, engaged in distilling, and in woollen and cotton weaving. The vill., on the Earn and Lednock, has a church. Slight shocks of earthquake have been repeatedly felt in this parish. Alt. 199 feet.

COMUNANZA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 2874.

CONA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Venetia, dist. Chioggia. P. 1973.

CONAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, arr. and 14 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. P. 1598.

CONAN, a riv., Scotl., co. Ross, which after an E. course of 35 m. enters Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall. Affls. the Garve and Orrin. It affords valuable salmon and trout fisheries.—*Conan Bridge* is a vill. on its banks, 2½ m. S. Dingwall. P. 501.

CONCA (*delle Campana*), a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Gaeta. P. 2461.

CONCAN, a narrow tract of country, presid. Bombay, between lat. 15° 44' and 20° 22' N.; lon. 72° 52' and 73° 45' E. Length 330 m., breadth 25 to 52 m. It is bounded on the W. by the Arabian Sea, and on the E. by the Ghauts, in which the Bhore Ghaut, 40 m. S.E. Bombay, is traversed by the railway from Madras, exhibiting the most difficult and stupendous engineering works in the world. Surface mostly a collection of rocky mountains and jungly ravines, interspersed with fertile rice tracts, and presenting many shallow harbours along the coast. Principal towns, Junera, Rutnageria, Vingorla, and Viziadroog.

CONCARNEAU, a maritime comm. and town o France, cap. cant., dep. Finistère, on an island in the Bay De-la-Forêt, Atlantic Ocean, 12 m. S.E. Quimper. P. 2767. It is defended by a fort.

CONCEIÇÃO D'ITAMARCA, several towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Pernambuco, 16 m. N. Olinda, cap. dist. of the isl. of Itamarca on its W. coast. P. of dist. estim. at 12,000.—II. (*de Nogueira*), prov. Minas Geraes, 85 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. P. 1200. It has a gold mine.—III. a city, prov. and 340 m.

N.N.E. Goyaz. P. 2000.—IV. (*de Lagoa*), prov. and in the centre of the isl. of Santa Catherina, E. Desterro. P. 3000.—V. (*da Serra*), prov. Espirito-Santo, N.N.W. Victoria. P. 1500.—VI. (*do Serro*), prov. Minas Geraes, N.N.W. Ouro Preto. P. of dist. 8000, employed in gold mines.

CONCENTAINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Alicante. P. 5972. Manufs. woollen.

CONCEPCION, a dep. of Chile, between lat. 36° and 37° S., having N. the depts. Maule and Nuble, E. the Andes, W. the Pacific Ocean, and S. the dep. Arauco. Area 5432 sq. m. P. 110,291. Principal rivers, the Biobio and Itata. It contains the most extensive plains in Chile. The *travesia* of Yambul, 60 m. in length, is almost a desert. Coal of an inferior quality is abundant, and a little wine is exported.

CONCEPCION (NEW, or MOCHA), a port of Chile, cap. of the foregoing prov., on the Biobio, in lat. 36° 49' 30" S.; lon. 73° 5' 30" W. P. about 10,000. Formerly had a massive cathedral, but this, with most of its other buildings, was ruined by the earthquake of 1835. The principal exports are tallow and hides. Its port, Talcahuano, is on *Concepcion Bay*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, 8 m. N. the town. It is about 5 m. across, receives the Biobio river, and almost everywhere affords good anchorage.

CONCEPCION or CONCEPTION (LA), an island of Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. St Salvador.—II. an island and headland on the N. side of the isthmus of Panama, 78 m. E. Puerto Bello.—III. (*del Pao*), S. Amer., Venezuela, prov. & 110 m. S. Barcelona.

CONCEPTION BAY, an inlet, Newfoundland, on its E. coast, N.W. St John, lat. 48° N., lon. 53° W., and which gives name to the most flourishing districts of the colony. It has several ports, the principal being Harbour Grace.—*Conception Strait* is an inlet of Tierra del Fuego, between Hanover island and the Madre archipelago, and continuous with Meslier Channel.

CONCHAGUA or FONSECA GULF, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, between the states San Salvador and Nicaragua, is 40 m. in breadth, and receives several considerable rivers. At its W. entrance is the extinct volcano of Conchagua.

CONCHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arr. and 10 m. S.W. Evreux. P. 1945.

CONCHOS, a river of Mexico, depts. Durango and Chihuahua, joins the Rio Bravo del Norte near lat. 29° 50' N., lon. 104° 40' W., after a N. course estimated at 300 miles.

CONCIZE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the Lake of Neuchatel, 6 m. N.N.E. Yverdon. P. 823. Its wine is the best of the dist.

CONCORD, several towns, etc., of U. S., North America.—I. cap. New Hampshire and co. Merrimack, 62 m. N.N.W. Boston, on the Merrimack, and on rail. 18 m. from Manchester. P. 8584. It has a state capitol, and a state prison, lunatic asylum, a court-house, churches, manufs. of hard-wares, and trade with Boston.—II. a township, Massachusetts, 17 m. N.W. Boston. P. 2249. It is celebrated as the place where the first British blood was shed in the revolutionary war of 1775.—III. New York, co. Erie, 25 m. S. Buffalo. P. 3021.—IV. Ohio, co. Ross. P. 2549.—V. Michigan, 85 m. W. Detroit. P. 984.

Conco, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Vicenza, dist. Marostica. P. 3924.

CONCORDIA, a co., U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the Mississippi. Area 780 ac. Pop., free 1263, slaves (1860) 12,542. Soil very fertile. Chief product cotton. Cap. Vadalia.

CONCORDIA (DI QU), a town of Northern Italy, gov. prov. and 34 m. N.E. Venice, on l. b. of the

Limene. P. 2448. It has a cathedral, and many remains of ancient grandeur.—II. a walled town of the duchy, and 17 m. N. Modena, on rt. b. of the Secchia. P. 6979.—III. a vill. of North Italy, prov. Vicenza, dist. Porto Gruaro. P. 2448.

CONCOREZZO, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 2331.

CONDAMINE RIVER, N. S. Wales, is a head stream of the Darling river, lat. 28° S.; lon. 151° E.

CONDAPILLY, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 55 m. N.W. Masulipatam, on the Kistnah, formerly the cap. of one of N. Circars.

CONDAT, several comms. and vills. of France.

—I. dep. Corrèze, 16 m. N.N.W. Tulle. P. 1603.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 26 m. W. Clermont. P. 2136.—III. (*en Feniers*), dep. Cantal, 32 m. N.E. Aurillac. P. 3150.

CONDATCHY, a bay and vill. of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 120 m. N. Colombo.

CONDE, several places of Brazil.—I. a town and seaport, prov. and 85 m. N.E. Bahia. P. 2000.—II. a town, prov. and 20 m. S. Paraiba. P. 800.

—III. a town, prov. and 22 m. S.W. Para, on rt. b. of the Tocantins. P. principally Indians.

CONDÉ, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Nord, at the confl. of the Haine

and Scheldt, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Valenciennes. P. 5804. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and has a church, town-hall, arsenal, military hospital, manufs. of chicory, starch, leather, and cordage, trade in coals and cattle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.—II. (*sur Noireau*), dep. Calvados, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Noireau

and Drouance, 25 m. S.S.W. Caen. P. 7234. Manufs. linens, cotton, and mixed fabrics, mus-

lins, cotton-yarn, cutlery, and leather, and trade in cattle, horses, and honey.—III. (*sur Vire*), a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, on rt. b. of the

Vire, 5 m. S.S.E. St Lô. P. 2011.—IV. (*sur Huine*), dep. Orne, 7 m. S.E. Mortagne. P. 1292.—V. (*sur Iton*), dep. Eure, on l. b. of the Iton, 16 m. S.S.W. Evreux. P. 968.—VI. (*en Brie*), dep. Aisne, 8 m. E. Château Thierry, cap. cant. P. 763.

CONDICOTE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. N.W. Stowe-on-the-Wold. Ac. 890. P. 182.

CONDOPARI, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 2775.

CONDOM, a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arr., on the Bayse, here crossed by two bridges, 25 m. N.N.W. Auch. P. 8175. It has an exchange, two hospitals, manufs. of cotton and mixed fabrics, cotton-yarn, and earthenware.

CONDOMOIS, a former dist. of France, in the old prov. of Gascogne, the cap. of which was Condom, now comprised in the depts. Gers, Landes, and Lot-et-Garonne.

CONDOR, ISL., Chinese Sea. [PULO-CONDOR.]

CONDORRAT, a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. Cumbernauld. P. 569.

CONDOVER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S. Shrewsbury. Ac. 7422. P. 1871.

CONDRAPILLY, a town of India, Berar's dominions, in lat. 18° 19' N.; lon. 81° 39' E.

CONDRIEU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, 21 m. S. Lyon, on rt. b. of the Rhône. P. 2298. Manufs. silk, and trade in corn and wine.

CONECHU, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. part of Alabama, watered by river of same name, which flowing through Florida, enters Gulf of Mexico at Pensacola Bay, and is navigable for 100 m. Area of co. 1476 m. P. 6429 free, 4882 slaves.

CONEGLIANO, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 15 m. N. Treviso, cap. dist. P. 6204. It has a cathedral, a citadel, and an extensive castle. Manufs. woollen and silk fabrics.

CONEMAUGH, two townships, U.S., North Ame-

rica.—I. Pennsylvania, 15 m. W. Ebbensburg. P. 1288.—II. co. Indiana. P. 1441. The Cone-maugh river joins the Alleghany 29 m. N.N.E. Pittsburg, after a N.W. course of 150 miles.

CONQUEENESSING, a township, U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. and 12 m. W. Butler. P. 2698, chiefly of Irish and German descent.

CONESTOGA, a township, U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, 5 m. S. Lancaster. P. 2886.

CONESUS and CONESVILLE are post-vills, U. S., North America, New York.—I. 10 m. S.E. Genesee.—II. 40 m. S. W. Albany.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE was formed by the secondary states of Germany, under the protection of Napoleon I., in 1806. It comprised 34 states; viz., the four kingdoms of Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Württemberg; and the duchies or principalities of Frankfurt, Berg and Cleves, Hessen Darmstadt, Würzburg, Nassau-Usingen, N. Weilburg, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Sigmaringen, Isenburgh-Birkstein, Liéchtenstein, Leyen, Saxe Weimar, S. Gotha, S. Meningen, S. Hildburghausen, S. Coburg-Saalfeld, Anhalt-Dessau, A.-Bernburg, A.-Cöthen, Lippe-Detmold, L.-Schaumburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, M.-Strelitz, Reuss Greitz, R. Schleitz, R. Ebersdorf, R. Lobenstein, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, S.-Rudolstadt, and Waldeck. At the fall of Napoleon I. the states of the confederation of the Rhine combined with the other states of Germany to form the Germanic confederation. [GERMANY.]

CONFEX, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 4 m. N.E. Celbridge. Ac. 1128. P. 76.

CONFENZA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Pavia. P. 2320.

CONFLEANS, a town of France, dep. H. Savoie, at the influx of the Arley into the Isère, 24 m. E.N.E. Chambéry. P. 1500. Its fortifications were mostly destroyed by the French under Francis I. Near it are royal smelting works for silver ore, raised in its vicinity.

CONFLEANS, a vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 26 m. E. Le Mans. P. 936.—Several communes in the central and E. depts. of France have this name.

CONFLEANS ST HONORINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, near the influx of the Oise, and on the Paris and Havre Railway, 14 m. N.W. Paris. P. 1659.

CONFLENTI, a market town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 7 m. N. Nicastro. P. 3322.

CONFOLENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Vienna, 85 m. N.E. Angoulême. P. 2720. Trade in timber, cattle, and corn.

CONFREANCON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, cant. Mortrevel. P. 1339.

CONG, a town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, eos. Mayo and Galway, 9 m. W.N.W. Headford. Area of pa., including Lough Corrib, 22,786 ac. P. 5753, do. of town 469.

CONGAREE, a river of the U. S., North America, South Carolina, formed by the junction of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, at Columbia. After a course of about 50 miles S.E., it unites with the Wateree to form the Santee.

CONGERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Market Bosworth. Ac. 1020. P. 250.

CONGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 2850. P. 315.

CONGLETON, a munic. bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Astbury, in the valley of the Dane, near the Macclesfield Canal, 7½ m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Ac. of chapelry 256½. P. 12,344. Principal buildings, the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and other chapels, town-hall and gaol, markethouse, and assembly-rooms. It has

a grammar school, cotton-spinning factories, and manufs. of ribands and other silk fabrics, and is the head of a poor-law union. Alt. 305 feet.

CONGO, an extensive but little known country of Western Africa, in S. Guinea. It was formerly understood to comprise all the countries between the equator and lat. 18° S., and is now divided into four principal parts, viz. Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. *Congo Proper* is separated from Loango on the N. by the river Zaire, S. from Angola by the Danda, and is bounded W. by the Atlantic, and E. by the countries of the interior; cap. Banza, called by the Portuguese San Salvador. Climate hot and pestilential on the coasts, temperate & more healthy in the mountain districts of the interior. Rainy season from Feb. to April, when fever is prevalent. Soil fertile and well cultivated in the interior, which is supposed to be very populous. Chief products, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, and pepper. The animals, which resemble those of the other countries of Guinea, comprise the lion and elephant. The government of the different states is despotic. The Portuguese, who discovered Congo in 1486, long held it in vassalage chiefly through their missionaries, but their authority is now merely nominal.

CONGO or ZAIRE, a river of Africa. [ZAIRE.]

CONGOON, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Fars, with a port on the N. shore of the Persian Gulf, 115 m. S.E. Bushire. P. 6000.

CONGREHOV, a river of Central America, Guatemala, prov. Honduras, flows N., and enters the Caribbean Sea, 55 m. W.S.W. Truxillo. A few miles above its mouth is a peak of same name, 7500 feet above the sea.

CONGRESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. S. the Clevedon Road station of the Great Western Railway. Ac. 4443. P. 1190.

CONGRESS, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 84 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 2006.

CONHOCTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Conhocton Creek, 18 m. N.W. Bath. P. 1992.

CONI (Ital. *Cuneo*), a town of North Italy, cap. div., prov. and mand., on an eminence at the confl. of the Stura and Gezzo, 48 m. S.W. Turin. P. (1861) 23,012. It was a strong fortress previous to 1800, when it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo. It has a cathedral and other churches, nunneries, town-hall, royal college, hospital, orphan asylum, work-house, theatre, and public baths, with manufs. of silk and other fabrics, and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. Area of prov. 2754 sq. m. P. 597,279.

CONIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Cadiz. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by 3 forts. P. 3542. Chief industry, an extensive tunny fishery.

CONINGSBY or CUNESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 5560. P. 1938.

CONINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S. St Ives. Ac. 1477. P. 233.—II. (*with Hunts*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.S.E. Stilton. Co. 3089. P. 301.

CONISBROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Don, 7 m. N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 4107. P. 1655.

CONISCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 4 m. W. Darlington. Ac. 3008. P. 434.

CONISHOLM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Louth. Ac. 1195. P. 167.

CONISTON, a township of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.E. Hull; & a chapelry, pa. Bursall, 11½ m. N.E. Settle. Ac. 600. P. of former 101.

**CONISTONE**, Engl. [**CHURCH CONISTONE**.] **CONITZ** or **KONITZ**, a town of West Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Brahe. P. 4000. It has a gymnasium and manufs. of linens.

**CONJEVERAM** (*Canchipurā*, "the golden city"), a town of British India, presid. and 42 m. S.W. Madras, dist. Chingleput, on the Wegawati. It has several pagodas.

**CONLIE**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Mans. P. 1252.

**CONNAUGHT**, the most W. and smallest of the four provs. of Ireland, bounded on N. and W. by the Atlantic, E. by Ulster and Leinster, and S.E. by Munster. Greatest length from S. to N., 86 m.; greatest breadth, 81 m. Ac. (in 1861) 4,233,196, of which about 2,000,000 are arable. P: 913,135. The W. portion is broken up into numerous peninsulas, the largest of which is Connemara, and by the islands of Achill, Innisbegil, Clare, Innisboffin, and Arranmore. The bays and sounds afford commodious harbours. The W. part of the province, including the islands, rises to 2000 feet. The N. and S. extremities are also elevated, while the centre forms one level plain. Chief rivers, the Bonnet, Uncion, Arrow, Moy, Clare, the Shannon forming the E. boundary. Chief lakes, Conn, 10 m. in length, Corrib, Mask, and Carra. Granite and primary rocks form the northern part, commencing at Galway Bay; Silurian strata extend W. of Lochs Corrib and Mask; this succeeds old red sandstone. The centre and eastern parts are composed of limestone, and coal is found in Lough Allan dist. The prov. is divided into the cos. Mayo and Galway on the W., and Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon on the E. Chief towns, Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, Carrick, Castlebar, Tuam, Ballinasloe, and Athlone. *Connaught* was formerly a kingdom of the Irish heptarchy; in 1590, it was divided into cos. and came under English administration.

**CONNEAUT**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on Lake Erie. P. 2694. Also two townships, Pennsylvania.

**CONNECTICUT**, one of the smaller of the U. S., North America, between lat. 41° and 42° N.; lon. 72° and 73° 50' W.; having N. Massachusetts, E. Rhode Island, W. New York state, and S. Long-Island Sound. It was settled in 1633. Area 4674 sq. m. P. (1860) 460,147 (451,520 white, 8627 free coloured). Surface undulating; mountains in the N. Principal rivers, the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. Principal harbours, those of Newhaven and New London. Soil more fitted for grazing than tillage, and large herds of cattle are reared. Principal products, butter, cheese, wool, maize and European grains, flax, hemp, tobacco, apples, and cider. Mineral products, iron, plumbago, marble, and free-stone. Cotton and woollen fabrics, hardwares, hats, leather, fire-arms, and other goods are made. Farmington Canal is in this state, which, in 1860, had 603 miles of railway. Exports, provisions and rural produce to other parts of the Union and to the West Indies. In 1860, the products of its industry amounted to 83,000,000 dollars. It has three colleges, and a public school fund of more than 2,000,000 dollars. Principal towns, Hartford the cap., Newhaven, Middletown, New London, and Norwich. Connecticut sends four representatives to Congress. The government of the state is vested in a governor, lieutenant-governor, who is president of the senate, and a house of representatives.

**CONNECTICUT**, a river of the U. S., North America, the largest in New England, rises on the N. border of New Hampshire, separates that state

from Vermont, traverses Massachusetts and Connecticut, and enters Long-Island Sound, 30 m. E. Newhaven, after a S. course of 410 m. It has shad fisheries, and is navigable for sloops 50 m. up to Hurford. Its W. branch forms the boundary between the U. S. and Canada, to lat. 45° N.

**CONNELL**, a small barony and two pas. of Ireland, on the Liffey, Leinster, co. Kildare.—I. (*Great*), comprising the town of New-Bridge (which see). Ac. 4847. P. 4101.—II. (*Old*), 4½ m. W.S.W. Naas. Ac. 3987. P. 633.

**CONNEMARA** (*the Bays of the Ocean*), a dist. of Ireland, co. Galway, occupying its W. portion. It is 30 m. in length, and 15 to 20 m. in breadth, consisting principally of bogs and mountains, interspersed with lakes. It is subdivided into Connemara Proper in the W., Jar-Connaught in the S., and Joyce country in the N.

**CONNERN**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 16 m. N.W. Halle. P. 2700. Building stone is quarried in its vicinity.

**CONNEYSVILLE**, a township, U. S., North America, Fayette co., Indiana. P. 1436.

**CONNIEWITZ**, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Leipsic, circ. Borna, on the Pleisse. P. 2163.

**CONNOR**, a pa., vill. and Episcopalian see of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 18 m. N.N.W. Belfast. Ac. of pa. 17,140. P. 7928; do. of vill. 287.

**CONQUES**, two towns of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Rodez. P. 1288.—II. dep. Aude, cap. cant., 5 m. N.N.E. Carcassonne, on l. b. of the Orbiel. P. 1581.

**CONQUET (LE)**, *Conquestas*, a maritime comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, with a port on the Atlantic, arr. and 11 m. W. Brest. P. 1324. Manufs. chemical products.

**CONRY**, a pa., Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 4 m. E. Ballymore. Ac. 3696. P. 559.

**CONSECA** or **COUSECA**, a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, 150 m. E.S.E. Free Fown, Sierra Leone.

**CONSEGUANA** (anc. *Quistguina*), a volcano of Central America, Nicaragua, on a promontory S. side of Fonesca Gulf, and 10 m. from the Pacific. In 1855 an eruption of this volcano occurred, when a large tract of pasture country was converted into a waste.

**CONSELICE**, a market town of Central Italy, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Ravenna. P. 5524, who trade in rice, corn, and hemp.

**CONSELVE**, a market town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. S. Padua. P. 4847.

**CONSTABLE**, a township, U. S., North America, Franklin co., New York. P. 1000.

**CONSTADT**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. Kneutzberg. P. 1560.

**CONSTANCE (LAKE OF)**, (*German Bodensee*, anc. *Brigantinus lacus*), a lake of Europe between Switzerland and Germany, traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. Length 40 m.; extreme breadth 9 m.; elevation above the sea, 1250 feet; depth 964 feet. Its shores are bounded S. by Switzerland, S.E. by Austria, N.E. by Bavaria and Würtemberg, and N.W. by Baden. Near Constance it separates into two branches, *Unter See* (lower lake) on the W., and *Überlingen See* (Lake of Ueberlingen) on the N.W. of Constance. The principal part of the Boden-See communicates with the Unter-See only by a narrow channel traversed by the Rhine. The waters of the lake are subject to rise and fall suddenly, without apparent cause, a phenomenon which is called *ruhss*. It is navigated by steam packets. The shores of the lake, which are in general flat, are very fertile. Principal affs. besides the Rhine, the Aach and Argon on the W.

**CONSTANCE** (*German Konstanz*, anc. *Constan-*

*tia*), a fortified city of the Grand Duchy of Baden, cap. circ. Lake, on the S.W. shore of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine, 35 m. N.E. Zurich. P. with suburbs 6300. Chief edifices, a cathedral, the *Kauf haus*, in which the famous council of Constance sat from 1414 to 1418 (and which deposed three anti-popes, and condemned Huss and Jerome of Prague); an ancient palace, a grand ducal residence, various conventual establishments, and a theatre. One of its suburbs is connected with it by a long covered bridge across the Rhine. Manufs. of cotton goods, watches, and silk fabrics. Constance was annexed to the Austrian dominions in 1549, and to Baden in 1805.

CONSTANTIA, a township of the U. S., North America, Oswego co., New York. P. 2495.

CONSTANTIA, a vill. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, at the E. base of the Table mountain, 12 m. S. Cape Town, celebrated for its rich wine.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Sevilla, near the Sierra de Constantina. P. 6983. It is defended by a strong castle. Near it are some argentiferous lead mines.—The *Sierra de Constantina*, between Andaluca and Estremadura, is connected E. with the Sierra Morena, and gives rise to the river Ardilla, affl. of the Guadiana, and the Huelva, affl. of the Guadalquivir.

CONSTANTINE, *Cirta*, a fortified city of Algeria, cap. prov. of same name, on a detached height, surrounded on three sides by ravines, one of which is crossed by a Roman bridge. Lat. 36° 22' 21" N.; lon. 6° 37' E. P. (1861) 6200 Europeans, 28,000 natives. Mean temp. of year 62°-95, winter 50°-36, summer 79°-82 Fahr. Has a public school & hospital, Roman remains, & a citadel on the site of the anc. Numidian fortress. Manufs. saddlery & leathern goods, & exp. corn to Tunis. It was taken by the French, 18th October 1837. Area of prov. 67,576 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,402,027.

CONSTANTINE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.W. Falmouth. Ac. 8179. P. 2014.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Stamboul*, the cap. of the Turkish, as formerly of the Byzantine or Lower Roman empire, near the E. extremity of European Turkey, separated by the Bosphorus from Asia Minor. Lat. (Mosque of St Sophia) 41° 0' 16" N.; lon. 28° 59' 14" E. Estim. pop., including Pera, Galata, Scutari, etc., 800,000; of whom 200,000 Greeks, 40,000 Armenians, and 60,000 Jews. The city proper, occupying a triangular promontory of land between the Bosphorus and its inlet the "Golden Horn," is about 3½ m. in length N.W. to S.E., by from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, enclosed by a triple range of walls 12½ m. in cir., and entered at present by 28 gates. The city is built on an undulating declivity, highest on the land side. Externally it has an imposing appearance, with its picturesque mosques, cupolas, and minarets, interspersed with cypresses, and its port crowded with shipping; but internally it consists mostly of a labyrinth of crooked, ill-paved, and dirty lanes, and a crowd of low-built and small houses, formed of wood or roughly hewn stone. Its drainage is favoured by its uneven site and a great number of public fountains, which amply supply the city with water, brought by two aqueducts 10 m. in length. A great number of dogs range the streets, and act as scavengers. Each ward has its own particular dogs; and should an individual cur trespass upon a neighbouring territory, he is immediately driven off by the dogs which hold it in occupation. The climate is variable, and the temperature, especially in winter and spring, subject to great vicissitudes; snow and hard frost alternate with mild weather. The mean temp. of year is 56°-3, winter 40°-3, summer 71°-2,

Fahr. The annual quantity of rain is moderate. This capital, including its suburbs, contains 14 royal and 332 other mosques, 40 Mohammedan colleges, 183 hospitals, 36 Christian churches, several synagogues, 130 public baths, and 180 khans or inns, besides numerous bazaars, coffee-houses, and caravanserais. The extreme point of the city on the E. was occupied by the "Seraglio" formerly, the private domain of the Sultan, the boundaries of which are supposed to have been those of the anc. *Byzantium*. It comprised an area of about 3 m. in cir., separately enclosed by walls, and extending down to the Sea of Marmara. Its surface was "irregularly covered with detached suites of apartments, baths, mosques, kiosks, gardens, and groves of cypress." Its inner inclosure alone was devoted to the use of the Sultan's harem. In the second court was the treasury, imperial kitchens and stables, divan, hall of justice, the arsenal, formerly the church of St Irene, and the Corinthian column of Theodosius; and in the outer court (the anc. *Forum Augusti*), the mint, state offices, infirmaries, etc. This court was entered from the city by a large and heavy gate termed the "Sublime Porte," a name which has thence been applied to the Turkish Government. This immense pile of buildings was burned to the ground in 1863. The new palace built by Abdul Medjid is on the W. shore of the Bosphorus, 2 or 3 m. N. of the old Seraglio. To the W. of the old palace is the noble mosque of St Sophia, originally a Christian cathedral, built between 531 and 538, at a cost equivalent to 1,000,000. This edifice is in the form of a Greek cross, 269 feet in length by 143 in breadth (in its interior), and surmounted by a flattened dome 180 feet above the ground, besides several minor cupolas, and 4 minarets, added to it by the Turks. In its interior are numerous large columns, a floor of variegated marble, and bronze gates; but most of the ancient Byzantine paintings and decorations have been hidden by Turkish inscriptions, and the general effect of the building is destroyed by the presence of a multitude of lamps, globes, and other insignificant ornaments depending from the dome. A few years ago the interior was cleared and renovated, and it has now a magnificent appearance. Near St Sophia is the mosque of Achmet, a fine structure with a beautiful marble pavement and 6 minarets, a number unusual in any other mosque of the Mohammedan world. This mosque stands on the At-meidan or "Horse square," the ancient *Hippodrome* of historic celebrity, a space 300 yards in length by 150 in breadth, and on which are the granite Theban obelisk set up by Theodosius, the broken pyramid of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, shorn of its bronze plates, and the identical twisted brass column which originally supported the tripod in the temple of Delphi. The other mosques are those of Solyman the Magnificent, of Mohammed II., Bajazet II., Selim II., Mustapha III., and Othman and Eyub, with the Valide mosque, built by the mother of Mohammed IV., and containing pillars from the ruins of Troy. Most of these establishments have attached to them one or more colleges or charitable institutions; that of Mohammed II. is surrounded by eight endowed academies, a diet house for the poor, hospital, caravanserais, and baths, all surmounted by lead-covered cupolas. There is a university, erected in 1847, which in 1855 was used by the French as an army hospital; government naval, military, and medical colleges, as well as numerous inferior schools, public libraries, government printing establishments, and offices for journals printed in

six different languages. The bazaars are extensive & well supplied, but have no architectural beauty; the numerous cemeteries, interspersed with tall cypresses, in and around the city, are among its greatest ornaments. Principal antiquities are the burnt column erected by Constantine the Great, a part of the column of Arcadius, the pillar of Marcan, vestiges of the Boucoleon palace, built by Theodosius II., the aqueduct of Valens, subterranean cisterns, the principal of which, called by the Turks the "thousand and one columns," is a vault 240 feet in length by 200 feet in width, supported by 424 pillars. At the S.W. angle of the city is the citadel of the "seven towers," now used as a military storehouse (*Heptapyrgium*). The city proper comprises separate quarters for the Jews, Armenians, and Greeks; that of the last, "the Fanar," extends along the shore of the "Golden Horn." This harbour, which has usurped the name of the promontory on which Byzantium was built, extends between the city and its suburbs Pera, Galata, etc., for about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. to N.W., breadth varying from 1 to 4 furlongs. It is deep enough to float ships of the largest size, can receive 1200 sail of the line, and is always full of mercantile and other vessels, with a vast number of *caiques*, graceful light boats, which here form the principal vehicles of transport. Two bridges of boats connect Stamboul with Galata, and a third, near the upper end of the harbour, with the suburb Hasskeui; besides which suburb, those of Pera, Kassim Pasha, Top-hana, and Ters-hana, with the imperial arsenals and dockyard, are on its N. shore. [SCUTARI.] Imports—corn, iron, timber, tallow, furs, cotton stuffs and yarn, woollens, silks, metallic goods, watches, jewellery, furniture, dyes, drugs, coffee, sugar, wax, copper, gums, and porcelain. Exports—silk, carpets, hides, wool, goats' hair, potash, gall, yellow berries, linseed, madder, valonea, bones. Manufs. marocco leather, saddlery, shoes, meerscham-pipe bowls, mouth-pieces, pipe-tubes; and expressly for the manufacture of the last, large numbers of cherry-trees are raised near the city. *Constantinople* is the see of Greek, Armenian, and Catholico-Armenian patriarchs. It was originally founded by Byzas, B.C. 656, and rebuilt by Constantine A.D. 328, since which time it has been repeatedly besieged, but only twice taken, viz., in 1204 by the Crusaders, who retained it till 1261, and by the Turks under Mohammed II., May 29, 1453,—an event which marked the final extinction of the Roman empire in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE (CHANNEL OF). [BOSPORUS.]

CONSTITUCION (LA), a small seaport town of Chile, dep. Maule, at the mouth of the river of same name, 105 m. N.E. Concepcion.

CONSTITUICAO, a town of Brazil, prov. and 115 m. N.W. San Paulo, on rt. b. of the Piracicaba.

CONSUEGRA (*Consaburus*), a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Toledo, on rt. b. of the Amarguilla. P. 4842. Manufs. woollens.

CONTAL, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bengal, 65 m. S.W. Calcutta, on a hill.

CONTAMINES (LES), a vill. of France, dep. Haute Savoie, prov. Faucigny, on the route from the Col du Bonhomme to St Maurice. P. 790.

CONTARINA, a town of North Italy, prov. and 29 m. S. Venice, on l. b. of the Po. P. 4870.

CONTAS, a town, Brazil. [RIO-DE-CONTAS.]

CONTES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, arr. Nice, cap. cant. P. 1070.

CONTESSA, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Corleone. P. 3472.—II. a vill., European Turkey, Ramli, on the N. shore of Gulf of Contessa or Orphano.

CONTESSA (GULF OF), Turkey. [ORPHANO.]  
CONTESI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and cant. Mayenne. P. 1320.

CONTHEY, a pa. and town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 3 m. W. Sion, on the Morge, near its mouth, in the Rhône. P. 2624. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

CONTICH, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant. P. 3640. Manuf. hats and leather, and trade in horses and fuel.

CONTIGLIANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 2379.

CONTIN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising a vill., 5 m. S.W. Dingwall, with Lochs Fannich, Luichart, etc. P. 1509.

CONTOOCCOOK, a river of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire. Its principal branch rises in co. Chester, and runs N. and N.E. until it joins the Merrimac to the N. of Concord.

CONTRA COSTA, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. 5328.

CONTRADA, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Avellino. P. 2069.

CONTRERAS ISLANDS, a group of islands in the North Pacific, S.W. coast of Guatemala, prov. Veragua, in lat.  $7^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; lon.  $8^{\circ} 20' W.$

CONTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., arr. and 14 m. S.S.E. Blois. P. 2601.

CONTREXÉVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 14 m. S.W. Mirecourt, on the Vaire. P. 669. Has mineral waters.

CONTRUGUERRA, a town of South Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 2239.

CONTRONE, a town, South Italy, prov. Salerno, 10 m. S.S.E. Campagna. P. 1600.

CONTURSI, a town, South Italy, prov. Salerno, on the Sale, 26 m. E. Salerno. P. 2799.

CONTY or CONTI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., arr. and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Amiens, on the Seille. P. 1007.

CONVERSANO, an ancient town of South Italy, cap. circ., prov. and 19 m. S.E. Bari. P. (1861) 10,844. Chief edifices, a cathedral, a large Benedictine nunnery, convents, a bishop's palace, diocesan seminary, hospital, & founding asylum. A trade is carried on between it and Bari, in wine, oil, almonds and other fruits, flax, & cotton.

CONVOY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Raphoe. Ac. 20,082. P. 3884, of whom 302 are in the village.

CONWAL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town Letter-Kenny (which see). Ac. 45,250. P. 9850.

CONWAY or CONWY, a river of North Wales, issues from a small lake, flows mostly N.N.W., and joins the cos. Carmarthen and Denbigh, and joins Beaumaris Bay by a broad estuary 11 m. E. Beaumaris. Total course 80 miles.

CONWAY or ABER-CONWAY, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the estuary of the above river, here crossed by a tubular suspension bridge, 327 feet in length, on the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 13 m. E.N.E. Bangor. Ac. 2437. P. of pa. 1855; do. of parl. bor. 2523. It is enclosed by embattled walls, with towers and gateways. Principal edifices, the corporation hall and an old church. The harbour dries at low water. Trade in millstones. It has petty-sessions monthly, and is the head of a poor-law union, Conway unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Criccieth, Nevin, and Pwllheli, in sending one member to House of Commons.

CONWAY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Arkansas. Area 1860 sq. m. P. 5895

free, 802 slaves.—II. a township, Carroll, co. New Hampshire, 56 m. N.N.W. Concord. P. 1769.—III. a township, Franklin, co. Massachusetts. P. 1831.

CONWIL-CAYO, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Landoverly. Ac. 41,785. P. 2251. In the vicinity are mineral springs.

CONZA, *Compsa*, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. and 9 m. S.E. St Angelo-de-Lombardi. P. 1339. It has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and a diocesan seminary. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1694.

COOGEE, a seaport town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S. Sydney.

COOK, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Illinois. Area 886 sq. m. P. (1860) 144,954.—II. in Texas. P. 3391 free, 369 slaves.

COOK, an inland co. of New South Wales. Ac. 1,065,600. P. (1861) 5032. Soil rocky, but has fertile valleys, and a large extent of table-land from 2000 to 3000 feet high.

COOKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Holsworthy. Ac. 2710. P. 249.

COOKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Maidenhead. Ac. 6509. P. 4468.

COOKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1704. P. 252.

COOK INLET, Russian America, is between lat.  $58^{\circ}$  and  $61^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $151^{\circ}$  and  $154^{\circ}$  W., opposite the island Kodiak.

COOK ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, S. Polynesia, in S.W. of the Society Islands, between the archipelago of Tonga on the W. and Tahiti on the E. The principal are Mangleia, Atioui, Harvey, and Raratonga. The inhabitants are of the Malay race, and many of them have been converted to Christianity by English missionaries.

COOK STRAIT, New Zealand, separates the two principal islands, and was named after its discoverer, Captain Cook, in 1770.

COOKSTOWN, an inland town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, on the Ballinderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Stewartstown. P. 3257. It has a pa. church, a court-house, union workhouse, bank, market-house, and linen-hall.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. E.N.E. Ratoath. Ac. 1238. P. 127.

COOLAGHMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. S. Callan. Ac. 5504. P. 854.

COOLANEY, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, 1 co. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Sligo. P. 297.

COOLBANAGHEE, a pa. of Ireland, Queen's co., 5 m. S.E. Montmellick. Ac. 9621. P. 1535.

COOLCASHIN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. N.E. Johnstown. Ac. 1670. P. 242.

COOLCRAHEEN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. N.E. Freshford. Ac. 2507. P. 337.

COOLE, a vill. of Ireland, co. Westmeath, 4 m. N.W. Castle-Pollard. P. 257.—II. a pa., co. Cork, 4 m. S.E. Fermoy. Ac. 1152. P. 164.

COOLEAGH, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 4 m. N. Fethard. Ac. 2558. P. 542.

COOLGREANY, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 3 m. S.S.W. Arklow. P. 224.

COOLIN or CUCHULLIN HILLS, a range of hills, Scotland, Isle of Skye, commencing at the head of Loch Scaig, and extending in a N.W. direction, enclosing the valley of Loch Coruisk, and on the N.E. that of Hart-o-Corrie. Scur-na-Gillean, at the N.E. extremity of the range, is supposed to be upwards of 3220 feet in elevation.

COOLINCY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.W. Charleville. Ac. 1152. P. 152.

COOLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Rochester. Ac. 1544. P. 121.

COOLKERRY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 2 m. E. Rathdowney. Ac. 1619. P. 260.

COOLMUNDRY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 2 m. E. Fethard. Ac. 1688. P. 318.

COOLOCK, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. and 3 m. N.N.E. Dublin. Ac. 1734. P. 814.

COOLSCAMP, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, arr. and 14 m. S. Bruges. P. 2554. It has manufs. of linens.

COOLSTUFF, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 1 m. E. Taghmon. Ac. 3347. P. 455.

COOMASSIE, the cap. town of the Ashantee dom., Guinea, about 120 m. N.N.W. Cape Coast Castle. Lat.  $6^{\circ} 34' 50''$  N.; lon.  $2^{\circ} 12' 12''$  W. Pop. estimated at 18,000. It has a fortified palace and an active trade.

COOMBE-BISSET, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  S.W. Salisbury. Ac. 2196. P. 337.

COOMBE-KEYNES, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 2004. P. 163.

COOMBLA, a town of British India. dist. South Canara, presid. and 360 m. W. Madras.

COOMBS, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.E. Steyning. Ac. 1292. P. 77.

COOMFIDAH, a port on the Arabian shore of the Red Sea, district of Hedjaz.

COOMTA, a town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, 328 m. S.E. Bombay.

COONDAPOOR, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 53 m. N. Mangalore.

COOPER, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Missouri, and watered by river of same name. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,556 free, 3800 slaves.

COOPER ISLAND, British West Indies, Virginia island, is an islet 5 m. S.E. Tortola.

COOPERSTOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. and on Otsego Lake, 69 m. W. Albany. P. 1400.

COORG, a district of Southern India, between lat.  $11^{\circ} 56'$  and  $12^{\circ} 45'$  N.; lon.  $75^{\circ} 25'$  and  $76^{\circ} 13'$  E; enclosed by Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. Area 1420 sq. m. Pop., by census of 1862, 118,352. It is a rugged and mountainous country, the lowest part being 3000 feet above the sea, and mostly covered with large forests. It is watered by the Cauvery and its tributaries. Temp.  $52^{\circ}$  to  $82^{\circ}$  Fahr. The natives are a tall and handsome race, both sexes being employed in agricultural pursuits, and the men occasionally in hunting wild animals. It was annexed to Britain in 1832. Gross revenue (1862) 35,213. Exports, coffee, plantains, and oranges. The cardamon of Coorg is esteemed for its aroma.

COOS, a co., U. S., North America, in N. of New Hampshire. Area 1600 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,161. Connecticut river and the White Mountain range are in this county.

COOSA, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Alabama. Area 864 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,061 free, 5212 slaves. Watered by river of same name, 240 m. in length, which, with the Talapoosa, joins to form the Alabama.

COOSSY, a river of British India, which has its rise in the dist. Ramghur, presid. Bengal, lat.  $23^{\circ} 35'$  N.; lon.  $85^{\circ} 58'$  E. It has a S.E. course of 240 m., receiving the Comaree as a tributary, and enters the Hoogly in lat.  $22^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $88^{\circ} 4'$  E.

COOSY, a large river of India, which rises in the snowy peaks of the Himalaya, in lat.  $28^{\circ} 25'$  N., lon.  $86^{\circ} 11'$  E., and enters the Ganges in lat.  $25^{\circ} 19'$  N., lon.  $87^{\circ} 19'$  E. Total length 325 m. During its course it throws off several branches, and receives the Gogaree on the right 10 m. above its confluence with the Ganges.

COOTEHILL, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, on the Cootehill river, an affluent of the Annalee, 28 m. W.N.W. Dundalk. P. 1994. Trade in linens, corn, beer, and spirits.

**COPAKE**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 47 m. S.E. Albany. P. 1652.

**COPAN**, a ruined city, Central America, state Guatemala, 30 m. E. Chiquimula. Its remains extend for 2 m. along the Copan river, an affl. of the Montagua, and comprise the walls of a supposed temple 624 feet in length, and many pyramidal structures, with sculptured idols resembling the remains of Egyptian or Hindoo art.

**COPANO**, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Texas, dist. and 7 m. S.W. Refugios.

**COPPOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 954. P. 341.

**COPELAND ISLANDS**, a small group, Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, off the S. side of the entrance to Belfast Lough. On Cross island, about 5 m. N.N.E. Donaghadee, is a lighthouse, elevation 181 feet; lat. 54° 4' 44" N.; lon. 5° 32' W.

**COPENHAGEN** (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*, "Merchant's Port"), cap. of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Sound, is built on the islands Seeland and Amager, which are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, forming an excellent harbour. Lat. of observatory 55° 40' 43" N.; lon. 12° 34' 44" E. P. (1861) 155,143. Mean temp. of year 46°-6, winter 31°-3, summer 62°-7 Fahr. The city is the residence of the sovereign and seat of the court, is strongly fortified and divided into two parts, the smaller of which, called *Christianshavn*, is on the island Amager. Within the walls there are 15 open squares. On the north of the city, and connected with it by an esplanade, is the citadel of Frederickshavn, a regular polygon with five bastions. The city contains many public buildings, among which are the palace of Amalienburg, inhabited by the royal family; the castle of Charlottenburg, now used as an academy of the fine arts, and its parks as a botanic garden; the colossal palace of Christianburg, exchange, museum of Thorwaldsen, town hall, church of St Peter, the cathedral, with a spire 270 feet high, and many of the finest works of Thorwaldsen; university, rich and distinguished; three public libraries with 500,000 volumes and many MSS.; museums of ethnology and antiquities; the castle of Rosenburg, in which are deposited the regalia and many antiquities; the town-house and theatre; the Trinity church, on the round tower of which is placed the observatory; and the church of our Saviour, in Christianshavn, with a spire 288 feet high. *Copenhagen* possesses many scientific and literary establishments; besides a university, it has a polytechnic school, a royal academy of sciences and arts, an astronomical and a magnetic observatory, and a gallery of paintings. *Copenhagen* is the centre of commerce of the kingdom, and, by means of canals, large ships reach its warehouses in the middle of the city. Its commerce extends to all parts of the world. It communicates with Roeskilde and Cossero by railway; is the station for the naval force of the kingdom, and has a cannon foundry, an arsenal, and shipbuilding docks. It has woolen factories, steam spinning mills, distilleries, breweries, iron foundries, tanneries, sugar refineries, and manufs. of sail-cloth, porcelain, and tobacco. The city was founded in 1168. Originally built of wood, it was burned in 1728 and 1795. It was taken by Nelson in the battle of the Baltic, 2d April 1801, and bombarded by the English in 1807. Being little above the level of the sea, it is liable to be overflowed during storms. It was lighted by gas in 1856.

**CÖPENIK**, a town of Prussia, Brandenburg, circ. Potsdam, dist. Teltow. P. 2700.

**COPENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4½

m. N.E. Nantwich, on North-Western Railway. Ac. 2848. P. 8981.

**COPERTINO**, a town of South Italy, cap. circ., prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Lecce, enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle. P. 4885.

**COPET** or **COPPET**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 8 m. N.N.E. Geneva. P. 500.

**COPFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Colchester. Ac. 2397. P. 775.

**COPGROVE**, a pa., Engl., co. York, West Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Broughbridge. Ac. 832. P. 68.

**COPIAH**, a co. of U. S., North America, Mississippi. P. 7433 free, 7965 slaves.

**COPIAPÓ**, a volcano, river, town, and dist. of Chilé. The volcano in the Andes, lat. 27° 32' S. The river flowing W. from it to the Pacific, which, after a course of 120 m., it enters at Copiapó Bay. The dist. is rich in metallic products, but with a barren soil, and scantily peopled. The town of *Copiapó*, the most northerly of Chilé, cap. dep. Atacama, on the Copiapó river, 30 m. from its mouth in the Pacific. It has been repeatedly ruined by earthquakes. It is connected by railway with Caldera on the N.W. and Pavillon on the S.E. It exports silver, copper, and copper ore. Fossil remains and silicified wood abound in this district. The bay and port of *Copiapó* are at the mouth of the river, in lat. 27° 20' S. lon.; 71° 2' W.

**COPINSHAY**, one of the smaller Orkney Islands, pa. St Andrews, in lat. 58° 55' N.; lon. 2° 26' W. P. 9. In summer it is the resort of immense numbers of sea fowl.

**COPLE**, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Bedford. Ac. 2109. P. 565.

**COPLEY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Akron. P. 1541.

**COPPARO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 11 m. E.N.E. Ferrara. P. (1861) 24,820.

**COPPEL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva. P. 500. It has the ruins of a splendid castle, which was for several years the residence of Madame de Staël.

**COPPENBRÜGGE**, a small town, kingdom of Hanover, landrost and 19 m. S.S.W. Hanover.

**COPPERMINE RIVER**, British North America, N.W. territory, enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean N.E. of the Great Bear Lake, after a course of 250 m. W. of it are the Coppermine mountains.

**COPPINGFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5½ m. S. Stilton. Ac. 1030. P. 62.

**COPPULL**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. S.S.W. Chorley. P. 1230.

**COPUL**, a fortified town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 55 m. W. Bellary.

**COQUET** or **COCKET**, a river of England, co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot Hills, co. Roxburgh, and enters the North Sea near Warkworth. Its valley, Coquetdale, forms a civil division of the co. Opposite its mouth is Coquet island, 1 m. in circumference, and having a fixed light 80 feet above the sea.

**COQUIMBO**, a dep. of Chile, between lat. 29° and 32° S.; lon. 70° and 72° W.; having S. the dep. Aconcagua, N. Atacama, E. the Andes, and W. the Pacific. Estimated area 16,206 sq. m., and pop. 110,589. Surface bare and unwatered, but it contains some rich mines.—*Coquimbo* is one of the chief seaport towns, and cap. of the department situated on the Pacific, at the mouth of the Coquimbo river. Lat. of port 29° 55' 2" S.; lon. 71° 25' 15" W. P. 6000. (?) It has convents and churches, a public school, and hospital. Some French mercantile houses are established

here, and it has one of the best smelting furnaces in Chile. Exports silver, copper and copper ore, and chinchilla skins.

**CORA**, the cap. of the island Samos, Asiatic Turkey, 3 m. from its S. coast, and on a portion of the site of ancient *Samos*. P. 1000. Anciently one of the most flourishing cities of Greece.

**CORI**, a commercial town of the Pontifical States, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Velletri, in a picturesque situation, with ancient walls and monuments. P. 3000.

**CORAL SEA** is that part of the Pacific Ocean bounded W. by Australia, and E. by the archipelago of New Hebrides, so called from the numerous coral reefs it contains.

**CORANCY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. and cant. Chateau Chinon. P. 1238.

**CORATO**, a city of South Italy, prov. Bari, cap. circ., 14 m. S.E. Barletta. P. (1861) 24,857. It has a fine church, 5 convents, & orphan asylum.

**CORAY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. E.N.E. Quimper. P. 1992.

**CORBACH** or **KORBACH**, a walled town of Central Germany, cap. principality Waldeck, on the Itter, 23 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 2391. It has a castle, Lutheran and Calvinistic churches, a college, orphan asylum, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

**CORBALLY**, several pas. of Ireland.—I. partly in Leinster, King's co., and partly in Munster, co. Tipperary, near Roscrea. Ac. 12,746. P. 2152.—II. Munster, co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Waterford. Ac. 725. P. 198.—III. co. and 5 m. S.W. Cork. Ac. 869. P. 146.

**CORBARA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 1758.

**CORBEIL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arr., on the Seine, at the influx of the Essonne, and at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans Railway, 18 m. S.S.E. Paris. P. 5221. It has a corn hall, corn magazine, public library, and theatre.

**CORBEILLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, arr. Montargis, cant. Ferrières. P. 1295.

**CORBELIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. la Tour de Pin, cant. le Pont de Beauvoisin. P. 1965.

**CORBENOD**, a comm. and vill. France, dep. Ain, arr. Belley, cant. Seyssel. P. 1355.

**CORBETTA**, a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Milan, 23 m. N.N.W. Pavia. P. 4489.

**CORBIE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Canal de la Somme and the Railway du Nord, 9 m. E. Amiens. P. 3196.

**CORBIERES**, Germ. *Korbers*, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland (formerly a town), cant. and 9 m. S. Fribourg, on the Sarine. P. 231.

**CORBIGNY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Arguisson, 30 m. N.E. Nevers. P. 2054.

**CORBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, and on railway, 3½ m. E. Hexham. Ac. 13,130. P. 2170. The vill. was formerly a parl. borough.

**CORBY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 30 m. S. Lincoln. Ac. 2726. P. 818.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Rockingham. Ac. 2800. P. 794.—III. (*Great*), a township, co. Cumberland, pa. Wetheral, 6 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. P. 323.

**CORCELLES**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 9 m. N.E. of Lausanne. P. 930.

**CORCIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. It is surrounded by walls. P. 4085.

**CORCIEUX**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, 20 m. E. Epinal. P. 1553.

**CORCOBADO**, a mountain, Patagonia. [ANDES.]  
**CORCOMOHIDE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, cos.

Cork and Limerick, 9 m. S. Rathkeale. Ac. 10,011. P. 2674.

**CORCUBION**, a town of Spain, on bay of same name, prov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Coruña. P. 1140. It was dismantled by the English in 1809, in which year it was burned by the French.

**CORDEMAIS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, 16 m. W.N.W. Nantes. P. 2625.

**CORDES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Albi. P. 2847.

**CORDILLERA**, the Spanish name of a mountain chain. [ANDES.]

**CORDOUAN** (TOWER OF), France, a lighthouse, at the mouth of the Gironde, on a rock—the remnant of the island of Antros—60 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. The lighthouse is 206 feet in elevation.

**CORDOVA** or **CORDOBA** (French *Cordou*, anc. *Corduba*), a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, and formerly cap. of kingdom, in a salubrious plain on the Guadalquivir, 86 m. N.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 52' 15" N.; lon. 4° 49' 36" W. P. (1857) 160,000. Its Moorish walls enclose a large area, much of which is now occupied by gardens or by ruins, except one large square, bordered by lofty and handsome edifices. It communicates with a suburb across the river by a bridge of 16 arches, commanded by a Saracenic castle. Its cathedral, formerly a Mohammedan mosque, and still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain, presents in its interior a "labyrinth of columns" of all orders and materials. It has 13 parish churches, convents, bishop's palace, city hall, hospitals, founding, and other asylums, 3 colleges, and several schools. The Cordovan manufactures of leather (hence called *Corduvain*) have declined into insignificance; but the silversmiths and filigree workers maintain their repute; and manufactures of paper, barrels, hats, and silken fabrics are carried on. *Cordova* was taken by the Moors in 672, and for many centuries afterwards remained the cap. of the "Caliphate of the West," and was occupied and pillaged by the French in June 1803. It was for some time comprised in the country of the kings of Sevilla; was taken by Ferdinand III., king of Castile, in 1236, and became cap. of one of the four old provs. of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. The prov. of Cordova is bounded N. by Badajoz and Ciudad Real, E. by Jaen, S. and S.E. by Granada and Malaga, and S.W. by Sevilla. It retains its old boundaries unaltered by the decree of 1834. Area 5186 sq. m. P. 531,356.

**CORDOVA**, a town of Mexico, dep. and 50 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, on the E. slope of the Peak of Orizaba. P. 7000. It has a trade in sugar, coffee, cotton and woollen fabrics, and mules.

**CORDOVA**, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., South America, near its centre, bounded by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, Entre Rios. P. 130,000. The mountains of the Sierra de Cordova extend N. and W. of the capital; elsewhere it is flat. Climate variable, with medium moisture. Little wheat is raised, that consumed being imported from San Juan. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous; and beef, maize, and fruits are the principal products.—*Cordova*, the cap., is in lat. 31° 26' 14" S.; lon. 63° 55' W. It is encircled by the Rio Primero, and has a cathedral and several churches. P. 25,000.

**CORDOVADO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Udine. P. 2400. It has a fort, a cathedral, and bishop's palace.

**CORÉA**, a peninsular country of E. Asia, tributary to China, and also to Japan, between lat. 33° and 43° N., lon. 124° and 130° E., separated N.W.

rom the Chinese prov. Leaotong by a wooden palisade, and having N. Manchooria, E. the Sea of Japan, and W. the Yellow Sea. Area, including islands, 80,000 sq. m. Coast line elevated and fertile; the interior is little known. Products, wheat, millet, rice, cotton, hemp, tobacco, ginseng, the fruits of Northern China, cattle, timber, furs, gold, silver, iron, rock-salt, and coal. Manufs. are similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits and religion mostly prevail among the population, though the Coreans use an alphabetic and not symbolic mode of writing. Commerce chiefly with Japan, whence are imported pepper, aromatic woods, alum, horns, Japanese and Dutch manufactured goods. The trade with China is stated to be wholly contraband; and no Corean trader is suffered to settle in China, or Chinese in Corea. Government despotic; and the election of the sovereign, and many of his important public acts, must be approved by the emperor of China. *Corea* is divided into 8 provinces; chief city, Han-ching. It became subject to China at the end of the 17th century, to which country it sends an embassy every four years, with tribute in ginseng root, skins, cotton, pepper, silk, horses, and silver ingots. The *Archipelago of Corea* comprises numerous islands and islets in the Yellow Sea, and on the coasts of the peninsula; the chief are the Quelpaert and Amherst islands. —*Corea Strait* is between the peninsula of Corea and the island of Kiusiu.

**COREGLIA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Lucca, cap. comm. P. 4246.

**CORELLA**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 49 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, in a fertile plain, on l. b. of the Alhama. P. 4000. It has an hospital, distilleries, oil mills, and liquorice factories.

**CORELY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.E. Tenbury. Ac. 2175. P. 515.

**CORENO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Gaeta. P. 1922.

**CORENTYN** or **CORANTYN**, a river of South America, rises in Mount Acarai, lat. 1° N., 25 m. E. of the Essequibo, flows generally N., separating British and Dutch Guiana, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary in lat. 6° N., lon. 57° W., about 25 m. across at its mouth. It was ascended in 1836 as high as lat. 4° 21' 30" N., lon. 57° 35' 30" W., where it forms a series of cataracts, and is 900 yards across. It is navigable for boats from the sea to the influx of the Cabalaba (lat. 5° N.), a distance of 150 miles.

**CORFE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. S. Taunton. Ac. 1127. P. 381.

**CORFE-CASTLE**, a decayed bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Dorset, Isle of Purbeck, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wareham, within the parl. bor. Ac. of pa. 9884. P. 1900. King Edward the martyr was murdered here, at the instance of his stepmother Elfrida, in 978.

**CORFE-MULLEN**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.W. Wimborne-Minster. Ac. 3086. P. 724. It has two endowed schools, and a money charity of about 60l. per annum.

**CORFU**, *Corcyra*, one of the Ionian Islands, next in size to Cephalonia, in the Mediterranean, opposite the coast of Albania, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, between lat. 38° 40' and 39° 40' N., and mostly between lon. 19° 10' and 20° E. Shape, elongated and irregular. Extreme length 40., breadth 2 to 18 m. Area 275 sq. m. P. 75,532. Surface hilly; highest part Mount Salvator, 2900 feet, in the S.W.; soil fertile; climate hot, variable, and unhealthy on the coasts. Products: corn, wine, and oil, more than half of the islands being covered with olive-

groves; oranges, lemons, salt, honey, and wax. It is subdivided into seven cantons.

**CORFU**, a fortified seaport city, cap. island of same name, near the centre of its E. coast, 10 m. S.S.W. Butrinto (Epirus) Lat. of citadel 39° 37' 1" N.; lon. 19° 55' 5" E. P. 25,000. It was defended by a detached citadel, by forts Neuf and Vido (the latter on a small island, the anc. *Ptycha*), and other fortifications, but they were dismantled when the island was ceded to Greece in 1864. Principal edifices, the cathedral, numerous other Greek and Roman Catholic churches, the arsenal, military hospital, former residence of the lord-high-commissioner in the citadel, lunatic and orphan asylums, a lighthouse, and an aqueduct. *Corfu* was the seat of the parliamentary senate and high judicial court of the Ionian Islands, and of a university and college. It publishes several journals. Mean temperature of year 65°-24, summer 78°, winter 53° Fahr. Rain falls mostly from November to March. It has a safe harbour, and communicates by steam packets with Otranto, Trieste, Athens, Gibraltar, and England.—*Corfu Channel*, between the island and the mainland of Epirus, is about 30 m. in length N. to S., and 2 to 16 m. wide.

**CORGE MONT**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Berne, in the valley of St Imier. Manufs. of pottery. P. 973.

**CORGNAG**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Nontron, cant. Thiviers. P. 1342.

**CORHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 2410. P. 189.

**CORIA**, *Caurium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. N.N.W. Caceres, on the Alagon. P. 2793. It is enclosed by granite walls, has a castle, a cathedral, convents, hospitals, and a modern aqueduct. In 1812, it formed the winter quarters of the troops under Lord Hill.—II. a market town, prov. and 6 m. S.S.W. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir, noted for a manuf. of large jars for storing oil and almonds. P. 3188.

**CORIANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Forli, circ. Rimini. P. 4794. It has a ruined castle.

**CORIGLIANO**, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Cosenza, cap. dist., 16 m. W.N.W. Rossano, and 4 m. from the Gulf of Taranto. P. (1861) 10,624. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth, caps, soap, and liquorice, with a trade in wine, fruit, and manna, the produce of the vicinity.—II. prov., circ. and 14 m. S.S.E. Lecce. P. 2407.

**CORNALDO**, an ancient city of Central Italy, between the Misa and the Cesano, prov. and 25 m. W. Ancona. P. 5624. It is surrounded by strong walls, and has some fine buildings, squares, churches, hospitals, and schools.

**CORINGA**, *Caranga*, a seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 82 m. S.E. Rajahmundry, on one of the mouths of the Godavery, with a harbour, which has a bar at its entrance with 13 feet water at spring tides. It has yards for the repair of ships. It is liable to inundation during severe gales from the N.E. In 1787 the houses were swept away, and most of the inhabitants drowned, and in 1832 a similar disaster occurred.

**CORINTH**, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal in Vermont, 28 m. S.E. Montpelier. P. 1906.—hers are in New York and Maine.

**CORINTH**, *Corinthus*, a city of the kingdom of Greece, cap. dep. of same name, on the isthmus of Corinth, between the Gulfs of Lepanto on the W., and Ægina on the E., 48 m. W. Athens. P. 2000. From its port, in the Bay of Corinth, it exports dried grapes, wheat, oil, honey, and

wax. Chief remains of antiquity, seven Doric columns, and traces of an amphitheatre and Roman baths. This was originally the capital of Corinthia, taken and destroyed by Mummius, 146 B.C. It was the entrepôt of the commerce of Asia with Greece and W. Italy. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and acquired great riches, so that the city became proverbial for its luxury. St Paul preached the gospel here for upwards of a year. The city came into the possession of the Venetians after the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders, and remained in their hands till 1446, when it was taken by the Turks. The Venetians re-took it in 1687. It was again captured by the Turks in 1715, and retained by them till 1823. Nearly destroyed by an earthquake on 31st February 1858. The *Gulf of Corinth* or *Lepanto* separates the Morea on the S. from Hellas on the N. Length W. to E. 75 m.; average breadth 15 m. It receives numerous small rivers, and communicates N. with the Gulf of Patras, by the Strait of Lepanto.—The *Isthmus of Corinth* is a neck of land uniting the Morea with Attica, between the Gulfs of Corinth and Ægina. Length 20 miles; breadth 4 to 8 miles. On it are various remains of antiquity, including the Isthmian wall, and traces of the temple of Neptune. The vill. Kalamaki is on its N., and Kenkries on its S. coast.

CORIO, a market town of North Italy, cap. mand., prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Turin. P. 5805. Products butter and cheese.

CORK, the most southerly and largest co. of Ireland, Munster, bounded on the N. by Limerick, N.E. by Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. Greatest length 110 m., breadth 70 m. Area 2885 sq. m., or 1,836,655 ac., of which about 1,308,322 are arable, 52,180 in plantations, and 465,869 waste. P. (excluding the city of Cork) in 1841, 773,398; in 1851, 563,158; in 1861, 464,697. Surface mountainous in the W.; in the N. and E. rich and fertile, but deficient in timber. Old red sandstone and mountain limestone are the predominant rocks, with seams of coal. Silurian strata prevail in the S.E. dists. Coast deeply indented by some fine bays and harbours; the principal being Bantry and Dunmanus bays, and Clonakilty, Kinsale, Cork, and Youghal harbours. Principal rivers, the Blackwater, Lee, and Bandon; the first chiefly, the others wholly, within this co. Small lakes are numerous. Chief crops, oats, wheat, and potatoes; considerable quantities of which are exported from Cork. Copper and limestone are the principal mineral products. Principal manufactures, linen-weaving, with distilling in Cork. The co. is subdivided into E. and W. Ridings, 23 baronies, and 251 par., mostly in the dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. After Cork city, the cap., the principal towns are Youghal, Bandon, and Kinsale. The co. sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 15,716. *Cork* is supposed by some to have been originally peopled by the Iberi from Spain. The ancient territory was more extensive than at present, and previous to 1172, formed a kingdom under the Macarthy.

CORK, a city, parl. bor., river port of Ireland, cap. co. Cork, and barony, on the Lee, 11 m. above the entrance of Cork harbour, and 137 m. S.W. Dublin, with which, Limerick and Bandon Bridge, it is connected by railways. Lat. 51° 50' 4" N.; lon. 8° 19' W. Ac. of bar. 43,813. P. 22,405. Ac. of the munic. bor. 2265. P. 80,121, 2-6ths of whom are Roman Catholics. Mean temp. June 62°·7, Jan. 43°·1 Fahr. Altitude 28 ft. Rainfall 40 inches. The city proper is built

on an island formed by the Lee, crossed by nine bridges, one of which, Patrick's bridge, lately built to replace an old one, is a beautiful structure. Chief edifices, city and co. court-house, mansion-house, exchange, commercial buildings, old co. court-house, co. and city prisons, house of correction, convict dépôt, savings bank, N. and S. infirmaries, lunatic asylum, custom-house, royal institution, and the Episcopal palace of the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The cathedral, a plain building; three Roman Catholic churches, one of which ranks as a Roman Catholic cathedral; a magnificent Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1864; Augustine, Franciscan, Dominican, and Capuchin monasteries, and two nunneries, to which are attached female schools. Charitable institutions comprise, besides the infirmaries, fever, lying-in, and foundling hospitals, Magdalen asylum and refuge for females, green and blue-coat schools, the Monk's schools, government pawn-bank (mont de piété). Principal scientific institutions: Queen's college, the school of medicine and surgery, Cork library, philosophical library, fine art, Cuvierian, agricultural, horticultural, and other societies, and the mechanics' institute. The city has several club-houses and banks, a chamber of commerce, three theatres, a circus, and six newspapers. Near it are cavalry and infantry barracks. Manufs. leather, iron and other metallic goods, glass, gloves, and paper, and there are extensive breweries and distilleries; the woollen and cotton manufs., formerly extensive, are now all but extinct. Exports, corn, flour, butter, and other Irish produce. Cork butter market is famed all over the world; about 2000 firkins, or 8000l. worth, pass through it daily. Imports manuf. goods from England; wines, fruits, salt, and timber. Vessels entered (1861) 416, tons 122,250; cleared 103, tons 29,581; vessels belonging to the port (1862), sailing 193, tons 30,109; steam 23, tons 6730. Customs rev. 298,445l. Cork communicates by steam-packets with London, Dublin, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Its corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, sheriff, 16 aldermen, and 48 town-councillors, elected from its eight wards. Annual value of property under the Tenement Valuation Act, 119,917l. It is the seat of assizes for the city and the co. Cork, of quarter-sessions, and a recorder's weekly court; and the headquarters of the S. military dist. of Ireland. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors 3056.—*Cork Harbour* is a land-locked basin, formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable to 1½ m. above Cork city. It is large and deep enough to contain the whole British navy, and has an entrance 1 m. across, within which its breadth varies to 8 miles. It contains Spike and Haulbowline islands, on which are a convict station, artillery barracks, and various ordnance works. On its shores are the towns QUEENSTOWN and PASSAGE (which see), with quays 4 m. in length, and which were erected at a cost of 100,000l. The Cunard, and nearly all other American lines of steamers, call here on outward and homeward voyages.

CORKBEG, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 6 m. S.W. Cloyne. Ac. 2660. P. 1111.

CORLAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arr. and 17 m. N.W. Loudéac. P. 1535.—The adjacent vill., *Haut-Corlay*, has 1061 inhabitants.

CORLEONE, a town of Sicily, prov. and 21 m. S. Palermo, cap. dist., on a hill near the source of the Belici. P. (1861) 16,350. It has several churches and convents, a royal college, prison, and hospital, with trade in corn and oil.

CORLETO, a town of South Italy, prov. Basilicata, circ. and 23 m. S.E. Potenza. P. 4780.—II. (*Monforte*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Campagna. P. 1974.

CORLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.W. Coventry. Ac. 1378. P. 327.

CÖRLIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 16 m. S.W. Cöslin. P. 2500.

CORMANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1333.

CORMEILLES, two comms. and market towns of France.—I. dep. Oise, 15 m. N. Beauvais. P. 1432.—II. dep. Eure, cap. cant., 38 m. W.N.W. Evreux. P. 1426. Manufs. of parchment.

CORME-ROYAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente Inf., arr. & 9 m. W. Saintes. P. 1367.

CORMERY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 11 m. S.E. Tours, on l. b. of the Indre. P. 1039.

CORMICQ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Marne, 10 m. N.W. Reims. P. 1431.

CORMONS, a walled town of Illyria, gov. Trieste, circ. and 7 m. W. Görz. P. 4333, partly engaged in silk manufactures.

CORNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, arr. Figeac, cant. Bretonoux. P. 1540.

CORNATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1637.

CORNAREDO, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 2934.

CORNARD, two pas. of Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 1 m. E.S.E. Sudbury. Ac. 1567. P. 904.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. S.E. Sudbury. Ac. 1657. P. 404.

CORNÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Baugé, cant. Beaufort. P. 1983.

CORNEDO, a town of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. Valdagno. P. 3768.

CORNEGLIANO and CORNIGLIANO, two market towns of North Italy.—I. div., prov. and 3 m. W. Genoa, on the Mediterranean. P. 3593. Manufs. of printed calicoes.—II. Piedmont, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba, cap. mand., 26 m. S.E. Turin. P. 1973.

CORNEILLE-LA-RIVIERE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, arr. Perpignan, cant. Millas. P. 1355.

CORNELLY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. W. Tregony. Ac. 1348. P. 99.

CORNER-INLET, Australia, New South Wales, in lat. 38° 47' S.; lon. 146° 20' E.

CORNETO, a maritime town of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. N. Civita Vecchia, cap. gov., on a lofty height, bordering the Mediterranean, and 1½ m. from the ruins of *Tarquini*, to which city it succeeded in the 6th century, as a bishop's see. P. 4000. It has a Gothic cathedral and salt-pits.

CORNEY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3½ m. S.E. Ravenglass. Ac. 3890. P. 256.

CORNFORTE, a township of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Durham, pa. Bishop's-Middleham. Ac. 1689. P. 1619.

CORNHILL, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Norham, 2 m. E. Coldstream. Ac. 4746. P. 853.

CORNIA, a river of Central Italy, enters the Mediterranean 3 m. E. Piombino, length 24 m. Its basin is remarkable for volcanic phenomena, springs of carbonic acid and mineral waters.

CORNIAREVA, a town of Austria, Wallachia, dist. Karansebes. P. 3300.

CORNIGLIO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma, cap. comm. P. 4867.

CORNIMONT-HORNENBERG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 11 m. Remiremont. P. 1419.

CORNING, a town of the U. S., North America, Steuben co., New York, 166 m. W.S.W. Albany.

CORNISH, two townships, U. S., North America.

—I. Maine, 66 m. S.W. Augusta. P. 1263.—II. New Hampshire, 46 m. W.N.W. Concord. P. 1726.

CORNOGIOVINE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1482.

CORNOL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Porrentruy. P. 902.

CORNO (MONTE) or GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, the culminating group of the Apennines, in South Italy, between the confines of Teramo and Aquila, comprising Montis Fano, Intermesoli, Corno-Piccolo, Vado, Pagliari, Castelli, Pietra and Tre Torre. The Corno, between the latter two, is 9591 feet above the sea, and its summit is covered with snow at all seasons.

CORNOUAILLAS, an old dist. of France, in Lower Brittany, the cap. of which was Quimper-Corentin, now comprised in the depts. Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, and Morbihan.

CORNUAILLE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers, cant. Le Louroux-Béconnais. P. 1621.

CORNUDA, a town of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Montebelluno. P. 3380.

CORNUS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., on the Boras, arr. and 15 m. E.S.E. St Afrique. P. 1621.

CORNWALL, a co. of England, forming its S.W. extremity, enclosed on all sides by the sea, except E., where it is mostly separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar. Length 78 m.; breadth 43 m. Ac. 873,600, of which 700,000 are estimated to be arable, pasture, and meadow lands. P. (1861) 369,390. Annual rainfall (at Truro) 40 in. Surface intersected from W. to E. by a ridge of rugged and bleak hills, and scantily timbered, but it has some fertile valleys. Between Mount Bay and the Scilly Islands there were formerly woods, meadows, arable lands, and 140 parish churches, which had been submerged by the ocean; and the submarine forests show, in this tract, a subsidence of at least 12 feet. On the N. coast, a considerable extent of surface has been overwhelmed with shifting sand, covering hills of several hundred feet in height. Shores greatly indented by inlets of the sea, the principal of which are St Ives and Padstow, harbours on the Irish Sea; and on the English Channel, St Blazey Bay, Falmouth Harbour, and Mount Bay, between the promontories of the Lizard and Land's End. Principal rivers, the Tamar, Lynher, Towey, Fal, and Camel or Alan. The climate is mild, especially in winter, but damp, with cloudy atmosphere and frequent rain, yet salubrious. Myrtles and some other plants of South Europe flourish in the open air, but fruits do not ripen well. Corn and potatoes are the chief crops, and agriculture has lately improved. The pilchard fishery is actively carried on. *Cornwall* is rich in metals. Tin was worked here by the Phœnicians long before the Christian era. Value of yearly produce of tin and copper upwards of 1,000,000. The great metallic district extends from Dartmoor in Devonshire on the E. to the Land's End on the W. Tin is found most abundantly in the St Just, St Ives, and St Austell dists. Copper in the dists. Gwennap, Redruth, Camborne, Breague, Marazion, and Gurnear. Silver, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, antimony, cobalt, and bismuth are also found in various localities. Soapstone and porcelain clay are extensively shipped from Cornwall for the potteries. The exports are nearly confined to mining produce and fish. Manufs. almost wholly domestic. Cornwall, including the Scilly islands, is subdivided into 9 hundreds and 203 pas., all in the diocese of Exeter, and S.W. circuit. Before the Reform

Act it contained 20 bors., some mere vills., each sending 2 mems. to H. of C. It now, with its towns, returns 10 mems., including 2 for each div. of the co. Reg. elect. E. div. 5705; W. do. 4577. Princip. towns: Bodmin, Truro, Launceston, Falmouth, Penryn, & Penzance. This part of Britain was not subdued by the Saxons till the time of Athelstan, and its vernacular language (*Cornish*, a dialect of the Celtic) has become extinct only during the present century. The dist. contains many Druidical stones. The Cassiterides, or "Tin Islands" of the Phœnicians and Greeks, was the seat of the Farnabii, or Cornavii (or Cornubians, a name probably derived from "*Kernou*" a horn, having reference to its shape, or "Carn" a hill), a branch of the Damnonii in the Roman *Britannia Prima*. It was made a separate British kingdom in 446 under Vortigern, but was afterwards overrun by the Saxons (who called it Weallas, from the "Gall" or "Welsch," a stranger), first in 813 under Egbert, in 892 under Alfred, and again in 927-38 under Athelstan, who included it as part of Wessex. King Arthur was a native of Tintagel Castle. It was ravaged afterwards by the Danes in 806, and between 977 and 981, who partially settled here. It was created a duchy in the person of the Black Prince, and is now held by the Prince of Wales. [SCILLY ISLES.]

CORNWALL, a small town of Upper Canada, on the St Lawrence, 5 m. W. St Regis.

CORNWALL, a township of the U. S., North America, 48 m. N. New York, on the Hudson river. P. 4471. In it is the United States Military Academy of West Point.—Other townships of same name are in Vermont and Connecticut.

CORNWALLIS, a co. of Canada East, extending 160 m. along the S.E. bank of the St Lawrence.—II. a town of Nova Scotia, King's co., on an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, 50 m. N.W. Halifax.—III. (*Island*), British North America, Arctic Ocean, E. of Bathurst island, lat. 65° N., lon. 95° W.—IV. New Shetland, South Atlantic, lat. 61° S., lon. 54° 28' W.—V. Mulgrave archipelago, Pacific, N. of Radack Island.

CORNWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. W. Chipping Norton. Ac. 820. P. 97.

CORNWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. N.E. Earls-Plymton. Ac. 10,680. P. 1087.

CORNWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, ¾ m. S.S.E. Totness. Ac. 2721. P. 479.

CORO, a marit. city of South America, Venezuela, of which it was once the cap., now cap. prov., in a sandy plain near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 155 m. W.N.W. Valencia. P. 4000. Area of prov. 11,197 sq. m. P. (1854) 40,476.

COROMANDEL COAST, India, extends along E. side of the peninsula, commencing at Point Calimere, in lat. 10° 17' N., lon. 79° 56' E., and stretching N. to Gondagam, in lat. 15° 20' N., lon. 80° 10' E. It has no good harbour, and is heavily surf-beaten. The places mostly frequented by shipping are Negapatam, Nagore, Tranquebar, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Sadras, Madras, and Pulicat. The sea coast comprises the British districts Tanjore, Arcot, Chingleput, and Nellore.

CORONA, a hamlet of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, 15 m. N.W. Verona. Celebrated for a battle between the French and Austrians, 15th January 1797.—II. a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1468.

CORONATA, an isl. of Dalmatia in the Adriatic, circ. and 18 m. S. Zara. Length 15 m., breadth 1½ m. Surface mountainous.

CORONATION GULF, Arctic Ocean, British North America, is W. of Victoria Land and Kent peninsula. Lat 68° 30' N.; lon. 110° W.

CORONATION-ISLAND, New South Shetland, South Atlantic, in lat. 60° 32' S.; lon. 46° 52' W. It was discovered in 1821.—II. Russian America, W. of Prince of Wales archipelago.

CORONIL, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Sevilla, on a crown-shaped hill. P. 3778.

CORPI SANTI, a dist. lying round the city of Milan, North Italy, including numerous villages. P. (1862) 46,348.

CORPS, two towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Drac, 28 m. S.S.E. Grenoble. P. 1335.—II. (*Nuds-les-Trois-Maisons*), dep. Illet-Vilaine, 10 m. S.E. Rennes. P. 2174.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, a lagoon, U. S., N. America, Texas, co. Refugio, lat. 27° 30' N.; lon. 98° W., forming the N. extremity of the Laguna del Madre, and separated by Mustang isl. from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it communicates by Aransaso and Corpus Christi inlets. At its W. extremity it receives the river Neeces.

CORPUSY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Aylsham. Ac. 1018. P. 425.

CORRAL DE ALMAGUER, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Toledo, in a fertile plain near the Rianzares. P. 3209.—II. (*de Calatrava*), a town, New Castile, prov. and 8 m. S.S.W. Ciudad Real. P. 1315.

CORRALES, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 52 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. P. 1671.

CORREGGIO, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Reggio. P. (1861) 11,693.

CORRENS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Brignoles, cant. Cotignac. P. 1284.

CORRESE, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Rieti, near river of same name, on the site of the ancient city of *Cures*.

CORREZE, a department of France, formed of part of the old prov. Limousin, near its centre, between the depts. Creuse, Haute Vienne, Dordogne, Lot, Cantal, and Puy-de-Dôme, and between lat. 44° 55' and 45° 40' N. Area 2265 sq. m. P. 310,118. Surface hilly, climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Dordogne and Vézère, of which latter the Correze is an affluent. Soil poor. Corn is raised for exportation, but many of the pop. subsist on chestnut flour. Cattle are reared. Chief products, timber, coal, iron, copper, lead, and millstones. The principal manuf. is of muskets, at Tulle. It is divided into the three arrs. of Tulle the cap., Brive, and Ussel.

CORREZE, a town of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Tulle. P. 1689.

CORREZZOLA, a town of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. Piove. P. 2736.

CORRIE (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 3 m. N. Galway. Shape very irregular. Length, N.W. to S.E. 27 m.; breadth 1 m. to 6 m. Ac. 43,485. It contains numerous islets, receives the Clare and other rivers, with the surplus waters of Loughs Mask and Carra, and discharges its own surplus by the Galway riv. into Galway Bay.

CORRIENTES, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., mostly between lat. 27° and 30° 30' S.; lon. 57° and 59° W., having E. Brazil, S. Entre Rios, and W. the river Parana, which river also separates it N. from Paraguay. Area 45,454 sq. m. P. (1860) 85,000. Surface on the S. undulating, fertile and wooded; in the N. swampy, and comprising the lake or marsh of Ybera. Products, maize, cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk (*seta sylvestre*). Chief towns, Corrientes and Goya.—*Corrientes*, the cap., is situated on the Parana, near the conf. of the Paraguay. Lat. 27° 27' 31" S.; lon. 58° 46' W. P. 16,000.—A river, same state, and several capes in Cuba, Mexico, and New Granada, have same name.

**CORRIEVREKIN** or **CORRYBRECHTAN**, a whirlpool off the W. coast of Scotland, between the islands Jura and Scarba, occasioned by the tide-stream being opposed by a pyramidal rock, which rises within 15 fathoms of the surface.

**CORRINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. Grays-Thurrock. Ac. 3536. P. 229.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 6189. P. 177.

**CORRISKIN** (**LOCH**), a lake of Scotland, in the Isle of Skye, near its S. coast, 12½ m. S. Portree. Length, N. to S., about 2 m. by ½ m. across. It is very deep, and contains several islets.

**CORROFIN**, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 13 m. S.W. Ghort. P. 741.

**CORROGE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary. Ac. 868. P. 298.

**CORROPOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov., circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 3603.

**CORRYHABIE**, a mountain of Scotland, co. and in the S. of Banffshire. Height 2568 feet.

**CORSE**, a cape, forming the N. extremity of Corsica, in lat. 43° 0' 35" N.; lon. 9° 23' 3" E.

**CORSE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. N.E. Newent. Ac. 2190. P. 552.

**CORSOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. N.E. Beaminster. Ac. 5003. P. 753.

**CORSESIDE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 17 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Ac. 11,132. P. 505.

**CORSUÏ**, *Fanum Martis*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. E. St Brieuç. P. 3174.

**CORSEWALL POINT**, a headland of Scotland, on its S.W. coast, co. Wigtown, 12 m. N. Port Patrick, with a lighthouse, elevation 112 feet. Lat. 55° 1' N.; lon. 5° 9' W.

**CORSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 4 m. S.W. Chippenham. Ac. 6498. P. 3196.

**CORSICA** (French *Corse*), an island in the Mediterranean, between lat. 41° 20' and 43° N., and lon. 8° 30' and 9° 30' E., separated S. from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio. Shape nearly oval, with a projecting appendage on N. Length N. to S., 120 m.; greatest breadth 45 m. Cap. Ajaccio. Area 3377 sq. m. P. 252,889. Shores mostly low; centre mntns.; culminating point Monte Rotondo, 9068 feet above the sea. Soil in most parts fertile, but agriculture is ill conducted. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry. Products, timber, honey, wax, olive oil, the fruits of Italy and S. France, and fish, which latter are, however, mostly taken by Genoese & Neapolitan fishermen. The island is rich in minerals, but few mines are wrought; and manufs. are nearly limited to the production of coarse woollens, hardwares, and leather. P. mostly of Italian descent. Napoleon I. was born on the island. The dep. is divided into the 5 arrs. of Ajaccio, Bastia, Calvia, Corte, and Sartene, its principal towns. It was ceded to France (of which it forms a dep.) by the Genoese in 1768. In 1848 a lighthouse was erected on the island Giraglia, off the N. point of Corsica, in lat. 43° 1' 45" N., lon. 9° 24' 17" E.

**CORSICO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 4½ m. S.W. Milan, on the Naviglio Grande. P. 1590. It is the depôt for the best cheese, called *parmesan* or *grana*, made in the provs. Milan and Pavia.

**CORSICO**, a small island in Corsico Bay, W. coast of Africa, lat. 9° 55' N., lon. 9° 20' E. A station of the American Board of Missions.

**CORSIER**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the Lake of Geneva. P. 1351.

**CORSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.W. Warminster. Ac. 2580. P. 1235.

**CORSÖER** or **KORSÖR**, a maritime town of Den-

mark, prov. Seeland, on the Great Belt, opposite Nyeborg. P. (1861) 2957. It communicates by railway with Copenhagen, 61 m. N.N.E.

**CORSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3¼ m. W. Bath. Ac. 1190. P. 472.

**CORSTORPHINE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W. Edinburgh, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The church, built in 1429, was collegiate. There is here a once famed sulphur spring. Ac. 3653. Pop. of pa. 1579; including vill. Pop. 688.

**CORTAILLOD**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. S.W. Neuchâtel. P. 1184. It has cotton factories.

**CORTACHY** and **CLOVA**, two conjoined pas. of Scotland, co. Forfar, the vill. Cortachy being 7½ m. N.W. Forfar. P. 653. They comprise a portion of the Grampians.

**CORTALE**, a town of South Italy, prov. 9 m. W.S.W. Catanzaro, cap. circ. P. 4068. It suffered much from the earthquake of 1783.

**CORTAZZONE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Asti. P. 1588.

**CORTE**, a comm. and town of Corsica, near its centre, cap. arr., 31 m. S.W. Bastia. P. 5734. It is defended by a castle, and has a polytechnic school, an hospital, and trade in corn and wine. Near it are quarries of jasper and marble.

**CORTE DEL PALASIO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, 4 m. N.E. Lodi. P. 1647.—II. (*dei Cortesi*), a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cremona. P. 1631.

**CORTEGANA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Huelva, at the foot of the Sierra Aracena. P. 3295. Its pa. church is built of marble.

**CORTEMAGGIORE** (anc. *Castrum Lauri*), a comm. and town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Piacenza. Pop. of town 4569. The country is flat, and yields good pasturage.

**CORTEMARCO**, a market town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bruges. P. 4015. Manufactures woollen fabrics.

**CORTEMIGLIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba, cap. mand., divided into two parts by the Bormida, 34 m. S.W. Alessandria. P. 2960.

**CORTE-OLONA**, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 11 m. S.S.E. Pavia, cap. dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Olona. P. 1970.

**CORTENO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Breno. P. 1500.

**CORTES**, three towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Frontera*), Andalucia, prov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Malaga. P. 3295. Manufs. of leather.—II. (*de Arenoso*), Valencia, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la Plana, 15 m. N. Viver. P. 1775.—III. prov. Navarre, 12 m. S.E. Tudela, near rt. b. of the Ebro. P. 960.

**CORTEZ** or **CORTITZ**, an isl. of Russia, gov. and 39 m. S. Ekaterinoslav, formed by the Dnieper. Inhabited by a colony of Prussian Mennonites.

**CORTILE**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma, cap. comm. P. 3900.

**CORTINA**, a town of Austria, Tirol, on l. b. of the Botta, 64 m. S.E. Innsbruck. P. 2670.

**CORTLAND**, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of New York. Area 500 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,294. Contains iron, marl, and sulphur springs. Chief town same name. P. 7758.—*Cortlandville*, a township, same co. P. 3799.

**CORTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N. Lowestoft. Ac. 1495. P. 530.—II. (*Denham*), co. Somerset. Ac. 1140. P. 428.

**CORTONA**, *Corytum*, a town of Central Italy, in anc. times one of the 12 principal cities of Etruria, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Florence, on a hill facing

the Lake of Thrasymene. P. (1861) 25,032. Its ancient Cyclopean walls, supposed to have been erected 3000 years ago, remain perfect in two-thirds of their extent. Around the city, and in its numerous museums, are a great variety of Etruscan and some Roman antiquities; and Cortona has a cathedral of the 10th century, which, like many of its other churches, contains fine works of art; also a castle built by the Medici, a famous academy of sciences, founded in 1726, a theatre, and trade in wine and olives.

CORUCHE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Erra, 50 m. E.N.E. Lisbon. P. 2520.

CORUÑA (English *Corunna*, French *Corogne*), a fortified city and seaport of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in the bays of Betanzos and of Ferrol (Atlantic), 320 m. N.W. Madrid. Lat. (Fort St Antonio) 43° 22' 5" N.; lon. 8° 22' 7" W. P. 19,415. It stands on the E. side of a small peninsula, and consists of an upper and a lower town, the former having the citadel, and the latter containing the theatre, custom-house, reading-room, palace of the captain-general, court-house, arsenal, and barracks. Its harbour is safe, and defended on the E. by fort San Diego, W. by fort San Antonio. North of it is the tower of Hercules, a lighthouse 92 feet in height, on a Roman foundation. A great part of its pop. is employed in the herring and pilchard fishery on the coast. Principal manufs. linen goods, hats, cordage, canvas, and cigars. Some ship-building is carried on, and it has a school of navigation. From this port the Spanish Armada set sail in 1588, and near this, on the heights of Elvina, the French were defeated Jan. 16, 1809, by the troops under Sir J. Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action. There is regular steam communication with Southampton in summer. Area of prov. 3077 sq. m. P. (1857) 551,989.

CORVINO, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1601.

CORVO, the most N. and smallest of the Azores islands. Lat. of S. point, 39° 41' 41" N.; it is 6 m. long and 3 m. broad, with a crater at the E. end, containing a small lake 1277 feet above the sea. It is fertile. The climate is delicious. P. 900.

CORVOL-LONGUEULLEUX, comm. & vill., France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Clamecy, cant. Varzy. P. 1622.

CORWEN, a market town and pa. of North Wales, cos. Merioneth and Denbigh, on the Dee, 11 m. E.N.E. Bala. Ac. of pa. 12,646. P. 2042. It has a church, a bridewell, and a union workhouse.

CORYELL, a co. of Texas, U. S., North America, cap. Sate Ville. Pop. 2360 free, 306 slaves.

CORYGAUM, a vill. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 16 m. N.E. Poona, on the Beemah, memorable for an obstinately and successfully contested action, fought on Dec. 31, 1818, by a few British troops, against the army of the Peshwa, estimated at 20,000 cavalry and several thousand infantry, mostly Arabs.

CORYTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N.W. Tavistock. Ac. 1334. P. 238.

CORZÉ, comm. and vill., France, dep. Maine et Loire, arr. Baugé, cant. Seiches. P. 1553.

COS or STANCIO, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 21 m. long and 5 m. broad. A range of lofty mountains rises on the S. coast; the rest of the island is a beautiful and fertile plain, with a delightful climate. Produce, corn, cotton, silk, and wines, fruit, and formerly flocks of sheep. In ancient times the island was celebrated for a temple to Esculapius, and was the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles.

COSBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Leicester. Ac. 2550. P. 974.

COSCILE, *Sybaris*, a river of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, which, after an E. course of about 20 m., joins the Crati 4 m. from the Gulf of Taranto, and near the site of the ancient city Sybaris.

CÖSEL or KÖSEL, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oder. P. 3800.

COSENZA, *Cosentia*, a city of South Italy, cap. prov. of same name, at the confl. of the rivers Crati and Busento, 12 m. E. the Mediterranean, 29 m. S.W. Rossano. P. (1861) 17,753. It is enclosed by walls, and has an old castle now converted into barracks, a courthouse, cathedral, diocesan seminary, royal college, theatre, founding asylum, academies of science and literature, manufs. of earthenware and cutlery, a trade in silk, rice, wine, manna, and flax. Area of prov. 2840 sq. m. P. 431,922. *Cosenza*, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, formerly Calabria Citra.

CÖSFELD or KÖSFELD, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., reg. and 20 m. W. Münster, with fortifications. P. 3630.—II, a pa. and vill., same circle.

COSGROVE or COVESGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. N. Stony-Stratford. Area 1760. P. 776.

COSHSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Ac. 2440. P. 602.

COSHOCTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Ohio. Area 646 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,032.

COSTO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Sondrio. P. 1663.

CÖSLIN or KÖSLIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. reg., 7 m. from the Baltic. Lat. 54° 12' 7" N.; lon. 16° 10' E. P. 8850. It was burned 1718, and since rebuilt. It has a society of arts, a college, a normal school, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, silks, and leather. On the Ellenberg is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813.

COSME (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 7 m. S.E. Mamers. P. 1770.

COSNE, *Condote*, a town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. arr., on the Loire, 27 m. N.N.W. Nevers. P. 6340. It has an anchor forge and heavy iron-work, and manufs. hardwares and cutlery.

COSNE-SUR L'OEIL, comm. and vill., France, dep. Allier, arr. Montluçon, cant. Hérisson. P. 1256.

COSSACKS OF THE BLACK SEA, a gov. of South Russia, bounded E. by the gov. Caucasus, W. by the Sea of Azov, S. by Circassia, and N. by the country of the Don Cossacks; cap. Ekaterinodar, on its S. boundary, and on rt. b. of the Kouban. It is occupied by a pop. of Cossacks, who form a species of democratic republic, and who, in 1828-9, attempted to render themselves independent. Area 12,219 sq. m. P. (1858) 202,493.

COSSACKS (COUNTRY OF THE DON), a vast plain of S. Russia, traversed by the River Don, and bounded N. by the gov. Saratov, S. by the gov. Caucasus and the Cossacks of the Black Sea, E. by Astrakhan, and W. by Veronej and Ekaterinodar. Cap. Tcherkask. Territory fertile, but ill cultivated. Soil an elevated plateau. Chief industry agriculture, fishing, and cattle-rearing. Though subjected to Russia, the Cossacks are governed by their own laws, and have peculiar usages. Area 63,778 sq. m. P. (1858) 896,870 Cossacks, besides the Russians permanently established in separate hamlets.

COSSAL, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 720. P. 256.

COSSANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba. P. 1777.

COSSATO, a town of North Italy, Turin, cap. mand., prov. Novara, 7 m. E. Biella. P. 2612.

**COSSAYE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, cant. Dormes. P. 1470.

**COSSER**, a seaport town, Egypt. [KOSSER.]

**COSSÉ-LE-VIVIER**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Laval, on l. b. of the Oudon. P. 3372.

**COSSIMBAZAR**, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and about 1 m. S. Moorshedabad, of which it is the port, on the Bhagirathi or Hoogly branch of the Ganges. P. 3538. It has manufs. of carpets, satins, and stockings, and a large trade in silk, etc.

**COSSILA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella, on the Oropa. P. 2540.

**COSSINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 1½ m. S.E. Mount-Sorrel. Ac. 1551. P. 408.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Ac. 1880. P. 252.

**COSSIPORE**, a suburb of Calcutta, on l. b. of the Hoogly, 6 m. N. Fort William. It is the seat of the government cannon foundry.

**COSSOONO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Pallanza. P. 1404.

**COSSONAY** or **COSSONEX**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the Venoge, 9 m. N.W. Lausanne. P. 946.

**COSSYAH HILLS**, Further India, about lat. 25° 26' 7" N.; lon. 90° 52' and 92° 11' E. Area 729 sq. m. P. 10,935. Comprise all that tract of country between Assam and Sylhet on the N. and S., and Jynteah and the Garrow country on the E. and W.

**COSTA**, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 4 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, on the Adigetto. P. 2000.

**COSTACCIARO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. P. 2077.

**COSTAMBONE**, a city, Asia Minor. [KASTAMONNI.]

**COSTA-RICA**, the most S. state of Central Amer., extending from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, lat. 8° 30' to 10° 40' N.; lon. 82° to 35° W.; having the state Nicaragua on the N., and New Granada, to lon. 83° 13' W., on the S. Area 23,000 sq. m. P. (1860) 126,750. It is traversed N.W. to S.E. by the chain of the Cordilleras, and has many volcanoes 8000 to 12,000 feet high. Climate varies with elevation; below 3000 feet the *tierra caliente* is tropical, and grows cacao, vanilla, and banana; in the *tierra templada*, more mild, the sugar-cane, orange, and coffee plants; pines and oaks characterize the highest levels of the *tierras frias*. The country is covered with thick forests and jungles. Rain-fall excessive. Gold and silver mines exist in the state, and brown coal is found in the islands of the Chiriqui lagoon. Coffee is the staple article of trade. Tobacco of superior quality, sarsaparilla, indigo, sugar, cacao, and dye-woods, are among its other products. Principal exports, hides, tobacco, and coffee. The state is divided into five provs.; San José is the cap.; its port is Punta Arenas, on the Gulf of Nicoya. It is a free, sovereign, and independent republic. The government, which is representative, with the executive entrusted to a supreme chief, was established in 1823. Roman Catholic is the predominating religion, and education is at a low ebb.—The *Costa Rica* river, 30 m. in length, is an affluent of the San Juan, on the N. frontier.

**COSCOINE**, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Alghero. P. 1540.

**COSTESSY** or **COSSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 3040. P. 1047.

**COSPIGLIOLE**, two towns of North Italy.—I. (*d'Asti*), prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., 3 m. S. Asti. P. 5669. It has an electoral college.—II.

(*di Saluzzo*), prov. Cuneo, circ. and 6 m. S. Saluzzo. P. 2634.

**COSROCK** or **CORTLINGSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S. Nottingham. Ac. 1320. P. 440.

**COSTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 6½ m. E.N.E. Melton Mowbray. Ac. 1745. P. 179.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 342. Pop. 58.

**COSTON-HACKET**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. N.E. Broomsgrove. Ac. 1261. P. 173.

**COSWIG** or **KOSWIGK**, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Elbe, 11 m. E.N.E. Dessau. P. 2800.

**CÔTE D'OR**, a chain of mountains in France, which separates the basin of the Saône from those of the Seine and Loire, and connects the Cevennes with the Vosges. The name has special reference to the small chain which extends from Dijon to the S. limit of the dep. Côte d'Or, and was bestowed on it on account of its valuable vineyards. Culminating point Le Tasselot, 1968 feet.

**CÔTE D'OR**, a dep. in the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bourgogne, between lat. 46° 55' and 48° 10' N., and surrounded by the deps. Aube, Yonne, Saône-et-Loire, Jura, Haute Saône, and Haut Marne; cap. Dijon. Area 3382 sq. m. P. 384,140. Chief rivers, the Seine, the Armançon, Serain, and Aube in the basin of the Seine; the Saône, which is navigable; the Vingeanne, the Tille and Ouche, its affluents. The Canal de Bourgogne traverses the dep. from S.E. to N.W. Climate temperate. Soil rich in mines of iron and coal, marble, gypsum, building and lithographic stones. A great part of it is covered with forests. It is fertile in grain and fruit, but especially in the vine, which renders this one of the most important deps. of France. The most celebrated vineyards are those of Chambertin, Romanée, Richebourg, Clos-Vougeot, Clos-St George, Tache, Montrachet, Nuits, Volnay, Pommard, and Beaune. Chief manufs. iron, pottery, jewellery, and chemical products, woollen and cotton spinning, and manufs. of cloth and paper. The dep. is divided into four arrs.: Beaune, Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, and Semur.

**COTENTIN**, *Constantinus*, a dist. of France, in the old prov. of Normandy. It forms a peninsula in the N. of dep. Manche extending into the English Channel; its N. extremity is Cape la Hague, principal town Coutances.

**CÔTE-RÔTIE**, a vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Lyon, cant. St Colombe, with a vineyard producing the celebrated red wine of that name.

**COTE ST ANDRÉ (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Isère, arr. and 19 m. E.S.E. Vienne. P. 4234. Its vicinity produces the celebrated liqueur called Eaux-de-la-Côte.

**COTES (LES)**, several vineyards of France, dep. Gironde; those which produce the best grapes extend along the rt. b. of the Garonne, between Ambarez and St Croix-du-Mont.

**COTES-DU-NORD**, a maritime dep. of the W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Bretagne, cap. St Brieu. Between lat. 48° 3' and 48° 57' N., bounded N. by the English Channel, in which it comprises several small isls., S. by the dep. Morbihan, E. by the Ile-et-Vilaine, and W. by Finistère. Area 2658 sq. m. P. 628,676. Principal rivers, the Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Oust. Climate temperate, but inconstant and often rainy. Soil mountainous and undulating, contains iron, lead, excellent granite, and many mineral springs. Corn and cider are exported, hemp and flax raised; many horses and cattle are reared. Chief manufs. linen and woollen goods, and sail cloth. The other exports are

iron, lead, copper, grain, honey, wax, and cider. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Dinan, Guingamp, Lannion, Londeac, and S. Brienc.

**COTESWOLD** or **COTSWOLD HILLS**, England, a tract of about 200,000 acres in the centre of the co. Glo'ster, extending from Bath N. to Chipping Campden, and separating the basins of the Thames and Severn. Surface generally bare; extreme elevation near Cheltenham 1134 feet.

**COTGRAVE**, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3350. P. 878.

**COTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S. Newark. Ac. 1210. P. 95.

**COTHELSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Taunton. Ac. 906. P. 107.

**CÖTHEN**, a town of Germany. [KÖTHEN.]

**COTHERIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N. Worcester. Ac. 2202. P. 233.

**COTHERSTON**, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Ronald Kirk, 3 m. N.W. Barnard Castle. Ac. 8228. P. 561.

**COTRY**, a river of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, which, after a southward course of 25 miles, joins the Towy about 5 miles above Carmarthen.

**COTIGNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 16 m. W. Draguignan. P. 3516. Trade in silks, leather, and wine.

**COTIGNOLA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ravenna, 34 m. S.S.E. Ferrara, near l. b. of the Senio. P. 6243. The country is well watered by canals, and produces hemp, vines, and hay.

**COTINDIBA** or **COTINGUIBA**, a riv., Brazil, which has its rise on the N. side of Mount Itabaiana, flows S. past S. Amaro, and falls into the Atlantic 18 m. N.N.E. Sergipe del Rey; course 90 miles.

**COTLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.N.E. Honiton. Ac. 1218. P. 188.

**COTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1130. P. 311.

**COTOPAXI**, a volcano of South America, Ecuador, in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes, 34 m. S.S.E. Quito. Lat. 0° 41' S.; lon. 78° 42' W. Shape conical; height above the sea 18,875 feet, or 9800 feet above the adjacent valley; the upper 4400 feet of the mountain are covered with snow, except a section around its summit.

**COTRONE**, *Crotona*, an ancient city of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, on its E. coast, near the mouth of the Esaro, 6 m. N.W. Cape Nau. P. 7168. It is enclosed by walls and defended by a strong citadel. It has a cathedral, a diocesan seminary, military and civil hospitals, asylums, and convents. In ancient times it was famous for the school of Pythagoras. A great quantity of liquorice-root is grown here.

**COTRONEI**, a market town of South Italy, 20 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. P. 1285.

**COTTA**, a vill. of Ceylon, 6 m. E. Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the kings of Ceylon. It consists of a single street. The missionaries have here a Christian institution, in which Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, mathematics and theology, are taught. It has also a chapel and a printing office.

**COTTANCE**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, cant. Flers. P. 1265.

**COTTRUS** or **KOTTBUS**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 43 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Spree. P. 9000. It has a royal palace, college, and orphan asylum. Manufs. of woollen cloths, linen, hosiery, and tobacco, with breweries, distilleries, and export and transit trade.

**COTTENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. N. Cambridge. Ac. 7107. P. 2415.

**COTTERED**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. W. Buntingford. Ac. 1760. P. 470.

**COTTERSTOCK**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Cundle. Ac. 690. P. 211.

**COTTESBACH**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 1227. P. 125.

**COTTESBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 2780. P. 201.

**COTTESFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N. Bicester. Ac. 1520. P. 269.

**COTTESMORE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, 4 m. N.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 2420. P. 627.

**COTTINGHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, East Riding, 4½ m. N.W. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 9295. P. 3131.—II. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Rockingham. Ac. 3286. P. 1139.

**COTTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.W. Mendlesham. Ac. 1921. P. 542.—II. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Alton, 5½ m. N.E. Cheadle. P. 446.—Several smaller townships of England have this name.

**COTUY**, a town of the isl. Haiti, N.E. dep., near the river Juna, 44 m. N.E. San Domingo. P. 2000. In its vicinity are copper and iron mines.

**COUARDE** (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arr. La Rochelle, cant. Ars-en-Ré. P. 1616.

**COUBISON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion, cant. Estaing. P. 2267.

**COUBLANE**, a comm. & vill. France, dep. Saône et Loire, arr. Langres, cant. Prunthoy. P. 1712.

**COUBLEVIE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble, cant. Voiron. P. 1335.

**COUBON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Pontoise, cant. Gonesse. P. 2536.

**COUCHES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 14 m. E.S.E. Autun. P. 2844.

**COUCKLAERE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Bruges. P. 4152.

**COUCY-LE-CHATEAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Soissons. P. 874.—Also comms. in Ardennes and Aisne.

**COUDKERCKE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S.E. Dunkerque. P. 976.

**COUDES-MONTEPYROUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Issoire, with remains of castle of Montpeyroux. P. 1416.

**COUDOONIA**, a riv., West Africa, Soudan, rises in the mountain range between the parallels of 9° and 10° N. and after a S.W. course falls into the Niger 5 m. N.W. Egga.

**COUDRE**, an island of Canada East, in the St Lawrence, 55 m. N.E. Quebec, 6 m. long and 3 m. broad. Soil fertile.

**COUERON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, on the Loire, with a basin and quay, 14 m. S.E. Savenay. P. 4709. Commerce in linens, cloth, wine, brandy, and fish.

**COUESMES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 11 m. N.N.W. Mayenne. P. 1416.

**COUESNON**, a river of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, enters Cancale Bay nearly opposite Mont-St-Michael, after a generally N. course of 55 m., for the last 20 of which it is navigable.

**COUFFE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 6 m. W.N.W. Ancenis. P. 1985.

**COUGHTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Ac. 3070. P. 883.

**COUHÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, arr. and 11 m. N.N.W. Civray, on rt. b. of the Dive. P. 1892. Manufs. woollens.

**COULANGES**, two comms. & towns, France, dep. Yonne. P. 1639.—I. (*La Vineuse*), 6 m. S. Auxerre.—II. (*sur Yonne*), 18 m. S. Auxerre. P. 1353.

**COULLEVRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. Moulins, cant. Lury Lévy. P. 2054.

**COULL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, W. of Lumphphan. P. 792.

**COULLON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 33 m. S.E. Orleans. P. 2334.

**COULMAN**, an island in the Antarctic Ocean, lat. 73° 36' S.; lon. 170° 2' E. Discovered in 1841.

**COULOMMIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Grand-Moron, an affluent of the Marne, 13 m. S.E. Meaux. P. 4628.

**COULONGES-SUR-LAUTIZE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. caat., arr. and 12 m. N.N.W. Niort. P. 2038.

**COULSDON**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.W. Croydon. Ac. 4403. P. 993.

**COULSTON (EAST)**, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 5½ m. E.N.E. Westbury. Ac. 862. P. 119.

**COULTER (LOCH)**, a lake of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. St. Ninians, 2 m. in circ. Its waters are reported to have sunk from 10 to 12 feet during the great earthquake of Lisbon in 1756.

**COURTESVILL**, a small mining town of California, 40 m. from Sonora, with large quartz mills.

**COULTON OR COLTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 5 m. N.N.E. Ulverstone. Ac. 13,330. P. 1794.

**COUNCELLES-CHAUSSEY**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Moselle, arr. Metz, cant. Fange. P. 1451.

**OUND**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 5530. P. 908.

**OUNDON**, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St. Andrew-Auckland, 2 m. E.S.E. Bishop-Auckland. Ac. 584. P. 2765.

**COUNTSTHORPE**, a chapelry of England, co. and 6 m. S. Leicester, on the South Midland Railway, pa. Blaby. P. 975.

**COUNTISBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Bristol Channel, 14½ m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Ac. 3512. P. 176.

**COUPANG**, a Dutch settlement in the S.W. of the island of Timor, with a free port.

**COUPAR-ANGUS**, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Forfar, on the Isla, a tributary of the Tay, 13 m. N.N.E. Perth, on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. P. of pa. 2929; do. of vill. 1943. It has a parish church, townhouse, and gaol.

**COUPE-LENCH-NEWHALLKEY**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 4 m. S.S.E. Haslington. Ac. 1545. P. 2861.

**COUPIAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 25 m. S. Rodez. P. 1527.

**COURBEVOIE**, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine, arr. St. Denis, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles Railway, 5½ m. N.W. Paris. P. 10,553. Manufs. white lead. Distilleries.

**COURCELLES**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4½ m. N.W. Charleroi. P. 3226.

**COURCEMONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, 14 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. P. 1601.

**COUCRITÉ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 17 m. E. Mayenne. P. 2100.

**COURDEMANCHE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. S.W. St. Calais. P. 1525.

**COURFAIVRE**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, near Delemont. P. 646.

**COURGENAY**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, between Delemont and St. Ursanne. P. 1172.

**COURRIERES**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 15 m. E.S.E. Béthune. P. 3010.

**COURLAND OR KURLAND**, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° and 58° N.; lon. 21° and 27° E., having S. the gov. Wilna, E. Vitebsk, N. Livonia and the Gulf of Riga, and W. the Baltic. Area 10,532 sq. m. P. (1858) 567,078, mostly Protestants and of Lithuanian descent. Coast flat; surface undulating. Principal rivers, the Duna, Buller, Aa, and Windau. Lakes numerous. Soil

fertile in the E., but in many other parts swampy; about 2-5ths of the surface are covered with forests of fir and oak. More corn is raised than is required for home consumption, with flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. Pasturage scanty, and the oxen, sheep, and horses are of inferior breeds. Manufs. of paper and copper wares with distilleries and tile factories. Chief towns, Mitau the cap., Libau, Goldingen, and Jacobstadt. *Courland* formed an independent duchy from 1561 to 1795; it was incorporated with Russia in the latter year, but the Courlanders maintained their ancient rights and privileges.

**COURMAYEUR**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Val d'Entrevos, 4211 feet above the sea, resorted to for mineral waters and baths. Splendid views of Mont Blanc are obtained from the Gramont, Mont Saxe, etc., in its vicinity.

**COURNON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 6 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand, near l. b. of the Allier. P. 2522.

**COURONNE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. and 4 m. S.W. Angoulême. P. 2700. It has numerous paper mills.

**COURPIERRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore, 22 m. E. Clermont. P. 3763.

**COURENDLIN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, at the entrance of Val Moutier. P. 785.

**COURROUX (LÜTHOLDSORF)**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, near Delemont. P. 1169. It has iron mines.

**COURS**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Rhône, 20 m. W.N.W. Villefranche, on the Trambouze. P. 4909. Manufs. cotton goods.

**COURSAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. N.N.E. Narbonne. P. 2154.

**COURSELLES OR COURSEULE-SUR-MER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, near the English Channel, 11 m. N.N.W. Caen. P. 1687.

**COURSON**, several vills. of France.—I. dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Auxerre. P. 1418.—II. dep. Calvados, 40 m. S.W. Caen. P. 1256.

**COURT**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, circ. Moutier, on the Birs. P. 603.

**COURTALLUM**, a town of British India, dist. Tinnevely, territory of Travancore, 350 m. S.W. Madras. The town is enclosed on three sides by hills, through which a narrow valley runs, opening up an easy communication between the Carnatic and Malabar. Climate salubrious, and soil fertile in the vicinity, yielding arrowroot, nutmeg, clove, cinnamon, date and sago-palms.

**COURTEENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S. Northampton. Ac. 1330. P. 162.

**COURTELARY**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, cap. dist., with an old castle. P. 1095.

**COURTENAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, 15 m. E.N.E. Montargis. P. 2871.

**COURTELLE**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, near Delemont, on the Sorne. P. 745.

**COURTHEZON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 10 m. N.N.E. Avignon, on a branch of the Ouveze. P. 2613.

**COURTISOIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arr. and 7 m. E.N.E. Châlons, on the Vesle. P. 1740.

**COURTMACHERRY**, a fishing vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on W. shore of bay, 7 m. E. Clonakilty. P. 461.

**COURTRAI OR COURTRAL (Flem. Kortryk)**, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. arr., on the Lys, 26 m. N.W. Ghent, with which it communicates by railway. P. (1861) 23,228. Chief edifices, a town-hall and cathedral, St. Martin's church, and a public library. Manufs.

linen and cotton fabrics, damasks, lace, yarn, woollen goods, hosiery, paper, tobacco, soap, beer, and leather. The "Battle of the Spurs" was fought here in 1502. It was taken by the French in 1793, and made cap. of the dep. of the Lys.

**COURTTE ISLAND**, one of the Laccadives, in lat. 10° 31' N.; lon. 72° 43' E. It is 2½ m. long and 1 m. broad. The S. and W. sides of the island are surrounded by a coral reef.

**COURVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Eure, 11 m. W. Chartres. P. 1628.

**COURZIEU or COURSIEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 12 m. W. Lyon. P. 1667.

**COUSSAC-BONNEVAL**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. S. Limoges. P. 3070.

**COUSERANS (LE)**, an ancient dist. of France, in the Pyrenées, near the Spanish frontier. It was a dependency of the former prov. of Gascony, and now forms a part of the dep. Ariège. St Lizer was its capital.

**COUSOLRE**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, cant. Solre-le-Château. P. 1912.

**COUTANCES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arr., at the confl. of the Soule & Bulard, 8 m. from the English Chan., & 41 m. S. Cherbourg. P. 8062. Has a prefecture, comm. college, library, and theatre. Manufs. worsted, druggets, tape, lace, parchments, and hardwares, and a trade in corn, flax, hemp, butter, and cattle.

**COUTERNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, on l. b. of the Veé, near its confluence with the Mayenne, 11 m. E.S.E. Domfront. P. 1576.

**COUVICHES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. N.E. Douai. P. 2119. It has manufs. of beet-root sugar.

**COUVOURE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 8 m. N.E. Roanne. P. 1881.

**COUTRAS**, *Corterate*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Dronne, 26 m. N.E. Bordeaux. P. 3883.

**COUTURE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 5 m. N.E. Béthune. P. 2223.—II. a vill., dep. Eure, arr. and 14 m. S.E. Evreux, with manufs. of wind-instruments.

**COUVET**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, in the Val-de-Travers, cant. and 14 m. W.S.W. Neuchâtel. P. 1981. It is the centre of the lace manufacture of the canton.

**COUVIN**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 35 m. S.W. Namur, cap. cant. P. 2000. It has rich iron mines and important and celebrated manufs. of steam machinery and cables.

**COUX (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. W.S.W. Sarlat. P. 1749.

**COVE**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the S. shore of Nigg Bay, 4 m. S.S.W. Aberdeen. P. 385.

**COVE**, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Rythe*), 4 m. N. Southwold. Ac. 1553. P. 192.—II. (*North*), 3 m. S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1242. P. 200.—III. (*South*), 3½ m. N. Southwold. Ac. 1214. P. 187.

**COVE OF CORK**, now **QUEENSTOWN**, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Cork, on the S. side of Cove Island in Cork harbour. P. 9326. Mean annual temp. 51° 93, summer 61° 36, winter 44° 19, Fahr. Rainfall 33 inches, on 131 rainy days. It occupies a steep slope, its houses being disposed in successive terraces. Principal edifices, a pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, national school, hospital, dispensary, bridewell, club-rooms, and market-house. Roche's Point, at the E. entrance of Cork harbour, lat. 51° 47' 33" N., lon. 8° 13' 14" W., is surmounted by a fixed light, and at the E. end of the town are a pier, quays, and a station-house

for pilots and officers of the port of Cork. *Cove* is protected by batteries, and opposite it are several islets, with additional fortifications, barracks, magazines, and victualling stores. The isle of Cove, area about 13,000 ac., is fertile, mostly occupied with villas & plantations, & connected with the mainland by several bridges. The steamer "City of New York" struck on a sunken rock at entrance to the harbour, April 1864. The rock is to be removed, and the light at Roche's Point altered, as a guide to the fair way.—II. a maritime vill., same co., 1 m. E. Kinsale. P. 238.

**COVELONG**, a maritime town of British India, presid. and 27 m. S. Madras, dist. Chingleput.

**COVENEY**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ely. Ac. 7249. P. 1756.

**COVENHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*St Bartholomew*), 5 m. N.N.E. Louth. Ac. 1340. P. 298.—II. (*St Mary*), 7 m. W. Saltfleet. Ac. 950. P. 196.

**COVENTRY**, a city, co., and munic. and parl. bor. of England, cap. co. Warwick, on the Sherbourne, an affl. of the Avon, and on the N.-W. Rail, 17½ m. E.S.E. Birmingham. Ac. of city 4920. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 36,812; do. (1861) 41,647. Alt. 276 ft. It has remains of anc. walls, which were 3 m. in circumf. Chief buildings, St Michael, Holy Trinity, St Peter, St Thomas, and Christchurch, St Osbirg, Roman Catholic churches and dissenting chapels, a co. hall, St Mary hall, the drapers' hall, gaol, barracks, and theatre. It has a mechanics' institute and public library. Manufs. of silk fabrics and ribbons; watch-making and dye-works. Coventry is divided into 6 wards. It has quarter-sessions, and sheriff's county courts. Sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. 5027. This city was originally chartered by Earl Leofric, in the time of Edward the Confessor, at the instance, it is said, of his Lady Godiva, in commemoration of whom a curious annual festival takes place in the city. This was the seat of two memorable parliaments in the 15th century. It formed a part of the see of Lichfield and Coventry until 1836, when it was transferred to the see of Worcester.

**COVENTRY**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 17 m. E. Hartford. P. 1984.—II. Pennsylvania, on Tioga riv. P. 2620.—III. Rhode Island, 13 m. S.W. Providence. P. 3620.—IV. Chenango co., New York. P. 1677.—V. Seneca co. P. 1563. Manuf. of cotton.

**COVERHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.W. Middleham. Ac. 21,726. P. 1191.

**COVERT**, a township, U. S., North America, co. Seneca, New York, 176 m. W. Albany. P. 2253.

**COVILHA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 21 m. S.W. Guarda. P. 5000. It has woollen manufs., and near it are thermal springs.

**COVINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1290. P. 188.

**COVINGTON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Alabama. Area 1152 sq. m. P. 5648 free, 821 slaves.—II. a co. in the S. of Mississippi. Area 486 sq. m. P. 2845 free, 1563 slaves.—III. a township of Kentucky, on the Ohio river, directly opposite Cincinnati. P. 14,000. It has extensive manufs. of cotton, hemp, silk, tobacco, and great pork-curing establishments.—IV. a township, New York, co. Genesee. P. 2438. Other townships of same name in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Georgia.

**COVINGTON and THANKERTON**, a pa., Scotl., co. and 7 m. E. Lanark, on the Clyde. Ac. 5167. P. 532, of whom 372 are in the vill. of Thankerton.

**Covo**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 2329.

**COWAL** or **COWALL**, a peninsular mts. dist. of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde on the E., and Loch Fyne on the W. In it are Lochs Goyle and Eck, the vills. Inverchaolain, Kilmodan, Kilmun, Kilfinan, Strathlachlan, Lochgoilhead, and Kilmorich.

**COWARNE**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (*Much*),  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Bromyard. Ac. 3706. —II. (*Little*),  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Bromyard. Ac. 696. P. 186.

**COWBIT**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Crowland. Ac. 4590. P. 649.

**COWBRIDGE** or **PONT-VAEN**, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the river Ddaw, 12 m. W. Cardiff. P. of parl. bor. 1094. It has an ancient Gothic gateway, a town-hall, a market-house, and church. Cowbridge unites with Cardiff and Llantrissant in sending one member to House of Commons.

**COWDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. W. Tunbridge Wells. Ac. 3232. P. 772.

**COWDENBEATH**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Beath, on rail. 4 m. N.E. Dunfermline. P. 1148.

**COWES (EAST)**, a hamlet, Isle of Wight, pa. Whippingham, on the E. side or rt. b. of the riv. Medina, at its mouth, opposite West Cowes, and 4 m. N. Newport. P. 1954. Here is the custom-house, port of Cowes, and a chapel of ease. Near it is Osborne House, the marine residence of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

**COWES (WEST)**, a seaport town and watering-place, Isle of Wight, pa. Northwood, on the W. side of the river Medina, at its mouth (here  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. across), and at the N. extremity of the island,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Southampton, and 11 m. W.S.W. Portsmouth, with both of which ports it communicates daily by steamers. P. 4591. At the angle formed by the river and sea, termed Egypt Point, is a battery built by Henry VII., and a church. It has assembly and reading-rooms, a good bathing establishment, and docks for ship-building; and it is the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club, who hold their annual regatta here. Its coasting trade consists chiefly of exports of agricultural produce and malt; imports coal, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. Customs revenue (1862) 3134*l*. Vessels belonging to the port 56, tons 5372. Exports (1862) 7573*l*.

**COWETA**, a co., U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 532 sq. m. P. 7455 free, 7248 slaves.

**COWFOLD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.E. Horsham. Ac. 4458. P. 946.

**COWGORSE**, a hamlet of England, co. Dorset, pa. Wimborne-Minster, 1 m. S. Kingston.

**COW-HONEYBORNE**, a pa., Engl., co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 1360. P. 360.

**COWHYTHE**, a station on the Trigonometrical Survey of Scotland, Banffshire, on the meridian of Dunnoe (lat.  $57^{\circ} 40' 59''$  N.; lon.  $2^{\circ} 39' 31''$  W.), 1 m. E. Portsoy. Height 267 feet.

**COWICK**, a tnsph., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Snaith. Ac. 5725. P. 849.

**COWISHAR**, a town, Nepal, near its N.W. extremity, on the Goggra. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 16'$  N.; lon.  $81^{\circ} 5'$  E.

**COWLAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, East Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 2036. P. 69.

**COWLEY**, 3 pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. S. Cheltenham. Ac. 1834. P. 311.—II. co. Middlesex, 1 m. S. Uxbridge. Ac. 300. P. 371.—III. co. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 940. P. 1404.

**COWLINGE**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.S.W. Skipton. P. 1815. It has cotton manufactures.

**COWLINGE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Clare. Ac. 3025. P. 842.

**COWPEN**, a township of Engl., co. Northumber-

land, pa. Horton,  $\frac{6}{8}$  m. S.S.E. Morpeth. Ac. 1707. P. 6291, partly engaged in raising coal.

**COWSBY**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Ac. 1167. P. 105.

**COWTHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Wetherby. Ac. 1323. P. 141.

**COWTON (EAST)**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, with a station on the Great West of England Railway, 6 m. N.E. Catterick. Ac. 3310. P. 472.—*North and South Cowton* are townships in Gilling pa. P. respectively 312 and 167.

**COXE BAZAR**, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Chittagong, on the river Nauf, near its mouth, 70 m. S. Islamabad.—II. an island at the mouth of the Hoogly, near N. end of Sagor island, 3 m. long and 2 m. broad.

**COXHOB**, a tnsph., Engl., co. and  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.S.E. Durham, pa. Killoe, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Ac. 1055. P. 4171.

**COXIM**, a riv. of Brazil, rises in the mountains of dist. Camapan, in the S. of prov. Matto-Grosso, flows N.E. till it receives the Camapan, when it turns N.W. and joins the Taquari, in lat.  $18^{\circ} 24'$  S. Chief affls. on the right, the Barreiro, Inferno, Sellado, and Jauru; and on the left the Paredao, Furado, Oreilha-de-Anta, Bicudo, and Taquari-Mirim.

**COXLIDGE**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Gosforth,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Ac. 808. P. 1092.

**COXSACKIE**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, Greene co., 22 m. S. Albany. P. 3741.

**COXWELL (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Great Farringdon. Ac. 1410. P. 371.—*Little Coxwell* is a township in the same parish.

**COXWOLD**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N. Easingwold. Ac. 14252. P. 1205.

**COY-CHURCH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E. Bridgend. Ac. 9105. P. 1431.

**COYLE**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Agra, on an island in the Junna, 6 m. S. Muttra.

**COYLTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Ayr. Ac. 11,752. P. 1604.

**COYTY**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Bridgend. Ac. 4571. P. 2685.

**COZES**, a comm. and market town, France, dep. Charente Inf., 43 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle. P. 1885.

**COZUMEL ISLAND**, off the E. coast of Yucatan, Central America, lat.  $20^{\circ} 35'$  N.; lon.  $86^{\circ} 41'$  W.; 24 m. in length N. to S., and 7 m. in width.

**CRACATOA**, a mountainous island in the Strait of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java.

**CRACH**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 19 m. S.E. L'Orient. P. 1826.

**CRACOW** (German and Polish *Krakau*), a city and ancient cap. of Poland, more recently the cap. of a small republic, now comprised in the Austrian empire, on l. b. of the Vistula, which separates it from the suburb Podgorze, at the head of a branch railway from Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw, 158 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. Lat. of observatory  $50^{\circ} 3' 59''$  N.; lon.  $19^{\circ} 51' 50''$  E. P. (1867) 41,086. Mean temp. of year  $47^{\circ}$ , winter  $27^{\circ}$ , summer  $66^{\circ}$ , Fahr. It has a castle, a cathedral containing 20 chapels and the tombs of the most celebrated Polish kings, the bishop's palace, council-house; a university, with a botanic garden, an observatory, and a library with 30,000 printed vols. and 4500 MSS., a gymnasium, school of arts, and academy of painting. About 3 m. W. is a tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, 120 feet in elevation. The territory, which formed the late republic of Cracow, has an area of 445 sq. m., and comprises, besides the city, the towns Chrzanow and Krzezowica. It

was incorporated with the Austrian empire, after an insurrection, in December 1846.

**CRADLE** or **BLACK MOUNTAIN**, England, co. Brecon. Highest point Cradle or Pen Cader Fawr, 2660 feet.

**CRADLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. and 2½ m. N.W. Hales-Owen. Ac. 732. P. 4075.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Ledbury. Ac. 5966. P. 1830.

**CRADOCK**, a dist. in the E. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, having E. British Kaffraria, S. the dist. Somerset, N. Colesberg, and W. Graaf Reynet. Area 3168 sq. m. P. 6491. Surface alternately fertile and arid, bare of wood, or encumbered with mimosa bushes. Principal rivers, the Great Fish, Brakke, and Tarka.—The vill., *Craddock*, on l. b. of the Great Fish riv., 3 m. N. Somerset, has a Dutch church and chalybeate springs.

**CRADOO**, a town of S. W. Africa, coast of Guinea, Bight of Benin, kingdom of Jaboo, at the junction of the Falmar river with the lake or lagoon of Cradoo, in lat. 6° 38' N.; lon. 3° 56' E.

**CRAIG**, a co. of Virginia, U. S., North America, cap. New Castle. P. 3133 free, 420 slaves.

**CRAIG, Inch Brioch**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising the vill. of Ferryden. Area 3308 Scotch ac. P. 2177.

**CRAIGHEAD**, a co. of U. S., North America, Arkansas. P. 2979 free, 87 slaves.

**CRAIGIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Ayr. Ac. 6579. P. 730.

**CRAIGMARK**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Dalmellington. P. 543.

**CRAIGNEISH**, a marit. pa. of Scotl., co. Argyll, comprising a peninsula N. of Jura Sound, with a vill., 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. P. of pa. 618.

**CRAIGNEUK**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Dalziel. P. 716.

**CRAIG'S VILLAGE**, a vill. of British Guiana, a few miles from the mouth of Berbice riv. P. 1500.

**CRAIKE**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, enclosed by the co. York, N. Biding, 2½ m. N.E. Easingwood. Ac. 2779. P. 685.

**CRAIL**, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and in the "East Neuk" of Fife, on the North Sea, 9 m. S.E. St Andrews. Ac. 6782. P. of pa. 1931; do. of town 1211; corp. rev. (1862-3) 674l. It has an ancient church. The bor. unites with St Andrews, Anstruther West and East, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to H. of Commons.

**CRAILING**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in Teviotdale, 6 m. S.W. Kelso. Ac. 6043. P. 673.

**CRACHEHALL**, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. and 1¼ m. W.N.W. Bedale. Ac. 1752. P. 583.

**CRAMBE**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton. Ac. 3778. P. 591.

**CRAMLINGTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. St Andrews, on railway, 8½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle. P. 3301.

**CRAMOND**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Edinburgh and Linlithgow, with a vill. at the mouth of the Almond in the Forth, 5½ m. W. Edinburgh, and 1 m. N. Cramond Brig. Ac. 6662. P. of pa. 2748. In this pa. are Corstorphine hill, Cramond and Inch Mickery islands, and Granton pier. It has salmon stake nets, iron works and paper mills. Cramond (*Caer Almond*) was an important Roman station on Watling Street, and traces of the mole, coins, etc., have been found.

**CRANAGE**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Sandbach, 3½ m. E.N.E. Middlewich. Ac. 1876. P. 391.

**CRANBERRY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. & 11 m. S.W. Butler.

**CRANBORNE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Wimborne, and 13 m. S.W. Salisbury. Ac. of pa. 13,730. P. 2656.—*Cranborne Chase* is a tract of wood and parkland extending nearly to Salisbury, and still abounding in deer.

**CRANBROOKE**, a market town and pa., England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. the Staplehurst station on the South-Eastern Railway, & 13 m. S. Maidstone. Ac. of pa. 9862. P. 4128. Manufs. woollens.

**CRANFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. W.N.W. Amphill. Ac. 3500. P. 1591.

**CRANFORD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 1½ m. from the Southall station, Great Western Railway, and 2¼ m. N.W. Hounslow. Ac. 721. P. 530.—II. co. Northampton, 3½ m. E. Kettering. Ac. 2420. P. 553.

**CRANGANORE**, a maritime town of South India, Travancore dom., rajahship and 16 m. N. Cochín.

**CRANHAM**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.E. Painswick. Ac. 1859. P. 424.—II. co. Essex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Romford. Ac. 1875. P. 385.

**CRANLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8 m. S.S.E. Guildford. Ac. 7340. P. 1393.

**CRANNCHFIELD**, a dist. of the Grand Duchy of Saxe Meiningen. P. (1861) 3144.

**CRANMORE**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet, Ac. 1054. P. 70.—II. (*West*), 3½ m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1814. P. 292.

**CRANOE**, a pa., Engl., co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 990. P. 107.

**CRANSAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, cant. Aubin. P. 1967. Sulphurous vapour baths.

**CRANSFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Framlington. Ac. 1189. P. 284.

**CRANSHAW**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. Dunse. Ac. 8738. P. 134. It comprises a portion of the Lammermoors.

**CRANSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.W. Kettering. Ac. 2510. P. 850.

**CRANSTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 3 m. S.E. Dalkeith. Ac. 5102. P. 1035. Coal, limestone, and sand are raised here.

**CRANSTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, co. and 5 m. S.W. Providence. P. 2962. It has cotton factories.

**CRANTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.W. St Michael. Ac. 2552. P. 381.

**CRANWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 2522. P. 233.

**CRANWICH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 1824. P. 88.

**CRANWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.E. Watton. Ac. 1126. P. 264.

**CRAON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Oudon, 18 m. S.W. Laval. P. 4291.

**CRAONNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Laon. P. 852. In the battle of Craonne, 7th March 1814, the Prussians were routed by Napoleon I.

**CRAPONNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 19 m. N. Le Puy. P. 2630. Manufs. of lace and woollens.

**CRAFTELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Ac. 2085. P. 604.

**CRAITHORNE**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S.S.E. Yarmouth. Ac. 2530. P. 256.

**CRAITHIE** and **BRAEMAR**, an extensive united inland parish of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the dist. of Mar, and intersected by the Dee river. P. 1574. Length of inhabited part 25 m.; breadth 5 to 10 m. The mountains Ben Mac-dhui, Ben-na-buirid, and Cairn-Toul are on the

N.W., and Lochnagar on the S. The Dee, taking its rise in the ridge of Braeriach, forms a cascade at Linn of Dee, and winds through the valley of Crathie, in which are situated Balmoral, a royal residence, and Abergeldie, on rt. b. of the Dee. The ancient Caledonian Forest of Mar formerly covered the whole pa., and part still remains in Braemar, where are also plantations of fir & larch. Principal lake, Loch Callater, in Glen Callater. The military road from Blairgowrie to Fort George intersects the dist. Alt. of Crathie 908 feet. [CASTLETOWN OF BRAEMAR.]

CRATI, *Crathis*, a river of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, rises in the forest of Sila, flows N. and E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 13 m. E.S.E. Cassano. Course 50 m. Chief affls. the Coscile and Busento.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. Comarca, near l. b. of the Ervedal, 11 m. W. Portalegre. P. 3000.

CRATO, a city of Brazil, prov. Ceara, cap. Comarca, 240 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza.

CRAU (LA), *Lapidai Campi*, a plain, S. France, occupying the W. part of the dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Arles and Aix, between the Rhône and the étang de Berre, its N. part traversed by a branch of the canal of Craponne. Surface covered with boulders, but it is interspersed with some vineyards, and olive and mulberry plantations.

CRAUGHWELL, a town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 14 m. E.S.E. Galway. P. 240.

CRAVAGLIANA, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Valsesia. P. 1545.

CRAVEN, a co. U. S., North America, in S.E. of N. Carolina. Area 980 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,079 free, 6189 slaves. Surface level, somewhat marshy, but fertile.

CRAW D'HYÈRES (LA), a comm. & vill., France, dep. Var, arr. Toulon, cant. Hyères. P. 2553.

CRAWFORD, the name of 8 cos. of U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Pennsylvania. Area 1016 sq. m. P. (1860) 48,755.—II. in W. of Georgia. Area 382 sq. m. P. 3423 free, 4270 slaves.—III. in N. of Ohio. Area 596 sq. m. P. (1860) 23,881.—IV. in S. of Indiana. Area 320 sq. m. P. 8226.—V. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,551.—VI. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Surface mountainous and wooded. P. 8068.—VII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1008 sq. m. P. 5641 free, 182 slaves.—VIII. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 960 sq. m. P. 6992 free, 858 slaves.—Also a township, N. York, 92 m. S.S.W. Albany. P. 1912.

CRAWFORD or CRAWFORD-DOUGLAS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, including the vill. of Leadhills (which see), 15 m. S.S.E. Lesmahagow. Ac. about 76,000. P. 1590. At the vill. of Crawford the Clyde is crossed by a bridge.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12½ m. S. Lanark. Ac. 26,460. P. 980.

CRAWFORD TARRANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 3½ m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 600. P. 67.

CRAWLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Southampton, 5 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Ac. 4589. P. 502.—II. co. Sussex, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway, 8 m. N.N.E. Cuckfield. Ac. 770. P. 473.—III. (North), co. Bucks, 3½ m. E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 4060. P. 981.

CRAY, several contiguous pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (Foot), 11½ m. E.S.E. London. Ac. 798. P. 286.—II. (North), 1 m. N.E. Foot's Cray. Ac. 1443. P. 578.—III. (St Mary's), 2 m. S. Foot's Cray. Ac. 2010. P. 1464.—IV. (St Paul's), 4½ m. E. Bromley. Ac. 2010. P. 532. The above 4 pas., called "The Crays," are so named from the small river Cray, which joins the Darent, 2 m. N.N.W. Dartford.

CRAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Cray, 8 m. E.S.E. Greenwich. Ac. 2474. P. 3103. In its vicinity are bleaching grounds, silk and calico-printing establishments, and numerous chalk pits. Here, in 457, Hengist totally defeated Vortimer in the second great battle between the Saxons and Britons.

CREACOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. E.S.E. South-Molton. Ac. 1050. P. 63.

CREAGH, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, including a part of the town of Skibbereen. Ac. 7053. P. 3865.—II. Connaught, co. Roscommon, comprising a part of the town of Ballinasloe. Ac. 8867. P. 2224.

CREAKE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (North), 3 m. S.S.E. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 3601. P. 708.—II. (South), 4 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 4146. P. 1058.

CREANCES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. N.N.W. Coutances. P. 2195.

CREATON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 790. P. 510.—Little Creaton is a hamlet, same co., 7 m. N.N.W. Northampton.

CRECCHIO, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 2448.

CRECORA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Lime- rick, 2 m. S.E. St Patrickswell. Ac. 3012. P. 633.

CRECRIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Carlow and Wicklow, 3 m. S.W. Hacketstown. Ac. 2470. P. 372.

CRECY or CRESSY, several towns and villis. of France.—I. dep. Somme, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Abbeville, on the Maye, famous in British history for the victory gained here, August 26, 1346, by the troops of Edward III. of England over a large French army under Philip of Valois. P. 1732.—II. dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on the Grand Morin river, 25 m. E. Paris. P. 1057.—III. (sur Serre), a comm. and town, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Laon. P. 2136.

CREDENHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 1224. P. 199.

CREBIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.W. Ploermel. P. 1728.

CREDITON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Crede, near its confl. with the Exe, 8 m. N.W. Exeter. Ac. 12,309. P. 5731. It is a polling-place for North Devon.

CREE, a river of Scotland, rises in Loch Dornal, co. Ayr, flows S.E. between the cos. Wigtown and Kirkcudbright, and joins Wigtown Bay, by the estuary Loch Cree, after a course of 20 m., in the latter part of which it is navigable.

CREECH (ST MICHAEL), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Taunton, on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. Ac. 2304. P. 1121.

CREED, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N.N.E. Tregony. Ac. 2809. P. 743.

CREEK, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Washington co. P. 2006.

CREEKSEA or CRIXITH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Burnham. Ac. 985. P. 175.

CREEK TOWN, a vill. of W. Africa, Guinea, on an affl. of the Old Calabar river, 70 m. above its mouth. Lat. 5° 56' N.; lon. 8° 40' E.

CREETING, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (All Saints), 2 m. N. Needham. Ac. of combined pas. 3115. P. 202.—II. (St Olave), adjoining the above. P. 41.—III. (St Mary), 1 m. N.E. Needham. P. 202.—IV. (St Peter), 2½ m. E.S.E. Stow-Market. P. 248.

CREETON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.E. Corby. Ac. 1005. P. 79.

CREETOWN, a marit. vill. and burgh of barony, Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, pa. Kirkma-

breck, at the mouth of the Cree, in Wigtown Bay, 4 m. N.E. Wigtown, with which it communicates with packet-boats. P. 969. Near the vill. is a granite quarry.

CREVEE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 2 m. N. Elphin. Ac. 4573. P. 1069.

CREVELD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 12 m. N.W. Düssel-dorf, cap. circ. P. (1861) 50,562. It is the principal town in Prussia for the manufacture of silk goods, a branch of industry introduced here by refugees from Juliers in the 17th and 18th centuries, the products of which are estimated worth nearly 1,500,000*l.* annually. Here are also manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, oil-cloths; potteries, and tanneries.

CREGGAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Armagh and Louth, 9 m. N.W. Dundalk. Ac. 24,814. P. 11,416.

CREGLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on l. b. of the Tauber, 44 m. N.E. Heilbronn. P. 1400.

CREGRINA, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 4½ m. E.N.E. Builth. Ac. 1595. P. 124.

CREHELP, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. N. Donard. Ac. 2214. P. 839.

CRÉHEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Dinan, cant. Plancoet. P. 1697.

CREICH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.W. Cupar. Ac. 2341. P. 877.

CRÉIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Senlis, on the Oise. P. 3626. It has a porcelain factory.

CREMA, a town of North Italy, prov. Cremona, on rt. b. of the Serio, 25 m. E.S.E. Milan. P. 8075. Manufs. of lace and silk. It lies in a rich agricultural district, and has several hospitals and an elementary school. Gold-dust is found in the river Serio.

CREMAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 11 m. S.S.W. Roanne. P. 1566.

CREMIÉUX, a town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 43 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 2370.

CREMMEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 26 m. N. Potsdam. P. 2500.

CREMOLINO, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Acoqui. P. 1529.

CREMONA, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, bounded N. by the Oglio, S. by the Po, W. by Lodi, and E. by Bergamo. Area 828 sq. m. P. (1862) 839,641. Products, corn, rice, wine, and flax. It is divided into three districts.

CREMONA, a fortified city of North Italy, cap. prov., on the Po, here crossed by a bridge, 48 m. S.E. Milan. P. (1861) 31,001. It has a cathedral and numerous other churches, palaces, schools, city hall, two theatres, barracks, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Its corso is fine, and much resorted to. Products of district, flax, corn, rice, vines, hay, mulberries, and cheese. There is also much cattle and game.

CRENDON (LONG), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N. Thane. Ac. 3121. P. 1570.

CRENNA, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 1631.

CREPY or CRESPY, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. E. Senlis. P. 2834.—II. (*en Lannois*), dep. Aisne, arr. and 5 m. N.W. Laon. P. 1634.

CRESCENT CITY, a town of U. S., North America, N.W. California, Klamath co., near point St George. It was founded in 1851, and is now an important entrepôt of trade with the upper mines.

CRESCENT ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is one of the most easterly of Dangerous Archipelago. Lat. 23° 20' S.; lon. 134° 35' W.; and 3½ m. in length.

CRESCENTINO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Novara, at the confluence of the Dora Baltea with the Po. P. 6575. It has a college. Manufs. of silk and woollens. Products of district are, cheese, rye, hemp, and hay.

CRESCENZAGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1696.

CRESPANO, a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, prov. Treviso, dist. and 4 m. N.W. Asolo. P. 2237. Manufs. linen.

CRESPPELLANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 4479.

CRESPIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, cant. Condé-sur-l'Escaut. P. 1500. Manufs. beet-root sugar, and potash.

CRESPINO, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venetia, cap. comm., on the Po, 40 m. S.S.W. Venice. P. 4032. Products, flax and silk.

CRESSA, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1436.

CRESSIER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel, on the road to Landeron. P. 667.

CRESSING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.E. Braintree. Ac. 2357. P. 582.

CRESSINGHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. W.N.W. Walton. Ac. 2424. P. 530.—II. (*Little*), 8½ m. W.S.W. Walton. Ac. 1826. P. 243.

CRESSY, a vill. of France. [CRECY.]

CREST, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the river Drôme, 14 m. S.S.E. Valence. P. 5460.—II. a market town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 850.

CRESTLINE, a vill. and railway station, U. S., North America, co. Ohio, 60 m. N.E. Columbus.

CRETE (vulg. *Candia*, Turk. *Kiridi*), one of the largest islands of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, between lat. 34° 55' and 35° 43' N.; lon. 23° 30' and 26° 20' E. Length 150 m.; breadth 6 to 85 m. P. estimated (in 1863) at 324,000, comprising 106,855 Mohammedans and 217,145 Greeks, but all speak the Greek language. It is traversed throughout its entire length by a chain of mountains. Mount Ida, near its centre, rises to 7674 feet in height. The N. coast has many good harbours, while the S. is almost inaccessible. Caverns are very numerous, and one of great extent near Mount Ida is supposed to have been that anciently celebrated as the retreat of Minotaur. Heat excessive in summer, but tempered by a N. wind termed *embat*; cold on the mountains. The island is salubrious, although leprosy is perpetuated by negligence. Soil fertile, but agriculture neglected; principal products, wheat, tobacco, olive oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, valonea, wool, cotton, and honey. It abounds in aromatic plants, and the honey of Mount Ida is celebrated. It occupies a very favourable position in maritime commerce. Manufs. comprise soap, leather, and spirits, with coverlids, sacking, and coarse cloths. *Crete* is divided into the 3 provs. of Candia, Retimo, and Canea (or Khania), its principal towns. It is governed by a pasha.

CRETTEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, on the Marne, 6 m. S.E. Paris. P. 2412.

CRETINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Framlington. Ac. 1638. P. 343.

CREULLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, 10 m. N.W. Caen, on rt. b. of the Seine, P. 990. It has manufs. of lace.

CREUSE, a river of France, depts. Creuse and Indre, joins the Vienne, 12 m. N. Châtellerault, after a N.N.W. course of nearly 150 miles.

CREUSE, a dep. in the centre of France, cap.

Gueret, between the depts. Indre, Haute-Vienne, Correze, Puy-de-Dôme, Allier, and Cher. Area 2150 sq. m. P. 270,055. Climate cold and moist. Surface mostly mountainous, and great part of it arid. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Mineral products, coal and salt. Manufs. carpets. It is divided into the 4 arrs. of Aubusson, Bourgneuf, Boussac, and Gueret.

CREUTZWALD-LA-CROIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. Thionville, cant. Bouzonville. P. 1748. Manufs. steel, glass, oil, iron, and tobacco pipes.

CREUZZBURG, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. P. 3800.

CREUZZIER-LE-VIEUX, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Allier, arr. la. Palisse, cant. Cusset. P. 1544.

CREUZOT (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. S.S.E. Autun. P. 16,094. It has iron and coal works.

CREVALCORE, a town of North Italy, prov., circ. and 19 m. N.W. of Bologna. P. 9778. It lies in a fertile country, and has some fine buildings.

CREVECEUR, two comms. & vills., France.—I. dep. Oise, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Beauvais. P. 2538.—II. dep. Nord, 5 m. S. Cambrai. P. 2328.

CREVILLENTE, an ancient town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Alicante. P. 7226.

CREWE, a market town and railway depôt of Engl. co. Chester, pa. Barthomley, on the London and North-Western Railway, 34 m. S.E. Liverpool. Ac. 279. P. 387, chiefly employed in stations and foundries connected with the railways centering here.

CREWKERNE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Ilchester. Ac. of pa. 5331. P. 4705.

CREYSSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 16 m. N.E. Gourdon. P. 813.

CRICH, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. N. Derby, near the N. Midland Railway. Ac. 6180. P. 3970. Manufs. of silk and cotton. Also a township in the same co. P. 2829.

CRICHTON, a pa., Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Ac. of pa. (which includes the vill. Pathhead) 4821. P. 1304; do. of vill. 735. In vicinity are the ruins of Crichton Castle or Humber's Wa'as, and limestone quarries.

CRICK, a pa., England, co. Northampton, with a station on the North-Western Railway, 4½ m. N. Weedon. Ac. 3770. P. 2829.

CRICKADARN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. N.N.W. Talgarth. Ac. 4331. P. 448.

CRICKETH or CRICETH, a parl. bor., market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 9 m. E.N.E. Pwllheli. P. of parl. bor. 498. Chief industry herring fishery, and a trade in limestone and coal.

CRICKET, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Melherie*), 2 m. S.E. Ilminster. Ac. 540. P. 21.—II. (*St Thomas*), 4 m. S.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 875. P. 66.

CRICKHOWELL, a pa. & mkt. town, S. Wales, co. & 12½ m. E.S.E. Brecon. Ac. 1941. P. of pa. 1516.

CRICKLADE, a parl. bor. and market town of Engl., co. Wilts, on the Thames & Severn Canal. Ac. of old bor., comprising two pas. (St Mary and St Samson), 5998. P. 1453; do. of modern parl. bor., which embraces most part of four adjacent hundreds, and the town Swindon, 36,893.

CRICKTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. N.E. Dunshauglin. Ac. 1431. P. 101.

CRIECH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 11 m. N.W. Dornoch, 40 m. in length. P. 2521.

CRIFE, a town, burgh of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. W. Perth, on the Earn, a tributary of the Tay, and at terminus of branch

of Scottish Central Railway. P. of pa. 4490; do. of town 3903. It stands near the base of the Grampians, and has manufs. of cottons, linen, worsted and woollen stuffs, and tanneries. Alt. 267 feet.

CRIFFELE or CROWFELL, a granite mountain of Scotland, in S.E. of Kirkcudbright, 1866 ft. high. CRIGGLESTONE, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Great Sandal, 3 m. S.W. Wakefield. Ac. 3057. P. 2021.

CRIMEA (*Chersonesus Taurica*), a peninsula of Europe, in the Black Sea, forming a pendant to Russia, with which it is connected on the N. by the narrow isthmus of Perekop. It is of a quadrangular form, having its greatest extension from W. to E., on which latter side it is prolonged by the sub-peninsula of Kertch, between lat. 44° 44' and 46° 5' N., corresponding with that portion of France included between Bordeaux and La Rochelle, lon. 32° 30' and 36° 35' E., corresponding with Russia, between St Petersburg and Moscow. Extreme length 190 m., breadth 110 m. The whole of the N.E. angle, from Perekop to the Strait of Yenikale, is devastated by the encroachments of the Putrid Sea, a collection of stagnant water, exhaling pestilential vapours. The central and W. portion is a vast steppe, devoid of mountains or forests, interspersed with salt lakes and marshes, exposed to the severity of a Russian winter, and the small rivers of which are dried up by the heat of summer. Large flocks of broad-tailed sheep and cattle are pastured on these plains, and the salt obtained from the lakes yields a large revenue. The south coast of the Crimea, defended from the N. winds by a range of wooded mountains, from the sides of which numerous semicircular valleys slope southwards to the Black Sea, presents the most striking contrast to the other parts of the peninsula. Here the climate resembles that of Asia Minor or Italy; winter is scarcely felt, trees seldom lose their verdure, and the primrose and spring saffron appear in February. The olive, fig, vine, and pomegranate, the cistus and other delicate flowers, grow luxuriantly in the open air. The most celebrated of these valleys is that of Baidar, which, on account of its beauty and fertility, is termed the "Crimean Tempé." Its W. end is 5 m. S.E. of Balaklava, and it extends 10 m. E., with a breadth of 3 to 5 miles. It is entirely surrounded by high mountains, and presents a succession of cultivated fields, woods, and meadows. The villages are clean, and the inhabitants prosperous. The mountainous country in which these sheltered valleys are situated, occupies less than a fourth part of the superficies of the peninsula. The mountains curve in the direction of the S. coast from the W. of Balaklava to the Bay of Kaffa. On the S. they present a series of calcareous cliffs, sloping gradually towards the steppes on the N.; the culminating point, Tchahir-dagh, is 5000 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Alma, the Salghir, and the Karasu. The climate of the Crimea is most unequal at all seasons, but especially so in winter, and varies much, according to position, in the mountains, steppes, and valleys. In some winters frost is hardly known, while in others severe frost, accompanied by N. winds, continues from October until April. In 1787 the Sea of Azof, the Putrid Sea, and part of the Bay of Kaffa, were frozen so as to bear the passage of men and horses. The N. wind, which alone brings frost, is often suddenly followed by S. and S.W. winds, which always bring rain; the E. and S.E. winds bring fine weather. In summer the temperature sometimes rises to 100° Fahr. in the shade, when the rivulets are dried

up, and the soil of the steppes is parched and dusty. The difference of temperature in 24 hours often exceeds 28° Fahr. Spring, which usually extends from the beginning of March to the end of May, is the most genial and healthy season, having a mild temperature and a serene sky. Autumn, the most unhealthy season, is marked by the occurrence of intermittent and bilious fevers. The heavy rains cease generally about the middle of October. The mountains are snow-clad till about the middle of May. The forests furnish the pine, beech, oak, elm, ash, and poplar, and give shelter to the wolf, fox, roebuck, fallow-deer, and hare. Domestic animals comprise the horse, camel, dromedary, buffalo, oxen, and several species of sheep. Among birds are the vulture of the Alps, the kite, and a species of falcon, used by the Tartars in their favourite amusement of hawking. Trout of a large size and excellent quality abound in the rivers, & the sea supplies the sturgeon, mullet, mackerel, and pilchard. The rural population is entirely Tartar, except a few German and other colonists in the S. The Tartars have preserved many of the customs of their ancestors, and are hospitable to strangers. The *Crimea* forms the greater part of the Russian gov. Taurida; it is divided into the dists. of Simferopol, the cap. Eupatoria, Theodosia or Kaffa, & Perekop, its chief towns. It was known as the *Chersonesus Taurica* 1400 years B.C. Its history is a chronicle of invasions and changes, in the course of which it has been subjected to more than 60 dynasties, including the Scythians, Greeks, Romans, Tartars, Genoese, and Turks. Russia acquired it by treachery in 1783 under the Empress Catherine II. In 1778 its pop. was estimated at 500,000, but under the despotism of the Czar it decreased by emigration to 205,600 in 1793, and is still decreasing. Its ancient cities have been ruined, and its resources neglected. Russian improvement has been limited to the erection of the new town of Simferopol, the harbour and fortifications of Sevastopol, and the summer palaces of the empress and the nobles on its S.E. shores. The Anglo-French army landed in Kalamita Bay, on the W. coast, 14th Sept., defeated the Russians on the Alma 20th of same month, and commenced the siege of Sevastopol 17th Oct. 1854, which fell after a siege of eleven months.

CRIMMITSCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Zwickau, on the Rhine, and on railway from Altenburg to Zwickau. P. 8982.

CRIMOND, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 6 m. S.E. Fraserburgh. Ac. 4600. P. 892.

CRIMPLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Stokeferry. Ac. 1620. P. 828.

CRINAN CANAL, Scotland, co. Argyll, connects Loch Gilp with Jura Sound, across the head of the peninsula of Kintyre. Length 9 m.; average width 24 feet, and depth 12 feet. It has 15 locks, is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, and was completed in 1801, at a cost of 183,000*l*.

CRINGLEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Norwich. Ac. 980. P. 205.

CRINOW, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. N.E. Narberth. Ac. 352. P. 70.

CRIQUEOT, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Seine Inferieure.—I. (*Lesneval*), cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.E. Havre. P. 1483.—II. (*sur Ouville*), arr. Yvetôt. P. 930.

CRITCHELL, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Long*), 6 m. W.S.W. Cranborne, Ac. 1869. P. 145.—II. (*Moore*), 5½ m. S.W. Cranborne. Ac. 1705. P. 145.

CRITTENDEN, two cos. of U. S., North America.

—I. Arkansas. P. 2573 free, 2347 slaves.—II. Kentucky. P. 7857 free, 939 slaves.

CRIVITZ, a town of N. Germany. [*Krivitz*.] CROAGH, a pa., Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 8½ m. N.N.E. Rathkeale. Ac. 7220. P. 1629.

CROAGH PATRICK or REEK, a mntn. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the S. side of Clew Bay, 6 m. W.S.W. Westford, 2530 feet above the sea.

CROATIA (German *Kroatiën*) and SLAVONIA, a crown-land of the Austrian empire, in the south, having N. Illyria, Styria, and Hungary, E. Turkish Croatia, S. Dalmatia and the Military Frontiers, and W. the Adriatic. In 1854 it was united to Slavonia, which was separated from Hungary. Area 7444 sq. m. Pop. of the united crown-land 876,009. The form and surface of *Croatia* is very irregular; between the Save and the Adriatic it is traversed by a range of limestone mountains, an extension of the Julian Alps, varying in height from 3500 to 5000 feet. Its minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, and coal. It has salt mines and mineral springs. Climate mild and salubrious in the S. districts; on the higher summits snow lies during a great part of the year, and it is visited by cold N.E. winds. The plains of the E. and N.E. are fertile, and furnish grain, fruits, and wine; there are forests of oak and beech. The inhabitants are of Slavonian descent, and mostly belong to the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Cattle-rearing is extensively carried on.—SLAVONIA. [*MILITARY FRONTIER*.]

CROATIA (TURKISH). [*BOSNIA*.] CROCE, two comms. and vills. of N. Italy.—I. (*Fieschi*), prov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Genoa, with the palaces of *Balbi* and *Doglio*. P. 3303.—II. (*Mosso*), prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 1632.

CROCE (SANTA), Italy. [*SANTA CROCE*.]

CROFT, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Ac. 1564. P. 155.—II. co. Leicester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Ac. 1010. P. 819.—III. co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 6153. P. 784.—IV. co. York, North Riding, with a station on the Great North of England Railway, 11 m. N.N.W. Northallerton. Ac. 7030. P. 761.

CROFTHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. Whitburn. P. 1112.

CROFTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. S.E. Wakefield. Ac. 1504. P. 402.

CROGHAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 4 m. N. Philipstown. Ac. 5794. P. 642.

CROGLIN, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. N.N.E. Kirkoswald. Ac. 9180. P. 254.

CROGNALETO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Teramo. P. 2538.

CROIA, a town of Albania, 45 m. S.E. Scutari. It is the chief town of the Mirdites, a Roman Catholic people, nearly independent. P. 6000.

CROISIC (*Le*), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., 44 m. W. Nantes. P. 2182. It has active fisheries. About 6 m. seaward is *Le Four*, a dangerous reef of rocks, marked by a lighthouse.

CROISILLE (*LA*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Vienne, 20 m. S.E. Limoges. P. 2014.

CROISILLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras, cap. cant. P. 1511. Manufactures brass and beet-root sugar.

CROIX-ROUSSE (*LA*), a suburb of the town of Lyon, dep. Rhone, with manufs. of silk.

CROIX (*LA*), numerous comms. & vills., France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Tours, cant. Bléré. P. 1336.—II. dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Rouhaix. P. 2593.—III. (*aux Mines*), dep. Vosges, arr. St Dié, cant. Fraize. P. 1596.—IV. (*Bars*), dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion, cant. Mûr-de-Barrez. P. 1730

**CROIX (St), ISLAND, West Indies.** [CRUZ (SANTA).]

**CROIX (St), numerous comms. and vills. of France, the principal being,—I. dep. Gironde, arr. and 22 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 936.—II. dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. and 4 m. S. Colmar. P. 1689.—III. (*aux Mines*), dep. Vosges, arr. and 15 m. N.W. Colmar. P. 3651.—IV. (*de Volvestre*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. N. St Girons. P. 1702.—V. dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche de Rouergue, cant. Villeneuve. P. 1428.**

**CROIX (St), a river of the U. S., N. America, in Maine, rises in Grand Lake, lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 67° 3' W., flows tortuously S.E., forming part of the boundary between the United States and New Brunswick, and enters Passamaquoddy Bay. Length 64½ m., for the latter 12 m. of which it is navigable for large vessels.**

**CROIX (St), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the French frontier, 7 m. W. Granson. P. 4360. Watch and lace-making.**

**CROIX (St), a vill. of Canada East, on the S. bank of the St Lawrence, 25 m. S.W. Quebec.**

**CROIX (St), the southmost and largest of the Virgin islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the West Indies. Area 100 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,862. Cap. Christiansted. It was possessed successively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, & French, & was sold to Denmark in 1733.**

**CROIXILLE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval, cant. Chailland. P. 1461.**

**CROLLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 11 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1439.**

**CROMARTY, a co. of Scotland, forming the promontory called *Ardmeanach*, or the "Black Isle," consisting of about 17½ sq. m., but including also nine detached portions of land in various parts of Ross-shire. The dist. is now included in the sheriffdom of Ross, with which it joins in sending a member to House of Commons, and a sheriff court is held every alternate Friday at the town of Cromarty. Reg. electors 43.—*Cromarty*, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa., cap. above co., on Cromarty Firth, at the S. side of its entrance, near the South Sutor, 16 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. P. of pa. 2300, do. of parl. bor. 1491. It has two churches, ship-building docks, a harbour, and a pier, accessible by vessels of 400 tons; manuf. of ropes, sacking, sail-cloth, and beer. Exports pork, and has a herring fishery. The bor., which was once a royal burgh, now unites with Kirkwall, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain, in sending one member to House of Commons. Birthplace of Hugh Miller, the geologist.**

**CROMARTY FIRTH, *Portus Salutis*, an inlet of the N. Sea, Scotland, on its N.E. coast, immediately W. Moray Firth, and between the cos. Cromarty and Ross. Length N.E. to S.W. 18 m.; breadth within varies from 3 to 5 m.; average depth 9 to 12 fathoms. It is entered by a strait, between wooded headlands, called South and North Sutors, only 1½ m. across. The old red sandstone of this locality contains fossil fishes. Lias rocks, with numerous fossil remains, are also found on S.E. shore.**

**CROMBIE, an anc. pa., Scotland. [TORRYBURN.]**

**CROMDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 27 m. S.E. Inverness, on the Spey. P. 3943.**

**CROMER, a seaport town and watering-place of England, co. Norfolk, on its N. coast, 21 m. N. Norwich. Area of pa. 1001 ac. P. 1367. It has a fort and battery, a church, baths, and a public library. About ½ m. E. is the first of four lighthouses between it and Yarmouth. All attempts to form a harbour have been baffled by the heavy sea which is here continually gaining on the land, and vessels load and unload on the open**

beach. Nearly the whole of the old town, formerly called Shipden, and one pa. church, have been swept away by the sea. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing.—*Cromer Bay*, from the danger of its navigation, has been named by seamen the "Devil's Throat."

**CROMFORD, a market town of England, co. Derby, pa. Wirksworth, in the valley of Matlockdale, at the terminus of the Peak Forest Railway, 2 m. S. Matlock. P. 1140.**

**CROMHALI, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. W.N.W. Wickar. Ac. 2579. P. 681.**

**CROMPTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham-cum-Prestwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Rochdale. P. 7032. Has cotton manuf.**

**CROMWELL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, ½ m. N. Newark. Ac. 1170. P. 162.**

**CRONAT-SUR-LOIRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, cant. Bourbon-Lancy. P. 1403.**

**CRONBERG or CRONENBERG, a town of Nassau, arr. and 1½ m. E. Königstein. P. 2400. Near it is the mineral spring of Kronthal.**

**CRONDALL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.W. Farnham. Ac. 9614. P. 2764.**

**CRONE (Ger. *Kreisstadt*), a vill. of West Prussia, circ. Marienwerder. P. 3850.**

**CRONSTADT or KRONSTADT, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. W. St Petersburg, of which it forms the port, on the E. side of the small island Kotlinoi, in the Gulf of Finland. Lat. of cathedral 59° 59' 46" N.; lon. 29° 46' 38" E. P. (1858) 29,116. In winter, during several months of which the port is ice-bound, it is nearly deserted. Its vast port, the most important of the Russian marine, is divided into 3 parts: that on the E. is the military port, which usually contains the greater part of the Russian fleet; the middle port is used for refitting ships of war; and that on the W. for the lading and discharging of merchant vessels which cannot approach St Petersburg. They are all strongly defended by ramparts and bastions. The town is traversed by 2 navigable canals. It has 5 Russian churches, 1 Lutheran, and 1 English church, and a celebrated school for Baltic pilots. The inhabitants are mostly seafaring people. Cronstadt was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.**

**CRONSTADT, Transylvania. [KRONSTADT.]**  
**CROOK and BILLY-ROW, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Brancepath, 5 m. N.W. Bishop Auckland, on a branch of the Weardale Railway. P. 5134.**

**CROOKE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 6 m. S.E. Waterford. Ac. 1935. P. 451.**

**CROOKEDHOLM, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kilmarnock. P. 620.**

**CROOKED ISLANDS (GREAT & LITTLE), two isls. of the Bahamas. Lat. of Moss flag-staff, 22° 47' 5" N.; lon. 74° 20' 86" W. P. (1861) 627.**

**CROOKHAVEN, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on Crookhaven harbour, 19 m. W.S.W. Skibbereen. P. 455.**

**CROOM, a town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.S.E. Adare. Ac. of pa. 13,418. P. 4271; do. of town, 1182.**

**CROOM, several pas. of England, co. Worcester.—I. (*Earl's*), 1½ m. N.E. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 1141. P. 189.—II. (*D'Abitot*), 4 m. W.S.W. Pershore. Ac. 1148. P. 163.—III. (*Hill*), 2½ m. E. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 982. P. 198.**

**CROPALANI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Rossano. P. 1493.**

**CROPANE, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 1547.**

**CROPPENSTÄDT, a walled town of Prussian**

Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Oschersleben. P. 2100.

CROPREADY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Banbury. Ac. 7776. P. 2478.

CROPTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. E.S.E. Pershore. Ac. 2000. P. 839.

CROWELL-BISHOP, a pa. of England, co. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1380. P. 638.—*Crowell-Butler* is a hamlet, same co., pa. Tythby, 7 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. P. 604.

CROSBY, several places in England.—I. (*Garret*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. W.N.W. Kirby-Stephen. Ac. 4224. P. 306.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, on the Irish Sea, 7 m. N.N.W. Liverpool. P. 3794.—III. (*Ravenworth*), a pa., co. Westmoreland, 4 m. N. Orton. Ac. 15,024. P. 927.—IV. (*upon-Eden*), co. Cumberland,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 3590. P. 426.—V. (*Little Crosby*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, 8 m. W.N.W. Liverpool. P. 418.

CROSCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1420. P. 729.

CROSS and BURNES, a pa. of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, in island of Sanda. P. 1555.

CROSS or LA CROSS LAKE, British N. America, 20 m. in length N. to S., receives the Beaver, and gives origin to the Mississippi. On its W. side is Fort La Crosse, lat.  $55^{\circ} 26' N.$ ; lon.  $108^{\circ} W.$

CROSSAC, comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, arr. Savenay, cant. Pont-château. P. 1617.

CROSSAKEEL, a post town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 6 m. W.S.W. Meath. P. 191.

CROSSBOYNE, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 m. S. Claremorris. Ac. 16,234. P. 4206.

CROSSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 32 m. S.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Bober with the Oder. P. 7000. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and hosiery, tanneries, and distilleries. It was taken by the Russians in 1758.

CROSS-FELL, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, 11 m. E.N.E. Penrith, lat.  $54^{\circ} 42' 10'' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 29' 6'' W.$  Elevation 2927 feet.

CROSSFORD, two vills. of Scotland.—I. co. Fife, pa. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Dunfermline. P. 379.—II. co. Lanark, pa. Lesmahagow. P. 530.

CROSSGAR, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5 m. N.W. Downpatrick. P. 817.

CROSSGATES, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, chiefly in pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Dunfermline. P. 1115.

CROSSHAVEN, a vill. and harbour of Ireland, Munster, 10 m. S.E. Cork. P. 459.

CROSSHILL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kirkmichael. P. 1107.

CROSLAND (SOUTH), a township of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. P. 2794.

CROSSMAGLEN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 10 m. N.W. Dundalk. P. 635.

CROSSMICHAEL, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcubright. Ac. 10,148. P. 1536.

CROSSMOLINA, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Deel,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Ballina. Ac. of pa. 63,526, mostly mountainous. Pop. 6547; do. of town, 1110.

CROSSMYLOOF, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Cathcart. P. 939.

CROSS-RIVER, W. Africa, Guinea. [CALABAR.]  
CROSS SANDCROFT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Bungay. Ac. 1010. P. 238.

CROSS-SOUND, Russian America, separates King George III. archipelago, N.W. from the mainland. Cross Cape is at its S.W. entrance.

CROSTHWAITHE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, comprising the town of Keswick, Borrowdale, and the lakes Derwentwater, Thirlmere, and

a part of Bassenthwaite water. Ac. 58,350. P. 5070. Copper, lead, and plumbago mines.—*Crosthwaite-with-Lyth* is a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Heversham,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Kendal. P. 740.

CROSTON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 6 m. W. Chorley. Ac. (including several townships) 10,648. P. 4242.

CROSTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Coltishall. Ac. 690. P. 144.

CROSTWIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Walsham. Ac. 777. P. 73.

CROTONA, a city of Italy. [COTRONE.]

CROTOY (LIE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, arr. and 10 m. N.W. Abbeville, with a small port on rt. b. of the Somme, near its mouth. P. 1411. It has an extensive oyster bed, and remains of a fortress in which Joan of Arc was imprisoned.

CROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Brackley. Ac. 2620. P. 580.

CROULIN ISLES, Scotland, off the W. coast of Ross-shire, 14 m. S.W. Loch-Carron. The largest island is about 1 m. in length. P. 38.

CROWAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Helstone. Ac. 7239. P. 4131.

CROWCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 3176. P. 573. The vill. is a titular bor., and has a free school.

CROWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. E.S.E. Tetworth. Ac. 987. P. 162.

CROWHURST, two pas. of England, co. Surrey,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Godstone. Ac. 2081. P. 211.—II. co. Sussex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Battle. Ac. 2161. P. 430.

CROWLAND, a town of England. [CROYLAND.]

CROWLE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, near the confl. of the Trent and Don,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Thorne. Ac. of pa. 7350. P. 3182.

CROWLE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Ac. 1640. P. 576.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, a pa., England, co. Oxford,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Wellingford. Ac. 662. P. 360.

CROWN POINT, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Champlain, 88 m. N. Albany. P. 2379.

CROWNTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 696. P. 97.

CROXALL, a pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Derby, 6 m. N. Tamworth. Ac. 3020. P. 247.

CROXBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Caistor. Ac. 1628. P. 147.

CROXDEN, a pa. of England, co. Stafford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2300. P. 224.

CROXTON, several pas., etc. of England.—I. co. Cambridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Coxton. Ac. 1901. P. 267.—II. co. Lincoln,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Glandford-brigg. Ac. 1630. P. 122.—III. co. Norfolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Theford. Ac. 2333. P. 400.—IV. a township, co. Stafford, pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Eccleshall. P. 1075.—V. *Kegrial*, a pa., co. Leicester, 9 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 3900. P. 594.—VI. (*South*), same co., 8 m. S. Grimston. Ac. 1760. P. 311.

CROY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Nairn and Inverness, 8 m. N.E. Inverness. P. 1873. It comprises the moor of Culloden, memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles' army in 1746, by the royal troops under the Duke of Cumberland. Mean temp., June  $57^{\circ}-8$ , Jan.  $38^{\circ}-0$ ; annual rainfall at Culloden House, 33 inches. Altitude 104 feet.

CROYDON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. London Bridge. Ac. of pa. 9821. P. 20,240. Principal edifices, the parish church; remains of a fine palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, who frequently resided here from the Conquest till the year 1809; hospital for poor men and women of Croydon

and Lambeth, founded by Archbishop Whitgift in 1604; town-hall, corn-market, and union-house. The summer assizes for the county are held here every other year alternately with Guildford. An active trade in corn, cattle and sheep. The Dover and the Brighton Railways both have stations in the town. The old church contains fine monuments, especially those to Archbishops Grindall and Sheldon. Close by are the remains of the archiepiscopal palace, now used as a bleaching-ground. The banqueting-hall and chapel are still standing.

**CROYDON**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S. Caxton. Ac. 2711. P. 508.

**CROYLAND** or **CROWLAND**, an ancient town and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the river Welland, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Ac. of pa. 12,780. P. 3148.

**CROZANT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuze, arr. Guéret, cant. Dun-le-Palletéau. P. 1862. Remains of an ancient castle, which could have contained 10,000 men.

**CROZET ISLANDS**, a group of four volcanic islands in the South Indian Ocean, between Kerguelen and Prince Edward islands, situated at short and nearly equal distances from each other. The eastmost isl. is placed by Sir J. Ross in lat. 46° 27' S.; lon. 52° 14' E.; it is 3 or 4 m. in diameter, and its highest point is 4000 feet above the sea.

**CROZON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 25 m. N.W. Quimper, on a peninsula S. Brest Roads. P. 8651, chiefly supported by navigation and fishing.—II. a vill., dep. Indre, 6 m. S.W. La Châtre. P. 1082.

**CRUACH-LUSSA** or **CRUACH-LUSACH** ("the Mountain of Plants"), a mountain of Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Knapdale, 3000 feet above the sea.

**CRUAGH** or **CREVAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 7 m. S. Dublin. Ac. 4460. P. 695.

**CRUCERO**, a town of S.E. Peru, dep. and 130 m. N. Puno. It is situated on a bleak table-land of the Caravaya mountains, 13,000 feet above the sea, and is so named from the number of roads that cross here. The dist. of Caravaya, of which Crucero is the mud-built cap., has a pop. of 22,000, and exports cocoa, coffee, Chile pepper, and gold.

**CRUCES**, a vill. of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. and on the isthmus, 20 m. N.N.W. Panama, and to which boats ascend the Chagres river. It is the entrepôt for the trade between Portobello and Panama.

**CRUCOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Cotrone. P. 1885.

**CRUDEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. P. 2743. In the 11th century this pa. was the scene of a battle between the forces of Malcolm II. of Scotland, and of Canute, afterwards king of England.

**CRUDWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 4780. P. 799.

**CRUCETOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. W. Nobber. Ac. 1863. P. 172.

**CRUIT ISLAND**, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is in the Atlantic, immediately off its N.W. coast, 6 m. N.N.W. Dungloe. Length N. to S. 2 miles.

**CRUNLIN**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 12 m. W.N.W. Belfast. P. 459.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Dublin. Ac. 1817. P. 819; do. of vill. 241.

**CRUMMOCK-WATER**, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. Length 4 miles, breadth ½ mile.

**CRUMSALL**, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N. Manchester. Ac. 733. P. 4285.

**CRUNDALE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. 1587. P. 279.

**CRUNWEAR**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E.S.E. Narberth. Ac. 1690. P. 261.

**CRUSILLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. St Julian, cap. cant. P. 1960.

**CRUWYS-MORCHARD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. W. Tiverton. Ac. 5766. P. 685.

**CRUX-EASTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N.N.W. Whitechurch. Ac. 1099. P. 76.

**CRUX-LA-VILLE**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, cant. St Saulge. P. 1857.

**CRUYBEKE** and **CRUYSHANTEM**, two vills. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders; the former 6 m. S.W. Antwerp, the latter 11 m. S.W. Ghent.

**CRYSTAL** (**SIERRA DEL**), a range of mountains on the W. coast of Africa, near the equator, appears to form a line of ghauts, 100 or 150 m. from the shore, but they have never been visited by Europeans. The most remarkable hill is Elephant Mountain, about 1707 feet above the sea.

**CSABA** (pronounced *Tsaba*), a vill. of Hungary, beyond the Theiss, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Bekes. Pop. of dist. 25,808. It has a Roman Catholic and a Protestant church, and a trade in corn, cattle, fruit, wine, hemp, and flax.

**CSAIKISTEN-BATAILLONS**, a dist. of Hungary, Military Slavonia, on the angle formed by the Danube and the Theiss. Area 64 geo. sq. m. P. 30,600.

**CSAKATHURM**, **CAKATHURN**, or **TSAKATORNYA**, a town of Hungary, co. Szalad, 7 m. N.N.E. Warasdin. P. 2000.

**CSAKVAR**, a vill. of Hungary, on W. side of the Danube, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 27 m. W.S.W. Buda. P. 4566.

**CSANAD**, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. co., 44 m. N. Temesvar, on the Marös. P. 1760.

**CSANAD**, two towns of Hungary.—I. on the Marös, 7 m. S.E. Mako. P. 2535.—II. in co. Torontal, also on the Marös. P. 8000.

**CSANTAVER**, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Bacs, near Magyar Kanisa. P. 4275.

**CSANY** or **TSANY**, a vill. of Hungary, on this side Theiss, co. Heves, 3 m. from Hatran. P. 2319.

**CSASGAR**, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Komorn, and 8 m. from Tata. P. 2388.

**CSAT**, **CSATH**, or **CSATT**, a town of Hungary, Theiss, co. Borsod, 13 m. from Miskolcz. P. 6255.

**CSATAD**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Beckserek, dist. Billet. P. 2600.

**CSATCZA**, a town of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. and 54 m. N.E. Trentschin. P. 2918.

**CSATSAK** or **TSATSAK**, a town of Servia, on the Morava, 90 m. S.W. Belgrade.

**CSAVOS**, a vill. of Austria, circ. Beckserek, dist. Modos. P. 2878.

**CSEB**, a vill. of Hungary, circ. Hither Danube, co. Bacs, 3 m. from Palanka. P. 1125.

**CSEPREGH** or **TSCHAPRING**, a town of Hungary, co. and 20 m. E.S.E. Oedenburg. P. 2303.

**CSEREVICS**, a town of Hungarian Slavonia, dist. Syrmia, 11 m. W.S.W. Peterwardein. P. 1634.

**CSERVENKA**, a town of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Bacs, on the Franzens Canal, 10 m. from Zombor. P. 6200.

**CSETNEK**, a market town of Northern Hungary, co. Gömör, 8 m. W. Rosenau, on an affl. of the Sajó. P. 1438. Iron and antimony mines.

**CSIK**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, dist. Udvarhely. P. 2067.

**CSIKER-STUHL**, a dist. of Transylvania, Szeklerland, on the border of Moldavia. Area 960 geo. sq. m. P. 30,000. Soil barren.

**CSIKLOVA-NEMET** or **TSCHIKLOVA**, a mkt. town of Hungary, circ. this side the Theiss, co. Krasse, 2 m. S.E. Oravicza. P. 5141. It has copper mines.

**CSEIATE**, a vill. of Little Walachia, on left b.

of the Danube, 9 m. N.N.E. Kalfat. The Turks here defeated the Russians, 6th January 1854.

**CSKOVA**, a town of Hungary, on this side the Theiss, co. Temes, 18 m. S. Temesvar. P. 4250.

**CSOKA**, a market town of Hungary, circ. this side the Theiss, co. Torontal, dist. and 5 m. from Torok-Kanisa, on the Theiss. P. 2880.

**CSOKONYA**, a market town of Hungary, circ. this side the Danube, co. Sümegh, dist. and 6 m. S.W. Babocsa. P. 1162.

**CSONGRAD**, a market town of Hungary, cap. co. of the same name, at the confluence of the Theiss and Körös, 70 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 12,802.

**CSONOPLYA**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. and dist. Zombor. P. 4788.

**CSORNA**, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 30 m. E.S.E. Oedenburg. P. 3720.

**CUAJMEQUALPA**, a town of Central America, state of Guatemala. P. from 2000 to 3000.

**CUASSO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1638.

**CUATLAO or QUATLA - AMILPAS**, a town of Mexico, dep. and 70 m. S.W. La Puebla.

**CUBA**, the largest of the West India Isles, situated between lat. 19° 50' and 23° 9' N.; lon. 74° 8' and 84° 58' W.; 140 m. S.E. Florida, and 130 N.E. Yucatan. It is of an elongated narrow shape; greatest length 764 m., breadth varying from 25 to 130 m. Area, including its dependent islands, about 49,066 sq. m. P. (by census of 1861) 1,396,430, of whom 793,384 were whites; free coloured, comprising 17,000 Chinese, 225,843; free negroes 6650, slaves 370,553. The coasts are surrounded with reefs and shallows, & only one-third of them accessible to vessels; on this part, however, there are several harbours. There are numerous islets surrounding the coast, the principal of which are Los Pinos, Romano, Turignano, and Cruz. The S.E. part of the island is intersected by a mountain range, the Sierra del Cobre, the highest parts attaining an elevation of 6890 feet; this chain extends along the greater part of the length of the island. The northern part is more level, with rich valleys and plains. Extensive lagoons and salt marshes lie along the flat shores. There are no large rivers; the Cauto, which is the largest, being only 90 m. in length. Some are navigable for a few miles inward for boats; others are used for irrigating the fields. The climate is more temperate than that of the other West Indian Islands, but also more variable. Snow never appears, even in the highest parts; but hail-storms occur sometimes, ice is occasionally formed at an elevation of a few hundred feet, and earthquakes are frequent. W. winds prevail during the cold season, and rain falls every month of the year. Except in the low marshy grounds the climate is salubrious, and invalids from the United States resort to the isl. Mean annual temp. at Havana 77° Fahr.: winter 78°, and summer 81°·5. Among the whites ague and yellow fever are the chief diseases. The most fatal months for Europeans are May, June, July, and August; the healthiest, January, February, March, April, and November. The reverse is the case with the Creoles; for the yellow fever, which during the hot season cuts off the former, generally spares the latter. Primary rocks and limestone prevail in the mountain districts. The mineral treasures of Cuba have been only imperfectly explored, but the precious metals are known to exist, and copper is very extensively deposited in the Sierra del Cobre. In 1844 the quantity of this metal exported, represented a sixth part of that of the globe. Mines of alum, copperas, and excellent coal have been discovered; and there

are many mineral springs in the island. Extensive districts in the mountain regions are covered with dense forests, among which the majestic ceiba and mahogany trees are conspicuous, with other valuable wood fit for ship-building; and palms, plantains, and beautiful ornamental trees abound. Only a small proportion of the land, about 2,000,000 acres, is yet under cultivation; but it produces abundant crops of maize, yams, bananas, potatoes, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cocoa, and indigo. The uncultivated portions contain extensive and fertile prairies, where cattle are extensively reared. Only one indigenous quadruped has been found, the *huita*, resembling a rat, and 18 inches in length. Amphibious reptiles, as the alligator, manati, tortoise, and serpents from 10 to 12 feet in length, abound. Birds of beautiful plumage are numerous, and fish of various kinds swarm along the coasts. *Cuba* is divided into two depts., the Western and the Eastern. Chief towns, Havana (cap. of the Western dep. and of all the island), Santiago de Cuba (cap. of the Eastern dep.), Matanzas, Puerto Príncipe, Trinidad, etc. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years on the increase. Provisions of all kinds, and manufactured goods, are the chief articles of importation. The exports to Spain in 1860 amounted to 2,239,307*l.*, and the imports from that country to 1,621,348*l.* The exports mainly consist of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, bees'-wax, tobacco, cigars, and copper ore. The internal traffic is now facilitated by improved roads, and 351 miles of railway were open in 1860. The government of the island is vested in a captain-general, who is supreme military commandant and civil governor of one of the provinces. There is a governor of the other provinces, who has independent civil power, responsible only to the court of Spain. There is a military garrison of several battalions, and a marine force of 4 frigates, 15 steam-ships, and 32 small craft. Steamboats ply between Havana and other parts of the coast. No foreigner can land on the island without procuring the security of a native of responsibility for his good behaviour. Both religion and education are under the immediate control of the government. The latter has recently made great progress; and there is a royal university at Havana. The Roman Catholic religion is established, and no other is tolerated. *Cuba* was discovered by Columbus in his first voyage in 1493. In 1511 the first settlement was made by the Spaniards, and soon after the aboriginal inhabitants were wholly extirpated. In 1762 Havana was captured and taken possession of by the British, but restored to the Spaniards next year. In 1850, and again in 1851, a piratical attempt was made on Cuba by a band of United States adventurers, under the command of a Spaniard named Narasso Lopez: they were defeated, and their leader executed. [HAVANA (SANTIAGO DE CUBA).]

**CUBA**, a town of U. S., North America, New York, 226 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 2143.

**CUBA**, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, and 14 m. N.N.E. Beja. P. 2410.

**CUBAGUA**, an island of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 30 m. N. Caracas, in the Caribbean Sea, between Margarita and the mainland.

**CUBBERLY**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. S.S.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 3421. P. 343.

**CUBBINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 1780. P. 964.

**CUBERT**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. W.N.W. St Michael. Ac. 2518. P. 420.

**CUBLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. S. Ashbourne. Ac. 2254. P. 383.

**CUBLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. N.N.E. Aylesbury. Ac. 1290. P. 288.

**CUBLIZE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Ville-Franche-sur-Saône, on rt. b. of the Rhône, 27 m. N.W. Lyon. P. 2248.

**CUBULCO**, a town of Central America, Guatemala. P. 4000.

**CUBZAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 11 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux, with a port on rt. b. of the Dordogne. P. 975.

**CUCCA**, a vill. of Austria, Venetia, prov. Verona, dist. Cologna. P. 3302.

**CUCHULIN HILLS**, Scotland. [COOLIN.]

**CUCKFIELD**, a pa. and market town of Engl. co. Sussex, 34 m. S.S.E. London. Ac. 11,167. P. 3539.

**CUCKLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Wincoanton. Ac. 2865. P. 280.

**CUC-TOULZA**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Lavaur, cap. cant.

**CUCUISAS (LAS)**, a town of Venezuela, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Caracas. P. 5000.

**CUCURON**, anc. *Cucuro*, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 7 m. S.S.E. Apt. P. 1781.

**CUDDALORE**, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. South Arcot, on the Bay of Bengal, 100 m. S. Madras. Lat. 11° 43' N.; lon. 79° 50' E. It is large and populous.

**CUDDAPAH**, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, enclosed by Kurnool, Guntoor, Nellore, North Arcot, Mysore, & Bellary, between lat. 13° 12' and 16° 19' N.; lon. 77° 52' and 79° 48' E. Area 12,970 sq. m. P. 1,451,921, one-eighth of whom were Mussulmans, and the remainder Hindoos. Surface diversified. A mountain chain traverses the whole district, forming part of the Eastern Ghauts, the highest point being 3500 feet above the level of the sea. The geological formation consists of granite, gneiss, mica-slate, many places overlaid with sandstone, intermixed with veins of greenstone. Mines of lead, copper, and iron exist in the hills, but are not worked vigorously. The diamond mines in this dist. have been abandoned. Principal rivers, the Pennar and its tributaries, flow E. to the Bay of Bengal. Climate is intensely hot during the day. Annual mean temp. in the shade 81°, max. 98°, min. 65° Fahr. Rainy season from the end of October till the end of November. Soil fertile, yielding valuable timber and fruit trees, rice, wheat, sugar, oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, and cotton. Manufs. cotton piece goods, coarse woollens, muslins, and working in gold, silver, and pottery. Exports cottons, coarse woollens, silk, sugar, tobacco, and grain. Imports iron and copper. Zoology comprises the leopard, wolf, hyæna, besides a great variety of serpents and birds, the bee, lac insect, and silkworm. The district was ceded to Britain in 1800.

**CUDDAPAH**, a military cantonment of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, presid. and 139 m. N.W. Madras. It has barracks & an hospital.

**CUDESDOX**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 2689. P. 1591.

**CUDDINGTON**, two pas. England.—I, co. Bucks, 5½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 1281. P. 590.—II, co. Surrey, 1 m. N.N.E. Ewell. Ac. 1827. P. 148.

**CUDHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Ac. 5869. P. 988.

**CUDILLERO** or **CLEIRO**, a town and seaport of Spain, Asturias, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. P. 2210.

**CUDOS**, a comm. and vill. of France, arr. and cant. Bazas. P. 1165.

**CUDREFIN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, with a small port on E. bank of Lake Neuchatel,

5 m. N.W. Avenches. It is a port of embarkation, & has an active transit trade on the lake. The confederate Swiss took it by assault in 1475. P. 671.

**CUDWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S.E. Ilminster. Ac. 1077. P. 151.—II, a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Royston, 3½ m. E.N.E. Barnesley. Ac. 1712. P. 521.

**CUELLAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Segovia. P. 3148.

**CUENCA**, a prov. of Spain, New Castile, between lat. 39° 20' and 40° 47' N.; lon. 1° 5' and 3° W. Area 6721 sq. m. P. (1857) 229,959. It is mountainous in its central and E. portion, which is formed into valleys running N. to S., & watered by streams falling into the Jucar. Mountains yield honey, timber, copper, silver, iron, coal, and alum. The Sierra Cuenca, a portion of the Iberian mountains, traverses the province. Principal rivers are the Tagus, Jucar, Gabriel, Rianzares, and Giguella.

**CUENCA**, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, near the confl. of the Huecar and Jucar, 84 m. S.E. Madrid. P. 6037. It is enclosed by high walls, and has 7 gates, a cathedral, episcopal palace, 14 pa. churches, 13 convents, colleges, and hospitals, a diocesan school, and 8 bridges across the rivers. Manufs. woollen stuffs and paper.

**CUENCA**, a city of South America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. prov. in a wide plain, 8640 feet above the sea, 70 m. S.E. Guayaquil. P. 20,000. (?) It has a cathedral, university, and trade in cheese, confectionery, bark, and rural produce.

**CUERDEX**, a township, Engl. co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 5 m. N.N.W. Chorley. Ac. 800. P. 666.

**CUERNAVACA**, a town of Mexico, state and 40 m. S. Mexico, on the slope of the Sierra Guichilpe.

**CUERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. N.E. Toulon. P. 4311. Trade in wine, brandy, and olive-oil.

**CUEVA DE VERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Almeria, at the mouth of the Almanzor in the Mediterranean. P. 10,140.

**CUEVAS DE VINROMA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana. P. 2600.

**CUFFY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. St Amand, cant. la Guerche. P. 1364.

**CUGAND**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Vendée, arr. Napoleon Vendée, cant. Montaigu. P. 2295. Manufs. cloth. Wool, and paper mills.

**CUGGIONO-MAGGIORE**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. W. Milan. P. 4567.

**CUGLIERI**, a town of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 9 m. S.E. Bosa. P. 4240.

**CUGNOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 1736.

**CUIABA**, a town of Brazil. [CUIABA.]

**CUILCACH MOUNTAIN**, Ireland, Fermanagh, 12 m. S.W. Enniskillen, height 2180 feet.

**CUISEAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. S.E. Louhans. P. 1542. It has a fine church of the 14th century, with peculiar and grotesque carvings.

**CUISERY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Seille, arr. and 11 m. S.W. Louhans. P. 1600.

**CUYRE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. St Charles. P. 2093.

**CULBONE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 8½ m. W. Minehead, Ac. 1502. P. 41. The vill. and church are so buried among lofty and almost perpendicular hills, with an elevation of 1300 feet, that for three months in winter the sun is never seen.

**CULCHETH**, a township of Engl. co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 4 m. E. Newton. Ac. 5361. P. 2214.

**CULDAFF**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 9 m. N.N.W. Moville. Ac. 20,046. P. 4895.

**CULEBRA**, a seaport of Central America, state Costa Rica, in lat. 10° 35' N.; lon. 85° 38' W.—II. a river, same state, enters the Caribbean Sea, near the Lake Chiriqui.

**CULEBRA**, one of the Virgin islands, West Indies, 8 m. long by 2 wide. P. 300.

**CULFEIGHTRIN** or **CAREY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. E. Ballycastle. Ac. 26,466, above half of which is mountainous and covered with heath. P. 3111.

**CULFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 2217. P. 346.

**CULHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Abingdon. Ac. 1680. P. 474.

**CULHAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Thiers, cant. Lezoux. P. 1465.

**CULIACAN**, a town of Mexico, dep. and 90 m. S.E. Sinaloa, in a fertile tract, on the river Culiacan. P. 12,000. It is a depot for goods passing between Guaymas and Mazatlan.

**CULLEN**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Banff, on the Cullen, at its mouth in Cullen Bay (North Sea). Corp. rev. 1862-3, 52L. P. of town 3543, do. of parl. bor. 1818. It has a church, market place, manufs. of damasks and other linen goods, and a trade in dried and cured fish. The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, and Inverury in sending one member to House of Commons. The Bin of Cullen, 2½ m. S.W. of the town, is 1648 feet high.

**CULLEN**, several pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Cork, 6 m. N.W. Mill-Street. Ac. 13,674. P. 3096.—II. co. Cork, and 5 m. N.N.E. Kinsale. Ac. 4249. P. 619.—III. co. and 5 m. N.W. Tipperary. Ac. 1985. P. 856, of whom 215 are in the village.

**CULLENSWOOD**, Ireland, Leinster, is a suburb of Dublin, on its S.E. side. P. 850.

**CULLENWAINE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, Tipperary and King's cos. Ac. 4744. P. 1263.

**CULLERA**, *Sucro*, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.S.E. Valencia, on the Mediterranean at the mouth of the Jucar. P. 7821.—*Cope Cullera*, 3 m. N., is in lat. 39° 9' N.; lon. 4° 51' 41" E.

**CULLERCOATS**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Tynemouth. P. 866. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

**CULLODEN** or **DIRUMMOSSIE-MOOR**. [CROX.]  
**CULLOMPTON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, 11 m. N.E. Exeter, with a station on the G. W. Railway. Ac. 7370. P. 3185. Manufs. woollens.

**CULLY**, a town, Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 5 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. P. 1202.

**CULM** and **CULMBACH**. [KULM, KULMBACH.]  
**CULMINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Ac. 3476. P. 515.

**CULMSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. N.E. Cullompton. Ac. 4530. P. 1224.

**CULMULLIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. E. Summerhill. Ac. 5565. P. 568.

**CULNA**, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. dist. and 26 m. E. Burdwan, on rt. b. of the Hoogly. P. 60,000. It is a place of considerable trade, being a station for steamers plying between Calcutta and the N.W. provs.—II. dist. Malabar, 34 m. N.E. Calicut.

**CULOZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. Bellej, cant. Seyssel. P. 1453.

**CULPEPPER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Virginia. Area 672 sq. m. P. 5388 free, 6675 slaves.—II. a township and cap., same co., 98 m. N.N.W. Richmond. P. 300.

**CULPHO**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W. Woodbridge. Ac. 641. P. 56.

**CULROSS**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town,

and pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 19 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Corp. rev., 1862-3, 60L. Ac. 8949. Pop. of pa. 1423; do. of parl. bor. 517. It has schools, charitable institutions, and damask-weaving. The bor. unites with Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, and Stirling, in sending one member to House of Commons.

**CULSAMOND**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen. P. 1165.

**CULTER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.E. Lanark. Ac. 1193. P. 665. Culterfell mountain, in the pa., has an elevation of 2430 feet.

**CULTS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. S.W. Cupar. Ac. 2925. P. 800. Birthplace of Sir D. Wilkie, the historical painter.

**CULWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.E. Banbury. Ac. 2246. P. 652.

**CUMANÁ**, a maritime city of South America, Venezuela, cap. dep. and prov., on the Gulf of Cariaco, at the mouth of the Manzanares. Lat. of Fort Boca del Rio 10° 27' 6" N.; lon. 64° 11' W. P. 8000. It has several suburbs, and a fort on an adjacent height, but no remarkable edifices; on account of frequent earthquakes, all its houses are low built. Its roadstead is good. Export trade in cattle, smoked beef, salt fish, cacao, and other provisions. *Cumana* was mostly destroyed by an earthquake, 15th July 1853. The dep., of which it is the cap., has an area of 370,000 sq. m., and comprises, besides the cities Cumaná and Barcelona, the towns of Cariaco, Carupano, Aragua, and El Pao. Area of prov. 17,309 sq. m. P. (1854) 50,671.

**CUMANACOA**, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep., prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cumaná. P. 5000. (?) It has a cool and healthy climate.

**CUMBER**, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry.—I. (*Upper*), 10 m. W. Dungiven. Ac. 17,596. P. 3979.—II. (*Lower*), 5 m. E. Londonderry. Ac. 14,466. P. 3381.

**CUMBERLAND**, the most N.W. co. of England, having N. Solway Firth and the Esk and Liddle rivers separating it from Scotland, W. the Irish Sea, and on the other sides the cos. Lancaster, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. Area 1523 sq. m., or 1,001,273 ac., about two-thirds of which are enclosed and cultivated. P. 205,276.

Surface mountainous. Sca Fell rises to 3229 feet above the sea, and Black Comb, in the pa. of Whitbark, is a station of the Ordnance Survey. Principal rivers, the Eden, Esk, and Derwent. In this co. are the Lakes Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, and Ulles-water, on the borders of Westmoreland. The co. is traversed by the Lancaster and the Whitehaven and Carlisle Railways. Wheat, oats, and turnips are the principal crops. In the S. is a large extent of grazing land, and butter forms a principal export. Near Whitehaven and Newington are extensive beds of coal, and in Borrowdale is a mine of plumbago or graphite. Other mineral products are lead, iron ore, and various metals, slate, marl, and gypsum. There are iron forges at Carlisle, Dalston, and Seaton; and the co. has manufactures of woollens, cottons, linens, earthenwares, and glass. Cumberland is divided into 5 wards, and 104 pas.: It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1864), E. div. 5411; W. do. 4652.

**CUMBERLAND**, a co. of New South Wales, lat. 34° S.; lon. 151° E.; having E. the ocean, and landward the counties Northumberland, Hunter, Cook, and Camden. Ac. 914,890. P. (1861) 124,678. In it are the towns Sydney, Paramatta, Richmond, Windsor, Hawkesbury, and Liverpool, with Ports Jackson and Hackins, and

Botany Bay.—II. a co. of Tasmania, near the centre of the island.

CUMBERLAND, several places of the U.S., North America.—I. a co. in the S.W. of Maine. Area 990 sq. m. P. (1860) 75,591. Soil fertile. Products, corn and sweet potatoes. It has cotton and woolen factories, iron works, tanneries, and paper mills. Good fishing on the coast. The Boston and Waterville, and the Atlantic and St Lawrence Railways, pass through the co.—II. a co. in the S.S.W. of New Jersey. Area 480 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,605. It is bounded on the S.W. by Delaware Bay, E. by Tuckahoe Creek, and is intersected by Maurice River and Cohansy Creek. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes. It has glass and iron works, and flour mills.

—III. a co. in the S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 545 sq. m. P. (1860) 40,098. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, rye, and oats. It has flour, grist, and saw mills, iron works, distilleries, and tanneries. Minerals are lime and iron. The Cumberland Valley Railway intersects the co.—IV. a co. in the S.E. of Virginia. Area 310 sq. m. P. 3256 free, 6705 slaves. Surface undulating. Products, Indian corn and tobacco. It has flour mills and an iron foundry.—V. a co. in the S. part of North Carolina. Area 1680 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,539 free, 5830 slaves. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes. It has cotton factories, corn, flour, and saw mills.

—VI. a co. in the S. of Kentucky, bordering on Tennessee. Area 375 sq. m. P. 5927 free, 1413 slaves. Surface diversified. Yields corn, wheat, and tobacco.—VII. a co. in the E.S.E. of Illinois. Area 310 sq. m. P. 8311. Soil good.—VIII. a co., Tennessee. P. 3339 free, 121 slaves.—IX. a township of Pennsylvania, Green co. P. 1958.—X. a township of Rhode Island, co. and 8 m. N. Providence. P. 6225. Manufactures cotton, and has boat-building.—XI. a town, Alleghany, co. Maryland, on I. b. of the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. P. 6067. Coal mines in its vicinity.—XII. a large river, rises in Cumberland mountains, Kentucky, and, after a S.W. course of 600 m., enters the Ohio river; navigable for steamers 200 m. to Nashville. At the *Cumberland Gap* the water makes its way between cliffs 1300 feet high. The Gap was several times fought for during the Civil War of 1862-3.

CUMBERLAND, an island, Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago group.

CUMBERLAND, an island of the U. S., North America, off the coast of Georgia, N.E. St Mary, 15 m. long and 5 broad.—The Cumberland islands are a group off N.E. Australia. Lat. 20° to 21° S.; lon. 149° E.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, British N. America, is between Davis Strait and Northumberland inlet.—II. a co. of Nova Scotia. P. (1861) 19,533.

CUMBERNAULD, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on railway, 14 m. N.E. Glasgow. Ac. 11,803. P. 3513; do. of vill. 1561. Handloom weaving, and in its vicinity coal and lime works.

CUMBERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alford. Ac. 950. P. 266.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Silkstone, 7 m. S.E. Huddersfield. P. 1974.—III. (*Half*), a township, same co., pa. Kirk-Burton. Ac. 930. P. 1974.

CUMBRAY or CIMBRAES (GREAT and LITTLE), two islands of Scotland, co. Bute, in the Firth of Clyde, 2 m. S.W. Largs. Area of Great Cumbray 5100 ac., of which 3000 are arable. P. 1222, mostly in Millport, a bathing place, at its S. end. *Little Cumbray* lies S., separated from the co. Ayr

by a channel 3 m. across, and has a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 43' 16" N., lon. 4° 58' W., with 20 inhabitants. Both islands contain remarkable trap dykes intersecting the old red sandstone. Together they form the pa. of Cumbrae. P. 1256.

CUMBRE (LA), a principal pass across the Andes, between Santiago (Chile) and Mendoza, in lat. 33° S., lon. 70° 20' W. 12,454 feet above the sea.

CUMBRE (LA), a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Caceres. P. 2081.

CUMBRES-MAZORES, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N.N.E. Huelva. P. 2056.

CUMBRIA, an ancient British principality, comprising, with the greater part of Cumberland, the Scotch dists. Strathclyde, Galloway, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunningham, in the eos. Wigton and Ayr. Early in the 11th century it was given to Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, to be held as a fief of the Crown of England. Its name is preserved not only in that of Cumberland, but in the islands Cumbray, and in many places in Clydesdale.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, a range of hills, England, occupying part of the eos. Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, extending from Fell Top in Cumberland, to near Ulverstone in Lancashire, 37 m. N. to S., and 35 m. E. to W. Granite, limestone, and slate are found in the mountains.

CUMIANA, a town of North Italy, cap. mand., prov. Turin, 7 m. N. Pinerolo, on the Cisola. P. 5731. It has an hospital, a theatre, a public school, and remains of a noble castle.

CUMINESTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Monquhitter. P. 459.

CUMINO or COMINO, an island of the Mediterranean, between Malta and Gozo, 1½ m. in length, by ¾ m. across. West of it is the islet *Cominotto*.

CUMMERSDALE, a township, England, co. Cumberland, pa. St Mary, Carlisle. Ac. 1911. P. 829.

CUMMETRIES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on Solway Firth. Ac. 11,747. P. 1230.

CUMMER, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 4 m. S. Tuam. Ac. 9314. P. 1263.

CUMNOCK, two contiguous pas. of Scotland, co. Ayr.—I. (*Old*), on Lugar Water, 12 m. E. Ayr. Ac. 14,209. P. 3721; do. of town 2316. Old Cumnock has banks and public libraries, a manufacture of plane-tree snuff boxes, and trade in cotton stuffs and earthenwares.—II. The pa. of *New Cumnock* is immediately S. of Old Cumnock, and the vill. is 3 m. S. Both are on the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway. Ac. of pa. 48,357. P. 2891. It has coal and lead mines.

CUMNOR, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.N.E. Abingdon, near the Great Western Railway. Ac. 7730. P. 1021.

CUMREW, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N. Kirk-Oswald. Ac. 2694. P. 136.

CUMRU, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Berks co. P. 2939.

CUMWHITTON, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Ac. 5400. P. 529.

CUNDALL, a pa., England, co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. N.N.E. Boroughbridge. Ac. 3351. P. 392.

CUNDINAMARCA, the E. central dep. of the Granadian Confed., S. America, comprising the E. Cordillera of the Andes in the W., with extensive plains in the E. Estimated area 350,000 sq. m. P. (with Tolima) 474,648, consisting of whites, Indians, and mixed races in about equal proportions. Bogota is the cap. city of the prov. and of the republic.

CUNEO, a town of North Italy. [CONI.]

CUNHA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 135 m. N.E. Sao Paulo, near the Jaculi.

CUNNINGHAM ISLAND, a populous island, U. S.,

North America, Ohio, in the W. part of Lake Erie, Ottawa co., 10 m. N. Sandusky Bay.

**CURONÈ**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 12½ m. W.S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., at the foot of an eminence, on the Orca. P. (with comm.) 3493. It has several churches and convents. The soil is fertile in vines, corn, and wood. Manufs. copper, iron, cotton, and silk.

**CUPAR-FIFE**, a royal, parl. and municip. bor., market town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Fife, in the centre of the "Howe" of Fife, on the Eden, 9 m. W. St Andrews. It has a station of the North British Railway. P. of pa. 6759; do. of borough 4980; do. of parl. bor. 5029. It has a pa. church, county-hall, town-hall, the Madras Academy, corn exchange, gaol, public library, dissenting chapels, reading-room, newspaper offices, and banks; an active manuf. of linen goods, spinning mills, corn mills, breweries, and tanyards. It has a sheriff's court, and county quarter-sessions. The borough unites with Saint Andrews, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1863) 225. [COUPAR-ANGUS.]

**CUPELLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Chièti, circ. Vasto. P. 2693.

**CUPICA**, a vill., Granadian Confed., between the Bay of Panama and the mouth of a river of same name, on the Pacific.

**CURA**, a town of South America, state and dep. Venezuela, 60 m. S.W. Caracas. P. 4000.

**CURACAO or CURAÇOA**, an island, Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Dutch, off the N. coast of Venezuela. Lat. 12° N.; lon. 69° W. Length 40 m., breadth 6 to 10 m. P. (1858) 19,669. The slaves were freed in this and other Dutch West Indian Islands 1st July 1863. Shores bold; surface hilly; and deficient in water. Sugar, indigo, tobacco, and maize are raised. Government vested in a stadtholder, assisted by a civil and military council. Chief town, Wilhelmstadt or Curaçao.

**CURBRIDGE**, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Witney. Ac. 2952. P. 622.

**CURCIAI-DONGALON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, cant. Saint Trivier-de-Courtes. P. 1417.

**CURDWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N.N.W. Coleshill. Ac. 3170. P. 649.

**CUREGGIO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1336.

**CURIA MURIA or KURIA MURIA ISLES**, a group of 5 isls. off the S.E. coast of Arabia; Hellaniyah, the largest and only inhabited island, being in lat. 17° 33' N.; lon. 56° 6' E. Surface sterile.

**CURICO**, a town of Chile, dep. Colchagua, on the Mataquito, 100 m. S.S.W. Santiago. P. 2000.

**CURINO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 2395.

**CURISCHE-HAFF**, a lagoon or back water of the Baltic, East Prussia, extending along the coast for about 53 m. S. of Memel, separated by a narrow sandy ridge—the Curische-Nehrung—from the sea, with which it communicates at its N. extremity by Memel Deep, a channel 300 yards across and 12 feet deep. It receives the Niemen.

**CURITIBA**, a town of Brazil, cap. prov. Parana, lat. 25° 33' S.; lon. 49° 30' W. Chief building, the church of St Luz. Manufs. coarse woollens. Its dist. has a population of 12,000, mostly employed in agriculture.

**CURGY**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Saône et Loire, arr. Ambert, cap. cant. P. 2982. Manufs. camblet, linens, and snuff.

**CURLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Ilminster. Ac. 777. P. 247.

**CURNO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 1127.

**CURRACLONE**, a pa., Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 2 m. E. Stradbally. Ac. 3644. P. 492.

**CURRENT RIVER**, a river of the U. S., N. Amer. Rises in Texas, co. Missouri, flows N.E. into Arkansas, and falls into the Black river in Randolph co. Entire length about 250 m. Navigable for flat boats.

**CURRIE (Coria)**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.W. Edinburgh, on Caledonian Railway. Ac. 11,236. P. 2248, of whom 345 are in the village.

**CURRIN**, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Monaghan and Fermanagh, 5 m. S.S.E. Clones. Ac. 11,372. P. 4134.

**CURRITUCK**, a co. of the U. S., North America, forming the N.E. extremity of North Carolina, bordering on Virginia and Currituck. Area 200 sq. m. P. 4892 free, 2523 slaves.

**CURRITUCK ISLAND**, a long and narrow island, U. S., North America, off the coast of North Carolina, at its N.E. extremity.

**CURRY**, several pas. of England, co. Somerset.

—I. (*Mallet*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Ilminster. Ac. 1650. P. 549.—II. (*North*), 6 m. E.S.E. Taunton. Ac. 5556. P. 1839.—III. (*Bevelle*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Langport. Ac. 4108. P. 1704.

**CURSI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 1056.

**CURZI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2415.

**CURTIS ISLANDS**, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 30° 36' S., lon. 179° 14' W.

**CURUGUARY**, a vill. of Paraguay, 135 m. N.E. Assumption. It is a dépôt for *yerba-maté*, or Paraguay tea, collected in its vicinity.

**CURVALE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, on the Rance, 16 m. E. Albi. P. 2503.

**CURY**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.E. Helston. Ac. 2845. P. 517.

**CURZOLA, Corcyra Nigra**, an island of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, on the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabinello. Lat. 43° 55' N.; lon. 16° 46' E. Length E. to W. 25 m., average breadth 4 m.; the greatest part of it is covered with trees. P. 4268. Principal products, timber, corn, wine, and fruits.—II. a town on its N.E. coast. P. 2198. It has a cathedral, and two small harbours.—*Curzolari Isles*, coast of Greece. [KURZOLART.]

**CUSAGO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1218.

**CUSANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1343.

**CUSANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, cap. circ., in the mountains, 19 m. N.W. Benevento. P. 3944. It has three churches.

**CUSHENDALL or NEWTOWNGLENS**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Dall, near its mouth, 32 m. N. Belfast. P. 447.

**CUSOP**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 1¼ m. E.S.E. Hay. Ac. 2294. P. 218.

**CUSSAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 21 m. S.W. Limoges. P. 1864.

**CUSSET**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 32 m. S.S.E. Moulins. P. 6113. Manufs. of coarse woollens and paper.

**CUSSY-EN-MORVANT**, a vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Autun. P. 2016.

**CÜSTRIN**, a fortified town of Prussia. [KÜSTRIN.]

**CUSY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Annecy, cant. Alby. P. 1478.

**CUTCH or KACHH**, a native state of India, between lat. (including the Runn) 22° 47' and 24° 40' N.; lon. 68° 26' and 71° 45' E. Bounded on the N. and N.W. by Scinde, E. by the Guicowar dom., S. by the Kattywar peninsula and the Gulf

of Cutch, and on the S.E. by the Indian Ocean. Area (exclusive of the Runn) 6764 sq. m. P. 500,536. The country is intersected by two mountain ranges. Soil sterile and sandy, but interspersed with numerous fertile tracts. There being no large rivers, the streams drying up on the cessation of the rains, water is consequently scarce; however, good water is obtained by boring the rock underlying the more recent formations. Products comprise the common grains of India, sugar, cotton, grapes, and musk-melons. The horse, cattle, and the camel are reared. Wild animals: the tiger, leopard, hyæna, and wolf. Minerals are coal, iron, and alum. The *Gulf of Cutch*, lat. 22° 20' N., lon. 69° 20' E., between Cutch and the peninsula of Cattywar, is 110 m. long and 25 m. wide at entrance. The *Great Runn of Cutch* lies in lat. 23° 22' and 24° 42' N.; lon. 69° 50' and 71° 20' E. Area 7000 sq. m. It is conjectured to have been formerly an inland sea, having obtained its present elevation by the upheaving of the earth, caused by an earthquake in 1819. It has several more elevated tracts of considerable extent. During the monsoon it is flooded by sea water blown into it, and by the rains. During the dry season the *Runn* swarms with flies. The *Small Runn* is between lat. 23° 5' and 23° 45' N.; lon. 70° 45' and 71° 50' E. Area 1600 sq. m. These two wastes resemble each other in their physical character. Salt is their only product. Annual revenue of the state 73,842*l*.

CUTCH or KACH'H (GUNDAVA), a prov. of Beloochistan, between lat. 27° 40' and 29° 50' N.; lon. 67° 21' and 69° 15' E.; having W. the provs. Sarawan and Jhalawan, N. Afghanistan, & E. Scinde. Length N. to S. 160 m., breadth 130 m. Area 10,000 sq. m. P. 100,000. (?) Surface low and generally level, but ill watered, destitute of forest land; and the climate is oppressively hot. Where irrigated, it yields grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, madder, and fruits; and this is the most valuable part of the khan of Kelat's dominions. It has also some commercial importance, from being traversed by the principal routes from Scinde into Afghanistan. Principal towns, Gundava, Dadur, Bhag, Lehree, and Kotree.

CUTCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Dunster. Ac. 7251. P. 793.

CUTHBERTS (ST), a pa. of Scotl., forming part of the bor. of Edinburgh. Ac. 6675. P. 91,925.

CURIGLIANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Pistoja, on the l. b. of the Lima, here crossed by a magnificent bridge. P. 2283.

CUTRO, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Cotrone. P. 2705.

CUTROFIANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce, cap. circ. P. 3147.

CURS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. Compiègne, cant. Noyon. P. 1319.

CUTTACK, a prov. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 19° 40' and 21° 45' N.; lon. 85° 8' and 87° 31' E. Area 7635 sq. m. P. 2,127,555, one-tenth of whom are Mussulmans, the others Brahminists. The sea coast runs S.E. from Priaghy, N.E. to the mouth of the Soobunreeka river, and is called the Orissa coast. Level on the coast, but mountainous in the interior. Chilka Lake, 42 m. in length by 16 m. in breadth, from 4 to 6 feet deep, has numerous islands, is well stocked with fish, yields large quantities of salt, and is being rapidly filled up by the silt swept into it by numerous torrents. It communicates with the sea by a narrow channel. Climate insalubrious, soil diversified. Chief crops, rice, poppy, oil-seeds, indigo, tobacco, and cotton. Sheep, buffaloes, swine, and goats are reared. Manufs.

coarse cottons and fine muslins. Iron ore is found. Principal rivers, the Mahanuddee, Byturnee, and Brahmunnee, besides several other streams. Zoology: tiger, leopard, bear, hyæna, and elephant. Chief towns, Futtock, Balasore, Koordah, Pooree, and Kanarak.

CUTTACK, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 220 m. S.W. Calcutta, cap. of dist. of same name. Estim. pop. 40,000. Chief buildings, a fort and a few Brahmical temples. Climate healthy.

CUTWA, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 30 m. N.E. Burdwan, at the conff. of the Hadjee river with the Bhagruttee.

CUVO, a riv. of Western Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, enters the Atlantic 120 m. S. of the Coanza, after a course estimated at 400 miles.

CUXAC D'AUDE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, arr. Narbonne, cant. Coursan. P. 1579.

CUXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.W. Tettsworth. Ac. 487. P. 177.

CUXHAVEN, a seaport vill. of N.W. Germany, dom. and 58 m. W.N.W. Hamburg, on the W. bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 53' N., lon. 8° 44' E. One of the Hanse towns. P. 1150. It has public baths, and regular steam-packet communication with England. Imports coal from Britain, and manufactured and colonial goods from Hamburg & Bremen. It is a life-boat station.

CUXTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. S.W. Rochester. Ac. 1756. P. 441.

CUXWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E. Caistor. Ac. 1563. P. 83.

CUXABA or CUIABA, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, near l. b. of river of same name. Lat. 15° 36' S.; lon. 56° W. P. (1852) 10,000. Chief edifices, the churches of Bon Jesus, N. S. do Rozario, and San Antonio. It has an imperial hospital, a lazaretto, a Latin and other schools. *Cuiaba* supplanted *Matto Grosso* as cap. of the prov. in 1820. It is the seat of the prov. assembly, of a military commandant, and of the bishop of the diocese of Matto-Grosso. It carries on an active commerce with Rio, in hides, gold dust, diamonds, and ipecacuanha, by caravans of 200 to 300 mules each. The comarca, of which it is cap., comprises numerous vills., and has a pop. of 25,000, comprising miners, agriculturists, and many half civilised Indians. The gold and diamond mines of the district have been worked since 1719.—The *River Cuyaba* rises 130 m. N.E. the town, flows S.S.W. 100 m., and joins the Lourenço, to form the Paraguary.

CUYAHOGA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Ohio, watered by river of same name. Area 486 sq. m. P. (1860) 78,033.—II. (*Cuyahoga Falls*), a vill. same state, on the *Cuyahoga* river and the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 128 m. N.E. Columbus. It has paper and other manufs., and great water power, the river here falling 240 feet by successive leaps through a deep channel. P. 3000. The *Cuyahoga* river enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a N. ward course estimated at 60 miles.

CUYUNI, CUYUNY or CUYUWINI, a river of British Guiana, tributary to the Essequibo, which it joins from the W., in lat. 2° 16' N., lon. 5° 43' W., after receiving the *Maparony*.

CUZCO, a dep. of S. Peru, between lat. 9° 30' and 15° S.; lon. 69° and 73° W.; having N. Brazil, W. the dep. Ayacucho, E. Puno, and S. Arequipa. Area 44,900 sq. m. P. 346,031. Surface hilly. Chief rivers, the Urubamba and Apurimac. Chief towns, *Cuzco*, *Abançay*, and *Urubamba*.—*Cuzco*, cap. dep., and formerly the cap. of the vast empire of the Incas, is on the Guatanai, 200 m. N.N.E. Arequipa, 11,400 feet above the

sea. Lat. 13° 30' 55" S.; lon. 72° 2' 10" W. P. 45,000, mostly Indians. Manufs. cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and embroidery, and has a considerable trade with the port of Islay, in the Pacific. *Cuzco* is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, with an altar of massive silver; 15 churches and 7 convents; a university, founded 1692; college of science and arts, hospitals, mint, and theatres. Printing was introduced only in 1822. From its great elevation, the climate is cold during the rainy season, Nov. to February.

**CUZORN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Villeneuve sur Lot. P. 1435.

**CWM** or **COMBE**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 2 m. N.N.E. St Asaph. Ac. 3702. P. 495.

**CWMCARVEN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 2875. P. 332.

**CWMDU**, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llangynyd, 7½ m. N.N.W. Bridgend. Ac. 3813. P. 4154.

**CWMRHIDOL**, a township of South Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanbadarn-Fawr, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 7824. P. 1304.

**CWM-TOYDDWR**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 2 m. S. Rhayader. Ac. 32,000. P. 798.

**CWMYOY**, a pa. of England, cos. Hereford and Monmouth, 6 m. N. Abergavenny. Ac. 10,366. P. 649.

**CYCLADES** are the principal isls. of the Grecian archipelago, situated between lat. 36° and 38° N., lon. 24° and 26° 30' E., belonging to the kingdom of Greece, of which they form the govts. Tenos, Syra, Naxos, and Thera, comprising the islands Syra, Kythnos, Thera, Tenos, Andros, Naxos, and Melos. Area 1060 sq. m. P. 118,130, many of whom are Roman Catholics. These islands are generally mountainous, but most of them fertile, producing wine, silk, barley, and olive oil.

**CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN**, a township of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanfihangel-Genur-Glyn, 4 m. N.N.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 2514. P. 1089.

**CYLCH-MAWR**, a township of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. N.E. Aberystwyth. P. 460.

**CYLCH-Y-DRE**, a township of South Wales, co. Pembroke, pa. St David's. P. 1027.

**CYLY-CUM**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5 m. N.W. Llandoverly. Ac. 17,300. P. 1380.

**CYPRIAN BAY (ST)**, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, Sahara, immediately N. Cape Barbas. Lat. 22° 35' N.; lon. 17° W. It receives the river St Cyprian, 50 m. in length.

**CYPRIEN (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. W. Sarlat. P. 2415.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, 16 m. N.N.W. Rodez. P. 1800.

**CYPRUS**, an island, Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, 60 m. off the S. coast of Asia Minor, in lat. 35° N., and between lon. 32° and 34° 40' E. Area 4200 sq. m. P. (1863) 200,000, of whom about two-thirds are Christians, and one-third Mussulmans. The mountain system of the island consists of three parts. A continuous chain (highest points, Mts. Buffavento and St Hilarion, 3340 feet high) extends for a distance of about 100 miles along the N. shore from Cape Andrea, its N.E. extremity, to Cape Kormakiti on the N.W., where the Bay of Morphon intervenes, and separates it from a second range, which occupies all the N.W. and W. portions of the island, and trending S. ward, terminates at Stavrovouni, between Capes Carrubiere and Kiti. A third and loftier series of mountains, the most conspicuous of which are Kikko, Troodos (Mount Olympus, 6590 feet high), Adelphi, and Makheira, diverges from the second range near its beginning, and traversing the island from N.N.W. to S.S.E. re-

joins it at Stavrovouni. From the base of the Troodos range rich and fertile plains stretch E. ward, and occupy nearly the whole interior of the island. The rivers of Cyprus are mere mountain torrents, the largest (the Pedias) rising in Mount Troodos. The climate of Cyprus varies in different localities. In the central plains and about Larnica the heat in summer is excessive; the winters, however, are mild, and snow is of rare occurrence. Mean max. temp. at Larnica 80°, average minimum 54° Fahr. Rain is almost unknown in summer from May till October. The prevailing winds are W. and S.W. The N. side of the island is considered healthy, but the plains are unhealthy, the stagnant lagunes about Famagusta, Larnica, and Limassal giving rise to intermittent fevers. Cyprus was in olden times famous for its mineral products, its copper being superior to any other, but they are at present neglected. The salt obtained from the lagunes at Limassal and Larnica is an important source of revenue. Extensive pine forests exist in the higher mountains. About 300,000 acres, or one-eighth of the island, are under cultivation. The chief products are wheat, barley, sesame, vetches, cotton, silk, madder, carobs, wine, olives, raisins, carrots, tobacco, and colocynth. The average produce of wheat is about 80,000 qrs., of barley 120,000 qrs.; the average value of these exported is about 33,000L. The wines of Cyprus form one of its chief articles of export. They are of two kinds, the coarse black wine and a sweet malmsey wines. The manufs. are inconsiderable, the chief being silk stuffs and leather. Exports (1863) 188,187L. Imports 100,005L. Rev. of island 21,510,000 piastres. The means of internal transport are very deficient. Beasts of burden are the camel, mule, and ass; oxen are employed for agricultural purposes. The arrivals in 1862 were 727 ships of 100,040 tons. Principal towns, Lefkosia or Nicosia, Larnica, Famagusta, Limassol, and Baffa. The island, at an early period, was colonized by the Phœnicians, then successively possessed by the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians, and lastly by the Turks, who now possess it.

**CYRN-Y-BRAIN HILL**, North Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. N. Llangollen. Height 1843 feet.

**CYR (ST)**, numerous vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 2½ m. W. Versailles. It has a military school. P. 1931.—II. dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Coulommiers. P. 1416.—III. dep. Var, arr. Toulon. P. 2003.—IV. (*au Mont d'Or*), dep. Rhône, near rt. b. of the Saône, 3 m. N. Lyon. P. 1764.—V. (*du Bailleul*), dep. Manche, arr. Mortain. P. 4754.—VI. (*en Pail*), dep. Mayenne, cant. Prez-en-Pail. P. 1213.—VII. (*sur Loire*), dep. Indre et Loire, arr. and cant. Tours. P. 1883.—VIII. (*sur Menthon*), dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, cant. Pont-de-Veyle. P. 1400.

**CYRUS (SR)**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. P. 1552. In the North Esk is a salmon fishery.

**CYSOING**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr., cant. and 8 m. S.E. of Lille. P. 2993. A pyramid 60 feet high, with sculptures and inscriptions, was raised by the canons of Cysoing in memory of the battle of Fontenoy, gained by the French, under Louis xv., 11th May 1745.

**CZARNIKOW** (pron. *Tcharnikov*), a town of Prussia, gov. and 63 m. S.W. Bromberg, cap. circ., on the Netz. P. 3700. Manufs. of linen fabrics.

**CZARNOWO**, a vill. of Poland, 80 m. E.N.E. Plock, on rt. b. of the Orz, celebrated for a victory by the French over the Russians, Dec. 1806.

**CZASLAW** (pron. *Chazlaw*), a town of Bohemia,

cap. circ., 45 m. E.S.E. Prague. P. 3400. Here the Prussians under Frederick the Great gained a victory over the Austrians, 17th May 1742.

CZECLE, a large vill. of Central Hungary, co. and 40 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 16,944.

CZEMPIN, a small town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 1250.

CZENSTOCHOW (ALR and NEU) two contiguous towns of Poland, 135 m. S.S.W. Warsaw, with which they communicate by railway. Joint pop. 9236.

CZEREKWE, two small towns of Bohemia, circ. and 34 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

CZERNIEJEVO, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Bromberg, 10 m. S.W. Gnesen. P. 1200.—*Czersk* is a town of Poland, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Warsaw.

CZERNOWITZ or TSCHERNOWITZ, a town of

Austrian Poland, Bukowina, cap. circ. same name, on a hill near the Pruth, 146 m. S.E. Lemberg. P. (1857) 26,345. It has a Greek cathedral, a gymnasium, and high schools, manufs. of clocks, silver goods, hardwares, and carriages, and an active trade.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. E.S.E. Tabor.

CZERNYA, a town of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Beeskerek, dist. Hatzfeld. P. 8130.

CZORTKOW, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on the Sereth, 105 m. S.E. Lemberg. P. 2179. Manufs. tobacco.

CZREPAJA, a vill. of Austria, Banat, circ. Pancsova. P. 4495.

CZUDIN, a vill. of Austria, Bukowina, circ. Storzinetz. P. 2087.

CZYRKASSY, a town of Russia. [TCHERKASK.]

## D

DABER, a fortified town of Prussia, reg. Stettin, 18 m. N.N.E. Stargard. P. 1560.

DABO, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Meurthe, arr. Sarrebourg, cant. Phalsbourg. P. 2516.

DABRINGHAUSEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. & 8 m. S.E. West Lennep; with manufs. of cotton and silk. P. 250.

DACCA, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 12' and 24° 17' N.; lon. 90° 11' and 90° 58' E. Area 1960 sq. m. P. estimated at 600,000. It is generally low-lying, drained by numerous rivers. In the N.W. are some small ridges, with an elevation of from 20 to 50 feet above the adjacent country. In the S., being more depressed, it is inundated during the periodical rains, and is under cultivation. The entire district is badly cultivated. Chief products, sugar, betel-nut, hemp, indigo, and esculent vegetables. Manufs. comprise jewellery, working in gold and silver, glass, paper, soap, woollens, and hardware. Mean annual temp. at noon 79° Fahr. Rainfall 70 inches. Traffic mostly carried on by means of the river, roads being few and bad.

DACCA, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, 150 m. N.E. Calcutta. P., exclusive of military, 67,000. It is 4 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. Chief buildings, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Greek churches, Mussulman mosques, Brahminical temples, English, Greek, and Armenian cemeteries, a gaol, lunatic asylum, a college, subject to the control of the Council of Education, but under the management of a local committee. The Baptist mission have schools here. In the city and suburbs are 10 bridges, 13 ghats or landing places, 7 ferry stations, and 12 bazaars. Seat of the civil establishment, consisting of a judge, a collector, and several other officers. From the insalubrity of its situation, in 1852 it was resolved to abandon the cantonment.

DACHSBERG, a vill. and castle of Austria, gov. and 8½ m. E.S.E. Waizenkirchen. P. 1266.

DACHAU, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on the Ammer, 10 m. N.N.W. München. P. 1400.

DACHSEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, pa. Laufen, rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 567.

DACOTAH, North America. [DAKOTA.]

DACRE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. W.S.W. Penrith. Ac. 8205. P. 967.—II. a tnspp., co. York, West Riding, pa. Ripon, 5½ m. W. Ripley. P. 673. Near it are valuable lead mines.

DADE, two cos. U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of Georgia. Area 240 sq. m. P. 2769 free, 300 slaves.—II. in S.W. of Missouri. P. 6726 free, 346 slaves.

DADREE, a town of India, cap. of div. of same name in native state of Jujhur. Lat. 28° 32' N.; lon. 76° 20' E.

DADUR, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 5 m. E. of the Bolan Pass. P. 3000. It is stated to be "one of the hottest places in the world." In November 1840, the British routed a Kelat force here.

DAET, a prov. and town of Luzon, Philippine archipelago. The town is situated on the river of same name, which falls into the Pacific at the mouth of the Bay of San Miguel. P. 7702.

DAGANA, a vill. of Senegal, Africa, dep. and 80 m. from St Louis. P. 2500. It is a French military post.

DAGELEX, an island in the Sea of Japan, about midway between Japan and Corea, 8 m. in circ.

DAGENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.W. Romford. Ac. 4550. P. 2708.

DAGHSTAN, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, extends along the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, between lat. 41° and 43° N.; lon. 46° and 50° E.; bounded S. and S.W. by the Caucasus mountains and Georgia, and N. by the prov. Kumiki. Area 8600 sq. m. P. (1856) 427,931. Surface mostly mountainous. Grain, hemp, madder, and tobacco are raised in the valleys, but the pop. is mostly employed in cattle-rearing. Chief towns, Derbend, Tarki, Nizabad, and Kuba. [DERBEND.]

DAGLINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 1700. P. 320.

DAGO, an island of Russia, gov. Esthonia, in the Baltic Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, separated from the island Oesel on the N. by Sele-Sund. Length nearly 34 m.; breadth 15 m. P. 10,000. Coasts rocky, and soil poor.

DAGSBOROUGH, a vill. of U. S., North America, Delaware, 44 m. S.S.E. Dover. P. 2512.

DAHALAK or DHALAK, an isl. of the Red Sea, E. of the Bay of Massouah. The largest in the gulf. Once important in the pearl fishery.

DAHLEN, two towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 4 m. S.W. Gladbach. P. 1430. Manufs. woollen fabrics, lace, and soap.

—II. Saxony, on railway, circ. and 27 m. E. Leipzig. P. 2769. It has manufs. of linens.

DAHME, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the river Dahme, 44 m. S. Berlin. P. 4100. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a citadel, and has woollen cloth, tobacco, and linen factories. The French were defeated here in 1713.

DAHN, a market town with two castles in Bavaria, 8 m. E.S.E. Pirmasenz. P. 1400.

**DAHOMÉY**, a kingdom of Upper Guinea, and, next to Ashantee, the most important state on the W. coast of Africa, extending along the coast, from the river Volta to Fort Badagry, bounded W. by Ashantee, E. by Yarriba, N. the mountains of Kong, and S. the Gulf of Benin. P. estimated at 700,000, of whom only a few are free. Surface level and well watered; tropical products grow here in the utmost luxuriance. The inhabitants are in the lowest stage of barbarism; and the king, who has a body guard of 2000 Amazons, exercises the most absolute despotism. Chief town, Abomey. Vast forests, in which the palm tree prevail, cover nearly all the country from Abomey to the sea. Cotton grows wild. The Dahomans manuf. coarse cotton cloth, and they show taste in making jewellery, bracelets, etc. Rice abounds in the marshy soil. The chief trade is in palm oil. There are no camels, horses cannot live here, and there are no roads; goods are transported on the backs of men. The Dahomans are of low stature, robust, and active.

**DAILY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, with a vill. on the Girvan river, 6 m. E.N.E. Girvan. Ac. 18,078. P. 2050; do. vill. 650.

**DAMIÉL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 9128. There are several salt marshes in its vicinity. It has manufs. of woollens and linens, and is one of the richest and most important places in La Mancha.

**DAINA**, a vill. of Syria, pash. and 20 m. W. Aleppo, with numerous ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Imma*, and near it the convent and ruined pillar of St Simon-Stylites.

**DAIRSE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 2½ m. E. Cupar. Ac. 2560. P. 638.

**DAJEL**, a town and fort of North Scinde, 40 m. S.S.W. Dera Ghazee Khan, and commanding a route from the Indus through the Bolan Pass.

**DAKHEL** or **DAKHLEH** (ÉL), the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, near lat. 25° 30' N.; lon. 29° E.; 50 m. W. the oasis El-Kharzeh. Length E. to W. 28 m.; breadth 15 m. Soil fertile, yielding dates, olives, and other fruits. It contains the small towns El Kasr and Kalamoon, and numerous vills.—*Dakkeh* (anc. *Peelcis*) is a vill. of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. N.E. Derr, with a temple of the Ptolemaic era. Opposite it, E. of the Nile, are considerable remains of the ancient Metacompo.

**DAKOTA**, a territory of the U.S., North America, organized in 1861, bounded N. by British possessions, E. by Minnesota and Iowa, S. and W. by the Missouri river and Nebraska territory, being that part of Minnesota not included in her state boundary line. Area 325,000 ac. P. 44,601, of whom 89,664 are Indians. Cap. Yankton on the Missouri. Climate mild. Chief settlements, Sioux Falls, Elkpoint, Bruley Creek, Vermillion, Bonhomme, Greenwood, and Fort Randall. The territory yields furs and peltries. A gold field of considerable extent was discovered in 1862 on Grasshopper Creek, a tributary of the Missouri, and a settlement was organized there, called North-Western District.—II. *Dakota*, a co. of Minnesota. P. 9093.

**DALAI-NOR**, a lake of Mongolia, near the Russian frontier, in lat. 54° N., lon. 116° E.

**DALAMOW**, a city of India, dist. Banswara, territory of Oude, on l. b. of the Ganges, 68 m. N.W. Allahabad. P. 10,000. With two Hindoo temples.

**DALAROE**, a maritime vill. of Sweden, læn and 20 m. S.E. Stockholm, with a fort on the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 600, mostly pilots.

**DALBEATTIE**, a vill. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, 4½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Douglas. P. 1736.

**DALBURY**, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Derby. Ac. 1172. P. 263.

**DALBY**, several pals. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1020. P. 115.—II. co. York, North Riding, 9½ m. W.S.W. New Maldon. Ac. 1298. P. 149.—III. (*Magna*), co. Leicester, 3½ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2328. P. 484.—IV. (*Parva*), same co., 4 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1848. P. 183.—V. (*on the Wolds*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 3430. P. 359.

**DALDERBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. Ac. 408. P. 40.

**DALE**, a maritime vill. and pa., formerly a bor. and market town of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. W. Milford, on a peninsula bounding Milford-haven on the W. Pop. of pa. 463. In this pa. is St Ann's Head, lat. 51° 41' N., lon. 5° 10' 25" W., with two lighthouses, elevation 192 feet.

**DALE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Alabama. P. (1860) 10,388 free, 1809 slaves. Chief town, Newton.

**DALECARLIA** or **DALARNE**, an old prov. of Sweden, now comprised in the læn Fahlun.

**DAL-ELE**, a river of Sweden, læns Fahlun and Gefle, formed by the union of the Oster and Wester-Dal, 20 m. W. Fahlun, flows S.E. and E., traversing many lakes, and enters the Gulf of Bothnia 10 m. E. Gefle; length 250 m. It forms numerous cataracts, and near its mouth it is navigable for rafts.

**DALEM**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on its W. frontier. P. 400.

**DALEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, 2½ m. N.E. Koevorden. P. 1600.

**DALENBURG**, a town of Hanover, 15 m. S.E. Lüneburg. P. 800.

**DALESZYCE**, a town of Poland, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Kielce. P. 1520. Near it are mines.

**DALFSEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, on the Vecht, 7 m. E. Zwolle.

**DALGETY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. N.E. Inverkeithing. Ac. 3710. P. 1569, chiefly employed in the collieries.

**DALHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Ac. 1840. P. 539.

**DALHOUSE**, a town of Pegu, on Cape Negrais, 150 m., W.S.W. Rangoon.

**DALHOUSE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.E. Edinburgh, with a station on the Hawick branch of the North British Railway.

**DALIAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. P. 9000. It has extensive fisheries.

**DALINGHOE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Wickham-Market. Ac. 1530. P. 370.

**DALINTOBER**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, dist. Kintyre, 1 m. N.W. Campbelltown. P. 1762.

**DALKEITH**, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Edinburgh, between the N. and S. Esk rivers. A station on the Hawick branch of the North British Railway. Ac. 2345. Pop. of pa. 7114; do. of town 5396. Altitude 131 ft. Rainfall 23 in. It has a pa. church, several chapels, mechanics' institute, subscription library, banks, and an elegant corn exchange. In and around it are corn mills, with breweries, iron founderies, tanneries, and coal works. Adjoining is *Dalkeith Park*, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.

**DALKEY**, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 8 m. S.E. Dublin. Ac. 467. Pop. of pa. 2190; do. of vill. 378. The latter on the Irish Sea, immediately outside Dublin Bay, was a seaport town of some consequence in the 17th century. *Dalkey Island* and battery are separated from the mainland by a narrow sound.

**DALKISSORE**, a river of British India, rises in dist. Pachete, presid. Bengal, about lat. 23° 30' N., lon. 86° 34' E., and, after a S.E. course of 170 m. it enters the Hoogly at Diamond Harbour.

**DALLAS** or **DOLLAS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.W. Elgin. P. 1102.

**DALLAS**, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in the W. of Alabama. Area 890 sq. m. P. (1860) 7865 free, 25,760 slaves. The Alabama divides the co. into two nearly equal parts. Surface uneven. Soil fertile. Products, cotton and Indian corn. It has saw and grist mills, and tanneries.—II. in the N.N.E. of Texas. Area 950 sq. m. P. 7591 free, 1074 slaves.—III. in the S.W. of Arkansas. Area 860 sq. m. P. 4789 free, 3494 slaves. Surface undulating. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn and cotton. It has saw-mills and tanneries.—IV. in the S.W. of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. P. 5778 free, 114 slaves.—V. a co. Iowa. P. 5244.

**DALLAU**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, N. Mosbach. P. 1180.

**DALLINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 1½ m. N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1520. P. 686.—II. co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Battle. Ac. 2873. P. 591.

**DALLYA** or **DALJA**, a market town, Austria, Slavonia, co. Verótz, on rt. b. of the Danube, 19 m. E.S.E. Eszek. P. 3:80.

**DALMALLY**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, 12 m. N.N.E. Inverary, at the head of the River Awe in Glenorchy. Rainfall 172 inches.

**DALMATIA** (KINGDOM OF), Germ. *Dalmatien*, the S. most portion of the Austrian Empire, situated between lat. 42° 15' and 44° 54' N., lon. 14° 30' and 19° E., and forming a narrow strip of country, bounded W. by the Adriatic, E. by Turkey (Herzegovina), N. and E. by Croatia; cap. Zara. Area 4940 sq. m. P. (1857) 404,499; mostly of Slavonic origin, and Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous, covered by offshoots of the Dinaric Alps, traversed on the N. by a ridge of limestone mountains, and on the W. by a similar ridge parallel with the coast. Culminating points, *Mount Orjen* 6332, *Dinara* 6040, *Pastovo* 5929, and *Velebich* 5439 feet above the sea. Chief rivers, the Zermagna, Kerka, Cettina, and Narenta. Soil good. Products, Indian corn, rye, barley, figs, and olives. Coal and asphalt mines are worked; iron exists in the mountains. Fishing employs many of the coast population, and the country is remarkable for the number of its birds. Ship-building is carried on, and all parts of the coast afford excellent harbours. Climate resembles that of Naples, but is more healthy. Temperature seldom below freezing. Maximum heat in June and July 89° Fahr.; winter short; snow seldom lies, except on the mountains. The Sirocco blows 100 days in the year, and is much dreaded on the coast in winter.—*Dalmatia* is divided into the 4 depts. Zara, Spalatro, Ragusa, and Cattaro. Imports (1860) 8,066,667 fl.; exports 5,573,347 fl. It formed part of ancient *Illyricum*. In 1805 Napoleon I. incorporated it with the kingdom of Italy.

**DALMATOV** or **DOLMATOV**, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on the Isct, 100 m. E.S.E. Ekaterinburg. Pop. about 1000.

**DALMELLINGTON**, a pa. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. and 13 m. S.E. Ayr. Ac. 17,926. Pop. of pa. 4194, includes vill. of Dalmeillington, pop. 1299. It has woollen manufs. and coal works.

**DALMENY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. E.S.E. Queensferry. Ac. 6797. P. 1274. *Dalmeny Park* is in the parish.

**DALMY**, an island of the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, in lat. 24° 36' N., lon. 52° 24' E.

**DALNOK**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Barotsch. P. 1555.

**DALRY**, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Ayr, the town having a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 18 m. N.N.W. Ayr, 15 m. S.W. Paisley. P. of pa. 11,156, of which the town contains 4232. There are coal and iron works, and a manuf. of woollens.—II. a pa., stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the Ken, 3 m. N.W. New Galloway. Ac. 34,729. P. 1149, includes vill. of Dalry, pop. 639. Height of Blacklagr mountain 2890 feet.

**DALRYMPLE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4½ m. S.E. Ayr. Ac. 7959. P. 1325.

**DALRYMPLE** (POINT), Tasmania, in an estuary at the mouth of the Tamar, N. shore. Lat. of lighthouse 41° 3' 5" S.; lon. 146° 47' 5" E.

**DALSERR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 6 m. S.E. Hamilton. Ac. 7035. P. 4876.

**DALSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Ac. 10,890. P. 2568.—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, forming a N. suburb of London, pa. Hackney, 3¼ m. N.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral. P. 10,247.

**DALTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. E. Dumfries. Area about 11 sq. m. P. 679.

**DALTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 9 m. N.E. Lenox. P. 1029.

**DALTON**, several pas., etc. of England.—I. (*in Furness*), a market town, co. and 18 m. W.N.W. Lancaster. Area of pa. including several islands on the coast, 16,364. P. 9152. It has iron mines, foundries, and malting.—II. (*le-Dale*), co. Durham, 6½ m. S. Sunderland. Ac. 4231. P. 8432.—III. (*North*), co. York, East Riding, 7 m. S.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 3890. P. 486.—IV. (*South*), same co. and Riding, 5½ m. N.W. Beverley. Ac. 1730. P. 338.—V. a tnsph., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. E.S.E. Burton-in-Kendal. Ac. 2135. P. 129.—VI. (*on Tees*), a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Croft, 5 m. S. Darlington. Ac. 1247. P. 307.

**DALUPURI**, one of the Philippine islands, N. Luzon. Lat. 19° 15' N.; lon. 121° 34' E.

**DALWOOD**, a hamlet of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. N.W. Axminster. Ac. 1709. P. 492.

**DALZIEL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 2 m. N.E. Hamilton. Ac. 3085. P. 5438.

**DAMAGHAN**, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 50 m. S.S.E. Astrabad.

**DAMAK**, a town of Java, near its N. coast, 15 m. N.E. Samarang.

**DAMALA**, a vill. of Greece, Morea, dep. Argolis, 26 m. E.S.E. Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina.

**DAMAN**, a town of India, belonging to Portugal, on the coast of the Northern Concan, included within the limits of the Bombay presid., 101 m. N. Bombay, on the Damungunga or Damman river. The town is fortified, has 9 Christian churches and ship-building yards. Provisions plentiful.—*Daman* dist. is 10 m. long by 5 broad.

**DAMAN** or **THE BORDER**, a tract of country between the Suliman mountains and the Indus river, formerly a part of Runjeet Singh's kingdom of Lahore, but now annexed to the British prov. of the Punjab. It is 300 m. long and 60 m. broad. In some parts the surface consists of hard clay, or loose sand. Where irrigated it is very fertile, and the products resemble those of India. Chief towns, Dera Ismael Khan, Dera Tati Khan, and Dera Chazee Khan.

**DAMANHOUR**, *Hermopolis-parva*, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov. Bahireh, on railway, 46 m. E.S.E. Alexandria. It has cotton-spinning and woollen-weaving factories.—*Damanhour Chobra* is a vill. on the Nile, 5 m. N. Cairo, where the Egyptian pasha has a summer residence.

**DAMAR**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. S.S.E.

Sana, with a citadel. It supplies the beautiful hard resin of commerce, which is extensively used in making varnish.

**DAMARAN**, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, E. Palawan, lat. 10° 45' N.; lon. 120° 5' E., 45 m. in circumference.

**DAMARAS**, a coast country of S.W. Africa, between lat. 21° and 24° S., consisting of wide plains and grassy slopes at the foot of hills rising to 1000 feet above the sea. Copper appears to be plentiful, the natives making it into rings. The population is divided into two distinct nations, the Damaras of the hills and the Damaras of the plains. The former subsist on roots, and by hunting; the latter rear cattle. Lions, rhinoceroses, and zebras, are the wild animals of the country.

**DAMASCUS**, a pash. of Syria, including all the inhabited country lying E. of the Jordan, Cœle Syria, and the Orontes, from Amah in the N. to Petra in the S. Lat. 31° to 36° N.; lon. 35° to 41° E., having N. the pashes. Aleppo and Diarbekir, W. that of Sidon or Beyrout, E. and S. the Arabian desert. Surface mostly level, except in the W.; in parts it is extremely fertile. Principal rivers, the Orontes and Jordan; and it comprises the Dead Sea, a part of the Lake of Tiberias, and several smaller lakes. Corn, hemp, flax, madder, tobacco, cotton, silk, and cochineal are raised, and live stock of all kinds are numerous. Chief cities, Damascus, Homs, and Hamâh; here also are the remains of Palmyra, and other cities celebrated in ancient and sacred history. Pop. (1858) estimated at 547,800. The Pasha & the Commander-in-Chief of the forces reside at Damascus.

**DAMASCUS**, a city of Syria, situated in a vast plain of extreme fertility on the E. slope of the chain of Anti-Lebanon, and on the edge of the desert, 220 feet above the sea. Lat. (of Great Mosk) 33° 30' 30" N.; lon. 36° 18' 24" E. Pop. previous to the massacre of 1860, estimated at 150,000; 129,000 Moslems, 15,000 Christians, and 6000 Jews. It is watered by the Barada (anc. *Abana*), which rises high up on the W. flank of the Anti-Lebanon range, flows S.E., and bursts suddenly through a narrow gorge into the plain, near the city, supplying its public fountains, baths, and cisterns, and sending off numerous branches to irrigate the meadows and corn fields. The Barada, the source of the beauty and wealth of the city, converts the country, 30 m. in circuit, from a desert into an oasis of the richest verdure. The produce of the orchards are pomegranates, walnuts, figs, plums, apricots, citrons, pears, apples, olives, and many ornamental and flowering shrubs. In the midst of these rises *Damascus*, one of the most ancient cities in the world, and the virtual capital of Syria. Its numerous mosks, surmounted by golden crescents, and its many tall white minarets, show to great advantage against the deep green foliage. Inside the walls, which comprise massive remains of Roman and Saracenic masonry, the streets are narrow, crooked, and unpaved. The most conspicuous objects are the Great Mosk, a magnificent building of Christian origin, with a dome 120 feet in height: three minarets, one of which is 250 feet high, and many other mosks and minarets, the Great Khan, Greek cathedral and churches, and Armenian convent. The old castle at the N.W. angle of the city is now a ruin. W. of it are the Pasha's palace & barracks. The "street called straight," 1 m. in length, runs through the city from E. to W., & in it is the principal hotel; at its E. end is an anc. gateway, W and N. of which is the Christian quarter. The Jews quarter is in the S., and the Turkish round the old castle in the N.W. In the S.W. is

the large suburb of Meidan, in which is "the Gate of God," whence the pilgrim caravan passes on its way to Mecca. Outside the walls, on the S.E., is the English cemetery, with the tomb of D. W. Arnold Broomfield, and the grave of Mr Buckle the historian. The different quarters are kept by great numbers of dogs, which act as scavengers, and notwithstanding their savage condition, hydrophobia is unknown. From the great abundance of pure running water, the streets are much more cleanly than those of other eastern towns. Climate healthy, and it is not subject to epidemic diseases. There is a leper hospital, with but few patients. Many of the principal mansions of the Moslems and Jews are rich and elaborate in their decorations, and profuse in their marble ornaments and fountains. The extensive bazaars form a city of themselves; they are celebrated as being truly oriental; they are well stocked with goods, and thronged with groups of people in every variety of costume. The former manuf. of silk is nearly abandoned, and Manchester goods have taken its place. Coarse woollen cloth for *abbas* or cloaks of the peasantry, is still made, as well as silver ornaments and arms to a small extent; but since the recent massacre, the weavers and workers in jewellery have quitted the city. *Damascus* has, from the remotest ages, been a great seat of trade between Egypt and the N. of Syria; it still has its immense caravans, and an extensive commerce with the Bedawins of the E. desert. Its trade with the west is much facilitated by the new road to Beyrout, opened in 1863, and on which a French company run diligences daily. According to Josephus, *Damascus* was founded by Uz, son of Aram, and grandson of Shem. It is first mentioned in Scripture as the residence of Eliezer, the steward of Abraham; and it has retained its perennial vigour, while generations of cities have fallen into decay. A Protestant mission was established in 1848, and is carried on with great zeal by the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and that of the United States of North America. By means of schools, books, and lately the printing press, this mission has greatly advanced the cause of civilization. *Damascus* suffered severely during the massacre of the Christians by the Druses in 1860; the whole Christian quarter was burned to the ground, more than 4000 Christians were murdered, and at least 20,000 fled to Beyrout and elsewhere, and now (1864) the houses are only slowly rising from their ruins, amidst constant dread of another outbreak.

**DAMAZAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 11 m. N.N.W. Nerac. P. 1835.

**DAMBACH**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 4 m. N. Schelestadt. P. 3251. Near it are mines of iron and manganese.

**DAMBOOLOO**, a vill. of Ceylon, 40 m. N. Kandy, with cave temples, and Buddhist sculptures.

**DAMBORSCHITZ**, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Brünn. P. 2148.

**DAMER**, a town of Nubia. [ED-DAMHER.]

**DAMERGU**, a dist. of Africa, Sudan, W. of Lake Tchad, a fertile region, with about 70 towns and villages. Chief products, Indian corn and millet.

**DAMERHAM (SOUTH)**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 10 m. S.S.W. Salisbury. Ac. 4310. P. 697.

**DAMERY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, arr. and 4 m. W.N.W. Epernay, near rt. b. of the Marne. P. 1747. Trade in red wines.

**DAMGARTEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 25 m. W. Stralsund. P. 1750.

**DAMIANO (SAN)**, two small towns of Italy.—I. (*d'Asi*), North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ.

and 6 m. W.S.W. Asti, cap. mand., on the Borbo. P. (with comm.) 7739. It is partially fortified. It has a college, a public hospital, and schools.—II. (*Macra*), prov., circ. and 6 m. W.S.W. Coni. P. (with comm.) 2752. It has dairy produce.

**DAMIETTA**, a town and river-port of Lower Egypt, on rt. b. of the great E. branch of the Nile, at its delta, 8 m. from its mouth, in the Mediterranean. Lat. 31° 25' N.; lon. 31° 49' E. Pop. estimated at 28,000. It has a line of telegraph to Cairo, mosques and marble baths, a school for infantry officers, and a cotton-spinning factory. Its commerce is mostly monopolized by Alexandria.—*Old Damietta*, repeatedly taken by the Christians during the Crusades, was about 4 m. N., where there are some of its remains.

**DAMM** (ALT), a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. and 5 m. E.S.E. Stettin, on the railway to Stargard, at the mouth of the Plöne, in Lake Damme. P. 3200. Manufs. woollen cloths.—II. (*New*), a town in the reg. Frankfurt, circ. Königsberg. P. 3260. Manufs. woollens.

**DAMMA**, an island of the Molucca group, E. Archipelago, N.E. Timor, lat. 7° 5' S.; lon. 128° 30' E. It yields sulphur, and has good anchorage.

**DAMMARIE**, several comms. and vills. in the central depts. of France; the principal in Eure-et-Loir, 8 m. S. Chartres. P. 1295.

**DAMMARTIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. N.W. Meaux. Pop. 1801.—Some vills., depts. Doubs, Jura, Haute Marne, etc., have the same name.

**DAMME**, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 4 m. N.E. Bruges, on a canal. P. 800.

**DAMME**, a vill. of North Germany, duchy and 43 m. S. Oldenburg. P. 1750.

**DAMMER**, an island, Asiatic archipelago, off S. extremity of Gilola. Lat. 1° S.; lon. 128° 10' E.

**DAMMERSCHE-SEE**, a lake of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, reg. Stettin, formed by the Oder, near its mouth. It is navigable in all its extent.

**DAMMOODAH**, a river of India, which has its rise in the British dist. of Ramgurh, presid. Bengal, lat. 23° 55' N.; lon. 84° 53' E. It has a S. course of 350 m., through the British districts Ramgurh, Pacheet, Bancoora, and Burdwan, and falls into the Hoogly in lat. 22° 13' N.; lon. 88° 7' E. It has numerous tributaries. The valley of the Dammoadah, traversed by the E. Indian Railway, abounds in iron and coal.

**DAMOQ**, a town of Tibet, 40 m. N.N.E. the Niti Pass, in lat. 31° 26' N.; lon. 79° 53' E.

**DAMPIER ARCHIPELAGO** is off the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 21° S.; lon. 116° to 117° E., and comprises Enderby, Lewis, Rosemary, Legendre, Dupuch, and many smaller isls.—*Dampier*, a co. of New South Wales, on the coast, between the Dena and Bega rivers. Ac. 1,024,000. Chief town Moruya.

**DAMPIERRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near rt. b. of the Doubs, 12 m. N.E. Dole. P. 705.—II. (*sur Salôn*), a market town of France, dep. Haute Saône, cap. cant., on the Salôn, 9 m. N.E. Gray. P. 1353.—III. (*Sous Bouley*), dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, cant. St Amanden-Puisaye. P. 1484.

**DAMRATCH**, a vill. of Prussia, gov., circ. and 19 m. N.N.W. Oppeln. P. 1460.

**DAMVILLE** and **DAMVILLERS**, two comms. and vills. of France, caps. of cantons; the former, dep. Eure, arr. and 11 m. S.S.W. Evreux. P. 1003.—The latter, dep. Meuse, arr. and 13 m. S. Montmedy. P. 934.

**DAN**, a city of antiquity, in Palestine, at the N. extremity of the "Promised Land" (Beersheeba, or Bir-saba, 140 m. distant, forming its S. limit).

**DANAKIL** or **DANKALI**, a country of N.E. Africa, extending along the W. coast of the Red Sea, between lat. 12° and 15° N.; lon. 40° and 43° 30' E., having W. chiefly the dom. of Tigre, Abyssinia. It is a rocky, bare, and desolate region, with numerous salt lakes.

**DANBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 4½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford, 366 feet above the sea. Ac. 2950. P. 1113.

**DANBURY**, a township and bor. of U. S., N. America, Connecticut, 48 m. S.W. Hartford.

**DANBY**, two pas. of England, co. York, North Riding.—I. 8½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 13,860. P. 1637.—II. (*Whiske*), 3½ m. N.W. Northallerton. Ac. 4547. P. 557.—*Danby Castle* belonged to the De Brusses, but passed to the Barons Latimer.

**DANBY**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 168 m. W.S.W. Albany.—II. Vermont, 13 m. N. Manchester.

**DANE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S. of Wisconsin. Area 1235 sq. m. P. (1860) 43,922. It is drained by the Sugar and Calish rivers. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, oats, and wheat. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railway intersects the county.

**DANESFORT**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S. Kilkenny. Ac. 5062. P. 827.

**DANESTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. W. Duleek. Ac. 1642. P. 203.

**DANFALVA**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 13 m. N. Tschik-Szereda. P. 1866.

**DANGANDARGAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. S.W. Cashel. Ac. 1105. P. 149.

**DANGANDONOVAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N. Castlemartyr. Ac. 2928. P. 461.

**DANGE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, arr. Chatellerault, cap. cant., on the railway between Tours and Poitiers. P. 867.

**DANGEAU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 9 m. N. Châteaudun. P. 1409.

**DANGEROUS ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of islands, Pacific, in lat. 21° S.; lon. 140° W., comprising the Palliser, Resolution, Harp, and numerous other isls.—*The Isles of Danger* are a small group in the Pacific. Lat. 11° S.; lon. 166° W.

**DANHOLM** (formerly *Strule*), a small island of Russia, in the Baltic, opposite Stralsund, in the narrow strait between Rügen and the mainland.

**DANIELE** (SAN), a market town of North Italy, 13 m. N.W. Udine, cap. dist., with a magnificent bridge on the Tagliamento. P. 4615.—II. a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cremona. P. 1839.

**DANILISIA**, a populous vill. of Russia, gov. and adjacent to Perm, of which it is a suburb.

**DANILOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Pelenda. It is surrounded by collieries, and has manufs. of candles and dye-works.—*Danilovetschi* is a town, gov. and 80 m. N. Minsk. P. 1200.

**DANISCHE-WALD**, a country, duchy of Schleswig, between the Gulfs of Eckernförde and Kiel.

**DANKALI** (KINGDOM OF), formerly a prov. of Abyssinia, now an independent state, bounded N.E. by the Red Sea, S.W. by a range of mountains. It is 250 m. in length by 56 m. in breadth. P. 70,000. (?) Country low and unproductive. Temp. excessive, the thermometer often rising as high as 110° Fahr. In the dry season water is very scarce. The Danakils compose various Arab tribes of a treacherous and cruel disposition.

**DANKARA**, a town of West Africa, Upper Guinea, cap. kingdom of same name, on the Gold Coast, 47 m. W. Coomassie. The kingdom is tributary to Ashantee, and has gold mines.

**DANKOV** or **DONKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., at the confluence

of the Vesóvaja with the Don. P. 2500. It is mostly built of wood, and has six churches.

DANNA, an island of Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. North Knapdale. P. 76.

DANNEMARIE, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. E. Belfort, on the Canal of the Rhône and Rhine. P. 1218.

DANNEMORA, a mining town of Sweden, lan and 22 m. N. Upsal. Its mines are the largest, and yield the best iron in the country.

DANNENBERG, a walled town of Hanover, landr. and 30 m. E.S.E. Lüneburg, cap. co., on the Jeetze. P. 1600.

DANNOWITZ (UNTER) or DOLNY DUNAGOWICE, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 23 m. S. Brünn. P. 2600.

DANOO, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 4½ m. W. Schasburg. P. 1265.

DANSVILLE, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 25 m. N.W. Bath. P. 2725.—II. a vill., same state, near Sparwa. P. 1800.

DANTUMWOUDE or DAMWOUDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 11 m. N.E. Leeuwarden. P. 700.

DANUBE (German *Donau*, anc. *Danubius* and *Ister*), an important river, and, next to the Volga, the largest in Europe, originates in the *Brege*, a mountain torrent which rises on the E. declivity of the Schwarzwald in Baden, at an elevation of 2850 feet above the sea. This stream, when joined by the *Brigach*, and by the waters of a spring from the castle garden of Donaueschingen, takes the name of the Danube. It flows first generally E.N.E. to Ulm and Regensburg, thence E.S.E. to Passau it traverses the plain of Bavaria. From Passau to Vienna, E.S.E., it intersects a hilly region, and the remainder of its course, E.S.E. to Waitzen, S. to Bacz, and E. to the Black Sea, is through a country, generally flat, except at the defile of the "iron gate," E. of Orsova. Length (direct) 1000 m., or including windings, 1725 m. It drains the waters from a surface of nearly 250,000 sq. m.; its average fall is 18 inches per mile, but below Pesth it is only 3 inches; at Ulm it is 1400 feet, at Regensburg 1000, at Passau 800, at Vienna 450, and at Pesth 300 feet above the level of the sea. Its breadth at Ulm is 108 feet, and in its lower course 6000 feet; depth at Ulm, 6 feet, at Passau 16 feet, and lower down average 20 feet. It passes Sigmaringen and Ulm in Württemberg, Dillingen, Donauwörth, Ingolstadt, Regensburg, and Passau in Bavaria; Linz, Krems, and Vienna, in Austria; Presburg, Komorn, Gran, Waitzen, Ofen-Pesth, and Peterwardein in Hungary; Belgrade and Smendria in Servia; Widin, Nicopoli, Rustchuk, Silistria, and Hirsova, in Bulgaria; Giurgevo, and Brahilov, in Wallachia. The chief affs. of the Danube are, on the right, the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Eus, Raab, Drave, Save, Morava, Timok, Isker, Vid, and Jantra; and on the left, the Altmühl, Nab, Regen, March, Waag, Gran, Theiss, Temes, Chyl, Aluta, Jalomnizza, Sereth, and Pruth. Near its mouth in the Black Sea it separates into several branches, the S. most of which, called the St George mouth, forms, by the treaty of Adrianople, the boundary between the Ottoman empire and Russia, the others are the Sulina mouth, and the Kilja mouth. It communicates by canals with the Elbe by means of the Moldau, and with the Rhine by the Altmühl. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons from Ulm to the Black Sea. Steam packets were established on the Danube in 1830. In 1860, the number of voyages made was 643, with 57,169 passengers, but since then the traffic in the river has greatly declined on ac-

count of the opening of new lines of railway near its banks. A railway from Kustendji on the Black Sea, to Tchernavoda on the Danube, 89 miles, avoids the tedious navigation of the lower and unhealthy parts of the river.

DANUBE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 58 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 1730.

DANUBE (CIRCLE BEYOND THE), (Germ. *Kreise jenseits der Donau*), one of the great divisions of Hungary, comprising nearly all the kingdom on the right or W. of the river. The "circle on this side the Danube," *diesseits der Donau*, extends along the left or N. and E. of the river.

DANUBE (CIRCLE OF), one of the four circles of Württemberg, cap. Ulm. Area 2417 sq. miles. P. (1861) 376,753.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, Europe. By a decree of the diet of 19th October 1857, the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia were united in the state of Rumania under a foreign hereditary prince. The neutrality of the territory is guaranteed. The pop. of the Principality is being constantly increased by immigrants from Russia & Hungary. [MOLDAVIA & WALLACHIA.]

DANVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 24 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 2577.—II. a vill., Pennsylvania, 30 m. E.N.E. Harrisburgh, on the Susquehanna. P. 3300.—III. a vill. of Virginia, on the Dan, an affluent of the Roanoake, 28 m. W.N.W. Roxborough. P. 1400.—IV. a town, Kentucky, 38 m. S.E. Frankfort. P. 3000.—V. a vill. of Missouri, cap. co. Montgomery, 42 m. N.E. Jefferson.

DANZIG (*Dantzig* *Gdansk*), an important fortified city and seaport of West Prussia, cap. reg., on l. b. of the Vistula, 3½ m. from its outlet at Weichselmünde, and here joined by the Motlau and Randanne, which traverse the city. Lat. (of parish church) 54° 21' 4" N.; lon. 18° 39' 34" E. P. (1861) civil 72,280, military 10,485. Mean temperature of year 45°·6, winter 30°, summer 61°·9, Fahr. Principal public edifices, a cathedral, numerous Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches and chapels, two synagogues, an English church, monasteries and nunneries, a gymnasium, a royal school of navigation, schools of commerce, arts, and trade, a public library, an observatory, a museum, society of natural history, an orphan asylum, house of industry, and several hospitals, two town-halls, an arsenal, and an exchange. Vessels drawing 8 or 9 feet water can reach the city; others lie in the Neufahrwasser, at the mouth of the river, or in the roads which afford good anchorage. Danzig had (in 1862) 123 sailing and 11 steam vessels of about 69,500 tons burden in all. In the same year 3151 vessels entered the port, and 3200 cleared. Principal manufactures: firearms, tobacco, silks, vitriol, and jewellery; and it has numerous distilleries, breweries, flour mills, dye-works, and sugar refineries. There are about eighty iron forges for re-working old iron, brought chiefly from England and Holland. Principal exports: grains and seeds, timber, pork, oil and oilcakes, bones, spruce beer, raw sugar and molasses, spirits, etc. Imports comprise coals, iron and machinery, oil, herrings, coffee, hides, rice, soda, chemicals, cotton wares, saltpetre, southern fruits and spices, tobacco and wine. Value of exports (1862) 4,257,726l.; of imports 852,802l. Railway intercourse with Warsaw and St Petersburg, Berlin, etc. *Danzig* was occupied by the Teutonic knights from 1310 till 1454, when it became independent under the protection of Poland, and was for a long period a principal member of the Hanseatic league. It was assigned

to Prussia at the second partition of Poland. It capitulated to the French in 1807. Since 1815 its fortifications have been extended and improved, and works have been constructed by which the whole adjacent country may be laid under water. It is the birthplace of Fahrenheit.—The *Gulf of Danzig*, E. and W. Prussia, is an inlet of the Baltic, 65 m. in breadth at its entrance. It is separated from the Frische Haff by the Frische Nehrung, a long narrow tongue of land on the S.E. On it are the towns Pillau, Putzig, and Hela.

DANZIG, a gov. in the prov. West Prussia, bounded N. by the Baltic, E. by Königsberg, S. Marienwerder, and W. Küstrin. Area 2436 sq. geo. m. P. 405,850. Surface level & well watered. Products, corn, barley, flax, and tobacco. Horses, cattle, and swine are reared. Principal lakes are the Drausensee, Isarnowitzsee, and Radaunensee. The Vistula is the principal river.

DAODNUGGUR, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, 89 m. E. Benares. Pop. estimated at 10,000. Manufs. carpets, blankets, and cotton fabrics.

DAOULAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. E. Brest, with a port on the Atlantic. P. 684.

DAOURLA, a country of Asia, Russia and Mongolia, E. of Lake Baikal. The *Daourain* mountains, a part of the Stanovoi chain, are rich in silver, zinc, copper, iron, and mercury.

DAPOOLE, a town of British India, dist. Ruttanaherry, Bombay, in lat. 17° 48' N.; lon. 73° 16' E.

DARA-AL-BEIDA (the "white house"), a fortified maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the Atlantic Ocean, 46 m. N.E. Azamor.

DARABGHERD or DARABJERD, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 130 m. S.E. Shiraz. P. 15,000 to 20,000.

DARAGUNJ, a town of British India, dist. Allahabad, on l. b. of the Ganges, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 27' N.; lon. 81° 57' E. P. 9103.

DARAJEE, a town of Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 39 m. S.S.W. Tattah. P. 2000.

DARAPORAM, a populous town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 42 m. S.E. Coimbatore.

DARBUNG or ROOSHKATONG, a river of India, in Bussahir, which has its source in perennial snow, 15,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 31° 57' N.; lon. 78° 25' E., on the S.W. declivity of the Damuk Shu. After a southerly course of 27 m. it falls into the Sutluj.

DARDA, a market town of Hungary, comm. and 36 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen. P. 2366.

DARDANELLES or HELLESPOINT (CHANNEL OF), a narrow strait between Europe and Asiatic Turkey, connecting the Sea of Marmara and the Ægean Sea, between lat. 40° and 40° 30' N.; lon. 26° 10' and 26° 40' E., having S.E. Asia Minor, and N.W. the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length N.E. to S.W. 40 m.; breadth 1 to 4 m. As the key of Constantinople and the Bosphorus it is strongly fortified. On its shores are several castles, the towns of Gallipoli and Lamsaki, the sites of ancient Sestos, Abydos, etc. The invading armies of Xerxes and of the Turks crossed it to enter Europe.

DARDENNE, a town of the U.S., North America, Missouri, 160 m. N.E. Jefferson. P. 1605.

DARDESHEIM, a town of Prussian Saxony, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Halberstadt. P. 1660.

DARDILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Lyon, cant. Limonest. P. 1294.

DARENT, a river of England, co. Kent, rises near Bradsted, flows mostly N.E. past Dartford, and joins the Thames near Erith. Total length 20 m. It is navigable from the Thames to Dartford.

DARENTH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Darent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Dartford. Ac. 2189. P. 626.

DARFELD, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Münster, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Coesfeld. P. 2300.

DARFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 4½ m. E.S.E. Barnesley. Ac. 13,367. P. 12,231.

DARFO, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 30 m. N.E. Bergamo. P. 2005.

DARFUR, a country of Central Africa, E. Nigritia, consisting of an oasis, near lat. 14° N.; lon. 27° E., and W. of Kordofan. It is little known, but said to be infertile. P. 200,000 (?) Arabs and Negroes. Copper and iron are among its chief products, and these, with camels, ivory, feathers, gum, leather, and slaves, are exchanged by its merchants for Asiatic and European manufs. and other goods, brought by caravans from Egypt and Nubia. Chief towns, Kobbé the cap., Kubcabbia, and Zeghawa.

DARGAL, a mountain of New South Wales, in the Murray range, co. Selwyn. Height 5490 feet.

DARGUN, a market town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin circ. Wendisch, 27 m. E.N.E. Gustrow.

DARIEL, a Russian fortress of Circassia, in a narrow defile of the Caucasus, on the Terek, 80 m. N. Tiflis. It is the ancient *Pylæ Caspiæ*. (?)

DARIEN, a town of the U. S., North America, Georgia, on the navigable river Alatamaha, 8 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic. It has an export trade in cotton.—II. a township, New York, near Lake Erie. P. 2046.—III. a township, Connecticut, 63 m. S.W. Hartford. P. 1454.

DARIEN (GULF OF), a portion of the Caribbean Sea, New Granada, in lat. 9° N.; lon. 7° W., having W. the isthmus of Darien or Panama. At its S. extremity the Bay of Choco receives the river Atrato. A ship canal has been proposed from Port Escoques on the E., to the Gulf of San Miguel on the W. of the isthmus, but a reconnaissance made in 1853 proved its impracticability.

DARIEN (ISTHMUS). [PANAMA (ISTHMUS OF).]

DARJELING, British India, presid. Bengal, lat. 27° 2' N.; lon. 88° 19' E., is a sanitarium for British troops, and is very salubrious. Tea culture has been recently introduced, and at an altitude of 7000 feet planters have taken up 21,865 ac., and employed (in 1862) 4819 labourers, 8762 ac. are under cultivation, and the estimated produce of 1863 was 78,224 lbs. manuf. tea of first class.

DARKE, a co., U. S., North Amer., in W. of Ohio. Area 714 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,009. Soil very fertile.

DARKEHEMEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Angerapp. P. 2260. Manufs. linens and woollens.

DARKHAN (MOUNT), a lofty granite mountain range, Mongolia, 140 m. S.E. Ourga, near the route thence to Pekin; on it is a monument to which the Mongol tribes repair annually to celebrate the memory of Genghis Khan.

DARKING, a town of England. [DORKING.]

DARLSTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, near N.W. Railway, 1½ m. N.N.W. Wednesbury. Ac. 901. P. 12,884. It has extensive coal and iron works, and manufs. gun-locks, nails, etc.

DARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.W. Matlock. Ac. 7140. P. 2156.—*Darley Abbey*, a township, same co., pa. Alkmond, 1½ m. N. Derby. P. 967.

DARLING, a principal river of Central Australia, rises by numerous heads, between lat. 26° and 27° S.; lon. 151° and 152° E., it flows S.W., and has been traced as far as lat. 32° 24' 20" S.; lon. 142° 24' 26" E., where it has a southward course, and unites with the Murray near lat. 34° S.; lon. 142° E. It receives the Macintyre, Gwydir, Mamoi, Castlereagh, Bogan, and other rivers on the left,

and the Narran and Warrego on the right bank, traverses a bare and sterile country, and in most part of its course its waters are salt.

**DARLING**, a co. of New South Wales, on right bank of Namoi River, S. of Murchison. Ac. 928,000.

**DARLING DOWNS**, a squatting dist. of New South Wales, between lat. 27° and 28° 15' S., between river of same name and the Lachlan. A fine grazing district. Area 50,000 sq. m. P. 919.

**DARLINGHURST**, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, with the Central Criminal Court.

**DARLING MOUNTAINS**, West Australia, commence in co. T'wiss, and terminate at Point D'Entrecasteaux. Length 250 m. Summit 3500 feet above the sea.

**DARLINGTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 18½ m. S. Durham, on the Great N. of England Railway, 45 m. N. York. Ac. of pa. 7630. P. 16,752; do. of town 15,779 (1861), a considerable number of whom belong to the Society of Friends. Altitude 145 feet. Rainfall 19 inches. It has four churches, union workhouse, a town-hall and covered market, two mechanics' institutes, manufs. of iron in all branches, worsted, yarn, and engine and machine works. It is a titular bor. under the Bishop of Durham, and the place of election for S. division of co.; petty-sessions and bor. courts are held. It communicates by railway with Bishop Auckland, the Lake District, and Stockton.

**DARLINGTON**, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of S. Carolina. Area 1050 sq. m. P. (1860) 8484 free, 11,877 slaves. Surface sandy and light; rich soil on river margins.

**DARLTON**, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 6 m. S.E. East Retford. Ac. 1507. P. 163.

**DARMAHAH**, an island of the Red Sea, on the coast of Africa, Assab Bay, in lat. 12° 15' N.; lon. 42° 55' E. It is 20 m. in circumference, very low, and partly covered with jungle.

**DARMSDEN**, a hamlet of England, co. Suffolk, 1 m. S. Needham. P. 64.

**DARMSDAT**, a town of West Germany, cap. grand-duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, and of the prov. Starkenburg, at the N.W. extremity of the Odenwald, and on the Frankfurt and Mannheim Railway, 58 m. N.E. Karlsruhe. P. (1861) 28,523. It consists of an old and new town, both enclosed by walls, and has an old ducal palace, with a picture gallery, museum of natural history, a hall of antiquities, armoury, library, and a new palace, erected 1864, the opera-house, several churches, the *Casino*, hall of the commons, military hospital, orphan asylum, and a synagogue. It has an agricultural normal school, gymnasium, school of arts and sciences, sculpture, and drawing. Manufs. tobacco, wax-candles, carpets, silver articles, paper, cards, and starch.

**DARNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 8 m. N.N.W. Bellac. P. 1395.

**DARNETAL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, cap. cant., on the Aubette, arr. and 2 m. E. Rouen. P. 6203. Manufs. of woollen cloths, blankets, flannels, etc.

**DARNEY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 15 m. S. Mirecourt. P. 1928.

**DARNGABER**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Hamilton. P. 505.

**DARNLEY ISLAND**, Torres Strait, Australasia, is about 100 m. N.E. Cape York.

**DAROCA**, a town of Spain, on the Jiloca, prov. Teruel, 48 m. S.W. Zaragoza. P. 2216.

**DAROCZ**, a town and a vill. of Hungary.—I. (*Király*), a market town, circ. Theiss, co. Szathmar, on the Craszna, 50 m. E.N.E. Debreczin.

P. 2520.—II. (*Tibold*), a vill., circ. Theiss, co. Barsod, 9 m. from Erlaw. P. 1508.

**DAROWEN**, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 6 m. E.N.E. Machynllaeth. Ac. 10,000. P. 1227.

**DARRAGH** or **GLENROE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, 8 m. S.E. Kilmallock. Ac. 6712. P. 1726.

**DARRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. S.E. Pontefract. Ac. 4820. P. 744.

**DARSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1¼ m. E.N.E. Yoxford. Ac. 1550. P. 409.

**DART**, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, and after a course of 35 m. joins the English Channel by an estuary which forms the harbour of Dartmouth.

**DARTFORD**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton, on the navigable Darent, near the line of the London and Gravesend Railway, 17 m. E.S.E. London. Ac. of pa. 4286. P. 6597. It has a church, co. bridewell, union workhouse, market-house, branch bank, with gunpowder, paper, oil, and flour mills, a steam-engine factory, and trade with London by the river. It is the seat of lathe sessions and a court of requests. The first paper mill was built here by Spielman, who died 1607. Here also are the ruins of a nunnery of the time of Edward III., and many ancient caverns dug in the chalk. Wat Tyler's insurrection broke out at Dartford in 1381.

**DARTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Dart, 2 m. N.N.W. Totness. Ac. 3248. P. 626.

**DARTMOOR**, one of the four principal physical divisions of the co. Devon, England. These are Dartmoor, centrally placed, N. Devon, E. Devon, S. Devon, or the S. Hams. Dartmoor is semi-mountainous, and the water-shed of all the rivers of the co. Though little known even to the people of the co., it is one of the most interesting districts in England. *Extent*.—From Cosdon Beacon (N.) to Butterton Hill (S.) 22 m.; from Meavy (W.) to Moreton Hampstead (E.) 20 m. Ac., including adjacent commons, 135,000. All Dartmoor is in pd. of Lydford. Inhabitants, scarcely any. *Physical features*.—Elevated land, of irregular form: highest hills about 2000 feet; many minor hills, nearly all capped by castellated piles of granite (these piles are called "tors"): barren, a wild mixture of heath, bog, blocks and debris of granite: rapid and broken streams, and rivers. *Monumental relics*.—At the epoch of Roman invasion, Devon was peopled on the coast by Belgian adventurers, in the interior (Dartmoor) by the aborigines. These of Oriental origin. Evidences still existing on the moor in monumental remains. These illustrate, too, the early religion. They are circular temples, or sacred circles, stone avenues, rock idols, logan stones, rock basins, cromlechs, kistvaens, barrows and cairns, rock pillars, remains of granite-built dwellings, pounds or circumvallations, trackways or roads, track-lines or boundary banks, bridges, forts and entrenchments. *Mineral productions* are copper, tin, lead, silver, manganese, cobalt, antimony, zinc, iron (red hematite). Gold is occasionally found, China clay, granite. At Prince Town are immense granite works. A tram-road (worked by horses) connects these with the various public works and port of Plymouth. Dartmoor supplies Plymouth and Devonport with water: it is the property of the Duke of Cornwall. *The Convict Prison* is 7 miles from Tavistock. Formerly a prison of war, which once held 10,000 men. Now a convict establishment. The convicts cultivate the adjacent moor.

**DARTMOUTH**, a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town of England, co. Devon, on the W. side of the estuary of the Dart, which forms its har-

hour, and on South Devon Railway, 25 m. S. Exeter. Ac., including 3 pas., 1650. P. 4444. Principal edifices, churches, chapels, alms-house, gaol, custom-house, and market-house. The Dart is defended at its entrance by a castle and batteries, and is navigable to the town for vessels of 150 tons burden. Vessels belonging to the port, 256; tons, 34,193. Customs rev. (1862) 3962*l*. Exports (1862) 3358*l*. of barley, woollen goods, and cider. Imports, wine, oil, fruit, salt, and fish, many of the inhabitants being engaged in the pilchard and Labrador fisheries. Steamers ply hence daily to Totness. It is the seat of bor. quarter sessions, a coast-guard station, and returns one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 284.

**DARTMOUTH**, a maritime township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 7 m. S.W. New Bedford. It has vessels engaged in the whaling and coasting trade.

**DARZMOUTH**, a town of Nova Scotia, on the E. side of Halifax harbour. Has ship-building yards.

**DARTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 4206. P. 4592.

**DARUVAR**, a town of Austria, Slavonia, co. and 28 m. N.W. Posağa. It has sulphur baths and marble quarries. P. 3500.

**DARVAS**, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Theiss, co. Bihar, 15 m. from Grosswardein. P. 955.

**DARVEL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.E. Ayr. P. 1544.

**DARVER**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, near Castle Bellingham. Ac. 1992. P. 371.

**DARWEN**, two contiguous townships of England, co. Lancaster.—I. (*Lower*), pa. and 2 m. S.E. Blackburn, with a station on the Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire Railway. Ac. 2490. P. 3301.—II. (*Over*), same pa.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.E. Blackburn. Ac. 5010. P. 16,492.

**DARWENT**, a river of England. [DERWENT.]

**DARWIN (MOUNT AND SOUND)**, Tierra del Fuego, South America, are on the S.W. side of King Charles' South Land; the mountain near the coast is estimated to be 6800 feet in height.

**DASCHITZ**, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, on the Lauca. P. 1944.

**DASHCOVKA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 12 m. S. Mohilev, on right bank of the River Dnieper. The French were here defeated by the Russians, July 10, 1812.

**DASSAT (AVON)**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Kingston. Ac. 1580. P. 208.

**DASSAU** or **DASSOW**, a market town of N. Germany, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, lordship and 20 n. W. Wismar, on the Stepenitz. P. 1800.

**DASSEL**, a town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, princip. and 23 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. P. 1621. Manufs. of linens and paper.

**DASSEN ISLAND**, South Africa, Cape Colony, in the Atlantic, is 40 m. N.N.W. Cape Town.

**DATCHET**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with Windsor. Ac. 1630. P. 982.

**DATCHWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.E. Welwyn. Ac. 1921. P. 635.

**DATNOVO**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vilna. P. about 1400.

**DATSCHITZ** (Moravian *Daczicze*), a town of Moravia, circ. and 25 m. S. Iglau. P. 2545.

**DATTOLI**, a cluster of rocky islets around the island Panaria, Lipari group, Mediterranean.

**DAUBA** or **DUBA**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 19 m. N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1628.

**DAUBLE** or **DAUDLEY**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, on the Adler. P. 1008.

**DAUENDORF**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Strasbourg, cant. Haguenau. P. 1319.

**DAUGI**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. S.W. Novo-Troki. P. 1200.

**DAULE**, a vill. of South America, Ecuador, 22 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on the river Daule.

**DAULITZ**, a vill., Austria, Bohemia, gov. and 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Rumburg. P. 1324. Has thread manufs.

**DAUMAZAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, arr. Pamiers, cant. le-Maz-d'Azil. P. 1315.

**DAUMERAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 19 m. N.W. Baugé. P. 1735.

**DAUN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 29 m. N.N.E. Treves. P. 460. Mineral springs.

**DAUNG (THE)**, a tract of country within the presid. of Bombay, consists of several native states, tributary to a chief styled the rajah of Daung, situated between lat. 20° 22' and 21° 5' N.; lon. 73° 28' and 73° 52' E. Area 950 sq. m. P. estimated at 70,300.

**DAUNTSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 3301. P. 578.

**DAUPHIN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 608 sq. m. P. (1860) 46,756. Surface mountainous, soil fertile.—II. (*Island*), off the entrance of Mobile Bay, 25 m. S. Mobile, and 14 m. in length E. to W.

**DAUPHIN RIVER**, British North America, connects Lakes Manitouba and Winnipeg.

**DAUPHINÉ**, an old frontier prov. in S.W. of France, now comprised in the depts. Drome, H. Alpes, and Isère. After having been governed for several centuries by palatine counts, who were called *Dauphins*, it was ceded to Philip of Valois in 1349, and from that time to the revolution of 1830 the eldest son of the King of France had the title of Dauphin.

**DAURIA**, a dist. of N.E. Asia, Manchooria, separated from the region of Lake Baikal by the Duriian mountains, an extensive range commencing about lat. 50° N., and stretching N.E. to the Yablonoi mountains. The vast steppes of this border land cover 8900 m., and afford excellent grazing to cattle, sheep, and horses. Wool is now exported by the Amur.

**DAUSS**, an island, Persian Gulf, in a bay of the Arabian coast, lat. 25° 10' N.; lon. 53° 3' E.

**DAUTOVA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, 9 m. S. Baja. P. 2800.

**DAVENHAM**, a pa., England, co. Chester, on the Wenbeck, 2 m. S. Northwich. Ac. 9443. P. 6855.

**DAVENPORT**, a city of U. S., North America, Iowa, cap. Scott co., 60 m. E. of Iowa City. P. (1860) 11,297. It is a great railway centre, and has extensive trade. Iowa College was established here in 1847.—II. a township of New York, 69 m. S.W. Albany.—III. a township of Iowa, on the Mississippi, at the foot of the upper rapids, and on railway to Chicago. P. (1860) 11,267. Seat of the Iowa College.

**DAVENTRY**, an ancient munic. bor., town, and pa., England, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Northampton, and 5 m. S.W. the Weedon station of the N.-W. Rail. Ac. of pa. 4090. P. 4124. Altitude 486 feet. It has a church, union workhouse, branch bank, and manufs. of shoes and whips. Bor. sessions are held yearly. It is a polling-place for south division of county.

**DAVID**, a town of South America, New Granada, Veraguas, in lat. 8° 23' N., lon. 82° 27' W., on l. b. of the river David. Bocca Chica is its seaport. Pop. a mixed race. Exports rice, coffee, hides, turtle, shells, and gold dust. Climate salubrious. It is of recent origin, and its pop. is rapidly increasing by immigration.

**DAVID (St) or FRIEWILL ISLANDS**, a group of four islands in the North Pacific, in lat. 0° 55' N.; lon. 134° 21' 30" E. They are populous.

DAVID (ST), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Brecon. Ac. 2789. P. 1418.

DAVID (ST), a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. side of the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. E. Inverkeithing.

DAVID (ST), one of the Bermuda isls. Lat. 32° 10' N., lon. 64° 20' W.; also pas. in Hayti & Jamaica.

DAVIDS (ST), a decayed episcopal city of South Wales, co. Pembroke, near its W. extremity, on the Allan, 1 m. from its mouth on the N. side of St Bride Bay, 15 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 11,185. P. of pa. 2199, nearly half in the city. It has a cathedral and bishop's palace. The diocese comprises the cos. Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecon, and most part of Radnorshire, with pas. in adjacent cos. The bishop resides at Abergwelly.

—*St David's Head*, the most W. point of Wales, is in lat. 51° 50' N.; lon. 5° 15' W.

DAVIDSON, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in centre of North Carolina. Area 380 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,525 free, 3076 slaves.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 720 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,265 free, 14,790 slaves.

DAVIDSON'S MAINS, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. W. Edinburgh, pa. Cramond. P. 599.

DAVIDSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. Camelford. Ac. 6756. P. 304.

DAVIDSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 4 m. S.W. Kilkullenbridge. Ac. 3905. P. 720.

DAVIE, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of North Carolina. Area 175 sq. m. P. 6102 free, 2392 slaves.

DAVISS, three cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 420 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,323.—II. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. P. 9248 free, 358 slaves.—III. in N.W. of Kentucky. Area 400 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,034 free, 3515 slaves. It has extensive beds of coal.

DAVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, ½ m. N.W. Feversham. Ac. 540. P. 149.

DAVIOT and DUNLIGHTY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness, Nairn, and Aberdeen. P. 2355.

DAVIS, three cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S. of Iowa. Area 504 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,764.

—II. in Kansas. P. 1163.—III. in Utah. P. 2904.

DAVIS STRAIT, between Greenland and British North America, connects Baffin Bay with the Atlantic Ocean; where narrowest it is from 150 to 160 m. across. It was named after its discoverer in the 16th century. Strong currents set from it southward, and it is greatly encumbered with ice, but is much frequented by whaling ships.—*Davis' Cove*, an inlet near W. extremity of Jamaica, 5 m. S.W. Lucea.

DAVILA, *Daulis*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 9 m. N.W. Lebadea, at the foot of Mt. Parnassus.

DAVID-GORODOK, a market town, Russian Poland, gov. and 132 m. S.S.W. Minsk. P. 3000.

DAVOLI, a town of South Italy, prov., circ. and 18 m. S. Catanzaro. P. 2935.

DAVOS, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 15 m. E. Coire. P. 1705.

DAVRELI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 45 m. N.E. Wilkomir. P. 1100.

DAWLEY (MAGNA), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Shiffnall. Ac. 2743. P. 11,013.

DAWLISH, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Devon, on the English Channel, 3 m. N.N.E. East Teignmouth, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Ac. 5512. P. 4014. Rainfall 32 inches.

DAWSON, a considerable river of E. Australia, lately discovered, near lat. 25° S., lon. 150° E.

DAWSON, a co. of U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 3530 free, 326 slaves.

DAX, AX or AQS, *Aqua-Augusta*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arr., in a fer-

tile plain, on I. b. of the Adour, 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 9856. It has a cathedral; an old episcopal palace, court-house, prison, and chamber of commerce. Manufs. of earthenware, linen thread, linseed oil, vinegar, and leather, and trade in corn, wine, brandy, Bayonne hams, and wood. It has hot saline springs (temp. 162° Fahr.).

DAXLANDER, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, dist. and 4 m. W. Carlsruhe. P. 1560.

DAXWEILER, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 28 m. S. Coblenz. P. 625.

DAY or DYE (ST), a town of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. W. Truro. P. 2700.

DAYLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 653. P. 108.

DAYTON, a city, U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Montgomery, on the Great Miami river, 55 m. W.S.W. Columbus. P. (1860) 20,081. It has cotton factories, iron-foundries, and machinery-works.

DEAD SEA, properly SALT SEA or LAKE ASPHALTITES (Arab. *Bahr Lut*), Sea of Lot, is the lowest and largest of the three lakes which interrupt the course of the Jordan, lat. 31° 6' 20" to 31° 46' N.; lon. 35° 24' to 35° 37' E. Its N. extremity is where the Jordan enters it, 20 m. E. Jerusalem. Length N. to S. 46 m., breadth in middle 10½ m.; depression below the Mediterranean 1312 feet; greatest depth, at one-third of its length from N. end, 218 fathoms (1808 feet). Having no outlet, its level is determined by the amount of water it receives and the extent of evaporation. The great fissure in which it lies is walled in by a range of nearly parallel mountains, bare and stern, and estim. at 1200 to 1500 feet above the lake, and composed of red sandstone overlaid by limestone. Near its S.E. end, a peninsula projects to within 2 m. of its W. side, enclosing a shallow lagoon, which forms the S. part of the lake. Its water is clear and transparent, but salt and peculiarly bitter to the taste; its density is so great that a man cannot sink lower than the arms when standing in it. Sea water contains 4, while the Dead Sea contains 26½ per cent. of salt. Its specific gravity is thus 1-fifth greater than that of the ocean; but the water of Tuz Gul (lake), in Asia Minor, is still more dense. The mountain of rock salt, on its S.W. side, is called Jebel Usedom (Mt. Sodom). Only the lowest forms of animal life exist in its salt and acrid waters, but birds fly over its surface, and animals and plants inhabit its shores. Its scenery, far from being gloomy, is grand, bright, and pleasing.

DEAKI, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 2½ m. W.S.W. Sellye. P. 1856.

DEAKOVAR, a mkt. town of Hungary, Slavonia, co. Verőze, 22 m. S.S.W. Erzek. P. 3000.

DEAL, a munic. and parl. bor., marit. town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, member of the Cinque port of Sandwich, from which town it is 4½ m. S.E. on the shore of the North Sea, near the S. extremity of the Downs, opposite Goodwin Sands, 8 m. N.N.E. Dover, and 102 m. E.S.E. London. Ac. of pa. 1217. P. 7531. Principal buildings, the church, court-house, gaol, naval storehouse, custom-house, public rooms, with a library and baths. Vessel belonging to the port 1, ton 105. Customs rev. (1862) 2027½.; exports (1861) 6441½. Walmer Castle is in this borough, where the first Duke of Wellington died in 1852. The skill and boldness of the Deal boatmen is renowned. The bor. unites with Sandwich in sending two members to House of Commons.

DEAN, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 4½ m. S.W. Cockermouth. Ac. 6360. P. 829.—II. co. Lancaster, 134 m. S.S.W. Great Bolton. Ac. 19,340. P. 35,746. It has cotton

mills, bleaching works, and coal mines.—III. co. Southampton,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1557. P. 153.—IV. (East), same co.,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. N.W. Romsey, with a station on a branch of the S.—W. Railway. Ac. 1064. P. 223.—V. (East), co. Sussex,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.S.E. Midhurst. Ac. 4647. P. 343.—VI. (East), same co.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Eastbourne. Ac. 2431. P. 334.—VII. (Little), co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Newnham, in the Forest of Dean. Ac. 510. P. 887.—VIII. (Nether), co. Bedford,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Kimbolton. Ac. 2370. P. 552.—IX. (Prior), co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Ashburton. Ac. 4165. P. 422.—X. (Priors), co. Southampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Petersfield. Ac. 1518. P. 129.—XI. (West), co. Wilts, 7 m. N.W. Romsey. Ac. 4382. P. 446.—XII. (West), co. Sussex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Seaford. Ac. 2464. P. 153.—XIII. (West), same co., 6 m. S. Midhurst. Ac. 2290. P. 681.

DEAN (FOREST), England, co. Gloucester, comprised formerly the chief part of the co. W. of the Severn, but as a royal forest it is now reduced to 22,000 ac., about 5 m. S.W. Newnham, and of which 11,000 is under enclosure for navy timber. Iron and coal mines in vicinity. It contains oak, beech, and orchards yielding the famous styre-apple cider. Numerous railways connect the mines with the Severn and Wye. It is divided into six extra-parochial districts, and belongs to the Crown. The inhabitants are exempted from county rates, and have other ancient privileges.

DEANSTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 30 m. S.W. Perth, on rt. b. of the Teith, 1 m. W. Doune. P. 727. Rainfall 44 inches.

DEARBORN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Indiana. Area 308 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,406. The Whitewater Canal and the Lawrenceburgh and Indianapolis Railway intersect the county.

DEARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N.W. Cockermouth. Ac. 3377. P. 2595.

DEASE INLET, Arctic Ocean, Russian America, S.E. Point Barrow, is in lat.  $71^{\circ} 13' N.$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 10' W.$ , and 5 m. across at its entrance.

DEBA, a town of Tibet, cap. div., near the Upper Sutluj, 14,918 feet above the sea. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 13' N.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 21' E.$  It has a temple of Vishnu.

DEBA, a seaport town of Arabia, on the Arabian Sea, dom. and 100 m. N.W. Muscat.

DEBACH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 464. P. 144.

DEBDEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. N.W. Thaxted. Ac. 4404. P. 942.

DEBENHAM, a market town and pa., Engl. co. Suffolk, 13 m. N. Ipswich. Ac. 3271. P. 1488.

DEBO (LAKE) (Arab. *Bahr-Tieb*, the "black lake"), Central Africa, Nigritia, 150 m. S.W. Timbuctoo, and traversed by the Joliba river, which enters on its S. and emerges from its N.E. side.—On its S.W. shore is a town of same name.

DEBRECZIN, a royal free town of East Hungary, cap. co. Bihar, 116 m. E. Pesth. P. (1857) 36,283, mostly Magyars, the greater part of whom are Calvinists. Principal edifices, churches, monastery, several hospitals and infirmaries, an orphan asylum, and a town-hall. It has a Calvinistic college, with a library, and upwards of 2000 students; a Piarist college, and a Roman Catholic high school. Manufs. soap, tobacco, and pipe-bowls; shoemaking, furs, combs, and coopers' and turnery wares. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, but abandoned by them in the same year.

DEBTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1576. P. 344.

DECATUR, a co., U. S., North America, in S.W. of Georgia. Area 870 sq. m. P. 5998 free, 5924 slaves.—II. a co., S.E. of Indiana. Area 380 sq.

m. P. (1860) 17,294.—III. a co. in centre of Tennessee. Area 320 sq. m. P. 5492 free, 784 slaves.—IV. a township, New York, 61 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 927; and several other smaller towns and villages.—V. a co., Iowa. P. 8677.

DECAZEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 19 m. N.E. Villefranche. P. 8620. It has extensive iron forges.

DECCAN, a vast tract of country in Southern India, situated between the Nerbudda and the Kistna rivers. Properly it includes the territory S. of the Vindhya mountains, which separate it from Hindostan on the N., and comprehends the Nerbudda valley, the narrow tract of low land forming a belt round the coast of the peninsula, and the table-land which rests on each side of the Eastern and Western Ghauts; one of which, the Bhore Ghaut, now traversed by the Indian Peninsula and Madras Railway, used to be considered the key to the Deccan. The average height of its mountains is 4000 feet, the highest 8700 feet above the sea.

DECCAN or DUKKINSHAHABAZPOOR ISLAND, in the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Brahmapootra. It is 30 m. long, and 10 to 13 m. broad. The island is very low, and at spring tides and during the rains it is almost submerged.

DECEPION ISLAND, near South Shetland, Antarctic Ocean, is volcanic, and consists of alternate layers of ashes and ice, with a deep lake, 5 m. in circ., and hot springs, temp.  $140^{\circ}$  Fahr.

DECHKIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Orel, on the Oka. P. 2000. It has a harbour and salt magazines.

DECHTCHIN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 11 m. S.W. Jitomir. P. 1050.

DECHY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Douai. P. 1620.

DECIMOMANNU, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and circ. Cagliari. P. 1344. Manufs. coarse pottery.

DECIZE, *Decetia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arr. and 18 m. S.E. Nevers. P. 4362. It is situated on a rock in the middle of an island formed by the Loire, and has extensive iron works and coal mines.

DECOLLATURA, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Nicastro. P. 4402.

DECS, a vill. of Hungary, this side the Danube, co. Tolna, near Szexard. P. 2250.

DECTAUN, a town of India, belonging to Scindia, state Gwalior, 20 m. W. Mow, 1881 feet above the sea. P. 6000.

DECUMAN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. E. Dunster. Ac. 4281. P. 3196.

DEDDINGTON, a town and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Ac. 3990. P. 2024.

DEDHAM, a pa., Engl., co. Essex, on the Stour,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Manningtree. Ac. 2551. P. 1734.

DEDHAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, cap. Norfolk co., 13 m. S.S.W. Boston. P. 4477. It has a gaol, court-house, and bank.

DEDILOVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Tula. P. 1000.

DEE, a river of England, rises in Lake Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, flows at first E. through the vale of Llangollen and Wynnstay, then turns N., separating the co. Denbigh on the W. from Flintshire, and Cheshire on the E.; it flows into the Irish Sea. Total course 70 m. Principal affl., the Alwyn, which joins it at Holt. Its estuary is encumbered by sandbanks; but it has inland communication with the rivers of Central England.

DEE, two rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Aberdeen, rises in Cairngorm mountains, Braemar, and flows, with a generally E. course, to the North

Sea at Aberdeen. Total course 90 m., and with its affs. it drains nearly 1000 sq. m. It rises in the wells of Dee, at an elevation of 4000 feet, 12 m. from which, at an elevation of 1190 feet, its waters are hemmed into a narrow intricate chasm of rock, flowing over which it forms the "Linn of Dee." Castletown of Braemar, Balmoral, Balmater, Aboyne, and Kincardine O'Neil, are on its banks. Its salmon fishery is valuable.—II. stewardry of Kirkcubright, flows southward through Loch Ken, and past Carsphairn, Dalry, New Galloway, & Kirkcubright, and below the latter town joins the Solway Firth, after a course of 50 m., for the last seven miles of which it is navigable.

DEE, a riv., Irel., cos. Meath & Louth. It rises near Drumconrath, flows through the vale of Ardee, after a course of 21 m. falls into Dundalk Bay.

DEEFORD, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, 4 m. N. Tewkesbury. P. 463.

DEEGOA, a walled town of Bornou, Cent. Africa, cap. a chiefship, 60 m. S. Kouka. P. 30,000. (?)

DEENE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. E.N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 3152. P. 540.

DEEPING, three pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*St James*), on the Welland,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Deeping-Market. Ac. 6470. P. 1763.—II. (*Market*), a market town and pa., 93 m. N.N.W. London. Ac. 1290. P. 1337.—III. (*West*), on the Welland, 2 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 1170. P. 349.

DEER, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*Old*), cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 25 m. N. Aberdeen. P. 5174. Manuf. of flax.—II. (*New*), co. Aberdeen, adjoins the above. P. 4385.

DEERFIELD, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New Hampshire, 15 m. S.E. Concord. P. 2022.—II. Massachusetts, 78 m. W. Boston. P. 2421.—III. New York, 4 m. N. Utica. P. 3120.—IV. New Jersey, co. Cumberland. P. 2621.—Others are in Ohio, etc.

DEERHURST, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 2930. P. 930.

DEER ISLE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, on Penobscot Bay, 56 m. E.S.E. Augusta. P. 3037.

DEERNESS, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scoll., Orkney, island of Pomona, forming a peninsula between the North Sea and the inlet of Deer Sound, which makes an excellent harbour. P., including Copinshay island, 804. Altitude 282 feet.

DEES, a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, at the confl. of the Great and Little Szamos, 28 m. N.N.E. Klausenburg. P. 4355.

DEESA, a town of India, Guzerat, 870 m. N. Bombay. It has a British cantonment on l. b. of the Bunnass.

DEFIANCE, a co. of U. S., North America, in the N.W. of Ohio, bordering on Indiana. Area 414 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,886. Surface level. Soil fertile. The Fort Wayne and Toledo Railway intersects the county.

DEGANAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, arr. and 6 m. S.S.W. Gourdon. P. 2025.

DEGERLOCK, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 3 m. S. Stuttgart. P. 1500.

DEGGENDORF, a town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Passau. P. 3900. It has breweries and potteries.

DEGGINGEN, a vill., Würtemberg, circ. Danube, near Geislingen. P. 1800.

DEGHTICHE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Vlna, 44 m. W.N.W. Georgenburg. P. 1100.

DEGNIZLI or DENIZLI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 53 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr. It has a castle, several mosques, and bazaars; but in 1715 it was

destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 of its inhabitants are said to have perished.

DEGO, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, 18 m. S. Acqui. P. 1941. Here Napoleon I. gained a battle over the Austrians in 1796.

DEHAK or DOHAK, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 53 m. N.W. Ispahan.

DEH-I-HAJEE, a walled town of Afghanistan, 20 m. S. Candahar. P. 2000.

DEHR, the cap. town of Nubia. [DEHR.]

DEHRA DOON, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 30° and 30° 32' N.; lon. 77° 43' and 78° 24' E. P. 32,083. It consists, for the most part, of a fertile valley 45 m. in length, with an average breadth from 15 to 20 m. On the N.E. frontier of the valley the mountains have an elevation of 7000 to 8000 feet above the sea, and the Sewalik range from 3000 to 3500 feet. Soil rich. Yields rice, maize, cotton, sugar, opium, hemp, & indigo. The cultivation of the tea plant has been successfully introduced on the S.W. declivity of the range rising N. of the Dehra Doon. Temp. 37° to 101° Fahr. Rainfall 67 inches, during July, August, and September, which is the unhealthy season.

DEHRA, a large vill. of India, in the Dehra Doon valley, in lat. 30° 19' N.; lon. 78° 5' E. 2369 feet above the sea.

DEIDESHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. W.N.W. Spire. P. 2350.

DEIGHTON-KIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2 m. N. Wetherby. Ac. 3611. P. 485.—II. a chapelry, pa. Northallerton.—III. a township, pa. Escrick, co. York.

DEIMINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, Schwabia, 4 m. E. Nordlingen. P. 1800.

DEINUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 3 m. W. Leeuwarden. P. 400.

DEIR, numerous places in the East.—I. (*el-Kamr*), a town of Syria, picturesquely situated on the W. slope of the Lebanon, 15 m. S.S.W. Beirut. P. 8000. It has often suffered severely in the wars between the Christians and the Druses.—II. (or *Der*, probably the anc. *Thapsacus*), Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 20 m. N.W. Kerhisia.—III. (*el Ahmar*), a Druse vill. of Syria, 10 m. S.E. Beyrut, on the road to Damascus.

DEIRUT, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Rosetta, on the W. bank of the Nile.

DEISLINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 35 m. S.W. Tübingen. P. 1700.

DE KALB, a co., U.S., North America, in N. part of Georgia. Area 360 sq. m. P. 5806 free, 2000 slaves. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and cotton. It has girst and saw mills. Minerals are gold, iron, and granite. Four lines of railway terminate in the co.—II. a co. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 720 sq. m. P. 9857 free, 848 slaves.—III. a co. in centre of Tennessee. Area 275 sq. m. P. 9548 free, 1025 slaves.—IV. a co. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 365 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,880.—V. a co. in Illinois. Area 648 sq. m. P. (1860) 19,086.—VI. a co., Missouri. P. 5087 free, 137 slaves.—VII. a township, New York, co. St. Lawrence, on the river Oswegatchie. P. 1531.—Several vills. in the U. S. have this name.

DELAGOA BAY, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, S.E. Africa, 55 m. in length N. to S., by 20 m. across. Lat. of Cape St Mary, Inyack island, 25° 58' S.; lon. 33° 15' E. Shores flat, marshy, and unhealthy in summer. The bay, commodious and safe, is frequented by South Sea whalers, and has on its W. side an estuary, termed English river, formed by the mouths of several streams, one of which, the *Delagoa river*, is navigable by vessels drawing 12 feet water for 40 m. The

Portuguese have a small fort near Cape Inyack, with an export trade in ivory, gold dust, & slaves.

**DELAMERE**, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Chester. Ac. 8770. P. 1146. Altitude 572 feet.

**DELATYNSWICH LUH**, a market town of Austria, Galicia, 26 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow, on l. b. of the Pruth. P. 3355. It has salt springs and baths.

**DELAWARE**, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in Catskill mountains, New York, flows S., dividing this state and New Jersey from Pennsylvania, and finally expands into Delaware Bay, between New Jersey on the E. and Delaware state on the W. Course 300 m. 70 m. from its source it breaks through the Water Gap, where the cliffs are 1200 feet high. Principal affls., the Popocatan and Leigh. It is navigable from the ocean to Philadelphia, 60 m. from its mouth, for large ships, and for sloops 85 m. farther, to Trenton.—*Delaware Bay* is an inlet of the Atlantic, 65 m. by 18 m., between Capes May and Henlopen.

**DELAWARE**, one of the U. S. of North America, lat. 38° 29' to 39° 47' N.; lon. 74° 56' to 75° 40' W., having N. Pennsylvania, W. and S. Maryland, and E. Delaware river and bay. Area 2120 sq. m. P. (1860) 112,216 free, 1798 slaves. Surface hilly in the N. and E.; elsewhere level, and in the S. is Cyprus swamp, yielding fine timber. Chief river the Delaware, in the E. The Brandywine, a romantic stream, is famous for the Revolutionary battle of September 1777. Climate generally mild; in N. part winter severe. Chief crops, wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, flax, wool, and fruit. It was settled in 1627, and ranks twenty-third among the wheat-growing states. Manufs. woollens, cottons, iron works, tanneries, shipbuilding, and paper mills. A canal in the N. part of the state connects the Delaware and Chesapeake rivers. Five railways are in operation. The senate and governor are chosen for four years, but the latter is never re-eligible. All acts of the legislature must be renewed every 20 years. Delaware sends 2 senators and 1 representative to the U. S. Congress. Cap. Dover. Total valuation of property (1860) 46,242,181 dollars.—I. a co. in S.E. part of New York. Area 1362 sq. m. P. (1860) 42,465. It has iron foundries, tanneries, woollen and carding mills. The New York and Erie Railway passes through the S.W. part of the co.—II. a co. in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 220 sq. m. P. (1860) 30,597. Surface undulating, soil fertile. It has cotton and woollen factories, iron works, paper mills, and tanneries. The West Chester, Philadelphia, and Columbia, and the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railways intersect the co.—IV. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 610 sq. m. P. (1860) 23,902. The Cleveland and Cincinnati Railway intersects the co.—V. a co. in E. of Indiana. Area 394 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,753. The Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railway intersects the co.—VI. a co. in N. of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,024.—VII. a township, New Jersey, on Delaware river.—VIII. a township, Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.W. Mercer.—IX. a vill., Ohio, 24 m. N. Columbus. In its vicinity are a sulphur spring and baths.

**DELBRÜCK**, a market town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 9 m. W.N.W. Paderborn. P. 1150. Manufactures tobacco.

**DELDEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over-Yssel, 31 m. S.E. Zwolle. P. 1495.

**DELEMONT** (German *Delsberg*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 29 m. N. Bern, on l. b. of the Sorne. P. 2087. It has a manuf. of watches.

**DELFT**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Rotterdam, on the

canal between it and the Hague. P. (1862) 21,161. Principal edifices, the palace in which Prince William I. of Orange was assassinated, now used as a barrack; a Gothic church, the old church, the council-house, arsenal, and school of military engineering. It has breweries and distilleries, with manufs. of imitation Turkey carpets and woollen cloth, soap, and earthenwares; but most of the coarse table goods known as "Delft ware," are in reality made in England.

**DELFT ISLAND**, Palk Strait, Indian Ocean, off the N. of Ceylon, 7 m. long,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad.

**DELFTSHAVEN** and **DELFTZIJL**, 2 towns, Netherlands; the former, South Holland, on rt. b. of the Maas, 2 m. S.W. Rotterdam. P. 3000. Shipbuilding, herring fishery, and distilling; the latter, a strongly fortified town, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Groningen, with a port at the mouth of the Ems. P. 3974.

**DELGADA** (**PUNTA**), a town of the island St Michaels, Azores.

**DELGADO** (**CAPE**), a headland on the E. coast of Africa, Quiloa. Lat. 10° 41' S.; lon. 40° 40' E.

**DELHI**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 28° 24' and 28° 54' N.; lon. 76° 49' and 77° 29' E. Area 602 sq. m. P. estim. at 306,550. Climate dry, surface rocky or sandy, and fertilized by means of irrigation. Yields barley, wheat, and pulse. The district is watered by the Jumna and its branches, the Delhi Canal, and by the Hansouti Nullah, a torrent which expands into a shallow lake during the rains.

**DELHI**, a celeb. city of British India, cap. dist. of same name, N.W. provs., in lat. 28° 39' N.; lon. 77° 18' E. P. (1846) 137,977, in 1864, with suburbs, about 150,000. The city is 7 m. in circumf., entered by 11 gates, and enclosed on three sides by a wall of red granite, with several bastions. The Mogul's palace is a magnificent building, and the principal mosque, which cost 100,000*l.*, has been restored by the British Government. It has also Hindoo temples, and an English church. In 1792 Delhi College was established, and its income amounts to 40,580 rupees per annum; it is divided into four departments, English, Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit. In 1851 it was attended by 333 students, of whom 22 were Christians, 206 Mohammedans, and 105 Hindoos. Outside the city is a large observatory, and the celebrated Shah-limar garden. Two canals irrigate the vicinity, and bring water to the city. It was taken by the British in 1803, and has continued since under British rule. In May 1857 Delhi was occupied by the Bengal mutineers, who massacred the Europeans; but it was bombarded and taken by the British on the 20th September same year.

**DELHI**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Delaware, 67 m. W.S.W. Albany, on the Coquago, a branch of the Delaware.—II. a township of the co. Ohio, near Cincinnati.

**DELIA**, a town of Sicily, prov., circ. and 11 m. S.S.W. Caltanissetta. P. 3560.

**DELICETO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, on a hill, dist. & 3 m. S.E. Bovino, cap. circ. P. 4698.

**DELITZSCH**, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., gov. & 19 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Lobber. P. 5400. Manufs. tobacco, stockings, and gloves.

**DELLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 11 m. S.E. Belfort. P. 1125.

**DELLBLAT**, a vill. of Hungary, dist. Temesvar, 10 m. from Neudorf. P. 3485.

**DELLIGSEN**, a market town of Brunswick, circ. and 12½ m. W.N.W. Gandersheim. P. 1340.

**DELLNICZE**, a vill. of Austria, co. Agram, 12 m. from Fuzsina. P. 1679.

**DELLYS**, a seaport town of Algeria, 49 m. E.

Algiers, in lat.  $36^{\circ} 55' 30''$  N.; lon.  $3^{\circ} 55' 12''$  E. P. 10,484 (862 Europeans). It has trade in grain, oil, and dried fruits.

DELMEHORST, a town, N.W. Germany, grand duchy, and 16 m. E.S.E. Oldenburg, cap. circ., on the Delme. P. 1850.

DEL NORTE, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. 1993.

DELOS, two islands in the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades; the largest, lat.  $37^{\circ} 24'$  N.; lon.  $25^{\circ} 15'$  E.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. long and 2 m. broad, is the anc. *Rhenea*. The smaller island is a rock  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. the former.

DELPHI, a ruined city of Greece. [CASTR.]

DELSBERG, Switzerland. [DELEMONT.]

DELTA, from the Greek letter  $\Delta$ , a name applied to alluvial tracts enclosed between the bifurcating branches of a river and their common recipient. Deltas are called *fluvial*, *lacustrine*, *Mediterranean*, or *Oceanic*, according as the streams which form them fall into a river, lake, or sea. They are simple deltas when the stream is divided into two branches only, and compound when intersected by other branches. The principal deltas are those of the Nile, Ganges, and Niger. *Deltic branches* of a river are those which enclose a delta; and *deltic islands* are those formed by the *ana-deltic* branches of a compound delta. The delta of the Nile at present is well marked by the elevation of the Libyan desert on the W., and that of El Tih on the E., which enclose the bed of the river near Cairo. In Strabo's time the delta extended as far S. as Ceresura, which was W. of and nearly opposite Heliopolis.

DELTA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Michigan. P. 1172.

DELTING, a pa. of Shetland island, mainland, on its N. coast. P. 1975.

DELVINO, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., 47 m. W.N.W. Yanina, on a hill slope covered with olive and orange plantations, formerly the residence of the Pacha. P. 10,000. — *Delvinacki* is a vill. 23 miles E.

DELY-IBRAHIM, a town of Algeria, arr. and 6 m. from Algiers. Pop. 2000, of whom 1246 are European, engaged chiefly in agriculture.

DEMAVEND (MOUNT), a volcanic mountain of Persia, and the loftiest peak of the Elburz chain between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Mazanderan, 40 m. N.E. Teheran. Height 18,550 feet (Russ. survey). Form conical, with a crater-shaped summit. It yields pumice-stone and sulphur. Around its base are many hot springs. Between it and Teheran is the small town Demavend.

DEMBEA or TZANA, a lake of Abyssinia. Lat.  $12^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $37^{\circ} 15'$  E. Length N. to S. 60 m., breadth 25 m. Alt. 6120 ft. It contains several islands, the largest named Dek, and its S. part is traversed by the Bahr-El-Azrek or Blue Nile.

DEMBA, a river of Western Africa, Sierra Leone, supposed to rise in the mountain dist. S.E. of Senegambia, flows in a S.W. direction, and falls into the Atlantic in lat.  $9^{\circ} 45'$  N.

DEMBICA, a town and castle of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. E.N.E. Tarnow. P. 1730.

DEMBLEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Falkingham. Ac. 1071. P. 51.

DEMER, a river of Belgium, provs. Limburg and South Brabant, tributary to the Dyle, which it joins 6 m. N. Louvain, after a W. course of 47 m., for the last 18 m. of which it is navigable.

DEMERARA or DEMERARY, a river of South America, British Guiana, rises near lat.  $5^{\circ} 20'$  N., and after a N. course of 180 m., enters the Atlantic by an estuary near lat.  $6^{\circ} 50'$  N.; lon.  $58^{\circ} 20'$  W. It gives name to a co. of British Guiana.

DEMEZER, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Bistritz. P. 2378. It has salt springs.

DEMETRIO (SAN), two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 12 m. S.E. Aquila, cap. circ. P. 2625. It has a trade in almonds and saffron.—II. prov. Cosenza, cap. circ., dist. and 17 m. W. Rossano. P. 2904.

DEMIANSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 106 m. S.E. Novgorod. P. 1200.—II. a vill. of Siberia, gov. and 100 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk.

DEMIR-HISSAR (*Heraclæa* or the castle of iron), a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Struma, 18 m. N.N.W. Seres. P. 8000.

DEMISH or ODEMES, a commercial town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna.

DEMMIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. circ., gov. and 73 m. W.N.W. Stettin, at the mouth of the Tollense and the Trebel. P. 6160. Manufs. hats, woollen cloths, linen, stockings, and leather; has distilleries, breweries, trade in tobacco, gloves, timber, corn, and a harbour on the river. It is very ancient, and celebrated for the numerous sieges it has sustained.

DEMONE (VAL), an old division in the N.E. of Sicily, now comprised in the provs. Messina, Catania, and Palermo.

DEMONTE, a fortified town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Stura. P. 6078. It has thermal springs, iron-works, linen, coarse woollen manufactures, and a silk-mill. Also a college and a theatre.

DEMOTICA, *Didymotichos*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, 25 m. S. Adrianople. P. 8000.

DENAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, with a station on the railway from Abscon to Valenciennes, 14 m. E. Douai. P. 10,254.

DENARDISTON or DENSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N. Clare. Ac. 1280. P. 277.

DENBIGH, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on an affluent of the Clwyd, 5 m. S. St Asaph. P. of pa. 4054; do. of parl. bor., including three other towns, 5946. It stands on a steep acclivity: has a pa. church, an anc. chapel, town-hall, assembly-room, literary society, and market-house, with manufs. of gloves and shoes. The bor. is a polling place for co., and joins with Wrexham, Ruthin, and Holt, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 889.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a maritime co. of North Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the cos. Flint and Chester, S. Shropshire, Montgomery, and Merioneth, & W. Carnarvon. Area 603 sq. m., or 386,052 ac. P. 100,778. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, but it contains the fertile valley of Llangollen. Principal rivers, the Clwyd, Dee, Conway, and Valle-Crucis. The Conway forms its W., and the Dee most part of its E. boundary. Chief crops, rye, barley, and oats. Sheep and goats are numerous; wool is manufactured into stockings, flannel, and coarse cloths by the rural population. Coal, lead, iron, flint, and slate are raised; in the Rhuabon hills are several iron works, and a cannon foundry. Gloves and shoes are among the manufactured products. The Holyhead Railway crosses the N. part of the co. Denbighshire, is divided into 64 pas. in the dioceses of St Asaph and Bangor. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 5282.

DENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.S.W. Ashburton. Ac. 1068. P. 410.

DENBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Derby. Ac. 2395. P. 1338.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. W. Barnesley. P. 2262.

DENCHWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Wantage. Ac. 1060. P. 257.

DENDER, a river of Belgium, provs. Hainaut

and East Flanders, after a N. course of 42 m. joins the Scheldt at Dendermonde. It is navigable from the Scheldt to Ath., by the help of numerous sluices.

DENDER, a river of Nubia, tributary to the Blue Nile, which it joins 40 m. N. Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 250 miles.

DENDERAH, *Tentyra*, a vill. of Upper Egypt, near the l. b. of the Nile, opposite Keneh. Its grand temple is 220 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth, with a portico supported by 24 columns. In it is also a famous zodiacal ceiling, the planisphere of which was removed to Paris in 1822.

DENDERMONDE (Belg. *Termonde*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. arr., at the confl. of the Dender and the Scheldt, and on the railway from Mechlin to Ostend, 16 m. E. Ghent. P. 8687. It has a town-hall, hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums, churches and convents. Manufs. of cotton-yarn, lace, and woollens.

DENISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers, cant. Chalonnas. P. 1391.

DENEKAMP, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysel, 5½ m. N.E. Oldenzaal. P. 4068.

DENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. S. Thrapston. Ac. 1940. P. 429.

DENGIE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.W. Bradwell. Ac. 3319. P. 298.

DENHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.N.W. Uxbridge, and 5½ m. N. the W. Drayton station of the Great Western Railway. Ac. 3905. P. 1068.—II. co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W.S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 1267. P. 200.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.N.E. Eye. Ac. 1267. P. 282.

DENHAM, a co. of New South Wales, between the Gwydir and Namoi rivers, W. of Jamieson. Area 1,296,000 acres.

DENHOLM, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Cavers, 5 m. E.N.E. Hawick. P. 766. Birth-place of Leyden the poet.

DENIA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. P. 2619. Manufactures of woollen and linen cloths.

DENLIQUIN, a post-town of New South Wales, on the Wakool river, co. Townsend, 472 m. from Sydney. It is the great entrepôt for the sale of cattle and sheep required for the neighbouring colonies. Mean temp. 57° Fahr. P. 682.

DENINO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. S. St Andrews. Ac. 2737. P. 370.

DENIO, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carnarvon, including the township Pwllheli. P. 2428.

DENIS (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, cap. arr., with a station on the Railway du Nord, 5½ m. N. the centre of Paris. P. 22,052. It has a theatre, public library, various manufs., and several annual fairs. It was the anc. place of sepulchre of the kings of France. The church is a Gothic edifice, 415½ feet in length, 106½ feet in breadth, with two towers, and a spire 85 feet in height; in the vaults are some of its ancient tombs, which escaped destruction in the revolution of 1798. Its former abbey is now used as a house of instruction, founded by Napoleon I. for the daughters of members of the legion of honour. The Canal of St Denis is a short branch of the Canal De l'Ouercq.

DENIS (St), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 4½ m. N.E. Mons, with cotton-spinning works.

DENIS (St), cap. town of the French colony of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on the N. coast of the island, at the mouth of the river St Denis. Lat. 20° 52' N.; lon. 55° 30' 24" E. P. with dist. 20,184, of whom 10,096 were emancipated slaves. It is the residence of the governor of the island, the seat of a high court, and has a college, hospi-

tal, botanic garden, a bank, an active trade. Iron foundries and tobacco manufs. It is situated on an exposed roadstead, the best in the island.

DENIS (St), numerous comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inferieure, in the Island Oleron, with a small port. P. 1659.—II. (*d'Anjou*), dep. Mayenne, 12 m. E. Chateau-Gontier. P. 2698.—III. (*de Gastines*), dep. and 11 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. P. 3434.—IV. (*de Jouhet*), dep. Indre, arr. and 7 m. S.W. La Châtre. P. 1831.—V. (*en-Val*), dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.S.E. Orleans. P. 1093.—VI. (*sur-Loire*), dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. and 4 m. N.E. Blois, with mineral springs. P. 531.—VII. (*de Pille*), dep. Gironde, on l. b. of the Isle, arr. and 5½ m. N. Libourne. P. 2699.—VIII. (*d'Orques*), dep. Sarthe, arr. and 21 m. W. Le Mans. P. 2366.—IX. (*le Chesasse*), dep. Vendée, arr. Napoleon Vendée, cant. le Poiré-sur-Napoleon. P. 1603.—X. (*le Gât*), dep. Manche, arr. and 10 m. S.S.E. Coutances. P. 1554.—XI. (*le Vétu*), arr. and 4 m. S. Coutances. P. 1392.—XII. (*sur Sarthon*), dep. Orne, arr. and 6 m. N.W. Alençon. P. 1254.—XIII. (*Hors*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Tours, cant. Amboise. P. 1310. It has iron forges.

DENIS-DU-SIG (St), a town W. of Algeria, arr. and 30 m. S.W. Oran, cap. cant. P. 3963. Round the town are large and rich farms, where the cereals, cotton, tobacco, and vines are cultivated.

DENISON, a co. of New South Wales, on the N. of Murray river, W. of Hume. Area 726,400 ac.

DENIZLI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 54 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr, in a fertile valley surrounded with gardens, and has several bazaars.

DENKENDORF, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kersch, 3 m. S. Esslingen. P. 1500.

DENMARK (KINGDOM OF), a state of Northern Europe, cap. Copenhagen. According to the treaty of London (1852), it comprises the kingdom of Denmark Proper, with the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The principal portion, the peninsula and the islands, is situated between lat. 53° 22' 42" and 57° 44' 52" N.; lon. 8° 5' and 12° 37' E. The area and pop. are as follows:—

	Area in sq. miles.	Population 1860.
<b>A. Kingdom of Denmark—</b>		
Copenhagen, ... ..	2,849	{ 155,143
Seeland and Moen, ... ..		{ 419,668
Bornholm, ... ..	223	29,304
Fühnen and Langeland,	1,286	205,826
Lolland-Falster, etc.	648	86,797
Jutland (North), ... ..	9,791	703,813
Total,	14,797	1,600,551
<b>B. The Duchies (1855)—</b>		
Schleswig, ... ..	3,550	409,907
Holstein, ... ..	3,295	544,419
Lauenburg, ... ..	404	50,147
Total,	7,249	1,004,473
<b>Total A. and B.,</b>	<b>22,046</b>	<b>2,605,024</b>
<b>C. Colonies (1855)—</b>		
Faroe (17 islands), ... ..	510	8,651
Iceland, ... ..	39,696	64,603
Greenland, ... ..	3,954	9,892
West (St Croix, ... ..)	74	22,862
Indies (St Thomas, ... ..)	23	12,560
(St John, ... ..)	21	1,715
Total,	44,278	120,283

It is bounded N. and W. by the North Sea, E. by the Cattegat and the Baltic, and S. by the Elbe. The coasts are greatly indented, and the country is perfectly flat; in the N. some parts of it are below the sea-level, from the invasions of which it is defended by dykes. On the E. the surface rises into gentle elevations. The highest part of the peninsula is 500 feet, and of the islands 400 feet above the sea. Holstein and Lauenburg are the best watered districts. Among the islands, Seeland and Fühnen only have rivers, the others being watered by mere brooks. There are extensive marshes in all the valleys of the peninsula and the islands. Next to the Elbe, which forms the S. boundary of the kingdom for 80 m., the Eider is the largest and most important river. The largest lake is the Arve, in Seeland. The principal gulfs are the Liim-fjord, Ringskiöbing-fjord, Nissum-fjord, and the Bays of Kalloe and Flensburg on the continent; the Ise-fjord in Seeland, and Odense-fjord in Fühnen. Between the islands and the peninsula of Denmark and Sweden, there are several passages called sounds, the chief of which are Ore Sund (the Sound), and the Great and Little Belts. The climate of Denmark is humid and cloudy, but, notwithstanding its northern position, it is, from the lowness of its level and the influence of the surrounding seas, much milder than the countries of Germany situated farther S. Mean temp. of the year 46°·6 Fahr.; shortest day 6½ hours; longest day 17½ hours. Storms are rare, and of short duration; average annual days of storm 9, rain 137, snow 32. Prevailing winds, W. during spring and summer, and S.W. in autumn and winter.—Denmark is an agricultural country, and the cultivation of the soil, which is almost entirely alluvial, occupies the majority of the people. From the absence of coal and water-power there are but few manufactures. The soil is much subdivided. Corn is raised more than necessary for home consumption. The principal crops are barley, wheat, oats, buck-wheat, potatoes, hemp, lint, tobacco, and hops. Forests are not extensive, and mostly confined to the E. coasts of the peninsula and the islands Seeland and Fühnen. Cattle are extensively reared in N. Jutland and the duchies. Horses, sheep, and swine are extensively reared. The number of horses in the kingdom in 1861 was 481,604, of cattle 1,827,067, of sheep 2,323,438, and of swine 483,033. Goats are kept in small numbers, and game is abundant. Oysters, herrings, salmon, and seals are fished on the coasts and in the rivers. As Denmark has no mountains, except in Bornholm, where an inferior quality of coal is found, its mineral products are insignificant. Woollen cloths, linens, bonnets, and paper, are made for home consumption. Government formerly protected several branches of manufactures, but these are now confined to the porcelain works at Copenhagen and the cloth factory at Usseöd. Roads in general are bad; the best are in Seeland, Fühnen, and the duchies. Railways are in operation from Altona to Kiel and Rendsburg, with a branch to Gluckstadt; from Flensburg to Schleswig, Rendsburg, Husum, and Tonning; from Copenhagen to Korsör by Roeskilde and Ringsted; and from Aarhus to Randers. The geographical position of the country is favourable for water communication, and there are many extensive canals, the chief of which are the Schleswig-Holstein Canal, which with the Eider river forms a communication between the Baltic & the North Sea, navigable for vessels of 120 tons, and the Stecknitz Canal in Lauenburg, which joins the

Elbe to the Baltic by means of the river Trave. The principal ports are Copenhagen, Altona, Kiel, Flensburg, and Aalborg. Exports, 1862 (including Iceland and the Faröe Islands), grain, cattle, horses, sheep, butter, wool, seeds, oilcake, tallow, bones, etc., to the value of 4,398,079*l*. Imports, coals, iron, cottons, woollens, linens, sugar, machinery, tea, fish, hardwares, coffee, soda, indigo, etc., to the value of 6,806,303*l*. Mercantile marine (1861), 5679 vessels. Aggregate burden, 246,100 tons. The constitution of the Danish monarchy was voted in October, and received the Royal sanction in November, 1863. The executive power is in the king and his ministers, and the right of making or altering laws in the *Rigsdag* or Diet, comprising the *Landsting* and the *Folksting*, the former the senate and the latter the House of Commons. The King must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran Church, which is the religion of the state, and has been prevalent since 1536; other sects are tolerated. The pop. is divided into three classes, nobles, citizens, and peasants. The poor are provided for by assessment. Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, attendance at schools is obligatory from the age of 7 to 14. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. Besides the universities of Copenhagen and Kiel, there are colleges at Löröe and Altona, and grammar and normal schools in all the large towns. There are upwards of 4000 parochial schools kept up at the public expense. In 1862 the navy consisted of 31 steamers, 12 sailing vessels, and 50 gunboats, in all 93 vessels, carrying 929 guns. Army (1863) 50,000 men. Rev. 1862-3, 1,841,499*l*. Expenditure 1,814,864*l*. The continental part of Denmark, formerly called the *Cimbrian Chersonesus*, was the country of the Cimbri, who ravaged Europe 100 years B.C. Its first kings were descendants of Odin, and hence issued many of the pirates, who, under the name of Normans, long ravaged Western Europe, and under whom the Danes made irruptions into England in 835 and 1042. After conversion to Christianity, the Danes were long the leaders in the affairs of the north. The celebrated Margaret of Denmark, by the treaty of Calmar in 1397, united the three kingdoms of the north, and after the dissolution of the union the Danes kept possession of Norway till 1814, when it was ceded to Sweden. The duchies of Schleswig & Holstein revolted from Denmark in 1848, and appealed to the German States for assistance. Prussia sent an army to aid the duchies, some indecisive battles were fought, Austria interposed, the duchies submitted, and their future relation to Denmark was settled by the protocol of London 1852. The dispute was renewed in 1863; the allied armies of Prussia and Austria entered the duchies on 1st Jan., and the Danes retreated to Düppel, which was bombarded and taken by assault 18th April, 1864; when the differences were referred to a congress of the great powers. The *colonial possessions of Denmark* consist of the islands of Faröe and Iceland, and part of the coast of Greenland, and the tropical possessions comprise the Danish West India Islands, St Croix, St Thomas, and St John, with a number of smaller islands. The establishments on the coast of Guinea, viz., Forts Christiansborg, Fredensborg, etc., were ceded to Britain by purchase in 1850. The town of Tranquebar, with its districts, on the Coromandel coast, ceded to Denmark by the rajah of Tanjore in 1620, and the small dist. and town of Serampore (Danish Frederiksnagor) in Bengal, founded by the Danish East India Co. in 1755.

were transferred to Britain in 1846. The Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, were taken possession of by the Danes in 1756; in 1840 the pop. of the Danish colony amounted to 6000, but they were abandoned in 1848, on account of their insalubrity.

**DENMARK**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Black river, near Lake Erie.—II. Maine, 47 m. N.W. Portland.

**DENN**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. S.E. Cavan. Ac. 11,598. P. 4197.

**DENNEWITZ**, a vill., Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, circ. and 3 m. S.W. Jüterbogk. P. 236. The allies defeated the French here in 1813.

**DENNINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Framlington. Ac. 3262. P. 895.

**DENNIS**, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 65 m. S.E. Boston. P. 3257.—II. New Jersey, 73 m. S. Trenton. P. 1350.

**DENNIS (St)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.S.E. St Columb Major. Ac. 3100. P. 993.

**DENNY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Stirling. Ac. 8356. P. 4988; do. of town, 2428. Above sea level 150 feet.

**DENSTON**, a pa. of England, [DENARDISTON.]

**DENT**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, on a stream of same name, pa. and 3 m. from Sedburgh. Ac. 23,200. P. 1427. It is a polling place for West Riding.

**DENT**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 5498 free, 156 slaves.

**DENTA GYENTA**, a market town of Hungary, 28 m. S. Temesvar, on the Bezava. P. 2530.

**DENT-DU-MIDI**, a mountain of the Alps, on the frontiers of the Valais, 10,771 feet in elevation. It was ascended for the first time in 1784.

**DENTON**, numerous pas., etc. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. S.S.W. Stilton. Ac. 890. P. 87.—II. co. Kent, 7½ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1062. P. 183.—III. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Grantham. Ac. 2600. P. 637.—IV. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Harleston. Ac. 2437. P. 518.—V. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1970. P. 578.—VI. co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 1½ m. N.E. Newhaven. Ac. 1008. P. 206.—VII. (*Nether*), co. Cumberland, 5 m. E.N.E. Brampton. Ac. 4530. P. 302.—VIII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester, 4 m. N.N.E. Stockport. Ac. 1647. P. 3335.—IX. a township, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 4 m. N.W. Otley. Ac. 3100. P. 170.—X. (*East*), a township, Northumberland, pa. Newburn, 3½ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ac. 809. P. 600.

**DENTON**, an agricultural co. of Texas, U. S., North America. Area 300 sq. m. P. free, 4780; slaves, 251.

**D'ENTRECASTEAUX (CHANNEL)**, Australasia, Tasmania, in lat. 43° 25' S., lon. 147° 15' E., separates Bruny island from the mainland. Length N. to S. 35 m.; breadth 3 to 9 m. At its N. end it opens into the estuary of the Derwent river, and that of the Huon joins it from the W.—(*Islands*), Pacific Ocean. Lat. 10° S.; lon. 151° E.—(*Point*), W. Australia. Lat. 34° 52' 30" S.

**DENVER**, U. S., North America. [**PIKE'S PEAK.**]

**DENVER**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S. Market-Downham. Ac. 3149. P. 932.

**DENZLINGEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. S. Emmendingen. P. 1500.

**DEOBUND**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., dist. and 21 m. S.S.E. Saharunpoor. P. 18,638.

**DEODUR**, an independent state of India, prov. Guzerat, presid. Bombay, in lat. 24° 9' N.; lon. 71° 49' E. Area 80 sq. m. P. 2000. It is composed of Rajpoots and Coolies. Each village governs itself, depending on the British for defence.

**DEOLS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, arr. and 1 m. N.N.E. Châteauroux, on rt. b. of the Indre. P. 2415.

**DEONELLY**, a town and fort of India, Mysore territory, 90 m. N.E. Seringapatam. Tippoo Sultan was born here in 1753.

**DEOPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.W. Wymondham. Ac. 1646. P. 483.

**DEORI** or **BURADEORI**, a town in the British territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, N.W. provs., 41 m. N.W. Gurrab. It has a bazaar. It was formerly a place of importance. Some years since the town was burnt by a freebooter, when 30,000 persons perished in the conflagration.

**DEPALPOOR**, a town of India, territory of Indore, 27 m. N.W. Mori. P. 4000.

**DEPENDE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 1595. P. 265.

**DEPEDILEN** or **TEPELENI**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 80 m. S.E. Avlona. Birthplace of Ali Pacha of Yanini.

**DETFORD**, a parl. bor. and naval port of England, cos. Kent and Surrey, on the Thames, where joined by the Ravensbourne, and on the London and Greenwich Railway, contiguous to Greenwich, and 5 m. S.E. London Bridge. Ac., comprising two pas., 1609. P. 37,834. Chief buildings, the parish churches, two hospitals for decayed pilots and ship-masters, or their widows, belonging to the Trinity House, and an extensive naval arsenal, victualling office, and dockyards, established here by Henry VIII., and occupying an area of 81 ac. This, with large private yards for ship-building, mostly employs the pop. The bor. (created by the Reform Act) joins with Greenwich, Woolwich, etc., in sending 2 members to House of Commons.

**DETFORD**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Gloucester. P. 2570.

**DEPUCH ISLAND**, off the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 20° 37' 45" S., lon. 117° 44' E.; 8 m. in circ.

**DERA**, a town of India, dist. Ahladganj, territory of Oude, 30 m. N. Allahabad. P. 8000. The zemindar or landholder pays to the state an annual revenue of 100,000 rupees.

**DERA**, **DEEN PUNAH**, a town of India, 40 m. N.W. Mooltan, and nearly opposite a vill. of same name, on the l. b. of the Indus.

**DERA GHAZEE KHAN**, a town of Afghanistan, 4 m. from rt. b. of the Indus, and 65 m. N.W. Bhalpoor. Lat. 30° 4' N.; lon. 70° 54' E. P. 25,000. It stands at the junction of several great routes, and has a large bazaar, with manufs. of silks, cottons, scarfs, and cutlery, a transit trade, and extensive commerce. Ceded to Britain in 1849.

**DERA ISMAEL KHAN**, a town of Afghanistan, near the rt. b. of the Indus, 17 m. N.N.W. Bukkur. Lat. 31° 50' N.; lon. 70° 58' E. P. 8000. It has a manuf. of white cotton cloth, and trade in grain and salt. Ceded to Britain in 1849.

**DERAYEH (EL)**, a town of Arabia, formerly cap. country of the Wahabees, near the centre of Nedjed. Lat. 25° 15' N.; lon. 46° 30' E. P. 15,000. (?) It consists of five separately fortified quarters. In 1819 it was nearly ruined by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, after a siege of 7 months.

**DERBEND**, a British military station on the N.W. frontier of the Punjab. It stands on the rt. b. of the Indus, in lat. 34° 18' N.; lon. 72° 55' E.

**DERBEND** or **DERBENT**, *Albana*, a fortified marit. town of Russia, cap. of the gov. Derbend, in the lieutenantury of the Caucasus, 135 m. N.W. Baku. P. (1857) 12,870, Mohammedans, with a few Armenians and Jews. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, at the entrance of a defile in

the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "*Albanian gates*," and formerly shut in on the N. by an iron gate. The town is enclosed by two walls of singular masonry, 8 feet thick and 26 feet high, probably 1500 years old; and seven gates lead to the different quarters. Ships cannot come near it. The gov. of *Derbend* extends over the plains on the W. shore of the Caspian, from lat. 40° 30' to 42° 40' N., and from the Caucasus to 49° 40' E. Area 10,414 sq. m. P. 513,925. It was taken by Russia from Persia in 1795.

**DERBY**, a parl. and munic. bor., and manufacturing town of England, cap. co., on the Derwent, at the head of its navigation, and on Markeaton brook, also at junction of the principal branches of the Midland Railway, 39 m. N.N.E. Birmingham, and 15½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham, 180 feet above the sea. Mean temp. of year, 48° 3'; Ju. 61° 1'; Jan. 37° 7'; rainfall 23 inches. Ac. of bor., including 5 pas., 1660. P. (1861) 43,091. It has a market-place and an assembly-room, a Grecian structure, containing post office, Derbyshire bank, hotel, and public rooms, a museum, All-Saints' church, an elegant Roman Catholic church, chapels of ease, and dissenting chapels, infirmary, co. and town-halls, corn exchange, new market house, and a gaol. It also has the first silk mill ever built in England, and an excellent aboretum. Amongst numerous public institutions are a philosophical society, town and co. library, mechanics' institute, and various charitable asylums. It is favourably situated for manufactures and trade, standing at the S. extremity of a coal-field, and communicating by canals and railways with a large part of England. Manufs. silk twist and hosiery, silk ribbons, cotton fabrics, hosiery, lace, porcelain. Fluor-spar and marble ornaments are made in large quantities; and it has many rolling mills, foundries, and other metallic works, soap factories, tanneries, bleaching grounds, corn mills, and malting houses. Co. assizes; co. quarter-sessions four times yearly; and bor., quarter, and petty sessions are held. It is the place of election for the S. division of co., and sends 2 members to the House of Commons for the borough. Registered electors (1864) 2518.

**DERBY**, two townships of the U. S., North America. — I. Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, at the head of the sloop navigation, 37 m. S.W. Hartford. P. 3824. — II. Vermont, on the E. side of the Lake Mephrmagog, 53 m. N.N.E. Montpelier. P. 1750.

**DERBY**, formerly **FORT LANGLEY**, a vill. of British Columbia, on the Fraser river, 20 m. E. New Westminster.

**DERBY HAVEN**, a maritime vill. of Isle of Man, 2 m. N.E. Castleton, with a good safe harbour.

**DERBY (WEST)**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-hill, and included in the bor. of Liverpool. Ac. 6123. P. 52,694.

**DERBYSHIRE**, an inland and central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Notts, S. Leicester, Warwick, and Stafford, and W. Stafford and Cheshire. Ac. 658,803, of which about 510,000 are in pasture or arable. P. 339,327. Surface in the N.W. occupied by the S. termination of the Penine chain of mountains, highest elevations 1700 to 1800 feet, composed of limestone, and abounding in romantic hill and dale scenery, caverns, and other natural curiosities [**PEAK**]; elsewhere level or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Trent, Derwent, Dove, and Wye. Climate cool, and rather moist in the N.W., but bracing and salubrious. Surface in the N.W. mostly heathy or peaty on the hills; soil reddish clay or marl, and fertile in the S., where most

grain and large quantities of cheese are produced. Collieries & iron works are numerous in the N.E., and lead mines in the Peak districts, where marble and various kinds of spar are also obtained. Manufs. of silk and cotton piece goods, hosiery, metallic goods, and porcelain. Canals are numerous, and branches of the Midland Railway intersect the co. throughout. Derbyshire is divided into 6 hundreds and about 140 pas., in the dioceses of Lichfield and Midland circuit. It sends two members to H. of C. for each of its two parl. divisions (N. & S.), and two for its co. town. Reg. electors (1864) N. div. of co. 5008, S. div. 7976.

**DEREHAM (EAST)** or **MARKET DEREHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 16 m. W.N.W. Norwich, and 10 m. N.N.W. Wymondham, where it communicates by a branch with the E. C. Railway. Ac. of pa. 5222. P. 4368. It has a cruciform church.—*W. Dereham*, same co., 3 m. W.N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 3440. P. 679.

**DERENBURG**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circ. and 7 m. W.S.W. Halberstadt. P. 2500. It is enclosed by walls.

**DERENDAH**, a town and fort of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. S.E. Sivas.

**DERETSCHIN**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 53 m. S.E. Grodno. P. 1500.

**DERG (LOUGH)**, Ireland, is an expansion of the Shannon River, and separates Munster (co. Tipperary) from Connaught (co. Galway). Shape serpentine; length, N. to S., 24 m.; breadth 2 to 6 miles. Ac. 29,571. It receives several small rivers, and the surplus waters of Lakes O'Grady and Crane.—II. a lake of Ulster, at the S.E. extremity of the co. Donegal, about 9 m. in circumference; and containing the famous islet termed St Patrick's Purgatory, which is visited annually by great numbers of devotees.

**DERNA** or **DERNE**, *Dernis*, a seaport town of Northern Africa, Barca, Tripoli, 150 m. E.N.E. Benghazi. The seat of a governor, and a place of considerable trade. In 1862, 40 vessels entered, and 38 cleared the port.

**DERNIS**, a vill. of Dalmatia, cap. dist., circ. and 50 m. S.E. Zara, on the Cicola. P. 1010.

**DERNYE**, a town of Austrian Croatia, in the Drave, 4 m. from Neudorf. P. 1699.

**DERPT**, a town of Russia. [**DORPAT**.]

**DERR** or **DEER**, a town of Eastern Africa, cap. of Nubia, on S.E. bank of the Nile. Lat 22° 44' N.; lon. 32° 15' E. P. 3000.

**DERRALLOSSORY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 8 m. N. Rathdrum. Ac. 45,964. P. 3790.

**DERRY**, a co. & city, Ireland. [**LONDONDERY**.]

**DERRY**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 28 m. S.E. Concord. P. 1850.—II. Pennsylvania, comprising Lewistown. P. 1080.—III. Pennsylvania, 12 m. S.E. Harrisburg. P. 1816.—IV. Pennsylvania, 84 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg. P. 1754.

**DERRY**, the prefix of several pas. in Ireland.—I. (*Derrygaghy*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 2 m. N. Lisburn. Ac. 12,466. P. 4734.—II. (*Derrykeighan*), Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. Ac. 7676. P. 2381.—III. (*Derryloran*), Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising Cookstown (which see). Ac. 12,082. P. 7722.—IV. (*Derrynoose* or *Madden*), Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. S.S.W. Keady. Ac. 15,048. P. 5792.—V. (*Derryullan*), Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Ac. including loughs 20,995. P. 7829.

**DERSINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 3472. P. 822.

**DERTINGEN**, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N. Maulbronn. P. 1800.

**DERUTA**, a comm. of Central Italy, prov. & circ. Perugia, near the l. b. of the Tiber. P. 4229.

Manufs. majolica. Chief products grain, olives, vines, and accorns.

DE RUYTER, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 13 m. S.W. Eaton. P. 1931.

DERVAL or DARVAL, a thriving manufacturing vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Loudon, on Irvine Water, 9 m. E. Kilmarnock. P. 1544.

DERVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, cap. cant., arr. Chateaubriant. P. 2677.

DERVOCK, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. N.N.E. Ballymoney. P. 347.

DERWEN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 6 m. S.S.W. Ruthin. Ac. 3912. P. 573.

DERWENT, several rivers of England.—I. co. Derby, rises in the High Peak, near the N. extremity of the co., flows S.S.E., past Chatsworth, Matlock, and Belper, to Derby, whence it proceeds in a navigable S.E. course, and joins the Trent on the borders of Leicestershire. Length nearly 50 m. Chief affl., the Wye.—II. co. York, East Riding, a large part of which it drains, rises in the Wolds, and after a S. course, past New Malton, joins the Ouse at Barnby, whence it is navigable to Malton. Total course 60 m.—III. co. Cumberland, rises in the dist. Borrowdale, and flows N. through the Lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and thence W.S.W. past Cockermouth to the Irish Sea, which it enters at Workington. Chief affls., the Greta and Cocker.

DERWENT, one of the principal rivers of Tasmania, Australasia, rises from Lake St. Clare, in centre of the island, flows very tortuously S.E., through the dist. New Norfolk, and between Richmond and Hobart Town, and enters Storm Bay by an estuary, 4 m. across.

DERWENT-WATER or KESWICK LAKE, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, in Borrowdale, stretches S. from Keswick for 4 m., and is about its centre  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. across. Its banks are rocky and abrupt; in it are several wooded islands, and a remarkable mass of soft land, which sometimes partly floats on its surface. It is an enlargement of the Derwent river, which enters at its S., and emerges at its N. extremity.

DESAGUADERO, a river of Bolivia, dep. La Paz, rises from the Lake Titicaca, and after a S. course of 216 m. enters Lake Poopo Choro, S. of Ururo.—II. a river, Argentine Confed., between the deps. San Luis & Mendoza, but dry in summer.

DESAIGNES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, on rt. b. of the Doux, arr. and 16 m. W.N.W. Tournon. P. 3881.

DESANA, a vill. of Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Vercelli. P. 1587. It has an anc. feudal castle.

DESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Kettering. Ac. 2410. P. 1350.

DESCHKIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 34 m. N.N.E. Orel, on l. b. of the Oka. P. 1000.

DESENZANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Brescia, on the S.W. bank of the Lake of Garda, on which it has a fishing port. P. 4530. It is defended by a castle. Manufs. of silk hosiery.—II. a vill., prov. Bergamo. P. 1132.

DESERET, a co. of U. S., North America, Utah territory, W. of the Great Salt Lake.

DESSERT, North America has several extensive deserts, one E. of Rocky Mountains in Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas; & 1 W. of Rocky Mountains in Utah & California. [SAHARA, GOBI, etc.]

DESSERT, a prefix of several pas. of Ireland.—I. (*Desertcreat*), Ulster, co. Tyrone,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Cookstown. Ac. 14,398. P. 5520, many employed in linen weaving.—II. (*Desertlyn*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, including part of the town of Moneymore. Ac. 5561. P. 2098.—III. (*Desert-*

*martin*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3 m. S.E. Tubbermore. Ac. 9579. P. 3628, of whom 158 are in the village.—IV. (*Desertoghill*), Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4 m. W.N.W. Killea. Ac. 11,466. P. 3680.—V. (*Deserterges*), Munster, co. Cork, 6 m. W.S.W. Bandon. Ac. 15,728. P. 3054.

DESERTAS (LAS), a group of islets in the Atlantic Ocean, S.E. Madeira; the largest is 6 m. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. Extensive cattle pastures.

DESERTINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. and cant. Montlucon. P. 1591.

DESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 3830. P. 970.

DESFUL, a town of Persia. [DIZFUL.]

DESHA, a co. of U. S., North America, in S.E. of Arkansas. Area 800 sq. m. P. 2675 free, 3784 slaves.

DESIMA, an artificial island of Japan, opposite the city Nangasaki, with which it communicates by a bridge, strictly guarded. The island is about 690 feet in length by 250 feet in breadth.

DESIO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. N. Milan. P. 5431. It has a fine hospital.

DÉSIR (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arr. and cant. Lisieux. P. 2347.

DESIRADE, an island of the Little Antilles, belonging to the French, 4 m. W. Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency. Length N.E. to S.W. 6 m.; average breadth 2 m. P. 1705. Surface elevated and infertile. It was the first island discovered by Columbus, on his second voyage, November 1493.

DESKFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, 3 m. S. Cullen. P. 1031.

DES-MOINES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Iowa, watered by river of same name. Area 384 sq. m. P. (1860) 19,611.—II. a town of Polk, co. Iowa. P. 3963.—*Des-Moines River* rises in Minnesota, flows 450 m. through Iowa, to its S.E. extremity, where it enters the Mississippi, 4 m. below Keokuk.

DESNA, a river of Russia, gov. Smolensk, Orel, and Tchernigov, joins the Dnieper nearly opposite Kiev, after a S. course of nearly 500 m., for the most part of which it is navigable. On it are the towns Elnia, Briansk, and Tchernigov.

DESOLATION (CAPE), Greenland, is the S.W. extremity of Nunar-Soakils. Lat. 60° 50' N.; lon. 42° 50' W.—II. a headland, South America, Tierra-del-Fuego, on one of its W. isls. Lat. 55° 45' 40" S.; lon. 71° 37' 10" W. [KERGUELEN LAND.]

DESOTO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Mississippi. Area 840 sq. m. P. (1860) 9349 free, 13,987 slaves.—II. a co., in W. of Louisiana. Area 828 sq. m. P. 4791 free, 8507 slaves.

DESPOTO DAGH, *Rhodes*, a mountain chain of European Turkey, Rumili, leaves the Balkan, about 40 m. E. Ghiustendil, extends S.E., and terminates on the bank of the Maritza, the basin of which it bounds on S.W. Altitude 7800 feet.

DESSAU, a town of Northern Germany, cap. duchy Anhalt-Dessau, on l. b. of the Mulde, near its confluence with the Elbe, 67 m. S.W. Berlin. P. (1861) 15,630. Chief public edifices, the ducal palace, Amelia asylum, riding-school, Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and two Calvinist churches, and a synagogue. It has a college and a normal school. Manufs. of woollens, hats, and leather, distilleries, and a brisk trade in corn.

DESTERRO, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Santa Catharina, on W. coast of the island Santa Catharina, 500 m. (direct) S.W. Rio-Janairo. It is defended by several forts.

DESVRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. E.S.E.

Boulogne. P. 2833. It has manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, and earthenwares.

DETWICK-LEA, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Derby. P. 935. Manufs. cottons and worsted. The Cromford and High Peak Railway passes by the village.

DETMOLD, a town of N.W. Germany, cap. princip. Lippe-Detmold, on the Werre, 47 m. S.W. Hanover. P. with military (1861) 5598. Principal public edifices, a palace, Lutheran and two Calvinist churches. It has a normal school, a gymnasium, library, Bible society, school of arts and sciences. Manufs. of linens and leather, and several breweries. In the vicinity is the battlefield on which the Army of Varus was destroyed by the Germans under Hermann (Arminius) A.D. 9.

DETOUR POINT, a headland of the U. S., North America, N. shore of Lake Michigan, in lat. 45° 57' N.; lon. 84° 4' W.

DETROIT, a city of the U. S., North America, state Michigan, co. Wayne, on the W. side of the river or channel of same name, which divides the United States from Canada, and unites Lakes St. Clair and Erie, 225 m. W. Buffalo. P. (1840) 9102; (1860) 45,619. It is a great commercial depôt of the W. Chief buildings, the old state-house, city hall, Bank of Michigan, custom-house, and marine hospital. It has an excellent harbour, and is in connection with an extensive system of railways and steam packets. Manufs. machinery and agricultural implements. Iron and brass foundries, and shipbuilding. Detroit was founded in 1760 by the French.

DETROIT RIVER has its origin in Lake St. Clair, and extends 28 m. to Lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between Canada and the United States. At Detroit it is  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. wide, and is navigable throughout for vessels of any burden. Grosse, Fighting, and other islands, are near its mouth. The navigation is open for eight months in the year. The principal channel is on the E. side of the Canadian shore.

DETELBACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 10 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. P. 2500. It has two churches, one of which is most resorted to by pilgrims.—*Dettenheim* is a vill., circ. Middle Franconia, 25 m. S. Anspach.

DETTINGEN, several market towns of Southern Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Erms, 6 m. S.W. Nürtingen. P. 2900.—II. circ. Danube, 18 m. E.S.E. Nürtingen. P. 2300.—III. circ. Jaxt, 15 m. N.N.E. Ulm. P. 1450.—IV. a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on rt. b. of the Main, 8 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg. In 1743, the allied British and Austrian army gained a victory here over the French.

DETTINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on rt. b. of the Aar. P. 1098.

DETVÁ, a town in N.W. of Hungary, co. Sohl, in a valley E. of Aitsohl. P. 7780.

DETWILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. E.N.E. Saverne, on l. b. of the Zorn. P. 1850. Manufs. cottons.

DEULE, a river of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, passes Lille and Quesnoy, dep. Nord, and joins the Lys on the right.—The *Canal-de-la-Deule* joins the Scarpe and the Lys, and passes the above towns. Length 41 miles.

DEULEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 8 m. N.W. Lille. P. 1943.

DEULINA, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 33 m. N. Moscow, on the Voria.

DEURNE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, near the Peel marsh, 5 m. E. Helmond.

DEURNE, a comm. of Belgium, prov. and 2 m. E. Antwerp. P. 5196.

DEUTICHEM or DOETICHEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Yssel, 16 m. E. Arnheim. P. 1831.

DEUTSCHBROD, a town of Bohemia. [BROD.] DEUTSCHENDORF or POPRAD, a town of North-ern Hungary, co. Zips, 7 m. S.W. Kesmarkt.

DEUTSCHES-BUND. [GERMANY.]

DEUTSCH-KRONE, a town of W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Lake Radnor, 61 m. W.N.W. Posen. P. 4250.

DEUTSCHLAND, country, Europe. [GERMANY.]

DEUTZ or DUYTZ, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, on rt. b. of the Rhine, gov. and opposit Cologne, with which city it is united by a handsome railway bridge on the line to Minden. P. 5000. Manufs. of velvets and silks.

DEUXHILL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 487. P. 43.

DEUX-PONTS (German *Zweibrücken*), "two bridges," a town of Rhenish Bavaria, formerly cap. of an indep. duchy, and since 1814 of a dist. and co., on the Erbach, near its confluence with the Serre, 50 m. W. Spies. P. 6920. It has a Lutheran cathedral, Calvinist and Lutheran churches, a college, and manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, cotton, and tobacco. Deux-Ponts with its duchy formed from 1802 to 1814 an arr. of the French dep. Mont-Tonnerre.

DEUX-SÈVRES, a dep. of France. [SÈVRES.]

DEVA (German *Diemrich* or *Schlossberg*), a market town of Transylvania, co. and 10 m. N. Hunyad, on the Maros. P. 2400. In the vicinity are a copper mine and paper mills.

DEVA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, with a small port on the Deva, near its mouth, in the Bay of Biscay. P. 2490.

DEVAPRAYAGA, a town of India, Gurwhal, at the confluence of the Aluknunda and Bhagerettee, 2266 feet above the sea. The united stream has here a breadth of 80 yards, and is thence called the Ganges. Here is a temple to the god Ramachandra. It is a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, being peculiarly sacred; the superstitious ceremony consists in abluion in the river, at its confluence.

DEVENISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 5 m. N.N.W. Enniskillen. Ac., including loughs, 30,613. P. 5402.

DEVENTER, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. arr., on the Yssel, 18 m. S. Zwolle. P. (1862) 16,862, including 372 military. Chief edifices, a cathedral, 6 other churches, & the town-hall. It is the seat of courts of assize, has an atheneum, Latin schools, and an observatory. Manufs. imitation Turkey carpets, & linen goods.

DEVEREUX (St), a pa. of England, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 1095. P. 242.

DEVERILL, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Longbridge*), 3 m. S. Warminster. Ac. 4156. P. 1197.—II. (*Monckton*),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Mere. Ac. 2450. P. 225.

DEVERON, a river, Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, rises in the pa. Cabrach, flows N.E. pas. Huntly and Turriff, and enters the North Sea a Banff. Length 40 m. Affluents Bogie and Isla.

DEVETSER or DEVECSER, a market town of Hungary, co. and 23 m. W. Vezprim, cap. dist. of same name, 81 m. S.W. Pesth. P. 2996.

DEVIAPATAM, a town of British India, presid Madras, in lat. 9° 28' N.; lon. 78° 58' E.

DEVICOTTA, a town of British India, presid Madras, dist. and 60 m. N.E. Tanjore.

DEVIL ISLAND, Tierra del Fuego, is in lat. 54° 58' 30" S.; lon. 69° 4' 50" W. Cook gave the name of *Devil's Basin* to a port in Christmas

Sound, Tierra del Fuego, lat. 55° 16' S.; lon. 70° W.—*Devil's Bridge* crosses the Reuss, in Switzerland, cant. Uri, 16 m. S. Altorf.

DEVILLE-LÈS-ROUEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Cailly, 2 m. N.W. Rouen. P. 3925. Manufs. cotton cloths.

DEVIL'S BIT MOUNTAINS, Ireland, Munster, cos. Tipperary and Leinster, extend S.W. to N.E. for 24 m., and separate the basins of the Shannon and Suir. Height 1583 feet.

DEVIZES, *the Vize*, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet and Avon Canal, 23 m. N.N.W. Salisbury, and 10 m. S.E. the Clippenham station of the Great Western Railway. Ac. of bor., including 2 pas., 639. P. 4591. Principal buildings, two ancient churches, a town-hall, large co. gaol, and a union work-house. Mills for silk-throwing, manufs. of snuff and malt. It is the seat of co. summer assizes, co. quarter-sessions, & petty-sessions. It is the place of election for the N. division of the co., and sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 350.

DEVOCH-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 4½ m. E. Ravenglass, and formed by the sources of a tributary of the Esk. Ac. 300.

DEVON, a river of Scotland, cos. Perth and Clackmannan, rises in the Ochil hills, pa. Blackford, and after a course of 25 m. successively E., W., and S., joins the Forth near Alloa. It has falls near the vill. Crook of Devon.

DEVON, a co. of England. [DEVONSHIRE.]

DEVON (NORTH), a tract of the Arctic region, in North America, lat. 75° N.; lon. 80° to 92° W., having E. Baffin Bay, W. Wellington Strait, and S. Barrow Strait, separating it from North Somerset.

DEVONPORT, formerly Plymouth Dock, S.W. of co. Devon, on E. shore of mouth of Tamar. So closely connected with Stonehouse and Plymouth as to form with these one great town. *Devonport* is a parl. and munic. bor. A port. A naval arsenal. Fortified. The parl. bor. includes the pa. Stoke-Damerall and the township of E. Stonehouse. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 50,159; (1861) 64,798. Stands on high ground. The specialties of the town are—*Buildings*. Town-hall, column, the public library (with Egyptian parade), mechanics' institute, new market (1852).—*Government Establishments*. New Raglan barracks (for 2 regts., will accommodate 2000 men & 80 officers), military hospital (S. front of grey marble), dock-yard, gun-wharf, Keyham steam-yard, powder dépôt at Kinterbury.—*The Harbour*. Called the Hamoaze. One of the most interesting sights in the world. Opposite are the heights of Mount Edgcombe. Around are about 60 vessels of war in ordinary, others in a partial state of equipment—some just arrived from a foreign station about to be paid off, others receiving their complements of men and stores. Across the harbour a steam floating-bridge.—*The Royal Albert Bridge*, 3 miles out on Cornwall Railway.—*Mount Wise* is a splendid military parade ground. View from it beautiful. Devonport is the seat of the military and naval government of "The Three Towns." On Mt. Wise is the residence of the lieutenant-governor of the garrison, also of the port-admiral. Devonport has a public park and theatre. Stoke is a bright & elegant suburb. From Devonport, steamers regularly ascend the Tamar; in summer with more frequency. No stranger should omit to see one of the loveliest rivers in England. Cotehele House and the Morwell Rocks are only the chief attractions. The railway communication of Devonport is W. to Cornwall, E. to all parts of England by S. Devon line, N. to

Tavistock and Launceston. Davenport sends two members to House of Commons. Registered electors (1864) 2826.

DEVONSHIRE, a maritime co. of England; Brit. name, *Dynnaint*; of inhabitants, *Dywnowyn*. Then *Daumonium*. Part of *Britannia prima* under Romans; part kingdom of Wessex under Saxons. 71 m. N. to S., 72 E. to W.; circumference 287. Area 2585 sq. m., = 1,657,180 ac., 1,200,000 under cultivation; 33 hundreds, 465 pas., 36 market towns. Exeter the see and cap. P. (1861) 584,373.—The *situation* of the co. has had its effect on character and history of people. Its isolation and position of harbours have begotten a roughness and independence, and there have been always a race of hardy and daring seamen. Cornwall on W., the sea N. and S., Devonshire communicates by land with rest of England through Somerset and Dorset. *Climate*.—Prevailing wind W. The clouds break on Dartmoor, and so Devonshire is very wet. In summer cool, mild in winter. Mean winter temp. 44°·9, summer 60°·9 Fahr. In winter Torquay is almost like the S. of Europe, standing on bright limestone, facing the S., and effectually sheltered from N. & E. winds. *Physical Features*.—Great diversity. The wild sterile tracts are Exmoor and Dartmoor—the latter very interesting. [DARTMOOR.] The vales of Exeter and S. Devon are rich. In the W. there is much mining. The N. moderately fertile. Devonshire is the garden of England. The high, rich, flowery hedges are to be mentioned as a characteristic physical feature. These are the chief centres of attraction: Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Lynton, in the N.; in the S. Exeter, Dawlish, Teignmouth, Torquay, Dartmouth (ascend the Dart to Totness), Plymouth (ascend the Tamar to Devon Great Consols), and Tavistock. The principal rivers are Taw, Torridge, Tamar, Dart, Teign, and Exe. But many of the minor rivers which dance down from Dartmoor are of excellent beauty. Of bays and estuaries there are Bideford Bay, mouth of the Exe, of the Teign, Tor Bay, mouth of the Dart, Plymouth Sound, and the estuary of the Tamar (called Hamoaze). All accommodate ships of various burthens. Besides towns named above, these also are principal: Bideford, Barnstaple, Tiverton, Newton, and Devonport. *Internal Communication*.—A few minor canals and tramways for merchandise. The railways are the Bristol and Exeter (from B. to E.), North Devon (Exeter to Bideford), South-Western (London to Exeter, entering the co. near Chord), South Devon (Exeter to Plymouth), the Cornish (from Plymouth), Plymouth to Launceston *via* Tavistock, Newton to Morton, Exeter to Okehampton *via* Crediton, Exeter to Exmouth. Other minor branches to some of these. *Productions, Mineral*.—Copper, tin, manganese, lead; in small quantities, iron, silver, gold, bismuth, antimony, and cobalt; coal, limestone, gypsum, fluor spar, pipe-clay, china-clay, slate, freestone, and granite. *Agricultural*.—Corn of most kinds, abundance of fruit. Orchards numerous, for manufacture of cider. Grazing farms numerous; so with dairy farms, but little cheese produced, butter mainly, and the celebrated Devonshire cream. Devon breed of cattle is highly valued; so Dartmoor mutton and Exmoor ponies; wool. *Manufactures* of every kind are rapidly declining. The co. is mainly agricultural and mining. The lace manufacture is still of some importance, its chief seat Honiton. *Fisheries*.—Salmon in the Tamar, Tavy, and Exe; trout in all the rivers. On the coast the hake, herring, pilchard, mackerel, dory, and other fisheries are important. *Cele-*

*brated men.*—King Arthur; Winfred of Crediton, who became St Boniface, the missionary to Germany; Henry VI., Lord Chancellor Fortescue, Sir F. Drake, Sir Richard Hawkins, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert;—among churchmen: Hooker, Jewell, Reynolds;—poets: Wm. Browne, Ford the dramatist, Robert Herrick, and Carrington;—painters: Sir Joshua Reynolds, Northcote, Haydon, and Sir Charles Eastlake. Devon is richer than many other coos. in old world legends and superstitions. The dialect, fast disappearing, should interest the archæologist. The antiquities are primitive memorials on Dartmoor (*v.* DARTMOOR), castles, many fortified private houses. Devon is rich in altar tombs and sepulchral bronzes. As was to be expected in the garden of England, monasteries abound. The Benedictines had 6 estabs. besides Tavistock; the Cistercians 5, Buckfast and Buckland the chief; the Augustinian canons founded the priory of Plympton; the Premonstrants the abbey of Tor; mendicants occupied Plymouth and Exeter. A few of the great Norman abbeys had cells or priories also in different parts of the co. Church architecture has its specialities in the co. Exeter cathedral exhibits all styles from early English to decorated. Ottery has a fine decorated college church. Crediton, Cullompton, Tiverton, and Broadclyst are the best examples of the final period of Gothic. Cullompton, Dartmouth, Harberton, and Atherington show beautiful and intricate woodwork. Many churches are unsurpassed in situation; while some on the border of the moor, nestling under the tors, by worn benches, dimmed window quarrels, queer admonitory tents, and rough granite pavement, remind us of an older time. Devonshire sends 22 members to House of Commons, viz., 2 for N. division, registered electors (1864) 8677; 2 for S. division, 9571 electors; and 18 for the boroughs.

DEVRIGHT, *Nicopolis*, a town, Asiatic Turkey, *pasha*, and 62 m. E. Sivas, on the Egkin.

DEVYNOCK, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Brecon. Ac. 28,883. P. 1798.

DEWAS, a town of India, prov. Malwa, 23 m. S.E. Oojein. It is the cap. of a rajahship, under British protection. P. 25,000.

DEWCHURCH, two pas. of England.—I. (*Much*), co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 4878. P. 608.—II. (*Little*), same co.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Hereford. Ac. 1652. P. 322.

DE-WITT, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, near Onondago. P. 3302.

DE-WITT, a co. of U. S., N. America, Illinois. P. (1860) 10,820.—II. a co. Texas. P. 3465 free, 1643 slaves.

DE-WITT LAND, a region, Australia, on its N.W. coast, between lon. 120° and 123° S., opposite Dampier archipelago, discovered in 1628.

DEWLISH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2090. P. 458.

DEWSALL, a pa. of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 676. P. 86.

DEWSBURY, a market and manufacturing town, pa., and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Calder, 8 m. S.S.W. Leeds, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 7 m. W.N.W. Wakefield. Ac. of pa. 9768. P. of do. 34,988; of township, 18,148. It has a mechanics' institute, branch banks, a blanket-hall, with manufs. of blankets, carpets, druggets, flushings, padding, and other woollen fabrics made from refuse woollen rags re-spun (*shoddy*). In the vicinity are some collieries. The Calder navigation connects the town with Hull and Liverpool.

DEXTER, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 49 m. N.N.E. Augusta. P. 1948.—II. a vill. of Jefferson co., New York. P. 700.—III. *Dexterville*, New York, is a recently formed vill. on the N. side of Lake Chataouque, with a trade in timber.

DEYNZE, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, and on the Ghent and Courtrai Railway, 9 m. S.W. Ghent. P. 3630. It has celebrated gin distilleries.

DEYRA DOON, India. [DEHRA DOON.]

DEZA, a town of Spain, Old Castile, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Soria. P. 1424.

DEZFOOL, a city of Persia. [DIZFUL.]

DHALAK, *Orine*, an island in the Red Sea, 2f m. E. Massowah, Abyssinia, 23 m. in length N. to S., by 15 m. in average breadth. A coral fishery. It was purchased by Great Britain in 1861.

DHAMEE, a hill state of India, about lat. 31° 15' N.; lon. 77° 8' E. Area 25 sq. m. P. 3000. It consists of a collection of hills, with intervening valleys, and is well watered. In 1815, the British conferred it on a petty Hindoo prince.

DHAR, a tributary state of India, about lat. 22° 35' N.; lon. 75° 20' E. Area 1070 sq. m. P. 104,860. Soil fertile. Yields rice, wheat, millets, pulse, maize, sugar, oil-seeds, opium, ginger, tobacco, cotton, and hemp. Annual revenue 47,5000.—*Dhar*, the cap. of the above state, is 33 m. W. Mhow. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, has two mosques, and is well supplied with water from tanks. An English and a vernacular school have been established here by the ruler of Dhar.

DHARMA, a subdivision of dist. Kumaon, British India, N.W. provs. Lat. 30° 5' to 30° 30' N.; lon. 80° 25' to 80° 45' E. Area 400 sq. m. P. 2052. It consists of narrow and rugged valleys, through which flow the Douhli river and its feeders, and of mountains covered with perpetual snow, the highest point being 18,942 feet above the sea. Rainfall 51 inches.

DHARWAR, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 14° 16' and 15° 20' N.; lon. 74° 50' and 76° E. It is enclosed by Belgaum, Belary, Mysore, Madras territory, and the Nizam's dom. Area 3837 sq. m. P. 754,385. Surface mostly level, and soil generally fertile, and well adapted for the growth of American cotton, which was introduced here in 1842, and has been entirely successful. The subdivision is intersected with good roads. Government has established 14 vernacular schools in the dist., which have an attendance of 900 pupils.—*Dharwar* was incorporated with the British territory in 1818.

DHARWAR, a town of British India, cap. of state of same name, presid. and 288 m. S.E. Bombay. Two government native schools and an English school are established here.

DHAULAGIRI, a lofty peak of the Himalaya mountains, N. Hindostan, between Nepal and Tibet, in lat. 28° 41' 48" N.; lon. 82° 32' 8" E. Elevation 26,826 feet. [HIMALAYA.]

DHEEGWAS or DEHGONS, a town of India, dist. Ahladganj, territory of Oude, 30 m. N.W. Alla habad. P. 8000.

DHOLKA, a town of Hindostan, presid. Bombay dist. and 22 m. S.W. Ahmedabad. P. 25,000.

DHOLPORE, a territory of India, on the north bank of the Chumbul river, between lat. 26° 30' and 26° 57' N.; lon. 77° 32' and 78° 20' E. Area: 1626 sq. m. Estim. pop. 550,000. Soil generally sterile, but rendered fertile by artificial irrigation. Annual rev. 70,0000.—*Dholpore*, cap. town of territory of same name, 34 m. S. Agra, near l. h. of the Chumbul. It has several fine mosques and tombs.

**DHOORCATEE**, the smallest of the Sikh states, N.W. Hindostan, protected by British. P. 200.

**DHUBBOOEE**, a decayed town of India, territory of the Guicowar, 225 m. N. Bombay. It is enclosed by stone walls 2 m. in circuit, having 52 towers. It has a large water-tank, and a Hindoo temple richly embellished with sculptures. These stone buildings excite surprise, as there are no stones of any kind in this part of Guzerat.

**DHUMTOUR** or **DUMTAUR**, a valley in the British prov. of the Punjab, in lat. 34° and 34° 10' N.; lon. 72° 55' and 73° 15' E. The valley has the appearance of having once been the bed of a torrent, and is still traversed by numerous water-courses, which empty themselves into the river Dor. Numerous villages are scattered over the valley, which is populous. Sugar is so abundantly grown, that it is the chief food of the cattle.

**DHUNELA**, a town of Scindia, territory of Gwalior, 60 m. S. Agra. The Mahatta army encamped herein December 1843, previous to giving battle to the British.

**DHURMSAL**, a town of Cashmere, 39 m. N.E. Jehlum. A stone obelisk 227 feet high, with a white cross at top, was erected in 1864 to mark the grave of Lord Elgin, governor-gen. of India.

**DHURRUMPOOR**, a Rajpoot state of India, Bombay, bounded on the N. by Bansasa, on the E. by the Daung, on the S. by Penth, and on the W. by Surat. Area 225 sq. m. P. 16,650. Annual revenue 9100l.

**DIABLERETS (LES)**, Switzerland, cants. Vaud and Valais, a mass of mountains on the limits of the valleys of Gryon and Lizerne, with many remarkable peaks—had been subject to frightful landslips, causing great destruction. Highest peak 10,190 feet above the sea.

**DIADIN**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 25 m. W.N.W. Bayazid, on the Euphrates.

**DIAMANT**, a comm. and town of the French colony of Martinique, in the Antilles, on the S. coast of the island, 8 m. S.S.E. Port Royal, near the *Morne de Diamant*, a volcanic mountain, 1568 feet in elevation. P. 1534.

**DIAMANTE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola. P. 1581.

**DIAMANTINO**, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 160 m. N. Ouro-Preto, on the E. slope of the Serra do Espinhaço, 5700 feet above the sea. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Its dist. comprises several vills. and a pop. of 14,000.

**DIAMENTINO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, on the river Diamantino, 90 m. N.N.W. Cuiaba. P. 4500. The river *Diamantino*, so called from the valuable diamonds found in its basin, was discovered in 1728, and the famous "Diamond District" extends between the town and the Sierra Diamentino.

**DIAMOND (HARBOUR)**, a port of British India, presid. Bengal, in the river Hoogly, 30 m. S.S.W. Calcutta, with which it communicates by a good road, & by electric telegraph. Situation swampy.

**DIAMOND ISLAND**, Burmese dom., is in the estuary of the Bassain river, 12 m. S.E. Cape Negrais. It abounds with turtles.

**DIANO** or **PEGGLIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. cant., in the Val-di-Diano, on the Calore, 45 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 6721.

**DIANO**, two towns of North Italy.—I. (*Marina*), div. Nice, prov. Porto Maurizio, 1½ m. N. Oneille. P. 2008.—II. (*d'Alba*), prov. Cuneo, 3½ m. S. Alba. P. 1727. It has the ruins of an ancient castle.

**DIARBEKIR**, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, forming the W. part of Turkish Armenia, between lat. 37° and 39° N.; lon. 37° and 39° E., having N.W. and S. the Euphrates, separating it from the

pash. Erzeroum, Sivas, Marsh, and Damascus, and E. the pashs. Van and Kurdistan. Its centre is traversed by the Upper Tigris. Cotton, galls, and wool are the chief articles of product and trade. Chief cities, Diarbekir, Orfah, and Mardin. *Diarbekir*, the cap., is situated near the Tigris, in lat. 37° 55' 30" N.; lon. 39° 52' E. P. 13,000 or 14,000. It is enclosed by a wall, has a citadel, cotton and silk looms, and copper works.

**DIBDEN**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Southampton. Ac. 3837. P. 513.

**DICKELVENNE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt. P. 1632.

**DICKINSON**, a township, U. S., North America. Pennsylvania, 24 m. S.W. Harrisburg. P. 3027.—II. a township, New York, 15 m. S.W. Malone. P. 1119.

**DICKLEBURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Scole. Ac. 2343. P. 895.

**DICKSON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Tennessee. Area 724 sq. m. P. 7781 free, 2201 slaves.

**DICOMANO** (anc. *Decumanum*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Florence, cap. com. P. 3946.

**DIDAM**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 13 m. S. Zutphen. P. 2100.

**DIDBROOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 2578. P. 221.

**DIDDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St Neots. Ac. 1450. P. 204.

**DIDDLEBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N. Ludlow. Ac. 9535. P. 833.

**DIDIER-LA-SÈAUVÉ (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Yssengeaux. P. 5220. Manufs. silk twist.

**DIDIER (ST)**, numerous comms. and vills. of France, mostly in the E. and Central depts.—I.

(*au-Mont d'Or*), Rhône, 5 m. N. Lyon. P. 2281. Has mineral springs.—II. (*de La Tour*), Isère, arr. La Tour du Pin. P. 1550.—III. (*sous-rivière*), dep. Rhône, arr. Lyon, cant. Mornant. P. 1279.

—IV. (*sur Chalaronne*), Ain, arr. and 16 m. N. Trevoix. P. 2673.—V. (*sur Doulon*), Haute Loire, arr. and 8 m. E. Brioude. P. 1690.—VI.

(*sur Rochefort*), Loire, arr. and 16 m. N.W. Montbrison. P. 1433.

**DIDLING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 814. P. 85.

**DIDLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 1854. P. 80.

**DIDMARTON**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. S.W. Tetbury. Ac. 719. P. 92.

**DIDSBURY**, chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, 3 m. W. Stockport. Ac. 1527. P. 1829.

**DIE**, *Dea Vocontiorum*, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. arr. on rt. b. of the Drôme, 20 m. E.S.E. Valence. P. 3874. It has manufs. of silks, paper, and leather.

**DIÉ (ST)**, *Sanctum Deodatum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Vosges, 24 m. E.N.E. Epinal, on the Meurthe. P. 9554. It has a comm. college, cotton-spinning, iron forges, and wire works. In its vicinity are iron and copper mines & marble quarries. It has iron & sulphur springs.

**DIEBURG**, a town of Central Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, cap. dist. on the Gersprenz, 9 m. E.N.E. Darmstadt. P. 3200.

**DIEDITZ** or **DIEDICE**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 16 m. E.N.E. Brunn. P. 1574.

**DIEGO (SAN)**, a harbour and maritime vill. of Upper California, on the Pacific. Lat. 32° 39' 5" N.; lon. 117° 17" W.—II. a shoal of the Gulf of Mexico, between Pensacola (Florida) and the mouth of the Mississippi.—*Cape San Diego* is the E. extremity of Staten-Land, Tierra del Fuego.

- DIEGO GARCIA**, the S most of the Maldive islands, Indian Ocean, with an excellent harbour.—*Diego* is a bay, Anegada island, W. Indies.—*D. Saurès* or British Sound, a harbour, near the N. extremity of Madagascar; and *Diego Ramirez*, an island group, South Pacific, 60 m. S.W. Cape Horn.
- DIEKIRCH**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 18 m. N. Luxembourg, on the Sure. P. 3200.
- DIELLI**, a fortified town of the island of Timor, on the N. coast, cap. of the Portuguese gov. of Dielli, and residence of the governor.
- DIELSDORF**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.N.W. Zürich. P. 650. It has limestone quarries.
- DIEME**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arr. Villefranche, cant. Tarare. P. 1499. Manufactures silks and muslins.
- DIEMEL**, a river of Central Germany, Prussian Westphalia and Hessen Cassel, joins the Werra, 24 m. N. Cassel, after a N.E. course of 50 miles.
- DIENVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 13 m. N.W. Bar-sur-Aube. P. 1159.
- DIEPENBEE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, and 3 m. S.E. Hasselt. P. 2508.
- DIEPENHEIM** or **DIEPEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 17 m. E.S.E. Deventer.
- DIEPHOLZ**, a town of Hanover, cap. co., 60 m. W.N.W. Hanover, on the Hunte. P. 2398.
- DIEPOLDSAN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, lower Rheinthal. The inhabitants are occupied in spinning and embroidery. P., with Widnaw, 2739.
- DIEPPE**, a comm. and seaport town of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine Inferieure, at the mouth of the Arques, on the English Channel, and 33 m. N. Rouen. Lat. of lighthouse 49° 55' 7" N.; lon. 1° 5' 2" E. P. 20,187. It is divided into the town proper, and the suburb Le Pollet, which communicate by a flying bridge. Principal edifices, an old castle, 2 churches, town-hall, comm. college, theatre, public library, baths, and a school of navigation. The port, enclosed by two jetties, and bordered by quays, can accommodate from 60 to 80 vessels under 600 tons. It is defended by a fort and citadel, and is a fortified town of third class. It has ship-building docks, manufs. of ivory wares, watches, and lace, and is a packet station, communicating daily by steamboats with Brighton. It is resorted to by summer visitors.
- DIER-D'AUVERGNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dome, arr. Clermont-Ferrand, cap. cant. P. 1586.
- DIERDORF**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 14 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Holz-bach. P. 1450. Manufs. of woollens, linens, and leather.
- DIESBACH**, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 11 m. S.E. Bern. P. 702.—II. a vill. same cant. P. 940.
- DIESSEN**, a market town of Upper Bavaria, on L. Ammer, 13 m. S.E. Landsberg. P. 1900.
- DIESSENHOFEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 5½ m. E. Schaffhausen. P. 1599, mostly Protestants.
- DIESR**, a walled town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, on the Demer, arr. and 17 m. N.E. Louvain. P. 7720. Manufactures of woollens and hosiery. Taken by Marlborough in 1705.
- DIESENHEIM**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 15 m. N.E. Biberich. P. 1260.
- DIEFFURT**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Ludwigs Canal, at the mouth of the Altmühl, 23 m. W. Regensburg. P. 957.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 2 m. N.W. Pappenheim.—*Dietigheim* or *Dittigheim*
- is a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber, 1 m. S. Bischofheim. P. 1000.
- DREIKON**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. W.N.W. Zurich. P. 1470.
- DRETLINGEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 12 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. P. 1350.
- DRETWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.N.E. Lucerne, on the Reuss. P. 2500.
- DREU**, an island of France. [LE-D'YEU.]
- DREULEFIT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., arr. and 17 m. E. Montellimart. P. 4295. It has a model Protestant school and elegant church. Manufs. of woollen cloths, earthenwares, and glass. In the town are two acidulated mineral springs, and 2 m. N.E. is a curious stalactitic cave called the grotto of Tom Jones.—*Dieulouard* is a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. Nancy. P. 1507.
- DREUZÉ**, *Decem Pagi*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. E. Chateau-Salins. P. 3203. It is enclosed by walls, and has a church, two hospitals, manufs. of linen cloth, hosiery, hats, and soda.
- DREY** (St), a town of France. [DIE (St).]
- DIEZ** or **DIETZ**, a town of Germany, deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist., on the Aar, at its mouth in the Lahh. P. 2204.
- DREBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 2382. P. 330.
- DIGBY**, a vill. of Nova Scotia, on Annapolis harbour, 11 m. S.W. Annapolis. *Digby County* had in 1861 a pop. of 14,751.—*Cape Digby* is on the E. side of Kerguelen Land, Indian Ocean.
- DIGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, arr. Auxerre, cant. Toney. P. 1599.
- DIGHTON**, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Taunton river, 37 m. S. Boston. P. 1641.
- DIGNAC**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Charente, arr. Angouleme, cant. Lavallette. P. 1436.
- DIGNANO**, a town of Illyria, circ. Istria, gov. and 48 m. S.S.E. Trieste, 3 m. from the Adriatic. P. 4339. It has a cathedral and 2 monasteries.
- DIGNÉ**, *Dinia*, a walled town of France, cap. dep. Basses Alpes, near l. b. of the Bleone, 55 m. N.E. Aix. P. 6544. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, courts of assize and commerce, a public library, mineral springs, tanneries, and trade in prunes, almonds, corn, hemp, and cattle.
- DIGNUGGER**, a town of British India, Bengal, dist. Burdwan, on railway, 70 m. N.W. Calcutta.
- DIGNY**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, arr. Dreux, cant. Senonches. P. 1226.
- DIGOIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, at the entrance of the Canal du Centre, arr. and 14 m. W. Charolles. P. 3070. Manufs. earthenwares, and trade in salt.
- DIGSWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1 m. S.S.E. Welwyn. Ac. 1623. P. 243.
- DIGUE** (LA), an inhabited island of the Seychelles Archipelago, Indian Ocean, in lat. 4° 21' 12" S.; lon. 55° 55' 15" E. It is surrounded by a reef, and is difficult of access.
- DIHEDIW**, a pa. of Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. S.S.E. Aberaeron. Ac. 3215. P. 454.
- DIHONG**, the great western stream forming the Brahmaputra river, Further India, which breaks through the Himalaya, near lat. 28° 15' N.; lon. 95° 10' E. [BRAHMAPUTRA.]
- DIXON**, *Divio*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Côte-d'Or, at the confl. of the Ouche and Suzon, on railway to Lyon, 160 m. S.E. Paris. P. (1861) 37,074. Mean temp. of year 52°·9; winter 35°·4, summer 69°·6, Fahr. It is well supplied with water, and has magnificent public promenades.

Chief buildings, a palace of the princes of Conde, cathedral, a castle, town-hall, prefecture, court-house, hospitals, prisons, and an orphan asylum, two public libraries, national court for the depts. Côte-d'Or, H. Marne, and Saône-et-Loire, courts of assize and commerce, a university academy, 8 colleges, schools of medicine and the fine arts, public library of 50,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Manufs. linens, cottons, woollens, hats, earthen-ware, and leather; but its chief dependence is on its wine trade, as the principal depôt and market for the sale of Burgundy wines.

**DIJONNAIS**, an old division of France, in the prov. Burgundy, the cap. of which was Dijon, now comprised in the dep. Côte-d'Or.

**DIKOWA**, a town of Bornu, Cent. Africa, south of Lake Tchad, in a great cotton-growing dist.

**DILHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1563. P. 425.

**DILHORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Cheadle. Ac. 8648. P. 1573. Excellent coal found in the parish.

**DILLENBURG**, a town of Germany, duchy and 37 m. N.E. Nassau, cap. dist., on the Dille. P. 2650. It has a college, hospital, and orphan asylum. Manufactures of woollen fabrics. In the vicinity are copper mines, potash, and lime works.

**DILLINGEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Danube, 24 m. N.W. Augsburg. P. 3500. It has a palace, the residence of the bishops of Augsburg, three Roman Catholic churches, an orphan asylum, barracks, and gymnasium; ship-building docks, and manufactures of cutlery.

**DILLINGEN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 28 m. S. Treves. P. 1400. It has paper mills, and copper and iron foundries.

**DILLN** (Hung. *Bela-Banya*), a town, N.W. Hungary, co. Honth, 2 m. N.E. Schemnitz. P. 1541.

**DILMAN**, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. N.N.W. Urumiyah. P. 15,000. (?)

**DILTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 2 m. S.S.W. Westbury. P. 1561.

**DILWORTH**, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, on the Ribbles, 7 m. N.E. Preston. Ac. 1226. P. 959.

**DILWYN**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.E. Weobley. Ac. 6067. P. 1069.

**DIMA**, a town of Abyssinia, state Amhara, dist. Gojam, near lat. 10° 30' N.; lon. 38° 5' E. It is divided into many quarters by stone walls.

**DIMBOVITZA**, a river of Wallachia, rises in the E. Carpathians, flows S. past Bucharest, and joins the Danube on l. opposite Turtukai, length 135 m.

**DIMITROWSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 47 m. S.W. Orel, on rt. b. of the Oschritza. P. 3000.

**DIMITZANA**, a town of Greece, Morea, on an affl. of the Carbonaro, one of the branches of the Roupia, 15 m. N.W. Tripolitza.

**DINAGOPORE**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 53' and 26° 38' N.; lon. 88° 2' and 89° 16' E. Area 3820 sq. m. P. 1,200,000. Surface level. Principal products, rice, of which two crops are obtained yearly, wheat, barley, millet, ginger, pepper, sugar, and cotton. Domestic animals are horned cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and swine. Manufs. silks, cottons, paper-making, bookbinding, tanneries, distilleries, and pottery ware. Chief rivers, the Teesta and Attree, which are navigable through most of their course, the Jamuna, the Tangon, and several other streams. In spring strong west winds prevail, producing great heat, and often accompanied by storms of thunder, hail, and rain. Hailstones are occasionally so large as to kill men and cattle when struck by them. A hailstone has been found measuring six inches in

diameter. The dwellings of the natives are generally wretched hovels. It has numerous mosques.

**DINAGOPORE**, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, 261 m. N. Calcutta. Estimated pop. from 25,000 to 30,000. It is the seat of a British jurisdiction.

**DINAMI**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 1587.

**DINAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arr., 14 m. S. St Malo. P. 8089. It is situated on a scarped mountain, 126 feet above the Rance, on which it has a fort. Principal edifices, two Gothic churches, a clock-tower, the town-hall, common college, and hospital. Manufs. of sail-cloth, linen and cotton fabrics, shoes, hats, and leather; salt refineries, beet-root sugar factories, and a trade in butter, hemp, linen, and thread.

**DINANT**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 15 m. S. Namur. P. (1861) 7130. It has a cathedral, two hospitals, a Latin school, manufs. of hardwares, woollen fabrics, paper, and leather.

**DINAPOOR**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges, 145 m. E. Benares. P., exclusive of military, 16,130. It is a military station, has large barracks, a church, and markets well supplied with provisions.

**DINARIC ALPS**, consist of that portion of the Alpine system which connects the Julian Alps with branches of the Balkan in Turkey, and covers S. Croatia, Dalmatia, and Herzegovina with their ramifications, separating the basin of the Save from the region watered by the Kerka, Narenta, and other rivers flowing to the Adriatic Sea. They seldom rise to more than 7000 feet in height, and are chiefly of a calcareous formation.

**DINAS**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Newport Bay, 4 m. N.E. Fishguard. Ac. 2328. P. 820.

**DINDER**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the river Brue, 2 m. S.E. Wells. Ac. 1071. P. 244.

**DINDIGUL**, a town with a fort, Madras presid., British India, 30 m. N.W. Madura, 400 feet above the sea. P., exclusive of the military, 6550.

**DINDING**, a town on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 4° 20' N.; lon. 100° 32' E.—*Pulo Dinding* is a granitic and wooded islet.

**DINEAULT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, arr. and cant. Châteaulin. P. 1658.

**DINEDOR**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Hereford. Ac. 1678. P. 270.

**DINGÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. Rennes. P. 1892.

**DINGELSTÄDT**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, on the Unstrut, 10 m. N.N.W. Mühlhausen. P. 3200. Manufs. of cotton, linens, and woollen stuffs.—II. a vill. of Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, circ. and near Oscherleben, on the Huy. P. 1650.

**DINGESTOW**, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1546. P. 231.

**DINGLE**, a seaport and market town, pa., and disfranchised bor. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the N. side of Dingle Bay, 8 m. E. Dunmore Head. Ac. of pa. 9097. P. 3911; do. of town 2260.—*Dingle Bay* is much exposed to the swell of the Atlantic, but the harbour is safe.

**DINGLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1317. P. 111.

**DINGOLFING**, a town of Lower Bavaria, on a rock near rt. b. of the Isar, 10 m. W.S.W. Landau. P. 2000.

**DINGWALL**, a royal bor. and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Ross, at the head of Cromarty Firth, where joined by the Peffer, 11 m. N.W. Inverness. P. of pa. 2412; do. of bor. 2084. Altitude 18 feet. It has wharves for vessels drawing 9 feet

water, but very little trade. The soil in the vicinity is rich and fertile. The bor. joins with Tain, Dornoch, Wick, and Kirkwall in sending one Australia to House of Commons. Corp. rev. 1832.

**DINKELSBUEHL**, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Wernitz, 20 m. S.W. Anspach. P. 5030. Manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, stockings, and gloves.

**DINKLAGE**, a vill. of Northern Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, cap. dist. and lordship, 8 m. S.W. Vechte. P. 1660.

**DINNINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, 7 m. N.W. Worksop. Ac. 1540. P. 272.—II. co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Ac. 5538. P. 774.

**DINSDALE**, a pa. and watering-place of Engl., co. Durham, on the Tees, 5 m. S.E. Darlington. Ac. of pa. 1340. P. 157. It has a medicinal spring, with baths and hotel.

**DINSHEIM**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Strasbourg, cant. Molsheim. P. 1369.

**DINSLAKEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 24 m. from Düsseldorf. P. 1800. It has manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs.

**DINTELOORD**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. W.S.W. Willemsstad. P. 1000.

**DINTIKEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, near Lenzbourg. P. 627.

**DINTING**, a township of England, co. Derby, on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 30 m. N.W. Sheffield. P. 730.

**DINTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 4100. P. 814.—II. co. Wilts, 5½ m. W. Wilton, on the Nadder. Ac. 4086. P. 509.

**DINWIDDIE**, a co., U.S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 616 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,424 free, 12,774 slaves.

**DINXPERLO**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. S.W. Breedwoort. P. 700.

**DINYAS**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Modos. P. 1466.

**DIOD**, a vill. of Austria, Siebenburgen, gov. and 2 m. W.N.W. Tövis. P. 1362.

**DIOS**, an old district of France, in the prov. Dauphiné, the cap. of which was Die. In 1414 it was ceded to Charles VI. by Louis-de-Poitiers.

**DIOMA**, a river of European Russia, gov. Orenburg, after a N.N.E. course of 150 m., joins the Biela near Ufa. Copper mines on its banks.

**DIOMEDE ISLANDS**, a group in Behring Strait, midway between Asia and America, consisting of Fairway, Krusenstern, and Ratmanow islands, the central one in lat. 65° 46' N.; lon. 168° 55' W.

**DION**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. Moulins, cant. Dompierre. P. 1493.

**DIOS-GYÖR**, a market town of N. Hungary, co. Borsod, in a pleasant valley, 5½ m. W. Miskolcz. P. 3264. It has manufs. of barrels and toys. Near it are important iron mines.

**DIOSZEGH**, two market towns of Hungary.—I. co. Bihar, 23 m. S.E. Debreczin. P. 4946.—II. co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Presburg, on the Dudwag. P. 1674.

**DIPIGNANO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 3 m. S. Cosenza, cap. cant. P. 3279.

**DIPPOLDISWALDE**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. S. Dresden, on the Weisseritz. P. 2956. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.

**DIPTFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Avon, 5 m. W.S.W. Totness. Ac. 4154. P. 659.

**DIRHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 3005. P. 457.

**DIRILLO**, *Achates*, a river of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, enters the Mediterranean 24 m. W.N.W. Modica, after a W.S.W. course of about 30 miles.

**DIRINON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Brest, cant. Landerneau. P. 1638.

**DIRK-HARTOG ISLAND**, off the W. coast of Australia. Lat. 26° S.; lon. 113° E. Coast steep; length, N. to S., 45 miles; breadth 10 miles.

**DIRLETON**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 6½ m. N. Haddington, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth. Ac. 10,798. P. 1540, includes vill. of Dirleton, pop. 354.

**DIRMSTEIN**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, 4 m. E.N.E. Grünstadt. P. 2100.

**DIRSCHAU**, a town of East Prussia, cap. circ. Stargard, reg. and 20 m. S.S.E. Dantzic, on l. b. of the Vistula. P. 3700. It has tanneries, breweries, and a transit trade on the river.

**DIRSCHEL**, a vill. and castle of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, 12 m. S.E. Levhuschütz. P. 1250.

**DIS**, a walled town of S. Arabia, near the coast, 53 m. E.N.E. Makallah, with 1000 inhabitants.

**DISAPPOINTMENT ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 5' S. Discovered in 1765.

**DISCHINGEN**, two market towns of Württemberg.—I. circ. Jaxt, on the Egge, 5 m. S.S.E. Neresheim. P. 1100.—II. (*Upper*), circ. and on the Danube, E. Ehingen. P. 930.

**DISCO**, a large island in Davis' Strait, off the W. coast of Greenland. Lat. 70° N.; lon. 55° W.

**DISENTIS** or **DISSENTIS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine, 34 m. S.W. Chur, 3809 feet above the sea, with 1224 inhabs. and a monastery of the 7th century.

**DISEWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6½ m. N.W. Loughborough. Ac. 1880. P. 567.

**DISMAL-SWAMP**, a morass of the U. S., North America, commencing S. of Norfolk, Virginia, and extending for 30 m. into N. Carolina. Area about 235 sq. m. It is thickly covered with wood, has Lake Drummond in its centre, and is traversed by the Dismal Swamp Canal, 23 miles in length.

**DISNA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 109 m. N.N.E. Minsk, cap. circ. of same name, at the mouth of the Disna. P. 2219.

**DISO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 1920.

**DISON**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liège, arr. and 2 m. N.N.W. Verviers. P. 2900. It has important manufactures of woollen cloths.

**DISS**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Waveney, 20 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 3627. P. 3710. Manufactures of hemp, flax, and cotton.

**DISSAIS** and **DISSAY**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. P. 1065.—II. dep. Sarthe, arr. and 21 m. S.S.W. St Carais, on l. b. of the Long. P. 1407.

**DISSEN**, a market town of Hanover, landrost and 13 m. S.S.E. Osnaburg. P. 1509.

**DISSENTIS MÜSTER**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 3800 feet above the sea, 34 m. W.S.W. Chur. P. 1224.

**DISSERTH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on a branch of the Wye, 4½ m. N.E. Builth. Ac. 6650. P. 521.

**DISTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. S. Workington. Ac. 2910. P. 785.

**DISTLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. and 6½ m. S.E. Stockport. Ac. 2700. P. 2265.

**DITCHEAT**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.W. Castlecarey. Ac. 4511. P. 1218.

**DITCHINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N. Bungay. Ac. 2083. P. 1100.

**DITCHLING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Hurstpierpoint. Ac. 4183. P. 1082. Above sea level 814 feet.

**DITMARSCH**, **NORTH** and **SOUTH** (*Danish Norder and Suder Ditmarchen*), a subdivision of the

duchy of Holstein, Denmark, between the Elbe and the Eider. The N. district contains 11 vills., chief town Heide. Area 231 sq. m. P. (1847) 30,200. The S. district contains 13 vills. Area 275 sq. m. P. 33,400. Chief town Meldorf.

DITRO-VARHEGY (German *Burgberg*), a vill. of Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Maros, 8 m. N.W. Gyergyo St Miklos, with mineral springs. P. 3988.

DITTELSDOEF, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Bautzen, gov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Zittau. P. 1502.

DITTEBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Chippenham. Ac. 374. P. 110.

DITTEBSBACH or STARSOW, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Chrudin, 4 m. W. Olmütz. P. 1121.

DITTEBSDOEF, vill., Austria, Bohemia, gov. & 10 m. E.S.E. Leitomischl. P. 1319.—II. vill., Saxony, gov. Zwickau, 2 m. W. Zschopau. P. 1467.

DITTFURT, a mkt. town, Prussian Saxony, reg. and 28 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. P. 2000.

DITTIKEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Bremgarten. P. 734.

DITTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.W. Dartmouth. Ac. 3438. P. 762.

DITTON, numerous pas., etc., England.—I. co. Kent, 3½ m. N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1075. P. 255.

—II. (*Fen*), co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 1862. P. 581.—III. (*Long*), co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.S.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Ac. 2116. P. 1445.

—IV. (*Priors*), co. Salop, 7½ m. W.S.W. Bridge-north. Ac. 5530. P. 613.—V. (*Thames*), co. Surrey, 12½ m. S.W. London by railway. Ac. 2865.

P. 2253.—VI. (*Wood*), co. Cambridge, 3 m. S.E. Newmarket. Ac. 4899. P. 1375.

DITZINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Nccr., on the Glems. P. 1300.

DIU, a fortified maritime town of West Hindostan, belonging to the Portuguese, on an isl. off the S. coast of the Guzerat peninsula, E. of Diu-head. P. (1854) 10,858.—*Diu-head Cape* is in lat. 20° 43' N.; lon. 71° 3' 2" E.

DIVEN or DIVIN, a market town of Hungary, co. Neograd, 20 m. S.E. Altshol. P. 1261.

DIVEN or DIVIN, two market towns of Russia, —I. South Russia, prov. Daghestan, on the Rubass, 22 m. W.S.W. Derbend.—II. Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, about 20 m. S.S.E. Kobrin.

DIVES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 12 m. W. Pont l'Évêque, on rt. b. of the Dives. P. 656.

DIVES, a riv., France, rises in the dep. of Orne, arr. Argentan, passes St Lambert, enters the dep. of Calvados near Ommoy, and falls into the English Channel above the town of Dives, after a course of 55 m. It is navigable for a short way.

DIVINA, a vill. of Hungary, co. Trentschin, gov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Bittse. P. 1328.

DIVIRIGI (anc. Tephrene), a town of Asia Minor, prov. Rumili, on the Kurner-Su river. It has about 2000 houses.

DIVONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, cant. and 6 m. from Gex. It has paper mills and iron foundries. P. 1356.

DIVOSH or DIVOSCH, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, 22 m. S.W. Peterwardein. P. 1320.

DIWISCHAU or DUISCHAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, 30 m. S.E. Prague. P. 1662.

DIXAN, a town of Abyssinia, state Tigre, 65 m. N.E. Axum, on the Danakil frontier.

DIXCOVE FORT, a British settlement of West Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lat. 4° 48' N., lon. 1° 57' W., in a bay, in which ships of 100 tons can load. The town, which lies below the fort, has a permanent pop. of about 1200.

DIXMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Yonne, 20 m. N. Auxerre. P. 1316.

DIXMUDE (Flem. *Dixmuyden*), a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, on rt. b. of the Yser, 12 m. N. Ypres. P. 3566. It has a pa. church, hospital, and workhouse.

DIXON ENTRANCE, a strait of North America, W. coast, lat. 54° 30' N., lon. 132° W., between Queen Charlotte Island and the Prince of Wales Archipelago. Length, W. to E., 100 miles.

DIXTON (NEWTON), a pa. of England, co. & 1 m. N.E. Monmouth, on the Wye. Ac. 3848. P. 753.

DIZFUL, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, in which it is now the principal mart, on the Dizful river (*Coprates*), here crossed by a bridge, 32 m. W.N.W. Shuster. P. 15,000. (?)

DIZIER (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Marne, which here becomes navigable, arr. and 10 m. N. Vassay. P. 8077. It has a comm. college, town-hall, hospital, docks for building vessels, cotton and iron factories, and an active export trade in iron and timber. In 1544 it sustained a memorable siege by the Emperor Charles v.; and in 1814 the French troops here twice defeated a part of the allied army.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, arr. and 5 m. N. Bourgneuf. P. 2235.

DIZY-LE-GROS, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Aisne, arr. Laon, cant. Rozoy-sur-Serre. P. 1392.

DJ, for places sometimes spelled with these initial letters, and not found here, refer to DI and G.

DJANGUTAI, a market town, South Russia, prov. Daghestan, 60 m. N.W. Derbend. P. 5000.

DJAR or EL DJAR, a maritime town of Arabia, Hedjaz, on the Red Sea, 45 m. S.S.E. Yembo.

DJAVAR, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Shirvan, on l. b. of the Kour, at its junction with the Aras, 36 m. S. Novo-Shamaki.

DJESK-ERKENE, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, at its confl. with the Erkene, 18 m. S.E. Adrianople. P. 2000.

DJIDJELLI, a town of Algeria, dep. Constantine, arr. Philippeville, cap. cant. P. 3034, of whom 712 are Europeans. It has a port on the Mediterranean.

DJOKJOKARTA, a Dutch residency of Java, on the S. coast of the island, near its centre. P. 330,000. The cap. town of same name, lat. 7° 47' S., lon. 10° 24' E., contains the old palace of the Sultan and the Dutch fort. P. 90,000.

DJOUCE, a mountain of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 2384 feet above the sea.

DMITROV, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Jakhrama, an affl. of the Volga. P. 3000. It has a college, and manufs. of woollen cloths and leather. Near it is a porcelain factory.

DMITROVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., on the Nerussa, and on the high road from Moscow to Kiev. P. 3935.

DNIEPER, *Borysthènes*, a river of Russia, rises in the gov. Smolensk, flows generally S., & passes Smolensk (where it becomes navigable), Mohilev, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and enters the Black Sea on the N. Length 623 m. (including windings, 1230 m.). Chief affls. on right, Drutz, Berezina, Pripet, Bug,—left, Soj, Desna, Soula, Korol, and Samara. The navigation is interrupted by rapids for 47 m. below Ekaterinoslav.

DNIEPROVSK (VERKHNE), a town of European Russia, cap. dist. same name, gov. and 41 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper.

DNIESTER, *Tyras* or *Danaster*, a navigable river of Austria and Russia, rises in the Carpathian mountains (Galicia), separates Bessarabia from the gov. Podolia and Kherson, flows E.S.E. It passes Sambor, Halicz, Czoczim, Mohilev, Bender, Akerman, and enters the Black Sea in the

N.W. Length 400 m. (including windings, 500 m.). Chief affils., right, Stry, Reout, and Botna; left, Sered, and Podhorce.

**DOABS OF INDIA**, Punjab. [**BAREE-RECHNA**, and **SIND SAGUR DOABS**.]

**DOAZIT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, 18 m. S.S.W. Mont de Marsan. P. 1503.

**DOBARVA**, the most N. town of Abyssinia, 98 m. N. Axum, formerly important.

**DOBBO**, a town of E. Archipelago. [**ARRU ISL.**]

**DOBCZYCE**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Bochnia. P. 2036.

**DÖBELN**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 85 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on an island formed by the Mulde. P. 7218. It has two churches, an hospital, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and cotton.

**DOBERAN**, a market town and sea-bathing establishment of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 40 m. N.N.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on a river which falls into the Baltic 2½ m. below the town. P. 3350. It has mineral springs and baths, temp. 42° Fahr.

**DOBLEN** or **DOBLEHN**, a large market town of Russia, gov. Courland, circ. and 18 m. W. Mittau. **DÖBLING**, a suburban vill. of Vienna, 3 m. N. the city, with mineral baths. P. 4229.

**DOBOI**, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on l. b. of the Bosna, 42 m. N.E. Travnik.

**DOBOKA**, a vill. of Transylvania, 12 m. W.S.W. Szamos-Ujvar. P. 1021. P. of co. Doboka 72,000.

**DOBRA**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 4½ m. N.E. Sieniawa. P. 1388.—II. a vill., gov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Bircaza. P. 1371.—III. a vill., gov. and 3 m. W.S.W. Tymbark. P. 1285.

**DOBRA**, a town of Poland, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Kalisz. P. 1000. Manufs. linens.

**DOBRA BONOPOLIS**, a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, on the Maros, 50 m. W.S.W. Karlsburg.

**DOBRAN** or **DOBRANY**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. W.S.W. Pilsen. P. 2170.

**DOBRIGNO**, a vill. of Austria, Illyria, 24 m. S.S.E. Flume. P. 1315. Coal mines in its vicinity.

**DOBRILUCK**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 66 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, on the Dober. P. 1420. Manufactures of woollens.

**DOBRINCZE** or **DOBRINZEN**, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, 22 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein. P. 1330.

**DOBRITSCH**, a town and castle of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Prague. P. 2583.

**DÖBRÖKOZ**, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 84 m. S.S.W. Pesth. P. 2971.

**DOBROMIL**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 23 m. E. Sanok, cap. landship, on the Wirwa. P. 1797. It has important cattle fairs.

**DOBRONA** or **DOBRANYVA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Sohl, 69 m. N.N.W. Pesth. P. 2833.

**DOBROSLAWITZ**, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. Teschen, 41 m. N.E. Olmütz. P. 389.

**DOBROTA**, a market town of Dalmatia, circ. and 2 m. N. Cattaro, on the Adriatic. P. 1400.

**DOBOTWOR**, a market town of Austria, Galicia, gov. & 8 m. N. Kamionka-Strumilowa. P. 2068.

**DOBRUDSHA**, a country of European Turkey, Bulgaria, extending from the Danube on the N. to Cape Kaliakra, about the lat. of Varna, on the Black Sea, bounded W. by Silistria and the Danube. It is a low undulating plain, rising 200 or 300 feet above the sea, and is in most places arid and destitute of water. Trajan's Wall, from the Danube to the Black Sea, crossed this region near its centre.

**DOBRUSCHKA** or **DOBRUSKA**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. E.N.E. Königgrätz. P. 2664. It has a trade in corn, flax, yarn, and wine.

**DOBRZAN**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Pilsen, on rt. b. of the Radbuza. P. 2000.

**DOBRZYŃ**, a town of Poland, gov. Plock, on the Drewenz, 18 m. N.N.W. Lipno. P. 2200. Manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

**DOBSCHAU** or **DOBSINA**, a market town of North Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.N.E. Gömör. P. 4684. Has iron, copper, and cobalt mines.

**DOCE**, a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, flows N.E. between the provs. Porto Seguro and Espirito Santo, and enters the Atlantic 70 m. N. Victoria. Length 360 miles.

**DOCHART**, a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin. Length 3 m. It has a curious floating island.—A river of same name, 10 m. in length, carries its surplus waters through Glen-Dochart into Loch Tay.

**DOCKING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.W. Burnham. Ac. 5113. P. 1625.

**DOCKLOW**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E.S.E. Leominster. Ac. 1715. P. 196.

**DOCKUM**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 13 m. N.E. Leeuwarden. P. 3900.

**DODA**, a town of Northern Punjab, on rt. b. of the Chenab, 115 m. N. Lahore. It has a fort and a bazaar.

**DODAREE**, a town of India, Deccan, Mysore dom. 22 m. E. Chittledroog.

**DODBROOKE**, a market town and pa., Engl., co. Devon, ½ m. E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 464. P. 1183.

**DODDENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Ac. 916. P. 278.

**DODDERHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, ½ m. N. Droitwich. Ac. 5450. P. 2140.

**DODDINGHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Brentwood. Ac. 1892. P. 394.

**DODDINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. S. the station of the Peterboro' and Ely Railway at March. Ac. 36,985. P. 8722.—II. a co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 4040.

**P. 264.**—III. co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Sittingbourne. Ac. 1918. P. 476.—IV. co. Northumberland, 23 m. N. Wooler. Ac. 9110. P. 795.

the vicinity is a valuable coal mine.—V. (*Dry*), co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Ac. 2160.

**P. 283.**—VI. (*Great*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1310. P. 580.

**DODDISCOMBSLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.W. Exeter. Ac. 2390. P. 343.

**DODDLESTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Chester. Ac. 4013. P. 814.

**DODDRIDGE**, a co. of U. S., North America, Virginia. Area 300 sq. m. P. 1860. 42,818.

**DODFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. E.S.E. Daventry. Ac. 1180. P. 238.

**DODGE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 900 sq. m. P. (1860) 42,818. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn, wheat, and potatoes. Fond du Lac and Chicago Railway intersect the county.—II. a co. of Minnesota. P. 3797.

**DODINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 1473.

**P. 126.**—II. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 543. P. 98.

**DODWORTH**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Ac. 1947. P. 2117.

**DOEDIBERG**, a principal summit of the Swiss Alps, 17 m. S.S.W. Glarus, at the S. extremity of the canton. Height 11,887 feet. Elevation of pass between the valleys of the Linth and Vorder Rhein, 9609 feet.

**DOERSBURG**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on the Yssel, 10 m. E. Arnheim. P. 3347.

**DOERFELD** or **DOFRINES**, the central portion of the mountain chain of Scandinavia. [**NORWAY**.]

**DOGGER-BANK**, a sandbank occupying all the

centre of the North Sea, between lat. 54° 10' and 55° 50' N., and lon. 1° and 4° 40' E., intermediate between the shores of England and Denmark. Mean depth 10 to 20 fathoms. It is the seat of important fisheries. In 1781, an engagement took place between the English and Dutch off its S. extremity. The *Fisher Bank* is a N. extension of the Dogger, lat. 56° to 58° N.; lon. 3° to 6° E.

**DOG ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, in Timor group. Lat. 7° 40' S.; lon. 126° 2' E.

**DOGLIANI**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 11 m. N.N.E. Mondovi. P. 5115.

**DOGMELLS (ST)**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W. Cardigan. Ac. 6620. P. 2438, chiefly employed in fishing. The vill. has the ruins of an abbey.

**DOGMEISFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Odiham. Ac. 1728. P. 251.

**DOGNA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Udine, dist. and 6 m. E.N.E. Morgio. P. 1447.

**DOGNACSKA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Krassova, 8 m. S. Boksan. P. 2615. It has mines of copper, lead, and zinc.

**DOGS (ISLE OF) or POPLAR MARSHES**, a peninsula of the Thames, England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. E.S.E. St Paul's cathedral.

**DOGSTORPE**, a hamlet, Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. N. Peterborough. Ac. 2130. P. 425.

**DOGWELL (ST)**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. and 8 m. N. Pembroke. Ac. 5347. P. 436. It has a medicinal spring.

**DÖHLEN**, a vill. of Saxony, gov. and 4½ m. S.W. Dresden. P. 1509.

**DOHNA**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden. P. 1493.

**DOHUD**, a considerable town of India, Gwalior dom., 100 m. W. Oojein.

**DOHUL**, an island in Red Sea, lat. 15° 55' N.; lon. 39° 40' E. P. 100. It is 9 m. in circumf.

**DOIZIEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. St Etienne, cant. St Chamond. P. 2523.

**DOJCS**, a vill. of Hungary, gov. and 5 m. W. Szentiz. P. 1446.

**DOKKUM**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., on the Ship-Canal Dokkumdiep, 6 m. from the North Sea, and 12½ m. N.E. Leeuwarden. P. 3797. It is the principal market for flax, has a town-hall, a Latin school, ship-building docks, salt refineries, and breweries.

**Dol**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. St Malo. P. 4191.

**DOLAY (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, cant. la-Roche-Bernard. P. 2394.

**DOL-BEN-MAEN**, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.W. Tremadock. Ac. 2145. P. 387. **DOLCE (GULF and RIVER)**. [DULCE.]

**DOLCE ACQUA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, 21 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Nervia. P. (with comm.) 2200.—*Dolcedo* is a comm. and town in the same prov. P. 2601.

**DÔLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Doubs, 29 m. N. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 10,605. Principal edifices, court-house, 2 prisons, 2 hospitals, and a theatre. It has a public library of 35,830 vols., manufs. of straw hats, leather, earthenwares, hardwares, and trade in agricultural produce.

**DOLE (LA)**, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, in the chain of the Jura, on the French frontier, 16 m. N. Geneva, 5509 feet in elevation.

**DOLGELLY or DOLGELLEN**, a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, on the Mynach, 46 m. W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 25,607. P. of pa. 1600. P. of town 2217. Principal edifices,

a church, a co. hall, gaol, and house of correction. Has manufactures of coarse woollens, and is the seat of co. summer assizes, and the head of a poor-law union. Here Owen Glendwr held a parliament in 1404.

**DOLGOR**, an island, Caspian Sea, off the coast of Khiva. Lat. 45° N.; lon. 51° 30' E.—II. an isl., European Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 m. S. the island Vaigatz.

**DOLHA**, a town of Austria, Galicia, co. Mar-maros, gov. and 11 m. N. Huszith. P. 1275.

**DOLHE**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Podemsz, on rt. b. of the Stry. P. 1938. It has iron works.

**DOLINA**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.E. Stry. P. 5215.

**DOLLAR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, 10 m. N.E. Stirling. P. 1776. The vill. is situated on the Devon. P. 1540. Dollar Academy was founded in 1819, under the will of Captain M'Nab, who left 80,000*l.* for the purpose. Coal is wrought here; ironstone is abundant, and lead and copper mines were formerly wrought in the Ochills.

**DOLLAR-LAW**, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 9½ m. S.S.W. Peebles. Elevation 2840 feet.

**DOLLART**, a gulf of the German Ocean, at the estuary of the Ems, between Hanover and the Netherlands, 10 m. in length N. to S., by 7 m. across, made by a destructive inundation in 1276.

**DOLLEIN**, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ., gov. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Olmutz. P. 1234.

**DOLLON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. St Calais, cant. Vibraye. P. 2191.

**DOLLOVA**, a vill. of Hungary, dist. Temesvar, 21 m. E.N.E. Belgrade. P. 6064.

**DOLLOVA**, a vill. of Austria, Banal-Militärgrenze, 12 m. E.N.E. Pancsova. P. 6064.

**DOLM**, an island of Norway, coast of Trondhjem, between the islands of Hittern and Froyen, 6 m. by 1 m. Surface sterile and mountainous.

**DOLMATOV**, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on I. b. of the Iset, 30 m. W.N.W. Shadrinsk. P. 1600.

**DOLO**, a town of N. Italy, gov. and 13 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta and Brentano. P. 6150.

**DOLOMIEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. and cant. Tour-du-Pin. P. 2440.

**DOLORES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Alicante, on the Segura. P. 2433.

**DOLPHINTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6½ m. N.N.E. Biggar. Ac. 3581. P. 260.—*Dolphinston* is a hamlet, co. Haddington, 2 m. W. Trantent; and *Dolphinston*, a vill., co. Roxburgh, on the Jed, 5½ m. S.S.E. Jedburgh.

**DOLTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3533. P. 938.

**DOLUS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Marennes, cant. le Château d'Oleron. P. 2199.

**DOL-WYDELLAN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the river Ledan, 6½ m. S.S.W. Llanrwst. Ac. 14,384. P. 811.

**DOMAGNÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. Châteaubourg. P. 1827.

**DOMAIZE**, a vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 22 m. S.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1377.

**DOMALAIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 22 m. E. Rennes. P. 2553.

**DOMARADZ**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Brzozow. P. 2593.

**DOMART**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Amiens. P. 1457.

**DOMBES**, an old division of France, in the prov. Bourgogne, cap. Trévoux, now comprised in the dep. Ain. The principality of Dombes was long

governed by particular princes. The district is unhealthy, from numerous artificial marshes.

**DOMBRESSON**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel. P. 1050. Chief place of the third electoral college, sending 6 deputies to the grand council.

**DOMBROVITZY**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 138 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. P. 2645.

**DOMBROWICE**, a town of Russian Poland, 84 m. W. Warsaw. P. 1159.

**DOMBURG**, a small town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the W. coast of the island Walcheren, 6½ m. N.W. Middelburg.

**DOMDIDIER**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Freiburg, on the road from Morat to Lausanne. P. 766.

**DOMÈNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1393.

**DOMENICA (SANTA)**, a town, South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola, 3 m. E. Scalea. P. 2753.

**DOMÉRAU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, 3 m. W.N.W. Montluçon. P. 3221.

**DOMESNE**, a cape of Russia, gov. Courland, in the Baltic, W. side of the Gulf of Livonia or Riga, S. of the isle of Oesel, in lat. 57° 46' N.; lon. 22° 28' E.

**DOMESSIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, cant. Pont-de-Beauvoisin. P. 1372.

**DOMFRONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. arr., 35 m. W.N.W. Alençon. P. 2909. It has a church, manufactures of coarse linen and hempen cloths.—II. a vill., dep. Sarthe, 10 m. N.W. Le Mans. P. 1417.

**DOMINENC (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo. P. 1687.

**DOMINGO (SAN)**, a fortified seaport city of the Dominican Republic, isl. Haiti, West Indies, on the S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ozama, which forms its harbour. Lat. 18° 30' N.; lon. 69° 52' W. P. 15,000. It was the first permanent settlement made by Europeans in America. Has a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches, convents, hospitals, colleges, an arsenal, lighthouse, and barracks. Its harbour is unfit for large ships. [HAYTI.]

**DOMINGO (SAN)**, an islet of the W. Indies, on the G. Bahama Bank, 90 m. N.E. Las Nuevitas (Cuba).

**DOMINGO (SAN)**, a town, South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 60 m. E. Antioquia.

**DOMINICA (REPUBLIC OF)**, a republic founded in 1843, of the E. part of the island Haiti, cap. San Domingo. Area 17,212 sq. m. P. (1857) 200,000.

**DOMINICA or DOMENICA**, a British West India island, Windward group, lat. of Roseau harbour, 15° 18' N.; lon. 61° 24' W., 22 m. N. Martinique and S. Guadeloupe. Length N. to S. 29 m., breadth 16 m. Area 291 sq. m. (1860) 25,065. It is of volcanic origin, & the most elevated of the Lesser Antilles, the extreme height (Morne Diabloten) 5314 feet. It is in part mountainous and rugged, though interspersed with fertile valleys, and well watered. Hot and sulphureous springs abound. Lava is found in great quantities. Soil fertile, and well suited for coffee and sugar; other products are maize, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, timber trees, and cabinet wood. Hogs, poultry, bees, and game are plentiful. Temperature of the low districts ranges from 69° to 88° Fahr., but in the more elevated parts it is much lower, the air being frequently chill. Wet season from September to January, but rain falls frequently during the other months. Thunder-storms not generally severe, earthquakes of rare occurrence. There are one Episcopal and two dissenting churches, four day schools, and two infant do. Exports sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cocoa, cane-juice, and copper ore. Principal harbours: Roseau on the W., and Prince Rupert

Bay on the N. coast. Government in the hands of a governor, council, and legislative assembly of 20 members, and has a well-organized militia. Public revenue (1860) 15,200*l.*, and the expenditure 13,700*l.* The imperial expenditure for judicial, civil, ecclesiastical, and miscellaneous, amounted to 3180*l.* The island is divided into 10 pas. Chief towns, Roseau, the cap., and St Joseph. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763.

**DOMINICK (St)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.E. Callington. Ac. 3226. P. 862.

**DOMINO or DOMENICO (SAN)**, the largest of the Tremeti islands, Adriatic Sea, 14 m. N. the promontory of Gargano. Length 2 m., breadth 1 m.

**DÖMITZ**, a town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, deleg. & 33 m. S.S.W. Schwerin, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Elde with the Elbe. P. 2600. It has manufactures of tobacco; distilleries, and breweries.

**DOMMARTIN**, numerous small comms. and vills. of France. The principal is in dep. Vosges, arr. and cant. Remiremont. P. 1277.

**DOMME**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 36 m. S.E. Périgueux, on the Dordogne. P. 1996.

**DOMMEL**, a river of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, after a N. course of 45 m. joins the Maas at Fort Crevecoeur, 4 m. N. Bois-le-Duc.

**DOMMITSCH**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 8 m. N.N.W. Torgau. P. 2120.

**DOMNAU**, a town of East Prussia, gov. and 23 m. S.E. Königsberg. P. 1600.

**DOMODOSSOLA**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Novara, cap. mand., on the Simplon route, near the Swiss frontier, and 16 m. N.W. Lago Maggiore. P. (with comm.) 2587.

**Dömös**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Gran, on the Danube, 19 m. N.N.W. Pesth. P. 1096.

**DOMOSGLO**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Heves, gov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Erlau. P. 1667.

**DOMPAIRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 7 m. S.E. Mirecourt, cap. cant. P. 1414. It has manufs. of lace.

**DOMPIERRE**, several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente Inferieure, 6 m. N.E. La Rochelle. P. 1858.—II. dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Moulins. P. 1965.—III. dep. H. Vienne, 12 m. N.E. Bellac. P. 1666.

**DOMREMY-LA-PUCELLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 7 m. N. Neufchâteau, on l. b. of the Meuse. P. 323. Is the native place of Joan of Arc, born 1412, whose house is preserved as a national relic. Opposite to it is a handsome monument, with a colossal bust of the heroine.

**DOMRIANSK**, a market town of European Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Perm. P. 1600.

**DÖMSÖD**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth, gov. and 12 m. N. Duna-Vecse. P. 3100.

**DOMUSNOVAS**, a town of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Iglesias. P. 2195.

**DON**, *Tanais*, a river of European Russia, rises in the small lake Iranozera, gov. Tula, flows generally S., passes Dankov, Lebedian, Tcherkask, Nakhichevan, Azov, Rostov, and enters the Sea of Azov by many mouths on the N.E. Chief affluents on the right, the Metcha Sosna, and the Donetz; left, the Voronetz, Khoper, Medvietza, Sal, and Manitch. Length, direct, 468 m.; including windings, 995 m. The navigation of the Don is difficult in summer when the water is low, but in winter it is traversed by large vessels. The Don and the Voronetz communicate by canals with the Oka, aff. of the Volga, and thus unite the Sea of Azov to the Caspian.

**DON**, a river of England, co. York, West Riding, rises in the moors W. of Pennistone, flows at first S.E. to Sheffield, and thence N.E. past Rotherham and Doncaster to Goole, where it joins the Ouse, after a course of 55 m. Navigable from Sheffield. Affluents, the Hodbeck and Wente. It communicates by canals with the Trent and the Calder.

**DON**, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises in Ben Aven, flows tortuously E. past Towie, Alford, Monymusk, Inverury, and Kintore and enters the North Sea  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Aberdeen, after a course of 62 m. Principal affluent, the Uric. Its salmon fisheries are valuable.

**DON**, a river of France, depts. Maine-et-Loire and Ille-et-Vilaine, joins the Vilaine 6 m. E.N.E. Redon, after a W. course of about 40 m., for the last 10 of which it is navigable.

**DONA ANNA**, a co. of U. S., North America, New Mexico. P. 6239.

**DONA (SAN)**, a town of Northern Italy, cap. dist., deleg. and 18 m. N.E. Venice, on l. b. of the Piave. P. 5525.

**DONABATE**, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. & 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Ac. 2714. P. 362.

**DONABUE**, a town of British India, dist. Pegu, 65 m. N.W. Rangoon. In 1825 the Burmese here successfully resisted the British; and again, in 1853, a detachment of sepoys, accompanied by a party of marines and seamen, were repulsed, with the loss of their commander and several officers.

**DONACAVY** or **FINDONACH**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, comprising the town of Fintona. Ac. 23,050. P. 8042. Linen weaving.

**DONAGH**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Ulster, and 5 m. N.N.E. Monaghan. Ac. 16,202. P. 6120.—II. co. Donegal. Ac. 25,259. P. 4474.

**DONAGHDEE**, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Irish Channel, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Belfast. Ac. 9593. P. 7499; do. of town 2671. It has a harbour, with a lighthouse. Embroidering is here carried on to a considerable extent, and in the town are many flax mills. Mean temp. Ju. 58°7, Jan. 41°2.

**DONAGHCLONEY**, a pa. and town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Lurgan. Ac. 6697. P. 5812; of town, 148.

**DONAGHCUMPER**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare. Ac. 2321. P. 1082.

**DONAGHEDY**, a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Strabane. Ac. 39,423. P. 8921.

**DONAGHENRY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, including Stewartstown and a part of Coal Island. Ac. 7154. P. 4749. Linen weaving.

**DONAGHMORE**, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Donegal, including the town of Castle Linn, 4 m. S.W. Lifford. Ac. 46,378. P. 9188.

—II. co. Tyrone, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Dungannon. Ac. 18,410. P. 9087, of whom 430 are in the vill.—III. Munster, co. Cork, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Macroom.

Ac. 22,308. P. 3999.—IV. Ulster, co. Down, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N. Newry. Ac. 8396. P. 2842.—V. Leinster, co. Wicklow, 4 m. N.N.E. Baltinglass. Ac. 23,427. P. 2077.—VI. co. Wexford, 6 m. S.S.E. Gorey. Ac. 7477. P. 1382.—VII. Queen's co., about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Rathdowney. Ac. 3528. P. 776; pop. of town 243.—VIII. co. Meath, including part of the town of Navan. Ac. 3955. P. 1081.—IX. Munster, co. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Limerick. Ac. 943.

P. 289.—X. co. Tipperary, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Pethard. Ac. 1797. P. 317.—XI. co. Cork, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Clona. Ac. 312. P. 206.—XII. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. E.S.E. Ratoath. Ac. 3413. P. 268.

—XIII. co. Kildare, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Maynooth. Ac. 301. P. 46.

**DONAGHMOYNE**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 3 m. N.N.E. Carrickmacross. Ac. 25,501. P. 8694.

**DONAGHPATRICK**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Galway, 3 m. E.N.E. Headford. Ac. 10,342. P. 1980.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Navan. Ac. 4027. P. 449.

**DONALDSONVILLE**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, 63 m. W.N.W. New Orleans.

**DONANAGHTA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, on the river Shannon. Ac. 2634. P. 1255.

**DONARD**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 6 m. N.N.E. Baltinglass. Ac. 4808. P. 819.

**DONAT (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and cant. St Briec. P. 2130.

**DONAT-LE-ROMAN (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Drôme, 13 m. N. Valence. P. 2512. It has manufs. of crapes and silk.

**DONATO (SAN)**, several market towns, etc. of Italy.—I. South Italy, prov. Caserta, 11 m. E. Sora. P. 4244.—II. prov., circ. and 3 m. E.S.E. Parma. P. 2946.—III. South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovillari. P. 3761.—IV. (*di Lecce*), South Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 2191.

**DONATTS (ST)**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 5 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1018. P. 126.

**DONAU**, a river of Europe. [**DANUBE.**]

**DONAUSCHINGEN**, a town of Southern Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, 37 m. N.W. Constance, at the confl. of the Brigach and Bregge. P. 3100. A spring, rising in its castle yard, is the fountainhead of the Danube.

**DONAUSTAUR**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 9 m. W.N.W. Würth, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 1200. Near it is the Walhalla temple.

**DONAUWÖRTH**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Wernitz with the Danube, 25 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. P. 2800. It has breweries, and a transit trade on the Danube. In 1704, Marlborough gained a victory over the Bavarians near this.

**DON BENITO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 57 m. E.N.E. Badajoz, near l. b. of the Guadiana. It is cap. of partido of same name, comprising eight vills. P. 15,124. Manufs. woollens.

**DONCASTER**, *Danum*, a municipal bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the navigable river Don, here crossed by two bridges, 32 m. S. York, and 9 m. E. the Swinton station of North Midland Railway. Ac. of pa. 6527. P. of town (1861) 17,632. Altitude 55 feet. Chief buildings, the parish church, Christ church, grammar school, St Thomas' hospital; a county deaf-mute institution, union workhouse, town-hall, gaol, and cross, public library, theatre, lyceum, and branch banks, and new wool, cattle, and corn markets. The races here were established in 1703. In 1776, the famous St Leger stakes for 3-year-olds were founded. It is a polling-place for the West Riding.

**DONCHERY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on rt. b. of the Meuse, arr. and 3 m. W. Sedan. Pop. 2147. Manufs. of serge, linen cloths, and lace.

**DON COSSACKS COUNTRY**. [**COSSACKS.**]

**DONDRA HEAD**, Indian Ocean, the S. most extremity of the island Ceylon.

**DONEGAL**, a maritime co. of Ireland, Ulster, having E. and S. the cos. Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, and on other sides Donegal Bay and the Atlantic. Area 1865 sq. m., or 1,189,979 ac., of which 393,191 ac. are arable, and 769,587 do. waste. P. 237,395. Surface mountainous; principal rivers, the Swilly and Leenan. Shores greatly indented, and the co. contains Loughs

Swilly and Mulroy, with Sheephaven, Gliddore, Guybarra, and Lochrus bays; and many islands off the coast. Inland lakes numerous; the principal is Lough Derg, in which is the island St Patrick's Purgatory. Soil not very fertile; timber is scarce; potatoes, oats, barley, and flax are the chief crops. Fisheries on the coast and kelp-making important. Manufs. lineens. Trade chiefly conducted through the city of Londonderry. The co. is divided into 6 baronies and 51 pas. Principal towns, Ballyshannon and Letterkenny, with the ports Rathmelton, Donegal, and Killybegs. The Finn Valley Railway is in the co. It sends two members to House of Commons.

**DONEGAL**, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, in co. of same name, at the mouth of the Esk in Donegal Bay, 11 m. N.N.E. Ballyshannon. Ac. of pa. 22,815. P. 5529; do. of town 1541. Above sea level 21 feet. It has a church, market place, bridewell, workhouse, sulphur baths, a harbour, and exports corn and butter.

**DONEGAL**, several townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. S.W. Pittsburgh. P. 2414.—II. 37 m. N.N.E. Pittsburgh. P. 1747.—III. an adjacent township, co. Butler. P. 1615.

**DONEGAL BAY**, an indentation of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Ireland, cos. Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo. It extends inwards 25 m., between Teelin Head on the N. and Gesigo Point on the S., and is 20 m. wide. It receives several rivers.

**DONGORE**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 3 m. N.E. Antrim, near Belfast Rail. Ac. 6650. P. 1739.

**DONERAILE**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Awbeg, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Mallow. Ac. of pa. 20,441. P. 4111; do. of town 1475.

**DONEZ**, a river of Southern Russia, and the principal affl. of the Don, rises in the gov. Koursk, flows mostly S.E. through the gov. Kharkov and the Don-Cossack country, and joins the Don on right, 40 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask, after a course of 400 m. It is wide and deep, and its banks are highly fertile. Principal affls. the Oskol, Aidar, and Kalitva, all from the N. On its banks are the towns Bielgorod, Tmiev (where it becomes navigable), Izium, and Slaviansoserbsk.

**DONGES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire Inf., 25 m. N.N.W. Nantes. P. 3006.

**DONG-NAI**, a river of S.E. Asia, Anam, enters the Saigon near its mouth.

**DONGO**, anc. *Aduncum*, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Como. P. 1286. Manufs. calico and mathematical instruments; iron and copper foundries, with copper and iron mines in the vicinity.

**DONGOLA**, a prov. of Nubia, in its central part, consisting of the valley of the Nile, between lat. 18° and 19° 30' N., and comprising the towns New and Old Dongola. The Mamelukes took possession of this country on escaping from Egypt; it was taken from them by Ibrahim Pacha in 1820.

**DONGOLA (NEW) or MARAKA**, a town of Nubia, cap. prov. Dongola, on the W. bank of the Nile. Lat. 19° 10' 19" N.; lon. 30° 22' 15" E. It is important both as a military dépôt and a place of trade; its exports are chiefly slaves, in return for goods of all descriptions from Cairo. It has an indigo factory belonging to the Egyptian pasha.—*Old Dongola* is a ruined town on rt. b. of the Nile, 75 m. S.S.E. New Dongola.

**DONGURPOOR or DONGERPORE**, a native state of India, prov. Rajpootana, between lat. 23° 35' and 24° 3' N.; lon. 73° 40' and 74° 18' E. Area 1000 sq. m. P. 100,000. Annual revenue 10,900l. Tribute to the British, three-eighths of the revenue.

Armed force, 200 infantry, 125 cavalry, and 100 police.—*Dunpurpoor*, a town of India, cap. state of same name, 345 m. N. Bombay.

**DONHEAD**, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St Andrew*), 5½ m. S. Hindon. Ac. 8540. P. 830.—II. (*St Mary*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Hindon. Ac. 5247. P. 1482.

**DONINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. (*Castle*), co. Leicester, 2 m. from Keyworth station on the Midland Railway. Ac. 4250. P. 2445.—II. (*on Bain*), co. Lincoln, on the Bain, 6½ m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 1890. P. 552.

**DONIPHAN**, a co. of U. S., North America, Kansas. P. 8083.

**DONJON (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., on the Odde, 26 m. S.E. Moulins. P. 1879. It has manufs. of cloths.

**DONKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Riazan, on the Don, cap. dist. P. 2500.

**DONNAS**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 1750.

**DONNEMARIE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Provins, cap. cant. P. 1145.

**DONNINGTON**, several pas., etc., England.—I. a market town and pa., co. and 27 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. of pa. 6180. P. 1690. A canal connects the town with Boston. Hemp is largely cultivated.—II. co. Salop, 4½ m. S.E. Shifnal. Ac. 2641. P. 456.—III. co. Sussex, on the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal, and 1½ m. S. Chichester. Ac. 1029. P. 188.—IV. co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Ledbury. Ac. 808. P. 105.

**DONNYBROOK (ST MARY'S)**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.E. Dublin, including the small towns of Irishtown, Ringsend, and Sandymount (which see). Ac. 1686. P. 12,151, of whom 1853 are in the vill.: the latter, on the Dodder, has a pa. church, hospital, dispensary, and several mills, and was famous for its fair held during the week commencing August 26th.

**DONOBIEU**, a town, prov. Pegu, on the rt. b. of the Irrawadi, 60 m. above Rangoon.

**DONOHILL**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. N. Tipperary. Ac. 13,913. P. 2808.

**DONTREIX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 20 m. E. Aubusson. P. 2380.

**DONYATT**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. W.S.W. Ilminster. Ac. 1223. P. 494.

**DONYLAND (EAST)**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 1067. P. 1052.

**DONZDORF**, a town, Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lauter, 5 m. N. Geisslingen. P. 1670.

**DONZENAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Brives. P. 3360.

**DONZÈRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Rhone, 85 m. S. Valence. P. 1748.

**DONZY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Nonain, arr. and 10 m. E.S.E. Cosne. P. 4047.

**DOODHOO**, a fortified town of India, Rajpoot, state of Jeypore, 162 m. E. Agra. It has many shops and a large trade.

**DOODPATLEE**, a vill. of Eastern India, Cachar, in lat. 25° 3' N.; lon. 92° 42' E. It was a Burmese military cantonment in the war of 1825, but the stockades were destroyed by the British.

**DOOISH**, a mountain, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 10 m. W.N.W. Letterkenny, height 2143 feet.

**DOOLY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Georgia. Area 576 sq. m. P. 4847 free, 4070 slaves. Surface elevated and well watered.

**DOON**, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, flowing from Loch Doon in a N.N.W. course of about 18 m. into the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. S. Ayr.—*Loch Doon*, 22 m. S.S.E. Ayr, 5 m. in length and ¼ m. in breadth, is enclosed by mountains.

DOON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Tipperary. Ac. 27,680. P. 5326.

DOONDONNELL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 2 m. W. Rathkeale. Ac. 1394. P. 328.

DOONFEENY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 8 m. N.W. Killala. Ac. 31,251. P. 2582.

DOOR, a co. of U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 2948. Cap. Gibraltar.

DOORA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. E. Ennis. Ac. 5918. P. 1281.

DOORA GHAUT, Himalayas, India, 17,750 feet above the sea.

DOORN (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of South Africa, Cape Colony, tributary to Elephant river, in the dist. George.—*Doorn* is the name of communes in the Cape Colony.

DOORN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Utrecht. P. 1002.

DOORNIK, a city of Belgium. [TOURNAY.]

DOORNSPYK, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuyderzee, 1½ m. S.W. Elburg. P. of pa. 2815.

DOORUNDA, a military cantonment of British India, Bengal, in lat. 23° 24' N.; lon. 85° 20' E.

DOORWAI or DHOORWYE, a jaghire of Hindostan, territory of Bundelcund, in lat. 25° 28' N.; lon. 79° 7' E. Annual revenue 15,000 rupees. Armed force 238 men. Cap. town is same name.

DOR or DORE (MOUNT), a group of mountains in France, comprised in the mountains of Auvergne, dep. Puy-de-Dôme. Lat. 45° 32' N.; lon. 2° 50' E. The principal summit is the Pic de Sancy, 6188 feet in elevation. These mountains contain many volcanic products and some craters. The rivers Dor and Dogne have their sources here, & the mineral baths of Mont Dor are situated in the N. of the mountains. The Dor mountain is often mistaken for the Mont d'Or, in the dep. Rhône.

DORA or DURIA (MAJOR and MINOR), two rivers of Northern Italy, tributary to the Po.—I. (*D. Baltea*, anc. *D. Major*), rises at the foot of the Little St Bernard, and after an E. and S.E. course of 90 m. joins the Po near Crescentino. The towns Courmayeur, Aosta, Chatillon, and Ivrea are on its banks; and under the French it gave name to a dep. of which Ivrea was the cap.—II. (*D. Riparia*, anc. *D. Minor*), rises in the Cottian Alps, and after an E. course of 60 m. joins the Po near Turin. On it are Cozanne, Oulx, and Susa.

DORAK, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 90 m. S. Shuster. P. 6000. It is walled, and reported to have thriving manufs.—S.E. of it are the remains of *Eski* or *Old Dorak*.

DORAMA, a town of Central Arabia, Nedjed, 30 m. N.E. Derrayah. P. 7700. It is a place of provisioning for the Mecca caravans.

DORAN, a town of Arabia, Yemen, on a mntn., 30 m. S. Sana. It has some remarkable tombs.

DORAT (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Bellac. P. 2604.

DORCHESTER, *Durnovaria*, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co. Dorset, on an eminence on the rt. b. of the Frome, 8 m. N. Weymouth, on the English Channel, and 115 m. S.W. London, by the S.-W. Railway. Ac. of bor., comprising 3 pas., 1411. P. 6823. It has three churches, co. hospital, union workhouse, town-hall, market-house, shire-hall, county gaol and house of correction, cavalry barracks, theatre, banks, and several Roman remains. Dorchester has ale breweries. Alt. 222 feet. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 450.

DORCHESTER, *Dorocina*, a vill. and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Oxford, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge. Ac. 3194. P. 1097.

DORCHESTER, a co. of the U. S., North America,

in S.E. of Maryland. Area 604 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,338 free, 4123 slaves.—II. a township, Massachusetts, on an inlet of Boston harbour, 4 m. S. Boston. P. 7968, employed in various manufs., and in whale and cod fisheries.

DORDOGNE, a dep. in the S.W. of France, between the depts. Haute Vienne, Charente, Charente Inferieure, Gironde, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, and Correze. Area 3545 sq. m. P. 501,687. Chief rivers, Dordogne and Vezere, both navigable, H. Vezere and Isle. Climate healthy, but cold in the mountainous districts. Surface in many parts uncultivated, with many marshes. Soil generally dry and sandy, is rich in minerals, including iron, copper, lead, coal, manganese, and lithographic stones; marble quarries and mineral springs. Corn deficient. Chestnuts are extensively cultivated. It is celebrated for hams and truffles. The principal manufs. are iron, paper, brandy, and liqueurs. Dordogne is divided into the arrs. Bergerac, Nontron, Périgueux, Riberaç, and Sarlat.

DORDOGNE, a river, S.W. of France, formed by the junction of the Dor and Dogne, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, flows generally W., through the depts. Correze, Lot, Dordogne, and Gironde, and after a course of 220 m., 167 of which are navigable, joins the Garonne, 13 m. N. Bordeaux. Affls., the Vezere and L'Isle.

DORDRECHT, a town, Netherlands. [DORT.]

DORE, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Dronfield, 8¼ m. N.W. Chesterfield. P. 610.

DORE ABBEY, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 5390. P. 551.

DOREBAT, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 45 m. E.N.E. Mocha, and the residence of a sheikh.

DORE L'ÉGLISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S. Ambert. P. 2093.

DORENALL, a town, Brit. India, dist. Cuddapah, presid. Madras; lat. 15° 55' N.; lon. 79° 10' E.

DÖRENBACH, a vill. of Bavaria, cant. and 2 m. W.S.W. Bergzabern. P. 1200.

DORES, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Inverness, on Loch Ness. P. 1506.

DORFCHENITZ, two vills. of Saxony.—I. circ. Zwickau, 4 m. S.S.E. Stolberg. P. 927.—II. circ. Dresden, dist. and 9 m. S. Freiberg. P. 1340.

DORGALI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. dist., prov. and 62 m. E.S.E. Sassari. P. 3684.

DORHEIM, a market town of Hesse-Cassel, in a territory enclosed by Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. and 16 m. N. Hanau, on the Wetter. P. 688.

DORKING or DARKING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, 21 m. S.S.W. London, on the London and Dover Railway. Ac. of pa. 10,020. P. 6997. Rainfall 25 inches.

DORLA (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, 3 m. S.S.W. Mühlhausen. United pop. 2680.

DORLIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, on l. b. of the river Thur. P. 522.

DORLISHEIM, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Bas Rhin, arr. Strasbourg, cant. Molsheim. P. 1916.

DORMAGEN, *Durnomagus*, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near the Rhine. P. 1500.

DORMANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 14 m. W. Epernay. P. 2244.

DORMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E. Hereford. Ac. 1381. P. 138.

DORMORS KIRCHEN, a town of Hungary, co. Oldenburg, gov. & 9 m. E.N.E. Eisenstadt. P. 1488.

DORMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6½ m. W. Alcester. Ac. 830. P. 97.

DORNACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 2½ m. by railway N.W. Mühlhausen. P. 3867. It has cotton spinning and weaving.

**DORNBAECH**, a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. N.W. Vienna. P. 862.

**DORNBERG**, a vill. of Austria, Istria, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Görz, on l. b. of the Isonzo. P. 1329.

**DORNBIRN** or **DORNBÜRN**, a market town of Austria, Tyrol, princip. Vorarlberg, circ. and 6 m. S. Bregenz, at the confluence of the Fussach with the Lake Constance. P. 8225.

**DORNBURG**, a town of Germany, duchy and 15 m. E. Weimar, on the Saale. P. 715.

**DORNDORF**, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Münster. P. 2824. Manufs. woollens and linens.

**DORNECK**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. N. Soleure. P. 895. Celebrated for the victory of the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499.

**DORNES**, a vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arr. and 21 m. S.S.E. Nevers. P. 1562.

**DORNES**, a market town of Portugal, on the Zezere, 14 m. N.E. Thomar.

**DORNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.N.W. Eton. Ac. 1550. P. 367.

**DORNHAN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 7 m. W. Sulz. P. 800. Mineral springs.

**DORNO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, 3 m. S.E. Mortara. P. (with comm.) 4243.

**DORNOCH**, a royal and parl. bor., maritime vill., and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Sutherland, on the Firth of same name, 14 m. N. Cromarty. P. of pa. 2885; do. of bor. 647. It has a church (originally a cathedral). It unites with Kirkwall, Cromarty, Dingwall, Tain, and Wick in sending one member to H. of Commons. Dornoch was, until the revolution, the seat of the bishops of Caithness.

**DORNOCH FIRTH**, an inlet of the North Sea, on the N.E. coast of Scotland, between the cos. Sutherland and Ross. Breadth of entrance 15 miles.

**DORNOCK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Solway Firth, 2 m. E. Annan. Ac. 5779. P. 856.

**DORNSTETTEN**, *Tarodunum*, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 m. E.N.E. Freudenstadt. P. 1200.

**DÖRNTHAL**, a vill. of Saxony, gov. Dresden, 3 m. N.N.W. Sayda. P. 1224.

**DORNUM**, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. N.W. Aurich. P. 979.

**DOROGH**, a town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 20 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. P. 8222.—Also a vill., gov. and 16 m. S.W. Duna-Földvár. P. 2553.

**DOROGOBUSH** or **DOROGOBUS**, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Dnieper. P. 5000. On the 12th October 1812, the French were defeated here by the Russians.

**DOROGOWE**, a town of Moldavia, in its N. part, 70 m. N.W. Jassy, on rt. b. of the river Schig.

**DOROSMA**, a vill. of Central Hungary, Little Cumania, 6 m. W.N.W. Szeged. P. 9236.

**DOROSZLO**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, 8 m. from Zombor. P. 2641.

**DOROSZOW**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 2 m. S.S.E. Laka. P. 2302.

**DORPAT** or **DERPT** (Russian *Juriev*), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Embach, here crossed by a bridge, 150 m. N.E. Riga. Lat. of observatory, 58° 22' N.; lon. 26° 43' E. P. (1855) 12,702. Mean temperature of year 41° 8'; winter 30° 1, summer 63°, Fahr. It comprises a town proper, and the suburbs St Petersburg and Riga. Principal edifices, cathedral, government offices, and college. Its university, originally founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and re-established by Paul I., has 69 professors, 500 or 600 students, an extensive library, a museum of arts, an observatory, and botanic garden. It is the chief school for the Protestant

clergy in Russia, and the Reformed Synod of Wiina send their students to Dorpat.

**DORRE ISLAND**, West Australia, is 15 m. N. Dirk Hartog Island, and with it bounds Shark Bay on the W. Lat. 25° 10' S. Length N. to S. 20 miles.

**DORRHA**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 9 m. E.N.E. Portumna. Ac. 15,750. P. 1878.

**DORRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 680. P. 467.

**DORSET**, a township of the U.S., North America, Vermont, 76 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. P. 1426.

**DORSETSHIRE**, a maritime co. of England, on its S.W. coast, having N.W. the co. Somerset, N. Wilts, E. Hants, W. Devonshire, and S. the English Channel. Area 1006 sq. m., or 632,025 ac., about 1-3d of which is estimated to be arable, 1-9th waste, and the remainder in pasture. P. (1861) 188,789. Surface in the N. mostly level; in the centre, traversed by chalk downs, on which many sheep are pastured; in the S. diversified by hill and dale; in the E. are wide heaths. Principal rivers, the Stour & Frome. On S. coast the islands of Portland and of Purbeck, with St Alban's Head, and on the S.E. the inlet Poole Harbour. Wheat, barley, hemp, and linseed are principal crops; some hops are raised. Sheep estimated at nearly 1,000,000. Dairy husbandry is highly important; butter, ale, and cyder are chief products. Portland and Purbeck stone, coarse marble and potter's clay, are raised. It has linen, silk, and woollen factories, and a county asylum for 300 patients. The South-Western Railway from London extends through the S.E. part of the co., to Dorchester. The co. is subdivided into 34 hundreds and 276 pas., in the W. circuit, and forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Salisbury. It sends, with its bors., twelve members to House of Commons, three of whom are returned by the county. Reg. co. electors (1864) 6169.

**DORSINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 7 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 910. P. 118.

**DORSTEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. P. 2940. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

**DORSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. E. Hay. Ac. 5385. P. 547.

**DORT**, **DORDT**, or **DORDRECHT**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. dist., on an island in the Merwe (Meuse), 10 m. S.E. Rotterdam. P. (1861) 23,238. Chief edifices, a town-hall and Gothic church. It has a Latin school, and many public institutions; several quays & canals, a harbour, building docks, saw-mills, salt and sugar refineries, linen-bleaching grounds, white lead and tobacco factories, & a trade in flax, corn, salt-fish, whale oil, & timber, floated hither down the Rhine.—*Dort* was the original residence of the Counts of Holland, and the place where, in 1572, the independence of the United Provinces was first declared. The Synod of Dort, which anathematized the doctrines of Arminius, and was productive of much intestine disturbance in the Netherlands, was held here in 1618 and 1619.

**DORTMUND**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ. on the Emster, and on the Cologne and Minden Railway. P. (1861) 23,372. It is the seat of a mining board, and has a Roman Catholic and four Lutheran churches, three monasteries, and three hospitals. Manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, tobacco, nails, and cutlery.

**DORTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. E. Oxford. Ac. 1481. P. 137. It has a chalybeate spa and bath establishments.

**DORUM**, a town of Hanover, duchy and 44 m. N.N.W. Bremen. P. 904.

**DORZBACH**, a town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Jaxt, 7 m. S. Mergentheim. P. 1500.

**DOS BARRIOS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E.S.E. Toledo, in a plain. P. 2427.

**DOS HERMANOS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Sevilla, near the Gudiaro. P. 3498.

**DOSA-JASZ**, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 36 m. E. Pesth. P. 2576.

**DOSOLO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Cremona, dist. and 7 m. E.N.E. Viadana. P. 3500.

**DOSSENHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. N. Heidelberg. P. 1430.

**DOTS**, a market town of West Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Komorn. P. 4869. It consists of an upper and a lower town, and has a Calvinist and several Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, monastery, Piarist college, gymnasium, and high school. Manufs. porcelain and woollen cloths.

**DOUAI** or **DOUAY**, a fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., on the Scarpe, and on the Railway du Nord, at the junction of the branches to Lille & Valenciennes, 18 m. S. Lille. P. (1861) 24,486. It has an arsenal and cannon foundry, several hospitals, a theatre, botanic garden, national college, numerous scientific institutions, and public library of 36,000 volumes.

**DOUANE**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on the rt. b. of the Lake of Bienné. P. 865.

**DOUARENNEZ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., on the Bay of Douarennez, arr. and 12 m. N.W. Quimper. P. 4870. It has a considerable fishery.

**DOUBLE SPRINGS**, a town of California, 87 m. E.N.E. San Francisco. It is a resort of miners.

**DOUBS**, *Dubis*, a river of France, rises in the Jura, at the S. extremity of the dep. Doubs, passes Morteau, St Hippolyte, Besançon, and Dole, where its natural navigation commences, & joins the Saône on the left at Verdun-sur-Saône. It is accompanied by the canal of the Rhône and Rhine from Voujancourt to its junction with the Saône. Length 288 m. Chief affluent the Loue. Near Morteau it forms a cataract 88 feet high.

**DOUBS**, a dep. in the East of France, formed of part of the provs. of Franche-Comté, cap. Besançon. It is situated between the deps. Haut Rhin, Haut Saône, and Jura, and on the frontiers of Switzerland. Area 2018 sq. m. P. 296,280. Chief rivers, the Doubs and Loue. In the N.W. the Oignon forms part of the limits of Haute Saône. The canal of the Rhône and Rhine traverses the dep. from S.W. to N.E. Railways from Paris to Besançon by Dole, and from Besançon to Belfort by Montbéliard. Climate cold in the E. Surface mountainous, nearly covered with ramifications of the Jura range. Soil in many parts fertile, rich in the valley of the Doubs. Corn insufficient for consumption. It has rich mines of iron, salt, gypsum; and mineral springs. Excellent pasturage, and is celebrated for its draught horses. It has iron foundries, and manufs. of iron goods, watches, cutlery, cotton and yarn fabrics, paper, and leather. Exports comprise cheese and butter. It is divided into the four arrs. Beaume-les-Dames, Besançon, Montbéliard, and Pontalier.

**DOUCE** (vulg. *Djouce*), a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Bray, 2392 feet above the sea.

**DOUCHY**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Selles, 27 m. S.S.E. Lille. P. 1897.

**DOUDEVILLE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., arr. and 8 m. N. Yvetot. P. 3622.

**DOUDLEB**, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, gov. and 2 m. E.S.E. Adlerkostelez. P. 1649. Manufs. beet-root sugar.

**DOUÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. W.S.W. Saumur. P. 3337.

**DOUERA**, a walled town of Algeria, cap. dist., 10 m. S.W. Algiers. P. 4610. Cattle, grain, cotton, tobacco, and vines, are cultivated in the dist.

**DOUGHERTY**, a co. of U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 2216 free, 6079 slaves.

**DOUGLAS**, a seaport, market town, watering-place, and cap. of the Isle of Man, on a bay on its E. coast, 81 m. N.W. Liverpool. P. 12,511. It has four Episcopal churches, several meeting-houses, a custom-house, market-house, post-office for the island, house of industry, assembly rooms, libraries, and baths. The harbour, which admits of vessels drawing from 10 to 12 feet at high water, but dries at low tide, has a pier, 520 feet in length, with a lighthouse at its N. head. Lat.  $54^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 29' W.$  Rainfall 40 inches. Steamers run to Liverpool and Whitehaven. The town has coasting trade and extensive fisheries. It is the seat of the Deemster Court for the island. Birthplace of Professor Edward Forbes, the naturalist.

**DOUGLAS**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Lanark, on a stream of same name, which rises in Cairntrable mountain, and flows 16 m. N.E., through Douglas-dale into the Clyde. Ac. of pa., which is mostly pastoral, 84,317. P. 2490, do. of vill. 1426, employed in cotton weaving and collieries.—*Douglas Castle* is 783 feet above the sea. Mean temperature, June  $57^{\circ} 8$ , Jan.  $36^{\circ} 8$  Fahr.

**DOUGLAS**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 40 m. S.W. Boston. P. 1878. Manuf. cotton and leather goods.—Also a township, Berks, co. Pennsylvania. P. 1133; and Montgomery co., do. P. 1090.—II. a co., Illinois. P. 7140.—III. a co., Kansas. P. 8637.—IV. a co., Missouri. P. 2414.—V. a co., Oregon. P. 3203.—VI. a co., Nebraska. P. 4328.

**DOUGLAS (FORT)**, British N. America, is near the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red rivers.

**DOUGLAS ISLAND**, Russian America, is between Admiralty Island and the Mainland. Lat.  $58^{\circ} 15' N.$ ; lon.  $134^{\circ} 24' W.$

**DOULEVANT**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Haute Marne, arr. and 9 m. S. Vassy, on l. b. of the Blaise. P. 702.

**DOULENS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. arr., on the Authie, 17 m. N. Amiens. P. 4930. It has a citadel, prison, theatre, cotton-spinning mill, and a trade in coarse hempen cloths and corn. Taken by the allies in 1814.

**DOULING**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 3600. P. 667.

**DOUNE**, a vill., Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Kilmadock, on the Teith,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Stirling. P. 1256.

**DOUR**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. W.S.W. Mons. P. 5833. It has a custom-house, and extensive iron and coal works.

**DOUR**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 83 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris.

**DOURDAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the Orge, 18 m. S.W. Versailles. P. 2676. Tribunal of commerce. Manufactures of silk hosiery, and coarse woollen goods.

**DOURGNE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. S.S.W. Castres, at the foot of Mont Noire. P. 1791.

**DOURNAZAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

H. Vienne, arr. and 15 m. S.E. Rochehouart. P. 2265. It has important iron foundries.

**DOURO** (Spanish *Duero*, anc. *Durius*), a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the prov. Soria (Spain), flows generally W. through Leon to Miranda, then turns S.S.W., forming the boundary between Spain and Portugal; and, lastly, again W.; and having divided the Portuguese provs. Tras-os-Montes and Beira, and intersected the prov. Oporto, enters the Atlantic at San Joao da Foz, 3 m. W. Oporto. Total course estimated at 400 m. Its basin, between the Asturian mountains N., and the Sierras Guadarrama and Estrela, is the most extensive in the Spanish peninsula, but its course is chiefly through narrow and craggy valleys. Chief tributaries, the Pisuegra, Elsa, Eresma, Tormes, and Tavora. The cities and towns, Soria, Aranda, Toro, Zamora, Miranda, St Joao de Pesqueira, and Oporto, are on its banks. About 58 m. E. of Oporto, commences the wine country of the Douro.

**DOURO (PULO)**, an island of the Indian Archipelago, 35 m. S.W. Timor, in lat. 10° 48' S.; lon. 122° 41' E. It is almost a barren rock, yielding only native beans and spelt. P. 5000.

**DOUSTRE** and **DOUVE**, two rivers of France: the former, dep. Correze, joins the Dordogne near Argentat, after a S. course of 25 m.; the latter, dep. Manche, enters the English Channel at Carentan, after a S.E. course of 30 miles.

**DOUVAINE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Savoie, cap. cant., arr. Thonon, on the shores of the Lake of Geneva. P. 1290.

**DOUVRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 8 m. N. Caen. P. 2131.

**DOUVIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, cant. Cambrin. P. 1464.

**DOUX** and **DOUZE**, two rivers of France: the former, dep. Ardèche, joins the Rhone near Tournon, after a S.E. course of 25 m.; the latter, dep. Gers and Landes, joins the Midon at Mont-de-Marsan, after a N.W. course of 55 miles.

**DOUZY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Sedan, cant. Mouzon. P. 1490.

**DOVADOLA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, 10 m. S.W. Terra-del-Sole, on the Montone. P. 2500. It has an old castle in ruins. Near here commence the Miocene deposits, which form precipices behind the vill., and from which issue the celebrated mineral waters of Castro-Fars.

**DOVE**, a river of England, between the cos. Derby and Stafford, rises near Buxton, and after a S. course of 39 m. joins the Trent below Burton.

**DOVER**, *Dubris*, a parl. and munic. bor., cinque port, and town of England, co. Kent, on the N.W. side of Dover Strait, at the terminus of London and Chatham Railway, 88 m. by railway E.S.E. London, 21 m. from Cape Gris-nez, on the opposite side of the English Channel, and 26½ m. N.W. Calais. Lat. of castle 51° 7' 8" N.; lon. 1° 19' 5" E. P. (1851) 22,244; do. (1861) 24,970. On the chalk downs are the castle, citadel, and several strong detached forts, a harbour of refuge which, when completed, will enclose 574 acres. On the W., the railway enters the town through a tunnel cut in the cliffs, which here abut into the sea. The castle is a collection of formidable works, occupying 35 acres, containing Roman and Saxon towers, a keep forming a bomb-proof magazine, and barracks for 2000 men. Other principal edifices are a military hospital, 2 parish churches, chapel of ease, numerous dissenting chapels, a synagogue, town-hall, and gaol, the hospital Maison-Dieu, custom-house, workhouse, theatre, assembly-rooms, museum, baths, and docks. The harbour consists of 3 basins, the

outer one enclosed between two piers 150 feet apart. The first section of the Admiralty pier, now (1864) thrown out 1200 feet, renders the harbour always open. The pier, which is the W. arm of the harbour of refuge, was commenced in 1848. Dover is the chief port of communication between England and the continent: has constant intercourse by steam-boats with Calais and Boulogne. It imports eggs, fruit, and other rural produce from France, and has a thriving coasting trade and fishery. Vessels belonging to the port (1863) 24, tons 2775. Customs rev. (1862) 7053l. Exports (1862) 112,199l. It has ship-building, sail, rope, and paper making. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corp. rev. 5076l. *Dover* is the seat of quarter-sessions, a board for licensing pilots, and a court of the constable of the cinque ports. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 2263.

**DOVER**, several towns of the U. S., North America.—I. a bor., cap. Kent co., Delaware, 50 m. S. Wilmington. P. 3932.—II. a township, cap. Strafford co., New Hampshire, on Piscatogua river, 57 m. N.N.E. Boston. P. 8502. It has cotton and other manufs., and considerable shipping.—III. a township, New York, 66 m. E.S.E. Albany.—IV. New Jersey, 24 m. S. Freshhold.—V. York co., Pennsylvania, 18 m. S. Harrisburg.—VI. cap. Piscataquis, Maine, 59 m. N.N.E. Augusta.—VII. a township, Ohio, 62 m. S. Cleveland by the Ohio Canal.—VIII. Lafayette, co. Missouri, 92 m. W. Jefferson.

**DOVER (STRAIT OF)**, (French *Pas-de-Calais*, anc. *Fretum Gallicum*), the strait which separates England and France, and connects the English Channel with the North Sea. It extends from Dungeness and Cape Gris-nez N.E., to the S. Foreland and Calais, with which it communicates by a submarine telegraph. Length 22 m.; breadth (narrowest) 21 miles.

**DOVERA**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, gov. Milan, prov. Cremona, 4 m. N.N.E. Lodi. P. 1984.

**DOVER COURT**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Harwich. Ac. 2966. P. 1231.

**DOVERDALE**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2½ m. W.N.W. Droitwich. Ac. 743. P. 43.

**DOVERFIELD** or **DOFRINE MNTNS.** [NORWAY.]

**DOVERIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2 m. E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Ac. 4278. P. 737.

**DOVEY** or **DYVI**, a river of Wales, cos. Merioneth and Montgomery, rises near Bala, and after a S.W. course of about 30 m. joins the Irish Sea 7 m. N. Aberystwith.

**DOWALY**, a pa. of Scotland. [DUNKELD.]  
**DOWELLSWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 2246. P. 350.

**DOWLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 1735. P. 205.

**DOWLES**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 1½ m. N. Bewdley. Ac. 679. P. 98.

**DOWLISH**, 2 pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Wake*), ½ m. S.S.E. Ilminster. P. 319.—II. (*West*), 1¼ m. E.S.E. Ilminster. P. 52. United pas., ac. 1282.

**DOWLUTABAD**, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., in dist. of same name, 7 m. N.W. Aurangabad, and with a rock fortress 500 ft. high.

**DOWN**, a maritime co. of Ireland, Ulster, having W. the cos. Antrim and Armagh, and on other sides the Irish Sea and Belfast Lough. Area 967 sq. m., or 609,811 ac., of which 514,180 are arable. P. 299,302. Carlingford Bay separates it from Leinster on the S., and the Newry Canal and Lagan rivers form its boundaries on the W. Other rivers are the Bann and Annahill. It con-

tains Lough Strangford, Dundrum Bay, and the Mourne mountains, the highest of which, Slieve Donard, is 2809 feet above the sea. Surface mostly mountainous or hilly, but in many parts fertile. The S. part consists of granite and primary rocks, the N. of secondary limestones and trap rocks. Principal crops, potatoes, barley, oats, and flax. Fisheries employ 4000 to 5000 hands. Linen is the staple manufacture. Exports comprise these goods, with corn, butter, pork, hides, and skins. The Ulster Railway crosses the N. part of the co. *Down* is subdivided into 10 baronies and 70 pas., in the dioceses of Down and Dromore. Principal towns, Downpatrick the cap., Newton-Ardes, and Newry. The co. returns 4 members to H. of Commons.

*Down*, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Bromley. Ac. 1654. P. 496.—II. (*East*), co. Devon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Barnstable. Ac. 643. P. 418.—III. (*West*), 6 m. N.N.W. Barnstable. Ac. 4059. P. 554.—IV. (*St Mary*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Ac. 2229. P. 426.

*Down*, a pa. of Ireland, co. Down. Ac. 11,484. P. 6996.

*Downe*, a town of the U. S., North America, co. Cumberland, New Jersey, 14 m. S.E. Bridge-ton. P. 1920.

*Downham*, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. N.N.W. Ely. Ac. 9789. P. 2158.—II. co. Essex,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. Billericay. Ac. 2223. P. 247.

*Downham-Market*, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on the East Anglian Railway,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Lynn. Ac. of pa. 2490. P. 2132. It has a church, union workhouse, and a bell-foundry.

*Downhead*, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1525. P. 249.

*Down-Holland*, a tnsip., England, co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W. Ormskirk. Ac. 3474. P. 748. Crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.

*Downholme*, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. Richmond. Ac. 5915. P. 241.

*Downpatrick*, a parl., munic. bor., and seaport town of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Down, near the mouth of the Quoyle, in Lough Strangford, 21 m. S.S.E. Belfast. P. 4156. Above sea level 34 ft. Principal edifices, cathedral, pa. church, chapels, diocesan school, co. court-house, prison, infirmary, fever hospital, almshouses, barracks, and a union workhouse. It has a library, newsroom, various schools, convenient quays, manufs. of linen, leather, soap, and breweries. Its holy wells are resorted to by Roman Catholic pilgrims. It is the seat of co. assizes, quarter and petty sessions, and sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 191.

*Downs (The)*, a portion of the North Sea, off the S.E. coast of England, co. Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland, and opposite Ramsgate and Deal, where valuable shelter is ensured for shipping by the Goodwin Sands, which serve as a breakwater, but where many ships are wrecked.

*Downton*, a disfranchised bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, which here divides into three arms, each crossed by a bridge, 6 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Ac. of pa. 13,221. P. 3566. It has a church, several chapels, and a grammar school. About 2 m. distant is the mansion and estate of Standinch, the national gift to Horatio, Admiral Lord Nelson.—II. a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Ac. 1201. P. 184.

*Dowsby*, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Bourn. Ac. 1809. P. 195.

*Dowty*, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. E. Slane. Ac. 1463. P. 280.

*Doyet*, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. Montluçon, cant. Montmarault. P. 2162.

*Doylestown*, a bor. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 88 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 2471.

*Doxnton*, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 1703. P. 448.

*Dozule*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, arr. Pont-l'Éveque, cap. cant. P. 960.

*Dozza*, a town of North Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Imola. P. 2031.

*Drac*, a river in the S.E. of France, depts. Haute Alpes and Isère, rises in the Alps, and joins the Isère 3 m. below Grenoble, after a N.W. course of 70 miles.

*DRACHENFELS*, a mountain peak, one of the range of the Sieben-gebirge, in Rhenish Prussia, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Bonn, elevation 1056 feet above the sea.

*DRACUT*, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 27 m. N.N.W. Boston.

*DRAGOMESTRE*, *Astacus*, a seaport town of Greece, Hellas, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Ionian Sea, 28 m. S.S.E. Vonizza. The *Bay of Dragomestre*, sheltered on the S.W. by the Dragonera isls., is 6 m. in length by 1 m. across.

*DRAGOMIRNA*, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Bukovina, circ. and 35 m. S.W. Tchernovitz, on the frontier of Moldavia.

*DRAGONERA*, several islands, Mediterranean.—I. belonging to Spain, off the W. end of Majorca, about 2 m. in length, and having a fort on its highest point, but otherwise uninhabited.—II. a group, Ionian Islands, immediately off the coast of Acarnania, 6 m. S.W. Dragomestre.—III. a group, S. the Morea, and immediately E. Cerigo.

*DRAGONI*, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 12 m. N.N.E. Capua. P. 1951.

*DRAGON'S MOUTH* is the passage between the island of Trinidad and the Peninsula of Paria, South America, 12 m. across from E. to W., and interspersed by islets.—The *Boca del Drago* is a passage, New Granada, prov. Veragua, leading from the Lake Chiriqui into the Caribbean Sea.

*DRAGÖR*, a maritime vill. of Denmark, on the Sound, at the S.E. extremity of the isl. Amager, 7 m. S. Copenhagen. P. 1800, mostly seafaring.

*DRAGTEN*, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 15 m. S.E. Leewarden. P. 4400.

*DRAGUIGNAN*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Var, 40 m. N.E. Toulon. P. 10,082. It has a comm. college, court, prison, and hospital, and large mineral springs.

*DRAH* or *DRAHA*, a river, prov., and town of Morocco; the river rises in the Tafilet E. of Atlas, and lost in the desert after a S. course of 250 m.

*DRAHOTUSCH*, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, 22 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. P. 1282.

*DRAINY*, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N. Elgin, on the Moray Firth. P. 3028.

*DRAKE*, a co. of New South Wales, on the E. of New England range, S. of Buller. Ac. 752,000.

*DRAKE CHANNEL*, British West Indies, is immediately S.E. the island Tortola.

*DRAKE ISLAND*, England, in the Sound, off the town of Plymouth, has a fort & military quarters.

*DRAKESTOWN*, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 6 m. N.E. Kells. Ac. 2692. P. 303.

*DRAMA*, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 30 m. E.N.E. Seres. Trade in cotton fabrics, and tobacco raised in its vicinity.

*DREAMBURG*, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Küslin, cap. circ., on the Drage. P. 3700. It has manufs. of woollens.

*DRAMMEN*, a seaport town of Norway, stiff Aggershuus, amt. Buskerud, on both sides of the Drammen, near its mouth in the Christiania fiord,

22 m. S.W. Christiania. P. 9916. It consists of the two formerly separate vills. Bragerneæs and Stromsøe, which are united by a bridge across the river, and has a college, various schools, distilleries, manufs. of carriages, sail-cloth, rope, tobacco, and earthenwares, and an active trade in timber, iron, and pitch.

DRANSE, a river of France, H. Savoie, enters the Lake of Geneva  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Thonon, after a N. course of 24 miles.

DRANSE, a river of Switzerland, cant. Valais, joins the Rhone near Martigny, after a N. course of 24 miles.

DRANSFELD, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, and 7 m. W.S.W. Gottingen. P. 1505.

DRAPERSTOWN, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 27 m. S.S.E. Londonderry. P. 467.

DRAPPA, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 2604.

DRAUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Kettering. Ac. 1477. P. 190.

DRAVE (Germ. *Drav*), a river of S.E. Europe, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the Tirol, 17 m. E. Brunecken, flows E. between the basins of the Mur and Save, at first through Carinthia and Styria, and afterwards separating Hungary from Croatia and Slavonia, and joins the Danube, 14 m. E. Eszek, after a course of 360 m., for the latter  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of which it is navigable. Chief affluents the Mur, Mohl, Gurk, Lavant, and Gail. On it are the towns Lienz, Greifenburg, Villach, Marburg, Warasdin, and Eszek. In its upper part it is rapid, and is little used for commercial purposes.

DRAVEIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Corbeil, cant. Boissy-St-Leger. P. 1918.

DRAX, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Snaith. Ac. 6474. P. 1231.

DRAYCOT, two pas. of England, on the Derwent, co. Wilts.—I. (*Cerne*), on a branch of the Avon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 1066. P. 158.—II. (*Folliat*),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Swindon. Ac. 702. P. 27.—*Draycot* is a chapelry, co. and 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Derby, pa. Wilne. P. 1016.

DRAYCOTT-IN-THE-MOORS, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Cheadle. Ac. 2880. P. 451.

DRAYTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Abingdon. Ac. 1950. P. 605.—II. co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Norwich. Ac. 4332. P. 451.—III. co. Oxford, on the Thames,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Wallingford. Ac. 1260. P. 327.—IV. same co., 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 1260. P. 186.—V. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.W. Langport. Ac. 2165. P. 557.—VI. (*Basset*), co. Stafford, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Tamworth. Ac. 3315. P. 441.—VII. (*Beauchamp*), co. Bucks, 2 m. W.N.W. Tring. Ac. 1874. P. 268.—VIII. (*Dry*), co. and 5 m. N.W. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse. Ac. 2389. P. 470.—IX. (*East*), co. Notts, on a branch of the Trent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Tuxford. Ac. 1543. P. 263.—X. (*Fen*), co. Cambridge, on a branch of the Ouse, 3 m. S.E. St Ives. Ac. 1496. P. 445.—XI. (*Fenny*), co. Leicester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Hinckley. Ac. 1280. P. 126. George Fox, the founder of the sect of Friends, was born here in 1624.—XII. (*Parslow*), co. Bucks,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Winslow. Ac. 1680. P. 468.—XIII. (*West*), co. Notts, on the river Maun, 3 m. N.N.W. Tuxford. Ac. 1390. P. 96.—XIV. a hamlet, co. Sussex, with a station on the South Coast Railway, 2 m. E. Chichester; and a hamlet, co. Hants, 1 m. E. Cosham.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES or MARKET, *Mediolanum*, a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on the L'pool and Birmingham Junc. Canal,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 14,316. P. 5242.

DRAYTON (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the G. W. Railway,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. the terminus at Paddington, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Uxbridge. Ac. of pa. 850. P. 951.

DREBACH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. S.W. Lengfeld. P. 2000.

DREETZ, a vill. of Prussia, Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 9 m. S.W. Wusterhausen. P. 1400.

DREGHORN, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, the vill. 2 m. S.E. Irvine. Ac. 5661. P. 5283, of whom 901 are in the village.

DREM, a hamlet of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N. Haddington, with a station on the N. B. Railway,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Edinburgh. Rainfall at Fenton Barns 23 inches.

DREMP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 8 m. S. Zutphen. P. 1100.

DRENGFURTH, a town of E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, on the Veisse, 12 m. N.N.E. Rastenburg. P. 1680. Manufs. of linen and leather.—*Drensteinfurth* is a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 13 m. S.S.E. Münster. P. 1200.

DRENTHE, a frontier prov. of the Netherlands, having E. the Hanoverian dom., N. and N.E. provs. Groningen, W. Friesland, S. and S.W. Overijssel. Area 1029 sq. m. P. (1862) 100,506. Surface level, and much of it marshy; its E. frontier is formed by the Bourtaanger Moor. Soil generally poor; buck-wheat is the principal grain used. The rearing of live stock is the chief branch of rural industry. Coarse woollens and linen fabrics are manufactured. Chief towns, Assen, Meppel, and Koeverden.

DREPANO (CAPE), *Drepanum*, several headlands, European Turkey and Greece.—I. Macedonia, forms the S. extremity of the Central peninsula of Chalcis.—II. N. coast of Crete, 15 m. E. Canea.—III. on the S. shore of the Corinthian Gulf, at its entrance, and 2 m. S.W. of which is the vill. Drepano.

DRESDEN, one of the four circles into which the kingdom of Saxony is divided, bounded on the N. by Prussia, E. by Bautzen, S.E. and S. by Bohemia, and on the W. Zwickau and Leipzig. Area 1675 sq. m. P. (1861) 583,213. It belongs to the basin of the Elbe, by which it is traversed from S.E. to N.W., and towards both banks of which the surface slopes down into fertile level tracts. It is mountainous in the S.W., where covered by the ridges of the Erzgebirge, 2800 feet above the sea. It is more pastoral than agricultural, and many cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are reared. Minerals are silver, copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, iron, coal, lignite, and marble, which are worked. Manufs. in metal, glass, and porcelain. The circle is divided into 11 bailiwicks.

DRESDEN, the cap. city of the kingdom of Saxony, on both sides of the Elbe, here crossed by a bridge, which connects its old and new towns, 61 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, and 100 m. S.S.E. Berlin, with which city, Gortitz, etc., it has railway communication. P. (1861) 128,152, the greater part of whom are Protestants. Altitude 322 feet above the sea. Mean temperature of year  $49^{\circ}$ ·1, winter  $32^{\circ}$ ·7, summer  $66^{\circ}$ , Fahr. The royal palace is an antiquated building containing a royal library, a Roman Catholic church, and the state treasury, with a collection of valuable property. The Dresden gallery of paintings is famed. The palace of the princes, the Japanese palace or Augusteum, and the Zwinger, also contain collections of works of art and scientific treasures. Other objects of interest are the Brühl palace, churches, opera house, seated for 8000 spectators, theatre, the residence of the commandant, the mint, arsenal, hall for the an-

nual exhibition and sale of works by Saxon artists, an academy of arts, colleges, and asylums, the house of assembly, royal guard house, post office, trades' and city halls, and public baths. Manufs. silk and woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, gloves, jewellery, musical and scientific instruments, artificial flowers, chemical products, a bomb and cannon foundry, sugar refinery, and a wool market. *Dresden* is celebrated as a place of education, & has many academies and schools. On the 26th and 27th August 1813, the allies were defeated under its walls by the troops of Napoleon I.

**DRESDEN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 18 m. S. Augusta. P. 1419.—Also townships in New York, Illinois, and Maine.

**DREUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arr. on the Blaise, 20 m. N. Chartres. P. 6940. It has a Gothic church, town-hall, asylum, public baths, and theatre. Manufs. serge, hosiery, hats, and leather.

**DREW**, a co. of U. S., North America, Arkansas. P. 5581 free, 3497 slaves.

**DREWENZ**, a riv. and lake of Prussia; the lake, circ. and close to Osterode, 7 m. in length E. to W., and traversed by the river, which, after a S.W. course of 80 m., past Strasburg and Dobryzn, joins the Vistula, 3 m. E. Thorn.

**DREWSEINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. E.S.E. Okehampton. Ac. 6987. P. 1067.

**DRIBURG**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 11 m. E.S.E. Paderborn. P. 2120. It is enclosed by walls. Manufs. of glass and firearms, and has mineral baths.

**DRIBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Alford. Ac. 1338. P. 79.

**DRIEBERGEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, with a station on the Amsterdam and Arnhem Railway.

**DRIEDORF**, a town in the duchy, and 25 m. N.E. Nassau. P. 800.

**DRIEL**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S.S.E. Bommel. P. 2815.

**DRIESEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 64 m. N.E. Frankfurt, on an island formed by the Netze. P. 4000. Manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

**DRIFFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Ac. 1310. P. 132.—II. (*Great*), a market town and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway, 20 m. N.N.W. Hull. Ac. of p. 7434. P. 4734. It has an ancient church, a union workhouse, and branch banks, and is a polling-place for the East Riding of the co.—*Little Driffield* is a chapelry in same parish.

**DRIGG**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2 m. N.W. Ravenglass. Ac. 5347. P. 440.

**DRIGLINGTON**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Birstall, 5 m. E.S.E. Bradford. Ac. 1130. P. 4274. Woollen manufs.

**DRIMNAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.W. Dublin. Ac. 732. P. 355.

**DRIN**, two rivers of European Turkey.—I. Bosnia, rises in the Dinaric Alps, and, after a N. course of 180 m., partly separating Bosnia from Servia, joins the Save 63 m. W. Belgrade. In S. Bosnia it receives numerous affls.; and on it are the towns Totcha, Vischegrad, and Zvornik.—II. Albania, formed by the junction of the Black and White Drin, 17 m. S.S.W. Priserend, whence it has a generally W. course of 110 m., and enters the Gulf of Drin (Adriatic Sea) 5 m. below Alessio.

**DRINAGH**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Cork, 3½ m. S. Dumanway. Ac. 12,868. P.

2398.—II. Leinster, co. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Wexford. Ac. 1170. P. 356.

**DRINKSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5¼ m. W.N.W. Stow-Market. Ac. 2172. P. 496.

**DRISHANE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork. Ac. 33,083. P. 6289.

**DRISSA** or **DRIZIN**, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Vitebsk, at the junction of the Drissa and Dwina, cap. dist. P. 2000.

**DROBAK**, a seaport town of Norway, stiff Aggershuus, on the E. side of Christiania fiord, 18 m. S. Christiania. P. 1476. Trade in timber.

**DROGHEDA**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport & town of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Meath and Louth, on both sides of the Boyne, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. from its mouth in the Irish Sea, on Drogheda Railway, 31½ m. N. Dublin. Ac., comprising parts of 3 pas., 440. P. of parl. bor. (1831) 16,845; do. (1861) 14,740. It was formerly enclosed by walls, and has churches, a Roman Catholic cathedral, monasteries and nunneries, an endowed classical and 5 other schools, an infirmary, an institution for Protestant clergymen's widows, gaol, barracks, union workhouse, custom-house, linen-hall, and market-house. The harbour and river have been improved, so that vessels of 200 tons may now discharge at the bridge. Alt. 34 feet. Customs rev. (1862) 65797. Vessels belonging to the port 38, tons 3689. The manuf. of cottons is rapidly increasing, and a large cotton mill was built in 1864. Brewing is an important branch of industry. The bor. sends one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 630.

**DROHITSIN** or **DROHICZYN**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 55 m. S.S.W. Bialystok, cap. circ., on the north b. of the Bug. P. 1000. It has several churches, convents, and public schools. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here 20th July 1831.—II. a town, gov. Grodno, 25 m. E. Kobrin.

**DROHOBICE** or **DROHOBICZ**, a town, Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Sambor, on the Tizmanicka. P. 12,976. It has 8 suburbs, numerous churches, a synagogue, several schools, and important annual cattle and corn markets. Near it are pitch wells, iron mines, & salt works.

**DROITWICH** (Roman *Salinae*), a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on a canal communicating with the Severn, and with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway. Ac. of munic. bor. 1660. P. 3124; do. of parl. bor. 7086. It has sev. churches, hospital, and a union workhouse. In the centre of the town, rising through strata of red sandstone and gypsum, are the famous brine-springs, which yield annually about 30,000 tons of salt, nearly a half of which is exported. Alt. 103 ft. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 386. It is the place of election for the E. division of co.

**DROLSHAGEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, 35 m. E.N.E. Cologne. P. 650. Rich coal mines in vicinity.

**DROM**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. S.W. Templemore. Ac. 4480. P. 997.

**DROMAGH**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Kanturk. It has collieries, bolting-mills, and a manuf. of coarse pottery.

**DROMARA**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 6 m. E.S.E. Dromore. Ac. 14,168. P. 5646, of whom 272 are in the village.

**DROMARD**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Sligo, 2 m. N.W. Coolaney. Ac. 7422. P. 1379.

**DROMCOLLIER**, a pa., Irel., Munster, co. Lime- rick, 10 m. S.E. Newcastle. Ac. 4846. P. 1494.

**DROMDALEAGUE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 8 m. E.S.E. Bantry. Ac. 18,708. P. 3011.

**DROME**, a river of France, rises in Hautes Alpes, flows W. through the dep. Drôme, and joins the Rhone on left, 12 m. S.S.W. Valence, after a course of 60 m. past Luc, Die, and Crest. It is innavigable, but used for floating timber.

**DROME**, a dep. S.E. of France, enclosed by the Alpine depts. Isère, Vaucluse, and by the Rhone, which river separates it W. from Ardèche. Area 2518 sq. m. P. 326,684. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, and Drome. Railways from Paris to Marseilles, and from Lorial to Crest. Climate temperate. Surface mountainous in the E., level in the W. Soil generally infertile. Silk and wine are important products, Hermitage being among the growths of the latter. Mineral products consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, marble, & granite. Manufs. silk-twist and fabrics, iron goods, woollens, gloves, and hosiery.

**DROMIN**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. S.S.W. Bruff. Ac. 4095. P. 666.—II. Leinster, co. Louth, 1½ m. W.N.W. Dunleer. Ac. 2042. P. 517.

**DROMSKIN**, a pa. of Irel., co. Louth, Leinster, 2 m. N. Castle-Bellingham. Ac. 5312. P. 1902.

**DROMOD**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 6 m. S.E. Cahersiveen. Ac. 48,825. P. 4316.

**DROMORE**, an Episcopal city and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Lagan, 14½ m. S.W. Belfast. Ac. of pa. 20,488. P. 13,549; do. of city, 2581. It has a cathedral, an Episcopal residence, and a market-house. The diocese comprises 27 pas. in cos. Down, Armagh, and Antrim.

**DROMORE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 8½ m. S.W. Omagh. Ac. 25,493. P. 7190. Some vill. in the cos. Clare and Sligo have this name.

**DROMORE**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 15 m. S.E. Lancaster. P. 2268.

**DROMTARRIFF**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. S.S.W. Kanturk. Ac. 15,224. P. 3804.

**DRON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on S.E. borders, adjoining Abernethy pa., co. Fife. Ac. 4192. P. 376.

**DRONÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Vendome, cap. cant. P. 1100.

**DRONERO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., near the foot of the Alps. P., including comm., 7278. It has large export and import trade, chiefly in corn, hemp, and cattle.

**DRONFIELD**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Derby, 5½ m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. Ac. 15,580. P. 6013. Manufs. of cutlery and iron-wares.

**DRONNE**, a river of France, after a S.W. course of 90 m. unites with the Isle near Coutras. It forms the boundary between the depts. Dordogne and those of Charente and Charente-Inférieure.

**DRONRYR**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Leeuwarden.

**DRONTHEIM**, a city, Norway. [TRONDHEIM.]

**DROORAJAPATAM** or **DOOGORAUZEPATAM**, a maritime town of British India, dist. Nellore, presid. Madras. Its port (Blackwood Harbour) is the only place of safety for shipping on the Coromandel coast. It is intended to connect the town with the city of Madras through the Pulicat Lake, by means of a canal.

**DRORANDORF**, a fortified town, Lower Austria, on the Moravian frontier, 20 m. W. Znaym.

**DROSCHAU**, **DROSCHAU** or **STRACZOW**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Klattau. P. 1761.

**DROSENORF**, a town, Lower Austria, circ. and 32 m. N. Krems. P. 820. Formerly fortified.

**DROSSEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 14 m. N.E. Frankfurt. P. 4700. It has several Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linen fabrics, and leather.

**DROXFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 6986. P. 2194.

**DROYLSDEN**, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. E. Manchester. Ac. 1611. P. 8798.

**DRUENTO**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 2364.

**DRUGEAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arr. and cant. Mauriac. P. 1272.

**DRULINGEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Saverne, cap. cant. P. 573.

**DRUM**, the following parishes in Ireland have this prefix:—

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
<b>DRUM</b> , . . .	Roscommon, . . .	15,991	3,414
	Mayo, . . .	7,767	2,565
<b>DRUMACHOSE</b> , . . .	Londonderry, . . .	11,682	4,654
<b>DRUMACOE</b> , . . .	Galway, . . .	1,931	545
<b>DRUMBALLY</b> - RONEY, . . . }	Down, . . .	12,338	7,493
<b>DRUMBEG</b> , . . .	Down & Antrim, . . .	2,711	1,751
<b>DRUMBO</b> , . . .	Down, . . .	13,793	7,073
<b>DRUMCANNON</b> , . . .	Waterford, . . .	7,671	3,733
<b>DRUMCAR</b> , . . .	Louth, . . .	4,041	1,166
<b>DRUMCLIFF</b> , . . .	Sligo, . . .	26,598	9,972
	Clare, . . .	9,937	2,708
<b>DRUMCOLUMB</b> , . . .	Sligo, . . .	4,528	1,133
<b>DRUMCONDR</b> , . . .	Meath, . . .	7,925	1,385
<b>DRUMCREE</b> , . . .	Armagh, . . .	13,385	14,140
<b>DRUMCREEHY</b> , . . .	Clare, . . .	6,285	1,580
<b>DRUMCULLEN</b> , . . .	King's co., . . .	13,904	1,474
<b>DRUMGATH</b> , . . .	Down, . . .	5,330	3,625
<b>DRUMGLASS</b> , . . .	Tyrone, . . .	3,502	5,858
<b>DRUMGOOLAND</b> , . . .	Down, . . .	19,653	8,457
<b>DRUMGOON</b> , . . .	Cavan, . . .	15,508	7,945
<b>DRUMHOME</b> , . . .	Donegal, . . .	35,884	7,493
<b>DRUMKAY</b> , . . .	Wicklow, . . .	1,661	337
<b>DRUMKEERAN</b> , . . .	Fermanagh, . . .	23,666	5,817
<b>DRUMLANE</b> , . . .	Cavan, . . .	18,800	5,036
<b>DRUMLEASE</b> , . . .	Leitrim, . . .	14,772	3,383
<b>DRUMLINE</b> , . . .	Clare, . . .	2,954	661
<b>DRUMLUMMAN</b> , . . .	Cavan, . . .	16,345	5,608
<b>DRUMMAUL</b> , . . .	Antrim, . . .	21,105	9,511
<b>DRUMMULLY</b> , . . .	{ Fermanagh } { & Monaghan, }	7,287	2,494
<b>DRUMRAGH</b> , . . .	Tyrone, . . .	20,163	9,578
<b>DRUMRANEY</b> , . . .	Westmeath, . . .	9,102	1,730
<b>DRUMRAT</b> , . . .	Sligo, . . .	3,730	1,090
<b>DRUMREILLY</b> , . . .	Leitrim, . . .	31,137	7,818
<b>DRUMSHALLON</b> , . . .	Louth, . . .	3,585	779
<b>DRUMSNAT</b> , . . .	Monaghan, . . .	5,019	2,051
<b>DRUMTULLAGH</b> or <b>GRANGE</b> , }	Antrim, . . .	3,752	1,144

**DRUMBLADE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. E.N.E. Huntly. P. 926.

**DRUMMELZIER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8½ m. S.W. Peebles. Ac. 18,029. P. 209.

**DRUMMOND ISLAND** is the farthest W. of the Manitoulin islands, Lake Huron, North America, 30 m. E. Mackinaw; 20 m. in length E. to W., by 10 m. in greatest breadth. Here is a British fort and trading post.

**DRUMMOND ISLAND**, an islet in the China Sea, Paracels group, 220 m. S.E. Hainan.

**DRUMOAK**, a pa., Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, 11 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. P. 996.

**DRUMTEMPLE**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Galway and Roscommon, 4 m. S.S.E. Castlerea. Ac. 6530. P. 1631.

**DRUNEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 7 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1400.

**DRUNG**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Cavan. Ac. 11,475. P. 4212.

**DRUSENHEIM**, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhin, at the confluence of the Moder and the Rhine, 17 m. S. Weissenbourg. P. 1606.

DRUSHKOPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 32 m. S.S.E. Vladimir. P. 1080.

DRUTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. W.N.W. Nimegueu. P. 2700.

DRUYES-LES-BELLES-FONTAINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, arr. Auxerre, cant. Courson. P. 931. On the summit of a hill, from the foot of which a small river springs.

DRYDEN, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 128 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 5122.

DRYFSDALE or DRYSDALE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Dryfe, an affl. of the Annan, E. Lochmaben. Ac. 10,372. P. 2509.

DRYMEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. W.N.W. Stirling. Ac. 30,973. P. 1619, includes vill. of Drymen, pop. 411.

DRYPOOL, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. N.E. Hull. Ac. 2206. P. 6241.

DRZEWICA, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Drzewica, 29 m. W. Radom. P. 800.

DUAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 5 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Ac. 19,701. P. 3820.

DUANESBURG, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 24 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3464.

DEALT, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 18 m. S.W. Guingamp. P. 2805.

DUBAREE, a town of British India, dist. and 46 m. S.W. Goalpara, presid. Bengal.

DUBBO, a post town of New South Wales, co. Lincoln, on the Macquarrie River, 226 m. from Sydney. P. 481. It has a court of petty sessions.

DUBBOI, a populous town of India, dom. and 38 m. N.E. Broach, with remains of fortifications, and a trade in rice & other grains, cotton, sugar, and hemp. It swarms with monkeys.

DUBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 18 m. W. Torgau. P. 4600.

DÜBENDORF, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zürich, dist. Uster. P. 2463.

DUBENKA, a town of Poland, gov. of Lublin. P. 3065.

DUBICZA or DUBITZA, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Unna, 23 m. W. Gradiska. P. 6000. It was taken by the Austrians in 1738.

DUBICZA, a market town of Austria, Military Croatia, circ. Dubicz. P. 3066.—II. a vill. on the Military Frontier, on l. b. of the Unna, opposite Turkish Dubicza.

DUBIECKO, a town of Austrian Galicia, 75 m. W. Lemberg. P. 1097.

DUBLIN (Irish *Bally-ath-cliaith* "the town on the ford of the hurdles," *Dubh-linn*, "Black pool," *Eblana* of Ptolemy), the cap. city of Ireland, and of co. Dublin, on the Liffey, at its entrance into Dublin Bay, Irish Sea, 60 m. W. Holyhead. Lat. of observatory, 53° 20' 38" N., lon. 6° 17' 30" W. Ac. of municipal bor. 3807; do. of parl. bor. 4943. P. of municipal bor. (1851) 258,369; do. (1861) 254,293. Mean temp. (Botanic Garden), June 60°·1, Jan. 41°·7; rainfall 26 inches. The city proper is nearly surrounded by the Circular-road, 9 m. in length, and which (accompanied by a branch of the Grand Canal on the S. and S.E.), encloses an area of 1264 acres; intersected from W. to E. by the Liffey, which enters Dublin Bay; its S. portion comprising 786 acres, and its N. 478 do. The river is here crossed by 6 stone and 3 iron bridges, and bordered on each side by granite quays, 2½ m. in length. Principal buildings and institutions, the Castle, the seat of government and winter residence of the Lord Lieutenant; it is built on an eminence near the centre of the city, and contains an arsenal, an armoury, vice-regal chapel, and police barracks. Adjoining it on the S. are its gardens

& military barracks; the courts of law, called the 4 law courts; the King's Inn, with garden adjoining; the college, and adjacent park; custom-house; Bank of Ireland, formerly the parliament house; post office, colleges of surgeons and physicians; rotunda and lying-in hospital; the Royal Dublin Society and National Gallery, in connection with which are botanic and zoological gardens; agricultural hall for farm produce; school of design, and museum of geology and natural history; the mansion-house; Kilmainham Royal Hospital for disabled soldiers; the cathedrals of Christ Church and St Patrick's; 20 pa. churches; 20 non-parochial places of Protestant Episcopal worship, of which the principal are St George, St Stephen, St Andrew; 16 Roman Catholic places of worship, mostly elegant buildings; 3 monasteries; 8 convents; 5 Presbyterian; 2 Unitarian; 3 Independent; 2 Primitive Wesleyan; 8 Wesleyan Methodist; 1 Welsh Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Moravian, 1 German Lutheran, chapels; 2 Friends' meeting-houses; 1 Jews' synagogue. There are 20 medical and surgical hospitals in Dublin, the chief of which are Steeven's, Sir P. Dun's, Meath, Home of Industry, and St Vincent's. Also the hospital for incurables; the Blue Coat and Simpson's, for sons of decayed citizens, and Swift's for lunatics. There are barracks within the city, and 4 in the suburbs, 3 theatres. In the public squares are equestrian statues of William III., George I. and II., pedestrian statues of Oliver Goldsmith, T. Moore, and Wm. Dargan; the Nelson pillar, and the Cramp-ton memorial. In the Phoenix Park, comprising 1753 acres, are the Viceregal Lodge, Chief and Under Secretaries' lodges, the Hibernian school for soldiers' sons, military magazine, medical infirmary, zoological garden, constabulary barracks, ordnance survey office, and Wellington testimonial. The prisons are Newgate, Mountjoy convict dépôt, and Richmond bridewell. *Dublin* is decorated by several historical statues, & many of its public buildings are adorned with symbolical figures. Its university, chartered in 1591, situated in Trinity College, and attended by about 1500 students, possesses a landed rev. of 64,000*l.* a-year, a library of 106,000 printed vols. and 1500 MSS. vols., a park, printing-house, anatomical and chemical departments, botanic garden, and an observatory 272 feet above the sea. There are 31 newspapers published in the city. Dublin communicates with the W. of Ireland by the Grand and Royal Canals, and with the N., S., and W. by railways, and by steam-packets with Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, Holyhead, Bristol, Cork, Plymouth, Southampton, London, and Havre. Its harbour, which comprises an area of 3080 acres, has been much improved; depth at low water 12 feet, and the tide rises 11 to 12 ft.; the wharves and docks are accessible by vessels of 900 tons. Near the mouth of the Liffey is the Grand Canal, the docks of which occupy 8 acres. Chief trade in export of linens, poplins, porter, and provisions. Customs rev. (1862) 1,015,440*l.* Vessels entered 541 (tonnage 161,315); cleared 293 (tonnage 105,356). Reg. shipping of port, sailing vessels 513 (tonnage 38,167), steamers 61 (tonnage 13,986). Besides the Lord Mayor's weekly courts, there are courts of conscience for debts under 40*l.* Dublin is the seat of a chamber of commerce, & the Ouzel-galley society, instituted in 1705, for the arbitration of commercial disputes, the expenses whereof are appropriated to the benefit of decayed merchants. The see of the archbishop comprises the cos. Dublin and Wicklow, with part of Kildare, and his jurisdiction is nearly co-extensive

with the provs. Leinster and Munster. Dublin is divided into 20 pas. and 15 municipal wards, with 15 aldermen, one of whom is chosen Lord Mayor, and 45 councillors, forming the corporation, the revenue of which is 23,000*l.*; it sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 10,367, besides 2 members for the University of Trinity College, 1700 electors.

DUBLIN, a marit. co. of Ireland, Leinster, has E. the Irish Sea, and landward from S. round to N. the cos. Wicklow, Kildare, and Meath. Area 354 sq. m., or 222,709 ac. P. (1861) exclusive of city, 155,444. Surface mostly a level rich plain, well cultivated. In the S. a mountain in the Kippure range rises to 2473 feet above the sea. Principal river the Liffey. The Royal and Grand Canals run W. through the co., and connect the Liffey with the Shannon, and it is crossed by railways to the N., S., and W. Fishing all along the coast is important; and manufs. are more various than in any other part of Ireland, including the Balbriggan hosiery. The co. is divided into 9 baronies; chief towns, after Dublin city, are Kingstown, Blackrock, Balbriggan, and Swords. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, besides 4 for the city and university.

DUBLIN, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal in New Hampshire, 34 m. S.W. Concord. P. 1088.

DUBLIN BAY, an inlet of the Irish Sea, co. Dublin, between Howth Head on the N. (503 ft.), with Baily lighthouse, lat. 53° 21' 40" N.; lon. 6° 3' 5" W., & Kingstown on the S., with the lighthouse, lat. 53° 18' N.; lon. 6° 8' W. Its length and breadth of entrance are each about 7 m. Shores bold. At its W. end is the mouth of the river Liffey, with Dublin harbour.

DUBNIAN, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, gov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Göding. P. 1466.

DUBNICZ, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 7 m. N.E. Trentschin. P. 1518.

DUBNICZA, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. S. Sophia, on l. b. of the Djerma. P. 6000. It has extensive iron works. The vine is cultivated in its vicinity.

DUBNO, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Irwa, 32 m. W. Ostrog. P. 8700.

DUBOIS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Indiana. Area 432 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,394.

DUBOVKA or DUBOVSKI-POSAD, a market town of Russia, gov. Saratov, circ. and 30 m. N.E. Tzaritzin, on the rt. b. of the Volga. P. (1855) 10,557, with extensive transit trade on the river.

DUBOZARI or NOVO-DUBOZARI, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Dniester, 42 m. N.W. Tiraspol. P. 1600. It has several churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a trade in tobacco.

DUBOVNA, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 47 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on l. b. of the Dnieper. P. 4000. It has a synagogue, and manufactures of cloaks and woollen fabrics.

DUBUQUE, a co. of U. S., North America, Iowa. P. (1860) 31,164.

DUBUQUE, a town of the U. S., North America, Iowa, on rt. b. of the Mississippi, 70 m. N.E. Iowa city. P. (1860) 13,000. It is the emporium of the lead regions of this and the states of Wisconsin and Illinois. Many railways meet here.

DUCATO (CAPE), at the S. extremity of the island Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, is the ancient Leucadian promontory, or "Lover's Leap."

DUCATES, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 8 m. S. Valona. It is the cap. of a numerous tribe of Albanian Japys, whose gov. is patriarcal.

DUCEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. S.S.E. Avranches. P. 1875.

DUCK ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is oval shaped, and of coral formation, with a lagoon in its centre. Lat. 24° 30' S.; lon. 124° 20' W.

DUCK, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in a branch of the Cumberland mountains, and after a W.N.W. course of 180 m., falls into the Tennessee, 72 m. W.S.W. Nashville.

DUCK CREEK, Central Australia, is an arm of the Macquarrie River, W. of its marshes, and the principal channel by which its waters reach the Darling River off the S. coast of the Great Manitoulin island.

DUCK ISLAND, North America, in Lake Huron.

DUCKENFIELD, England. [DUKINFIELD.]

DUCKLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Witney. Ac. 2440. P. 606.

DUCKMANTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. E. Chesterfield. Ac. 4296. P. 507. The Adelphi coal and iron works are in this parish.

DUCLAIR or DUCLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, cap. cant., on left bank of the Seine, arr. and 10 m. W.N.W. Rouen. P. 1802.

DUDCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Dallingsford. Ac. 1094. P. 349.

DUDESTON, a tashp. of Engl., co. Warwick, forming the N.E. suburb of Birmingham. Ac. 936. P. 38,760.

DUDDINGSTONE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, on the Firth, and comprising the bor. of Portobello, the vills. Joppa & Duddingston, E. & W. 2 pas. Ac. 1899. P. 5159. The pa. church, of Saxon origin, is situated on the borders of Duddingston Loch, which skirts the base of Arthur Seat. There are flour mills in the pa., and it is crossed by the old line of railway to Dalkeith.

DUDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Wandsford. Ac. 1400. P. 422.

DUDDON, a river of England, rises near the junction of the cos. Cumberland, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, and after a S.S.W. course of about 8 m., between Cumberland and Lancashire, joins the Irish Sea N. of Morecambe Bay, by a wide estuary, mostly dry at low water.

DÜDELSHHEIM, a market town of Hessen-Darmstadt, Oberhessen, near Büdingen. P. 1280.

DUDENHOFEN, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, Oberhessen dist., and near Büdingen. P. 1140.

DUDESTADT, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. Gröbenhagen, cap. circ., on the Hahle, 15 m. E. Göttingen. P. 4014.

DUDDINGEN or GUIN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.N.E. Frieberg. P. 2740.

DUDLEY, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Worcester, of which it is a detached part, surrounded by co. Stafford, 10 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Area of pa. and bor. 3930 ac. P. (1861) 44,951. It has a parish church, chapel of ease, and dissenting chapels, and is a principal seat of the iron trade; its vicinity abounding with mines of coal and iron, and with limestone quarries. Nails, chain cables, grates, fire-irons, and iron utensils generally, with glass, are the principal manufactured products. Since the Reform Act it has sent 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1058. The Dudley Canal, 13 m. in length joins the Birmingham and Worcester Canal, 4 m. S. Birmingham. The limestone of Dudley belongs to the silurian system, and is full of organic remains. Dudley-hill is composed of basalt. The limestone has been wrought into caverns of vast extent. In the vicinity are chalybeate springs.

DUDLEY, several townships of the U.S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 48 m. S.W. Boston. P. 1446.—II. a township, state Iowa. P. 1650. Others are in Ohio and North Carolina.

**DUDZELLE**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Bruges. P. 1600.

**DUE MIGLIA** (*Cou S. SAVINO*), a town of North Italy, prov. circ. Cremona. P. of comm. 9010.

**DUEÑAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S. Palencia, near the Pisuerga. P. 2232.

**DURO**, a river of Spain and Portugal. [*DOURO*.]

**DUFF ISLANDS**, 11 islets, Pacific Ocean, lat.  $10^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $167^{\circ}$  E., N.E. of Santa Cruz.

**DUFFEL**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the railway thence to Brussels and on the Nethe. P. 4048.

**DUFFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Derby, with a station on the North Midland Railway. Ac. 17,390. P. 16,776. Manufs. of cotton and cotton lace, and collieries.—*North Duffield* is a tshp., co. York, East Riding, pa. Skipwith,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Selby. Ac. 3220. P. 470.

**DUFFTOWN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Mortlach. P. 1249.

**DURFUS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Elgin, length 5 m., breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 3308.

**DURTON**, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N. Appleby. Ac. 18,129. P. 495.

**DUG**, a town of India, 80 m. S. Kotah.

**DUGNANO**, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Milan, circ. and 6 m. W. Monza. P. 1417.

**DUIDA**, a mountain of S. Amer., Venezuela, near its S. extremity, in lat.  $3^{\circ} 10' N.$ , lon.  $66^{\circ} 10' W.$ , 8500 ft. above the sea. It is perpendicular on the S. and W., bare on the summit, and on its less steep sides clothed with trees. It forms a landmark for the voyager on the Orinoco.

**DUINO**, *Castellum Pucinum*, a seaport town of Austria, Illyria, gov. and 12 m. N.W. Trieste. Has a quarry of black marble. P. 356.

**DURNISH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the most W. part of the Isle of Skye. Area upwards of 50,000 Scotch ac. P. 4775.

**DUISBURG**, town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., on rail, reg. and 15 m. N. Düsseldorf, between the Ruhr and Anger, near the Rhine. P. 14,000. It has 2 Lutheran and 2 Catholic churches, a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, glue, tobacco, and soap. It has ship-building docks. The circ. of Duisburg contains 227 sq. m., and a pop. of 97,865. It communicates by canal with the Rhine.

**DUIVELAND** ("*pigeon land*"), an island of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, in the E. Scheldt, separated from Schoeven by a narrow channel. Length E. to W. 8 m., breadth 5 m. It is defended by dykes.

**DUIVEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 6 m. E.S.E. Arnhem. P. 700.

**DUKINFIELD**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Stockport, with a station on the Manchester and Staley-bridge Railway,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Staley-bridge. Ac. 1690. P. 29,953, chiefly engaged in manufs. of cottons, and in collieries.

**DUKES**, a co., U.S., N. Amer., consisting of several isls. in Buzzard Bay, Massachusetts. P. 4403.

**DUKE TOWN**, Guinea. [*CALABAR*.]

**DUKLA**, a frontier town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. & 17 m. S.E. Jaslo, on the Jasielka, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. P. 2027. Manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and flannel.

**DUKORA** and **DUKOVSTCHINA**, 2 market towns of Russia; the former gov. and 22 m. S.E. Minsk; the latter cap. circ., gov. and 32 m. S.E. Smolensk.

**DULANE**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. N.W. Kells. Ac. 4242. P. 713.

**DULAS**, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 845. P. 76.—II. (or *Dulais*), a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Cadoxton, 9 m. E.S.E. Cowbridge. P. 970, partly employed

in coal and copper mines.—III. a maritime hamlet, on the N. coast of Anglesey, 4 m. S.S.E. Amlwch.—Several small rivers of Wales have this name.

**DULCE** (RIO), a river of South America, Argentine Confed., rises in the dist. Tucuman, flows S.E. past Santiago, and empties itself into Porongos Lake.—II. *Golfo Dulce* is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Gulf of Honduras, S. of Balize. Lat. of entrance  $15^{\circ} 50' N.$ ; lon.  $88^{\circ} 46' 20' W.$  The gulf is 28 m. long and 11 m. in breadth.

—III. an inlet of the Pacific, on the coast of Guatemala. Lat.  $8^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $83^{\circ} W.$

**DULCIGNO**, *Ulciniam*, a seaport town of European Turkey, Albania, on Cape Kadifli, a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic, 12 m. W.S.W. Scutari. P. from 7000 to 8000.

**DULEEK**, a disfranchised bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on Nanny Water, 5 m. S.S.W. Drogheda. Ac. of pa. 16,553. P. 2942; do. of town 200.

**DULEEK ABBEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. S.E. Duleek. Ac. 1029. P. 108.

**DÜLKEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the canal between the Rhine & Venlo (Netherlands). P. 2700. Manufs. linens, cottons, velvet, and watches.

**DULL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Aberfeldy. Length, N. to S., 20 m.; breadth 12 m. Surface mostly mountainous. P. 2945.

**DULLIKEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, pa. Starrkirch, cant. Soleure. P. 683. Inhabitants Catholics, employed in weaving stockings.

**DULLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Newmarket. Ac. 3240. P. 800.

**DÜLLN** or **DILLN** (Hung. *Bela Banyai*), a royal free town of N.W. Hungary, co. Honth, 8 m. S.W. Alsöchl. P. 1541. It has silver mines.

**DULMEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. & 17 m. S.W. Münster, cap. co. P. 3450. Manufs. of linen, and some dyeing establishments.

**DULOE**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. West Loé. Ac. 5844. P. 1096.

**DULVERTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 58 m. S.W. Bath. Ac. of pa. 8337. P. 1552. Manufs. woollen stuffs. In the vicinity are lead mines.

**DULWICH**, a hamlet of England, co. Surrey, and suburb of London, pa. Camberwell,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. St Paul's cathedral. Ac. 1423. P. 1723.—*Dulwich College*, founded in 1619 by Edward Alleyn, a tragic actor, maintains a master and a warden (having the name of Alleyn or Allen), four fellows in holy orders, numerous poor brethren and sisters, and foundation scholars. Annual revenue, 3637l. The picture-gallery, containing a choice collection of Italian and Flemish paintings, was left to the college in 1811 by Sir F. Bourgeois.

**DUMARAN**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, Philippines, N.E. Palawan. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $120^{\circ} E.$  About 20 m. in length and breadth, with a town, same name, S.W. coast. P. 1460.

**DUMARESQUE**, a river of Australia, which rises in the Macpherson mountains, flows W., forming the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland, and falls into Macintyre River.

**DUMBARTON** or **DUNBARRON**, a royal parl. and munic. bor., river port, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Dumbarton, on the Leven, near its confl. with the Clyde 13 m. N.W. Glasgow, on the Dumbartonshire Railway. Ac. of pa. 8563. P. 6304; do. of town 6096; do. of parl. bor. 8253. It has one main street. Dumbarton castle, on a bold isolated basaltic rock, at the river mouth (lat.  $55^{\circ} 56' 22'' N.$ , lon.  $4^{\circ} 33' 58'' W.$ ; 206 feet above the Clyde), is a fortress of great antiquity and historical in-

interest, and one of those maintained at the public expense by the terms of the union of Scotland and England. The Leven is navigable at high water, from its mouth to Loch Lomond, for small craft, and to the bridge for large vessels; and the town has iron and wooden ship-building, engineering, iron founding, and rope making. Various manufactures are carried on in its vicinity. The bor. unites with Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, to return one member to H. of C. Corp. rev. (1862) 578. It was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II., 1222.

**DUMBARTONSHIRE** (formerly *Lennox*), a co. of Scotland, chiefly enclosed by Lochs Lomond and Long, and the Firth of Clyde, which separates it from the cos. Stirling, Argyle, and Renfrew; but having also a detached portion eastward, between the cos. Stirling and Lanark, and on Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and the Clyde and Forth Canal. Total ac. 204,800; about 20,000 ac. forming a part of Loch Lomond. P. 52,034. Principal river the Leven. Surface mostly mountainous, and soil poor; but in the lowlands fertile and well cultivated. Rain-fall at Balloch castle 57 inches. Principal crops, oats and potatoes. It contains iron and coal mines, freestone and limestone quarries, cotton mills, glass works, paper mills, and print fields. It is subdivided into 12 pas. Principal towns Dumbarton and Helensburgh. Reg. electors (1862) 1634. The co. sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

**DUMBLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Winchcombe. Ac. 2100. P. 465.

**DUMBRAVICZE**, a town of Hungary, circ. Theiss. co. and 40 m. from Arad. P. 1746.

**DUMDUM**, a town and cantonment of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, 8 m. N.E. Calcutta. It has a cannon foundry. Climate very moist.—II. the valley of the Pir Panjal pass between the Punjab and Cashmere, 11,800 feet above the sea, traversed by the River Rembeera.

**DUMFRIES**, a parl. and munic. bor., river-port, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Nith, across which it communicates with its suburb Maxwellton, by two bridges, 9 m. from the mouth of the river in Solway Firth, and 28½ m. W.N.W. Carlisle, with which, and with Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Portpatrick, it is connected by railways. Ac. 10,199. P. of do. 13,523; do. of town 12,313; do. of parl. bor. 14,023. Altitude 55 feet; rainfall 36 inches. It is regarded as the provincial cap. of Scotland: it has three pa. churches dissenting chapels, a tower in the High Street, the work of Inigo Jones, where the town council meet, the Crichton royal institution (lunatic asylum), infirmary, dispensary, court-house, bridewell, theatre, and assembly rooms; it has 6 banks, 4 endowed seminaries united under the name of the Dumfries Academy, several associations with libraries, reading rooms, an observatory, and a mechanics' institute. Several newspapers are published in the town. It is supplied with water from Lochrutter Loch, 4 m. distant. Vessels of 60 tons approach the town quay, and between it and the mouth of the river are three other quays for larger vessels. Manufs. tweeds, hosiery, leather, baskets, clogs and shoes. *Dumfries* has a weekly market, and annual fairs for the sale of cattle. Exports (1862) 360, which comprise wool, freestone, hosiery, shoes, sheep, grain, and wood. Imports, coal, slate, iron, tallow, hemp, bones, timber, wine, and colonial produce. Customs rev. (1862) 73977. Shipping inwards, 748; outwards 317. Vessels belonging to the port 69; tons 13,222. Corp. rev. 1606. The bor. unites with Kirkcubright, Saquhar, Lochmaben, and Annan, in sending

one member to H. of C. *Dumfries* became a royal bor. in the 12th century, when a monastery was founded here, in the chapel of which John Comyn, a competitor for the Scottish throne, was stabbed by Robert Bruce, in 1305. In St Michael's church burying ground, Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, is interred, and a monument is here erected to his memory. On the banks of the Cluden are the ruins of a nunnery. Mean temp. June 57°·2; Jan. 38°·1 Fahr. Altitude 85 feet.

**DUMFRIESHIRE**, a frontier co. of Scotland, bounded E. and S. by Cumberland and the Solway Firth, and having on other sides the cos. Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Ayr, and Kirkcubright. Ac. 702,953, about 1-4th of which is arable. P. 75,878. The valley of the Nith, on the E., is composed of new red sandstone. The mountainous districts are of mica slate formation. Limestone is quarried at Closeburn and Kelhead; coal is found at Saquhar and Langholm; lead at Leadhills. Gold was also in former times found here. Mineral springs at Moffat. The climate in the S.W. valley is mild but moist. Mean annual rainfall 36 inches. The co. is subdivided into Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, watered by the three principal rivers, the Nith, Annan, and Esk. There are nine lochs in the vicinity of Lochmaben; & Loch Skene, near head of Moffat Water, has an elevation of 1300 feet. Lochar moss, covering 10 m. of the valley between Nith and Annan, is principally a morass. A considerable part of the county is mountainous, especially towards the N. and N.E. Amongst the highest mountains are Black Larg 2890 feet, Lowther 2522 feet, Queensberry 2259 feet, and Hartfell 2638 feet. The high grounds afford good pasturage; and cattle, sheep, & pig rearing forms an important branch of rural industry. Soil fertile in the lowlands. Manufs. unimportant. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle Railway intersects the county, which is subdivided into 43 pas. Principal towns, Dumfries, the cap., Annan, Saquhar, and Lochmaben. Royal boroughs, Thornhill, Moffat, Lockerbie, Langham, and Ecclefechan. The co. sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 2071. Dumfries originally comprised the stewardry of Kirkcubright, and by the Romans was comprehended under the prov. *Valentia*.

**DUMMER**, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 5½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1501. P. 400.

**DUMMODAH**, a riv. of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Hoogly river 30 m. S.W. Calcutta, after a S.E. course estimated at 300 m. Its valley is capable of furnishing large supplies of coal.

**DUMMOW**, a pergunnah of British India, in lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 79° 30' E. Ac. 1,554,058. P. 363,584. The cap. town has the same name.

**DUN**, several comms. and towns of France.—I. (*le Palleteau*), dep. Creuse, arr. and 14 m. N.W. Gueret, cap. cant. P. 1487.—II. (*le Roi, Castrum Duni*), dep. Cher, arr. and 11 m. N. St Amand Montrond, on rt. b. of the Auron, cap. cant. P. 5460.—III. (*sur Meuse*), dep. Meuse, arr. and 12 S.S.W. Montmedy, on l. b. of the Meuse. P. 951.

**DUN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N.W. Montrose. Area about 12 sq. m. P. 765.

**DUNA** or **SOUTHERN DWINA**, *Turuntus*, an important river of Russia, rises in the W. of the gov. Tever, near the sources of the Volga, with which it is connected by a canal, flows at first S.W. between the govts. Smolensk and Pskov, and afterwards N.W., in the lower part of its course separating Courland on the S. from the govts. Vitebsk and Livonia, and enters the Gulf of Riga 7 m. N.W. Riga. Length direct, 400 m., for nearly all of which it is navigable. *Opposite Riga it is*

about 2400 feet broad, and crossed by a floating bridge, which is taken down annually in September, and again erected in April. Principal affils, the Evst and Drissa from the N., the Meja and Desna from the E. and S. On its banks are the towns Velij, Suraj, Vitebsk, Polotzk, Drissa, Düna, and Riga. It is connected by canals with Lake Ilmen, the Beresina, and the Niemen.

**DUNABURG**, a fortified town of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk, cap. circ, on r. b. of the Düna, 57 m. W.N.W. Drissa. P. (1855) 11,511.

**DUNAERTZI**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 12 m. N. Kamenietz. P. 3000.

**DUNAGHY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5½ m. N. Ballymena. Ac. 13,725. P. 3930.

**DUNAJOW**, a market town of Austria, Galicia, gov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Przenyślany. P. 1648.

**DÜNÄMÜNDE**, a fortress of Russia, gov. Livonia, circ. and 9 m. N.W. Riga, on an island at the mouth of the Düna, which it defends. It has a custom-house, and a quarantine establishment.

**DUNANY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 12 m. S.E. Dundalk. Ac. 1861. P. 520.

**DUNA VECSÉ**, a market town of Central Hungary, co. and 40 m. S. Pesth, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 7910.—II. a vill. of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on r. b. of the Danube, 22 m. from its mouth.

**DUNBAR**, a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Haddington, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and with a station on the North British Railway, 29½ m. E.N.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 8803. P. of pa. 4944; do. of town 3796; do. of parl. bor. 3516. It has a Gothic parish church, town-hall, assembly rooms, public libraries, ship-building docks, sail-cloth and cordage factories, iron foundries, breweries, and distilleries. It has extensive herring fisheries. The harbour, though its entrance is impeded by rocks, is accessible by vessels of 300 tons. Principal imports, coal and foreign grain; exports, corn, whisky, and fish. The bor. joins with North Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in sending one member to House of Commons. Corp. revenue 1424*l*. The "freed stool" of Dunbar is now preserved in Beverly minster.

**DUNBAR**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Fayette co., 8 m. N.E. Union.

**DUNBARNEY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Perth. Ac. 4136. P. 1035.

**DUNBEATH**, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Latheron.

**DUNBELL**, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. S.W. Gowran. Ac. 2578. P. 427.

**DUNBIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 2 m. S.W. Dundalk. Ac. 2169. P. 672.

**DUNBLANK**, a burgh of barony, market town, pa., and formerly an Episcopal city of Scotland, co. and 23 m. S.W. Perth, on the Allan. P. of pa. 2528; do. of vill. 1709. The choir of its fine anc. cathedral is now used for the ch. church. Alt. at cathedral 208 ft. Near it, in 1715, was fought the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, between the royal forces and the troops of the Pretender.

**DUNBOE**, a pa. of Irel., Ulster co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Coleraine. Ac. 10,576. P. 2607.

**DUNBOG**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. W.N.W. Cupar. Ac. 2396. P. 207.

**DUNBOYNE**, a pa., Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 9½ m. N.W. Dublin. Ac. 13,685. P. 1845.

**DUNBULLOGE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 7 m. N. Cork. Ac. 16,781. P. 2541.

**DUNCANNON**, a maritime vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harbour, 2 m. S.S.E. Ballyhack. P. 519. It has a fort.

**DUNCAN ISLAND**, Pacific, near the centre of the

Galapagos group.—II. China Sea, belongs to the Paracels (which see).—III. *Duncan Channel*, inlet Prince of Wales' Archipelago, Russian America.

**DUNCANSBY HEAD**, the N.E. headland of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Cannisby, about 1½ m. E.N.E. John O'Groat's House. Lat. 58° 39' N., lon. 3° 1' W.

**DUNCHDOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.W. Exeter. Ac. 950. P. 155.

**DUNCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. and 13½ m. E.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 4846. P. 1309.

**DUNCORMICK**, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. Wexford, 4 m. W. Bridgetown. Ac. 5710. P. 1414.

**DUNCTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Ac. 1324. P. 258.

**DUNDALK**, two baronies, and a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, at the mouth of the small river Castle-town, and at termination of railway, 45 m. N.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 6201. P. 17,731. Ac. of town and bor. 450. P. 10,360. Altitude 31 feet. Principal buildings, a pa. church, 3 Roman Catholic chapels, 2 convents, national schools, barracks, co. court-house, co. gaol, market & custom-houses, infirmary, guild-hall, linen-hall, & a union work-house. It has flour mills, breweries, tanneries, & a distillery. Harbour safe; fisheries important, and it exports rural produce, with timber, slates, and coal. Vessels belonging to the port 25, tons 2094. Customs rev. (1862) 46,428*l*. Exports 669*l*. It is the seat of co. assizes, and quarter and petty-sessions, and sends 1 member to House of Commons.—*Dundalk Bay* is between Cooley and Dunany Points, 8 m. in length and breadth. It contains oyster beds, and receives the rivers Dee, Fane, and Castletown.

**DUNDAS**, a town of Upper Canada, cap. dist. Gore, at the head of Burlington Bay, Lake Ontario, 41 m. S.W. Toronto.—(*Island*), British N. America, is in the Pacific, 40 m. N.E. Queen Charlotte Island.—(*Islands*), off the E. coast of Africa, between the equator and lat. 1° 30' S., comprise nearly 500 coral islets, from 2½ to 4 m. in length, but with only one secure harbour near the mouth of the Durnford river.—(*River*), an affl. of English river, Delagoa Bay, E. Africa.—(*Strait*), N. Australia, separates Melville island from Coburg peninsula, and is 18 m. across.

**DUNDEE**, a parl., munic., royal burgh, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. S.E. W. Forfar, on N. bank of the Tay, 10 m. W. Buddonness light, at the entrance of its firth. Lat. of lighthouse, 56° 8' N., lon. 2° 58' W. Ac. of pa. 4582. Pop. of parl. bor. (1851) 78,931; do. (1861) 90,417; of pa. 68,986. Altitude 34 feet. Mean temp. of year 51°·9, winter 41°·4, summer 63°·4 Fahr. Exp. (1862) 65,649*l*. It stands mostly on the declivity between the river and Dundee-law, which is 525 feet high. It is irregularly built. Principal edifices, town-hall, trades' hall, Watt institution, St Mary's and other churches, Royal Exchange, new court-houses, new infirmary for 300 patients, high school, barracks, gaol, bridewell, lunatic asylum, dispensary, and other charitable institutions. It has a local bank and five agencies of Edinburgh establishments, 2 daily, 1 bi-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers, and is supplied with excellent water. The town was surrounded by fortified walls, begun by the English and completed by the French in 1547. The East port or gate, and an old tower of the 12th century, 156 feet high, are still standing. The park, presented to the town by Sir David Baxter in 1862, at the E. of the town, comprises 37 acres. *Dundee* is the chief seat of the linen and jute trades in Great Britain. Previous to 1830 its manufs. were all made from

flax, imported mostly from Russia, but at that time a new fibre, named jute, grown in India, was introduced, and has led to great changes and a vast increase in the manufs. From it packsheet, bagging, sackings, carpets, and other coarse goods are now made, and exported to all parts of the world. The British navy is almost entirely supplied with flax canvas made here. Raw material imported in 1863: flax & tow, 28,011, jute 46,983, hemp 978; total 75,971 tons. In 1860 about 20,000 persons were employed in weaving, and the estimated annual value of manuf. goods is 3,300,000*l*. Tanning, iron working, machinery, and shipbuilding, including the construction of iron steamers, are also important. *Dundee* has a tide-harbour, and several large wet docks, a graving dock, and a slip for ships of 800 tons reg. Total shipping of port (1862) 208 vessels; aggregate burden 39,447 tons. Entered 2168, cleared 855. It communicates hourly by a steam ferry with Newport on opposite shore of the Tay, and by railway with Edinburgh, Arbroath, Montrose, Perth, Coupar-Angus, Forfar, Newtyle, etc.; also by steam with Newburgh, Perth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, and London. Previous to 1834 the town formed only one pa. It was then divided into 12 *quoad sacra* pas. The munic. bor. is divided into 3 dists, town council consisting of a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors, including dean of guild. Customs rev. 60,420*l*. Corp. rev. 3370*l*. Dundee sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors 2728. Birthplace of Hector Boetius, Fergusson the poet, and Admiral Lord Duncan.

**DUNDERROW**, a pa. & town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. N.W. Kinsale. Ac. 6433. P. 1336.

**DUNDONALD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, 4 m. S.S.W. Irvine. Ac. 13,404. P. 7606.

**DUNDRENNAN**, the old name of a pa. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright. [RERRICK.]

**DUNDRUM BAY**, Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, is a bay of the Irish Sea, 7 m. S.W. Downpatrick. Breadth at entrance about 10 miles. Near its N. side are the rocks cow and calf, connected by a reef with the mainland. The *Great Britain* steam-ship was stranded here in 1846, but got off in 1847 very little damaged.

**DUNDRY**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.W. Pensford. Ac. 2799. P. 556.

**DUNEANE**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 8½ m. N.W.W. Antrim. Ac. 11,257. P. 5658.

**DUNEANY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. W. Kildare. Ac. 3084. P. 381.

**DUNEDIN**, cap. town, prov. Otago, New Zealand, 200 m. by sea S. Port Lytleton, at the head of a fine harbour. Founded in 1848 by colonists connected with the Free Church of Scotland. P. about 4000. Export of gold (1862) 397,603 oz.; and in 1863, 701,713 oz., the increase in the year being equal in value to 788,926*l*.

**DUNES**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 29 m. W. Montauban. P. 1202.

**DUNFANAGHY**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the S. side of Dunfanaghy harbour, 1½ m. N.W. Kilmacrenan. P. 657.

**DUNFERMLINE**, a parl. and munic. bor., royal city, manufacturing town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 13 m. N.W. Edinburgh, on the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway. Altitude 296 feet. Ac. 21,263. P. of pa. 21,187; do. of town 8402; do. of parl. bor. 13,506. Principal edifice, its collegiate church. The abbey, originally founded by Malcolm and his queen between 1070 and 1086, was a monastery of Culdees. Edward I. of England was resident here for some months in 1304, and on leaving it set it on fire. It was rebuilt by King Robert Bruce, and here his body

was interred. In 1589, the abbey, with its lands, was erected into a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. The nave and tower, and some parts of the refectory still remain, and are partly of Saxon and partly Norman architecture. In the town are several other places of worship, a guild-hall, town-hall, and gaol, public schools, a mechanics' institute, and subscription libraries. Manufs. linen, diapers, and damasks. It has breweries, rope, tan, and soap works, tobacco factories, flour mills, power and hand-loom factories, iron foundries, etc. Coal has been worked for 600 years, and lime and iron are raised in the parish. The town, erected into a royal burgh in 1588, unites with Stirling, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Queensferry, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Corp. rev. 1500*l*. Adjoining the abbey was a palace, enlarged by James IV. in 1500, in which Charles I. was born in 1600, and where Charles II., in 1650, subscribed the league and covenant.

**DUNFERTH**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 6 m. W. Killocock. Ac. 5548. P. 668.

**DUNGANNON**, a parl., munic. bor., and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, near a branch of the Blackwater, 11 m. N.N.W. Armagh. P. of town 3984. It has a church, union work-house, fever hospital, bridewell, branch banks, court and market houses, with manufs. of linen & earthenware. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

**DUNGANSTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Wicklow. Ac. 14,287. P. 2280.

**DUNGARVAN**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 m. W.S.W. Waterford, on the Colligan, near its mouth in the Bay of Dungarvan, and across which a bridge connects it with its suburb Abbing-side. Ac. of pa. 9413. P. 8720. P. of town 5886. Principal edifices, the pa. church, 4 Roman Catholic chapels, convents, a castle, now used as barracks, bridewell, session-house, union work-house, and market-house. Co. quarter and petty-sessions. It sends one member to H. of Commons.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. W.S.W. Gowran. Ac. 5881. P. 993.

**DUNGEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. West Brabant, 3 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1100.

**DUNGENESS**, a headland of England, forming the S. extremity of the co. Kent, and projecting into the English Channel, about ¾ m. S.E. Lydd. It has a fort and lighthouse in lat. 50° 54' 59" N.; lon. 58° E. Elevation of lighthouse 92 feet.

**DUNGLIVEN**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 16½ m. E.S.E. Londonderry, on the road from Armagh. Ac. of pa. 29,298. P. 4248; do. of town 845.

**DUNGLASS**, a promontory of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Dumbarton, pa. Old Kilpatrick, projecting into the Clyde. The wall of Antoninus terminated at this point.

**DUNGOG**, a post town, N. S. Wales, co. Durham, on Williams Riv., 31 m. from Maitland. P. 458.

**DUNGOURNEY**, a pa. town, Irel. Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N. Castlemartyr. Ac. 8230. P. 1225.

**DUNHAM**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Notts, on the Trent, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Ac. 2030. P. 531.—II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1968. P. 493.—III. (*Little*), same co., 5½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1835. P. 327.—IV. (*Massey*), a township, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, 5½ m. N.N.W. Nether-Knutsford. Ac. 3470. P. 1535.

**DUNHILL**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 5 m. S.E. Kilmacthomas. Ac. 6287. P. 1369.

**DUNHOLME**, a pa. of England, co. and 6¼ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 2190. P. 453.

**DUNIRY**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 8 m. N.W. Portumna. Ac. 5828. P. 969.

**DUNIERES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. and 10 m. N.E. Yssengeaux, on l. b. of the Dunieres. P. 2264.

**DUNIFACE**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, conjoined with Larbert and Falkirk. Ac. 5628. P. 1731; do. of vill. 1007.

**DUNKELD**, a burgh of barony, and vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, Old Dunkeld (pa. Dunkeld and Dowally), 15½ m. by railway N.N.W. Perth, on the great E. pas<sup>to</sup> the Highlands, and on the N. bank of the Tay, across which it communicates with its suburb, Little Dunkeld, by a fine bridge. Altitude 194 feet. Area of Old Dunkeld pa. 14 sq. m. P. 971, do. of village 929. The village has remains of a cathedral, the choir of which is now used as the pa. church. In ancient times, Dunkeld is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings. The pa. of Little Dunkeld has an area of about 31,000 ac. P. 2104.

**DUNKERQUE** (Eng. *Dunkirk*), a fortified seaport town, and the most N. of France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., on the Strait of Dover, 40 m. N.W. Lille, and 45 m. E. Dover, at the junction of 3 canals, and on the Railway du Nord. P. 32,113. It is defended by a citadel; has a town-hall, theatre, concert-hall, churches, hospitals, military and civil prisons, barracks, a college, and public library; soap and starch manufs., iron works, rope works, and tanneries. Harbour, chiefly artificial, is shallow, but the roadstead is good, and since Dunkerque was made a free port in 1826, it has had a brisk and increasing trade in wines. It has also many vessels engaged in the herring and cod fisheries. In 1862, 890 British vessels entered the port. Principal imports are iron, lead, machinery, coals, colonial produce, seeds, oil, timber, flax and hemp. Exports consist of flour, grain, oil and seeds. Customs rev. (1861) 248,762*l*. In 1388, it was burned by the English; in 1664, Charles II. of England sold it for 200,000*l*. to Louis XIV., who had it strongly fortified at a vast expense.

**DUNKERRIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 3 m. S. Shiurone. Ac. 7769. P. 1410.

**DUNKERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Bath. Ac. 1233. P. 1060.

**DUNKESWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Honiton. Ac. 5160. P. 492.

**DUNKIRK**, an extra-parochial dist. of Engl., co. Kent, 2½ m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Ac. 4620. P. 721.

**DUNKIRK**, a town of France. [DUNKERQUE.]

**DUNKIRK**, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Erie, 40 m. S.W. Buffalo, and 470 m. W. New York, at terminus of New York and Erie Railway.

**DUNKITT**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. N.W. Waterford. Ac. 6773. P. 2042.

**DUNKLIN**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri, cap. Kennet. P. 4855 free, 171 slaves.

**DUNLAVAN**, a town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 5 m. N.W. Donard. Ac. of pa. 5851. P. 1401.

**DUNLECKNEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, Ac. (with Bagnalstown) 7956. P. 3699.

**DUNLEER**, a disfranchised bor. and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 11 m. S. Dundalk. Ac. of pa. 2378. P. 922; do. of town 992.

**DUNLEITH**, a town of North America, Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite Dubuque, at terminus of Illinois Central Railway.

**DUN-LE-PALLETEAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, arr. Guéret, cap. cant. P. 1487.

**DUNLOP**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ayr and Renfrew, 7½ m. N.E. Irvine. Ac. 6080. P. 1038,

includes village. P. 330. It is celebrated for its cheese.

**DUNLUCK**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, including part of the town of Bushmills. Ac. 9370. P. 2506. Its ruined castle, on a rock, is one of the finest in Ireland.

**DUNMAHON**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. E. Castletownroche. Ac. 2302. P. 517.

**DUNMANUS BAY**, an inlet of the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, is 4 m. wide at its entrance, and stretches inland for 12 m. It is separated from Bantry Bay by a long and narrow peninsula.

**DUNMANWAY**, a market town of Ireland, Munster, near the junction of three streams, which form the river Bandon, 29 m. W.S.W. Cork. P. 2068. It has a parish church, a bridewell, union workhouse, and market-house.

**DUNMORE**, a pa. and town, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7½ m. N.N.E. Tuam. Ac. of pa. 34,938. P. 8340; do. of town 651.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Kilkenny. Ac. 2379. P. 357.—III. (*East*), a seaport town, Munster, co. and 8½ m. S.E. Waterford, on Waterford harbour. P. 312. Mail steam-packets ply regularly between it and Milford.

**DUNMOW** (GREAT), a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 12 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. of pa. 6746. P. 2976.—II. (*Little*), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. E.S.E. the above. Ac. 1715. P. 379.

**DUNMOYLAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 9 m. S.W. Askeaton. Ac. 6189. P. 1217.

**DUNMURRAGHILL**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 4 m. N.W. Clane. Ac. 501. P. 109.

**DUNMURRY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2 m. N. Kildare. Ac. 1100. P. 152.

**DUNN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 2704.

**DUNNAMAGGAN**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 3 m. N.W. Knocktopher. Ac. 3551. P. 686.

**DUNNET**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, on Pentland Firth, with a vill. 7½ m. E.N.E. Thurso. P. of pa. 1861.—*Dunnet-head*, in this pa. is a rocky peninsula forming the N. extremity of Great Britain, and having on it a lighthouse 418 feet above the sea; in lat. 58° 40' N.; lon. 3° 21' W. On the S.W. side is the inlet Dunnet Bay.

**DUNNICHEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Forfar. Ac. 4922. P. 1932.

**DUNNING**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, with a neat vill., 8½ m. S.S.W. Perth. Ac. 14,927. P. of pa. 2084, includes vill. of Dunning, pop. 1105.

**DUNNINGEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, 7 m. W.N.W. Rottweil. P. 1425.

**DUNNINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. ainsty and 4 m. E. York. Ac. 3199. P. 906.

**DUNNOSE**, a lofty headland, England, Isle of Wight near the centre of its S.E. coast. Lat. 50° 37' 7" N.; lon. 1° 11' 36" W. Height 772 feet.

**DUNNOTAR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Sea, and comprising the town of Stonehaven. P. 1828. The ruin of Dunnotar castle stands on a perpendicular rock, 160 feet above the sea, and almost separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. During the commonwealth, the Scottish regalia was kept there; and previous to the surrender of the garrison to Cromwell, it was privately carried away, and secreted in the church of Kineff. The castle was dismantled after the rebellion of 1715.

**DUNN'S PLAINS**, an agricultural settlement of New South Wales, on Pepper Creek, co. Bathurst, near Rockley.

**DUNNOON** and **KILMUN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on the W. side of the Firth of Clyde, 7½

m. W. Greenock. Area 72 sq. m. P. 5461. The town of Dunoon is finely placed on the shore. P. 2968. It has a pier, churches, hotels, and all the requisites of a fashionable watering-place. Kilm, an adjoining hamlet on the W., has also a pier.

DUNQUIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 7 m. S.W. Dingle. Ac. 4396. P. 617.

DUNROSSNESS, a pa. of Scotland, forming a peninsula at the S. extremity of Shetland mainland, and terminating in Sunburgh Head. P. 4830.

DUNSANY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. N.W. Dunscaughlin. Ac. 964. P. 157.

DUNSEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bourn. Ac. 2695. P. 195.

DUNSCORE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 14,923. P. 1554.

DUNSE, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on an eminence at the S. point of Dunse Law, and on branch of N. B. Railway, 13 m. W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Ac. 11,474. P. 3595; do. of town 2556. Alt. 488 feet. It has a town-hall, public library, a reading-room, and 2 branch banks. Birthplace of Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of the Crystal Palace.

DUNSFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.E. Godalming. Ac. 4393. P. 716.

DUNSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Exeter. Ac. 5948. P. 921.

DUNSFORT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 6 m. S.E. Downpatrick. Ac. 4238. P. 1093.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a pa. and market town, Ireland Leinster, co. Meath, 11 m. S.S.E. Navan. Ac. of pa. 5263. P. 1202; do. of town 592.

DUNSHALT, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, 1 m. E. Auchtermuchty. P. 567.

DUNSLINK, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 4 m. W.N.W. Dublin Castle, and on a hill, near which is Trinity College observatory. P. 60.

DUNSNANE, one of the Sidlaw Hills, Scotland, co. and 7 m. N.E. Perth, and 12 m. S.E. Birnam hill, pa. Colliacé. 1114 feet above the sea.

DUNSTABLE, a market-town and pa. of England, co. and 18 m. S.S.W. Bedford, at the E. base of the Chiltern hills, 481 feet above the sea. Ac. of pa. 390. P. 4470. It is the principal seat of the British straw-plait manuf., in which many females are engaged. At the priory here Archbishop Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce against Queen Catherine.

DUNSTAN (St.), a pa. of England, co. Kent, ¼ m. W. Canterbury. Ac. 365. P. 1520.

DUNSTER, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 32½ m. W.N.W. Somerton. Ac. of pa. 3455. P. 1112.

DUNSTEW, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. S.S.W. Deddington. Ac. 1370. P. 407.

DUNSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 7½ m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. 4620. P. 575.—II. co. Norfolk, on the Yare, 4 m. S. Norwich. Ac. 616. P. 83.

DUNSYRE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 7 m. N.N.E. Biggar. Ac. 10,759. P. 312.

DUNTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.E. Launceston. Ac. 1161. P. 181.

DUNTOCHER, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, 8 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. P. 2360. It has cotton spinning and weaving factories, and manufs. of agricultural implements.

DUNTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 3 m. E.S.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 2840. P. 518.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. S.E. Winslow. Ac. 1560. P. 106.—III. co. Essex, 3½ m. N.N.W. Horndon-on-the-Hill. Ac. 2398. P. 174.—IV. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1721. P. 126.—V. (*Bassett*), co. Leicester, 4½ m. N. Lutterworth. Ac. 1860. P. 524.

DUNTSBORNE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*Abbots*). Ac. 3290. P. 354.—II. (*Rouse*), 3½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 1730. P. 127.

DUNURLIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 6 m. N.W. Dingle. Ac. 4699. P. 887.

DUNVEGAN, a bay and headland of Scotland, on the W. coast of the Isle of Skye.

DUNWICH, a decayed bor., seaport, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 26 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. of bor. and pa. 1465, mostly heath or sea beach. P. 227. The bor. formerly sent two members to House of Commons.

DUPAGE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 342 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,701. The Illinois and Michigan rivers pass along the S.E. border, and the Chicago and Galena Railway intersects the county.

DUPERRE, a vill. of Algeria, dep. Algiers, arr. Milianah. P. 553. On the railway between Blidah and Orleansville.

DUPLIN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of North Carolina. Area 576 sq. m. P. 8660 free, 7124 slaves.

DUPPAU, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. E.N.E. Elnbogen. P. 1458.

DÜPPELL or DYBBÖL, a fortified town of the Duchy of Schleswig on the peninsula between Flensborg Fiord and the Aale Sound, N.E. Flensborg. It was bombarded and taken by the Prussians 18th April 1864.

DURABUND or DERABUND, a town and fort of Asia, Derajat, on the rt. b. of the Indus, in lat. 31° 35' N., lon. 70° 13' E. P. 1000.

DURANCE, a river of S.E. France, rises near Mt. Genève, dep. Hautes Alps, and after a tortuous S.W. course, dividing that dep. from Basses Alpes, and Vacluse from the Bouches-du-Rhône, joins the Rhône, 3 m. S.W. Avignon. Course 160 m. Chief affluents, the Buech and Verdon.

DURANGO, a state of Mexico, between lat. 23° 45' and 27° N., lon. 102° 30' and 107° W., surrounded by Coahuila, Zacatecas, Xalisco, Sonora, and Chihuahua. Area 49,996 sq. m. P. 156,000. Surface mostly mountainous, and much of it is a rocky and irreclaimable desert; but along the banks of its small rivers are fertile tracts yielding maize, rice, and other grains, flax, cotton, and indigo. Other products are cattle, cochineal, iron, and precious metals. Chief towns Durango, Nombre-de-Dios, Mapimi, & San Juan del Rio.—Durango, the cap. above dep., is 6848 feet above the sea, in the Sierra Madre, near the Culiacan river, 150 m. N.N.W. Zacatecas. P. 22,000. Chief edifices, a cathedral and other churches, convents, theatre, and mint. Iron mines are wrought in its vicinity. Manufs. wooden articles, woollen stuffs, and leather.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. S.E. Bilbao, on rt. b. of the Durango. P. 2246. It has an hospital, and several public schools.

DURAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N. Marmande. P. 1617.

DURAVEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 18 m. W.N.W. Cahors, on rt. b. of the Lot. P. 1776.

DURAZZANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Benevento, dist. and 7 m. E.S.E. Caserta. P. 1793. It has an ancient castle.

DURAZZO, *Dyrrachium*, a fortified marit. town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 30 m. W.N.W. El-Bassan, on the rocky peninsula of Peli, in the Adriatic. P. from 9000 to 10,000. It has an active import and export trade.

DUBBEN, a market town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the S.E. shore of the Lake Durben, 15 m. E.N.E. Libau. P. 1500.

**DURBUY**, a town of Belgium, Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 11 m. N.N.E. Marche.

**DÜREN**, *Marcodurum*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër, and on the Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle Railway. P. 8200. It has a Roman Catholic, Lutheran, & Calvinist churches, manufs. of woollen cloths, cassimeres, cotton goods, nails, cutlery, watches, soap, leather, and coloured silks. In its vicinity are oil, paper, and wire mills. Charlemagne here defeated the Saxons, and held diets in 775 and 779. Afterwards an imperial city, taken by the French in 1594, & given to Prussia in 1815. The circ. of *Düren* has a pop. of 53,047.

**DÜRERNSTEIN**, a town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Krems. P. 511. On a high rock near the town are the ruins of the fortress in which Richard Coeur-de-Lion was imprisoned on his return from Palestine in 1192. In 1805, the French here defeated the united Russian and Austrian armies.

**DURHAM**, a marit. co. of N.E. England, having E. the North Sea, N. the co. Northumberland, W. Cumberland and Westmoreland, and S. Yorkshire. Area (including the detached portion Norman on the Tweed, Scotland; Holy island, and some islets, & dists. included in Northumberland and Yorkshire), 1097 sq. m., or 622,476 ac., of which about 500,000 ac. are arable, and 200,000 in pastures and waste lands. P. 508,666. Surface mountainous in the W., where Collier Law is 1685 feet above the sea, and whence several parallel hill ranges decline toward the coast, enclosing many fertile tracts. The river Tees forms the S. boundary, the Derwent and Tyne the N.; these, with the Wear, are navigable from 10 to 20 m. The other river is the Skerne. Heaths occupy much of the W. portion, where, however, agriculture is most advanced. The valley of the Tees and eastern shores of the co. are composed of magnesian limestone, and new red sandstone, covering to a considerable depth the coal fields below. The W. part of the co. consists of mountain limestone, rich in lead ore; greenstone and basalt dykes intersect the district. Mineral products, coal, limestone, ironstone, slate, grindstone, and lead. Coal is the chief export, for which alone 500 ships are employed at Sunderland, and more than 160 m. of railway are connected with the mines and port. Climate healthy, air sharp and cool in the W., but milder near the shores. The Teeswater breed of shorthorned cattle is famous for fattening, and the horses of Durham for draught & the saddle. Sheep, chiefly Cheviots and Leicesters, are numerous. Manufs. very various, but except shipbuilding at Sunderland and South Shields, none are extensive. The co. is connected with London, York, Newcastle, and Scotland by railway, and is traversed by numerous branch lines. *Durham* is a co.-palatine, and was formerly under the sovereignty of its bishop, most of whose jurisdiction has now merged in that of the crown. It is divided into the 4 wards of Chester, Easington, Darlington, and Stockton, and 60 pas. and 15 parochial chapels in the diocese of Durham. Principal towns, Durham, Sunderland, Darlington, Gateshead, S. Shields, Stockton, and Hartlepool. It sends in all 10 mems. to H. of C., 4 of whom are returned by the co. Reg. electors (1864) N. divis. 5241, S. do. 6952.

**DURHAM**, an ancient city, parl. and munic. bor., and Episcopal see of England, cap. above co., nearly in its centre, on a branch of the G. N. Railway, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Newcastle. Lat. (of observatory) 54° 46' 5" N.; lon. 1° 35' 4" W. Altitude 158 ft. Ac. of bor. 10,260. P. (1861) 14,088. It

has a cathedral and castle, occupying the summit of a steep rocky eminence surrounded by terraced gardens and plantations, and nearly encircled by the Wear, here crossed by several bridges, and beyond which on either side are the quarters Framwellgate and Elvet. The cathedral, founded in 1093, including the western porch, is 507 feet in length, by 200 feet in greatest breadth, and has a central tower 214 feet in height; a fine W. front with a Galilee chapel and two richly ornamented towers, 143 feet in height. The sec, comprising the cos. Durham & Northumberland, with some other tracts, was long the richest bishopric in England. The bishop's annual income is now 8000*l.* Cardinal Wolsey was prelate here. Adjoining the cloisters are the deanery, library, chapter-house, prebendal college, and exchequer. The castle, a little N. of the cathedral, founded by William the Conqueror in 1072, was formerly the residence of the bishop, but is now the seat of the university, incorporated 1837, and succeeding one existing from the time of Cromwell to the Restoration. *Durham* has 7 pa. churches, 2 Roman Catholic and other chapels, an infirmary, alms-houses and charitable institutions, public libraries, assembly rooms, and mechanics' institute. In the old town, on the N., are the market-place, corp. buildings, theatre, and new markets; in Elvet the co. gaol and court-house. Manufs. carpets, paper, brass and iron goods. The bor. is divided into 3 wards, and governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corp. rev. 300*l.* *Durham* is the seat of co. assizes, quarter sessions, and sheriffs' courts. It is a polling-place for the co., and head of a poor-law union. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors 1165. Rainfall at observatory 24 inches.

**DURHAM**, a co. of New South Wales, on l. b. of the Hunter, and rt. b. of the William river, which nearly encloses it. Area 1,354,880 ac. P. (1861) 11,997. It is one of the most important counties of N. S. Wales. Surface mostly mountainous and wooded; the Hunter river forms its boundary on the N.W. and S. During 1861 it produced 113,422 bushels of wheat, 180,110 of maize, 1804 cwt. of tobacco, and 20,005 gallons of wine. Dugg, Clarence, Paterson, and Muswellbrook are the chief towns.

**DURHAM**, a co. of W. Australia, surrounded by the districts Grey, Carnarvon, Lansdowne, Howick, and Victoria.

**DURHAM**, a co. of British North America, Canada West, dist. Newcastle, N. of Lake Ontario.

**DURHAM**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on the Androscoggin river, 28 m. S.W. Augusta. P. 1894.—II. New Hampshire, 8 m. W.N.W. Portsmouth. P. 1499.—III. Connecticut, 20 m. S. Hartford. P. 1065.—IV. Green, co. New York. P. 2600.

**DURHAMTOWN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. Bathgate. P. 511.

**DURISDEER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 17 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 19,852. P. 1320.

**DÜRKHEIM**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Isenach, 18 m. N. Landau. P. 7000. Manufs. of tobacco, cutlery, and paper.

**DURLACH**, a town of Western Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Pfalz, with a station on Baden Railway, 3 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. P. 4900. Manufs. of tobacco and earthenwares.

**DURLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 886. P. 158.

**DURLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 3 m. W. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 2474. P. 411.

**DURMERSHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, Mittel Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. Rastadt. P. 1700.

**DURNES**, a pa. forming the N.W. extremity of Scotland, co. Sutherland, and including Cape Wrath. Area estimated at 300 sq. m. P. 1109.

**DURNFORD (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Amesbury. Ac. 3423. P. 553.

**DÜRNTEN (MITTEL, OBER, and UNTER)**, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. & 16 m. S.E. Zürich. P. 1770. Silk and cotton weaving and spinning.

**DÜRRENÄSCH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, pa. Lentwyl. P. 979. In the environs are several magnificent views.

**DURENBERG**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Merseburg. P. 350. It has saline springs, yielding annually 240,000 cwts. of salt.

**DURENBERG**, a vill. and mountain of Upper Austria, circ. Salzburg, near the Salza, 2 m. S.S.W. Hallein, the mountain containing mines, from which upwards of 150,000 tons of salt are raised annually. P. of vill. 688.

**DÜRRENROTH**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 22 m. N.E. Bern. P. 1365.

**DURRINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 2 m. N.W. Worthing. Ac. 891. P. 171.—II. co. Wilts, on the Avon, 2½ m. N. Amesbury. Ac. 2682. P. 440.

**DURRIS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Area 25 sq. m. P. 1109.

**DURRMENZ-MÜHLACKER**, a market town of S. Germany, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Enz, 17 m. W. Ludwigsburg. P. 1540.

**DURROW**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Kilkenny & Queen's cos., 5½ m. S.S.W. Abbeyleix. Ac. of pa. 6527. P. 1759; do. of town, 869.—II. a pa., chiefly in King's co., 4 m. N. Tullamore. Ac. 9772. P. 1423.

**DÜRR-SEE**, a lake of Switzerland, cant. and 37 m. S. Bern. Elevation 4000 feet above the sea.

**DURUNG**, a dist. of British India, Lower Assam. Area 2000 sq. m. P. 80,000.

**DURUS**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 3 m. S.S.W. Bantry. Ac. 11,138. P. 2137.

**DURSEY**, an island of Ireland, Munster, off its S.W. extremity, between the Kenmare river and Bantry Bay. Length 2½ m. P. 200.

**DURSLEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Gloucester, and 4½ m. E.S.E. the Berkeley station of the Gloucester and Bristol Railway. Ac. 1059. P. 2477. Manufs. woollens. It has a market-house and union workhouse, and is a place of election for the W. division of the county.

**DURSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.E. Taunton. Ac. 1022. P. 223.

**DURTAL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Loire, 20 m. N.E. Angers. P. 3528. Manufs. paper, coarse earthenware, bricks, and tiles.

**DURWESTON**, a pa. of Engl. co. Dorset, on the Stour, 2½ m. N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1763. P. 364.

**DUSKY BAY**, a large inlet on the S.W. coast of South Island, New Zealand, lat. 45° 40' S., lon. 166° 20' E., affording good anchorage, and having in it Resolution and other islands. It was discovered by Cook in 1769.

**DUSOK**, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 60 m. from Pesth. P. 2369.

**DÜSSELDORF**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. gov. and of duchy of Berg, on rt. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge at the influx of the Düssel, on railway, 21 m. N.N.W. Cologne, and 16 m. W. Elberfeld, of which it is the port. P. (1861), including suburbs of Neustadt and Rugselsburg, civil 37,916, military 3376. It is the residence of the governor of the Rhenish provinces. Principal edifices, the castle, churches,

town-hall, & barracks; it has a Jews' synagogue, a mint, several hospitals, an academy of sciences originally seated at Duisburg; a school of painting and many educational establishments, an observatory, museums, and remains of a collection of pictures which were chiefly transferred to Munich. Manuf. woollen stuffs, carpets, hosiery, chemical products, starch, and vinegar.

**DÜSSELDORF**, a gov. of Rhenish Prussia, bounded on the N. and W. by the Netherlands, S. by Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, E. by Arnberg, and N.E. by Münster. Principal products are wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, flax, and tobacco. Coal, iron, and potters'-clay are the minerals. The gov. is divided into 13 circles.

**DÜSSLINGEN**, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. S. Tübingen. P. 2300.

**DUSTRE**, a river of Beloochistan, prov. Mehran, enters the Arabian Sea in lat. 25° 3' N., lon. 61° 50' E., after a course of 1000 m., but very shallow throughout.

**DUSTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Northampton. Ac. 1760. P. 1162.

**DUTCHESS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E.S.E. of New York. Area 765 sq. m. P. (1860) 64,941. Soil fertile. Products, Indian corn and potatoes. It has flour mills, iron foundries, cotton and woollen factories. Minerals are iron, lead, marble, lime, and slates. The Harlem Railway & the Hudson River Railway traverse the county.

**DUTHILL** and **ROTHMURCHUS**, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin and Inverness, on the Spey. P. 1928.

**DUTTEEAH**, a rajahship of Hindostan, territory of Bundelcand, between lat. 25° 32' and 26° 18' N., lon. 78° 15' and 78° 54' E. Area 850 sq. m. P. 120,000. Annual revenue 100,000. Armed force 5000 infantry, 1000 cavalry, and 80 artillery. The rajahship comprises 180 villages.—*Dutteeah*, a town, cap. of rajahship of same name, 125 m. S.E. Agra. Estimated pop. 40,000 or 50,000. It is enclosed by a stone wall 30 feet high, with embattled towers at its four corners. It has the palace of the rajah and a fine reservoir.

**DUTTON**, two townships of England.—I. co. Chester, pa. Great Badworth, 4½ m. E. Frodsham. Ac. 2076. P. 442. The Grand Junction Railway viaduct, which here crosses the valley of the Weaver, consists of 20 arches 70 feet high and 60 feet in span.—II. co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester, 6½ m. N.N.W. Blackburn. Ac. 1809. P. 312.

**DUTTWEILER**, a vill. of Prussia, 4 m. S.S.E. Treves, on the Fischbach. P. 1420. A seam of coal in the neighbourhood has long been burning below ground.

**DUVAL**, a co. of the U. S., North America, on N.E. of Florida. Area 720 sq. m. P. 3087 free, 1987 slaves.

**DUX** or **DUXOW**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. W.N.W. Leitmeritz. P. 1341.

**DUXBURY**, two townships, U. S., N. Amer.—I. Massachusetts, 30 m. S.S.E. Boston. P. 2679.—II. Vermont, 13 m. W. Montpelier. P. 820.

**DUXFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, on the Cam, 5½ m. W. Linton. Ac. 3132. P. 841.

**DWARKA** or **DWARIKA**, a maritime town of Hindostan, peninsula Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, in lat. 22° 15' N., lon. 69° 1' E. Here is a celebrated temple to Krishna, "The Lord of Dava-raka," and two other smaller temples. The Gumti, a small rivulet, is supposed to be especially sacred.

**DWINA**, **DVINA** or **NORTHERN DWINA**, an important river of Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, is formed by the confluence of the Sukhona and Vitcheгда, flows N.W. and enters a

gulf of the White Sea by several mouths, 20 m. below Archangel. Total course 330 m. Chief affls. the Pinega from the N., Vaga and Emtza from the S.; all the principal towns of the gov. Volodga are on the banks of its tributaries. It is connected through the Sukhona with the Neva by the Lubinski Canal, and through the Vitcheгда with the Kama and Volga, by the Severnoi Canal. From shoals at its mouth, it does not admit vessels drawing more than 14 feet water; and it is ice-bound there for half the year. Opposite Archangel it is 4 m. in breadth; and it is the principal channel for the trade between Central Russia and the White Sea.

DWYGYFYLCU, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Conway. Ac. 5794. P. 1286.

DYCE, a pa. of Scot., co. and 8 m. N.W. Aberdeen, on the Don. P. 585. Granite quarries.

DYER, a co. of the U. S., North America, Tennessee. Area 840 sq. m. P. 7895 free, 2641 slaves. Chief town, Dyersburgh.

DYFRYD (CLYDACH), a hamlet of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.W. Neath. P. 1022.

DYHERNFURTH, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder. P. 1500. Manufs. pottery.

DYKE and MOY, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Elgin and Nairn, on the Moray Firth, 3 m. W. Forres. P. 1247.

DYKEHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Shotts. P. 573.

DYLE, a river of Belgium, provs. S. Brabant and Antwerp, after a N. and W. course of 50 m., joins the Nethe to form the Rupel 4 m. N.W. Mechlin; besides which city, Louvain and Wavre are on its banks. Chief affl. the Demer, from the influx of which the Dyle is navigable to its termination, a distance of 22 m. It gave its name to the dep. *Dyle* (of which Brussels was cap.), under the French empire during the reign of Napoleon I.

DYMCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 4 m. N.N.E. New Romney. Area included in Romney marsh, 1534 ac. P. 618. This pa., though defended by a strong seawall, has been often inundated by the sea.

DYMEIRCHION, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Clwyd, 3 m. E.S.E. St Asaph. Ac. 3873. P. 707.

DYMOCK, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.N.W. Newent. Ac. 6875. P. 1870.

DYNOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia,

circ. and 17 m. N. Sanok, on l. b. of the San. P. 2660. It is an entrepôt for the sale of linens.

DYSART or DESART, a royal parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. coast of the Firth of Forth, 12 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 4317. P. 8842, do. of burgh 1755, do. of parl. bor. 8066. Manufs. of ticking and checks, flax-spinning mill, and trade in coal and building stone; about 100,000 tons flax are raised annually in the pa. The bor. unites with Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, and Kinghorn in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

DYSART or DYSERT, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. South Castlecomer. Ac. 7938. P. 1384.—II. Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S. Corrofin. Ac. 7250. P. 1337.—III. Connaught, co. Roscommon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Mount-Talbot. Ac. 6568. P. 1115.—IV. Munster, co. Kerry,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Castle-Island. Ac. 6053. P. 962.—V. co. Waterford, 8 m. N.E. Clonmel. Ac. 5396. P. 887.—VI. co. Kerry,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Listowel. Ac. 6073. P. 941.—VII. Leinster, co. Westmeath, 5 m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Ac. 6241. P. 719.—VIII. co. Louth, 2 m. E. Dunleer. Ac. 1911. P. 424.—IX. (*Gallen*), Leinster, Queen's co., including the town of Ballinakilly. Ac. 10,781. P. 2544.

DYSARTENOS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 3 m. S.W. Stradbally. Ac. 6095. P. 1006.

DYSARTMOON, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Kilkenny, 3 m. S. Innistogie. Ac. 6207. P. 1156.

DYSEKTH, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S. St Asaph. Ac. 3348. P. 1098.

DZIALOSZICE, a town of Poland, prov. and 36 m. S.S.W. Kielce, on rt. b. of the Warta. P. 3193.

DZIALOSZYD, a town of Poland, prov. and 57 m. S.S.E. Kalisz, on rt. b. of the Warta. P. 1100.

Manufs. marocco-leather, woollens, and hosiery.

DZITOWO, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 97 m. S.S.E. Grodno. P. 1000.

DZIUZILOV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 70 m. E. Kamenietz. P. 1500.

DZOUNGARIA (Chinese *Thian-Shan-pe-loo*), a region of Central Asia, comprised in Chinese Turkestan, between lat. 42° and 50° N., lon. 75° and 90° E., bordering on the Russian gov. Tomsk and the khanat Khokan. It is mountainous, and has numerous lakes. It is subdivided into the military divisions of Ili and Kour-kara-Oussou, and its chief cities, and of Tarbagatai.

DZWINGOROD, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. S.W. Kamenietz. P. 1380.

## E

EAGLE, a pa. of England, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 2450. P. 614.

EAGLE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 226 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 1381.

EAGLE ISLAND, Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, in the Atlantic, and 4 m. W.S.W. Erris-Head. It has two lighthouses. P. 22. Lat. 54° 7' N.; lon. 10° 6' W.—*Eagle Mountain*, Ulster, co. Down, one of the highest of the Mourne mountains, is 2084 feet above the level of the sea.

EAGLESLIFFE or ECCLESCLIFFE, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Yarm. Ac. 4821. P. 698.

EAGLESHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 9 m. S.E. Paisley. Ac. 16,003. P. 2328. Includes vill. of Eaglesham. P. 1769.

EAGLESHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, 1 m. E. Rousay. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.; breadth 1 m. P. 205.

EAKING, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.E. Allerton. Ac. 2497. P. 650.

EALAN-NA-COOMB, an islet of Scotland, off the coast of Sutherland, pa. Tongue.

EALING, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9 m. W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 3814. P. 11,963.

EAMONT BRIDGE, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Burton,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Penrith. Ac. 1169. P., with Yanwath, 381.

EANÇÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Vitre, cant. la Guerche. P. 1158.

EARDISLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Leominster. Ac. 4455. P. 894.

EARDISLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. S.S.E. Kingston. Ac. 4533. P. 826.

EARTH, a pa., Engl., co. Hants. [BLUNTISHAM.]

EARL, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.W. Lancaster. P. 3982.

EARLSFERRY, a decayed royal burgh of Scot-

- land, co. Fife, pa. Kilconquhar, on the Firth of Forth, 1 m. W. Elie. P. 395.
- EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.E. Hinckley. Ac. 920. P. 2176.
- EARLSTOKE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. East Lavington. Ac. 2400. P. 378.
- EARLSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Lauder. Ac. 10,009. P. 1825, including vill. of Earlston (P. 980). It has an endowed academy, library, and savings' bank, and is the birthplace of Thomas the Rhymers.
- EARLSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 1 m. E. Callan. Ac. 2938. P. 370.
- EARLY, a co., U. S., North America, on S.W. of Georgia, watered by Chattochee river. Area 864 sq. m. P. 2092 free, 4057 slaves.
- EARN (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. and 24 m. W. Perth. Circumference 19 m. Depth 100 fathoms.—II. a river issuing from the above lake, flows E. through the valley of Strathern, and joins the Tay, near Abernethy, after a course of 30 m. It is navigable for vessels of 50 tons to the Bridge of Earn, 3 m. E.S.E. Perth. Alt. of lake 329 ft.
- EARNLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.W. Chichester. Ac. 1182. P. 116.
- EARNSHILL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Langport. Ac. 375. P. 17.
- EARDSON, a pa., England, co. Northumberland,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. North Shields. Ac. 11,646. P. 12,444.
- EARSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Bungay. Ac. 3052. P. 697.
- EARTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Chichester. Ac. 1504. P. 121.
- EASBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E. Richmond. Ac. 5090. P. 844.
- EASDALE, an island of the Hebrides, coast of co. Argyll, pa. Kilbrandon. Area  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. P. 449. It is noted for slate quarries.
- EASEBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Midhurst. Ac. 4043. P. 859.
- EASINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Durham. Ac. 13,730. P. 7336. It is head of a poor law union.—II. co. Oxford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Tetworth. Ac. 232. P. 26.—III. co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 6 m. E.S.E. Patrington. Ac. 5228. P. 666.—IV. same co., North Riding, 10 m. E.N.E. Guisborough. Ac. 6293. P. 752.
- EASINGWOLD, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. York, North Riding,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. York. Ac. of pa. 11,953. P. 2724; do. of town 2147. It has an endowed school, a union workhouse, and three branch banks.
- EASKY, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Sligo, on river of same name. Ac. 13,285. P. 3975; do. of vill. 330.
- EAST, is the prefix of numerous places of the U. S., North America, the principal of which are—I. (*Bethlehem*), a township, Pennsylvania, 163 m. W. Harrisburg.—II. (*Bloomfield*), New York, 8 m. W. Canandaigua.—III. (*Bradford*), co. Chester, Pennsylvania.—IV. (*Bridgewater*), Massachusetts, 22 m. S. Boston.—V. (*Calm*), Pennsylvania, co. Chester.—VI. (*Chester*), 15 m. N.E. New York.—VII. (*Cocalico*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster.—VIII. (*Deer*), Pennsylvania, co. Alleghany.—IX. (*Donegal*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster.—X. (*Feliciania*), co., Louisiana. Area 560 sq. m.—XI. (*Greenwich*), Rhode Island, cap. co. Kent, 12 m. S. Providence.—XII. (*Haddam*), Connecticut, 30 m. S.S.E. Hartford.—XIII. (*Hampton*), New York, on the E. end of Long Island, 98 m. E. New York. It has a lighthouse 140 feet in height.—XIV. (*Hanover*), Pennsylvania, 21 m. E. Harrisburg.—XV. (*Hartford*), Connecticut, 2 m. E. Hartford.—XVI. (*Haver*), Connecticut, 39 m. S.S.W. Hartford. It has a harbour and lighthouse.—XVII. (*Hempfield*), Pennsylvania, 32 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg.—XVIII. (*Huntingdon*), Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland.—XIX. (*Liverpool*), a vill., Ohio, on the Ohio river, 134 m. E.N.E. Columbus.—XX. (*Nantmeal*), a township, Pennsylvania, 33 m. N.W. Philadelphia.—XXI. (*Nottingham*), Pennsylvania, 40 m. S.W. Philadelphia.—XXII. (*Penn*), Pennsylvania, 84 m. N.E. Harrisburg.—XXIII. (*Pensboro*), Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Carlisle.—XXIV. (*River*), a strait connecting Long Island Sound with New York harbour or bay.—XXV. (*Union*), a township, Ohio, 78 m. N.E. Columbus.—XXVI. (*Whiteland*), Pennsylvania, Chester co.—XXVII. (*Windsor*), Connecticut, 11 m. N.E. Hartford.—XXVIII. (*Windsor*), New Jersey, 20 m. S.W. New Brunswick.
- EASTBOURNE, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Sussex,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Hailsham. Ac. of pa. 5512. P. 5795. The town, which is being rapidly extended, has a theatre, library, & chalybeate spring.
- EASTBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N. New Romney. Ac. 1135. P. 45.
- EAST BURRA, an island of Scotland, co. Shetland, pa. Bressay. P. 209.
- EAST CAPE, *Wai-Apou*, is the most E. point of New Zealand, N. island. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 40' S$ , lon.  $178^{\circ} 40' E$ .—II. the most E. cape of Madagascar. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 2' S$ , lon.  $50^{\circ} 4' E$ .
- EAST-CHURCH, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, Isle of Sheppey, 6 m. E.S.E. Queenboro'. Ac. 8621. P. 996.
- EASTCORTS, a chapelry of England, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Bedford, pa. Cardington. P. 847.
- EASTER (GOOD), two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 2081. P. 539.—II. (*High*), same co., 8 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 4725. P. 947.
- EASTERGATE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.S.W. Arundel. Ac. 912. P. 162.
- EASTER ISLAND, in the Pacific, is in lat.  $27^{\circ} 6' S$ , lon.  $109^{\circ} 17' W$ , about 200 m. W. the coast of Chile. It is of volcanic origin, 1200 feet above the sea. Pop. estimated at 1200.
- EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. [ASIAN ARCHIP.]
- EASTERN CREEK, a township of New South Wales, co. Cumberland.
- EAST GRINSTEAD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Sussex, 26 m. S. London. Ac. of pa. 15,071. P. 4266.
- EASTHAM, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Chester,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Great Neston. Ac. 10,538. P. 2641.—II. co. Worcester, 4 m. E. Tenbury. Ac. 3846. P. 645.
- EASTHAMSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Workingham. Ac. 5186. P. 789.
- EASTHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 814. P. 109.
- EASTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 1300. P. 144.
- EASTHORLY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Lewis. Ac. 2000. P. 615.
- EASTINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. Glo'ster,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Stroud. Ac. 2042. P. 1717. Woollen manuf.
- EASTLEACH, two pas. of England, co. Glo'ster, —I. (*Martin*), 3 m. N.N.W. Lechdale. Ac. 1960. P. 216.—II. (*Turville*), same co., 4 m. N.N.W. Lechdale. Ac. 2670. P. 506.
- EASTLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Faversham. Ac. 1915. P. 899.
- EAST-MAIN or SLADE RIVER, Labrador, enters James Bay on its E. side. Course estimated at 400 m., in which it traverses numerous lakes.
- EAST-MEON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 11,380. P. 1486.
- EASTMUIR, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Shettlestone. P. 510.

EASTNOR, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ledbury. Ac. 3186. P. 478.

EASTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ludgers-hall. Ac. 2080. P. 463.—II. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wickham-market. Ac. 1462. P. 400.—III. co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. N.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 1810. P. 155.—IV. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 1576. P. 233.—V. co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Stamford. Ac. 3170. P. 984.—VI. co. Hants, 2½ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Ac. 2734. P. 455.—VII. (*Great*), co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 2532. P. 891.—VIII. (*Little*), same co., 1½ m. N.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 1548. P. 357.—IX. (*in Gordano*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Ac. 1931. P. 2028.—X. (*Grey*), co. Wilts, 3½ m. W. Malmesbury. Ac. 1046. P. 177.—XI. (*Magna*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Brighthurst, 1½ m. N.W. Rockingham. P. 590.—XII. (*Maudit*), a pa. co. Northampton, 5½ m. S. Wellington. Ac. 1764. P. 207.—XIII. (*Neston*), in same co., 1 m. E. Towcester. Ac. 1703. P. 160.

EASTON, several townships, etc. of the U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 22 m. S. Boston. It has cotton manufs.—II. New York, 27 m. N.N.E. Albany.—III. a town, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Northampton, at the confluence of the Delaware & Lehigh, 50 m. N. Philadelphia. It has a court-house, several churches, a college, and various manufs.—IV. a vill. of Maryland, cap. co. Talbot, on an estuary joining Chesapeake Bay, 30 m. E.S.E. Annapolis.

EASTPORT, a town at the extreme E. point of the U. S., N. America, Maine, on Moose island, in Passamaquoddy Bay, 144 m. N.E. Augusta. It is a garrison town, and has a bridge connecting with the mainland, and a harbour.

EASTRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a station on the Hull and Selby Railway, 20 m. W. Hull. Ac. 7022. P. 1906.

EASTROP, a pa. of England, co. Hants, ½ m. N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 438. P. 130.

EASTRY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Ac. 2715. P. 1505.

EASTWALL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N. Ashford. Ac. 894. P. 126.—II. co. Leicester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1346. P. 160.

EASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. W.S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Ac. 810. P. 116.

EASTWOOD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 1½ m. S.W. Rochford. Ac. 6618. P. 573.—II. co. and 8 m. N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 940. P. 1860. It has coal mines.

EASTWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.W. Glasgow. Ac. 5690. P. 11,314.

EATINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. W.S.W. Kington. Ac. 4080. P. 713.

EATON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray, about 300 feet above the level of the sea. Ac. 2470. P. 421.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. N.E. Tarporley. Ac. 1814. P. 465.—III. in same co., pa. Prestbury, 1½ m. N.N.E. Congleton. P. 485.—IV. a pa., co. Notts, 2 m. S. East Retford. Ac. 1540. P. 184.—V. co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Church-Stretton. Ac. 6201. P. 544.—VI. (*Bishop*), co. and 4½ m. W. Hereford. Ac. 2229. P. 465.—VII. (*Bray*), co. Beds, 3½ m. W.S.W. Dunstable. Ac. 2650. P. 1440.—VIII. (*Constantine*), co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 874. P. 242.—IX. (*Eaton-hill*). [*PULFORD*].—X. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. N.W. GreatFarrington. Ac. 1330. P. 185.—XI. (*Little*), a chapelry, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Derby (pa. St Alkmund). P. 775.—XII. (*Long*), same co., pa. Tawley, 6½ m. from Nottingham, by Midland

Railway. P. 1551.—XIII. (*Socon*), a pa., co. Bedford, 1½ m. S.W. St Neots. Ac. 7530. P. 2766.

EATON, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,476.

—II. a township, New York, 94 m. W.N.W. Albany.—III. New Hampshire, 50 m. E.N.E. Concord.—IV. a vill., co. Ohio, 46 m. N. Cincinnati.

EAU-CLAIRE, a co. of U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 3162.

EUAUX-BONNES (LES), a hamlet of France, dep. Basses Pyrenées, 22 m. S. Pau, frequented for its sulphur springs. P. 508.—*Les Eaux Chaudes*, in the vicinity, is a similar place of resort.

EUAUX-VIVES, a comm. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on the S.E. shore of Lake Leman. P. 4180.

EUAUZ, *Elusa*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers; cap. cant., on the Gelise, arr. and 15 m. S.W. Condom. P. 4255.

EBBERSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. S.E. Pickering. Ac. 6350. P. 572.

EBBESBORNE-WAKE, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 8 m. S.W. Wilton. Ac. 2762. P. 326.

EBBS-FLEET, a hamlet, England, co. Kent, pa. Minster, on Pegwell Bay, 3½ m. W.S.W. Ramsgate.

EBELBEN, a town of Germany, princip. & 9 m. S.W. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen. P. 875.

EBELTOFT, a seaport town, Denmark, Jütland, stift and 18 m. E.N.E. Aarhus, on a bay of the Cattegat. P. 1100. It has a small harbour.

EBENFURT, a town of Lower Austria, 24 m. S. Vienna, on the Leitha. P. 1524. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollens and paper.

EBERBACH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on rt. b. of the Neckar, 23 m. E. Mannheim. P. 3700. It has iron works.

EBERBACH, a vill. of Nassau, near rt. b. of the Rhine, 3 m. N. Hattenheim. P. 125. Its vineyard is 200 feet in elevation, and produces one of the best wines of the district.

EBERMANNSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.E. Bamberg. P. 651.

EBERN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on l. b. of the Baunach, 45 m. N.E. Würzburg. P. 1120. It has linen and woollen manufs.

EBERNBURG, a vill. of Bavaria, Palatinate, 20 m. S.W. Mentz. P. 450.

EBERSBACH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 14 m. S.W. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier. P. 6158. It is one of the principal seats of the linen manufacture of Saxony.

EBERSBERG or EBELSBERG, a vill. of Upper Austria, on rt. b. of the Traun, 4 m. S.S.E. Linz. P. 1018. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May 1809.

EBERSBERG, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 18 m. E.S.E. Munich. P. 1050.

EBERSBERG, a vill. of Wurtemberg, 4 m. E. Backnang. P. 420.

EBERSDORF, in Germany.—I. a market town, princip. Reuss, cap. lordship, 39 m. S.S.E. Weimar. P. 1812. Here Napoleon I. issued his first proclamation to the Saxons in 1806.—II. (*Kaiser-Ebersdorf*), a vill. of Lower Austria, 5 m. S.E. Vienna. P. 1848.

EBERSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on the Strasburg and Mulhausen Railway, 4 m. N.N.E. Schelestadt. P. 1992.

EBERSTADT, a market town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. S. Darmstadt. P. 1850. It has woollen manufs. and breweries.

EBESFALVA, Transylvania. [*ELISABETHSTADT*].

EBHER, a town of Persia. [*ABHER*].

EBIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. from Lucerne. P. 932. This vill. has suffered from many battles. The heroic Pierre de Gun-

doldingen, who fell in the battle of Sempach, was Lord of Ebikon.

EBINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. and 10 m. E.S.E. Balingen, on the Schmiecha. P. 4420. Manufs. woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather.

EBLERN, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. Judenberg, on rt. b. of the Ens. P. 600. It has copper mines and foundries.

EBOE, a town of Guinea. [ABOH.]

EBOLI or EVOLI, *Eburi*, a town of S. Italy, prov. & 16 m. E.S.E. Salerno, circ. Campania. P. 8842.

EBONY, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. Tenterden. Ac. 2209. P. 184.

EBREUIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arr. and 5 m. W. Gannat, on l. b. of the Sioule. P. 2426.

EBRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. E.N.E. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 2960. P. 570.

EBRO, *Iberus*, a river in the N.E. of Spain, rises in the prov. Santander, 12 m. W. Reynosia, flows generally S.E. past Frias, Mirarda-de-Ebro, Logroño, Calahorra, Tudela, Zaragoza, Mequinaza, Mora, Tortosa, and Amposta, and enters the Mediterranean in lat.  $40^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; lon.  $0^{\circ} 50' E.$  Length 340 m. Chief affls., on right the Jalon; on left the Aragon, Galego, and Segre. It is navigable from Tudela, but its navigation is difficult on account of its rapidity and the rocks in its bed, and several canals have been cut for its improvement.

EBSTORF, a town of Hanover, landr. and 15 m. S. Lüneburg (princip. of Lüneburg). P. 1817.

ECAOSSINES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Senne, and on the Namur Railway, 13 m. N.E. Mons. P. 2680.

ECCHINSWELL, a chapelry of England, co. Hants, pa. Kingsclere,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. N.N.E. Whitechurch. Ac. 2319. P. 452.

ECCLEFECHAN, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. E. Dumfries, pa. Hoddam, with a station on the Caledonian Railway. P. 884.

ECCLES, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. W.N.W. Manchester, with a station on the railway thence to Liverpool. Ac., including the morass of Chat-Moss, 20,240. P. 52,679.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 11 m. E.N.E. Thetford. Ac. 1685. P. 194.

ECCLES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Tweed, 5 m. N.N.E. Kelso. Ac. 12,488. P. 1861.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Sheffield. Ac. 4400; P. 38,771. It is the head of a poor-law union.

ECCLESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N. Sheffield. Ac. 9810. P. 12,479.

ECCLESHALL, an ancient market town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Great Junction Railway,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Stafford. Ac. of pa. 21,460. P. 4882.

ECCLESHILL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.E. Blackburn. Ac. 792. P. 543.—II. co. York, pa. and 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Ac. 1070. P. 4482.

ECCLESMACHAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Linlithgow. Ac. 2647. P. 309.

ECCLESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.E. Chester. Ac. 2402. P. 349.—II. a pa., co. Lancaster, 4 m. W. Chorley. Ac. 2085. P. 965.—III. a township, same co., pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Prescot. P. 8256.—IV. (*Great*), same co., pa. St Michael, 5 m. N. Kirkham. Ac. 1412. P. 641.

ECHALLENS, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 8 m. N.N.W. Lausanne. P. 1030.

ECHALLON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. Nantua, cant. Oyonnax. P. 1247.

ECHAUFFOUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, arr. and 19 m. E. Argentan. P. 1426.

ECELLES (LES), a vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Savoy, 12 m. S.W. Chambéry, on rt. b. of the Guiers. P. 813. It is named from the stairs which formerly existed here, and which have been replaced by a new road cut in the mountain, over a space of 1000 feet, begun by Napoleon I., and finished by the King of Sardinia in 1817.

ECHENZO-LA-MELINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Saone, arr. and cant. Vesoul. P. 891. In a valley, with curious caves.

ECHIRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, arr. and cant. Niort. P. 1627.

ECHMIADZIN (pron. *Etchmiadzin*), a town and the ecclesiastical cap. of Armenia, in the Russian dom., prov. and 15 m. W. Erivan, and 25 m. N. Mount Ararat. It has a fortified convent, comprising a church, bazaars, etc.; and is the seat of the primate of the Armenian church.

ECHMIN or AKHMIM, *Panopolis* or *Chemmis*, a town of Upper Egypt, 17 m. N.W. Girgeh, on rt. b. of the Nile, with ruins of a temple of Osiris.

ECHOLLS, a co. of U. S., N. America, Georgia. P. 1177 free, 314 slaves.

ECHT, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. W. Aberdeen. About 11,000 ac. P. 1287.

ECHT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 12 m. N.N.E. Maestricht. P. 3188.

ECHTERDINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 5 m. S. Stuttgart. P. 1640.

ECHTERNACH, a town of the Netherlands, on the Sure, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Luxembourg. P. 3726. Manufs. damasks and paper.

ECHZELL, a vill. of Hessen Darmstadt, Oberhessen, 5 m. S.S.E. Giessen. P. 1630.

ECIJA, *Astigia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on l. b. of the Genil. P. 23,722. It has convents, hospitals, churches, and Roman remains. Its vicinity is fertile in corn and oil. Manufs. coarse woollen cloths, linens, & leather.

ECK (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Argyll, between Lochs Long and Fyne. Length 7 m., breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

ECKARTSBERGA, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., gov. and 25 m. S.W. Merseburg. P. 1870. Manufs. woollen cloths and leather.

ECKERFÖRDE or ECKERFIÖRD, a seaport town of Denmark, amt Gottorp, on an inlet of the Baltic, prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Schleswig. P. 3800. It has a normal school, with distilleries, shipyards, and malting trade.

ECKERSDÖRF, three vill. of Prussia.—I. gov. Breslau, circ. Glatz. P. 1000. In the vicinity coal is worked.—II. gov. Liegnitz, circ. Sagan. P. 1100.—III. gov. Breslau, circ. Namslau. P. 1200.

ECKFORD, a pa., Scotland, co. Roxburgh, in Vale of Teviot, 5 m. S.S.W. Kelso. Ac. 10,097. P. 957.

ECKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Pershore. Ac. 2260. P. 748.—II. a pa., co. Derby, on the North Midland Railway,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 6610. P. 6064. It has potteries and nail works.

ECKMÜHL (Germ. *Eggmühle*), a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 13 m. S.S.E. Regensburg, on l. b. of the Great Laber. The French defeated the Austrians here, 22d April 1809.

ECLIPSE ISLAND, West Australia, dist. Plantagenet, is off its S. coast, 12 m. S. Albany.

ECLUSE (L'), a vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 6 m. S. Douai, on the Sensee. P. 1730.

ÉCOCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, cant. Belmont. P. 1748.

ECCOMMOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.E. Le-Mans. P. 3615.

ECONOMY, a township of the U. S., North Ame-

rica, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 182 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, and a few miles W. of Pittsburg. Pop. mostly Germans, who have a church, concert-hall, museum, library, and a few factories, and hold the property in common, under a peculiar social economy.

ÉCOUCHÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., arr. and 5 m. S.W. Argentan, on l. b. of the Orne. P. 1404.

ÉCOUFÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N. Paris. P. 1282.

ÉCOURT-ST-QUENTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras, cant. Marquien. P. 1894. Manufs. cloths.

ÉCOYEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Infer., arr. Saintes, cant. Burie. P. 1328.

ÉCOYES, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. St Omer, cant. Aire-sur-la-Lys. P. 1302.

ÉCROOK or ICRICOK, a town of Guinea, cap. a chiefship, on the Old Calabar river, here upwards of 1 m. in breadth, about 100 m. N. its mouth; houses of earth, and raised on platforms.—*Old Eericok* is much higher up the same river.

ÉCSÉD, a vill. of Hungary, co. Heves, gov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Gyöngyös. P. 1803.

ÉCSÉD, a vill. of Central Hungary, co. Neograd, 12 m. from Hatvun. P. 1499.

ÉCS-HEGY, a vill. of Hungary, co. Raab, gov. and 2 m. W.N.W. Martinsberg. P. 1253.

ÉCSKA, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, gov. and 4 m. S.S.E. Nagy-Becskerek. P. 4165.

ÉCTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1790. P. 640.

ECUADOR (REPUBLIC OF), *Equator*; an independent state of South America, between lat. 1° 40' N. and 5° 50' S.; lon. 69° and 81° 20' W., having N. New Granada, E. Brazil, S. Peru, and W. the Pacific Ocean. Length about 830 m., breadth 510 m. The Republic is divided into three departments—(1) Guayaquil or Guayas, with an area of 25,450 sq. m.; (2) Quito; and (3) Assuay, the united area of the two latter being 259,906 sq. m. The total area of the Republic is thus 285,356 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,040,371, among whom are about 600,000 whites, descendants of Europeans. Cap. Quito. Its W. part comprises the great chain of the Andes, which here attains nearly its highest elevation, in the summits of Chimborazo, Cotopaxi, Antisana, and Cayambe. On the E. the country descends into the central plain of the continent, and is traversed by the upper course of the Amazon and its tributaries, the Putumayo, Nafo, Pastaza, Macas, Huallaga, and Ucayale.

In 1853, the navigation of the rivers of the republic was declared free of all dues for 20 years. W. of the Andes, the Guayaquil, Esmeralda, and Mira rivers flow into the ocean. The temp. of Quito and the more elevated table-lands varies between 52°·2 and 61°·3 Fahr. during the year. Mean annual temp. 61°. Along the coast, from the Gulf of Guayaquil to Cape San Lorenzo, rain rarely or never falls. The valleys of Dañli and Guayaquil have regular rainy and dry seasons, and in the valley of the Amazon it rains almost daily, with excessive heat. Principal products, wheat, cacao, cotton, coffee, sugar, maize, yams, tobacco, corn, and fruits. In the S. extremity of the Andes are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common; the plains yield wax, gums, resins, and sarsaparilla. Turtles abound in the Amazon, and fish, especially the manta, are plentiful on the shores of the Pacific. Gold is abundant in the sands of almost all the rivers, and the contributions of the Indians of the interior are mostly paid in gold dust. Lead and quicksilver are also plentiful; but few, if any,

mines are wrought. Sulphur is abundant near Chimborazo. Woollen cloths and cotton goods are manufactured. Exports (1862) cocoa, cinchona, orchal, tobacco, etc., to the value of 95,023*l*. Imports (1861) cottons, linens, woollens, hardwares, iron, silks, etc., to the value of 156,916*l*. The *Ecuador Land Company* possess large blocks of land on the coasts and in the interior. *Ecuador*, which once formed part of the empire of the Incas, was discovered by Pizarro in 1526, and was held under the Spanish crown till 1812, when a revolution occurred which ended in the establishment of a free republic. In 1821, New Granada and Venezuela united, and formed one republic, under the name of Colombia; but this union was dissolved in 1831, when the countries again separated, and Ecuador disjoined itself from New Granada. The republic is governed by a president, chosen for 8 years, a vice-president, council of state, senate, and house of representatives, with 1 member for every 40,000 inhabitants. The pop. consists of the descendants of Spaniards, and of aboriginal Indians and Meztizos. There are very few negroes. In the W. mountainous region the natives are Peruvians, and are agriculturists and mechanics. The Indians of the plains are chiefly hunters and fishers.

ÉCUBLENS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Morges. P. 604.

ÉCUEILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., arr. Châteauroux. P. 1800.

ÉCUISSES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Chalou, cant. Buxy. P. 1289.

ÉCULLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arr. Lyon, cant. Limonest. P. 2760. It has a petrifying spring.

ÉCURAS, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Charente, arr. Angoulême, cant. Montbron. P. 1685.

ÉCZEL, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Hermannstadt, gov. and 7 m. E. Medias. P. 1591.

EDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, with a port on the Zuyder-Zee, 12 m. N.E. Amsterdam. P. 4024.

EDAM, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Celebes.

EDAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, between Westray and Stronsay, to the latter of which is a ferry, 3 m. across. Length 6½ m.; breadth 2½ m. Surface mostly hilly, and yielding good pasture. P. 897. Its harbour of Calf-Sound affords shelter to the largest vessels.

EDBURTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. E. Steyning. Ac. 2650. P. 800.

ED-DARHER, a town, Nubia, on the rt. b. of the Nile, at the influx of the Atbara, 80 m. N. Shendy.

EDDERTOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 3 m. W.N.W. Tain. P. 836.

EDDIRACHILLIS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on its W. coast, 14 m. N.N.W. Assynt. Length 16 m.; breadth about 10 m. It consists mostly of mountains and lakes, and is indented by numerous arms of the sea. P. 1641.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Ivinghoe. Ac. 4579. P. 1671.

EDDLSTONE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. N. Peebles. Ac. 18,590. P. 753. Eddleston Water intersects it from N. to S.

EDDY, an island of Ireland, Galway Bay, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Galway. Ac. 137. P. 61.

EDDYSTONE, a group of rocks in the English Channel, off the coast of Cornwall, 14 m. S.S.W. Plymouth breakwater. Lat. 50° 10' 54" N.; lon. 4° 15' 53" W. On one of these rocks the celebrated Eddystone Lighthouse was built in 1759, of Portland stone encased in granite. It is 72 ft. in elev.

EDE, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov.

Gelderland, cap. cant, 10½ m. N.W. Arnhem. P. of pa. 8326; do. of vill. 1000.

EDELENEY, a market town of Hungary, on this side of the Theiss, 12 m. N. Miskolcz. P. 1393.

EDELINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 2 m. W.N.W. Mergentheim. P. 1200.

EDEN, a post-township and seaport of New South Wales, on Twofold Bay, co. Auckland, 283 m. from Sydney. P. 482. It has a court of petty sessions.

EDEN, a river of England, rising in co. Westmoreland, near the borders of co. York, and flowing through Cumberland, after a N.W. course of 48 m., into Solway Firth. Chief affl. the Eamont. The salmon fisheries of this river are valuable.

EDEN, two rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Fife, flowing, after an E. course of 18 m., into the Bay of St Andrews, in the North Sea.—II. joins the Tweed, 3½ m. below Kelso, after a S.E. course of 18 miles.

EDEN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S. Buffalo. P. 2494.—II. a township, Ohio, 8 m. S. Tiffin. P. 1471.

EDENBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 5 m. N.N.E. Godstone. Ac. 7020. P. 1736.

EDENDERRY, a market town, Ireland, Leinster, King's county, near the Bog of Allen, on a branch of the Grand Canal, 82½ m. W. Dublin. P. 359.

EDENFIELD or EATON FIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. N. Bury. P. (returned with pa.) employed in cotton manufs.

EDENGALE, a vill. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. N.N.W. Tamworth, on the Meese. P. 208.

EDENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. N. Penrith. Ac. 3354. P. 287.

EDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.W. Bourn. Ac. 6844. P. 644.

EDENKOBEN, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, 7 m. N. Landau. P. 5000. It has mineral springs and important grain markets.

EDENSOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, on the Derwent, 2½ m. E.N.E. Bakewell. Ac. 4829. P. 592.

EDENTON, a vill. of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, cap. co. Chowan, on a bay of same name, connecting with Albemarle Sound, 66 m. S. Norfolk. It has a court-house, a bank, and considerable shipping.

EDERMINE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. S.E. Enniscattery. Ac. 4130. P. 956.

EDERN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 8 m. S.E. Châteaulin. P. 1880.

EDERNION, a valley of North Wales, co. Merioneth, between Corwen and Bala. P. of the hundred 5043.

EDESHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, Palatinate, and 6 m. N. Landau. P. 2070. Wine is produced in its vicinity.

EDFRY, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.N.W. Nevin. Ac. 1380. P. 613.

EDFOU (Coptic *Atbo*, anc. *Apollinopolis Magna*), a vill. of Upper Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 50 m. S.S.E. Thebes, consisting of a cluster of mud huts, around some of the finest ruins in Egypt. P. from 1500 to 2000. Manufs. blue cotton cloths, & earthenware similar to the anc. Egyptian pottery. The remains of antiquity comprise a quay and two fine temples, both of which appear to have been constructed in the age of the Ptolemies.

EDGAR, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. part of Illinois. Area 642 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,925.

EDGARTON, a seaport of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 75 m. S.S.E. Boston. P. 1990. It has a good harbour and some shipping.

EDGE, a thything of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Stroud. P. 1176.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Malpas. P. 270.

EDGECASTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.W. Birmingham. Ac. 2545. P. 12,907.

EDGECOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 10½ m. W.N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 650. P. 182.—II. co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Banbury. Ac. 1344. P. 103.

EDGECOMBE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of North Carolina. Area 492 sq. m. P. 7268 free, 10,108 slaves.—II. a seaport town of Maine, 29 m. S.S.E. Augusta. P. 1428.

EDGECUMBE (BAY), E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 20° S.; lon. 147° 30' E.

EDGEFIELD, a dist. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of South Carolina. Ac. 1680. P. 15,827 free, 24,060 slaves. Soil light, and adapted for cotton. Chief town same name, 140 m. N.W. Charleston. P. 2200.

EDGEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Holt. Ac. 2455. P. 624.

EDGEHILL, an elevated ridge of England, co. Warwick, 7 m. N.W. Banbury. Here was fought, in 1642, the first battle between Charles I. and the parliamentary forces.—II. co. Lancaster, a suburb of Liverpool, which it adjoins, and with which its pop. is united.

EDGEWARE, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. W.N.W. London. Ac. 1979. P. 705.

EDGEWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 1566. P. 139.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN or MOSTRIM, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Longford. Ac. 10,943. P. 3046.

EDGMOND, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 1½ m. W. Newport. Ac. 9598. P. 2598.

EDGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 1832. P. 186.

EDGWORTH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton, 7 m. W.N.W. Bury. Ac. 2480. P. 1350.

EDINBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 38 m. N. Albany. P. 1536.—II. Ohio, 127 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 1101.

EDINBURGH, a city, parl. bor., and the metropolis of Scotland, on the S. bank of the Firth of Forth. Lat. of observatory 55° 57' 17" N., lon. 3° 10' 54" W.; 400 m. N. of London, by G. N. and N. B. rail. P. in 1801 (including Leith) 82,560; in 1851, within parliamentary boundary, 160,302; do. (1861) 168,121; of royalty, 66,429. The city is picturesquely situated upon three ridges of hills. Altitude of Princes Street, at Register Office, 219 feet; do. of Cowgate, at foot of St Mary's Wynd, 191 feet. The old town occupies the more elevated ridge, which terminates on the W. by the bold rocky eminence of the Castle Hill. Altitude of the esplanade 359 feet (overlooking the Firth of Forth 2 m. N.), on which are a statue in bronze to the Duke of York, and a ruinous cross to the memory of officers and men of the 78th Regiment who fell in the Indian mutiny. Between the old and new town is a deep ravine converted into gardens, and crossed on the E. by the North Bridge; and by the Waverley Bridge, leading to the Railway Stations, and about the centre by an earthen mound. The new town, on the N., forms an extensive parallelogram, with wide and straight streets intersecting each other at right angles, and relieved at certain places by squares, a circus, and a spacious octagon. Altitude of George Street, at statue of George IV., 224 feet; do. foot of Pitt Street 66 feet. The city extends almost without interruption to the shores of the Firth on the N., uniting it with Granton, a modern and excellent steamer port, and the ancient fishing vill. of Newhaven; and on the W. with the Dean and Corstorphine

Hill. To the S. of the old town extend the rural suburbs of Newington, the Grange, and Morning-side. The principal feature in the old town is the High Street, which, with the Canongate, extends along the elevated ridge from the Castle-hill (Assembly Hall 309 feet) on the W. to Holyrood Palace (120 feet) on the E., with Cockburn Street, a new line of access to the railway stations; and many narrow wynds or closes on each side connecting it on the S. with the parallel street called the Cowgate, and on the N. with a narrow street skirting the base of the Calton Hill. The houses in this part are lofty, and each storey is divided into distinct dwelling apartments or flats, of which there are from 5 to 10 in one building. In this line of streets are the Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland, with an elegant spire 241 feet high; the High Church of St Giles, built in the cathedral style, with a tower in the form of an imperial crown; the Parliament House, containing the old parliament hall, with oaken roof, built 1632, and the various courts of justice, courts of exchequer, the advocates' and writers' libraries; Royal Exchange, and City Chambers or Town Hall; the Tron Church; the house in which John Knox lived; and the Canongate Tolbooth. At the E. extremity of Canongate, in the valley between Arthur Seat and Calton Hill, are situated the abbey and palace of Holyrood, founded in 1128 by David I. The ruins of the nave of the ancient abbey remain; and the tower of the N.W. corner of the palace, built 1528 by James v., and containing Queen Mary's apartments, has been preserved and incorporated with the more modern buildings erected after the restoration in 1671. An ornamental fountain, stands in the area in front of the palace. Along with Beverley in Hampshire, Holyrood has the privilege of sanctuary. The castle, built on a precipitous rock of basaltic greenstone (highest point 437 feet), contains some ancient apartments, in one of which Queen Mary gave birth to James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England; the crown and regalia of Scotland, an armoury, and barracks. The university, founded 1582, by charter of James VI., is a noble institution. The building, commenced in 1789, forms a large quadrangle, with a court in the centre, and contains a library with about 120,000 printed books and 500 vols. of MSS., a natural history museum. Several clubs, under the name of the "Associated Societies of the University," meet within its walls. There are upwards of 100 bursaries and scholarships connected with the university; yearly value 5*l.* to 100*l.* each. The professors, in number 33, deliver courses of lectures on literature and science, theology, law, medicine, agriculture, languages, and music. Annual average of students (since 1800) 1636. Communicating with the university on the W. is the industrial museum, a noble edifice in the mixed Italian style, designed by Captain Fowke, R.E., to accommodate the objects of Industrial art, now being arranged by Professor Archer, in connexion with a chair of technology, instituted by the Crown in 1855. The foundation stone was laid by the late Prince Consort 23d Oct. 1861, and the building is now (1864) nearly completed. There is also a Free Church college, and a theological hall of United Presbyterians; colleges of physicians and of surgeons, with an anatomical museum; the royal society of literature & science. Highland & agricultural society; meteorological society; society of arts; antiquarian society; royal academy of painting, with annual exhibitions of pictures; ~~music hall~~; assembly rooms; a royal botanic

garden; philosophic institution; High school; Edinburgh academy; college for daughters of ministers & professors of the Church of Scotland & the Universities, at Whitehouse, opened 1863; 2 normal and 2 ragged schools; a school of arts or Watt institution, with a statue of James Watt; a mechanics' & several subscription libraries; school of design, and many private schools & institutions for the instruction of youth; united service and new clubs; an abbatior; 2 veterinary colleges; and a spacious corn exchange. The most remarkable public buildings of the new town are the royal institution, with a statue of Queen Victoria, and the royal academy buildings on the Mound; St George and St Andrew's churches; Melville monument, 139 feet high; the Scott monument, the work of a native self-taught architect, admired for its artistic beauty; astronomical observatory on the Calton Hill (349 feet above the sea), by an electric wire from which a time gun is fired from the castle at one o'clock P.M. every week-day. Near it are monuments to Nelson, Playfair, D. Stewart, Burns, the rudiments of a national monument, and the High School. The general post-office, in Waterloo Place, being found inadequate for the greatly increased business, Government, in 1862, resolved to erect a new building at the corner of North Bridge, on a site formerly occupied by the Theatre Royal and Shakespeare Square, acquired at a cost of 62,000*l.* The design, by R. Matheson, Esq., of H. M. Board of Works, is in an enriched Italian style, and it forms an important addition to the public buildings of the city. The foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert 23d October 1861, and it is now (1864) far advanced towards completion. Edinburgh is divided into 13 pas., and had in 1864 the following churches and chapels:—Established Church 26, Free do. 33, United Presbyterian 20, Reformed and other Presbyterian 2, Scottish Episcopal 12, English Episcopal 2, Baptist 7, Congregationalist 3, Evang. Union 2, Wesleyan 2, Roman Catholic 3, Unitarian 1, Jews' Synagogue 1. The charitable institutions are—for education and maintenance of children; the Orphan hospital, George Heriot's hospital, founded 1624, with many outdoor schools, in which poor children are educated *gratis*; George Watson's hospital, also with outdoor schools; John Watson's institution; the merchant maiden, trades maiden, Donaldson's hospital; Stewart's hospital; Gillespie's hospital for old men and women, with a free school; the Fettes College for boys, now (1864) being erected at Comely Bank; an asylum for the blind; deaf-mute institution; a royal infirmary, receiving from 3000 to 4000 patients annually; and several public dispensaries; Chalmers' hospital for the sick and hurt, opened 1864, and sick children's hospital, 1863; night asylum for the houseless poor, and house of refuge. There are three poor's houses and two ragged schools connected with the city and suburbs. There are seven banks, many of which are elegant structures, and a government savings' bank. Coach-building, flint glass making, ale-brewing, brassfounding, comb and brush making, besides an india-rubber and gutta-percha work, which employs several hundred hands, are its chief manufs. It holds a high place as a printing and publishing centre, in connection with which type-founding, press-making, and bookbinding are extensively carried on. Stereotyping, an Edinburgh invention, is now brought to great perfection. In 1863 there were in the city 34 publishing firms, and 133 booksellers and news

agents. There are 90 letterpress establishments well known for the excellence of their typography. Wood, copper, and steel engraving, dye and stamp cutting, are well conducted; and Edinburgh has the largest private establishment in the kingdom, perhaps in Europe, for the production of atlases, maps, and all kinds of geographical works; 4 daily, and 5 weekly or semi-weekly newspapers, are published, besides numerous monthly, quarterly, and other periodicals. Edinburgh is a great railway centre, and a part of the new town is traversed by a tunnel of the N. B. line. The union canal is used for the conveyance of heavy goods between Edinburgh and Glasgow. The elevated situation of the city admits of free ventilation; and an abundant supply of water is brought from the Pentland Hills, 8 m. S.W. Mean temperature of the year 47°·2 Fahr.; mean of summer 57°·6, winter 37°·9. Annual rainfall 27 inches. The climate of Edinburgh is salubrious, and is comparatively dry and mild. Arthur Seat, in its immediate vicinity, in the middle of the Royal Park (680 acres in extent), 822 feet above the sea, is encircled by carriage drives, and ornamented by artificial lakes. The meadows on the south are open parks for archery and other recreations, and in the "links" the ancient game of golf is still played. In the vicinity there are 6 ornamental cemeteries.

The city is governed by a Lord Provost, elected for 3 years, who is also high sheriff of the royalty, lord lieutenant of co. of the city, admiral of Firth of Forth, is entitled to the style and title of "The Right Honourable," and has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction; 6 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and council; in all, 41. There is a guildry, a merchant company, chamber of commerce, and 14 incorporated trades. The city sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1862) 1569. Corp. revenue of city (1862-3) 43,464*l*. Annual value of real property (1863-4) 933,536*l*. The Court of Session, or supreme civil court for Scotland, is composed of 13 judges, 5 of whom sit as lords ordinary, to decide causes in the first instance, and 4 sit in each of the two divisions of the inner house. The Court of Justiciary is composed of the Lord Justice-General, the Lord Justice-Clerk, & 5 lords commissioners. The faculty of advocates (barristers) consists of advocates who have the privilege of pleading causes before the Court of Session. The advocates' library contains 150,000 printed volumes and 1700 MSS., & is entitled to a copy of every book issued in the United Kingdom. The society of writers to the signet, who have also a large library, practise as agents or attorneys before the Court of Session. The solicitors is another society who practise before the supreme courts, but with inferior privileges to the W.S. There is also a sheriff court, with a new county hall in course of erection, 1864, and justice of peace court. The Register House, an elegant building E. end of Princes Street, erected in 1774, with an equestrian statue of Wellington in front, contains the public records, & records of landed property, for Scotland, under the direction of the lord clerk register and clerks of Court of Session, with an extensive detached range of additional buildings, erected 1863, in a plain Italian style, by Mr Matheson. It contains a central dome, and is divided into 5 galleries for the records of the supreme courts of law, and those of births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland. The police establishment and society of high constables form an effective protection for the peace of the city. The prisons for the city and co. are situated on S. side of the Calton Hill.

Simeon of Durham, writing in the year 854, mentions the fortress or castle under the name of *Edwinesburgh*, or castle of Edwin, probably so called after Edwin, Prince of Northumberland. In 1128 the town received a charter from David I., still preserved in the archives of the city. In 1437 James II. was crowned here; and in 1633 Charles I., on the occasion of his coronation, created the burgh into a city, with all customary privileges. Edinburgh was the permanent seat of the Scottish parliament till the union with England; it was long a favourite abode of the Scottish sovereigns, and its ancient palace is still frequently honoured with the visits of royalty.

EDINBURGH (NEW), a vill. of Canada West, co. Carlton, township Gloucester, at the confl. of the Ottawa & Rideau rivers, 1 m. from Ottawa. P. 700. • EDINBURGHSHIRE or MID-LOTHIAN, the metropolitan co. of Scotland, bounded N. by the Firth of Forth, E. by Haddington and Berwick shires, S. by Peebles and Selkirk, and W. by Linlithgowshire. Extreme length W. to E. 35 m.; average breadth 16 m. Ac. 234,925. P. (1861) 273,997. The S.E. part of the co. is intersected by the Moorfoot hills, a branch of the Lammermoors, of lower silurian formation. From the S.W., the Pentland range runs towards the N.E., composed of felstone, while the greenstone hills of Corstorphine extend from the Firth of Forth S.ward, and are continued by the greenstone and basaltic elevations of the castle rock, Arthur Seat, and Calton, in the vicinity of the capital. Carnethy, the most elevated of the Pentland range, is 1890 feet above the sea. From the S. the co. gradually slopes towards the borders of the Firth and on the E. and W. extends into level and fertile plains. The coast line, 13 m. in extent, is in part sand downs. The principal rivers, none of which are large, are the Water of Leith, flowing along the N.W. declivity of the Pentlands, till it joins the Firth at Leith. The Esk, originating in two branches N. and S., in the southern part of the same mountain range, uniting to the E. of Dalkeith, and joining the sea at Musselburgh. The Almond, flowing through the N.W. valley of the co., rising in the Moorfoot hills, & flowing E. into Haddingtonshire. And the Gala, rising also in the Moorfoots, crosses the S.E. corner of the co., and forms the boundary between Selkirk and Roxburgh. The greater part of the co. belongs to the coal formation, and coal is extensively wrought. A bed about 15 m. in length and 8 m. in breadth, extends across the district from Carlons to Musselburgh, containing 33 seams, from 9 inches to 6 feet thick, partly horizontal and partly edge. Sandstone of a very superior quality abounds, and is extensively quarried at Craighleith, Granton, and Hailes. Limestone is found in many localities, especially at Gilmerton, Crichton, and Burdiehouse. Slight indications of lead and copper have been noticed, but no metal is wrought except iron, which exists as ironstone in the coal strata. The co. is chiefly agricultural, and farming is conducted on the best modern principles. The farms are large; chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes. Valued rent (1863-4) 396,386*l*. In the vicinity of the metropolis are large nurseries, vegetable and fruit gardens, and dairy pastures. There are large paper mills on the Esk and Water of Leith, and several distilleries, breweries, potteries, but no other manufs. of importance. The Edinburgh and Glasgow, North British, and Caledonian railways, traverse the co. Edinburgh, the cap., is the only royal burgh. Dalkeith is a burgh of barony, and Musselburgh a burgh of

regality. Principal vills., Portobello, Newhaven, Lasswade, Loanhead, Ratho, Penicuik, and Roslin. Leith is the principal seaport, and Granton is a low-water pier for steamboats. The co. (exclusive of Edinburgh and suburbs) contains 24 pas. and 5 *quoad sacra* do. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. elects. (1863) 1593. Polling-places, Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and Mid-C Calder. Mid-Lothian and the surrounding districts, at the period of the Roman conquest, was formed into the prov. of *Valentia*. The county was subsequently occupied by Saxon invaders from the N. of England, and by them chiefly retained till about the year 1020, when the Lothians were ceded to the Scottish monarch, Malcolm II. Principal antiquities: Roslin Chapel, Craigmillar, Borthwick, and Crichton castles.

**EDINGHALL** or **EDINGALE**, a pa. of England, cos. Stafford and Derby, 5 m. N. Tamworth. Ac. 900. P. 208.

**EDINGLY**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Southwell. Ac. 1800. P. 390.

**EDINGTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 710. P. 181.

**EDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.N.E. Westbury. Ac. 5705. P. 994. Here King Alfred gained his greatest victory over the Danes.

**EDINKILLIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, on the Findhorn, in the centre of the co. Area 65 sq. miles, a part of which is woodland. P. 1303.

**EDISTO**, a river of the U. S., N. America, South Carolina, rises in Edgefield dist., and flowing S.E. and S., enters the Atlantic by two branches, which enclose Edisto Island (12 m. in length), about 20 m. S.W. Charleston. The river is navigable for 100 miles.

**EDITH-WESTON** or **EDWESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. S.E. Oakham. Ac. 1723. P. 387.

**EDLASTON**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Ashbourne. Ac. 1360. P. 207.

**EDLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5½ m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Ac. 12,348. P. 676.

**EDLINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 2900. P. 212.—II. co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1727. P. 149.

**EDLIPO**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Syria, 32 m. S.W. Aleppo. P. 2500.

**EDMESTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 15 m. W. Cooperstown. P. 1885.

**EDMONDBYERS**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 9 m. N.N.W. Walsingham. Ac. 4880. P. 455.

**EDMONDTHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 7 m. E.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1753. P. 233.

**EDMONSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. S. Cranborne. Ac. 1671. P. 279.

**EDMONSON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 280 sq. m. P. 4372 free, 273 slaves.

**EDMONTON**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the London and Cambridge Railway, and the Kerr river, 8 m. N. London. Ac. 7480. P. 10,930.

**EDMONTON**, a fortified vill. of British North America. Lat. 53° 45' N.; lon. 113° 20' W. Its vicinity is rich in coal and other minerals.

**EDMUND'S-BURY**. [**BURY-ST-EDMUND'S**.]

**EDNAM**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2½ m. N.N.E. Kelso. Ac. 3919. P. 599.

**EDOLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 44 m. N.E. Bergamo, on rt. b. of the Oglio. P. 1715.

**EDROM**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 3½ m. N.E. Dunse. Ac. 9634. P. 1592.

**EDSTONE (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 11½ m. W. Pickering. Ac. 1800. P. 152.

**EDUK**, a Rajpoot state of India, prov. Guzerat,

tributary to the Guicowar.—*Edur* is cap. of dist. of same name, in lat. 23° 50' N.; lon. 73° 3' E. P. 10,000.

**EDVIN-LOACH**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. N. Bromyard. Ac. 534. P. 53.

**EDVIN-RALPH**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 1590. P. 165.

**EDWALTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 813. P. 115.

**EDWARDS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, on S.E. of Illinois. Area 216 sq. m. P. 5451. Surface undulating, soil fertile.—*Edwardsville* is a township, same state, cap. co. Madison, 48 m. W.S.W. Vandalia.

**EDWARDSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1872. P. 462.

**EDWINSTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. W. Ollerton. Ac. including the N. part of Sherwood Forest, 17,270. P. 2651.

**EDWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Bedfordshire, 3½ m. S.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 1099. P. 99.

**EDZELL**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Kincardine. The Forfarshire portion includes vill. of Edzell, pop. 397, 6½ m. N.N.W. Brechin. P. 1025.

**ECKEREN**, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 4 m. N. Antwerp. P. 4540.

**ECCLOO**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. arr., 11 m. N.W. Ghent. P. 9300. It has a town-hall, convent, prison, churches, schools, and manuf. of woollens, tobacco, and chocolate, with breweries and salt refineries.

**EGEHOLM (GREAT and LITTLE)**, 2 small islands of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 2½ m. W. Seeland.

**EJHMUT**, a town of Scinde, near the Indus, 17 m. S.E. Shikarpore. Lat. 27° 55' N.; lon. 68° 56' E.

**EKAIREE** or **AKHERI**, a decayed town of India, territory of Mysore, 162 m. N.W. Seringapatam.

**EELA**, a city, Chinese Turkestan. [ILI.]

**EEMNES**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, near the Eem, 8 m. N.N.W. Amersfort.

**ESSAUGH**, a town and strong fort of Hindostan, dom. and 100 m. W.S.W. Gwalior.

**EFENECHTYD**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.W. Ruthin. Ac. 1217. P. 211.

**EFFERDING**, a town of Upper Austria, near the Danube, 13 m. W. Linz. P. 1930.

**EFFIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. S.W. Kilmallock. Ac. 5266. P. 1260.

**EFFINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.W. Leatherhead. Ac. 2940. P. 633.

**EFFINGHAM**, a co. of U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 7816.—II. a co., Georgia. Pop. 2590 free, 2165 slaves.

**EGADI**, *Egates*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, W. of Sicily; the chief islands are Favignana, Levanzo, and Marettimo.

**EGBA**, a small kingdom of W. Africa, mostly on l. b. of the Ogun river, south of Toruba. Area 3000 sq. m. P. 200,000.

**EGBELL**, a market town of Hungary, Hither Danube, co. and 53 m. N.W. Neutra. P. 2644.

**EGDEAN**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.E. Petworth. Ac. 710. P. 85.

**EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. P. 3082.

**EGEDESUNDE**, a dist. of North Greenland, comprising numerous isls. It was named from Hans-Egede, who visited it as a missionary in 1741.

**EGELN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 16 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. P. 3350.

**EGELSHOFEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, 1 m. S. Constance. P. 1613, partly wine-growers.

**EGENHAUSEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, 5 m. W. Nagold. P. 1100.

**EGENSBURG**, a town of Lower Austria, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Krems. P. 1262.

**EGER**, a river of E. Germany, rises by numerous heads near the Fichtel-Gebirge, Bavaria, flows N.E. through Bohemia, nearly parallel to the Erzgebirge, and joins the Elbe 35 m. N.N.W. Prague; course 125 m. Affils., the Saubach & Tepl.

**EGER** (Bohemian *Cheb*), a frontier town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Eger, 92 m. W. Prague. P. 11,180. In its old castle, in 1634, the principal friends of Wallenstein were put to death, while Wallenstein himself was assassinated in a house in the market-place. It has a town-hall, pa. church, college, barracks, schools, and hospitals; and manufs. of chintz, cotton fabrics, and woollens. Near it are the baths of Franzenbrunnen.

**EGERBEGY**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Maros Vasarhely, dist. Zah. P. 2365.

**EGERDIR**, a lake and town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, 15 m. N.E. Isbart. The lake, 27 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 10 m.; it communicates at its N. end with Lake Hoiran. At its S. extremity is the town, in lat. 37° 52' N., lon. 31° 6' E., on a promontory in the lake. W. of this is Jalobatch, and the ruins of Antioch of Pisidia.

**EGERI**, a lake of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. S.E. Zug. Length 3½ m.; breadth 1½ m. *Eger* is the name of two adjacent pas. (*Ober* and *Unter*), with a united pop. of about 4808.

**EGERSUND**, a maritime town of Norway, amt. and 38 m. S. Stavanger, on the strait which separates it from the island of Egerøe. P. 1262. It is the centre of an extensive herring fishery.

**EGERSZEG**, a vill. of W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the Zala, 70 m. S.S.W. Raab. P. 3422.

**EGERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Ac. 2780. P. 816.

**EGG**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.E. Zürich, in a fertile dist. 2380 feet above the sea. P. 2483. Manufs. cottons.

**EGG** or **EIGG ISLAND**. [FLANNAN ISLAND.]

**EGGA**, a large town of Guinea, on the S.W. bank of the Niger (Quorra), 70 m. N.N.W. its junction with the Benue. Lat. 8° 42' N., lon. 6° 40' E. It extends for more than 2 m. along the river, and is very populous. A large pop. also live here on board of canoes, and trade on the Niger.

**EGG-BUCKLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Plymouth. Ac. 3304. P. 1415.

**EGEBEE**, a town of W. Africa, 80 m. S.S.W. Kano, in lat. 10° 52' N., lon. 9° 6' E. P. 14,000.

**EGGENBERG**, a vill. of Styria, circ. and near Grätz. Pop. of dist. 3516.

**EGGENFELDEN**, a market town, Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Rott, 34 m. W.S.W. Passau. P. 1450. It has manufs. of cloth.

**EGGESFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. Chumleigh. Ac. 2500. P. 126.

**EGG HARBOUR** (GREAT), a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 48 m. S.E. Woodbury. P. 2739.—II. (*Little*), 35 m. S.E. Mount Holly. P. 1875. Also two bays and rivers in same state.

**EGGINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. N.N.E. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 2289. P. 355.

**EGGLESTON ABBEY**, a pa. of Engl. [ROKBY.]

**EGGLESTONE**, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Middleton-in-Teesdale, 5½ m. N.N.W. Barnard Castle. Ac. 7919. P. 788.

**EGGMUHLE**, a vill. of Bavaria. [ECKMUHL.]

**EGGOSHEIM**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Nurnberg and Neumarkt Railway, 11 m. S. Bamberg. P. 620.

**EGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 3 m. E. Windsor, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Ac. 7435. P. 4864.

**EGHOLM**, a small island of Denmark, diocese Fionia, in the Little Belt, 4 m. N.E. Æroe Island. Also a small island in the Liimfjord, Jütland.

**EGIDIO** (SAN), two vills. of S. Italy.—I. (*alla Vibrata*), prov. and circ. Teramo. P. 1924.—II. (*del Monte*), prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 3023.

**EGIDISTADT**, Transylvania. [ENYED (NAGY)].

**EGIN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, on the Euphrates, 22 m. N.E. Arabgir.

**EGINA**, an isl. and gulf of Greece. [ÆGINA.]

**EGLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 1½ m. S.E. Oakham. Ac. 1450. P. 131.

**ÉGLETONS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Tulle, cap. cant. P. 1598.

**EGLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. Alnwick. Ac. 23,361. P. 1845.

**EGLINTON**, an incipient township of New South Wales, near Bathurst.

**EGLINTON IRONWORKS**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kilwinning. P. 1342.

**EGLSAU**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. N. Zurich, on rt. b. of the Rhine, near the frontier of Baden. P. 1572.

**EGLSCHWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 3 m. from Lenzbourg. P. 1073.

**EGLEISENEUVE-D'ENTRAIGNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Issoire, cant. Besse. P. 2045.

**EGLISH**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 3½ m. N.N.E. Birr. Ac. 14,799. P. 1596.—II. Ulster, co. Armagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Tynan. Area about 10,500 ac. P. 4037.

**EGLISSOTTES-ET-CHALAURE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Libourne, cant. Contras. P. 1286.

**EGLON**, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with the vill. Ajlun, pash. and 18 m. E.N.E. Gaza.

**EGLOSHAYLE**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel, ¾ m. E. Wadebridge. Ac. 5748. P. 1479.—II. (*Egloskerry*), a pa., same co., 3½ m. W.N.W. Launceston. Ac. 3235. P. 510.

**EGLWYS** (*which signifies church*) is the prefix to several pas. in Wales.—I. (*Brewis*), co. Glamorgan, 4 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 367. P. 21.—II.

(*Cymryn*), co. Carmarthen, 4 m. from Llangham.

P. 260.—III. (*Wrw*), co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Cardigan. P. 490.—IV. (*Fack*), cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 6 m. N. Llanrwst. Ac. 10,740. P.

1530.—V. (*Ilan*), co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 9½ m. N.W. Cardiff. Ac. 13,619. P. 6383, partly employed in coal mines.—VI. (*Rhos*), co. Carnarvon, near the mouth of the Conway, 1½ m.

N.N.E. Conway. Ac. 3735. P. 832.

**EGMANTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. S. Tuxford. Ac. 2220. P. 386.

**EGMERE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Walsingham. Ac. 1237. P. 56.

**EGMOND-AAN-ZEE**, a marit. vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, on the North Sea, 5 m. W. Alkmaar. P. 1338.

**EGMONT**, an inlet of the Gulf of St Lawrence, North America, on the S.W. coast of Prince Edward isl. Lat. 46° 34' N.; lon. 64° E.—II. (*Island*), Low Archipelago, Pacific. Lat. 19° 24' S.; lon. 139° 15' W.—III. (*Island*), the largest of the Santa Cruz Archipelago or Queen Charlotte isls., Pacific. Lat. of co. Mendana, 10° 53' S.; lon. 165° 50' E. Length 20 m.; breadth 10 m. It is of coral formation, steep, well wooded, and fertile.—IV. (*Mount*), an active volcano of New Zealand, N. isl., 18 m. S. New Plymouth, and rising to about 8840 feet above the sea. Lat. 39° 15' S.; lon. 174° 13' E.—V. (*Por*), W. Falkland isl., off its N. coast, between Keppel and Saunders isls., in lat. 51° 21' S.; lon. 60° W. It affords anchorage and fresh water.

EGNACH, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 2½ m. W. Arbon. P. 2622.

EGOI ISLES, Pacific Ocean. [CAROLINES.]

EGREMONT, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Eden, 37 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. Ac. of pa. 2708. P. 3481. Manufs. of linens, canvas, and paper.

EGREMONT, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.W. Narberth. Ac. 1006. P. 124.

EGRES or EGRIS, a vill. of Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, on the Maros, 15 m. from Komlos. P. 3347.

EGREVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. and 17 m. S.S.E. Fontainebleau. P. 1792. It has manufs. of serge.

EGRIFO or NEGROFONT, Greece. [EUBCEA.]

EGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7½ m. W.S.W. Whitby. Ac. 15,146. P. 1115.

—II. Cum-Newland, a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.E. Ulverstone. Ac. 3390. P. 1251.

EGUILLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, 5 m. N.W. Aix. P. 1780.

EGUISHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Mulhausen Railway, arr. and 4 m. S.W. Colmar. P. 1937.

ÉGUZON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, arr. la Châtre, cap. cant. P. 1594. It has a lead mine.

EĞYEK, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Nord-Bihar, dist. Debreczin. P. 2742.

EGYHAZA, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Pesth, dist. Duna Vescse. P. 2120.

EGYPT (Lat. *Egyptus*, the *Mizraim* of Scripture, and *Masr* of the Arabs), a country of N.E. Africa, situated between lat. 31° 37' and 24° 1' N., lon. 27° 18' and 34° 12' E.; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Isthmus of Suez and the Red Sea, S. by Nubia, and W. by Barbary and the Sahara. Length, N. to S., 520 m. Area estimated at 177,970 sq. m., of which the extent of the space inundated or irrigated by the Nile is about 6000 sq. m. Pop. by a rough census (1859) 5,125,000. Another estimate, based on an official return of the number of houses, allowing 8 persons to each house in Cairo, and 4 for the rest of the country:—Egyptian Mussulmans, 2,600,000; do. Copts, 150,000; Osmanli Turks, 12,000; Bedwin Arabs, 70,000; Barbaras, 5000; Negroes, 20,000; Abyssinians, 5000; Circassian and Georgian slaves, 5000; Jews, 7000; Syrians, 5000; Armenians, 2000; Greeks, 5000; Europeans domiciled in Egypt, about 9500. Cap. Cairo. The territory of Egypt is composed of a long narrow valley, enclosed by a double range of hills, which extend from Assouan to Cairo, and traversed by the Nile. N. of Cairo, where the mountains terminate, the Nile separates into numerous branches, of which the two principal flow, the one N.E., and the other N.W., to the Mediterranean, enclosing a triangular space, having the sea for its base, and called the Delta from its resemblance to the Greek letter Δ. These mountain chains, which defend the valley of the Nile from the sands of the surrounding desert, rise to a height of about 2000 feet in the vicinity of Thebes; in many places they are merely low hills stretching into the desert. On the E. of the Nile, in Upper Egypt, the highest point is Jebel Gharib, 6000 feet above the sea. The range, which is seldom more than 300 feet high, terminates abruptly in Jebel Mokketam, near Cairo. The desert of Libya contains many oases, which owe their fertility to the lowness of their situation, enabling them to retain moisture. In the N. of the Libyan desert are two contiguous valleys, enclosed by branches of the W. mountains,

in one of which, called the "valley of the Natron Lakes," are found small pools, which in winter exude a liquid of a violet-red colour, to the height of 6 or 8 feet. This, when evaporated by the sun's heat, leaves the substance called natron, a mixture of marine salt and sulphate of soda. The principal lakes are Birket-el-Keroun or Lake Moeris, in Middle Egypt, and Mareotis, Bourlos, and Menzaleh, in Lower Egypt, which last are shallow lagoons, separated from the Mediterranean by numerous peninsulas of sand. The geological formation of Egypt comprises granite in the district of the cataracts, from Philae to Syene, sandstone from Syene to Esneh, and limestone from Esneh to the Delta. The climate of Egypt is extremely dry, equable, and healthy. There are but two seasons—the temperate, which lasts from October to March, and the hot, from March to September. The heat, during the day, is excessive in summer, owing to the confined position of the country and the lowness of its surface; but the nights are cool. In winter the weather is mild. At Cairo, lat. 30° 3' N., the mean temp. of the year is 72°·2, winter 58°·4, summer 85°·1 Fahr.; and at Kenneh, lat. 26° 10' N., mean temp. of year 79°·9, winter 63°·6, summer 92° Fahr. Upper and Middle Egypt are more healthy than the Delta. On the subsiding of the inundation of the Nile, fevers, dysentery, & ophthalmia prevail. N. & N.W. winds blow during the progress of the sun towards the tropic of Cancer; but, on its return to the tropic of Capricorn, they vary between S.E. and W. During the spring equinox the country is visited by the pestilential wind called the *Simoom* or *Khamsin*, a hot S.S.W. wind of 50 days' duration, in which the diseases peculiar to the country assume their greatest virulence. The *mirage* occurs on the plains after the surface has been heated by the sun, on which occasion the country appears like a vast lake studded with islands. Rain is unknown in Upper Egypt; in the Delta it falls frequently from November to March. Showers are slight and unfrequent at Cairo; yet in 1824 rain fell continuously for 8 days, and caused the destruction of several houses. During the French scientific expedition, the number of rainy days was 15, and the latest observations give 10 or 12 in a year in Lower Egypt. Fogs are rare, but very dense when they do occur. Snow seldom falls except in the vicinity of the coast, and then in very small quantity. In 1833 snow fell at Alexandria, Rosetta, and Atfeh, to the amazement of the inhabitants, to whom the phenomenon was totally unknown; and in the winter of 1863–4, frost lasted for some hours at Cairo. With the exception of the oases, the fertility of Egypt is confined to the valley inundated by the Nile, in the Delta, and a space of from 5 to 25 m. on the banks of the river, in Middle and Upper Egypt. The soil is composed of successive deposits of earth brought down by the river, and enveloping the sands of the desert, and vegetation is sharply defined by the water mark. The Nile regularly inundates its valley for several months in the year. This periodic inundation commences in June, and attains its maximum height in September. After having remained stationary for several days, the waters subside, and disappear at the end of November. The distribution of the water is favoured by the slightly convex form of the central valley of the Nile, and is assisted by lateral canals. On the left or W. side of the river, the chief of these is the canal of Joseph, which feeds the ancient Lake Moeris, at the bottom of the fertile valley of Fayoum. As a potable water,

that of the Nile is reckoned the best in the world. *Egypt* has no metals, and the only minerals are natron, saltpetre, salt, marble, and the celebrated red granite called "Syene marble," employed in the construction of the pyramids, and in many of the monuments of Italy; the principal quarries are situated in Upper Egypt. Emeralds are found in the mountains on the shores of the Red Sea, but the mines are abandoned. The cultivation of the soil is divided into that of the low grounds, or those watered naturally, and the high grounds, which depend for their productiveness on artificial inundations; the greater part of Upper Egypt is thus watered, and many means have been employed to facilitate the process. In ancient times Lake Moeris was formed for a reservoir; and a complete barrage of the Nile, lately effected, greatly augments the fertility of the soil. The plants peculiar to Egypt comprise the lotus, the papyrus (from which the first substance used for writing upon was made), the ziziphus, and many aromatic plants. The date palm flourishes from the Delta to the lat. of Thebes, and on its fruit many of the inhabitants of Upper Egypt depend for nourishment. *Egypt* has from the remotest ages been considered one of the most fertile countries in the world. The chief cultivated plants are cotton, lint, hemp, indigo, sugar, tobacco, opium; and the principal grains are millet, maize, wheat, and rice. The growth of cotton is greatly extended; the crop for 1864 was estimated to yield 15,000,000*l.* in value. Durrah (*Sorghum Vulgare*) forms a chief article of nourishment. The cereals of Egypt have always been celebrated; and onions, melons, cucumbers, are extensively used. The vine was widely cultivated in ancient times, & the Marcotic wine was famed by the Romans; its growth was extirpated by the Mussulmans, but again actively promoted by the late Mohammed Ali. The date palm is the most valuable fruit tree; the other fruits are the fig, pomegranate, banana, olives, and melons. Vegetables are very abundant, and comprise peas, beans, lentils, leeks, onions, garlic, and cucumbers. Maize, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, and hemp, are cultivated. Numerous plantations of mulberries have recently been made. There are no forests, but groves of sycamores and palms, and a few orange and lemon trees. Wild animals of the antelope kind abound in the deserts, but the hippopotamus is not now found in Egypt, and rarely in Lower Nubia. Domestic animals comprise the ox, buffalo, sheep, goats, horse, ass, mule, camel, and dromedary. The birds are not of rich plumage: they comprise the ibis, celebrated in antiquity, the vulture, pelican, plover, bittern, and quails, which arrive in great flights from the interior of Africa. The rearing of fowls, pigeons, and bees, is an important branch of industry among the peasantry, who hatch eggs by means of artificial heat. Fish are abundant in the lakes of the Delta and in the Nile, and forms a considerable article of food. Reptiles, especially the crocodile, serpents, and snakes, are common; and sponges, coral, the polypus, and madrepores, are found on the shores of the Red Sea. The manufactures of Egypt are almost entirely monopolized by the Government. Carpets are made at Benisouef, red caps at Foulah, and firearms and military accoutrements at Cairo. The principal manufs. of the natives are of woollen cloths, pottery-ware, and carpets. The trade with Europe is carried on through Alexandria. Exports (1862), cotton, silk, grains, manuf. articles of goat's hair, wool, gums, pearls, ivory, rags, flax, musk, coffee, etc., to the value of 12,225,783*l.* Imports, cottons,

apparel, silks, plate, copper, macnuary, iron, coals, hardwares, indigo, arms, linens, woollens, etc., to the value of 2,550,052*l.* It is anticipated that the new fresh-water canal from the Nile to Suez, opened in 1864, will extend the culture of the cotton plant over an immense area well suited for its growth. The traffic with the interior of Africa is carried on by means of caravans, which bring, in exchange for European and Egyptian products, ivory, gold-dust, skins, wool, gum, ostrich feathers, & metals. The slave-market of Cairo was abolished in 1846. The chief commercial relations with Arabia and India are carried on by Cossier and Suez. Since the establishment of regular steam packets in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, and the railway from Alexandria to Suez, Egypt has become the route to India for all the correspondence of Europe, as well as for the greater portion of travellers. The Nile and the canals are employed for native traffic. *Egypt* was one of the earliest civilised countries in the world. And it is believed that a colony of Ethiopians first introduced a form of religion, and the art of cultivating the soil. The empire was greatly extended under Sesostris and Rameses. It was subjugated by Cambyses, King of Persia, 525 B.C. At that time it was occupied by an industrious population, had numerous cities and monuments of astonishing grandeur, of which the pyramids still exist; the obelisks, many of which were carried to Rome and Paris; and numerous temples and palaces. For 24 centuries it has been subjected to foreign domination, and has fallen successively into misery and ignorance. It was taken by Alexander the Great in 332. After his death it formed a separate kingdom under the Ptolemies, till the year 30 B.C. Augustus then reduced it to a Roman province. The Mohammedan Arabians seized it in the 7th century. The Caliphs possessed it for two centuries. In 1250 it came into the power of the Mamelukes, who were subjected to the Turks at the commencement of the 16th century. The French overran it in 1798; in 1802 they were driven from it by the British; and in 1811 Mohammed Ali rendered himself master of the country by the massacre of the Mamelukes. By judicious government & great reforms, Egypt, under Mohammed Ali, made rapid progress in civilisation; he added to his territory Nubia, Kordofan, and part of Abyssinia; and had also extended his dominion over Syria, Crete, and part of Arabia; but in 1840 he was deprived of all his Asiatic possessions. By the treaty of London, 1841, the government is hereditary among the descendants of Mohammed Ali. *Egypt* comprises the provinces of Said or Upper Egypt; Vostani or Middle Egypt; and Bahari or Lower Egypt. These are divided into 7 *intendancies*, which are subdivided into *departments* and *arronds*. Besides the governors of these divisions, the Fellahs have preserved their hereditary sheiks. The highest tribunals are those of the cadis; inferior causes are judged without appeal by the magistrates. The only city besides Cairo is Alexandria. The largest pyramids are near Gizeh, 7 m. S.W. Cairo, but others occur at intervals on and near the l. b. of the Nile, over a space of 70 m. The greatest temples & sculptures are found on the site of Thebes, and at Edfon, Denderah, etc. The chief establishment of public instruction is the University of El-Agha at Cairo. Mohammed Ali established schools of medicine, languages, and agriculture—military and naval schools. Most of the primary schools and the libraries are dependent on the mosques. The

Egyptian army is raised by conscription. In 1858 it consisted of—infantry, 12,000; cavalry, 4500; artillery, 1500; engineers, 3000; and a regiment of negroes in Sudan. The fleet consists of 7 line-of-battle ships, 6 frigates, 4 corvettes, 7 brigs, 2 steam-packets, and 23 transports. The public revenue in 1855 amounted to 765,000 purses, of 5l. each; expenditure 760,000 purses; debt 6 to 7 talares = 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 francs. The revenue is chiefly derived from land, capitation taxes, and from the Pacha's monopoly on raw and manufactured goods.

EHEN, a river of Engl., co. Cumberland, rises near Borrodale, flows through the lake and vale of Ennerdale, past Egremont, S. to the Irish Sea.

EHINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 15 m. S.W. Ulm. P. 3200. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, an hospital, and four churches. Manufs. cotton goods.

EHENEN, a vill., Netherlands, Luxemburg, dist. Grevenmachern, on the Moselle. P. 1600.

EHNHHEIM, a town of France. [OBERNAL.]

EHNINGEN, a market village of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. E. Urach. P. 5550.—II. a vill., circ. Neckar, on the Wuzin, 4 m. S.W. Böblingen. P. 1530.

EHRENBERG (ALT and NEU), two contiguous vills. of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. P. 5171. Linen-weaving and cotton manuf.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. circ., and immediately opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge. P. 4000. It is situated at the foot of a rocky mountain, 468 feet in elevation, and thence called *Ehren. im Thale*; it has a steam-cooking apparatus which prepares provisions for 1000 men daily.—The *Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein* (Broad Stone of Honour), which covers the rock, was originally a Roman castrum. It was in vain besieged by the French in 1632 and 1688; again besieged by General Marceau in 1796, taken in 1799, and demolished after the peace of Lunéville, but restored by the Prussian Government since 1815; and is now a first-class fortress, capable of containing a garrison of 14,000 men.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. W. Volkenstein. P. 2700, mostly employed in mining and lace-making.

EHRENSHAUSEN, a town of Austria, Styria, on railway, circ. and 12 m. N. Marburg. P. 556.

EHRENSSTETTEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 8 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 1600.

EIBAU (ALT and NEU), two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Budissin, on the Rumburger. P. 5057. This is one of the chief seats of the celebrated linen manuf. of Lusatia.

EIBELSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 5½ m. S.E. Würzburg. P. 2000.

EIBENSCHÜTZ, a town of Moravia, circ. Znaym, on the Iglawa, 12 m. S.W. Brünn. P. 3910.

EIBENSTOCK, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.S.E. Zwickau. P. 6472. Manufs. of chemical products, muslins, and lace.

EIBERGEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 21 m. E. Zutphen. P. 1200.

EIBISWALD, a market town of Styria, circ. and 24 m. W.N.W. Marburg. P. 664. It has a castle, and extensive coal mines and iron works.

EICI, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucern, dist. Sursee, on the south bank of the Lake of Sempach.

EICHHORN, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 10 m. W. Brünn, on the Schwarzawa, with an old fortress, powder-mills, and iron works.

EICHSADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. of a principality, 42 m. W.S.W. Regensburg, on the Altmühl. P. 7600. It has

a cathedral and several other churches, a Capuchin convent, bishop's palace, gymnasium, Latin and other schools, a public library, museums, and manufs. of earthenwares, hardwares, and woollen goods, with breweries and stone quarries.

EICHSSTETTEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on l. b. of the Dreisam, 8 m. N.W. Freiburg. P. 2500.

EIDER, *Eidora*, an important river of Denmark, rises in Holstein, 8 m. S. of Kiel, and flows generally W. to the North Sea, past Rendsburg and Friedrichstadt, forming, with the canal of same name which continues it, the limit between the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Length 90 m., for 70 m. of which it is navigable. It opens a communication between the Baltic and the North Sea, and the tides are felt as far as Rendsburg. Chief affluent the Treun.

EIDSVOLD, a town of Norway, amt Aggershus, 32 m. N.N.E. Christiania, on rt. b. of the Vermen-Elf. It has iron forges, and was the seat of the National Assembly held after the treaty of Kiel, January 14, 1814, by which Denmark abandoned Norway to Sweden.

EIGER, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Bernese Oberland, 13,045 ft. above the sea.

EIGG or EGG ISLAND, one of the Hebrides islands, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Small Islands, 12 m. W. Arisaig, on the mainland. Ac. 5580 Scots. P. 309. Here are some remarkable basaltic cliffs.

EIKEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, near the Rhine, 10 m. N. Aarau. P. 807.

EILAU (DEUTSCH), a town of Prussia, prov. West Prussia, reg. and 29 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, on the Lake of Geserich. P. 2400.

EILAU (PREUSSISCH), a town of Prussia, prov. East Prussia, cap. circ., reg. and 22 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, on the Pasmar. P. 2800. The French here defeated the Prussians and Russians, 7th and 8th February 1807.

EILDON HILLS, three conical peaks of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. Melrose. Elevation of the loftiest 1350 feet above the sea.

EILENBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on an island in the Mulde. P. 9800. Luther preached here at the commencement of the Reformation in 1522.

EILENDORF, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 3 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 1300.

EILSEN, a vill. of North Germany, Lippe-Schaumburg, amt and 2 m. E.S.E. Bückeburg, on the Au, at the foot of the Harriberg mountain. It has mineral springs and a bathing establishment. Temp. of water 52° to 55° Fahr. P. 200.

EIMBECK or ENBECK, a town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, cap. principality Grubenhagen, on the Ilm, 39 m. S.E. Hanover. P. 5570. It has breweries and manufs. of linen fabrics and hosiery.

EIMEO, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, N.W. Tahiti. Lat. 17° 30' S.; lon. 150° 10' W. Length 9 m.; breadth 5 m. Estimated pop. 1300. It is mountainous, has an abrupt coast, and is noted for its timber. It is the church station of the missionaries in these islands.—[SOCIETY ISLANDS.]

EINDHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dommel, at the infl. of the Gender, 19 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 3050. Manufs. linens and woollens.

EINÖD, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. and 5½ m. N.W. Judenburg, with mineral springs.

EINSEDEL, a vill. of North Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Golnitz, 114 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 2378.

EINSEDEL, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co

Zips, dist. Göllnitz. P. 2378. Iron works, copper mines.—II. a vill. of Saxony, gov. and dist. Chemnitz. P. 1572.

ENSIEDLEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N.N.E. Schwytz, in the valley of the Sihl. P. of dist. 7253. It comprises about 75 inns and alehouses for the reception of pilgrims, etc.; and owes its origin to the famous Benedictine abbey, superior of all the abbeyes of this order in Switzerland, with an extensive parish. The abbey is situated 2985 feet above the sea. It was founded in the 9th century; has an hospital, library, museum of paintings and Roman antiquities, and a marble chapel with an image of the Virgin, which, on the 14th Sept. annually, attracts on an average 150,000 pilgrims. Its rich treasury was despoiled by the French in 1798.

ENNVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meurthe,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Lunéville. P. 1165.

EPEL, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Sitchin, dist. Trautenau. P. 1635. Flax-spinning.

EISENACH, a town of Central Germany, Grand Duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. circ. Eisenach, on the Hörsel, at the foot of the Wartburg, and on the railway from Leipzig to Cassel, 44 m. W. Weimar. P. (1861) 11,517. It has a mint, town-hall, prisons, and hospitals, a gymnasium, forest and other schools, manufs. of cotton goods, soap, white lead; dye-works and tanneries. Near it is the castle of Wartburg, once the residence of the landgraves of Thuringia, and in which Luther passed ten months of durance, from 1521 to 1522, under the friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. The circ. of Eisenach has an area of 468 sq. m., and a pop. of 82,444.

EISENBERG, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, duchy and 24 m. W.S.W. Altenburg. P. 5000. It has an observatory and manufs. of woollen stuffs and porcelain.

EISENBURG or VAS-VARMEGYE, a ca. of Western Hungary, bounded N.W. by archduchy of Austria. Area 1536 geo. sq. m. P. 293,183. Surface mountainous in the W., but the valleys and plains are extensive. Chief rivers, the Raab, which receives the Pinka, Sorok, Herpenyo, and Gyön-gyós. Soil fertile.

EISENBURG or VASVÁR, a market town of Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 27 m. S.E. Güns. P. 632.

EISENERZ, a market town of Styria, circ. and 19 m. N.W. Brück, in an Alpine region at the foot of the Erzberg. P. 1484. [ERZBERG.]

EISENSTADT, a free royal town of East Hungary, circ. and 12 m. N.N.W. Odenburg, near the W. bank of Lake Neusiedl. P. 2480. In the park is an orangery containing 400 trees and 70,000 species of exotic plants. North of the town are zoological gardens.

EISEY, a pa. of England. co. Wilts, on the Thames, 1 m. N.N.E. Cricklade. Ac. 1840. P. 198.

EISFELD, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist. principality and 8 m. E. Hildburghausen. P. 3027. Manufs. cotton. P. of dist. 14,025.

EISGRUB, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 29 m. E.S.E. Brünn, on the Thaya. P. 2170.

EISELEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ. reg., 23 m. N.W. Mersburg. P. 9800. Has linen weaving, and mines of silver and copper in the vicinity. Birthplace of the reformer Martin Luther.

EISLINGEN (GROSS), a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 2 m. E. Göppingen. P. 1230.

EIXO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 27 m. S.S.W. Lamego, near rt. b. of the Vouga. P. 2890.

EJEA-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza. P. 2378. Manufs. linen and hempen fabrics.

EKATERINODAR, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, cap. dist. gov. Perm, on the E. slope of the Ural mountains, and on the river Isset. Lat.  $56^{\circ} 48' 57''$  N., lon.  $61^{\circ} 35' E.$  P. 16,497. Mean temp. of year  $31^{\circ} 9$ , winter  $4^{\circ} 7$ , summer  $60^{\circ} 9$ , Fahr. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1723. Chief edifices, a mint, arsenal, custom-house, government school, and an hospital, with botanic garden. It is the seat of a council of mines, and the centre of all the forges and mines belonging to the crown. Chief industry mining and polishing the precious stones, porphyries, agates, and jaspers procured in the adjacent mountains.

EKATERINODAR, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on rt. b. of the Kouban, 150 m. W.N.W. Stavropol. It is cap. dist. of the Cossacks of the Black Sea (or the Tchernomorsk Cossacks).

EKATERINOGRAD or LEKATERINOGRAD, a town and fortress of Russia, gov. Caucasus, 20 m. W. Mosdok, on l. b. of the Terek, in lat.  $43^{\circ} 40' N.$ , lon.  $43^{\circ} 55' E.$  It is an important military post of the Cossacks of the line.

EKATERINOSLAV, a gov. of South Russia, in lat.  $47^{\circ}$  to  $49^{\circ} 20' N.$ , lon.  $33^{\circ} 30'$  to  $39^{\circ} 40' E.$ , bounded on the N. by gov. Pultova, Kharkov, and Voronez, E. by the Don Cossacks, S. by Taurida, and W. by Kherson, with a separate portion in the country of the Don Cossacks, at the mouth of the Don. Area 26,052 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,042,681. Climate temperate. Summer warm and dry, and winter short. Products, wheat, barley, oats, pease, vegetables, flax, hemp, and fruits. Minerals are granite, lime, chalk, salt, and garnets. Manufs. cloth and leather, and distilling.

EKATERINOSLAV, a fortified town of New Russia, cap. gov. of same name, 820 m. S.S.E. St. Petersburg, near rt. b. of the Dnieper. Lat.  $48^{\circ} 27' 50'' N.$ , lon.  $35^{\circ} 5' 53'' E.$  P. (1855) 12,979. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an ecclesiastical seminary, and manufs. of cloths and silks. It was founded in honour of the Empress Catherine II. in 1787.

EKEMEZO, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Hermannstadt, dis. Medias. P. 1693.

EKEROE, one of the Aland Islands, Gulf of Bothnia, W. Aland. Length 12 m., breadth 4 m.

EKESJÖ, a town of Sweden, laen and 160 m. S.W. Stockholm. P. 1941. In vicinity is a mineral spring.

EKHMIN (*Panopolis and Chemmis*), a town of Upper Egypt, on the Nile, 53 m. S.S.E. Siout.

EKENES or EKENÄS, a seaport town of Russian Finland, on a fork of the Gulf of Finland, 55 m. S.E. Abo. P. 1800.

EKRON, an ancient town of Palestine, identified with the vill. Akri, pash. Gaza, 23 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem.

ELAMBAZAR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 90 m. N.W. Calcutta, on l. b. of the Hadjee. P. 2950.

EL ARAISH (*the garden of pleasure*), improperly *Larache*, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, near the mouth of a river in the Atlantic, 45 m. S.S.W. Tangier. Lat.  $35^{\circ} 13' N.$ , lon.  $6^{\circ} 9' W.$  It has a spacious, market-place, and dockyard.

ELBA (Latin *Iva*, Greek *Aithalia*), the largest island of Central Italy, prov. Litorne, in the Mediterranean, between Corsica and the coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Piombino. It is of a triangular form, rounded on W., shores elevated and steep, deeply indented by 7 gulfs, which form several good ports, the best of which is that of Porto-Ferraio, the cap. Length E. to W.  $17\frac{1}{2}$  m., breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. (1861) 20,340. The island is entirely mountainous, covered with the coutreforts of 3 chains, which meet S.E. of

the cap.; the culminating point is 3134 feet in elevation. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in some low dists. on the shore. Excellent wine and delicious fruits are produced. Iron abounds in many parts of the island, but is worked only near Porto-Ferraio. The port of embarkation for all the minerals of Elba is *Follonica*, on the Gulf of Piombino. By the treaty of Paris, 1814, the island was erected into a sovereignty for Napoleon I., and it was his residence from 3d May 1814 to 26th February 1815.

ELBA, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, 7 m. N. Batavia. P. 1772.

EL-BASSAN, ALBASSAN, or LBASSAN, a town of Albania, cap. sanj., on the Scombi, 28 m. N.N.E. Berat. P. 5000. Manufs. of iron and copper wares.

ELBE, *Albis*, a river of Germany, rises in the W. slopes of the Schnee-Koppe, in the Riesengebirge, Bohemia, from 30 springs, the southmost of which, the *Elb-brunnen*, is 4500 feet above the sea. It flows generally N.W., and waters Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia; separates Hanover and Mecklenburg, and forms part of the S. boundary of Denmark. It enters the North Sea near the port of Cuxhaven, and passes in its course Leitmeritz, Königstein, Dresden, Torgau, Wittemberg, Magdeburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Altona, and Glückstadt. Length, direct dist., 395 m.; including windings, 550 m. Chief affls., on rt. the Havel, augmented by the Spree; on l. the Moldau, Eger, and Saale. It is navigable from the conf. of the Moldau, but its navigation is impeded by the lowness of its bed, the greater part of which is only from 150 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is 13 m. wide at its mouth, and ships drawing 14 feet water can ascend it to Hamburg, but its estuary is encumbered by sandbanks. It is connected by canals with the Oder, and also with the Trave, an affluent of the Baltic.

ELBERFELD, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ. on both sides of the Wupper, 16 m. E. Düsseldorf, with which it is connected by railway. P. (1861) 56,293. Mean temp. of year 50°, winter 36°5, summer 63°1, Fahr. The town is long, straggling, and irregularly built. It is the chief seat of the cotton manuf. of Germany, the seat of several commercial companies, and has a gymnasium, with a library & museum, a school of manufs., and 22 burgher schools. Its chief business is in dyeing, printing, and cotton-weaving. It is famed for the dyeing of Turkey-red, and a great amount of yarn is annually sent here to be dyed from Great Britain & other places. Elberfeld and Barmen, which adjoins it, supply all Germany with tapes and bands. [BARMEN.] It has extensive exchange transactions, a Rhenish-West-Indian trading co., bleachfields, and a mining company.

ELBERT, a co. of the U. S., North America, N.E. of Georgia. Area 560 sq. m. P. 4722 free, 5711 slaves. Surface hilly. Soil good, producing grain, cotton, etc., and a little silk.

ELBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. S.W. Thornbury. Ac. 1673. P. 180.

ELBE-TEINIZT, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. W. Chrudin, on rt. b. of the Elbe, and on the Prague and Olmutz Railway. P. 3229.

ELBEUF or ELBŒUF, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Seine Inferieure, arr. and 12 m. S.S.W. Rouen, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 20,692. The seat of a tribunal of commerce, with manufs. of cloth, machinery, and soap, and iron and copper foundries.

ELBING, a fortified seaport town of East Prussia, reg. and 34 m. E.S.E. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Elbing, 5 m. from its mouth in the Frische Haff. P. (1861) 25,539. Principal edifices, a

Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, schools and charitable establishments, including a house of industry, founded by Cowle (an Englishman), in which 400 children are educated. Manufs. of woollen cloths, refined sugar, vitriol, pearl-ash, tobacco, sailcloth, oil, starch, soap, and chicory.

ELBINGERODE, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, in the Harz, 20 m. E. Klausthal. P. 6376. It has mining, iron forging, and brewing.

ELBOGEN or ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Eger, 75 m. W. Prague. P. 2280. Manuf. of fine china ware.

ELBRIDGE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 13 m. W. Syracuse. P. 3924.

ELBURG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 40 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam. P. 2000, mostly employed in fishing.

ELBURZ, ELBRUZ, or ELBURJ (*the watch-tower*), a mountain of Asia, in the Caucasus, 18,517 ft. above the sea. Also a mountain chain of Persia, S. of the Caspian Sea. [DEMAVEND (MOUNT).]

ELCHE, *Illici*, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Alicante. P. 18,068. It is enclosed by walls, and has an Oriental appearance. Chief edifices, a church, convents, schools, and a bridge across a ravine which intersects the town.—II. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 65 m. S.S.W. Albacete, on the Segura, with manufs. of coarse cloths.

ELCHINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. N.E. Ulm. P. 702. The French here defeated the Austrians, Oct. 1805.

ELDA, *Adellum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Alicante, on l. b. of the Elda. P. 3846. It has manufs. of paper, soap, lace, and leather.

ELDAGSEN, a town of Hanover, princip. Kalenberg, 15 m. S.S.W. Hanover. P. 2250.

ELDE, a river of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, takes its rise in Lake Müritz, forms Lakes Kölpin, Flesen, Malchow, and Plau, then flows W.S.W., receiving the waters of Lake Schiwerin on the right, and falls into the Elbe at Dömitz. Course 94 m.

ELDEN, a pa. of England. [ELVEDON.]

ELDENA, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, with school of agriculture, 5 m. E. Griefswalde. P. 1550.

ELDERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 3307. P. 782.

ELDERSLIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Paisley. P. 784, chiefly weavers, spinners, & colliers. This is the ancient patrimony and supposed birthplace of Sir William Wallace, in whose family it remained until the last century.

ELDON, a township of England, co. Durham, 3 m. S.E. Auckland. Ac. 1540. P. 311.

EL DORADO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of California. Area 2000 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,562. The co. is rich in gold. Cap. Culloma.

ELE, a city of Chinese Turkestan. [ILL.]

ELECHEE or ILITS, Turkestan. [KHOTEN.]

ELEIGH or MONKS-ELEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 2099. P. 678.

ELEMER, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, circ. and dist. Nagy-Becskerek. P. 3400.

ELENA (ST), a point and maritime vill. of South America, Ecuador, dep. Guayaquil, prov. Manabi, Point St Elena, in lat. 2° 12' S., lon. 81° W.; and the vill. on the Bay of St Elena, 80 m. S.E.

ELEPHANT BAY, S.W. Africa, Benguela, is an inlet of the Atlantic, in lat. 13° 14' S., lon. 12° 33' E. It has excellent anchorage, but no fresh water.—(*Island*), Senegambia, in the Gambia river, 100 m. from its mouth. It is very populous, and on it the French formerly had Fort Podor.—(*River*), South Africa, Cape Colony, enters the Atlantic after a course of 140 miles.

ELEPHANTA, a small island of British India, pre-

sid. and in the harbour of Bombay, 7 m. S.W. the city. It is 6 m. in circ., and has some remarkable cave-temples, in one of which is a colossal bust 15 feet in height, representing a triune Brahminical divinity. A gigantic figure of an elephant (whence the name of the island) formerly stood near the shore, but it has now fallen to decay. The great temple-cave is 130 feet long and 123 broad, rests on 26 pillars, and contains many mythological figures apparently belonging to some of the early centuries of the Christian era.

**ELEPHANTINÉ** (Arabic *Jeziret-el-Chaf*, "islet of flowers"), an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Assuan (Syene). It is 1 m. long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, highly fertile, and covered with gardens, dwellings, and mills, interspersed among canals and ruins. It has extensive quarries of granite, traces of Roman edifices, and remains of temples erected by the Pharaohs.

**ELETZ**, a city of Russia. [**ELETZ.**]

**ELEUSIS**, an ancient city of Greece, near Lep-sina, gov. Attica, at the mouth of the Sarandaporo, in the Gulf of Ægina, 12 m. N.W. Athens. The plain around is strewn with ruins, and the ancient causeway hence to Athens forms the modern highway.

**ELEUTHERA ROYAL ISLAND AND KEYS**, one of the Bahama Islands, W. Indies. Lat. of Pigeon Key, 25° 11' N., lon. 76° 15' W., 50 m. N.E. New Providence, and separated from Abaco by the Providence Channel. Length 80 m., breadth 10 m. At its N. end is a harbour and fort. P. (1861) 5209.

**ELEUTHEROPOLIS** or **BETOGABRA**, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with Beit-Jibrin, a vill. in the pash. and 23 m. E.N.E. Gaza, with very extensive ruins, comprising a large Roman fortress and massive vaults.

**ELFDALEN**, a pa. and vill. of Sweden, Iæn and 72 m. N.W. Fahlun. P. 2700. It has porphyry quarries and iron works.

**ELFELD** or **ELTVILLE**, a town of Central Germany, duchy Nassau, formerly cap. of the Rheingau, on the Rhine, 5 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. P. 2340.

**ELFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Tamworth. Ac. 2070. P. 461.

**ELFSBORG**, a Iæn of Sweden. [**WENERSBORG.**]

**ELGAR**, an islet of the Orkney group, Scotland, S. of Shapinsay.

**ELGG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. N.E. Zurich. Pop. with adjacent hamlet 1219. In the vicinity are glass works and coal mines.

**ELGIN**, a royal parl. munic. bor., ancient city, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Moray or Elgin, on the Lossie, 118 m. N. Edinburgh, and 5 m. S.W. Lossiemouth, its seaport, with which and with Burghed it is connected by railway. Area of pa. about 18 sq. m. P. of do. (1861) 8726; do. of bor. 7543. Corp. rev. 8377. Mean temp., July 57°·2; Jan. 37°·7 Fahr. Rainfall 24 in. Alt. 67 feet. The town is finely situated on gently rising ground, and extends about a mile in length along the rt. b. of the Lossie. Chief buildings, a parish church in centre of the High Street, court-house and prison, Gray's hospital or infirmary, endowed with 20,000*l.*, to which is attached a lunatic asylum; an orphan institution, endowed with 70,000*l.*, by General Anderson, a native of the town, and who left it for India a private soldier. There is an English chapel, Free church, and several other churches. A literary and scientific institution with museum, an academy, assembly rooms, concert hall, mechanics' institute, and three weekly newspapers; corn market hall, 7 banks, a woollen manuf., foundry, tanneries, breweries, saw-mills, nurseries, and tile works. The ruins

of its celebrated cathedral are on the N.E. of the High Street; it was founded in 1224, and is in the form of a cross, 289 feet in length; breadth of transept 120 feet; height of two western towers, between which is the grand entrance, 83 feet. The great central tower and spire, which fell in 1711, was 198 feet high. The chapter house is entire, and highly ornamented. The architecture is a mixture of Saxon and middle Gothic. The ruin is carefully preserved by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and a new strong wall and elegant lodge have been recently erected. There are also remains of a monastery of Grey Friars. *Elgin* is supposed to have derived its name from Helgy, a Pictish general, and was created a royal burgh by William I. Along with Banff, Cullen, Inverury, Kintore, & Peterhead, it returns 1 member to H. of C. Here is held the sheriff and head burgh court of the co. The secluded valley of Pluscardine, in S.W. of pa., contains the ruins of Pluscardine priory, founded in 1230 by Alexander II.

**ELGINSHIRE**, a co. of Scotland. [**MORAYSHIRE.**]

**ELGOBAR**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. N.W.S.W. St Sebastian. P. 200.

**ELGNETA**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 22 m. E.S.E. Bilbao, on rt. b. of the Deva. P. 2000. Manufs. of linen and ironware.

**ELHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Folkestone. Ac. of pa. 6570. P. 1159.

**EL-HAYZ**, a small oasis of the Libyan desert, Africa. Lat. 28° 8' N., lon. 20° 53' E.

**EL-BELLEH**, a vill. of Upper Egypt, prov. Keneh, on rt. b. of the Nile, opposite Esné.

**ELIA** (**SANT**), two towns of South Italy.—I. (*a Piantisi*), prov. and circ. Campobasso. P. 4275. Cap. circ.—II. (*Fiume Rapido*), prov. Caserta, circ. Sora. P. 4832.

**ELIAS** (**MOUNT ST**), the name of many summits in Greece.—I. (anc. *Taygetus*), Morea, gov. Laconia, in Maina, 10 m. S.W. Mistra, 7829 feet.—II. (anc. *Ocha*), near the S.E. extremity of the island Eubœa, 4607 feet.—III. island Ceos.—IV. island Melos.—V. island Paros, Grecian Archipelago.—VI. Santa Maura, Ionian Island,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Amaxichi, 3000 feet.

**ELIAS** (**MOUNT ST**), a volcanic mountain of N. America, forming a part of the boundary between the British and Russian territories. Lat. 60° 18' N., lon. 140° 30' W., 17,860 ft. (?) above the sea.

**ELICE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 1738.

**ELIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Forth, here forming the Bay of Ely,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Collin-sburgh. Ac. 2241. P. 826. The vill., pop. 706, has a harbour and pier. Resorted to for sea-bathing.

**ELING**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the Anton river,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Southampton. Ac. 18,459. P. 5947. It has ship-building docks.

**ELIS**, a dep. of the kingdom of Greece, on N.W. coast of the Morea. Chief town Pyrgos.

**ELISABETGRAD**, a fortified town of South Russia, gov. and 130 m. N. Kherson, on the Ingul. P. (1855) 13,494. It has military magazines.

**ELISABETHSTADT**, a royal free town of Austria, Transylvania, circ. and on the Küküllö, 35 m. N.E. Hermannstadt. P. 4000.

**ELISABETPOL** or **GANJEH**, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, gov. and 102 m. S.E. Teflis. P. (1855) 12,966, near it are the villa. of Anenfeld and Helmendorf, German colonies.

**ELIZABETH**, numerous townships, etc., U. S., North America, of which the principal are:—I. New Jersey, on Newark Bay and Staten Island Sound.—II. Pennsylvania. Has collieries and manufs.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster.—IV.

Ohio, co. Lawrence.—V. (*City*), a co. in E. part of Virginia. Area 64 sq. m. P. 3381 free, 2417 slaves.—VI. (*City*), North Carolina, on the Pasquotank, 40 m. S.W. Norfolk.—VII. (*Islands*), Massachusetts, the name of 16 islets between Buzzard Bay and Vineyard Sound.—VIII. (*Port*), New Jersey, on Staten Island, 12 m. S.W. New York. It has a court-house, and a harbour which admits of vessels of 300 tons. Steamboats ply daily to New York. The railway to Somerville commences here.—IX. (*River*), Virginia; it flows N.W. 25 m., into the estuary of James river, its mouth forming the harbour of Norfolk.—X. (*Cape*), Maine, at the S.W. entrance of the Bay of Casco. Lat. 43° 33' N., lon. 70° 10' W.

ELIZABETH.—I. (*Cape*), Chinese Empire, is the N. extremity of Sagalin Island, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 24' N., lon. 142° 47' E.—II. Russian America, E. of the entrance to Cook inlet. Lat. 59° 8' N., lon. 151° 3' W.—(*Island* or *Henderson's Island*), Pacific, in lat. 24° 21' S., lon. 128° 18' W., is of a peculiar coral formation, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and thickly covered with shrubs.—(*Port*), Cape Colony, on the W. side of Algoa Bay, and the most frequented seaport along the S. coast of Africa. Pop. of dist. 4246.—(*River*), U. S., North America, Virginia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, numerous townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Jersey, 40 m. N.E. Trenton, on Elizabethtown river and on railway. It has a court-house.—II. New York, W. of Lake Champlain, 110 m. N. Albany.—Virginia, cap. co. Marshall, 12 m. S. Wheeling. It has a court-house.

ELIZONDO, a town of Spain, Navarre, cap. of the valley of Bastan, 20 m. N. Pamplona. P. 1100.

EL-JEMM, *Tsydrus*, a vill. of Barbary, dom. and 105 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Remains of an amphitheatre.

ELK, the prefix to several places in the U. S., North America.—I. a co., Pennsylvania, P. 5915.—II. (*Elk Creek*), a township, Pennsylvania, 16 m. S.W. Erie.—III. (*Elk Ridge-Landing*), a vill. of Maryland, on the Patapsco, 8 m. S.S.W. Baltimore. It has iron works.

EL KAB, *Eilethyas*, a town, Upper Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.S.E. Thebes.

EL-KASH, a vill. of Upper Egypt, cap. the great W. oasis of Dakil, in lat. 25° 41' N., lon. 29° E. It is the residence of a sheikh.

EL-KHARGEH, a town, Upper Egypt, cap. the Great Oasis. Lat. 25° 28' N.; lon. 30° 40' E. P. 6000. Among numerous ruins are those of a temple, and near it is a remarkable necropolis.

ELKHART, a co. of the U. S., North America, Indiana. P. (1860) 20,986.

EL KHATIF or KHATIFF, a maritime town, Arabia, on the W. side of the Gulf of Bahrein.

ELKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 10½ m. N.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 1720. P. 60.—II. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 991. P. 108.—III. (*South*), 2¼ m. N.W. Louth. Ac. 3049. P. 333.

EL-KOS (a "bow," so named from its windings), a river of Morocco, prov. Fez, enters the Atlantic at El-Araish, after a N.W. course. It has a bar at its mouth, within which is a port.

EL-KOSHI, a market town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, at the foot of the Sote mountains, 80 m. N. Mosul. P. from 2000 to 3000.

ELKSLEY a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4¼ m. N.W. Tuxford. Ac. 2500. P. 362.

ELKSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 7½ m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 2058. P. 320.—II. a township, co. Stafford, pa. Alstonefield, 7 m. E.N.E. Leek. P. 689.

ELLAND, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Calder, pa. and 4 m. S.E. Halifax,

with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. Ac. 3360. P. 8716. Manufs. woollens.

ELLASTONE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4¼ m. N.E. Ashbourne. Ac. 7970. P. 1230.

ELLÉ, a river of France, between the depts. Morbihan and Finistère, enters the Atlantic 30 m. S.W. Quimper, after a S. course of 38 m. It is navigable from Quimperlé (8 m.) to the sea.

ELLENFIELD, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, dist. Falkenstein. P. 1836.

ELLEI, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Cockerton, 4 m. S.S.W. Lancaster. Ac. 5620. P. 1968.

ELLENBOROUGH, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Durham, on the Ellen, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cockermouth. Ac. 1224. P. 1086.

ELLENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Eccleshall. Ac. 1750. P. 300.

ELLEBURN, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3¼ m. E.N.E. Pickering. Ac. 4590. P. 648.

ELBERTON (PRIORY), a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8½ m. N.N.W. Howden. Ac. 2552. P. 338.—II. (*on Swale*), a township, North Riding, pa. and 1½ m. E.S.E. Chatterick. Ac. 1609. P. 153.

ELLERY, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 278 m. W.S.W. Albany.

ELLESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2¼ m. W.S.W. Windover. Ac. 3310. P. 724.

ELLSMERE, a market town and pa. of England and Wales, cos. Flint and Salop, 16 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. (including a small lake from which it takes its name) 26,633. P. 6453. It is head of a poor-law union; has a branch bank, and a trade in malt, carried on by a canal, which communicates with Welshpool, Chester, and the Mersey.

ELLEZELES, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 16 m. N.E. Tournay. P. 6205.

ELLIANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, cant. Rosporden. P. 2952.

ELLICE ISLANDS, a group of islets on a coral reef, surrounding a lagoon in the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 8° 30' S.; lon. 179° 13' E. P. 250.

ELlichPOOR, a city of India, Nizam's dom., 100 m. W. Nagpoor. Lat. 21° 10' N., lon. 77° 36' E.

ELLICOTT, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. S.E. Maryville.—*Ellicottville*, cap. co. Cattaraugus, is in the same state.

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, a town, U. S., North America, Maryland, 14 m. S.W. Baltimore, on the Patapsco and on the Ohio Railway, is a very picturesque spot. It has cotton and other mills.

ELLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 28 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. P. 1400. It has a manuf. of pianofortes.

ELLINGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. N.E. Bungay. Ac. 1379. P. 386.

—II. co. Northumberland, 8 m. N. Alnwick. Ac. 12,348. P. 676.—III. co. Hants, 2½ m. N. Ringwood. Ac. 2545. P. 306.—IV. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Ac. 2670. P. 717.—V. (*Little*), 4 m. N.W. Attleburgh. Ac. 1540. P. 382.

ELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. W. Huntingdon. Ac. 2910. P. 413.

ELLINGTON, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 15 m. N.N.E. Hartford.—II. New York, 25 m. E. Mayville.

ELLIOT, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 102 m. S.S.W. Augusta.

ELLS, a co. of the U. S., North America, Texas. P. 4142 free, 1104 slaves.

ELLSBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Ontario, 140 m. N.W. Albany.

- ELLSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S. Basingstoke. Ac. 2360. P. 255.
- ELLON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ythan, 16 m. N. Aberdeen. P. 3913; includes vill. of Ellon, pop. 823.
- ELLORE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. & 39 m. N. Masulipatam, and formerly cap. of one of the Northern Circars.
- ELLOUGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1097. P. 126.
- ELLOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. South Cave. Ac. 2988. P. 688.
- ELLRICH, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 45 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. P. 3000. Near it is the remarkable calcareous grotto of *Kelle*.
- ELLSWORTH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 71 m. E.N.E. Augusta. P. 4009.
- ELLWANGEN, a town of Württemberg, Jaxt, on the Jaxt, 45 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. P. 3000.
- ELM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, island of Ely, 2 m. S. Wisbeach. Ac. 11,105. P. 1729.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Frome. Ac. 893. P. 377.
- ELM, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.S.E. Glarus, 3182 feet above the sea, and so surrounded by mountains that the sun does not reach it during six months in the year. P. 891.
- EL MASARAH, a vill. of Egypt, prov. Ghizeh, 10 m. S. Cairo, opposite the site of ancient Memphis, with extensive quarries, to which a railway has been laid down.
- ELMBRIDGE, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N. Droitwich. P. 391.
- ELMDON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. W.S.W. Coleshill. Area 1127. P. 206.—II. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 2480. P. 731.
- EL METEMNEH, a town of Nubia, on the l. b. of the Nile, nearly opposite Shendy.
- ELMHAM (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. East Dereham. Ac. 4631. P. 1251.—II. (*South, All Saints*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1150. P. 197.—*St Margaret* pa. is 5 m. N.N.W. Halesworth.
- ELMINA or ST GEORGE D'ELMINA, a town and fort, cap. of the Dutch possessions, on the Guinea coast, Africa. The fort is in lat. 5° 4' 45" N.; lon. 1° 20' 30" W. P. 8000 to 10,000 blacks. The fort of Elmina is the strongest on the coast.
- ELMIRA, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, cap. co. Chemung, on the Chemung Canal, and New York and Erie Railway, 158 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 8166.
- ELMLEY CASTLE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. S.W. Evesham. Ac. 2057. P. 373.—II. (*Lovett*), a pa. of same co., 5 m. N.W. Droitwich, near West Midland Railway. Ac. 2381. P. 353.
- ELMLEY (ISLE OF), a pa. of England, co. Kent, Isl. of Sheppey, 3¼ m. S.E. Queenborough. The island is 3½ m. long by 2 m. in breadth. Ac. 2341. P. 140.
- ELMORE, a pa. of Engl. co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. Gloucester. Ac. 1486. P. 374.
- ELMSALL (NORTH AND SOUTH), two adjacent townships of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. South-Kirby, 6½ m. S.S.E. Pontefract. P. 948.
- ELMSETT, a pa., Engl. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 1973. P. 469. Here is a curious petrifying spring, called the Dropping-well.
- ELMSHORN or ELVESHORN ("bend of the Elbe"), a town of Holstein, on the Elbe, and on the Kiel and Altona Railway, 10 m. E.S.E. Glückstadt. P. 5600. Active trade in grain.
- ELMSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. E. Colchester. Ac. 3644. P. 953.
- ELMSTED, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. E.N.E. Ashford. Ac. 2692. P. 492.
- ELMSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Ac. 1650. P. 45.
- ELMSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Wingham. Ac. 432. P. 75.—II. (*Hardwicke*), co. Gloucester, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Cheltenham. Ac. 2613. P. 440.
- ELMSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the East Union Railway, 7¼ m. E.S.E. Bury. Ac. 2066. P. 759.
- ELMTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 2970. P. 469.
- ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia. [ELBOGEN.]
- ELNE, *Illiberis, Helena*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, on l. b. of the Tech, 8 m. S.S.E. Perpignan. P. 2486. Illiberis was the place where Hannibal first encamped after passing the Pyrénées. Having been rebuilt by Constantine, it received the name of his mother Helena.
- EL-OBEID, the cap. town of Kordofan, Africa, in a plain, 240 m. S.W. Sennaar. Lat. 13° 11' N.; lon. 29° 48' E. P. 30,000. (?) Dwellings mostly reeds or straw, and in the shape of corn stacks, and a few of sun-dried bricks. Exports comprise gold, silver, hides, ivory, gum-arabic, and slaves.
- EL OOS, an island in the Euphrates, Asiatic Turkey, 8 m. N.N.W. Hit, with a town of same name. The island is 1 m. in length.
- ELORA or ELLORA, a vill., Hindostan, Nizam's dom., in lat. 20° 5' N., lon. 75° 15' E., 1 m. E. of which are cave-temples excavated in the W. slope of a hill, and in magnitude and execution surpassing all other of their kind in India.
- ELORRIO, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 m. S.E. Bilbao. P. 2280.
- ELOY (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom. P. 536. Has coal mines.
- ELOYES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. and cant. Remiremont. P. 1340.
- EL PASO, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 4036 free, 15 slaves.
- ELPHIN, a market town, pa., and bishop's see of Ireland, Connought, co. Roscommon, 17½ m. W.N.W. Longford. Ac. of pa., which contains some rich grazing land, 12,544. P. 4260; do. of town 1007. Its cathedral is a small plain church. The diocese comprises 76 pas., in cos. Roscommon, Sligo, Galway, and Mayo, and is now annexed to the sees of Kilmore and Ardagh.
- ELPIDIO (SAN), a town, Cent. Italy, prov. Ascoli-Piceno circ. & 6 m. N. Fermo. P. of comm. 8818.
- EL ROSARIO, a town of Mexico, dep. Sinaloa, 55 m. E.N.E. Mazatlan. P. 5000.
- ELSA, two rivers of Central Italy, Tuscany.—I. provs. Siena and Florence, joins the Arno 3½ m. W. Empoli, after a N.W. course of 30 m.—II. an affluent of the Albegna; total course 12 miles.
- ELSASS, a country of Germany. [ALSACE.]
- ELSDON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Ac. of pa., including much mountain woodland, 74,917. P. 1521. The pa. has coal, lime, and ironstone.
- ELSENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. N.E. Stansed-Mount-Fichet. Ac. 1829. P. 480.
- ELSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 1280. P. 179.
- ELSFLETH, a market town of Oldenburg, on the Weser, at the influx of the Hunte, 18 m. N.W. Bremen. P. 1650, employed in ship-building.
- ELSHAM or ALESHAM, a pa., Engl. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 4110. P. 409.
- ELSING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. East Dereham. Ac. 1511. P. 392.
- ELSNORE or ELSINKUR (Dan. *Helsingör*), a sea-

port town of Denmark, island Seeland, on its E. coast, at the narrowest part of the Sound, 24 m. N. Copenhagen. Lat. 56° 2' 11" N.; lon. 12° 36' 49" E. P. (1861) 8442. It stands on a declivity, sloping to the shore, and on its N.E. side is the fortress of Kronborg. Here the Sound-dues are levied from all merchant ships, except Danish and Swedish, passing into or out of the Baltic.

ELSON BAY, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, Russian America, immediately E. Point Barrow. Lat. 71° N.; lon. 156° W.

ELSON ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is one of the Gambier islands.

ELSTEAD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 4 m. W. Godalming, Ac. 4119. P. 818.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1789. P. 174.

ELSTER, two rivers of Germany.—I. (*White*), rises in Voigtland, Bohemia, flows N. and joins the Saale, 3 m. S. Halle (Prussia), passing Adorf, Plauen, Greitz, and near Leipzig; length 110 m. Chief affluent the Pleisse on right.—II. (*Black*), rises 2 m. S. Elstra (Saxony), flows N.W. past Hoierswerda, Elsterwerda, and Herzberg, and joins the Elbe 8 m. E. Wittenberg (Prussia); length 105 m. Chief affl. the Röder, on left.—*Elster* is a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cant. Voitsberg, on Little Elster, with mineral springs.

ELSTERBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. S.W. Zwickau, on l. b. of the White Elster. P. 8162. Has woollen and cotton weaving.

ELSTERWERDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 66 m. E.N.E. Merseburg. P. 1800.

ELSTON or ELVESTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 1640. P. 262.

ELSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S. Bedford. Ac. 1522. P. 418. John Bunyan, author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," was born here in 1628.

ELSTRA, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 21 m. N.E. Dresden. P. 1218.

ELSTREE or IDLESTREE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Edgware. Ac. 1370. P. 402.

ELSWICK, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, 1 m. W. Newcastle. Ac. 783. P. 14,345.

ELSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3½ m. N.N.E. Caxton. Ac. 3700. P. 822.

ELTEN, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 6 m. N.N.E. Cleves. P. 1500.

ELTERLEIN, a mining town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Zwickau. P. 2380. Manufs. lace.

ELTHAM, a pa. and town of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. London. Ac. of pa. 4350. P. 3009.

ELTINGEN, a vill., Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, near Leonberg. P. 1574.

ELTISLEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2½ m. W.N.W. Caxton. Ac. 1922. P. 478.

ELTMANN, a town, Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 35 m. E.N.E. Würzburg. P. 1420.

ELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, 2½ m. W.S.W. Stockton. Ac. 1419. P. 108.—II. co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Ludlow. Ac. 1470.

P. 108.—III. co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stilton. Ac. 3250. P. 947.—IV. co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 980. P. 94.—V. a township, co. Chester, pa. Warmingham, 2 m. W.S.W. Sandbach. Ac. 1027. P. 507.—VI. a township, co. Derby, 6 m. N.W. Matlock. P. 491.—VII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 13½ m. W. Bury. Ac. 2521. P. 7756.

ELTRON, a salt lake of Russia, 70 m. E. of the Volga, gov. and 160 m. S.S.E. Saratov. Area 130 sq. m. Upwards of 100,000 tons of salt are obtained annually from its waters.

ELTSCH (Hung. *Jolsza*), a town of Hungary, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Gömör. P. 3470. It has mines, and an extensive trade in iron.

ELTVILLE, a town of W. Germany. [ELFIELD.]

EL-TYH or ET TH (DESERT OF), or of "the Wandering," the place of the 40 years' sojourn of the Hebrews in the desert, the peninsula between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, and Egypt and Palestine. It is mountainous, comprising the Jebel-Tyh, Mount Sinai, etc.—The *Wady-et-Tih*, or "Valley of the Wandering," is in Middle Egypt, extending between ancient Memphis and Suez, immediately S. the Jeb-el-Ataka.

ELVAN WATER, a small affl. of the Clyde, Scotl., co. Lanark, pa. Crawford. It flows N.E. Particles of gold have been often found in its sands.

ELVAS, a fortified frontier city of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. N.E. Evora, and 12 m. W. Badajos, on rt. b. of the Guadiana. P. 16,460. Chief edifices, the cathedral, churches, and convents, arsenal, bomb-proof barracks for 6000 or 7000 men, a theatre, college, seminary, public hospital, and a prison. A Moorish aqueduct supplies the city with water from a hill 3 m. W. Manufs. arms and jewellery. Elvas was taken and held by the French from March to August 1808.

ELVASTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Derby. Ac. 2760. P. 499.

ELVEDON or ELDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8½ m. S.W. Thetford. Ac. 5290. P. 193.

ELVEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Vannes. P. 3519.

ELVERDISSEN, a vill. of Germany, Westphalia, circ. Minden, dist. Herford. P. 1900.

ELVETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.N.E. Odiham. Ac. 3200. P. 475.

ELVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. York. Ac. 2256. P. 472.

ELVIS (ST), a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. E.S.E. St Davids. Ac. 414. P. 33.

ELWICK-HALL, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 8½ m. N.N.E. Stockton. Ac. 4321. P. 206.

ELWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. N. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 1635. P. 197.

ELWY, a river, S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, joins the Severn at Pennarth.—II. a river, N. Wales, co. Denbigh, falling into the Clwyd at St Asaph.

ELY (ISLE OF), a district of England, N. of the co. Cambridge, from the rest of which it is separated on the S. by the Ouse. P. (1861) 176,016. Ac. 225,150, comprising 4 hundreds, and consisting of fens interspersed with small elevations, generally crowned with villas. A smaller tract, of about 7 m. by 4 m., forms the isle strictly so called. It is surrounded by marsh, formerly covered with water, whence the name. The soil is very fertile, but requires artificial draining. The dist. is a level monotonous plain, containing marsh plants and aquatic birds, but few other objects of interest. [BEDFORD LEVEL.]

ELY, a city and Episcopal see of England, cap. of above dist., on the Ouse, 16 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, and 72 m. N.E. London, on Eastern Counties Railway. Ac., including 2 pas., 16,507. P. 5185; do. of bor. 7428. Principal buildings, the cathedral, built between the reigns of Wm. Rufus and Edward III., exhibiting a singular yet imposing combination of the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles, Trinity Church, and the bishop's palace. Manufs. of earthenware & tobacco pipes. It is governed by a custos-rotulorum, and is the only city in England which sends no member to House of Commons. Its bishopric was founded in 1107. It now extends over pas. mostly in cos. Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon.

ELYRIA, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, 105 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 2658.

ELZ, a river, S.W. Germany, Baden, joins the Rhine, 20 m. S. Strasbourg, after a tortuous course of 33 m. past Waldkirch and Kenzigen.

**ELZA**, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, joining the Arno near Empoli, after a N.W. course of 35 m.

**ELZE**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 9 m. W.S.W. Hildesheim, near the Saale. P. 2146.

**EMATRIS**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Ballybay. Ac. 12,297. P. 4169.

**EMANUEL**, a co., U. S., N. America, Georgia. Area 1100 sq. m. P. 3787 free, 1294 slaves.

**EMBA** or **DJEM**, a river of Central Asia, forming a part of the boundary between the Russian gov. Orenburg and the Kirghis territory (Indep. Turkestan), enters the Gulf of Emba at the N.E. extremity of the Caspian Sea, after a S.W. course estimated at 250 m., where it expands into numerous shallow lakes, and has valuable fisheries.

**EMDEN**, a town of Hanover. [EMDEN.]

**EMBERTON** or **EMMERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Buckingham,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Olney, and 8 m. from Wolverton station on the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 1860. P. 632.

**EMBLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland,  $\frac{6}{11}$  m. N.N.E. Alnwick. Ac. 13,228. P. 2302.

—H. a chapelry, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 3870. P. 363.

**EMBOMMA**, a town of Africa, Lower Guinea, Congo, 70 m. W.N.W. San Salvador.

**EMBORROW**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. N.E. Wells. Ac. 2039. P. 178.

**EMBRACH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Bulach. P. 1440. Celebrated for a wine called Kingswein, made from vines which had belonged to the Emperors of the House of Hapsburg.

**EMBRUX**, *Ebrodunum*, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Durance, 19 m. E. Gap. P. 4287.

**EMBSAY**, a township, Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Ac. 2522. P. 1025.

**EMDEN** or **EMBDEN**, a fortified seaport town of Hanover, landr. Aurich, princip. E. Friesland, on the Dollart, 14 m. S.W. Aurich, with which it communicates by a canal. Lat.  $53^{\circ} 22' 3''$  N.; lon.  $7^{\circ} 12' 58''$  E. P. (1861) 12,490. The town is intersected by canals connected with the harbour. Principal edifices, council and custom-houses, barracks, exchange, gymnasium, and school of navigation. The port, consisting of an outer and two inner harbours, is shallow; but the roadstead is deep. It is a free port. It has ship-building docks, and extensive manufs. Exports corn. Imports timber, hemp, and potash.

**EMENABAD**, *Aminibad*, a town of the Punjab, 33 m. N. Lahore. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 4' N.$ ; lon.  $74^{\circ} 10' E.$

**EMESSA**, a town of Syria. [HOMS.]

**EMILION** (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 3 m. S.E. Libourne. P. 3014.

**EMILIAN PROVINCES** of North Italy, are comprised in the former Duchy of Parma. Ancient *Æmilia* included Modena and part of Bologna.

**EMINEH**, a cape of European Turkey, forming the termination of Mount Balkan in the Black Sea.

**EMLAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. N.E. Kells. Ac. 2118. P. 249.

**EMLAGHFAH**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Sligo. Ac., including the town of Ballymote, 9309. P. 4322.

**EMLEY**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 7 m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 3715. P. 2771.

**EMLY**, a market and Episcopal town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Tipperary. Ac. of pa. 9183. P. 2551; do. of town 366.

**EMLYGRENNAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, 4 m. E. Kilmallock. Ac. 2513. P. 739.

**EMMEN**, two rivers of Switzerland.—I. (*Great*), cant. Bern, rises in the Bernese Oberland, flows N. and joins the Aar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Soleure, after a course of 45 m. Its valley, "the Emmenthal," is

one of the finest in Switzerland.—II. (*Little*), cant. Lucerne, rises near the source of above river, and after a N.E. course of 30 m., joins the Reuss  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Lucerne.

**EMMENDINGEN**, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, and on railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. P. 2000. Manufs. of paper and cotton.

**EMMERICH**, a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 49 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 6700. It has a custom-house. Manufs. woollen stuffs, hosiery, and soap.

**EMMINGTON** or **AMMINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. S.E. Thame. Ac. 726. P. 88.

**EMMERIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Haubourdin. P. 1688.

**EMMER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 1149.

**EMNETH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.E. Wisbeach. Ac. 3449. P. 1023.

**EMÖD**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Borsord, dist. Csath. P. 1988.

**EMPINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 6 m. E. Oakham. Ac. 2780. P. 921.

**EMPOLI**, *Empulium*, a town, Cent. Italy, prov. & 16 m. W. Florence. P. of comm. (1861) 15,768. Celebrated in the conflicts of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, described by Dante.

**EMPORION**, a town of the island Santorin, Grecian Archipelago. P. 1380.

**EMPSHOR**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Alton. Ac. 1230. P. 167.

**EMPURANY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, cant. la-Mastre. P. 1855

**EMS**, *Amisus*, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in Lippe Detmold, traverses Prussian Westphalia, flows at first W., then N. through Hanover, and joins the North Sea by an estuary, between the Netherlands and E. Friesland, after a course of 160 m. Near its mouth it expands into a basin called the Dollart. Affls., the Werse, Haase, and Leda.

**EMS**, a pa. & vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Boden. P. 1374. Catholics speaking Romanch.

**EMS** or **BAD-EMS**, a watering-place of Nassau, on the Lahn, 15 m. N. Wiesbaden. P. 2600. The springs vary in temperature from  $93^{\circ}$  to  $135^{\circ}$  Fahr.

**EMSWORTH**, a maritime town of England, co. Hants, on the Chichester and Portsmouth Railway,  $\frac{8}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Portsmouth. P. returned with its pa. Warblington.

**EMC**, a post township of New South Wales, on Nepean river, co. Cook, at the base of the Blue mountains, 2 m. from Penrith. P. (1861) 107.

**EMYVALE**, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Monaghan. P. 512.

**ENARE**, a lake of Russian Lapland, about lat.  $69^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $28^{\circ} E.$  Area 685 sq. m. It contains numerous islands, and communicates with the Arctic Ocean by the Patsjoki river.

**ENAREEA**, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S.W. Shoa, between lat.  $7^{\circ}$  and  $8^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $36^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ} E.$  Nearly all the coffee, and a large proportion of the slaves and ivory brought through Abyssinia to be sent to the marts N. and E., are from this country. Principal town, Saka.

**ENBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S.W. Newbury. Ac. 2485. P. 412.

**ENCINA-SOLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Huelva. P. 3000. Manufs. of woollens.

**ENCOUNTER BAY**, S. Australia, in lat.  $35^{\circ} 30' S.$ , lon.  $139^{\circ} E.$ , receives the outlet of Lake Victoria, and is E. of Kangaroo island.

**ENDEAVOUR RIVER**, E. Australia, enters the Pacific, in lat.  $15^{\circ} 26' S.$ ; lon.  $145^{\circ} E.$ —(*Strait*), N. Australia, is between Cape York and Wolf Island, E. of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lat.  $10^{\circ} 45' S.$ ; lon.  $142^{\circ} 10' E.$  Breadth 8 miles.

ENDELLION, a maritime pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Wade Bridge. Ac. 3729. P. 1192.

ENDERBY, a pa. of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Leicester. Ac. 1810. P. 1833.—II. (*Bag*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 617. P. 81.—III. (*Mavis*), same co.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 1510. P. 186.—IV. (*Wood*), same co.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 990. P. 244.

ENDERBY LAND, a considerable extent of territory in the Antarctic Ocean, lat.  $67^{\circ} 30' S.$ ; lon.  $50^{\circ} E.$  Discovered by Biscoe in 1831.

ENDERMO, a port of Japan, on the S. coast of the island Jesso. Lat.  $42^{\circ} 20' N.$ ; lon.  $141^{\circ} 5' E.$

ENDFORD or ENFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 7880. P. 893.

ENDIAN, a town of Persia. [*HINDIAN.*]

ENDINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. N.N.W. Freiburg, between the Rhine and the Baden Railway. P. 3300. It has linen manufactures and extensive vineyards.

ENDON, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Leek. P. 1241.

ENDRED, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Szatmar, dist. Nagy Karoly. P. 1535.

ENDRICK, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, and flows through the valley of Innerdale into Loch Lomond, near Buchanan.

ENDRÖD, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Bekes-Csanad, dist. Szarvas. P. 7359.

ENEGO, a vill. of Austria, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. Asiago. P. 3202.

ENFIELD, a post-town of New South Wales, 6 m. S. of Sydney. P. 409.

ENFIELD, a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 10 m. N.E. London. Ac. of pa. 12,460. P. 12,424. It has a famous Gov. musket and sword factory.

ENFIELD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on Connecticut river, 15 m. N.N.E. Hartford. It has a Shaker's settlement, and a carpet factory.—II. New York, 5 m. W. Ithaca.—III. New Hampshire, 36 m. N.W. Concord.

ENGADINE, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, league of "God's house," between two principal chains of the Rhaetian Alps, and consisting of the upper valley of the Inn. Length, S.W. to N.E., 45 m.; average width  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. Elevation 5753 feet above the sea. P. 10,000. It is subdivided into the Ober and Unter-Engadine.

ENGANO, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat.  $5^{\circ} 21' S.$ ; lon.  $102^{\circ} 20' E.$  It is about 30 m. in circuit, lofty, and well wooded.—II. an island off the N. coast of Papua. Lat.  $2^{\circ} 28' S.$ ; lon.  $135^{\circ} E.$  Length 15 m., breadth 5 m.—III. a cape, at the N.E. extremity of the island Luzon (Philippines), lat.  $18^{\circ} 40' N.$ ; lon.  $122^{\circ} 20' E.$ —IV. the most E. cape of Hayti. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 35' N.$ ; lon.  $68^{\circ} 20' W.$

ENGBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, 9 m. S.E. Sarnen, 3284 feet above the sea. P. 1737.

ENGELHARDSZELL, a town of Upper Austria, 28 m. N.W. Wels, on rt. b. of Danube. P. 1032.

ENGELHOLM, a seaport town of Sweden, laen Christianstad, on the Rönne Aa, near its mouth in a bay of the Kattogat. P. 1647.

ENGELSBERG, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 24 m. W.N.W. Troppau. P. 1946.

ENGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Aach, 23 m. N.W. Constance. P. 1480. The French defeated the Austrians here, 3d May 1800.

ENGER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Minden. P. 1640.

ENGHIEN, a town of Belgium, prov. H. cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Mons. P. 3742.

ENGHIEN, a vill. of France. [*MONTMORENCY.*]

ENGIA or EGINA, an isl. of Greece. [*EGINA.*]

ENGLAND (French *Angleterre*), with Wales, forms the southern portion of the island of Great Britain, between lat.  $50^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; lon.  $1^{\circ} 45' E.$  and  $5^{\circ} 44' W.$ ; bounded N. by Scotland, E. by the North Sea, S. the English Channel, and W. the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. Length from Berwick to the Land's End 425 m.; breadth 60 to 303 m. Area 58,320 sq. m., or 37,324,883 statute acres, of which 50,922 sq. m. belong to England, and 7398 to Wales. P. (1851) of England and Wales, 17,927,609; (1861) 20,066,224; increase in ten years, 2,134,116. Average number of persons to the sq. m. for England and Wales, 344. The surface is greatly diversified. In the S.W. peninsula the Cornish highlands extend in a N.E. direction, attaining in Brown Willy an elevation of 1364 feet, and are succeeded on the E. by the Dartmoor hills, 2050 feet, the Dorset hills, 900 feet, and the North and South Downs sloping E. to the Wealden heights, 313 feet in elevation, and terminating in the North Foreland. From Dartmoor, the Exmoor heights, the Mendip and Cotswold hills (1134 feet), extend N., separating the basins of the Thames and Severn, and enclosing Salisbury Plain. From the N. bank of the Thames, the Chiltern hills and the Eastern hills divide the eastern plain from the basin of the Ouse and the fen districts. In all this region, S. of the Wash and E. of the Severn, the hills are mostly isolated, and none of them, except the Dartmoor Hills, attain a height of 2000 feet. W. of the Severn, the country is occupied by the Cambrian mountains & their offsets [*WALES*]. Near the centre of England is the Peak of Derby (1803 feet), on the Pennine chain, which extends in a N.N.W. direction, separating the basins of the Trent and the Mersey, and terminating on the N. between the Tyne and the Eden. Its highest points are Pennegent, 2250 feet, Ingleborough, 2373 feet, Wharfedale, 2414 ft., Crossfell, 2927 feet, and Bowfell, 2911 feet, above the sea. Succeeding these, and forming the boundary between England and Scotland, are the Cheviot hills, the highest summit of which is Cheviot Peak, in Northumberland, 2688 feet. Connected with the Pennine chain on the N.W. are the Cumbrian mountains, comprising Skiddaw, 3022 feet, Helvellyn, 3055 feet, and Scawfell, 3229 feet, above the sea. Near the E. coast are the Wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire (1485 feet). The declivity of the mountains is in general steep towards the W., but sloping gently towards the E. The Great central plain is bounded by the Thames on the S., the Severn on the W., and the Ouse on the E. On the N. it is separated by the Trent from the plain of York, which latter is connected with the low coast lands extending to Berwick. The coast line of England is extremely irregular, and deeply indented with bays, forming natural harbours, affording safe anchorage, and protected by a great number of prominent capes and headlands. Of its rivers, 50 are navigable, but in general only for a short distance from the sea. The four principal are—the Thames, Humber, Severn, and Mersey. On the S. coast, the Tamar, Exe, and Avon contribute their waters to the English Channel; on the E. coast, the Thames, Yare, Great Ouse, Witham, Humber and Trent, Tees, Tyne, and Tweed flow to the North Sea; on the W. coast, the Severn, Towey, and Farret flow into the Bristol Channel, and the Dee (in

Wales), the Mersey, Ribble, and Eden, to the Irish Sea. Area (exclusive of Wales), pop., and subdivisions as follow:—

Counties.	Area in stat. ac.	Pop. 1861.	County and Chief Towns.
Bedfordshire, ...	593,592	135,287	Bedford.
Berkshire, ...	451,910	178,296	Reading.
Buckinghamshire, ...	466,932	167,993	Buckingham.
Cambridgeshire, ...	595,182	176,016	Cambridge.
Cheshire, ...	707,078	505,428	Chester.
Cornwall, ...	873,600	389,390	Bodmin.
Cumberland, ...	1,001,273	206,376	Carlisle.
Derbyshire, ...	638,803	339,327	Derby.
Devonshire, ...	1,657,180	684,373	Exeter.
Dorsetshire, ...	639,425	188,789	Dorchester.
Durham, ...	622,476	508,066	Durham.
Essex, ...	1,060,549	404,861	Chelmsford.
Gloucestershire, ...	805,102	486,770	Gloucester (Bristol).
Herefordshire, ...	534,823	123,712	Hereford.
Hertfordshire, ...	381,141	173,280	Hertford.
Huntingdonshire, ...	329,544	64,280	Huntingdon.
Kent, ...	1,038,419	733,887	Maidstone.
Lancashire, ...	1,219,221	2,429,140	Lancaster (Manchester and Liverpool).
Leicestershire, ...	514,164	237,412	Leicester.
Lincolnshire, ...	1,775,457	412,246	Lincoln.
Middlesex, ...	160,136	2,206,485	Brentford (London).
Monmouthshire, ...	368,399	174,693	Monmouth.
Norfolk, ...	1,354,301	434,798	Norwich.
Northamptonshire, ...	630,338	227,704	Northampton.
Northumberland, ...	1,349,399	343,025	Newcastle.
Nottinghamshire, ...	396,678	293,867	Nottingham.
Oxfordshire, ...	473,717	370,544	Oxford.
Rutlandshire, ...	95,805	91,881	Oakham.
Shropshire (Salop), ...	826,655	240,959	Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire, ...	1,047,220	444,873	Bath.
Southamptonshire (Hampshire or Hants), ...	1,070,216	481,815	Winchester (and Southampton).
Staffordshire, ...	728,468	746,943	Stafford (Stoke-upon-Trent).
Suffolk, ...	547,681	337,070	Ipswich.
Surrey, ...	478,792	831,093	Guildford.
Sussex, ...	936,911	363,735	Chichester (Brighton).
Warwickshire, ...	563,946	661,855	Warwick (Birmingham).
Westmoreland, ...	485,432	60,817	Appleby.
Wiltshire, ...	885,492	249,311	Salisbury.
Worcestershire, ...	472,165	307,397	Worcester.
Yorkshire—			
East Riding, ...	788,419	240,227	Beverly (Hull).
North Riding, ...	1,250,121	245,154	Northalerton.
West Riding, ...	1,709,347	1,567,796	Ripon (Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford).
City, ...	2,720	40,433	York.
Total, ...	32,590,397	18,954,444	

and part of winter, are S.W. and W. In spring and other portions of the year, dry and scorching E. and N.E. winds are common. Most rain falls in summer and autumn. The greatest annual amount of rain falls at Seathwaite in Cumberland, amounting to 127 inches, and the W. coast generally is considerably more humid than the E. The least annual amount on the E. coasts varies from 20 to 25 inches; Bishopwearmouth, in Durham, having an average of only 16·91 inches. Mean annual fall of rain in the ten years extending from 1850 to 1859, 30·52 inches. Mean temperature, year 49°·7, winter 39°·5, summer 60°·8 Fahr.

Estates and farms vary greatly in size; but throughout the greater part of the country landed property is very much divided. In 1862 the net amount of the income and property tax, which was then 9d. in the pound, was 9,313,782l. Agriculture has attained great superiority throughout England generally, though in many districts, particularly in the W., it is backward. Wheat is the principal crop, especially in the E. and S.E. cos.; barley is raised chiefly in the central cos., and oats in the N., though they are cultivated more or less in all parts of the country. Peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips are the crops next in importance. Rye and buckwheat are only partially cultivated; rape, flax, hemp, and mangel-wurzel are only cultivated in certain parts. Hops are nearly confined to Kent, Herefordshire, and the vicinity of Farnham in Surrey, and their average annual produce is estim. at 30,000,000 lbs. Adjacent to the large towns, the land is commonly laid out in kitchen gardens; and in Bedfordshire an extensive district is appropriated to raising vegetables for the London markets. In the S.W. cos. large quantities of apples are grown, and Devon and Hereford are famous for their cyder. Perry is made chiefly in Worcestershire, and mead in many of the counties contiguous to Wales. The grape does not flourish so as to produce wine, beer and ale being universally the popular beverages which supply its place. 29,086,000 acres of the whole of England are estimated to be cultivated or cultivable, and 3,256,400 acres uncultivable. A full half of the cultivable lands are estimated to be in meadows and pasture; and hay forms an important crop, for which Middlesex and the adjacent cos. are famous. The stock of horses in England and Wales has been estimated at 1,500,000, 2-3ds of which are employed in farm labour. Horned cattle are estimated at 4,000,000, 1-4th of which stock is annually slaughtered; of these the Lancashire, Holderness, Northumberland, Durham, Devon, Hereford, Sussex, and Suffolk are the chief breeds; in addition to which, many have of late been introduced from Guernsey, Alderney, etc. Butter is an important product in Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Dorset; cheese in Cheshire, Gloucester, Wilts, Leicestershire, and Devonshire. The number of sheep has been estimated at 26,000,000. The long-woolled comprise the Romney-marsh, Tees-water, Lincoln, and New Leicester breeds; and the short-woolled, the South Down, Dorset, Wilts, and Hereford. Total annual produce of wool in England has been estimated at 470,000 packs, of 240 lbs. each (upwards of 1,000,000 cwt.). Hogs are very generally kept, and are numerous in the forest lands of Hants, Berks, Gloucester, and Hereford, the former of which cos. is famous for bacon. Geese are reared in large numbers in Lincoln fens, partly for the sake of their quills. Many other kinds of poultry are also common. England is generally well wooded, and 62,620 ac.

The geological structure of England and Wales, commencing on the W., and covering the whole principality of Wales, except the S.E. angle, consists of the Silurian system of rocks, composed of limestone, flags, and slates. To this succeeds the Devonian or old red sandstone, which prevails through the cos. of Brecknock, Hereford, Monmouth, Devon, and Cornwall. The midland part of England, commencing at Berwick, has a basis of carboniferous limestone in N., which extends S. and W., with some interruptions, into Devonshire, and contains the principal lead mines. Above this lie the coal formations, commencing in Northumberland, and extending through Durham, York, Lancashire, and Staffordshire, into South Wales. Above the coal deposits lie the new red sandstone and magnesian limestone, extending in a long narrow belt from Shields to Warwick, and thence to Bristol, and in some localities abounding in salt and gypsum. East of the coal and sandstone districts, in a waving line from Whitby to the S. coast of Dorset, extend the Lias and Oolite. These are succeeded eastward by green sand and chalk, and the Wealden beds of Sussex. Diluvial clays and tertiary formations constitute the Norfolk and Suffolk districts, and basins of the Thames and South Hampshire. [BRITAIN, CORNWALL, WALES.]

The prevailing winds for the summer, autumn,

of royal forest lands are enclosed for the growth of timber. The New Forest in Hampshire, the forest of Sherwood (Notts), Dean (Gloucestershire), are among the largest of the forest tracts; but the oak, so valuable a material for the construction of the royal navy, grows to the greatest perfection in the wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, a tract comprising all the country between the North and South Downs, and many parts of which have remained densely wooded ever since the Roman period. The fisheries, though they have never been chief sources of national wealth, are highly important in some localities. In the North Sea, the herring fishery is that principally pursued; and about 100 smacks of from 40 to 50 tons burden are annually employed from Yarmouth, which has an extensive trade in herrings. The towns of Sunderland, Whitby, Scarborough, and Harwich are also interested in the same trade. On the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, many of the pop. are employed during summer in the pilchard fisheries. Cod, mackerel, soles, flounders, salmon in some of the N. estuaries, and oysters, are the other fish of most importance taken in the British seas. At several of the ports ships are still fitted out for whale fisheries in S. ocean, but the N. whale fishing is now limited to Scottish ports. England is greatly indebted for the high rank she holds to her extraordinary mineral wealth. The abundant supply of coals obtained in Lancashire, West Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Staffordshire, and Warwickshire have rendered these cos. the seats of the largest and most flourishing manufs. in the world. [For statement of coal and iron, see BRITAIN.] Tin is procured only in Cornwall and Devon, and copper is almost confined to that region; the produce of Cornwall is 10 times as much as Somerset, and Devonshire 6 times as much. Lead is raised in Somerset, Derbyshire, & Cumberland. The total quantity obtained annually in England and Wales is estimated at 50,900 tons, from which silver to the value of about 30,000*l.* is usually extracted. Plumbago is found in the greatest purity at Borrowdale in Cumberland, & in Devonshire manganese is found. Zinc, nickel, arsenic, alum, salt from beds and springs in Cheshire and Worcestershire, potters' clay in Staffordshire and Cornwall, lime, freestone and granite, are among the most valuable minerals. In 1863, 529 furnaces built; in blast 333; and make of pig-iron 2,451,211 tons. By far the most important manufs. are those of cotton goods, the great seat of which is South Lancashire. The number of cotton mills exceeds 2000 in all. The woollen manufs. are chiefly seated in West Yorkshire, especially at and around Leeds, Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, & Dewsbury; also in the cos. Lancashire, Cumberland, Gloucester, Wilts, Devon, and Somerset. In Leicestershire stocking-weaving is carried on; and Norwich has trade in worsteds, and is the principal seat of the crape manufacture. The manufacture of linens is carried on principally in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, and Dorset; and that of silks in London (Spitalfields), and at Manchester, Macclesfield, and Coventry, in which last town ribbons are chiefly woven. The foregoing manufactures are now mostly wrought with the aid of steam.

Next in importance to the manufacture of woven fabrics is that of hardwares. The more ponderous iron machinery is wrought in Shropshire, Staffordshire, in the vicinity of Birmingham, and in the naval dockyards. Sheffield, London, and Birmingham are the principal seats of the manufacture of cutlery. Watch and clock works are made in Lancashire; leather gloves at Worcester,

Yeovil, & Woodstock; boots and shoes in the cos. Northampton and Stafford; & the leather manuf. is estimated to employ in all nearly 234,000 hands. Earthenwares are manufactured in the potteries of N.W. Staffordshire; china-wares in Derbyshire and Worcestershire; and glass-wares chiefly in the northern counties. Paper, hats, bricks, tiles, soap, gunpowder, chemical wares, and straw-plait are among the other articles of manufacture. Extensive sugar refineries, distilleries, and breweries are established in all the larger commercial towns; and the London breweries are estimated to supply annually from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 barrels of porter. Ship-building is a most extensive & important branch of industry: the largest ships of the line are built at the great dockyards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham; and others at the yards of Sheerness and Deptford. Mercantile vessels of large burden are chiefly built in or near London, Liverpool, Sunderland, Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Bristol, Southampton, and Cowes. Internal communication is effected by numerous navigable canals, and in every direction by good turnpike roads; but both these means of traffic have been in a great part superseded by a series of railways, which already extend like a network over the greater part of the kingdom. In 1862 there were 7805 miles of railway in operation in England and Wales; and on most of the lines of railway telegraphic wires were erected. The gross custom duties received at all the ports of England and Wales (1862) amounted to 18,829,423*l.*; and the shipping registered as owned at the ports of England in 1862, consisted of 20,055 sailing vessels (tonnage 3,562,022), and 1695 steam-vessels (tonnage 407,328), making a total of 21,752 vessels (tonnage 3,969,350); total crews, 176,152.

England, in the early middle ages, composed a heptarchy of seven kingdoms—viz., Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, East Anglia, including the S.E. cos., and Mercia, embracing the Midland cos. These provinces, under the Saxon monarchy, have, with a few exceptions, long been obsolete; but ecclesiastically, the country is divided into the two provs. or archbishoprics of Canterbury and York. The former of these (with a pop. of 14,071,164 in 1861), comprising all the country S. of the Dee and Humber, is subdivided into the seventeen sees of Canterbury, London, Winchester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Ely, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Norwich, Worcester, Hereford, Rochester, Oxford, Peterborough, and Gloucester, together with the four Welsh bishoprics of Bangor, St Asaph, St David's, and Llandaff; and the province of York (with a pop. of 6,138,507) comprises the see of that city, with those of Manchester, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man. Of the 20,066,224 persons forming the entire pop. of England and Wales in 1861, there were 481,957 engaged in the various professions; 623,710 in commerce; 2,010,454 in agriculture; 4,828,399 in industrial pursuits; and 11,426,720 in domestic occupations (including the wives, mothers, children, relatives, and servants of households) and at school. Of the first class (*profession*) 88,586 were clergymen, 34,991 lawyers, 38,441 physicians and druggists, and 110,364 teachers. The total number of persons described in the census lists as "scholars" was 3,150,048, or nearly one-sixth of the entire population. Nearly all were under twenty years of age, while the males and females were almost equal. There are 11,730 parishes or parochial benefices, of which 126*l.* are new districts, the incumbents of which

enjoy an aggregate revenue of about 3,250,000l. annually. In 1851, the total number of places of worship was 34,467, providing 10,212,563 sittings. Of these the Church of England supplied 5,317,915, & all the other denominations 4,894,648 sittings. And the number of children attending school was 1,754,812. The cos. are territorial divisions, some of which were established during the heptarchy. In each are a lord-lieutenant, and one or more sheriffs appointed by the Crown, a variable number of magistrates commissioned by royal authority to act as justices of the peace, and one or more coroners elected by the commonalty. Besides parishes, the cos. are generally subdivided into hundreds, and tythings, and pa. unions; in addition, Sussex is divided into rapes, Kent into lathes, Lincoln into parts, the extreme N. cos. into wards, and Yorkshire into wapentakes and ridings, all of which are more extensive divisions than those previously named. At the census of 1861 the number of cities, boroughs, and towns in England and Wales containing upwards of 2000 of a population was 607. Cities and boroughs are governed by their own corporations, which, since the Municipal Reform Act, have consisted of a mayor and a variable number of aldermen, and three times their number of councillors or burgesses, elected by the different borough wards. The cities of London, Bristol, Canterbury, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Norwich, Worcester, and York, and the towns, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, Poole, and Southampton, are cos. of themselves, and participate in the regulations applying to counties in the election of representatives to Parliament. The total number of electors for cities and boroughs in England and Wales in 1863-4 was 487,004, and for counties 535,788, making a total of 1,022,792, or nearly one-twentieth of the population. [For government, commerce, and elective franchise, see BRITAIN.]

ENGLAND (NEW), North America. [NEW ENGLAND.]

ENGLFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W. Reading. Ac. 1427. P. 392.

ENGLEWOOD-FOREST, a wide moor in England, co. Cumberland, near Carlisle. It was discovered by Henry VIII.

ENGLISH BAZAAR, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Maldah, on rt. b. of the Mahanuddy, 55 m. N. Moorshedabad. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, that portion of the Atlantic which separates Great Britain from France, extending from Dover Strait to Land's End, Cornwall. Width at Dover 20 m., at Land's End 102 m.; greatest width 155 miles.

ENGLISH-COMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Bath. Ac. 1852. P. 559.

ENGLISH (COMPANY'S ISLANDS), a group off the N. coast of Australia, 40 m. N.W. Cape Arnhem. Lat. 12° 10' S.; lon. 136° 35' E.—*Cove*, a bay on the S.W. coast of New Ireland, Pacific. Lat. 4° 54' S.; lon. 152° 35' E.—*Harbour*, S. coast of the island Antigua, is one of the best harbours in the West Indies. Lat. 17° 3' N.; lon. 61° 45' W.—II. Central America, Costa Rica, on the Pacific. Lat. 8° 50' N.; lon. 83° 55' W.—*River*, an estuary in Delagoa Bay, S.E. Africa, about lat. 25° 58' 2" S., lon. 32° 36' 7" E., which receives the Matto, Dundas, and Temby rivers. It flows through a mud flat covered with mangroves.

ENGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. S.W. Valencia. P. 5751. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, and a considerable trade.

ENGUALES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Aveyron, arr. Espalion, cant. Entraygues. P. 1277.

ENIKALE (STRAIT OF), S. Russia. [YENIKALE.] ENKHUYSEN or ENKHUIZEN, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Zuyder-Zee, 28 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam. P. 5449. It has a town-hall, a cannon foundry, and trade in salt, fish, timber, and cattle.

ENKIRCH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, 4 m. S.W. Zell, on the Moselle. P. 2200.

ENKÖPING, a town of Sweden, len and 27 m. S.W. Upsal, near Lake Mælær. P. 1626.

ENMORE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1112. P. 314.

ENNAKA, one of the Fox Islands, North Pacific Ocean, 90 m. S.W. Umnak. Lat. 52° 40' N.

ENNEL or BELVEDERE, a lake of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 2 m. S.S.W. Mullingar. Ac. 3603. It is studded with wooded islets.

ENNENDA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 1 m. S.E. Glarus, on the rt. b. of the Linth. P. 2560.

ENNEREILL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 4 m. N.E. Arklow. Ac. 3213. P. 390.

ENNERDALE-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Egremont. It is formed by the River Eken. Length 2½ m.; breadth ¾ m.

ENNETIÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Haubourdin. P. 1635.

ENNEVELIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Pont-à-Marcq. P. 1601.

ENNEZAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N.E. Clermont. P. 1441.

ENNIS, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, cap. co. Clare, on the Fergus, and on rail, 20 m. W.N.W. Limerick. P. 7041. It has a co. court-house, gaol, & infirmary, fever hospital, town-hall, barrack, workhouse, market-house, and linen market, 3 branch banks, a pa. and a Roman Catholic church and college, and two convents. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons.

ENNISCOFFEY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 4 m. S.E. Mullingar. Ac. 4466. P. 657.

ENNISCORTHY, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Wexford. P. 5770. It has a court-house, district bridewell, Roman Catholic cathedral and convent. Alt. 24 feet.

ENNISKEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster and Leinster, cos. Cavan and Meath. Ac. 20,808. P. 6155.

ENNISKERRY, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 11 m. S.S.E. Dublin. P. 381.

ENNISKILLEN, a parl. and munic. bor., thriving market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Fermanagh, mostly built on an island on the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne, 87 m. N.W. Dublin, and united to Londonderry and Dundalk by railway. Ac. of pa. about 26,514. P. of town 5774; do. of pa. 12,684. Mean temp., June 59°, Jan. 40° 2 Fahr. Altitude 187 feet. It has a co. court-house and prison, a town-hall, an endowed school, barracks, infirmary, union workhouse, linen-hall, two or three branch banks, newspapers, and a manuf. of cutlery. The bor. sends 1 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. elect. 227. Enniskillen was founded in 1641.

ENNISNAG, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 6 m. S. Kilkenny. Ac. 1735. P. 479.

ENNISTIMON, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on a small river of same name, near its mouth in Liscanor Bay, 14½ m. W.N.W. Ennis. P. 1450. It has a union workhouse, and a district bridewell.

ENNS or ENS, *Anesus*, a river of Austria, rises in the circ. Salzburg, 11 m. S. Radstadt, flows E. through Styria, and then N., separating the provs.

of Upper and Lower Austria, past Radstad, Steyer and Enns, and enters the Danube on right, 11 m. S.S.E. Linz. Chief affls., the Steyer on right, and Salza on left. Length 112 miles.

ENNS or ENS, *Lauriacum*, a fortified town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, on l. b. of the Enns, near its junction with the Danube, 10 m. S.E. Linz. P. 3610. It has cotton spinning, and manufactures of iron and steel.

ENODER (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. St Michael. Ac. 7037. P. 1151.

ENONTEKEIS, a vill. of Russian Lapland, on the Tornea river, 190 m. N.N.W. Tornea. P. 800.

ENOS or EÖNOS, *Enos*, a seaport town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj. and 38 m. N.W. Gallipoli, on the *Ægean* Sea, at the mouth of the Maritza, in the Gulf of Enos. P. 7000. (?) It is the actual port of Adrianople, and the seat of some trade, but its harbour is choked with sand, and admits only small vessels.—*The Gulf of Enos*, N. of the town, is 14 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, and entered by a strait 2½ m. in width.

ENOSBURG, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 44 m. N.N.W. Montpelier. P. 2022.

ENSAY and ERISKAY, two islets of Scotland, co. Argyll, in the Hebrides; the former between Harris and North Uist; the latter immediately S. of South Uist, is 2 m. in length N. to S., and the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart first landed, in 1745. P. 396.

ENSCHEDÉ, a frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysse, 40 m. S.E. Zwolle. P. 8000. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1862. There are cotton factories in its vicinity.

ENSENADA DE BARRAGON, a bay and vill. of S. America, Argentine Confed., dep. and 30 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres, in the estuary of the Plata river.

ENSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, on the Isis, 5 m. E.S.E. Witney. Ac. 5060. P. 2096.

ENSISHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, on the Ill, 15 m. S. Colmar. P. 3989. It has manufs. of calico and straw hats.

ENSIVAL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liege, on the Vesdre, 7 m. N. Spa. P. 2720.

ENSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. E.S.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 6177. P. 1198.

ENTFELDEN (OBER), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the road from Zurich to Berne. P. 1287.

ENTLEBUCH, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, cap. valley of same name, on the Little Emmen, 12 m. S.W. Lucerne. P. 2913.

ENTRAIGUES or ENTRAYGUES, the name of several comm., towns, and vills. of France; the principal being—I. in dep. Aveyron, 15 m. N.W. Espalion, on the Lot. P. 2022.—II. dep. Vaucluse, arr. and cant. Carpentras, on the railway to Avignon. P. 2122.

ENTRAINS-SUR-NOHAIN, a comm. & vill., France, Nièvre, arr. Clamecy, cant. Varzy. P. 2606.

ENTRAMMES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and cant. Laval. P. 1500.

ENTRAQUE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Coni. P. with comm. 2505.

ENTREOSTEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 12 m. N.E. Brignolles. P. 1940.

ENTRE-DEUX-MERS, *Bimaris*, a vine country of France, dep. Gironde, between the Dordogne and Garonne, interspersed with corn fields and country seats; the best wine is produced from the vineyards of Sainte-Foy-la-Grande.

ENTRE-DOURO-E-MINHO, Portugal. [MINHO.]

ENTREMONT-LE-VIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, cant. Echelles. P. 1590.

ENTRE RIOS, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., South America, between the rivers Uruguay and

Paraná (whence its name), having E. the republic Uruguay, and on the other sides, Corrientes, Santa Fé, and Buenos Ayres. Area 29,955 sq. m. P. 80,000. Surface alternately swampy & in wide prairies, on which large herds of cattle and horses wander; its S. part is an alluvial plain, annually inundated. Climate equable and healthy; there is no frost. Cultivation is very limited. Principal products are hides, horns, tallow, and jerked beef. Chief towns Bajada de Santa Fé or Paraná, Ybicuy, and Concepcion.

ENTREVAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Alpes, cap. cant., on a height, near the Var, arr. and 17 m. E. Castellane. P. 1564.

ENTRY ISLAND or KAPITI, an island off the W. coast of New Zealand, N. Island, in Cook Strait. Lat. 40° 50' S.; lon. 174° 45' E. It is 5 m. in length N.E. to S.W., by 1½ m. in breadth, and rises to 1800 feet above the sea. Water, wood, and live stock are plentiful, and the island is a native dépot for flax.

ENTWISLE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. & 6½ m. N.N.E. Bolton. Ac. 1450. P. 422.

ENVERMEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine Inferieure, arr. Dieppe, cap. cant. P. 1343. It has various manufactures.

ENVIE, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. 3047. Famed for its chestnuts.

ENVILLE or ENFIELD, a pa., Engl., co. Stafford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stourbridge. Ac. 4925. P. 850.

ENYED (NAGY), a town of Transylvania, cap. circ., near the Maros, 32 m. S. Klausenburg. P. 3072. It has an evangelical and a Greek church, and a Protestant lyceum.

ENYENG, a vill. of Hungary, co. and 10 m. from Veszprim. P. 2617.

ENZ, a river of Germany (Württemberg and Baden), consisting of the Grosz and Klein Enz, which unite near Caimbach. It flows N.E. and E. past Pforzheim, and joins the Neckar on left at Besigheim. Length 55 miles.

ENZBERG, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S. Maulbronn, frontier of Baden. P. 1000.

ENZELI, ENZILLI or INZILLI, a seaport town and a lake of Persia, prov. Ghilan; the town, on a low spit of land between the Caspian Sea and the lake, 18 m. N.W. Reshd. P. 2500, mostly Russians. It has caravanserais and a bazaar. The lake, about 25 m. in length E. to W., communicates with the Caspian Sea, E. of Enzeli, by a channel 500 yards across. It forms the port of Enzeli, and is frequented by Russian vessels.

ENZERSDORF, a fortified town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. E. Vienna, on railway to Stockerau. P. 863. It was bombarded by the French in 1809.

EOGA or MIDDLEBURG, one of the Friendly Islands, Pacific. Lat. 18° 19' S.; lon. 175° 37' W. Circuit 30 m. Surface rocky and barren. Discovered by Tasman in 1643.

EPAIGNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 5½ m. S.S.W. Pont-Audmere. P. 1729.

EPAIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. S.S.W. Tours. P. 1980.

EPANOMERIA, a town of the Grecian Archipelago, in the isl. of Santorin or Thera. It is situated on the face of a cliff at the N.W. of the island.

EPARGNES, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Charante Inferieure, arr. Saintes, cant. Cozes. P. 1466.

EPEHY, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N.E. Peronne. P. 2010.

EPERIES (Hung. *Hepertes*), a royal free town of Hungary, cap. circ. Saros, on l. b. of the Tarca, an affl. of the Theiss, 143 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 9550. It has a Lutheran and four Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, town-halls,

an Episcopal library, manufactures of linens and woollens, earthenware, and beer. Near it are chalybeate springs and a royal salt mine.

EPERLECQUES, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. St Omer, cant. Ardres. P. 1924.

EPERNAY, *Aquæ Perennes*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. arr., near l. b. of the Marne, 19 m. W.N.W. Châlons-sur-Marne. P. 10,598. It is the principal entrepôt for champagne wines, has a comm. college, and various manufs.

EPERNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 14 m. N.N.E. Chartres. P. 1683.

EPESSES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. Nap.-Vendée, cant. les Herbiers. P. 1737.

EPFING, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. and 6½ m. N. Schelestadt. P. 2976.

EPHESUS, a famous ancient city of Asia Minor, now in ruins, near mouth of the Mendere (*Cayster*), in the Gulf of Scala Nova, nearly opposite the isl. of Sambon, and on railway from Smyrna.

*Ephesus* was anciently the cap. and one of the twelve cities of Ionia, and had one of the seven Christian churches founded by the Apostles. Subsequently a Mohammedan city was erected out of the ruins of the former, but it also has fallen into utter ruin.

EPHRAIM, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 46 m. W.N.W. Albany.—II. Pennsylvania, 33 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg.

EPIDAUROS or PIDAVRO, a seaport vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. and 23 m. E. Argos, on the Gulf of Ægina. It was the place where the first Greek congress assembled in 1821.

EPILA, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Zaragoza, on the Jalon. P. 3152.

EPINAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. E.N.E. Autun. P. 3967. It has coal and iron mines, and is connected by railway with the canal of Bourgogne.

EPINAL, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Vosges, on both sides of the Moselle, 190 m. E.S.E. Paris. P. 11,957. It has a church, prefecture, theatre, public library, and museums of paintings and antiquities. Manufs. embroidery, lace, linen fabrics and thread, hosiery, earthenware, oil, paper, and chemical products.

EPINAY, the name of several comm. and vill. of France, the principal being in dep. Seine, 9 m. N. Paris. P. 1290.—Another (*sur Orge*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Paris Railway, 2½ m. from Longjumeau. P. 587. Quarries of paving stones.

EPINIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Dol. P. 2163.

EPIRUS, a division of European Turkey, in the S. of Albania, in which it is now included.

EPISCOPIA, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Lagonegro. P. 2110.

EPPAU, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Brixen, dist. Kaltern. P. 4664.

EPPESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.W. Southwell. Ac. 2300. P. 518.

EPPING, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 16 m. N.N.E. London. Ac. of pa. 5281. P. 2105. It has a union workhouse, and is noted for its cream, butter, sausages, and pork. The royal forest of Epping has still some beautiful woodland scenery. The river Roding divides Epping Forest from the Forest of Hainault on the S.E. The two forests together cover about 10,000 acres.

EPPINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 25 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. P. 3300. It has linen manufactures.

EPINGHOFEN, a vill. of Bavaria. circ. Düsseldorf, dist. Duisburg. P. 1880.

EPSTEIN, a vill. of Germany, duchy of Nassau, 5 m. S.W. Königstein. P. 760.

EPSOM, a pa. and town of England, co. Surrey, on rail, 14 m. S.W. London, and 8 m. W.S.W. Croydon. Ac. of pa. 4389. P. 4890. It has a town-hall, and is famous for its medicinal spa, from which the sulphate of magnesia takes the name of Epsom salts, but chiefly for its races, which are held on the week preceding Whitsunday, and are, especially on the Derby day, more numerously attended than any other in the kingdom.

EPWORTH, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, 118 m. N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Ac. of pa. 8140. P. 2097, mostly employed in the culture, dressing, and spinning of flax. John Wesley, founder of the sect of Methodists, was born here in 1703.

EQUADOR (REPUBLIC), S. Amer. [ECUADOR.] EQUEURDEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Cherbourg, cant. Octeville. P. 4968.

ERATH, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 2307 free, 118 slaves.

ERBA, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Milan, prov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Como. P. 1621.

ERBACH, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. co., on the Mimming, 22 m. S.E. Darmstadt. P. 2100.—*Erbach* is the name of several vill. of Würtemberg and Nassau, and of a river of Rhenish Bavaria, which passes Deux-Ponts and joins the Bliese, after a course of 20 miles.

ERBIL, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [ARBIL.]

ERBSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, dist. Freiberg. P. 1985.

ERBSTOCK, a pa. of North Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 5 m. N.W. Ellesmere. Ac. 1602. P. 337.

ERBRAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, arr. Châteaubriant, cant. St Julien. P. 2700.

ERBUSCO, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Chiari, 2 m. S.W. of Adro. P. 2774.

ERCALL (MAGNA), a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. N.W. Wellington. Ac. 10,593. P. 1969.

ERCE, a comm. and town, France, dep. Ariège, 12 m. S.E. St Girons. P. 3371.—II. (*en Ludee*), a vill. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Rennes. P. 3279.—III. (*Près-liffre*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Rennes, cant. Liffre. P. 1576.

ERCHIE, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Brindisi. P. 2302.

ERCILDOWN, a pa. of Scotland. [EARLSTON.]

ERCSIN, a vill. of Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube, 9½ m. N. Adony. P. 3074.

ERDBERG, a vill. Austria, Moravia, circ. Znaim, dist. Ioslowitz. P. 1631. Famous vineyards.

ERDEVEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 12 m. S.E. L'Orient. P. 2109.

ERDING, a town of Upper Bavaria, 20 m. N.E. Munich. P. 1830, employed in woollen weaving.

ERDINGTON, an anc. hamlet of England, Astou pa., co. Warwick. P. 3906. It has a workhouse, college, and orphan asylum.

ERDÖB, a town of East Hungary, circ. Szathmar, 55 m. E.N.E. Debreczin. P. 1383.

ERDÖHÉGY, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Kis Jenő. P. 1770.

ERDÖVEC, a vill. of Austria, Croatia, co. Varasdin, dist. Kreutz. P. 2000.

ERDRE, a river of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, joins the Loire at Nantes, after S.W. course of 45 m., for the last 16 m. of which it is navigable.

EREBUS (VOLCANO OF). [VICTORIA LAND.] EREGLI or EREKLI, *Heraclea*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 128 m. E.N.E.

Constantinople. Lat.  $41^{\circ} 15' 30''$  N.; lon.  $31^{\circ} 28'$  E. It has mosques; khans, a castle, and huge blocks of stones and architectural fragments of the ancient city; a good port, and shipbuilding yards. Exports, timber, silk, and wax; imports, colonial produce, tobacco, and iron. It was anciently of considerable importance, & here the 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon, embarked on their return to Greece.—II. (anc. *Archelais*), a town, pash. Karamania, 80 m. E.S.E. Konieh, at the N. foot of the Bulghar Tagh.—III. (anc. *Perinthus*), a seaport town, European Turkey, Bumili, on the Sea of Marmora, 53 m. W. Constantinople.

ERETZ, a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Shirvan, near the Kur, 50 m. W.N.W. Nova Shamaki.

ERFURT, a reg. of Prussian Saxony, bounded N. by Hanover and Brunswick, N.E. and E. by Merseburg, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, & Saxe-Weimar, S. by Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and W. by Hessen Cassel. It is very irregular and dislocated, consisting of a long narrow belt, and of nine minor portions mixed up with the other states. Surface diversified. The Beerberg mountain is 3060 feet above the sea. It is watered by numerous streams in the basin of the Elbe. Minerals are coal, iron, copper, silver, cobalt, coal-lignite, limestone, and gypsum. In the plains, wheat, pulse, oil-seeds, hemp, flax, fruit, and dye-plants. Manufs. woollens, linen, cotton, worsted, leather, tobacco, and iron ware.

ERFURT or ERFURTH, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, cap. reg., on rt. b. of the Gera, and on the Thuringian Railway, 14 m. E. Gotha. P. (1861) 32,546. Principal edifices, an anc. Gothic cathedral, churches, Ursuline convent. The monastery of St Augustine, in which Luther's cell is pointed out, is now an orphan asylum. Its university, founded 1378; was suppressed in 1816; but it has a normal school, academy of sciences, scientific and literary associations, museums, botanic garden, and a public library. It has two citadels. Manufs. of shoes, woollen and cotton cloths, leather, vinegar, vermicelli, & pearl barley. In 1808, an interview took place here between Napoleon I. and the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

ERGENZINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, 6 m. W.N.W. Rottenburg. P. 1540.

ERGUÉ-ARMEL and GABÉRIC, two comms. and villa. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. and cant. Quimper. Pop. 1845 and 2255.

ERIBOLL (LOCH), an arm of the sea, N. coast of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Durness. It is 10 m. in length, and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth.

ERICERA, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 22 m. N.W. Lisbon. P. 2550, mostly fishers.

ERICH or IREJ, a town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 40 m. N.E. Jhansi. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 47'$  N.; lon.  $79^{\circ} 9'$  E.

ERIGHT (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, cos. Perth and Inverness, pas. Fortingall and Lagan. Length 14 m., breadth 1 m. It lies in an uninhabited district, the wildest and most inaccessible in Scotland.—II. a river, E. of co. Perth, flowing into the Isla, opposite Balbrogy, after a course of 17 m.

ERIE (LAKE), the S. most of the five great lakes of North America, between lat.  $41^{\circ} 25'$  and  $43^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $79^{\circ}$  and  $83^{\circ} 30'$  W., having N. Upper Canada, and on other sides states New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Length 250 m., breadth 80 m., mean depth 200 feet. Area 6000 sq. m. Height of its surface above the sea 262 feet, being 312 feet below the level of Lake Huron, and on the same level as Lake Ontario.

It is shallower than any of the other great lakes, being on an average 120 feet in depth. Its water is pure and transparent. Near its W. end are several groups of islands, and it there also receives the Detroit river from Lake St Clair. On its N. side the Ouse or Welland, and some smaller rivers join it; and from the S. the Portage, Sandusky, Cuyahoga, and Cattaraugus. Near its N.E. extremity it discharges itself into Lake Ontario by the Niagara river, and these lakes communicate through the Ouse by the Welland Canal. The Erie Canal borders most part of its S. shore, and the Ohio Canal connects it with the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and it is traversed by sailing vessels and steamers.

ERIE, several cos. of the U. S., North America, —I. in W. of New York. Area 876 sq. m. P. (1860) 141,971. Surface pretty level, but hilly towards the S.—II. in N.W. part of Pennsylvania. Area 720 sq. m. P. (1860) 49,432. Surface well adapted for grazing.—III. in N. of Ohio. Area 324 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,474. Surface level & fertile.

ERIE, a town of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, cap. co., on Lake Erie, 88 m. W. Buffalo. P. (1860) 9419. Its harbour is formed by an island 4 m. long, and protected by a breakwater; is connected by canal with the Ohio river, and by railway with New York and other places on the S. and W. Value of exports and imports 51,000,000 dollars.

ERIE (FORT), Canada West, British N. America, is at the commencement of Niagara river, immediately opposite Blackrock, New York county.

ERINO-KASTRO, *Thespiæ*, a vill. of Greece, gov. and 10 m. W. Thebes, on the slope of Mount Zagros (ancient *Helicon*).

ERISKAY (ISLAND), Scotland. [ERISAY.]

ERISWELI, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Mildenhall. Ac. 6620. P. 473.

ERITH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Crayford. Ac. 4585. P. 4143, with a station on the S. E. Railway.

ERIVAN, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, cap. gov., on the Zengui, an affl. of the Araxes, 115 m. S.S.W. Teflis. P. (1854) 13,567. It has a bazaar, several Armenian churches, an Armenian convent, Greek church, mosques, and curious aqueducts. Near it is a citadel on a scarped rock, in which are the governor's residence, a mosque, a cannon foundry, and barracks. It has manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, and earthenware, and is a station for caravans from Teflis and Erzeroum. It was taken by the Russians in 1827. Area of gov. 12,194 sq. m. P. 257,106.

ERKE, a pa. of Ireland, Kilkenny and Queen's cos., 3 m. S.E. Johnstown. Ac. 18,584. P. 2629.

ERKELENZ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 23 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 2200, engaged in linen-weaving and lace-making.

ERLACH (French *Cerlier*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the Lake of Bienna, 24 m. W.N.W. Bern. P. 643.

ERLANGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, near the Regnitz, on the railway, 11 m. N.N.W. Nürnberg. P. (1861) 10,896. Here is the only Protestant university in Bavaria, founded in 1743, and with which the university of Altdorf was incorporated in 1809. It has faculties of theology, medicine, and arts; museums of natural history, a library, and a botanic garden. Manufs. of woollen goods, hosiery, hats, gloves, and leather; a plate-glass factory, breweries, and an active trade in cattle.

ERLAU (Hung. *Eger*, Slav. *Jager*), a fortified town of Hungary, cap. co. Heves, on the Erlau or Eger, 67 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 18,154, mostly

Roman Catholics. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a diocesan lyceum, with a library and observatory, a gymnasium and high schools, and is the seat of a trade in red wines raised in its vicinity. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

**ERLENBACH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. S.E. Bern, on the Simmen river, at the foot of the Stockhorn mountain. P. 1369.

**ERLENBACH**, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. S.E. Landau. P. 111.

**ERLISBACH** (*dessus*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, dist. Olten Goesgen. Many of the inhabitants are employed as jewellers in Aargau. P. 822.—*IL* (*dessus*), a vill., cant. Argau, at the foot of the Schafmatt. P. 468.

**ERMATINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Untersee, 4 m. W.N.W. Constance. P. 1701.

**ERME** (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.E. Truro. Ac. 4507. P. 554.

**ERME**, a river rising in Dartmoor, co. Devon, and flowing S. into the English Channel, 4½ m. S.S.W. Modbury.

**ERMELAND**, an old div. of Poland, forming the E. part of the palatinate of Marienburg, now comprised in the Prussian regency of Königsberg.

**ERMELO**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 125 m. N.W. Arnheim. P. 1400.

**ERMENONVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 7 m. S.E. Senlis. P. 464. It has a château, in which Rousseau the poet died.

**ERMRINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Erme, 1½ m. W.N.W. Modbury. Ac. 4952. P. 1785.

**ERMSLEBEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 38 m. N.W. Merseburg, on rt. b. of the Selke. P. 2600. Manufs. linens, dyeing and print works.

**ERNE**, a river and two lakes of Ireland, Ulster. The river issues from Lake Gowna, co. Cavan, and flowing N. merges into Upper and Lower Lough Erne, whence re-issuing, it flows into Donegal Bay. It is navigable for vessels drawing 12 feet to Ballyshannon, where it forms a cataract. United length of the two lakes and their connecting river about 60 m. Ac. of upper lake 9453; do. of lower lake 27,645. The lakes are studded with numerous islets. Elevation of lower lake above Donegal Bay 148 feet.

**ERNEE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.W. Laval. P. 6320. It has a comm. college and manufs. of needles.

**ERNSDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, circ. Breslau, dist. Reichenbach. P. 3900. Cotton mills.

**ERNSTBRUNN** or **EHRENSBRUNN**, a market town of Lower Austria, 12 m. N. Korneuburg. P. 1400.

**ERNSTHAL**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 12 m. N.E. Zwickau. P. 3463. Manuf. woollens.

**ERPINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N. Aylesham. Ac. 1381. P. 423.

**ERQUI**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Briec, cant. Pleneuf. P. 2373.

**ERRIGAL**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. W.N.W. Kiltrea. Ac. 19,625. P. 4538.

—*IL* (*Keeroque*), a pa., co. Tyrone. Ac. 21,139. P. 6400.—*III*. (*Trough*), cos. Monaghan and Tyrone. Ac. 24,791. P. 6864.

**ERRINGDEN**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 7 m. W. Halifax, near York and North Midland Railway. Ac. 2980. P. 1764.

**ERRES**, a maritime district or barony of Ireland, Connought, in the N.W. of co. Mayo. Ac. 230,452. Singularly wild and desolate mountain scenery. P. 19,397.—*Errishead*, a lofty promontory in this district, forms the W. point of the Bay of Broadhaven, 5½ m. N. Belmullet.

**ERROL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay,

and 10 m. W.S.W. Dundee, on railway. Ac. 8626. P. 2759; includes vill. of Errol, pop. 1086.

**ERROMANGA**, an island of the New Hebrides, where the missionary Williams was murdered.

**ERSEK-UJVAR**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.S.E. Neutra, on l. b. of the Neutra. P. 6785. It has a Franciscan and normal school.

**ERSHAUSEN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, circ. Erfurt, dist. Heiligenstadt. P. 1630. Wool-spinning and cloth manufs.

**ERSKINE**, a pa. of Scotland, on the Clyde, co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Renfrew. Ac. 9092. P. 1448.

**ERSKINE** or **TALBRAGAN RIVER**, New South Wales, a trib. of Macquarrie river, flows W. through Lincoln co. Coal beds on its banks.

**ERSTEIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill, and on the railway thence to Mulhausen, 12 m. S.S.W. Strasbourg. P. 3705. It has extensive manufs. of cotton goods, cordage, tobacco, tiles, and earthenware.

**ERTH** (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.E. Marazion. Ac. 4092. P. 2558.

**ERTINGEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, S. from Riedingen. P. 1890.

**ERTRAG-ØE** (ISL.), Norway, stift Trondheim, 40 m. N.E. Christiansand. Lat. 63° 13' N.; lon. 8° 20' E. Length and breadth about 12 m. each.

**ERTVELDE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N. Ghent. P. (including comm.) 3060.

**ERVAN** (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.S.W. Padstow. Ac. 3218. P. 437.

**ERVY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, 19 m. S.S.W. Troyes. P. 1658. It has manufs. of coarse linens and wicker work.

**ERWARTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2978. P. 243.

**ERWITUM**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, circ. Arnsberg, dist. Lippstadt. P. 1640.

**ERXLEBEN**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Magdeburg, circ. and 10 m. S. Newhaldensleben. P. 1700.

**ERZBERG**, a mining dist. of Styria, circ. Bruck. The market town of *Eisenerz* lies at the foot of the Erzberg mountain; and here, for upwards of 1000 years, extensive iron mines have been in operation. [*EISENERZ*.]

**ERZEN**, *Arzanorum Oppidum* or *Thospia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 85 m. E. Diarbekir, on the Erzen river, an afflu. of the Tigris. Near it, on the E., is the small lake Thospitis.

**ERZEGAN** or **ERZINGEN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Erzeroum, cap. sani, in a fine plain on the Euphrates, 75 m. W.S.W. Erzeroum.

**ERZEROU** (**PASHALIC** OF), one of the great subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the greater part of Turkish Armenia, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° N.; lon. 39° and 44° E. It is a lofty table-land; elevation estimated at 6000 feet; traversed from E. to W. by several mountain chains, & containing the sources of the Euphrates, Araxes, Kur, and Tchouk rivers. It has extensive and fertile valleys, producing rye, barley, flax, and fine fruits; and rich pasturages, feeding numerous herds of cattle.

**ERZEROU**, **ERZ-RUM**, or **ARZEROU**, the principal city of Armenia, Asiatic Turkey, cap. pash. Erzeroum, 120 m. S.E. Trebizond, and 155 m. W. Mount Ararat, in a plain on the Kara river, or W. branch of the Euphrates, 5800 feet above the sea. P. before the Russian invasion in 1830, estimated at 100,000; but in 1844 it was only 40,000; it is, however, regularly increasing. Principal buildings, a citadel, Armenian and Greek churches and schools, about 40 mosques, custom-house, and numerous khans or caravanserais. It has an extensive trade with the adjacent countries, and is a chief halting station for caravans from

Teheran to Mecca. Imports shawls, silk, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, madder, and rhubarb from the E.; and broad cloths, chintzes, shawls, and cutlery from the W., by way of the Black Sea. Its vicinity is extremely fertile; and near it many cattle, horses, mules, and sheep are reared; which, with furs and gall nuts, form the principal exports. British goods are here superseding many native fabrics in the bazaars. Erzeroum was founded about A.D. 415, near the site of the ancient *Arze*, under the name of *Theodosiopolis*; and it was the bulwark of Armenia under the Byzantines, as it still is under the Turks, its position rendering it an important military post.

**ERZ-GEBIRGE** (*Ore mountains*), a mountain chain of Southern Germany, bounding Saxony on the E., and Bohemia on the N.W., and extending from the Fichtelberg N.E. to the Saxon Switzerland. Length about 120 m.; breadth 25 m.; height 2500 ft., but the Schwartzwald rises to 4590 feet. It is abrupt on its S.E. side, mostly of primary formation, and yields numerous metallic ores, whence its name.

**ESANATOLIA** (or *S. ANATOLIA*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 2184.

**ESCALA** (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Gerona, with a fishing port in the Mediterranean. P. 2212.

**ESCALONA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Toledo, on the Alberche. P. 500.—Nearer Toledo is *Escalonill*, a vill. P. 2094.—II. a market town, prov. and 12 m. N. Segovia. P. 1098.

**ESCAMBLA**, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. of Florida. Area 570 sq. m. P. 3807 free, 1961 slaves.

**ESCARENE** (L'), a comm. and town of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Nice, cap. cant. P. 1819.

**ESCATRON**, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. S.E. Zaragoza, near the confl. of the Martino and Ebro. P. 1698.

**ESCAUDCEUVRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Cambrai. P. 1770.

**ESCAUT**, river, France & Belgium. [SCHELDT.]

**ESCHENBACH**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 27 m. S.E. Bayreuth. P. 1800.—II. a vill., circ. Middle Franconia, 9 m. S.E. Ansbach. P. 950.

**ESCHENBACH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Lucerne. P. 1180.

**ESCHENZ**, a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 13 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen. P. 1009.

**ESCHERSHAUSEN**, a vill. of Brunswick, circ. Holzminden, on the Lenne. P. 1075.

**ESCHMUNEIN** or **ESCHMOUNEYN**, a vill. of Central Egypt, prov. and 22 m. S. Minieh, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Nile, on the site of *Hermopolis Magna*.

**ESCHOLTZ BAY**, an inlet of Kotzebue Sound, Behring Strait, Russian America, near the Arctic circle, lon. 161° 10' W., and where some remarkable fossil remains have been discovered.

**ESCHOLZMATT**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, 3000 feet above the sea. P. 3348.

**ESCHWEGE**, a walled town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Werra, 26 m. E.S.E. Cassel. P. 7200. Manufs. of woollens and linens.

**ESCHWEILER**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. circ. and 9 m. E.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on railway. P. 8000. Manufactures ribbons, woollens, canvas, needles, ironwire, and machinery.

**ESCLEZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. Mirecourt, cant. Darney. P. 1434.

**ESCLUSHAM** (ABOVE and BELOW), the name of two townships of North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. of Wrexham, about 5 m. S.W. Holt. Joint pop. 1238.

**ESCOMBE**, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Durham,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Ac. 840. P. 3743.

**ESCONDIDO**, the name of several harbours in America, etc.—I. Cuba, on its S. coast, 60 m. E. Santiago.—II. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. Coro, on the N. coast of the peninsula Paraguana.—III. New Granada, dep. Isthmus, prov. Cauca, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama, 140 m. S.E. Panama.—IV. Gulf of California, in lat. 25° 55' N.; lon. 110° 45' W., near Loreto.—V. Yucatan, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Terminos. Lat. 18° 50' N.; lon. 91° 5' W. It is the name of the adjacent channel from Lake Terminos into the Gulf of Mexico; and of the Blewfields river, Central America.

**ESCORIAL DE ABAJO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Madrid, on the S.S.E. slope of the Sierra Guadarrama. P. 1442. It is remarkable for the celebrated monastery and palace of the *Escorial* in its vicinity.

**ESCORIAZA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.W. St Sebastian, on the Deva. P. 1896.

**ESCOURCE**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, cant. Sabres. P. 1617.

**ESCOUROLLES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, arr. Gannat, cap. cant. P. 1236.

**ESCRICK**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. S.S.E. York. Ac. 4120. P. 1237.

**ESCUUDO DE VERAGUA**, a river dividing Central from S. America, flows into the Caribbean Sea, opposite the island Escudo, after a course of 15 m. Lat. of Escudo island, 9° N.; lon. 81° 30' W.

**ESCURIAL**, a town of Spain. [ESCORIAL.]

**ESDRABON** (PLAIN OF), (Turk. *Merj Ibu Amir*), a plain of Palestine, 10 to 30 m. S. Acre, between Mounts Carmel W., and Hermon and Gilboa E. It is fertile, is watered by the Kishon, and has been the scene of numerous combats, both in ancient and modern times.

**ESENS**, a town of Hanover, landr. Aurich, near the North Sea, 26 m. N.E. Emden. P. 2360. It has linen manufs., breweries, and distilleries.

**ESH**, a chapelry of England, pa. Lanchester, co. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Durham. Ac. 3016. P. 942.

**ESHER**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a station on the South-Western Railway, 15 m. S.W. London. Ac. 2120. P. 1460.

**ESHMOUNEYN**, a vill. of Egypt. [ESCHMUNEIN.]

**ESHOLT**, a township, Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Otley. Ac. 810. P. 369.

**ESHTEMOA**, an ancient town of Palestine, is identified with the modern vill. *Semûa*, 8 m. S. Hebron, and has remains of antiquity.

**ESINE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. and 4 m. S.W. Breno. P. 1436.

**ESINO**, a river of Central Italy, rises on the N. slope of the Apennines, flows N.W., and enters the Adriatic Sea, 7 m. N.W. Ancona. Length 40 m.

**ESK**, a lake of Ireland, Ulster, co. and about 3 m. N.N.E. Donegal. Ac. 976.—II. a mountain range, between cos. Cork and Kerry.

**ESK**, a river of England, co. Cumberland, rises in Sea Fell, and flows S.W. for 20 m. into the Irish Sea, near Ravenglass.

**ESK**, several rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Dumfries, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esk in Eskdalemyr, flows S. 35 m. into Solway Firth, near Sarkfoot.—II. (*North*), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, and flows S.E. 25 m. into the North Sea, 4 m. N. Montrose.—III. (*South*), co. Forfar, rises in the Grampians, in the N.W. of the co., flows E. through Strathmore, after a course of 40 m. S.E. into Montrose harbour.—IV. and V. (*North and South*), two small streams, rise in co. Peebles, flow through Mid-Lothian, unite near Dalkeith, and proceed to the sea at Musselburgh. The N. branch flows past Roslin Castle and Hawthornden.

**ESK** (N. and S.), two rivers of Tasmania, dist. Launceston, flow W., and join the Macquarie and Quamby to form the Tamar river.

**ESKDLEMUR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 22 m. N.E. Dumfries. Ac. 43,521, mostly heath and mountains, the loftiest rising to 2200 feet above the sea. P. 590.

**ESKE**, a river of England, co. York, N. Riding, rises near Kildale, and flows E. into the North Sea at Whitby.

**ESKI** (signifying "old"), a Turkish prefix of the names of numerous towns, etc., including the following:—I. (*Adalia*), the ruins of the ancient *Side*, Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. N.W. Alaya.—II. (*Andaval*), pash. Koniah, 6 m. N.E. Nigdeh.—III. (*Baba*), a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Kirkillissia, 28 m. S.E. Adrianople.—IV. (*Erekli*), Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora, 55 m. W. Constantinople.—E. *Stamboul* is the ancient *Alexandria Troas* (which see).

**ESKIJUMA** (Eng. *Old Friday*), a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 18 m. W. Shumla. P. 600, mostly Turks.

**ESKI-HISSAR**, two ruined cities of Asia Minor, Anatolia.—I. (anc. *Laodicea*), 46 m. S.E. Alashehr (anc. *Philadelphia*), has extensive remains of walls, two theatres, temples, etc.—II. (*Stratonicea*), 55 m. S.E. Aiasaluk (anc. *Ephesus*), and also having extensive remains, including a temple and a theatre.

**ESKILSTUNA**, a town of Sweden, læn Nyköping, 57 m. W. Stockholm, on the Hiemar. P. 4661.

**ESKI-SAGRA**, *Beroa*, a town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, on the S. slope of the Balkan mountains, 70 m. N.W. Adrianople. P. 20,000. (?) Manufs. of carpets and leather. Near it are hot mineral baths.

**ESKI-SHEHR**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 27 m. E.N.E. Kutaiah, and supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Dorylaeum*.

**ESMERELDAS**, a river of South America, Ecuador, provs. Imbabura and Pichincha, rises near Quito, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific, in lat. 1° 5' N., lon. 79° 40' W., after a course of 110 m.—II. a small port, 10 m. from its mouth. P. 600.

**ESMOK**, a frontier city of S.W. China, prov. Yunnan. It is walled and garrisoned by Chinese soldiers, and traversed by merchants' caravans in the trade between China, Siam, and Burma.

**ESNE** (vulg. *Esneh*, Copt. *Sne*, anc. *Latopolis*), the principal commercial town of Upper Egypt, on l. b. of the Nile, 25 m. S. Thebes. It stands on a mound of debris, 30 feet in height, and is the entrepôt for the Sennaar caravans. It has manufactures of cotton shawls, pottery, a cotton-spinning factory, and a Coptic monastery; but it is chiefly famous for a vast ancient temple, now converted into a cotton warehouse.

**ESNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, cant. Clary. P. 1602.

**ESO**, an island of Dalmatia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Zara, in the Adriatic, between the isls. Grossa and Ugliano. Length 7 m.; average breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  m.

**ESOOAN**, a town of Egypt. [ASSOUAN.]

**ESOPUS**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson river, 7 m. S. Kingston. P. 2872.

**ESPADACINTA**, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 20 m. E. Moncorvo.

**ESPALION**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arr., on the Lot, 16 m. N.E. Rhodéz. P. 4230. It has a large timber trade.

**ESPALY-SAINT-MARCEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, cant. le Puy. P. 1507.

**ESPAÑA**, a country of Europe. [SPAIN.]

**ESPARRAGOSA-DE-LARES**, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 80 m. E. Badajoz. P. 2450. Manufs. linen. Trade in cattle.

**ESPARRAGUERA**, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. P. 2366. It has numerous cloth factories and paper mills.

**ESPEJO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Cordova, on the Salado. P. 5284. It has manufs. of pottery: and linen weaving.

**ESPEJO**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 5284. Manufs. linens and woollens, earthenware, wine, and oil.

**ESPELETTE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, 12 m. S. Bayonne. P. 1549.

**ESPERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.E. Cadiz, on the Guadalete. P. 1577.

**ESPERANCE** (BAY), an inlet, S. coast of Australia. Lat. 39° 50' S.; lon. 122° E.

**ESPARAZA**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, arr. and 8 m. S. Limoux, on l. b. of the Aude. P. 1613. It has manufs. of hats.

**ESPICHEL** (CAPE) or **CAPE SPICHEL**, Portugal, Estremadura, on the Atlantic, 21 m. S. Lisbon, with a lighthouse, lat. 38° 24' N., lon. 9° 13' W.

**ESPIEL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Cordova, near l. b. of the Guadiato. P. 1088.

**ESPIERRE**, a vill., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. S.S.E. Courtrai. The French were defeated by the Austrians and English, May 22, 1794.

**ESPINARDO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 2 m. N.N.W. Murcia. P. 1887. Manufs. silks, linens, earthenware, and glass.

**ESPINHACA** (SERRA DO), an extensive mountain chain of Brazil, which traverses from S. to N. the provs. Bahia, Minas Geraes, and San Paulo, and extends to the Uruguay. It contains rich diamond mines.

**ESPINOSA-DE-LOS-MONTEROS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N. Burgos, near l. b. of the Trueba. P. 2298. Celebrated for a victory of the French over the Spaniards, November 1808.

**ESPERA-DE-L'AGLY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Perpignan, cant. Rivevalets. P. 1308.

**ESPIRITU SANTO**, a small maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 18° 30' and 21° 20' S., having N. the prov. Porto-Seguro, W. Minas Geraes, S. Rio Janeiro, and E. the Atlantic. Area 13,670 sq. m. P. (1856) 51,300. Surface rises on proceeding inland. Principal rivers, the Doce on the N., and Parahyba on the S. border. Soil infertile, but adapted to the culture of sugar. Cap. Vittoria.—II. (*Espiritu Santo* or *Villa Velha* d'), the former cap. of the above prov., is situated on the S. shore of the Bay of Espiritu Santo. P. 1000.

**ESPIRITU SANTO ISLAND**, the largest and most W. of the New Hebrides Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 167° E. Length N. to S. 65 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous, but except in the most elevated parts, fertile & well wooded.

**ESPIRITU SANTO**, a cape of South America, Tierra del Fuego. Lat. 52° 38' S.; lon. 68° 37' W.

**ESPIRITU SANTO**, a town of Cuba, near the centre of the island. P. 7424.

**ESPIRITU SANTO**, a vill. of Spain, Estremadura, prov. Badajoz, 42 m. E.N.E. Llerena.

**ESPIRITU SANTO**, an island of the Gulf of California, 30 m. N. La Paz, and 13 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth.—II. a group of the Bahama Islands, 18 m. S. Andros.—III. a bay of the U. S., Florida, on its W. coast, in lat. 28° 40' N., lon. 82° 46' W., and divided into Hillsborough and Tampa Bays.—IV. a bay of Texas, forming a part of the backwater, dists. *Victoria* and *Refugio*. Lat.

28° 30' N.; lon. 97° 30' W. It is large; at its opposite extremity it receives the Guadalupe river; opposite the sea it is sheltered by Matagorda island; and S.W. it communicates with Aransas Bay, and with the Gulf of Mexico by Espiritu Santo inlet.

ESPIRA, a town of Central America, Yucatan, about 30 m. N. Valladolid. P. 3000.

ESPLUGA DE FRANCOLI, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Tarragona. P. 2702.

ESPOSENDA, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 26 m. N. Oporto. P. 1500.

ESPRIT (St), a comm. & seaport town, France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Adour, opposite Bayonne, of which it is a suburb. It has a citadel, commanding the town & port of Bayonne.

ESQUEHÉRIES, a town of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins. P. 2276.

ESQUELBECC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Dunkerque, cant. Wormboudt. P. 1949.

ESQUERRES, a suburb of the town of Lille, with important manufactures.

ESQUIBIEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, cant. Pont-Croix. P. 2178.

ESQUEBLADO (L'), an island of the Mediterranean, near the French coast, in lat. 43° 8' N., lon. 6° 36' E.

ESQUIERA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, 22 m. N.E. Aveiro. P. 2900.

ESQUIMAUX, an island and harbour of North America, Gulf of St Lawrence, Labrador coast, in lat. 54° 35' N., lon. 56° 21' W. It is 2½ m. long by 1¼ m. broad, and from 200 to 250 feet high on the north side.

ESQUINTLA, a town of Central America, Guatemala, dep. Chiquimula. P. 6000.

ESQUIPULAS, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, dep. and 18 m. S.S.E. Chiquimula. P. 1800. Reputed for its sanctity: 80,000 pilgrims are known to have assembled on one occasion to the church of Nostra Senora do Esquipulas.

ESSARTS (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Napoleon Vendée. P. 2838.

ESSÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 16 m. S.W. Vitre. P. 1489.

ESSECK, ESSEGG, or ESZEK (Slav. *Oszik*, anc. *Mursia*), a fortified town of the Austrian Empire, cap. Slavonia, on the Drave, on which it has a steam-packet station, 13 m. from its confl. with the Danube. P. 13,221. The modern fortress has an arsenal and barracks for 30,000 men, and is strengthened by additional works on the opposite bank of the Drave. Around it, beyond its glacis, are the upper, lower, and new towns, in which last most of the trade is conducted. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, a council-house, gymnasium, and normal school. Manufactures of silk stuffs.

ESSEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Cologne and Minden Railway, 20 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf. P. (1861) 20,766. Manufs. of firearms, steam-engines, leather, vitriol, woollen and linen goods. It has extensive coal mines and iron furnaces. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium. It is the seat of a mining board, and a municipal court of justice.

ESSEN, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. E.N.E. Osnaburg. P. 845.

ESSEN, a vill. of Oldenburg, Germany, 31 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg. P. 750.

ESSENDINE, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. N.N.E. Stamford. Ac. 1526. P. 193.

ESSENDON, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E. Hatfield. Ac. 2303. P. 672.

ESSEQUIBO or ESSEQUEBO, the principal river of British Guiana, South America, enters the Atlantic in the N.W. part of that colony by an estuary 20 m. in width, lat. 7° N., lon. 59° W., after a course of at least 450 m. One of its sources has been explored in lat. 0° 41' N. Affls., the Ripunony or Rupunoo, Masserony, and Cuyuni. Its course lies through forests of the most gigantic vegetation. It has many islands. About 60 m. from its mouth are the falls of Etably. It gives name to a co. of British Guiana.

ESSERTINES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 15 m. from Lausanne. P. 664.

ESSEX, a maritime co. in the S.E. of England, having N. cos. Cambridge and Suffolk, E. the North Sea, S. the Thames, and W. Middlesex and Herts. Ac. 1,060,549, of which nearly 900,000 ac. are arable and grass land, and about 50,000 woodland. P. 404,851. Surface towards the Thames and the sea flat, marshy, and much broken into peninsulas and islands; coast line 85 m.; in the centre and N. beautifully diversified and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Thames, Lea, Stour, Roding, Crouch, Colne, Chelmer, and Blackwater. Soil mostly a fertile loam. Climate on the coast moist; inland clear and healthy, with little rain. Farming is ranked among the best in England, and the quality of Essex wheat is very superior. Besides the usual crops, teazels, saffron, carraway, and hops are largely grown. Great numbers of calves are fattened for the London market. Farms of all sizes. The co. is almost wholly agricultural. It has silk manufactures, and valuable oyster fisheries. Essex contains 14 hundreds, 5 half-hundreds, and a royal liberty, comprising 406 pas., in the home circuit and dioceses of London and of Rochester. Chief towns, Chelmsford (the cap.), Colchester, Maldon, and Harwich. The co. is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway. It sends 4 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) N. division 5184, S. do. 7206.

ESSEX, several cos., etc. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Vermont. Area 225 sq. m. P. 5786.—II. in N.E. of Massachusetts. Area 368 sq. m. P. (1860) 165,611.—III. in N.E. of New York. Area 1779 sq. m. P. (1860) 28,214.—IV. in N. of New Jersey. Area 241 sq. m. P. (1860) 98,877.—V. in E. of Virginia. Area 280 sq. m. P. 3773 free, 6696 slaves.—VI. a township of Vermont, 31 m. N.W. Montpelier.—VII. a township of Massachusetts, 27 m. N.E. Boston. It has ship-building and fisheries.—VIII. a vill., Connecticut, on Connecticut river, 31 m. S.E. Hartford.—IX. a township, New York, on Lake Champlain, 108 m. N.E. Albany.

ESSEX, the eastmost co. of Canada West, between the Lakes Erie and St Clair.

ESSE-WITH-NEVAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. W.S.W. Forfar. Ac. 5120. P. 748.

ESSINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Aalen, near Remsa. P. 1700.

ESSINGTON, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Bushbury, 5 m. N.E. Wolverhampton. Ac. 2957. P. 976.

ESSINGTON, N. Australia. [PORT ESSINGTON.]

ES-SIOUT, a town of Upper Egypt. [SIOUT.]

ESSLING, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 7 m. E. Vienna, and where an engagement took place, 21st and 22d May 1809, between the French and the Austrians. P. 871. [ASPERN.]

ESSLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Neckar, and on the railway to Ulm, 7 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart. P. 13,059. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths and yarn, lacquered tin wares, glue, and mathematical instruments.

**ESSONNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. and cant. Château-Thierry. P. 1781.

**ESSONNES**, a river of France, depts. Loiret and Seine-et-Oise, rises 12 m. N.E. Orleans, after a N. course of 45 m. joins the Seine at Corbeil. It turns numerous flour mills.—II. a comm. and vill. on the above river, dep. Seine-et-Oise,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Corbeil. P. 3858. Flour mills. Manufs. tobacco and table-linen.

**ES-SOUAN**, a town of Upper Egypt. [ASSOUAN.]

**ESSOYES**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. P. 1761.

**ESTAGEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, on rt. b. of the Gly, 11 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. P. 2378, employed in distilleries and marble quarries. Birthplace of Arago the astronomer.

**ESTAING**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion, cap. cant. P. 1594.

**ESTAIRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on l. b. of the Lys, 13 m. W. Lille. P. 7113. Manufs. linens and soap.

**ESTANCIA**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Sergipe, on l. b. of the Piahy. P. 3000.

**ESTARREJA**, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 23 m. S. Oporto. P. 2035.

**ESTAVAYER** or **ESTAVAYÉ** (Germ. *Staffis*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W.N.W. Freiburg, on the E. shore of Lake Neuchâtel. P. of pa. 1383. It has a Jesuit college.

**ESTE**, *Ateste*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Padua, cap. dist. P. 10,640. The Rocca or castle of Esté overhangs the town, and the church of San Martino has a leaning campanile. Manufs. of silk twists, linens, and earthenware.

**ESTE**, a river of Hanover, which joins the Elbe, 7 m. W. Altona, after a N. course of 26 miles.

**ESTELLA** (*Stella* and *Alba*), a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 26 m. S.W. Pamplona. P. 5750. It has a college, and manufs. of woollens.

**ESTEPA**, *Astapa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. P. 7339.

**ESTEPHE (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 30 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. P. 2455.

**ESTEPONA**, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 41 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. P. 8475. Chief industry, fishing, linen weaving, and manufs. of leather.

**ESTERHAZY** (Hung. *Eszterhaz*), a vill. of Lower Hungary, circ. Oedenburg, S.E. of Neusiedl Lake, 41 m. W.S.W. Presburg. P. 289.

**ESTERNAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arr. Epernay, cap. cant. P. 1791. Manufs. porcelain.

**ESTERSNOW**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 3 m. S.E. Boyle. Ac. 6457. P. 1419.

**ESTHONIA** or **REVEL** (Germ. *Esthland*), a gov. of Russia, between lat. 58° 15' and 39° 40' N., lon. 22° 10' and 28° 5' E., having E. the gov. St Petersburg, S. Livonia and the Lake Peipus, N. the Gulf of Finland, and W. the Baltic, in which it comprises the islands Dago, Worms, etc. Area 7625 sq. m. P. (1858) 303,478. Surface generally flat; shores rocky. Principal rivers, the Narva, Loksa, & Keyel, all flowing N. Soil sandy or marshy, and climate humid; about two-thirds of it covered with pine forests or unproductive. More corn is, however, raised than is required for home consumption; besides flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are important. Principal exports, corn, spirits, salt fish, and hides. Principal imports, herrings and salt. The gov. is subdivided into six circles. Principal towns, Revel or Reval, Hapsal, Weissenstein, and Wesenberg.

**ESTILL**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Kentucky. Area 300 sq. m. P. 6379 free, 507 slaves. Surface mountainous, in some parts fertile. Minerals, iron and stone coal.

**ESTISSAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, arr. Troyes, cap. cant. P. 1909.

**ESTIVAREILLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, cant. St Bonnet-le-Château. P. 1508.

**ESTRABLIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. and cant. Vienne. P. 1751.

**ESTRÉES-ST-DENIS**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Oise, arr. Compiègne, cap. cant. P. 1346.

**ESTRELLA**, a river of Central America, state Costa Rica, enters the Pacific near Quaypo, after a S.W. course of 50 m.—II. a town of New Granada, prov. Antioquia, 5 m. S.W. Medellín.—III. (*Porto da*), a maritime vill. of Brazil, prov. and on the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, 16 m. N. Rio.—IV. a mountain chain of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro. Length E. to W. about 18 m.; av. height 3400 ft.

**ESTRELLA (SERRA DE)**, a mountain range of Portugal, prov. Beira, extending from S.W. to N.E. for about 75 m., and having one snow-clad peak which rises to 7524 feet in height.

**ESTREMADURA**, an old prov. in the S.W. of Spain, bounded N. by the prov. Leon, E. by New and Old Castile, S. Andalusia, and W. Portugal; now comprised in the provs. Badajoz and Caceres. Area 16,688 sq. m. P. (1857) 707,115. On the N. it is bounded by the Sierras de Gredos, Bejar, and Gata; on the S. by that of Constantina, a continuation of the Sierra Morena; and in the centre it is divided by the Sierras de Gaudalupe and San Benito into 2 regions, the N. watered by the Tagus, and the S. by the Guadiana. Soil very fertile, but almost wholly devoted to pasturage. Agriculture is greatly neglected; much less corn, wine, flax, hemp, etc., is raised than is required for home consumption; and chestnuts form a large portion of the food of the inhabitants. Sheep, hogs, goats, and cattle are reared. Lead, copper, silver, and iron mines exist here, but they are nearly all neglected; and manufs. are insignificant.

**ESTREMADURA**, an administrative prov. of Portugal, on the Atlantic Ocean, cap. Lisbon. Area 8281 sq. m. P. 785,866. The Tagus divides it into two nearly equal parts, the N. of which is more mountainous than the S., but also more fertile. It is frequently visited by earthquakes. Principal products, wine, fruits, oil, honey, cork, sumach, and salt. Few mines are wrought; and manufs. are unimportant. The prov. is subdivided into the dists. of Lisbon, Leiria, and Santarem, besides which cities it comprises Setubal, Torres-Vedras, Thomar, and Cintra.

**ESTREMERÁ**, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. & 32 m. E.S.E. Madrid. P. 2996. Manufs. cordage and coarse cloth.

**ESTREMOZ**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 23 m. N.E. Evora. P. 6600. It has a castle, an arsenal, and cavalry barracks; manufs. of earthenware, and a trade in hardware. Near it are marble quarries.

**ESTREMOZ**, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 16 m. N. Natal. P. 1700.

**ESURES**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indret-Loire, arr. Tours, cant. Montbazou. P. 1871.

**ESZEK**, a town of Hungary. [ESSECK.]

**ETABLES**, a comm. & maritime town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 8 m. N.N.W. St Brieu. P. 2972.

**ETAGNAT**, a comm. and vill., France, Charente, arr. Confolens, cant. Chabanais. P. 1473.

**ETAÏN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Moselle, in a

marshy tract, 12 m. E.N.E. Verdun. P. 2660. It has a communal college and manufs. of cottons.

**ETALE**, a market town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, 24 m. S.W. Bastogne.

**ETAMPES** (formerly *Estampes*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arr., 30 m. S.S.W. Paris. P. 8220. It has a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway, a Gothic church, and comm. coll. In the town and its vicinity are numerous flour mills. Manufs. of soap, hosiery, and linen thread.

**ETAPLES**, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, on the Canche, near its mouth, 15 m. S. Boulogne, on rail. to Abbeville. P. 2589. It has a fishery, trade in salt, breweries, and distilleries.

**ETAWAH**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., div. Agra, in the Doab, enclosed by the dists. Agra, Alighur, Ferokehbad, and Cawnpore, the Gwalior dom. and Bundelcund. Area 1674 sq. m. P. 500,000. Thugs formerly were in this district in great numbers, but have been suppressed by Government. Chief towns, Mynpooree, Etawah, Kanoje, and Belah. —II. a town, cap. above dist., on the Jumna, 63 m. S.E. Agra; with remains of former grandeur, now in decay. P. 18,000.

**ETCHELLS**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. & 3½ m. W.S.W. Stockport. Ac. 2282. P. 721.

**ETCHILHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 3160. P. 252.

**ETCHINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. E.S.E. Wadhurst. Ac. 3750. P. 864.

**ETCHMIADZIN**, a vill., N. Persia. [ECHMIADZIN.]

**ETEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, cap. Belz. P. 1361.

**ETHIOPIA**, the *Cush* of the Bible, originally comprised all the regions on the S. of the globe known to the ancients. In more recent times the name has been applied to the countries S. of Egypt and Libya, on the Upper Nile, but it has no political or geographical area.

**ÉTIENNE (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. dep., on the Furens, a small affl. of the Loire, 32 m. S.S.W. Lyon, with which it is connected by railway. P. (1861) 92,250. It has extens. coal mines, a national college, school of mines, chemical laboratory, and public library. Principal edifices, the hotel de ville, comprising the town-hall, exchange, and a museum of the local manufs.; court-house, theatre, public library, and the termini of the two railways to Lyon and Roanne. It has acquired prosperity in the two very dissimilar manufs. of firearms and silk ribbons. Hardwares, bayonets, files, nails, cast-iron, and steel are made, and coal is raised for exportation, to the amount of 600,000 tons a-year. The ribbon manufs. are mostly in the suburbs and vicinity. It has also manufs. of other silk goods, lace, embroidery, muslins, cotton yarn, glass, leather, paper, and lamp black.

**ÉTIENNE (ST)**, the name of numerous comms. and towns of France.—I. (*de Baigorry*), dep. B. Pyrenées, cap. cant., on the Spanish frontier, 23 m. S.S.E. Bayonne. P. 2600. It has iron mines and marble quarries.—II. (*de Lugdaries*), Ardeche, cap. cant., 31 m. W. Privas. P. 1522.—III. (*de Montluc*), Loire-Inferieure, 10 m. N.W. Nantes. P. 4783.—IV. (*de St Geovrs*), Isère, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 1857.—V. (*du Rouvray*), Seine-Inferieure, near the Seine, 4 m. S. Rouen. P. 1633.—VI. (*de Fursac*), dep. Creuse, arr. Guéret, cant. Grand-Bourg. P. 2029.—VII. (*du Bois*), dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, cant. Treffort. P. 1613.—VIII. (*du Bois*), dep. Vendée, arr. les Sables d'Olonne, cant. Palluan. P. 2582.—IX.

(*la Varenne*), dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche sur Saône, cant. Belleville. P. 1830.

**ETIVE (LOCH)**, an inlet of the Atlantic, Scotland, co. Argyile, in lat. 56° 5' N., lon. 5° 3' W. Length 20 m.; breadth varies from ¼ m. to 3 m. The river Awe, from Loch Awe, falls into it at the ferry of Bunawe. *Dunstaffnage Castle* ruins are at its S. end. It abounds with seal & salmon.

**ETKO**, a lagoon of Lower Egypt, 7 m. S.S.W. Rosetta, 18 m. in length, and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth, and separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow sandbank, on which is the vill. Etko, 14 m. E. Aboukir. This lagoon was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1801.

**ETNA** or **ÆTNA** (Ital. *Monte Gibello*), a volcanic mountain of Sicily, on the E. coast of the island, prov. Catania, in the Val di Dimone, forming a nearly isolated cone, having E. the Mediterranean, and on the other sides the rivers Simeto and Onobello. The summit of the volcano is the culminating point of an irregularly triangular space, and its slopes are divided into 3 regions:—I. the lava region, covered with the richest vegetation, elegant cities, and villas; II. the wooded region; III. the upper region, covered with scoræ and ashes, in the midst of which rises the principal crater, which is always covered with snow. The highest point, 10,874 feet above the sea, is in lat. 37° 43' 31" N., lon. 15° E. The first recorded eruption of Ætna was in the year 476 B.C., and the latest occurred in 1832.

**ÉTOILE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, 7 m. S. Valence. P. 3117.

**ÉTON**, a town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Windsor, with which it is connected by a bridge, and within ¼ m. of the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway. Ac. of pa. 783. P. 3122. The town is famous for its college, founded by King Henry VI. in 1440.

**ÉTRÉAUPONT**, a vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, cant. La Capelle. P. 1868.

**ÉTRELLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Vitré, cant. Argentré. P. 1538.

**ÉTRÉPAGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, arr. les Andelys, cap. cant. P. 1663.

**ÉTRETAT**, a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, on the English Channel, 15 m. N.N.E. Havre. P. 1655. Celebrated for oysters.

**ÉTREUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins, cant. Wassigny. P. 2064.

**ÉTROUUNGR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Avesnes. P. 2306.

**ETRURIA**, in ancient times one of the most important countries of Italy, afterwards forming the duchy of Lucca, the greater part of Tuscany, and a portion of the Pontifical States, now comprised in the kingdom of Italy. The name was restored by Napoleon I., who, by the treaty of Lunéville, in 1808, formed, of the grand duchy of Tuscany, the kingdom of Etruria, which was united to the French Empire in 1808.

**ETRURIA**, a vill. of England, co. Stafford, on railway and 1½ m. from Stoke-on-Trent. P. 2922. The N. Staffordshire infirmary here accommodates 129 patients. It has extensive iron works: one of the largest potteries in the county, and schools, erected by the Messrs Wedgwood.

**ETSCH**, a river of Northern Italy. [ADIGE.]

**ETREN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 6 m. W.S.W. Breda. P. (with comm.) 5391, who tradé in corn, cattle, and fuel.

**ETZENHEIM**, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 18 m. N. Freiburg, on railway to Carlsruhe. P. 3150, who manuf. linen fabrics.

**ETTLINGEN**, a town of Baden, circ. Middle

Rhine, cap. dist., on railway and on the Alb river,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Carlsruhe. P. 4490. It has gunpowder, paper, and cotton mills.

ERRON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Beverley. Ac. 8960. P. 502.—II. co. Northampton,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Peterboro'. Ac. 1270. P. 160.

ETRICK, a river of Scotland, rising in the S.W. of co. Selkirk, through which it flows N.E., joining the Tweed after a course of 24 m., 2 m. below Selkirk. Chief affluent the Yarrow.—II. (*Pen*), a mountain near the source of the above river. Height 2200 feet.—III. (*Forest*), a pastoral tract watered by the above river and its tributaries. It formed originally a part of the Great Caledonian Forest, but is now almost entirely divested of trees.—IV. a mountainous pa., near the head waters of the above river, 17 m. S.W. Selkirk. Ac. 42,682. P. 454. Birthplace of James Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd."

ETRYEK, a vill. of W. Hungary, co. Stuhlweissenburg, 12 m. from Martonvasar. P. 2088.

ERWALL, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Derby. Ac. 3465. P. 846.

EU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., on the Bresle, near the English Channel, 17 m. N.N.E. Dieppe. P. 4416. It has a comm. college and tribunal of commerce. The Château d'Eu contains a collection of historical portraits, and is surrounded by a park and gardens. The forest of Eu extends for a considerable distance to the E. and S. The town of Eu was burnt in 1445 by Louis XI., to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. An interview between the Queen of England and Louis Philippe, late King of the French, took place here in 1843 and again in 1845.

EUBA, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, E. Chemnitz. P. 1871. Manufs. linens and hoisery. It has a stone quarry and saw-mills.

EUBŒA (formerly *Egripus* or *Negropont*), the largest island of the kingdom of Greece, of which it forms a dep. in the Ægean Sea, lying along the N. coast of Thebes and Attica, between lat.  $37^{\circ} 57'$  and  $39^{\circ} 2' N.$ ; lon.  $22^{\circ} 40'$  and  $24^{\circ} 40' E.$ , separated from the mainland by the channels of Eubœa (ancient *Euripus*, *Egripus*, or *Negropont*, crossed by a bridge at its narrowest point opposite Chalcis), Talanta, and Trikeri. Length 115 m.; greatest breadth 33 m. Area 1699 sq. m. P. 72,368. Surface mountainous, but fertile. Highest mountains St. Elias, near the S.E. extremity, 4607 feet, and Delphi, near centre on N. coast, 5725 feet. Principal products, corn, wine, cotton, wool, pitch, and turpentine. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. Principal towns, Chalcis, cap. of the N. division (Eubœa); Karystos, chief town of the S. division.

EUCLID, a township of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, on Lake Erie, 132 m. N.N.E. Columbus.

EUCUMBENE, a river of New South Wales, rises in Snowy mountains, flows E. as far as Denison, then S., and falls into Snowy river.

EUDOKIEF or FOGGY ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the S.E. coast of Alaska, Russian America.

EUERDORF, a market town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, cap. dist. of same name, on the Saale, 29 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. P. 1000.

EUGAULA, a town of the U.S., North America, Alabama, Barbour co., on rt. b. of the Chatahoochee river, 90 m. E.S.E. Montgomery. It has an active commerce, chiefly in cotton. P. 3000.

EUFEMIA (SANTA), several comm. etc., of Italy.—I. prov. Catanzaro, near the Gulf of St. Eufemia, 5 m. W. Nicastro. P. 1100. It suffered severely

in the earthquake of 1638.—II. (*della Fonte*), a comm. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 2228. It has silk mills and timber.—III. prov. Reggio Calabria, circ. Palme. P. of comm. 5852.

EUFEMIA (SANTA), a vill. of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Zara, on the island of Ugljan.

EUGANEAN HILLS, a low range of mountains in Lombardy, in W. of the prov. Padua, extending for about 10 m. from N.W. to S.E. The mountains are of volcanic origin, and covered with wood. Highest point, Monte Benda, 2000 ft. above the sea.

EULAU, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz, dist. Tetschen. P. 1546.

EULE, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and dist. Prague. P. 2115.

EUPATORIA (formerly *Koslov*), a seaport town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the W. coast of the Crimea, in a bay, 38 m. W.N.W. Simferopol. P. 13,340, mostly Carite Jews. The Tartar pop. have a mosque. Part of the Anglo-French invading army landed here in Sept. 1854. On the 17th Feb. 1855, the Russians attacked the town, but were repulsed by the Turks, and the Anglo-French war-steamers at anchor in the roadstead.

EUPEN, a frontier town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ. P. 12,600. It has manufs. of woollens.

EUPHRATES (native *Phraat* or *Frat*), a river of Asiatic Turkey, the E. most part of which it drains; rises by two heads in the table-land of Armenia, the source of the principal, the Morad, being between Lake Van and Mount Ararat, and that of the Frat, about 20 m. N.E. Erzeroum. Both branches have a W. course, and they unite in lat.  $39^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $39^{\circ} E.$ , whence the Euphrates has successively a S. and a S.E. course, encompassing on three sides the whole basin of its chief tributary the Tigris, and separating Turkish Armenia and Mesopotamia from Syria and the Arabian Desert. In lat.  $31^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $47^{\circ} E.$ , the Tigris unites with it to form the Shat-el-Arab, which, about 130 m. below, enters the head of the Persian Gulf, and including which, the total length of the Euphrates to the source of the Morad may be estimated at 1800 m. In its upper third, it traverses a mountainous country, and near Someisat breaks through the Taurus chain, forming a double cataract; but from this point it is navigable to the sea, and in its lower part flows through a rich and flat region, where it varies from 200 to 800 yards in width, having as high as Hillah a depth of 18 feet, and navigable for steamers drawing 4 feet water, from the sea to Bir, 100 m. E. the Gulf of Scanderoun, and the nearest point of its approach to the Mediterranean. Besides the Tigris, it receives the Karasu of Kaisariyeh, Khabur, and Kerah rivers; and on its banks are Bassorah (on the Shat-ul-Arab), and the towns Arja, Semava, Lemlum, Hillah (the modern representative of Babylon), Aubar, Hit, Hadith, Kaskisia, Rakha, etc.; and in Armenia, Melagherd, and Erzeroum.

EURE, *Eburna*, a river in the N.W. of France, rises in dep. Orne, flows N.E. through the depts. Eure-et-Loire and Eure, past Chartres, Nogent-le-Roi, Ivry, Louviers, and joins the Seine on left, near Pont-de-l'Arche. Chief affluent the Iton on left. Length 112 m., for 50-of which, it is navigable.

EURE, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Evreux, forms part of the old prov. of Normandy, situated on the estuary of the Seine, between lat.  $48^{\circ} 37'$  and  $49^{\circ} 28' N.$  Area 2300 sq. m. P. 398,661. Climate mild and humid; surface generally flat. Chief rivers, the Seine and its affluents, the Eure, Rille, Andelle, and the Iton, afflu-

ent of the Eure. There are several mineral springs. Its railways are the Paris and Havre, Cherbourg, and Honfleur lines. Minerals comprise iron, building and mill stones; corn is raised for exportation; apples and pears are important crops; pasture is extensive, and forests cover one-fifth part of the dep.; excellent horses, cattle, and sheep are reared. Mining and manuf. industry active; the latter includes woollens, cotton, paper, glass, iron, copper, and zinc wares. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Les Andelys, Bernay, Evreux, Louviers, and Pont-Audemer.

**EURE-ET-LOIR**, a dep. in the N.W. of France, cap. Chartres, forms part of the old provs. Orleannais and Ile-de-France, between lat. 47° 57' and 48° 55' N. Area 2268 sq. m. P. 290,445. Chief rivers, the Eure and Loir; there are many marshes in the W. Railways, from Paris to Brest by Chartres, and from Paris to Tours by Châteaudun. Climate mild and temperate. Soil fertile; a great amount of corn is raised. Cavalry horses are reared, and numerous cattle, sheep, and poultry. The dep. has few minerals, but several iron works, and manufs. of coarse cloths, cottons, and paper. It is divided into the arrs. Chartres, Châteaudun, Dreux, and Nogent-le-Rotrou.

**EURIPUS CHANNEL**, Greece. [EURCEA.]

**EUROPE**, *Europa*, the smallest of the great divisions of the globe, forms a peninsular prolongation of Asia, from which it is separated on the E. by the river Kara, the Ural mountains and river, and the Caspian Sea; and on the S. by the mountain chain of Caucasus. On all other sides it is bounded by seas, bays, gulfs, and straits; these are, on the N. the Arctic Ocean, W. the Atlantic, and S. the Strait of Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Marmara, and the Black Sea. The continental portion of Europe is comprised between lat. 36° and 71° 12' N., lon. 9° 30' W. and 60° 50' E. Area estimated at 3,768,000 sq. m., 3-4ths of which is occupied by plains, and 1-4th by mountains and high lands. The peninsulas comprise one-fourth, and the islands about one-twentieth of the whole extent.

The following table shows the area and population of the different states:—

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
England and Wales, ... ..	58,339	20,066,234
Scotland, ... ..	31,324	3,061,251
Ireland, ... ..	32,512	5,764,543
Islands, ... ..	394	143,779
Netherlands (Kingdom of), with the Duchies of Limburg & Luxembourg, } Denmark, with the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg, } Sweden, ... .. } Norway, ... .. } Switzerland, ... .. } Germany (States forming the Germanic Confederation, including portions of Austria and Prussia), ... } Spain, with its islands, and the Republic of Andorra, ... .. } Portugal, with Islands, ... .. } Belgium, ... .. } France, ... .. } Marino (San) Republic, ... .. } Italy, (Kingdom of), ... .. } Pontifical States, ... .. } Greece, and ... .. } Ionian Isles, ... .. } Russia (in Europe), ... .. } Poland (Kingdom of), ... .. } Finland (Grand Duchy), ... .. } Turkey in Europe, including the tributary Principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, ... .. }	13,627	3,618,459
	22,046	3,605,024
	170,621	3,859,728
	123,287	1,490,047
	13,716	2,510,494
	243,762	45,013,024
	195,927	15,454,514
	37,965	4,035,330
	11,402	4,728,255
	269,293	37,472,732
	26	8,000
	96,945	21,776,853
	4,525	700,000
	19,148	1,096,810
	1,005	234,123
	1,862,504	59,339,752
	49,535	2,440,466
	145,289	1,745,586
	210,027	15,730,000

sected by inland seas, bays, and gulfs, that it has a development of coast line far surpassing, in proportion to area, that of any other continent. The principal peninsulas are in the N.; Scandinavia, between the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; Jütland, between the Baltic and the North Sea; the peninsula of Brittany, between the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay. In the S., the Iberian peninsula (Spain and Portugal), between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean; the Italian peninsula, between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Sea; the Hellenic peninsula (Greece and Turkey), E. of Italy; and the Crimea in the N. of the Black Sea. The principal islands are the British Isles, the largest in Europe, between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea; in the Arctic Ocean, Novia Zemlia; in the Mediterranean Sea & its branches, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Malta, Elba, and the Balearic islands; the islands of Greece, with the Ionian islands, Crete or Candia, and the islands of Dalmatia. The Baltic includes numerous islands, the chief of which are Seeland, Fühnen, and Laaland, Rugen, Bornholm, Oeland, Gothland, and the archipelago of Stockholm. Most of the rivers of Europe belong to two great basins, that of the Atlantic and its branches on the W., and the Mediterranean on the S.; the line of separation, which follows the direction S.W. to N.E., is elevated on the W., where it is formed by the Sierra Nevada, part of the Pyrenées, the Cevennes and the Vosges mountains; it meets the Alps near the sources of the Rhine and Rhône. After cutting the Carpathians on the N. of Hungary, the watershed traverses Russia, where its elevation is very inconsiderable. On the E. and S.E., the Volga and its affluents contribute their waters to the Caspian Sea, and on the N.E. the Dwina flows to the Arctic Ocean. A great part of North Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and part of Belgium are plains, little elevated above the level of the sea; the great plains of Russia and Poland have a mean height of 360 feet. The other countries of Europe are traversed by chains of mountains, of the chief of which are the Scandinavian Alps in Sweden and Norway; the Carpathians, the Sudetic mountains in Germany; the Balkan mountains, the Dinaric Alps, and the chain of Pindus in Turkey; the Alps, between Italy, France, Switzerland, & Germany; the Apennines, in Italy; the Jura, between France and Switzerland; the Cevennes & the mountains of Auvergne, in France; the Pyrenées, between France and Spain; the Iberian and the Cantabrian mountains, the Serra-da-Estrella, the mountains of Toledo, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra Nevada in Spain. The principal summits of the different chains are, in the Alps, Mont Blanc, the culminating point of Europe, 15,744 feet, Monte Rosa 15,174 feet; in the Pyrenées, Maladetta, 11,168 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, the peak of Mulhacen, 11,660 feet. The mountains of Great Britain cover the N. and W. parts of the island; their general direction corresponds with that of the Scandinavian mountains, and like them also the W. sides are abrupt, and broken up by numerous gulfs, while they slope gradually to the E. shores. The principal chains are the Grampians, the Cheviots, the Cumbrian and the Welsh mountains; and the culminating point is Ben Nevis, 4406 feet above the sea. The islands of Sardinia and Corsica are traversed by a small chain of mountains, interrupted by the Strait of Bonifacio, culminating point Monte Rotondo in Corsica, 8762 feet. Sicily is traversed by a chain of mountains, sepa-

Europe owes much of its pre-eminence, as the centre of modern civilisation and progress, to its peculiar physical conformation. It is so inter-

rated from the Apennines by the Strait of Messina, culminating point Mount *Ætna*, 10,872 feet above the sea. Some of these mountain chains contain numerous extinct volcanoes; but the volcanoes of *Ætna*, *Vesuvius*, *Hekla*, and *Stromboli* are still in a state of activity. The mean height of Europe is 1342 feet above the sea.

Europe is everywhere well watered. The most important rivers are the *Volga*, *Don*, *Dnieper*, *Danube*, *Po*, *Rhône*, *Ebro*, *Tagus*, *Garrone*, *Loire*, *Seine*, *Meuse*, *Rhine*, *Elbe*, *Oder*, *Vistula*, and *Dwina*. Lakes abound in Sweden, the N.W. of Russia, Switzerland, Hungary, and Italy. The most remarkable are *Wener*, *Wetter*, *Mæler*, in Sweden; *Ladoga*, *Onega*, and *Peipus*, in Russia; *Leman*, *Lucerne*, and *Zurich*, in Switzerland; *Constance*, between Switzerland and Germany; *Neusiedl* and *Balaton*, in Hungary; *Maggiore*, *Como*, and *Garda*, in North Italy.

The climate of continental Europe presents the most striking contrasts, but it is in general temperate, and exempt from the extremes of heat and cold to which the other great divisions of the globe are exposed. This is partly owing to the seas by which it is surrounded, and partly to the gulf stream, the heated atmosphere from which is carried by the prevailing S.W. winds to the W. shores of Europe. The numerous inland seas, lakes, and rivers which intersect it, soften the atmosphere, and induce a humidity favourable to vegetation. South of the parallel of lat. 45° N., extreme cold is rare, and of short duration, while the heat is tempered by the mountains which cover this portion of Europe; but the southern coasts frequently suffer from the hot wind of Africa, the *Sirocco*, which is occasionally arrested only at the foot of the Alps. The great plain of the N.E. being exposed to N. winds from the Arctic Ocean, has a much more severe climate than the other countries of Europe. The lower limit of perpetual snow in Europe has, in the Alps and Pyrenées, an elevation of 8900 feet; and in the interior of Norway, 4000 to 5000 feet. The soil of the different countries of Europe is, on the whole, fertile, and produces all the vegetable substances of temperate climates. In the peninsulas of the S., where the vegetation resembles that of the tropics, the sugar cane, the cotton plant, the orange, citron, fig, pomegranate, vine, rice, and tobacco are cultivated, and the trees comprise the chestnut, oak, and pine. In the central regions, comprising France, Switzerland, and the valleys of the Rhine, Elbe, Danube, and Theiss, and on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, the vine is cultivated with success; the orchards supply the walnut, peach, apricot, apple, and pear; wheat, rye, and in some places tobacco and maize, are cultivated; the poplar is common, the chestnut rare, and the forests comprise the oak, beech, and fir. In the British islands, and the greater part of lower Europe, valuable grain is cultivated, and the forests produce the oak, beech, birch, and pine. In the North of Europe, barley and oats are cultivated as far as lat. 60° N. in Lapland, and the forests produce the pine and the birch; the North of Russia is incapable of producing any kind of grain.

The fauna of Europe is less varied than that of the other continents of the Old World, but is rich in useful animals, and exempt from the noxious species common to Asia and Africa. The horse, cow, ass, sheep, goat, pig, and dog are distributed nearly all over the continent; the buffalo feeds in the marshy plains of Italy, Wallachia, and Hungary; and the camel thrives near the Black Sea. In the north of Europe the rein-deer renders

valuable service to man; many of its quadrupeds yield furs, and the elder duck furnishes the valuable down of commerce. The forests abound with hares, foxes, deer, and wild boars; the wolf and the bear are common in Scandinavia. In the higher Alps and the Pyrenées are found the chamois, the wild goat, the bear, and the eagle. The birds of prey comprise the vulture, kite, eagle, and falcon. The northern seas contain immense shoals of herring, cod, salmon, and mackerel, and the Mediterranean has many species of fish.

The mineral riches of Europe are highly important, less on account of the precious metals, than the abundance of the commonest minerals. The most productive gold mines in Europe are those of the Carpathians in the N. of Hungary, Transylvania, and Russia. The richest silver mines are in the Erzgebirge, the Carpathians, and the Harz in Germany, and the Alps in Scandinavia. Iron is widely distributed; it is most abundant in Britain, the Cevennes, the Vosges, the Jura, the Eastern Alps, the Riesengebirge, and other mountains of Germany, and in the Scandinavian Alps. Lead is abundant in the E. part of the Sierra Nevada, in Cornwall, and in the Eastern Alps. Copper in Cornwall, the E. Alps, & the Alps of Scandinavia. Tin is nowhere plentiful, except in Cornwall, and zinc is mostly found in the Riesengebirge. The principal mines of mercury are those of Almaden in the Sierra Morena, Spain, and of Idria in the Eastern Alps. Salt mines occur principally in the Carpathians and in the Eastern Alps; but sea salt is obtained abundantly on the greater part of the coasts, especially on those of the Black Sea. Coal is most abundant in Great Britain and in Belgium, in the Cevennes, and in the mountains between the Rhine and the Weser. The greatest amount of turf is obtained in the low plains of North Holland, at the mouths of the Meuse and Rhine in South Holland, and in Ireland. Europe was to a great extent plunged in barbarism, at a time when Asia and Africa had powerful nations, and rich and populous cities. The navigators of Phœnicia, Greece, and Tuscany diffused civilisation and the arts through the countries of the S., while those of the middle and N. of Europe, separated by impenetrable forests and vast marshes, were inhabited by nomadic races, unacquainted with agriculture and commerce. Among these, however, the Celts, Germans, and Sarmatians formed powerful nations, who held disputed sway, till the Romans subdued all the countries of the S. and W., and during five centuries gave them their language, arts, and laws. In the fifth century, the Roman Empire was dismembered by irruptions of barbarians, and Europe again partially reverted to a state of barbarism. Modern civilisation dawned amidst the struggles consequent on the founding of the empire of Charlemagne, towards the close of the eighth century. It was facilitated by the crusades in the twelfth, and far more by the invention of printing and maritime discovery in the fifteenth century, which distributed over the globe the commerce and the colonies of Europeans, who now people the greater part of America and Australasia, and have settled in India, Africa, and the islands of the Eastern Ocean.

The population belongs to the Indo-European family of the Caucasian race, except a few Mongolian tribes in the N. and E. of the continent. The varieties of this family consist of the Teutonic or German, distributed over the N. and W. of Europe; the Slavonian in the centre and E.; the Hellenic and Pelagian in the S.; and the Celtic

in the W. Christianity in its different forms is professed by a great majority of the inhabitants.

**EUROTAS**, a river in the S. of Morea. [GREECE.]  
**EURRE**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Drôme, arr. Die, cant. Crest. P. 1321.

**EURTANIA**, a dist. of Greece, prov. Ætolia and Acarnania. P. 21,533.

**EUSANIO DEL SAURO (SAN)**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 1593.

**EUSKIRCHEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.W. Cologne. P. 3300.

**EUSTATIUS (ST)**, one of the Dutch West India isls., leeward group, 12 m. N.W. St Christopher. Area 190 sq. m. P. 1903. It is mountainous, and has two extinct volcanoes. Climate healthy, but earthquakes and hurricanes frequent.

**EUSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Ac. 3780. P. 244.

**EUSTON**, a post-town of New South Wales, on Murray river, co. Tailla. It has a petty court.

**EUTAW SPRINGS**, an affluent of the Santee riv., S. Carolina, U. S., North America. Near it a battle was fought between the British and Americans in 1781.

**EUTIN**, a town of Northern Germany, cap. principality Lubeck, in a detached territory, enclosed by Holstein, 18 m. N. Lubeck. P. 3000.

**EUXINE SEA**. Europe and Asia. [BLACK SEA.]

**EUXTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, on Preston Railway, 2 m. W.N.W. Chorley. P. 1491.

**EVAL (ST)**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 4½ m. W.N.W. St Columb Major. Ac. 2886. P. 437.

**EVANS**, a town of U. S., N. America, New York, 281 m. W. Albany, on Lake Erie. P. 2182.

**EVANSVILLE**, a town, U. S., North America, Indiana, on the Ohio, 144 m. S.S.W. Indianapolis. Pop., with the adjoining vill. of Lawesca (1859), 12,000. It is an extensive shipping port.

**EVANTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, 13 m. N.N.W. Inverness. P. 584.

**EVAUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., arr. and 21 m. N.E. Aubusson, with hot mineral baths. P. 2697.

**EVEDON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 1333. P. 62.

**EVENLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1 m. S. Brackley. Ac. 3104. P. 525.—II. a river of England, rising in the N. of co. Oxford, and flowing S.E. past Blandford and Blenheim, into the Isis, 4 m. W.N.W. Oxford.

**EVENLODE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.E. Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Ac. 1563. P. 276.

**EVENWOOD**, a township of Engl., co. Durham, 5 m. S.W. Bishop Auckland. P. 726.

**EVERBECK**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. N.E. Tournai. P. 4388.

**EVERCRECH**, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 4078. P. 1321.

**EVERDON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Daventry. Ac. 1900. P. 740.

**EVEREST (MOUNT)**, a peak of the Himalayas, the highest ascertained point on the surface of the globe, in lat. 27° 59' 16" N., lon. 85° 58' 8" E., and N.E. of Catmandu, nearly midway between the peaks of Dhaulagiri and Kanchinjunga. Height 29,002 feet above the sea.

**EVERGHEM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Ghent. P. 7795.

**EVERINGHAM**, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Market-Weighton. Ac. 3080. P. 321.

**EVERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 3275. P. 294.

**EVERSDEN (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.E. Caxton. Ac. 1200. P. 314.—II. (*Little*), 5½ m. S.E. Caxton. Ac. 670. P. 239.

**EVERSHOLT**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Woburn. Ac. 2119. P. 885.

**EVERSHOT**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Ac. 1409. P. 595.

**EVERSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N. Hartford Bridge. Ac. 5224. P. 829.

**EVERTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Beds, 4½ m. N.N.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 975. P. 248.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Ac. 4679. P. 849.—III. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Ac. 700. P. 54,848.

**EVESHATCH**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. S.S.E. Bromyard. Ac. 973. P. 87.

**EVESHAM**, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, co. Worcester, in the vale of the same name, and on the navigable Avon, with a station on Oxford Rail, 15 m. S.E. Worcester. Area, which includes three pas., 2150 ac. P. 4680. It has three churches, grammar schools, town-hall, library and assembly rooms, and two banks. Its staple industry is market gardening, for which it has long been famous. A fine bridge over the Avon connects it with Bengeworth. It sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. 339. Near it are several medicinal springs.

**EVESHAM**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 34 m. S. Trenton. P. 5060.

**EVIAN**, a vill. of France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the Lake, and 26 m. N.E. Geneva. P. 2240. Near it are the chalybeate springs of Amphion.

**EVIE** and **RENDALL**, a pa. in the mainland of Orkney, Scotland. Area 5 sq. m. P. 1408.

**EVINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1360. P. 275.

**EVISA**, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arr. Ajaccio, cap. cant. P. 1495.

**EVOLENA**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Herens. Near the great Glacier of Ferpècle, across which a path leads in eight hours to Zermatt in the valley of the Cervin. P. 1057.

**EVORA**, *Ebora* and *Liberalitas Julis*, a city of Portugal, cap. prov. Alemtejo, on a height 85 m. E.S.E. Lisbon. P. 15,000. It has a Gothic cathedral, several convents and hospitals, barracks, diocesan school, and a museum. Manufs. hardware and leather. The dist. of Evora has an area of 2619 sq. m., & a pop. of 91,680.—*Everamonte* is a market town, prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. N.E. Evora.

**EVRAIN**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rance, 6 m. S.S.E. Dinan. P. 4360.

**EVRE**, a river of France, dep. Cher, rises in the marsh of Bourdelins, and joins the Cher near Vierzon. Length 41 miles.

**EVREUX** (anc. *Mediolanum*, afterwards *Eburowices*), a city of France, cap. dep. Eure, on the Itou, 53 m. W.N.W. Paris. P. 12,265. It has a cathedral, the church of St Taurin, a clock tower, town-hall, episcopal palace, theatre, and a botanic garden. Manufs. cotton twist, woollen and cotton fabrics, and leather.

**EVRON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 17 m. E.N.E. Laval. P. 5101. It has manufactures of linen goods.

**EWANOWITZ** or **ERYWANOWITZ**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 24 m. E.N.E. Brünn, on l. b. of the Hanna. P. 2161.

**EWE**, an island of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. Gairloch. P. 48.

**EWE (LOCH)**, an inlet of the North Sea, Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross. It is connected by a short river with Loch Maree.

**EWE (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. E.N.E. Tregoney. Ac. 5935. P. 1434.

**EWELL**, a small market town and pa. of Eng-

land, co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Epsom. Ac. of pa. 4221. P. 2195.—II. a pa., co. Kent,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Dover. Ac. 1590. P. 429.

EWELME, a pa. of England, co. Oxford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Wallingford. Ac. 2376. P. 684.

EWENMAR, a co. of New South Wales, between Castlereagh and Macquarrie rivers, dist. Bligh, S. of Gregory. Ac. 1,063,700.

EWENNY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1975. P. 273.

EWERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 2520. P. 473.

EWES, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the river Ewes, 4 m. N. Langholm. Ac. 25,010. P. 356.

EWHURST, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 10 m. S.W. Dorking. Ac. 5483. P. 881.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 4 m. N.E. Robert's Bridge. Ac. 5719. P. 1043.—III. co. Hants, 6 m. N.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 479. P. 12.

EWLOB, a township of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Hawarden, 6 m. S.S.E. Flint. Ac. 2299. P. 1765.

EXAERDE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. N.W. Termonde. P. 4235. It has linen manufs., breweries, and corn mills.

EXBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 2121. P. 459.

EXBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Symington. Ac. 3066. P. 373.

EXCELDUILL, an ancient town of France, dep. Dordogne, 20 m. N.E. Périgueux, on the Loue. P. 2278.

EXE, a river of England, rises in Exmoor, co. Somerset, and flows S. 45 m. into the English Channel at Exmouth, whence to Topsham (about 8 m.) it has a navigable estuary. Chief affils., the Culm and Creedy.

EXEA or EGEA DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Zaragoza. P. 3082. It has manufs. of linens and woollens.

EXELBY, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Burneston, 2 m. S.E. Bedale. P. 780.

EXETER, *Isca Damnoniorum*, a city, episcopal see, separate co., parl. and munic. bor., and river port of England, cap. co. Devon, on the Exe, 10 m. N.W. from its entrance into the English Channel, 75 m. S.W. Bristol, with which it is connected by the G.-W., the S.-W., and Exmouth Rails. Ac. of city and co., which includes 19 pas., 1800. P. (1861) 33,738; of parl. bor. 41,749. Altitude 180 ft. Mean temp., June 68°-0, Jan. 40°-9 Fahr. Chief buildings, the cathedral, with Norman towers over each transept, richly carved W. front, painted windows, with organ & bell, episcopal throne, chapter-house, library, and numerous chapels, the bishop's palace, and a theological college; it has numerous endowed schools and hospitals, a co. hospital, lunatic, blind, and deaf asylums, female penitentiary, infirmary, & work-house; a co. sessions-house, a co. and city gaol and bridewell, cavalry and artillery barracks, ancient guildhall, theatre, circus, baths, ball-room, fountains, marble statue of Earl Fortesque, public library, a new museum built in 1864, atheneum, mechanics' institute, scientific and literary institution, several banks, five weekly newspapers, custom-house, bonding-warehouse, and cloth-halls. Manufs. paper, with breweries, and several large iron foundries. It has a large floating basin, and a ship canal to Topsham, by which vessels of 300 tons approach the city. Vessels belonging to the port 116, tons 16,848. Customs rev. (1862) 113,637. Exports 1504. Exeter has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. since 1286. Reg. elects. 2564. It is also the place of election for the S. division of the co.; and courts of bankruptcy for Exeter district, embracing all S. of

Bristol, are held here. Its bishopric, fixed here in 1050 by Edward the Confessor, comprises four archdeaneries and about 640 benefices, occupying nearly the whole of Cornwall and Devon.

EXETER, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, on Exeter river, 33 m. E.S.E. Concord. The river, a branch of the Piscataqua, is navigable for vessels of 500 tons.—II. Rhode Island, 22 m. S.W. Providence.—III. New York, 64 m. W. Albany.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Berks.—V. in same state, 129 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg.

EXFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Exe river,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Dulverton. Ac. 5699. P. 546. It has several ancient tumuli.

EXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. E.S.E. Alcester. Ac. 780. P. 203.—II. in same co.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Coventry. Ac. 1990. P. 964.

EXILLES, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 37 m. W. Turin, circ. Susa, on the Doire. P. (including comm.) 2172.

EXIN (Pol. *Keynia*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, reg. and 24 m. W.S.W. Bromberg, with 2450 inhabitants, and a famous convent.

EXMINSTER, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. Exeter. Ac. 5817. P. 1781.

EXMOOR, an extra-parochial dist. of England, in W. of co. Somerset and N.E. of Devon. Ac. 19,370. P. 323. It consists of ranges of hills from 1100 feet to 1600 feet in elevation. A few red deer still breed in this tract. The river Exe rises here.

EXMOUTH, a town and watering-place of England, co. Devon, pa. Littleham, on the Exe, at its mouth, in the English Channel, 9 m. S.S.E. Exeter. P. 5228. It has a ball-room, and baths.

EXNING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Newmarket. Ac. 5710. P. 1348.

EXOUDUN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Melle, cant. la Motte-St-Héraye. P. 1597.

EXTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 4860. P. 835.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Dulverton. Ac. 4045. P. 410.—III. co. Hants,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 2464. P. 257.

EXUMA (GREAT and LITTLE), two of the Bahama islands; the larger in lat. 23° 30' N.; lon. 75° 50' W.; 30 m. by 3 m., and having one of the best harbours in these islands. P. (1861) 2289.

EXYAM, a pa. of England, co. Derby,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Tideswell. Ac. 4476. P. 1673.

EYBAR, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 23 m. W.S.W. St Sebastian. P. 1771. It has extensive manufs. of arms.

EYDON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 9 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Ac. 1620. P. 576.

EYE, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. from the Hawley-road station of the Eastern Counties Railway, and 20 m. N. Ipswich. Ac. of pa. 4320. P. 2430; of bor. 7038. It has a Gothic church, a grammar school with two exhibitions to Cambridge, and a guildhall, gaol, house of industry, almshouse, and a branch Bank of England. Eye formerly sent 2 members, & now sends 1 to H. of C. Reg. elects. 333. The parl. bor. now extends over 11 pas.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2 m. N.W. Leominster. Ac. 4307. P. 733.—III. co. Northampton,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Peterborough. Ac. 2670. P. 1375.—IV. a liberty, co. Oxford, pa. Sonning, 5 m. S.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. P. 799.

EYEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1380. P. 44.

EYEMOUTH, a seaport, vill., and pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Eye, a stream which enters

the North Sea, 8 m. N.N.W. Berwick. Ac. 1079. P. of pa. 1804; of vill. 1721. It has a fishery.

EYGALÈRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Arles, cant. Orgon. P. 1500. Has mill-stone quarries.

EYGUIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Arles. P. 2999. Manufs. of woollen stuffs and silk twist.

EYKE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2749. Pop. 486.

EYLAU, two towns of Prussia. [EILAU.]

EYMOUTIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, 23 m. E.S.E. Limoges. P. 8572.

EYNEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, ½ m. S. St Neots. Ac. 1249. P. 1314.

EYNSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Fools-cray. Ac. 3503. P. 1738.

EYRAGUES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 16 m. N.E. Arles. P. 2554.

EYRECOURT or AIRCOURT, a small market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 5 m. N.W. Banagher. P. 968.

EYSINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gir-  
onde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Blanquefort. P. 2847.

EYTHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.W. Dover. Ac. 1318. P. 461.

EYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Ac. 964. P. 155.—II. (*on the Wildmoors*), co. Salop, 2½ m. N. Wellington. Ac. 1038. P. 451.

EYTUH or ETA, a town of British India, dist. Mynpoorie, N.W. provs. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of same name, and is surrounded by a mud wall. It has a bazaar. Provisions and water are plentiful.

EYWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 4 m. N.N.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 1229. P. 149.

EZCARAY, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Oja. P. 3211.

## F

FAABERG, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 85 m. N. Christiania, on the Longen. P. 4780.

FAABORG, a seaport town of Denmark, island Fühnen, on its S. coast, amt. and 15 m. W. Svendberg. P. 3120. It exports corn.

FABBRICA, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. and 11 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. P. 2149.

FABBRICA CRONJE, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Tortona. P. 1504.

FABBRICO, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Reggio Emilia, circ. Guastalla. P. 2842.

FABIUS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 120 m. W. Albany. P. 2562.

FABRIANO, a city of Central Italy, prov. Ancona, 29 m. W. Macerata. P. of comm. (1861) 16,532. It has a cathedral, many fine churches, and manufs. of paper and parchment.

FABRIQUE LA NUEVA, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, near the Guadiaro. P. 2475.

FABRIZIA, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 5160.

FACCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 9 m. N.N.E. Andover. Ac. 2630. P. 243.

FACHINGEN, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy and 9 m. E.N.E. Nassau, on the Lahn, with a mineral spring, the waters of which are exported.

FACSET, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Ono, dist. Lugos. P. 2000.

FACTORY ISLAND, one of the islands de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 75 m. N.W. Sierra Leone.

FAD (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, Isle of Bute, 1 m. S.E. Rothesay. Length 5 miles.

FADD, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Tolna, circ. Szegszard, on the Danube. P. 4102.

FADIEVSKOI, an island of the Arctic Ocean, Asiatic Russia, gov. Yakutsk, lat. 76° N., lon. 141° to 145° E., between the islands Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Length, S.E. to N.W., 100 m.; breadth 35 m. It is mountainous and uninhabited.

FÆDIS, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Cividale. P. of comm. 3298.

FÆGLOE, one of the Aland isls., Baltic, in the S. part of the group. Lat. 60° N.; lon. 20° 20' E.

FÆMUND, a lake of Norway, dist. Hedemark, near the Swedish frontier, 85 m. S.E. Trondheim. Length, N. to S., 37 m.; breadth varying to 5 m.

FÆNGOE, an island in the Baltic, off the E. coast of Sweden. Lat. 58° 13' N.; lon. 16° 57' E.

FAENZA, *Faventia*, a city, Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.W. Ravenna, at junction of the Canal of Zanelli with the Lamone. P. of comm. (1861) 36,357. It

is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and has a cathedral, schools of painting, college, hospital, lunatic and orphan asylums. Manufs. of a peculiar kind of earthenware, silk twist, and paper.

FÆRDER, a small isl. off the S. coast of Norway, with a lighthouse in lat. 59° 3' N., lon. 10° 37' E.

FÆRTO, a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. Bovino. P. 3339.

FAGAGNA, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Daniele. P. of comm. 3447.

FAGAN (Str), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, in the vale of the Elwv, 5 m. W. Cardiff. Ac. 2241. P. 506.

FAGNANO, several vills. of Italy.—I. N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Milan, on rt. b. of the Olona. P. of comm. 3381. It has large manufs. of silk and cotton.—II. deleg. and 13 m. S. Verona. Here, in 1799, an engagement took place between the French and the Austrians.—III. (*Alto*), a comm., S. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Aquila. P. 1825.

—IV. prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Cosenza. P. 3604.—V. prov. Ravenna, 10 m. S.W. Faenza.

FAHAN, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal.—I. (*Lower*), on Lough Swilly. Ac. (mostly mountainous) 24,782. P. 4891.—II. (*Upper*), 2½ m. S. Buncrana. Ac. 10,430. P. 2148.

FAHLIYAN, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, cap. dist., 45 m. N. Kazerun.

FAHLUN or FALUN, a mining town of Sweden, cap. län Kopparberg, between lakes Marpan and Runn, 54 m. W.S.W. Gefle. P. 5126. It has a school of practical mining, museums; & manufs. of cotton and yarn; and copper mines.

FAHRRAFFELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Triesting, 20 m. S.W. Vienna. P. 798. Manufs. brass wares, and it has a cotton mill.

FAHY, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 2 m. S.W. Eyrecourt. Ac. 3778. P. 432.

FAICCHIO, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto. P. 3394.

FAIDO, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the Val Levantine, cant. Tessin, 22 m. W.N.W. Bellinzona, on left bank of the Ticino. P. 661.

FAI-FO, a town of the empire Anam, Further India, and formerly the centre of its China trade, prov. Quang-nam, on a river near its mouth, in the China Sea, and 15 m. S. Turon, with which town it communicates by a canal. P. 15,000. It has a Buddhist temple. Principal exports, sugar and cinnamon.

**FAILSWORTH**, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Manchester. P. 5113.

**FAIRBURN**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Ferrybridge. Ac. 1386. P. 458.

**FAIRFAX**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 468 sq. m. P. 8718 free, 3116 slaves.—II. a township, Vermont, 37 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 2112.

**FAIRFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. New Romney. Ac. 1203. P. 69.—II. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Hope, 1 m. N.E. Buxton. P. 1075.—III. a hamlet, co. Lancaster, on railway, pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Manchester. P. (returned with pa.) mostly employed in cotton manufactures.

**FAIRFIELD**, numerous townships, etc. of the U. S., North America; the chief of which are— I. Maine, 22 m. N. Augusta.—II. Vermont, 40 m. N.W. Montpelier.—III. a seaport, Connecticut, in Long Island Sound, 56 m. S.W. Hartford. It has a good harbour, and a lighthouse on Fair-weather Island.—IV. a township, New York, 73 m. W.N.W. Albany.—V. New Jersey, 72 m. S.S.W. Trenton.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland.—VII. Ohio, co. Butler.—VIII. Ohio, co. Highland.—IX. a co. in S.W. of Connecticut, on Long Island Sound. Area 630 sq. m. P. (1860) 77,476.—X. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 520 sq. m. P. (1860) 30,538.—XI. a dist. in centre of South Carolina. Area 796 sq. m. P. (1860) 6577 free, 15,534 slaves.

**FAIRFORD**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 24 m. S.E. Gloucester, on the Colne, at foot of Cotswold hills. Ac. of pa. 3879. P. 1654.

**FAIRHAVEN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Acushnet river, 51 m. S.E. Boston. P. 4304. It has a whale fishery.

**FAIR HEAD** or **BENMORE HEAD**, a lofty promontory, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 5 m. E.N.E. Ballycastle. It is an immense body of columnar greenstone, 530 feet in elevation.

**FAIR ISLE**, Scotland, between Orkney and Shetland, 23 m. S.W. Sumburgh Head. Length 4 m.; breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 380. It is accessible for vessels at only one point, on the S.E. The Duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked here in 1588.

**FAIRLEY**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the coast, 3 m. S. Largs. P. 521.

**FAIRLIGHT**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Hastings. Ac. 3309. P. 501.

**FAIRSTED**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. Witham. Ac. 1853. P. 351.

**FAIRVIEW**, two townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. 17 m. N.W. York.—II. Erie co., 222 m. N.W. Harrisburg.

**FAIRWEATHER**, a cape and mountain of Russian America; the cape is in lat.  $58^{\circ} 51' N.$ , and lon.  $137^{\circ} 36' W.$  Mount Fairweather, 35 m. N.E., forms an important point on the Russian and British frontier, 14,900 feet above the sea.

**FAISANS** (ILE DES), a small island, formed by the Bidassoa, on the borders of France & Spain, near Irun. Here the treaty of the Pyrenées was concluded between France and Spain, Sept. 7, 1659.

**FAITH** (St), a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 1 m. S. Winchester, within the boundary of which city it is included. P. 1391.

**FAITHLEG**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 4 m. E. Waterford. Ac. 1494. P. 520.

**FAKENHAM** (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Ac. 2155. P. 196.

**FAKENHAM-LANCASTER**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, on the Wensum, 24 m. N.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 2208. P. 2456.

**FAL**, a river of England, co. Cornwall, rises near Tregonna hill, in the centre of the co., flows S. and S.W. past Grampound, into the estuary which forms Falmouth harbour.

**FALA** and **SOUTRA**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Edinburgh & Haddington, 14 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 6066. P. 382. Soutra Hill 1184 ft. above the sea.

**FALAISE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arr., on rt. b. of Anté, 22 m. S.S.E. Caen. P. 8561. Chief edifices, the castle in which William the Conqueror was born in 1024, town-hall, and two hospitals. Manufs. cotton, yarn, and hosiery. In Guibray, a suburb on a height immediately E., a famous fair is held from the 10th to the 25th of August.

**FALCES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Pamplona. P. 2310. It has mineral springs.

**FALCET**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. P. 2995.

**FALCONARA ALBANESE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 10 m. W. Cosenza. P. 1542.

**FALCONARA MARITIMA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. of comm. 4196.

**FALCONERA**, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 26 m. N.W. Milo. Lat.  $36^{\circ} 50' 40'' N.$

**FALDINGWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1820. P. 365.

**FALEMÉ**, a river of Senegambia, Western Africa, affluent of the Senegal, which it joins 15 m. N.W. Galam, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 40' N.$ , lon.  $11^{\circ} 48' W.$ , after a northward course of 200 miles.

**FALERNA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Nicastro. P. 2594.

**FALFIELD**, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Thornbury. P. 884.

**FALKENAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. W.S.W. Elnbogen, on the Eger. P. 2125.

**FALKENBERG**, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 14 m. S.W. Oppeln. P. 1950.

**FALKENBERG**, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 20 m. N.W. Halmstad. P. 1198.

**FALKENBURG**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 47 m. S. Köslin. P. 3600.

**FALKENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 9 m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1958. P. 270.

**FALKENSTEIN**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. E. Plauen. P. 3986. Iron mines.

**FALKINGHAM**, a pa. of Engl. [FOLKINGHAM.]

**FALKIRK**, a pari. munic. bor., market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on an eminence at the S.W. extremity of the fertile tract called the Carse of Falkirk, 24 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh, & on Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Ac. 19,822. Pop. of pari. bor. (1861) 9030; pop. of pa. 17,026. Corp. rev. 1083l. Altitude 27 feet. Falkirk has a town-house, parish church, numerous schools, public library, branch banks, foundry, and other manufs.

The Carron iron works are within 2 m. of the town. Three annual fairs, called trysts, are held on the 2d Tuesday in August, September, and October, at which about 300,000 head of cattle and sheep are annually exposed for sale. Falkirk unites with Linlithgow, Lanark, Hamilton, and Airdrie in sending one member to H. of C. In 1298 a battle was fought here between the troops of Sir W. Wallace and of Edward I., the latter victorious; and in 1746 an engagement between the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, and the English army.

**FALKLAND**, a royal and munic. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, at foot of East Lomond Hill, 22 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 8265. P. 2937. It has an ancient palace, in which James v. died.

**FALKLAND ISLANDS** (French *Malouines*, Spanish *Malvinas*), a group in the South Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, and consisting of 2

large and 200 small islands, between lat. 51° and 52° 30' S., lon. 57° 40' and 61° 20' W., about 310 m. E. the Strait of Magellan, Patagonia. Area 18,000 sq. m. The East Falkland island is nearly 100 m. in length N.E. to S.W., by 60 m. in greatest breadth, and the West Falkland about 90 by 50 m.; they are separated by Falkland Sound, from 9 to 12 m. in breadth. Others of the group are named the Great Swan, Saundeny Keppel, Pebble, Eagle, and Jason islands. Shores, greatly indented, and mostly low, afford mars, good harbours. Surface more lofty in the W. than in the E. portion of the group, but in the latter are hills 1700 feet above the sea. Clay slates of the silurian system constitute the greater part of the level country, and quartz rock the mountain summits. Exports to Britain (1862) 20,131; imports, 10,742. Climate temperate and healthy, but moist westerly winds, often very violent, prevail. Mean temperature of year 47°·2, summer 53°·3, winter 39°·9, Fahr. Grass lands are extremely luxuriant, and these islands are well adapted for rearing live stock, already numerous in a wild state. The tussac grass grows to the height of 6 feet. Shrub trees are the only timber. Peat is abundant to the depth of 10 feet. Some vegetables are raised in the settled parts, but little or no corn. The only indigenous quadruped is a large fox; sea-fowl are in considerable numbers; snipe, quails, hawks, etc., and a species of vulture, are found in the islands. Copper and iron ores have been discovered; seals and whales are plentiful around the coasts, and fish, especially cod, are abundant in the bays. These islands form a convenient station for ships to procure provisions and fresh water. Stanley Harbour was founded in 1853, and had a pop. of 450. The inhabitants are mostly Buenos-Ayrean colonists, with some Indians, Europeans, and occasionally the crews of whaling vessels. The Falkland islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, colonized by the French in 1763, taken by the Spaniards in 1767, and ceded in 1771 to the British, who have held uninterrupted possession of them only since 1833.

**FALKÖPING**, a town of Sweden, læn and 38 m. S.W. Mariestad, near which, in 1388, Albert, King of Sweden, was defeated and made prisoner by Margaret, Queen of Denmark. P. 1288.

**FALKSEN**, a vill. of Moldavia. [FALTSI.]

**FALL**, a river of South Africa. [VAAL.]

**FALLERONE** (*Faleria*), a town of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, circ. Permo. P. 3547. It has many remains and ancient inscriptions.

**FALL RIVER**, a seaport and township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, co. Bristol, on the Fall river, at its entrance into a branch of Narraganset Bay, 46 m. S. Boston. P. of township (1860) 14,026. The town has banks, manufs., and shipping.

**FALLS**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 153 m. S.E. Harrisburg. P. 2108.—II. a township of same state, on the Delaware river, at its falls, opposite Trenton, with which it communicates by a bridge. P. 2058.—III. a town, Hocking co., Ohio. P. 1625.—IV. a co., Texas. P. 1898 free, 1716 slaves.

**FALMER**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.S.W. Lewes. Ac. 4358. P. 512.

**FALMOUTH**, a parl. munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on a branch of the estuary of the Fal, 14 m. N.N.E. the Lizard Point, and 79 m. S.W. Exeter. Lat. 50° 8' 8" N.; lon. 5° 2' 7" W. Ac. of pa. 989. P. of bor., including Budock pa., 9392. Altitude 32 ft. Mean temp. of year 50°·6, winter 41°·9, summer 58°·1, Fahr. It has a church & several meeting-houses, town-hall,

gaol, market-house, custom-house, excise office, 3 banks, and a polytechnic institution. The harbour is formed by the estuary of the Fal, has numerous creeks, and is 5 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth. Its position, at the entrance of the English Channel, has rendered Falmouth for the last 150 years a principal station for the foreign mail packets, and the great rendezvous for fleets proceeding to the S. and W. The foreign and coasting trade is considerable. Vessels belonging to the port 94, tons 12,456. Customs rev. (1862) 6549l. Imports, rum, sugar, gold, silver, wines, spirits, fruits, timber, tallow, and hemp. Exports, tin, copper, pilchards, and fuel. Total value (1862) 8059l. With Penryn it sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 882. Falmouth is first noticed in a charter of Charles II., dated 1661.

**FALMOUTH**, two seaport towns in the British West Indies; one on the W. coast of Jamaica, in lat. 18° 30' N., lon. 77° 40' W.; and the other on the S. coast of Antigua, with a harbour.

**FALMOUTH**, several townships of the U. S., N. America, the principal of which are—I. Maine, 6 m. N. Portland.—II. Massachusetts, on the S.W. point of Cape Cod, 51 m. S.E. Boston.

**FALOUR or FILOR**, a town of India, Punjab, on rt. b. of Sutlej, 6 m. N.W. Loodiana.

**FALSE BAY**, an inlet of the Atlantic, South Africa, Cape Colony, the W. side of which is formed by the Cape of Good Hope. Length and breadth about 22 m. each. *False Cape* is a little E. of its entrance. Ships resort to Simon Bay in this inlet from Table Bay during the N.W. monsoon, and it is the principal station of the Cape naval squadron.—II. a bay of New Zealand, on the W. side of North Island. Lat. 36° 33' S.; lon. 174° 10' E.—III. an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, 60 m. E. Cuttack.—*Cape False* is the name of various headlands of California, New Granada, Hayti, Honduras, etc.

**FALSTER**, *Falstria*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, stift Seeland, and separated from that island, Moen, and Laaland by narrow straits. Lat. 54° 50' N.; lon. 12° E. Length 80 m., breadth 2 to 13 m. P., with Laland (1860), 86,797. Surface flat and well watered, and the island is fertile in fruit. More corn is grown than is required for home consumption; timber, live stock, and bees are plentiful. Some vessels are built, but manufactures are almost wholly domestic. Principal town Nykiöping.

**FALSTERBO**, a small seaport town of Sweden, near its S. extremity, læn and 16 m. S.S.W. Malmö, on a peninsula in the Baltic. P. 312.

**FALSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 7 m. N.W. Bellingham. Ac. 57,700, mostly mountainous. P. 1016. Coal is abundant.

**FALTERONA** (**MOUNT**), a summit of the Apennines, Central Italy, 25 m. E.N.E. Florence. Height 5557 feet. The Arno rises on its S. side.

**FALTSI or FALKSEN**, a frontier vill. of Moldavia, on the Pruth, 70 m. S.S.E. Jassy. In 1711 a treaty was concluded here between Turkey and Russia.

**FALU, FAHLUN, or STORRA-KOPPARBERG**, a marit. læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° 52' and 62° 16' N., lon. 12° and 17° E., having W. Norway, and on other sides the læns Oestersund, Gefleborg, Westeras, Orebro, & Carlstad. Three offsets from the Dovrefield mountains enclose its two principal basins, those of the Siljan lake, and E. and W. Dahl, which unite to form the Dahl river. Little corn is raised; cattle-rearing, forest culture, and mining employ most of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Falun & Hedemora.

**FALUN**, a mining town of Sweden. [FAHLUN.]

**FAMAGUSTA**, a fortified seaport town of the island Cyprus, on its E. coast, in lat. 35° 7' 40" N., lon. 33° 59' E. Most of the inhabitants are Greeks. It is built on the ruins of the anc. *Arsinoe*. Under the Venetian rule it was one of the principal commercial cities of the Levant. The port is available for ships of small burden only. About 5 m. N.E. is old Famagusta (anc. *Salamis* and *Constantia*), a site covered with ruins.

**FAMARS**, *Fanum Martis*, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. S. Valenciennes. P. 849.

**FAMBRIDGE**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*North*), 5 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Ac. 1248. P. 191.—II. (*South*), 3 m. N.N.W. Rochford. Ac. 1234. P. 104.

**FAMELIÇÃO (VILLA NOVA DE)**, a market town of Portugal, 12 m. S.E. Barcellos. P. 2000.

**FAMINE (PORT)**, a penal settlement of South America, Chile, Tierra del Fuego, in lat. 53° 38' S., lon. 70° 58' W.

**FANMAMATZ**, a town of Japan, island Nippon, near the coast, 50 m. S.S.E. Okasaki.

**FANANO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. & 30 m. S.W. Modena, near Monte Ceinone. P. of comm. 4078.

**FANGFOSS**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3½ m. N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 1364. P. 170.

**FANG-KI**, a small island off the S. coast of China, prov. Quang-tung. Lat. 21° 18' N.; lon. 110° 35' E.

**FANJEAUX**, *Fanum Jovis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. P. 1734. It was burnt by the English in 1855.

**FAN-LING-TAO**, an isl. in the Sea of Japan, E. of Corea. Lat. 36° 48' N.; lon. 128° 50' E.

**FANLOBBUS**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, containing the town of Dunmanway. Ac. 35,605. P. 7057.

**FANNET**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 16 m. N. Chambersburg.

**FANNET POINT**, a headland of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, with a lighthouse at the W. side of the entrance of Lough Swilly.

**FANNICH (LOCH)**, a lake of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Contin, 12 m. long by 1 m. broad.

**FANNIN**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Georgia. P. 4996 free, 143 slaves.—II. a co., Texas. P. 7496 free, 1721 slaves.

**FANO**, *Fanum Fortunæ*, a seaport town of Central Italy, Emilia prov., cap. gov. Pesaro, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the *Metarno*, 7 m. S.E. Pesaro. P. (1861) 19,646. It has manufs. of silk twist; is surrounded by walls; and has palaces, a cathedral, schools, and colleges.

**FANO OR FANNO**, one of the Ionian Islands, at the entrance of the Adriatic, 14 m. N.W. Corfu, of which it is a dependency. Area 6 sq. m.

**FANÖR**, an isl. of Denmark, off the W. coast of Jütland, stift and 11 m. N.W. Ribe, 8 m. long and 2 m. broad. P. 2800, mostly fishers.

**FANTEE**, a maritime country of Guinea, about lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 1° W., bounded S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and enclosed landward by native states. Soil fertile; and the country is populous, owing to the protection of the British forts of Cape Coast Castle, etc.

**FAOU (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 8 m. N.N.W. Châteaulin, with a port on Brest roadstead. P. 1150.

**FAOUER (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the *Ellé*, arr. and 24 m. W. Pontivy. P. 2945. Manuf. paper.

**FARA**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Novara. P. 1736.—II. (*Piliorum Petri*), a town of South Italy, prov. and 7 m. S. Chieti. P. 1673.—III. (*San Martino*), Chieti, dist. and 13 m. S.W. Lanciano. P. 2862.—IV. (*in Sabina*),

prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 2242. It has a large monastery.

**FARADES**, a town of N. Africa, dom. and 38 m. S.E. Tunis, on site of the ancient *Aphrodisium*.

**FARÆ** or **FARO**, an island in the Baltic belonging to Sweden, off the N. extremity of Gothland, of which it is a dependency, and separated from it by *Farø Sound*, 2 m. across. Area 30 sq. m. P. mostly engaged in fishing and taking wild-fowl.

**FARAFREH**, an oasis of the Libyan desert, Africa, in lat. 27° N., lon. 28° 23' E., 100 m. N.N.W. the oasis of *Dakheh*. It comprises several vills., and a town with traces of Greek and Roman edifices. The inhabitants manufacture cotton yarn, coarse woollens, and earthen vessels.

**FARAHY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. S.W. Mitchellstown. Ac. 5493. P. 1023.

**FARAHABAD**, a seaport town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, 15 m. N. Sari.

**FARCEIT**, a chapelry of England, co. Huntingdon, 2½ m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. P. 778.

**FARDELLA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Lagonegro. P. 1517.

**FAREHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hants, at the N.W. extremity of Portsmouth harbour, with a station on the South-Western Railway, 4½ m. N.N.W. Gosport. Ac. of pa. 6705. P. 6197. The town is resorted to for sea-bathing. It has a union workhouse, and manufs. of ropes and earthenware, ship-building, and trade in timber, coals, and corn. It is a polling place for S. division of the county. Rainfall 31 inches.

**FARE HILL**, Scotland, on the boundary between the cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, lat. 57° 7' 22" N., lon. 2° 31' 38" W.

**FAREWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Lichfield. Ac. 1049. P. 209.

**FAREWELL (CAPE)**, the S. extremity of Greenland. Lat. 59° 49' N.; lon. 43° 54' W.

**FAREWELL (CAPE)**, the N. point of S. Island, New Zealand. Lat. 40° 31' S.; lon. 172° 47' E.

**FARFORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S. Louth. Ac. 1940. P. 103.

**FARGEAU (ST)**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Joigny. P. 2587.

**FARIBAULT**, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 1835.

**FARIGLIANO**, a vill., N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovì, on rt. b. of Tanaro. P. of comm. 2098.

**FARIGNANA**, a comm. of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Trapani. P. 4203.

**FARILHAO**, islets off the coast of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 12 m. N.W. Cape Peniche.

**FARIM**, a palisaded town of Senegambia, W. Africa, on the Cacheo river, 50 m. N.W. Jeba.

**FARINDOLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Teramo. P. 3329.

**FARINGDON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. S. Alton. Ac. 2297. P. 535. It has a new corn exchange. [FARRINGTON.]

**FARIOLO**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, on Lago Maggiore. Steamers call once a day.

**FARKASAD**, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 19 m. S.S.W. Neutra, on rt. b. of the Waag. P. 3330.

**FARLAM**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. E.S.E. Brampton. Ac. 5680. P. 1311.

**FARLEIGH**, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, on the Medway, 2½ m. S.S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 2023. P. 1559.—II. (*West*), a pa. adjacent to the above, 3½ m. S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1010. P. 399.—III. (*Hungerford*), co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 904. P. 127.—IV. (*Wallop*), a pa., co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1675. P. 118.

FARLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 4½ m. S.S.E. Croydon. Ac. 1060. P. 105.—II. (*Chamberlayne*), a pa., co. Hants, 5½ m. W.S.W. Winchester. Ac. 1767. P. 179.

FARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the coast, 1½ m. W. Havant. Ac. 4210. P. 931.

FARLSTHORP, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.E. Alford. Ac. 1043. P. 135.

FARMBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. S.W. Bath. Ac. 1494. P. 965.

FARMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 1½ m. E.N.E. Northleach. Ac. 2470. P. 284.

FARMINGTON, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 82 m. N.W. Augusta.—II. Connecticut, 9 m. W.S.W. Hartford.—III. New York, 182 m. W. Albany.—IV. New Hampshire, 33 m. E.N.E. Concord.—V. Michigan, 20 m. N.W. Detroit. And many smaller places.

FARMSUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, 3 m. E. Appingedam. P. 1184. It has boat-building, brick and tile fields.

FARNBOROUGH, various pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. East Ilsley. Ac. 1844. P. 232.—II. co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Ac. 1412. P. 955.—III. co. Hants, 6½ m. N.N.E. Farnham, with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 4 m. E. Fleet-pond. Ac. 2208. P. 1600.—IV. co. Warwick, 6½ m. E.S.E. Kington. Ac. 1953. P. 401.

FARNDALE, three townships of England, co. York, North Riding, dist. Helmsley. Pops. of *East side, High Quarter and Low Quarter* respectively, 890, 338, and 154.

FARNISH, a pa. of England, cos. Bedford and Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 810. P. 67.

FARNDON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 7½ m. S. Chester. Ac. 1025. P. 557.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 1710. P. 692.—III. (*East*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.S.W. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1070. P. 242.

FARNE or FERN ISLANDS, a group of 17 islets and rocks off the E. coast of England, co. Durham, pa. Holy Island, lying between 2 and 5 m. from the mainland, opposite Bamborough. There are 2 lighthouses; the highest, on S.W. point, revolving, the other, on N.W. point, fixed. Lat. 55° 37' N.; lon. 1° 39' W. The passage between the islets is, in rough weather, very dangerous. Here the "Forfarshire" was wrecked in 1838, when nine persons were saved by the heroism of the lighthouse-keeper and his daughter, Grace Darling, and in 1843 the "Pegasus" was wrecked, when 60 persons were drowned.

FARNELL, a pa. of Scotland, in the E. division of the co. Forfar, 4 m. S.S.E. Brechin. P. 703.

FARNHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a branch on the South-Western Railway, 10 m. W.S.W. Guildford. Ac. of pa. 9766. P. 9278. It is noted for the very superior hops grown in the vicinity. The town is governed by bailiffs under the bishop of Winchester.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7 m. W.N.W. Cranborne. Ac. 402. P. 121.—III. co. Essex, 2½ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 1966. P. 556.—IV. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 1177. P. 184.—V. co. York, West Riding, 2 m. N. Knaresbro'. Ac. 2780. P. 609.—VI. (*Royal*), co. Bucks, 4 m. N. Windsor. Ac. 2910. P. 1378.

FARNHULL, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kildwick, 3½ m. S.S.E. Skipton. Ac. 583. P. 464, partly employed in a lead mine.

FARNINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Foot's-Cray. Station on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Ac. 2708. P. 944.

FARNLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Rid-

ing, pa. and 4 m. S.W. Leeds. Ac. 1990. P. 3064. It has woollen manufs.—II. a chapelry, same co. and Riding, on the Wharfe, pa. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Otley. Ac. 1822. P. 186.—III. (*Tyas*), a township, same co. and Riding, pa. Almondsbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1623. P. 702.

FARNSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. W.N.W. Southwell. Ac. 3920. P. 1071.

FARNWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.E. Great Bolton. Ac. 1450. P. 8720.

FARO, a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. comarca, on the Feroso, near the S. coast, 20 m. S.W. Tavira. P. 8440. It has a cathedral, several convents, military hospital, custom-house, and arsenal. Exports, fresh and dried fruits, wine, cork, sumach, baskets, and anchovies.—II. a vill., prov. Alentejo, 12 m. W.N.W. Beja.

FARO (CAPE), *Pelorus*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. of Sicily, bounding, with the opposite coast of Reggio-Calabria (rock of Scylla, etc.), the narrowest part of the Strait of Messina. Lat. of lighthouse 38° 15' 50" N.; lon. 15° 40' 40" E. On the hill above are two sea batteries and martello towers, covered by a fort. The *Farochannel* is a name given to the Strait of Messina, and the two great divisions of the Neapolitan dominions were accordingly called the *Dominijal-di-là* (on this side), and *Al-di-quà* (beyond) *di Faro*.

FÄRÖER or the FAROE ISLES, a group of islands in the North Sea belonging to Denmark, 180 m. N.W. of the Shetlands, between lat. 61° 20' and 62° 25' N.; lon. 6° 20' and 7° 40' W. They consist of 22 islands, area 510 sq. m., of which 17 are inhabited. P. (1855) 8651. Coasts steep and rugged; interior mountainous; highest peaks, in Osteroe, 2864, and in Strömöe, 2430 feet. The channels which separate the isls. afford several good bays. The islands enjoy all the advantages of an insular climate, and derive great benefit from the N. branch of the gulf stream, which, besides raising the temperature, carries to their shores considerable quantities of drift wood. The winters are extremely mild; so much so, that sheep and cattle require no housing. Summer moist and foggy. The longest day in summer is 20, and the shortest in winter 4 hours; but the length of the day is greatly extended by the morning and evening twilight, and by the aurora borealis. There is no timber on the islands, but turf is abundant. Barley is cultivated, but does not always ripen. Turnips and potatoes yield good crops. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the fisheries, of which that of a species of small whale is the most important; and in the preparation of wool. Sheep, of which there are about 80,000, form the chief riches of the islanders. The horses are small but powerful; waggons are not employed. Sea-fowl are numerous; and feathers form a considerable article of commerce. Among minerals, the chief are fine opals and coal, the last especially in Süderöe. The people, of Norwegian descent, are robust and healthy; their spoken language is a dialect of the N. German, but their written language is Danish. The islands are governed by an *amtman*, who is also military commandant, a judge, and a provost. The trade is a royal monopoly; and half of the soil belongs to the king. The islands are divided into 7 parishes under a bishop. Thorshavn, on the S. coast of Strömöe (pop. 2600), is the cap. and the only town. The chief islands are Strömöe, the central and largest of the group—area 146 sq. m.—pop. 2000; Bordöe, pop. 300; Wideröe, pop. 150; Osteroe, pop. 1780; Waagoe, pop. 600; Sandöe, 500; Sknöe, 60; Süderöe, pop. 1100.

**FARQUHAR'S GROUP**, an extensive range of shoals and islets, off N.E. coast of Australia. Lat. (of the westernmost) 17° 39' S.; lon. 151° 27' E. They are all connected by a reef.

**FARR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on its N. coast. It is about 40 m. in length, and from 3 to 20 m. in breadth. P. 2103.

**FARRINGTON (GREAT)**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Berks, at the foot of Farringdon Hill, in the vale of Whitehouse, 82 m. W.N.W. Reading, and 6 m. N. Farringdon-road station of the G. W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 6910. P. 3400. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the co.—II. a pa., co. Devon, 3½ m. N.E. Topsham. Ac. 2015. P. 331.

**FARRINGTON**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, with a station on the North-Western Railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Preston. Ac. 1786. P. 1791.—II. (*Gurney*), a pa., co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.E. Wells. Ac. 923. P. 482.

**FARS** or **FARSISTAN**, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 28° and 32° N., lon. 50° and 55° E., having S.W. the Persian Gulf, and on other sides enclosed by the provs. Khuzistan, Irak-Ajemi, Yezd, Kirman, and Laristan. P. 1,700,000. Surface very various: on the coast it is level, and the climate hot; in the interior are mountain ranges rising from 2500 to 3000 feet in height, and interspersed with many long and narrow fertile plains. Principal rivers, the Bundemeer, Tab, and Nabon. Salt lakes numerous. Products comprise corn, rice, dates, raisins and other fruits, tobacco, opium, saffron, hemp, cotton, attar of roses, silk, and wine. Many cattle and sheep are reared; and the horses, camels, and asses are of superior breeds. Principal minerals, lead, iron, marble, borax, naphtha, and salt. Manufs. woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, and skins for exportation. Chief cities and towns, Shiraz, the cap., Bushire, Ferzabad, and Kazerun. *Fars* contains the ruins of Persepolis, Pasargada, and Shapoor.

**FARSHOUT**, a town of Upper Egypt, near the W. bank of the Nile, 20 m. E.S.E. Girgeh. It has a Coptic church, a government school, and a cotton yarn factory.

**FARSUND**, a maritime vill. of Norway, stift Christiania, 50 m. W. Christiansand, on the North Sea. P. 1032. Chief exports, dried fish.

**FARTAK**, a cape and seaport vill. of Arabia, on its S. coast; the cape in lat. 15° 36' 40" N.; lon. 52° 21' 10" E.; and the vill., called also Saif or Kersah, situated on its W. side, with a harbour, affording anchorage in nine fathoms water.

**FARTHINGHOE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Brackley. Ac. 1471. P. 392.

**FARTHINGSTONE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Towcester. Ac. 1820. P. 316.

**FARWAY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S. Honiton. Ac. 2578. P. 373.

**FAR-WEST**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Missouri, 169 m. N.W. Jefferson. P. 500.

**FASANA**, a small seaport town of Austria, prov. Illyria, gov. and 52 m. S. Trieste. Opposite are the Brioni Islands, the marble of which was used in building Venice.

**FASANO** or **FAGIANO**, a city of Southern Italy, prov. Bari, cap. circ., 8 m. S.E. Monopoli. P. (1861) 12,951.

**FASKINE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 514.

**FATARELLA** or **FATORRELLO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. P. 1495.

**FATCHO**, an island of the Japanese dom., in the Strait of Corea, Pacific. Lat. 34° 20' N.; lon. 129° 30' E. It is fertile, but difficult of access, and is the place of banishment for state criminals.

**FATEJ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 83 m. N.W. Kursk, near rt. b. of the Ousaja. P. 2000.

**FATSAH**, *Phadisana*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 60 m. E.S.E. Samsoun.

**FATSHAN** (properly *FUH-SHAN*), a city of China, 6 m. W.S.W. Canton. Famous for its iron and other manufs. Scene of a battle between the British and Chinese on 1st June 1857.

**FAUCIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Savoie, arr. and cant. Bonneville. P. 337.

**FAUCILLES**, a mountain range of France, depts. Marne and Vosges, connected E. with the Vosges mountains, and S.W. with the plateau of Langres, separating the basins of the Meuse and Moselle from that of the Saône.

**FAUCOGNEY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Saône, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 11 m. N.N.E. Lure. P. 1256.

**FAUGHALSTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Westmeath, 3 m. S.W. Castlepollard. Ac. 6152. P. 997.

**FAUGHANVALE**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Londonderry, watered by Faughan river. Ac. 20,466. P. 5194.

**FAUGHART**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 3 m. N.E. Dundalk. Ac. 2408. P. 1333.

**FAUGLIA**, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, in the Val di Tora, 11 m. E. Leghorn, cap. comm. P. 6507. It has trade in silk, corn, maize, and wine.

**FAULDHOUSE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. Whitburn. P. 599.

**FAULHORN**, a mountain of the Alps, Switzerland, cant. and 32 m. S.E. Bern, between the valley of the Grindelwald and the lake of Brienz, 8802 ft. above the sea. It has an inn on the summit.

**FAULKBURN**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Witham. Ac. 1151. P. 143.

**FAUMONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Douai, cant. Orchies. P. 1543.

**FAUQUIER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 720 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,251 free, 10,455 slaves.

**FAUSSE RIVIERE**, a lake of the U. S., North America, Louisiana. It was the bed of the Mississippi until about 1714, when the river took a shorter course. Its banks are cultivated.

**FAVAIS**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 61 m. E.S.E. Braga. P. 1130.

**FAVALE DI MALVARO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, Chiavari, prov. Genoa. P. 1793.

**FAVALE S. CATALDO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Lagonegro. P. 1717.

**FAVARA**, a town of Sicily, 4 m. S.E. Girgenti. P. (1862) 12,941. It has rich mines of sulphur.

**FAVERGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Savoie, near the lake of Annecy, 23 m. N.E. Chambéry. P. 3079. Manufs. paper and cotton.

**FAVERNEY**, a comm. and town, France, dep. H. Saône, 10 m. N. Vesoul, on the Lauterne. P. 1303.

**FAVERSHAM**, a munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on a navigable arm of the Swale, with a station on the L. C. and D. Railway, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, 9 m. W.N.W. Canterbury. Ac. of pa. 2469. P. 6883. It has a guild-hall, market-house, gaol, church, 4 dissenting chapels, assembly-rooms, and union workhouse; with a valuable oyster fishery. Near it are the extensive gunpowder works of Messrs Hall and Co. The port admits vessels of more than 200 tons burden. Vessels belonging to the port 162, tons 22,058.

**FAVIGNANA**, *Ægusa* or *Æthusa*, an island of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Trapani. Length E. to W. 6 m.; breadth 2 m. Surface low, except in the centre, where a hill range crosses it from N. to S., having on its highest point *St Catherine's*

Castle. It has stone quarries, tunny and anchovy fisheries, and an export trade in sheep, goats, poultry, etc. On its E. side is the principal town, San Leonardo, and on its N. coast a good harbour, defended by Fort San Giacomo.

**FAVRIA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. of comm. 2561.

**FAWDON**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. P. 62.

**FAWFIELDHEAD**, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. N.E. Leek. P. 817.

**FAWKHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Ac. 1195. P. 233.

**FAWLEY**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. S. Wantage. Ac. 2870. P. 270.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 2010. P. 254.—III. co. Hants,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.S.E. Southampton. Ac. 6590. P. 1801.

**FAWSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S. Daventry. Ac. 1550. P. 64.

**FAWARDO**, a town of the island Porto Rico, West Indies, on the E. coast. P. 3000.

**FAXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Rothwell. Ac. 2120. P. 90.

**FAY**, two comms. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inferieure, 8 m. N.E. Savenay. P. 4547.—II. (*aux-Loges*), dep. Loiret, 10 m. E.N.E. Orleans. P. 1758.

**FAYAL**, one of the Azores Islands. Lat. of Horta  $38^{\circ} 30' 12''$  N.; lon.  $28^{\circ} 41' W$ . Area about 37 sq. m. P. 22,000. Surface fertile; in its centre is a mountain about 3000 feet in height. On its S.E. side is a fine bay, which renders it the most frequented island of the group, after St Michael. On this bay is Horta, the principal town.

**FAYENCE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Draguignan. P. 2176. Manufs. earthenware and glass.

**FAYETTE**, numerous places of the U. S., North America.—I. a co. in S.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 824 sq. m. P. (1860) 39,909.—II. a co. in W. of Virginia, on Great Kanawha river, cap. Fayetteville. P. 5726 free, 271 slaves.—III. a co. in centre of Ohio. Area 415 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,935.—IV. a co. in centre of Georgia. Area 280 sq. m. P. 5028 free, 2019 slaves. Cap. Fayetteville.—V. a co. in W. of Alabama. Area 936 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,147 free, 1703 slaves. Cap. same name.—VI. a co. in centre of Kentucky. Area 275 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,584 free, 10,015 slaves.—VII. a co. in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 8854 free, 15,473 slaves.—VIII. a co. in E. of Indiana. Area 210 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,225.—IX. a co. in S. of Illinois. Area 648 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,189.—X. a co., Iowa. P. (1860) 12,073.—XI. a co., Texas. P. 7818 free, 3786 slaves.—XII. a township, New York, 157 m. W. Albany.—XIII. Pennsylvania, 177 m. W. Harrisburg.—XIV. vill. of Missouri, 49 m. N.W. Jefferson. It has a college.—XV. (*Fayetteville*), a town, North Carolina, at the head of navigable Cape Fear river, 60 m. S. Raleigh. P. 4790. It has an arsenal, several cotton factories, and considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and naval stores.

**FAYOE**, a small island of Denmark, stift and immediately E. Laaland. Area  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. P. 1500.

**FAYOUM**, a prov. of Middle Egypt, consisting of a valley, 40 m. S.W. Cairo, on the W. side of the Nile, and considerably depressed beneath its surface. Length E. to W. 38 m.; breadth 31 m. In its N. part is the famous Lake Moëris. It is well irrigated both by nature and art, and yields wheat, olive oil, attar of roses, indigo, and nitre. Medinet-el-Fayoum (anc. *Arismoe*) is its cap., around which are numerous remains of antiquity;

and there are about 70 other towns and vills., all densely peopled.

**FAYS-BILLON (LE)**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Haute Marne, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. S.E. Langres. P. 2335.

**FAZELEY**, a township of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the Birmingham and Derby Railway, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Tamworth. P. 1341.

**FAZILPOOR**, a small and decayed town of N.W. Hindostan, Bhawalpoor Territory, with a fort on the Indus. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 30' N$ .; lon.  $69^{\circ} 50' E$ .

**FEAKLE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5 m. W.N.W. Scariff. Ac. 35,999. P. 5373.

**FEALE**, a river of Ireland, Munster, rises in mountains near the junction of cos. Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, flows N.W., dividing Limerick and Cork, and through co. Kerry, and joins the Shannon near Guisborough by a navigable and tidal estuary called the Cashen. Length 30 miles.

**FEARN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, near the Moray Firth, N. of Cromarty. Area about 2 sq. m. P. 2083.—II. a pa., near centre of co. Forfar, 7 m. W.N.W. Brechin. P. 439.

**FEATHERSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Pontefract, with a station on the railway thence to Wakefield. Ac. 4273. P. 2406.—II. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. and 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Ac. 2844. P. 307.—III. a township, co. Stafford, pa. and 6 m. S. Wolverhampton. Ac. 488. P. 54.

**FERETTO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Campagna. P. 1565.

**FECCAMP**, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the river Feccamp, and on the branch railway from Rouen, 21 m. N.N.E. Havre. P. 12,243. Its port is good, and it has a quay, lighthouse, numerous cotton, oil, and other mills, turned by water-power, several steam saw-mills, ship-building docks, tanneries, sugar-refineries, manufs. of linens, hardwares, and soda, and an active trade. It is the seat of a chamber of commerce, naval bureau, and school of navigation.

**FECKENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. E.S.E. Droitwich. Ac. 6787. P. 3217, partly engaged in manufs. of needles.

**FEDAMORE**, a pa. & vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. N.W. Bruff. Ac. 6737. P. 2409.

**FEDT**, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 15 m. E. Christiania, on Lake Ojeren. P. 2360.

**FEELJEE ISLANDS**, Pacific Ocean. [VITI.]

**FEELSTED**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 10 m. N. Chelmsford. Ac. 6247. P. 1804.

**FEERING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Coggeshall. Ac. 3230. P. 804.

**FEEROZPOOR**, a vill. of British India, dist. Furruckabad, N.W. provs., in lat.  $27^{\circ} 3' N$ ., lon.  $79^{\circ} 58' E$ . The surrounding country is level, and well cultivated.

**FEGRSHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, with a station on the railway to Colmar, 7 m. S. Strasbourg. P. 1852.

**FEGGIANO**, a town of Italy. [DIANO.]

**FEGREAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 16 m. N. Savenay. P. 2772.

**FEGLYVERNEK**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Szolnok, dist. Tisza-Füred. P. 3295.

**FEHMARN ISLAND**, Denmark. [FEMERN.]

**FEHRBELLIN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Potsdam. P. 1920. In 1675 the Swedes were defeated here by the elector of Brandenburg.

**FEIA**, a large lake of Brazil, prov. and 130 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro, near the Atlantic, with which it communicates by a canal called *Furada*.

- FEGHCULLEN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. N. Kildare. Ac. 4175. P. 846.
- FEIGNIES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 12 m. N. Avesnes. P. 2247.
- FEILLENS**, a vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. and 15 m. W.N.W. Bourg-en-Bresse. P. 2704.
- FEIRA**, a seaport town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 14 m. S.S.E. Oporto. P. 2000.
- FEISTRITZ**, a river of Styria, which joins the Raab below Furstenfeld, after a S.E. course of about 50 m. Pirkfeld and Ilz are on its banks.
- II. a vill., Styria, circ. and 9 m. N.N.W. Grätz, on the Mur, with lead mines and smelting works.
- III. Carniola, circ. and W. Villach. P. 409. With iron works.—IV. (*Windisch F.*), a town of Styria, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Cilly. P. 443.
- FEKETHEGEGY**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Zombor, dist. Kula. P. 3241.
- FELANICHE**, a town of the isl. Majorca, 27 m. E.S.E. Palma. P. 8102. It has a convent, hospital, and manufs. of linens and woollens.
- FELBACH**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. P. 2500.
- FELBRIGE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.W. Cromer. Ac. 1557. P. 136.
- FELDBERG**, a mountain of Germany. [**BADEN.**]
- FELDKIRCH**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 10 m. W.S.W. Freiburg. P. 370.
- FELDKIRCHEN**, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, circ. Vorarlberg, 20 m. S.S.W. Bregenz, on the Ill. P. 2431.
- FELDSBERG**, a town of Lower Austria, 40 m. N.N.E. Vienna. P. 2565.
- FELGYHAZA**, a town of Hungary, W. of the 'Theiss, cap. dist. Little Cumania, on the road between Pesth and Temesvar, 66 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 17,831. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and a trade in corn, wine, and fruit.
- FELLE (SAN)**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Melfi. P. 9086. It has an ancient castle.
- FELLETO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1662.
- FELICE (SAN)**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Larino. P. 2208.
- FELICE (SAN)**, two vills. of Northern Italy.—I. 16 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the W. bank of Lake Garda. P. 1030.—II. prov. Modena, 4 m. E.S.E. Mirandola. P. of comm. 8466.
- FELICE (SAN) A CANCELLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 5242.
- FELICIANA**, two pas. of U. S., North America, Louisiana.—I. (*East*). P. 4104 free, 10,593 slaves.—II. (*West*). P. 2100 free, 9571 slaves.
- FELICIAN (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. W. Tournon. P. 2109. Manufs. cloth.
- FELICUDI**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea. [**LIPARI ISLANDS.**]
- FELINO (Filiinum)**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma, cap. comm. P. 2748.
- FELIS-KIRK**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. N. Thirsk. Ac. 8381. P. 878.
- FELIX HARBOUR**, N. Amer. [**BOOTHIA FELIX.**]
- FELIX (ST)**, an island, South Pacific Ocean, W. of Copiapo, Chile. Lat. 26° 21' S.; lon. 79° 35' W.—II. a cape on the S. coast of Madagascar.
- FELIX (ST)**, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Haute Garonne, 23 m. S.E. Toulouse. P. 2696.—II. (*de Sorque*), dep. Aveyron, 7 m. S.E. St Affrique. P. 831.
- FELIXSTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2823. P. 673.
- FELIZZANO**, a town of North Italy, cap. mand., on the Tanaro, 9 m. W. Alessandria. P. 2453.
- FELKA** or **FÖLK-VELKA**, a town of Hungary, co. Zips, 8 m. S.W. Kasmark. P. 1322. Manufs. linen, and has a trade in cattle.
- FELKIRK**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Ac. 5872. P. 1106.
- FELLETIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Aubusson. P. 4336. Manufs. of carpets, velvets, and paper.
- FELIX**, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. dist., 110 m. N.N.E. Riga. P. 3000.
- FELONICA**, a vill., N. Italy, prov. & 28 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on rt. b. of the Po. P. of comm. 2301.
- FELMERSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. E.N.E. Harrold. Ac. 2400. P. 483.
- FELMINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.S.W. North Walsham. Ac. 1886. P. 434.
- FELPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Arundel. Ac. 2254. P. 592.
- FELSBERG**, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on l. b. of the Eder, 13 m. S.S.W. Cassel. P. 1230.
- FELSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Stow-Market. Ac. 1630. P. 394.
- FELSTED**, a pa., Engl., co. Essex. [**FELSTED.**]
- FELTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on rail, 3½ m. S.W. Hounslow. Ac. 2620. P. 1837.
- FELTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 2286. P. 514.
- FELTON**, three pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Ac. 1699. P. 149.—II. co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, 8 m. S. Alnwick, and 5 from the Acklington station of the G. N. Railway. Ac. 12,830. P. 1591.—III. (*West*), co. Salop, 4 m. S.E. Oswestry. Ac. 5991. P. 1067.
- FELTRE**, *Feltria*, a town of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Belluno, on a height near the Piave. P. 5547. It has a cathedral, an episcopal gymnasium, and a diocesan school. Silk-twist and wax-bleaching factories, and a trade in corn, wine, and oil.
- FELTWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. Stoken Ferry. Ac. 14,060, nearly half fen, 1100 ac. common lands. P. 1553.
- FEMERN**, an isl. of Denmark, prov. Schleswig, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by Femersund, a channel 1 m. broad. Lat. of Burg, its cap., 26° 10' N.; lon. 11° 12' E. Area 70 sq. m. Surface low and level. Corn and cattle are abundant, but fishing and navigation are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.
- FEMINA** or **FEMMINE**, a small rocky island off the N. coast of Sicily, 10 m. N.W. Palermo.
- FENAGH**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Leitrim, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ballinamore. Ac. 9764. P. 2751.—II. Leinster, co. Carlow, 5 m. E.S.E. Leighlin Bridge. Ac. 10,522. P. 2949.
- FENAIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. E. Douai. P. 1960. It has breweries, tanneries, linen weaving, and coal mining.
- FENESTRELLE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 50 m. W. Turin, circ. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 2025.
- FENÉTRANGE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Sarre, 8 m. N. Sarrebourg. P. 1309.
- FENIT**, an island, Ireland, co. Kerry, forming the division between Tralee and Ballyheigue Bays, 8 m. W.N.W. Tralee. Ac. 685. P. 214.
- FENTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Honiton. Ac. 1822. P. 361.
- FENNER**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 104 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 1630.
- FENSTANTON**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.S.E. St Ives. Ac. 2400. P. 1120.
- FENTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Newark. P. 277.—II. (*Kirk*),

co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.S.E. Tadcaster. Ac. 4410. P. 711.—III. (*Culbert and Vivian*), a joint township, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, 2½ m. E.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 7882.

FENTRESS, a co. of U.S., North America, Tennessee. P. 4867 free, 187 slaves.

FENWICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. N.E. Kilmarnock. Ac. 18,161. P. 1532, includes vill. of Fenwick, pop. 539.

FENYSZARU, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, dist. Iaszbereng. P. 3743.

FEOCK (ST), a pa., Engl., co. Cornwall, on Fal-mouth harbour, 4½ m. S. Truro. Ac. 3765. P. 2411.

FEODOSIA or THEODOSIA, Crimea. [KAPPA.]

FERAHABAD, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, in the Caspian Sea, 15 m. N. Sari.

FERAI KHOLM, a dist. of Afghanistan, having E. and S.E. the Helmund river, W. and N.W. the Koh-i-Baba mountains, in lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 67° 54' E. It is populous, and fertile.

FERRANE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., on the Brosna, 9 m. N.E. Banagher. P. 445.

FERDINAND (ST), a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. St. Louis. P. 3079.

FERDINANDEA or GRAHAM ISLAND, a remarkable volcanic islet, which appeared in the Mediterranean, 31st July 1831, in lat. 37° 8' 3" N., lon. 12° 42' 15" E., between Sicily and Pantellaria, and remained visible above the water for three months. It reappeared in the spring of 1864.

FERE (LA), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on an island in the Oise, near its confl. with the Serre, 14 m. N.W. Laon. P. 4945. Manufs. woollens and chemical products. It has a large arsenal and a school of artillery, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1536, and by the Prussians 28th February 1814.

FERE CHAMPENOISE, a comm. and vill., dep. Marne, cap. cant., arr. and 20 m. S.E. Eprenay. P. 2042. Here, on 24th March 1814, the French were defeated by the allies.

FERED or FEREDJIK, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 44 m. N.W. Gallipoli, near rt. b. of the Maritza. P. 3000. It has mineral baths.

FERE-EN-TARDENOIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oureq, 12 m. N.N.E. Château-Thierry. P. 2497.

FERENTILLO, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Spoleto. P. 2377.

FERENTINO, *Ferentinum*, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 6 m. N.W. Frosinone. P. 8000. It is a bishop's see, and has Etruscan remains.

FEREZ, a town of Spain, Murcia, prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Albacete. P. 1336. It has trade in grain, wine, and oil.

FERGHANA, Central Asia. [KHOKAN.]

FERGUS, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, through which it runs S.E. by Ennis and Clare, and enters the Shannon by a broad estuary, after a S.E. course of about 27 miles.

FERGUS (ST), a maritime pa. of Scotland, comprehended in co. Banff, but situated in co. Aberdeen, with a vill. 4 m. N.W. Peterhead. Area 12 sq. m. P. 1608.

FERIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 2069. Manufs. cloths.

FERLA, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. P. 3527.

FERLACH, a vill. of Carinthia, circ. and 7 m. S. Klagenfurt, on rt. b. of the Drave. P. 1692. It has extensive iron and steel manufactures.

FERMANAGH, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, enclosed by the cos. Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan, Cavan, and Leitrim. Area 714 sq. m., or 417,781 ac., of which 289,228 ac. are arable, 114,847 un-

cultivated, 46,755 under water, and about 6155 plantations. Mountain limestone is the prevalent rock, with old red sandstone and millstone grit. Soil generally rich loam. The co. is intersected by the Sligo and Dundalk Railway. P. 105,768. Surface varied from the richest vales to the wildest uplands. The lakes, Upper and Lower Erne, with their connecting river, divide the co. into two nearly equal portions. Agriculture is backward, except in the N. Oats, barley, wheat, flax, and potatoes are the principal crops. It contains 8 baronies and 18 pas., 15 of which are in the diocese of Clogher. It sends three members to House of Commons, two for the co., and one for Enniskillen, its chief town. Co. reg. electors (1859) 4672.

FERMIGNANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino. P. 2283. On the bank of the Metauro. It has silk and paper mills.

FERMO, a deleg. of Central Italy, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Macerata, W. by Camerino, S. by Ascoli, and E. by the Adriatic. Length 27 m., breadth 18 m. Area 370 sq. m. P. 104,994. Principal rivers are the Chienti, Tenna, and Aso. Soil fertile. Principal crops, corn and maize.

FERMO, *Firmum*, a city of Central Italy, cap. deleg., 4 m. from the Adriatic and 34 m. S.E. Ancona. P. (1861) 18,043. It has a cathedral and a university, several palaces and churches, with Roman remains. Exports corn, silk, and woollens. It is a cardinal's see.

FERMOSELLE, *Ocellum Durii*, a frontier town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Zamora, near the Douro. P. 3360. Manufs. cloths.

FERMOY, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 19 m. N.N.E. Cork, on rt. b. of the Blackwater. Pop. of town 8705, of pa. 9837. Chief structures, barracks, a pa. church, court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, theatre, hospital, and convent. It has flour mills, and a trade in agricultural produce.

FERNAN NUÑEZ, a town of Spain, Andalusia, prov. and 7 m. S. Cordova. P. 5652. Manufs. linens, woollens, and earthenwares.

FERNANDINA, a vill., co. Nassau, Florida, U. S., North America, 185 m. N.E. Tallahassee.

FERNANDO (SAN). [SAN FERNANDO.]

FERNANDO DE NORONHA, an island of South Atlantic Ocean, 125 m. from the E. extremity of Brazil, to which empire it belongs. Lat. of Peak, S.E. side, 3° 50' 4" S., lon. 32° 25' 5" W. Length N.E. to S.W. 8 m. Surface mountainous and rugged. It serves as a place of banishment from Brazil. Females are prohibited from landing on this island.

FERNANDO Po (Portuguese *Fernao do Pao*), an island of Western Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, between lat. 3° 10' and 3° 44' N., lon. 8° 22' and 8° 54' E. Length N.N.E. to S.S.W. 45 m., breadth 5 to 15 m. Its coasts are rocky and steep, its interior entirely mountainous, and presents an appearance of extreme beauty and fertility. It rises by regular slopes to two peaks, the N. most and highest of which (Santa Isabel) is 10,700 feet above the sea. A great portion of the island is covered with dense forests of valuable timber. Exports (1862), 14,0304; imports, 17,802L. It abounds in monkeys, some of which are remarkable for their great size, and contains also many wild goats and sheep. Its climate is excessively hot, and it is exposed to the *harmattan*, a pestilential wind from the continent, but is healthy after the rainy season. The interior is inhabited by negroes under native chiefs. The island was discovered at the close of the 15th century by the noble Portuguese

**Fernao do Pao.** In 1827 the British settlement of Clarence Town was established at the N.E. end of the island. Thence the Baptist missionaries were expelled by the Spaniards in 1858, and went to a new station at Victoria, near the Camaroon mountains.

**FERNEX** or **FERNEK**, a vill. of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. S.E. Gex, and 4 m. N.W. Geneva, at the foot of the Jura mountains. In 1768 Voltaire took up his residence here, and established a manufacture of watches. P. 1166.

**FERNHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N. Midhurst. Ac. 4757. P. 769.

**FERN ISLANDS**, England. [FARNE ISLANDS.]  
**FERNO**, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Milan. P. 1906.

**FERNs**, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 17½ m. N. Wexford. Ac. of pa. 10,411. Pop. of pa. 2033; do. of town 586.

**FEROE ISLANDS**, Atlantic. [FÄRÖER.]  
**FEROLETO** (*Antico*), a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Nicastro. P. 2179. It is in a fertile and well-watered territory.

**FEROZABAD**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 24 m. E. Agra. P. 11,792.—II. a town, Nizam's dom., on the Beemah, 112 m. W.S.W. Hyderabad.

**FEROZEPUR**, a town of N.W. India, dist. Sirhind, 3½ m. from l. b. of the Sutlej, 85 m. W. Loodiana. Altitude 720 ft. Climate very healthy. Dist. of Ferozepore, 97 sq. m. P. 16,890.

**FEROZESHAH**, a vill. of N.W. India, 10 m. E.S.E. Ferozepore. Here the British gained a victory over the Sikhs, 18th November 1845, with heavy loss on both sides. The *Feroz Shah Canal*, runs from the Jumna river, in lat. 30° 20' N., lon. 77° 38' E. One branch discharges itself in the desert, in lat. 29° 16' N., lon. 75° 16' E., and the other branch rejoins the Jumna at Delhi.

**FERRANDINA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 36 m. E.S.E. Potenza, cap. circ. P. 6420.

**FERRARA** (the *Forum Alieni* of Tacitus), a city, N. Italy, cap. prov. of the same name, on the Po di Volano, 26 m. N.N.E. Bologna. P. (1862) 67,988. It is fortified, and has a garrison. Principal edifices, a palace, cathedral, and numerous churches; the palace of the chief magistrate, in which the Aristotean academy meets; the college of medicine and jurisprudence, with museums, a public library of 80,000 vols. and 900 MSS. It is an archbishop's see, has a university, and trade in corn, cotton, and cattle. Under the line of Esté, it was the cap. of a sovereign duchy, with a pop. estimated at upwards of 80,000. It was the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and other reformers. Area of prov. 999 sq. m. P. (1862) 199,158.

**FERRAZZANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 1 m. S.S.E. Campobasso. P. 3104.

**FERRÉ** (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Fougères, cant. Louvigné du Desert. P. 1619.

**FERRERA**, a pa. and vill. of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 36 m. E. Granada. P. 1558.

**FERRERA**, *Rarapia*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 16 m. W. Beja.—II. a vill., Portugal, Estremadura, 6 m. E. Thomar.

**FERREROS**, two places of Portugal.—I. a pa. and town, prov. Douro, comm. and 12 m. E.N.E. Aveiro. P. 1418.—II. (*de Tendões*), a pa. & town, Beira-Alta, comm. & 16 m. from Lamego. P. 1644.

**FERRERA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia. P. 1943.

**FERRIERE**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 8 m. W. Asti. P. 1737.

**FERRERZ** (COL), a pass over the Pennine Alps, from the town of Orsières, in Switzerland, on the

N., to Courmayeur, in Piedmont. Elevation 7641 feet above the sea.

**FERRIAS**, a town of Spain, island Minorca, 19 m. N.W. Mahon. P. 1128.

**FERRIBY**, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. York, East Riding, 7 m. W.S.W. Hull, by the railway to Selby, on which it has a station. Ac. 6052. P. 948.—II. (*South*), co. Lincoln, on the Humber, 3 m. W.S.W. Barton. Ac. 3245. P. 573.

**FERRIERE**, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Allier, arr. and 4 m. S.S.E. La Palisse. P. 3005.—II. (*La*), dep. Orne, 7 m. N.E. Domfront. P. 1545.—III. Isère, 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1005.—IV. (*La Grande*), dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, cant. Maubège. P. 2046.

**FERRIERE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. Pop. of comm. 5787. On the l. b. of the Nure, with iron mines.

**FERRIERES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. N.N.E. Montargis. P. 1782. It has marble quarries.

**FERRING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W. Worthing. Ac. 1055. P. 253.

**FERRINTOSH**, a vill. and barony of Scotland, in co. Ross, but now forming part of Nairnshire, pas. Logie and Urquhart, 1½ m. S.E. Dingwall. It was formerly famous for its whisky, distilled here free of duty, a privilege withdrawn by government in 1785.

**FERRISBURGH**, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 32 m. W. Montpelier. P. 2075.

**FERRO** (Spanish *Hierro*, French *Ile de Fer*), the most S.W. of the Canaray Islands. Lat. of W. extremity (or meridian of Ferro) 27° 42' 5" N., lon. 18° 9' 7" W. Greenwich. It is known as the place whence longitude is reckoned by many geographers. Highest point, in centre, 1659 feet. Area of island 100 sq. m. P. 4337. Produces wine and fruits, archil, honey, and small sheep, which, with brandy, are exported to Teneriffe. Chief town, Valverde.

**FERRO**, a cape of Algeria, prov. Constantine, forms the E. side of the Gulf of Stora. Lat. 37° 7' 10" N.; lon. 7° 17' 15" E.

**FERROL**, a seaport town and one of the principal naval arsenals of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Coruña, on the N. arm of the Bay of Betanzos. Lat. of mole 43° 29' 30" N.; lon. 8° 13' W. P. 16,641. Its harbour is entered by a strait which admits only one ship at a time, and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma. The town, on its N. shore, is strongly fortified on the land side. Its arsenal and dockyard cover nearly 24 acres, and comprise many docks and storehouses. It has hospitals, churches, a monastery, a prison, naval barracks, and schools of navigation and mathematics. Manufs. comprise hats, paper, leather, naval stores, and hardwares. Principal exports, corn, brandy, vinegar, and fish; imports, salted meat and manufactured products.

**FERRYBRIDGE**, a town of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Frystone-Ferry, on the Aire, and near the junction of the N. Midland, York, Manchester, and Leeds and Selby Railways, 2 m. N.E. Pontefract, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Pop. returned with parish.

**FERRYDEN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, on the South Esk, opposite Montrose, and ¼ m. from the North Sea. P. 1113, mostly fishers.

**FERRYHILL**, a township, Engl., co. Durham, pa. Merrington, with a station on the Great N. of England Railway, 6½ m. S. Durham. Ac. 2495. P. 1423.

**FERRYLAND**, a small marit. town of Newfoundland, on the S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. St Johns.

**FERRYPORT-ON-CRAIG**, a pa. of Scotland, co.

**Fife**, on the S. side of estuary of the Tay. It is a ferry station of the N. British Railway, 11½ m. N.E. Cupar. Ac. 4952 Scots. P. 2013, includes vill. of Ferryport-on-Craig, pop. 1773, engaged in the salmon fishery, and in weaving linen. Here is one of the Tay lighthouses. Lat. 56° 29' N.; lon. 2° 49' W.

**FERRY TOWN OF CREE**, Scotland. [CREE.]

**FERSFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Diss. Ac. 1386. P. 295.

**FERTE** (LA), an old term signifying a feudal fortress, is the name of many towns, etc., of France.—I. (*Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Huïsne, arr. and 17 m. S.E. Mamers. P. 2613. It has manufs. of linen fabrics, and cotton yarn.—II. (*Gaucher*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. E.S.E. Coulommiers. P. 2547. Manufs. of serges, paper, and leather.—III. (*Macé*), dep. Orne, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. E. Domfront. P. 7011. Manufs. of cotton goods.—IV. (*Milon*), dep. Aisne, on the Ourcq, arr. and 15 m. N.W. Château-Thierry. P. 2008.—V. (*sous Jouarre*), a comm. and town, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., on the Marne, arr. and 11 m. E. Meaux. P. 4482. In its vicinity is a large quarry of mill-stones; and it has manufs. of paper, ropes, and leather. It has a commercial basin on the Marne, here forming several islands.—VI. (*St Aubin*), a comm. and town, dep. Loiret, 13 m. S.S.E. Orleans. P. 2805.—VII. (*sur Aube*), a comm. and town, dep. Haute Marne, 16 m. W. Chaumont. P. 1203. It is a great timber depot.

**FESA**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 78 m. S.E. Shiraz. Estimated pop. 18,000. Manufs. of silken, woollen, and cotton fabrics, with a trade in tobacco raised in its vicinity.

**FESTENBERG**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 26 m. N.E. Breslau. P. 2500.

**FESTNIOG**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 14 m. W. Batafynydd. Ac. 16,456. P. 4553.

**FETCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 14 m. W.S.W. Leatherhead. Ac. 1723. P. 390.

**FETHARD**, a munic. town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 8 m. S.E. Cashel. P. of town 2303.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. S.E. Duncaannon. Ac. of pa. 3929. P. 1598. The vill., on Bannow Bay, has a lobster fishery. P. 303.

**FETLAR**, one of the most N. of the Shetland Isles, separated from N. Yell by a sound about 2 m. in breadth. Ac. about 12,000. P. 548.

**FETERCAIRN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Esk, 12 m. N.N.W. Montrose. Ac. 14,359. P. 1700.

**FETERRESSO**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the North Sea, about 2 m. W. Stonehaven. Ac. 24,914. Pop., including part of Stonehaven, 5527, mostly Episcopalians.

**FEUCHTWANG** or **FEUCHTWANGEN**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Sulz, 14 m. S.W. Anspach. P. 2600, employed in weaving damasks and woollen fabrics.

**FEUDINGHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, dist. Mannheim, on the Neckar. P. 2100.

**FEUERBACH**, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 2½ m. N.W. Stuttgart. P. 2550.

**FEURTHALEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, near bridge of Schaffhausen, on Rhine. P. 787.

**FEUILLEE** (LA), two vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inferieure, cant. Arguail. P. 1725.—II. Finistère, 14 m. N.W. Carhaix. P. 2040.

**FEURS**, *Forum Segustianorum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. N.E. Montrbrison, on rt. b. of the Loire. P. 2823. It has a port on the river, trade in corn and hemp, and numerous Roman antiquities.

**FEVEDA**, an island, North America, in the Gulf

of Georgia, Oregon territory, between Vancouver island and the mainland. Lat. 49° 41' N.; lon. 124° W. Length 32 m., average breadth 2 m.

**FEVERSHAM**, a town of Engl. [FAVERSHAM.]

**FEWS**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 1 m. N.W. Kilmacthomas. Ac. 6817. P. 841.

**FEWSTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5½ m. N. Otley. Ac. 1760. P. 496.

**FEYE-ØE**, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stiff and 80 m. N.W. Bergen. Lat. 60° 46' N.; lon. 4° 44' E. Length 4 m.; breadth 2 miles.

**FEZ** or **FAS**, an ancient and important city of Morocco, cap. prov., surrounded by wooded mountains, whence rise several affluents of the Sebu, in lat. 34° 6' 3" N., lon. 5° 1' 10" W., 240 m. N.E. Morocco. Pop. has been estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000, but probably does not exceed 40,000. Fez is the holy city of the empire, and one of the three residences of the Sultan, supposed to have been founded in 800. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an ancient fortress at each of its extremities E. and W.; 360 mosques, the chief of which is called *El-Caroubin*, has 300 pillars and numerous fountains, its tower contains globes and astronomical instruments; the Muley Edris is a sanctuary for criminals. Manufs. carpets, marocco leather, woollens, silks, jewellery, saddlery, and earthenwares. It is the seat of the university of Morocco, and contains numerous schools. [MOROCCO.]

**FEZZAN**, *Phasania*, a pashalik of Africa, S. of Tripoli, and separated by a chain of mountains from Ghraat on the W., is formed by a number of oases in the middle of the desert, and extends between lat. 23° 30' and 30° 50' N., lon. 12° and 19° E. Pop. estimated at 26,000. It is said to comprise 101 towns and vills., or inhabited oases, which are fertile, especially in palms. It is inhabited by Tuaricks, Arabs, Moors, and Negroes. The chief, who is subject to the Ottoman Porte, takes the title of Sultan, and resides at Murzuk, the cap. The next important town is Zuela, which was colonized by the Romans. Wheat and barley are raised, but dates form the chief article of food. Trade in slaves, senna, ivory, and gums.

**FIACCONE**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 7 m. S. Novi. P. 922.

**FIAMMIGNANO**, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Cittaducale. P. 3128.

**FIANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Turin, cap. mand. P. 832.

**FIANONA**, a vill. and seaport of Austria, prov. Illyria, circ. Trieste, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 19 m. S.W. Fiume. P. 1184.

**FIASTRA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Macerata, circ. Camerino. P. 1971.

**FICARAZZI**, a maritime vill. of Sicily, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Palermo. P. 1469.

**FICARRA**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. P. 2360.

**FICCAROLO**, a vill. of North Italy, gov. Venice, 19 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, on the Po. P. 3381.

**FICHTEL-GEBURGE** (MOUNTAIN). [BAVARIA.]

**FICULLE**, a small town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 9 m. N.N.W. Orvieto. P. 2470.

**FIDALGO**, a harbour of Russian America, on its S. coast, N.E. Prince William Sound, in lat. 60° 50' N., lon. 145° 45' W., and bearing the name of its Spanish discoverer in 1790.

**FIDALLAH**, a walled seaport town of Morocco, prov. Fez, near the Atlantic, 40 m. S.W. Rabat.

**FIDDICH**, a small river of Scotland, co. Banff, flowing through the rich and beautiful vale of Glen-Fiddich into the Spey, 1 m. below Elchies.

**FIDDICHOV**, a town of Prussian Pomerania,

circ. Griefenhagen, on rt. b. of the Oder, 21 m. S.W. Stettin. P. 2400.

FIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 825. P. 213.

FIDDOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Suir, 10 m. W.N.W. Waterford. Ac. 11,109. P. 3028.

FIDELAIRE (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 16 m. W.S.W. Evreux. P. 1843.

FIDERIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Prattigan. The baths of Fideris are in a wild gorge, not unlike Pfaffers. They are the strongest acidulous springs in Switzerland.

FIDI ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. [VIPI.]

FIEBERBRUNN, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Innsbruck, dist. Kitzbichl. P. 1796.

FIELD-DALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{4}{3}$  m. E.N.E. New-Walsingham. Ac. 1619. P. 342.

FIESOLE, *Fesula*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 3 m. N.E. Florence, on a steep hill, cap. com. P. (1861) 11,956. It was anciently one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria, and has remains of Cyclopean walls, a cathedral, and a Franciscan monastery.

FIESSE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Verola-Nuova. P. 1429.

FIESSO, two vill. of N. Italy.—I. Venetia, prov. Rovigo, dist. Occhiobello. P. 3555.—II. prov. Venezia, dist. Dolo. P. 2572.

FIFEHEAD, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Magdalen*), 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 976. P. 200.—II. (*Neville*),  $\frac{8}{3}$  m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 791. P. 87.

FIFE-NESS, a promontory of Scotland, co. Fife, projecting on the North Sea, in lat.  $56^{\circ} 17' N.$ , lon.  $2^{\circ} 36' W.$  Beyond it, the dangerous ridge called the Carr-rocks extends into the sea.

FIFEHIRE, a maritime co. of Scotland, forming a peninsula on its E. coast, between the Firth of Tay on the N., and the Firth of Forth on the S., and having E. the North Sea, and W. the cos. Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. Greatest length 44 m., do. breadth 18 m. Ac. 328,427, of which more than two-thirds are cultivated. P. 154,770. Surface diversified. The N. portion is formed of old red sandstone. From the Eden W., it consists of the coal formation, with limestone, coal, and ironstone. The whole co. is intersected by trap rocks. Highest points, E. Lomond 1471 ft., W. do. 1713 ft., Largo Law 948 ft., Clatto Hill 814, & Kellie Law 500 ft. Chief rivers, the Tay, Eden, Leven, & Forth. The "How of Fife," traversed by the Eden, is particularly productive. Cattle are of superior breed. Coal, lime, & fish are large exports. Linen manufactures are carried on at Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Cupar, Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, etc. Fifeshire contains 13 royal burghs, and a number of towns and villages, chief of which are Cupar, the co. town, Dunfermline, St Andrews, Kirkcaldy, Elie, and other towns of the S.E. shores. Fife sends 1 member to House of Commons, and its burghs join in sending 3 others. Reg. electors for co. (1863) 2720.

FIFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 4 m. N. Burford. Ac. 1148. P. 234.—II. (*Bavant*), co. Wilts, 6 m. S.W. Wilton. Ac. 1145. P. 83.

FIGEAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Selle, 32 m. N.E. Cahors. P. 8381. It is situated in a deep valley, surrounded by rocky vine-clad heights. It has linen and cotton manufactures, dyeworks, and tanneries.

FIGHELDEAN, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. N. Amesbury. Ac. 5279. P. 472.

FIGI ISLANDS, Pacific. [VIPI.]

FIGLINE, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Florence, near l. b. of the Arno. P. 9141.

Cap. comm. It is surrounded by walls, and its silk is reckoned the best in Tuscany.

FIGUEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego, which forms its port, 24 m. S.W. Coimbra. P. 6000. It has an active export trade in salt, oil, wine, and fruits, and is a favourite bathing place.—II. a vill. and seaport, prov. Algarves, 4 m. N.E. Cape St Vincent.

FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal, Estremadura, 97 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 2410.

FIGUERAS, a strongly fortified frontier town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona, near the French frontier. P. 8352. It is situated in a rich plain of olives and rice. Principal edifices, a citadel, with vast arsenals and magazines, and large barracks. It was taken by the French in 1808, 1811, and 1823; and has manufactures of leather and paper.

FILADELFA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Nicastro. P. 5009.

FILATIERRA, a comm. of Central Italy prov. Massa, circ. Pontremoli. P. 2139.

FILBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Caistor. Ac. 1425, including a lake of 517 ac. P. 531.

FILEHNE (Poland *Wulen*), a town of Prussian Poland, reg. Bromberg, on an isl. in the Neize, 45 m. N.W. Posen. P. 3500. Manufactures of woollen cloth and lace.

FILETO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 1574.

FILEX, a watering place and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on a tongue of land projecting into the North Sea, and with a station on the Scarborough' and Hull Railway, 8 m. S.E. Scarborough'. Ac. of pa. 3628. P. 2244.

FILI (SAN), a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 4167.

FILIGNANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 1935.

FILIPPO D'ARGIRO (SAN), *Agyrium*, a town of Sicily, prov. and 31 m. W.N.W. Catania, cap. circ., near the centre of the island, on a lofty height, crowned by a Saracenic castle. P. (1861) 11,646. It has remains of large aqueducts.

FILKINS, a hamlet, Engl. co. Oxford, pa. Broadwell, 5 m. S.S.W. Burford. Ac. 3430. P. 641.

FILLAN, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin, enters Loch Tay after an E. course of 10 m.

FILLE-FIELD (MOUNTAIN). [NORWAY.]

FILLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. W.N.W. South Molton. Ac. 2038. P. 311.

FILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 3980. P. 816.

FILLONGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $\frac{6}{3}$  m. N.N.W. Coventry. Ac. 4731. P. 1105.

FILLMORE, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. (1860) 13,542.—*Fillmore City*, U. S., North America, cap. of Millard, co. Utah, on Nuquin, a branch of Nicollet, 600 m. N.E. San Francisco.

FILOR or FALOUR, a town of the Punjab, on the Sutlej, 78 m. S.E. Amritsir. It has a fort.

FILOTRANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 7627. Manufs. iron & silk.

FILS, a river of Württemberg, which joins the Neckar, 6 m. E. Esslingen, after a W. course of 30 miles. Göppingen is on its N. bank.

FILTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.E. Bristol. Ac. 1030. P. 317.

FIMBOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*),  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 1631. P. 419.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 367. P. 62.

FINALE, two towns of Northern Italy.—I. prov. Genoa, cap. prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Albenga, on

the Gulf of Genoa. P. 4194. It consists of the two comms., *F. Borgo* and *F. Marino*. The former produces the finest oranges in North Italy, and has manufs. of bronze, linen, and paper.—II. a frontier town of Modena, cap. cant., near the Po, 22 m. N.E. Modena. P. (1861) 12,434. Manufs. of silk & other fabrics, & an active general trade.

FINANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Almeria, at the foot of Mount Almiraz. P. 3273.

FINCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Downham. Ac. 2968. P. 886.

FINCHAMSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. S.S.W. Oakingham. Ac. 3926. P. 637.

FINCHINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. E.N.E. Thaxted. Ac. 8337. P. 2441.

FINCHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 7½ m. N.W. London. Ac. 2899. P. 4977.

FINDON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.S.W. Steyning. Ac. 4336. P. 655.

FINDHORN, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Inverness, near Strathdearn, flows through that co., Nairn, and Moray, and after a N.E. course of 45 m. enters the Moray Firth. There is a valuable salmon fishery. Destructive inundations, termed "the Moray Flood," took place here in 1829.—II. *Findhorn*, a small seaport, on the above river, at its mouth, co. Moray, pa. Kinloss, 4 m. N. Forres. It has a herring fishery, and exports of corn.

FINDLAY SEAT, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Elgin, 1116 feet above the sea.

FINDØE, an isl. off the S.W. coast of Norway, dist. and 15 m. E.N.E. Stavanger, in Bukkefiord.

FINDOGASK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Perth. P. 399.

FINEDON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Wellingboro'. Ac. 3650. P. 1840.

FINESHADE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8 m. N.N.W. Oundle. Ac. 840. P. 73.

FINESTRAT, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Torres, near the Mediterranean. P. 2720, who manuf. rush-wares.

FINGEST, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Great Marlow. Ac. 1304. P. 352.

FINGHALL, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Middleham. Ac. 4436. P. 406.

FINGLAS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Ac. 4696. P. 1866.

FINGRINHOE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 3433. P. 670.

FINHAM or FIGNAN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Montauban. P. 1714.

FINHAVEN, a vill. of Scotland. [OATHLAW.]

FINISTÈRE (properly *Finisterre*, *Lands end*), a dep. of France, forming its N.W. angle, and part of the old prov. Bretagne, bounded E. by the depts. Côtes du Nord and Morbihan, N. by the English Channel, S. and W. by the Atlantic, in which it comprises numerous small islands: cap. Quimper. Area 2595 sq. m. P. 627,304. Coasts steep, much indented on W., presenting numerous promontories and excellent harbours. Surface little elevated; traversed by the low mountains of Arrée and Noires; highest point 984 ft. above the sea. It is formed by the basins of numerous rivers, the chief of which are the Elorn, Aulne, Odet, and Ellé, all navigable near their mouths. Climate humid and rainy; tempests frequent. Soil generally poor. Corn is raised sufficient for consumpt. Cider is much used; flax and tobacco are grown; horses and cattle extensively reared. Minerals comprise coal, lead, granite, and slate. Manufs. confined to linen, paper, leather, and chemical produce. The dep. is divided into the 5 arrs. of Brest, Châteaulin, Landerneau, Quimper, and Quimperlé.

FINISTERRE (CAPE), *Nerium* or *Celticum promontorium*, a promontory of Spain, forming the N.W. angle of the peninsula. Lat. 42° 54' N. lon. 9° 21' W.

FINLAND (GRAND DUCHY OF), an administrative division of the Russian empire (cap. *Helsingfors*), situated between lat. 59° 48' and 70° 6' N., lon. 20° and 32° E., bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the govts. Archangelsk and Olonetz, S. by the Gulf of Finland and the gov. St Petersburg, W. by the Gulf of Bothnia and Sweden. Area 146,070 sq. m. P. 1,680,000. Surface flat; traversed in centre by a chain of low hills, separating the basins of the White Sea and the Baltic. Highest point 1300 feet. Coasts deeply indented; on W. bordered by granite rocks and numerous small islands, chiefly belonging to the Archipelago of Aland. [ALAND.] The S. part of the country is nearly covered with water, forming a system of lakes and marshes. Rivers mostly small. Chief lakes, Ladoga, Saima, and Ulla. Climate healthy on the coasts. Temp. (of Uleaborg), mean of year 31°-8, winter 8°-4, summer 55°-4, Fahr. June and July are the driest months; heavy rains fall in autumn. Soil is fertile, but little cultivated. Pine forests extend to lat. 69° N. Chief crops, rye and barley. The potato, introduced in 1762, is extensively cultivated. Pasturage poor; yet horses and cattle are reared in considerable numbers. Mineral products comprise copper, iron, sulphur, marble, and granite. Chief exports, timber, butter, skins, and the produce of the extensive fisheries. Imports, grain, salt, metals, tobacco, and colonial produce. Chief educational establishments, the university of Helsingfors, and schools under the bishops of Abo and Borga. Finland is divided into 8 govts., Nyländ, Abo, Tavastehus, Wiborg, Kuopio, St Michaels, Wasa, and Uleaborg, and comprises old Swedish Finland, the gov. of Wiborg or Russian Finland, E. Bothnia, and part of Lapland. It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Frederikshamm in 1809. The pop. comprises 1,400,000 Finns, 185,000 Swedes, and 40,000 Slavonians. All belong to the Confession of Augsburg, except 47,150 Greek Catholics.

FINLAND (GULF OF), one of the great arms of the Baltic Sea, extending E. between lat. 58° 40' and 60° 40' N., lon. 23° and 30° 10' E., bounded N. by Finland, and E. and S. by the Russian govts. St Petersburg and Revel. Length E. to W. 260 m.; breadth N. to S. 25 to 90 m. It contains numerous islands, the principal of which is Kotlinoi, on which Cronstadt is built, and receives the Neva, Luga, Narova, and many smaller rivers. St Petersburg is at its E. end, and the towns Narva, Revel, Port Baltic, Eknes or Ekernäs, Borgo, Frederikshamm, Helsingfors, and Wyborg, are also on its coasts.

FINLAGAN, a lake of Scotland, island of Islay.

FINMARK (Norweg. *Finmarken*), a prov. of Norway, forming the N. most portion of continental Europe, situated between the Arctic Ocean and Russian Lapland, bounded S.W. by the prov. Nordland. Area estimated at 27,317 sq. m. P. (1855) 54,655. It comprises numerous islands, on the N. most of which is North Cape. Lat. 71° 10' N.; lon. 25° 50' E. [NORWAY.]

FINMERE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8 m. N.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 1542. P. 338.

FINN, a lake and river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. The lake, in pa. Inniskeel, is 2 m. in length; the river proceeds from it, and after an E. course of 24 m., joins the Foyle near Lifford.

FINNAN or FINDON, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S. Aberdeen. P. returned with pa.

- of Banchory-Davenick. The vill. is famous for its smoked haddocks, termed *finnans*.
- FINNAN**, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, flowing through the valley of Glenfinnan into the E. extremity of Loch Shiel.
- FINNINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Eye. Ac. 1242. P. 542.
- FINNINGLEY**, a pa. of England, cos. Notts and York, West Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Bawtry. Ac. 5970. P. 896.
- FINO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov., circ. and 6 m. S.W. Como. P. 1848.
- FINOW**, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 31 m. N.E. Berlin, on the *Finow Canal*, which connects the rivers Havel and Oder. P. 510.
- FINSBURY**, a parl. bor. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising the N. part of London, between the bor. Marylebone on the W. and the Tower Hamlets on the E., and on the S. bordering on the city of London and liberty of Westminster. P. (1861) 387,278. Comprises the pas. Islington, Clerkenwell, St Luke, etc., and has St Luke's hospital, charter-house, Smithfield, St Bartholomew and the Foundling hospitals, Gray's Inn, British Museum, Clerkenwell sessions-house and prison, and the depôt of the New River Water Company. Since the Reform Act it has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 24,106.
- FINSTER-AARHORN**, a mountain of Switzerland, culminating point of the Bernese Alps, between the cants. Bern and Valais, 14,130 feet high.
- FINSTERMÜNZ**, a narrow pass in the Alps of the Tyrol, on the Inn, 18 m. N. Glurns.
- FINSTERWALDE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 40 m. N. Dresden. P. 5500.
- FINTONA**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 8 m. N.W. Clogher. P. 1410.
- FINTRAY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. 10,000. P. 1003.
- FINTRY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a vill. 5 m. S.E. Balfron. Ac. 13,881, includes vill. of Newtown, pop. 367. P. 685.
- FINVOY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 4 m. S.S.W. Ballymoney. Ac. 16,369. P. 5341.
- FIORA**, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, and the Pontifical States, rises near Mount Amiata, and enters the Mediterranean, 20 m. N.W. Civita Vecchia, after a S. course of 40 miles.
- FIORA (SAN)**, a comm. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto. P. 5463.
- FIORANO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Modena. P. 2960.
- FIORANO (SAN)**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1644. Large commerce in cheese.
- FIORENZUOLA**, *Florentiola*, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Piacenza, cap. comm., on the Æmilian Way, 18 m. W.N.W. Parma. P. 6306. It is thought to occupy the site of the Roman *Fidentia*, and has a tower, collegiate church, and other buildings.—II. a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Urbino, 5½ m. N.W. Pesaro. P. 856.
- FIIRANDO**, an island of Japan, off the N.W. coast of Kiusiu, 55 m. N.N.W. Nangasaki. Lat. 33° 30' N.; lon. 129° 30' E. On its E. side is the town Firando, with a good harbour. Here the Dutch had a trading fort from 1609 until 1640.
- FIRBECK**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. S.S.W. Tickhill. Ac. 1330. P. 195.
- FIRENZE**, a city of Italy. [FLORENCE.]
- FIRENZUOLA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence, on the Santerno. P. 8790. The territory round Firenzuola is subject to bituminous fires.
- FIRMINY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. S.W. St Etienne. P. 7672. Manufs. of silks, glass, and hardwares; and has coal mines.
- FIRMO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovallari. P. 1538.
- FIRMY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, cant. Aubin. P. 2615. It has iron furnaces and oil mills.
- FIROZABAD**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 65 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. P. 2000. Trade in cotton and horses, and manufs. attar of roses.
- FIROZGUR**, a town of India, dom. and 102 m. S.W. Hyderabad, on the Beemah river.
- FIRSBY**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 4 m. S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 910. P. 237.—II. (*East*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2292. P. 108.
- FIRTH** and **STENNESS**, a united pa. of Orkney mainland, Scotland. P. 1493.
- FISCHAMEND**, a market town of Lower Austria, with castle on rt. b. of the Gross Fischa river, 12 m. E.S.E. Vienna. P. 1057.
- FISCHBACH**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 27 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. P. 1430.
- FISCHHAUSEN**, a seaport town of East Prussia, cap. circ., at the N. extremity of the Frische-Haff, 20 m. W. Königsberg. P. 2000.
- FISCIANO**, a comm. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 7778.
- FISHBOWN (NEW)**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. W. Chichester. Ac. 610. P. 341.
- FISHER BANK**, North Sea. [DOGGER BANK.]
- FISHERROW**, a vill. of Scotl. [MUSSELBURGH.]
- FISHER'S ISLAND**, U. S., North America, New York, is 14 m. N. from E. end of Long Island. Length 7 m., breadth 1 m.—II. *Fisher Strait*, in N.W. America, is between Princess Royal Isls. and the mainland. Lat. 52° N.; lon. 127° 53' W.
- FISHERTON**, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Anger*), ¾ m. W. Salisbury, with which it communicates by a stone bridge over the Avon. Ac. 823. P. 2424. The co. gaol is in this pa., and petty sessions are held.—II. (*de-la-Mere*), 10 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Ac. 2861. P. 333.
- FISHGUARD** or **ABERGWAIN**, a seaport town & pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 14 m. N. Haverford West, to the parl. bor. of which it is contributory. Ac. 4208. P. 2084. Has a valuable fishery, and exports of oats, butter, and slates. The harbour is one of the best in St George's Channel. A detachment of French, who landed here in 1797, were captured by the inhabitants.
- FISHTOFT**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Holland, 2½ m. E.S.E. Boston. Ac. 6425. P. 586.
- FISHKILL**, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson, 78 m. S. Albany. P. 9243.
- FISHLAKE**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. W. Thorne. Ac. 6170. P. 1208.
- FISH RIVER (GREAT)**. [GREAT FISH RIVER.]
- FISHWICK**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. E. Preston. Ac. 672. P. 1884.
- FISKERTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E. Lincoln. Ac. 2040. P. 524.—II. a township, co. Notts, on the Trent, 3 m. S.E. Southwell. Ac. 1043. P. 319.
- FISMES**, *Fines Remorum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Ardre and Vele, 15 m. W.N.W. Reims. P. 2787. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.
- FITATS** or **FITAKI**, a town of Japan, island Nippon, cap. prov., on a river near the E. coast, 90 m. E.N.E. Yeddo.
- FITCHBURG**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 42 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 5009. It has cotton, woollen, and other manufactures.—II. *Fitchville*, a township, Ohio, 84 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 1178.
- FITERO**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 53 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on l. b. of the Alhama. P. 2263. It manufs. woollen cloths & sandal cords.

**FITFUL-HEAD**, a headland, S. coast of Shetland, W. of Quendal Bay. 929 feet above the sea.

**FITTLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, 8 m. W. Ludgershall. Ac. 3175. P. 393.

**FITTLEWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.E. Petworth. Ac. 2367. P. 683.

**FITRE**, a lake, Central Africa, Nigritia, near lat. 14° N., lon. 20° E., 200 m. E. Lake Tchad.

**FITZ**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1512. P. 323.

**FITZHEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. E.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 1208. P. 309.

**FITZHUGH SOUND**, a strait of N.W. America, lat. 51° 33' N., lon. 128° 10' W., separating Calvert from the mainland; 18 m. long, 3 m. broad.

**FITZWILLIAM**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire. 46 m. S. Concord.

**FIUMALBO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Pavullo. P. 1823.

**FIUMARA-DE-MURO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Reggio. P. 1732.

**FIUME** (Croat. *Rika*, Germ. *St Veit-am-Flaum*), a royal free seaport town of the Austrian dom., cap. the Hungarian Littorale (Croatia), on the Gulf of Quarnero, at the mouth of the Fiumara, in the Adriatic, 40 m. S.E. Trieste. P. (1851) 13,888. It has a high school, casino, theatre, and lazaretto. It is a free port, communicates with Carlstadt and Zeng by the *Carolina* and *Josephina* roads, and is the immediate outlet by sea for the produce of Hungary, with which country it is connected by the *Louisenstrasse*. Chief exports, wheat, tobacco, rags, wine, salt, rape-seed, hemp, linens, & ship-building materials. Manufs. linens, coarse woollens, leather, rosoglio, and earthenware, with a sugar-refinery, tanneries, and ship yards. It was occupied by the French from 1809 to 1814.

**FIUME**, a vill. of Northern Italy, deleg. and 26 m. W.S.W. Udine, cap. comm. P. 2847.

**FIUME DI NISI**, a seaport town of Sicily, prov. and on the Strait of Messina, at the mouth of the ancient *Chrysothoas*, 17 m. S.S.W. Messina. P. 3104. Near it are mines of alum and copper.

**FIUME-FREDDO**, *Bruzio*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. circ., near the Mediterranean, 11 m. W.S.W. Cosenza. P. 4461. In a fertile territory, and is surrounded by walls.—II. a vill. of Sicily, on the little river of same name, which flows from Mount Ætna, prov. Catania, & enters the Mediterranean Sea at Aci. P. 1413.

**FIUMICELLO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 1 m. W. Brescia. P. of comm. 2943.

**FIUMICINO**, a small seaport vill. of Cent. Italy, comarca and 15 m. S.W. Rome, of which it is the port, at the N. mouth of the Tiber river.

**FIUMORBO** (*Hierus*), a small river of the island of Corsica.

**FIVE**, a prefix of—I. (*Five Fingers Point*), a headland of New Zealand, Middle Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 45° 33' S., lon. 166° 18' E. "The Five Fingers" is another point, on the same coast, about 16 m. S. Cape Foulwind. Lat. 42° 2' S.; lon. 171° 25' E.—II. (*Five Hummocks Point*), Lower California, on its W. coast. Lat. 30° 24' N.; lon. 115° 40' W.—III. (*Five Islands Harbour*), a bay on the W. coast of the isl. Antigua, British West Indies.—IV. (*Five Men's Sound*), in Frobisher Strait, British N. America.

**FIVEHEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.W. Langport. Ac. 1721. P. 489.

**FIVE SISTERS ISLANDS**, a group in the Tennessee prov., in lat. 11° 25' N.; lon. 89° 9' E.

**FIVIZZANO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Massa, 34 m. N.W. Lucca, on l. b. of the Rosaro, cap. comm. Pop. of comm. (1861) 13,674.

**FIXBY**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 3½ m. N.N.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 890. P. 388.

**FLAACH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, near the mouth of the Thur. P. 1852.

**FLADBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. E. Pershore. Ac. 7862. P. 1514.

**FLADDA**, an island of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. South Uist. P. 48.

**FLADSTRAND**, Denmark. [FREDERIKSHAVN.]  
**FLAGSTAD-OE**, a small isl. off the S.E. coast of Norway, amt. Nedenaes, 7 m. N.E. Arendal.—I. one of the Loffoden isls., S. of Vest-Vaagen.

**FLAMBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 4 m. E.N.E. Bridlington. Ac. 3578. P. 1287. *Flamborough-Head*, which consists of a range of limestone rocks, 450 feet in elevation, extends along the shore for several miles, with a lighthouse 214 feet in height, in lat. 54° 7' N., lon. 0° 5' E. The rock is perforated by caverns, which are the resort of numerous sea-fowl.

**FLAMSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Redbourne. Ac. 5929. P. 1919.

**FLANDERS**, an extensive country of Europe, comprised between the Lower Scheldt, the North Sea, Artois, Hainaut, and Brabant. It was long governed by Counts of Flanders. Louis XIV. of France conquered part of it and the remainder passed with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands to Austria at the commencement of the 18th century. It now forms the provs. E. and W. Flanders in Belgium, part of the prov. Zealand in the Netherlands, and the greater part of the dep. Nord in France.

**FLANDERS (EAST AND WEST)**, two contiguous provs. of Belgium, between lat. 50° 40' and 51° 23' N., lon. 2° 37' and 4° 23' E., having N.W. the North Sea, and on other sides the provs. Zealand, Antwerp, South Brabant, Hainaut, and the French dep. Nord. Area of East Flanders, 1161 sq. m. P. (1861) 804,630. Area of West Flanders, 1252. P. (1861) 642,354. [BELGIUM.] Surface level. Principal rivers, the Scheldt, its affs, the Lys and Dender, and the Yperlee. Soil sandy, but carefully cultivated. Corn, flax, hemp, oil seeds, hops, and tobacco are chief crops; pastures are excellent, and cattle numerous. Coal, turf, and potter's clay are the principal mineral products. Manufs. extensive, and of every description. *East Flanders* is divided into 4 arrs.; chief cities and towns, Ghent, the cap., Oudenarde, Dendermond, and Eecloo, with St Nicholas, Alost, and St Renaix. *West Flanders* comprises 4 arronds., Bruges the cap., Courtrai, Furnes, and Ypres, with Ostend, Thielt, and Poperinghen, formerly included in the above provinces.

**FLANDERS**, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was *Lille*, is now comprised in the dep. Nord.

**FLANNAN ISLES**, or the SEVEN HUNTERS, Scotland, 21 m. W.N.W. of Gatton Head (Hebrides), off the W. side of Lewis Island. The *Insula Sacrae* of Buchanan, with Culdee remains. A rocky group, comprising Rodhoireim Isl., Bronn Cleit, Eilean a Ghobha, Eilean Mor, Gealtaire Mor, and Soraidh; the seventh island having no name. These islands swarm with eider ducks, gannet, and other sea-fowl; sheep are also fattened on them.

**FLATBUSH**, a township of U. S., N. America, Long Isl., state and 5 m. S.E. New York. P. 3176.

**FLATHOLM**, an islet of England, in the Bristol Channel, co. Somerset, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Uphill. It is 1½ m. in circumference, consists mostly of rich pasture land; and has a lighthouse

with a revolving light, 156 feet above the sea, in lat. 51° 22' 35" N.; lon. 3° 7' 3" W.

**FLAT (ISLAND)**, a small island, Mergui Archipelago, S.E. Asia.—(*Islands*), two islets off the W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 2° 20' N.; lon. 96° 3' E.—*Flat-Point* is the S. extremity of the island Sumatra, and a headland on the S. coast of Borneo.

**FLATOW** (Polish *Zlotowo*), a town of Western Prussia, reg. and 83 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. P. 2730. Manufs. cloth and lace.

**FLATTERY (CAPE)**, a headland of the U. S. territory, North America, Oregon, at the entrance of the strait of Juan de Fuca, S. side.

**FLATTERY (CAPE)**, a cape of East Australia, in lat. 14° 52' S.; lon. 145° 2' 21" E.

**FLAVEL-FLYFORD**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E. Worcester. Ac. 730. P. 173.

**FLAVIGNY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Dijon, with 1136 inhabitants, and the remains of an abbey.

**FLAVY-LE-MARTEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, 9 m. S.S.W. St Quentin. P. 2394.

**FLAWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, Lower Toggenburg. P. 2918. Has manufs. of cotton, muslins, silk, etc.

**FLAXBOURTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bristol. Ac. 621. P. 215.

**FLAXLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2¼ m. N. Newnham. Ac. 1375. P. 272.

**FLAYOSC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. and 4 m. W. Draguignan. P. 2786.

**FLÈCHE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Loire, 24 m. S.S.W. Le Mans. P. 7077. It has a military college, town-hall, court-house, hospital, and the church of St Thomas. Manufs. linen, hosiery, and gloves. Birth-place of Des Cartes.

**FLECKEROE**, an island off the S. coast of Norway, 3 m. S. Christiansand. It has a good harbour.

**FLECKNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1630. P. 581.

**FLEDBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Ac. 1427. P. 115.

**FLEET**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 3 m. W.N.W. Weymouth. Ac. 1385. P. 160.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 2 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Ac. 6667. P. 1312.

**FREET**, a river of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, issuing from a lake of same name, and flowing S.S.E. into Wigtown Bay.

**FLEET (LOCH)**, an arm of the sea, S.E. coast of co. Sutherland. Across its E. end a road is carried by an embanked earthen mound.

**FLEETWOOD**, a seaport and watering-place of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton-le-Fylde, on the Wyre, at the entrance of Morecombe Bay, 18 m. N.W. Preston, with which it communicates by a railway joining the North-Western line. P. (1861) 5084. It has a custom-house, lighthouse, & docks. Customs rev. (1862) 3520l. Exports 75,772l. Vessels belonging to the port, 47; tons, 12,692. Several steamers ply hence to Ireland & Scotland.

**FLEKKEFIORD**, a maritime town of Norway, stift and 55 m. W. Christiansand, amt. Mandal, on an inlet of the North Sea. P. 873.

**FLEMING**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 480 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,471 free, 2018 slaves.

**FLEMINGSTONE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 672. P. 63.

**FLEMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 789. P. 190.

**FLensburg**, a seaport town of Schleswig, on its E. coast, at the W. end of Flensburg fiord, 19 m. N. Schleswig. P., including suburbs (1860), 19,862. It has churches, market-houses, school

of navigation, harbour, ship-building yards, sugar-refineries, distilleries, dye-works, foundries, chicory, vinegar, and tobacco factories, and an active general trade. Shipping (1861) entered and cleared 3586 vessels, tonnage 66,737.

**FLERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, 11 m. N.N.E. Domfront. P. 10,054. It has manufs. of linen and cotton goods.

**FLESK**, a river of Ireland, which flows into the Lake of Killarney.

**FLESSELLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. and 7 m. N. Amiens. P. 1661.

**FLETCHING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. N.W. Uckfield. Ac. 8463. P. 2028.

**FLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterboro'. Ac. 780. P. 1449.

**FLÉURANCE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.E. Auch. P. 4275.

**FLÉURBAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Bethune. P. 3056.

**FLÉURIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche, cant. Beaujeu. P. 2196.

**FLÉURIER**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. S.W. Neuchatel, in the Val Travers. P. (1860) 2661.

**FLÉURUS**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. N.E. Charleroi. P. 2370. Sanguinary battles took place in its vicinity in the years 1622, 1690, 1794, and 1815.

**FLÉURUS**, a vill. of Algeria, dep. Oran, cap. of comm. P. 864, of whom are 852 Europeans. Industry, grain, bricks, tiles, plaster, quarries.

**FLÉURY**, numerous comm. and vills. of France.

—I. dep. Aude, 7 m. N.E. Narbonne. P. 1517.—

II. Yonne, 6¼ m. N.W. Auxerre. P. 1395.—III.

(*sur Andelle*), Eure, 9 m. N.N.W. Andelys. P.

1534.—IV. (*sur Loire*), on the Loire, 20 m. E.S.E.

Orleans. P. 412.

**FLIMBY**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2¼

m. S.S.W. Maryport. Ac. 1842. P. 1178.

**FLIMS**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Boden. P. 803. The path to Glarus by the Segnes Pass strikes off here.

**FLINDERS LAND**, a name formerly given to the coast of South Australia, between lon. 127° and 140° E. Discovered by Flinders in 1802.—(*Range*), South Australia, is a mountain system, extending with its ramifications, N.N.E., from about lat. 32° S., lon. 138° E., through the peninsula, surrounded by Lake Torrens. Mount Serle, its chief summit, is in lat. 30° 30' S.; lon. 138° 40' E.—Flinders Island (*Furneaux*).

**FLINES**, two vills. of France, dep. Nord.—I. (*les Rach*), arr. and 3 m. N.E. Douai. P. 3849.—II. (*les Mortagne*), on rt. b. of the Scheidt, 7 m. S.S.E. Tournay. P. 1750.

**FLINESBERG**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 40 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Queiss. P. 1907. It has mineral springs and baths.

**FLINT**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, watering-place, and pa. of North Wales, cap. co. Flint, on the estuary of the Dee, 12¼ m. W.N.W. Chester, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Ac. 2639. P. of pa. 3088; do. of parl. bor. 3428. It has a co. gaol and guildhall. Exports coal and lead from mines in the vicinity, and imports timber. The wharves are approached by vessels of 800 tons at all states of the tide. It is the principal polling-place for the co.; with Mold, St Asaph, Rhyddlan, etc., it unites in sending one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 727.

**FLINT**, a town of the U. S., North America, Genesee co., Michigan, 46 m. E.N.E. Lansing.

**FLINTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6¼ m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 2450. P. 524.

**FLINTSHIRE**, a maritime co. of North Wales, having N. the Irish Sea, E. the Dee, and S. and W. Denbighshire. Area, 140 sq. m., or 89,479 ac. P. 39,941. Surface level in the N., elsewhere diversified, and a mountain range runs parallel with the Dee throughout the co. Chief rivers, the Dee and Clwyd. Soil fertile in the plains and vales; but the arable land is estimated at not more than 20,000 acres. Principal produce, wheat, cattle, cheese, and butter. Its lead mines are extensive; those of copper are also valuable; and coal, near the Dee, is plentifully obtained for smelting purposes and for export. Manufs. of cotton have been established at Mold and elsewhere. Flint is divided into 5 hundreds and 28 pas., mostly in the diocese of St Asaph and circuit of Chester. Chief towns, Flint, Mold, St Asaph, Holywell, Rhydylan, and Hawarden. The great line of railway connecting London with Holyhead traverses the co. *Flintshire* sends one member to H. of C., and 1 is returned for Flint and its contributory boroughs. Reg. electors (1864) 3010.

**FLISK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Ac. 2854. P. 313.

**FLITCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{4}{3}$  m. E.N.E. Castle Rising. Ac. 4200. P. 533. Residence of Felix the apostle.

**FLITSCH**, or **PLESS**, a market town of Illyria, circ. and 50 m. N.N.W. Trieste, on the Isonzo, P. 2741. Near it is the *Flitscher-Klause*, a pass cut across the Julian Alps in 1809.

**FLITTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Silsoe. Ac. 3185. P. 1310.

**FLITWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S. Amptihill. Ac. 1700. P. 773.

**FLIX**, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W. Arragona, on a peninsula of the Ebro. P. 1937. It has manufs. of linens.

**FLIXBOURGH**, a pa. of England; co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 2650. P. 236.

**FLIXECOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 12 m. N.W. Amiens. P. 1803.

**FLIXTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 7 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Ac. 2549. P. 2050.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 602. P. 37.—III. same co., 2 m. S.W. Bungay. Ac. 1761. P. 165.

**FLOBEQ**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 22 m. N.E. Tournay. P. 5258. It has extensive linen manufs.

**FLOCKTON**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Thornhill,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. E.S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1090. P. 1090.

**FLODDEN**, a hill of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Kirknewton, 8 m. N.N.W. Wooler. Around its base was fought, on 9th September 1513, the celebrated battle of *Flodden Field*, between the English and Scotch, when the latter were defeated with immense loss. A commemoration pillar has been erected on the spot.

**FLOH**, a vill. of Hessen Cassel, prov. and E.N.E. of Fulda, on the Nesselwasscr. P. 1115. In vicinity are iron mines and works, and paper mills.

**FLONHEIM**, a market town, W. Germany, Hessen Darmstadt, 17 m. S.S.W. Mayence. P. 1600.

**FLORE**, a pa. of England, co. and  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. W. Northampton. Ac. 3390. P. 1138.

**FLORAC**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Lozère, 15 m. S.E. Mende, on l. b. of the Tarnon. P. 2141.

**FLORDON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Norwich. Area 929. P. 163.

**FLORENCE** (Italian *Firenze*, anc. *Florentia*), a city of the kingdom of Italy, previous to 1860 cap. grand duchy of Tuscany. Situated on the Arno, in a plain at the foot of the Apennines, in lat. 43°

46' 41" N.; lon. 11° 15' 55" E., and 146 m. N.N.W. Rome. P. of city (1861) 114,363. Altitude 134 feet. Mean temp. of year 59°·2, winter 43°·8, summer 74°·6 Fahr. It is subject to great vicissitudes of heat and cold. The city is surrounded with walls; eight of the ancient gates still are open, and there are two Median fortresses. The Arno is here crossed by five bridges. Principal buildings, the cathedral of Santa Maria-del-Fiore, with a cupola 384 feet, and a tower 266 feet, in height. The churches of Santa Croce, Santa Maria Novella, St Esprit, San Lorenzo, & 247 other churches & convents, many of which are remarkable for their architecture, & the magnificent works of art they contain; the Palazzo-Vecchio, or palace of the ministers; the Pitti Palace, former residence of the Grand Duke, in the Boboli Gardens, containing a rich collection of paintings; the Palazzo-del-Podestà, also with many fine paintings; the Palazzo-Riccardi, with many valuable manuscripts. There are also numerous private palaces. The Imperial or Uffizzi gallery contains the richest collections of paintings, sculptures, and antiquities in the world. Among its many educational establishments are the university, founded 1438, academy della Crusca, the Laurentian library, the library of Magliabecchi, containing an institution of the fine arts, of great extent, astronomical observatory, connected with which is an extensive museum of natural history, a botanic garden, and the tribune, opened on occasion of the meeting of the scientific congress in 1841. It has 10 theatres, seated in all for 14,500 spectators, six hospitals, and many other charitable institutions. Chief manufs., silks, carpets, straw hats, mosaic work, porcelain, and jewellery. *Florence* was an important place during the wars of Sylla; in the middle ages it was one of the most powerful of the Tuscan republics; under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. of the Arno in the French empire. It is the birthplace of Dante, Leonardo da Vinci, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, and Pope Leo x. Railways connect Florence with Pisa, Leghorn, etc.

**FLORENCE** (COMPARTIMENTO), a prov. of Central Italy, consisting of four detached portions. Area 2178 sq. m. P. (1862) 696,214. Principal products, wheat, beans, maize, and fruits. Sheep are reared on the mountains. Minerals include copper, lead, quicksilver, marble, alabaster and building-stone.

**FLORENCE**, a vill., U. S., North America, Alabama, on Tennessee river, 110 m. N.W. Tuscaloosa. It has a court-house, a cotton factory, and communicates by steamboats with the Mississippi.—II. a township of Ohio, 97 m. N.E. Columbus.—III. a township, New York, 93 m. N.W. Utica.

**FLOREND** (Sr) (Italian *San Fiorenzo*), a fortified seaport town of Corsica, on its N. side, cap. cant., on the Gulf of St Florent, 7 m. W. Bastia. It was taken by the English after a siege in 1793.

**FLORENSAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, 26 m. S.W. Montpellier. P. 3756.

**FLORENT** (Sr), (*le Vieil*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Loire, 21 m. W.S.W. Angers. P. 2368.

**FLORENTIN** (Sr), a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Armançe and Armançon, arr. and 15 m. N.N.E. Auxerre. P. 2589.

**FLORES** or **FLORIS**, an island of the Malay archipelago, and the largest of the chain that extends from Java to Timor, between lat. 8° and 9° S.; lon. 120° and 123° E. Length W. to E. about 230 m.; average breadth 35 m. Surface hilly, and on its S. side are several lofty volcanic

peaks. Cotton of good staple is grown, but the only exports are sandal-wood, bees-wax, horses, and a few slaves. The native inhabitants are Timuri, a dark curly-haired race, who occupy all the islands hence E. to Timor-laut, to lon. 131°. On the coasts are several colonies of Malays and Bugis, which latter possess the valuable port of Endé, on the S. coast. At its E. extremity is Larantuka, a Portuguese station. The principal trade of Flores centres in Singapore. The *Strait of Flores*, on the E., separates this island from those of Solor and Adenara.

FLORES, the most W. of the Azores islands. Lat. 39° 25' N.; lon. 31° 12' W. : P. 9000. Surface mountainous, but fertile; shores steep. Products comprise wheat, rye, yams, fine fruits, cedar wood, archil, and some manufactured woollen stuffs. Principal towns, Santa Cruz and Lagens.

FLORES, an isl. of the Plata estuary, 22 m. E. Monte Video. Lat. 34° 56' S.; lon. 55° 55' W.

FLORES, an isl., N.W. America, immediately W. Vancouver isl., in the Pacific. Lat. 49° 20' N.; lon. 126° W. Length 18 miles.

FLORIAN or FLORIANA, a suburb of La Valetta, Malta (which see). Containing residences of many English families, with the principal Protestant burial-grounds in Malta, barracks for 1000 men, a botanic garden, and a house of industry for 200 female children.

FLORIANA, an inhabited island of the Galapagos group, Pacific Ocean. Area 300 sq. miles.

FLORIDA, the southmost of the U. S., North America, between lat. 25° and 31° N.; lon. 80° and 87° 44' W., having N. Georgia and Alabama, E. the Atlantic Ocean, S. and W. the Gulf of Mexico. Area 59,268 sq. m. P. (1860) 140,425; of whom 61,745 were slaves; free coloured 932. The state is 620 m. in length by 140 m. in breadth, the greater part forming a peninsula, stretching N. to S., between the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico for 400 m., and separated from Cuba by Florida strait, 140 m. across. Surface mostly level, nowhere more than 250 or 300 feet above the sea. The S. point of the peninsula is formed of a succession of coral reefs, and covered with a large sheet of water, called the Everglades, an immense area, filled with islands, 160 by 60 miles, 6 feet deep, covered with a dense jungle of vines and evergreens, pines and palmettos. N. of it is the Okechobee lake, 40 m. long. The lands of Florida are curiously distributed in high and low hummock, swamp and savanna, and covered with pine woods. S. of lat. 28° is the low region of magnolias and dwarf palms. The principal rivers are the Appalachicola, Suwanee, St John's, St Mary's, and Escambia. On its E. side are inlets and good harbours. Maize, cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar, and coffee, flax, and silk are raised; timber is an important product. Figs, pomegranates, oranges, and dates grow freely in Florida. On its extensive grazing lands many cattle are reared. Total value of exports, 2,623,624 dollars; imports, 95,709 dollars. It sends 1 delegate to Congress. Total valuation of property (1860), 73,101,500, or excluding slaves, 42,229,000 dollars. Manufs. unimportant. In 1860 there were 401 miles of railway. There is no college in the state, but there are 69 public schools, 10 academies, and 132 churches of all denominations. Chief towns, Tallahassee, the cap., St Augustine, Appalachicola, and Pensacola. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, settled by the Spaniards in 1565, and purchased from Spain by the United States in 1819. Its constitution was formed in 1833, and it was admitted into the Union in 1845.

FLORIDA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 34 m. N.N.W. Albany. P. 3571.

FLORIDA (CAPE), a headland of N. America, on an islet of the S.E. coast of Florida, with a lighthouse in lat. 25° 47' N.; lon. 80° 3' W.

FLORIDA (GULF OF), the channel between Florida and the Bahama islands, traversed by the "Gulf Stream." [ATLANTIC OCEAN.]

FLORIDA-KEYS, a dangerous chain of islets, rocks, and sandbanks, in the Bahama Channel, off the S. extremity of Florida, between lat. 24° and 25° N., lon. 80° and 83° W. On one of the islets is the United States arsenal of Key West.

FLORIDA (RIO), a vill. of Mexico, state and 180 m. N.N.W. Durango. P. 2000.

FLORIDA, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, cap. circ., 7 m. W. Syracuse. P. 9365.

FLORSDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, on railway to Olmutz, 4 m. N. Vienna. P. 996.

FLORINAS, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and circ. Sassari. P. 1928.

FLORNE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Brionde, cant. Auzon. P. 1918.

FLÖRSHEIM, a vill. of Western Germany, duchy and 35 m. S.E. Nassau, on the Main. P. 2225.

FLOTTA, one of the Orkney islands, Scotl., adjacent to Fara. Length 3 m., breadth 2 m. P. 420.

FLOTTE (LA), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the N. shore of the Isle de Ré, 9 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle. P. 2386. It has a good harbour.

FLOUR (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. arr., 33 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. P. 5288. It stands on a scarped basaltic rock near rt. b. of the Auzon, and has a comm. college, public library, and trade in corn.

FLOWTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 495. P. 151.

FLOYD, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S. of Virginia. Area 525 sq. m. P. 7761 free, 475 slaves.—II. in N.W. of Georgia. Area 452 sq. m. P. 9282 free, 5913 slaves.—III. in E. of Kentucky. Area 960 sq. m. P. 6241 free, 147 slaves.—IV. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 144 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,183.—V. a co., Iowa, P. 3744.—VI. a township, New York, 8 m. N. Utica. P. 1495.

FLUELEN or FLÜHLEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. & on the Lake of Uri, 2 m. N. Altorf. P. 660.

FLUMENDOSA (*Sæphus*), a riv. of Sardinia, prov. Sassari, which after a S. and E. course of 60 m. enters the Mediterranean, 30 m. N.E. Cagliari.

FLUMERI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. Ariano. P. 1506.

FLUMINI MAGGIORE, a town of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Iglesias. P. 2263.

FLUMS, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 23 m. S. St Gall. P. (1860) 2515.

FLURLINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on rt. b. of Rhine, above the falls. P. 400.

FLUSHING (Dutch *Vlissingen*, French *Flessingue*), a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, on the S. side of the isl. Walcheren, at the mouth of the W. Scheldt. Lat. (of lighthouse) 51° 26' 4" N., lon. 3° 34' 7" E. Pop., exclusive of garrison, 1861, 11,000. It has dockyards, is the seat of an admiralty board, & has considerable trade with the East & West Indies, & extensive traffic by packet boats. It was bombarded by the English under Lord Chatham in 1809.

FLUSHING, a township of the U. S., North America, 10 m. E.N.E. New York, on a bay of same name. The Linnæan botanical garden is here, and it is much frequented as a bathing-place.

FLUSHING, a small seaport vill. of England, co. Cornwall, close to Falmouth.

FLUVANNA, a co., U. S., North America, in E. of

Virginia. Area 416 sq. m. P. 5359 free, 4994 slaves.

FLYFORD-GRAFTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E. Worcester. Ac. 1640. P. 225.

FOBBING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, near the Thames,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Hordon-on-the-Hill. Ac. 2954. P. 393. Jack Cade's rebellion commenced here.

FOCE, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa, on the Bisagno. P. 2543.

FOCHABERS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Moray, pa. Bellie, on the Spey, 9 m. E. Elgin. P. 1145.

FODDERTY, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty, 4 m. W. Dingwall. P. 2247.

FOEIL (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S. W. St Briec. P. 1765.

FOGARAS, a town of Transylvania, cap. dist. on the Aluta, 55 m. E. Hermannstadt. P. 4163. It has a Protestant training school.

FOGGIA (*Arpi*), a walled city of South Italy, cap. prov. Foggia, in the great plain of Apulia, 80 m. E.N.E. Naples. P. (1861) 34,052. Principal structures, the governor's residence, a cathedral, about twenty other churches, theatre, and the corn magazines (*fosse*), many charitable institutions, and a public library. Foggia is the entrepôt of a trade in corn, wool, cheese, cattle, wine, oil, and capers; and the place of registration for the flocks feeding in the Apulian *tavoliere*. There is a railway from Foggia to Naples. Area of prov. 3064 sq. m. P. (1862) 312,885.

FOGGIA, a prov. of Italy. [CAPITANATA.]

FOGLIANISE, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1830.

FOGLIZZO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. (including comm.) 2800. Hemp is much cultivated here.

Fogo, one of the Cape Verd Islands, W. of Santiago, nearly circular, and 40 m. in circumference. It is formed almost entirely of the slopes of a volcanic mountain, 9760 feet in elevation above the sea. The first eruption of this volcano on record occurred in 1680, and the last, which caused great destruction, 9th April 1847. Its inhabitants suffer severely from want of water; during three years of drought (1830-32), two-thirds of the inhabitants perished from this cause. In 1831 the pop. was reckoned at 17,000, and in 1843 only 7000. The island is extremely fertile, and produces the best grain and fruit in the archipelago. Chief port, Nossa Senhora da Luz. Lat.  $14^{\circ} 53' N.$ , lon.  $24^{\circ} 30' 5'' W.$

Fogo, a small isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Mozambique Channel.—II. an isl. N.E. of Newfoundland. Lat.  $49^{\circ} 40' N.$ , lon.  $54^{\circ} W.$

Fogo, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Greenlaw. Ac. 4668. P. 559.

FÖHR, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, in the North Sea. Lat.  $54^{\circ} 43' N.$ , lon.  $8^{\circ} 30' E.$  Area 25 sq. m. The W. part of the island, with a pop. of 2100, belongs to Jütland; and the E. part, pop. 2650, including vill. of Wyk, to Schleswig. Oysters are extensively exported hence to Hamburg, and numerous wild fowl are taken in autumn.

FOIANO, two market towns of Italy.—I. (*di val Fortore*), South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. S. Bartolomeo, 23 m. S.E. Campobasso. P. 1835.—II. Central Italy, in the Chiana valley, prov. circ. and 15 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. It has a cathedral. Pop. of comm. 7618.

FOIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, 44 m. S. Toulouse, on l. b. of the Ariège, at the foot of the Pyrenées. P. 5507. It has a communal college and a normal school, several iron forges, and trade in cattle, leather, wool, iron, and steel goods. Birthplace of Gaston de Foix. This

was cap. of the Old *Comté de Foix*, part of the domain of Henry IV., now forming the dep. Ariège.

FO-KIEN, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat.  $24^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $116^{\circ}$  and  $121^{\circ} E.$ , having S.E. the China Sea, and on other sides the provs. Che-kiang, Kiang-si, and Quang-tung. Pop. (1842) according to a Chinese census, 25,799,556. Surface mountainous. Principal river the Min, which enters the sea below Foo-chow-foo, the cap. city. Produces the finest black tea, and the best camphor, tobacco, sugar, iron, indigo, and alum; these articles, with porcelain, umbrellas, cloths, and other manufactured goods, form its chief exports. Principal imports are grain, pulse, drugs, salted meat, fruits, and silk piece goods, received from the N. provs. The treaty ports of Foo-chow and Amoy and the island Formosa are comprised in this province.

FOKCHANY, a frontier town of Wallachia and Moldavia, European Turkey, on rt. b. of Milkove, 92 m. N.E. Bucharest. P. 6000, mostly Greeks and Jews. It was burned by the Turks in 1822.

FÖLDVAR, a town of Hungary, circ. Tolna, on rt. b. of the Danube, 50 m. S. Buda. P. 11,758. It is a steam-packet station, and has an extensive sturgeon fishery.—II. (*Marienburg*), Transylvania, circ. Kronstadt. P. 2049.—III. (*Tisza*), Austria, Hungary, co. Szolnok, dist. Mezőtúr. P. 4700.

FOLEMBRAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 15 m. W. Laon. P. 1280. It has an extensive glass factory.

FOLESHILL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Coventry. Ac. 2594. P. 8140.

FOLGAT (LE), a vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 14 m. N.N.E. Brest. P. 896.

FOLIGNANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 1775.

FOLIGNO, *Fulginium*, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Perugia, on the Flaminian Way, cap. gov. P. (1861) 20,255. Manuf. woollens, paper, parchment, wax candles, and leather. Has a cathedral and other churches, palaces, a theatre, and many charitable institutions. The town suffered greatly from the earthquake of 1832. Near it is a remarkable natural grotto filled with stalactites. The river Topino, on which the town stands, falls in beautiful cascades.

FOLINA, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Ceneda. P. 2984.

FOLKE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 1722. P. 332.

FOLKESTONE (*Lapis populi*), a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Dover, of which cinqueport it is a member. Ac. of pa. 469. P. (1851) 6726; (1861) 9674. Exports (1862) 2,628,360. Customs rev. (1862) 10,559. The town, on the line of the S.E. railway, with a lofty viaduct, lies in a hollow, between two high cliffs, on the English Channel, opposite Boulogne. Altitude 140 ft. It has a battery, a harbour admitting vessels of from 10 to 12 feet draught at high water, and a market-house.—*Folkestone* suffered greatly by encroachments of the sea, and its trade has much decayed, but it still has valuable fisheries and considerable traffic with Boulogne. Vessels belonging to the port 24, tons 3381. The bor. joins with Hythe in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors 1196. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here in 1578.

FOLKINGHAM or FALKINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 26 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. of pa. 1861. P. 650.

FOLKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Ac. 1521. P. 154.

FOLKSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. N.W. Stilton. Ac. 867. P. 207.

FOLKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, East Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Scarborough. Ac. 5040. P. 559.

FOLLIFOOT, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. W.N.W. Spofforth. P. 419.

FOLLO, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante, in an elevated position between the Durasca and the Polveraro. P. 2306.

FOLLONICA, a maritime vill. of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite Elba, and 12 m. E. Piombino. It is almost deserted from July to October on account of malaria. The ore from Elba is brought hither to be smelted.

FOMBIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. of comm. 1888.

FOND-DES-NEGRES, a town of Hayti, in its S.W. peninsula, 55 m. W.S.W. Port-Republicain.

FOND DU LAC, a town, U. S., North America, in E. of Wisconsin, at S. end of Winnebago Lake, and on railway to Milwaukee. It is noted for its numerous Artesian wells, 90 to 130 feet deep.

FOND DU LAC, a co. of U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. (1860) 34,154.

FONDI, *Fundi*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. circ., on the Appian Way, dist. and 14 m. N.W. Gaeta. P. 6555. Unhealthy from the proximity of a salt lagoon (anc. *Lacus Fundanus*). It has a Gothic cathedral and extensive remains of Cyclopæan walls. In the Dominican convent Thomas Aquinas taught theology. Fondi is the reputed robber's-nest of the frontier. Its vicinity (the anc. *Cæcubus Ager*) is extremely fertile, and was anciently famous for its wine.

FONDOUK-LE, a vill. of Algeria, arr. Algiers, cap. cant. P. 3827, of whom 480 are Europeans.

FONG, a name of many cities of China; Fong-tsang, prov. Shen-si, being a cap. dep., on an affluent of the Hooi-ho, 90 m. W. Si-ngan.

FÖNLAK, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Temeswar, dist. Neu-Arad. P. 2578.

FONNI, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 34 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. P. (with comm.) 3400.

FONSECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Toledo. P. 4162. It has manufactures of cloth, dye-works, and brandy distilleries.

FONSECA GULF, Pacific Ocean. [CONCHAGUA.]

FONTAINEBLEAU, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 35 m. S.S.E. Paris, in the middle of a fine forest, 2 m. from l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway from Paris to Lyon. P. 11,939. It is celebrated for its ancient royal palace, long the favourite residence of the sovereigns of France, surrounded by gardens and parks. It has manufactures of porcelain, commerce in grapes, and extensive quarries for paving stones. Pope Pius VII. was detained here for 18 months, and here Napoleon I. signed his first abdication in 1814.

FONTAINE FRANÇAISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Dijon. P. 1085.

FONTAINE L'ÉVEQUE, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Charleroi. P. 3018. It has iron forges and hardware manufactures.

FONTAINE NOTRE DAME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 2 m. W. Cambrai. P. 1915.

FONTANA, several vills. of Italy.—I. S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 8½ m. S.S.W. Sora. P. 2165.—II. (*Fredda*), deleg. and 32 m. W.S.W. Udine. P. 2834.—III. (*Élice*), North Italy, prov. Ravenna, circ. Faenza. P. 1698.

FONTANAROSA, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, 4½ m. W. Frigento. P. 2645.

FONTANELLA, a decayed town of N. Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. P. 2490.—*Fontanel-*

*lato* is a town, prov. & 7 m. W.N.W. Parma. P. of comm. 5524. It has a collegiate church & schools.

FONTANELLE, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Oderzo. P. 2951.

FONTANETTO, two comms. of N. Italy, between the Agogna and Sizzano.—I. prov. and circ. Novara. P. 2748.—II. (*da Po*), prov. Novara, circ. Verelli. P. 2444.

FONTARABIA (Spanish *Fuenterrabia*), a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 11 m. E.N.E. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the Bidassoa, in the Bay of Biscay. P. 2035.

FONTELLO, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on rt. b. of the Douro, 4 m. E.N.E. Lamego.

FONTENAIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, near Porrentruy. P. 894.

FONTENAY-LE-COMTE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. arr., on the Vendée, where it becomes navigable, 33 m. S.E. Napoleonville. P. 7971. It has a communal college, barracks, hospitals, and a church with a spire 311 feet in height. Manufs. coarse linen and woollen cloths; and is an entrepôt for the Gironde and Charente wines.—II. *Fontenay* is the name of numerous comms. and vills. of France, the chief of which is *F. aux Roses*, dep. Seine, S. of Paris, with a station on the railway to Sceaux. P. 2157.—III. *sous bois*, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, cant. Vincennes. P. 2953.

FONTENOY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 5 m. S.E. Tournay, memorable as the place where, in 1745, the British were defeated by the French.

FONTENOY-LE-CHATEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, on rt. b. of the Toney, 17 m. S.S.W. Epinal. P. 2190.

FONTEVIVO, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Parma, circ. Borgo San Donino. P. 2542.

FONTEVRAULT, a comm. & town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S.E. Saumur. P. 3394.

FONTHILL, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Bishop's*), 2 m. N.N.E. Hindon. Ac. 1735. P. 187.—II. (*Gifford*), a pa. adjoining, 1¼ m. S.E. Hindon. Ac. 1961. P. 430.

FONTMELL-MAGNA, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2853. P. 875.

FONTVIEILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 5 m. N.E. Arles. P. 2788. Near it are stone quarries.

FONZ, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Huesca. P. 2706.

FONZASO, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, cap. dist., deleg. and 22 m. W.S.W. Belluno. P. 3906.

FOO-CHOW-FOW, a departmental city of China, one of the treaty ports opened for foreign commerce, cap. prov. Fo-kien, on the Min river, 25 m. from its mouth. Lat. 26° 12' 24" N.; lon. 119° 30' E. P. estimated at 600,000 within the walls, which are 8½ m. in circuit, and 400,000 in Nantui and its other suburbs. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, about 4 m. distant, and is the residence of a viceroy and a British consul, and has a Tartar garrison. The town is commanded by a fortified hill 500 feet above the plain, and inside the walls is another height, crowned by a conspicuous watch tower. A long bridge, erected on granite pillars, here crosses the river, and is partly covered with shops. The city has a main street, with residences for the public functionaries. Large quantities of cotton goods and well-dyed blue cloths are manufactured here, and 500 ovens for the production of porcelain, are constantly employed in the city and its vicinity. Near it are also extensive lead mines; and the black tea district being within 70 m., tea is procured here cheaper than at Canton. A commerce is carried on with the maritime provs. of China,

and with the Loo-Choo Islands and Japan. Exports, timber, tea, paper, bamboo, oranges, sugar, spices, copper, & corn. Imports comprise Eastern Straits produce, European manufs., and a variety of other goods. Besides the trade by land, it is estimated that shipping to 100,000 tons is employed in the trade of Foo-chow; and the value of the import and export cargoes is supposed to amount to 5,000,000L. sterling annually. The customs returns for the half-year, ended Dec. 1861, state the tonnage inwards, at 51,264; outwards 45,556. Imports 1,061,855L, including opium 519,691L. Exports, tea 1,077,919L; sundries 91,157L.—II. a city, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 240 m. N.W. the foregoing city.

**FORBACH**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Sarreguemines. P. 4860. Manufs. woollen cloths.

**FORBACH**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Murg, 24 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 1250.

**FORCALL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. Castellon de la Plana, on an affl. of the Ebro. P. 2090, with manufactures of sandal cords.

**FORCALQUIER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, cap. arr., 24 m. S.W. Digne. P. 2956. It was formerly fortified.

**FORCE**, an ancient town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno, on a hill at the foot of which runs the river Aso. P. 2356.

**FORCEIT**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Ac. 5815. P. 776.

**FORCHHEIM**, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Reinitz, 16 m. S.S.E. Bamberg, on the railway thence to Nürnberg. P. 3200. Has a church, synagogue, and arsenal.

**FORCHTENAU**, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 11 m. W. Oedenburg. P. 742.

**FORCHTENBERG**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 18 m. N.E. Heilbronn. P. 1170.

**FORD**, a co. of United States, North America, Illinois. P. 1979.

**FORD**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, on the Till, 7½ m. N.N.W. Wooler. Ac. 11,464. P. 2072.—II. co. Salop, 5 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1773. P. 351.—III. co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Arundel. Ac. 478. P. 82.—IV. a township, co. Durham, pa. Bishop-Wearmouth, 3½ m. W. Sunderland. Ac. 1000. P. 2036.

**FORDE**, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 76 m. N.N.E. Bergen. P. of pa. 3760.

**FORDEL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pas. Aberdour and Dalgetty. P. 813.

**FORDEN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 3 m. N. Montgomery. Ac. 5270. P. 926.

**FORDHAM**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. N. Newmarket. Ac. 4050. P. 1406.—II. co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Colchester. Ac. 2517. P. 782.—III. co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S. Downham-Market. Ac. 2204. P. 211.

**FORDINGBRIDGE**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 19 m. N.W. Southampton. Ac. of pa. 6292. P. 2925.

**FORDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, ¾ m. S.E. Dorchester, and included within its par. bounds. Ac. 2749. P. 3258.

**FORDON**, a town of Prussian Poland, reg. and 7 m. E.N.E. Bromberg, on the Vistula. P. 2170.

**FORDOUN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. W.S.W. Stonehaven. Area 44 sq. m. P. 2297.

**FORDWICH**, a pa., munc. bor. and member of the cinque port of Sandwich, England, co. Kent, on the Stour, 2 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Ac. of pa. 459. P. 202.

**FORDYCE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, on the North Sea, co. and 10 m. W. Banff. Area 20 sq. m. P. 4145. The vill. is a burgh of barony.

**FORE**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 3 m. E. Castlepollard. P. 55.

**FORELAND (NORTH and SOUTH)**, two headlands in England, co. Kent. *North Foreland* forms the N.E. angle of the co. It consists of chalky cliffs, nearly 200 feet in height, projecting into the North Sea, and having a lighthouse with fixed light, elevation 184 feet, in lat. 51° 22' 5" N.; lon. 1° 26' 7" W. The *South Foreland* is about 16 m. S. of the former, the Downs lying between. It has 2 light-houses, in lat. 51° 8' 4" N.; lon. 1° 22' 5" E., elevation 372 feet, with fixed lights, to warn ships coming from the S. of their approach to the Goodwin Sands.

**FOREMARK**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.S.W. Derby. Ac. 2870. P. 233.

**FORENAUGHTS**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 2 m. N.E. Naas. Ac. 563. P. 45.

**FORENZA**, *Forentum*, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Melfi, in the Apennines, 15 m. N.E. Potenza. P. 7666.

**FOREST and FRITH**, a township, Engl., co. Durham, pa. Middleton. P. 862. It has lead mines.

**FOREST**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes. P. 1765.

**FOREST (BLACK)**, Germany. [BLACK FOREST.]

**FOREST CANTONS**, Switzerland, are the cantons Lucerne, Schwytz, Uri, and Unterwalden, in the centre of which is the Lake of Lucerne or Lake of the Four Forest Cantons.

**FORESTHILL**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 650. P. 191.

**FOREST-QUARTER**, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. and 7 m. N.W. Stanhope. Ac. 20,000. P. 4600.

**FOREZ**, an old division of France, in the prov. Lyonnais, the cap. of which was Montbrison, now forming greater part of the dep. Loire.

**FORFAR**, a pa., parl. munc. and royal bor. of Scotland, cap. co. Forfar, in the vale of Strathmore, near a small lake, 14 m. N.N.E. Dundee, Ac. 8379. P. 10,838; pop. of bor. 9258. It has county buildings, town-house, poor-house, infirmary, seven churches, an academy, parish and three bor. schools, and an industrial school, two libraries and two reading-rooms. It is the seat of the sheriff-court, and the co. prison; and unites with Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, and Bervie, in sending one member to House of Commons. It has four large steam-loom factories for the manufacture of linen, and numerous hand-loom weavers and yarn bleachers. Forfar is connected by railway with all the towns in the co., and is on the through line from London to the North. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 2320L. Altitude 196 feet.

**FORFARSHIRE or ANGUS**, a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. the cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine, E. the North Sea, S. the Firth of Tay, and W. co. Perth. Ac. 568,750, or 888 sq. m. P. 204,425. Surface naturally divided into 4 parallel belts, running from N.E. to S.W., viz., the Braes of Angus, part of Grampians; the Vale of Strathmore; the Sidlaw Hills; the plain on the Firth of Tay and the sea. The principal mountains in the co. are Glasmeal 3501 ft., Bulg Mountain 1976 ft., a station in the Ord. Survey, and Dog Hill 2406 ft., lat. 56° 49' N.; lon. 2° 56' W. Chief rivers, the N. and S. Esks, and Isla. Climate in elevated parts rather chill and moist. Soil various. Agriculture greatly advanced. Wood lands estimated at nearly 30,000 ac. It is the chief seat of the coarse linen manufactures of Scotland. The co. has 5 royal burghs, viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose, and Brechin. It sends three members to House of Commons, one being for the co. Reg. electors for co. (1862) 2099.

**FORG**, a town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 175 m. S.E. Shiraz. It is enclosed by a rampart.

**FORGAN**, *St Phillans*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Tay, opposite Dundee, with which it communicates by a steam-boat ferry. Ac. 5082. Soil rich. P. 1326.—*Newport*, a vill. on the banks of the Tay, is in this parish.

**FORGANDENNY**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Kinross, 6 m. S.W. Perth. Ac. 8997. P. 739.

**FORGARIA**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Spilimbergo. P. of comm. 2972.

**FORGES-LES-EAUX**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 22 m. N.E. Rouen. P. 1626. It has mineral springs, and an establishment of baths, frequented from July to September. They are chalybeate, and have a temperature of 45° Fahr. Manufacts. of porcelain and vitriol.

**FORGEUX (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 14 m. S.W. Villefranche, on left bank of the Trenchin. P. 2194.

**FORGLEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7½ m. S. Banff. Area about 12 sq. m. P. 783.

**FORGNEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 1 m. S.E. Ballymahon. Ac. 5454. P. 1207.

**FORGUE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. E.N.E. Huntly. Area about 50 sq. m. P. 2686. The hill of Forman, elevation 1000 feet above the sea, and almost covered with wood, is in this parish.

**FORIO**, a seaport town of South Italy, on the W. coast of the island Ischia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Pozzuoli. P. 5791.

**FORINO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Avellino, in a plain surrounded by mts. P. 3418.

**FORKILL**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 8 m. S.S.W. Newry. Ac. 12,589. P. 5619.

**FORKS**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, near the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, N. Philadelphia.

**FORLI**, till 1860, a deleg. of the Pontif. States, now a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, having N. Ravenna, W. Tuscany, S. San Marino, and E. the Adriatic. Length 45 m., breadth 36 m. Area 706 sq. m. P. (1862) 224,463. Surface in the W. elevated, but elsewhere level, especially in the N., where it is swampy and unhealthy. The interior suffers from drought, and earthquakes are common. Products, corn, hemp, flax, madder, saffron, fruits, vines, and the silkworm is reared.

**FORLI**, *Forum Livii*, a walled city of Central Italy, cap. prov., on Æmilian Way, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Bologna. P. (1861) 38,646. It has a cathedral and several churches, city hall, a university, a public library and gallery of paintings, palaces, a citadel, hospitals, schools; is the seat of a cardinal-legate, and a court of justice, subordinate to that of Bologna. Manufs. of silk ribands and twist, oil cloth, woollen fabrics, majolica-ware, soap, linen and cotton, glass, wines, hats, and ebony-wood furniture, and has wax, nitre, and sulphur refineries, with an active trade in agricultural produce. It was taken by the French in 1797.—II. a vill. of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 7½ m. N. Isernia. P. 2271.

**FORLIMPOPOLI**, *Forum Popilii*, a very ancient town of Central Italy, prov. and 5 m. E.S.E. Forli, on the Æmilian way. P. 4970. It has seven churches, a monastery, an hospital and large educational establishment, and trade in wine, flax, silk, corn and madder.

**FORMAZZA**, a magnificent Swiss valley, in cant. Ticino, N. of Domodossola, abounding in exquisite scenery.

**FORMBY**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, on the Irish Sea, 7½ m. W. Ormskirk. Ac. 15264. P. 1780.

**FORMENTERA**, *Pityusa Minor*, one of the Ba-

learic islands, in the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Iviza. Length, W. to E., 13 m. by 2 to 10 m.; highest point, 600 feet above the sea. P. 2000.

**FORMERIE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 21 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. P. 1349.

**FORMIA**, a town of Italy. [MOLA.]

**FORMICHE**, several islet groups in the Mediterranean.—I. two small islands of the W. coast of Sicily, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Trapani, the E. and larger being covered with stone buildings, and having a tolerable harbour.—II. a group off the S.E. extremity of Elba.—III. (*di Grosseto*), a group including Monte-Christo, Gianutri, Giglio, etc.

**FORMICOLA** (*Turris Fenicula*), a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. circ., 7 m. N.E. Capua. P. 2238.

**FORMIGA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 140 m. E. Villa Rica. P. 2000.

**FORMIGARA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Cremona, dist. and 6 m. S.S.W. Soresina. P. 1232.

**FORMIGINE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Modena, on a canal, 6 m. S.S.W. Modena. P. 6413.

**FORMIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, 12 m. N.W. Bayeux. P. 641. In 1450, a battle took place here between the English and French, in which the former were defeated, and consequently obliged to abandon Normandy.

**FORMOSA** (Chinese *Tae-wan*), an island of the Pacific, between lat. 22° and 25° 30' N.; lon. 121° E., about 90 m. from the Chinese coast, from which it is separated by the channel of Fo-kien or Formosa. Estimated area 15,000 sq. m. Pop. is estimated at 2,000,000 Chinese, but in the interior of the island, and on its eastern shores, a wild race exists who do not acknowledge the authority of China, and of whom little is known. A volcanic mountain chain, with summits said to be upwards of 10,000 feet in height, traverses the centre of the island, separating the Chinese colonists of the N. and W. from the wild Formosans on the E. side. Surface of the Chinese portion well watered and generally fertile, producing rice, sugar, camphor, tobacco, wheat, tea, maize, millet, various fruits and spices, coffee, cotton, hemp, silk, timber, and dye-woods. Heavy rains fall from Nov. to May, when the climate is cool. The Chinese colonists are of a very mixed description, Formosa having been a kind of "Botany Bay" to China; but among them there are many wealthy and active traders; and an extensive commerce is carried on with Amoy and other ports of the opposite coast, to which all the shipping employed in the trade belong. Principal exports, rice, sugar, and camphor. Imports, opium, tea, silks, woollens, and other manufactured goods. The native Formosans are a Malay race, little civilized, and living under petty chiefs. *Formosa*, with the *Pescadores* or *Panghoo* islands, forms a *foo* or dep. under the prov. Fo-kien, subdivided into 5 *heens* or dists. administered by a special governor under the direct orders of the emperor. The cap., *Foo-Choo*, is rendered unhealthy by marshes in its vicinity. The port, *Taewan*, is the chief seat of British commerce; towards the interior it is surrounded by a crenellated wall; its schools are in high repute in China. Formosa was the last conquest of the present Tartar dynasty. In 1632 the Dutch became masters of the island, but they were expelled by the pirate Coxinga, whose successors ruled here till 1683. The coasts are rocky and dangerous, but it has good ports in the S. At the N.E. part of the island the "Nerbudda" transport and the brig "Ann" were wrecked in 1841. The mountains yield gold, silver, cinnabar, and copper; and coal fields, several miles in extent, have recently been discovered.

**FORMOSA**, the most N. of the Bissagos islands,

off the W. coast of Africa. It is fertile and well wooded, but has no good water. This is the name also of the river of Benin, of bays on the Brazil and Zanguebar coasts, and of a mountain of Johore, and another in Malacca.

**FORNAS**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 7 m. S.E. the ruins of Xanthus.

**FORNCERT**, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*St Mary*), 3 m. N.W. W. St Mary-Stratton. Ac. 728. P. 299.—II. (*St Peter*), 2½ m. N.W. St Mary-Stratton. Ac. 1828. P. 665.

**FORNELLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 2697.

**FORNHAM**, several pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1698. P. 381.—II. (*St Genevevee*), 3 m. N.N.W. Bury. Ac. 790. P. 64.—III. (*St Martin*), 2 m. N. Bury. Ac. 1230. P. 850.

**FORNO**, several vills. of N. Italy, the principal being *di-Rivari*, prov. and 31 m. N.W. Turin. P. (with comm.) 2887.

**FORNVO**, *Forum Novum*, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Parma, cap. comm. P. 3304. Here the French, under Charles VIII., defeated the Milanese and their allies in 1495.

**FORRABURY**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 5 m. N.N.W. Camelford. Ac. 508. P. 366.

**FORRES**, a pa., parl., munic., and royal bor. of Scotland, co. Moray, 10 m. W.S.W. Elgin. Area of pa. 9 sq. m. Pop. of do. 4112; pop. of town 3148. It has a town-house, academy, and library. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 1068*l*. Climate dry & healthy. Altitude 25 ft. Mean temp. Ju. 58°3; Jan. 38°4 Fahr. Forres unites with Inverness, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending 1 mem. to H. of Commons.

**FORSBROOK**, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Dilhorne, 2½ m. W.S.W. Cheadle. P. 724.

**FORSNOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.W. Bath. Ac. 580. P. 46.

**FORSE**, a river of Scotland, co. Caithness, rises near the centre of the co., and flowing N., falls into the Pentland Firth, near vill. of same name.

**FORSTE** or **FORSTA**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 43 m. S. Frankfurt, on an island in the Neisse. P. 8800, employed in potteries and in weaving linens and woollens.

**FORSYTH**, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in N. Georgia. Area 290 sq. m. P. 6859 free, 890 slaves.—II. N. Carolina. Area 396 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,928 free, 1764 slaves.

**FORT**, a prefix to the names of several military stations of Britain.—I. (*Augustus*), a fort and vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the Caledonian Canal, at the S. extremity of Loch Ness. Altitude 90 feet. It is now almost abandoned.—II. (*Blockhouse* and *Monckton*), two forts of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, defending the entrance to Portsmouth harbour on the W.—III. (*Cumberland*), England, co. Hants, on Portsea island, 4 m. E. Portsmouth, defending the entrance of Langston harbour.—IV. (*George*), Scotland, co. and 9 m. N.E. Inverness, on a point of land jutting into Moray Firth. It is built on a regular plan.—V. (*Pitt*), England, near Chatham.—VI. (*William*), Scotland, co. Inverness, on Loch Eil, at the S. extremity of the Caledonian Canal.

**FORT**, a prefix to the names of some military stations in British North America.—I. (*Chippewayan* and *Wedderburn*), at the W. extremity of Lake Athabasca.—II. (*Confidence*), at the N. extremity of the Great Bear Lake.—III. (*Enterprise*), 150 m. N. the Great Salt Lake.—IV. (*Franklin*), in lat. 65° 12' N.; lon. 123° 13' W., with a mean annual temperature of 17° Fahr.—V. (*Garry*), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers,

4 m. S. Lake Winnipeg.—VI. (*Pitt*), on the river Saskatchewan, in lat. 47° 30' N.; lon. 108° W.—VII. (*William*), on the N.W. coast of Lake Superior, in lat. 48° 25' 33" N.; lon. 89° 20' W.

**FORT**, a prefix to the names of the following places.—I. (*George*), the citadels of Madras and of Astoria, U. S., Oregon territory, North America.—II. (*James*), a British station on the coast of Guinea. [ACCRAH.]—III. (*Laramie*), Central North America, near the head of the Platte river. Lat. 42° 12' 10" N.; lon. 105° 21' 10" W.—IV. (*Liberté*), a seaport town of Hayti, on its N. coast. Lat. 19° 42' N.; lon. 71° 57' W. It has a good harbour, and was formerly called Port Dauphin.—V. (*St Elmo*), the citadel of La Valletta, Malta. [VALLETTA (LA).]—VI. (*San Sebastian*), the citadel of the Portuguese settlement, Mozambique, E. Africa, which see.—VII. (*San Joachim*), a settlement of Brazilian Guiana, on the Branco, an affluent of the Amazon. Lat. 3° 1' 46" N.; lon. 60° 3' W.—VIII. (*Vancouver*), a station, Oregon territory, on the Columbia, 100 m. from the Pacific. Lat. 45° 37' N.; lon. 120° 50' W.—IX. (*Victoria*), Malay Archipelago, is the citadel of the cap. town of Amboyna.—X. (*Villarino*), a frontier settlement in Patagonia, on the island Cholechel, in the Rio Negro.—XI. (*William*), the citadel of Calcutta, India. [CALCUTTA.]

**FORTALEZA**, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. Ceara, at the mouth of the river Ceara. Lat. 3° 42' S.; lon. 38° 30' W. P. 3000. Previous to 1823 it was called Ceara or Villa do Forte.

**FORTANEFE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Tereul. P. 2002. It has manuf. of linens.

**FORT ANN**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 55 m. N.E. Albany.

**FORTAVENTURA (ISLAND)**, [FUERTEVENTURA.] **FORT BEND**, a co. U. S., North America, Texas. P. 2016 free, 4127 slaves.

**FORT COVINGTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 6 m. E. St Regis.

**FORT DE FRANCE**, a town on N. coast of the isl. Martinique, cap. French colony. P. 13,101. It has an excellent port, defended by two forts. The seat of government, tribunal, and chamber of commerce. It has a college and garden for the naturalization of East Indian plants. Exports preserves and fine liqueurs.

**FORT DES MOINES**, a city, U. S., N. America, cap. Iowa, on des Moines, 126 m. W. Iowa city.

**FORT EDWARD**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 39 m. N. Albany.

**FORTEVIOT**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and adjoining Perth, on the Earn. Ac. 7952. P. 595.

**FORTH**, a river of Scotland, rises on the N.E. side of Ben Lomond, co. Stirling, and flows E. by Aberfoyl, Stirling, and Alloa, where after a winding course through picturesque scenery, it expands into the arm of the sea called the Firth of Forth, dividing the cos. Perth, Clackmannan, and Fife, on the N., from Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington on the S. The course of the Forth, including its many "links" or windings, is estimated at 170 m. Breadth at Queensferry 3 m., at Leith Fort 6 m. Chief tributaries the Teith, Allan, and Devon. The Forth has many good harbours; St Margaret's Hope, above Queensferry, where the Firth begins, is one of the safest roadsteads in the island. The river is navigable to Stirling for vessels of 100 tons, and to Alloa for vessels of 300 do. It is connected with the Clyde by a canal 38 m. in length. P. Miller tried his first steamer on the Forth in 1785; and Symington his in 1801-2, which was copied by Fulton in America in 1807.

**FORT HAMILTON**, a vill. of the U. S., North

America, New York, at the W. point of Long Island, in which is a strong fort, and commanding the entrance of New York harbour.

**FORTH MOUNTAINS**, a range of hills, Ireland, Leinster, co. and 4 m. S.W. Wexford. In 1798, about 15,000 insurgents encamped here previous to the attack and capture of Wexford.

**FORTHO** or **FURTHO**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. W.S.W. Towcester, on Watling station N.-W. Railway. Ac. 480. P. 16.

**FORTINGALI**, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, occupying the chief part of the N.W. division of the co. Perth. Ac. nearly 450,000. P. 2181. In the pa. are Schiehallion, Glen Lyon, and Lochs Rannoch, Erich, and Garry.

**FORT LOUIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 21 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. P. 325.

**FORTON**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.W. Garstang. P. 574.—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.N.E. Newport. Ac. 3760. P. 723.

**FORTROSE**, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosemarkie, on Moray Firth, opposite Fort George, to which there is a ferry, and 8 m. N.N.E. Inverness. P. 928. It has an Episcopal chapel and an academy. Corp. rev. (1859-60) 175*l*. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forres, and Nairn, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

**FORT ST DAVID**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. South Arcot, on the Coromandel coast, 100 m. S. Madras, and the cap. of the British settlements in the Carnatic from 1746 to 1758, when it was taken by the French.

**FORT SUMTER**, entrance to Charleston harbour, U. S., North America, is the place where the first shot was fired in the civil war, April 12, 1861.

**FOIRUNA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Murcia. P. 4010. It has mineral baths and a saltpetre factory.

**FORTUNADE** and **FORTUNAT (ST)**, two comms. and market towns of France; the former, dep. Correze, 4 m. S. Tulle. P. 2008. The latter, dep. Ardèche, 7 m. N.N.E. Privas. P. 1358.

**FORTUNE (BAY)**, an inlet of the Atlantic, S. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 47° 20' N.; lon. 55° 40' W., giving name to dist. on its N. side. It contains Bruné Island, and at its entrance are the French islands Miquelon and St Pierre.

**FORT WAYNE**, a town, U. S., N. America, Indiana, 104 m. W. Toledo. P. (1860) 10,388. It is a great railway centre, & has extensive trade.

**FORT WILLIAM**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmalie. P. 1104. Alt. 36 feet.

**FORZA D'AGRO**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castrolibate. P. 1865.

**FOS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, 60 m. S.W. Toulouse. P. 1551.

**FOSCIADORA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Castelnuovo. P. 1400.

**FOSDINOVO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Massa, on the Gulf of Spezzia. P. 5341.

**FOSDYKE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.W. Holbeach. Ac. 2761. P. 394.—*Fosdyke-wash*, an arm of the sea, 1 m. in width, is here crossed by an embankment and bridge.

**FOSNES**, a pa. and maritime vill. of Norway, stift and 90 m. N.N.E. Trondhjem. P. 2600.

**FOSSA-CECA**, several vills. of South Italy.—I. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Campobasso. P. 2498.—II. prov. Chieti, near the Adriatic, 4½ m. N.E. San Vito. P. 3167.—III. prov. Caserta, 12 m. N.W. Piedimonte. P. 947.

**FOSSANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Stura. P., with comm., 16,524. The town is surrounded by

old walls, and has a feudal castle, cathedral, and several charitable institutions. It has mineral baths, and manufs. of silks, paper, and leather.

**FOSSARO DI VICO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Fuligno. P. 2031.

**FOSSAWAY** and **TULLEBOLE**, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Kinross, 6 m. W. Kinross. Ac. 17,356. P. 1584.

**FOSSE** or **FOSSES**, a vill. of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 8 m. S.W. Namur. P. 2378.

**FOSSOMBRONE**, a town of Central Italy, 10 m. E.S.E. Pesaro, on the Metauro. P. 6936. It has a cathedral, palace, theatre, and schools, and flourishing manufs. of silk, wool, and carpets.

**FOSSUM**, a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 62 m. S.W. Christiania. It has iron works.

**FOSTAR** or **OLD CAIRO**, a town of Central Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile, 3½ m. S.W. Cairo.

**FOSTER**, a township, U. S., North America, Rhode Island, 19 m. W. Providence.

**FOSTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Grantham. Ac. 2180. P. 479.—II. co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 840. P. 27.—III. co. York, North Riding, 11½ m. N.E. York. Ac. 2090. P. 355.—IV. (*on the Wolds*), East Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 4934. P. 759.

**FOTHERBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3 m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1400. P. 267.

**FOTHERINGHAY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.E. Oundle. Ac. 2110. P. 246. The castle, birthplace of Richard III., and the scene of the imprisonment, trial, and execution of Mary Queen of Scots, was razed to the ground after the accession of James I.

**FOUESNANT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Quimper. P. 3335.

**FOUGÈRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arr., 27 m. N.E. Rennes. P. 9470. It has a comm. college, mineral springs, and manufs. sail-cloth and hempen fabrics, and trade in corn, butter, and honey. It was often taken and retaken during the wars with the English from the 11th to 15th centuries.

**FOUGEROLLES**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. and 19 m. N.W. Mayenne. P. of comm. 2634.—II. dep. Haute Saône, arr. and 13 m. N.N.W. Lure. P. 5485.

**FOUGES**, a seaport town of Asia Minor. [*PHOCEÆ*.]—The *Gulf of Fougès* is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, immediately N. the Gulf of Smyrna.

**FOUILLOUSE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. St Étienne, cant. St Héand. P. 2260. Manufs. ribbons: flour and paper mills.

**FOULDEX**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 3395. P. 517.

**FOULDEX**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Berwick. Ac. 3298. P. 431.

**FOULMIRE**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5½ m. N.E. Royston. Ac. 2212. P. 560.

**FOULNESS**, an island and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the North Sea, 9 m. E.N.E. Rochfort. It is the largest of a cluster of islands near the mouth of the river Crouch. Ac. 28,505. P. 681.

**FOULRIDGE**, a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. N. Colne. Ac. 2450. P. 988.

**FOULSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.W. Norwich. Ac. 3226. P. 1022.

**FOULWEATHER (CAPE)**, a headland of N.W. America, Oregon, U. S., 100 m. S. the mouth of the Columbia. Lat. 44° 49' N.; lon. 124° W.

**FOU-NING**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Fokien, cap. dep., 70 m. N.E. Foo-tchow-foo.—II. prov. Chi-li, near the Yellow Sea, 165 m. E. Pekin.

**FOUNTAIN**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of Indiana. Area 390 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,566.

**FOURCHAMBAULT**, a hamlet of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, cant. Pougues. P. 5384. It has great iron founderies and manufs. of arms.

**FOUR EVANGELISTS**, a group of four islets, off the W. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the Strait of Magellan, lat. 58° 30' S., lon. 75° 7' W., and which, with eight others, about 15 m. W., compose a group called the "Twelve Apostles."

**FOURMIES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.S.E. Avesnes. P. 5357.

**FOURNIS ISLANDS, Corsem**, a group of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Asiatic Turkey, and consisting of about 20 islets, 5 m. S.W. Samos.

**FOUSSERET (Le)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 28 m. S.W. Toulouse. P. 2197.

**FOULA**, one of the Shetland Isles, 18 m. W. the main group, in lat. 60° 8' N., lon. 2° 6' W. Length 2 m., breadth 1½ m., elevation 1369 feet. P. 233. The islet affords sheep pasture.

**FOVANT**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6½ m. W.S.W. Wilton. Ac. 2160. P. 600.

**FOVEAUX STRAIT**, New Zealand, lat. 46° 40' S.; lon. 168° 10' E., separates South from Stewart Island. Breadth varies from 10 to 25 miles.

**FOVERAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 1 m. S.S.W. Newburgh. P. 1891. The Ythan river, in this pa., has a pearl fishery.

**FOWEY**, a river of England, co. Cornwall, rises between Bodmin and Launceston, flows S.W. and S., and enters the English Channel near Fowey, after a course of about 30 m. It has a broad estuary, and is navigable to near Lostwithiel.

**FOWEY**, a pa., seaport, and bor. town of England, co. Cornwall, 25 m. S.S.W. Launceston. Ac. of pa. 1945. P. 1429. Exports iron and pilchards. Value (1862) 115,980*l.* Customs revenue (1862) 1571*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 182, tons 13,229. Its harbour is defended by one ancient and two modern forts.

**FOWLER'S BAY**, S. Australia, is near the head of the great Australian bight, immediately W. of Point Fowler, in lat. 32° 1' S.; lon. 132° 30' E.

**FOWLS WESTER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.S.W. Perth. P. 1433.

**FOWNHOPE**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.E. Hereford, on the Wye. Ac. 4723. P. 1112.

**FOXCOE or FOSCOET**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.E. Buckingham. Ac. 620. P. 50.

**FOXLEATH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. N.W. Sudbury. Ac. 1640. P. 400.

**FOXFORD**, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 9 m. S. Ballina. P. 562.

**FOXHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1872. P. 190.

**FOXHOLES**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10½ m. N. Great Driffield. Ac. 4200. P. 428.

**FOX ISLANDS**, Pacific Ocean. [ALEUTIAN ISLS.]

**FOXLEY**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Foulsham. Ac. 1620. P. 278.—II. a pa., co. Wilts, 2½ m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 750. P. 55.

**FOX RIVER**, U. S., N. Amer., rises in S.E. of Wisconsin, flows through Illinois, and after a S.S.W. course of 160 m., joins the Illinois at Ottawa.

**FOXTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1727. P. 405.—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 2½ m. N.W. Market-Harbor'. Ac. 2020. P. 388.

**Foy**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. N. Ross. Ac. 2322. P. 161.

**FOY (St)**, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Rhône, 2 m. S.S.W. Lyon. P. 4462.—II. Gironde, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Dordogne, 38 m. E. Bordeaux. P. 8856.

**FOYERS**, a river of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Boleskine, flows mostly N., and joins Loch Ness about half-way between Fort Augustus and N.E.

end of the loch, 2 m. above which junction it falls over a ridge, estimated at 90 feet in height. There is another fall of 30 feet about ¼ m. above this, crossed by a bridge.

**FOYLE**, a river of Ireland, Ulster, formed by the confluence of the Finn and Mourne at Lifford, flows thence N. in a broad tidal stream, till it expands into Lough Foyle, after a course of 14 m. It has a salmon fishery, and is navigable for vessels of 600 tons to the bridge at Londonderry.—*Lough Foyle* is a large arm of the sea, forming the estuary of the above river. Length 18 m., breadth 9 miles.

**Foz**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Tagus, 27 m. N.E. Lisbon. Has iron works.

**FOZZA**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. Ono. P. 1859.

**FRABOSA**, two vills. of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovi.—I. (*Soprana*). P. of comm. 3130.—II. (*Sottana*). P. of comm. 1970.

**FRADES**, a small island of Brazil, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Bahia, in All Saints Bay.

**FRAGA, Gallica Flavia**, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. S.E. Huesca, on l. b. of the Cinca, here crossed by a bridge. P. 5028.

**FRAGAGNANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 2381.

**FRAGNETO, Monforte and l'Abbate**, two contiguous vills. of South Italy, prov. Benevento, and respectively 17 and 18 m. W.N.W. Ariano. P. of former 1853; of latter 1954. Trade in grain.

**FRABLES**, a modern town of Spain, prov. Jaen, jurisdiction Alcala-la-REAL. P. 2174.

**FRAIN**, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. W.N.W. Znain, on l. b. of the Thaya, with celebrated manuf. of porcelain. P. 1109.

**FRAISTRORPE**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2153. P. 85.

**FRAIZE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Epinal. P. 2525.

**FRAMFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. S.E. Uckfield. Ac. 6700. P. 1355.

**FRAMINGHAM**, a township of the U. S., North America, 21 m. W.S.W. Boston.

**FRAMLINGHAM**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, 15 m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. of pa. 4657. P. 2252. A memorial Albert college and school for 300 boys, erected 1864.—II. (*Earl*), a pa., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 136. P. 111.—III. (*Pigot*), same co., 5½ m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 608. P. 312.

**FRAMLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 11 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Ac. including a large tract of moorland, 4962. P. 447.

**FRAMMERSBACH**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 28 m. N.W. Würzburg. P. 2200, partly engaged in iron mines.

**FRAMPON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the Frame, 5½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 3508. P. 435.—II. co. Lincoln, pts. Holland, 3½ m. S. Boston. Ac. 7900. P. 843.—III. (*Cotterell*), co. Gloucester, 4 m. W.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 2120. P. 1931.—IV. (*on-Severn*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Dursley. Ac. 2720. P. 983. This pa. is much exposed to inundations of the Severn.

**FRAMSDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Debenham. Ac. 2337. P. 811.

**FRAMWELGATE**, a township of England, co. and forming a suburb of Durham, connected with it by a bridge across the Wear. P. 4326.

**FRANCAIS (CAPE)**, a headland, N. coast of Hayti, bounding Scots Bay on the N.W.

**FRANCAISE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Montauban. P. 3522.

FRANCAVILLA, several towns of South Italy, etc.—I. prov. Lecce, cap. circ., 20 m. E.N.E. Taranto. P. (1861) 17,609. In 1734 it suffered from an earthquake.—II. (*in Sinni*), prov. Potenza, 25 m. E. Lagonegro. P. 2975.—III. prov. and 7 m. N.E. Chieti, cap. circ. P. 4202.—IV. Sicily, prov. Messina, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Taormina. P. 4023.—V. a vill., prov. Cosenza, 4½ m. N.E. Cassano. P. 1068.—VI. (*Angitola*), prov. Catanzaro, 13 m. S.S.W. Nicastro. P. 1810.

FRANCE, a country of Western Europe, between lat. 42° 20' and 51° 6' N.; lon. 4° 48' W. and 8° 15' E., bounded N. by the English Channel, which separates it from England; N.E. by Belgium, the Grand Ducay of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Rhenish Bavaria; on the E. it is separated by the Rhine from Baden, the Jura from Switzerland, the Alps from Italy; bounded S. by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenées, which separate it from Spain; and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Cap. Paris. (*See Table.*)

In form, France resembles an irregular hexagon, greatest length from the W. extremity of Finistère to the point of Antibes, in Var, 680 m.; breadth from Givets (Ardennes) to Mont Humbera (Lower Pyrenées), 585 miles. Its principal islands are, Corsica, Hyères, and Lerins, in the Mediterranean; Noirmoutier, Oleron, Ré, Belle-Isle, Dieu, Groiz, Sein, and Ouessant, in the Atlantic. Peninsulas, Bretagne (Brittany) and Cotentin in the English Channel. The coasts of Brittany are indented by numerous arms of the sea, which form excellent harbours. The two great gulfs are the Golfe de Gascogne (Bay of Biscay) on the W., and Golfe du Lion (Gulf of Lions) on the S. Bays Cancale and St Briec on the N.; Brest road and the bays of Douarnenez and Audierne on the W. of Brittany; the bays of La Forest, and Quiberon, and Penefer road on the S. of Brittany; the bay of Bourgneuf S. of the mouth of the Loire; Basque roads or the bay of La Rochelle, and the basin of Arcachon, W. of the dep. Gironde; the roads of Toulon, Cavalaire, Grimaud, Napoule, and Jouan, on the Mediterranean. Capes Gris-Nez in the English Channel; Barfleurs, and la Hague, in N. of dep. Manche; the Bec du Raz and the Pointe de Penmarc'h in Finistère; the N. deps. present vast plains, interspersed with hills; those on the S. and E. are mostly covered with mountains.—Among these are—I. the Alps between France and Italy; the principal summits of which, in France, are Monts Pelvoux 14,108 feet, Viso 12,692 feet, Genève 11,785 feet, and Ventoux 6263 feet.—II. the Pyrenées between France and Spain; summits in France are Monts Perdu 10,994 feet, Midi 9438 feet, and Canigou 9137 feet.—III. the Cevennes mountains in Languedoc; of which Mezin is 5794, and Lozère 4884 feet high.—IV. the mountains of Auvergne, a branch of the Cevennes; Mont Dor 6188 feet; Cantal 6093 feet; and the Puy-de-Dôme 4806 feet high.—V. the Jura between Franche-Comté and Switzerland; Reculet is 5643 feet high. The centre of France, comprising an 8th or 10th of its superficies, consists of plateaux from 1200 to 1900 feet, separated by narrow valleys.—VI. the Vosges mountains between Lorraine and Alsace; Ballon d'Alsace 4688 feet. The Vosges send contreforts into Franche-Comté and Champagne, and are connected with the Cevennes by a chain of heights which separate the basin of the Rhône from those of the Seine and Loire, and in Burgundy are called the Côte d'Or. The coasts of the English Channel are generally bordered by sandy downs; those of Brittany

Departments.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1861.
Ain ... ..	2,239	369,767
Aisne ... ..	2,839	564,597
Alber ... ..	2,822	356,432
Alpes (Basses) ... ..	2,985	146,368
Alpes (Hautes) ... ..	2,158	136,100
Alpes Maritimes ... ..	1,617	194,878
Alpes Maritimes ... ..	1,617	194,878
Ardeche ... ..	2,134	388,259
Ardennes ... ..	2,020	339,111
Ariège ... ..	1,889	261,830
Aube ... ..	2,437	263,785
Aude ... ..	2,437	253,405
Aveyron ... ..	3,376	346,883
Bouches-du-Rhone ... ..	1,971	607,112
Calvados ... ..	2,133	480,992
Cantal ... ..	2,224	240,523
Charente ... ..	2,917	379,081
Charente-Inférieure ... ..	2,635	481,669
Cher ... ..	2,779	382,393
Correze ... ..	2,205	310,118
Corse ... ..	3,377	252,889
Côte d'or ... ..	3,362	384,140
Cotes-du-Nord ... ..	2,658	603,676
Creuse ... ..	2,150	270,055
Dardogne ... ..	3,545	501,687
Doibs ... ..	2,018	296,280
Drome ... ..	2,518	326,631
Eure ... ..	2,308	398,661
Eure-et-Loir ... ..	2,308	290,455
Finistere ... ..	2,595	627,304
Gard ... ..	2,253	422,107
Garonne (Haute-) ... ..	2,423	481,081
Gascons ... ..	2,425	298,531
Gironde ... ..	3,753	667,193
Heraut ... ..	2,393	446,457
Ille-et-Vilaine ... ..	2,597	584,030
Indre ... ..	2,624	277,054
Indre-et-Loire ... ..	2,361	323,572
Ise ... ..	3,200	577,748
Jura ... ..	1,928	298,053
Landes ... ..	2,309	309,699
Loir-et-Cher ... ..	2,453	269,699
Loire ... ..	1,838	517,693
Loire (Haute-) ... ..	1,916	305,621
Loire-Inférieure ... ..	2,654	580,297
Loiret ... ..	2,614	352,767
Lot ... ..	2,658	292,643
Lot-et-Garonne ... ..	2,620	332,405
Lozere ... ..	1,995	157,367
Maine-et-Loire ... ..	2,750	626,012
Manche ... ..	2,289	591,421
Marne ... ..	2,385	385,498
Marne (Haute-) ... ..	2,401	295,413
Mayenne ... ..	1,966	375,163
Meurthe ... ..	2,352	428,643
Meuse ... ..	2,404	305,540
Morbihan ... ..	2,625	486,594
Moselle ... ..	2,073	446,457
Nievre ... ..	2,632	332,314
Nord ... ..	2,193	1,303,350
Oise ... ..	2,261	491,417
Orne ... ..	2,354	423,350
Pas-de-Calais ... ..	2,611	724,338
Puy-de-Dome ... ..	3,069	676,409
Pyrenees (Basses-) ... ..	2,943	436,698
Pyrenees (Hautes-) ... ..	1,749	240,179
Pyrenees-orientales ... ..	1,591	181,763
Rhin (Bas-) ... ..	1,738	577,574
Rhin (Haut-) ... ..	1,886	515,802
Rhone ... ..	1,777	692,493
Saone (Haute-) ... ..	2,062	317,183
Saone-et-Loire ... ..	3,362	582,137
Sarthe ... ..	2,396	466,155
Savoie ... ..	2,293	275,039
Savoie (Haute-) ... ..	1,319	267,496
Seine ... ..	1,183	1,933,869
Seine-Inférieure ... ..	2,320	749,988
Seine-et-Marne ... ..	2,215	352,312
Seine-et-Oise ... ..	2,163	513,073
Sèvres (Deux-) ... ..	2,316	328,817
Somme ... ..	2,073	572,534
Tarn ... ..	2,217	351,633
Tarn-et-Garonne ... ..	1,433	232,551
Var ... ..	2,349	315,526
Vaucluse ... ..	1,369	29,235
Vendee ... ..	2,683	329,693
Vienne ... ..	2,612	322,028
Vienne (Deux-) ... ..	2,130	319,595
Vosges (Haute-) ... ..	2,347	415,485
Yonne ... ..	2,368	370,395
Yonne ... ..		90,577
Troops in Algeria, Syria, and Rome		
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>269,353</b>	<b>37,472,732</b>
<b>Algeria.</b>		
<b>Provinces.</b>		
Alger ... ..	43,633	974,491
Constantine ... ..	67,570	1,492,127
Oran ... ..	39,984	622,606
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>150,586</b>	<b>2,999,124</b>
<b>Total France and Algeria</b>	<b>399,939</b>	<b>40,471,856</b>

are covered with rocks. S. of the mouth of the Gironde, is a vast country covered with marshy lakes (*étangs*) and shifting sands. France is watered by many important rivers, as the *Seine*, which flows N.W. to the English Channel, the *Loire* and the *Garonne*, to the Atlantic Ocean, and the *Rhone*, which flows S. to the Mediterranean. The Rhine, Moselle, Meuse, Sambre, Scheldt, and Lys, which contribute their waters to the basin of the North Sea, have only a part of their course in France. The Somme, Orne, Yonne, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Eure in the basin of the English Channel; the Blavet, Vilaine, Sèvre-Niortaise, Charente, Adour, Allier, Cher, Indre, Vienne, Creuse, Mayenne, Sarthe, Loire, Ariège, Tarn, Gers, Lot, Dordogne, and l'Isle, in the basin of the Atlantic; the Aude, Hérault, Ain, Saône, Doubs, Isère, and Durance, in the basin of the Mediterranean. The principal rivers are connected by canals. France has few lakes, but on the S.E. and S.W. coasts, numerous marshes and lagoons, many of which communicate with the sea by narrow channels. The roads are divided into national, departmental, and communal; the first are paved and kept in excellent order, and the whole have been much improved within the last twenty years. Railways extend from Paris as a centre, to the extremities of the country in all directions. At the end of 1861 there were 6269 m. in operation. The number of letters conveyed by the Post Office has more than doubled since 1847. France is comprised between the isothermal lines of 50° and 60° Fahr.; its surface is little elevated, the mean height being about 816 feet above the sea, and its climate is in general temperate, mild, and healthy. In the N., the winters are sometimes rigorous, and last more than half the year (mean temp. 50° Fahr.); in the S., the summers are long and warm, the sky almost always serene, and the winters of short duration (mean temp. 60 Fahr.); in the centre, the temperature is mild and more steady than in the N. and S. (mean temp. 58° Fahr.); mean annual rainfall in S. 23., W. 24., N. 22., and in the valley of the Rhone 35, inches. Number of rainy days between lat. 43° and 46°, 134; in the lat. of Paris 105, on the coasts of the Mediterranean 66, on the Atlantic 152, and in the interior 147. Along the coasts of the Mediterranean the S. winds, heated by the desert of Sahara, often spread desolation. The *mistral*, a glacial wind from the N.N.W., occasionally arrests vegetation by its furious blasts in the basin of the Rhone, while the E. wind from the snowy Alps is equally dreaded in the E. depts. The basin of the Garonne is visited by cold S. winds from the Pyrenées, and by storms from the Bay of Biscay. The air is most moist, and rain most frequent, on the western coasts. France produces excellent timber for ship-building and carpentry, and the cork-tree abounds in the S. The principal forests are those of Ardennes, Orleans, Fontainebleau, and Compeigne. The wild animals are the bear, wolf, fox, wild cat, wild boar, stag, roe-buck, fallow deer, the chamois, hare, rabbit, and beaver. Among birds, are the eagle, falcon, buzzard, partridge, quail, and lark. Fish abound on the coasts; in the Atlantic and English Channel are, the herring, turbot, sole, whiting, pilchard; and salmon in the estuaries; lobsters, mussels, and oysters are plenty on these shores. In the Mediterranean, the tunny and anchovy. The honey bee is extensively reared. The kermes (*Coccus ilicis*), which is found near the shores of the Mediterranean, furnishes a crimson dye.

The country is essentially agricultural. Per

centage distribution of the soil (exclusive of Nice and Savoy) grain crops, 28·30; other cereals, 5·00; meadows, 5·00; fallow, 10·80; natural fields, 9·50; vineyards, 4·10; orchards, chestnut forests, olive and mulberry groves, 0·20; pasture and waste lands, 13·50; forests, rivers and lakes, roads, houses and uncultivated, 23·60. Quantity of wheat raised in 1861, 253 million quarters only. (in 1857 it was 374 million quarters.) Total live stock (1861) horses, 3,000,000; donkeys, 400,000; mules, 330,000; horned cattle, 10,094,000; calves, 4,104,000; sheep and lambs, 35,000,000; goats & kids, 1,400,000; swine & wild boars, 5,400,000. Mean annual product of wine, 1,089,000,000 gallons, of which 67 per cent. is consumed in the country, and 33 per cent. exported. The most esteemed wines are Burgundy, Champagne, and Bordeaux. Other products are potatoes, truffles, beet-root, olive oil, the mulberry, lint, hemp, hops, medicinal plants, and dye woods. Among fruit trees, the apple, pear, cherry, walnut, chestnut, & almond, abound. The orange, citron, olive, fig, pomegranate, and the pistachio, are confined to the regions of the S., along the shores of the Mediterranean. The product of silk has decreased in 10 years from 53 million to 26½ million lbs. Coal and iron are widely distributed. Coal raised in 1861, 8,000,000 tons, price 10s. per ton, having risen 31 per cent. since 1847. Iron and steel produced, 1,595,000 tons. Other minerals are copper, lead, silver, antimony, sulphur, sulphate of iron, & mineral waters. The salt marshes are a considerable source of wealth; & building stones, marble, alabaster slate, and a few precious stones, are found. Steam power increased from 145,807 horse power in 1847, to 513,092, in 1859. Tonnage of steam vessels in same period increased from 21,184 to 33,690 tons. The cotton manuf. of France is next in extent to that of Great Britain. Number of spindles employed (1862) 5,993,165, workmen 500,000. The number of ships which entered the ports of France in 1862 was 28,822; tonnage 4,566,673. Cleared 19,205 ships; tonnage 3,005,969, of these 34 per cent. of ships, and 28 per cent. of tonnage, were British. The progress of the industrial arts has been no less rapid during the same period. The most important manufs. are those of arms, jewellery, watches, coach building, cabinet making, musical instruments, glass, crystal, pottery, chemical products, beet-root sugar, tobacco, oil, soap, sugar and salt refineries; dye-works, tanneries, paper making, and printing; silks, cottons, woollen cloths, carpets, shawls, and lace. The products of manuf. industry, with those of the soil, form the objects of an immense internal commerce. External commerce is much less important. Book printing and publishing are extensively carried on. In 1863, 12,000 new books and 20,000 pieces of music were published in Paris, and 6000 new works in the provinces. The number of political journals in Paris and the departments is 318, non-political 6700. The principal ports are Marseille, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, La Rochelle, Dunkerque, Boulogne, Dieppe, St Malo, L'Orient, Bayonne, and Cette. The chief commercial relations are carried on with the French colonies, Belgium, Switzerland, Sardinia, England, Germany, Spain, and North America. Exports to Great Britain (1862) silks, woollens, grains, spirits, leather; manufs. cotton, wine, butter, eggs, sugar, oils, artificial flowers, rosin, watches, flax, hides, potatoes, bronze, glass, seeds, etc., to the value of 21,675,516l. Imports from Great Britain, silks, woollens, cotton, iron, copper, coals, coffee, ma-

chinery, oils, hair, apparel, hardwares, tallow, indigo, etc., to the value of 21,766,149*l.* The trade between France and England since the treaty of commerce has increased more than 150 per cent. Public revenue (1863) estimated at 2,069,507,518 *fr.*, or 82,620,301*l.*; expenditure 2,060,613,362 *fr.*, or 82,424,534*l.*; debt 11,902,000,000 *fr.*, or 476,080,000*l.* sterling.

In ancient times France formed the greater part of Transalpine Gaul. It was subjugated by Cæsar in the year 50 B.C., and formed 17 Roman provs. In the 5th century, the Franks established themselves in the N., the Burgundians in the E., and the Visigoths in the S. In the 6th century, the Franks extended their dominions over nearly the whole of Gaul, but Brittany, Gascony, and Languedoc preserved their independence. The power of the Franks continued to increase, and under Charlemagne, at the end of the 8th century, their empire extended in Germany N. to the Elbe, and S.E. to the Theiss. in Italy to Volturno, and in Spain to the Ebro. This empire was partitioned in the middle of the 9th century, when Germany detached itself from Gaul, which last was divided into two parts.—I. The kingdom of France, comprised between the Atlantic, the Pyrenées, the Mediterranean Sea, the Rhône, Saône, Meuse, and Scheldt.—II. Lotharingia, a long strip of territory between the Rhine and the Alps on one side, and the Scheldt, Meuse, Saône, and Rhône on the other; to this Italy was added. This state was soon again divided into the kingdoms of Italy, Lorraine, and the kingdom of Provence or Burgundy, called also kingdom of Arles. These three states were successively united, nominally, to the Germanic Empire. The kingdom of France was also parcelled out into feudal duchies, and numerous *seigneuries*, so that the king had only an empty title before the family of Hughes-Capet, who ascended the throne in 987, succeeded in uniting round their small territory the different states of France; this process of concentration progressed under succeeding reigns, and was completed at the revolution of 1793, which subjected to equal laws the 83 govts. or provs. of which the monarchy was then composed, and divided them into 83 departments. Avignon and Venassin, which had been in the possession of the Popes for five centuries, were soon after united to France. The wars of the revolution rapidly increased the territory of the French republic. Belgium, all the countries of Germany situated to the left of the Rhine, Savoy, and Nice, were conquered, and formed into 16 new departments. This state of matters, confirmed by the treaty of Lunéville in 1801, and by that of Amiens in 1802, gave to France its natural limits, those of ancient Transalpine Gaul; but the conquests of Napoleon I. overstepped these bounds—his empire extended in Italy to Garigliano; in Germany to the mouths of the Elbe; in Illyria to the Save and Cattaro, and included the Netherlands. The secondary states of Germany, Switzerland, the kingdoms of Naples and Spain, became his vassals rather than his allies. This gigantic extension raised the whole of Europe against France, which, by the treaties of 1814–15, was again confined to its former limits. The most remarkable events in the history of France since the abdication of Napoleon I., are, the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, the abdication of Charles X. in 1830, the election of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, as king of the French in 1830, the revolution and his abdication in February 1848, the proclamation of a republic, and the election of Louis Napoleon

as president in 1849, and his election as emperor in 1851. In 1860 the duchy of Savoy and the county of Nice were ceded by Sardinia and annexed to France. These now form the depts. of Alpes Maritimes, Savoie, and Haute Savoie. The language employed in the acts of administration is the French, which is spoken by the educated classes, and understood by nearly all the pop. The *patois* of many of the depts. being corrupt dialects of the French; but German is spoken in Alsace and part of Lorraine, Flemish in part of the dep. Nord, Basbreton in Brittany, Basque in Lower Pyrenées, and Italian in Corsica. In 1862 the population comprised the following religious denominations:—Roman Catholics, 35,734,667; Protestants, 1,561,250; 156,000 Jews, and 20,815 members of other forms of belief. At same date there were in Algérie 2,778,281 Mohammedans. France is now divided into 89 depts., including 3 for Savoie and Nice, 86 of which are on the continent, and the island of Corsica forms the 89th. These were formed from the 32 provs. which existed previous to 1798, and named from the rivers, mountains, and other physical features which occur in them. The depts. are subdivided into 373 *arrondissements*, 2938 cantons, and 37,510 communes; each dep. is governed by a prefect, each *arrond.* by a sub-prefect, and each comm. by a mayor. There are 84 Roman Catholic dioceses, each administered by an archbishop or a bishop, and each cap. of a canton has a *curate*, each diocese has a seminary under the direction of the bishop. The Lutherans have a general consistory established at Strasbourg, where they have also a seminary and a faculty of theology. The Calvinists have consistorial churches in 59 depts., who meet occasionally in synod, and have a faculty of theology at Montauban. The Jews have a central consistory at Paris, and 60 synagogues distributed over the country. For the administration of justice, France is divided into 27 *ressorts de cours national*; there is in each canton a *juge de paix*, and in each arr. a tribunal of *premiere instance*. In the commercial towns there is a tribunal of commerce. The faculty of theology has six schools, and the faculty of law nine. The faculty of medicine has three schools of medicine, and three of pharmacy. Secondary instruction is given in national and communal colleges. There is a national college in most of the cities, and a communal college in other towns. A normal school is established in Paris for training teachers. Primary instruction is imparted gratuitously in schools supported by the communes, and the teachers for these are trained in the normal schools, in 1863 there were 82,135 schools of primary instruction, and the number of pupils was 4,731,946. There were 338 public libraries (exclusive of Paris), containing 44,070 MSS., and 8,733,439 printed vols. France is divided into 6 "*arrondissements militaires*," each commanded by a field-marshal. For the marine it is divided into five *maritime prefectures*, which are subdivided into arrs. and inscriptions. The administration of forests is divided into 32 arrs., embracing the principal towns in the different departments. In 1863, the army consisted of 124 regiments of infantry with 252,652 men, 66 regiments of cavalry with 62,798 men and 48,143 horses, and 29 regiments of artillery with 39,882 men, 16,646 horses, and 1362 guns. France has 119 fortresses, 8 of which are of the first rank—Paris, Lyon, Strasburg, Metz, Lille, Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg, 12 second, 23 third, and 76 fourth rank. The imperial navy comprised 36 liners, 6 plated frigates, 24 frigates, 10 *corvettes*,

43 avisos, besides floating batteries for the defence of the ports.

Area and pop. of the colonies & dependencies:—

	Sq. Miles.	Population.
<i>Asia</i> —India, Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanam, Mahe ... ..	189	221,507
Chandernagore and Lower Cochinchina (6 provinces) ... ..	10,618	2,000,000
Possessions in Asia	10,807	2,221,507
<i>Africa</i> —Senegal and dependencies	96,629	54,655
Bourbon or la Reunion ... ..	224	178,258
Madagascar ... ..	351	22,570
Mayotte and dependencies ... ..	294	
Possessions in Africa } excl. Algeria }	97,908	255,463
<i>America</i> —Martinique ... ..	381	136,562
Guadeloupe and dependencies	419	136,602
Guyana ... ..	69,591	25,887
St-Pierre and Miquelon ... ..	81	2,311
Possessions in America	70,882	330,162
<i>Oceania</i> —Marquises Is. ... ..	592	12,000
Pomotou, Wallis, Gambier and Toubouai ... ..	772	18,460
Society Is. ... ..	556	9,000
New Caledonia and depend. ... ..	7,723	45,000
Possessions in Oceania	9,661	84,460
Total of Colonies	198,658	2,862,592

The colonies are subjected to special laws. In 1845, an ordinance was passed, having for its object the amelioration of slavery in the French colonies, and in 1848 the provisional government decreed its total abolition.

FRANCE (ISLE OF), Indian Ocean. [MAURITIUS.] FRANCISCAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. S.E. Nerac. P. 1112.

FRANCESCO (SAN) AL CAMPO, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 2123.

FRANCESCO D'ALBAIO (SAN), a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. of comm. 5391.

FRANCHE COMTE, an old prov. in the E. of France, the cap. of which was Besançon, now divided into the depts. Doubs, Haute Saône, & Jura.

FRANCIS (ST), a co. of the U. S., N. America, Arkansas. P. 6051 free, 2621 slaves.

FRANCISCO (SAN). For such places see SAN.

FRANCSVILLE (ST), a vill., U. S., N. America, Louisiana, 95 m. N.W. New Orleans.

FRANCOFONTE, a comm. of Sicily, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. P. 4844.

FRANÇOIS (ST), a co., U. S., N. Amer., Missouri. P. 6372 free, 877 slaves.

FRANÇOIS (ST), a town of the French West Indies, island Guadeloupe, on the S.E. coast of Grande-Terre, 18 m. E. Pointe-à-Pitre. P. 4000.—II. a comm. of the French isl. Martinique, with a port on the E. coast. P. 6283.

FRANCONIA (Germ. *Franken*), an old duchy, afterwards a circle of the Germanic Empire, between Upper Saxony, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Swabia, Bavaria, and Bohemia. Chief cities, Nürnberg, Würzburg, and Anspach. Since 1806 it has been divided between the grand duchies of Baden and Hessen, and the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria. It gives name to three provinces of the kingdom of Bavaria: *Upper, Middle, and Lower Franken*. [BAVARIA.]

FRANCONVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, with a station on the Northern Railway, 9½ m. N. Paris. P. 1147.

FRANEKER, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 10 m. W. Leeuwarden. P. 5149. It has an atheneum, several Latin schools, a public library, and botanic garden.

FRANCY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Louhans. P. 1697.

FRANKEN. [FRANCONIA.]

FRANKENAU, two vills. of Germany.—I. Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Edder, 30 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 1042.—II. Bavaria, prov. Middle Franconia, 14 m. W. Anspach.

FRANKENBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 7 m. N.N.E. Chemnitz, on the Zschopau, an affl. of the Mulde. P. 7200. This is one of the most important manuf. towns in Saxony, and has extensive establishments for cotton and linen weaving, and mining.—II. a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, on rt. b. of the Edder, 32 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 3300. Manufs. woollen cloth, tobacco, and paper.

FRANKENHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, principality Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Wipper, 27 m. N. Erfurt. P. 5040.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 39 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on a branch of the railway from Berlin to Dresden. P. 6100. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

FRANKENTHAL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 15 m. N.N.W. Spire, and connected with the Rhine by a canal 6 m. in length. P. 4700.

FRANKENWALD, a chain of mountains in the N.E. of Bavaria, between the Main & Saale, uniting the Fichtelgebirge with the Thüringerwald.

FRANKFORD, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8½ m. N.E. Birr. P. 850.

FRANKFORD, several townships, U.S., N. Amer.—I. New Jersey, co. Sussex.—II. Pennsylvania, 5 m. N.E. Philadelphia.—Also in Cumberland co.

FRANKFORT (Germ. *Frankfurt-am-Main*), a free city of Germany, cap. dist. of same name, and seat of the Germanic diet, on both sides of the Main, which divides it into two unequal parts, the city proper being on the N., and its suburb, Sachsenhausen, with which it communicates by a bridge, on the S. side. It is situated in lat. 50° 6' 43" N., lon. 8° 41' 24" E., 19 m. N.E. the influx of the Main into the Rhine at Mayence; elev. 1600 feet above sea. Mean temp. of year 49°-6, winter 34°-1, summer 65°-1, Fahr. Area of dist. 39 sq. m. P. (1861) of town 75,950, of suburbs 11,588; total 87,538. Of these 40,835 were strangers. It is entered by nine gates. Principal edifices, the *Römer* or old palace, in which the emperors of Germany were elected; the Thurm and Taxis palace, and place of meeting of the diet; the cathedral, Lutheran high church, many other churches, two Jews' synagogues, the *Saalhof*, a modern imperial palace, house of the Teutonic order in Sachsenhausen, *Haus zum Braunfels*, or exchange, two hospitals, lunatic asylum, theatre, academy of painting, and the Senkenberg museum with Ruppell's African collection. It has a college, medical institute, and numerous public schools; a public library, several learned, scientific, and literary institutions, including a geographical society. Manufs. comprise carpets, table covers, oil-cloth, cotton and silk fabrics, woollen yarn and stuffs, gold and silver articles, tobacco, playing-cards, and printers' black; and it has many printing, stereotyping, and lithographic establishments.

*Frankfort*, which was made a free port in 1831, is one of the four great emporia for supplying Germany with all kinds of merchandise; but its principal source of wealth is in extensive banking, commission, and funding transactions. It communicates by railways with Carlsruhe, Mainz, and Wiesbaden, and has a regular traffic with steam-packets on the Main. Two large fairs are held here annually. Charlemagne held a council in Frankfort in 793; it was fortified in 838 and 843, and erected into a free city in 1154.

Napoleon I. made it cap. of a grand duchy. Goethe the poet was born here in 1749. The garrison in the service of the Free State consists of 1018 men.

FRANKFORT (Germ. *Frankfurt-an-der-Oder*), a city of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. gov. on l. b. of the Oder, 50 m. by rail. E.S.E. Berlin. Lat. 52° 22' 8" N.; lon. 14° 33' 24" E. P. (1861) 34,253; military 2304. It is enclosed by walls, and has 3 suburbs. Principal edifices, 3 Protestant churches, Roman Catholic church, a Jews' synagogue, government & council-houses, post-house, gymnasium, high school, hospitals, and theatre. Its university, founded in 1506, was transferred to Breslau in 1811. It is the seat of the high court for its gov. and circle, a council of nobles, and boards of taxation, agriculture, and canals. Manufs. woollen and silk fabrics, stockings, earthenware, sugar, tobacco, and mustard; and brandy distilleries. Commerce extensive in German and foreign produce of all kinds, exported into Poland, Galicia, Russia Bohemia, etc., by the canals and rivers, on which its inhabitants also carry on a flourishing transit trade. Near Frankfort is Kunnersdorf, scene of the defeat of the Prussians under Frederick the Great by the Austrians and Russians in 1759. The gov. of *Frankfort* has an area of 8000 sq. miles.

FRANKFORT, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, 51 m. N.E. Augusta.—II. New York, on the Mohawk, 74 m. N.W. Albany.—III. cap. state Kentucky, on the Kentucky river, 60 m. above its confd. with the Ohio. The state capitol is of white marble, quarried near. A chain bridge connects it with S. Frankfort over the river.

FRANKFÜRT, cities of Germany. [FRANKFORT.]

FRANKLAND ISLANDS, are off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 17° 13' S., lon. 146° 8' E.

FRANKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. S.E. Halesowen. Ac. 1901. P. 122.

FRANKLIN, several cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in N.W. of Maine. P. (1860) 20,403.—II. in N.W. of Massachusetts. P. (1860) 31,434.—III. in N.W. of Vermont. P. (1860) 27,231.—IV. in N.E. of New York. P. (1860) 30,837.—V. in S. of Pennsylvania. P. (1860) 42,126.—VI. in centre of North Carolina. P. 7031 free, 7076 slaves.—VII. in N.E. of Georgia. P. 6080 free, 1313 slaves.—VIII. in S. div. of Florida. P. 1384 free, 520 slaves.—IX. in N.W. of Alabama. P. (1860) 10,132 free, 8495 slaves.—X. in S.W. of Mississippi. P. 3513 free, 4752 slaves.—XI. in S. of Tennessee. P. (1860) 10,297 free, 3551 slaves.—XII. in centre of Kentucky. P. 9310 free, 3384 slaves.—XIII. in centre of Ohio. P. (1860) 50,361.—XIV. in S.W. of Indiana. P. (1860) 19,549.—XV. in E. of Missouri. P. (1860) 16,484 free, 1601 slaves.—XVI. in N.W. of Arkansas. P. 6336 free, 962 slaves.—XVII. in centre of Virginia. P. (1860) 13,747 free, 6351 slaves.—XVIII. in S. of Illinois. P. 9393.—XIX. a co., Iowa. P. 1309.—XX. a co., Kansas. P. 3030.—XXI. a pa., Louisiana. P. 2760 free, 3402 slaves. Also several townships.—I. Massachusetts, 31 m. S.S.W. Boston. Manufs. cotton and straw bonnets.—II. New York, 81 m. S.W. Albany.—III. New Jersey, 7 m. S.E. Somerville.—IV. same state, 13 m. N.W. Hackensack. Cotton, paper, and other manufs.—V. same state, 15 m. S.E. Woodbury.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland.—VII. Ohio, on the Ohio river, co. Claremont.—VIII. Indiana, co. Johnson.—IX. Missouri, 43 m. N.W. Jefferson.—X. Ohio, co. Richland.—*Franklinville* is a township, New York, 242 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 1706.

FRANKSTADT, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 35 m. E.N.E. Prerau. P. 5741.

FRANKSTOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 80 m. W. Harrisburg.

FRANKTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. W. Dunchurch. Ac. 1636. P. 239.

FRANSHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 6 m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1901. P. 295.—II. (*Little*), same co., 6 m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1029. P. 256.

FRANT or FANT, a pa., Engl., cos. Kent & Sussex, 3 m. S. Tunbridge-Wells. Ac. 8872. P. 2469.

FRANZENBRUNN, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W.S.W. Elbogen, with celebrated bath establishments, and from which an average of 200,000 jars of mineral water are exported annually.

FRASCAROLO, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 2037.

FRASCATI, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, on branch railway, comarca and 12 m. S.E. Rome. Pop. of comm. 4975. It is situated on one of the Tusculan hills, and has a modern cathedral. Here are the remains of *Tusculum*, the birthplace of Cato, and where Cicero, Lucullus, Mæcenas, and Marcus Brutus had villas. It was destroyed by the Romans in 1191.

FRASCINETO, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Castrovillari. P. 2454.

FRASERBURGH, a seaport town, munic. bor., and pa. of Scotland, co. and 37 m. N. Aberdeen. Ac. of pa. about 10,000. P. 4511; do. of town 3101. Altitude 260 feet. It has a harbour, constructed at a cost of about 50,000.

FRASERPET or KOOSHALNUGUR, a town of British India, Coorg dist., presid. Madras, on l. b. of the Cauvery, 290 m. W. Madras.

FRASER RIVER, British Columbia, N. Amer., rises N. of Mount Brown, in the Rocky Mountains, flows N.W. 190 m., then S.W. 100 m., when it turns S. in lat. 54°, and flows through the centre of the colony 370 m. to Hope, when it turns W. and flows 80 m. to its mouth in the Gulf of Georgia, which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. New Westminster, Hope, and Lytton are the chief places on its banks. Total length of course 740 m. Its chief tributaries are, on the right, the Stuart river, Chilcotin river; left, the Thompson river. Gold was discovered on the middle course of the Fraser in June 1856, and soon afterwards on its tributary the Thompson river, and at Lake Shouswap. In 1858, about 17,000 whites were assembled at the diggings. Owing to numerous discouragements, these had in 1861 decreased to 5000, whose earnings amounted to 6,791,409 dol., giving an annual average to each digger of 272l. sterling. There has been a considerable arrival of Chinese, but the severity of the winter season has driven them nearly all away. The high price of provisions in the auriferous regions, arising from the cost of transport, and the fact that mining operations can only be carried on during four months of the year (from the middle of September to January), form mighty discouragements to the miners. Yet there have been some splendid prizes; at the celebrated Cariboo district a lump of pure gold, weighing 7 lbs., is said to have been obtained. Steamers ascend the Fraser river as far as Hope and Yale. The geological formation of the gold region is precisely similar to that of California, the metamorphic lower silurian or primary slate formation, being thrown up and pierced by masses and veins of quartz, granite, porphyry, and other igneous rocks. [BRITISH COLUMBIA.]

FRASERVILLE, formerly RIVIERE DU LOUP, a town of Lower Canada, 115 m. E. Quebec. P. 3000.

FRASSINERE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Susa. P. 1587.

FRASSINETTO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 1752. It has dairy produce.

FRASSINO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. 1748.

FRASSINORO, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Pavullo. P. 2617.

FRASSO, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. Benevento, 12 m. E.N.E. Caserta. P. 4691.

FRATELLO (SAN), a town of the island of Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Mistretta, cap. circ. P. 7200.

FRATING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 1850. P. 247.

FRATTA (*Pitulum*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and 13½ m. N. Perugia, on the Tiber. P. (1861) 10,169. It is surrounded by walls, and has a collegiate church, and is noted for its manuf. of majolica-ware.—II. (*La*), a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Rovigo. P. 2853.

FRATTA MAGGIORE, a city of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. Naples, cap. circ. P. (1861) 10,689.

FRATTE, a comm. of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Pesaro. P. 1098.

FRAUBRÜNNEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.N.E. Bern. P. 525.

FRAUENBURG, a town, E. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Frische-Haff. P. 2500.

FRAUENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant., Thurgau, on the Murg, 21 m. N.E. Zurich. P. 1784. It has cotton mills, dyeing, & print-works.

FRAUENKAPPELEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. from Bern, on the road to Morat. P. 663.

FRAUENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Dresden. P. 1265. It has a silver mine, dye works, and linen manufactures.

FRAUSTADT (Polish *Wschowa*), a frontier town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., gov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 6400. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, Morocco leather, hats, etc., and a large trade in corn and cattle.

FRAYLES (LOS), several small island groups in the Caribbean Sea, off S. coast of Hayti.

FRECHEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cologne, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Düsseldorf. P. 2700. It has manufs. of earthenware.

FRECHILLA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.N.W. Palencia. P. 1704.

FRECKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Mildenhall. Ac. 2520. P. 476.

FRECKLETON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 8 m. W. Preston. Ac. 2659. P. 879. It has sacking and sail-cloth manufs.

FREDERICIA or FRIDERICIA, a fortified town of Denmark, prov. N. Jütland, at the N. entrance of the Little Belt, 13 m. S.E. Veyle. P. 6261.

FREDERICK, a city of the U. S., North America, Maryland, 54 m. N.W. Annapolis. P. (1860) 8143. It has a court-house, gaol, 12 churches, and several literary institutions. A branch railway, 3 m. in length, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

FREDERICK, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Maryland. Area 560 sq. m. P. (1860) 43,348 free, 3243 slaves.—II. in N.E. of Virginia. Area 480 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,287 free, 2259 slaves.

FREDERICKSBERG, a vill. of Denmark, prov. Seeland, cap. amt, 21 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen.—*Fredericksborg* is a citadel of Sweden, on the isl. of Wærmdé, 15 m. E.N.E. Stockholm, and defending the entrance to its harbour.

FREDERICKSBURG, a city of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on the Rappahannock river, in Spottsylvania co., and on railway from New York to New Orleans, 70 m. S.S.W. Washington. P. 5022. It has a court-house, gaol, five churches,

and a market-house. The falls of the Rappahannock, in the vicinity, afford good motive power, and the town is supplied with excellent water, conveyed by pipes from the river. Near it Washington was born, 1732, and here a battle took place between the Federal and Confederate forces, 13th December 1862.

FREDERICKSTADT or FRIEDRICHSTADT, a town of Denmark, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, on r. b. of the Eider, at the mouth of the Treene. P. 3000. It was founded in 1621 by the Arminians driven from the Netherlands by the decisions of the Synod of Dort. It has ship-building yards, and manufactures of woollens, mustard, starch, and Prussian blue.

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortified town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, at the mouth of the Glommen, in the Skager-rack, 48 m. S.E. Christiania. P. 2673. It has an arsenal, harbour, and a tobacco factory.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Dwina, 48 m. E. Mitau.

FREDERICKSVAERN, a marit. vill. and fortress of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt and 7 m. S. Laurvig, on the Skager-rack. It has a dockyard.

FREDERICTON (formerly *St Ann*), the cap. town of New Brunswick, on the St John river, 80 m. from its mouth. P. 6000. The river is navigable to this point, and small steamers ascend 60 m. higher, to Woodstock. It is the seat of the provincial assembly and of King's College, the course of education in which resembles that pursued at Oxford.

FREDERIKSHALD, a marit. town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on a small river, near the N.E. angle of the Skager-rack, 58 m. S.S.E. Christiania. P. (1855) 7408. It is famous for its strong fortress, Frederikstein, at the siege of which Charles XII. of Sweden was killed in 1718. It has a trade in timber and iron, manufs. linens and tobacco.

FREDERIKSHAMN or HAMINA, a fortified seaport town of Finland, on an inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 53 m. W.S.W. Wyborg. P. 3360. In 1809 the treaty was signed here by which Sweden ceded Finland to Russia. In 1821 the town was almost wholly destroyed by fire.

FREDERIKSHAVN (formerly *Fladstrand*), the most N. seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, stift and 36 m. N.N.E. Aalborg, on the Kattegat. Lat. 57° 26' 1" N.; lon. 10° 3' E. P. 1400. It has a citadel and lighthouse.

FREDERIKSTED, a town of the Danish island Santa Cruz, West Indies, on its W. coast, with 2400 inhabitants, a fort, and a roadstead.

FREDERIKSSUND, a small town of Denmark, island Seeland, on Roeskilde fiord, 22 m. N.W. Copenhagen. P. 450.

FREDERIKSVÄRK, a market town of Denmark, on Ise fiord, 80 m. N.W. Copenhagen. P. 500. With a royal residence, a cannon foundry, gunpowder factory, and copper works.

FREDONIA, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, New York, near Lake Erie, 12 m. E.N.E. Portland. The gas used for lighting its streets is obtained from a natural jet issuing from the earth.

FREEBORN, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 3367.

FREEDOM, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 270 m. S.W. Albany.

FREEHOLD, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 24 m. E. Trenton. P. 2633.

FREEMANTLE, a town of W. Australia, at the mouth of Swan River co., and 20 m. S. of Perth.

FREEPORT, a township and seaport, U. S., N. America, Maine, 34 m. S.S.W. Augusta. P. 2629.

FREEPORT, a town, U. S., N. America, Illinois, Stevenson co., 200 m. N. Springfield. P. 3529.

**FREESTONE**, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 3268 free, 3613 slaves.

**FREETHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Accle. Ac. 869. P. 425.

**FREE-TOWN** or **ST GEORGE**, a town of Upper Guinea, West Africa, cap. of the British settlement of Sierra Leone, on its W. coast. Lat. 8° 30' N.; lon. 13° 10' W. It is enclosed landward by an amphitheatre of mountains, and has government offices.

**FREGENAL DE LA SIERRA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 5975. It has extensive tanyards and manufs. of linens.

**FREGONA**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Treviso, dist. Ceneda. P. of comm. 2500.

**FREHEL** (CAPE), a headland of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel. Lat. of lighthouse 48° 41' 5" N.; lon. 2° 18' W.

**FREIBERG**, a town of Saxony, cap. of its mining dist., circ. and 20 m. S.W. Dresden, near the Mulde. P. (1861) 17,488. It has a cathedral, orphan asylum, gymnasium, and burgher school: is the seat of the administration of mines and foundries for the kingdom, and of a mining academy, Werner's collection of minerals, and a library. The pupils work practically in the neighbouring mines. In the vicinity are silver, copper, lead, and cobalt mines. Extensive smelting works and foundries are seated at Halsbrücke, 3 m. distant. Manufs. gold and silver lace, woollen cloths and cassimeres, linen and cotton fabrics, yarn, lace, white lead, vitriol, gunpowder; breweries, and a shot foundry. It communicates by railway with Breslau and Schweidnitz.

**FREIBURG-IM-BREISGAU**, a city of the grand duchy Baden, cap. circ., Upper Rhine, on the Dreisam, and on the Baden Railway, by which it communicates with Mannheim. Basle, etc., 75 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. P., including suburbs (1861) 16,833. Alt. 920 ft. Its cathedral, with a spire 380 feet in height, is one of the noblest Gothic edifices in Germany. Other buildings are the grand ducal and archbishop's palaces, 3 hospitals, custom-house, exchange, theatre, town-hall, and Lutheran church. The university, famous as a school of Roman Catholic theology, is well attended. It has museums, botanic garden, a gymnasium, and a school of forest economy, Herder's institute of arts, and other public schools. Manufs. of chicory, chemical products, soap, starch, leather, and potash, with bell-foundries, gunpowder & paper-mills, bleaching and dye-works.

**FREIBURG**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 36 m. W.S.W. Breslau, on railway. P. 4600. Manufs. linen and tobacco.

**FREIBURG**, a vill. of Hanover, 18 m. N.N.W. Stade. P. 920. With a port on the Elbe.

**FREIBURG**, a cant., Switzerland. [FREIBOURG.]

**FREIENOHL**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, circ. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. P. 1100. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of wooden wares.

**FREIENSERN**, a market town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Oberhessen, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Hungen. P. 1132.

**FREIHAN**, a pa. and town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, gov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Breslau. P. 1211.

**FREINWALDE**, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Alt-Oder, 33 m. N.E. Berlin. P. 3690. It has alum works, and manufs. of sulphate of soda from the neighbouring springs of Alessandriensbad and Freinwalde.—II. prov. Pomerania, circ. and 32 m. E. Stettin. P. 1750. Manufs. cloths.

**FREINSHHEIM**, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, 22 m. N.E. Landau. P. 2200.

**FREIRIRA**, a seaport town of Chile, prov. Ata-

cama, 90 m. S.S.W. Copiapo, at the mouth of the Guasco. P. 10,000.

**FREISING**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 20 m. N.N.E. München. P. 5600.

**FREISTADT** or **FREYSTADT**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Leignitz, cap. circ., 23 m. W.N.W. Glogau. P. 3600.—II. W. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. S.E. Marienwerder. P. 1880.—III. a town of Upper Bavaria, palatinate, Schwarzbach. P. 800.

**FRETWALDAU**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 40 m. W.N.W. Troppau. P. 1631.

**FREIXO**, two vills. of Portugal.—I. (*d'Espada-Cinta*), prov. Tras-os-Montes, on rt. b. of the Douro, 45 m. S. Brega. P. 845.—II. (*de Numa*), prov. Beira, 40 m. E.N.E. Viseu.

**FREJUS**, *Forum Julii*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Draguignan. P. 2887. It has a cathedral and an Episcopal palace. At *St Raphael*, a vill. 1½ m. distant, Napoleon I. disembarked on his return from Egypt in 1799, and re-embarked for Elba in 1814.

**FREKENDORF**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Basle, near Leistal. P. 769. Famous for fruit and wine.

**FRELAND**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Colman, cant. Portroye. P. 2056.

**FRELINGHUES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Armentiers. P. 2056.

**FREMINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Taw, 3 m. W. Barnstaple. Ac. 6810. P. 1245.

**FREMONT**, a co. of U. S., North America, Iowa. P. 5074.—*Fremont's Peak*, one of the Wind River Mts. in Idaho Territory, 13,570 feet above the sea.

**FRENCHMAN'S CAP**, a mtn. of Tasmania, 4756 ft. above the sea, lat. 42° 18' S.; lon. 145° 42' E.

**FRENCH PARK**, a vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1½ m. S.W. Leitrim. P. 476.

**FRENCH-RIVER**, Canada West, flows West from Lake Nipissing into Lake Huron (Georgian Bay), which it enters, lat. 45° 53' N., and lon. 81° 5' W., after a course estimated at 60 m.—II. a river which joins the estuary of the Abbitibe and Moose rivers, at the S.W. corner of James Bay (Hudson Sea). Lat. 51° 8' N.; lon. 81° W.

**FRENSHAM**, a pa. of England, cos. Hants and Surrey, 3½ m. S. Farnham. Ac. 8691, including a sheet of water of about 3 m. in circ. P. 1750.

**FRENZE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.E. Diss. Ac. 399. P. 49.

**FRESHFORD**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Kilkenny. P. 956.

**FRESHFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Avon, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 561. P. 584.

**FRESHWATER**, a pa., Isle of Wight, 1½ m. S.S.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 5242. P. 1678. The cliffs of Freshwater Bay are perforated by remarkable caverns, and surmounted by a lighthouse.

**FRESNAYE** (LA), a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Sarthe, arr. and 8 m. N.W. Marmers. P. 1454.

**FRESNIS** or **FRENES**, several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. dep. Orne, 12 m. N. Domfront. P. 2137.—II. (*sur Apance*), Haute Marne, 23 m. E.N.E. Langres. P. 1106.—III. Nord, S. of the Scheldt, 5½ m. N. Valenciennes. P. 5017.

**FRESNILLO**, a mining town, Mexico, state and 25 m. N.N.W. Zacatecas. P. (1861) 16,000. It is in the centre of rich mines of silver and copper.

**FRESNO**, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. 4605.

**FRESNOY-LE-GRAND**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. St Quentin. P. 4293.

**FRESSE**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Haute Saône, arr. and 8 m. N.E. Lure. P. 2633.—II. dep. Vosges, arr. and 12 m. S.E. Remiremont, near the Moselle. P. 1544.

FRESSINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Harleston. Ac. 4560. P. 1325.

FRESTON or FRISTON, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 3 m. S.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 1846. P. 432. United to Snape.—II. 3 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1513. P. 256.

FREVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, on rt. b. of the Loire, 9 m. N.E. Vendome; near this the troops of Philip Augustus were defeated by the English in 1194. P. 979.

FRETHERNE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 8 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Ac. 930. P. 237.

FRETIN, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. S.S.E. Lille. P. 2011.

FRETENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Coltishall. Ac. 1581. P. 221.

FREUCHE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. and 2 m. E. Falkland. P. 961.

FREUDENBERG, a vill. of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, prov. Lower Rhine, on l. b. of the Main, 8 m. W.S.W. Wertheim. P. 1800.—II. a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz, dist. Kamnitz. P. 3195.

FREUDENSTADT, a town of S. Germany, Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Murg, 40 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 4200. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, white lead, and Prussian blue.

FREUDENTHAL, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 20 m. W. Troppau. P. 1502. Manufs. of linen and woollen cloths.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. W.N.W. Besigheim, with a royal castle. P. 850.

FREVENT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Canche, 21 m. W. Arras. P. 3333. It has manufs. of linens and woollens.

FREYBURG, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 42 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. P. 4760. Manufs. cloths.

FREYBURG, a town of Baden. [FREIBURG.]

FREYBURG, a town of Switzerland. [FRIBOURG.]

FREYCINET (HARBOUR), an inlet of Shark Bay, W. Australia. Lat. 26° 15' S., lon. 114° E.—(Island), Pacific, Dangerous archipelago, in lat. 17° 55' S., lon. 140° 52' W. Discovered in 1823.

FREYENWALDE, etc. [FRIEDENWALDE, etc.]

FREYENSTEIN, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on rt. b. of the Toess. P. 835. Has fine vineyards.

FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on the railway between Linz and Budweis, 18 m. N.N.E. Linz. P. 2244.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Teschen. P. 993.

FREYSTÄDEL (Hung. *Galgóc*), a market town of Hungary, circ. and 15 m. N.W. Neutra, on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt. P. 5385.

FREYSTROPE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 1637. P. 576.

FREYWALDAU or FRIEWALDE, a town, Austrian Silesia, circ. and 37 m. N.W. Troppau. P. 1631.

FREYWALDAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. and 49 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz. P. 1061.

FRIAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Burgos, near the Ebro. P. 1210.

FRIBOURG, FREIBURG, or FREYBURG, a cant. of Switzerland, bounded N. and E. by the cantons Bern, S. by Vaud, and W. by Neuchâtel. Area 632 sq. m. P. (1860) 105,523, mostly Roman Catholics. It is situated chiefly in the basin of the Aar, and partly in that of Thiele and Lake Neuchâtel. Surface hilly in the S. and E., where it is traversed by ramifications of the Bernese Alps, culminating points, the Dent de Brenlaire 7723 feet, Dent de Folligran, 7716 feet, Mount Moleson, 4584 feet above the sea. Principal rivers the Sarine and the Broie. The greater part of Lake Morat is in this canton. Climate mild in the N. and on the Lake of Neuchâtel. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people

in the N., and cattle-rearing in the S. districts. Corn is grown barely sufficient for home consumption, and dairy husbandry is well conducted. The breeds of horses and cattle are valuable. Timber and peat are important products. It manufs. straw hats, which, with cheese and timber, form the chief exports. The inhabitants are mostly of Gallic descent, and French is the prevalent language in the towns; but German is spoken in the N.E., and Romansch in the S. Chief towns, Fribourg, Romont, and Bulle.

FRIBOURG or FREYBURG, a town of Switzerland, on the Sarine, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Bern. P. (1860) 10,454, of whom 700 are strangers. Altitude 2078 feet. It consists of the upper or French town, and the lower or German town, on the brink of the river; and has a cathedral, college, town-hall, museum, hospital, orphan asylum, prison, public baths, libraries, and medical, natural history, and antiquarian societies. Manufs. woollen cloths, straw hats, hardware, porcelain, leather, and sugar.

FRICK, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 8 m. N. Aarau. P. 950. The Frickthal, of which it is the cap, is a valley of about 100 sq. m. in extent, with a pop. of 20,000, mostly Roman Catholics, and employed in cotton spinning, and trading in cattle, wine, and timber.

FRICKENHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, on rt. b. of the Main, S.E. Würzburg. P. 1220.

FRICKLEY, Engl. [CLAYTON with FRICKLEY.]

FRIDATHORPE, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. W.N.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 2070. P. 332.

FRIEDERIKSTADT, etc. [FREDERICKSTADT, etc.]

FRIEDRIKSHALD, Norway. [FREDERICKSHALD.]

FRIEDBERG, a town of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 18 m. S.S.E. Giessen. P. 2800.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, 4 m. E.S.E. Augsburg. P. 2100.

FRIEDEBERG, several towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., reg. and 56 m. N.E. Frankfurt, on the Peza. P. 5200. Woollen cloth factories and tanneries.—II. a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 46 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Quieiss. P. 2280.—III. (*High*), Silesia, 19 m. S. Liegnitz. Here, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by Frederick II.

FRIEDBURG, a vill. of Hanover, E. Friesland, cap. dist., 16 m. E.S.E. Aurich. The amt or dist. of Aurich is 84 sq. m. in extent. P. 7207.

FRIEDECK, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. W.S.W. Teschen, on the Ostrawitz. P. 3620. Mineral baths and manufs. of linens.

FRIEDERSDORF, a frontier vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Görzitz, on the Quieiss. P. 1266.

FRIEDEWALD, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Fulda. P. 1550.

FRIEDLAND, numerous towns, etc., of Germany.—I. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 30 m. N.E. New-Strelitz. P. 4750. It has manufs. of various fabrics, and an active trade in horses.—II. E. Prussia, reg. Königsberg, cap. circ., 27 m. S.E. Königsberg. P. 2500. Here the French defeated the allied Russians and Prussians, 14th June 1807.—III. Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, N. of the Lausnitz mountains, 68 m. N.N.E. Prague. P. 4331.—IV. (*Märkisch*), W. Prussia, reg. and 120 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. P. 2500. Manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.—V. (*Prussian*), W. Prussia, reg. and 70 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. P. 2640.

FRIEDRICHSDORF, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Gotha, cap. dist., in the Thuringian Forest, 9 m. S.W. Gotha. P. 2500.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN or BUCHHORN, a town of

Württemberg, circ. Danube, 6 m. W. Tettngang, on the Lake of Constance. P. 1100.

**FRIENDLY or TONGA ISLANDS**, Pacific, comprise the TONGA and VITI groups. Principal islands, Tacaova, Ambow, and Tongataboo. Discovered by Tasman in 1643, but received their collective name from Cook. [POLYNESIA, TONGA, VITI.]

**FRIESACH**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 33 m. N.W. Potsdam, with a station on the railway from Berlin to Hamburg. P. 2900.

**FRIESLAND**, a prov. of the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuyder Zee, having landward the provs. Groningen, Drenthe, and Overysseel. Area 1266 sq. m. P. (1862) 279,154. Surface flat, and being below the level of the sea, its coasts are protected by dykes. Much of it consists of sandy heaths, but in the N. and W. are some pasture lands where live stock are reared. Lakes are numerous, and in the E. are some forests. Peat forms the principal fuel in use. Woollens and fine linen fabrics, sail-cloth, tiles, etc., are manufactured. The chief exports are cattle and dairy produce. It is subdivided into three aronds; principal towns, Leeuwarden, the cap., Heerenveen, and Sneek, with Harlingen, Bolsward, and Dokkum.

**FRIESLAND (EAST)**, (PRINCIPALITY OF), the N.W. portion of Hanover, forming with Harlingerland the landr. of district of Aurich. [HANOVER.]

**FRIESOTHE**, a town of North Germany, grand duchy of Oldenburg, on the Soeste, 18 m. W.S.W. Oldenburg. P. 1040.

**FRIESTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 586. P. 46.

**FRIESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E. Boston. Ac. 7410. P. 1239.

**FRIEGATE ISLE**, an inhabited island of the Indian Ocean, the farthest E. of the Seychelle group, in lat. 4° 32' S., lon. 56° E. It is 2½ m. in length, and 550 feet above the level of the sea.

**FRIENTO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, cap. circ., 17 m. E.N.E. Avellino. P. 3224. Ruins of anc. *Frequentum*. It has been frequently destroyed by earthquakes.

**FRIGLIANA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Malaga, near the Mediterranean. P. 2043.

**FRIGNANO (MAGGIORE and MINORE)**, two contiguous vills. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 10 and 11 m. S.W. Caserta. United pop. 4720.

**FRIILSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. S.S.E. East-Isley. Ac. 989. P. 183.

**FRIILLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Ash, near the South-Western Railway, 31 m. W.S.W. London. P. 2683.

**FRIIMMERSDORF**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Düsseldorf, dist. Grevenbroich. P. 1050.

**FRIINC**, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Alessandria, 7 m. N. Asti. P. 1385.

**FRIENDSBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. N.W. Rochester. Ac. 3765. P. 2219.

**FRIING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1710. P. 118.

**FRIINGFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 1580. P. 401.

**FRIINSTED**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Ac. 1273. P. 219.

**FRIINTON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 820. P. 29. A great part of the pa. has been swept away by the sea.

**FRIOCKHEIM**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Kirken. P. 1239.

**FRIISA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. of comm. 1584.

**FRIISANCO**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Maniago. P. of comm. 3148.

**FRIISY-ON-THE-WREAK**, a pa. of England, co.

Leicester, 4 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1080. P. 424.

**FRIISCHE-HAFF** (*Freshwater Sea*), a lagoon of East Prussia, between lat. 54° 15' and 54° 45' N., lon. 19° 15' and 20° 25' E., separated from the Baltic by the Frische-Nehrung, a tongue of land 38 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, and at the N.E. extremity of which it communicates with the Baltic, by a channel ½ m. across. Length of the Haff S.W. to N.E. 57 m.; average breadth 5 m. Depth in no place more than 12 feet. It receives the Pregel and Passarge rivers, and two arms of the Vistula at its delta.

**FRIISKNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Weinfleet. Ac. 13,083. P. 1604.

**FRISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Eastbourne. Ac. 2023. P. 89.

**FRIITHELSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. W. Great Torrington. Ac. 4382. P. 635.

**FRIITHVILLE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E. Tattershill. Ac. 1630, recovered from the fens, and made parochial since 1812. P. 317.

**FRIITENDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. N.N.E. Cranbrooke. Ac. 3318. P. 898.

**FRIITON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. St Mary Stratton. Ac. 889. P. 235.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1562. P. 209.

**FRIIWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Bicester. Ac. 1230. P. 542.

**FRIIZLAR**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Edder, 16 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 3100. It has an Ursuline convent.

**FRIULI**, an old prov. of Northern Italy, formerly divided between the empire of Austria and the Venetian territory, now forming the circ. of Goritz, part of Triest and the deleg. Friuli (cap. Udine) in Lombardy.

**FROBISHER BAY**, British North America, lat. 62° to 64° N., lon. 65° to 7° W., is an inlet from the Atlantic W.ward, between Hudson Strait and Cumberland Bay. Length 250 m.; medium breadth 20 m. Shores on both sides abrupt, rugged, and mountainous.

**FROCESTER**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.S.W. Gloucester, with a station on the railway thence to Bristol. Ac. 2720. P. 983.

**FRODESLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 2212. P. 256.

**FRODINGHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7½ m. W.N.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 5770. P. 910.—II. (*North*), a pa., co. York, East Riding, 7½ m. S.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 2880. P. 837.

**FRODSHAM**, a pa. and market town of England, on the Mersey and Weaver rivers, co. and 11 m. N.E. Chester, on railway to Warrington. Ac. of pa. 14,288. P. 5890. Has salt works and cotton manufs. The town has a church, a grammar school, and a graving-dock.—II. a lordship in the above pa., 11 m. N.N.E. Chester. P. 968.

**FROBROUGH**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.S.E. Leipsic. P. 2753.—*Frohnleiten* is a vill. and railway station of Styria, 14 m. N. Grätz. P. 801.

**FROSDORF**, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, near Wiener Neustadt.

**FROISE**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Magdebourg, dist. Calbe, on the Elbe. P. 1000.

**FROME or FROME SELWOOD**, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Frome, 11 m. S. Bath, on railway to Dorchester. Ac. of pa. 7092. P. of pa. 11,200; of bor. 9522. Chief buildings, an anc. church, a union workhouse and market-house. Noted for its alc. *Manufs.* cards for dressing woollen cloth, etc., and fine woollens. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 412.—II. (*Bishop's*), a pa., co. Hereford.

FROME, several rivers of England.—I. co. Dorset, rises near Beaminster, and flows S.W. past Frampton and Dorchester, into Poole Bay.—II. (*Upper*), an affl. of the Severn, co. Gloucester.—III. (*Lower*), an affl. of the Avon, in same co.—IV. an affl. of the Lugg, co. Hereford.—V. a river, co. Somerset, rises in the Mendip Hills, flows N. past the town of Frome, and after a course of 20 m., joins the Avon between Bradford and Bath.

FROMISTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N. Palencia, near the Canal of Castile. P. 1483.

FRONSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, opposite Libourne. P. 1560.

FRONT (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Loire, 12 m. E.S.E. Le-Puy. P. 2521.—II. Lot-et-Garonne, 2½ m. N.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. P. 1030.—III. Orne, 1 m. S.E. Domfront.

FRONTEIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 12 m. E. Avis. P. 2480. The Portuguese defeated the Spaniards here in 1663.

FRONTENAY, a vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Niort. P. 2276.

FRONTENHAUSEN, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on rt. b. of the Vils, 52 m. N.E. Munich. P. 1000. Manufactures woollens.

FRONTERA DE TABASCO (LA), a town of Mexico, dep. and on the Tabasco, about 3 m. from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea, 70 m. N.N.E. San Juan Baptista (Villa Hermosa), of which it is the port. Principal building the custom-house. It exports logwood, cocoa, timber, dye woods, & drugs.

FRONTIGNAN, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the lagoon of Maguelonne, 12 m. S.W. Montpellier. P. 2574.

FRONTON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 16 m. N. Toulouse. P. 2196.

FROME, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*St Quentin*), 8 m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Ac. 1025. P. 129.—II. (*Vauchurch*), 7½ m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 614. P. 171.—[For *Frome-Canon*, see CANON-FROME.]

FRONINONE, *Frusino*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, cap. deleg., on the Cosa, and on railway to Naples, 55 m. S.E. Rome. P. 8000. It has a bishop's see, an apostolic palace, collegiate church, and public schools. Area of prov. 649 sq. miles.

FROSLONE, a comm. of South Italy, cap. circ., prov. Campobasso, 11 m. E. Isernia. P. 5067.

FROSSASCO, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, 4 m. N. Pinerolo, on the Noso. P. 1500.

FROSSAY, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on Loire, 18 m. W. Nantes. P. 2801.

FROSTENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Ac. 1310. P. 409.

FROWLESWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 1496. P. 291.

FROXFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 3½ m. N.W. Petersfield. Ac. 4898. P. 675.—II. co. Wilts, 3 m. W. Hungerford. Ac. 2214. P. 530.

FROXEN or FROJEN, an island of Norway, off its W. coast, stiff and 52 m. W.N.W. Drontheim, separated from Hittern island by Froy-fjord. Lat. 63° 40' N., lon. 8° 40' E. Length E. to W. 20 miles; greatest breadth 8 miles.

FROYLE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.E. Alton. Ac. 3618. P. 766.

FROZEN STRAIT, British North America, is between Southampton Island and Melville peninsula, lat. 65° 40' N., lon. 84° 30' E. Average breadth 15 miles.

FRUGAROLO (*Filicariolum*), a vill., North Italy, prov. and circ. Alessandria. P. of comm. 2352.

FRUGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-

de-Calais, cap. cant., 32 m. W.N.W. Arras. P. 2949. It has manufs. of woollens and hosiery.

FRUTIGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 27 m. S.S.E. Berne. P. 3529.

FRUTUOSO (SAN), a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. of comm. 5439. Picturesquely situated on the hills of Albaro is the ancient monastery of Fruttoso.

FRYEBURG, a township of U. S., North America, Maine, 63 m. W.S.W. Augusta. P. 1524.

FRYERNING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. W. Ingatstone. Ac. 1370. P. 707.

FRYSTONE, two pas. of England, co. York, W. Riding.—I. (*Ferry*), ¾ m. N.W. Ferry-Bridge. Ac. 3040. P. 904.—II. (*Monk*), 3¼ m. N.N.E. Ferry-Bridge. Ac. 4043. P. 1126.

FUBINE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. P. with comm. 2932.

FUCA or JUAN DE FUCA, a strait of North America, Oregon territory, leading from the Pacific into the Gulf of Georgia, S. of Vancouver Island, and forming a part of the British and United States boundary line. Lat. of entrance 48° 10' N., lon. 124° W.

FUCECHIO, a town of Central Italy, on rt. b. of the Arno, 23 m. W. Florence. Pop. of comm. (1861) 10,176. With a collegiate church.

FUCINO or CELANO (LAGO), *Lacus Fucinus*, the principal lake of South Italy, prov. Aquila, between two ranges of the Apennines, 15 m. N. Sora. Length, N.W. to S.E., 10 m.; breadth 7 m. It receives several rivers, is subject to sudden risings, & near it are visible the remains of an aqueduct, constructed under the Emperor Claudius, to carry its surplus waters into the Garigliano. In 1855 operations were begun by a Neapolitan Co. for draining the lake. Drained 1862.

FUEGO (VOLCANO DE) ("*fire volcano*"), a mountain of Cent. Amer., state Guatemala, 20 m. W. the volcano d'Agua. Eruptions frequently occur.

FUEGOS, one of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, 30 m. Mindanao. Lat. 9° 12' N., lon. 123° 40' E., 20 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth, named from having in its centre a volcanic peak.

FUENCALIENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. P. 2105.

FUEN-HO, a river of China, prov. Shan-si, joins the Hoang-Ho, lat. 36° 20' N., lon. 111° 40' E., after a course mostly S., and supposed to be navigable for 300 m. The cities Tai-Yuen, Fuen-Tchou, Pin-Yang, and Kiang are on its banks.

FUEN-LABRADA-DE-LOS-MONTES, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 10 m. E. Badajoz. P. 1029. Manufactures linen.

FUEN-MAYOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. W. Logroño, near the Ebro. P. 2029.

FUENSALIDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. P. 2739.

FUENSANTA, a town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. S. Cuenca. P. 1331.

FUENTE, numerous towns of Spain.—I. (*Alamo*), prov. and 18 m. S. Murcia. P. 6250.—II. (*Cantos*), prov. and 48 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 4500. III. (*de Leon*), prov. and 50 m. S. Badajoz. P. 3280. There is a silver mine in its vicinity.—IV. (*del Maestro*), prov. and 30 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 6106.—V. (*el Sanco*), prov. and 48 m. S.W. Valladolid. P. 2509.—VI. (*La Higuera*), prov. Valencia, 43 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 2626.—VII. (*La Pena*), prov. and 29 m. S.W. Zamora. P. 1576.—VIII. (*Ovejuna*, anc. *Mellaira*), prov. and 36 m. N.W. Cordova. P. 4660. Manufs. woollens and leather.

FUENTE-TCHOU-FOO, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., near the Fuen-Ho. Lat. 37° 19' 12" N.; lon. 111° 41' E.

**FUENTEPELAGO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N. Segovia. P. 1352. Manufs. linens.

**FUENTERRABIA**, Spain. [PONTARABIA.]

**FUENTES**, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Campana*), prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. P. 8672.—II. (*de don Bermuda*), prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Palencia. P. 3065.—III. (*d'Onoro*), prov. Salamanca, 16 m. S.W. Ciudad Rodrigo, and in 1811 the scene of several engagements between the English and French troops.

**FUERTE**, a small island off the N.W. coast of South America, New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, 86 m. S.S.W. Cartagena.—(*Rio de*), a river of Mexico, Sinaloa, which enters the Gulf of California in lat. 26° 50' N., lon. 109° 10' W., after a W. course of about 180 m. [VILLA DEL FUERTE.]

**FUERTE DE ANDALGALA**, a town of the Argentine Confederation, prov. and 78 m. N. Catamarca. P. 5500.

**FUERTEVENTURA** or **FORTEVENTURA**, one of the Canary Islands, in the E. part of the archipelago, separated from the Lanzarote on the N. by the Canal of Bocayna. Lat. of its N.W. point, 28° 42' N., lon. 14° 1' W. Area 758 sq. m. P. 11,860. It is less mountainous than the other Canary Islands. Highest point in the N. 2240, and in the S. 2900 feet. Surface deficient in streams, but has some tracts of great fertility. The cap. is Betancuria. Cabras on the E. coast has the principal harbour. [CANARIES.]

**FUERTY**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Roscommon. Ac. 13,475. P. 2907.

**FUGA**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, Babuyanes, 25 m. N. Luzon, and about 35 m. in circuit. Lat. 19° N.; lon. 121° 20' E.

**FUGLOE**, an island of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 18' N.; lon. 20° 40' E.

**FUGGLESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1 m. N. Wilton. Ac. 2480. P. 609.

**FÜHNEN** or **FÜNEN** (Dan. *Fyen*, Latin *Fionia*), an island in the Baltic, and next to Seeland, the largest of the Danish islands, between lat. 55° 4' and 55° 38' N., lon. 9° 44' and 10° 53' E., separated from Seeland E. by the Great Belt, and from the mainland W. by the Little Belt. Surface undulating; hilly in the W. and S.W. Shores greatly indented. In the N.E. the Odensee-fjord receives the Odensee, the principal river, 35 m. in length. Lakes numerous; the largest is Areskov See. Climate moist; soil very productive. Corn is raised for export, and flax, hemp, and fruit are cultivated. Exports, cattle, horses, honey, corn, fruit, lard, butter, leather, salted meat, and some manufactured goods. The trade is active, and chiefly with Norway and Sweden. Fühnen, with Langeland, an island S.E., form a stift, subdivided into 3 ams. Area 1286 sq. m. P. (1860) 205,826. Principal towns of Fühnen, Odensee, Svendborg, and Nyeborg.

**FULALIEE** or **FULLALEE**, a river of Scinde, forming the E. arm of the Indus at its delta, leaves the Indus about 12 m. N. Hyderabad, which city it insulates, by sending off a branch to rejoin the main stream 15 m. below. It thenceforth has the name of GOONEE.

**FULBECK**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 3900. P. 728.

**FULBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.E. Cambridge. Ac. 5211. P. 1548.

**FULBROKE**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 650. P. 76.

**FULBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, ¼ m. N.N.E. Burford. Ac. 1670. P. 392.

**FULDA**, a river of Germany, mostly within the territory of Hessen-Cassel, rises in the Rhön-gebirge, flows tortuously N., and at Manden

joins the Werra to form the Weser, after a course of 90 m. Affluents, the Luder, Haun, and Schwalm.

**FULDA**, a walled town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, cap. circ. same name, on the Fulda, 54 m. S.E. Cassel. P. (1861) 9339. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, monasteries, hospitals, asylums, an arsenal, prison, and workhouse. Most of its inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Public institutions comprise a Roman Catholic seminary, Protestant gymnasium, lyceum, with a public library, school of industry, and orphan asylum. Manufs. linen and woollen fabrics, tobacco, and leather. Area of circle 706 sq. m. P. (1861) 136,572.

**FULEK** and **FULEP-SZALLAS**, two vill. of Hungary.—I. in circ. Neograd, 64 m. N.N.E. Pesth. P. 1347. Once a fortified town.—II. dist. Little Cumania, 48 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 2600.

**FULFORD**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S. York. Ac. 2062. P. 2478. Principal edifices, barracks, and a Friends' lunatic asylum, termed "the Retreat."

**FULGENT** (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., arr. and 16 m. N.E. Napoleonneville. P. 1948.

**FULHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge leading to Putney, 5½ m. S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 1834. P. 15,539. The palace of Fulham, a residence of the Bishops of London since Henry VII., is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and encircled by a moat communicating with the Thames.

**FULLIGNO**, a town of Central Italy. [FOLLIGNO.]

**FULLERTBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1940. P. 303.

**FULL-SURTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 950. P. 174.

**FULMER**, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 4½ m. E.S.E. Beaconsfield. Ac. 1886. P. 351.

**FULMONESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Fakenham. Ac. 2333. P. 388.

**FULNECK**, a vill. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. S.W. Leeds. The inhabitants are mostly Moravians, who settled here in 1723.

**FULNECK** or **FULNICK**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 26 m. N.E. Prerau. P. 3784. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

**FULSTON**, a township of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1200. P. 2414.

**FULSTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 7½ m. N. Louth. Ac. 2840. P. 577.

**FULTON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of New York. Area 5000 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,162.—II. a township, 9 m. S. Schoharic. P. 2147.—III. a vill., same state, 139 m. W.N.W. Albany.—IV. a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 850 sq. m. P. 9422.—V. a co. in W. of Illinois, with vill. of same name, and a fine railway bridge across the Mississippi. P. (1860) 33,338.—VI. a township, Ohio, in vicinity of Cincinnati, of which it forms a suburb. It has several ship-yards.—VII. a township, Missouri, 25 m. N.E. Jefferson. P. 600.—VIII. a co. in N.W. of Ohio. P. (1860) 14,043.—IX. a co. in S. of Pennsylvania. P. 9131.—X. a co., Arkansas. P. 3936 free, 88 slaves.—XI. a co., Georgia. P. 11,472 free, 2955 slaves.—XII. a co., Kentucky. P. 4239 free, 1078 slaves.

**FULWOOD**, a township of England, co. and pa. Lancaster, 2 m. N.W. Preston. Ac. 2077. P. 2313.

**FUMAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Meuse, 16 m. N. Mezieres. P. 4283.

**FUMEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Lot, 26 m. N.E. Agen. P. 3000.

**FUMONE**, a town of S. Italy, Pontifical States, 7 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. P. 1236. It has a castle, palace, and collegiate church.

**FUNCHAL**, the cap. town of the island Madeira, on its S. coast. Lat. of British consulate  $32^{\circ} 37' 7''$  N.; lon.  $16^{\circ} 54' 7''$  W. P. 29,775. Mean temp. of year  $67^{\circ} 6'$ , winter  $63^{\circ} 5'$ , summer  $71^{\circ} 6'$ . Fahr. Chief edifices, a cathedral, the governor's residence, hospital, and theatre.

**FUNDAO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 36 m. S.W. Guarda. P. 2600. Manufs. cloth.

**FUNDENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. St Mary-Stratton. Ac. 1347. P. 334.

**FUNDY (BAY OF)**, an inlet of the Atlantic, separating Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. Length S.W. to N.E. 100 m.; average breadth 35 m. At its upper extremity are Chignecto Bay and Menes Channel, leading to Menes basin. Passamaquoddy Bay opens into it near its mouth. The Bay of Fundy is deep, but its navigation is dangerous. It comprises the Grand Manan and Long Isls., and receives the St John and St Croix rivers.

**FUNFKIRCHEN** ("five churches," Hung. *Pecs*), a royal free town of S. Hungary, cap. circ., Banya, 105 m. S.S.W. Buda. P. 15,821. It has a cathedral, a Roman Catholic diocesan school, a college, military and high schools, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

**FÜNPHAUS**, a vill. of Austria, circ. Unt, dist. Sechshaus, near Vienna. P. 9585. Silk, satin, and woollen manufs.

**FUNG or FONG**, a prefix of the names of numerous cities, etc., China.—I. (*Wah*), prov. Chekiang, on a branch of the Tchen-kiang river, about 30 m. from Ning-po; and taken by the British in 1842.—II. (*Whang-ching*), prov. Leaotong, near the Korean frontier, and the only entrepôt of the trade between China and Corea.—III. (*Yang*), prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 95 m. N.W. Nan-king.

**FUNTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Chichester. Ac. 3635. P. 1099.

**FURCA (LA)** (French *La Fourche*), a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Valais, immediately W. Mount St Gothard. Height 8268 feet above the sea.

**FURCI**, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 2018.

**FURED**, a vill. of Hungary, on the W. shore of Lake Balaton, 9 m. S. Weszprim, resorted to as a bathing place. P. 1281.—II. (*Tiszad Fured*), a market town, circ. and on l. b. of the Theiss, 21 m. E.S.E. Kardszag. P. 6682.

**FUREDABAD**, a town of British India, Upper provs., dist. and 17 m. S. Delhi.

**FUREEDPOOR or DACCA JELAPOOR**, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, between lat.  $23^{\circ}$  and  $24^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $89^{\circ}$  and  $90^{\circ} 30'$  E., enclosed by the dists. Dacca, Backergunge, Pubna, Mymensingh, and Jessore. Area 2052 sq. m. P. 855,000. The Ganges intersects it near its centre. Indigo is the chief crop. The rice grain is insufficient for home consumption.—*Fureedpoor*, its chief town, is 37 m. W.S.W. Dacca.—II. a town, dist. and 10 m. S.E. Delhi.

**FURK**, a castle and vill., E. Persia, 105 m. N.W. the Furrah-wood (lake). The castle is reputed to be the strongest in Khorassan. The village has about 200 families.

**FURLO**, a vill. of N.E. Italy, deleg. and 8 m. S. Urbino, and near which is the famous *Pass of Furlo* (anc. Petra Interisca.)

**FURNARI**, a comm. of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 2084.

**FURNAS**, a vill. on the E. coast of the island St Michael, Azores, with sulphurous springs.

**FURNEAUX or FLINDERS ISLANDS**, a group,

Australasia, in Bass Strait, between Tasmania and Australia. Lat.  $40^{\circ}$  S.; lon.  $148^{\circ}$  E. They consist of three or four large, and many smaller islands; Flinders Island, the principal, being 46 m. long by 10 m. broad. Cape Barren, Clarke, Hummock, and Babel Islands are those next in size. Flinders and Clarke islands are hilly, and have peaks 2500 feet above the sea. Soil sandy and vegetation feeble. Discovered by the English navigator Furneaux in 1773.—*Furneaux* is also an island in the Pacific Ocean. Lat.  $17^{\circ}$  S.; lon.  $143^{\circ} 6'$  W.

**FURNES**, the most W. town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, at the junction of several canals, near the North Sea, and 26 m. W.S.W. Bruges. P. 4699. It has an active trade in cattle.

**FURNESS**, a manorial liberty of England, forming a promontory on the Irish Sea, in the N.W. part of co. Lancaster. Its greater part is a rugged region covered with underwood. Pop. mostly employed in iron mines and furnaces, slate quarries, and charcoal-burning. The abbey of Furness is a picturesque ruin. Near it is a station on the Broughton and Fleetwood Railway.

**FURRUCKABAD (Happy residence)**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal (Agra), between lat.  $27^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  N., having E. the Oude doms., and on other sides the dists. Etawah, Alighur, and Bareilly. Area 1909 sq. m. P. 854,799. It is mostly comprised in the Doab, its N. part being traversed by the Ganges.—*Furruckabad*, the cap. of the dist., is situated on r. b. of the Ganges, 100 m. E.N.E. Agra. P. estimated at 66,000. It is enclosed by a wall, and is one of the principal commercial towns of Upper Hindostan; but the government establishments of the district are at Futteghur. Lord Lake defeated the troops of Holkar here in 1805.

**FURRUCKNAGUR**, two towns of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, one being 10 m. E.N.E. and the other 26 m. S.W. of that city.

**FÜRSTENAU**, a town of Northern Germany, kingdom of Hanover, landrost and 23 m. N.W. Osnabrück. P. 1188.—II. a vill. of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 20 m. S.E. Darmstadt, on l. b. of the Mümling.

**FÜRSTENBERG**, several small towns of Germany.—I. Meckenberg-Strelitz, on the Havel, 10 m. S.E. Old Strelitz. P. 2430.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 14 m. S.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with which it communicates by railway. P. 1860.

**FÜRSTENFELD**, a town of Styria, circ. and 30 m. E. Grätz, on the Feistritz. P. 3013. It has a large imperial tobacco factory.

**FÜRSTENFELD BRUCK**, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. N.W. München, with a military hospital.

**FÜRSTENWALDE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, on rt. b. of the Spree, 21 m. W. Frankfurt, and on the railway thence to Berlin. P. 5300. It has manufs. of linens and woollens, and an active trade by the river.

**FÜRTH**, a manuf. town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, at the confl. of the Regnitz and Pegnitz, 5 m. N.W. Nürnberg, with which it communicates by railway. P. (1861) 19,125, many of whom were Jews, the rest mostly Lutherans. It has several churches and synagogues, and numerous schools. The Jews, interdicted from settling in Nürnberg, have here a separate court of justice, Hebrew schools, two printing establishments, and unusual privileges. Manufs. fabrics of various kinds, mirrors, lacquered wares, horn and bone articles, and pedlary of all descriptions.

**FÜRTH**, a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Cham, 40 m. N.E. Regensburg.

**FURTH**, a vill. of Hessen Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 16 m. S.E. Darmstadt. P. 1370.

**FURTH**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.W. Stoney Stratford, near the North-Western Railway. Ac. 480. P. 16.

**FURTWANGEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 1 m. E.N.E. Freiburg. P. 970.

**FURY-AND-HECLA STRAIT**, British North America, lat. 69° 50' N., lon. 85° W., lead W.ward into Boothia Gulf, having N. Cockburn island, and S. Melville peninsula. Breadth varies from 8 to 40 m., with numerous islands. [BOOTHIA.]

**FUSARO**, *Acheron*, a lake of South Italy, prov. and 11 m. W. Naples, on the peninsula of Baia.

**FUSIGNANO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Ravenna, 30 m. S.E. Ferrara. P. 5242.

**FUSINA**, a vill. and post station of N. Italy, gov. and 4 m. W.S.W. Venice, on the Brenta Canal.

**FÜSSEN**, a frontier town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Lech, near the Tyrolese border, 56 m. S.W. Augsburg. P. 1600. It has a castle, and manufs. of musical instruments.

**FUTAK**, a town of S. Hungary, circ. Bacs, on l. b. of the Danube, 8 m. W. Peterwardein. P. 5575. It has a fair in November, attended by Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants.

**FUTEHPUR**, numerous towns, etc., in India.—I. presid. Bengal, dist. & 75 m. W.N.W. Allahabad, on E. l. Rail. The dist. of *Futehpur* is in div. Allahabad. Area 1583 sq. m. P. 511,132. Climate various, thermometer ranging from 28° to 112° Fahr.—II. Scinde, in the delta of the Indus, 45 m. S. Hyderabad.—III. Punjab, on the Ravee, 86 m. S.W. Lahore.—IV. (*Sikra*), British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 19 m. W.S.W. Agra.

**FUTTOOHA** or **FUTWA**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges, in lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 85° 22' E. P. 12 000. The Ganges is here considered sacred.

**FUTTYGURH**, a military cantonment of India, on l. b. of the Ganges, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 22' N.; lon. 79° 41' E. The place is healthy, and well supplied with provisions.

**FUTTYPOOR**, two towns of India.—I. British dom., presid. Bengal, Nagpore, cent. provs., 48 m. E.S.E. Hosungabad.—II. Rajpootana, 90 m. N.W. Jeypoor.—*Futtypoor* is a large vill. of Scinde, on a branch of the Indus, 10 m. S. Larkhana.

**FUUR**, an island of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, in the Liimfiord. Area 11 sq. m. P. 1000. Mineral springs.

**FUVEAU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. du Rhône, arr. and 7 m. S.E. Aix. P. 2883.

**FÜZES**, a vill. of Hungary, Woiwodena, circ. Bogsaw. P. 1950.

**FYE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers, cant. St Paterne. P. 1997.

**FYEN**, an island of Denmark. [FÜHEN.]

**FYFIELD**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Ac. 1620. P. 439.—II. co. Essex, 2½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Ac. 2450. P. 629.—III. co. Hants, 4½ m. W. Andover. Ac. 2210. P. 222.

**FYLINGDALES**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the North Sea, 4½ m. S.S.E. Whitby. Ac. 18,458. P. 1721.

**FYNE (LOCH)**, an inlet of the sea, Scotland, co. Argyre, commencing between the isles of Bute and Arran, and running up between the dists. Kintyre and Cowal for about 40 m., with an average breadth of 5 m. Shores deeply indented. The loch is noted for its herring fishery.

**FYVIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and about 24 m. N.N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. 20,000. P. 4344.

**FYZABAD**, a town of India, dom. and 4 m. W. Oude. It is large, populous, and has the remains of a fortress, and of a palace.—II. a vill. of Afghanistan, on the Herirood, 32 m. E. Herat.

## G

**GAABENSE**, a vill. and ferry station of Denmark, on the N. coast of the island Falster.

**GAAD**, a vill. of Hungary, W. of the Theiss, co. Torontal, on the Temes. P. 1123.

**GABARRET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1146. It was formerly cap. of the viscounty Gabardan.

**GABAS**, a frontier vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyénées, comm. Laruns, where travellers commence the ascent of the Pic-du-Midi d'Ossau.

**GABEL**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 50 m. N.N.E. Prague. P. 2490.—II. a vill., circ. and 36 m. E. Chrudim, on l. b. of the Adler. P. 556.

**GABELA** or **GABELLA**, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, on the Narenta, near the Dalmatian frontier, and 26 m. S.W. Mostar.

**GABERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. S.W. Tarragona. P. 1574. It has manufs. of linens.

**GABIAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 12 m. N.N.E. Beziers. P. 1189.

**GABIANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 12 m. W. Casale, cap. mand., on rt. b. of the Po. Pop., with comm., 2528.

**GABLONZ** (Bohemian *Gablunka*), a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau. P. 3879.

**GABOON**, a region of Central Africa, on the E. coast of the Gulf of Guinea, between lat. 2° 30' N., and 0° 45' S. It is watered by the Gaboon river, at the mouth of which the French erected a military and commercial establishment in 1843. Trade

in ivory, ebony, sandalwood, and green copal. The gorilla ape is a native of this region.

**GACÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 15 m. E.N.E. Argentan. P. 1848.

**GACILLY**, a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 29 m. E.N.E. Vannes. P. 1308.

**GACS** or **GACZ**, a market town of W. Hungary, circ. Neograd, 64 m. N.N.E. Pesth. P. 1194.

**GADAMES** or **GHADAMES**, an oasis of the African desert, S.W. of Tripoli, and S. of the main chain of the Atlas, with a town, near lat. 30° 9' N., lon. 9° 14' E. It has numerous vills. and some antiquities of the Roman period, and is the centre of divergent routes to the territories of Tunis, Tripoli, the oases of Ghraat, Tuat, etc.

**GADDADA** or **TCHIN-TCHOU**, a river of Hindostan, joins the Bramaputra in Bengal, dist. and 45 m. N.E. Rungpoor, after a S. course through Bootan, estimated at 150 m., during which it forms numerous cataracts.

**GADDESBY**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1657. P. 341.

**GADDESSEN**, two pas. of England, co. Herts.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.W. Hemel-Hempstead, and 5 m. from the Boxmoor station of the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 4074. P. 1147.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. E.S.E. Ivinghoe. Ac. 924. P. 386.

**GADE**, a river of England, co. Herts, after a S. course, joins the Colne near Rickmansworth. Affluent, the Chesham river. For many miles it runs parallel to the N. W. Railway, and it supplies the Grand Junction Canal.

**GADEBUSCH**, *Dei Lucas*, a walled town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., 13 m. W.N.W. Schwerin. P. 2300.

**GADJATCH** or **GADITCH**, a town of South Russia, prov. and 60 m. N.W. Poitava, cap. dist., on the Psicol. P. 3641. It has 7 churches, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

**GADOR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W. Almeria, on rt. b. of the Almeria. P. 1954.

**GADOR** (SIERRA DE), a chain of mountains, Spain, Andalucia, being a part of a range which is nearly parallel to the Sierra Nevada, and takes the name of Alpigarras. Culminating point 6755 feet above the sea. It has lead mines, which yield annually 6696 tons.

**GADSDEN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Florida, extending from Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico. Area 1150 sq. m. P. 3987 free, 5409 slaves.

**GADSHILL**, England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Rochester, on the London Road, famous as the scene of Falstaff's and Prince Henry's rencontre.

**GAEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Montfort, cant. St Meon. P. 2434.

**GAETA**, *Caeta*, a fortified seaport city of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. dist., occupying a peninsula on the N.W. side of the Gulf of Gaeta, 40 m. N.W. Naples. P. (1861) 14,217 (besides the garrison). It has a cathedral, churches, convents, hospital, and founding asylum. In its vicinity stood the villa of Cicero, in the grounds of which he was assassinated, B.C. 43. Gaeta was taken by the French in 1798 and 1806. Pope Pius IX. sought an asylum here in 1850. It surrendered to the Sardinians 13th February 1861. The Gulf of Gaeta, Mediterranean, is in lat. 41° 10' N., lon. 13° 45' E. On its N.E. side it receives the river Garigliano.

**GAGGIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Vergato. P. 3822.

**GAGLIANO** and **GAGLIATO**, three comms. and vills. of South Italy.—I. prov. Aquila. P. 1646.—II. prov. Catanzaro. P. 932.—III. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 1942.

**GAGLIANO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. Nicosia. P. 3915.

**GAIDARONISI**, *Hyettusa*, an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, in the Ægean Sea, 13 m. S. Samos. Lat. 37° 28' N.; lon. 27° E.

**GAIL** (Slav. *Silla*), a river of Illyria, Carinthia, rises near the Tyrol, and joins the Drave 2 m. below Villach, after an E. course of 65 miles.

**GAILDORF**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 31 m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 1550. It has two castles, and manufs. of vitriol and alum.

**GALLAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arr., 12 m. W. Alby, on the Tarn. P. 7834. It has a comm. college, manufs. of wine casks and turned wares, distilleries, tanneries, dye-houses, and an active trade in wines.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.N.W. Milhau. P. 1057.—III. (*Toulza*), dep. Haute Garonne, arr. and 16 m. S.S.E. Muret. P. 2002.

**GAILLAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 1 m. N.N.W. Lesparre. P. 2377.

**GAILLEFONTAINE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Neufchâtel, cant. Forges. P. 1712.

**GAILLON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., 8 m. E.S.E. Louviers, with a station on the Rouen Rail., 48 m. N.W. Paris. P. 3206.

**GAINES**, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, near Lake Erie.—II. *Gainesville*, a township near Lake Erie.—III. a vill., Alabama, on the Tombigbee, 54 m. S.W. Tuscaloosa.

**GAINFORD**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Dur-

ham, on the Tees, 7½ m. W.N.W. Darlington. Ac. 24,145. P. 7264.

**GAINSBOROUGH**, a seaport, market town, and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.W. Lincoln, on the Trent, 26 m. from its junction with the Humber. Ac. of pa. 7210. P. (1861) 7339. It has a church, town-hall, theatre, and union workhouse. Imports, lintseed, rapeseed, bones, and timber. Exports, Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield manufs. The canals connecting it with the Trent render Gainsboro' a natural outlet on the E. coast for the midland cos., in consideration of which it was made a port in 1840. It is a polling place for the parts of Lindsey. Vessels belonging to the port 2, tons 112. Customs rev. (1862), 98807; exports (1862), 8327.

**GAINESVILLE**, a town, U. S., North America, Virginia, co. Prince William, 10 m. N.W. Brentsville. It was the scene of a great battle, 29th August 1862.

**GAIRDNER LAKE**, S. Australia, lat. 32° S.; lon. 135° E.; length 130 m.; breadth 25 m.; 350 ft. above the sea. Near it are many small salt lakes.

**GAIRLOCH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the sea of the same name, 24 m. E.N.E. the N. extremity of the Isle of Skye. P. 5449. More than 5000 ac. in this pa. are woodland.—II, a branch of the Firth of Clyde, co. Dumbarton, between pas. Row and Rosenearth, opposite Greenock. Length S. to N. 7 m., average breadth 1 mile.

**GAIRO**, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. and 3 m. from Lanusei. P. 1247. Manufs. woollens.

**GAIRSAV**, one of the Orkney islands, Scotland, par. Rendal, from which it is divided on the N. by a strait. Length 2 miles. P. 43.

**GAIS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N.E. Appenzell, on the S. declivity of the Gâbris mountains, 2900 feet above the sea. It has mineral springs and baths. P. 2480.

**GAIS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, 6 m. from St Gall, frequented for its baths. Has manufs. of fine muslin. P. 2671.

**GAJAR** or **GIRING**, a market town of Hungary, on rt. b. of the Danube, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Pressburg, on the Rudana. P. 3284.

**GAJE**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Sambor, dist. Drohobycz. P. 2705.

**GAJOLE**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena, cap. comm., in the upper valley of the Arbia. P. 5442.

**GALACZ** or **GALATZ** (pron. *Galatsh*), a town and the port of Moldavia, on l. b. of the Danube, between the mouths of the Sereth and the Pruth, 14 m. N.E. Barhilov. Lat. 45° 23' N.; lon. 28° 1' E. P. 25,000 or 30,000. Since 1834, when it was made a free port, its trade has rapidly increased; various Greek and English commercial houses have been established, its quays are accessible to vessels of 300 tons, and it has regular steam communications with Vienna and Constantinople. Principal exports, corn, tallow, wool, timber, hides, & skins; imports, cotton fabrics & twist from England, colonial products, olive oil, and hardwares.

**GALA WATER**, a river of Scotland, rises in the Muirfoot hills, co. Edinburgh, flows mostly S.S.W. through the above county and Roxburgh, and joins the Tweed close to Abbotsford. Length 20 m.

**GALANTHA**, a fortified vill. of West Hungary, circ. and 29 m. E. Pressburg. P. 1600.

**GALAPAGOS ISLANDS** (Spanish for *Tortoise*), a group of the Pacific Ocean, on and near the equator, between lon. 89° and 92° W., 730 m. W. the coast of Ecuador, South America, and consisting of 6 principal and 7 small islands, the largest, Albemarle Island, being 60 m. in length by 15 m.

in breadth, with an elevation of 4000 feet. All are volcanic, and abound in lavas, interspersed with some fertile oases. They are frequented by turtles of enormous size, iguanas, and other reptiles, peculiar to this region. Many of the plants and birds are also of peculiar species. The principal islands are Albemarle, Indefatigable, Chatham, Charles, James, Narborough, Hood, Barrington, Bindloes, and Abingdon, mostly unpeopled.—II. An unimportant group of the West Indies, Bahamas, N. of Abaco.

**GALAROZA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. N.N.E. Huelva, on l. b. of the Maritima. P. 1936.

**GALASHIELS**, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotland, cos. Roxburgh and Selkirk, a station on the N. B. Rail., 33 miles south from Edinburgh. Alt. 385 ft. P. of pa. 3379; do. of town 6433. It has ten churches, two libraries, a mechanics' institute, museum, branch banks, and extensive manufs. of shawls, plaids, and tweeds from home and foreign wools. The mills are wrought partly by water and partly by steam-power. The burgh is under the General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862. Sheriff and police courts are held. There are gas and water and other public companies. A weekly grain market is held on Tuesdays in the corn exchange.

**GALATA**, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N. side of the Golden Horn,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. the Seraglio-point. It is 4 m. in circumference, enclosed by walls, and entered by numerous gates, which are shut at sunset. The inhabitants are mostly European Christians, and Galata is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the Turkish capital. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, & Armenian churches, & the custom-house for the port of Constantinople.

**GALATA**, a vill, and cape of Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 4 m. S.E. Varna.

**GALATI**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. P. 2153. Birthplace of the celebrated Antonio de Ferrarùs, called "Il Galateo." It has sulphur mines.

**GALATINA**, Italy. [SAN-PIETRO-IN.]

**GALATONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. cant., 17 m. S.W. Lecce. P. 5612.

**GALATRO**, a comm. and town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, 18 m. N.E. Palmi. P. 1840.

**GALAXIDI**, a seaport town of Greece, gov. Phocis, on the Gulf of Salona, 12 m. S. Salona or Amphissa. It has 2 harbours, and was one of the most flourishing commercial towns in West Hellas, but was ruined by the Turks in 1821.

**GALBALLY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 7 m. S.S.W. Tipperary. Ac. 15,457. P. 4032.

**GALBIATE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco. P. 1980.

**GALBOOLY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. S.E. Thurles. Ac. 1267. P. 218.

**GALDO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Campagna. P. 1659.

**GALEATA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Rocca S. Casciano. P. 3488.

**GALGA**, an island in the Indian Ocean, N.E. Madagascar, lat. 10° 28' S., lon. 56° 30' E. It is covered with cocoa trees, and exports oil.

**GALEN**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, between Geneva and Prattsburg.

**GALENA**, a city of the U. S., North America, in N.W. corner of Illinois, on the Ferre river, 6 m. above its junction with the Mississippi, and on rail. 450 m. above St Louis. P. 8193. It is famous as the centre of the great lead-mining districts of the Upper Mississippi, which here is navigable for the largest steamers.

**GALERA**, an island, Pacific Ocean, Solomon Archipelago. Lat. 9° 15' S.; lon. 161° 30' E.

**GALEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.N.W. Listowel. Ac. 12,602. P. 2498.

**GALLIANO ISLAND**, British N. Amer., in Queen Charlotte Sound, lat. 51° 9' N., lon. 128° 2' W.

**GALICIA**, an old prov. of Spain, with the title of kingdom, and, since 1833, forming the provs. of Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra, at the N.W. extremity of the peninsula, between lat. 41° 50' and 43° 50' N., lon. 6° 50' and 9° 15' W. Surface generally mountainous; principal rivers, the Minho, Sil, and Ulla. Coast line very irregular, and presents the Capes Finistère, Ortegal, and Estaca, with the Bays of Ferrol, Betanzos, Coruña, Pontevedra, and Vigo. Climate temperate; rain more abundant than in any other part of Spain. Forests extensive, and feed large herds of hogs; there are also good pasture lands, and wide tracts of heath. Chestnuts, maize, rye, flax, potatoes, wheat, barley, and inferior wine are the principal products. Sheep and horses are extensively reared. Mineral products comprise copper, lead, tin, antimony, marble, and jasper. Some pilchard-fisheries are carried on, and a few unimportant manufactures of woollens, linens, sail-cloth, etc. The mass of the Galicians or *Gallegos* are very poor, ignorant, and uncivilised, but hardy and industrious; they make good agricultural labourers, soldiers, and domestic servants. Many emigrate yearly into other parts of Spain and Portugal; and the porters and water-carriers of Madrid, Lisbon, etc., are usually from this part of Spain. Cap. city, Santiago.

**GALICIA** and **LODOMIRA**, with **CRACOW** or **AUSTRIAN POLAND** (German *Galizien* and *Krakau*), a crown-land or prov. of the Austrian empire, cap. Lemberg, lies in the form of a terrace on the N. slope of the Carpathian mountains. It is bounded W. by Silesia, S. by Hungary and Transylvania, E. by Moldavia and Russia, and N. by Russia, Poland, & Prussia. Area 30,241 sq. m. P. (1858) 4,612,116. The chief rivers are the Vistula with its affluents, the Biala, Wyslocka, and San; the Bug, Dniester, and Pruth; there are numerous small lakes in the Carpathians. The surface in the N. comprises wide and fertile plains, while in the S. it is covered with sandstone hills, which spread out from the Carpathians far into the interior. Climate the most rigorous in the empire, on account of the continuous chain of mountains which interrupt the mild southerly breezes. Summer is of short duration, and winter, which is very cold, lasts six months. Mean annual temp. in the plain 45° Fahr. The principal crops are oats, wheat, barley, and maize. Flax, hemp, and tobacco are also cultivated. Cattle are extensively reared, and horses are numerous, and of a hardy breed. Sheep and horses are the chief stock in the Bukowina (the S.E. part of the kingdom). Bees are extensively kept, and honey and wax are exported. Minerals comprise marble, alabaster, sulphur, iron, coal, copper, zinc; but the most remarkable mineral production is fossil salt, the bed of which extends for 285 m. along the Carpathians from E. to W., and which, in the salt works of Wieliczka and Bochnia, has been worked since the year 1300; and there are numerous mineral springs. The only manufactures of importance are spinning and weaving flaxen and hempen fabrics. Brandy distilleries are numerous. The inhabitants are of Slavonic origin, and speak the Polish language; there are many Jews, mostly merchants and distillers; the others are divided among the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and a few Protestants. Education is in a backward state, but there is a university at Lemberg; there are numerous

hospitals and charitable institutions; the chief criminal court is at Lemberg. The kingdom is divided into 19 circles, comprising 96 towns, 193 market towns, and 6060 villages. *Galicia*, formerly comprised in Red Russia, derives its name from Galitz or Halicz, a town on the Dniester, which was cap. of an indep. principality in the middle ages; and Lodomeria takes its name from Vladimir in Volhynia, which was also cap. of a duchy. This country, which was long possessed by the Poles, was made over to Austria at the partition of the country in 1772 and 1795.

**GALILEE**, one of the three provs. into which Palestine was divided in the time of our Lord, comprising the country W. of the Jordan, between Samaria and Judea. It was divided into Upper and Lower Galilee; the latter included the great plain of Esdraelon, and was one of the richest and most beautiful portions of the country. Galilee was the scene of most of our Lord's private life and ministry. It now forms the central part of the pash. of Sidon, Asiatic Turkey. The *Lake of Galilee*, or Sea of Genesaret, on the E. of the prov., is oval in shape, 14 m. long,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. in extreme width, and 653 feet below the level of the sea. The Jordan enters it on the N. and leaves it on the S. [**JORDAN.**] The lake occupies the bottom of a great basin: it is bounded on the E. by the mountains of Bashan, 2000 feet high, barren, and furrowed by ravines. On the S.W. the shores rise abruptly, and the N.W. is occupied by the plain of Genesaret. From its great depression the climate is hot, and the vegetation tropical. The water of the lake is sweet and clear, and it abounds in fish. On its shores were 9 cities and many villages, among them Capernaum, Magdala, and Tiberias, of which the latter only remains.

**GALINARA**, *Gallinaria*, an isl., North Italy, in the Mediterranean, prov. Genoa, 2 m. S.E. Albenga.

**GALISTES**, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Caceres. P. 1205. It has oil and flour mills, and trade in cattle and corn.

**GALITA**, *Calathe*, an island of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Tunis. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; lon.  $8^{\circ} 55' E.$  Between it and the mainland are the Sorelli rocks, on which the British steam-*frigate* "Avenger" foundered, 20th Dec. 1847.

**GALITCH**, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.E. Kostroma, on the Lake of Galitch. P. 3000. It has 13 churches, 2 old forts, and linen manufs.

**GALITZ**, a town of Austria. [**HALICZ.**]

**GALKOT**, a territory and town of Nepal, India. The territory is small, but well cultivated, and has iron and copper mines. The town is in lat.  $28^{\circ} 17' N.$ , lon.  $83^{\circ} 14' E.$ , on a hill. It has a house for its chief, surrounded by 500 huts.

**GALL (St.)** (Germ. *Sankt-Gallen*), a canton in the N.E. of Switzerland, bounded E. by the cant. Grisons, the principality of Liechtenstein and the Vorarlberg (Tirol), N. by the Lake of Constance and the cant. Thurgau, W. by Zürich, Glarus, and Schwytz, and S. by Grisons. It wholly surrounds the cant. Appenzell. Area 749 sq. m. P. (1860) 180,427. Surface diversified, has fertile valleys in the N., and is mountainous in the S. Mount Sentsis, near its centre, is 8215 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Rhine, which forms the E. boundary, the Thur, Sitter, Seez, and Linth. The canton possesses parts of the coasts of the Lakes of Constance, Zürich, and Wallenstatt. The corn raised is insufficient for home consumpt; potatoes, fruit, cider, kirsch-waser, and wine, are products of importance. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. Forests are extensive in the S. The

only minerals worked are iron, coal, and peat; mineral springs, which are numerous, comprise the baths of Pfeffers. Manufs. muslins, linen cloth, and cotton thread; and has cotton-bleaching establishments, glass and wax-bleaching factories. Principal imports, corn and other provisions, which, with cattle and hides, form the chief exports. German is the language of the canton; nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, the rest Protestants. St Gall is the only town of importance in the canton.

**GALL (St.)**, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. St Gall, in a valley on the Steinach, 19 m. S.S.E. Constance. P. (1860) 14,532, nearly all Protestants. Principal edifices, the cathedral, late the abbey church, an orphan asylum, and a public reading-room. It has Protestant and Roman Catholic gymnasia, learned and other associations, collections in art and science; manufactures of muslins and cotton yarn, and a trade in the produce of the E. Swiss cantons.

**GALGENEN**, vill. Switzerland, cant. Schwytz, near Lachen. P. 1409.

**GALLA COUNTRY**, E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia proper, a vast region of country, 4000 to 8000 feet above the sea, with wooded mountains and grassy plains, abundance of water, and a mild and equable climate. Wheat, barley, maize, and millet are cultivated; cattle, goats, and sheep are reared. The tributary Gallas are under one king, but there are many independent savage tribes.

**GALLAR**, a town of Spain, Aragon, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Zaragoza. P. 1015.

**GALLARATE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Milan. P. 5924. It has extensive steam cotton mills, and an active trade.

**GALLARDON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 10 m. E.N.E. Chartres. P. 1671.

**GALLARGUES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arr. and 12 m. S.W. Nîmes, on railway to Montpellier. P. 1817.

**GALLATIN**, a co., U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 152 sq. m. P. 4348 free, 708 slaves.—II. a co., S.E. of Illinois. Area 324 sq. m. P. 8055.—III. a township, Missouri, 189 m. W. Jefferson.—IV. a township, New York, 15 m. S.E. Hudson.

**GALLE**, a town of Ceylon, on S.W., lat.  $6^{\circ} 1' N.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 14' E.$  P. 3000. It is a station for steam-packets, and has a healthy climate.

**GALLEGO**, a river of Spain, rises in the Pyrénées, and joins the Ebro, about 1 m. below Zaragoza, after a S. course of 80 miles.

**GALLEGOS**, a small and rapid river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic opposite the Falkland Islands, in lat.  $51^{\circ} 38' S.$ , lon.  $69^{\circ} W.$ , by a large estuary, in which the tide is said to rise 46 feet.

**GALLEN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 6 m. N.E. Banagher. Ac. 19,166. P. 3113.

**GALLENKIRCH**, a pa. and vill. of Austria, Tirol, Vorarlberg, 35 m. from Feldkirch. P. 1478.

**GALLESE**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Viterbo. P. 1060.

**GALLIA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Ohio. Area 520 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,043.

**GALLIATE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Novara. P. (with comm.) 6688. It has a strong castle and silk mills.

**GALLICANO**, a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 19 m. E. Rome. P. 1300.

**GALLICANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Castelnuovo. P. 2819.

**GALLICO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-Calabria. P. 4103.

**GALLIERA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3319.

**GALLINA**, a comm. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-Calabria. P. 5011.

**GALLIPOLI**, *Callipolis*, a seaport town of European Turkey, *Rumili* cap. sanj., on the E. coast of the peninsula of same name, at the entrance of the Sea of Marmara, 132 m. W.S.W. Constantinople. P. 50,000. It has two ports, is the principal station of the Turkish fleet, and has extensive bazaars. Manufactures cottons, silks, earthenwares, and marocco leather. It is a Greek bishop's see, residence of a Capitan Pacha, and was the first European town taken by the Turks. A part of the Anglo-French army, for the protection of Turkey, landed here in 1854.

**GALLIPOLI (PENINSULA OF)** (ancient *Thracian Chersonesus*), is situated between lat. 40° 3' and 40° 38' N., lon. 26° 10' and 27° E., extending S.W., separating the Hellespont on the S.E. from the Egean Sea and Gulf of Saros on the W. and N. Length 63 m.; breadth 4 to 13 miles.

**GALLIPOLI**, *Callipolis*, a fortified seaport town of South Italy, prov. and 29 m. W.S.W. Lecce, cap. dist., on a rocky islet in the Gulf of Taranto, connected by a bridge with its suburb Lizza, on the mainland. P. 9362. It has a cathedral, a castle, and schools, and is noted for its cisterns, excavated in the rock, and peculiarly adapted for clarifying olive oil. St Andrea island is 1 m. W., between which and the town is a harbour, with from 10 to 12 fathoms water; and this port is one of the most frequented in South Italy, as the great mart for the oil of Apulia. Manufactures muslins, woollens, and cotton hosiery; a tunny fishery, and an active trade in corn, wine, and fruits.

**GALLIPOLIS**, a township of the U. S., North America, state Ohio, on the Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Columbus. P. 2226.

**GALLO (CAPE)**, a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 7 m. N.N.W. Palermo.—II. (anc. *Acratas*), a headland of Greece, *Mora*, forming the S. extremity of the gov. Messenia.

**GALLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Piedimonte. P. 2015.

**GALLODORO**, a vill. of the isl. Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 1748.

**GALLOON**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Ac. 23,807. P. 6535, including the vill. of Newton Butler.

**GALLOWAY**, a district comprising the S.W. part of Scotland; viz., the co. Wigtown and stewardry Kirkcubright. The designation, though long used, implies no political jurisdiction.—*The Mull of Galloway*, a bold rocky headland, forms the extreme S. point of Scotland, in lat. 54° 38' 1" N., lon. 4° 51' 2" W., having a lighthouse 325 feet above the sea.

**GALLOWAY (NEW)**, a royal and parl. bor., Scotland, co. and 19 m. N.W. Kirkcubright, pa. Kells, on the Ken. P. 462. Corp. rev. (1860-1) 281. It unites with Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn in sending 1 member to H. of Commons.

**GALLOWAY**, a township of U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Atlantic. P. 2307.

**GALLUCCIO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2972.

**GALLUZZO**, a comm. & town, Cent. Italy, prov. and circ. Florence. P. of comm. (1861) 14,366.

**GALLYHEAD**, a prom. of Ireland, co. Cork, between the Bays of Ross and Clonakilty.

**GALMIER (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, on the railway between Andrezieux and Roanne, 12 m. E. Montrison. P. 2954. It has manufs. of lace and chamois leather, and the mineral spring of Fontfort (anc. *Aquæsegestæ*).

**GALOFARO** or **CAPO DI FARO**, *Charybdis*, a whirlpool outside of the harbour of Messina, in

the strait between Italy and Sicily. Opposite to it, on the coast of Italy, is the rock of Scylla.

**GALSA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Pankota. P. 2190.

**GALSTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Ayr, on the Irvine, with a station on the S.-W. Rail. Ac. 15,304. P. 5254, mostly weavers.

**GALTEE MOUNTAINS**, Ireland, Munster, extend E. and W. for about 20 m., between Cahir in co. Tipperary and Charleville, co. Limerick. *Galteemore* is 3007 above the sea.

**GALTRES FOREST**, a cultivated tract in England, co. York, North Riding, between Aldboro' and the city of York, formerly moor and forest.

**GALTRIM**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. S.E. Trim. Ac. 4128. P. 462.

**GALVEAS**, a pa. and town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 37 m. W.S.W. Portalegre. P. 1107.

**GALVESTON**, a seaport town of the U. S., North America, Texas, in co. of same name, cap. dist., on the E. extremity of Galveston island, at the entrance to Galveston Bay, Gulf of Mexico. P. (1860) 7307. Vessels drawing 12 feet water can lay off its piers; and it is the seat of a growing trade, and has a Roman Catholic university and cathedral. It is connected by railway with Austin, and steamers ply daily to New Orleans.—*Galveston Bay* extends for 30 m. inland, and receives the Trinidad, San Jacinto, and Buffalo-Bayou rivers.—*Galveston Island*, 30 m. in length by 2 or 3 m. across, has at its S. extremity the town and harbour of San Luis.

**GALVESTON**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 6709 free, 1520 slaves.

**GALVEZ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Toledo. P. 2263. It has manufs. of serge.

**GALWAY**, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having N. the cos. Mayo and Roscommon, E. Roscommon, King's co., and Tipperary, S. Clare and the Bay of Galway, and W. the Atlantic. Ac. 1,498,593, of which 742,805 are arable, 708,000 uncultivated, 23,718 in plantations, 1801 in towns, and 90,030 under water. P. 254,511. Surface in the W. includes the Lakes Corrib and Mask, and the district of Connemara, one of the wildest and most mountainous in Ireland, with a sea-coast deeply indented by inlets. In the E. it is mostly flat and fertile, but interspersed with bogs. Climate mild and humid. Chief rivers, the Shannon, which bounds the co. on the S.E., the Black river, and the Suck. Agriculture very backward. Principal crops, oats and potatoes; the land is better adapted for grazing than for tillage. The breed of long-horned cattle is much valued. Fisheries important. Coarse linens and woollens are made here for home consump. Minerals comprise lead, copper, iron, marble, and limestone. The Irish language is in many dists. universal. The co. is divided into two Ridings, E. & W., and comprises 18 baronies and 120 pas., in the dioceses of Clonfert, Tuam, Kilmacdaugh, Elphin, and Killaloe. Chief towns, Galway (the cap.), Tuam, and Ballynasloe. Galway sends 4 members to House of Commons—2 for the co., and 2 for the chief town.

**GALWAY**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, and market town, cap. co. Galway, and co. of itself, at the mouth of the river, flowing from Lough Corrib into Galway Bay, 105 m. W. Dublin, with which it is connected by the Midland G. W. Railway. Lat. 53° 15' N.; lon. 9° 3' W. Ac. of bor. 628. Pop. of town 16,967. It is intersected by branches of the river. One of the Queen's colleges was opened here in 1849. It has a collegiate church, Ro. Cath. cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, a college, grammar school, co. court-house, town-hall, co. gaol, barracks, co. infirmary,

union workhouse, theatre, flour mills, breweries, distilleries, paper mill, iron foundry, fisheries, and exports of corn, flour, bacon, fish, kelp, and marble. The Irish Iodine Marine Salts Co. have extensive works here. Vessels belonging to the port 6, tons 1004. Customs rev. (1862) 26,285*l*. The harbour has docks, admitting vessels of 700 tons, a lighthouse on an island opposite its entrance, and it is connected with Lough Corrib by a canal. A line of steamers ply between this and the N. American colonies, and great improvements are now (1864) projected. Alt. 40 ft. The bor. sends 2 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1082. *Galway* was conquered in 1235 by the Anglo-Normans under De Burgh, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. The town suffered greatly during the troubles of the 17th century.

**GALWAY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Saratoga co., New York, 36 m. N.N.W. W. Albany. P. 2158.

**GALWAY BAY**, a large inlet of the Atlantic, W. coast of Ireland, between coes. Galway and Clare. Length W. to E. 30 m.; breadth 10 m. Opposite its entrance are the S. Arran islands. It is indented by peninsulas and studded with islets.

**GAMACHES**, a comm. and town, France, Somme, 14 m. S.W. Abbeville, on the Bresle. P. 1986.

**GAMALEKO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Alessandria. P. 1627.

**GAMBARA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. S. Brescia. P. 2471.

**GAMBATESA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov., circ. and 16 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. P. 2947.

**GAMBETTOLA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Forli, circ. Cesena. P. 1618.

**GAMBIA** (*Stachir* of Ptolemy), a river of Western Africa, Senegambia, the centre of which region it traverses, entering the Atlantic at Bathurst, 110 m. S.E. Cape Verd, in lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 16° 34' W., after a W.N.W. course, estimated at upwards of 550 m. At its mouth it is 4 m. across, but immediately within this its width is doubled. Vessels of 300 tons can reach the vicinity of Barraconda, lon. 13° 50' W., where the navigation is stopped by falls. It has numerous affluents, and the Casamanza, which enters the Atlantic about 60 m. further S., is considered one of its arms.

**GAMBIA**, a British colony of Western Africa, consisting of the island St Mary, with the town of Bathurst (lat. 13° 24' N., lon. 16° 36' W.) at the mouth of the river Gambia, and several forts on its banks, along which British influence extends to beyond McCarthy island, in lat. 13° 28' N., lon. 15° 32' W. Area 20 sq. m. P. (in 1860) 6939. It is stated to be the most healthy European settlement in Western Africa, and has a flourishing trade. Exports, gum, tortoise-shell, cotton, teak, native cloths, wax, hides, ivory, gold-dust, rice, palm-oil, horns, and timber. Total public revenue (1860), 10,400*l*; expenditure 15,200*l*. It is a dependency of Sierra Leone. The natives are superior in intelligence and civilization to the other intertropical tribes of Africa.

**GAMBIER**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 56 m. N.E. Columbia, with an Episcopal college. P. about 500.

**GAMBIER ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 23° 15' S., lon. 134° 45' W., consisting of 5 large islands and several islets in a coral reef lagoon, and important as being (except Pitcairn island) the only known station between Chile and Tahiti where good water is procurable. The French exercise a protectorate over the islands.

**GAMBIER ISLANDS**, a group in Spencer Gulf,

South Australia, Wedge Island, the largest being in lat. 35° 6' S., lon. 136° 28' E.

**GAMBOLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, 18 m. S.E. Novara. P. of comm. 5883.

**GAMEREN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. S.W. Tiel. P. 1042.

**GAMLA** (or OLD) **KARLEBY**, a seaport town of Finland, laen and 68 m. N.E. Vasa, in lat. 63° 50' N., lon. 23° 9' E. P. 2000.—*Ny Karleby* is a maritime town, 45 m. N.E. Vasa.

**GAMLINGAY**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 2 m. N.N.E. Polton. Ac. 4143. P. 2004.

**GAMMERTINGEN**, a town of Western Germany, princip. and 11 m. N. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. P. 980. Manufs. linen, and has a paper mill.

**GAMRIE**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, with a vill. on the North Sea, 7 m. E.N.E. Banff. P. 6086. On the coast here are stupendous cliffs, perforated by caverns, and frequented by vast flocks of sea-birds. In the pa. are the town Macduff and the vill. Gardenstown (P. 507).

**GAMRUN**, a town of Persia. [GOMBROON.]

**GAMSHURST**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, N. of Offenburg. P. 910.

**GAMSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. S. East Retford. Ac. 2000. P. 308.

**GAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Pyrenées, 4 m. S. Pau. P. 3052. It has an active trade. Near it are mineral springs.

**GAND**, a city of Belgium. [GHENT.]

**GANDAPOOR**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 62 m. N. Ahmednuggur.

**GANDERSHEIM**, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. Holzminden, cap. circ. on the Gande, 36 m. S.W. Brunswick. P. 2300. Area of circ. 211 sq. m. P. (1861) 42,965.

**GANDESA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Tarragona. P. 2316.

**GANDIA**, a town of Spain, prov. & 34 m. S.S.E. Valencia, near the Mediterranean. P. 5751. Manufs. silks, linens, and sugar.

**GANDICOTTA**, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 43 m. N.W. Cuddapah, on the Pennar river.

**GANDINO**, a market town of North Italy, cap. dist., prov. and 12 m. N.E. Bergamo. P. 3310. It has large woollen manufs.

**GANDREW**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. N.N.E. Monmouth. Ac. 835. P. 116.

**GANESPOOR**, a town of British India, dist. Goruckpoor, in the N.W. provinces. P. 1200.

**GANGES**, a celebrated river of Hindostan, through the N. part of which it flows from W. to E., traversing the centre of the presids. Bengal and Agra. It rises by two principal heads, the Bhagerettee and Aluknunda, in lat. 31° N., lon. 79° 7' E. In the dist. of Gurhwal, the Bhagerettee issues from under a low arch at the base of a snow bed 300 feet thick, which lies between St Patrick, St George, and the Pyramid mountains, respectively 22,798, 22,654, and 21,379 feet in elevation. Above the outlet of the river large icicles are formed by the freezing of the melted snow water. From this place, 13,800 feet above the sea, the river flows N.W. to Bhairogati, in lat. 31° 2' N., lon. 78° 54' E., where it receives the Jahnui. The united river then flows W., and S.W. to Sookhee, where it breaks through the Himalaya Proper, and flowing S. it receives the Julkar and the Bhilling, and is joined by the Aluknunda at Deoprag, lat. 30° 8' N., lon. 78° 39' E., when the united rivers take the name of the *Ganges*. From this it flows sinuously S.W. 43 m. to Hurdwar, receiving in its course the Sooswa river. From Hurdwar it flows S.S.E. for 448 m. over shoals and rapids, fordable at several

places, to Allahabad, where it joins the Jumna, its principal tributary, receiving in its course the Ramgunga, Kallee-Nuddee, & Eesun-Nuddee. The river is navigable to small steamers for 393 m. above Allahabad. From Allahabad to Chupra it flows easterly for 270 m., and receives the Goomtee and Tons (*North Western*) from the N., and the Tons (*South Western*) and Kurumnassa from the S. In the dry season the average breadth in this part is from 1200 to 1500 feet, and at Benares 1400 feet, depth 35 feet, discharge 19,000 cubic feet per second. At the same place during the rains it is 3000 feet broad, and 58 feet deep. The mean discharge of water at Benares throughout the year is 250,000 cubic feet per second. The depth of the channel is subject to great inequality, some parts exceeding 50 feet during the rains. Near Kutchwa, 35 m. above Benares, a shoal extends across the river, having only 30 inches water in the dry season. In the neighbourhood of Chupra, about lon.  $84^{\circ} 45' E.$ , it receives the Gogra from the N.W., and the Sone from the S.W., two large rivers, which addition makes its channel a mile wide when clear of islands, but in the dry season the greater part is dry sand. It continues its E. course for 246 m., as far as Rajmahal, receiving the Gunduck and Coosy, and many smaller streams from the south; but the evaporation is so great, that a few miles above Rajmahal, where the river is about one mile in breadth, there is scarcely five feet water where deepest, with a current of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. per hour, and the river between Calcutta and Allahabad is so shallow in many places, that it cannot be safely navigated by vessels of more than 18 inches draught. From Rajmahal the river takes a S.E. course, which it holds till it enters the sea. The Bhagirathi, a large stream, leaves the main river on the right, and 70 m. lower down, another large river, the Jellinghee, branches off on the same side, these two branches then flow S. for 120 m., are reunited and take the name of the Hoogly, becoming navigable for vessels of large burden at Chandernagore, 150 m. from the sea, into which it falls in lat.  $21^{\circ} 40' N.$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} E.$ , its estuary being considered by the Brahminists the termination of the "Sacred Stream." It receives several streams on the left, and on the right it throws off the Matabhanga Gorae and the Chundna. In lat.  $23^{\circ} 52' N.$ , lon.  $89^{\circ} 45' E.$ , it is joined by the Konaie or Jabuna, the principal channel of the Brahmaputra, and here much larger than the Ganges. The united stream throws off the Kirlynassa, 48 m. further down, and 65 m. below that divergence it joins the Meghna, and then flowing S., it enters the Bay of Bengal in lat.  $22^{\circ} 45' N.$ , lon.  $90^{\circ} 43' E.$ , its total length from its issue beneath the snow being 1514 m. The fall of the river is as follows: from Allahabad to Benares 6 inches per m., distance 139 m.; from Benares to Colgong 5 inches per m., distance 326 m.; from Colgong to the Jellinghee 4 inches per m., distance 167 m.; thence to Calcutta (on the Hooghly) 4 inches per m., distance 170 m.; and from Calcutta to the sea 1 or 2 inches per m., according as the water may be at its highest or lowest state, distance 100 m. Access to that part of the Ganges above the delta from the sea, for ships of heavy burden, can only be attained through the channel of the Meghna, Podda (Ganges), or the Chundna. In the dry season, the communication by water between the Hoogly below Calcutta and the Ganges above the delta, is kept up by the circuitous course called the Sunderbund Passage, opening into the Chundna. Besides the principal rivers, numerous small streams enter the Bay of Bengal by the Sunder-

bunds, a cluster of sea islands separated by many channels, flowing in all directions, but principally from N. to S. The tides are felt for 160 m. from the sea. The water of the Ganges begins to rise about the end of May, and is at its height in Sept. About the end of July all the low parts of Bengal, contiguous to the Ganges and Brahmaputra, are overflowed for upwards of 100 m. in breadth, nothing appearing but villages and trees. Several tracts are guarded from inundation by means of dams, which have a collective length of upwards of 1000 m. The annual discharge of earthy matter by the Ganges is estimated at 6,368,077,440 cubic feet. The inland navigation connected with the Ganges is very considerable, and has been much increased by means of the Ganges Canal, opened 8th April 1854, the total length of which, with its branches, is about 810 m.

GANGES (BORE OF.) [HOOGLY.]

GANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Herault, 25 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. P. 4470. It has a chamber of manufs., & factories of silk gloves, hosiery, and twist, with a trade in wine.

GANGI, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. P. (1861) 10,552.

GANGOTRI, a place of pilgrimage in N. Hindostan, Gurhwal, near the source of the Ganges, in lat.  $30^{\circ} 59' N.$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 59' E.$ , and 10,319 feet in elevation above the sea.

GANGPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Gundwana, cap. a chiefship, on the Braminy river, 70 m. N.E. Sumbulpore.

GANGPORE, a petty state, tributary to the British, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal. Area 2493 sq. m. P. 112,000. Soil fertile, but badly cultivated, being almost in a state of nature. Annual revenue 10,000*l.* *Gangpore*, the cap., is in lat.  $22^{\circ} 3' N.$ , lon.  $84^{\circ} 43' E.$

GANJEH, a town of Georgia. [ELISABETOPOL.]

GANJAM, the most N. dist. of the presid. Madras, British India, on the Coromandel coast, having landward the dist. Vizagapatam and the presid. Bengal. Area 6400 m. P. 926,930. Coast low; W. boundary hilly; intermediate surface fertile, and interspersed with extensive forests. Exports comprise rice, wheat, oil, seeds, sugar, and indigo, with muslin, woollen, and silk fabrics. Principal towns, Ganjam, Russel-Kondah, and Chicacole. *Ganjam* is the cap. of the above dist., on a river, near its mouth, in the Bay of Bengal, 90 m. S.W. Cuttack.

GANNAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Andelot, 34 m. S.S.W. Moulins. P. 5599.

GANOS, a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumli, sanj., and 44 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the W. side of the Sea of Marmara.

GANSERNDORF, a vill. of Lower Austria, with a station on North Railway, 19 m. N.E. Vienna.

GANTERSWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, between the Thur and Necker. P. 940.

GANTON, a pa. of England, co. York. East Riding, 8 m. S.S.W. Scarborough, on the railway thence to York. Ac. 8650. P. 352.

GAN-WAY, a prov. of China. [NGAN-HOEL.]

GAP, *Vapincum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Hautes Alps, 46 m. S.S.E. Grenoble, on rt. b. of the Loire, 2392 feet above the sea. P. 8219. It has a Gothic cathedral, a comm. college, normal school, public library, court-house, town-hall, prefecture, bishop's palace, and barracks. Manufs. woollen, silk, and linen fabrics; and in its vicinity some marble quarries.

GARA, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, at the junction of the cos. Sligo, Mayo, and Roscom-

mon, 13 m. W. Carrick. Ac. 4537. It receives the Lung river on the S.W. Its outlet is the river Boyle.

GARA, a vill. of Hungary, circ. Danube, co. and 42 m. N.N.W. Bacs. P. 3606.

GARACHICO, a town of the isl. Teneriffe, on its N. coast. P. 2500. It was nearly destroyed by a volcanic eruption in 1705, before which it was one of the most important places in the island.

GARAGUSO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Matera. P. 1472.

GARBAGNATE, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Bollate. P. 1007. —II. a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1905.

GARBAGNA, a town of North Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Alessandria. P. 1469.

GARBOLISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. East-Harling. Ac. 2705. P. 701.

GARCHIZY, a vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 14 m. N.W. Nevers. P. 1622.

GARD, a river of S. France, formed by the union of the Gardon d'Alais and Gardon d'Anduze, traverses the centre of the dep. Gard in an E.S.E. direction, and joins the Rhone 5 m. N.E. Tarascon, after a course of 55 m.—*The Pont-de-Gard*, 10 m. N.E. Nîmes, is an aqueduct bridge, celebrated as one of the most magnificent Roman remains in France.

GARD, a dep. of France, in the S., formed of part of the prov. of Languedoc, bounded E. by the Rhone, N. the dep. Ardèche, W. Lozere, Aveyron, and Hérault, and S. for 10 m. by the Mediterranean. Cap. Nîmes. Area 2253 sq. m. P. 422,107. Climate mild and temperate, soil dry and arid, exposed to furious winds in the N., which is traversed by high mountains; in the S. numerous lakes and marshes render the country unhealthy. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Vidourle, Hérault, which flow to the Mediterranean, and the Ceze and Gardon, affluents of the Rhone. The dep. is traversed by the canal from Beaucaire to Aignes-Mortes, and by a railway from Alais to Beaucaire by Nîmes, and from Nîmes to Cette by Montpellier. It has mines of iron, coal, lead, sulphur, & zinc, with numerous salt marshes and mineral springs. Corn is deficient, but wine, brandy, olive oil, and fruit are abundant. It is celebrated for white horses, and for a small breed of cattle. Silk worms are extensively reared. Chief manufs., silks, gloves, & shawls. Medicinal and dyeing plants are largely exported. The dep. is divided into the four arrs. of Alais, Nîmes, Uzès, and Le Vigan.

GARDA, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venico, deleg. and 17 m. N.W. Verona, on the E. shore of the Lake of Garda, on which it has a small harbour. P. with comm. 1170.

GARDA (LAKE OF), *Lacus Benacus*, the largest lake of Northern Italy, between lat.  $45^{\circ} 26'$  and  $45^{\circ} 56'$  N., lon.  $10^{\circ} 35'$  and  $10^{\circ} 50'$  E., enclosed by the delgs. Verona, Mantua, and Brescia, and the circ. Roverdo (Tirol). Length N. to S. 35 m.; breadth 2 to 10 m. Height above the sea 320 feet; greatest depth 951 feet. Its banks are bold on all sides, except the S., where the peninsula of Sirmio extends into it. At its N. extremity it receives the Sarco river, and at its S.E. end it discharges itself by the Mincio into the Po. Its waters have a dark blue colour, and it contains fish in great variety, which form an important article of trade. In summer, from the melting of the Alpine snows, it rises four or five feet, and like all similar inland waters, is subject to violent storms. Near its E. shore the battle of Rivoli was fought in 1796.

GARDAFUI (CAPE), Africa. [GUARDAFUI.]

GARDAIA or GHARDEIA, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, lat.  $32^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $3^{\circ} 42'$  E. It is surrounded by walls, defended by nine towers, and is entered by ten gates. Has six mosques. Manufs. woollen stuffs, gunpowder, and firearms. Trade in oil, corn, butter, slaves, and pottery. It is said to be very populous.

GARDANNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, arr. and 5 m. S. Aix. P. 2739.

GARDE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. and cant. Toulon. P. 2572.

GARDE-FREINET (LA), a comm. & vill., France, dep. Var, 15 m. S.S.W. Draguignan. P. 2595.

GARDELEGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., on the Milde, gov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg. P. 6000. It has a normal school and manufs. of woollens and cottons.

GARDEN (NEW), two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Pennsylvania, 32 m. S.W. Philadelphia.—II. Indiana, 78 m. E. Indianapolis.

GARDIKI, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj, and 12 m. N. Delvino, on a steep acclivity, near the Belitza. Previously to 1812 it was a flourishing city, but it was then taken and mostly ruined by Ali Pasha.

GARDINER, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, Kennebec co., 7 m. S. Augusta.—II. (Bay), is an inlet at the E. extremity of Long Island, New York. In it is *Gardiner Island*, 4 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and well cultivated.

GARDONE, two vills. of Northern Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Brescia. P. 1648. It has manufs. of firearms, jewellery, and silk goods.—II. same prov. P. 1500.

GARESSIO or GARESSO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Coni, on l. b. of the Tanaro. P. 6438. In the vicinity are marble quarries.

GARFAGNANA, a dist. of Central Italy, Tuscany, formerly comprised in the Modenesse dom., and formed of the upper valley of the Serchio. Chief town, Castelnuovo-di-Garfagnana.

GARFINNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 2 m. N.E. Dingle. Ac. 3915. P. 461.

GARFORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 8 m. S.E. Leeds. Ac. 1700. P. 1504.

GARGANO, *Garganus*, a mountain peninsula of South Italy, prov. Foggia, extending for about 30 m. into the Adriatic, with a breadth varying from 15 to 30 m. Monte Calvo or Gargano is a limestone mass, 5295 feet in height.

GARGANTA-LA-OLLA, a town of Spain, Estremadura, prov. and 65 m. N.N.E. Cáceres. P. 1972. It has a pa. church, chapel, schools, town-house, prison, and hospitals. Manufs. linen, silk, paper, wine, and oil.

GARGARUS (Turk. *Kaz-dagh*), a mountain of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 10 m. N.W. Adramyti. It is the most elevated summit of the range of Ida, 4955 feet in height above the sea, and, like *Ætna*, subdivided into a triple zone of cultivated land, forests, and snow.

GARGNANO, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Brescia, cap. dist., on the W. shore of Lake Garda. P. of comm. 4255.

GARGRAVE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Skipton. Ac. 2536. P. 1103.

GARGUNNOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W. Stirling. Ac. 9913. P. 728.

GARIB, a river of S. Africa. [ORANGE RIVER.]

GARIGLIANO, *Liris*, a river of South Italy, rises about 5 m. S.E. Tagliacozzo, flows S.E. through the provs. Aquila and Caserta, turns W. and enters the Mediterranean Sea, 9 m. E. Gaeta, after a course of 75 m. Affluents, the Sacco and Melfa.

GARIOCH, an inland dist. of Scotland, co. Aber-

deen, comprising 150 sq. m., and including 15 parishes in the centre of the co.

**GARLASCO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina, cap. mand., 23 m. S.E. Novara. P., with comm., 6390. The Austrians crossed the Po near it in their invasion of Piedmont, March 1849.

**GARLIESTON**, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Wigtown, pa. Sorbie, on a small bay of same name. P. 685. The bay affords excellent anchorage, and the harbour admits large vessels.

**GARLIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, cap. arr., 18 m. N.N.E. Pau. P. 1340.

**GARMISCH**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Loisach river, 50 m. S.W. Munich. P. 1340.

**GARMOUTH**, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Speymouth, at the mouth of the Spey, 3 m. N. Fochabers. P. 802. Exports, grain and timber, and has a valuable salmon fishery.

**GARNACHE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 17 m. N. Les Sables. P. 3005.

**GARNKIRK**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder, on branch of Caledonian Railway. P. 554. It has extensive iron works.

**GARNOCK**, a small river of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, joins the Irvine river near its mouth after a course of 12 miles.

**GARNSEE**, a town of Prussia, prov. North Prussia, circ. and 8 m. S. Marienwerder. P. 1000.

**GAROMNA**, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, about 6 m. N. the South Arran Isles. Area about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  square miles.

**GARONNE**, *Garumna*, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenées, in the Val d'Arnan, on the confines of Spain, enters France near the vill. of Pont-du-Roi, and passes in the depts. H. Garonne, St. Beat, Montrejeau, St. Martory, and Cazeres, where its natural navigation commences; Carbonne, Muret, Toulouse, near which it is joined by the Canal du Midi; in the dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, Verdun; in Lot-et-Garonne, Agen, Port St. Marie, Tornneins, and Marmande; in the dep. Gironde, La Réole, St. Macaire, Langon, Bordeaux, and Blaye. At Blaye the river loses its name and assumes that of the Gironde [**GIRONDE**], which river it receives at its junction with the Dordogne, at Bec d'Ambez. Length 300 m. Chief affls. on right, Salat, Ariège, Tarn, Lot, Dorpt, and Dordogne; on left, Neste, Gers, Dayse, and Giron. The Garonne is subject to overflow on account of the general flatness of its banks; its bed is variable, its navigation difficult, and often interrupted by low water. The Canal du Midi connects it with the Mediterranean.

**GARONNE (HAUTE)**, a dep. of the S. of France, on the frontiers of Spain; formed of parts of the old provs. of Gascogne and Languedoc, cap. Toulouse. It is bounded E. by depts. Ariège, Aude, and Tarn; N. by Tarn-et-Garonne; and W. Gers and H. Pyrenées. Area 2429 sq. m. P. 484,081. Climate mild; surface elevated in S., where it borders on the highest part of the Pyrenées, the contreforts of which cover a considerable part of the dep. Chief rivers, the Garonne and its affluents. The Canal du Midi traverses the dep. for 26 miles. Minerals important, but unavailable from difficulty of access; the principal mines are of lead, copper, antimony, iron, & zinc; excellent marble is procured, and there are numerous mineral springs and salt marshes; pasturage rich, cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry in the mountainous districts. Corn and wine form chief articles of export. Lint, hemp, tobacco, and oranges are grown. Manufs. iron and steel wares, leather, cotton and linen goods, porcelain, chemical products, mathematical in-

struments, and straw hats. An active transit trade is carried on with Spain. The dep. is divided into the 4 arrs., St. Gaudens, Muret, Toulouse, and Villefranche-de-Lauragais.

**GARRAGILL**, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Aldstone. P. 1447, employed in extensive lead mines.

**GARRANAMANAGH**, a pa., Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N.W. Freshford. Ac. 529. P. 83.

**GARRANEKINNEFEAKE**, a pa., Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. W. Cloyne. Ac. 1571. P. 821.

**GARRANGIBBON**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 6 m. N.W. Carrick-on-Suir. Ac. 4712. P. 728.

**GARRARD**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 312 sq. m. P. (1860) 6953 free, 3578 slaves.

**GARRIGA (LA)**, a pa. and vill. of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Barcelona. P. 1180.

**GARRIGUELLA (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of Spain, Catalonia, prov. & 21 m. N.N.E. Gerona. P. 1720.

**GARRISTOWN**, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Ac. 5345. P. 1390.

**GARROBILLAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.N.W. Caceres, near the Tagus. P. 6573. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

**GARROW MOUNTAINS**, a mountain range of Further India, between lat. 25° and 26° 6' N., lon. 90° 7' and 92° 11' E., bounding the valley of the Brahmaputra on the S. and E., & surrounded by the territories of Assam, Bengal, and Jynteah. This region rises to an elevation of 3000 or 4000 feet, and is inhabited by an independent people.

**GARRY ISLAND**, Arctic Ocean, British North America, is off the mouth of Mackenzie river. Lat. 69° 30' N.; lon. 135° W.—*Garry Lake*, British North America, is in lat. 66° N., lon. 99° 30' W., and receives Black river from the W.

**GARRY (LOCH)**, two small lakes of Scotland.—I. co. Perth, in the wild dist. of Athole Forest. The river Garry, flowing into and from the above lake, gives name to the valley, and after an impetuous E.S.E. course of 30 m., joins the Tummel about 5 m. S.E. Blair-Athol.—II. co. Inverness, an extension of the river Garry, which flows into Loch Oich. Length of loch,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m.; of river, 26 miles.

**GARSDALE**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 6 m. E.S.E. Sedberg. Ac. 8280. P. 618.

**GARSDOX**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Malmesbury, within the bounds of which bor. it is comprised. Ac. 1136. P. 206.

**GARSINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 2230. P. 643.

**GARSTANG**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S. Lancaster, on the Wyre, and on the Lancaster and Preston Railway and Canal. Ac. of pa. 31,403. P. of do. 7221, employed in cotton and worsted mills and calico print works. P. of town 714. Garstang has petty-sessions, and is head of a poor-law union.

**GARSTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, on the Mersey,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Liverpool. Ac. 3293. P. 4720. Large salt works.—II. a pa., co. Berks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Lambourne. Ac. 4842. P. 589. [**GARVESTONE**].

**GARTAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.N.W. Letterkenny. Ac. 44,124, mostly mountainous. P. 1643. *Lough Gartan* is about two miles in length.

**GARTEMPE** or **GARDEMEPE**, a river of Central France, which, after a course at first W. and then N., through the depts. Creuse, H. Vienne, and Vienne, joins the Creuse 25 m. E.N.E. Poitiers. Course 120 m., but it is of little importance.

GARTHBEIRIO, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 8 m. W.N.W. Llanfair. Ac. 7200. P. 326.

GARTHBRÉNGY, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. N. Brecon. Ac. 2001. P. 162.

GARTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1714. P. 113.

GARTLY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Aberdeen and Banff, E. Huntly. Area 33 sq. m. P. 1029. It has slate quarries.

GARTON, two pas. of England, co. York, East Riding.—I. on the North Sea, 12 m. E.N.E. Hull. Ac. 1797. P. 154.—II. (on the *Wolds*), 3 m. W.N.W. Great Driffeld. Ac. 4380. P. 572.

GARTSHERRY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 1505. Iron mines.

GARVAGH, a small market town, Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 9 m. S. Coleraine. P. 798.

GARVAGHY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 4 m. S.S.E. Dromore. Ac. 10,255. P. 3602.

GARVALL and BARA, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Haddington. Ac. 13,442. P. 891.

GARVESTONE or GARSTON, a pa., Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Ac. 802. P. 303.

GARVOCK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N. Montrose. Ac. about 8000. P. 458.

GARWAX, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 3625. P. 585.

GARZ, two towns of Prussia, prov. Pomerania.—I. gov. and 16 m. S.S.W. Stettin, on the Oder. P. 4520. Manuf. cotton and woollen cloths, and hosiery.—II. on the island Rügen, in the Baltic, gov. and 10 m. E. Stralsund. P. 1700.

GARZENO, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Como, 6 m. from Dongo. P. 1567.

GARZWEILER, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1100.

GA SCHURN, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Bregenz, dist. Montafon. P. 1066.

GASCOGNE (Eng. *Gascony*), an old prov. of France, near its S.W. extremity, now forming the depts. Landes, Gers, Hautes Pyrénées, and part of Basses Pyrénées. It was a dependency of Guienne, and its cap. was Auch. A portion of it belonged to the sovereigns of Navarre, and it was united to France in 1589.

GASCOGNE (GOLFÉ DE). [*BISCAY (BAY OF).*] GASCONADE, a co. of the U. S., North America, Missouri. Area 540 sq. m. P. 8651 free, 76 slaves.—II. a river, same co., which after a course of 140 m. joins the Missouri.

GASKO, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. dist., 50 m. S.E. Mostar.

GASPAR, an isl. of Malay Archipelago, in Gaspar Strait, a passage from 50 to 60 m. across, between the islands Banca and Billiton.—*Gaspar Grande* is a petty isl. in the Gulf of Paria, South America, near the N.W. extremity of Trinidad.

GASPÉ, a dist. of Lower Canada, between lat. 48° 12' and 49° 17' N., lon. 64° 9' and 66° 46' W., having N. and W. the estuary of the St Lawrence, E. the Gulf of St Lawrence, and S. the dist. of Bonaventure. Area, including the Magdalen Islands, about 7500 sq. m. P. (1861) 14,077, chiefly of French descent.—*Cape Gaspé*, in lat. 48° 47' N., lon. 64° 9' W., at its E. extremity, forms the N. boundary of the Bay of Gaspé, an inlet of the Gulf of St Lawrence, about 18 m. in length by 6 m. across, and forming a safe harbour. An important cod and whale fishery is established off its shores.—*Gaspé Basin*, lat. 48° 51' N., and 64° 30' W., a harbour in Gaspé Bay, Canada East, was constituted a free port in November 1860. Imports 1861, value 392,068 dollars.

GASPERINA, a town of South Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro, cap. circ. P. 2894.

GASSEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 47 m. S.E. Frankfurt, on the Lubst. P. 1100.

GASSINO, a market town of N. Italy, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand. P. (with conun.) 2846. It has quarries of white marble, & an anc. castle.

GASTORF or GASTORF, a town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz, 29 m. N. Prague. P. 1319.

GASTEIN or WILDBAD GASTEIN, a vill. and celebrated watering-place, Austria, Tirol, in the valley of the Salza, circ. and 49 m. S. Salzburg, 3000 feet above the sea. P. 410.—II. *Hof Gastein*, a vill., circ. and dist. Salzburg. P. 736. Also a watering-place.

GASTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Ac. 864. P. 87.

GASTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of North Carolina. Area 308 sq. m. P. 7108 free, 2199 slaves.

GASTOR, a town of Spain, Andalucia, prov. and 75 m. N.E. Cadiz. P. 1200. It has mineral springs. GASTUNI or GASTOUNI, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Elis, 9 m. S.E. Cape Klarentza.—The *Gulf of Gastuni* is a bay, opposite Zante, between Capes Kurnia and Skaphidia, and receiving the river Iliaco (ancient *Peneus*).

GATA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 6½ m. N.W. Caceres, on the river Gata, an afl. of the Alagon. P. 2004.—II. (*Cape*, anc. *Charidemum Promontorium*), on the Mediterranean, bounding the Bay of Almeria E. Lat. 36° 44' N.; lon. 2° 10' E.—III. (*Sierra de*), a mountain range of Spain and Portugal, separating the basins of the Tagus and Douro rivers, and the old Spanish provinces of Estremadura and Leon.

GATCOMBE, a pa., Isle of Wight, England, 3½ m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 1392. P. 201.

GATEHOUSE OF FLEET, a mun. bor., river-port, and vill. of Scotland, co. Kirkcudbright, pas. Anwoth and Girthon, on the Fleet, 5 m. N.W. Kirkcudbright. P. 1635. It has a branch bank and news-room. The river is navigable for vessels of 180 tons. A canal of about 1 m. in length abridges the length of navigation.

GATELEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Fulham. Ac. 1490. P. 134.

GATES, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of N. Carolina. Area 313 sq. m. P. 4542 free, 3901 slaves.

GATESHEAD, a parl. and munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. Durham, on the S. bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, with which it communicates by a bridge. P. of bor. (1851) 25,568; (1861) 32,749, employed in extensive glass, iron, brass, cement, chemical, and coal works. It has an anc. church and chapel, an hospital for poor brethren, and is connected by railway with Carlisle, S. Shields, Sunderland, and Durham. Corp. rev. 11,000. It is the head of a poor-law union, and sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 1115. A large portion of the river-side property was destroyed by fire in October 1854, and replaced by a new quay.

GATESHEAD-FELL, a pa. adjoining the above (of which it originally formed part), and under which its area and pop. are included. Its grindstones are exported to all parts of the globe.

GATESIDE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Neilston, 4 m. S.E. Paisley. P. 455.

GATINAIS, an old div. of France, dependent on the provs. Orleansais and Isle of France, and now subdivided among the depts. Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, and Yonne.

GATO, GARTO, or AGATON, a town of Upper Guinea, the port of Benin, from which it is distant 15 m. S.S.W., on a creek of the Benin river, and accessible to vessels of 60 tons. It is said to

be populous, but unhealthy; and near this Belzoni the traveller died of dysentery in 1823.

**GATSHINA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg. P. 7000. It has an imperial palace; Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches; a founding asylum, a porcelain factory, and a school of agriculture.

**GATTATICO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-in-Emilia. P. 4270.

**GATTEO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. and 7 m. E. of Cesena. P. 2895.

**GATTEVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Cherbourg. P. 1043. It gives its name to the prom. forming the E. angle of the peninsula of Cotentin, called Raz-de-Gatteville.

**GATTICO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 2032.

**GATTIKEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Horgen. It has a large mill and cotton factory with 6840 spindles, and silk manuf.

**GATTINARA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 22 m. N.W. Vercelli, cap. mand. P. (with comm.) 4342.

**GATTON**, a pa. and vill., and formerly a parl. bor. of England, co. Surrey, 9 m. S.S.W. Croydon. Ac. 1260. P. 191.

**GATUN**, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, Central America, rises in the mountains E. Puerto Bello, flows N., and joins the Chagres river at the vill. Gatun, 8 m. from the Caribbean Sea.

**GAUDENS (St)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. arr., on a hill near l. b. of the Garonne, in the Pyrenées, 55 m. S.W. Toulouse. P. 5183. It has a comm. college, and manufactures of serge and tape; sawing, fulling, and paper mills; and an active trade.

**GAUIR**, a river of Scotland, rises near Loch Etive, and enters Loch Rannoch, co. Perth.

**GAULBY** or **GALBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1170. P. 93.

**GAULNA**, a hill fort and town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Candeish, 103 m. E.S.E. Surat, taken by our troops in 1804, and finally ceded to the British in 1818.

**GAULTIER (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 17 m. S.W. Chateauroux. P. 1902.

**GAUNERSDORF**, a market town of Austria, circ. Gross Enzersdorf, on the Wildenbach. P. 676. Near it are the mineral baths of Pirawarth.

**GAU-ODERNHEIM**, a walled town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Selz, 15 m. S. Mayence. P. 1750.

**GAURIAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.S.E. Blaye. P. 1536.

**GAURIZ**, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, formed by the union of the Gamka and Olifants rivers, and separating the dists. George and Zwelendam to the sea, which it enters after a tortuous S. course of 50 miles. It is rapid, and liable to sudden inundations.

**GAUSSON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Loudesac. P. 2069.

**GAUTBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1444. P. 113.

**GAUZIN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Malaga. P. 4815. Manufs. leather.

**GAVARDO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. E.N.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. P. 2062.

**GAVARNIE**, a frontier hamlet of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, 34 m. S. Tarbes, 4378 feet above the sea, with mineral springs. P. 331. It is situated on a small stream called Gave-de-Pau, which falling over a height of 11,600 feet forms the fall of Gavarnie.

**GAVE** ("water"), the generic name of every

stream in the French Pyrenées depts., the principal of which are—I. and II. (*d'Aspe* and *d'Ossau*), Basses Pyrenées, rise near the Pic-du-Midi, and unite near Oleron, to form the Gave d'Oleron. Length of *G. d'Aspe* 30 m.; of *G. d'Ossau* 30 m.—III. (*de Pau*), rises in Spain, near M. Perdu, flows N.W. through the valley of Gavarnie, and the depts. H. and B. Pyrenées, and joins the Adour, 15 m. E.N.E. Bayonne, after a course of 110 m. Principal affluent, the *G. d'Oleron*.

**GAVELLO**, a market town of Northern Italy, deleg. and 9 m. E.S.E. Rovigo. P. 2000.

**GAVI**, a fortified town, N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 5 m. S. Novi, cap. mand., on the route between Genoa & Alessandria. P. (with comm.) 5977.

**GAVIA LA GRANDE**, a town of Spain, Andaluca, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Granada. P. 2621.

**GAVIAON**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 30 m. W.N.W. Portalegre. P. 1117.

**GAVINO (SAN)**, a comm. and vill. of the island Sardinia, 29 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. P. 2511.

**GAVIRATE**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Como, on the Lake Varese. P. 1740.

**GAVORRANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto. P. of comm. 5787.

**GAVRAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.S.E. Coutances. P. 1821.

**GAVRILOVSA**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 30 m. N. Vladimir.—II. a vill. of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, dist. Barnaul.

**GAVRIOS**, a river of Greece. [CEPHISSUS.] **GAVROTT**, a chapelry of England, co. Bucks, pa. and 2 m. S.S.W. Buckingham. P. 571.

**GAWSWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. S.S.W. Macclesfield. Ac. 5442. P. 713.

**GAYA** or **GAYAH**, a city of British India, presid. Bengal, prov., dist. and 43 m. S.W. Bahar; on an affluent of the Ganges. P. 43,451, but often augmented by many thousand pilgrims. It is inhabited by Brahmuns, and considered a town of great sanctity. Silk and cotton manufactures are carried on, the town has well-supplied markets, and is noted for its stone-cutters.

**GAYA**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.W. Hradisch. P. 2050.

**GAYDON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N.N.E. Kington. Ac. 1140. P. 292.

**GAYHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N.W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 840. P. 129.

**GAXTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.S.E. King's Lynn. Ac. 3272. P. 920.—II. co. Northampton, 4½ m. N. Towcester. Ac. 1711. P. 459.—III. co. and 5 m. N.W. Stafford. Ac. 1270. P. 249.—IV. (*Le Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5½ m. N.N.W. Alford. Ac. 2166.

P. 331.—V. (*Le Wold*), same co., 6 m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 1139. P. 118.—VI. (*Thorpe*), co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 2355. P. 169.

**GAYWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ¾ m. E. King's Lynn. Ac. 2495. Pop. 1368.

**GAZA** (Arabic *Ghuzzel*), a city of Palestine, 2 m. from the Mediterranean, and 48 m. S.W. Jerusalem, surrounded by olive groves. P. probably 15,000 or 16,000. It has manufs. of soap, trade in corn, bazaars, and is a principal entrepôt for the caravans passing between Egypt and Syria. *Gaza* is mentioned very early in Scripture. It was one of the chief cities of the Philistines, and appears to have always remained a place of importance.

**GAZELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4¼ m. S. Newmarket. Ac. 5899. P. 884.

**GAZZANIGA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Clusone. P. 1626.

**GAZZANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-Emilia. P. 1919.

GAZZO, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 8 m. N.N.E. Vicenza. P. 1991.

GAZZUOLO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cremona, 11 m. W.N.W. Mantua. P. 9433.

GDÖV, a town of European Russia, gov. and 120 m. S.W. St Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Odovka, E. side of Lake Peipus. P. 1000.

GDÖV, a small town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 13 m. W.S.W. Bochnia. P. 1137.

GEANT, one of the principal summits of the Pennine Alps, in the range of Mont Blanc, 13,099 feet high. The Col (or pass) du Géant, is 11,146 feet above the sea.

GEASHILL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 7½ m. N.W. Portarlington. Ac. 43,303, of which a large portion is bog. P. 5730.

GEAUGA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Ohio. Area 600 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,817.

GEB ("mountain") is an Arabian prefix of the names of numerous heights in Asia and Africa, as Geb-el-Dokhan, "mountain of smoke" (ancient *Porphyrites Mons*), in the E. desert of Upper Egypt, about lat. 27° 18' N., lon. 30° 18' E., with extens. ruins, and vast porphyry quarries.

GERA, a river and town of W. Africa. [JEBA.]

GESEEE, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, on the Gera. P. 2200.

GEHARDSDORF (ALT or OLD), a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 84 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. P. 2700. Manufs. of horn and wooden wares.

GENA, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Erfurt, dist. Nordhausen. P. 1100.

GEY, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, Gilolo-passage, on the equator, lon. 129° 30' E. Length about 26 m.; average breadth 3 miles.

GEDDING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W. Stowmarket. Ac. 521. P. 150.

GEDDINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5½ m. E.N.E. Bothwell. Ac. 2140. P. 888.

GEDERN, a vill. of Central Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 9 m. E.S.E. Nidda. P. 2320.

GEDLING, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 4490. P. 3130.

GEDNEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Holbeach. Ac. 25,257. P. 2459.

GEELONG, a town of Victoria colony, 45 m. S.W. Melbourne, at the head of a deep inlet on the W. side of Port Phillip. P. (1857) 23,338, (1861) 22,986. It has not increased, owing to centralizing tendencies towards Melbourne. The harbour is large and sheltered, but has a bar at its entrance, which has been deepened from 9½ to 14 ft. by dredging. The inner harbour is called Corio Bay, from a native name of the water and its adjacent district. Imports (1858) 1,164,568*l.*, exports 492,930*l.* The town is favourably situated for health and good drainage. Geelong is so called from a native name, and was officially founded in 1837. In 1843 it was formed into a municipality. In 1854 a sum of 200,000*l.* was raised by loan, guaranteed by the government, for the improvement of the streets, while 500,000*l.* were similarly laid out upon those of Melbourne. The municipal revenue for year ended August 1858 was 15,592*l.*, and expenditure 23,670*l.*, including 11,011*l.* for interest of loans, and 5388*l.* for public works. It has a daily newspaper, besides several other publications. Daily steam and railway communication with Melbourne on the N.E., Castle-maine and Ballarat on the N.W. Electric telegraph communication with Melbourne and Port Phillip Heads.

GEERTRUIDENBERG, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 9 m. N.N.E. Breda, and S. the Biesbosch Gulf. P. 1625.

GEESTEMÜNDE, a new port at the mouth of the Weser, belonging to Hamburg, opened 1863.

GEFFELL, a town of Prussia, prov. Saxony, gov. and 55 m. S.E. Erfurt. P. 1600.

GEFLE, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, cap. læn, at the mouth of the Gefle river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 m. N.N.W. Stockholm. P. (1861) 11,219. The river here separates into three branch arms, enclosing two islands, on which, and on either bank, the town is situated.

GEFLEBORG, a maritime læn or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 60° and 62° 20' N., lon. 15° and 17° 30' E., having E. the Gulf of Bothnia, and on other sides the læns Upsala, Westera, Fahlun, Ostersund, and Hernösand. Area 7587 sq. m. P. (1860) 136,061. Surface mountainous in the W.; lakes very numerous; principal rivers the Ljusne, Woxna, and Dal-Elf; principal towns Gefle, Soderhamn, and Huddiksvall.

GEFREES, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 13 m. N.E. Baireuth, on the White Main. P. 1230.

GEGENBACH, a vill. of Lower Bavaria, circ. and dist. Wegscheid. P. 1160.

GEIB (Hungarian *Hibbe* or *Hyby*), a market town of N. Hungary, circ. Liptau, on the Waag, 106 m. N.N.E. Pesth. P. 1738.

GEIBUZEH (ancient *Dacibysa*), a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 82 m. W. of Nicomedia.

GEILERSBERG, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Königgratz, dist. Sentenberg. P. 1712.

GEILENKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Worm. P. 1600, including the vill. of Huns-hofen, on opposite side of river. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, tobacco, and chicory.

GEISA, a town of Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 24 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, on the Ulster. P. 1573.

GEISENHEIM, a market town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 14 m. W. Mayence. P. 2400. It has an active trade in wines.

GEISLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, at the foot of Rauhe-Alp, 17 m. N.N.W. Ulm. P. 2250. It has a paper mill.—II. Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, dist. Bählingen. P. 1800.

GEISPOLZHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhine, cap. cant., 7 m. S.W. Strasbourg. P. 2236. It has manufs. of starch and tape.

GEITHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig. P. 3267.

GELDERLAND or GUELDERLAND, a prov. of the Netherlands, having N.W. the Zuyder-Zee, S.E. the Prussian dom., and on other sides the provs. Overijssel, Utrecht, South Holland, and North Brabant. Area 1972 sq. m. P. (1862) 411,947. Surface more hilly than in most of the Dutch provs. Principal rivers the Waal and Old Rhine, the Yssel forming its N.E., and the Maese its S. boundary. Along their banks fruit is raised for export, with corn, hops, and tobacco; elsewhere the land is generally poor. Principal crops, wheat, rye, potatoes, buckwheat, and tobacco. Many cattle are reared. Manufs. of linen fabrics, paper, and leather, with tile-making, brewing, and distilling, are extensively carried on. The prov. is divided into 4 dists. Chief towns, Arnhem, the cap., Nimeguen, Thiel, and Zutphen.

GELDERMALSEM, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Thiel. P. 1569.

GELDERN (French *Gulderns*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 17 m. S.W. Wesel, on the Niers, and on rail. P. 4000. Manufs. woollens.

GELDESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Becc es. Ac. 820. P. 345.

GELDRÖP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 23 m. S.S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1730.

- GELEEN**, a pa. and vill. of Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 11 m. N.E. Maestricht. P. 2065.
- GELNAU** or **GELNAU**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 3 m. N.E. Thum. P. 4682.
- GELLAH**, two towns of N. Africa.—I. a fortress, Algérie, prov. and 105 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on the Tunis frontier.—II. dom. and 20 m. N. Tunis, said to be the ancient *Castra Corneliana*.
- GELLI-GAER**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. N.N.W. Cardiff. Ac. 16,573. P. 5778.
- GELNHAUSEN**, a town of Central Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Hanau, cap. circ., on the Kinzig. P., with suburbs, 4400. It has a paper mill, and manufs. of tobacco.
- GELVES**, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 3 m. W.S.W. Sevilla, near the Guadalquivir. P. 3654.
- GEMARKE**, a town, Rhenish Prussia, in the centre of the dist. Barmen. P. 2430. [**BARMEN**.]
- GEMBLOUX**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Namur, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Sambre. P. 2317. Manufs. of cutlery. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1794.
- GEMENOS**, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. B. du Rhône, 12 m. E. Marseille. P. 1762.
- GEMERT**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1600. Manufs. fine linen fabrics.
- GEMINI** (**SAN**), *Casuentium*, a market town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 13 m. S.W. Spoleto. P. 1917. It has many ancient buildings.
- GEMIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. Rimini. P. 2147.
- GEMME** and **GEMMES** (**STE.**), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*d'Andigne*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 20 m. N.W. Angers. P. 1848.—II. (*le Robert*), dep. Mayenne, 20 m. N.E. Laval. P. 2327.—III. (*sur Loire*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers. P. 1946.
- GEMMI** (pron. *Ghemmi*), a remarkable mountain pass across the Alps in Switzerland, between the cants. Bern and Valais, about 24 m. S. Thun, 7595 feet above the level of the sea.
- GEMONA**, a market town of N. Italy, circ. and 15 m. N.N.W. Udine, near the Tagliamento. P. 6634. It has an active transit trade.
- GEMOZAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inf., 13 m. S. Saintes. P. 2787.
- GEMUND**, several towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 23 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Roer. P. 1000. Wool-len weaving, tanning, and iron and lead mines.—II. (or *Gmünd*), Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. S.S.W. Villach, on an affl. of the Drave. P., with adjacent mining hamlets, 1554.—III. Lower Austria, 73 m. W.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohemian frontier.—*Gemünd* is also the name of 3 vills. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 22 m. S.E. Anspach. [**GMUND**.]
- GEMÜNDEN**, two towns, Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, where joined by the Saale, 21 m. N.N.W. Würzburg. P. 1650.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, 15 m. N.E. Marburg. P. 1480.—III. Rhenish Prussia, circ. Coblenz, dist. Simmern. P. 1050. [**GMUNDEN**.]
- GENAPPE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Dyle, 17 m. S.E. Brussels. P. 1800. Near this vill. various military actions took place in 1815.
- GENARO** or **GENNARO**, a mountain of Central Italy, 21 m. N.E. Rome, 4185 feet in height, bounding the Campagna di Roma on the E.
- GENAS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. Vienne, dist. Meyzieux. P. 2142.
- GENDRINGEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., on the Alt-Yssel, 22 m. E.S.E. Arnhem. P. 4827.
- GENEMUIDEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, near the Zuyder-Zee, 8 m. N. Zwolle.
- GENERAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, 7 m. S. Nîmes. P. 2169.
- GENESE**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. part of New York. Area 473 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,189.—II. in centre of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. P. 22,498.—III. a river which rises in Potter co., Pennsylvania, where its head waters interlock with those of the Susquehanna and the Alleghany rivers, and flow N. through New York for about 150 m., into Lake Ontario. It is navigable for small vessels above and below the rapids at Rochester, where there is a fall of 226 feet.—IV. a township, New York, on the E. bank of above river, 5 m. N.E. Moscow. P. 672. It has a court-house, jail, and bank.
- GENESE**, a tnsnp. of U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Genesee river, 208 m. W. Albany. P. 2958.
- GENEST** (**LE**), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, 6 m. N.W. Laval. P. 1976.
- GENESTELLE**, a vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 9 m. W. Privas. P. 1328.
- GENEST** (**ST**), several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. W. Châtellerault. P. 1390.—II. (*Champanelle*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont. P. 2079.—III. (*Lerpt*), dep. Loire, arr. St Etienne. P. 2515.—IV. (*Malifaux*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. S.S.E. St Etienne. P. 3517.
- GENEVA** (Fr. *Genève*, Germ. *Genf*, Ital. *Genevra*), a walled town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, 83 m. S.W. Bern, on the Rhone, at its outlet from the W. extremity of the Lake of Geneva. Lat. of old observatory, 46° 12' N.; lon. 6° 9' 5" E. Altitude 1335 feet. Mean temp. 48°-2, summer 62°-95, winter 32°-9, Fahr. P. (1860) 41,415, of whom 14,188 strangers. *Geneva*, the most populous and industrious town in Switzerland, is the seat of the central administration of the canton, and has a Gothic cathedral, a university academy, founded by Calvin in 1568, a college with 16 professors and teachers, school of arts and manufs., public library, and a large collection of curious MSS., botanic garden, observatory, museum of natural history, Calvinist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, and a synagogue. The Rhone divides the town into 2 parts; the smaller portion on r. b. is called the *Quartier St Gervais*, the principal seat of trade; between them is "the island," a favourite promenade, connected with the town by several bridges. A hydraulic machine raises the water of the Rhone for the supply of the public fountains. The principal manufs. of Geneva are watches, musical boxes, chronometers, mathematical instruments, jewellery, cutlery, firearms, and musical instruments. Watches exported (1853) 80,000, in 1861 only 30,000. It has a quay along the river, an active transit trade on the lake, and steam conveyances with Villeneuve, Coppet, Nyon, Rolles, Ouchy, and Vevey. Few towns of its extent have produced, or adopted, so many learned men as Geneva. Among these are Calvin, Beza, Cranmer, Lesage, Saussure, de Luc, Lefort, Necker, and Rousseau. John Knox, the Scottish Reformer, was long a resident here. It was one of the chief towns of the Allebroges in the time of Cæsar; was subject to the Romans till the beginning of the 5th century; cap. of the 2d kingdom of Bourgogne till 1034; and was under the sovereignty of the Emperor of Germany till the beginning of the 16th century. Calvin introduced the reformation here in 1535, and from that time Geneva, a free city, was considered the chief seat of Calvinism. It was taken by the French in 1798, and formed, till 1813, cap. of the dep.

Leman in the French empire, under Napoleon I. In 1814, along with a small territory, it joined the Helvetic Confederation.

GENEVA, a cant. of Switzerland, is composed of the former republic of Geneva, and part of the county of Gex in Savoy, bounded N. by the cant. Vaud, S. by the French dep. Haute Savoie, E. by the Lake of Geneva, and W. by France (dep. Ain). Area 110 sq. m. P. (1860) 82,876. Surface undulating, but not mountainous. Soil fertile and well cultivated. Climate mild and healthy. Manufs. watches, woollens, silks, hats, & leather.

GENEVA (LAKE OF) or LAKE LEMAN (Germ. *Genfer-See*, ancient *Lacus Lemanus*), a lake of Europe, between Switzerland and the French prov. of Hte. Savoie. It is crescent-shaped; length 45 m., breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 m. Area 331 sq. m. Height above the sea 1230 feet; and greatest depth near its E. extremity 984 feet. The lake is traversed by the Rhone from E. to W., and receives the Dranse, Venoge, and other small rivers. Its waters have a peculiar deep blue colour, are transparent, and contain a great variety of fish; it is never wholly frozen over, and is subject to *seiches*, or remarkable risings of from 1 to 4 or 5 feet, which last about 25 minutes only. Its banks are highly picturesque, the S. bold and lofty, and the N. undulating and richly cultivated. Steam navigation was introduced in 1823.

GENEVA, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, on Seneca Lake, 41 m. E.S.E. Rochester. It has an Episcopal free college, a medical institute, and union school.

GENEVESE or GENEVOIS, a former prov. of N. Italy, in the W. of Savoy, annexed to France.

GENEVZ (LES), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Moutier. This place was colonized by emigrants from Geneva in 1291. P. 665.

GENEVIEVE (St), a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Missouri. Area 400 sq. m. P. 7412 free, 617 slaves. Chief town, same name.

GENEVIEVE (STE.), two comm. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 19 m. N. Espalion. P. 1543.—II. dep. Oise, arr. and 11 m. S.S.E. Beauvais. Manufs. of toys. P. 1519.

GENEVRE (MONT), one of the most remarkable summits of the Cottian Alps, between the French dep. Hautes Alpes and Italy, 11,614 feet above the sea. It is crossed by a route constructed by Napoleon I., at an elevation of 6560 feet. Sheep pasture near its summit in summer.

GENGA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona, 7 m. N.E. of Fabriano. P. 3250.

GENGENBACH, a walled town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 5 m. N.N.W. Zell. P. 2450; until 1809, it was a free imperial town.

GENGOUX (St), a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 22 m. N.N.W. Macon. P. 1766.

GENIES and GENIEZ (St), several comm. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, 7 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. P. 1584.—II. (*de Malgouirès*), dep. Gard, 11 m. S.W. Uzès. P. 1269.—III. a town, dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 22 m. E.N.E. Rodez. P. 3893. Manufs. coarse woollens.

GENIL or XENIL, a river of Spain, Andalucia, joins the Guadalquivir, 33 m. S.W. Cordova, after a W.N.W. course of about 120 m., through the provs. Granada, Cordova, and Sevilla. The cities Granada, Loja, and Ecija are on its banks.

GENILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 22 m. S.E. Tours. P. 2043.

GENIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 23 m. E.N.E. Périgueux. P. 1451.

GENISSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux. P. 1216. It has a harbour on the Dordogne.

GENIS (St), several comm. & towns of France.

—I. dep. Charente Inferieure, cap. cant., 6 m. W.N.W. Jonzac. P. 1210.—II. (*Hiersac*), a vill., dep. Charente, 9 m. N.W. Angoulême. P. 1523.

—III. (*Laval*), a town, dep. Rhône, 5 m. S. Lyon, on the railway thence to St Etienne. P. 2724. It has manufs. of carpets, paper-hangings, colours, ink, and buttons.—IV. (*Terre-Noire*), a vill., dep. Loire, arr. and 12 m. N.E. St Etienne. P. 2306.

GENIVOLTA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cremona. P. 1556.

GENIX (St), a vill. of France, dep. Savoie, 14 m. W. Chambéry, cap. mand., on the Guiers. P. 1812.

GENLIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Dijon. P. 1212.

GENNARGENTU, the loftiest mountain range of the island Sardinia, near its centre. The principal summit rises to 7000 feet above the sea.

GENNARO (SAN), a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Nola. P. 2899.

GENNES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Angers. P. 1713.

GENNESARETH (LAKE OF). [TIBERIAS.]

GENNYS (St), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 9 m. N.N.E. Camelford. Ac. 5516. P. 572.

GENOA (Ital. *Genova*, Fr. *Genes*, anc. *Genua*), a fortified seaport city of the kingdom of Italy, cap. prov. at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, Mediterranean, 79 m. S.E. Turin. Lat. of lighthouse  $44^{\circ} 24' 18''$  N.; lon.  $8^{\circ} 54' 24''$  E. P. (1862) 127,986. Mean temp. of year,  $75^{\circ} 1'$ , winter  $47^{\circ} 3'$ , summer  $75^{\circ} 1'$ , Fahr. Climate subject to great vicissitudes, the N.W. wind (*tramontane*) cold and biting, and the S.W. warm and humid. The port, protected seaward by moles, the old and new, on the latter of which is a lighthouse 300 feet high, is surrounded landward by the city, which rises like an amphitheatre out of the water, being situated on the ridges of hills, and enclosed by two series of walls; the whole embraced by a line of detached forts and outworks, crowning the hills for a circuit of about 7 m. In the older part of the city the streets are steep and very narrow. Among its principal edifices are the Doria-Pamfilj, the Royal Ducal, Brignole, Durazzo, Serra, Spinola, Balbi, Pallavicini, and numerous other palaces, all rich in choice works of art; the cathedral, a Saraceno-Gothic structure, numerous other handsome churches, the university, with a library and botanic garden, the *Albergo de Poveri*, an asylum for 1600 poor persons, two other hospitals, 15 *conservatorie* or female asylums, numerous convents, the exchange, bank of St George, arsenal, quays, and a bridge over a part of the city. It is an archbishop's see, and the seat of an admiralty council, and a tribunal and chamber of commerce; has a royal college, a naval school, and important manufs. of velvets, silks, damasks, thrown silk, paper, soap, etc., with marble, alabaster, and coral works. It is a free port, and the great entrepôt of a large extent of country. Exports by sea comprise rice, cottons, woollens, hemp, flax, silks (raw and manufd.), hides, coffee, iron and other metals, wheat, grains, etc., etc. Value (1862) 3,342,940l. Imports are chiefly raw and manufd. cotton, silk and wool, sugar, essences, coke and coal, wines and spirits, coffee, wrought iron, wheat, etc., etc. Value (1862) 9,711,944l. The exports by land to Switzerland, France, and Austria amounted in 1862 to 1,467,964l. Imports by land to 1,319,412l. The combined arrivals and departures of vessels to and from the port were, in 1862, 18,735 (tonnage 2,280,644). From the 11th century to the 18th century, it was, with some interruptions, the cap. of a commercial republic,

which planted numerous colonies in the Levant, and on the shores of the Black Sea. It was taken by the French in 1797, and ceded to the King of Sardinia in 1815. It communicates by railway N. to Alessandria, and W. to Voltri.

GENOA (GULF OF), a wide bay of the Mediterranean, N. of Corsica. It receives numerous small rivers. The Gulf of Spezia is its chief inlet.

GENOA, a maritime prov. of Northern Italy, bounded on the N. by the prov. Alessandria, E. by the Gulf of Genoa, and W. by Nice and Coni. Ac. 1588 sq. m. P. (1862) 650,143. The Apennines traverse the prov. S.W. to N.E. nearly parallel to the shore. Principal rivers, Vara, Magra, Bisagno, Polcevera, and other mountain streams. The coast has numerous bays and harbours, but is generally precipitous. Climate salubrious, but the baneful influences of the *sirocco* is sometimes felt. Cattle feed on the sides of the mountains, and the valleys yield corn, but not sufficient for home consumption. Marble is the most valuable mineral. In 1805 this country was united to France under the title of the Republic of Liguria, and in 1814 it was made over to Sardinia as the Duchy of Genoa.

GENOA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 161 m. W. Albany. P. 2503.

GENOIX (ST), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6½ m. S.E. Courtrai. P. 3648.

GENOLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. 1906.

GENOLHAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 17 m. N.N.W. Alais. P. 1313.

GENOSA, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 5878.

GENSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 31 m. E. Bordeaux. P. 1205.

GENTHIN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 30 m. N.E. Magdeburg, cap. 2d circ. of Jerichow, on the Plauen canal, and with a station on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway. P. 2800.

GENTHOD, vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on the lake near Coppet. Bonnet the naturalist, and H. B. de Saussure, resided here.

GENTILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. and 4 m. N.E. Sceaux, on the Bievre, S. of Paris. P. 9093. The comm. comprises the vill. of *Bicêtre*, celebrated for its castle, serving as an hospital for 5000 old men, and a prison for 2000 culprits. This edifice also contains extensive workshops for polishing glass, woollen spinning, and various manufs. It has a well sunk in the rock, 183 ft. deep. Near this is the new fort of *Bicêtre*.

GENTRY, a co. of the U. S., North America, Missouri. P. (1860), 11,862 free, 118 slaves.

GENZANO or GENZANO, two towns of Italy.—I. comarca and 18 m. S.E. Rome, on the Appian Way. An annual festival here, called the *Infiorata di Genzano*, from the streets being then strewn with flowers, is frequented by numerous visitors.—II. South Italy, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Potenza. P. 6064.

GEORE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Grenoble. P. 3884.

GEORGE-AM-LEE (ST), a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Fraconia, immediately N.E. Baireuth, of which it is a suburb. P. 1800. It has manufs. of porcelain, and marble works.

GEORGE, a maritime dist. of the Cape Colony, Southern Africa, having S. the Ocean, and W. the dists. Zwelendani and Worcester, N. Beaufort, and E. Uitenhage. Ac. 4032 sq. m. P. about 20,000. It is traversed by the Outeniqua mountains, and by Olifant's river, an affluent of the Gauritz; which latter river forms its W. boundary. Cap. George Town.

GEORGE (LAKE), U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. S. Lake Champlain, into which it discharges its surplus waters, is 34 m. in length S. to N., by about 3 m. in breadth. It contains numerous islands, and is one of the most picturesque of the many lakes of the United States. On its banks are the remains of several forts, and the vills. of Ticonderoga and Caldwell.—II. Florida, on the course of the river St. John. Length 17 m., breadth 5 miles.

GEORGE (LAKE), New South Wales, co. Argyle, is 18 m. in length N. to S.; average breadth 5 m. It is surrounded by rocky heights, and is upwards of 2000 feet above the sea.

GEORGE (ST), one of the principal of the Bermuda Islands, is strongly fortified, and forms the chief military depôt of these islands.—The town of same name, on its S. coast, has a large harbour, defended by several forts.—II. an island, U. S., North America, Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the river Appalachicola. Length E. to W. 22 m.; breadth 5 m. St. George Strait, separating it from the mainland, is from 6 to 10 m. across.—III. an island, British Honduras, in the Bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Belize.—IV. one of the Priblyof Islands, Behring Sea. It is granitic, and rises to 300 feet in height.

GEORGE (ST), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. E. Bristol. Ac. 1881. P. 10,276.

GEORGE (ST), a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Atlantic, 48 m. S.E. Augusta. P. 2217, employed in fisheries, the timber and coasting trade, and in ship-building.—II. a town, Delaware, 28 m. N. Dover.—III. a river, Maine, enters the Atlantic near Warren, 28 m. S.S.W. Penobscot, after a S. course of 35 m.; the lower portion of which is navigable for large vessels. Opposite its mouth are the islets called St. George Islands.—*St. George Bank* is in the Atlantic, off the E. coast of the United States.—*Cape St. George* is the name of headlands in Thessaly, Rhodes, Kerguelen Land, and New Ireland.—*St. George* is the name of a pa. in Jamaica, co. Surrey, north of Kingston, and of other pas. in the British W. India Islands.

GEORGE'S (ST), a pa. of Scotland, forming part of the borough of Glasgow. P. 29,640.

GEORGE or GEORGES (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Lusençon*), dep. Aveyron, arr. and cant. Milhau. P. 1655.—II. (*Butte-à-Vent*), dep. and 3 m. W. Mayenne. P. 2310.—III. (*d'Aulnay*), dep. Calvados, arr. and 16 m. N.E. Vire. P. 1435.—IV. (*de Mons*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. W.N.W. Riom. P. 1483.—V. (*de Montaigne*), dep. Vendée, 18 m. N. Napoleonville. P. 2291.—VI. (*de Noine*), dep. Deux-Sèvres, 12 m. S. Parthenay. P. 1591.—VII. (*de Reintembault*), a market town, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 10 m. N. Fougères. P. 3055.—VIII. (*de Reneins*), a vill., dep. Rhône, 4 m. N. Villefranche. P. 3032.—IX. (*de Rouelley*), dep. Manche, 12 m. E.S.E. Mortain. P. 1676.—X. (*d'Espérance*), a market town, dep. Isère, 9 m. E.N.E. Vienne. P. 2247.—XI. (*d'Oleron*), a vill., dep. Charente Inferieure, 15 m. N.W. Marennes. P. 4818.—XII. (*en Couzan*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Montbrison. P. 1151.—XIII. (*el Gaultier*), dep. Sarthe, arr. and 22 m. W. Mamers. P. 1608.—XIV. (*les Baillargeaux*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. N.N.E. Poitiers. P. 1318.—XV. (*le Pouge*), dep. Creuse, 10 m. E.N.E. Bourgneuf. P. 1168.—XVI. (*sur Cher*), dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Blois. P. 2290.—XVII. (*sur Erve*), dep. Mayenne, arr. and 22 m. E.N.E. Lavallée. P. 1296.—XVIII. (*sur Loire*), a market town, dep.

Maîne-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Angers. P. 2757.

GEORGE CHANNEL (Str) is that part of the Atlantic which separates the S.W. of England from Ireland, extending from the island of Holyhead to St Davids, and from Dublin to Wexford. Breadth 40 to 70 miles.

GEORGE (GULF OF Str), an inlet of the Atlantic, E. Patagonia, lat. 45° & 47° S., lon. 65° & 67° W.

GEORGEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. N.W. Barnstaple. Ac. 4229. P. 879.

GEORGEN (Str), a pa. vill., Switzerland, cant. St Gall. Has spinning mills and iron founderies.

GEORGEN (Str), a town of Austrian Croatia, 18 m. N.E. Belovar, with a fortress. P. 4614.—II. a vill. on the Adriatic, 5 m. S. Zeng.—III. a town of Hungary, co. Pesth, dist. Pressburg. P. 2960.—IV. a vill., Austria, circ. Hauruck, dist. Frankmarkt. P. 1976. [GYÖRGY (Str).]

GEORGE-NYMPHON, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. South-Molton. Ac. 2240. P. 258.

GEORGTAL, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Kreuzberg. P. 1800.—II. a vill. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 8 m. S.S.W. Gotha. P. 620.

GEORGE TOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Fayette. P. 2371.

GEORGE TOWN (formerly *Stabrock*), the cap. town of British Guiana, co. and on rt. b. of the Demerara, near its mouth, here almost 1 m. across. Lat. 6° 49' 20" N.; lon. 58° 11' 30" W. P. (1851) 25,506. Streets wide and traversed by canals. Principal buildings, the government offices, churches and chapels, a Roman Catholic cathedral, barracks, colonial and seamen's hospitals, banks, theatres, schools, astronomical and botanical societies. It has three newspapers. The harbour, on account of a bar, admits vessels drawing 8 feet water. Exports rum, sugar, and coffee. About 1 m. distant, at the river mouth, is Fort-William, and near it is a lighthouse.

GEORGE TOWN, a town of Cape Colony, Southern Africa, cap. dist., 125 m. E. Zwelldam. Trade chiefly in timber, and supplies for the farmers in the Lange-kloof.

GEORGE TOWN, a maritime town of Tasmania, co. & 28 m. N.W. Launceston, on the Tamar, near Port Dalrymple. Lat. 41° 7' S., lon. 146° 50' E.

GEORGE TOWN. [PULO-PENANG.]

GEORGE TOWN, numerous towns, etc. of the U. S., North America.—I. a district in E. part of South Carolina. Area 683 sq. m. P. (1860) 3196 free, 18,109 slaves.—II. a city and port, dist. Columbia, on the Potomac, 3 m. N.W. Washington, with which it communicates by two bridges across Rock Creek. P. 8733. It has a Roman Catholic college, market house, banks, many elegant mansions on the heights, and the beautiful Oak Hill Cemetery.—III. a seaport, South Carolina, on the W. side of Winyaw Bay, 56 m. N.E. Charleston. P. 2904. It has a court-house, gaol, bank, and exports of cotton, rice, and provisions. The harbour admits vessels drawing 11 feet.—IV. a vill., Kentucky, 17 m. E. Frankfort. It has a Baptist college.—V. a township and seaport, Maine, 50 m. S. Augusta. Fisheries.

GEORGIA or GRUSIA, anc. *Iberia*, now included in the gov. Teflis, Russia, in the Caucasus country, Western Asia, composing the central and W. portion of Transcaucasia, between lat. 38° and 42° 30' N., lon. 43° and 47° E. Area 21,500 sq. m. P. estim. at 873,000, mostly Christian Greeks. Surface mountainous; but its centre, traversed by the Kur and its affls., is an undulating and fertile plain. Corn of numerous kinds, pomegranates and other fruits, madder, flax, hemp, cotton, and

wine, are among the principal products. Forests extensive, and consist of most of the trees common in Europe, but they are turned to little profit. Coal, iron, naphtha, and other minerals are supposed to be abundant, but few mines are wrought. Some woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, leather, shagreen, etc., are made, and the arms produced at Teflis have some reputation, but, except these, the wares manufactured are very inferior. The Georgians are a peculiarly handsome race of people, and the females were formerly sold in large numbers to supply the harems of the Turks and Persians, but the events of 1854 have greatly suppressed this traffic. Principal towns, Teflis the cap., Elisabetpol, Gori, and Telav. Georgia was annexed to Russia in 1802.

GEORGIA, one of the original states of the U. S., North America, in S. part of the Union, between lat. 30° 30' and 35° N., lon. 80° 48' and 84° 41' W., having on the E. South Carolina, from which it is separated by the Savannah river, S. Florida, W. Alabama, and N. Tennessee and N. Carolina. Length N. to S. 300 m., breadth E. to W. 256 m. Area 58,000 sq. m., or 37,120,000 ac. P. (1800) 162,686; (1820) 340,987; (1860) 1,057,286, of whom 3500 were free coloured, and 462,198 slaves. Surface varied. Sea extends about 80 m. From the coast for 100 m. inland, is a plain gradually rising to 500 feet, near the head of the navigation of the Savannah, Ogeechee, Oconee, and Ocmulgee rivers. Another plain succeeds, of 60 or 70 m. in breadth, on the N.W. of which are the Blue Ridge mountains, 1200 to 4000 feet; and the Chingmau Peak, 6940 feet. In the S.E. are the Okefonokee Swamps, 182 m. in circuit, filled with pools, on the islands in which grow the vine, bay-tree, and underwood. The state has many navigable rivers, and good motive power, 34 cotton mills being driven by water. Principal rivers, the Alatamaha, the Savannah, and the Chattahoochee. The sea coast is bordered by a chain of small islands, on which the famous sea-island cotton is grown. Climate various: in the N. hot, in the S. rather cold. Winter mild, snow seldom falls. Rain falls 85 days in the year. A large proportion of the soil is fertile, but in the low country are extensive swamps. Products, cotton, wool, flax, sugar, honey, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco, potatoes, and cattle. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, marble, limestone, and granite. The state has 18 banking establishments. It has manuf. of cotton, iron-works, and tanneries. In 1862 it had 1419 miles of railway in operation. Length of canals, 50 m. It has a state lunatic asylum, deaf-mute asylum, and a state penitentiary. There are churches of all denominations. It has five colleges, with large libraries; theological and medical schools; a female college, and many public schools. The state is divided into 97 cos. Present constitution, formed in 1798 and amended in 1833, consists of a governor elected for two years, senate of 47 members, and house of representatives of 130 members. The state has 8 members in the national house of representatives, and 10 electoral votes for president of the United States. Total valuation of property (1860) including slaves was 645,895,237 doll., or omitting slaves only 400,000,000 doll. The state derived its name from a charter by Geo. II. in 1732.

GEORGIA, a township of U. S., North America, Vermont, 44 m. N.W. Montpelier.

GEORGIA, an island, Pacific, Solomon Archipelago, E. of New Guinea.—II. (*South*), an island, South Atlantic. Lat. 54° 5' S., lon. 38° 15' W.

GEORGIA (GULF OF), an inlet of N.W. America,

separating Vancouver Island from the mainland, lat. 49° N., lon. 124° W. Average breadth 20 m. It communicates with the Pacific, N. by Queen Charlotte Sound, and S.W. by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.—*New South Georgia* is a portion of land in the Antarctic Ocean, now called New South Shetland.

GEORGIANA, a co. of New South Wales, N. of King & Argyle, & S. of Bathurst. Ac. 1,231,360. P. 2163. The Tuena gold fields are in the co.

GEORGIAN BAY, N. America. [HURON (LAKE).]

GEORGIEVSK, a fortified town of the Russian dom., gov. Caucasus, cap. dist., near an affl. of the Kuma, 90 m. S.E. Stavropol. Pop. mostly Cossacks. It was founded in 1771, is regularly built, and was the cap. gov. till 1802.

GEORGSWALDE, a market town of Bohemia, with a mineral spring, circ. Leitmeritz, 64 m. N. Prague. Joint pop. 7632. Adjacent is the vill. *Neu-Georgswalde*. Pop. employed in weaving.

GER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 8 m. E.N.E. Mortain. P. 2602.

GERA, a river of Central Germany, flows N. through Gotha, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, Prussian Saxony, and Weimar, and joins the Unstrut, 12 m. N. Erfurt, after a course of 38 miles.

GERA, a town of Central Germany, princip. Reuß, cap. lordship, on the White-Elster, 35 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. P. (1861) 14,208. It has several churches and hospitals, orphan asylum, gymnasium, with a public library and museums, normal and other schools. It manufs. woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, hats, tobacco, porcelain, colours, earthenware, and carriages; and has dye-works, breweries, and brick-kilns. In its neighbourhood are well frequented public baths.

GERACE, anc. *Loeri*, an ancient commercial town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, cap. dist., near the Mediterranean Sea, 34 m. N.E. Reggio. P. 6899.

GERACI, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, in the Val Dimona, 16 m. S.S.E. Cefalu. P. 3353.

GERADSTETTEN, a vill., Germany, Württemberg, circ. and dist. Schorndorf, on the Rems, P. 1660.

GERAND-LE-PUY (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 5 m. W. La Palisse. P. 1717.

GERARD-DE-NYS, an island, Pacific Ocean, lat. 3° 10' S., lon. 148° 10' E. Length about 40 m., breadth 8 m. It is mountainous, densely wooded, and inhabited by Papuan Negroes.

GERARDMER or GEROMÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, between the Lakes Gerardmer, Longemer, and Retournemer, cap. cant., 15 m. S. St Dié. P. 5921. Manufs. of wooden wares.

GERASA, a ruined city of Syria, identified by Seetzen with the modern Jerash, pash., and 50 m. S.W. Damascus. Its remains consist of ruined amphitheatres, temples, & numerous inscriptions.

GERBA or GERBI, an isl., Tunis dom. [JERBA.]

GERBEROY, a comm. and small anc. town of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.W. Beauvais. P. 312.

GERBEVILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 6 m. S. Lunéville. P. 2014. It has manufs. of calicoes and woollens.

GERBIER-DES-JONCS, one of the Cevennes mountains, France, dep. Ardeche, 18 m. W.N.W. Privas. Height of summit 5125 feet.

GERBSTÄDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 25 m. N.W. Merseburg. P. 2000.

GERDAUEN, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 40 m. S.E. Königsberg, on Lake Bartin. P. 2450.

GERENZANO, a comm. and vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Milan. P. 1849.

GEREZ (SERRA DE), a mountain chain of Portugal, between the basins of the Douro and the Minho, W. of Montalegre. Length N. to S. 18 m.

It is composed of a succession of granite peaks. The Murro de Burageiro, the culminating point is 4296 feet in elevation. In 1809, the retreating French army passed through a gorge forming one of the passes of this chain.

GERGAL, a market town of Spain, cap. dist. prov. and 18 m. N. Almeria. P. 5028.

GERGEI, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Lanusei. P. 941.

GERINDOTE, a town of Spain, New Castile prov. and 16 m. N.W. Toledo. P. 1253.

GERINGSWALDE, a town of Saxony, circ. and 30 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 2595.

GERK, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, dist. Peterwardein, 6 m. from Bacsincze. P. 2810.

GERLACHSHEIM, two vills. of Germany.—I grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 13 m. E.S.E. Wertheim. P. 1100.—II Prussian Silesia reg. Leignitz, 8 m. S.S.W. Lauban.

GERLICZE, a town of Austria, Transylvania, co and dist. Maras-Vasarhely. P. 6963.

GERMAIN (ST), numerous comm., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loiret, 6 m. S.E. Montargis. P. 1325.—II. dep. Lot, arr. Goindron. P. 1133.—III. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Beaupreau. P. 1613.—IV. (*de Calberte*), dep. Lozère, 13 m. S.E. Florac. P. 1637.—V. (*de Joux*), dep. Ain, arr. Nantua. P. 791.—VI. (*de la Coudre*), dep. Orne, 17 m. S. Mortagne. P. 1825.—VII. (*des Champs*), dep. Yonne, 5 m. S. Avallon. P. 1271.—VIII. (*des Pres*), dep. Dordogne, arr. Périgeaux. P. 1115.—IX. (*du Bois*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 8 m. N. Louhans. P. 2615.—X. (*du Plain*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 17 m. E.S.E. Châlons-sur-Saône. P. 1573.—XI. (*en Cogles*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. N.N.W. Fougères. P. 2679.—XII. (*en Montagne*), dep. Jura, arr. Poligny. P. 362.—XIII. (*la Prade*), dep. H. Loire, arr. Le Puy. P. 2604.—XIV. (*Laval*), dep. Loire, arr. and 15 m. S. Roanne, with manufs. of porcelain. P. 1989.—XV. (*l'Embron*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S. Issoire. P. 2217.—XVI. (*les Belles*), dep. H. Vienne, 16 m. E.N.E. St Yrieix. P. 2128.—XVII. (*l'Herm*), town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. S.W. Ambert. P. 2105. Manufs. lace.

—XVIII. (*sur Ay*), dep. Manche, 15 m. N.N.W. Coutances, on the bay of same name, at the mouth of the Ay. P. 822.—XIX. (*des fosses*), dep. Allier, arr. la Palisse, cant. Varennes. P. 1526.—XX. (*sur L'aubois*), dep. Cher, arr. St Amand, cant. Guerche. P. 1870.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on the border of the forest of St Germain, 7 m. N. Versailles, and 10 m. W.N.W. Paris. P. 12,263. It has a house of education of the Legion of Honour, a library, corn-hall, manufs. of horse-hair goods, tanneries, and woollen factories. In its chateau James II. of England died in 1701.—The *Forêt of St Germain* comprises 8900 acres.

GERMAN, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Ohio, in Holmes co. P. 1517.—II. Darke co. P. 1502.—III. Harrison co. P. 1361

GERMAN FLATS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 83 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3578.

GERMAN OCEAN. [Properly the—NORTH SEA.]

GERMAN (SAN), a town on S.W. of the isl. Port Rico, Spanish West Indies. P. 9125. Its vicinity is productive in coffee, cotton, and cattle.

GERMANO (SAN), two towns of Italy.—I. cap. mand., prov. Novara, 9 m. W.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. (with comm.) 4012.—II. S. Italy, prov. Casert, cap. circ., 11 m. W. Venafrò. P. (1861) 11,344

Ancient *Casinum Aquinum*. It has a feudal castle and a magnificent church, still entire. The monastery of Monte Casino, near the town, is the

grandest in Europe. Close by are five springs of mineral water.

**GERMAN (ST)**, a disfranchised bor. and town of England, co. Cornwall, in a dell, on a creek of the river Lynher, 9 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Ac. of pa. 10,317. P. 2842.

**GERMAN'S WEEK**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10 m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 2594. P. 325.

**GERMAN TOWN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 8 n. N.N.W. Philadelphia. P. 8304, partly employed in cotton and woollen manufs.—II, a vill., Ohio, 70 m. W.S.W. Columbus. P. 2000.—III. (*Germany Town*), Adam's co., Pennsylvania. P. 720.

**GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.** [GERMANY.]

**GERMANY** (German *Deutschland*, French *Allemagne*, ancient *Germania*), a region of Central Europe, between lat. 44° 46' and 55° 53' N., lon. 6° and 20° E.; within these limits it comprises all the countries belonging to the *Germanic Confederation*, consisting of 36 sovereignties (including four free cities); bounded N. by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic; E. by Prussian Posen, Poland, Galicia, Hungary, and Croatia; S. by Istria, the Adriatic, Italy, and Switzerland; W. by France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Area 244,634 sq. m., of which 600 m. is washed by the North Sea and the Baltic, and 25 m. by the Adriatic. Germany is divided naturally into three regions—the upper or S. region, the middle or the region of plateaux, and the lower or N. region. The chain of the Alps, which covers the whole of the S. part, comprises five principal groups.—I. the *Rhetian Alps*, the chief ramifications of which follow the course of the Inn on the N., and branch out to the Bavarian Alps and the mountains of Vorarlberg, and extend W. to the Lake of Constance and the Schwarzwald, near the source of the Danube. Culminating points, Ortler Spitz, and Doedberg.—II. the *Noric Alps*, over an extent of 130 m., the contreforts of which form the Styrian and Austrian Alps, extending to the Danube. Culminating point, Gross Glockner, 12,957 feet.—III. *Carvic Alps*, between the sources of the Drave and the Col de Saisnitz. Culminating point, Marmolata, 9802 feet.—IV. *Julian Alps*, from the Col de Saisnitz to Mount Kleck in Carniola, 143 m. Culminating point, Terglou, 9380 feet.—V. *Dinaric Alps*, which are prolonged to Dalmatia and Herzegovina. The chain of the Carpathians commences at the mouth of the March in the Danube, and extends to the source of the Vistula, forming the S.E. confines of Germany. Culminating point, Mount Butschetje, 9526 feet. On the W. of Germany, and at the extremity of the Alpine range, which passes between the Danube and the Lake of Constance, a chain of heights extends N. to the plain of Westphalia, separating the basin of the Rhine from that of the other affluents of the North Sea. Its principal masses are the Schwarzwald (Black Forest), between the valley of the Rhine and Neckar; the Odenwald, the Rhöngebirge and the Vogelsgebirge, the Taunus and Westerwald. Culminating point, the Feldberg. On the S. of the Rhine the chief mountains are the Hardt and Hohewald. The Fichtelgebirge, in the N. of Bavaria, separates the basins of the affluents of the North and the Black Sea, and forms the nucleus of the Erzgebirge, the Böhmerwald, the German Jura, and the Thüringenwald. The whole of the country comprised between the mountains on the S., and the North Sea and Baltic on the N., forms part of the great plain of N. Europe, and is traversed by large rivers, which extend W. to the Netherlands,

and E. to Poland and Russia. The N. coasts are low, and require the protection of dykes, were not defended by sandhills; the N.W. part, below the mouths of the Ems and Eider, is bathed by the North Sea. The principal gulfs are the Dollart and the Jahde. The N.E. part, between the canal of the Eider and the outlet of Lake Tsarnowitz, is bathed by the Baltic. Its principal gulf is the Haff formed by the estuary of the Oder. On this coast, and separated from it by a narrow arm of the sea, are the three great islands of Germany, Rügen, Usedom, and Wollin. The S. coasts, bathed by the Adriatic, are flat in the W., high and rocky in the E.

The waters of Germany flow N. to the North Sea and the Baltic, S. to the Adriatic, and E. to the Black Sea. Its principal rivers, in the basin of the North Sea, are the Rhine, with its affluents the Neckar, Main, Rednitz, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe on right, and the Nahe, Moselle, Saar, and Sure on the left; the Ems, Weser, Werra, Fulda, Elbe, with its affluents the Moldau, Eger, Mulde, Saale, on left, and Iser, Alster, Havel, on right; in the basin of the Baltic, the Oder, with its affluents the Oppa, Neissa, Katszbach, on left, and Bartsch, Wartha, and Ihna on right; in the basin of the Black Sea, the Danube, with its affluents the Iller, Lech, Isar, Inn, Traun, Ens, Leytha, Raab, Drave, and Save, on right, and Wernitz, Altmuhl, Naab, Regen, March, and Theiss on left. The chief canals are: the Plauen, connecting the Elbe and Oder by means of the Havel river; the Finow Canal, between the Havel and Oder; the Frederick William Canal, between the Oder and Spree; the Eider Canal, connecting the Baltic and the North Sea; the Vienna Canal, connecting the Danube with the Adriatic; and Ludwigs Canal, between the Rhine and Danube.

The lakes of Germany belong to the Alpine regions, in the basins of the Rhine and Danube on the S., and to the plain of the Baltic on the N. There are few in the centre. The principal are in the Alps,—the Lake of Constance, the Chiem See, Wurm See, Ammer See, Lake of Gmunden, Aller See, Mond and Traun See, and the Werther and Zirknitz See. These are mostly deep basins, surrounded by mtns., as in Switzerland. The lakes of Northern Germany are of quite an opposite character, being mostly shallow marshes in the nearly level plains. The chief of these are the Eutiner and Plöner See, in Holstein; the Malchiner, Plauen, and Mauritz See, in Mecklenburg; the Ruppiner and Ucker See, in the Mark; and the Madue, Vilin, and Streizig See, in Pomerania.

The climate of Germany is in general temperate and healthy; it varies greatly in different divisions. Southern Germany, notwithstanding the heat of its valleys, is, on account of its elevation, proportionally colder than the more N. basins of the Rhine, Main, Neckar, Moselle, and Danube. Farther N. the mountains of Central Germany separate the climates of the S. and N. In S. Germany the winters are short, and so mild that snow lies only a few days; summer sets in early, and the heat in the valleys is often excessive; and here maize, the chestnut, and the vine, flourish. In the N.W. the cold of the long winters is so severe, that the rivers and lakes are for months together covered with ice strong enough to bear loaded waggons, and the ground is for three or four months covered with deep snow.

*Germany* is partitioned into numerous small states, which, according to the federal acts of 1815, form the Germanic Confederation, and of which the following table show the area and population in 1861, with dates of accession:—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Population (1861).
Austria (1857), . . . . .	76,288	12,802,944
Prussia, . . . . .	72,065	14,138,804
Bavaria, . . . . .	29,445	4,689,837
Saxony, . . . . .	5,779	2,225,240
Hanover, . . . . .	14,854	1,888,070
Württemberg, . . . . .	7,532	1,720,708
Baden, . . . . .	5,912	1,369,291
Hessen (Electorate), . . . . .	3,692	738,454
Hessen (Grand Duchy), . . . . .	3,237	856,907
Holstein and Lauenburg, . . . . .	3,699	594,566
Luxemburg (1863), . . . . .	990	202,313
Limburg (1862), . . . . .	855	218,775
Brunswick, . . . . .	1,425	282,400
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, . . . . .	5,189	548,449
Nassau, . . . . .	1,817	457,571
Saxe-Weimar, . . . . .	1,403	273,252
Saxe-Meiningen, . . . . .	914	172,341
Saxe-Altenburg, . . . . .	510	137,883
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, . . . . .	761	159,431
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, . . . . .	1,052	99,000
Oldenburg, . . . . .	2,429	295,242
Anhalt-Dessau-Coethen, . . . . .	850	124,013
Anhalt-Bernburg,* . . . . .	319	57,811
Schwarzburg-Sonders, . . . . .	328	64,895
Schwarzburg-Rudol, . . . . .	371	71,913
Liechtenstein (1856), . . . . .	61	7,150
Waldeck, . . . . .	432	58,604
Ruess-Greiz, . . . . .	144	42,130
Ruess-Schleitz, . . . . .	319	33,360
Schaumburg-Lippe, . . . . .	171	30,774
Lippe-Deimold, . . . . .	433	108,513
Hessen Homburg, . . . . .	106	26,817
Lübeck, . . . . .	127	49,482
Frankfurt, . . . . .	89	87,518
Bremen, . . . . .	74	98,575
Hamburg, . . . . .	135	229,941
Total, . . . . .	243,762	45,013,034

\* The Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg became extinct on the death of Duke Alexander, 1863; and the Confederation, originally consisting of 39 sovereign states, increased to 42 by the adhesion of Austria, Luxemburg, Limburg, and Liechtenstein, is now (1864) reduced to 36, the five other lapsed members being the Saxon principedom of Gotha, Anhalt-Cöthen, and the 3 Hohenzollern Principalities.

The minerals of the country are extensive and varied. Gold and silver are found in Saxony, Bohemia, and in the Harz. Iron, copper, tin, lead, mercury, bismuth, zinc, arsenic, cobalt, antimony; all kinds of building marble, and many of the precious stones; porcelain clay, coal, turf, and salt, in numerous springs, & rich minerals, besides mineral springs. The vegetable products comprise all kinds of cereals, the chief of which, in the N., are wheat, rye, barley, oats, and especially buckwheat; in the S., spelt and maize, garden produce of all kinds, and potatoes (which are best in the N.). The principal plants used in manufs. are—flax, in Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, Hanover, Westphalia; hemp chiefly in S. Germany. Tobacco, hops, rape seed, poppy, madder, saffron, aniseed, coriander, liquorice; the cultivation of beet root, for the manuf. of sugar, has been lately much extended. Fruit trees comprise the apple, pear, chestnut, almond, walnut, and apricot. The vine, first introduced by the Romans, is cultivated to lat. 51° N., but chiefly in the valley of the Middle Rhine and on the Danube, in Lower Austria, and in the valleys of the Mosel, Neckar, and Main. Timber is very extensively distributed, especially in the N.E., not only on the mountains (from the wooded character of which the word "Wald" (wood) is often used for mountain), but also in the plains. The pine prevails in the E., the oak and beech in the W.

Germany is abundantly provided with all the useful domestic animals; horned cattle are excellent in Friesland and Franconia; horses in Holstein, Mecklenburg, and Hanover; sheep in Saxony, Silesia, Bohemia, and Thuringia; pigs in Westphalia, Mecklenburg, and Salzburg; asses and mules are not numerous. Among wild animals are the bear, the chamois, and the marmot in the Alps; the wolf is most abundant in the valley of the Rhine; the hamster in the Harz; the lynx, fox, martin, and weasel generally. The eagle and vulture are found chiefly in the Alps; geese in Pomerania; pheasants in Bohemia. Fish are less abundant in the German rivers than formerly; the most common are carp, pike, perch, eels, and trout. Bees are very generally kept, especially in the northern meadows. The silk worm is not extensively reared.

The inhabitants of Germany are chiefly of the Teutonic race, the natives of Austria and Prussia only being Slavonians. In the Austrian provinces of the confederation they number 8,860,000, and in the Prussian co. of Posen, formerly a part of the kingdom of Poland, 825,000. The Magyars are a distinct race, probably of Finnish or Hunnish descent. Among these are mixed French, since the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and many Jews and Italians in the S. part of the Tirol and Illyria. The rich and powerful German language is everywhere predominant; it is divided into high and low German, the first of which is the chief written language. The population comprises about 26,000,000 Roman Catholics, the remainder are Protestants, and Jews about 476,000. General education in Germany is of a higher order than in any other country of Europe; in many of the states the common schools are excellent, especially in Saxony and Thuringia. There are 19 universities and many gymnasia, lyceums, academies, learned societies, and richly furnished public libraries in the different states. The advantages derived from these institutions are apparent in the great activity exhibited in every branch of literature & science, & in the importance of the German book trade. Annual average of new books published in Germany is 8000 to 10,000 works, & 2171 periodicals appeared in 1860. Architecture, printing, and preparation of astronomical & optical instruments have attained great excellence. Chief branches of industry are agriculture, cattle rearing, and mining. The countries of Germany are not generally manufacturing, in so far as steam power is concerned, but many parts, especially Silesia, Bohemia, Lausatia, Hanover, Westphalia, and Hessen, are distinguished for the manuf. of linens. The other manufs. comprise woollens in Austria, Saxony, Rhenish Prussia; iron, steel, and other metals in Styria, Carinthia, Silesia, Saxony, Thuringia, the Harz, Rhenish Prussia, and Nassau; gold and silver work in Augsburg; wooden wares, clocks, and toys in the Schwarzwald; glass in Bohemia; porcelain in Saxony, Prussia, and Austria. Leather is an important manuf. all over Germany. Breweries and brandy distilleries are numerous, especially in the N. The manuf. of cotton is important in Rhenish Prussia, Saxony, and Lower Austria, and silk in Vienna, S. Tirol, Berlin, and Cologne. Tobacco manufs. are numerous, and the manufs. of paper and straw goods are important. The trade of Germany, formerly greatly trammelled by the different rates of duties and customs levied by the separate states, has recently received a fresh impulse from the institution of the German commercial customs' union (*Zollverein*), by which the

several states agree to a uniform rate of charges in transport duties and postages, and a fixed rate of exchange. Commerce is greatly facilitated by the numerous navigable rivers, all of which are traversed by steam-packets, and by an excellent system of railways.

Army (1861): infantry of the line, 398,197; chasseurs, 28,438; cavalry, 69,218; artillery, 50,254; pioneers, 6921: total, 553,028 men. The Diet has under its sole command the five fortresses of Mayence, Luxemburg, Landau, Rastadt, & Ulm.

For nine centuries previous to 1792, Germany formed an empire governed by a sovereign elected by the different states. For the purposes of administration, the empire was divided into 10 circles, and comprised, besides the kingdom of Bohemia, the margravate of Moravia, and the duchy of Silesia; its cap. was Vienna. The diet or general assembly of the empire, which was composed of three colleges, was convoked by the emperor; he was assisted in the administration of affairs by the *Aulic council*, which exercised the functions of the supreme court of the empire. The conquests of the French, and the annexation of Belgium and the other countries on the l. b. of the Rhine to France, led to the dissolution of the empire in 1806. This was replaced temporarily by the *Confederation of the Rhine*, which had for its object mutual assistance and the maintenance of peace among the confederate parties, who consisted of the kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and several petty sovereigns. The confederation was established at Paris, 12th July 1806, under the protection of Napoleon I. Its territory was from time to time considerably augmented, till its dissolution in 1813. In 1815, the congress of Vienna established the *Germanic Confederation*, composed of all the states of Germany, who formed an alliance to secure the integrity of their laws and their respective territories, and to maintain the peace and order of the whole. The different states contribute to the military force in proportion to the population. The confederation is represented by an assembly, called the *Diet*, composed of deputies from the different states, the seat of which is at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. This state of matters was interrupted in 1848, when, in consequence of revolutionary movements, the governments of many of the German states were changed. On 31st March, 500 deputies held a preliminary assembly at Frankfurt, for the formation of a Germanic parliament, which held its first sitting on 18th May, and on the following day the Archduke John of Austria was elected regent or vicar of the empire; he was installed on the 12th July, on which day the diet held its seventy-first sitting. On 16th August 1863, the sovereign princes of Germany, and the burgo-masters of the free cities, assembled at Frankfurt, to deliberate on a project of federal reform.

**GERMERSHEIM**, *Vicus Julius*, a fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Queich, 8 m. S.S.W. Spires. P. 2200. Chief industry fishing and river navigation.

**GERMOE**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. Helston. Ac. 1287. P. 1015.

**GERONSTOWN**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Louth, on the river Glyde. Ac. 1801. P. 889.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. W. Slane. Ac. 2837. P. 476.

**GERRODE**, a town of N. Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 13 m. S.S.E. Halberstadt, at the N. foot of the Harz. P. 2200.

**GERNSBACH**, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Murg, 17 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 2300.

**GERNSHEIM**, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 11 m. S.W. Darmstadt. P. 2900.

**GEROCARNE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 1564.

**GEROLSTEIN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 34 m. N. Treves, with mineral baths. P. 820.

**GEROLZHOEEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on an affluent of the Main, 20 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. P. 2160.

**GERONA**, a maritime prov. of Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by France, E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean, S.S.W. by Barcelona, and W. by Lerida. Area 2271 sq. m. P. (1857) 310,970. Surface mountainous. Valleys fertile, yielding wheat, rye, barley, hemp, fruit, and vegetables. Minerals are iron, lead, and coal. Manufactures linens, cottons, woollens, and paper.

**GERONA**, *Gerunda*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, on the Ter, at the confl. of the Oña, 52 m. N.E. Barcelona. P. 8175: Principal edifices, the cathedral, the college church of San Felice, the Capuchin convent, the diocesan school, with a library, several hospitals, and convents. Manufactures of coarse woollen and cotton goods, hosiery, soap, and paper, but little trade. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, and is the seat of an ecclesiastical tribunal, a sub-delegation of police, and a military governor. It has been several times blockaded, especially by Philip V. in the war of the succession, and in 1809 by the French under Augereau.

**GERONIMO** (SAN), a small town of S. America, New Granada, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Antioquia.

**GERRANS**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the head of St Mawes harbour, 7 m. S.S.W. Tregony. Ac. 2870. P. 935.

**GERRESHEIM**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 4 m. E. Dusseldorf, with a station on the railway thence to Elberfeld. P. 1450.

**GERRI**, *Acerris*, a market town of Spain, prov. and 59 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Noguera. P. 519. Near it are valuable salt springs.

**GERRON** or **GARRON**, a conspicuous headland of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on the Irish Sea, between Glenarm and Red Bays, 6 m. N. Glenarm. It has a coast-guard and fishing station.

**GERS**, a river of France, rises in the Pyrenées, about 20 m. E. Tarbes, flows N. through the depts. H. Pyrenées, Gers, and Lot-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne near the Agen, after a course of 75 m. It is not navigable.

**GERS**, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of a part of the old prov. Gasconne, bounded N. by the depts. Lot-et-Garonne, E. Tarn-et-Garonne and H. Garonne, S. and S.W. Hautes et Basses Pyrenées, and W. Landes. Area 2425 sq. m. P. 298,931. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Pyrenées. Climate temperate. Principal rivers, the Gers, Save, Gimone, Baise, and Adour, all having a N. course. A large portion of this dep. consists of heaths and waste land. Soil infertile. Wine is produced, much of which is converted into Armagnac brandy. Many mules reared, and poultry and hogs are numerous. Mining and manufactures are unimportant, and the trade is chiefly in rural produce. It is divided into five arrs.; principal towns, Auch, Condom, Lectoure, Lombez, and Mirande.

**GERSAU**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. W.S.W. Schwytz, on the Lake of Lucerne, at the foot of Mount Righi. P. 1725, inclusive of its small territory, which formed an independent state from 1390 to 1798.

**GERSEPPA** (FALLS OF), S. India. W. coast, on the Shiravati (*Sheravutti*) river. There are four

separate falls, the Great Fall, the Roarer, the Rockett, and Dame Blanche. The waters of the great fall leap sheer down a height of 890 feet, and fall into a pool 350 feet deep.

GERSEFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Rhône, with three castles. P. 1700.

GERSTETTEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 8 m. S. W. Heidenheim. P. 1530.

GERSTUNGEN, a vill. of Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 11 m. W. Eisenach. P. 1712.

GERVAIS (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 22 m. N.N.E. Beziers. P. 2256.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Ambert. P. 1182.—III. dep. Vendée, 28 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. P. 1903.—IV. dep. Vienne, arr. Châtelleraul. P. 1362.—V. a town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 17 m. N.W. Riom. P. 2471.

GERVAIS (ST), a market town of France, dep. Savoie, cap. cant., on the Arve, 22 m. N.W. Bonneville. Pop. 1850.

GERVASIO (SAN), a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Verolanuova. P. 1766.

GERZAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. N.E. Clermont. P. 2625.

GERZENSEE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Seftigen. In the neighbourhood are the ferruginous waters of Thalgl. P. 739.

GESEKE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 26 m. N.E. Arnsberg, on the Westphalian Railway. P. 8700. Manufactures linens.

GESERICH-SEE, a Lake of Prussia, 27 m. E. Marienwerder. Length 15 m., breadth 3 miles.

GESPUNSAET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. N.E. Mezierès. P. 2086.

GESSATE, a very ancient town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan, between the Adda and the Molgora. P. 2221.

GESSENAY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 6 m. from Zweisimmen. P. 3029.

GESSO-PALENA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Chieti. P. 3324.

GESTÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loir, 5 m. W.S.W. Beaupreau. P. 1457.

GESTEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 4 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2000.

GESTINGTHORPE or GUESTINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sudbury. Ac. 2630. P. 769.

GESTURI, a vill., island of Sardinia, prov. and 28 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. P. 1630.

GESUALDO, a comm. of South Italy, prov. Avellino, 2 m. S.W. Frigento. P. 3527. It has a turreted castle.

GESTAD, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, at the confl. of the Launine and Sarnine. P. 3510.

GETAFE, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Madrid. P. 2800.

GETIGNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire Inf., arr. Nantes, cant. Clisson. P. 2527.

GETTYSBURGH, a bor. U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 35 m. S.S.W. Harrisburg.

GEVAUDAN, an old div. of France, in the prov. Languedoc, the cap. of which was Mende, now comprising the depts. H. Loire and Lozere.

GEWITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.E. Brünn. P. 3000.

GEVEZÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 m. N.N.W. Rennes. P. 1930.

GEVREY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., 8 m. S.S.W. Dijon. P. 1612.

GEWENSER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucern, dist. Sursee. P. 790.

GEX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. arr., and formerly the fortified cap. of a small

territory, now annexed to Switzerland, on the E. side of the Jura mountains, 11 m. N.W. Geneva. P. 2602. It has an active trade in Gruyere cheese, corn, wool, and charcoal.

GEYER, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Zwickau. P. 3724, mostly employed in the neighbouring mines, and in manufs. of cotton.

GEYERSBERG (Bohem. *Kysperk*), a town of Bohemia, circ. and 30 m. S.E. Königgratz. P. 1400.

GHADAMES, a town of Africa. [GADAMES.]

GHARA, a river, India, the name of the united streams of the Sutlej and Beas, from their confl. at the Endreesa to their confl. with the Chenab, in lat. 29° 18' N.; lon. 71° 6' E. Length 300 m. At its commencement it is from 200 to 270, and at its termination 500 yards across.

GHAT, a caravan station of N. Africa, in the country of the Tauricks, on the route S. from Mourzouk, lat. 25° 3' N.; lon. 10° 30' E.

GHATUMPOOR, a town of British India, dist. Cawnpore, 28 m. E. Calpee.

GHAUTS (WESTERN), a mountain range of Southern India, extending from the valley of the Taptee, lat. 21° 21' N.; lon. 73° 45' E., for 800 miles along the Western side of the peninsula, at a distance of 10 to 60 miles from the coast. The range increases in elevation as it extends southwards, and at Mahabuleswar, lat. 18°, is 4700 feet above the sea. South of this it decreases till in lat. 15° it is only 1000 feet, still farther S. it again rises and reaches its culminating point, estimated at 7000 feet, in Benasson-hill, near Coorg. In lat. 11° 15' S. the Ghauts merge into the Neigherry hills and terminate abruptly in the precipices forming the N. side of the Palghat valley. The mountains extending 200 miles S. from this valley to Cape Comorin, and which may be considered an extension of the W. Ghauts, have a table-land 4740 feet high, and several peaks from 6000 to 7000 feet above the sea. The geological structure of the W. Ghauts is generally of primary formation, with alternating strata of more recent origin, which has been broken up by outbursts of volcanic rocks. In the N. portion, from lat. 21° to lat. 18°, it is overlaid with trap. South of this it is succeeded by laterite, which forms the overlying rock nearly to Cape Comorin. The W. side of the range is abrupt and steep, while on the E. it is undulating, and slopes gradually to the plains. From the boldness and precipitous character of the trap rocks many parts of the range are nearly inaccessible, and their natural fastnesses having been improved by art, the hill forts of the Ghauts have always been regarded as the bulwarks of the Deccan. The amount of moisture condensed in these mountains is so great, that at Mahabuleswar the annual fall of rain is 239 inches, while at Bednore, on the W. border of the table-land of Mysore, lat. 13° 49' N., lon. 75° 6' E., there are 9 months of rain in the year. The numerous torrents which traverse the low lands between the Ghauts and the sea stagnate as they approach the coast, and form a series of shallow lakes called backwaters.

GHAUTS (EASTERN), a mountain chain of S. India, rising in about lat. 21° N., near Balasore, on the E. side of the peninsula opposite the W. Ghauts. The range has a N.W. direction W. of Ganjam to Naggerly Nose, 50 m. N.W. Madras, where, turning S.W. by Chittoor and Salem, it joins the W. Ghauts N. of the Gap of Paulgautcherry. Average elevation 1500 feet. The geological formation of the range is granite, overlaid with gneiss and mica-slate. The term *Ghaut* (meaning a pass) is now applied to the two

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mountain chains, originated in those chasms in the ridges which give access to the highlands.

**GHAZEPORE**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., enclosed by Azimghur, Sarun, Shahabad, Benares, and Jaunpore, between lat. 25° 17' and 26° N., lon. 83° 8' and 84° 40' E. Area 2187 sq. m. P. 1,059,287. Soil fertile, yielding two crops in the year. Towards the end of June, when the rainy season begins, the kureef crop, consisting of maize, indigo, rice, pulse, and oilseed, is sown, and gathered in the beginning of winter. In the cold season the rubbee crop, which comprises barley, wheat, corn, grain, safflower, oil-seeds, sugar, opium, tobacco, and cotton, is sown, and gathered in summer. Principal river, the Ganges. Irrigation, which is universally adopted on account of the rubbee crop, is procured by means of wells, tanks, and rivers. Climate healthy. In the cold months the thermometer ranges from 58° to 71°; and in summer from 86° to 98°, Fahr. The dist. was annexed to British India in 1775.

**GHAZEPORE**, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Ganges, 46 m. N.E. Benares. P. 38,573. Mean temp. 64°-75, December 97°, Fahr. Rainfall 47 inches. It has many mosques and bazaars. Principal buildings, the fine but dilapidated Saracenic palace of Cossim Ali Khan, now used for a custom-house, a fort, military cantonments, the church, school, hospital, and gaol. Government has a breeding stud here for cavalry horses; and on the parade-ground, the mausoleum of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. Principal towns are Azimpoor and Dooryghaut.

**GHEBSE** or **GAYBAISSA**, *Lybissa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Ismid (Nicomedia), 26 m. S.E. Constantinople. It has a marble mosque and some good baths.

**GHEDI**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Brescia. P. 3188.

**GHEEL**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Antwerp. P. 7400. From time immemorial, idiotic or insane persons of peaceable habits from the neighbouring provs., have been boarded here in farm houses, etc.

**GHELENDUIK**, a bay and seaport of Circassia, N.E. coast of Black Sea, lat. 44° 33' 24" N., lon. 38° 3' 15" E. The bay is 1 m. wide at its entrance, with 42 feet water in centre. The harbour is 3 m. long by 1½ m. broad.

**GHELUWE**, a vill., Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ypres. P. 3750. Manufs. yarn and turned wares, breweries, and oil mills.

**GHEMME**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Novara. P. (including comm.) 2777.

**GHENNEH**, a town of Upper Egypt. [KENEH.]

**GHENT** (French *Gand*), a fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. East Flanders, at the confl. of the Scheldt and Lys, and on railway from Ostend to Cologne, and at the head of a branch railway to Paris by Lille, 80 m. W.N.W. Brussels. Lat. 51° 2' N., lon. 3° 44' E. P. (1861) 120,134. It is enclosed by walls 7 or 8 m. in circumference; entered by 7 gates; and is intersected by numerous canals, dividing it into 26 islands, which are connected by 309 bridges, and mostly bordered with quays. Streets generally wide; it has 13 squares. Principal structures, the university with a library; the cathedral, the belfrey, the church of St Michael, containing the famous "crucifixion" by Van Dyck; the *Grand Béguinage*, a convent of vast extent, the town-hall, model-prison, citadel, cavalry barracks, theatre, and public hospitals. *Ghent* is an archbishop's see, the residence of the military commandant for

Flanders, and the seat of a chamber of commerce, of the high tribunals of the prov., and has superior academies, schools, and charitable establishments. It has always been important as an emporium of trade. Manufs. lace, woollen, silk, cotton, thread, and linen. The cotton trade is stagnant since the American war of 1862-3. In 1856 there were 24,746 operatives, and 600,000 spindles in Belgium, mostly at Ghent, now (1864) nearly all idle. The linen trade flourishes. Its sugar-refining and distilling, brewing, tanning, salt-refining, with manufs. of soap, sail-cloth, oil-cloth, gold and silver stuffs, haberdashery, chemical products, cutlery, leather, machinery, etc., are extensively carried on. It has ship-building docks; and is connected by ship canals with Bruges and Termonde; and enjoys a large trade in agricultural produce, with a very active transit trade. This city was pillaged by the Danes under Hastings, when repulsed from England in the time of Alfred the Great. In the 16th century it was the cap. of Austrian Flanders; and during the French empire under Napoleon I., from 1793 to 1814, the cap. of the dep. Scheldt. A treaty of peace between England and the United Provinces was concluded here in 1814.

**GHEINT**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 27 m. S. Albany. P. 2293.—II. a vill., Kentucky, on the Ohio, 40 m. N. Frankfort. P. 400.

**GHERIAH** or **VIZIADROOG**, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 170 m. S. Bombay, at the mouth of the Kunvee river, in lat. 16° 32' N., lon. 73° 22' E. Harbour, completely land-locked, 20 feet deep at low water. It was finally annexed to Britain in 1818.

**GHERZEH**, *Carusa*, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 20 m. S. Sinope.

**GHEBAN**, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 75 m. N.N.W. Loheia.

**GHEKUZEL-HISSAR** or **AIDIX**, *Tralles*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on railway, 65 m. S.E. Smyrna. P. 30,000. It is 4 m. in circumference, the residence of a pasha, and the seat of a large trade. It has mosques, churches, and synagogues.

**GHLAN** or **GHAN**, a prov. of Persia, between lat. 36° 30' and 38° 30' N., lon. 48° 30' and 50° 30' E., having N.E. the Caspian Sea, and on other sides Mazanderan, Irak-Ajemi, Azerbaijan, and the Russian district Talish. Area probably 6000 sq. m. The Elburz mountains bound it on the S. It is fertile, densely wooded, swampy, and unhealthy. Rice is the principal grain cultivated. Forests and mulberry plantations are extensive, and the culture of silk important. Principal towns, Reshd, Enzilli, Lahijan, and Mossula.

**GHLARZA**, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, cap. mand., near the centre of the island, 20 m. N.E. Oristano. P. 2298.

**GHO**, **GHEMELEK** or **KEMLIC**, a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a bay, 16 m. N.N.E. Brusa. It has a large export trade in olives, silks, wines, and spirits; and is the principal port on the Sea of Marmara for the import of corn.

**GHOURA**, an island, Greece. [GYAROS.]

**GHIR** or **GHER** (CAPE), a headland of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 63 m. S.S.W. Mogadore. Lat. 30° 37' 30" N., lon. 9° 52' 30" W. On its W. side it is 1235 feet in height.

**GHISALBA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 1463.

**GHISLAIN** or **GUISLAIN** (ST), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine, and the canal of Mons, 6 m. W. Mons. P. 1956. It has linen bleaching, brewing tanning, barge building, and a trade in coal.

**GHISONI**, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, in the E. part of the island. P. 889.

**GHISTELLES**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 11 m. S.S.W. Bruges. P. 2500. It has a trade in flowers.

**GHIZEH**, a town of Middle Egypt, in the prov. of same name, on the W. bank of the Nile, 3 m. S.W. Cairo, and the place where the great pyramids commence, the largest of these being that attributed to Cheops, 763½ ft. square at its foundation, covering 13 acres, and 460 ft. in height.

**GHIZNI** a town of Afghanistan. [GHUZNEE.]

**GHOGRA**, a river of India, and one of the tributaries of the Ganges. Rises in lat. 30° 28' N., lon. 80° 40' E., 17,000 or 18,000 feet above the sea. It receives numerous tributaries in its course, and enters the Ganges in lat. 25° 46' N.; lon. 84° 40' E. Total length 600 m. Navigation difficult from shoals.

**GHONGEE**, a river of India, rises in Nepal, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 83° 20' E., and after a S. course of 100 m. it falls into the Raptée in lat. 27° 3' N., lon. 83° 12' E.

**GHORE** or **GAUR**, a town and indep. dist. of W. Afghanistan, 120 m. S.E. Herat, and the original possession of the famous Mahmoud of Ghore, who estab. the Afghan dynasty in Hindostan, 1186.

**GHOUFF**, a modern name of *Coptos*. [KOPROS.]

**GHOY**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Mons. P. 2147.

**GHUMURDJINA** or **KOMULDSINA**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, near the Ægean Sea, 80 m. S.W. Adrianople. P. 8000. (?) It has large bazaars and a small citadel.

**GHUNNAPOORA**, a fortified town of India, Nijam's territory, cap. a large dist., 60 m. S.W. Hyderabad. It has a fine mosque.

**GHURUN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalik Marash, 80 m. W. Malatiah.

**GHUZNEE** or **GHIZNI**, a famous fortified city of Afghanistan, on the W. extremity of a hill range, altitude 7726 feet, 80 m. S.S.W. Cabool. Lat. 33° 34' N.; lon. 68° 18' E. P. (excluding garrison) estimated from 3000 to 10,000. It stands on a scarp'd rock, 280 feet above the adjacent plain on its W. side; and its walls, about 35 feet in height, and flanked with numerous towers, form an irregular square about 1½ m. in circumference; the whole being enclosed by a *fausse-braye* and a wet ditch. In the N.E. part of the town is the citadel, with a palace, magazine, and granary; the whole city is, however, commanded by adjacent heights. From its elevated position the winter cold is intense; from 10° to 20° below zero. It has several bazaars, and is an entrepôt for the trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab. Old Ghuznee, destroyed in the 12th century, is about 3 m. N.E.; its ruins cover an extensive space; and here are two fine minarets, and the tomb of Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whence the famous "gates of Somnauth" were removed in 1842. Under the dynasty of Mahmoud of Ghore, and his father Subuctaghin, about the beginning of the 11th century, Ghuznee was the cap. of an empire, reaching from the Ganges to the Tigris, and from the Jaxartes to the Indian Ocean. It was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Keane, July 23, 1839; in 1842 the garrison surrendered it to the Afghans, but it was retaken in the same year by the troops under General Nott.

**GHUZNEE RIVER** rises about 12 m. N. Ghuznee, and enters Lake Ab-istada, after a S. course estimated at 60 m. Near Ghuznee, which it passes on the E., it was embanked in the 11th century by Mahmoud of Ghuznee, whose bund, though

much damaged by the Ghore sovereigns, is still fit for the purpose of irrigation.

**GIABAR** or **JIABAR**, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, 23 m. W.S.W. Rakka. The town has about 1000 houses and tents. Near it bitumen is abundant.

**GIACOMO** (SAN), several vills. of Italy.—I. S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 3 m. S. Diano. P. 2136.—II. (*di Lusiana*), North Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 17 m. N. Vicenza. P. 3801.—III. North Italy, prov. and circ. Sondrio. P. 1616.

**GIAGLIONE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Susa. P. 1575.

**GIANNUTRI**, *Dianium*, a small isl. of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Siena, 9 m. S. the peninsula Argentaro. Length 2 miles.

**GIANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Spoleto. P. 1582.

**GIANT'S CAUSEWAY**, a celebrated basaltic formation, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, W. of Bengore Head, and about 2 m. N.N.E. Bushmills. The coast here is for a great distance distinguished by curious and magnificent basaltic cliffs and caves, but the "causeway," properly so called, is a platform projecting into the sea, from the base of a stratified cliff about 400 feet in height, and resembling a pier 700 feet in length, 350 feet in breadth, and varying to 30 feet in height above the strand. It is separated by trap rock dykes into three divisions, comprising together about 40,000 perfectly formed, closely united, & very dark coloured polygonal columns, each consisting of many pieces, the joints of which are articulated with the greatest nicety. Their depth below the surface is unascertained.

**GIARDINI**, a vill. of the isl. Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 1866.

**GIARRATANA**, *Ceratanum*, a vill. of Sicily, prov. Noto, 13 m. N.E. Modica. P. 2569.

**GIARRE**, a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, at the E. slope of Mount Ætna, 7 m. N. Aci Reale. P. (1862) 18,345. Its territory produces the finest vines in the island.

**GIARRETTA** or **SIMETO**, *Simæthus*, a river of Sicily, watering with its affls. all the plain of Catania and the country W. of Mount Ætna, rises in the mountains, 20 m. S.E. Caronia, and after a tortuous S.E. course of 50 m., enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S. Catania. Affls., the Adriano, Trachino, Dittaino, and Chrisas. Fine specimens of amber are found around its mouth.

**GIAT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 31 m. W.S.W. Riom. P. 1843.

**GIAVE**, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Alghero. P. 1610.

**GIAVENO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, cap. mand., near the Sangone, 17 m. W.S.W. Turin. P. of comm. 9003. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and silk stuffs; tanneries and iron forges.

**GIBELLINA**, a vill. of Sicily, cap. circ., prov. and 30 m. E.S.E. Trapani. P. 5426.

**GIBRALEON**, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. N. Huelva, on l. b. of the Odiel. P. 2704.

**GIBRALTAR**, a strongly fortified seaport town and garrison belonging to Great Britain, near the S. extremity of Spain, on a mountainous promontory E. of its bay, and on the N. side of the Strait of Gibraltar, at the entrance to the Mediterranean, 60 m. S.E. Cadiz. Lat. of the Mole 36° 7' 3" N.; lon. 5° 21' 2" W. P. (1856) 17,750. Mean temp. of year 67°·4, winter 57°·9, summer 77°·8, Fahr. East winds prevail for 184 days, and west winds for 177 days. Number of rainy days 68; quantity of rain very variable, often deficient. Snow and ice are rare, but in winter the cold is extreme. The celebrated rock (ancient

*Mons Calpe*, one of the "pillars of Hercules") forms a promontory connected with the continent by an isthmus of sand, and consists of a mass of brownish grey limestone or marble, containing numerous caves, and is 3 m. in length N. to S., by  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth. Area  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. It rises abruptly to 1467 feet above the sea on all sides except the W., and is everywhere fortified by works of great strength and extent; besides which, there are two galleries excavated in the rock, 2 m. in length, and of sufficient width to admit carriages. At its S. extremity, Europa Point, are a signal-house and a lighthouse. Surface parched in dry weather, but after rain covered with vegetation. The zoology of the rock comprises monkeys without tails, and of a dark fawn colour, and the only species of that animal to be found native in any part of Europe; snakes, rabbits, and woodcocks. The town is built on its W. side, which shelves down to the bay; and here the fortifications have latterly been greatly improved & strengthened. P. (1860) 15,426 (excluding garrison, which in 1860 numbered 5975 men). The principal street is 1 m. in length; but the houses generally are unsuited to the climate, not being furnished with open courts and galleries. Principal edifices, the governor's house, the admiralty, naval hospital, victualling office, barracks, cathedral, and exchange, with libraries, club and news-rooms. Here are a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan chapel, Scotch church, synagogue, and subscription schools. Outside of the "south port" are the esplanade, the English cemetery, and a suburban residence of the governor. The harbour is good, and protected by two moles, one 1100 and the other 700 feet in length. *Gibraltar* was made a free port in 1704, and its trade is still considerable, though it has latterly suffered from the rivalry of Malta and Genoa. Exports (1862) wool, lead, copper, etc., to the value of 97,559*l.* Imports cottons, linens, woollens, hardwares, coals, iron, silk, tea, etc., to the value of 1,144,699*l.* Public rev. (1860) 33,500*l.*; expenditure 29,000*l.* Imperial expenditure for military purposes, including troops, transports, fortifications, and barracks, 420,695*l.* The Moors, on their first incursion into Spain in 711, took possession of the town and of Mount Calpe, to which they gave the name of *Gibel-al-Tarik*. It was ceded to Spain by the Moors in 1462, and taken by the English, under Sir G. Rooke, in 1704. Under Lord Heathfield it withstood successfully a memorable siege by the French and Spaniards in 1782.

**GIBRALTAR (BAY OF)**, an inlet of the Mediterranean, near the S. extremity of Spain, Andalusia, between the rock of Gibraltar on the E., and Cape Carnero on the W. Length and breadth about 6 m. each; greatest depth 110 fathoms. It is well sheltered and admirably adapted for shipping. On its E. side are the town and harbour of Gibraltar, and on the W. the Spanish town and port Algesiras.

**GIBRALTAR (STRAIT OF)**, (ancient *Fretum Herculeum*), the narrow W. entrance to the Mediterranean, between Spain N. and Morocco (Africa) on the S. Length about 50 m., breadth 19 to 23 m. Proceeding W. to E., Cape Trafalgar, Tarifa, and Europa Point (S. extremity of Gibraltar rock) are on its N., and Capes Spartel, Tangier, and Ceuta on its S. side. A strong current runs here from the Atlantic Ocean into the Mediterranean Sea.

**GIBRALTAR (ST ANTONIO DE)**, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and on the E. shore of the Lake of Maracaybo, 50 m. N.W. Truxillo. P. 3000.

**GIBSON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Tennessee. Area 660 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,636 free, 6141 slaves.—II. a co. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 512 sq. m. P. 14,532.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, 177 m. N.E. Harrisburgh. P. 1344.

**GIDDING**, three pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Stilton. Ac. 2050. P. 543.—II. (*Little*), a pa. adjacent, 5 m. S.W. Stilton. Ac. 713. P. 45.—III. (*Steeple*), 5 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Ac. 1091. P. 118.

**GIDEA**, a river of Sweden, lens Umea and Hernosand, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. N.E. Hernosand, after a S.E. course of 100 miles.

**GIDLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Oakhampton. Ac. 2060. P. 166.

**GIEBOLDEHAUSEN**, a market town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, duchy Grubenhagen, 14 m. E.N.E. Göttingen. P. 2268.

**GIEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Loire, 37 m. E.S.E. Orleans. P. 6528. It has potteries.

**GIENGEN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 24 m. S.S.E. Eillwangen, on the Brenz. P. 2000. Manuf. of felts, established 1861, employs fifty hands. Near it are the baths of Wildbad.

**GIESSBACH**, a celebrated cascade of Switzerland, cant. Bern, takes its source in the Alps of Tschingelfeld, and descends by 14 magnificent falls, in the midst of forests, verdure, and rocks.

**GIESSEN**, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Ober Hessen, on l. b. of the Lahn, and on the railway from Cassel, 33 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt. P. (1861) 9331. It was formerly fortified. Principal buildings, the castle, now the seat of the provincial government, arsenal, town-hall, and observatory. Its university has become famous for its school of organic chemistry, under Baron Liebig, whose class is attended by students from all parts of W. Europe. The university has a valuable library of books, MSS., and collections in natural history. Manufs. woollen goods, tobacco, and leather.

**GIETHOORN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysse, 16 m. N. Zwolle. P. 1570.

**GIFFONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Palme. P. 2563.

**GIFFONI**, two vills. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno.—I. (*Sei Casali*). P. of comm. 3833.—II. (*Vallepiana*). P. of comm. 6123. Manufs. coarse wool.

**GIFFORD**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.S.F. Haddington, pa. Yester, on a stream of the same name. P. 458. It is neatly built. Knox, the Reformer, was born here in 1505. (?)

**GIHORN**, a town of Germany, Hanover, landrost Lüneburg, at the confluence of the Ise and Aller, 36 m. E.N.E. Hanover. P. 2592.

**GIGEAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, arr. Montpellier, cant. Mezé. P. 1524. Distilleries of brandy.

**GIGGLESWICK**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 1 m. W.N.W. Settle. Ac. 18,419. P. 3187. It has a well-endowed grammar school. *Giggleswick Tarn* is a considerable lake near the village.

**GICHA**, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, separated from the district of Kintyre by a channel  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. Ac. about 5000 Scots. P., with Cara, 467.

**GIGLIO**, *Igilium*, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Tuscany, prov. Grosseto, 10 m. S.W. Mount Argentario. P. 1788, mostly collected in the vill. Giglio. It is 5 m. in length N.W. to S.E., mountainous and fertile. Principal products, wine, timber, marble, and fish.

**GIGNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. S.E. Lodève, on l. b. of the Hérault. P. 2778.

**GIGNOD**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 1429.

**GIJON**, a fortified seaport town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. Lat. 44° 55' 19" N.; lon. 5° 44' 49" W. P. 6522. It has a school of navigation, and public library; a harbour, manufs. of stone wares, hats, and linen fabrics; an active export trade in nuts and other fruits; and an import trade in colonial produce, fisheries, and transit trade.

**GILA**, a river of U.S., N. America, New Mexico, rises in the Sierra-Mimbres, near lat. 33° 30' N., lon. 108° 30' W., and after a W. course of about 480 m. falls into the Colorado near the frontier of Mexico, and 80 m. from the Gulf of California. Chief affls., San Pedro, Santa Cruz, & Río Verde.

**GILBERDIKE**, a township of England, co. York, East Riding, pa. Eastington, 5½ m. E.N.E. Howden. Ac. 570. P. 725.

**GILBERT ISLANDS**, South America, are off the S.W. coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, with a good harbour in Doris Cove.—II. a group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave archipelago. P. (1862) 54,000.

**GILCRUX**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N. Cockermouth. Ac. 1964. P. 653.

**GILDAS** (St), two comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Ruis*), dep. Morbihan, near the sea, 11 m. S.S.W. Vannes, with 1220 inhabitants, and the remains of an abbey, the retreat of Abelard in 1125.—II. (*des Bois*), Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., 12 m. N.N.W. Savenay. P. 1888.

**GILDERSOME**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, 5 m. S.W. Leeds. P. 2701, employed in woollen manufs. and collieries.

**GILDONE**, a market town of S. Italy, prov., circ., and 4 m. from Campobasso. P. 2541.

**GILEAD** (MOUNT), Syria, pash. Damascus, is 25 m. N.N.E. the Dead Sea, lat. 32° 7' N., lon. 35° 46' E., and near the S. extremity of the region of Gilead, which extended for some distance N. along the E. side of the river Jordan.

**GILES**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Virginia. Area 584 sq. m. P. 6105 free, 778 slaves.—II. a co. in S. of Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,318 free, 10,848 slaves.

**GILES** (St), several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 2½ m. E. Torrington. Ac. 4827. P. 962.—II. co. Middlesex, in the centre of London. P. 36,684.—III. (*on the Heath*), co. Devon, on the border of Cornwall, 4½ m. N.N.E. Launceston. Ac. 3044. P. 342.

**GILESTONE**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. W. Cowbridge. Ac. 496. P. 70.

**GILFORD**, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Bann, 4 m. N.W. Banbridge. P. 2314, employed in manufactures.

**GILFORD**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 26 m. N.E. Concord.

**GILGIT**, a small independent territory of Central Asia, on the N. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh, with a vill., in lat. 35° 54' N., lon. 74° 23' E., on the Gilgit river, an affluent of the Upper Indus, which it joins about 30 m. S.E.

**GILL**, a lake of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 2 m. S.E. Sligo. Length 4 m.; scenery picturesque.

**GILLESPIE**, a county of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 2703 free, 33 slaves.

**GILLES** (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the canal of Beaucaire, 15 m. S. Nismes. P. 6365.

**GILLES** (St), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., near the Dutch frontier, 21 m. N.E. Ghent. P. 3590.

**GILLES-SUR-VIE** (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., on the Vie, 16 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. P. 1140.

**GILLINGHAM**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the Stour, here crossed by several bridges, 4½ m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 8355. P. 3957.—II. co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Chatham, which is partly in this pa. Ac. 6683. P. 14,608.—III. a pa., co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Beccles. Ac. 2008. P. 390.

**GILTOWN**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, 3 m. S.E. Kilkullen. Ac. 4869. P. 696.

**GILLY**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.E. Charleroi. P. 5618, employed in coal mines and manufs. of cutlery.

**GILMANTON**, a township of the U. S., N. Amer., New Hampshire, 19 m. N.E. Concord. P. 3485.

**GILMER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Georgia. Area 793 sq. m. P. 6557 free, 167 slaves.—II. a co., Virginia. P. 3707 free, 52 slaves.

**GILMERTON**, a vill. of Scotland, pa. Liberton, co. and 4 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Altitude 350 feet. P. 596. It has coal and lime works.

**GILMORTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 2839. P. 853.

**GILOLO** or **HALMAHERA**, a considerable island, Malay Archipelago; lat. 1° N., lon. 128° E., separated from Celebes by the Molucca passage, and from Ceram by Pitt passage, respectively about 130 m. across. Estimated area 6500 sq. m. Shape very eccentric, and like that of Celebes, consisting of four peninsulas radiating N., E., and S., from a common centre. Interior mountainous, and in many parts densely wooded. Coasts resorted to by pirates. Products, sago, coconuts, spices, fruits, edible birds' nests, pearls, and gold dust; horses, horned cattle, and sheep. Imports, mostly from the Dutch E. I. settlements, comprise manufactured goods, opium, chinaware, and iron. The island is subdivided into several petty states. Principal towns, Ossa and Jelolo.—The *Passage of Gilolo*, separating it on the E. from the islands Waygiou, Battanta, and Mysole, is from 100 to 140 miles across.

**GILSLAND**, a hamlet and dist. of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Denton, on the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway, 8 m. N.E. Brampton. It has several medicinal springs, and is resorted to as a watering-place.

**GILSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. W.S.W. Sawbridgeworth. Ac. 980. P. 270.

**GIMENA** or **XIMENA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Cadiz. P. 5878. It has manufs. of leather, and trade in fruit and wine.

**GIMIGLIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Nicastro, cap. circ. P. 4113.

**GIMIGNANO** (SAN), a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena. P. 7425.

**GIMINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. North Walsham. Ac. 1491. P. 332.

**GIMONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Gimone, 14 m. E. Auch. P. 3073.

**GINESIO** (SAN), a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 5879. It is surrounded by old walls, and has ancient palaces, churches, and four convents.

**GINESTRETO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 1438.

**GINGEE**, a fortified town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 80 m. S.W. Madras. It was taken by the French in 1750, who ceded it to the British in 1761.

**GINGER ISLAND**, W. Indies. [VIRGIN ISLS.]

**GINGST**, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Stralsund, on the W. side

of the island Rügen, in the Baltic. P. 1000, employed in damask weaving and in rural industry.

GIOR, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Vallo della Lucania. P. 1980.

GIOSA, a city of South Italy, prov. Bari, circ. and 19 m. E. Altamura. P. (1861) 17,005.—II. a vill., Aquila, 15 m. S.E. Avezzano. P. 1973.—III. a vill., prov. Caserta, circ. and 6 m. S.E. Piedimonte. P. 3164.

GIOSOSA, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, cap. circ., arr. and 7 m. N.E. Gerace. P. 8549.—II. a town of Sicily, prov. Messina, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Patti. P. 4624. It was built by the inhabitants, at the foot of the mountain on which stood *Giojosa Vecchio* (or old Giojosa).

GIORGIO (SAN), numerous vills. and market towns of Italy.—I. Northern Italy, gov. Venice, deleg. and 10 m. W.S.W. Verona, with a fortress, on the Adige.—II. South Italy, prov. Cosenza, 12 m. W. Rossano. P. 1326.—III. prov. Reggio-Calabria, 10 m. S.E. Palmi. P. 4810.—IV. prov., cap. cant. and 8 m. N.N.W. Salerno. P. 4911.—V. prov. Lecce, cap. cant. 9 m. E. Taranto.—VI. a vill. and fortress, North Italy, prov. Turin, 9 m. E. Susa, on the Dora Riparia. P. 1970.—VII. a comm. and vill., prov. and 10 m. W. Fermo. P. 3000.—VIII. (*Canavese*), N. Italy, prov. Turin, 10 m. S.S.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., near the Malosna. P. (with comm.) 3531.—IX. (*di Lomellina*), North Italy, prov. Pavia, 20 m. S.S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the Arbogna. P. 2507.—X. (*la Molara*), S. Italy, prov. Benevento, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Ariano. P. 4632.—XI. a vill., prov. Benevento, 10 m. N.N.E. Avellino. P. 1854.—XII. (*di Piano*), North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna, in a fertile territory. P. 3790.—XIII. (*Lucano*), S. Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Lagonegro. P. 1796.—XIV. (*a Cremano*), South Italy, prov. and circ. Naples. P. 3691.—XV. a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. P. 3866.—XVI. (*Lucarico*), South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Gaeta. P. 2307.—XVII. (*sotto Taranto*), South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 2024.—*San Giorgio Maggiore* is an island of the Adriatic, gov. and 3 m. S.S.E. Venice, with a fine church, containing the tombs of several of the Venetian doges.

GIORGIO (ST), a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Spilimbergo. P. 2693.

GIORNICO (German *Irnitz*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 11 m. N.N.W. Bellinzona, on l. b. of the Tessin. P. 707. Ancient churches.

GIOVANNI (SAN), numerous small towns and vills. of Italy, etc.—I. Sicily, prov. and 22 m. N. Girgenti. P. 3205.—II. (*Ilarione*), Northern Italy, deleg. and 12 m. W. Vicenza. P. 3414.—III. (*in Croce*), N. Italy, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Cremona. P. 2025.—IV. (*in Fiore*), South Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Neto & Arvo, in the Sila forest, 25 m. E. Cosenza. P. 9239.—V. (*in Galdo*), prov. and 5 m. N.E. Campobasso, cap. cant. P. 1696.—VI. (*in Persiceto*), Central Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Bologna. P., with vicinity (1861), 14,161. Cap. gov. It has a municipal palace, theatre, hospital, Franciscan convent, churches, and public schools.—VII. (*in Val d'Arno*), Central Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Florence, on the W. bank of the Arno. P. 4220.—VIII. (*Rotondo*), South Italy, prov. and 19 m. E.N.E. Foggia. P. 6865, who manufacture linen and woollen fabrics.—IX. (*di Moriani*), a town of Savoy, on the Arvo, cap. prov. same name. P. 3080. Trade in cattle and wool.—X. (*di Geraci*), South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Geraci. P. 1651.—XI. (*la Punta*), island Sicily, prov. and circ. Catania. P. 1640.—XII. (*Margitano*), Central Italy, prov. Forlì, circ.

Rimini, 13 m. E. San Marino. P. 4795. It is surrounded by walls.—XIII. (*a Teduccio*), South Italy, prov. and circ. Naples. P. 9853.—XIV. (*a Piro*), South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. II Vallo. P. 3178.—XV. (*d'Asso*), Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena. P. 1615.—XVI. (*Pellicce*), N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Pinerole. P. 1801.—*San Giovanni in Medua* is a harbour, Albania, immediately N. the mouth of the Drin.

GIOVATA, a small seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Kos (here called the Gulf of Giova), 50 m. E. Boodrum.

GIOVINAZZO, *Natiolum*, a rich commercial seaport town of South Italy, prov. & 12 m. W.N.W. Bari, cap. circ., on a rocky peninsula in the Adriatic. P. 8629. It has a cathedral and an hospital. GIPPING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Stowmarket. Ac. 1144. P. 76.

GIRAGLIA, a small island, Mediterranean,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. off the N. extremity of Corsica.

GIRAJSR, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state, and 50 m. S.W. Jessulmere.

GIRAPETRA, a small maritime town of the isl. of Crete, on the S. coast, 17 m. S. Spina-Longa.

GIRARD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 264 m. N.W. Harrisburg.

GIRDLENESS, a headland of Scotland, co. Kincardine, forming the S. point of the entrance of the Dee, and the E. extremity of the Grampians, 2 m. S. Aberdeen. It has a lighthouse with two fixed lights. Lat.  $57^{\circ} 8' N$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 3' W$ . Rain-fall 20 inches.

GIRGEH, a town of Upper Egypt, cap. prov. of same name, on l. b. of the Nile, 60 m. N.W. Thebes. P. 7000. (?) It is large, and has several mosques, a government cotton factory, a school well attended, and a Latin convent.

GIRGENTI or GERGENTI, *Agrigentum*, a city of Sicily, cap. prov., on the slope of a mountain, nearly 1200 feet above the sea, which it faces at about 3 m. distant. P. (1861) 17,194. Principal buildings, a cathedral, and a great many other churches and convents. On the coast are a port with a mole, two lighthouses, corn magazines, a prison, etc. The extensive remains of the ancient city, E. of the modern town, comprise the magnificent temple of Concord, the remains of a vast temple of the Olympic Jupiter, the tomb of Theron, and portions of temples of Juno, Hercules, Vulcan, Castor, and Pollux. It is the chief port in Sicily for the shipment of sulphur. The other principal exports are corn, almonds, sumach, oil, and soda.

GIRGENTI, a prov. of Sicily, S.W. coast. Area 1269 sq. m. P. (1862) 263,880. Surface covered by ramifications of Neptunian mountains, which are highest in the N., and slope on the S. to the shore, yielding good pasturage. They are intersected with fertile valleys, yielding wine, corn, and oil. Principal rivers, the Salso, Platani, and Belice. Minerals are naphtha, bitumen, agates, sulphur, and salt. The prov. is divided into three dists. for administrative purposes.

GIRIFALCO, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Catanzaro. P. 4350.

GIRNAR, a remarkable mountain of India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 230 m. N.W. Bombay, 3000 feet high. Around its base are several valleys, gorges, and hills of moderate height, covered with jungle. The mountain is peculiarly sacred, having several Jain temples.

GIROMAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 8 m. N.N.W. Belfort. P. 3050.

GIRONDE, an estuary of West France, formed by the union of the rivers Garonne and Dordogne, 13 miles N. Bordeaux. Length 45 miles;

breadth 2 to 6 m., its mouth being 3 m. across. It is navigable throughout, but encumbered with sand-banks, and subject at flood-tide to a heavy reflux from the sea, termed the *mascaret*, similar to the *barre* in the Seine.

**GIROUDE**, a maritime dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Guyenne, having W. the Bay of Biscay, and enclosed landward by the depts. Charente-Inferieure, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, and Landes. Area 3752 sq. m. P. 667,193. Surface generally level, and all the W. portion is a sand-flat, interspersed with lagoons, and termed the "landes;" fertile N. of the Garonne, and on its banks. Climate temperate, but rainy. Principal rivers the Garonne and Dordogne, with the estuary Gironde formed by their union. Most of the claret wines are grown in this dep., the vineyards in which form the chief source of its wealth. Principal products are, corn, fruit, hemp, timber, resin, turpentine, and salt. The fisheries are important. There are stone quarries and smelting works, but few mines. Manufs. various, and with the general trade centre in Bordeaux (which see). Gironde is divided into 6 arrs.; chief towns, Bordeaux, Bazas, Blaye, La Réole, Lesparre, and Libourne.

**GIRONS (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Salat, 23 m. W. Foix. P. 4576. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollens, linens, and leather.

**GIROUSSENS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. and cant. Lavaur. P. 1942.

**GIRTHON**, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry and W. Kirkcudbright. Area, including several lakes, 34,993 ac. P., including Gatehouse, 1702.

**GIRTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 3 m. N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1674. P. 469.—II. co. Notts, 6½ m. S.E. Tuxford. Ac. 1075. P. 188.

**GIRVAN**, a river of Scotland, co. Ayr, rises in a small lake, pa. Straiton, and flows N.W. and S.W. into the Irish Sea, opposite Ailsa Craig.

**GIRVAN**, a bor. of barony and pa. at the mouth of the above river, co. and 17 m. S.S.W. Ayr. Ac. 14,954. P. 7053, including many Irish. Altitude 27 feet. It has a town-hall, two branch banks, and a harbour with 9 to 11 feet water.

**GISBORNE**, a township of Victoria Colony, Australia, 26 m. N.W. Melbourne.

**GISBURN**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ribble, 10½ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Ac., including Gisburn Forest, 17,953, mostly grazing lands. P. 1756. *Gisburn Park* is remarkable for its herd of wild cattle. A lead mine in this pa. is richly impregnated with silver.

**GISH-EL-SHUGHUL**, a vill., Syria, pash. Damasus, on the Orontes, 40 m. S.E. Antioch. P. 3000.

**GISLEHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1344. P. 267.

**GISLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Eye. Ac. 2251. P. 623.

**GISORS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Epte, 33 m. N.E. Evreux. P. 3654. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollens, calico, lace, and cotton yarn.

**GISSI**, a market town, South Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Vasto. P. 3777.

**GISSING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Diss. Ac. 1981. P. 481.

**GITS**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 15 m. N.E. Ypres. P. 3825.

**GITSCHIN**, a walled town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Bidschow, on the Czidlina, 50 m. N.E. Prague. P., exclusive of suburbs, 6000.

**GITTELDE**, a town of North Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 35 m. S.S.W. Brunswick. P. 1230. It has extensive iron works.

**GITTISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.S.W. Honiton. Ac. 2067. P. 355.

**GIUGLIANO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Naples. P. (1861) 11,215. It is a cap. circ., and has 4 churches and an hospital.—II. a vill. prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 1355.

**GIULIA (Castrum Novum)**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Teramo, cap. circ., 14 m. E.N.E. Teramo, near the Adriatic. P. 4761.

**GIULIANA**, a seaport vill. of Dalmatia, on the E. side of the peninsula Sabioncello.

**GIULIANA**, a market town of Sicily, prov. and 32 m. S.S.W. Palermo. P. 3359. Agates and jaspers are abundant here.

**GIULIANO (SAN)**, several vills., etc. of Italy.—I. deleg. and 8 m. S.W. Frosinone. P. 1880.—II. (*di Sepino*), South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 9 m. S.S.E. Larino. P. 1597.—A vill. and bay, Malta, 1½ m. N. Valetta, are named San Giuliano or St. Julian.—III. (*del Sanaio*), S. Italy, prov. and circ. Campobasso. P. 2477.

**GIULIETTA (SANTA)**, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. Pavia, cap. mand., 9 m. E.N.E. Voghera. P. of comm. 2360.—*San Giulio* is an island and vill. prov. Novara, in the Lake of Orta, with a collegiate church and 1400 inhabitants, famous for its heroic defence in the 10th century, by Villa, wife of Berengarius.

**GIUPANA** or **SCOPAN**, an island of Dalmatia, circ. Ragusa, in the Adriatic, near the coast, 3 m. S. Šlano. P. 850. Length 5 m.; average breadth 1½ m. Shores rocky, but interior fertile.

**GIRGEVO**, a town of Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, opposite Ruscuk, 40 m. S.W. Bucharest, of which it is the port. P. 7000. It has an active trade. A large clock-tower in the great square, and a citadel on an island in the river. The fortifications, formerly encircling the town, were levelled by the Russians in 1829. Here the Russians were defeated by the Turks, July 7, 1854.

**GIUSEPPE (SAN)**, a comm. and vill. of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 6442.

**GIUSSANO**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 2433.

**GIUSTINO (SAN)**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia, 26 m. S.W. Urbino. P. 4589. It has a manuf. of straw hats.

**GIUSTO CANAVESE (SAN)**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea. P. 2426.

**GIVENDALE** or **GWENDALE**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. E.N.E. Great Pocklington. Ac. 1221. P. 86.

**GIVET**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 26 m. N.N.E. Mezieres, on the Belgian frontier. P. 6404. It has extensive barracks, a military hospital, and on an adjacent height is the citadel of Charlemont. It has a harbour, a chamber of manufs., white lead, glue, and sealing-wax factories, with breweries and tanneries.

**GIVORS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. S. Lyon, on the railway to St Etienne, and on the Rhône, near its junction with Gier river, and the canal of Givors. P. 9352. It has numerous factories, especially of glass bottles. It has also a trade in coal and ironstone, brought hither by its canal.

**GIVRY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. W. Chalons-sur-Saône. P. 3046, engaged in wine making.

**GIZEH**, a prov. and town of Egypt. [GHIZEH.]

**GIZZERIA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Nicastro. P. 2302.

**GJAT** or **GJATSK**, a town, Russia. [GSHATSK.]

**GLADBACH**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. & 16 m. W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., near the Niers.

P. (1861) 17,064, engaged in weaving linen and cotton cloths, druggets, and velvets; and in dyeing and bleaching.—II. a town, gov. Cologne, circ. and 6 m. N.E. Mulheim. P. 2800.

GLADENBACH, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 9 m. W.S.W. Marburg. P. 1050.

GLADESTRY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. W.S.W. Kington. Ac. 3798. P. 350.

GLADOVA, a town of European Turkey, prov. Servia, on the Danube, immediately below the "Iron Gate," or rapids of that river, 13 m. S.E. New Orsova. It is the chief station of the Danube Steam Navigation Company, and its inhabitants convey merchandise by land, betwixt it and Orsova. About 2½ m. below it are the remains of the bridge built by Trajan across the Danube.

GLADSMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W. Haddington. Ac. 7165. P. 1945. The battle of Gladsnuir, better known as that of Prestonpans, was partly fought in this parish.

GLAIDSDALE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 11 m. W.S.W. Whitby. Ac. 8370. P. 1074.

GLAMMIS, a pa. of Scotland, on railway, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Forfar. Ac. about 15,000. Pop. 1980, includes vill. of Glammis, pop. 382. Manufs. of brown linen.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, the most S. co. of Wales, having S. and W. the Bristol Channel, and on other sides the cos. Monmouth, Brecon, and Carmarthen. Area 855 sq. m., or 547,494 ac., of which about 300,000 are arable or pasture lands. P. 317,752. Surface mountainous in the N., level in the S., and the "vale of Glamorgan" is of fertility unsurpassed in Wales. Principal rivers, the Tawe, Neath, Taff, Rumney, the last forming the boundary on the side of Monmouthshire, and on the W. the Ilwchwr, which, with the Bury estuary, bounds N. the Peninsula of Gower. In the uplands large quantities of butter and cheese are produced for exportation; but rural industry yields to mining and manufacturing in this co., all the N. part of which belongs to the great coal-field of South Wales. Large iron works are established at Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, Herwain; and smelting works at Swansea and Neath, connected with the coast by a railway to Cardiff and its branches. The Neath and Swansea Canals are also in this co. It is subdivided into hundreds, comprising 128 pas., and the diocese of Landaff. Chief towns, Cardiff (the cap.), Llandaff (a city), Swansea, Merthyr-Tydvil, Caerphilly, Cowbridge, and Neath. The co. sends two members to House of Commons, and its hors. send three. Registered electors for the co. (1864) 6684.

GLANBEHY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay, 13 m. N.E. Cahirciveen. Ac. 30,258. P. 2793.

GLANDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S. Clay. Ac. 364. P. 74.

GLANDFORD BRIGG (OR BRIDGE), a market town of England, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Lincoln, pa. Wrawly, on the navigable riv. Ancholme. P. 1704.

GLANMIRE, a vill. of Ireland, Munster co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cork. P. 277.

GLANTON, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Whittingham, 8 m. W.N.W. Alnwick. P. 619.

GLANWORTH, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.S.W. Mitchelstown. Ac. about 9679. P. 2465. The vill., formerly a corp. town, has 712 inhabitants.

GLAPTHORN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1½ m. N.N.W. Oundle. Ac. 1370. P. 396.

GLARNSCH, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S.W. Glarus, 7014 feet in elevation.

GLARUS or GLARIS, a cant. of Switzerland, enclosed by St Gall, the Grisons, Schwytz, and Uri. Area 265 sq. m. P. (1860) 33,363. It is a *cul-de-sac*, consisting of the valley of the river Linth and its affluents, which pour themselves into the Lake of Wallenstat, on its N. frontier; on all other sides it is hemmed in by high mountain ranges, and the Dödi, at its S. extremity, 11,887 feet in height, is the loftiest summit in East Switzerland. Orchards are numerous, little corn is grown, cattle rearing, and manufs. of cotton and linen goods form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The Schabzieger cheese is wholly made in this cant., and this product, with cattle, horses, butter, honey, slates, and woven goods compose the principal exports. Imports, corn, wines, wool, salt, metals, glass, earthenwares, colonial produce, and French manufactures.

GLARUS, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. same name, on l. b. of the Linth, at the foot of Mount Glarnisch. P. 4797. Its church is shared both by Protestants and Roman Catholics, and it has an hospital, town-hall and free school.

GLASBURY, a pa. of South Wales, cos. Brecon & Radnor, 5 m. W.S.W. Hay. Ac. 9216. P. 1264.

GLASCOMBE, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 8 m. E. Builth. Ac. 6984. P. 463. Has mineral wells.

GLASGOW, a city and parl. bor. of Scotland, lower ward of Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 47½ m. by railway W.S.W. of Edinburgh, and 400 m. W.N.W. London. Lat. of observatory 55° 52' 2" N.; lon. 40° 15' 54" W. Ac. of city of Glasgow 988. P. (1801) 83,769; (1861) 394,864, within the parl. boundary; Glasgow and suburbs (1861) 446,639. The city is divided by the Clyde, the larger portion being on the N. side; 3 stone and 2 suspension bridges. Mean alt. 66 feet. Mean temp. of year 47°-1, summer 57°-6, winter 38°-6, Fahr. Rainfall 45.4 inches. Leading streets, Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle Street, run in a continuous line of 2 m. parallel with the river; Duke Street, George Street, and W. George Street form a second; and Parliamentary Road and Sauchiehall Street a third parallel: numerous streets cross them at right angles, forming a regularly built city: in the W. and N.W. are many squares and crescents, with splendid mansions, and parks extending to the Kelvin, the residences of the more opulent citizens. Length of city 4½ m.; breadth 2 m. The most ancient part of the town is on elevated ground to the N.E., where stands the cathedral of St Mungo, a fine old Gothic structure, supposed to have been founded in 1136, and bearing marks in its architecture of various dates of erection; length 319 feet, height of tower and spire 225 feet. The choir of the cathedral is still used as a place of worship; while its new crypt, fitted with stained glass windows, is one of the most remarkable in Europe. All the windows of the nave, choir, and chapels are from the Royal manuf. at Munich. S.W. of the cathedral, in the High Street, is the university, founded in 1450. It is well endowed, annual income about 20,000l.; and consists of a chancellor, rector, dean, principal, 3 college professors, 14 regius professors, an average number of 950 students; a library with 59,000 vols., and a museum founded by Dr W. Hunter. Connected with the university is an astronomical observatory, and there is also a botanic garden in N.W. suburbs. The Andersonian university, founded in 1795, is for the popular diffusion of science and literature among all classes of the community. Besides these, there are a faculty of physicians and surgeons, a mechanics' institute, high school, 2 normal schools,

an atheneum, and numerous private seminaries of education. Charitable institutions: a royal infirmary, lunatic asylum, blind asylum, deaf-mutes' institution, Hutchison's hospital for education of boys, 3 poor-houses, and houses of refuge or reformatories. It has court-houses, prison, and two police-offices. There are two banks, and five branches of the four Edinburgh banks; a chamber of commerce and an elegant royal exchange; two equestrian statues of Field-Marshal the late Duke of Wellington, and one of Queen Victoria, with those of Sir John Moore, Watt, Peel, Lumsden, Oswald, etc.; two theatres, city-hall, co. building, merchant house, trades' house, custom house, western club-house, barracks, and a sailors' home (1857), with time-ball; and a time-gun is fired daily at 1 P.M. The royalty, originally embracing one parish, is now divided into 10; and, with the barony, other 13, including *quoad sacra* pas. There are 178 churches of all denominations.—*Glasgow* is supplied with water from Loch Katrine by magnificent aqueducts opened by the Queen in September 1859. There are two large gas works. The green, with a monument to Admiral Lord Nelson, on the N. bank of the river, forms an extensive airing ground of 100 ac.; and E. of the cathedral is a picturesque necropolis, with three other cemeteries in the vicinity. Numerous railways communicate with the surrounding districts, and the Clyde affords great facilities for steam-boat conveyance. The harbour extends W. from Glasgow bridge on both sides of the river, which has been deepened, so as to admit ships of 2000 tons. The wharves and docks afford extensive accommodation for vessels of every description. Reg. vessels (1862): sailing 524, tons 181,915; steam 177, tons 53,524. Entered 3420, tons 778,552; cleared 5280, tons 965,053. *Glasgow* is celebrated as the Scottish emporium of trade and manufactures, and is the largest town in the country. It was here that Watt first began his improvements on the steam-engine, and in the Clyde the "Comet," the first boat in Europe successfully propelled by steam, was launched in 1812. In 1828, the aggregate tonnage of sailing vessels amounted to 214,315, do. of steam-vessels 481,946 tons. In 1862, the aggregate tonnage of sailing vessels was 473,189, do. of steam-vessels 1,052,453. Customs revenue (1850) 640,568*l.*, (1863-4) 990,337*l.* Exports (1862) 5,766,003*l.* The trade of *Glasgow* rose into importance about the middle of last century, and consisted chiefly of American and West Indian commerce, embracing nearly a half of the whole British tobacco trade. Since then the manuf. of cotton goods has risen to a great extent, as have also woollens and silks, glass and stone ware, chemical manufs., iron foundries, and machinery of all kinds, especially steam-engines. Ship-building is extensively carried on, now chiefly in iron. In 1862 there were 120 iron furnaces in the vicinity, producing 1,080,000 tons of iron, of which 565,000 tons were exported, and 407,000 tons used in making malleable iron in foundries in and around the city. *Glasgow* was early distinguished for superior letter-press printing, its Foulis' edition of the classics and other books. It publishes (1862) 19 newspapers, 3 of which are daily, others at various intervals. At Port Dundas is the terminus of the Forth and Clyde Canal, where there are extensive harbours. The Romans had a station on the river Clyde, in the locality of *Glasgow*, which they retained till the year 426. Antoninus' wall commenced a few miles W. of the city. In 560 the see of *Glasgow* is said

to have been founded by Kentigern or St Mungo; about the year 1115 the see was refounded by David, Prince of Cumberland. It was first erected into a burgh of regality by William the Lion in 1180. Towards the end of the 15th century it was converted into an archbishopric, and in 1611 into a royal burgh. The city is divided into 16 dists., each sending 3 members to its council, governed by a Lord Provost, 8 bailies, 39 councillors, a dean of guild, deacon, convener, and treasurer. Corporation revenue (1862-3) 14,446*l.* It is the seat of sheriff, burgh, and co. courts. Birthplace of Gen. Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, Sir Thomas Munro, and Thomas Campbell the poet. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862-3) 16,568.

GLASHARE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 3 m. N.W. Johnstown. Ac. 2758. P. 310.

GLASHUTTE, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, amt and 5 m. E.S.E. Dippoldiswalde. P. 1366.

GLASNEVIN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Dublin. Ac. 995. P. 1556. It has an extensive botanic garden, belonging to the Dublin Royal Society; a cemetery, containing the remains of J. P. Curran; an agricultural school, and a deaf-mutes' institution.

GLASS, a pa. of Scotland, in cos. Aberdeen and Banff, 6 m. W. Huntly. P. 1049.—II. a lake, co. Ross, pa. Kiltarn. Length 4 miles.

GLASSARY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, 4 m. W. Loch Fyne. P. 4473.

GLASSCOCK, a co. of U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 1679 free, 758 slaves.

GLASSERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. S. Wigton, on Luce Bay. Ac. 13,889. P. 1472.

GLASSFORTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 2½ m. S. Strathaven. Ac. 6459. P. 1938.

GLASSLOUGH, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Monaghan. P. 340.

GLASTHULE, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. P. 1348.

GLASTENBURY, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 6 m. S.E. Hartford. P. 3399. It has iron works and cotton factories.

GLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Ac. 1145. P. 238.

GLASTONBURY, a munic. bor. & market town of England, co. Somerset, 25 m. S.W. Bath, & has a station on G. W. Railway. Ac. comprising 2 pas., 7083. P. 3593. It occupies a peninsula formed by the river Brue, between the Poldew and Mendip hills, & anciently known as the Island of Avalon or Apples. Most of the houses have been built out of the materials of its superb abbey, once covering 60 acres, but of which, the ruins of the church, with St Joseph's chapel and the abbot's kitchen, now form the chief remains. Other structures of interest are an ancient market-cross, St George's inn, formerly the abbey hospitium, the tribunal, the abbey house, the great gatehouse, now also an inn, the hospital of St John, founded in 1246, 2 ancient pa. churches, and St Michael's Tor; a town-hall, 3 banks, manufs. of silk, & export trade in timber, slates, tiles, and agricultural produce, by a canal connecting it with the Bristol Channel.

GLATTFELDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, at the junction of the Glatt with the Rhine. Large cotton mills and tanneries. There are two grottos in the neighbourhood. P. 1381.

GLATTON, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.S.W. Stilton. Ac. 6400. P. 937.

GLATZ (Slav. *Kladsko*), a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 52 m. S.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, near the Bohemian frontier, altitude 971 feet. P. 10,000. It is strongly walled, & situated between two heights

one crowned with an old castle, the other with a modern fortress. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and several schools, an arsenal, large barracks, and other buildings for military service, with manufs. of damasks, woollen cloth, plush, ribbons, muslins, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. It was taken by the Prussians under Frederick the Great in 1742, by the Austrians in 1759, and by the Würtemberg and Bavarian troops in 1807.

GLAUCHAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Zwickau, on rt. b. of the Mulde. P. (1861) 16,586. Manufs. cloth, paper, and iron goods; it has an active general trade.

GLAZELEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 636. P. 67.

GLEIN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1200. It has mines.

GLEWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 43 m. S.E. Oppeln, on the Klodnitz, and on railway. P. 8550. It has royal iron founderies.

GLEMHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. W.S.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 1910. P. 354.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. S.W. Framlingham. Ac. 1268. P. 825.

GLEMSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Clare. Ac. 2280. P. 1626.

GLEN, two rivers of England.—I. co. Northumberland, rises in the Cheviot Hills, and flows E. into the Till, which it joins at Frenton.—II. a river in the Fens, co. Lincoln, enters Fosdyke Wash.

GLENANS, a group of rocky islets near the West of France, in the Atlantic, 9 m. from the S. coast of the dep. Finistère.

GLENARM, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, on an inlet of the same name, in the Irish Sea,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Belfast. P. 937.

GLENARTNEY, a valley of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Comrie, with an extensive deer forest.

GLENARY, pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, near Lough Neagh, 9 m. N. W. Lisburn. Ac. 7753. P. 2874.

GLENBERVIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Bervie, 8 m. W.S.W. Stonehaven. Ac. 13,963, of which 5000 ac. are cultivated. P. 1219.

GLENBUCKET, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 38 m. N.W. Aberdeen. P. 552. Surface mountainous.

GLENCAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 14 m. N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 30,239, mostly mountainous, and occupied in sheep-walks. P. 1867.

GLENCAPIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Dumfries, of which town it may be considered as the port at the mouth of the Nith. It has shipbuilding, and traffic with Liverpool.

GLENCOE, a valley of Scotland, co. Argyle, dist. of Lorn, near the head of Loch Etive, extending from Ballahulish, in an E. direction for 10 m., within which distance is but one solitary farmhouse. The vale is edged on both sides by almost perpendicular mountains of grotesque forms, 3000 feet high, in the cliffs of which snow lies all the year round. Its bed is swept by Ossian's "dark torrent of Cona,"—and no other portion of the Highlands presents such a scene of gloomy sublimity. The massacre of the Macdonalds occurred here in February 1691.

GLENCOLUMBKILLE, a pa., Ireland, co. Donegal, 12 m. W.N.W. Killybegs. Ac. 32,133. P. 4296.

GLENCROE, a vale of Scotland, co. Argyle, near the W. side of Loch Long; traversed by the road from Arrochar to Inverary. Its scenery, with that of the neighbouring vale of Glenkinlass, is remarkably wild and grand.

GLENCROSS or GLENCORSE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S. Edinburgh, on the Pentland Hills. Ac. 4292. P. 1217, including soldiers & prisoners in Greenlaw military prison.

GLENDALOUGH, a lake and valley of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 24 m. S. Dublin.

GLENDERMOT or CLONDERMOT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and partly within the bounds of the town of Londonderry. Ac. 21,608. P. 9964.

GLENDEVON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Ochil Hills, 12 m. E.N.E. Dunblane. Ac. 9154. P. 138. Surface almost entirely pastoral.

GLENDON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Kettering. Ac. 1490. P. 45.

GLENELG, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, on the coast opposite the Isle of Skye. P. 1843.

GLENELG RIVER, Victoria, South Australia, receives all the rivers S.W. of the Grampian Mountains, and enters the Southern Ocean between Capes Northumberland and Bridgewater, near lat.  $30^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $141^{\circ}$  E. Though of considerable size, it has but a shallow outlet.

GLENFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Leicester. Ac. 4890. P. 1034.

GLENFINLAS, a narrow and picturesque valley of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Callander.

GLENFINNAN, a valley of Scotland. [FINNAN.]

GLENFRUIN, a valley of Scotland, co. Dumbar-ton, on the W. side of Loch Lomond.

GLENGAD, headland, Ireland, co. Donegal, forming the W. point of Culladuff Bay,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Malin Head. Innistrabur light is off it.

GLENGARIFF HARBOUR and VILLAGE, Ireland, co. Cork, on the N. side of the bay, 6 m. N.W. Bantry, in a beautiful vale.

GLENGARROCH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Kilbirnie. P. 943.

GLENGARRY, two valleys of Scotland.—I. co. Inverness, W. of the Caledonian Canal. It has a fine lake.—II. N. of co. Perth. [GARRY.]

GLENHOLM, a former pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, now united to BROUGHTON & KILBUCHO.

GLENISLA, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 17 m. W.N.W. Forfar, on the Isla. P. 1003.

GLENKENS, dist. of Scotland, forming the N. part of the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright.

GLENLIVET, a pa. and valley of Scotland, co. Banff, about 20 m. S.W. Huntly. It contains lead and iron ore, and is famous for its whisky.

GLENLUCE, a vill. of Scotl., pa. Old Luze, near Luce Bay, co. & 16 m. W.N.W. Wigtown. P. 1013.

GLENLYON, a *quoad sacra* pa. & vale of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Fortingal, extending for 23 m. along the river Lyon, W. of the lake of same name. The Duke of Athol takes title of baron from it.

GLEN-MAGNA, a pa. of England, co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Leicester. Ac. 2510. P. 827.

GLENMALURE, a wild mntn. vale of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, on the Avonbeg river. It was the scene of outrages during the rebellion, 1798.

GLENMORE (*the Great Glen*), two vales of Scotland.—I. cos. Moray and Inverness, on the Spey, near Abernethy. It contains excellent fir forests.

—II. (*nan' Albin*), intersects Inverness-shire from N.E. to S.W., 44 m. in length. It is principally occupied by three lakes, Lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy, traversed also by rivers Ness and Lochy, and by the Caledonian Canal.

GLENMORISTON, a valley of Scotland, co. Inverness. It contains a pa. united to URQUHART.

GLENMUICK, TULLICH and GLENGAIRN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and S.W. of Aberdeen. P. 1668. It is under Lochnagar Mntn., 3800 ft., and contains Ballater, a watering-place near Panainch Spa.

GLENX, a township of the U.S., North America, New York, 43 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 8043.

GLENN'S FALLS, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, 46 m. N. Albany. The Hudson river here falls about 50 feet, and is crossed by a bridge 100 yards in length.

**GLENVILLE**, a township, U.S., North America, New York, 4 m. W. Schenectady. P. 3409.

**GLENOGLE**, a wild valley of Scotland, co. Perth, at the head of Loch Earn, 4 m. S. Killen.

**GLENORCHY** and **INISHAIL**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the borders of Perth, 12 m. N.N.E. Inverary. Surface mostly mountainous. Ben Cruachan, 3669 feet. Sheep walk intermixed with wood. In Loch Awe are the remains of Kilchurn castle. P. 1307.

**GLENQUOICH**, a picturesque glen of Scotland, Inverness-shire. Rainfall at Glenquoich House, at W. end of Loch Quoich, 137 inches.

**GLENROY**, a valley of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmanivaig, Lochaber. It is noted for its "parallel roads," three rows of terraces, 8 m. long, the origin of which is uncertain.

**GLENSANNOX**, a wild glen of Scotland, Arran Island, co. Bute, under Goatfell, on E. side, with a vein of barytes.

**GLENSHEE**, a narrow valley of Scotland, 13 m. long, co. Perth, at its N.E. extremity, pa. Kirk-michael. The Spittal of Glenshee is a stage on the military road to Fort George. Alt. 1120 ft.

**GLENSHIEL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, adjoining Glenelg on the N. P. 485. The Highland Jacobites were defeated here in 1719.

**GLENTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2240. P. 516.

**GLENTIES**, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, wild mountains, 6 m. E.N.E. Ardara. P. 423.

**GLENTIL**, a long narrow mountain pass of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Blair-Athol. Contains marble and schists, penetrated by granite veins.

**GLENTWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 3043. P. 340.

**GLIN**, a mkt. town, & seaport, Ireland, co. Limerick, on the Shannon, 27 m. N.E. Tralee. P. 999.

**GLINA**, a fortified town of Croatia, on the Glina, 26 m. E.S.E. Karlstadt. P. 1870.

**GLIENIANY**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 25 m. E. Lemberg. P. 3455.—II. a small town of Poland, prov. and 18 m. N. Sandomir.

**GLINTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. S.S.E. Market-Deeping. Ac. 1380. P. 421.

**GLION**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 6 m. from Vevey. Above the church of Montreaux there is a hotel or *pension* now much frequented for the great purity of the air & unparalleled view.

**GLISS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Brieg. Here properly begins the Simplon road. P. 700.

**GLOCKNER (GROSS)**, a mountain of Austria, the highest point of the Noric Alps, in the Tirol, 12,956 feet above the sea.

**GLOCKNITZ**, a market town of Lower Austria, circ. below the Wienerwald, 42 m. S.S.W. Vienna, has a station on the railway to Grätz. P. 721.

**GLOGAU** or **GROSS-GLOGAU**, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 35 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on branch railway from Frankfurt to Breslau, the town being connected by a bridge with the Dominsel or Cathedral Island, in the Oder, which is separately fortified. P. (including garrison) 16,000. It has many Roman Catholic and some Protestant churches, a synagogue, a citadel, garrison, Roman Catholic and Protestant colleges, with manufs. of beet-root, sugar, tobacco, paper, woollen and cotton fabrics, and straw hats, and a considerable corn market.—II. (*Upper or Little Glogau*), a town, gov. and 23 m. S. Oppeln, on rt. b. of the Hotzenplotz. P. 4334. It has manufs. of linens and woollens.

**GLOGON**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Deutchbau, dist. Fannssowa. P. 2444.

**GLOGOVATZ**, a market town of Hungary, co. Arad, on the Maros. P. 2100.

**GLOMEL**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. S.S.W. Guingamp. P. 3457.

**GLOMMEN**, the principal river of Norway, rises in the Dovrefield table-land, 70 m. S. Trondhjem, flows generally S. through the dists. Hedemark and Aggershuus, traverses the Oieren Lake, and enters the Skager-rack at Frederickestadt, 50 m. S.E. Christiania, after a course estimated at 320 m. Its navigation is impeded by numerous falls.

**GLONS**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N. Liege. P. 2000. It is the centre of an important manufacture of straw hats.

**GLOOSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 660. P. 157.

**GLOPPEN**, a pa., Norway, stiff & 100 m. N.N.E. Bergen, on fiord of same name. P. 3350.

**GLOSIORA ISLANDS**, a small group in the Mozambique Channel, Indian Ocean, 100 m. from the N. extremity of Madagascar.

**GLOSSOP**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 14 m. E.S.E. Manchester. Ac. 49,960. P. (1861) 31,140. It is the polling-place for N. division of co., the chief seat in Derbyshire of the cotton manufacture, and has woollen mills, dyeing, bleaching, print and paper works, and iron foundries.

**GLOUCESTER** or **GLO'STEI**, *Glevum*, a city, co. of itself, parl. and munic. bor., and river port of England, cap. co. Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Severn, 33 m. N.N.E. Bristol, & 8 m. W.S.W. Cheltenham. Area of city 680 ac. P. (1861) 16,512. Altitude at the spa 56 feet. Mean temp. Ju. 62°·5, Jan. 39°·1 Fahr. Rainfall 20 inches. It occupies a slight eminence on the Severn, where it divides to enclose the island Alney, each of the two channels being here crossed by a bridge.

It has four principal thoroughfares, crossing at right angles, and directed towards the cardinal points; and on its S. side is a suburb. The cathedral, formerly the church of a rich Benedictine abbey, is one of the finest in England. It is the place of a triennial musical festival, alternately with Worcester and Hereford. Several of the pa. churches are handsome. Other chief buildings are the Episcopal palace, shire-hall, city-hall, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, handsome almshouses, gaol, market-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, and pump-room, over a spa recently re-built. A statue of Bishop Hooper is erected near the spot of his martyrdom. It has manufactures of cutlery. By the Berkeley Canal vessels of 500 tons ascend to the city; it has extensive wharves, a trade in timber, corn, etc., and imports merchandise from the West Indies. Customs revenue (1862) 72,875*l*. Exports (1862) 34,978*l*. Vessels belonging to the port 72, tons 9097. It is the seat of assizes and quarter-sessions, and sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 1837.—*Glevum*, said to be derived from the British *Cæwr-Glow*, "the fair city," was a place of importance when made a Roman station under Claudius in 44; and throughout the Saxon and Norman periods it retained a large share of consequence. Its bishopric, founded by Henry VIII., was united with that of Bristol in 1836.

**GLOUCESTER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of New Jersey. Area 287 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,444.—II. a co., in E. of Virginia. Area 243 sq. m. P. 5220 free, 5736 slaves.—III. a township and seaport, Massachusetts, Essex co., on the Atlantic, near Cape Ann, 29 m. N.E. Boston. P. (1860) 10,904, extensively engaged in fisheries and navigation. It has a fine harbour;

near the entrance of which are two lighthouses.—  
IV. a township, Rhode Island, 16 m. W.N.W. Providence.—V. a township, New Jersey, 10 m. S.E. Woodbury.—VI. a vill., Virginia, cap. co. Gloucester, 60 m. E. Richmond.—VII. (*New*), a township, Maine, 35 m. S.W. Augusta.

GLoucester ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a small island in lat. 19° 57' S., lon. 148° 29' W.

GLoucestersHIRE, a co. in the W. of England, having N.W. to N.E. cos. Hereford, Worcester, and Warwick; E. Oxfordshire; S. Berks, Wilts, and Somerset; W. the estuary of the Severn co. & Monmouth. Ac. 805,120, of which about 750,000 are grass and arable. P. (1861) 485,770. It has three natural divisions; the E. being the Cotswold Hills, varying in height from 200 to upwards of 1000 feet, and now mostly enclosed and arable; the middle forming the fertile valley of the Severn and its affluents; and the division W. of the Severn, consisting mostly of the Forest of Dean. Chief rivers, the Severn, Upper and Lower Avon, Wye, and Isis. In the hills, sheep farming is the chief branch of industry. The vale of the Severn, with a mild, genial climate, once famous for vineyards, is now equally so for its cornlands, orchards, gardens, and especially its rich pastures, in which is produced the celebrated Gloucester cheese. The forest of Dean, of which 20,000 ac. belongs to the crown, produces fine oak timber, excellent perry, and the Styre apple cider. Chief minerals, coal and iron ore, extensively worked in the forest district. Manufactures, besides those of Bristol, consist chiefly of the light, and also of the finest kinds of woollen cloth, and it has cotton factories. [STROUD.] Gloucestershire is divided into 29 hundreds, comprising about 350 pas. in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. Chief cities and towns, Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud, and Cirencester. Railways connect the co. town with Birmingham, *via* Cheltenham and Worcester; with Bristol, Dean-Forest, and London, by junction at Swindon with the G. W. Railway. A canal, *via* Stroud, connects the rivers Thames and Severn; another connects the cities of Gloucester and Hereford; and a third, 18 m. in length, by enabling large vessels to avoid the dangerous navigation of the Severn, brings them up to the city of Gloucester. The co. sends 6 members to House of Commons, 2 are for its E. division, 2 for its W., and 2 for its bors. Reg. electors (1864), E. division 7448, W. division 9268.

GRUCHOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Jesmen. P. 8000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has several churches and convents. It was formerly the residence of the Cossack hetmen, and the governors of Little Russia.

GLÜCKSBURG, a vill., duchy Schleswig, amt and 5½ m. N.E. Flensburg. P. 750.

GLÜCKSTADT, a town of Denmark, cap. duchy Holstein, in a marshy tract, at the mouth of the Rhin, on right bank of the Elbe, 30 m. from its mouth, and 32 m. N.W. Hamburg. P. 6145, chiefly employed in navigation. In 1815 its defences were demolished, and its old arsenal is now used for a prison and workhouse. It is intersected by canals, but so deficient in good water that rain has to be carefully preserved in cisterns. It has a school of navigation. Since 1830 it has been a free port. In 1847 it had 142 ships. It communicates by railway with Altona, Kiel, and Rendsburg, and by steam-packets with the ports on the Elbe.

GLURAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 8 m. N.N.E. Privas. P. 2887.

GLUSBURN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4 m. S. Skipton. Ac. 1516. P. 1475.

GLUVIAS (Str), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. E. Penryn. Ac. 2899. P. 4760.

GLYDE, a river of Ireland, Ulster and Leinster, rises near Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan, flows S.E.ward through the co. Louth, and enters Dundalk Bay conjointly with the Dee.

GLYMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Ac. 1232. P. 153.

GLYN-CONNON, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Llanwono, 6 m. S. Merthyr-Tydvil. P. 1614, employed in coal and lime works.

GLYNDE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Lewes, with a station on the South Coast Railway. Ac. 1569. P. 321.

GLYNN, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly, 8½ m. E.S.E. Kidwelly. P. 851.

GLYNN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Georgia. Area 625 sq. m. P. 1050 free, 2839 slaves.

GLYNNCORWG, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. E.N.E. Neath. Ac. 11,294. P. 602.

GLYN-TAFF, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwysilan, 5 m. W. Caerphilly. P. 2724.

GLYN-TRAIAN, a township of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. and 3½ m. S.E. Llangollen. P. 975.

GMÜND, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. an old walled town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Rems, 29 m. E. Stuttgart. P. 7000. It has a town-hall, asylums for the blind and for deaf mutes, a normal and Latin school, and manufactures of jewellery, wooden wares, and woollen stuffs.—II. Lower Austria, 73 m. N.N.W. Vienna, near the Bohemian frontier. P. 1554.—III. Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. N.N.W. Villach, on the Leser. P. 666.

GMÜNDEN, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, situated among the finest scenery in Austria, on the river and lake of Traun (or *Gmunden See*), 36 m. S.W. Linz. P. 2526. It has a dépôt for the salt of the neighbouring mines, a port for the steam-packets on the lake, and a station for the railway to Linz.

GNADAU, a vill. and Moravian settlement of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the railway thence to Leipzig. P. 890.

GNESEN (Polish *Gniezno*), a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, reg. Bromberg, cap. circ., 30 m. E.N.E. Posen. P. 7500. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, eight other Roman Catholic churches, convents, and a diocesan school, it being the see of the archbishop-primate of Prussian Poland. It has also breweries & distilleries.

GNOREN, a town, N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., 25 m. N.E. Güstrow. P. 3000.

GNOSALL, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Stafford. Ac. 10,497. P. 2400.

GOA, a maritime city of India, and formerly cap. of the Portuguese possessions in the East, in lat. 15° 30' N., lon. 74° E. It is fast falling into decay, since the seat of government was removed to Pangam or New Goa, a seaport 5 m. distant from the old city of Goa.—*Goa* was taken by Albuquerque in 1503 from the Arabs.

GOA, a territory of India, belonging to Portugal, between lat. 14° 54' and 15° 45' N., lon. 73° 45' to 74° 26' E. Ac. 1066 sq. m. Pop., with Salsette, Bardes, etc. (1865) 363,788, most of whom are Roman Catholics. Army 4419 men. Imports (1861) cottons, woollens, apparel, spirits, etc., to the value of 67441. Chief products, rice, pepper, cocoa-nuts, betelnuts, and salt.

GOA or GWA, a seaport town of Aracan, on the Bay of Bengal, at 17° 33' N., lon. 94° 41' E. It is

important for commerce, which is said to have revived since Aracan has belonged to the British.

**GOACK**, a town of the island Celebes, Malay Archipelago, immediately S. Macassar, and the former residence of its sultan. It was taken by the Dutch in 1778. [**MACASSAR**.]

**GOALPARA**, a dist. of British India, Bengal presidency, between lat. 25° 40' and 26° 31' N., lon. 89° 42' and 91° 8' E. It is enclosed by the British dists. Camroop, Mymensing, and Hung-pore, and by the native states Bhotan, Garrow, and Coosh Behar. Area 3506 sq. m. P. 400,000. Principal products, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and mustard.—*Goalparo*, on the Brahmapootra, 85 m. E.N.E. Rangpoor, is the cap. town of the district.

**GOAB** (St), a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 15 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Rhine. P. 1500. On the opposite bank of the Rhine, in duchy Nassau, is the town of *St Goarshausen*. P. 640.

**GOATFELL MOUNTAIN**, island of Arran, Scotland, is 2874 feet above the sea. Its upper portion is of granite formation; its lower, clay, slate, and old red sandstone. Affords an extensive view.

**GOATHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Sherborne. Ac. 300. P. 57.

**GOATHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1438. P. 304.

**GOAT ISLAND**, North America, is a densely wooded island of about 75 acres, in the centre of the Falls of Niagara, and on to which a bridge has been thrown from the U. S. side. [**NIAGARA**.]—**II**, an island, Pacific Ocean, 3 m. S.W. Juan-Fernandez. It is about 5 m. in circumference, 500 feet in height, volcanic, and desolate.—**III**, the smallest of the Bashee Isls., E. Archipelago.

**GOAVE**, two towns of Hayti, Le Grand Goave, being 7 m. E. of Le Petit Goave, which is on the Bay of Gonaives, 48 m. W.S.W. Port-au-Prince, with a good harbour, and an active foreign trade.

**GOBAIN** (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, 10 m. W.N.W. Laon. P. 2261. It has an important manufactory of looking-glasses.

**GObI or SHAMO**, a wide range of Central Asia, between lat. 40° and 50° N., lon. 90° and 120° E., comprising a great part of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. Length E. to W. about 1200 m.; breadth 500 to 700 m. It is about 3000 feet above the sea, and in great part a pastoral country, clothed with grass, covered with flocks & herds.

**GOCH**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Düsseldorf, circ. and m. S. Cleve, on the Niers. P. 3800. Woollen, cotton, linen, and silk weaving, pin-making, and extensive distilleries. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

**GOCHSHEIM**, a town of Western Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 18 m. N.E. Carlsruhe. P. 1400.—**II**, a vill., Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, near Schweinfurt. P. 1740.

**GÖCKLINGEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, Pfalz, circ. and dist. Landau. P. 1580. It has iron works.

**GODALMING**, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 4 m. S.S.W. Guildford. Ac. of pa. 9098. P. 5778. It has manufs. of paper, parchment, leather, stockings, gloves, and some trade in timber, bark, hops, and coals, by the Wye, navigable thence to the Thames. It is a station on the South-Western Railway.

**GODANO**, a town, N. Italy, prov. Genoa, 13 m. N.W. Spezzia, near the Vera. P. (of comm.) 3715.

**GODAVERY**, a river of India, rises in the Deccan, British dist. of Ahmednuggur, on the eastern declivity of the Western Ghauts, 3000 feet above the sea, in lat. 19° 58' N., lon. 73° 30' E. It flows S.E. 898 m. through the Nizam's dom. and British

territory, and divides into two branches, the left entering the Bay of Bengal, in lat. 16° 48' N., lon. 82° 23' E., the right falling into the bay in lat. 16° 18' N., lon. 81° 46' E. It receives numerous affls. Length from its source to Narsipur 898 m. In 1846, a dam was formed to command the delta of the river, for the purpose of irrigation. The government of Madras has, at great expense, been some years engaged in removing obstructions, in order to the establishment of light steamers to navigate the Godavery.

**GODDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.E. Bicester. Ac. 1030. P. 85.

**GODERICH or GOODRICH**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 3½ m. S.W. Ross. Ac. 2421. P. 796.

**GODESBERG**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, reg. and 20 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on l. b. of the Rhine, with 1200 inhabitants, and mineral springs.

**GODENZU** (SAN), a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence, cap. comm. P. 3125.

**GODEWAERESVELDE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N.E. Hazebrouck. P. 1670.

**GODLASCO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Voghera. P. 1735.

**GÖDING**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 34 m. S.E. Brünn, on the March, and on the railway between Brünn and Prerau. P. 3710.

**GODLEY**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 8 m. E.S.E. Manchester, and on the railway thence to Sheffield. Ac. 639. P. 1185.

**GODMANCHESTER** (pron. *Gumcester*), a munic. bor. and pa. of England, co. and ¼ m. S.S.E. Huntingdon, within the parl. limits of which bor. it is included. Ac. of pa. 5590. P. 2438.

**GODMANSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1154. P. 175.

**GODMERSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the navigable Stour, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Ac. 3077. P. 388.

**GÖDÖLLÖ**, a town of Hungary, circ. and 15 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 2341.

**GODOLPHIN**, a hamlet of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Breaze, 5½ m. W.N.W. Helston. Pop. employed in tin and copper mines.

**GODRA**, a town of India, territory of Guzerat, presid. Bombay, 52 m. N.E. Baroda, in lat. 22° 45' N., lon. 73° 36' E.

**GODSHILL**, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 5½ m. S.S.E. Newport. Ac. 6535. P. 1215.

**GODSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 27 m. S.S.E. London by the S.E. Railway, on which it has a station. Ac. 6783. P. 1853. It is celebrated for its sandstone quarries.

**GODTHAAB**, a vill. of S. Greenland, in Davis Strait. P. of dist. 740. It was the first Danish colony in Greenland, established by Hans Egede in 1721, and has a mission seminary.

**GODEREDEE**, a town of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 10 m. S.W. Brielle, on the isl. Goeree, formerly of commercial importance. P. 1045.

**GOEREE**, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, between Cramer and Hollands Diep, now united to the island of Over-Flakkee. The town *Goeree*, or *Goereede*, is on the E. coast.

**GOES or TER-GOES**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, esp. cant., on the isl. S. Beveland. Lat. 41° 30' N.; lon. 3° 53' E. P. 5425. It has a harbour on an arm of the Scheldt, ship-building docks, and an active trade.

**GÖTA-ELF or GÖTHA**, a river of Sweden, flows from Lake Wener, and enters the Kattegat, after a S. course of 50 m. It is navigable in most of its extent; but near its origin are the Falls of Trolhätta, to avoid which the Trolhätta Canal was constructed.

**GÖTEBORG**, a town of Sweden. [**GOTHENBURG.**]

**GOETZENBRUCK**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 15 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. It has a manuf. of watch-glasses. P. 624.

**GOFFSTOWN**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 15 m. S. Concord.

**GOGAR**, a vill. of Scotland, pa. Corstorphine, with a station on Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 5½ m. W. Edinburgh.

**GOGAREE**, a river of India, flowing through the British dist. Tirhoot, presid. Bengal. It rises in Nepal, lat. 25° 28' N., lon. 86° 46' E., has a S.E. course of 235 m., and enters the Coosy in lat. 25° 24' N., lon. 87° 16' E.

**GÖGGINGEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 2 m. S.W. Augsburg, with a castle and 1240 inhabitants.—II. a vill., grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, E. Mosskirch. P. 670.

**GOGMAGOG HILLS**, England, co. and 3 m. S.E. Cambridge. On their highest summit are remains of an ancient camp with a triple entrenchment. They were once held in dread from the belief that they were haunted by ghosts.

**GOGO**, a maritime town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Ahmedabad, on the W. side of the Gulf of Cambay, with a safe roadstead, and trade in ship-building. Rainfall 24 inches.

**GOHLWAR**, a district of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 20° 56' and 22° 3' N., lon. 71° 14' and 72° 13' E. Bounded N. by Ahmedabad, E. by the Gulf of Cambay, and W. and N.W. by Babriwar and Katiwar. P. 247,980. The sea coast commences at its S.W. extremity, and runs N.E. for 40 m. Principal river the Sestroonjee, the other rivers being nearly dry in the hot season. Chief mountains are the Wulluk, Palitayna, and the Seroi groups. Soil fertile, yielding most kinds of grain produced in India, and fruits. The dist. has 690 towns and villages. Bhaonagar, the cap., is within the jurisdiction of the British district of Ahmedabad.

**GOHUB**, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior, 60 m. S.E. Agra. It is surrounded with walls, has a citadel with lofty towers, and a ditch which can be filled with water from the river Besulee.

**GOHUB** and **GOHUN**, two towns of India; the former, British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 22 m. N.E. Agra; the latter in Bundelcand, 11 m. N.W. Jaloun.

**GOIL (LOCH)**, a branch of Loch Long, in Scotland, co. Argyle, extending for 4 m. N. to Lochgoilhead.

**GOISERN**, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. and on the Traun, 6 m. N.N.W. Hallstadt. P. 907.

**GORRO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 8 m. N.W. Mantua, on the Mincio. P. 3581.

**GOJAM**, a dist. of Abyssinia, state Amhara, S. of the Lake Tzana, lat. 10° to 11° N., lon. 37° to 38° E., traversed by affs. of the Blue Nile. Principal vills., Yaush, Yejubbi, Dagat, Bichana, and Dima.

**GOLASECCA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 1675.

**GOLBORNE**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 2 m. N.N.E. Newton. Ac. 1634. P. 2776.

**GOLCAR**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3¼ m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 1560. P. 5110.

**GOLCONDA**, a fortified and ruinous city of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., cap. dist., on a hill, 3 m. W. Hyderabad. Lat. 17° 15' N.; lon. 78° 32' E. It has been noted as a depôt for diamonds, which are, however, only brought hither from the plains at the base of Neela Hulla mountains, on the

banks of the Krishna and Penaar rivers, no mines existing in the vicinity; and a large amount of treasure is supposed to be kept here, but Europeans or native strangers are not usually allowed to enter the gates. On its N. side are some famous tombs, frequently resorted to by holiday-parties from Secunderabad. In the district are found opals, chalcedonies, and other gems.

**GOLCOWA**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Sanok, dist. Brzezow. P. 2126.

**GOLDAPP**, a town of East Prussia, reg. and 21 m. S.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Goldapp river. P. 3900. It has tanneries and breweries.

**GOLDAU**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Schwytz, at the S. foot of the Rossberg, by a landsip of which mountain the former vill. of same name, with the vills. Bussingen, Rother, and a part of Lowertz, were totally buried, with 450 persons and many cattle, on the 2d Sept. 1806.

**GOLDBERG**, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, reg. and 11 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Katsbach, an affl. of the Oder. P. 7500. Manufs. woollen cloth, hosiery, and gloves. About 6 m. E. is the hamlet of Wahlstadt, where the Prussians defeated the French, August 26, 1813.—II. Mecklenberg-Schwerin, 28 m. E. Scherwin, on the Lake of Goldberg. P. 2700. Its baths are in repute.

**GOLDCLIFF**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4½ m. S.E. Newport. Ac. 14,262. P. 250.

**GOLD COAST**, a country of Upper Guinea, Western Africa, extending along the Atlantic Ocean, from Lagos (lon. 3° 38' E.), to Riv. Assine (lon. 4° 3' W.), and bounded N. by Ashantee. It was discovered by the Portuguese, who founded an establishment at Fort Elmina in 1482. The English first settled here in 1664. The country is fertile; deer are plenty in the interior, and fish along the coasts. The principal European establishments are Accra, Axim, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Elmina, and Lagos. Cape Coast Castle is the capital of the British settlements on this coast, while Lagos, recently purchased by Britain, promises to be an important centre of commerce and civilization. The Danish settlements were ceded to England in 1850. Exports (1862), palm oil, gum, ivory, grain, etc., to the value of 91,836*l*. Imports, cottons, arms, hardwares, apparel, wood, beads, spirits, etc., to the value of 140,149*l*. *Dutch Possessions*.—P. (1862) 110,118. Exports, palm oil, etc., to the value of 4275*l*.

**GOLDEN**, a small market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, in "the Golden vale," a rich valley of the Suir, 3¼ m. W. Cashel. P. 548.

**GOLDEN BRIDGE**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 1½ m. W.S.W. Dublin. P. 2633 (including military).

**GOLDHANGER**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Maldon. Ac. 2724. P. 545.

**GOLDINGEN**, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, cap. dist., on the Windau, 72 m. W.N.W. Mitau. P. 2624, many of whom are Jews.

**GOLDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 1 m. N.E. Bedford. Ac. 2735. P. 609.

**GOLDSBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Ac. 3092. P. 451.

**GOLDSCHUEER**, a vill. of Western Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, 6 m. W.N.W. Offenburg. P. 576.

**GOLDSHAW-BOOTH**, a chapelry, Engl., co. Lancaster, 2½ m. N.E. Haslingden. Ac. 980. P. 406.

**GOLEGA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 70 m. N.N.E. Lisbon.

**GOLEK-BOGHAZ** (the "Cilician gates" of antiquity), a pass in Asiatic Turkey, through the

Bulghar-Tagh (Taurus), between the pasha. Karamania and Adana, 30 m. N.W. Tarsous, and defended by Turkish batteries.

**GOLESE**, *Agolecium*, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma. P. 3473.

**GOLFO DULCE** ("fresh gulf"), a lake of Central America, state and 125 m. N.E. Guatemala. Length about 26 m.; average breadth 11 m.; average depth from 6 to 8 fathoms. It receives the Rio Dulce and Polochic, and communicates with the Caribbean Sea by an outlet 23 m. in length, that expands midway into another lake termed the "Golfete" or Little Gulf. Fort San Felipe, and the vill. Izabal, are on the Gulf Dulce.

**GOLI**, a small island of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic Sea, 3 m. N.E. the Island Arbe.

**GOLIAD**, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 2541 free, 843 slaves.

**GOLLNOW**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, reg. and 14 m. N.E. Stettin, on rt. b. of the Ichna. P. 5600, who weave linen and woollen fabrics, and manuf. paper, tobacco, and copper wares.

**GOLLOUSIER**, a petty maritime town of the Island Socotra, Indian Ocean, on its N. coast.

**GOLLUB**, a town of Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, on the Drewenz river. P. 2400.

**GÖLNITZ**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Zips, 18 m. S.W. Eperies. P. 5193. It is the seat of a mining council and tribunal. In and around it are iron and copper mines, iron forges, and factories of iron wire and cutlery.

**GOLO**, a river of Corsica, enters the Mediterranean on its E. coast, 12 m. S. Bastia. Length 38 m. Near its mouth are the ruins of *Mariana*.

**GOLOGORY**, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. and dist. Zloczow. P. 2505.

**GOLSPIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, on Dornoch Firth, 12 m. N.N.E. Dornoch. Surface mountainous, interspersed with lochs. P. 1615.

**GOLTHO**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W.S.W. Wragby. Ac. 2540. P. 151.

**GOMBIN**, a town of Poland, gov. and 55 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. P. 3624.

**GOMBORON** or **BUNDER ABBAS** ("port of Abbas," anc. *Hormuz* or *Harmozia*), a seaport town of Persia, prov. Kirman, but latterly forming a part of the Muscat dom., on the Persian Gulf, near its mouth, about 12 m. N.W. the Island Ormuz. Lat. 27° 18' N., lon. 56° 30' E. P. 5000. (?) It stands on a slope in a barren country, and is enclosed by a mud wall. It owed its importance and modern name to Shah Abbas, who, in 1622, with the aid of the English, drove the Portuguese from Ormuz, the trade of which island was then transferred hither. It has remains of European factories, and one serves for an occasional residence of the imam of Muscat. Outside of the walls are European tombs and reservoirs. Imports Indian and other piece goods, and Chinaware. Exports Persian carpets, tobacco, and dried fruits.

**GOMERA**, one of the Canary Islands, W. of Teneriffe, from which it is separated by a strait 18 m. broad. Length 12 m., breadth 9 m. P. 11,742. Mountains rise in the centre to a considerable height; and many fertile valleys, produce corn, fruits, wine, cotton, and sugar. Live stock are plentiful, and it has woollen manufactures. Principal town St Sebastian, on E. coast.

**GOMERSAL**, a township, Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Birstall, 5½ m. S.E. Bradford. Ac. 3119. P. 11,230, mostly employed in woollen cloth manuf.

**GOMEZ**, an island of South America, New Granada, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Magdalena. Lat. 11° 6' N., lon. 74° 50' W.

**GOMMEGNIES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. N.W. Avesnes. P. 3308.

**GOMMENITZA**, a small seaport town of European Turkey, Epirus, on an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite the S. extremity of Corfu.

**GOMMERN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. & 9 m. E.S.E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. P. 1900.

**GOMONA**, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, Xulla islands, in lat. 1° 46' S., lon. 127° 27' E.

**GÖMÖR** (SAJO), a vill. of N. Hungary, cap. circ., in the co. Gömör, on the Sajo, 88 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 969, who trade in wine and tobacco. It has a Protestant gymnasium, with a public library, and several scientific collections. The co. of *Gömör* has an area of 1694 sq. miles. P. (1850) 160,674.

**GONAIVE (LA)**, an island, West Indies, W. of Hayti, in the Bay of Leogane. Length about 36 m., average breadth 8 miles.

**GONAIVES (LES)**, a town of Hayti, cap. arr., on the Bay of Gonaives, 65 m. N.W. Port Republicain. It has an excellent harbour, a naval and military hospital, and public baths.

**GONALDSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. S.S.W. Southwell. Ac. 950. P. 107.

**GONCELIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1634.

**GONCZ**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Abanztorna, dist. Kaschau. P. 3626. Mineral springs.

**GONDAR**, a city of Abyssinia, cap. state Amhara, 30 m. N.E. Lake Tzana.

**GONDECOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Seclin. P. 1634.

**GONDO** (GALLERY OF), Switzerland, cant. Valais, the most remarkable on the Simplon route, 596 feet in length, cut in the granite. Close to the mouth of the gallery, the roaring waterfall of the Frascinonne, leaps from the rocks close to the road, and is carried over it by a bridge.

**GONDRECOURT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 17 m. S.S.W. Commercy. P. 1766.—*Gondreville* is a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, on rt. b. of the Moselle, 4 m. E.N.E. Toul. P. 1504.

**GONDRIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gers, arr. Condom, cant. Montréal. P. 1933.

**GONDWANA** (*the land of the Gond race*), an imperfectly defined tract of Southern India, between lat. 19° 50' and 24° 30' N., lon. 77° 38' and 87° 20' E. It is hilly, comprising the eastern portion of the Vindhya and Mahadeo mountains, & in some parts 5000 feet above the sea. The country is wild and covered with jungle, and the natives are savage and cruel. They were the earliest and most powerful of the original dynasties of India.

**GONDWARA**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 18 m. S.S.W. Purneah. P. 1500.

**GONERY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.W. Grantham. Ac. 2230. P. 1145.

**GONESSE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Paris, on the Crou. P. 2684. Manuf. hosiery and lace.

**GONFARON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 22 m. N.E. Toulon. P. 2491.

**GONIADZ**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 32 m. N.W. Bialystok, on the Bober. P. 1550.

**GONNEVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 5 m. E. Cherbourg. P. 1102.

**GONNEHEM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Bethune, cant. Lillers. P. 1869.

**GÖNNINGEN**, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, at the foot of the Rossberg, 5 m. S.W. Reutlingen. P. 2450.

**GONNORD**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 18 m. S. Angers. P. 1661.

**GONNOS-FANADIGA**, a vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Cagliari. P. (including comm.) 3292.

**GONSANTHAN**, a mountain peak of N. India, Himalayas, 21,853 feet above the sea.

**GONSENHEIM**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Niedenholt, dist. Mainz. P. 2100.

**GONZAGA**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 14 m. S. Mantua, cap. dist., with a strong castle. P. of dist. 24,841.

**GONZALES**, a county of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 4891 free, 3168 slaves.

**GOOCHLAND**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of Virginia. Area 273 sq. m. P. (1860) 4517 free, 6139 slaves.

**GOODERSTONE** or **GOODSON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 2781. P. 571.

**GOODHERE**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Minnesota. P. 8977.

**GOOD HOPE** (**BAY OF**), a bay of Russian America, lat.  $66^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $161^{\circ}$  to  $164^{\circ} W.$ , at the termination of Kotzebue Sound. It contains Chamisso island. The land around it is swampy.

**GOOD HOPE**. [**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.] It is also the name of the N. extremity of Papua, in lat.  $0^{\circ} 19' 15'' S.$ , lon.  $132^{\circ} 27' E.$

**GOODLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 1167. P. 294.

**GOODMANHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, ainsty and East Riding,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Market-Weighton. Ac. 2930. P. 294.

**GOODNESTON**, two pas. of England, co. Kent.—I.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Wingham. Ac. 1864. P. 344.—II.  $2$  m. E. Faversham. Ac. 834. P. 149.

**GOODWIN SANDS**, a range of shoals in the Strait of Dover, extending off the S.E. coast of England, co. Kent, between the N. and S. Forelands, about 7 m. E. Deal and the Isle of Thanet; the roadstead, termed the Downs, lying between them and the mainland. Length about 10 m., by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. They are dividend into two parts by Trinity Bay and the Swash, in many places bare at low water, and owing to their shifting and loose nature, they have, perhaps, proved more fatal to life and property than any other known quicksands. Floating lights, lofty beacons, and bells rung during fogs, are erected on them.

**GOOJAH**, a town of Scinde, on the route between Tatta and Kurachee, 10 m. W. Tatta, and on a navigable creek of the Indian Ocean, whence inland navigation might be effected to connect Kurachee with the Indus.

**GOOLE**, a river port town of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Snaith, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Don, and at the termination of the Aire and Calder navigation, 3 m. S. Howden. Ac. of township 4280. P. 3479. It has docks for merchant ships and coasting craft, a harbour accessible for vessels drawing from 15 to 17 feet water, an active trade in coal, and several banks. Vessels belonging to the port 321, tons 24,062. Customs rev. (1862) 8822*l.*; exports (1862) 805,657*l.* Rain-fall 24 inches.

**GOOMSOOR** (*Ghumsara*), a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Ganjam, cap. a large zemindary, and 73 W. Juggernaut.

**GOOMTEE** (*Gomati* "winding"), two rivers of British India, presid. Bengal.—I. rises in the dist. Shahjehanpore, N.W. provs., in a lake or morass 520 feet above the sea, in lat.  $28^{\circ} 35' N.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 10' E.$  It has a sinuous S.E. course of 482 m., during which it is crossed by several bridges, and receives many tributary streams. It enters the Ganges 17 m. N.E. Benares.—II. dist. Tipperah, joins the Brahmapootra, 20 m. S.E. Dacca. Comillah is on its S. bank.

**GOONONG-TELLA**, a maritime town of Celebes, on the N. coast of the Goonong-Tella Bay, between the N. & E. limbs of the island. Lat.  $0^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $123^{\circ} E.$  The Dutch had a settlement here.

**GOOR**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over-yssel, cap. cant., 28 m. S.E. Zwolle. P. 1627.

**GOORGAON**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat.  $27^{\circ} 40'$  and  $28^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 21'$  and  $77^{\circ} 35' E.$  Bounded N. by Jujhur and Delhi, E. by Bullubgurh and the Jumna river, S. by Muttra, Tijarra, and Bhurtpoor, and W. by Tijarra and Jujhur. Area 1942 sq. m. P. 460,326. Climate dry and hot. General elevation 840 feet above the sea. Chief towns, Goorgaon, Ferazepore, Faridabad, Rewarree, Pulwal, and Headul.

**GOORGAON**, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, 18 m. S.W. Delhi. Highest temperature in May  $104^{\circ}$ , lowest in December  $66^{\circ}$  Fahr. Elevation above the sea 817 feet.

**GOOSE ISLAND**, an island in the St Lawrence river, Lower Canada, 13 m. N.E. the isl. Orleans.—II. a rocky islet in Bass Strait, on which a lighthouse was erected in 1846.

**GOOSNARGH**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 5 m. N.N.E. Preston. Ac. 9290. P. 1307.

**GOOTY**, a strong fort and town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 50 m. E. Bellary, on a mountain, 2171 feet above the sea. The military works here are very extensive, and Gooty was formerly the cap. of a petty Mahratta state. Pop. (exclusive of military) 4386.

**GÖPPINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Fils, 27 m. N.W. Ulm. P. 5100. Has a town-hall, mineral baths, manufs. of woollen cloth and earthenwares, bleaching works, and an active trade in wool. Near it are the baths of Boll.

**GOPALI HALL**, an extra parochial liberty of England, the splendid seat of Earl Howe, co. Lincoln  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 400. P. 68.

**GORAGOR**, or **GHORAGHAT**, a town of India, dist. Bograh, presid. Bengal, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 12' N.$ ; lon.  $89^{\circ} 17' E.$  P. 3000. It has a fort.

**GORAM**, an island of the Malay archipelago, 20 m. in circuit. Lat.  $4^{\circ} 3' S.$ ; lon.  $131^{\circ} 50' E.$

**GORBALS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, forming a suburb of Glasgow, on the S. bank of the Clyde. Ac. 28. P. 10,494, employed in the various manufactories of Glasgow.

**GORBATOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W.S.W. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Oka. P. 2070.

**GORBEA** (*Penade*), a mountain of Spain, between the provs. Vizcaya and Alava. Lat.  $43^{\circ} 2' N.$

**GORCHEN** (*Polish Gorka*), a town of Prussia, prov. and 52 m. S. Posen. P. 1560.

**GORDES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 10 m. W.N.W. Apt. P. 2937.

**GORDON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. N.W. Kelso. Ac. 9738. P. 981.

**GORDON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 302 sq. m. P. (1860) 8040 free, 2106 slaves.

**GORE**, a dist. of Upper Canada, comprising cos. Wentworth and Halton, bounded S. and W. by the dists. London and Niagara, N. by York and Home, and E. by Lake Ontario. P. 40,000. It is watered by the Ouse, and is well cultivated. Minerals are freestone and limestone.

**GOREE**, an island and town of Western Africa, belonging to France, immediately S.E. Cape Verd, in lat.  $14^{\circ} 39' N.$ ;  $17^{\circ} 24' W.$  P. of town 3500. About 3 m. in circumference, and steep on the W., S., and E. sides, and is defended by fort St Michel. At its N.E. extremity is a roadstead, safe for shipping during eight months in the year. The town covers 2-3ds of the island. It is the seat of civil and commercial tribunals, and the entrepôt for French commerce on the coast of Senegambia. Exports gold dust, ivory, wax, etc.

*Goree* was repeatedly taken by the English and Dutch in the last and the present centuries.

**GOREE**, an island and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, near the mouth of the Maas.

**GORE ISLAND** or **ST MATTHEW**, an island in Behring Sea, about midway between America and Asia. Lat. of its S. point 60° 18' N.; lon. 172° 4' W. Length N.W. to S.E. 28 miles.

**GOREBRIDGE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Temple on N. B. Railway, 4 m. S. Dalkeith. Near it are the ruins of Borthwick Castle.

**GORESBRIDGE**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 2½ m. E. Gowran. P. 413.

**GOREY**, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, co. and 24 m. N.N.E. Wexford. P. 2367.

**GORGIE**, a vill. of Scotland, pa. Corstorphine, on the Leith water, co. and 2 m. W. Edinburgh. Tanneries and glue works. Saughton Hall lunatic asylum is near this.

**GORGIEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel (Boudry). P. 984.

**GORGOLIONE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Matera. P. 1658.

**GORGONA**, a small island in the Mediterranean, between Corsica, and Leghorn. It is wooded rock, about 2 m. in length and breadth, inhabited by families engaged in fishery of anchovies.

**GORGONA**, a small island, South America, Granadine Confed., dep. Cauca, in the bay of Choco, Pacific, 110 m. S.W. Buenaventura. Lat. 2° 57' N.; lon. 73° 12' W.—II. a vill., New Granada, on the isthmus, and 20 m. N.W. Panama, on the river Chagres.—*Gorgonilla* is an island in the Pacific Ocean, off Point Manglares, Ecuador.

**GORGONOLA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov., circ. and 12 m. E.N.E. Milan, cap. dist. P. 4320. It has a trade in Strachino cheese.

**GORGUE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. S.E. Hazebrouck. P. 3233.

**GORHAM**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 60 m. S.W. Augusta.—II. New York, 197 m. W. Albany.

**GORI**, a fortified town of Russia, Georgia, on the Kur, 43 m. W.N.W. Teflis. P. 8000. It has several Greek and Armenian churches, and manufactures of cotton cloths and coverlets.

**GORI** or **GORIGUNGA**, a river of India, rises in the N. boundary of the British dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs., in lat. 30° N., lon. 80° 16' E. It is a rapid stream, having a fall of 160 feet per mile. Total course 60 miles.

**GORIMUR** or **GOURIAR**, a jaghire of Bundelcund, India, in lat. 25° 16' N., lon. 18° 15' E. Area 76 sq. m. P. 7500. Annual revenue 6500*l*. Armed force, 100 infantry and 30 cavalry. Chief town has the same name.

**GORIN**, a river, Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia and Minsk, joins the Pripet, about 500 m. E. Pinsk, after a tortuous N. course of 230 miles.

**GORINCHEM**, Netherlands. [**GORKUM**.]

**GORING**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, on the Thames and the Great Western Railway, 8½ m. N.W. Reading. Ac. 4377. P. 947.—II. co. Sussex, on the S. coast railway, 3 m. W. Worthing. Ac. 2182. P. 535.

**GÖRISSEFFEN (OBER)**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, reg. Leignitz, circ. Löwenberg. P. 2420.

**GÖRITZ**, **GRADISCA**, **ISTRILA**, **TRIEST**, & its territ., a portion of the Austr. emp. forming, till 1849, the kingdom of Illyria. P. (1858) 539,423. [**ILLYRIA**.]

**GÖRITZ** (German *Görz*, Italian *Gorizio*), a town of Illyria, gov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Triest, cap. circ., on the Isonzo. P. (1857) 9970. Principal buildings, a cathedral, bishop's palace, barracks, formerly a Jesuits' college, town-house, & theatre. It has the diocesan school for the gov. Triest, a

philosophical academy, Piarist and other colleges, Ursuline, and Jews'; and manufs. of silks, rosoglio, leather, etc., with dye-works, sugar, refineries, and a brisk general trade. Charles X. of France died here in 1836.

**GÖRITZ**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 12 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. P. 1800.

**GORKHA**, a town of North Hindostan, and the ancient cap. of Nepaul, 50 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo. It stands on a hill, and has a temple.

**GORKUM** or **GORCUM** (Dutch *Gorinchem*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. dist., on the Maas, at the influx of the Linge, 22 m. E.S.E. Rotterdam. P. 9000. It has a court of primary jurisdiction, college, learned associations; with a salmon fishery, and a trade in corn, cheese, hemp, and horses.

**GORLA**, two vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate.—I. (*Maggiore*). P. 1373.—II. (*Minore*). P. 1298.

**GORLAGO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Bergamo. P. 1221.

**GORLESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, adjoining Yarmouth on the S., and within its parliamentary boundary. It has a national school. Ac. 2175. P. 4472.

**GORLICE**, a market town of Austrian Poland, circ. Jaslo, 20 m. E.N.E. Newsandec. Pop. 3786, employed in linen and woollen weaving.

**GÖRLITZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 52 m. W. Leignitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Neisse, and on the railway from Dresden to Breslau. P. (1861) civil 26,534, military 1449. It is walled, entered by eleven gates, and has three suburbs. Principal edifices, the church of St Peter and Paul, town-hall, hospitals, prison, and an orphan asylum. It has a Protestant college, and a philosophical society, with a library and several MSS., extensive manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, bell-foundries, steel and iron factories, lithographic printing, and bleaching establishments.

**GORMANSTOWN**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 1½ m. N.W. Balbriggan. P. 336.

**GORODISCHTCHÉ**, several towns, etc., Russia.—I. gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Pensa. P. 2000.—II. gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tver. P. 1271.

**GORODNIA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist. P. 1700.

**GORODOK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Vitebsk. P. 1700, mostly Jews.

**GORODOK BORISOV**, a gov. and town of Russia, 63 m. S.W. Moscow.

**GOROGUEA** or **GURGUEA**, a river of Brazil, joins the provs. Piauhy and Pernambuco, between the Parahiba, 95 m. N.N.W. Oeiras, after a N.E. course of 320 miles.

**GOROKHOV** or **GOROKHOVETZ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. E. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Kliazma. P. 2400. It has a bell-foundry, and manufs. of linen cloth and yarn; and it exports leather, skins, and thread to Astrakhan, and caviar, salted fish, etc., to St Petersburg.

**GORRAN**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. E.S.E. Treigny. Ac. 4725. P. 1054. The village has a pilchard fishery.

**GORREDIJK**, a market town, Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. P. 1700.

**GORREVOD**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 18 m. N. Bourg. P. 584.

**GORRON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 11 m. N.W. Mayenne, cap. cant. P. 2687.

**GORT**, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 16 m. N.N.E. Ennis. P. 2102. Has barracks, union workhouse, and large market.

**GORTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster,

pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Manchester, on the railway thence to Sheffield. Ac. 1429. P. 9897. Here is a reservoir for supplying Manchester with water.

**GORUCKPORE**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, having N. Nepal, W. the Oude dom., and on other sides the dists. Sarun, Ghazipoor, and Azimghur. Area 7346 sq. m. P. 2,376,533. Principal rivers, the Gunduck on its E. border, the Goggra on the S., and the Raptée traversing its centre. Surface level and soil fertile, yielding wheat, rice, barley, millet, maize, poppy, mustard, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. Manufs. coarse cottons, woollens, tanning, dyeing, sugar-boiling, and workings in metal. Exports, elephants, cattle, buffaloes, goats, fish, and timber. Imports, wool, thread, silks, blankets, & hard wares. At the foot of the N. mountains is an extensive marshy and unhealthy tract termed the *Terriani*.

**GORUCKPORE**, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, within the N.W. provs., on l. b. of the Raptée, 430 m. N.W. Calcutta. P. 45,265. With a famous temple.

**GORWYDD**, a township of North Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llan-Ddeir-Brefi, 2 m. N. Lampeter. P. 667.

**GÖRZ**, a town of Illyria. [**Goritz**.]

**GORZE**, a town and comm. of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. W.S.W. Metz. P. 1853.

**GOSAU**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Traun, dist. Ischl. P. 1337.

**GOSBECK**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Needham. Ac. 1530. P. 301.

**GOSBERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Spalding. Ac. 8820. P. 2107.

**GOSFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.W. Halstead. Ac. 2290. P. 620.

**GOSFORTH**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. Newcastle. Ac. 6010. P. 2943.—II. co. Cumberland, 6 m.S.S.E. Egremont. Ac. 8400. P. 1146.

**GOSHEN**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on the New York and Erie Railway, 92 m. S.W. Albany. The township is celebrated for its rich grazing farms.—II. Connecticut, 6 m. N. Litchfield. III. Ohio, co. and on the Tuscarawas.—IV. Ohio, co. Belmont.

**GOSIER** or **GOZIER (Le)**, a maritime vill. of the French island Guadeloupe, arr. and 5 m. S.E. Pointe-a-Pitre, on the little Cul-de-Sac.

**GOSLAR**, a town of Hanover, landrost and 27 m. S.E. Hildesheim, on an affluent of the Ocker, at the N.E. foot of the Harz. P. 7619. Manufs. vitriol, shot, hardwares, carpets, leather, distilling, and brewing. It is enclosed by walls, is one of the oldest towns in Germany, was formerly a frequent seat of the German Diets, and residence of the emperor. Principal buildings, churches and conventual edifices, hospital, and college. *Goslar* is the seat of the mining council of the Harz, and of the corn dépôt for the Hanoverian portion of that region.

**GOSPIC**, a market town of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, 14 m. E. Carlopago. P. 1100.

**GOSPODINE**, a vill. of Austrian Slavonia, circ. Tittel, dist. Neusatz. P. 2233.

**GOSPURT**, a fortified seaport town of England, co. Hants, pa. Alverstoke, W. of, and separated from, Portsmouth by the mouth of Portsmouth harbour, across which a floating bridge connects the two towns. It is at the termination of a branch of the South-Western Railway, 66 m. S.W. London. Altitude 25 feet. P. (1861) 7789, mostly engaged in government navy works, or in retail trade, and the supply of shipping. The ramparts form a section of the fortified barrier, enclosing Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport. It has exten-

sive barracks, the Royal Clarence victualling yard, a powder magazine, iron foundries, and a co. house of correction. Outside of the town, on the S. is Haslar hospital, an infirmary for seamen. The town is governed by the co. magistrates, and is a polling-place for the S. division of Hants.

**GOSPORT**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, opposite to Norfolk. The U. S. have here a large navy yard.—II. a township, New Hampshire, co. Rockingham, 8 m. from Portsmouth, including the isles of Shoals.

**GOSSELIES**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. N. Charleroi. P., including comm., 4686, engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, hats, nails, and cutlery.

**GOSSENGRÜN**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Eger, dist. Falkenau. P. 1617.

**GÖSSNITZ**, a vill. of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenberg, on the Pleisse, 31 m. S. Leipsic, on the railway thence to Zwickau. P. 2301.

**GOSSOLENGA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza, on rt. b. of Trebbia, cap. comm. Trade in cattle. P. 1987.

**GOSTININ**, a vill. of Russian Poland, gov. and 65 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. P. 3311.

**GOSTYN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Posen. P. 2450.

**GOTHA**, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, on the Thuringian railway, between Eisenach and Halle, 14 m. W.S.W. Erfurt. P. (1861) 16,609. It stands on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the palace of Friedenstein, the usual residence of the sovereign of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, containing a gallery of paintings, a library of 120,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., a fine cabinet of coins, collections of Japanese and Chinese curiosities, and various museums of arts and science. The town is enclosed by boulevards. It contains numerous churches, an arsenal, a gymnasium, a high school, orphan and lunatic asylum, house of correction, an institution for neglected children, the Caroline establishment for poor girls, a polytechnic and a normal school, school of trades, society of arts, a life and fire assurance society. Manufs. comprise cotton and woollen fabrics, carpets, yarn, sail-cloth, leather, tin, and lackered wares, fire engines, paper hangings, musical and scientific instruments; it has many dyeing establishments, and a large porcelain factory. The observatory of the Seeberg is in lat.  $50^{\circ} 56' 5''$  N., lon.  $10^{\circ} 44' E$ . Since 1764, the *Almanach de Gotha* has been published here, and the house of Perthes issues the *Mittheilungen*, and many valuable geographical works. The duchy of Gotha, forming part of Saxe-Coburg, lies on the N. side of the Thuringian forest. Area 550 sq. m. P. (1861) 112,417. [**SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA**.]

**GOTHA-CANAL**, Sweden, unites the lakes Wener and Wetter, and the Baltic Sea with the Kattegat, by the Gotaëlf, Trohætta canal, etc. Length nearly 25 m. [**TROHÆTTA CANAL**.]

**GOTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 2740. P. 771.

**GOTHARD** or **GOTTHARD (St)**, a group of mountains in the Lepontine Alps, between the Swiss cants. of Uri, Valais, Tessin, and Grisons. Lat.  $46^{\circ} 33' N$ , lon.  $8^{\circ} 35' E$ . The several peaks of the St Gothard, which are all above the snow line, vary in height from 8750 feet to 10,900 feet. Within a short space from the hospice, the rivers Rhine, Rhone, Reuss, and Tessin, have their sources. The *Pass of St Gothard* is one of the best and most frequented routes across the Alps. The excellent carriage road was completed in 1832, it is kept in the best repair, and at the summit of

the pass (6976 feet), 5 m. N. Ariolo, is the hospice, a commodious station for travellers. On the N. slope is the celebrated *Devil's Bridge* across the Reuss. This was the scene of several combats between the French and Russians in 1799. Mean temperature of the hospice 30°-35, winter 18°-3, summer 44°-05 Fahr.

**GOTHENBURG** and **BOHUS**, a län or prov. of Sweden, having W. the Skagerrack and Kattegat, N. Norway, and on the other sides the län Wenersborg. Area 1937 sq. m. P., with Bohus (1860), 214,342. Surface mountainous and wooded in the E., elsewhere level and not very fertile; the coasts are studded with islands, comprising Orust, Tjorn, Marstrand, and Kanso. Principal river, the Gøtaelf; in the N. are several lakes. Cattle-breeding, fishing, weaving, and the timber trade, employ most of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Gothenburg, Uddevalla, and Strömstad.

**GOTHENBURG** or **GOTTENBURG** (Swed. *Göteborg*), a seaport city of W. Sweden, cap. län, at the head of a fiord, on the Kattegat, which receives the Gøta or Gotha river, immediately opposite the N. extremity of Denmark. P. (1861) 38,504. It consists of a lower and upper town; the former in a marshy plain, and intersected by canals; the latter on the adjacent rocky heights. Principal edifices, the exchange, arsenal, East India house, town hall, cathedral, and several other churches, theatre, barracks, and hospitals. It has schools for children of soldiers, orphan asylums, a college, public library, a society of arts and sciences, and a chamber of commerce. The harbour, defended by 3 forts, has 17 feet of water. Vessels entered (1862), 1985 (264,334 tons); cleared 1821 (258,278 tons). The mercantile marine of the port consists of 128 vessels (38,616 tons). Exports, iron, timber, grain, oil cake, zinc, tar, etc., value (1862) 1,177,000*l.* Imports, coal, coffee, cottons, hides, raw sugar, tobacco, etc., value (1862) 1,510,000*l.* The town has factories for weaving, spinning, and printing cotton goods, manufs. of woollens and sail-cloth, snuff, glass, and paper, porter breweries, tanneries, and ship-building docks. The railway from Gothenburg to Stockholm, a work of great importance, was completed in 1862.

**GOTHLAND** (Swedish *Göta-land*, French *Gothis*), a former division of Sweden, comprising all the kingdom S. of lat. 59° 20' N., and now subdivided among 12 länns. Ac. 37,924. P. (1860) 2,272,687. [SWEDEN.] The prov. of *East Gothland* or *Ostrogöthia*, is mostly identical with the län Linköping; and *West Gothland* or *Westrogöthia*, with those of Mariestad, part of Wenersborg and Gothenburg.—II. an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea. [GOTTLAND.]

**GOTKEE**, a town of Scinde, on the Indus, 37 m. N.E. Shikarpoor.

**GOTTENBERG**, a city, Sweden. [GOTHENBURG.]

**GOTTERN**, two vills. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Erfurt. P. of old Gottern 1480; of Great Gottern 2000.

**GOTTESBERG**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 46 m. S.W. Breslau. P. 2600, employed in weaving, and in coal and lead mines.

**GOTTESGAB**, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.E. Elbogen. P. 1400.

**GOTTESHAUS BUND**, Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

**GÖTTINGEN**, a town of Hanover, cap. princip. Göttingen, and of an amt in the landr. Hildesheim, on the Leine Canal, 60 m. S. Hanover. Lat. of observatory 51° 31' 48" N., lon. 9° 56' 45" E. P. (1861) 12,425. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of the mountain Hainberg, is enclosed by walls, and entered by four gates. Principal edi-

fices, Lutheran churches, Calvinist church, and Roman Catholic chapel; university-hall, court-house, surgical and lying-in-hospitals, an astronomical and a magnetical observatory, theatre of anatomy, museum, and a riding-school. Its university, founded by George II. of England in 1734, and rechartered in 1836 as the *Academia Georgia Augusta*, was, down to 1831, the chief of the German universities, and the number of its students averaged 1481 annually, but since then the number has greatly decreased. Connected with the establishment are a royal society of sciences, a library of 320,000 printed vols. and 5000 MSS., an academical museum, a botanic garden, and various other institutions, including the *Spruch Kollegium*, a judicial society, for whose decision questions are brought from all parts of Germany. *Göttingen* has a female high school, and a house of correction, and was formerly one of the Hanse towns. Manufactures woollen and linen stuffs, coloured paper, musical and surgical instruments, iron and steel wares, starch, and soap. Under the French from 1807 to 1814, it was the cap. of the dep. Leine.

**GOTTLAND**, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, of which it forms the län Wisby, between lat. 56° 55' and 58° N., lon. 18° 10' and 19° 10' E. Area 1213 sq. m. P. (1860) 50,137. Surface generally from 200 to 300 feet above the sea; coasts indented by numerous bays. Soil fertile, though ill cultivated; the uplands are mostly well wooded. Corn and other vegetable products are raised sufficient for home consumpt, and live stock are plentiful; timber, marble, sandstone, and lime are exported to Stockholm. Principal town, Wisby, on the N.W. coast.

**GOTTLIEBEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 2 m. W. Constance, and having a castle, which was successively the prison of the reformers John Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Malleolus.

**GOTTOLENGO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Brescia. P. (with comm.) 2465.

**GOTTORP**. [SCHLESWIG.]

**GOTTSKA-SANDÖE**, a small island in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, län and 30 m. N.N.E. Gotland. Lat. 58° 22' N.; lon. 19° 17' E. Length 5 m.; breadth 3 m. On it are three hamlets.

**GOUDA** or **TER-GOUW**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. dist., on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gouw, and on railway, 11 m. N.E. Rotterdam. P. 15,000. Principal edifice the church of St John (*St Janskerk*). It has a town-hall, hospitals, Latin school, and library, with curious MSS. Brick kilns, and manufs. of pipes and pottery, woollens, sail-cloth, tobacco, and cordage, and is an extensive mart for cheese.

**GOUDHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 m. S. Maidstone. Ac. 9685. P. 2778.

**GOUZÉZEC**, comm. and vill., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, cant. Pleyben. P. 1927.

**GOUGH'S ISLAND** or **Diego Alvarez**, an island of the S. Atlantic. Lat. 40° 20' S.; lon. 9° 44' W.

**GOUKKA**, **GOUKCHA** or **SEVAN** (**LAKE OF**), Georgia, is between lat. 40° 9' 40" and 40° 35' N., lon. 45° E., 23 m. N.E. Erivan. Length N.W. to S.E. 47 m.; breadth 6 to 21 m. Altitude 5300 feet. Its banks abound with volcanic products. It is deep; yields fine fish, and contains the island of Sevan.

**GOULBURN ISLANDS**, two small islands off the N. coast of Australia, 50 m. E.S.E. Coburg peninsula. Lat. 11° 35' S.; lon. 133° 35' E.

**GOULSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 1440. P. 344.

**GOULZ**, comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Apt, cant. Gordes. P. 1619.

**GOURAY (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, arr. Loudeac. P. 2012.

**GOURDON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. arr., 21 m. N. Cahors. P. 5099. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, an orphan asylum, and trade in wine and truffles.

**GOURDON**, a small fishing vill. and seaport of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Bervie, 1 m. S. Bervie. P. 497. It has a good harbour.

**GOURIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 51 N.W. Vannes. P. 4021.

**GOURNAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Epte, 27 m. E. Rouen. P. 3282. It has chalybeate springs, a commercial tribunal, manufs. of linen-cloth and leather, and trade in cattle and butter.

**GOUROCK**, a bor. of Scotland, pa. Innerkip, co. Renfrew, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. W.N.W. Greenock. P. 2076. It is connected by rail. with Greenock and Wemyss Bay.

**GOUVEA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 53 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. P. 1700.

**GOVERNEUR**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 154 m. N.W. Albany.

**GOUVIEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis, cant. Creil. P. 1590.

**GOUZEACOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. P. 2550.

**GOVAN**, a pa. & town of Scotland, cos. Lanark and Renfrew, 3 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Ac. 6940. P. 100,716; do. of town, 7637. The river Clyde divides the parish at the floating ferry where the Kelvin enters. Partick and part of Kingston are included in it. Govan silk factory, the first begun in Scotland (1824), employs 400 or 500 persons.

**GOVEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 26 m. N.N.E. Redon. P. 2152.

**GOVERDHUN**, a comm. of British India, dist. and 15 m. W. Muttra, in the N.W. provs. Has a bazaar, numerous temples and tombs. It is famous in Hindoo mythological legends.

**GOVERNOLO**, a town of N. Italy, deleg. and 9 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. P. 900.

**GOVERNOR'S ISLAND**, U. S., North America, in New York harbour, is about 1 m. S. the battery. Ac. 70. It has two strong forts, and could contain a garrison of 800 men. [LHA DO GOVERNADOR.]

**GOVONE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. Alba, cap. mand., near the Tanaro, 28 m. S.E. Turin. P. (with comm.) 3070.

**GOWER** or **GWYR**, a peninsula of South Wales, projecting on the Bristol Channel, and forming the W. most part of the co. Glamorgan. Length N.E. to S.W., 15 m.; average breadth 5 m. It has bold, rocky, and deeply indented shores. Lime is exported. A colony of Flemings have occupied the S.W. extremity of this peninsula since the reign of Henry I. They have preserved much of their original language, dress, and manners, and rarely intermarry with the Welsh.

**GOWER ISLAND**, Pacific. [SOLOMON GROUP.]

**GOWRAN**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 6½ m. N.N.E. Thomastown. It has a station on Great S. and W. Railway. P. 786.

**GOWRIE**, Scotland. [CARSE OF GOWRIE.]

**GOXHILL**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 8790. P. 1192.—II. co. York, East Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 831. P. 63.

**GOYANNA**, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, cap. dist., on the Goyanna river, 35 m. N.W. Olinda. P. 13,000. It has a Latin school, hospital, convent, churches, and factories, and is the seat of civil and criminal courts, and has an active trade.

**GOYAZ**, the central prov. of Brazil, extending between lat. 6° and 22° S., lon. 46° and 54° W.,

enclosed by the provs. Para, Matto-Grosso, San Paulo, Minas Geraes, Bahia, Piauí, and Maranhão. Area 289,008 sq. m. P. 180,000, mostly Indians. Principal mountains, the Sierras Matta Gorda, Araras, Tabatinga, on the E. frontier, and the Cordillera Grande, in its centre. Principal rivers, the Tocantins, in the centre, the Araguaia, forming its W., and the Rio Paranahiba, its S. boundary. Soil fertile; products comprise maize, tobacco, cotton, sugar, manioc, with fruits common to Southern Europe. Along the rivers are some forests, but the wild vegetation is mostly underwood. Vast herds of horned cattle are reared.

**GOYAZ**, a city of Brazil, cap. prov. same name, formerly called *Villa Boa*. P. 8000. It is situated nearly in the centre of the empire, being 1400 m. S.S.W. Belem, and 950 m. N.N.E. Porto-Alegre. Chief building, the governor's palace. It has 7 churches, a Latin school, a school of philosophy, and 2 primary schools, and is the seat of the legislative assembly of the province.

**GOYTREY**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N.W. Etsk. Ac. 3332. P. 668.

**GOZIER (LE)**, a town of the island Guadeloupe, West Indies, arr. la Pointe-à-Pitre. P. 3567.

**Gozo**, one of the Maltese group of islands in the Mediterranean, 4 m. N.W. Malta. Length 9 m.; breadth 4½ m. P. 16,000. It has a richer soil, and is better cultivated than Malta; its surface is agreeably diversified, and has many fertile valleys. *Rabat*, its chief town, is situated near the centre. Fort Chamberlain is on its S.E. coast. The principal object of interest in the island is the giant's tower, a cyclopean building.

**GOZZANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 2008.

**GRABOW**, two towns of Germany.—I. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elde, 24 m. S.S.E. Schwerin, with a station on the railway between Hamburg and Berlin. P. 5700. It has many distilleries, but the principal trade is in butter.—II. a town of Prussian Poland, on the Proсна, reg. Posen, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Schildberg. P. 1540.

**GRABUSA**, *Cimarus*, a small island, Grecian Archipelago, off the N.W. extremity of Crete.

**GRACAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 24 m. W.N.W. Bourges. P. 3205.

**GRACIAS**, a town of Central America, state Honduras, 40 m. W.N.W. Comayagua, 2520 feet above the sea. Mean temp. of year 74° Fahr.—II. a cape, Mosquito coast, lat. 14° 59' N., lon. 83° 11' W.—III. a headland, East Patagonia, near the mouth of the Galegos river.

**GRACIOSA**, one of the Azores islands, Atlantic, N.W. Terceira, and N.E. Fayal. Length 20 m.; breadth 6 m. P. 12,000. It is productive of corn, wine, flax, hemp, and fruits. Principal town, Santa Cruz. P. 3000.—II. the most N.E. of the Canary Islands, is small and unimportant.

**GRADACHATZ**, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. dist., 42 m. N.W. Zvornik.

**GRADARA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 1954.

**GRADE**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 9 m. S.S.E. Helston. Ac. 1981. P. 327.

**GRADIGNAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. S.W. Bordeaux. P. 1989.

**GRADISKA** or **BERBIR**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, on rt. b. of the Save, 23 m. N.N.E. Banya-Luka. Immediately opposite to it is the Austrian fortress of *Alt Gradiska*, Slavonia, 38 m. W. Brod, with a cathedral, a Greek church, and the headquarters of a staff for the military frontier. P. 1850.—*Neu Gradiska* is a market town, 7 m. N.E. P. 1360.

GRADISTA, a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 12 m. N.E. Valona.

GRADO, a maritime town of Austria, Illyria, gov. Triest, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Gorizia, on an island near the head of the Adriatic. P. 2216.

GRADWEIN, a vill. of Styria, on the Mur, with a railway station, 7 m. N.W. Grätz. P. 580.

GRÆMSAY, an islet of the Orkney group, Scotland,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Stromness. P. 230.

GRÆSÖE or GRÆSÖEN, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, læn Stockholm, and separated from the mainland by a narrow strait. Lat.  $60^{\circ} 25' N.$ ; lon.  $18^{\circ} 20' E.$  Length N. to S. 16 m.; average breadth 3 miles.

GRAFENAU, a town of Lower Bavaria, on an aff. of the Ilz, 22 m. N.N.W. Passau. P. 720.

GRÄFENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 24 m. S.S.E. Bamberg. P. 1040.

GRÄFENBERG, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. Troppau, near Friewaldau, celebrated for the Priessnitz hydropathic establishment. P. 174.

GRÄFENHAINCHEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Bitterfeld. P. 2690.

GRAFENHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, cir. Lake, 9 m. W. Stuhlingen. P. 650.

GRÄFENTHAL, a town of Germany, Saxe Meiningen, cap. dist., 9 m. S.S.W. Saalfeld. P. 1460, of dist. (1861) 12,881.

GRÄFENTONNA, a town of Germany, Saxe Coburg, princip. and 10 m. N. Gotha. P. 1480.

GRAFFHAM, 2 pas., Engl.—I. co. Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 2380. P. 328.—II. co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Midhurst. Ac. 1658. P. 416.

GRAFFIGNANA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1902.

GRAFF-REINET or REYNET, a division of Cape Colony, Southern Africa, between lon.  $23^{\circ}$  and  $26^{\circ}$  E., and extending N. from lat.  $33^{\circ}$  S., surrounded from W. round to N.E. by the divisions Beaufort, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Colesberg. Area 8000 sq. m. P. 8594. Surface almost wholly mountainous, consisting of the range of Sneeuwberge (snow mountains). Climate healthy. It is well watered. Many cattle are reared in its valleys, and fruit of all kinds is abundant. In the S.E. is the cap. vill., Graaf-Reinet, on Sunday river. P. 2500.

GRAFRATH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 14 m. E. Düsseldorf. P. 1640. It has manufs. of woollens and cottons, and iron works.

GRAFTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Regis*), co. Northampton, on the London and N. W. Railway, 4 m. E.S.E. Towcester. Ac. 1510. P. 232.—II. (*Underwood*), same co.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Kettering. Ac. 2050. P. 294.—III. (*Temple*), co. Warwick,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Alcester. Ac. 1830. P. 403.

GRAFTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of New Hampshire, on the Connecticut river. Area 1437 sq. m. P. (1860) 42,260.—II. a township in above co., 32 m. N.W. Concord.—III. a township, Vermont, co. Windham, 80 m. S. Montpelier.—IV. a township, Massachusetts, 32 m. S.W. Boston. It has several cotton factories.—V. a tnsnp., New York, 20 m. N.E. Albany.

GRAFTON (CAPE), E. Australia, bounds Trinity Bay on the S.—(*Island*), the most N. of the Bashee Islands, Philippines, Eastern Archipelago.

GRAGLIA, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, cap. mand., 8 m. N.E. Ivrea. P. 2743.

GRAGNANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Napoli, cap. cant., in a plain, 2 m. E. Castel-a-Mare. P. (1861) 11,243. It has a collegiate church, and is celebrated for its manufs. of macaroni and its red wine.—II. a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. P. 2908.

GRAHAM ISL., Mediterranean. [FERDINANDEA.]

GRAHAM LAND, a considerable extent of con-

tinuous land, Antarctic Ocean. Lat.  $65^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $60^{\circ}$  W. Discovered by Biscoe in 1832.

GRAHAMSTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, burgh of Falkirk. P. 2148.

GRAHAM'S TOWN, a town in the E. prov. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, cap. div. Albany, near its centre, in a valley 25 m. from the ocean. Lat.  $33^{\circ} 19' S.$ , lon.  $26^{\circ} 31' E.$  P. (1850) 4000, nearly all English. It has a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan and other chapels, a Protestant church, several tanneries, breweries, barracks, and three weekly newspapers. A military road extends from it to the Tarka dist. N.E., and a post road W. to Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, George, Zwelendani, and Cape Town.

GRAIG, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bassaleg, 3 m. W.N.W. Newport. P. 684.

GRAIGUE, a town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., forming a suburb of Carlow. P. 1552.

GRAIN COAST, West Africa, is that portion of Guinea, W. of the Ivory coast, and extending between lat.  $4^{\circ}$  and  $7^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $7^{\circ}$  and  $11^{\circ}$  E. It comprises most part of the territory of Liberia.

GRAINE (ISLE OF ST JAMES), an island and pa. of England, co. Kent, formed by the Thames, Medway, and Yantlet Creek, at the mouth of the Thames, W. of Sheppey, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Sheerness. Ac. 9431 of marshy pasture, protected by embankments. P. 255. It has salt works.

GRAINGER, a co. of U. S., N. America, Tennessee. P. (1860) 9897 free, 1065 slaves.

GRAINSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1167. P. 124.

GRAINTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Louth. Ac. 4955. P. 738.

GRAISSEAC, a hamlet of France, dep. Herault, cant. Bedarieux, whence an important line of railway extends to Beziers, for the transport of coal from the N. of Herault. P. 1320.

GRAJEWÓ, a small town of Poland, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Augustowo, on the Lysk. P. 1206.

GRAMAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 27 m. N.E. Cahors, on the Alzon. P. 4074. It has saline springs and baths.

GRAMMONT (*Flem. Geerdrabsbergen*), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Ghent. P. 7364. It has a college, manufs. of cotton yarn, lace, linen and woollen fabrics, paper, and snuff, bleaching and dye works, and breweries.

GRAMPIANS, a mountain chain in Scotland, forming the natural rampart which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands. Its limits, owing to numerous parallel ridges and scarcely connected branches, are difficult to define, but the mountains may be said to stretch from the W. coast of Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire N.E. across the island, terminating on the E. and N.E. coasts of the cos. Aberdeen and Banff, in two branches running on each side of the river Dee. This mountain chain is composed of granite, porphyries, primary schists, quartz, and marble. General aspect wild and rugged, especially on the N. side; on the S. hills the slopes are more gentle, the pasture finer, and the numerous defiles which indent the range often present scenes of the most romantic beauty. The streams flowing from the N. side are mostly affls. of the Findhorn, Spey, Don, and Dee; those on the S. join the Forth, Tay, and South Esk. The loftiest summits are Ben Nevis, Ben Macduih, Cairngorm, Cairntoul, Schiehallion, Ben Aven, Ben Lawers, Ben More, and Ben Lomond; the altitudes of which are given under their respective heads.

GRAMPIANS, a mountain range of Australia, Victoria, stretching crescent-wise N. and S., be-

tween lat. 36° 52' and 37° 38' S., lon. 142° 25' and 142° 47' E., bounding E.ward the basin of the Gleneig and its affls. Height of Mount William, its central, loftiest, and most E. peak, 4500 feet.

GRAMPOUND, a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Creed, on the Fal, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. N.E. Falmouth, and near a station of the N. Cornwall Railway. P. 573. Sent 2 members to House of Commons until disfranchised for bribery in 1824. Alt. 199 feet.

GRAMUNG, a vill. of Koonawur, in Bussahir, India, in the valley and near rt. b. of the river Tidung, which has a rapid descent of from 300 to 600 feet per mile. Small temples and shrines for the ritual observances of the Lamaic monks and nuns are scattered in the vicinity of the village.

GRAN (Hung. *Garam*, Slav. *Hron*), a navigable river of N.W. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 8 m. W. Dobsina, flows S.W., & joins the Danube opposite Gran, after a winding course of 130 m.

GRAN (Hung. *Esztergom*, anc. *Strigonium*), a royal free city of Hungary, cap. co. of same name, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Gran, 24 m. N.W. Buda. P. (with suburbs) 8544. Chief edifice, an unfinished cathedral, occupying, with the archbishop's palace and chapter-house, a precipitous height, formerly the site of a fortress; two other Roman Catholic churches, a Greek church, town & council halls, an hospital for poor citizens, and a Roman Catholic gymnasium. Its trade is chiefly in wine.

GRANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Coruña, and near the mouth of its harbour, on l. b. of the river Ferrol, with 1580 inhabitants.

GRANA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 10 m. S. Casale. P. 1529.

GRANADA, an old prov., and formerly a kingdom, of Spain, Andalucía, bounded E. by Murcia, S. the Mediterranean, and on other sides the provs. of Sevilla, Cordova, and Jaen, now divided into the provs. Granada, Almería, and Malaga. Area 4935 sq. m. P. (1857) 441,917. Surface mostly mountainous; the Sierra Nevada traverses its centre, and rises in Mulahacen to 11,660 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Genil, Guad-aljora, Nacimiento, and Almanzora. The hillsides are covered with forests of oak, cork, chestnut, and pine, and in the valleys tropical as well as European products are cultivated. The Moorish system of irrigation is still retained, but the corn grown is insufficient for home consumption, and it is imported from Africa. The hemp of Granada is among the finest known. Mineral products comprise excellent marble, alabaster, serpentine, jasper, iron, and lead. It has manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, paper, and leather; anchovy and tunny fisheries are prosecuted on the coasts. Principal cities, Granada, Malaga, Almería, Ronda, Antequera, and Velaz-el-Blanco. The kingdom of Granada, the last possession of the Moors in Spain, was conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

GRANADA, *Iliberis*, a city of Spain, cap. of a prov. and formerly of a kingdom, and the ancient metropolis of the Moors in Spain, on the Genil, at the influx of the Darro, 120 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. Lat. 37° 13' N.; lon. 3° 41' W. P. (1857) 100,678 (in the time of the Moors it is said to have had 500,000 inhabitants). It stands partly on the edge of a plain, and partly on mountain spurs, progressively rising to the Alhambra. It resembles a Mohammedan city. Chief public edifices, the cathedral, 23 pa. churches, adorned with rich marbles and other works of art, and several convents. The Alhambra (*al-hamara*, "the red"), or

ancient palace of the Moorish kings, is an irregular mass of houses and towers on a commanding height, surrounded by groves, and of which the bastioned walls, arches, halls of the Abencerrages and Ambassadors, court of lions, mezquita, and the unfinished palace of Charles V., are the portions most worthy of notice. It has a university, six colleges, academies of mathematics and design, several hospitals, manufs. of silks and hats, paper mills, royal nitre and gunpowder factories, and some trade in oil. Its prosperity suffered on its being wrested from the Moors in 1492, and next by the separation from Spain of her Indian possessions. Its principal law-courts also were removed to Albacete in 1835.

GRANADA, a city of Central America, state and 30 m. N.N.W. Nicaragua, on the N.W. shore of the lake. P. (including suburb of Jalateva) 15,000. It was founded by Hernandez de Cordova in 1522, and was next in importance to Leon, till nearly destroyed in the revolutionary war of 1857. Trade in cacao, indigo, Nicaragua wood and hides, which are exported in flat-bottomed boats by the lake and river San Juan, to the harbour of San Juan del Norte, Caribbean Sea.

GRANADA (NEW), or the GRANADIAN CONFEDERATION, a republic of South America, mostly between the equator and lat. 12° N., lon. 69° and 83° W., having E. Venezuela, S. Ecuador and Brazil, W. the Pacific, N. the Caribbean Sea, and N.W. the Central American state Costa-Rica. It now comprises eight separate states. Area 521,948 sq. m. P. 2,223,887. The Andes, near the frontier of Ecuador, diverge into three cordilleras, which traverse the W. and settled half of New Granada from S. to N., enclosing the basins of its principal rivers the Atrato, Magdalena, and Cauca; on N.E. the Meta and Guaviare, tributaries of the Orinoco, flow mostly through this state. There are many lakes W. the mountains. The declivities of the Central Andes appear to be much less productive than other parts of this region; on the summits of the ranges are *paramos* or extensive table-lands, nearly without vegetation; the lands along the Caribbean Sea are fertile, but unhealthy; almost all the W. parts are covered with dense forests, and yield all kinds of tropical productions. In the S.E. are wide *llanos* or plains, pasturing innumerable herds of cattle and horses. Climate varies greatly with elevation; in some parts of the W. rains and excessive heat prevail. The uplands produce wheat and other European grains; maize, tobacco, plantains, cotton, cacao, and some sugar, are raised in the river basins and along the coasts. Bazillette cedar, mahogany, cinchona bark, and fustic woods, ipecacuanha and balsam of Tolu, are other vegetable products. The plains yield large supplies of jerked beef and hides. Gold is found in the Andes and in the sands of the Cauca; platinum along the Pacific; silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, emeralds, and rock-salt at Zipaquira and Chita; coal near Bogotà. Manufs. are limited to coarse woollen and cotton stuffs for home consumption. Exports (1862) indigo, tobacco, cotton, copper, wool, cinchona, cochineal, cocoa, caoutchouc, dividivi, orchal, etc., to the value of 811,304*l*. Imports cottons, linens, woollens, apparel, silks, indigo, opium, etc., to the value of 826,083*l*. Principal commercial ports are Cartagena, Santa Martha, Panama, and Chagres. After the cap. Bogotà, the principal towns are Medellin, Mompoz, Quibdo, and the ports before mentioned. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1499, and the first settlement was made at the Gulf of Darien in 1510. The republic was esta-

blished in 1811. By the constitution of 1856 the Republic of New Granada ceased to exist under that name in 1858, and is now known as the Granadian Confed., formed of the states of Antioquia, Bolivar, Tolima, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama or Ystmo, and Santander.

GRANADILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Lerida, N. of the Ebra. P. 1714.—II. a town in the Spanish colony of the Canaries, on the S. side of the island of Tenerife. P. 2563.

GRANAGLIONE, a town of North Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Vergato. P. 3754. Manufs. linen.

GRANARD, a pa. & market town, Irel., Leinster, co. Longford, on railway from Mullingar to Cavan, 59 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 18,036. P. 6129; do. of town 1671. It has a market-house, barracks, union workhouse, and manufs. of linen.

GRANATULA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 1972.

GRANBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. S.E. Bingham. Ac. 2420. P. 479.

GRANBY, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 162 m. N.N.W. Hartford. P. 2498.—II. a township, New York, co. Oswego, 158 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3368.

GRAN CANARIA, one of the Canary Isls., the cap. of which is Las Palmas: highest point Los Pechos, 6401 feet above the sea.

GRAN CHACO, a region of S. Amer. [CHACO.]

GRAND, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, 9 m. W. Neuchâteau. P. 1270.

GRANDE, an island of Brazil, S.W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 23° 12' S., lon. 44° 15' W.

GRANDAS-DE-SALIME, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 54 m. W.S.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. P. 1426.

GRANDBOROUGH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 1½ m. S. Winslow. Ac. 1560. P. 374.—II. co. Warwick, 5½ m. N.W. Daventry. Ac. 4100. P. 462.

GRAND-BOURG, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, arr. Gueret. P. 3094.

GRAND CANAL, Ireland, Leinster, cos. Dublin, Kildare, and King's co., proceeds from Dublin westward, and joins the Shannon near Banagher.

GRAND-CHAMP, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. N.N.W. Vannes. P. 3921.

GRAND COMBE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, cap. cant. P. 7780. It has oil-mills and glassworks.

GRANDCOUR, a vill., Switzerl., cant. Vaud, near Lake Neuchatel, 28 m. N.N.E. Lausanne. P. 751.

GRAND COURONNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Infer., arr. Rouen, cap. cant. P. 1552.

GRAND, CROIX (LA), a comm. & vill., France, dep. Loire, arr. St Etienne, cant. Rive-de-Gier. P. 1566.

GRAND-FONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. St Dié. P. 974.

GRAND FOUGERAY (LE), a comm. & vill., France, dep. Ille-et-Villaine, cap. cant. Redon. P. 5859.

GRAND GULF, a town, U. S., North America, Mississippi, on a bend of the Mississippi river, 50 m. N.N.E. Natchez. It has a town-hall, market-house, bank, theatre, and hospital.—*Grand Haven* is a vill. of Michigan, on Grand river, near its mouth, in Lake Michigan, at the W. terminus of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. Steamers ply thrice daily to Milwaukee, 80 miles distant.

GRAND ISLAND, U. S., North America, New York, is in Niagara river, 3 m. above the Falls. It is 9 m. long by 6 m. broad. Ac. 17,381, of which about 1500 ac. are cultivated, and the remainder mostly woodland.

GRAND LEMPS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isere, cap. cant. Tour du Pin. P. 2065.

GRAND LISU, a lake of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 6 m. S.W. Nantes. Length 8 m., aver-

age breadth 4 m. It receives the Boulogne and Ognon rivers, and discharges itself into the Loire by the Achenau, all navigable.

GRAND LUCÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Le Mans. P. 2294.

GRAND-PRÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Aire, 30 m. S.S.E. Mezieres. P. 1476.

GRAND RAPIDS, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Kent co., Michigan. P. 3149.

GRAND RIVER, U.S., North America, Michigan, rises near centre of state, and after a W. course of 180 m. enters Lake Michigan; navigable for 40 m. The vill. of *Grandhaven*, near its mouth, is the best harbour on the lake.—II. a river, rising in Iowa, and flowing S.E. through Missouri, into the Missouri river, about 15 m. above Jefferson. Length 200 m., for 100 m. of which it is navigable.

GRAND-SERRE (LE), comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Valence. P. 1685.

GRAND ISLE, a county of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 4276.

GRAND ISLE, the collective name of the isls. S. Hero, N. Hero, La Motte, and the peninsula Alburg, in the Lake Champlain, U. S., North America, between Vermont and New York, and forming a co. of Vermont. Coasts abrupt; surface well wooded and fertile. Principal products, corn, cattle, fish, and blue marble.

GRAND-PAROISSE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, near the rt. b. of the Seine, 3 m. W.S.W. Montereau. P. 1148.

GRAND RIVIERE, various rivers of British America, United States, Hayti, and Zanguebar, but mostly otherwise designated. [RIO GRANDE.]

GRANDE-TERRER. [GUADALOUPE.]

GRAND TURK ISLAND, W. Indies. Lighthouse, lat. 21° 31' 5" N., lon. 71° 7' W.

GRANDES-VENTES (LES), a comm. & vill., France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 12 m. S.E. Dieppe. P. 1844.

GRANDOLA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Davino, 49 m. S.E. Lisbon. P. 2185.

GRANDRIEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 18 m. N.N.E. Mende. P. 1555.

GRANDSDEN, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 6 m. S.E. St Neot's. Ac. 3364. P. 641.—II. (*Little*), co. Cambridge, 3½ m. S.W. Caxton. Ac. 1896. P. 293.

GRANDSON or GRANSON, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the W. shore of Lake Neuchatel, 2 m. N. Yverdon. P. 1341.

GRAND TRAVERSE, a county of U.S., North America, Michigan. P. 1286.

GRAND VILLARS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Belfort, cant. Delle. P. 1958.

GRANE, a seaport town of Arabia, near the head of the Persian Gulf, 50 m. S.W. the mouths of the Euphrates and Tigris. P. 10,000 (?).

GRANGEBERDE, a vill. of Sweden, lan and 33 m. S.W. Fahlun, with extensive iron works.

GRANGE, a suburb of Edinburgh, in the S., with an extensive cemetery, a church, several educational institutions, and villas.

GRANGE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. S.W. Banff. P. 1909.

GRANGE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 2½ m. N. Armagh. Ac. about 6794. P. 2976.—Several smaller parishes have this name.

GRANGEMOUTH, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Falkirk, on the Carron, and the Forth and Clyde Canal, near the Forth, with a branch of the Scottish Central Railway, 11 m. S.S.E. Stirling. P. 1759. It has a custom-house and bank, extensive quays and warehouses. A graving dock, a harbour for vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and establishments for ship-building. Steamers

ply between Grangemouth, London, Hamburg, Stettin, Rotterdam, etc. There are also three churches here. Customs rev. (1862) 8622*l.*, exports of corn, wool, and iron wares, value (1862) 396,686*l.*; and imports mostly of timber, hemp, flax, and tallow. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 38, tons 4772; steam 10, tons 1626. Entered 815, tons 133,089; cleared 1028, tons 167,128.

GRANGEPANS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. Carriden. P. 747.

GRANGER, a co., U. S., North America, in E. part of Tennessee. Area 354 sq. miles.

GRANGES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, on the road to Brenne, the richest vill. in the cant. Watchmaking carried on. P. 1581.

GRANGES, several comms. and vills. of France; the chief, dep. Vosges, 12 m. S.W. St. Dié. P. 2722.

GRANICUS (modern *Karakasu*), a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, enters the sea of Marmara, 30 m. W. the peninsula Cyzicus, after a N.E. course of 60 m. At Dimotica it is crossed by a Roman bridge. On its banks Alexander the Great gained his first decisive victory over Darius, b.c. 334.

GRANITIC, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 1831.

GRANJA (LA) DE TORREMERMOZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S. Badajoz. P. 2500.

GRANMICHELE (*Echella*), a town of Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Catania, cap. circ. It has beautiful marbles. P. (1861) 10,058.

GRANNOCH (Loch), a lake of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright, pa. Girthon. Length about 3 m., breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, and extremely deep.

GRANOLLERS DE VALLS, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. P. 3092.

GRANOZZO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Novara. P. 1586.

GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA. [CORNO (MONTE).]

GRANS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 20 m. N.N.W. Aix. P. 1668.

GRANSEE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Potsdam. P. 3050.

GRANSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.S.W. Fishguard. Ac. 1639. P. 156.

GRANT, a co., U.S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 211 sq. m. P. 7660 free, 696 slaves.—II. a co., in N. of Indiana. Area 426 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,797.—III. a co. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Area 1122 sq. m. P. 31,189.

GRANTA, a river of England. [CAM.]

GRANTCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. and 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1591. P. 696.

GRANTHAM, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa., England, co. and 23 m. S.S.W. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Witham. Ac. of pa. 5560. P. of do. 11,116; of parl. bor. 11,121. Altitude 190 feet. Mean temp. Ju. 61°-6, Jan. 38°-1, Fahr. Rain-fall 16 inches. Has a church, several dissenting chapels, guildhall, bor. gaol, union work-house, and theatre. The principal trade is in malting and export of corn, and import of coal by a canal connecting the town with the Trent. It sends two members to House of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 736.

GRANTHAM, a pa. of Canada West, dist. Niagara, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 30 m. S. Toronto.

GRANTHAM, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 38 m. N.N.W. Concord. P. 784.

GRANTLEY HARBOUR, an inlet of Behring Strait, Russian America, immediately E. of Port Clarence, 10 m. in length, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. across, generally from 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 fathoms in depth, and supposed to communicate with a large inland lake.

GRANTON, a vill. of Scotland, on r. b. of the Firth of Forth, 3 m. N.W. Edinburgh. It is a ferry station of the North British and Caledonian Railways. The pier, 1700 ft. long and 10 ft. deep

at low water, has 4 jetties, and a fixed light. It is enclosed on the E. and N.W. by breakwaters, has a ship building dock, & a patent slip capable of drawing up ships of 1400 tons. There are now steam cranes on the N.W. pier. There is a quarry near of excellent freestone. P. 465. Her Majesty Queen Victoria landed and re-embarked here in 1842 on the occasion of her first visit to Scotland.

GRANTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Cromdale, on the Spey, 22 m. S. Forres. P. 1334. It has a church, town-house, prison, orphan hospital, and branch bank.

GRANVILLE, *Grannonum*, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Bosq, at the foot of a rocky promontory, projecting into the English Channel, 30 m. S.W. St. Ló. Lat. of lighthouse 48° 50' 7" N., lon. 1° 35' 57" W. P. 17,180. It has a citadel, a custom-house, a granite mole enclosing a harbour, a church, hospital, and public baths. It is the seat of a commercial tribunal, a school of navigation, and the residence of a commissary of marine. Cod, oyster, and whale fisheries extensive. It has also some trade with the E. and W. Indies, and the Channel Islands, and exports eggs, etc., to England. It was burned by the English in 1695, and besieged by the Vendéans in 1793.

GRANVILLE, a co., U. S., North America, in the N. part of N. Carolina, cap. Oxford. Area 624 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,310 free, 11,086 slaves.—Also several townships.—I. New York, 52 m. N.N.E. Albany.—II. Ohio, 25 m. N.E. Columbus.—III. Massachusetts, 98 m. S.W. Boston.

GRANVILLIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 17 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. P. 1777. Manufactures bonnets and serges.

GRAO, a maritime vill. and bathing-place of Spain, on the Mediterranean, prov. and 3 m. E. Valencia, of which city it is the port. P. 1420.

GRAPPENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Warrington. Ac. 2550. P. 3586.

GRASBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.W. Caistor. Ac. 1720. P. 433.

GRASHOLM or GRESHOLM, an island of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Milford Haven, 146 feet in height, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumference.

GRASLITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Elbogen, 19 m. N.N.E. Eger. P. 5887. It has cotton spinning and paper mills.

GRASMERE, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Ambleside. Ac. 22,100. P. 2347. Its picturesque vill. stands at the head of *Grasmere Lake*, which is about 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and has an island in its centre.—*Grasmere-Tell* is a mountain, co. Cumberland, E. of Crummock Water, 2756 feet above the sea.

GRÄSBÖ, an island of Sweden, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, in lat. 60° 25' N. Length 18 miles, breadth 3 miles.

GRASSANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 25 m. E. Potenza. P. 6336.

GRASSANO or GRAZZANO, a comm. & vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 8 m. from Casale. P. 1437.

GRASSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. arr., 23 m. E.N.E. Draguignan. P. 12,015. It has a Gothic church, communal college, hospitals, town-hall, exchange, theatre, Roman antiquities, public library, and gallery of paintings. Large quantities of perfumery are made at Grasse. Manufactures coarse woollen stuffs, silk organzine, linen, thread, leather, li-queurs, and brandy, & has an active trade in fruit and oil.—II. *La Grasse* is a town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Carcassonne. P. 1220. It has oil and fulling mills, tanneries, and iron forges.

**GRASSINGTON**, a market town of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Linton,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Skipton. Ac. 5714. P. 1015.

**GRASS VALLEY**, a city of California, the "city of mines," 55 m. N.E. Sacramento. On the plateau are the famous mines of Goldhill, Lafayette, and Massachusetts.

**GRASVILLE** or **GRAVILE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 3 m. E.N.E. Havre. P. 1919.

**GRATCHEVSKA**, a fort and vill. of Russia, gov. and 125 m. N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga. The vill. consists of about 50 willow huts covered with clay, and inhabited by a colony of Cossacks.

**GRATELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W.S.W. Andover. Ac. 1541. P. 176.

**GRATIOT**, a county of U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 4042.

**GRATIS**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 84 m. W. Columbus. P. 2117.

**GRATTERI**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Cefalu. P. 2581.

**GRATWICH**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Uttoxeter. Ac. 836. P. 101.

**GRÄTZ** or **GRAZ** (Slav. *Niemetzki-Gradetz*), the cap. city of Styria, Austria, on both sides of the Mur, in lat.  $47^{\circ} 4' 13''$  N., lon.  $15^{\circ} 26' E.$  P. (1857) 63,176. With its suburbs, it is about 7 m. in circumference. Alt. 1285 feet. Mean temp. of year  $48^{\circ} 0$ , summer  $66^{\circ} 7$ , winter  $28^{\circ} 05$  Fahr. The city proper, small and irregularly laid out, is enclosed by ramparts and a glacis. It has a cathedral and 20 other churches, governor's residence, citadel, observatory, council-house, theatre, and *landhaus*. The *Johanneum* was founded by the Archduke John in 1812, for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures of Styria; it has rich museums of zoology, botany, mineralogy, and coins, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, a library open to the public, gratuitous courses of lectures, and a reading-room supplied with the chief European journals. The university has a library of 38,500 printed vols. and 7500 MSS.; gymnasium, an Episcopal academy, military and other schools, 6 hospitals, a gaol and workhouse. Manufs. cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, leather, iron and steel wares, rosolio, etc.; a large trade in timber, iron, and seeds, and transit trade between Vienna and Trieste. It communicates by railways, N. with Vienna, and S. with Cilly and Trieste.

**GRATZ** or **GREZDLACK**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Posen. P. 3600, engaged in woollen weaving and in brewing.

**GRATZEN** or **BOHMISCH-GRATZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. S.E. Budweis. P. 1349.

**GRAUBUNDEN**, cant. Switzerland. [GRISONS.]

**GRÄUDENZ**, a fortified town of W. Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, on rt. b. of the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 2700 feet in length. P., including military, 10,100. It has a strong fortress, gymnasium, high school, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, woollen, cloth, tobacco factories, and a trade in corn.

**GRAULHET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Lavaur, on l. b. of the Adour. P. 6210. It has manufs. of hempen and linen cloths, and leather.

**GRAUPEN** or **KRAUPEN**, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. P. 1780.

**GRAUS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E. Huesca, on the Sera. P. 2400. Manufs. of soap, paper, distilling, and tanning.

**GRAVEDONA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Como, and on the W. shore of the lake and 27 m. N.N.E. Como. P. 1468.

**GRAVE** (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes Alpes, 19 m. N.W. Briançon. P. 1447.

**GRAVELAND** (S'), a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 4 m. S.W. Naarden. P. 1215.

**GRAVELEY**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Caxton. Ac. 1558. P. 301.—II. co. Herts, 2 m. N. Stevenage. Ac. 1817. P. 422.

**GRAVELINES**, a comm. and strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Aa, near its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. E.N.E. Calais. P. 6428. It stands in a marshy plain, protected from the sea by *dunes* or sand-hills, & which may be laid wholly under water. It has an arsenal, military magazine, a military hospital, and cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries, salt refineries, and shipbuilding.

**GRAVELLONA**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Pavia, 11 m. S.E. Novara. P. 2242.

**GRAVELTHORPE** or **GREWELTHORPE**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirby-Malzeard, 6 m. N.W. Ripon. Ac. 3820. P. 541.

**GRAVENHAGE** (S'), Netherlands. [HAGUE.]

**GRAVENHURST**, two pas. of England, co. Bedford.—I. (*Upper*), 3 m. W.S.W. Stafford. Ac. 385. P. 337.—II. (*Lower*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Ampthill. Ac. 1240. P. 60.

**GRAVENSTEIN**, a vill. of the Duchy of Schleswig, with a castle, 11 m. N.E. Flensburg. P. 500.

**GRAVENY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. E.N.E. Faversham. Ac. 8722. P. 234.

**GRAVES**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Kentucky. Area 540 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,388 free, 2845 slaves.

**GRAVESEND**, a munic. bor., river port, town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the rt. bank of the Thames, 20 m. E.S.E. London. Ac. of bor., including Milton pa. and part of Northfleet, 1280. P. (1851) 16,633; do. (1861) 18,782. It has a free school, endowed almshouses, a battery on its E. side, town-hall, union workhouse, market-place, custom-house, bank, numerous baths, bazaars, and libraries; a theatre and concert-room. Steamboats run to London in two hours. A railway unites with the London and Greenwich line, and with one which passes through a tunnel, upwards of 2 m. in length, and connects the town with Rochester, distant about 7 m. There is a ferry across the Thames to Tilbury Fort. One of the earliest passenger steamers on the river (the "Kent") went from Gravesend in 1829. The bor. is a polling-place for West Kent. Gravesend is a noted resort for holiday makers, who flock here and to Rosherville and Springhead (which are both in the neighbourhood), as is also Cobham Hall, the seat of the Darnley family.

**GRAVESON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bofches-du-Rhone, arr. Arles, cant. Château Renard. P. 1724.

**GRAVINA**, an episcopal city of S. Italy, cap. circ., prov. and 35 m. S.W. Bari, on l. b. of the Gravina river. P. (1861) 14,125. It has a cathedral, eight other churches, several convents, a college, and a palace.

**GRAVE** or **GRAAF**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Maas, 20 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2486.

**GRAY**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Haute Saone, on l. b. of the Saone, 29 m. S.W. Vesoul. P. 6215. It has a comm. college, public library, fountains, cavalry barracks, exchange, and an active general trade.

**GRAYINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.E. Gainsboro'. Ac. 1675. P. 135.

**GRAYSON**, three cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Kentucky. Area 700 sq. m. P. 7631 free, 351 slaves. Minerals are coal, limestone; and it has white sulphur springs.—II. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 494 sq. m. P. 7705 free,

547 slaves.—III. in N. of Texas. Area 910 sq. m. P. 6892 free, 1292 slaves.

GRAYSOUTHEN, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Cockermouth. P. 758.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, 3 m. N.W. Gravesend. Ac. of pa. 1634. P. 2209.

GRAYSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. S.W. Killenaule. Ac. 7801. P. 1439.

GRAZALEMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. E.N.E. Cadiz. P. 5000. It stands on a steep rock on the Sierra of same name, and is with difficulty accessible. Trade in bacon.

GRAZZANISE, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 3012.

GREAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, Ac. with vill. Pallasgreen, 7191. P. 2405.

GREASBROUGH, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Rotherham. Ac. 2329. P. 2937.

GREASLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 8010. P. 6230.

GREAT and LITTLE TOMBS, two small islands in the Persian Gulf, about 20 m. S. Kishm, both low, flat, and uninhabited; but the larger, 4 or 5 m. in circumference, abounds with antelopes. Near it, Nearchus anchored with the fleet of Alexander the Great.

GREATA, a river of England, co. Cumberland, passes Keswick, and falls into the Derwent.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 116 m. W. Boston.

GREAT CUMBRAE, an island of Scotland, co. Bute, pa. Cumbrae. P. 1222.

GREAT FALLS, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 34 m. E. Concord. Woollen and cotton manufs.

GREAT FELDBERG MOUNTAIN. [TAUNUS.]

GREAT FISH BAY, South-West Africa, is an inlet of the Atlantic. Lat. 16° 30' 2" S., lon. 11° 47' E.

GREAT FISH RIVER, a river of South Africa, Cape Colony, rises in the Sneeubergen (snowy mountains), flows tortuously S.S.E. through the dists. Somerset, Albany, etc., and enters the Indian Ocean near lat. 33° 27' S., lon. 27° 2' E., after a S.E. course estimated at 230 m. Affluents, the Great Braak, Tarka, and Little Fish rivers. A bar, at its mouth, renders it inaccessible, except by boats.

GREAT FISH RIVER, or THLEW-EE-CHOU, a river of British N. America, rises in Sussex Lake, on the N.E. side of the Great Slave Lake, and after a tortuous N.E. course enters an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 65° 10' N., lon. 105° W.

GREATFORD or GRETTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 1540. P. 280.

GREATHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham,  $\frac{6}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees, on the railway to Hartford. Ac. 4176. P. 779. The hospital of "God in Greatham," founded and endowed by a bishop of Durham in 1272, supports a master, chaplain, and 13 brethren, revenue 1482*l.* per annum.—II. co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.E. Petersfield. Ac. 2123. P. 238.—III. co. Sussex,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Arundel. Ac. 769. P. 51.

GREAT ISLAND, the largest island in Cork harbour, Ireland, co. Cork. Length  $\frac{1}{2}$  m., breadth 3 m. P. 10,681.—II. an islet, Leinster, co. and 3 m. N.E. Wexford, on the N. side of Wexford harbour.

GREAT SALT LAKE and CITY, North America. [SALT LAKE.]

GREAT SOUTH BAY, U. S., North America, New York, on the S. side of Long Island, separated from the Atlantic by Great South Beach, 65 m.

by 5 m. It is navigable, abounds with fish and water-fowl, and has a lighthouse at W. entrance.

GREATWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Brackley. Ac. 863. P. 157.

GREENSTEIN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Nieder-Hessen, 11 m. N.N.W. Cassel. P. 2400. It has an active linen trade.

GRECI, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. Ariano. P. 3237.

GRECO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 1454.

GREDDING, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 31 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg. P. 1100.—II. a vill. of Austria, circ. Salzburg, with rich marble quarries and works.

GREECE or HELLAS (KINGDOM OF), ancient *Græcia*, a country of South-Eastern Europe, situated between lat. 36° 23' and 39° 30' N., lon. 20° 45' and 26° E., bounded N. by European Turkey, from the Gulf of Volo to the Gulf of Arta, W. by the Ionian Sea and Islands, S. by the Mediterranean & the Island of Crete, and E. by the Ægean Sea. It is composed of a continental portion, comprising Hellas on the N. (the former Turkish prov. of Livadia), and peninsula of the Morea (anc. *Peloponnesus*) on the S. (formerly the Turkish prov. Tripolitza). The islands in the archipelago, and the Ionian islands, annexed to Greece in 1864.

The following table shows the divs. and pop. of the kingdom in 1861:—

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Attica and Bœtia, - - -	2,475	116,024
Eubœa, - - - - -	1,699	72,368
Pithiotis and Phocis, - - -	2,374	102,231
Acarmania and Ætolia, - - -	2,339	109,392
Argolis and Cornith, - - -	1,940	138,249
Achaia and Elis, - - - - -	2,005	113,719
Arcadia, - - - - -	1,692	96,546
Messenia, - - - - -	1,329	117,181
Laconia, - - - - -	1,632	112,910
Cyclades, - - - - -	1,060	118,130
Total, - - - - -	19,148	1,096,810
Ionian Islands, - - - - -	1,000	234,123

Of the whole pop. of Greece, 552,414 are in the Peloponnesus, 318,535 on the mainland, and 225,861 in the islands.

The territory of Greece is nearly all mountainous; the culminating point of the whole is Mount Guiona in Doris, lat. 38° 38' N., lon. 22° 15' E., 8239 feet above the sea. The principal chain, that of Pindus, enters the country on the N., and Mount Othrys, one of its branches, forms the greater part of the N. boundary of Greece. S. of this, the principal chain turns S.E., and forms two branches, (Eta on the N., and Parnassus on the S. Another chain extends from Cape Marathon in the Channel of Egripos, W. to the Morea, which it enters by the Isthmus of Corinth. The centre of the Morea forms an elevated table-land, enclosed by three mountain chains, the most extensive of which crosses the peninsula on the N. The coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented; the principal gulfs are those of Arta, Volo, Lepanto or Corinth, Ægina or the Saronic Gulf, Argolis, Laconia, Koron, and Arcadia. Chief capes, Marathon and Colonna or Sunium in Attica, Malea, Matapan, Gallo, and Klarenza in the Morea. The large island of Negropont lies along the E. side of the continent, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; the other islands are partly scattered over the Ægean Sea, and partly collected into the

groups of the Sporades and Cyclades. Greece has numerous streams, but they are mostly rapid and unfit for navigation. The principal are, in the north, the Aspropotamos, an affluent of the Ionian Sea, only the lower course of which belongs to Greece; the Phidaris, which flows S. to the Gulf of Patras; the Hellada, an affluent of the channel of Talanti, and the Cephissus, which flow S. to the Gulf of Ægina. The chief rivers in the Morea are the Peneus and Alpheus on the W., and the Pamisus and Eurotas on the S. The only extensive lake is Topolias, ancient *Copais*, between Thebes and Bœotia. Climate temperate and generally healthy, except on some parts of the coasts; and in the vicinity of the lakes violent storms occur in spring and autumn. Earthquakes are rare. Winter is marked by rain in the plains and snow in the mountains. Caverns, mineral and gaseous springs are numerous. Minerals are rich and varied, but little worked; marble and other building materials are abundant.

Vegetable products vary according to elevation of the soil. The olive, fig, currant-grape of Corinth, vine, melons, rice, cotton, the orange, date, citron, and pomegranate thrive on the coasts, and in dists. situated at an elevation of 1600 feet, where also the myrtle, the mastic, and the plane-tree flourish. But agriculture is neglected, only one-seventh of the area being under cultivation. Above 6000 feet in elevation, great part of the mountains is covered with pine forests. The principal domestic animals are sheep and goats; bees are still reared; wild animals are numerous, and game abundant. Greece has no manufs., properly so called; but silks, cottons, woollens, coarse pottery, leather, and beet-root sugar are produced for domestic use. Salt, extracted chiefly from the lagoons of Mesolonghi, is the most important mineral product. The principal resource of the inhabitants has always been in maritime commerce. The principal ports are Athens (the Piræus), Patras, Nauplia, Syra, Kalamata, and Navarino. Vessels entered the ports of Greece (1860) 77,958, tons 2,298,158. In 1860 the Greek mercantile marine comprised 4070 vessels, tons 263,075, men 23,842. Exports (1862), currants, valonia, cotton, oil, tobacco, figs, sponge, emery, etc., to the value of 797,568*l*. Imports, cottons, hides, woollens, iron, coffee, coals, gunpowder, copper, sugar, etc., to the value of 314,197*l*. Public revenue (1862) 892,741*l*.; expenditure 885,269*l*.; debt 6,892,361*l*. The people belong to the ancient Greek race in the W. of the continental portion and E. of Parnassus; in the Morea the same race prevails, but here it is more mixed. The pop. of the islands is a mixture of Albanians and Greeks. Greece was erected into a kingdom under Otho, second son of the King of Bavaria, in 1835. He abdicated, in consequence of a revolution, 24th October 1862, and Prince William of Denmark was proclaimed King of the Hellenes, 30th October 1863. The constitution of the kingdom was introduced after the revolution of 3d September 1843, modified by a decree of the Provisional Government 4th December 1862. The executive is divided into six departments,—namely, the ministries of the interior, of finance, of justice, public worship, war, and of foreign affairs. There is universal toleration for all creeds; but the Greek Church is the established religion, to which nine-tenths of the people belong, and which acknowledges the king as its temporal head. The chief educational establishments are, the university at Athens; five gymnasia, at Athens, Syra, Nauplia, Patras, and Hydra; normal, polytechnic, military, and naval schools. Newspapers and

periodical journals are published. In 1862 the army consisted of 7668 men and 364 officers, of whom 381 were cavalry. The navy consisted of a frigate of 50 guns, 2 corvettes of 26 and 22 guns, 1 paddle steamer of 120 horse power and 6 guns, 6 screw steamers, with 10 guns in all, and 22 smaller vessels and gunboats.

GREECE, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 6 m. N. Rochester.

GREEN BAY, a large inlet, N.W. side of Lake Michigan, U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, with Traverse islands at its entrance. Length, N.E. to S.W., 90 m.; breadth from 15 to 30 m.—A vill. of same name, at the entrance of Fox river into the bay, 158 m. N. Maddison, at terminus of railway to Milwaukee, has about 1500 inhabitants.

GREENBRIER, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of Virginia. Area 1288 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,686 free, 1525 slaves.

GREENBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, state and near New York, on the W. side of the Hudson river, Albany.

GREENBUSH, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 1 m. E. Albany, on the opposite side of the Hudson river.

GREEN-CASTLE, a fort, harbour, coast-guard, pilot, and fishing station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, at the W. entrance of Lough Foyle, 4 m. N.E. Moville.—II. a vill., co. Down, in a sheltered cove on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 1½ m. W.N.W. Cranfield Point. P. 358.

GREEN-CASTLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, 35 m. W. Indianapolis. P. 1382.—II. a bor., Pennsylvania, 56 m. S.W. Harrisburg. P. about 1800.

GREENE, or GREEN, numerous cos. U. S., North America.—I. in E. of New York. Area 583 sq. m. P. (1860) 31,930.—II. in S.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 558 sq. m. P. 24,343.—III. in centre of Virginia. Area 118 sq. m. P. 3038 free, 1984 slaves.—IV. in E. of N. Carolina. Area 182 sq. m. P. 3978 free, 3947 slaves.—V. in centre of Georgia. Area 504 sq. m. P. 4254 free, 8398 slaves.—VI. in W. of Alabama. Area 911 sq. m. P. 7261 free, 23,598 slaves.—VII. in S.E. of Mississippi. Area 720 sq. m. P. 1526 free, 705 slaves.—VIII. in E. of Tennessee. Area 515 sq. m. P. 17,707 free, 1297 slaves.—IX. in centre of Kentucky. Area 316 sq. m. P. 6434 free, 2372 slaves.—X. in centre of Ohio. Area 334 sq. m. P. 26,197.—XI. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 534 sq. m. P. 16,041.—XII. in W. of Illinois. Area 564 sq. m. P. 16,093.—XIII. S.W. of Missouri. Area 1157 sq. m. P. 11,518 free, 1668 slaves.—XIV. in S. of Wisconsin. Area 592 sq. m. P. 19,808.—XV. Arkansas. P. 5654 free, 189 slaves.—XVI. Iowa. P. 1374.—XVII. Mississippi. P. 1527 free, 705 slaves.—Also numerous townships.—I. New York, 105 m. W.S.W. Albany.—II. Pennsylvania, 15 m. N.E. Indiana.—III. Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.E. Chambersburg.—IV. Pennsylvania, Beaver co.—V. Maine, 25 m. S. Augusta.—VI. Ohio, Clinton co.—VII. do., Columbia co.—VIII. do., Fayette co.—IX. do., co. Wayne.

GREENFIELD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, at terminus of railway, 100 m. W. Boston. It has extensive manufs. of edge tools.—II. New York, 40 m. N.W. Albany.—III. Pennsylvania, 23 m. N. Bedford.—IV. Ohio, co. Fairfield.

GREENFORD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 4½ m. N. Hounslow. Ac. 2009. P. 557.

GREENHALGH, a township, Eng., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. N.W. Kirkham. Ac. 1821. P. 383.

GREENHAM, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Thatcham, 1½ m. S.S.E. Newbury. P. 1167.

**GREENHEAD**, a vill. of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Haltwhistle.

**GREENHITHE**, a hamlet of England, co. Kent, on rt. b. of the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Dartford. P. 1039. It has a station on S.E. Railway.

**GREENHOLM**, one of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, 10 m. N.N.W. Lerwick.—II. two islets of the Orkneys,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Eday.

**GREEN-ISLAND**, Hudson Strait, British North America, 100 m. N.W. Cape Chudleigh.—II. Russian America, at the entrance of Prince William Sound.—III. Jamaica, off its W. coast, in Green-Island harbour, 8 m. S.W. Lucea.

**GREEN LAKE**, a co., U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. (1860) 12,663.

**GREENLAND**, an extensive region of N.E. America, belonging chiefly to Denmark, stretching from Cape Farewell, its S. extremity, in lat.  $59^{\circ} 49' N.$ , to the most northerly observed point, Edam land, lat.  $78^{\circ} N.$ , and extending between lon.  $20^{\circ}$  &  $75^{\circ} W.$ , having W. Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, S. and S.E. the Atlantic, and on other sides the Arctic Ocean. Area estimated at 3950 sq. m. Pop. of Danish Greenland (1860) 9892 Esquimaux, except about 300 Danes. Surface generally high, rocky, and barren; the elevated parts covered with perennial snow and glaciers, extending in many parts to the sea-shores; but small quantities of corn, potatoes, and kitchen herbs are raised in the S., and some edible berries, with scattered birch, alder, and willow trees, grasses and lichens, grow wild, although July is the only month in which there is no snow. Extreme summer temperature  $59^{\circ}$ , winter *minus*  $40^{\circ}$ ; mean annual temperature of N. and S. Greenland  $27^{\circ} 5$  Fahr. The natives, or Esquimaux, are a peculiar race, allied to the Mongolian family, of short squat stature and dark skin, employed chiefly in fishing and seal-hunting. The region was first discovered by a Norwegian in 981, and soon after colonized from Iceland. Davis re-discovered Greenland in 1587, and in the 17th century the Danes re-established a communication with the lost colony. It comprises 13 Danish settlements, 6 in the S. and 7 in the N., and two missionary stations. The commerce of Greenland with Denmark is carried on with about 12 vessels. Average annual exports 3600 tons seal-oil, 4800 whale do., 37,000 seal, 18,000 reindeer, and 29,000 fox skins, and 19,000 lbs. of eider down. Imports chiefly wheat, brandy, tobacco, coffee, sugar, and firewood. The country is divided into N. and S. inspectorates, separated by the Longford, in lat.  $67^{\circ} N.$  Principal vills., Frederick's harbour, Julian's harbour, and Good Hope. *Greenland* is supposed to be one vast field of ice in the interior. Copper ore was recently discovered, and the new mineral kryolethe, which abounds in sodium. A concession has been granted to a company for trading on the E. coast.

**GREENLAW**, a vill. and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Berwick, on the Blackadder, 22 m. W.S.W. Berwick-on-Tweed. Ac. of pa. 12,200. P. 1370. The vill. has a county-hall and prison. P. of vill. 800.

**GREEN MOUNTAINS**, U. S., N. America, commence near the Hudson river, New York, and extend N.ward through the states Massachusetts and Vermont. Their loftiest summits have an elevation of upwards of 4000 feet above the sea.

**GREENOCK**, a pa., parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the S. side of the Firth of Clyde,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. 4613. P. (1851) 36,689; do. (1861) 42,098; of pa., 43,894. Vessels belonging to the port 189, tons 74,087. Lat.  $55^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 6' W.$  Altitude 64 feet; mean

temp. of year  $47^{\circ} 9$ ; summer,  $59^{\circ} 2$ ; winter,  $39^{\circ} 0$  Fahr. Rainfall, 63.4 inches. Principal structures, a custom-house; extensive quays bordering the Clyde; a fine town-hall, seated for 2200 persons, with a large organ; many churches and chapels; the Watt Institute, erected by a son of James Watt, a native of the town. It has a public library with upwards of 12,000 volumes, and a statue of Watt, by Chantrey. There is also a good academy, ragged schools, and many other schools. Three newspapers are published in the town. The cemetery ( $39\frac{1}{2}$  acres) is finely situated on the side of a hill, and cost, with monuments, 50,000*l.* Burns' 'Highland Mary' is buried in the Old West Kirkyard. The cotton mill is driven by a water wheel 70 feet in diameter, one of the largest ever constructed, exerting a power of 130 horses. The old harbours, including the Victoria, have 10,000 lineal feet of quay berths, and enclose 22 acres of water. The new Albert Harbour, now (1864) in progress, will contain 3700 lineal feet of quay berths, and 9 imperial acres of water. Depth of Victoria and Albert harbours at low water of springs, 14 feet, at high water average tides 24 feet. Rails in connection with the Caledonian line are laid along the harbour, and there are steam cranes for loading and unloading ships; also large cranes for raising machinery, one of which lifts 65, one 35, and two 20 tons each. There is an asylum for old seamen, endowed by Sir Gabriel Wood. A large trade in ship-building and engine-making is carried on. Ocean steamers of the greatest size and power are built for every port in the world. Sailing and steam ships were launched in 1863 to the amount of 33,506 tons, and there are in progress (1864) 30,619 tons. There are fifteen sugar-refining works, and the raw sugar imported in 1863 amounted to 120,000 tons. There are rope, sail-cloth, & paper factories. An extensive foreign trade, and a large steam traffic coastwise. Gross tonnage in harbours (1863), foreign, inwards, 208,847, outwards 177,119 tons; total, 385,966 tons. Coasting, including steamers plying outside Cumbrae Heads, inwards 537,731, outward 562,089 tons; total, 1,099,820 tons. River tonnage, including steamers plying within Cumbrae Heads, inwards, 600,428, outwards 644,702 tons; total, 1,245,130 tons; gross total, 2,730,916 tons; gross tonnage traffic to and from Caledonian Railway along quay (1861), 98,966 tons; (1863), 137,953 tons. Customs rev. (1853), 426,457*l.*; in 1863 it was 1,233,985*l.* Corp. gross rev. (1848) 35,114*l.*; do. 1862-3, 48,627*l.* Exports (1862) 320,225*l.* It is the seat of a presbytery, sheriff-court, and a borough of barony, erected 1635. It has wholly risen into importance since the beginning of the 18th century. It sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864), 1664.

**GREENORE**, a headland and fishing station of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, on the side of Carlingford Bay, 2 m. S.E. Carlingford. P. 120. It has a lighthouse.—II. a headland, co. Wexford,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. the entrance into Wexford harbour, and separated from it by Greenore Bay.

**GREEN PORT**, a small seaport of the U. S., North America, New York, near the N.E. end of Long Island. P. 800.—*Green River*, an affl. of the Ohio, Kentucky, joins the Ohio after a W.N.W. course of about 300 m., for 2-3ds of which it is navigable for boats.

**GREENSBOROUGH**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 2490. P. 903.

**GREENSTEAD**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*East*), 2 m. E.S.E. Colchester, within the

liberties of which town it is included. P. 789.—II. (*near Ongar*), 5 m. E. Epping. Ac. 1498. P. 125.

GREENUP, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 339 sq. m. P. 8397 free, 363 slaves.

GREENVILLE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 448 sq. m. P. 2207 free, 4167 slaves.—II. a dist., South Carolina. Area 723 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,843 free, 7049 slaves. Also several townships of North America.—I. New York, 23 m. S.W. Albany. P. 2242.—II. Ohio, 80 m. W. Columbus. P. 3416. P. of vill. 1044.—III. a vill., S. Carolina, 271 m. by rail from Charleston; a favourite summer resort.

GREENWICH, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on rt. b. of the Thames, 8½ m. E.S.E. London Bridge. Ac. of pa. 2013. P. 40,002. Pop. of parl. bor., which comprises the pas. of Deptford and Woolwich (1851), 105,784; do. (1861) 139,286. Altitude, 159 feet. Mean temp. of Ju. 64°·8, Jan. 38°·3. It has a pa. church (St. Alphege), in which are the remains of General Wolfe and the celebrated "Polly Peacham," Duchess of Bolton; and the naval hospital, the noblest establishment of the kind in Europe, and the finest palatial structure in England. It occupies the site of the royal palace of Placentia; was commenced in the reign of Charles II., and in the reign of William III. was granted as an asylum for disabled seamen of the navy. It consists of 4 noble quadrangles between the Thames and Greenwich Park. On the river side is a terrace 865 feet in length, forming one side of the grand square; the buildings on the other sides of which are surmounted by two conspicuous domes of beautiful proportions. This hospital, which is open to the public free every day after 12 noon, contains dormitories and dining-halls for about 2700 old or disabled seamen (besides whom a much greater number of out-pensioners are supported out of the building); a chapel, with rich marble carved work, and a painting by West of the shipwreck of St. Paul; a spacious hall, 106 feet in height by 56 in breadth, decorated with representations of sea-fights, statues, portraits and relics of naval heroes. The building covers 20 acres. Detached from the edifice are the buildings of an upper and lower school for 800 sons of naval officers and seamen, which are now (1864) being much enlarged. Greenwich Hospital was, in 1732, enriched with the forfeited estates of Lord Derwentwater. The management of its revenue is vested in commissioners under the Admiralty.—*Greenwich Park*, between the hospital and Blackheath, first enclosed by Duke Humphrey of Gloucester, protector in the reign of Henry VI., contains about 200 acres of undulating and wooded land, and has numerous herds of deer. On one of its eminences, 160 feet above the river, is the Royal Observatory, founded by Charles II. in 1674, the residence of the astronomer-royal, and from which the longitudes on all British maps and charts are reckoned. Lat. 51° 28' N.; lon. 0° 0' 0". Trinity Hospital, founded by the Earl of Northampton 1613, for 20 pensioners, revenue 2525*l.*; a union workhouse, market-house, and theatre. Greenwich was a royal residence from the year 1300 to the reign of William and Mary. Henry VIII. was born and baptized here, and here he married Ann of Cleves. It was also the birth-place of Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and here Edward VI. died. The Easter and Whitsuntide holidays attract immense crowds from London. It has a station on S.-E. and Charing Cross Railway, and sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 9371.

GREENWICH, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal of which are—I. Connecticut, 70 m. S.W. Hartford.—II. New York, 35 m. N.N.E. Albany.—III. New Jersey, 10 m. S. Belvidere.—IV. New Jersey, 7 m. S.W. Woodbury.—V. Pennsylvania, 18 m. N.E. Reading.—VI. *Greenwich Island*, New S. Shetland, is between Livingston & King George islands. Lat. 62° 30' S.; lon. 59° 40' W. It has a good harbour.

GREET, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. N.N.W. Tenbury. Ac. 1040. P. 129.

GREETHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1180. P. 152.—II. co. Rutland, 5½ m. N.E. Oakham. Ac. 2800. P. 706.

GREETLAND-WITH-ELLAND, Engl. [ELLAND.] GREETHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Lincoln. Ac. 1113. P. 69.

GREGOIRE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 2½ m. N. Rennes. P. 1216.

GREGORIO (SAN), several towns, etc., of Italy.—I. a market town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, 17 m. E. Campagna. P. 4996.—II. a vill., prov. Caserta, circ. Piedimonte. P. 1471.—III. (*d'Ippona*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 1929.—IV. (*di Catania*), a vill. of the isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Catania. P. 1621.—An island of Dalmatia and a bay of Patagonia have this name.

GREIFENBERG, several towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Stettin, on l. b. of the Rega. P. 5000, employed in manufs. of linens, woollens, hats, and leather.—II. Silesia, reg. and 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. P. 2760. It has manufs. of linens and damasks.—III. prov. Brandenburg, reg. and 45 m. N.N.E. Berlin, on the Sarnitz. P. 1400.

GREIFENBURG, a town of Austria, prov. Carinthia, circ. and 32 m. W.N.W. Villach, near the Drave. P. 809.

GREIFENSEE, a petty town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. E. Zurich, on the small Lake of Grieffensee, which is 4 m. long and 1½ m. broad. P. 396.

GREIFENSTEIN, several vills. of Germany.—I. a market town, Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, in a detached territory, 10 m. N.W. Wetzlar. P. 680.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, N.W. Kloster-Neuburg. P. 257.—III. Prussian Saxony, reg. Erfurt, S. Heiligenstadt. P. 30.

GREIFFENHAGEN, a town of Prussia, Pomerania, gov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Reglitz. P. 6000. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and leather.

GREIFSWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 18 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Ryek, near its mouth, in the Baltic. P. (1861) 15,099; military 615. It is enclosed by walls, and has a harbour; a university, founded 1456, with a library, a medico-chirurgical school, observatory, botanic garden, museums, and a gymnasium. Manufs. tobacco and soap; oil-mills, building docks, distilleries, salt refineries, and maritime and inland trade. *Greifswald-Oe* is an islet in the Baltic Sea, 9 m. S.E. Rügen.

GREIN, a town of Lower Austria, on l. b. of the Danube, 27 m. E.S.E. Linz, 1½ m. above the Strudel rapid. P. 800.

GREINTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Ac. 845. P. 161.

GREITZ, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality, Reuss-Greiz, on rt. b. of the White Elster, 49 m. S.S.W. Lepsic. P. 10,036. It is enclosed by walls, and is the residence of the sovereign prince. It has a seminary, a Latin school, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, distilleries, and breweries.

**GRENAÆ**, a maritime town of Denmark, prov. and near the E. extremity of Jütland, amt. and 32 m. E. Randers. P. 1000.

**GRENADE**, a West India island, belonging to Great Britain, Windward group. Lat. of St George 12° 7' N.; lon. 61° 48' W. Area, including the Grenadines, 138 sq. m. P. (1861) 32,268. Surface mountainous in the centre, where several small lakes occupy extinct volcanic craters. Climate unhealthy; soil fertile, and about 5-8ths of it under culture. Revenue in 1861, 16,728*l.*; expenditure, 18,530*l.*; value of exports, 112,464*l.*; imports, 114,252*l.*; public debt, 8400*l.* The chief exports consist of sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, cocoa, and fish oil. It is divided into 6 pas. Chief towns, St George, the cap., Charlotte-town and St Mark on the W., St Patrick on the N., and St Andrew on the E. coast.

**GRENADE**, two comms. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Garonne, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.W. Toulouse. P. 4458.—II. dep. Landes, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.E. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1589.

**GRENADINES** or **GRENADILLES**, a group of isls., West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, extending from lat. 12° 30' to 18° N., between Grenada and St Vincent, and consisting of Bequia, Carriacou, and Union, besides some smaller islands. Whales abound here in spring.

**GRENAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4½ m. N.E. Blarney. Ac. 13,556. P. 2229.

**GRENDELBRUCH**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 16 m. N. Schelestat. P. 1729.

**GRENDON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4½ m. S. Wellingborough. Ac. 3120. P. 610.—II. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 1689. P. 199.—III. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, 6 m. E.S.E. Bicester. Ac. 3670. P. 451.—IV. (*with Whittingham*), co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Ac. 2360. P. 561.

**GRENNELLE**, a suburb of Paris, is celebrated for the artesian well, 1704 feet deep, which supplies the upper part of the city with water. Temperature at bottom of well 82° Fahr.

**GRENNÄ**, a small town of Sweden, län and 20 m. N.E. Jönköping, on the E. shore of Lake Wetter. It has some trade in cattle. P. 1242.

**GRENOBLE**, *Gratianopolis*, a comm. and fortified city of France, cap. dep. Isère, on both sides of the Isère, crossed by bridges, and bordered by quays, 58 m. S.E. Lyon. P. (1861) 26,959. The city proper, on the S. bank of the river, is enclosed by bastioned ramparts, and has a citadel; the *faubourg St Laurent*, the original quarter, on the opposite bank, is protected by the Fort of La Bastille. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the court-house, national college, with a museum and picture gallery, the episcopal palace, public library of 80,000 vols., convents and hospitals. It is the seat of a national court, a university academy, a tribunal of commerce, chamber of manufactures, board of customs, and has a normal and numerous other schools. Manufs. kid gloves, and liqueurs, tanneries, and a trade in hemp, iron, and marble, the produce of its vicinity. It was the first place which openly received Napoleon I., after his return from Elba in 1815.

**GRENTON**, a pa. of England. [GREINTON.]  
**GRENVILLE**, a vill. of Canada E., co. Argen-teuil, at the head of Ottawa Canal, and at terminus of railway, 12 m. from Carillon.

**GREOUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne. P. 1400. Its mineral baths were known to the anc. Romans.

**GRESFORD**, a pa., N. Wales, cos. Flint & Denbigh, with a station on the Shrewsbury & Chester Rail., 3 m. N.N.E. Wrexham. Ac. 13,058. P. 4417.

**GRESHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Cromer. Ac. 1303. P. 345.

**GRESLEY**, England. [CHURCH-GRESLEY.]  
**GRESSENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. East-Dereham. Ac. 2541. P. 991. Here is a large house of industry.

**GRESSONAY** (*St Jean*) *Val de Lys*, one of the Piedmontese valleys of Monte Rosa. Inhabitants remarkable for industry and high moral tone. German spoken in the Upper Vals. It has produced many distinguished men; amongst others, Herr Zumenstein, whose name is given to the peak of Monte Rosa, which he ascended.

**GRESY**, a vill. of France, dep. Haute Savoie, 15 m. E. Chambéry, cap. mand. P. 1428.

**GRETA**, a river of England, co. York, North Riding, rises in Stainmoor, and flows E. and N. past Brignall, into the Tees.—*Greta Bridge* is a hamlet on this river, E. Barnard-Castle.

**GREINA** or **GRAITNEY**, a pa. and vill. of Scotl., co. Dumfries, on the Sark, and with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 9089. P. 1620.—The vill. of *Greina Green*, situated on the boundary line between Scotland and England, was long celebrated as the resort of parties bent on clandestine marriage, to avoid the English marriage law.

**GRETTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.E. Kockingham. Ac. 4450. P. 909.

**GREUSSEN**, a town of Central Germany, principally Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, on the Helbe, 10 m. S.S.E. Sondershausen. P. 2500. It has a university and manufactures of woollens.

**GREVE**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence, on the left bank of the river of the same name. Pop. of comm. (1861) 10,497.

**GREVENMACHEREN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Luxemburg, on the Moselle. P. 2280.

**GREVISMÜHLEN**, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Duchy Schwerin, between two lakes, 11 m. W.S.W. Wismar. P. 2500.

**GREVNO**, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 60 m. S.S.W. Monastir.

**GREY ABBEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on Lake Strangford, 7 m. S.S.W. Donaghadee. Ac. 7689. P. 3371; do. of vill. 922.

**GREYSTEAD**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, ½ m. W.N.W. Bellingham. Ac. 13,003. P. 290.

**GREYSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. W. Penrith. Ac. 48,960, 2-3ds of which are mountainous. P. 2385. In the pa. is Saddleback mountain, 2787 feet in elevation above the sea.

**GREYSTONES**, a headland, fishing vill., and coast-guard station of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 3 m. S.E. Bray. P. 238.

**GREYTOWN** or **SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA**, a town of Central America, state of Nicaragua. It was bombarded and burnt by a U. S. ship of war in 1854, for an alleged insult to the American consul.

**GREYWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. W. Odiham. Ac. 860. P. 298.

**GREZ**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on rt. b. of the Dyle, 18 m. S.E. Brussels. P. 2400.

**GREZ-EN-BOUERRE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. E.N.E. Château-Gontier. P. 1821.

**GREZZANA**, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 6 m. N.E. Verona, near which remarkable fossil remains have been discovered, and the famous natural bridge of Veja is found. P. 3640.

**GRIAZOVETZ**, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Vologda. P. 1900.

**GRIÈGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. and 16 m. W. Bourg. P. 1177.

**GRIES** (*Mount*), an Alpine summit between

Piedmont and the Swiss cant. Valais. Lat. 6° 2' 30" N.; lon. 48° 47' E. It is crossed by a pass between the Hasli valley and Domodossola, at an elevation of 7821 feet; on its S. side the Tosa forms a remarkable cataract.

**GRIES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, arr. Strasbourg. P. 1574.

**GRIESBACH**, a market town of Lower Bavaria, 15 m. S.W. Passau. P. 750.

**GRIESHIM**, several vills. of Germany.—I. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 4 m. W. Darmstadt. P. 2860.—II. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 14 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 950.—III. circ. Middle Rhine, N. Offenb. P. 600.

**GRIESKIRCHEN**, a small town of Austria, circ. above the Enns, 22 m. E.S.E. Linz. P. 1500.

**GRIETH** and **GRIETHAUSEN**, two small towns of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and circ. Cleves, on the Rhine.—I. 5 m. E., and II. 3 m. N.N.E. Cleves.

**GRIGNAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 34 m. S. Valence. P. 1934.

**GRIGNANO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Rovigo. P. 2173.

**GRIGNASCO**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. & 21 m. N.W. Novara, near l. b. of the Sesia. P. 1646.

**GRIGNOLS**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Périgueux. P. 1171.—II. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 40 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1832.

**GRIGNON**, a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rail., S.W. Versailles, with a celebrated Imperial model farm, and school of agriculture, founded 1826.

**GRIGNON** and **GRIGNY**, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Côte d'Or and Rhône; the latter a station on the rail. between Lyon and St Etienne.

**GRIGORIOPOL**, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on l. b. of the Dniester, 90 m. from its mouth. P. 3000. It has manufs. of silk and cotton stuffs, and is of commercial importance.

**GRIJOTA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Palencia. P. 1100.

**GRIJOTA**, a river of Mexico. [TABASCO.]

**GRIMALDI**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.S.W. Cosenza. P. 2789.

**GRIMAUD**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., near the Gulf of Grimaud (anc. *Sambrocatanus Sinus*), Mediterranean, 19 m. S.S.E. Draguignan. P. 1380.

**GRIMBERGEN**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.E. Brussels. P. 2700. In 1825 it was submerged by the bursting of a dyke.

**GRIMLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Ac. 2459. P. 776.

**GRIMES**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. Texas. Area 1288 sq. m. P. 4839 free, 5468 slaves.

**GRIMISAY ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides, pa. North Uist. P. 305.

**GRIMMA**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. P. 5384. Manufs. woollen stuffs, starch, & mathemat. instruments.

**GRIMMEN**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 15 m. S. Stralsund, on the Trebel. P. 2800.

**GRIMOLDBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Louth. Ac. 1729. P. 321.

**GRIMSBY (GREAT)**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the S. side of the estuary of the Humber, 30 m. N.E. Lincoln, and 15 m. S.E. Hull. Ac. of pa. 2748. P. 11,067. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 12,263; do. (1861) 15,060. Altitude 42 feet; rainfall 21 inches. Customs rev. (1862) 22,963½, exports (1862) 2,849,279½; vessels belonging to the port 22, tons 2074. It has a cruciform church, a town-hall and gaol, a harbour, furnished with extensive docks, admitting vessels of any size,

bonding warehouses, establishments for ship-building, bone-crushing, and manufactures of ropes from New Zealand flax. It has also termini of the E. Lincolnshire and Lancashire Railways. It sends 1 member to H. of C.—*Little Grimsby* is a pa., same co., 3 m. N. Louth. Ac. 950. P. 55. Reg. elect. (1864) 1201.

**GRIMSEL**, a mountain of Switzerland, in the Bernese Alps, at the S. extremity of the Hasli valley, crossed by a pass between the cantons Bern and Valais, 7126 feet above the sea.

**GRIMSTEAD (WEST)**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1483. P. 251.—*East Grimstead* is a chapelry, ½ m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 930. P. 136.

**GRIMSTHORPE**, a hamlet of England, co. Lincoln, pa. Edenham, 4 m. E.S.E. Corby.

**GRIMSTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 920. P. 190.—II. (*North*), co. York, E. Riding, 4½ m. S.E. New Malton. Ac. 1350. P. 181.

**GRIMSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Lynn. Ac. 4240. P. 1300.

**GRINAGER**, a pa. and vill. of Norway, 83 m. N.N.W. Christiania. P. 3000.

**GRINDLETON**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Milton, 3 m. N.N.E. Clitheroe. Ac. 3733. P. 666.

**GRINDELWALD**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 35 m. S.E. Bern, at the foot of the Schreckhorn, in the Bernese Oberland, 3524 feet above the sea. P. mostly engaged in rearing cattle, and in acting as guides to travellers. Near it are the glaciers of Upper and Lower Grindelwald.

**GRINDON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, 5½ m. N.N.W. Stockton. Ac. 4187. P. 343.—II. co. Stafford, 6½ m. E.S.E. Leek. Ac. 3229. P. 371.

**GRINGLEY-ON-THE-HILL**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Ac. 4280. P. 874.

**GRINSDALE**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 890. P. 100.

**GRINSHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 827. P. 317.

**GRINSTEAD (WEST)**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 17 m. S. East Grimstead. Ac. 6658. P. 1403.—II. (*East*). [EAST GRINSTEAD.]

**GRINSTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, North Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 48,961. P. 4537.

**GRIQUA TOWN**, S. Africa. [KLAARWATER.]

**GRIS-NEZ (CAPE)**, a headland of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the English Channel, 10 m. N. Boulogne, 23 m. S.E. Folkstone. Lat. of light-house 50° 52' 10" N.; lon. 1° 23' 11" E.

**GRISLEHAM**, a small seaport town of Sweden, län and 60 m. N. Stockholm, on the Baltic Sea.

**GRISSEE**, a Dutch town of Java, on the N. coast, resid. and 10 m. N.W. Surabaya, with a fine port and an active trade.

**GRISOLIA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola. P. 3285.

**GRISOLLES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. S.S.E. Castel-Sarasin. P. 2116. It has manufactures of cutlery.

**GRISONS (Germ. Graubiinden)**, the most E. canton of Switzerland, cap. Chur, bounded N., W., and S.W. by the cants. St Gall, Glarus, Uri, and Ticino, and on other sides the Austrian and Liechtenstein doms., but from all which it is nearly shut off by lofty mountain ranges. Area 2706 sq. m. P. (1860) 90,713. It comprises the Engadine or upper valley of the Inn, with the sources and early affluents of the Rhine, and tributaries of the Po and Adda; being little more than a mass of mountains and narrow valleys. Climate cold and severe in the upper valleys,

which are covered with snow during 7 months of the year. Scenery very magnificent, and in this canton are 240 glaciers. Fruits and a little wine are exported; but the corn, hemp, flax, etc., produced, are insufficient for home consumption; and cattle form the principal wealth of the inhabitants. Many flocks and herds are driven hither from Italy in summer to pasture. The chief mineral riches are iron, lead, and zinc, but few mines are wrought. Its manufs. are mostly domestic; the principal are of cotton and linen fabrics. Transit trade active across the Splügen, St Bernard, and Septimer passes. Principal exports, timber and cattle; imports, corn, salt, oil, colonial produce, foreign manufactured goods, and iron. This canton comprises a great number of petty republics, united into three high jurisdictions, the "God's House," "Grey," and "Ten Jurisdiction" Leagues; and these again unite to elect an annual supreme government.

GRISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Watton. Ac. 1360. P. 257.

GRISWOLD, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 39 m. E.S.E. Hartford.

GRITTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 2040. P. 349.

GRIVEGNEE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 1 m. S.E. Liege, on the Ourthe. P. 2200.

GRIVOIA (PIC DE), a lofty peaked mountain in Piedmont, between the valleys of Cogne and Savaranche.

GRIZON, one of the Grenadines, West Indies, 8 m. N.E. Grenada. Lat. 12° 20' N.; lon. 61° 37' W.

GROBY or GROOBY, a vill. of England, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Leicester. P. 461.

GRÖBZIG, a town of Central Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, 19 m. S.W. Dessau. P. 1300.

GRODEK or GRUDEK, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Lemberg, on a hill between two lakes. P. 7331.

GRÖBE, an islet of Denmark, duchy and off the W. coast of Schleswig, 10 m. W. Bredsted.

GRODNO, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 52° and 54° N., lon. 28° and 25° E., enclosed by the govts. Vilna, Minsk, and Volhynia, and the prov. Bialystok. Area 14,697 sq. m. P. (1858) 881,881. Surface level; in parts undulating. Principal rivers, the Niemen, Bug, Narew, and Priepetz; in the S. are some large marshes. About 6,825,000 hectol. of rye are grown annually, of which one-third is exported; few other grains are raised, but large quantities of flax, hemp, and hops. Pasture lands extensive; the sheep are good, and wool is a principal article of export. Forests extensive; that of Bialoreja, a crown domain, covers 96,200 hectares. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, nitre, and building-stone. Manufs. unimportant; the principal are of woollen cloths and leather. Previous to 1793, it belonged to Poland (Black Russia). In the N., the inhabitants are mostly Lithuanians, elsewhere Rusniaks. Grodno is subdivided into eight circs. Principal towns, Grodno, Brzesc-Litovski, Slonim, and Novogrodek.

GRODNO, a town of Russia, cap. gov. of same name, on a hill, near rt. b. of the Niemen, 90 m. S.S.W. Vilna. P. 5100. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches, a Jews' synagogue, gymnasium, school of medicine, public library, scientific collections, & a botanic garden. Manufs. woollens.

GROENLO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 31 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. P. 2400.

GROITZSCH, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 1 m. S.E. Pegau. P. 2650. Manufs. of linens.

GROIX, an island off the coast of France, dep. Morbihan, in the Atlantic, 6 m. S.W. Port Louis.

Length, E. to W., 4½ m.; breadth, 2 m. P. 3795. Principal village, St Thudry.

GRÖMIRZ, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Gulf of Lübec, 38 m. S.E. Kiel. P. 1050.

GRONAU, a town of Hanover, landr. and 9 m. S.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. P. 1871.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 30 m. N.W. Münster, on the Dinkel. P. 1000.—III. a vill. of Hessen Cassel, prov. & circ. Hanau. P. 525.

GROXE, a river of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône 27 m. N. Macon, after a N.E. course of about 42 miles.

GRÖXINGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, reg. and 23 m. S.W. Magdeburg. P. 2400.—II. (or *Marktgröningen*), a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 932.

GRÖNINGEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. same name, 92 m. N.E. Amsterdam, on the Hunse. P. (1862) 36,192. Principal buildings, the town-house and the church of St Martin. It has a university, founded 1614, a museum of natural history, public library, botanic garden, gymnasium, schools for deaf-mutes and blind, an academy of the fine arts, and learned societies. Its port is accessible for large vessels by means of a canal; it has ship-building yards, paper-mills, and an extensive trade in cattle and butter; it communicates by canals with Leeuwarden, Winschoten, and Delfzyl. The prov. of *Groningen*, the N. most in the Netherlands, is flat, low, and partly exposed to the inundations of the sea. It is rich in pasturage, but marshy in the S.E., where it is bounded by the morass of Bourtang. Climate humid and unhealthy. Area 907 sq. m. P. (1862) 214,425. It is divided into the dists. Appingham, Gröningen, and Winschoten.

GRONSVELD, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 3 m. S.E. Maestrecht. P. 1514.

GROOMSPORT, a fishing vill. and coast-guard station of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the S. side of the entrance of Belfast Lough, 3 m. N.W. Donaghadee. P. 428.

GROOTE BROEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. W. Enkhuizen. P. 1200.

GROOTE EYLANDT ("great island"), the largest island in the Gulf of Carpentaria. North Australia, off its W. coast. Lat. 13° 45' S.; lon. 136° 45' E. Extreme length and breadth about 40 m. each. Shape irregular; centre mountainous; coasts dry and barren, but it has been little explored.

GROOTE RIVER, several rivers of the Cape Colony, South Africa, one of which joins the Doorn, after a W.N.W. course of 84 miles.

GROOZENDERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on the Murk, 9 m. S.W. Breda. P. 2800.

GROPELLO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 3338.

GROPPARELLO, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. P. 4120.

GROS BLIDERSTOFF, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Moselle, cant. Sarreguemines. P. 2003. It has iron forges, and manuf. of paper.

GROSIO, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Sondrio. P. 2537.

GROSMONT, an ancient bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.W. Monmouth. Ac. of pa. 6838. P. 743.

GROSSALMERODE, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, circ. Witzzenhausen. P. 2150. It has alum and vitriol works.

GROSS ASPARN, Austria. [ASPERN.]

GROSS AUPA, a mining town of Bohemia, circ. Königgratz. P. 2862.

GROSS BECSKEREK or NAGY BECSKEREK, a

market town of Hungary, Torontal co., with a steam-boat station on the Bega. P. 14,340.

GROSS BEEREN, Prussia. [BEEREN (GROSS).] GROSS-BITESCH, a fortified town of Moravia, circ. and 31 m. N. Znaym. P. 1460.

GROSSELFINGEN, a market town of Prussia, principality Hohen-Zollern-Hechingen, 3 m. W. Hechingen. P. 1560. Manuf. cottons.

GROSSENHAIN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. N.N.W. Dresden, on the Röder. P. 7840. Manufs. of cottons and woollens; and dye-works.

GROSSENLÜDER, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 6 m. W.N.W. Fulda. P. 1570.

GROSSENSTEIN, a vill. of Germany, Saxe Altenburg, 2½ m. N. Ronneburg. P. 960.

GROSSETO, a fortified town of Central Italy, cap. of the Maremma, in the lower valley of the Ombrone Senese, 40 m. S.S.W. Siena. P. 6582.

It has a fine cathedral, but is very unhealthy. Near it are the ruins of the Etruscan city *Rusellæ*. Area of prov. 1659 sq. m. P. (1862) 100,626.

GROSSGERAU, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. N.W. Darmstadt. P. 2050.

GROSS GLOCKNER, a pyramidal-shaped mountain in the Noric Alps, on the borders of Salzburg, the Tirol, and Carinthia; has two peaks, the higher of which is 12,957 feet above the sea.

GROSS-KREUTZ, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. & 10 m. W. Potsdam, with a station on railway between Berlin & Magdeburg. P. 325.

GROSS-MESERITSCH, a town of Moravia, circ. and 19 m. E. Iglau, on the Oslawa. P. 4080, partly employed in woollen weaving.

GROSSOTTO, a vill. of North Italy, on the Adda, prov., circ. and 18 m. E.N.E. Sondrio. P. 1996.

GROSSRÖHRSDORF, a town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Röder. P. 3266. It has extensive manufactures of linen cloth and tape.

GROSS-SALZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg. P. 2300.

GROSSWARDEN (Hung. *Nagy Varad*), an anc. episcopal city of Hungary, cap. co. Bihar, on the Körös, 137 m. E.S.E. Buda. P. 21,221, mostly Roman Catholics. It consists of a fortress and 8 suburbs, and has a cathedral, a royal academy, gymnasium, national, and a Greek school. In its vicinity are several hot mineral springs.

GROTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1571. P. 554.

GROTON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 28 m. N.W. Boston.—II. Connecticut, on the Thames, opposite New London. It has a fort, a good harbour, and some shipping employed in the whale fisheries, etc.—III. New York, 120 m. W. Albany.

GROTTAGLIE, a town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. circ., 13 m. E.N.E. Taranto. P. 7858.

GROTTAMARE, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, 14 m. S.S.E. Fermo, on the Adriatic. P. 3620. It is estimated that 30,000 lbs. of liquorice juice, and 3,000,000 lbs. of refined sugar are annually produced here.

GROTTA-MINARDA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. and 6 m. S.S.W. Ariano. P. 4370.

GROTTAZOLINA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli-Piceno, circ. Fermo. P. 1448.

GROTTE, a vill. of Sicily, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Girgenti, cap. circ. P. 6487.

GROTTERIA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Reggio, cap. circ., 8 m. N.N.E. Gerace. P. 4927.

GROTTKAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, cap. circ., 25 m. W. Oppeln. P. 3400.

GROTTOLE, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Potenza, on the Basiento, 31 m. E.S.E. Potenza. P. 2708.

GRÖTZINGEN, two market towns of Germany.

—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 4 m. E. Carlsruhe, on the Pfalz. P. 2000. It has a metal button factory.—II. Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. S. Stuttgart. P. 1050.

GROUW, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Grovau, 8 m. N.E. Sneek. P. 1780.

GROVE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. S. Leighton-Buzzard. Ac. 210. P. 19.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. E.S.E. East-Retford. Ac. 1287. P. 113.—III. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. and 1½ m. N. Wantage. P. 540.—*Grove Ferry* is a station on the S.E. Railway, co. Kent, 6½ m. N.E. Canterbury, on the line thence to Deal.

GROVELAND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Conesus Lake.—II. a township, Michigan, 44 m. N.W. Detroit.

GRUB, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, 3 m. from Trogen. P. 942. Linen manufs.—II. St Gall-Rorschach. P. 1635. The village is finely situated on the sides of the Rosshubel, and has a richly endowed school.

GRUBE, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, near the Baltic Sea, 37 m. E. Kiel. P. 529.

GRUBBENVORST, a comm. and vill. of Dutch Limburg, on the Maese, 4 m. N. Venlo. P. 1286.

GRUBENHAGEN, a principality of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim. Area 280 sq. m. P. 87,280. It is composed of two unequal portions divided by the Harz mountains. Chief town Einbeck.

GRUDEK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podoła, 34 m. N.N.W. Kamenez. P. 2700.—II. a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 14 m. W.S.W. Lemberg.

GRUEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, arr. Epinal, cant. Bains. P. 1701.

GRUGLIASCO, a comm. and market town of N. Italy, prov., circ., & 5 m. W. Turin. P. 2547.

GRUINARD (LOCH), a bay and islet of Scotland on the N.W. coast of the co. Ross, between Lochs Broom and Ewe.—II. an inlet on the N.W. coast of the Isle of Islay, co. Argyle.

GRUISSAN, a comm. and seaport vill. of South France, dep. Aude, 7 m. S.S.E. Narbonne. P. 2829.

GRULICH, the most E. town of Bohemia, circ. and 42 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. P. 2584, employed in manufs. of tape and cotton goods.

GRUMELLO, two vills., North Italy.—I. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Cremona. P. 2658.—II. prov. and 11 m. S.E. Bergamo. P. 1647.

GRUMO, two towns of S. Italy.—I. prov. and 6 m. N. Naples. P. 4167.—II. prov. and 13 m. S.W. Bari, cap. circ. P. 6457.

GRUNAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 1940.

GRUNBACK, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 5 m. N.W. Schorndorf. P. 1400.

GRÜNBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on a height, 14 m. E. Giessen. P. 2570, partly employed in weaving flannels and linen fabrics, and in dye-works.—II. Prussian Silesia, reg. Liegnitz, cap. circ., 20 m. E.S.E. Crossen. P. 10,700. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Lutheran and two Roman Catholic churches, with manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn, printed cottons, leather, and straw hats, and extensive cultivation of vines.

GRUND, a small mining town of Hanover, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Clausthal, in the Harz. P. 1380.

GRUNDISBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 1897. P. 836.

GRÜNDWALD, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, dist. Gablong. P. 2149. Woollen manufs.

GRUNDY, three cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Illinois. P. (1860) 10,379.—II. Missouri. P. 7602 free, 285 slaves.—III. Tennessee, 2827 free, 266 slaves.

GRÜNHAIM, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 8 m. W. Annaberg. P. 1605.

GRÜNINGEN, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 6 m. S. Giessen. P. 566.

GRÜNINGEN, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. S.E. Zurich. P. 1570.

GRÜNSFELD, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, in the lordship Salm Krautheim, 15 m. S.S.E. Wertheim. P. 1230.

GRÜNSTADT, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.E. Landau. P. 3300. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn.

GRUSCH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Præctigau. P. 597.

GRUSLA, a gov. of Russia. [GEORGIA.]

GRUTLI, a patch of meadow-land, Switzerland, cant. Uri, on the W. shore of the Lake of Lucerne, 7 m. N.N.W. Altorf, traditionally believed to be the place where Stauffacher, Arnold of Melchthal, and Walter Furst met in 1307, and planned the insurrection against Austria, which resulted in the independence of Switzerland. It has been bought by the Confederation to prevent its falling into the hands of an hôtel company.

GRUYERE or GRUYERES (German *Greyerz*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. S.S.W. Fribourg. P. 972 (including adjacent hamlets). In its vicinity the famous Gruyere cheese is made, most of which is exported.

GRYBOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. E.N.E. Sandec. P. 1436.

GRZEGORZEW, a small town, Poland, gov. Warsaw, 4 m. E. Kolo. P. 400.—*Grzymalow* is a small town, Galicia, 22 m. W.S.W. Tarnopol. P. 3533.

GSHATSK or GJATSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.E. Smolensk, on the Gjat, an affluent of the Volga. P. 2600.

GSTEIG, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, circ. Interlaken.

GUA (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 10 m. S.E. Marenes. P. 1965.

GUACARA, a town of South America, republic and dep. Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, on the Lake Tacarigua, 6 m. E. Valencia. P. 4000.

GUACHIFE, a considerable river of the Argentine Confederation, dep. Salta, formed by several rivers rising in the Andes. It flows E.N.E. for 190 m., and about 33 m. S. Salta takes the name Salado.

GUADALVIAR, *Turia*, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, and after a S.E. course of 130 m. enters the Mediterranean 3 m. E. Valencia.

GUADALAXARA or GUADALAJARA, *Arrisca*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Henares, here crossed by a bridge partly of Roman architecture, 84 m. E.N.E. Madrid. P. 5170. Area of prov. 4865 sq. m. P. (1857) 199,088.

GUADALAXARA or GUADALAJARA, a city of Mexico, cap. state Xalisco, on the Rio Grande de Santiago, 140 m. W. Guanajuato. P. 90,000. It covers a wide extent of surface, the houses being mostly of only one storey. Principal edifices, the house of congress, a cathedral, the mint, bishop's palace, Italian opera, and large barracks; a college and numerous other schools. It has well supplied markets, and extensive manufs. of cotton shawls and earthenware. [XALISCO.]

GUADALCANAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.N.W. Sevilla, in a plain near the Sierra Morena. P. 3884. Its silver mines, which had been under water for 150 years, were purchased and drained by an English company in 1848.

GUADALETE, a river of Spain, Andalucía, rises in the Sierra Ronda, and after a S.W. course of 75 m., enters the Bay of Cadiz by two branches.

GUADALMAR, a river of Spain, rises near Villa

Verde, and joins the Guadalquivir, 14 m. N. Jaen after a S.W. course of 70 miles.

GUADALQUIVIR (Arab. *Guad-al-Kebir*, "the Great Wady," anc. *Batis*), an important river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Cazorla, 15 m. E.S.E. Ubeda, flows W.S.W. past Andujar, Cordova, and Sevilla, and enters the Atlantic 18 m. N. Cadiz. Length 280 m.; 12 m. below Sevilla, it separates into three branches, forming the two islands Isla Mayor and Minor. Chief affluents on right, the Guadalmar, and the Jandula; on left, the Guadiana Menor, Guadajoz, and Xenil. It is navigable for large vessels to Cordova; barges of 100 tons ascend to Sevilla.

GUADALUPE, a town of Spain, prov. and 56 m. E. Caceres, near the Sierra Guadalupe. P. 3000.

GUADALUPE, a vill. and collegiate church of North America, state and 3 m. North Mexico, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.

GUADALUPE, a river of the U. S., North America, Texas, dists. Bastrop, Gonzales, Victoria, and Refugio, enters Espiritu-Santa Bay, after a S.E.-ward course, estimated at 170 m. Its navigation is obstructed by fallen timber.—II. a co., Texas. P. 3696 free, 1748 slaves.

GUADALUPE, a river of Spain, Aragon, joins the Ebro 14 m. S.W. Mequinenza, after a N.E. course of 70 m. On its E. bank is the town Alcaniz.

GUADALUPE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 118° 22' W. Length 15 miles.

GUADALUPE (SIERRA DE), *Carpetani Montes*, a range of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Toledo, near the limits of the provinces Caceres, Toledo, Ciudad Real, and Badajoz.

GUADARAMA (SIERRA DE), a chain of mountains of Spain, part of the mountains of Estrella, on the borders of the provs. Avila, Segovia, and Madrid. The Manzaneres and the Guadarama, affls. of the Tagus, have their sources in this chain.

GUADASUAR, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Valencia, on a canal. P. 1500.

GADELOUPE, a West Indian Island, Leeward group, and one of the principal French colonies in the Atlantic; lat. of Port Iris, 16° N., lon. 61° 45' W.; about 25 m. N. Dominica, and S.E. Montserrat. Area 419 sq. m. Pop. with its dependencies (1861), 138,669. It is divided into two islands by the Salt River, an arm of the sea, 5 m. long and 120 to 140 feet broad, with depth for vessels of 40 to 60 tons. The E. island Grande Terre, is 36 m. long by 12 m. broad. It is generally low, of coral formation, with a dry sandy soil. The town Point-a-Pitre is situated near S. entrance of Salt River, with a sheltered harbour called Le Petit Cul de Sac. Basse-Terre or Guadeloupe Proper, the W. island, is 35 m. long by 18 m. broad, & is traversed by volcanic mountains; the culminating point, La Souffrière, is about 5108 feet high; it has no regular crater, but smoke issues at several orifices. S.W. of this mountain is a boiling spring, issuing from out of the sea. The island is well watered and fertile. Basse-Terre is the chief town, with an indifferent harbour. The contiguous isls. are Marie Galante, Desada, & Saintes. Average rainfall 86 inches. Earthquakes are common; a severe one occurred in 1843. About 30,000 kilogrammes of fish are taken annually. Imports, coal, rice, etc., to the value of 18,939l. The island and dependencies are subdivided into 3 arrs., and ruled by a governor and a colonial council of French residents. It has a superior court and two courts of assize. Principal towns, Basse-Terre, the cap. La Capesterre, and Pointe-a-Louis (or P.-a-Pitre). The island was discovered in 1493 by Columbus;

was colonised in 1635 by the French, afterwards taken by the English, and finally delivered to the French in 1810. In 1848 slavery was abolished by a decree of the French Republic.

**GUADIANA**, *Anas*, an important river of Spain and Portugal, its basin lying between those of the Tagus and Guadalquivir. It rises in La Mancha, 15 m. N.E. Villahermosa, flows at first W. (and for some distance under ground) through New Castile and Spanish Estremadura, then S. through the Portuguese prov. Alemtejo, and between Algraves and Andalucia, and enters the Mediterranean 13 m. E. Tavira, after a course of 380 m., for the last 35 m. of which it is navigable. Chief affls. on rt. the Giguela and Guadarraque, on l. the Jabalon, Zuja, Ardilla, and Chanza. The towns Don Benito, Medellin, Merida, Badajos, Mohrao, Serpa, and Mertola, are on its banks.—II. (*Menor*), a river of Spain, Andalucia, joins the Guadalquivir 4 m. E.S.E. Ubedo, after a tortuous course of 30 miles.

**GUADILARO**, **GUADIATO**, and **GUADIELA**, three rivers of Spain; the first enters the Mediterranean 11 m. N.E. Gibraltar, after a course of 40 m., generally S.; the second joins the Guadalquivir 17 m. W.S.W. Cordova, after a very tortuous course of about 70 m.; and the last joins the Tagus 45 m. E. Madrid, total course 65 miles.

**GUADIX** (Arab. *Wadi-ash*, "River of Life"), a city of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Granada, on l. b. of the Guadix. P. 1051. It is enclosed by old walls and mulberry plantations. Manufs. of silk fabrics, weapons and sail-cloth. Its vicinity has curious geological features, and near it are the mineral baths of Graven.

**GUADUAS**, a town of South America, new Granada, near east bank of the Magdalena, 45 m. N.W. Bogotá, and 8700 feet above the sea. Estimated pop. 4000.

**GUAFU** or **HUAFO**, an island, S. Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Chile, 20 m. S.W. Chiloe.

**GUAGNANO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Brindisi. P. 1604.

**GUAHAN** or **SAN JUAN**, the most S. and largest of the Marianne islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 13° 27' N., lon. 145° E. It is about 100 m. in circ., surrounded by coral reefs, and it has a town and a roadstead, defended by two Spanish forts.

**GUANIA**, a river of South America, Venezuela, joins the Cassiquiare, to form the Rio Negro.

**GUAJABA**, a small island off the N. coast of Cuba. Lat. 21° 53' N., lon. 77° 30' W.

**GUAHALL**, one of the Scilly islands, off Cornwall, W. of Brecher. Area about 10 acres.

**GUALAN**, a town of Central America, state and 80 m. E.N.E. Guatemala. P. 2000.(?)

**GUALATEQUI**, a volcanic summit of the Peruvian Andes, 80 m. E. Arica. Elevation 21,960 feet.

**GUALDO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Spoleto. P. 2859.

**GUALDO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 1649.

**GUALDO** (*Tadino*), a small town of Central Italy, 23 m. N.E. Perugia, cap. gov. P. 7192.

**GUALGAZOC**, a town of Peru, on E. slope of Andes, 45 m. N.N.W. Cajamarca. It has silver mines.

**GUALILLAS PASS**, in the Peruvian Andes, 25 m. N.E. Tacna, on the route from Arica to the interior of Bolivia. Elevation 14,750 feet.

**GUALTIERI**, a vill. of N. Italy, duchy Modena, prov. and 16 m. N. Reggio, on the Po. P. 5787.—II. a comm. of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Messina. P. 2841.

**GUAMACHUCO** and **GUAMANGA**, towns of Peru. **HUAMACHUCO**. [**HUAMANGA**.]

**GUANA**, several islands, West Indies, the prin-

cipal being off the N. coast of Abaco, Bahamas, and 17 m. in length by 2½ m. in breadth.

**GUANABACOA**, a town of Cuba, 5 m. by railway E. Havana. P. (1861) 16,402. Mineral springs and baths.—*Guanajay* is a town of Cuba. P. 3989.

**GUANACASTE**, a town of Central America, state Costa Rica. The dep. has a pop. of 9112.

**GUANAHANI** or **CAT-ISL.**, one of the Bahamas.

**GUANAPARO**, a river of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, prov. Varinas, after an E. course of 230 m. (including Bocono), joins the Portuguesa, 30 m. N.W. San Fernando de Apure.

**GUANARE**, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Caracas, on the Guanare river, 50 m. S.E. Truxillo. P. 12,000. Trade in cattle.—*Guanarito*, on the same river, an affl. of the Portuguesa, is a small town, 40 m. E. Guanare.

**GUANAXUATO** or **GUANAJUATA**, a state, Mexico, enclosed by Xalisco, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, & Michoacan. Area 12,565 sq. m. P. (1857) 729,103. It is a portion of the Anahuac plateau, with an elevation of 6000 feet, a principal mining region of the confederation, comprising the mines Valenciana, Rayas, Mellado, Secho, and Serena. Manufs. woollen and cotton fabrics, refined sugar, and leather. Principal cities, Guanaxuato, Irapuato, S. Felipe, Salamanca, and Zelaya. *Guanaxuato* or *Guanajuato*, the cap., is situated in the Sierra de Santa Rosa, 160 m. N.W. Mexico. Lat. 21° 0' 15" N., lon. 100° 55' W. P. (1857) 48,954, of whom 30,000 in the city, the others in the mines. It has a public granary, numerous mining works, and a mint. Within 5 leagues N. and S., more than 100 shafts have been opened, and the mines of Valenciana are in immediate vicinity.

**GUANCABAMBA**, a large vill. of South America, Ecuador, dep. Assuay, in the Andes, 85 m. S. Loxa, elevation 6560 feet, near the source of the Guancabamba, an affluent of the Amazon.

**GUANCABELICA**, Peru. [**HUANCABELICA**.]

**GUANUCO**, a town of Peru. [**HUANUCO**.]

**GUANZATE**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 2065.

**GUAPEY** and **GUAPORÉ**, two rivers of South America, tributary to the Mamore: the former in Bolivia, joins that river, after a winding course, estimated at 550 m.; the latter in Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso, unites with the Mamore, to form the Maderia, after a course of 400 miles.

**GUARAPARI**, a mountain chain of Brazil, part of the cordillera of Armoreo, prov. Espiritu-Santo, giving origin to two rivers of same name.—The town *Guarapari*, in same prov., is situated on the coast, 30 m. S.W. Villa Velha.

**GUARAPICHE**, a river of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, enters the Gulf of Paria, Atlantic, 36 m. W. the north mouth of the Orinoco, after a tortuous course of about 100 m., the lower portion of which is said to be navigable.

**GUARATIBA**, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. and 30 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro. P. 4000.

**GUARATUBA**, two rivers of Brazil, provs. Minas Geraes, and San Paulo; and a town, prov. San Paulo, near the Atlantic, 23 m. S.S.W. Paranagua.

**GUARDA**, *Lancia Oppidana*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. Comarca, on the Serra de Estrella, 70 m. E.N.E. Coimbra. P. 2300. Area of prov. 2128 sq. m. P. (1863) 202,193. It has a cathedral. The French abandoned the heights near it March 29, 1811.

**GUARDAFUI** (**CAPE**), (Arab. *Ras-Asser*, anc. *Aromatum Promontorium*), the most E. point of Africa, between the Indian Ocean and the Sea of Babel-Mandeb. Lat. 11° 53' N., lon. 51° 22' E.

**GUARDAMAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Seguro. P. 3238.

GUARDAMIGLIO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi, 4 m. N. Piacenza. P. 2317.

GUARDAVALE, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 20 m. S. Squillace. P. 3591.

GUARDIA, several towns of S. Italy.—I. prov. Cosenza, near the Mediterranean, 5 m. S.S.E. Cetraro. P. 1323. It was founded by an Albanian colony in the time of the Emperor Frederick II.—II. (*Alfiera*), prov. Campobasso, on a hill, near the Biferno, 19 m. N.E. Campobasso. P. 1848. It is a bishop's see.—III. (*Grete*), prov. Chieti, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Chieti. P. 7971.—IV. (*Lombarda*), prov. Avellino, on the Lombarda, 3 m. N.E. St Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 3459.—V. (*Perticari*), prov. and 24 m. S.E. Potenza. P. 1678.—VI. (*Regia*), prov. Campobasso, on the N. declivity of Monte Matese,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Bojano. P. 2355.—VII. (*San Framondi* or *Della-Sole*), prov. Benevento, cap. circ., 22 m. E.N.E. Capua. P. 3855.—*Guardia* is also the name of the S. headland of the island Ponza, and of a mountain in the island Lipari.

GUARDIA (LA), several towns, etc., of Spain.—I. prov. and 4 m. S.S.E. Jaen. P. 1448.—II. Biscay, prov. Alava, 18 m. S.S.E. Vitoria. P. 2374.—III. prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Toledo. P. 3316. It is situated on a rocky ridge, in which are numerous caverns.—IV. (*Santa-Maria-de*), a seaport town, prov. Pontevedra. P. 2590.

GUARDISTALLO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, circ. Volterra. P. 1737.

GUARDO, a market town of Spain, prov. Palencia, 12 m. S.W. Cervera.

GUAREÑA, a vill. of Spain, prov. Badajoz, 16 m. S.E. Merida. P. 4020.

GUARENE, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 3 m. N. Alba. P. 2467.

GUARICO, a river of S. America, Venezuela, Caracas, joins a branch of the Apure, 12 m. E. San Fernando, after a S. course, estimated at 200 m.

GUARICURA, an island of Brazil, prov. Pará, in the Amazon river, opposite the town of Pará, and near the influx of the Xingu. Length E. to W. 45 m.; greatest breadth about 18 miles.

GUARISAMEY, a mining town of Mexico, state and 55 m. S.S.W. Durango.

GUARMEY, a marit. vill. of Peru, dep. and 158 m. N.N.W. Lima, at mouth of the Guarmey.

GUARO, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W. Malaga. P. 2119.—II. a town of South America, Ecuador. P. 9000.

GUAROCHIRI, a town of Peru, dep. Lima, cap. prov., at the foot of the Andes, 60 m. E. Lima.

GUARUAPO, two rivers of S. America, Venezuela, one uniting the Apure and Portuguesa rivers; the other a tributary of the Orinoco.

GUASH or WASH, a river of England, rises in co. Leicester, and flows W. through the co. Rutland, into the Welland, on the borders of Lincolnshire. It waters a vale of high fertility.

GUASILA, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. and circ. Cagliari. P. 2020.

GUASTALLA, *Guardastallum*, a walled city of Northern Italy, on rt. b. of the Po, near the influx of the Crostolo, 19 m. N.E. Parma, and N. Reggio. P. (1861) 10,038. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, a public library, churches, and a theatre. Manufs. of silk fabrics and twist. In 1734 the French defeated the Imperialists under its walls.

GUASTATOYA, a town of Central America, state and 35 m. E.N.E. Guatemala.

GUATALCO, a port of Mexico, dep. and 105 m. S.E. Oaxaca, on the Pacific.

GUATAVITA, a vill. of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 20 m. N.E. Bogota.

The Lake of Guatavita, near it, is about 9 miles in length, very deep, and had anciently on its banks many highly venerated Peruvian temples.

GUATEMALA or GUATIMALA, the first of the Republican states of Central America in pop. and wealth, having N. the Mexican states Chiapa and Yucatan, E. Honduras and San Salvador, S.W. the Pacific. Area 40,781 sq. m. P. (1855) 850,000, about two-thirds of whom are Indians, the others Ladinos or whites, and a few negroes. A large portion of the Atlantic coast is British territory. [BELIZE.] Surface irregular, consisting of mountains, table-lands from 2000 to 5000 feet high, broad, fertile plains and picturesque valleys. The mountains are of volcanic origin, and contain the volcanoes of Fuego 13,930, and Agua, 14,507 feet above the sea. Chief lakes, Atitlan and Izabal, or Gulf of Dulce. Earthquakes are frequent. Climate of the coast-valleys hot and unhealthy, of the elevated country more temperate. Rainy season commences in June, dry season from October till May. N. winds prevail in December and January. Wheat is largely grown on the table-lands, and extensive flocks of sheep are maintained for their wool. Exports silver, cochineal, indigo, cigars, sarsaparilla, mahogany, cocoa, hides, and dye-woods. Imports (1857) 1,136,517 dols.; exports (1857) 1,615,388 dols. Principal cities, New and Old Guatemala. Chief ports, Guatemala, Izabal in the Gulf of Dulce, and Santo-Tomas, near mouth of the Montagua. Military force 125 officers and 1550 men. There is a Belgian colony at Santo-Tomas, which is succeeding well.—*New Guatemala*, the cap., is situated in a rich and spacious plain, 4372 feet above the sea, 106 m. W.N.W. San Salvador. Lat. 14° 35' N., lon. 90° 45' W. P., with suburbs, estimated at 40,000. It is supplied with water by aqueducts. Mean temp. of year 65°, max. 88°, min. 38° Fahr. Rainfall 54 inches. From the prevalence of earthquakes, the houses are of only one storey. In the great square are the government offices, mint, cathedral, archbishop's palace, college des infantes, barracks, and the principal shops; in its centre is a public fountain. There are 24 churches, a fort, a cemetery, hospital for 200 patients, bull-ring, university of San Carlos, and schools. The inhabitants are apt in arts and manufactures; they produce muslins, fine cotton yarn, silver articles, artificial flowers, and embroidery, of high excellence. *New Guatemala* has a flourishing trade with Vera Cruz, Mexico, etc., in sugar, coffee, cotton, dye-woods, and other native products. It was founded in 1776, after the destruction of Old Guatemala by an earthquake in 1773.—*Guatemala la Antigua* or *Old Guatemala*, lies 30 m. W.S.W. the capital, between the volcanoes of Agua and Fuego, by an eruption of which latter it was overwhelmed in 1541. It was again devastated by an earthquake in 1773, but has been since rebuilt. Its ancient pop. was 60,000, now (1863) about 20,000. Many of its old public buildings remain entire, comprising a cathedral and a palace. It has lately made great progress by the introduction of cochineal cultivation.

GUATEYCAS (GULF OF), Chile and W. Patagonia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in which are Chiloe island and Chonos Archipelago.

GAURA, a town of Peru. [HUAURA.]

GUAVIARE, a river of S. America, New Granada, joins the Orinoco, near San Fernando, in lat. 4° N.; lon. 67° 30' W., after an E. course of 450 m. Principal affs, the Inrida and Atabaqu.

GUAYAMA, a seaport town of Porto Rico, on its S. coast. P. 5120.

**GUAYANA**, a country of S. America. [**GULANA**.]  
**GUAYANILLA**, a seaport of the S. coast of Porto Rico, West Indies.

**GUAYAQUIL**, a dep. of the republic Ecuador, S. America, having W. the Pacific, and landward the depts. Quito and Assuay. Estimated area 14,400 sq. m., and pop. 75,000. Surface level along the coast; the great chain of the Andes forms its E. boundary. Products cacao, cotton, maize, tobacco, and various fruits. It is divided into the provs. Guayaquil and Manabi. Principal cities Guayaquil and Puna.—*Guayaquil*, the principal seat of trade, is on the coast, and on the rt. b. of the Guayaquil river, 40 m. above its mouth, in the gulf. Lat. 2° 10' S.; lon. 79° 56' W. P. (1863) 22,000. It is well laid out, and has some good public edifices; but it is mostly built of wood, and on low ground, ill supplied with water, unhealthy, and infested with vermin. Its harbour is one of the best on the Pacific, and defended by three forts; and it has convenient building-docks. The tide rises here sometimes to 24 feet, and large ships can ascend to the town. Exports consist of cocoa, straw hats, tanned hides, tobacco, orchilla, timber, bark, caoutchouc, bamboos, coffee, etc.; value (1861) 552,203*l*. Imports comprise cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods, raw silk, hosiery, thread and tape, wearing apparel, hardwares, and miscellaneous stores; value (1861) 1,003,123*l*. Trade is carried on chiefly by British, Spanish, French, and German vessels. [**PUNA**.] *The Gulf of Guayaquil* is an inlet of the Pacific, mostly between lat. 2° and 4° S.; lon. 80° and 81° W. It receives the Guayaquil, Daule, and Tumbes rivers, and contains the isls. Puna & Santa Clara.

**GUAYMAS**, a seaport town of Mexico, state Sonora, on the Gulf of California, at the mouth of the river Yaqui. Lat. 27° 53' 50" N.; lon. 115° 30' W. It has a good harbour, and is the chief port of Sonora. Exports about 5,000,000 francs a-year.

**GUAYRA (LA)**, the principal seaport town of the republic Venezuela, South America, prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Caracas, on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. 10° 36' 19" N.; lon. 67° W. P. 6000. It stands under abrupt rocky heights, and is protected by a castle and other fortifications. Its harbour is a mere roadstead, with a breakwater and lighthouse. Export trade in coffee, cocoa, indigo, hides, sarsaparilla, and dye-woods; and imports manufactured goods, provisions, & wines.

**GUAYTECAS**, a bay and group of islands, S. America, off the W. coast of Patagonia, the isls. forming the N. part of the Chonos Archipelago.

**GUBBIO**, *Iguvium*, a city of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia, 27 m. S. Urbino, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. Pop., with vicinity, (1861) 21,772. It has a cathedral, a ducal palace, churches, and convents. Near it, among the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Apenninus, in 1446, were discovered the famous Eugubian tables.

**GUBEN**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 27 miles S.S.E. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the navigable Neisse, and on railway between Berlin and Breslau. P. (1861) 15,235. It has a gymnasium and public library, a board of horticulture, manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, hosiery, yarn, and tobacco, a copper foundry, building docks, trade in cattle and fruit.

**GUDEN-AA**, the principal river of Jütland, Denmark, stifts Aarhus, Wiborg, and Randers, joins the Kattegat, about 16 m. N.E. Randers, the principal town on its banks, by an estuary 1 m. in width, after a tortuous N.E. course of 80 m.

**GUDENSBERG**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cas-

sel, prov. Lower Hessen, 11 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 2150. In its vicinity are iron mines.

**GUDERA**, a town of Western Abyssinia, Africa, cap. chiefsip, on a low rocky height, near lat. 10° 52' N.; lon. 36° 57' E., at the source of the Abai. In a kind of citadel here are a church, and the residences of the chief and his principal officers.

**GUDOOK**, a pass across the Elburz mountains, N. Persia, between the provs. Mazanderan and Irak-Ajemi, 85 m. E.N.E. Teheran, supposed to be the *Pylæ Caspiæ* of Alexander the Great.

**GUEBWILLER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. S.S.W. Colmar, on rt. b. of the Lauch, at foot of the Ballon de Guebwiller. P. (1861) 10,680. Manufs. tape, cottons, ribbons, woollen cloths, and machinery.

**GUGON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. W. Ploermel. P. 3024.

**GUEGUETENANGO** and **GUEGUETLAN**, two towns of Central America, state Guatemala; the former, cap. dep., 125 m. N.W. Guatemala; and the latter, dep. Soconusco, on the river Gueguetlan.

**GUELDERS**, Prussia. [**GELDERN**.]

**GUELMA**, a town of Algérie, dep. Constantine, cap. arr. P. 7580, of whom 3023 Europeans. Iron, mercury, and antimony mines in the environs.

**GUEMENE**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inferieure, cap. cant., 30 m. N.N.W. Nantes. P. 4977.—II. dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Pontivy. P. 1567.

**GUENIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Napoleonville, cant. Baud. P. 1654.

**GUER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Ploermel. P. 3343.

**GUERANDE**, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, near the sea, 23 m. W. Savenay. P. 8524. Manufs. linens and cottons.

**GUERARD** and **GUERBAVILLE**, two comms. and vills. of France: the former, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 10 m. S.S.E. Meux. P. 1662; the latter, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 4 m. S.S.E. Caudebec. P. 1704.

**GUERCHE (LA)**, several comms., small towns, etc. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 24 m. S.E. Rennes. P. 4678.—II. a vill., dep. Cher, cap. cant., 28 m. E.S.E. Bourges. P. 3886.—III. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 35 m. S. Tours, on the river Creuse.

**GUERET**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Creuse, on a hill, 37 m. N.E. Limoges. P. 3695. It has a library, a communal college, normal school, hospital, and lunatic asylum.

**GUERIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, cant. Pongues. P. 2805.

**GUERN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.W. Pontivy. P. 3229.

**GUERNICA**, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E.N.E. Bilbao. P. 827.

**GUERNSEY**, the second in size of the Channel or Anglo-Norman Islands, in the Bay of St Michael, 30 m. W. the coast of Normandy, 51 m. S. of Portland, English coast, 17 m. W.N.W. Jersey, and 92 m. from Plymouth, length 9 m. greatest breadth 5 m. Lat. 49° 27' N., lon. 2° 33' W. Ac. 15,560. P. 29,804. Altitude 200 feet. Mean temp. of year 55°·7; max. 84°·5; min. 25°·4 Fahr. Rainfall 34 inches. Its form is triangular, and its coast line, of about 30 m. is indented with bays, and surrounded by sunken rocks. Surface gently varied, but generally sloping from the S.—where the cliffs are lofty—to the N. coast, which is low. It is well watered. Soil rests on a structure almost every where granitic, and is, with the aid of sea-weed manure, rendered very fertile. Climate moist, but healthy, and so mild, that oranges, melons, figs, myrtles, and the Guernsey lily, flourish luxuriantly.

Wood is not plentiful, fences are commonly of stone or turf; and in the N. are many tracts of heath. Farms average from 5 to 12 ac., the land being greatly subdivided under the law which gives to each son an equal share in his father's landed property. Rents vary from 10s. to 10l. an ac. Chief crops are vegetables, wheat, barley, and apples for cider. The orchards likewise furnish pasture for the famous breed of cows, which are larger and more valued than even those of Alderney, and yield, on an average, 1 lb. of the finest butter per day, throughout the year. Swine are numerous. Manufactures are of no importance. Chief exports, granite from Sampson harbour, which employs most of the shipping. Imports British manufactures. Chief manufs. soap, candles, cordage, vinegar, and cider. There are several brick-fields and ornamental pottery works. There are 3 or 4 breweries in the island and manufs. of imitation W. India Cordials. It is an entrepôt for strong wines for the London houses. Custom duties are moderate, and provisions extremely cheap. Steamers ply between Guernsey and London, Southampton, Plymouth, and Weymouth. The island is divided into 10 pas., forming a deanery of the church of England, in diocese of Winchester. St Peters, on the S.E. coast, is the only town in the island. The natives of the lower orders speak the old Norman French; they have long been remarkable for their adherence to Protestantism. The island is under a lieutenant-governor, who represents the sovereign in the assembly of the states, a parliamentary body composed of a bailif and 12 jurats, with 8 rectors and 2 constables of each parish, and 130 douzaniers from the whole island. These have the power, with the sanction of the Crown, of making laws and imposing taxes. The latter are very moderate, producing an annual rev. of about 10,000l. The royal court has jurisdiction over all the Channel Islands except Jersey. *Guernsey* formed a part of the duchy granted by Charles the Simple to the Norman Rollo, to whose descendants it has now belonged for nearly 1000 years. It is defended by strong fortifications, and has a well-organised militia. In 1858 a telegraphic communication was established with London.

**GUERNSEY**, a co. of U. S., N. America, in E. part of Ohio. Area 656 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,474.

**GUERRERO**, a recently organized state of Mexico, on the Pacific, between 16° 30' and 18° 30' N., lat. 98° and 102° 0' 20" E. lon. Area 29,490 sq. m. P. (1857) 270,000. Chief town, Tixtla. P. 4500.

**GUESTLING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.S.W. Winchelsea. Ac. 3564. P. 731.

**GUESTWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.N.E. Foulsham. Ac. 1646. P. 205.

**GUETARIA**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 10 m. W. San Sebastian. P. 1036.

**GUET-N'DAR**, a town of Senegal, Africa, a dependency of Saint Louis. P. 6000.

**GUEGNON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône et Loire, cap. cant., 41 m. W.N.W. Macon. P. 2448. It has iron-works.

**GÜGLINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 3½ m. S.W. Brackenheim. P. 1450.

**GUGLONESI**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. and 8 m. N. Larino, cap. circ. P. 5119.

**GUGUAN** or **ST PHILIPPE**, an island of the Pacific Ocean. [LADRONES.]

**GUMMUR**, a town of British India, on rt. b. of the Ganges, dist. and 14 m. S.E. Ghazepoor, N.W. provs. P. 7420.

**GURBAU**, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., gov. and 44 m. N.N.W. Breslau. P. 4000.

**GUIA**, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Parahiba, on the Atlantic Ocean.

**GUIA (LA)**, a town of the Canary Islands, on the N.W. coast of Great Canary. P. 4332.—II. a vill. on the S. coast of Tenerife. P. 2230.

**GUIANA, GUYANA** or **GUAYANA**, a wide region of South America, comprising all of that continent between the Amazon and Orinoco rivers, extending from lat. 3° 30' S. to 8° 40' N., lon. 50° to 68° W., and subdivided into Brazilian (formerly Portuguese), British, Dutch, French, and Venezuelan (formerly Spanish) Guiana; it was discovered by Vaxi Nuñez in 1504. The Dutch formed the first settlement in 1558, on the Pomeeroon; the British in 1590, near Berbice and Surinam. In 1667, the British settlements were given up to the Dutch, but again re-occupied by the English; and in 1814, the settlements between the Corentyn and Marony rivers were restored to the Dutch.

**GUIANA (BRAZILIAN)**, comprises the N. part of the Brazilian dom., between lat. 3° 30' S., and 4° 20' N., lon. 50° and 68° W., bounded N. by the Sierras Juraguaca, Pacaraima, and Acaraí, which separate it from the other divisions of Guiana, W. and S. by the Rio Negro and Amazon rivers, and having E. the Atlantic. Area roughly estimated at 433,000 sq. m. It is traversed by the Rio Branco, and numerous other rivers; is mostly covered by a dense vegetation; peopled chiefly by roving Indian tribes, and divided between the provs. Para and Rio Negro, which last territory, however, can scarcely be considered as actually under Brazilian rule.

**GUIANA (BRITISH)**, a colonial territory on the N.W. coast of South America, belonging to Great Britain, and generally considered to extend from the mouth of the Orinoco, lat. 8° 45' N., as far southward as lat. 0° 40' N., lon. 57° and 61° W., having E. Dutch, S. Brazilian, and W. Venezuelan Guiana, and comprising an area, estimated at 76,000 sq. m.; but the possession of much of this has been disputed by Brazil and Venezuela. The African negroes are more numerous than the Europeans. P. (1861) 148,026 including about 30,000 Indians. During 1853, 49,000 emigrants arrived here from Great Britain, and many labourers have been brought from the E. Indies, Madeira, etc. Surface, near the ocean, a rich alluvial flat, and extending in mud banks into the sea. This plain extends inland from 10 to 40 m.; it then ascends by successive terraces to the Sierras Pacaraima and Acaraí, on the S.W. and S. frontiers; near the W. boundary Mount Roraima rises to an elevation of 7500 feet. Principal rivers, the Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyn, the last forming its E. border. On the low grounds the climate is unhealthy. At the vill. of Mahaica is a leper asylum with an average of 80 patients. There are two rainy seasons on the coast; the greater, from December to February, followed by a lesser till April, when the great rains prevail again from May till the end of July. In the interior there is only one rainy season, from April till the middle of August. Temperature ranges from 75° to 90°; mean temperature of the year 81° Fahr. Prevailing wind, N.E., changes in rainy season to W. The charitable institutions of the colony are a general, and a seaman's hospital, and a lunatic asylum. The vegetation is most luxuriant. Rice, maize, wheat, cacao, vanilla, tobacco, and cinnamon are raised. Exports to Britain (1862) sugar, spirits, timber, cotton, etc., to the value of 1,561,543l. Imports cottons, apparel, casks, machinery, beer and ale, butter, iron, rice,

etc., to the value of 524,021*l*. Government vested in a governor, council, and the orders of the sovereign in council; the laws of the Netherlands are those mostly in force. Public revenue (1861) 301,761*l*. Expenditure 325,032*l*. Debt 576,498*l*. In 1861 there were 108 schools in the colony, average attendance 4940 pupils; 51 churches of England, 28 of Scotland, 25 Wesleyan Methodists, 5 Roman Catholic, and 1 Independent. Of late years the planting interest has suffered from low prices and want of drainage. The colony is divided into the cos. Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; chief towns, George Town, the cap., and New Amsterdam.

**GUIANA (DUTCH) or SURINAM**, a colonial territory, N.W. coast of South America, belonging to the Netherlands, between lat. 1° 30' and 6° N., lon. 53° 30' and 57° 30' W., having E. French, W. English, and S. Brazilian Guiana. Area 10,631 sq. m. P. (1859) 110,118. Slavery has recently been abolished here by the Dutch government; but in lieu of compensation to their proprietors, the slaves remain apprenticed for twelve years, and work without wages. Natural features are like those of British Guiana. Principal rivers, the Surinam, in its centre, Marony, on the E., and Corentyn, on its W. frontier. Exports to Britain (1862), sugar, spirits, cocoa, cotton, etc., to the value of 127,572*l*. Imports thereto, machinery, rice, cottons, iron, etc., to the value of 41,345*l*. Cotton, cocoa, rice, cassava, and yams are raised; and other products are fine woods, gums, drugs, and timber. Imports come chiefly from the Netherlands, though there is some traffic with the West India islands. Government vested in a governor-general and a high council. Chief town, Paramaribo; principal port, Amsterdam.

**GUIANA (FRENCH) or GUYANE**, forms the E. most colonial subdivision of Guiana, between lat. 2° and 6° N., lon. 51° 30' and 54° 30' W., having E. and S. Brazil, W. Dutch Guiana, and N.E. the Atlantic. Area 69,501 sq. m. P. (1861) 23,107, one-fourth of whom whites. Surface rises progressively on proceeding inland, and the middle region of the colony is from 1600 to 2000 feet above the sea. Rivers numerous, and the coast lands appear to be less unhealthy than in British Guiana. Cultivated lands are estimated to occupy 1-80th part of the whole. Products comprise sugar, cotton, cocoa, coffee, cloves, annatto, vanilla, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, dyewoods, manioc, rice, maize, and bananas. Government vested in a governor, privy council, and colonial council. French Guiana is divided into the districts Cayenne and Sinnamary. Chief town, Cayenne, the cap.; the rest are insignificant. Imports (1859) 709*l*. By a decree of March 1852, the colony was made a place of banishment for French political offenders, of whom there were in 1857, 3358 at 9 stations.

**GUIANA (VENEZUELAN) or COLOMBIAN GUIANA**, the N.W. subdivision of Guiana, comprising most of the country between lat. 2° and 8° 40' N., lon. 60° and 68° W., or more than half of the Venezuelan dominions, having S. the Sierras Pacaraima and Iraguaca, separating it from Brazil, W. and N. the Orinoco, N.E. the Atlantic, and E. British Guiana, the mutual boundary being disputed. The bar of the Orinoco has 14 feet water, with a soft clay bottom, and the river has an annual rise and fall of about 50 or 60 feet. Area 239,773 sq. m. P. (1854) 56,471. Imports (1862) 95,082*l*. Exports, hides, coffee, cocoa, indigo, cattle and horses, etc.; value (1862) 91,459*l*. The province is well adapted for cotton and tobacco growing, and specially for cattle-rearing. Its mine-

ral wealth is yet to be wrought, but gold, copper, lead, and silver have been found. It forms most part of the dep. Orinoco; principal towns, the cap. Angostura, Piedra, and San Fernando de Apure.

**GUIANESE ISLANDS**, a group off the W. coast of Patagonia, immediately N. Wellington island, the principal being Wager and Byron islands.

**GUIBARRA**, a small river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, flowing into an inlet of the Atlantic of the same name, between the bays of Rosmore and Trawenagh, after a S.S.W. course of 13 miles.—*Guibarrabay* is 5 m. S. Dunsloe.

**GUICHE**, two comms. and vill. of France.—I. dep. B. Pyrenées, on the Bidouze, cap. cant., 14 m. E. Bayonne. P. 1514.—II. (*Lo*), Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Charolles. P. 930.

**GUICHEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 m. S.S.W. Rennes. P. 3696.

**GUICHICOVI (S. JUAN DE)**, a town of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, 18 m. N. Petapa. P. 6000, descendants of the Mijes tribe.

**GUICLAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Morlaix, cant. Taulé. P. 3433. Linen manufs., all sent to Spain.

**GUICOWAR'S DOMINION**, India. [BARODA.]

**GUIDEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. W.N.W. Lorient. P. 4003.

**GUIDIZZOLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Castiglione. P. 2136.

**GUIENNE or GUYENNE**, an old prov. in the S.W. of France, the most extensive of all, the cap. of which was Bordeaux, and of which Gascony was a dependency. These provs. now form the deps. Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot Aveyron, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Gers, H. Pyrenées, part of H. Gironde, Ariège, and B. Pyrenées. After having been possessed by the English during three centuries, this country was united to France by Charles VII. in 1453.

**GUIGLIA**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Pavullo. P. 3988.

**GUIGNEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 16 m. S.S.W. Rennes. P. 3024.

**GUILDEN-MORDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.S.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 2506. P. 906.

**GULDERLAND**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. W. Albany. P. 3279.

**GULDFORD**, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of England, cap. co. Surrey, on the navigable Wey, here crossed by a bridge, 17 m. S.W. London, on the S.-W. Railway. Altitude 100 feet. Ac. (comprising 3 pas.) 44. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 6740; (1861) 8020. It has a modern and two anc. pa. churches, a royal grammar school, chartered by Edward VI., a blue-coat school, an hospital, a co. hall, a guildhall, council chamber, co. gaol, house of correction, union workhouse, a theatre, and market-house. Near it a co. hospital is (1864) being erected. It has a considerable traffic by the Wey in corn, malt, and coals; in the vicinity are paper and powder mills, and it is the emporium of an extensive rural district. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 732. The town has a quaint and very cleanly appearance, and some interesting buildings, including the castle, an Anglo-Norman ruin. Guildford is now chiefly celebrated for its grain market, Surrey wheats being deservedly celebrated. The town is first mentioned in the will of Alfred the Great, and Henry II., John, and Henry III. frequently resided here.

**GUILERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. and cant. Brest. P. 1705.

**GUILFORD**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of N. Carolina. Area 6013 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,431 free, 3625 slaves. Also several

townships.—I. Connecticut, 32 m. S. Hartford.—II. New York, 87 m. W. Albany.—III. Pennsylvania, 6 m. S.E. Chambersburg.—IV. Vermont, 108 m. S.E. Montpelier.—V. Medina, co. Ohio.

GUILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W.S.W. Ploërmel. P. 1591.

GUILLAUMES, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 83 m. N.W. Nice, on r. b. of the Var. P. 1117.

GUILLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Ploërmel, cant. la Trinité. P. 2264.

GUILLOTIÈRE (LA), a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, on l. b. of the Rhone, which separates it from Lyon, of which it is a suburb.

GUILMI, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 2207.

GUILSBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 3080. P. 996.

GUILSFIELD, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. N. Welshpool. P. 2397.

GUMBAR, a Spanish town on the S.E. coast of Tenerife, Canary Islands. Ac. 14,835. P. 2635.

GUIMARAENS, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, 12 m. S.E. Braga. P. 6000. It has a collegiate church, numerous other religious buildings and hospitals, mineral baths, manufs. of hardwares, cutlery, and linens, and an active trade in dried plums.

GUIMARAENS or GUIAMARAENS, a town of Brazil, prov. and 45 m. N.W. Maranhao, on the Bay of Cumã. P. 2000.—II. a vill., prov. Matto-Grosso, 40 m. N.E. Cuyaba.

GUMARAS, an isl., E. Archip. [PHILIPPINES.]

GUINEA, a geographical division of Western Africa, comprising the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, from Cape Negro, lat. 15° 41' S., to Cape Verga, at 10° 20' N. It is divided into *Upper* or *N. Guinea*, and *Lower* or *S. Guinea*; N. Guinea extending from lat. 10° 20' N. to lat. 1° S., and between lon. 14° 30' W. and 10° E., is bounded by Senegambia and Soudan on the N. and N.E., the Atlantic on the W. and S.W., and South Guinea on the S.E. The coasts are in general low and unhealthy, but very fertile. The Kong mountains are believed to extend from E. to W. along the N. boundary. Principal rivers, the Niger or Quorra, the delta of which is on the Calabar coast, the Volta and Assinie. The S. and W. coasts are watered by numerous small streams. The chief products of the country consist in gold dust, indigo, pepper, cotton, and the sugar cane. The forests contain the elephant, lion, rhinoceros, and serpents. The coasts from N. to S. are called Liberia, Grain coast, Ivory coast, Gold coast, Slave coast, and the Calabar coast. The interior is divided into numerous native states, the chief of which are the kingdoms of Ashantee, Dahomey, and Benin. Fetichism is the prevailing superstition. The principal European settlements are Accra, Cape Coast Castle, Dixcove, Elmina, and Sierra Leone. On the S.W. coast is the Republic of Liberia. *South Guinea* extends from lat. 1° to 15° 41' S., lon. 8° 50' to 18° (?) E. It is bounded on the E. by elevated mountains, covered with forests. The chief rivers are the Zaire or Congo, and Coanza, the sources of which are unknown. The W. plains are watered by numerous small rivers. The mountains are said to contain iron and copper. Vegetation is rich. The principal states of South Guinea are Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela. This country was discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, and they have retained nominal possession of the S. districts.

GUINEA (GULF OF), a gulf formed by the Atlantic Ocean, on the coasts of North Guinea, between lat. 6° 20' N. and 1° S., lon. 7° 30' W. and 10° E.

It forms on the N. and E. the Bights of Benin and Biafra, which are separated by the delta of the Quorra or Niger. The principal islands in the Gulf are Fernando Po, Prince's Island, St Thomas, and Annabon.

GUINEA (NEW), an isl. of the Pacific. [PAPUA.] GUINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, 57 m. S. Calais.—P. 4446.—The *Canal of Guines* connects the vill. with Calais at St Orme.

GUINES, a town of the island of Cuba, W. dep. S.E. Havana, with which it is connected by railway. P. (1861) 5538.

GUINGAMP, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arr., 18 m. W.N.W. St Brieu. P. 7350. It has a church, a comm. college, and manufs. of *ginghams*, linen fabrics, and thread.

GUIONA (MOUNT), the loftiest mountain of Greece, near its N. frontier. Lat. 38° 38' N., lon. 22° 16' E. Height above the sea 8239 feet.

GUIPAAVAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. N.E. Brest. P. 6356.

GUIPEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 12 m. S.S.E. Rennes. P. 1607.

GUIPRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N.E. Redon. P. 3188.

GUIPUZCOA, a prov. of Spain, in the N.E., and the smallest in the monarchy, cap. Tolosa; other towns are Azeitia, San Sebastian, and Fuenterabia; bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by France, S. by Alava, and W. by Biscay. Area 727 sq. m. P. (1857) 156,493. Surface mountainous, traversed by offsets of the Pyrenées. Chief rivers, the Deva, Urola, Oria, and Urumea. Climate mild and healthy. It has extensive iron mines; corn insufficient for home consumption. As a border prov., it has been the theatre of numerous wars, and from time immemorial has been defended by fortresses, the chief of which are San Telmo de Higuey, Santa Isabel de Pasages, Santa Cruz de le Mota, Fuenterabia, and San Sebastian.

GUIRBEVO, a fortified town of European Turkey, Lower Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, 86 m. S. Bukharest. P. 3500.

GUIRLA, a maritime vill. of South America, Venezuela, dep. Orinoco, prov. and 135 m. E. Cumana, on the Gulf of Paria.

GUISBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. from the mouth of the Tees in the North Sea, and 40 m. N. York. Ac. of pa. 10,357. P. 4615. P. of town 3794. It lies at the foot of the Cleveland hills; has a town-hall and market-house, a union workhouse, a branch bank, and a church. The earliest alum works in England were established here about the year 1600. A rich monastery once stood here, built in 1119 by Robert de Brus, lord of the town.

GUISCARD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, 19 m. N.N.E. Compiègne. P. 1607.

GUISCRUFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 27 m. W. Pontivy. P. 3452.

GUISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 13 m. N.W. Vervins. P. 4718. It has manufs. of cottons and woollens.

GUISELEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. S. Otley. Ac. 8719. P. 14,874.

GUISSENY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. N.N.E. Brest. P. 3052.

GUIST, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. W.N.W. Foulsham. Ac. 1674. P. 361.

GUITIVIS or SANTA CRUZ DE MAXO, a seaport of Mexico, dep. Sonora, at mouth of the Mayo, in the Gulf of California, 120 m. S.E. Guaymas.

GUITRES, a comm. and market town of France,

dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Isle, 10 m. N.N.E. Libourne. P. 1372.

GUJAN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gironde, with a small port, 28 m. S.W. Bordeaux. P. 2686.

GUJERAT, a walled town of the Punjab, 72 m. W.N.W. Lahore. Here the Sikhs were totally defeated by the British army, 21st Feb. 1849—the victory leading to the conclusion of the second Punjab war. [GUZERAT.]

GUJURU-WALLA or GOOJERAWALA, a town of the Punjab, 20 m. S. Vazeerabad, and the original residence of the family of Runjeet Sing, whose parents are interred here in plain-looking tombs. It has a large fort, enclosing fine gardens, and ornamental buildings.

GULANE (or GOOLANE) NESS, a promontory of Scotland, co. Haddington, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 13 m. W.S.W. the Isle of May. The ancient vill. of Gulane has 273 inhabitants.

GULDEFORD (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Rye. Ac. 2430. P. 152.

GULGULA, a ruined city of N. Afghanistan, in the valley and facing the gigantic figures and excavations of Bamian. [BAMIAN.]

GULMAR or CHELINDREH, *Celenderis*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Ithsil, on the Mediterranean, 35 m. W.S.W. Selefkoh, with some antiquities, including sev. tessellated pavements.

GULPEN (French *Galoppe*), a vill. Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. E.S.E. Maestricht. P. 1916.

GUMBINEN, a town of E. Prussia, on the Pissa, 66 m. E.S.E. Königsberg. P. 6800, mostly Protestants. It has a gymnasium, two hospitals, public library, schools of architecture and midwifery, manufs. of woollen cloths and hosiery, distilleries, breweries, and trade in corn.

GUMBUR, a town of Scinde, 10 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 24' N., lon. 68° 23' E. Pop. about 3000, who manufacture cotton cloths.

GUMFRESTON, a parish of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W.N.W. Tenby. P. 118.

GUMIEL, two contiguous towns of Spain.—I. (*de Izan*), 40 m. S. Burgos. P. 1339.—II. (*de Mercado*), 6 m. N.W. the foregoing. P. 1198.

GUMISI-KHANEH ("place of silver," ancient *Bylæ*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. W.N.W. Erzeroum, on the route to Trebizond, cap. Beylik, on the Kharshut. It is built in successive terraces up the sides of a ravine. Near it are silver, lead, and copper mines.

GUMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Market-Harbor'. Ac. 1550. P. 214.

GUMMERSBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ., 24 m. E. Cologne. P. 1050.

GUMPOLSKIRCHEN, a market town, Lower Austria, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on rail, to Gratz. P. 1700.

GUMRI, a ruined town of Russian Armenia, 54 m. N.W. Erivan, on which has been recently built the important fortress and city of Alexandropol. P. (1851) 11,358. The circ. of Alexandropol has a pop. of 36,000, mostly Armenians. From the great elevation of the land in this dist. (average 5860 feet), the cold is intense, and wild animals are driven into the towns from hunger. Caravans of from 50 to 100 camels bring provisions for the Russian troops stationed here.

GUNABAD, a town of E. Persia, prov. Khorasan, 135 m. W.S.W. Meshed.

GUNBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 2 m. W.S.W. Colsterworth. Ac. 666. P. 164.—II. 4 m. E. Spilsby. Ac. 606. P. 82.

GUNDAMUK, a vill. of Afghanistan, 28 m. W. Jellalabad. Here the last surviving portion of the British force (100 soldiers and 800 camp-followers), retreating from Cabool in 1842, was massacred, one man only making his escape.

GUNDAVA, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Cutch-Gündava, 115 m. S.E. Kelat, and the usual winter residence of the khan of Kelat.

GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Brenz, 27 m. N.W. Augsburg. P. 2800.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. N.N.E. Freiburg. P. 700.

GUNDELSHEIM, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. N.W. Jaxtfield. P. 1140.

GUNDUCK, a river of Hindostan, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins opposite Patna, after a S.E. course of 407 m. In Nepal it receives numerous affluents.—The *Little Gunduck*, a river W. of the foregoing, joins the Goggra, after a S. course of 170 miles.

GUNIEH, a walled town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 100 m. E.N.E. Trebizond, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, near the mouth of the Tchuruk.

GUNONG-API, two islands of the Asiatic Archipelago.—I. Banda isls., N.W. Lantoir, lat 6° 35' S., lon. 126° 45' E. It consists of some fertile tracts surrounding a volcanic peak, which in 1820 broke out in a fearful eruption.—II. Flores Sea, N.E. Sumbawa, lat. 8° 15' S., lon. 119° 8' E. It also has a volcano.—*Gumang Benko* and *Gumong Dempo* are mountains of Sumatra.

GÜNS (Hungar. *Közegh*), a royal free town, W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Güns river, 19 m. S.S.W. Lake Neusiedl. P. 5802, partly employed in woollen weaving and manufs. of silk. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, a Lutheran and two Roman Catholic churches, a high school, and an orphan asylum. It successfully resisted the Turkish army under Solymán in 1532.

GUN'S ISLAND, lies off the E. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 2½ m. N.E. Ardglass. It is a coast-guard and fishing station.

GUNTERSBLUM, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 12 m. N. Worms. P. 2700.

GUNTERSDORF, a town of Austria, 12 m. N.E. Meissau. P. 1585.

GÜNTHERSBERGE, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Bernburg, 18 m. S.W. Halberstadt. P. 750.—*Gunthersfeld*, a vill., principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, with iron works, 24 m. S.E. Gotha.

GUNTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Holt. Ac. 1087. P. 249.

GUNTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. North-Walsham. Ac. 945, consisting entirely of the park and woods of Gunton house. P. 78.—II. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1072. P. 73.

GUNTOOR, a maritime district of British India, presid. Madras, having S. Nellore and the Bay of Bengal, on other sides the river Kistna, separating it from the dist. Rajahmundry, and the Nizam's dom. Area 4960 sq. m. P. 570,089. Surface mountainous in the W.; elsewhere low, flat, and sandy, producing paddy, dry grains, cotton, and sugar; and it exports most of the culinary articles consumed in Madras. Principal towns Guntoor, Vinukonda, and Nizampatam.—*Guntoor*, the cap. of the dist., is 226 m. N. Madras, lat. 16° 15' N., lon. 80° 27' E. P. 20,000.

GUNWALLOE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S. Helstone. Ac. 1429. P. 244.

GÜNZBURG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 86 m. W.N.W. Augsburg, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, and joined by the Günz. P. 3200.—*Ober-Günzburg* is a vill. 42 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. P. 1350.

GUNZENHAUSEN, a town, Bavaria, Mid. Franconia, on the Altmühl, 16 m. S.S.E. Anspach. P. 2700.

GUR (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Limerick. Circumference 4 m.

**GURA**, a town of Africa, Upper Guinea, on the Gura river, 75 m. W.N.W. Cape Coast Castle.

**GURAGUE**, a country of N.E. Africa, Abyssinia, S. Shoa, to which it is tributary, lat. about 8° N., lon. 39° E. It contains the large Lake Zooai.

**GURARO**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Hermanstadt, dist. Orlat. P. 2332.

**GURIEL**, a prov. of Asia, shared between the Russian and Turkish dominions, at the E. extremity of the Black Sea, encircled landward by the territories Mingrelia, Imeretia, Akhaltzikh, and the pash. Trebizond. It is fertile, producing wine, maize, millet, tobacco, honey, and some cotton and silk. Its inhabitants are of a very mixed descent, mostly of the Greek church, or Mohammedans. It formed a part of the ancient *Colchis*. Principal towns, Bartoum, in the Turkish; Poti, Teras, and Fort St Nikolai, in its Russian division.

**GURIEV**, a town and fortress of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ural river, near its mouth in the Caspian. Lat. 47° 11' N., lon. 51° 50' E. P. 2000. It has an active trade in cavair, furs, and fish.

**GURK**, 2 rivs., Austria, prov. Illyria, one joining the Drave, 10 m. E. Klagenfurt, after a course of 65 m.; and the other joining the Save, 22 m. N.E. Neustadt, after a course of 50 m.—*Gurk* is a vill. on the former river, 49 m. N. Laybach. P. 436.

**GURIA**, a mountain of India, one of the Himalayas, 25,200 feet above the sea.

**GURMUKTESAR** or **GURMUKTESWAR**, a town of British India, dist. and 31 m. S.E. Meerut, on rt. b. of the Ganges. P. 7168. About 1½ m. above the town is an important ferry.

**GURRAH**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. dist., stretches for 2 m. along the Nerubudda river, 196 m. S.W. Allahabad.

**GURSDORF**, a vill. of Austria, Silesia, circ. Trappau, dist. Weidenau. P. 7987.

**GURSU** or **YOURZOUF**, a maritime vill. of the Crimea, on its W. coast, with a noble residence built by the Duke de Richlieu.

**GURTNELLEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Uri, pa. Silenen, on rt. b. of the Rhess. P. 658.

**GURUN**, a town, Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 84 m. E. Kaisariyah. It is picturesque, and appears flourishing. Its merchants trade as far as Aleppo, Marash, and Constantinople.

**GURUPI**, a river and town of Brazil, prov. Para, the river entering the Bay of Gurupi (Atlantic) after a N. course, estimated at 250 m. The town stands on the W. side of the river mouth, 55 m. E. Braganza.

**GURWHAL**, a hill state of India, between lat. 30° 2' and 31° 20' N., lon. 77° 55' and 79° 20' E. Area 4500 sq. m. P. estimated at 100,000. The country is mountainous, stretching over the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya. The peak of Kedarnath, 23,062 feet in elevation, is the highest summit; and the Rikkee-Kasee, 1377 feet above the sea, is the lowest spot in this state. There are several valleys intermingled, and drained by the rivers Tonse, Jumna, and Bhaageerettee, all of which flow into the Ganges. The geological formation of the mountains has not been distinctly ascertained, but gold is supposed to be its only metal. Climate various. In the low-lying tracts of the S. frontier the thermometer rises to 80° Fahr. in the beginning of May; at the height of 8000 feet the thermometer never exceeds 75° in the hottest season. Frost and snow are frequent in winter. Rain falls from the middle of June till the middle of September. Chief products, rice, sugar, ginger, sweet potatoes, cotton, hemp, wheat, barley, poppy, and oil-seeds. The natives seldom exceed five feet in height.

Most part of the agricultural labours, pounding corn, and domestic duties, are performed by females. Brahminism is the prevailing superstition, and it has several places of Hindoo pilgrimage, besides numerous temples. The rajah holds his territory subordinate to the British.

**GUSON**, a vill. of Prussia, Brandenburg, circ. Frankfurt, dist. Lebus. P. 1400.

**GUSPINI**, a comm. & vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, prov. and 34 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. 4733. It has argentiferous lead-mines.

**GUSSAGE**, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*All Saints*), 4½ m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Ac. 2907. P. 496.—II. (*St Michael*), 5 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Ac. 2882. P. 311.

**GUSSAGO** and **GUSSOLA**, two vills. of N. Italy, the former, prov. and 5 m. N.N.W. Brescia. P. 4162. Manus. linen and cotton. The latter, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Cremona. P. 3276.

**GUSSBACH**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, N. Bamberg. P. 600.—*Gussenstad* is a vill., Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, S.W. Heidenheim.

**GUSTAVIA**, the cap. town of the Swedish island St Bartholomew, West Indies, on its S.W. coast, with a good harbour. P. 10,000.

**GUSTEN**, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Köthen, 5 m. W. Bernburg. P. 1700.

**GUSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. N. Dover. Ac. 1421. P. 436.

**GÜSTROW**, a town of Northern Germany, cap. duchy Mecklenberg-Schwerin, on the Nebel, 54 m. E.N.E. Schwerin. P. 9100. It is enclosed by walls. Principal buildings, a cathedral, a workhouse, a house of correction, and the gov. house. It has considerable commercial importance, and from 50 to 60 factories of various kinds, comprising many breweries and distilleries.

**GÜSZING**, a town of Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Ezenitze, 1 m. S.E. Hartberg. P. 3000.

**GUTENBERG** and **GUTENBRUNN**, two small vills. of Germany, doms. Württemberg and Austria.—*Gutenhof* is a station on the railway, in Lower Austria, between Vienna and Brück.

**GUTENTAG** or **GUTENTAG**, a town of Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 24 m. E. Oppeln. P. 2300.

**GÜTERSLOH**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Minden. P. 5600.

**GUTHRIE**, a pa., Scotland, co. Forfar, with hamlet, 9 m. N.N.W. Arbroath. Ac. 3824. It consists of two detached portions, 6 m. apart. P. 476.

**GUTHRIE**, a co. of U. S., North America, in the state of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. P. 3058.

**GURSTADT**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 51 m. S. Königsberg, on the Alle. P. 3100. It has a castle, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

**GÜTANEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Oberhasle, on the road to the Grimsel. Subjected to frequent avalanches. P. 505.

**GUTENSTEIN**, two vills. of Austria.—I. Lower Austria, 33 m. S.W. Vienna. P. 531.—II. Carinthia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Laybach. P. 1958.

**GÜTZKOW**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 28 m. S.E. Stralsund. P. 1400.

**GUYANA**, a region of S. America. [*GUYANA.*]

**GUYANDOTTE RIVER**, U. S., N. America, Virginia, rises in the W. part of the state, and after a N.W. course of 120 m. joins the Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Barboursville. At its mouth is a vill. of same name.

**GUYENNE**, an old prov. of France. [*GUYENNE.*]

**GUYSBOROUGH**, a co. of Nova Scotia, British America. P. (1861) 12,713.

**GUTTING**, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*Power*), 5½ m. S.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 3380. P. 647.—II. (*Temple*), 4½ m. E. Winchcombe. Ac. 6180. P. 584.

**GUZERAT or GUJERAT**, a prov., India, comprehending within its limits several petty states, the Guicowar doms., and its tributaries, as well as sundry collectorates of the Bombay Presidency. Bounded N. by the Gulf of Cutch and Rajpootana, S. by the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Cambay, and the British collectorates of Broach, Surat, Tannah, and Candeish, E. by Candeish and Malwa, and W. by Cutch, the collectorates of Surat, Broach, and the ocean. It extends between lat. 20° and 24° 45' N., lon. 69° and 74° 20' E. Area 41,536 sq. m. P. estimated at 3,000,000, consisting principally of Rajpoots, Brahmins, Mussulmans, Parsees, etc. Total coast line 531 m. Diu and Beyt harbours afford shelter for large ships, and the numerous havens, creeks, and roadsteads admit coasting vessels besides. It is mountainous in the interior, and but slightly elevated on the coast. Chief rivers, the Saburmuttee, Bunass, Myhee or Muhi, Nerbudda, and Taptee. Principal mountains, the Western Ghauts, running from S. to N., average elevation 1200, highest point 2000 feet. North of the Nerbudda the W. extremity of the Vindhya mountains expand into the Barreca hills, and further N. into those of Loonawara, and in the same direction are those of Dongurpore, which unite with Mount Aboo, in the Aravulli range. These mountains are generally of volcanic formation. Iron ore is the only metal. Climate insalubrious in the interior. From the 20th March to 20th May the thermometer often ranges from 103° to 115° Fahr. in the shade. Soil exceedingly fertile, and it is called the "Garden of India;" but agriculture is in a rude state. Yields rice, wheat, barley, sugar, tobacco, castor-oil, maize, opium, cotton, in large quantities, fruits, and a varied flora. The cubbeer-bur or great banian-tree grows on an island in the Nerbudda; it covers an area of from 3 to 4 acres, is of great height, and its branches are so large and close that the natives dwell in them during the season of inundation. The zoology includes the lion, tiger, leopard, hyæna, wolf, nylgau, wild ass, and deer. Principal towns, Baroda, the cap., Pahlunpore, Cambay, Radhunpore, Chourar, Peint, Baunds, Dhurrumpore, Hursool, Thurraud, Deesa, Wusravee, Sucheen, Rajkote, Poorbunder, Loonawara, Dwarka, Barreah, Daunta, Banswarra, Dongurpore, Oodepore, Jabbooa, Saunte, Rajpeela, and Beyt. There are few made roads in the territory, but a railway is in progress to Bombay and Baroda.

**GWOSDEVI**, a group of islands in Behring Strait, between Asia and N. America. Lat. 65° 40' N., lon. 173° 50' E. The largest, Imaglin, is 25 m. in length. Surface of islands low, and bare of wood.

**GWADDEL (CAPE) or RAS NOO**, a peninsula of Beloochistan, about the middle of the S. coast, in the Indian Ocean, 95 m. S. Kedje. Lat. 25° 6' N., lon. 62° 18' E. It is about 6 m. in breadth, and has a harbour on either side, the W. of which affords good anchorage.

**GWAENYSGOR**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 8 m. N.W. Holywell. Ac. 794. P. 322.

**GWALIOR TERRITORIES or DOMINIONS of SCINDIA**, a state of Central Hindostan, enclosed by the river Chumbul on the W., Bundelcund, Saugor, on the E., & by Bhopaul, Dhar, Rajgurh, Jhalawur, and Kotah on the S. and S.W. Area 33,119 sq. m. P. 3,228,512, of the various casts of Hindoos and Mohammedans. Surface in the N.E. level, with deep precipitous ravines; on the S. it is traversed by the Vindhya mountains, and on the W. by the hilly country of Rajpootana. Chief rivers, the Taptee, Nerbudda, Chumbul, with its tributaries; and the Scinde. Soil generally fertile,

but badly cultivated in consequence of the oppression of the ruling powers, and the system of subletting the farms. Chief crops, rice, wheat, maize, linseed, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, opium, tobacco, and indigo. Manufs. unimportant, being chiefly silks, cotton, smelting iron-ore, and a cannon foundry for casting brass guns. Imports woollens, cottons, silks, cutlery, Cashmere shawls, precious stones, jewellery, muskets, gold, silver, mercury, copper, lead, and zinc. Exports opium, cotton, tobacco, dye-stuffs, and iron. Climate various; in the hot season the thermometer rises to 100° Fahr. during the day, but the nights are cool and pleasant. In January and the beginning of February, the thermometer sometimes falls 3° or 4° below the freezing-point. From the middle of June to the end of September is the rainy season, when about 50 inches of rain falls, and the thermometer ranges from 72° to 78° Fahr. Two months before the rainy season fever prevails, and the cholera sets in annually with great virulence, often causing death in less than one hour. Zoology comprises the tiger, leopard, wolf, bear, hyæna, and monkey, various birds, snakes, and the blunt-snouted crocodile. There are no public, but several private schools. The general course of study comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, astrology, and astronomy according to the Ptolemaic system. Annual revenue 950,000l. After the defeat of the Mahrattas in 1843, this district was placed under the military superintendence of the British, with a yearly payment for the military contingent of 186,000l.

**GWALIOR**, a city and strong fortress of India, and cap. of the above state, on an affluent of the Jumna, 66 m. S. Agra. It was taken from the rebels in 1858. The citadel, on a high precipitous rock in its centre, is about 3 m. in circumference. The town itself is unenclosed, but its streets may be shut by numerous gates, some of which have much architectural beauty. Principal edifices, the chief mosque, a palace, and some buildings in the most ancient Hindoo style within the citadel, and E. of the city a fine Mohammedan tomb. In the sides of the rock, forming its site, are numerous caves, with Hindoo sculptures.

**GWENDDWR**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 4½ m. S. Builth. Ac. 8262. P. 528.

**GWENNAP**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Redruth. Ac. 6565. P. 10,537. Here are the most productive copper mines in Cornwall, sunk 1800 feet below the surface.

**GWERNESNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Usk. Ac. 543. P. 57.

**GWERSYLT**, a township of North Wales, co. Denbigh, pa. Gresford, 3 m. N.N.W. Wrexham. Ac. 1654. P. 1356.

**GWETTER**, a maritime vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Bay of Gwetter, Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 10' N., lon. 61° 31' E.

**GWINEAR**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7½ m. W.S.W. Redruth. Ac. 4611. P. 2880, employed in very productive copper mines.

**GWINNERT**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Georgia. Area 541 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,389 free, 2551 slaves.

**GWYTHIAN**, a pa., England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, with a vill., 6½ m. W. Redruth. Ac. 2633. P. 774. The church, and a large part of the pa., were long since overwhelmed by drifting sand, and the vill. has only been preserved from the same fate by planting around it the sea-rush.

**GWNNWS**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. W. Tregaron. Ac. 17,959. P. 1295.

**GWYHERIN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 4½ m. E. Llanrwst. Ac. 6117. P. 438.

GWYDDELLWERN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Corwen. Ac. 9127. P. 1541.

GWYDIR, a pastoral dist. of New South Wales, between Liverpool plains and Queensland. Area 11,075 sq. m. P. (1861) 2015. Chief town Warialda.

GWYNEDD, a river, N. Wales, rises on S. side of Snowdon, flows S. past Beddgelert, & between cos. Carnarvon & Merioneth, to Cardigan Bay, which it enters by a wide estuary, 1 m. S. Tremadoc.

GWYNEDD, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 86 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 1571.

GWYNFE, a hamlet, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llangadock, 5 m. S.W. Llandovery. P. 1354.

Gy, a market town of France, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Vesoul. P. 2120.

GYALAR, a market and mining vill. of Transylvania, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Hunyad. P. 939.

GYARMATH, several market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Balassa*), in co. Neograd, on the Ipoly, 40 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 3793.—II. (*Fuzes*), co. Bekes, 30 m. N.N.E. Csaba, on the Berettö. P. 1502.

GYAROS or GHIOURA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Tenos, 10 m. N.W. Syra. Length 5 m., breadth 3 m. Mountainous and sterile.

GYERGYOS (ST MIKLOS), a market town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, cap. dist. Csik, 95 m. E. Klausenburg. P. with dist. 5071.

GYFFIN, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1 m. S. Aberconway. Ac. 3705. P. 715.

GYFFYLLILOG, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. W. Ruthin. Ac. 6652. P. 567.

GYLLANGE, a pa. of Denmark, Jütland, amt. and 17 m. S. Aarhuus, on the Great Belt.

GYMMERGINE, Turkey. [GHUMURDJINA.]

GYÖNGÖS, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 44 m. N.E. Pesth. P. (1851) 13,477. It has a Franciscan college, a gymnasium, manufs. of leather, hats, and woollen cloth, and distilleries. The fine Vissoutaer wine is grown in its vicinity. The Hungarians here defeated the Austrian troops, 3d April 1849.

GYÖRGY (ST), a royal free town of Hungary, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Presburg, at the foot of a castle-crowned height. P. 3922. It has Roman Catholic churches, a Protestant church, a college, and sulphur baths.—II. a vill., dist. Jazygia, on the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss, 12 m. S.E. Jasz-Bereny. P. 1359. *Sepsi St György* is a market town, Transylvania, Szeklerland, on the Aluta, 18 m. N.N.E. Cronstadt. P. 2202.

GYÖRGYE, a vill. of Hungary, co. Pesth-Pilis, dist. Nagu Katy. P. 2776.

GYÖRGY-ALFALN, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, circ. Udvarhely, dist. György Szt. Miklos. P. 4217.—II. (*Szt. Miklos*), same circ. and dist. P. 5448.—III. (*Ujfalu*), same circ. and dist. P. 2415.

GYSENSTEIN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Konolfingen. P. 1343.

GSWL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, between the Lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, 5 m. S.W. Sarnen. It was nearly swept away by an inundation in 1629. P. 1610.

GYULA, two market towns of East Hungary, co. Bekes, 35 m. N.N.W. Arad, divided by the White Körös river into two portions, *Maggar* and *Nemelt*, in one of which only German, and in the other only Hungarian, is spoken. P. (1851) 15,454. It has several churches, and oil mills.

## H

HAA, a small island of Scotland, co. Sutherland, off its N. coast,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Far-out-head.

HAAG, the name of numerous vills. of Germany, and of a city in the Netherlands. [HAGUE.]

HAABURG, Hanover. [HARBURG.]

HAABEN, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, 6 m. S.E. Meppen. P. 1200.

HAAREN, a vill. of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. N. Aachen. P. 1200.

HAARLEM or HARLEM, a city of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 11 m. W. Amsterdam, with which and Leyden it communicates by canals and by railway. P. (1862) 29,426. The cathedral of St Bavon contains the famous Haarlem organ. The statue of L. Coster, the reputed inventor of moveable printing types, and a native of this town, stands in the market-place. *Haarlem* has numerous public schools, learned societies, and collections in art and science. It has also steam cotton mills, bleaching, dyeing, and printing mills, and small manufs. of silk fabrics, carpets, lace, ribands, soap, and a typefoundry. It is the centre of the important Dutch trade in flowers and flower seeds, raised in the *Bloemen Tuinen*, extensive nursery grounds on the S. side of the city. The painters Wynaets, Ostade, Wouvermans, Berghem, and Ruysdael, with Vanderhelst and Schrevelius, were natives of Haarlem.

HAARLEM, an island of Palk's Strait, off the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon.

HAARLEM LAKE (Dutch *Haerlemmer-Meer*), a former inlet of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 2 m. S.E. Haarlem, about 33 m. in circumference. It was formed by an inundation of the sea in the 16th century. The lake has been drained, and it is calculated that 45,000 acres of land have thus been gained.

HAASE, *Hasa*, a river of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, joins the Ems at Meppen, length 90 m.

HAASTRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 14 m. N.E. Rotterdam. P. 1385.

HAAY, an island of Scotland, Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris, between Harris and N. Uist.

HABA (LA), a town of Spain, prov. and 51 m. E. Madrid. P. 3020. Manufs. woollens.

HABAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Landes, 11 m. S.S.E. Dax. P. 2013.

HABBERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 795. P. 112.

HABELSCHWERT, a town, Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Neisse, 10 m. S. Glatz. P. 2800. Woollen and linen weaving.

HABERGHAM-EAVES, a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Burnley. Ac. 4007. P. 18,013. It has cotton and woollen mills.

HABERSHAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, Georgia, in the N. part of the state. Area 770 sq. m. Surface mountainous. P. 5179 free, 787 slaves. Cap. Clarksville.

HABESH, a country of Africa. [ABYSSINIA.]

HABKERN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Interlaken, on the Lombach, which falls into the Lake of Thun. P. 745.

HABROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 2750. P. 364.

HABSAL, a town of Russia. [HAPSAL.]

HABSURG or HAPSBURG, a vill. of Switzerland, with ruins of a castle, the original seat of the present imperial family of Austria. [BRUGG.]

HABSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Altkirch, on the Strasbourg Railway. P. 2044.

HACCONBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Bourn. Ac. 3220. P. 408.

**HACCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Liège. P. 1212.

**HACEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E. Grantham. Ac. 705. P. 66.

**HACHA**, a river of S. America, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, enters the Caribbean Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Marta; length 120 miles.

**HACHENBURG**, a town of West Germany, dom. and 24 m. N. Nassau. P. 1550. Manufs. linens.

**HACHESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Wickham Market. Ac. 1726. P. 536.

**HACKENSACK**, a vill., U. S., North America, New Jersey, on a navigable river of the same name; 12 m. N.W. New York.—II. a township adjoining, 13 m. N.W. New York.

**HACKETSTOWN**, a pa. and town of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Carlow and Wicklow, the town in Carlow on the Dereen, 8 m. S.E. Balinglass. Ac. of pa. 11,616. P. 2944; do. of town, 819.

**HACKFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 754. P. 222.—II. (*By Reepham*), same co., 7 m. W.S.W. Aylesham. Ac. 754. P. 761.

**HACKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. N. Canterbury. Ac. 1984. P. 616.

**HACKNESS**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Scarborough. Ac. 9857. P. 658.

**HACKNEY**, a pa., England, co. Middlesex, forming a suburb of London, 3 m. N.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Ac. 3290. P. 76,687. It is divided into 3 districts, has 3 churches and numerous chapels, the London orphan asylum, Clapton, the Independents' academy at Homerton, a savings bank, union workhouse, and a fine nursery garden. It was formerly the favourite suburban residence of the London citizens, and from it hackney coaches were named. It has a station on N. London Rail.

**HACKTHORNE**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 2890. P. 234.

**HACQUEVILLE**, a vill. of France, dep. Eure, arr. Andelys. Birthplace of Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel. P. 433.

**HADAMAR**, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Elbe, 5 m. N.W. Limburg. P. 2000. Manufs. cottons, tobacco, and iron.

**HADDAM**, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 20 m. S. Hartford.

**HADDENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 3150. P. 1623.—II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.S.W. Ely. Ac. 8912. P. 1976.

**HADDINGTON**, a parl. and royal bor., market town, and pa., Scotland, cap. co., on the Tyne, on branch of N. B. Railway, 18 m. E. Edinburgh. Ac. of pa., which is in the highest state of cultivation, 12,162. P. (1861) 5548; do. of bor. 3897. It has co. buildings, town-house, collegiate and pa. church, and corn exchange, a mechanics' institute, an agricultural and horticultural society, several public libraries, and a trade in wool. It is perhaps the largest market in Scotland for corn and other agricultural produce. Fairs in April and October. Haddington unites with Dunbar, Jedburgh, Lauder, and North Berwick, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Haddington is a very ancient royal burgh, and holds its last charter dated 1624. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 951l. King Alexander II. was born here in 1198. The town disputes with Gifford the honour of being the birthplace of the reformer John Knox. Alt. 147 ft.

**HADDINGTON or EAST LOTHIAN**, a co. of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, E. the North Sea, S. co. Berwick, and W. co. Edinburgh. Altitude, 380 feet. Rainfall at Yester House, 29 inches. Ac. 179,142. P. 37,634. Surface, in the S., covered by the Lammermoor hills, in the centre and N. a plain, gradually sloping to the Firth of Forth,

and diversified by gentle elevations. Principal rivulet, the Tyne. Besides the Lammermoor ridge and Carleton hill, 590 feet, there are two other isolated hills, Traprain Law, 724, and North Berwick Law, a cone of 612 feet elevation. Soil mostly a clayey loam. The United East Lothian Agricultural Society, founded in 1819-20, comprises most, if not all, of the wealthy proprietors in the co. Principal crops, wheat, oats, barley, beans, turnips, and grasses. Cattle, brought chiefly from the Highlands, are extensively fattened. In the Lammermoor sheep farms, the Cheviot breed predominates. Farms generally large. It has manufs. of salt; and pottery works at Prestonpans and Tranent, fisheries at Dunbar, and several extensive distilleries. Coal is worked in the W., and limestone abounds everywhere. Roads are good, and the North British Railway traverses the co. The county comprises 2 presbyteries, 24 *quoad civilia* pas., and 3 royal burghs. Haddington is the co. town; the others are Dunbar and North Berwick. It sends 2 members to House of Commons, 1 of whom is for the county. Reg. elec. (1862) 688.

**HADDISCOE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the Norfolk Railway, 4 m. N.N.E. Beccles. Ac. 2071. P. 355.

**HADDON**, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 3 m. N.N.W. Stilton. Ac. 1214. P. 146.—II. (*East*), co. and 7½ m. N.W. Northampton. Ac. 2572. P. 727.—III. (*West*), same co., 8 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 2900. P. 963.—IV. (*Haddon Hall*), co. Derby, 2 m. S.W. Chatsworth.

**HADELN**, a dist. of Northern Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, extending for 12 m. along the Elbe, at its mouth. Area 110 sq. m. P. 19,500. Soil marshy, fertile, and protected from inundation by dykes. It has a distinct administration, and special privileges.

**HADERLEBEN** (Dan. *Haderslev*), a seaport town of Denmark, cap. amt., on an inlet of the Little Belt, duchy and 48 m. N. Schleswig. P. 6100. It has a safe harbour, several churches, a normal school, and breweries.

**HADFIELD**, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 11 m. N.N.W. Chapel-le-Frith, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 2½ m. N. Glossop. P. 2722.

**HADHAM (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. W.S.W. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 4457. P. 1172.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 3068. P. 864.

**HADHAZ**, a town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 10 m. N. Debreczin. P. 4502, mostly Haiduks, and employed in agriculture and cattle-raising.

**HADISA or HADITHA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 27 m. E.S.E. Anah, and enclosed by an ancient stone wall.

**HADJI-ABBASSE**, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, on the Barton (anc. *Parthenius*), 50 m. W.S.W. Kastamuni, and around which are some remarkable caves.—II. (*H. Hamaa*), a town of Anatolia, 26 m. E. Tossia, near which the Kizil Irmak is crossed by a stone bridge.—III. *Hadji Oglu Bazaar*.

**HADLEIGH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 9½ m. W.S.W. Ipswich, and 7 m. W.N.W. the Bentley station of the E. Union Railway. Ac. of pa. 4288. P. 3606. Polling-place for west division of the co.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Leigh. Ac. 2679. P. 451.

**HADLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 1 m. N.N.E. Barnet. Ac. 2530. P. 1053.

**HADLEY**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on Connecticut river, 74 m. W. Boston. P. 1986.

· HADLOW, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Tunbridge. Ac. 5856. P. 2568.

HADMERSLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. & 18 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode, with a station on railway to Halberstadt. P. 800.

HADOL, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Vosges, arr. and 6 m. S. Epinal. P. 3288.

HADRAMAUT, a country of Arabia, extending along its S.E. coast from Oman to Yemen, with which latter region it constituted the anc. Arabia Felix. The coast is lined by mountains 5000 feet high. On the edge of the desert of Aklaj, a plummet which was sunk in the loose sand, found no bottom at 360 feet.

HADSOR, a pa. of England, co. Worcester,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Droitwich, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Ac. 940. P. 158.

HADSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Linton. Ac. 1870. P. 511.

HAEHT and HAELLEN, two comms. and vills. of Belgium: the former, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Brussels. P. 1400; the latter, prov. Limbourg, 11 m. W. Hasselt. P. 2016.

HAELTERT and HAERINGHE, two comms. and vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. E. Flanders, 19 m. E. Audenarde. P. 3252.—II. prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Ypres. P. 1936.

HÆMUS (MOUNT), Europ. Turkey. [BALKAN.]

HAELLEBEKE, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys and the railway to Ghent, 3 m. N.E. Courtrai. P. 4486.

HAERLEM, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on Haerlem river,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. New York City, with which it is connected by railway.

HAESDONK, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 25 m. N.E. Ghent. P. 2250.

HAFF or STETTIN-HAFF, a lagoon of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 10 m. N. Stettin, separated from the Baltic by a narrow strip of land. Length of lagoon, E. to W., 29 m.; greatest breadth 13 miles. It is divided into the Great and Little Haff, has several arms, receives the Oder, Inna, and Ucker rivers, and communicates with the sea by mouths at Swinemünde, Cammin, and Wolgast. [CURISCHE-HAFF and FRISCHE-HAFF.]

HAFFAR, a navigable channel, connecting the Karun river (Persia), in its lower part, with the Shat-ul-Arab (Lower Euphrates).

HAFFER, a vill. of Africa, Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 46 m. N. New Dongola. It has a weekly market, and a government factory for indigo.

HAFNERZELL and HAFNERBACH, two vills. of S. Germany.—I. Bavaria, on the Danube, 8 m. E. Passau.—II. Lower Austria, W. St. Polten. P. 300. Both have porcelain factories.

HAESLOE, a vill. and pa. of Norway, stift and 88 m. N.E. Bergen. P. 2100.

HAGBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 2755. P. 795.

HAGE, a vill. of Hanover, E. Friesland, landr. and 13 m. N.W. Aurich. P. 843.

HAGELBERG, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 22 m. S.W. Potsdam, where the allies defeated the French, Aug. 27, 1813. P. 120.

HAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 26 m. W. Arensburg, cap. circ., on the Volme. P. 6092. Manufs. iron ware, woollen cloth, paper, and leather. Near it is the spa of Eppenhäusen.

HÄGENDORF, a town of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, dist. Olten-Goesen, on the high road from Soleure to Olten. P. 1086.

HAGENOW, a town of North Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Hamburg & Berlin Railway, 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. P. 2700.

HAGERSTOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North Ame-

rica, Maryland, 58 m. W.N.W. Baltimore. P. 4000. It has a court-house, town-hall, and gaol.

HAGETMAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. S. St. Sever. P. 3029. Good wine is produced in its vicinity.

HAGGENSCHWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St. Gall, dist. Tablat, 9 m. from Rorschach. P. 928.

HÄGGLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Bremgarten, a very ancient Catholic vill., given to the Bishop of Basle by Henry iv., in 1080. P. 1511.

HAGLA and HAGIOS (Greek *Saint*), several small vills. of Greece; and an island, Hagios-Strati (anc. *Neæ*), Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 20 m. S.W. Lemnos, with a vill. of same name on its west coast.

HAGIA, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 13 m. E. Larissa. Inhabited by about 800 families.

HAGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Ac. 2363. P. 963.

HAGNABY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 4 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Ac. 640. P. 93.—II. (*with Hanny*), a hamlet, same co. and pts., 3 m. N.E. Alford. Ac. 1010. P. 66.

HAGUE (THE), (Dutch *S'Gravenhage*, "the Count's Meadow," French *La Haye*), a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. of South Holland, and the usual residence of the court and of the States-general, on a branch of the Leyden and Rotterdam Canal, 4 m. from the North Sea, 14 m. N.W. Rotterdam, and 33 m. S.W. Amsterdam, with which cities it communicates by railways. Lat.  $52^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; lon.  $4^{\circ} 18' E.$  P. (1862) 82,620. Mean temp. of year  $52^{\circ}$ ; winter,  $38^{\circ} 2'$ ; summer,  $65^{\circ} 5'$ , Fahr. It is enclosed by a moat, crossed by drawbridges, and many streets are intersected by canals, bordered with rows of trees. All the principal edifices are in the *Vyverberg*, or great square of its N. or fashionable quarter. The national museum comprises collections of Chinese and Japanese curiosities, and of Dutch national relics, with a rich gallery of Dutch paintings, among which is Paul Potter's celebrated "bull." The *Binnenhof*, appropriated to the States Assembly and the chief government offices, comprises a portion of the residence of the ancient Counts of Holland. It has 14 churches, 2 Jews' synagogues, an orphan asylum, prisons, numerous schools, and a theatre. The royal library is said to contain 100,000 vols.; and here are many learned associations and private galleries of art. Cannon foundry, printing, and various manufactures carried on. A road, called the *Vborhout*, leads N. to the *Bosch*.

HAGUE (CAPE LA), a headland of France, often inaccurately called *Cape La Hogue*. It forms the N.W. extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, dep. Manche, opposite the island Alderney. Lat. of lighthouse,  $49^{\circ} 43' N.$ ; lon.  $1^{\circ} 57' W.$

HAGUENAU, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. cant., on the Moder, 16 m. N. Strasbourg. P. 11,071. It has a church, Jews' synagogue, civil and military hospitals, a female penitentiary, hemp and cotton yarn, madder and oil mills, manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, earthenware, soap, breweries, and metal foundries. The adjacent forest of Haguenau is one of the largest in France.

HAGWORTHINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 2430. P. 666.

HAIIDA or HAYDA, a town of Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. P. 1300. Manufs. glass and crystal.

HAIÐHAUSEN, a vill. of Bavaria, on the Isar opposite Munich, of which it forms a suburb.

HAIÐUCK TOWNS, Hungary. [HEYDUKE.]

HAIGER and HAIGERLOCH, two vills. of Ger-

many.—I. duchy and 34 m. N.E. Nassau, on the Dille. P. 1160.—II. principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 8 m. W. Hechingen. P. 10,500.

HAIGH, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.N.E. Wigan. Ac. 2109. P. 1171. Here are pits of celebrated Cannel coal.

HAIGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Grantham. Ac. 2590. P. 337.

HAI-KHEOU-SO, a maritime town, island of Hainan, China Sea, on the N. coast of the island, and the chief mart of its trade, on a peninsula, 3 m. N. its cap. city Kiang-tchou.

HAILE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Egremont. Ac. 3220. P. 302.

HAILES, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 1520. P. 102.

HAILSHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 11 m. E.S.E. Lewes. Ac. of pa. 5283. P. 2098.

HAIL-WESTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. St Neots. Ac. 1553. P. 440.

HAINA or JAINAS, a river and bay of Hayti: the river, after a S. course of 38 m., enters the bay 12 m. S.W. San Domingo, and on the E. side of the bay is a vill. of same name.

HAINA, a vill. of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Ober-Hessen, circ. Frankenberg, with a central lunatic asylum in the rich abbey of Cistercians.

HAINAN (Chinese *Hai-Lam*, "South of the Sea"), a mountainous island belonging to China, prov. Quangtung, between lat.  $18^{\circ} 10'$  and  $20^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $108^{\circ} 25'$  and  $111^{\circ} E.$ , immediately S. the peninsula Loui-tchou, and separating the Gulf of Tonquin from the China Sea. Estimated area 12,000 sq. m. P. probably comprises 1,000,000 Chinese, exclusive of aboriginal wild tribes in the interior, who are so far independent, that in 1831 they repulsed a strong Chinese force brought against them by the governor of Quangtung in person. Some of the mountains in its centre rise above the snow-line, and are covered with dense forests below. It has large rivers; coasts generally rocky, but the W. is low, and the S. has several good harbours. Soil not fertile; timber is a principal product. Exports rice, sugar, wax, pearls, coral, salt, gold and silver, & timber. It is subdivided into 13 dists. *Kiang-tchou*, the cap., is a populous city on N. coast. Its port, *Kiang-chow*, is one of those opened by the treaty of Tientsin.

HAINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, circ. Hainau-Goldberg, on the Deichsel. P. 3300. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

HAINAULT, a forest of England, co. Essex, E. of Epping Forest, and N.W. Rumford.

HAINAUT or HAINAULT (German *Hennegau*), a frontier prov. of Belgium, cap. Mons, bounded W. and S. by France, and on other sides by E. and W. Flanders, S. Brabant and Namur. Area 1441 sq. m. P. (1861) 825,216. Surface generally level; hilly in the S.E. It is traversed by the Sambre, Scheldt, Dender, and Haine rivers, and by several canals. It is extremely rich in coal, and contains the three principal coal mines in the kingdom. Agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining are the principal occupations of its inhabitants. Manufs. of hardwares, glass, linen and woollen fabrics, lace, and leather. It is subdivided into three arrs. Principal towns, Mons, Tournay, and Charleroi.

HAINAUT, an old division of France in French Flanders, now comprised in the dép. Nord.

HAINBURG or HALMBURG, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube river, 27 m. E.S.E. Vienna. P. 3400. It has a royal tobacco factory. The Magyars here gained a great victory over the Germans in 907.

HAINNE, a liver of Belgium, prov. Hainault, after a W. course of 40 m. past Mons and St Ghislain, joins the Scheldt in France, dep. Nord, opposite Conde, whence it is navigable to Mons. From it the prov. Hainaut derived its name.—*Haine St Pierre* is a vill. on it, 12 m. W. Charleroi.

HAINNEWALDE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, near the Elbe. P. 2600, mostly weavers.

HAINFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. N. Norwich. Ac. 1600. P. 643.

HAINICHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 40 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 6300.

HAINS, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 19 m. E. Bellefonte.

HAINTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 2306. P. 302.

HAI-TAN, an island in the Strait of Formosa, China Sea, lat.  $25^{\circ} 35' N.$ ; lon.  $120^{\circ} E.$

HAITERBACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 30 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 2000.

HAITI ISLAND, West Indies. [HAYTI.]

HAJEEPORE, a town of British India, dist. Tirhoot, presid. Bengal, on the Ganges, 15 m. N.E. Dinapore. It has an annual fair for the sale of horses and cattle, and is a resort of pilgrims.

HAJIABAD, a town of Persia, prov. Kirman, 40 m. W. Gombroon, near the centre of the Persian Gulf. Pop. from 600 to 700.—*Haji* or *Hadi* is a prefix of the names of numerous villages in Turkish Kurdistan and Armenia.

HAJILAR (EL), a town of Arabia. [LACHSA.]

HAJIGUNGE, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 5 m. E. Tureedpore, on the Ganges.

HAJILAR, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 46 m. S. W. Konieh.

HAKARY or HAKIARIA, a mountain district of Turkish Kurdistan, of which Joolamerk, 80 m. S. Van, is the cap. Inhabitants mostly Nestorian Christians.

HAKERSAY, one of the smallest of the Hebrides islands, Scotland, between Barra and South Uist.

HAKIM-KHAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. S.E. Sivas, on an affl. of the Euphrates.

HAKODADI, a seaport town of Japan, on a peninsula on the S. shore of Yesso in Sangar Strait. P. (1863) 45,000. It was opened to commerce in 1858. Trade is chiefly carried on by American, Russian, and British vessels. The exports consist of wood (hardwood, pine, fir, and hinoki), combou (seaweed), gensen, awabee, dried fish, cuttle fish, oil, and silk; imports woollens, linen and cotton stuffs, velvet, and sugar.

HAL, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Senne, the Charleroi Canal, and Mons Railway, 9 m. S.S.W. Brussels. P. 7813.

HALAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Southwell. Ac. 1310. P. 382.

HALAS, a market town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co. and 75 m. S.S.E. Pesth, on the Lake Halastó. P. 10,636.

HALBEATH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dunfermline. P. 568.

HALBERSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Magdeburg, with which it communicates by railway, cap. circ., on the Holzemme, an affluent of the Bode. P. (1861) 21,674 civil, 1136 military. It is enclosed by walls, outside of which are several suburbs, and has a cathedral, 10 other Protestant & 2 Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, theatre, college, diocesan and normal schools, Gleim's institute, public libraries, private museums and picture galleries, manufs. of woollen stuffs, leather, carpets, linen fabrics, gloves, straw hats, starch, tobacco, and soap, with oil refineries, breweries, and a trade in corn and wool.

**HALBERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Tiverton. Ac. 5755. P. 1663.

**HALDENLEBEN (NEW)**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 15 m. N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. P. 5016. Manufs. woollen fabrics, leather, vitriol, glass, and stone wares.—Old *Haldensleben* is an adjacent vill. P. 1749.

**HALDON**, a vill. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Exeter. In its vicinity a range of hills extends 7 m., 1818 feet in height.

**HALE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.E. Fordingbridge. Ac. 1672. P. 153.—II. co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 5110. P. 1059.—III. a township, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, 2 m. S.E. Altringham. P. 1160.—IV. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, 6½ m. S. Prescott. P. 1062.

**HALESHUR**, a town of Brit. India, dist. Baraset, presid. Bengal, on l. b. of the Hoogly, in lat. 22° 25' N., lon. 88° 23' E. It has Sanscrit colleges.

**HALES**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Beccles. Ac. 980. P. 315.—II. a township, co. Stafford, 2½ m. E. Market-Drayton.

**HALESOWEN**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Worcester, 7 m. W.S.W. Birmingham. Ac. of pa. 11,290. P. 23,330; do. of town 2412.

**HALESWORTH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, a station on railway to Great Yarmouth, on the Blyth, 25 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. of pa. 12,245. P. 29,293, chiefly employed in spinning and weaving yarn from hemp, which is largely grown in the vicinity. It is a polling-place for East Suffolk.

**HALEWOOD**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. S. Prescott. Ac. 3759. P. 1205.

**HALFAY**, a town of Africa, Nubia, on the E. bank of the Nile, 15 m. N. Khartum, cap. of an extensive dist., mostly between lat. 14° 20' and 16° N.

**HALFMOON**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 13 m. N. Albany.—II. Pennsylvania, 78 m. N.W. Harrisburgh.

**HALF MOON KEYS** are reefs and islets E. of Portland Point, the S. extremity of Jamaica.—*Half Moon Islands*, a group, Malaysia, lat. 9° N., lon. 115° 10' E.

**HALE-MORTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, district of Eskdale. Ac. 6100. P. 713.

**HALFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 1010. P. 346.

**HALIBUT ISLAND**, North Pacific Ocean, near the S.W. extremity of the peninsula Alaska. Circumference 22 m. It was so named by Cook from the large number of halibuts taken there.

**HALICZ or GALITCH**, a town of Austrian Galicia (and whence the name of this prov.), on the Dniester, 63 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. P. 1830, chiefly employed in salt works and soap factories.

**HALIFAX**, a parl. bor., large manufacturing town, and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the navigable Calder, and on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 14 m. W.S.W. Leeds. Ac. of pa. 75,740. P. of do. 147,988; do. of parl. bor. (1851) 33,582; do. (1861) 37,014. Altitude 420 feet. Chief buildings, the piece-hall, a vast quadrangle, containing 315 rooms or warehouses, in which the manufacturers keep their cloths for sale; and the pa. church, to which about 18 other churches and chapels in pa. are subordinate; also numerous dissenters' meeting-houses and schools; a blue-coat hospital, infirmary, gaol, theatre, assembly rooms, public baths, library, literary society hall with library and museum, mechanics' institute, and several banks; almshouses, erected by Sir F. and Mr J. Crossley, at a cost (including endowment) of 25,000l.; also a beautiful park, designed by Sir J. Paxton, at a cost of 30,000l.; a gorgeous church, built

and endowed by Mr Akroyd, at a cost of 50,000l., designed by Mr Scott; a magnificent town-hall, designed by Sir C. Barry, with tower and spire 160 feet high. The hall was opened by the Prince of Wales in August 1863; it cost 60,000l. The Messrs Crossley are now (1864) completing a vast orphanage to accommodate 450 children, to cost about 100,000l. The woollen manuf. was introduced here early in the 15th century. Coal is plentiful in the pa., and the river Calder communicates with Hull on one side, and Liverpool on the other. The principal staples are shalloons, camlets, figured vestings, moreens, bombazeens, crapes, russets, serges, baizes, coatings, broad and narrow cloths, kerseys, woollens, cottons, silks, and extensive damask manufs. Most of the goods are sold in an unfinished state to the merchants in the piece-hall. Customs rev. (1862) 4657l. *Halifax* comprises 19 townships, and is governed by the mayor and corporation, 17 co. and 12 bor. magistrates. It sent two members to H. of C. during the Commonwealth, which privilege was restored by the Reform Act. Reg. electors (1864) 1664.

**HALIFAX**, a marit. city and cap. of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, in lat. 44° 38' N., lon. 63° 36' W. P. (1861), exclusive of army and navy, 25,026. It stands on the declivity of a hill 250 feet high, facing the harbour, and its houses are mostly of wood, though elegant and substantial stone and brick buildings are yearly becoming more numerous. It has a mayor and 18 aldermen. Public edifices, Province building, containing the government offices and public library; the residences of the military commandant and admiral, two sets of barracks and military hospital, ordnance and commissariat departments, Dalhousie college, 16 churches, workhouse, prison, exchange, assembly rooms, and theatre. The dockyard covers 14 acres; the harbour, defended by strong forts and batteries, is a part of an inlet which expands above the city into Bedford basin, with an area of 10 sq. m. Chief trade with North America, West Indies, and United States. Exports, preserved fish, timber, coals, grindstones, corn, flour, cattle, cheese, butter, whale and seal oil, and furs; value (1860) 3,902,638 dols. Imports, colonial produce from the West Indies, timber and flour from the United States, and manufactured goods from Great Britain; value 6,431,581 dols. Reg. vessels of the port 1581, tons 78,696. On E. side of the harbour is the town of Dartmouth, with ship-building. It is the chief rendezvous of the British navy on the North American station, and the stopping place of the Cunard steamers which cross the Atlantic. Shortest sea route to Spithead (England) 2510 m.; shortest steam passage 8½ days. It has manufs. of snuff, leather, paper, soap, with distilleries, breweries, a considerable fishery, & lumber trade. It communicates by a canal with the Bay of Fundy, by steam-packets with Boston (U. S.), and by railway with Truro, Windsor, and Picton. Mean ann. temp. 43° 8, summer 62°; ann. rainfall 41 in. *Halifax* was founded in 1749 by the Hon. Edward Cornwallis, governor of Nova Scotia, who named it in honour of the Earl of Halifax. It is an important military post, and the headquarters of the Lower Provinces. It is also the chief naval station for the provinces and the West Indies. There are usually two regiments stationed here. The co. of Halifax has a pop. of 49,021.

**HALIFAX**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Virginia. Area 765 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,623 free, 14,897 slaves.—II. a co. in E. part of North Carolina. Area 545 sq. m. P. 9093 free, 10,349 slaves.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, 18 m. N.

Harrisburg.—IV. a township, Vermont, 105 m. S. Montpelier.—V. a river port, N. Carolina, on the Roanoke, 70 m. N.E. Raleigh.

HALIFAX BAY, N.E. Australia, in lat. 19° S., lon. 147° E., is between Rockingham and Cleveland bays, 45 m. in width, and contains Palm Islands.

HALKETT (CAPE), a headland of Russian America, on the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 50' N., lon. 152° W., bounds Harrison Bay on the W.

HALKIN, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Flint. Ac. 3140. P. 1380. In the vicinity is a hill upwards of 1000 feet high.

HALKIRK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, in the centre of the co., adjoining Reay on the E. Area about 90 sq. m. P. 2864. Includes vill. of Halkirk, pop. 398.

HALL, several towns of Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 35 m. N.E. Stuttgart, on rail, to Heilbronn. P. 6600. It was formerly a free imperial city, enclosed by walls, and has 7 churches, a town-hall, endowed college, mint, hospital, two public libraries, and several sugar refineries. It has also soap and other factories, and a trade in oxen, hogs, and salt from the neighbouring springs, which yield 175,000 cwts. of salt annually.—II. (Nieder Hall), a town W. of Ingelfingen, on the Kocher, with salt springs. P. 1663.—III. a town of the Tirol, circ. Lower Inntal, on the Inn, 6 m. E. Innsbruck. P. 4800, chiefly employed in salt mines. It has a mint, a gymnasium, a ladies' seminary, and cotton and linen factories.—IV. a market town of Upper Austria, 19 m. S. Linz. P. 1000.

HALL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Georgia, cap. Gainesville. Area 651 sq. m. P. 8105 free, 1261 slaves.

HALLA, a town of Scinde, 35 m. N.W. Hyderabad, with extensive manufs. of caps and superior earthen wares, and a Mohammedan shrine, greatly frequented. P. estimated at from 2000 to 10,000.

HALLAM (KIRK), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Derby. Ac. 1699. P. 536.—II. (West), 6 m. N.E. Derby. Ac. 1323. P. 559.—III. (Nether), a township, co. York, W. Riding, 1½ m. W. Sheffield. Ac. 5480. P. 17,305.—IV. (Upper), 3½ m. W.S.W. Sheffield. Ac. 5870. P. 1643.

HALLAMSHIRE, a dist. of England, co. York, West Riding, composed of the two extensive pas. of Sheffield and Ecclesfield.

HALLAND, a laen or dist. of Sweden. Area 1893 sq. m. P. (1860) 119,578.

HALLAR or HALLAWAR, a dist. of India, prov. Guzerat. It is enclosed by the Gulf of Cutch, Muchoo-Kanta, Jhallawar, Kallywar, Soruth, Burda, Okamundal, and the Arabian Sea. Area 4960 sq. m. P. estimated at 358,560. Surface various. Soil light; yields wheat, millet, maize, and cotton. Manufs. cotton fabrics, and dye works. The district is well watered.

HALLATON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.N.E. Market-Harboro'. Ac. of pa. 2360. P. 696.

HALLAU, a frontier vill. of Switzerland, with mineral springs and baths, cant. and 8 m. W. Schaffhausen. P. 2337.

HALLE, a city of Prussian Saxony, gov. Morseburg, cap. circ., on the Saale, and at the junction of railways to Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Weimar, 20 m. N.W. Leipzig. P. (1861) civil 41,507, military 1469. Mean temp. of year 47°·7, winter 31°·5, summer 63°·5, Fahr. It is enclosed by walls, and divided into several quarters, each with its own magistracy. Principal buildings, the church of St Mary, the church of Maurice, and outside the walls a monument to the Germans who fell in the battle of Leipzig. Its uni-

versity, founded in 1694, had united to it in 1815 that of Wittenberg, and possesses a valuable library, museums, anatomical theatre, chemical laboratory, botanic garden, and observatory. Manufs. hardwares and starch, but woollen fabrics, gloves, etc., are also made here; and near the city are salt springs, yielding 225,000 to 300,000 cwt. of salt annually. Halle is the seat of the mining board for the provs. between the Elbe and Weser. Michaelis and Handel were born here. On the 18th Oct. 1806, the French gained signal advantages here over the Prussians.—II. a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ., W. of the Teutoburger-wald. P. 1500.

HALLEIN, a town of Upper Austria, circ. and 9 m. S.S.E. Salzburg, on the Salzach. P. 5000, chiefly employed in salt mines and in pin-making.

HALLENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 82 m. S.E. Arnsberg. P. 1600.

HALLENCOUR, a vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Abbeville. P. 1914.

HALLGARTH, a township of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Durham, pa. Pitlington. P. 2295.

HALLI, a port and harbour on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, district of Hedjaz.

HALLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.W. Rochester. Ac. 1917. P. 760.

HALLINGBURY (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 2651. P. 675.—II. (Little), same co., 10 m. E.N.E. Ware. Ac. 1612. P. 514.

HALLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 2 m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 860. P. 82.

HALLIWELL, a township, Engl., co. Lancaster pa. Dean, 3 m. W.N.W. Bolton. Ac. 2320. P. 5953.

HALLUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. S.S.W. Southwell. Ac. 977. P. 67.

HALLOW, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N.N.W. Worcester. Ac. 2202. P. 1507.

HALLOWELL, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 2 m. S. Augusta. P. 4769.

HALL'S ISLANDS, British N. America, at the W. entrance of Frobisher Strait, lat. 63° N., lon. 65° W.

HALLSTADT, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Traun, built in a terraced form, on the W. shore of the Lake of Hallstadt, 16 m. N.E. Radstadt. P. 1050, employed in adjacent salt mines.—II. a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Main, 3 m. N.W. Bamberg. P. 1650.

HALLUIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on the rt. b. of the Lys, 10 m. N.N.E. Lille. P. 10,803, engaged in weaving and bleaching.

HALLUM or HALLUN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 7 m. N. Leeuwarden. P. 1450.

HALLWYL LAKE, Switzerland, cant. Aargau, is an expansion of the river Aa. 9 m. S.E. Aarau, 5 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth.

HALLMI, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Ugocz, 10 m. S. Nagy-szallos. P. 813.

HALMSTAD, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. laen, on Laholm Bay, Kattegat, 76 m. S.S.E. Gothenburg, at the mouth of the Nissa Aa. P. 4071. It has woollen manufactures and a salmon fishery.

HALMSTADT, a marit. laen of Sweden, having W. the Kattegat, and landward the laens Göteborg, Wenersborg, Jonköping, Wexiö, and Christianstadt. Area 1900 sq. m. P. 105,726. Surface sandy, and does not produce corn sufficient for home consumption. Forests are now confined to the mountainous E. frontier. Cattle-rearing, fishing, and linen spinning and weaving are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

HALS, a market town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 15 m. E. Aalborg, at the entrance of the Liimfjord. P. 600, mostly fishers.

**HALSALL**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hundred of W. Derby. Ac. 16,658. P. 4672.

**HALSBRÜCKE** and **HALSDORF**, two vills. of Germany; the former in Saxony, circ. and 18 m. W.S.W. Dresden. P. 1264.—The latter in Hesse-Cassel, 37 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 724.

**HALSE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. E. Wivelcombe. Ac. 1801. P. 453.

**HALSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5½ m. E.S.E. Hedon. Ac. 2877. P. 265.

**HALSTEAD**, a market town, railway station, and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, 18 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. of pa. 5633. P. 6917. It has manufs. of silks, velvets, satins, and straw plait.—II. a pa., co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.W. Seven-Oaks. Ac. 918. P. 323.—III. a township, co. and 11 m. E. Leicester. Ac. 1432. P. 211.

**HALSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. N.N.E. Beaminster. Ac. 3181. P. 532.

**HALSTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.E. Rochester. Ac. 4244. P. 363.—II. (*Low*), same co., on Standgate creek, 6½ m. E. Chatham. Ac. 1891. P. 399.

**HALTCLIFFE**, a tnsph. of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 9½ m. N.N.E. Keswick. P. 521.

**HALTE**, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Aurich, on l. b. of the Ems, 10 m. S.S.W. Leer, with a custom-house for the circle of Leer.

**HALTERN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Münster, on the Lippe. P. 2000, employed in woollen and linen weaving.

**HALTHAM-ON-BAIN**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 2610. P. 215.

**HALTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.E. Wendover. Ac. 1452. P. 147.—II. co. and 2½ m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Ac. 3738. P. 670.—III. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 10 m. N.W. Great Grimby. Ac. 5490. P. 727.—IV. (*West*), in same co., 8 m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 4870. P. 422.—V. (*Holegate*), same co., 1½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1820. P. 531.—VI. a chapelry & small market town, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.E. Frodsham. P. 1541.

**HALTWHISTLE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, with a station on the Carlisle Railway, 34 m. W. Newcastle. Ac. of pa. 55,229, much of which is moorland. P. 5200; do. of township 1749. It lies in the valley of the S. Tyne, and has manufactures of coarse baize.

**HALVERGATE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Loddon. Ac. 2675. P. 541.

**HALWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Totness. Ac. 3666. P. 357.—II. same co., 5½ m. E.S.E. Holsworthy. Ac. 3426. P. 257.

**HALYS**, a river of Asia Minor. [KIZIL-IRMAK.]

**HAM**, *Hamum*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., in a marshy plain, near l. b. of the Somme, arr. and 14 m. S.S.E. Peronne. P. 2873. Its old fortress is used as a state prison. In 1830 the ministers of Charles x., and afterwards Prince Louis Bonaparte, now Emperor of the French, were confined in its citadel.

**HAM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 7 m. S.S.W. Charleroi. P. 1883. Manufs. of lace.

**HAM**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.W. Sandwich. Ac. 320. P. 47.—II. co. Wilts, 4½ m. S. Hungerford. Ac. 1665. P. 249.—III. (*East*), co. Essex, 7½ m. E.N.E. London. Ac. 2495. P. 2264.—IV. (*West*), on the Lea, 4½ m. E.N.E. London. Ac. 5390. P. 15,994.—V. (*High*), co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Langport. Ac. 4229. P. 1263.—VI. (*with Hatch*), a hamlet, co. Surrey, on the Thames, pa. Kingston-on-Thames, 11 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. P. 1420.

**HAMADA**, a table-land of Northern Africa, in the desert, between Tripoli and Fezzan. It is destitute of water, and uninhabited.

**HAMADAN**, *Ecbatana*, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 180 m. S.W. Teheran. Lat. 34° 50' N.; lon. 48° 32' E. Pop. variously estimated from 25,000 to 40,000. Near it is an edifice containing the tomb of Avicenna, resorted to by numerous pilgrims. It has baths, caravanserais, an Armenian church, and a Jewish synagogue. Some carpet and silk weaving and tanning are here carried on, and the city has a trade in leather, and is an entrepôt for the commerce between Bagdad and the modern cap. of Persia.

**HAMAH** (anc. *Epiphania*, and the *Hamath* of Scripture), a city of Syria, pash. and 110 m. N.E. Damascus, on the Orontes, here crossed by four bridges. P. 30,000. It is enclosed by walls. Principal structures, the governor's palace, mosques, baths, bazaars, and some curious hydraulic works. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gold and silver thread, in which, and in wax, safflower, madder, and colonial & European goods, Hamah has an active trade with Aleppo, and other towns on the route between Asia and Africa.

**HAMBACH**, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. and 2 m. S.W. Neustadt. P. 2100.

**HAMBANTOTTE**, a bay and small seaport town, on the S. coast of Ceylon. Lat. 6° 13' N.; lon. 81° 16' E. It has some trade in bay-salt.

**HAMBATO** or **AMBATO**, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. and 75 m. S. Quito, at the N.E. foot of Mount Chimborazo, in a wheat country; elevation 8860 feet. Lat. 1° 11' S.; lon. 78° 37' W. It was destroyed by an eruption of Cotopaxi in 1698, and again by an earthquake in 1796. P. 12,000. (?)

**HAMBERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 9 m. S. Mayenne. P. 1706.

**HAMBLE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on a river of same name, at its junction with Southampton water, 4½ m. S.E. Southampton. Ac. 1319. P. 509.

**HAMBLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.E. Henley. Ac. 6615. P. 1464.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E.S.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 9040. P. 1891.—III. co. Surrey, 3½ m. S. Godalming. Ac. 1556. P. 557.

**HAMBLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 3 m. E.S.E. Oakham. Ac. 1154. P. 323.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Brayton, 4½ m. W.S.W. Selby. Ac. 2120. P. 544.

**HAMBROOK**, a hamlet of Engl., co. Glo'ster, pa. of Winterbourne, 5 m. N.N.E. Bristol. P. 1621.

**HAMBURG**, a city of N. Germany, cap. of the republic of same name, on r. b. of the Elbe, about 70 m. from its mouth. Lat. 53° 32' 51" N.; lon. 9° 58' 33" E. P. (with suburbs) (1861) 178,800, of whom 10,000 are Jews. Area of territory 135 sq. m. P. (1861) 229,941. Mean temperature of year 48°, winter 32°-7, summer 63°-7, Fahr. It consists of an old and a new town, 4 m. in circumference, enclosed by planted walks on the site of its former fortifications, and intersected by canals and branches of the Alster river. Principal edifices, the churches of the 5 pas., especially those of St Peter and St Michael; the exchange, town-hall, general infirmary for between 4000 and 5000 patients, orphan asylum, senate-house, bank, Eimbeck-house, workhouse, prison, arsenal, and two theatres; German, French, and English chapels; Johanneum and college, a public library, numerous other libraries, museums, academies, an observatory, botanic garden, learned and other societies, etc. A great conflagration, which destroyed Peter's church, and many of the other public buildings, burned 61 streets, 120 passages and courts, and left houseless 19,995 of the population, commenced on the 5th May 1842. Since that time the town has been in part rebuilt accord-

ing to a regular plan. Manufs. comprise sugar refineries, tar, tobacco, and sailcloth factories, breweries, distilleries, tanneries, cotton printing and dyeing works, anchor and iron forges, and many manufs. of less magnitude. *Hamburg* is the greatest commercial city of the European continent, its trade embracing every article bought or sold in Germany. Ships entered the port (1861) 5219 (tonnage 1,323,225), cleared 5184 (tonnage 1,311,501). The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, North and South America, and West Indies. The total number of emigrants in 1861 was 14,399 persons, of whom 9570 were for the United States. Five first-class steamers belonging to the Hamburg American Steam Navigation Company run between Hamburg and New York. Imports: colonial produce, grains, hides, leather, meat, butter, wool, cotton, yarns, metals, stone, dyes, manufactured goods, bullion, etc.; value (1861) 612,682,000 marks banco. The exports can no longer be ascertained, as no official accounts of them have been kept since 1856, when export duty was abolished. Rev. (1862) 10,648,660 marks courant. The city communicates with Lübeck by a canal, and with Berlin, Brunswick, Hanover, Kiel, and Rendsburg by railways. Hambro' is said to have been founded in the 8th century by Charlemagne; early in the 13th century it joined Lübeck in the formation of the Hanse League. Under the French, from 1810 to 1814, it was cap. of the dep. Bouches de l'Elbe. The territory depending on Hamburg forms a small republic, consisting of the city and district immediately around it, the towns Bergedorf and Ritzebuttel, the dists. of Vierländen (the sovereignty of which is shared by Lübeck), Cuxhaven, some islands in the Elbe, and some detached portions of territory, enclosed by the Danish and Hanoverian dominions. Surface level, watered by the Elbe, Alster, and Bille; and the Vierländen and marsh lands in the river are very productive, being in great part appropriated to fruit and market gardens. Government vested in a senate of 4 burgomasters, 24 citizens, and 4 representative colleges.

**HAMBURG**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 263 m. W. Albany. P. 5219.

**HAMBURG**, a town of U. S., N. America, South Carolina, on Savannah river and on railway, 136 m. N.W. Charleston. P. 3000. It is a great cotton mart and shipping port.

**HAMBYE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 11 m. S.E. Coutances. P. 3046.

**HAMDEN**, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, co. Delaware, 72 m. W.S.W. Albany.—II. Connecticut, co. Newhaven, 33 m. S.S.W. Hartford.

**HAMELN**, a town of Hanover, princip. Calenberg, cap. cant., landr. and 25 m. S.W. Hanover, on the Weser, at its confluence with the Hamel. P. 6614. It has salmon fishing, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, and tobacco and pipe factories; and is defended by Fort George, a citadel on the W. b. of the river. A large sluice was constructed here by George II. of Great Britain in 1734, by which a good harbour was formed, and the town still has an active trade.—II. a vill. of Hanover, 8 m. N.E. Hildesheim. P. 1030.—III. a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Dusseldorf, rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 1884.

**HAMERINGHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1370. P. 188.

**HAMERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 6½ m. S.S.W. Stilton. Ac. 2150. P. 167.

**HAMID**, a town of Asia Minor. [ISBARTA.]

**HAMILTON**, a parl. and munic. bor., market

town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, and on the Clydesdale Junction Railway, 12 m. S.E. Glasgow. Ac. of pa. 14,400. P. 14,047; do. of town 10,688. It has 2 churches, a grammar school, 2 poors' hospitals, a subscription library, mechanics' institute, trades-hall, branch banks, gaol, cavalry barracks, & the ducal palace of the house of Hamilton, in the park of which the aboriginal breed of wild cattle still are kept. *Hamilton* has been the principal seat of imitation cambric weaving since the introduction of cotton manufs. into Scotland. Manufs. of lace, black silk veils, check shirts, and hempen fabrics are also flourishing. Corp. rev. (1863-4) 11254. The burgh unites with Airdrie, Falkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in sending 1 member to the House of Commons. It gives title of duke to the premier peer of Scotland. It takes its name from Hamilton Castle, higher up the Clyde. The Marquis of Hamilton was created by James VI.

**HAMILTON**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on a branch of the Hudson. Area 1064 sq. m. P. 3024.—II. in S.W. part of Ohio, on the Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. P. (1860) 216,410.—III. in S.E. part of Tennessee, intersected by the Tennessee river. Area 615 sq. m. P. 11,839 free, 1419 slaves.—IV. in the centre of Indiana. Area 412 sq. m. P. 17,310.—V. in N. of Florida. P. 2757 free, 1397 slaves.—VI. Illinois. Area 432 sq. m. P. 9915. Also several townships.—I. New York, 100 m. N.W. Albany. It has a Baptists' Theological Institution.—II. a town of Ohio, on the Miami river, 92 m. W.S.W. Columbus.—III. a township, New Jersey, 30 m. S.E. Woodbury.—IV. Massachusetts, 22 m. N.E. Boston.—V. Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg.—VI. Ohio, co. Franklin, on the Scioto.—VII. Ohio, co. Jackson.—VIII. Ohio, co. Warren.—IX. Pennsylvania, co. Franklin.—X. Pennsylvania, co. Monroe.—*Hamilton* *Ban* is a township, Pennsylvania, co. Adams.

**HAMILTON**, a city of Upper Canada, at the W. end of Lake Ontario, 38 m. by rail. from Toronto. P. (1863) 20,000. Situated on Burlington bay, and on the Grand Trunk and U. S. railways, it is one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the colony. It is the station for steamers from Montreal, and has extensive commerce.

**HAMILTON**, a county of U. S., Iowa. P. 1699.

**HAMINOG**, a tnsip. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Llanrhystydd, 14 m. N. Lampeter. P. 895.

**HAMM**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. and 22 m. N.N.W. Arensburg, cap. circ., on the Lippe, here joined by the Ahe, and on rail. to Cologne. P. 7000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a college, manufs. of linen fabrics & leather, bleaching works, & an active trade in hams: it was formerly one of the Hanse towns.—II. a vill. in the territory, and 2 m. E. Hamburg. P. 1540, mostly employed in market gardening and cotton weaving.

**HAMMAH DE CABES (EL)**, *Aghs Tacapinae*, a town of Northern Africa, dom. Tunis, 18 m. W. Cabes, and famous for baths.

**HAMMAMET** or **HAMAMET**, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. and 42 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Hammamet, a bay of the Great Syrtis. P. 8000. (?) Trades with Tunis, in corn, wool, and oil. Its roadstead is safe.

**HAMME**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Scheldt, 19 m. E.N.E. Ghent. P. 8462, employed in navigation, rope-making, and trading in hemp.

**HAMMELBURG**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 23 m. N. Würzburg. P. 2700, employed in raising wine and fruits.

**HAMMUR**, a vill. and pa. of Norway, stiff and

7 m. N.E. Bergen. P. 5400.—II. a vill. of Denmark, Jütland, N.E. Aalborg.—III. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the railway betwixt Kosel and Ratibor.

HAMMERFEST, the most N. town of Europe, Norway, prov. Finmark, on the Qual-oe (Whale Island), of which it is the chief port, 60 m. S.W. the N. Cape. Lat.  $70^{\circ} 38' N.$ ; lon.  $23^{\circ} 39' E.$  P. 400. Houses of wood, and painted externally; communication betwixt its quarters is kept up by boats, and its harbour is defended by a fort. The sun here remains two months above the horizon. In summer the heat is sometimes oppressive, and throughout the winter the temperature is mild enough for the fishery to be carried on. Exports comprise stockfish, whale, seal, and shark oil, skins, walrus hides and teeth, copper, and feathers.

HAMMERSMITH, a town and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 4 m. W. London. Ac. of pa. (formerly a chapelry under Fulham) 2321. P. 24,519. It is a polling-place for the county, with a station on the Great Eastern Railway.

HAMMERSTEIN, a town of W. Prussia, reg. Marienwerder, circ. Schlochau. P. 2000.

HAMMERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W.S.W. Lichfield. P. 991.

HAMMOND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the St Lawrence, 154 m. N.W. Albany.—*Hammondsport* is a vill., New York, at the S. of Crooked Lake.

HAMMOND ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Solomon Group, are in lat.  $8^{\circ} 40' S.$ , lon.  $157^{\circ} 20' E.$

HAMMOON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 677. P. 74.

HAMOA, Pacific Ocean. [NAVIGATOR'S ISLS.]

HAMONT, a small town of Belgian Limbourg, 7 m. N.W. Bree. P. 992.

HAMOON, *Aria Palus*, a large morass or lake of E. Persia or W. Afghanistan, betwixt lat.  $30^{\circ} 50'$  and  $31^{\circ} 54' N.$ , lon.  $61^{\circ} 8'$  and  $62^{\circ} 10' E.$  Length, N.E. to S.W., about 70 m.; breadth, 15 to 20 m. It receives the Helmund, Furrah Rood, and other rivers. Its E. part is shallow, and covered with reeds. In an island is the fort Rustum or Koh-i-Kwajeh. Water salt, and banks fringed by forests of tamarisks. Lake Zurrah or Zirreh, to the S.E., is now nearly dry.

HAMPDEN (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 7 m. W.N.W. Chesham. Ac. 1710. P. 266. Birthplace of the celebrated John Hampden.—II. (*Little*), in same co.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Wendover. Ac. 508. P. 68.

HAMPDEN, a co. of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, in its S. part, on the Connecticut river. Area 585 sq. m. P. (1860) 57,366. It is traversed by the Hampshire and Hampden Canal.—II. a township of Maine, 62 m. E.N.E. Augusta.

HAMPNETT, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 1 m. N.W. North Leach. Ac. 1406. P. 156.—II. (*Westhampnett*), co. Sussex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Chichester. Ac. 1899. P. 502.

HAMPNESTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Wimborne Minster. Ac. 4948. P. 1341.

HAMPSHIRE, the colloquial contracted name of the English co. SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in W. Massachusetts, on Connecticut river, cap. Northampton. Area 532 sq. m. P. (1860) 37,823.—II. in N. part of Virginia, watered by branches of the Potomac. Area 838 sq. m. P. 12,700 free, 1213 slaves.—III. (*New*), one of the States. [NEW HAMPSHIRE.]

HAMPSHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 4 m. N.N.W. London, with a station on the Great Eastern Railway. Ac. 2252. P. 19,106.

The vill. is situated on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which is a heath about 280 ac., commanding fine views. E. of the town is a mineral spring, in high repute during the last and preceding centuries, at which time Hampstead was a fashionable watering-place. Alt. 360 feet. Rainfall 23 inches.—II. (*East*). [EAST HAMPSHEAD.]—III. (*Marshall*), co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Ac. 1839. P. 299.—IV. (*Norris*), in same co.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. E. Ilsley. Ac. 5769. P. 1358.

HAMPSTHWAITF, a pa. of England, co. York, 6 m. W. Knaresbro'. Ac. 9600. P. 2422.

HAMPTON, the name of several pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, on the Thames, about 15 m. W.S.W. London, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Kingston. Ac. 3190. P. 5353. Hampton court, a royal palace on the N. bank of the Thames, founded by Cardinal Wolsey, is about 1 m. from the village. It contains the state-rooms, in which are some rich furniture and tapestry; a superb collection of paintings, chiefly historical portraits, and the 7 celebrated cartoons of Raffaele. The palace is built of brick, with stone decorations. Its ceiling is painted by Verrio. The garden is laid out in the Dutch style; it has a fine terrace, some good sculpture, fountains, vases, and a grape-house, containing a vine, said to be the largest and most productive in Europe. The park, 5 m. in circ., is well stocked with deer. This palace was an occasional royal residence betwixt the reigns of Henry VIII. and George II.—II. (*in Arden*), a pa., co. Warwick, having a station on the Midland, at its junction with the Derby Railway,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Birmingham. Ac. 11,502. P. 3161.—III. (*Bishop's*), co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Hereford. Ac. 2845. P. 1047.—IV. (*Gay*), co. Oxford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Woodstock. Ac. 620. P. 67.—V. co. Worcester, 1 m. S.W. Evesham. Ac. 1670. P. 513.—VI. (*High*), co. Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3039. P. 386.—VII. (*Little*), co. Sussex, on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Avon, 11 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Ac. 1222. P. 2350. It has a small harbour, and is much frequented for sea-bathing.—VIII. (*Lovett*), co. Worcester, 1 m. N.N.W. Droitwich, within the parliamentary boundaries of which it is enclosed. Ac. 1908. P. 185.—IX. (*Lucy or Bishop's Hampton*), co. Warwick, on the Avon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Stratford. Ac. 3050. P. 435.—X. (*Maisey*), co. Gloucester,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Fairford. Ac. 1276. P. 215.—XI. (*Nether*), co. Wilts, 1 m. S. Wilton. Ac. 796. P. 132.—XII. (*Poyle*), co. Oxford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Woodstock. Ac. 830. P. 125.—XIII. (*Welch*), co. Salop,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Ellesmere. Ac. 1570. P. 516.—XIV. (*Wick*), a hamlet, co. Middlesex, pa. Hampton, on the Thames,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Kingston, with a station on the Great Eastern Railway. P. 1994.

HAMPTON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 43 m. from Boston, by Eastern Rail. It has a good harbour on the Atlantic, and many vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries.—II. Connecticut, 85 m. E. Hartford.—III. New York, 26 m. N. Salem.—IV. a vill. of Virginia, cap. co. Elizabeth city, 74 m. E.S.E. Richmond.—Some vills. of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, have this name.

HAMPTONBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. N.E. Goshen.

HAMPTON-ROADS, a branch of the Chesapeake Bay, U. S., North America, Virginia, at the mouth of James river. It is a U. S. naval station, defended by two strong forts, and having sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels.

HAMSEX, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Lewes. Ac. 2761. P. 541.

**HAMSTALL-RIDWARE**, a pa. of England, co. Staf-  
ford, 4 m. N.N.E. Rugeley. Ac. 2934. P. 400.

**HAMSTERLEY**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham,  
6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland. Ac. 4003. P. 522.

**HAMTRAMCK**, a township of the U. S., North  
America, Michigan, co. Mayne.

**HAMWORTHY**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½  
m. W.N.W. Poole, within the parl. boundaries of  
which it is enclosed. Ac. 1911. P. 393.

**HAN**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, S.  
Rochefort. Near it is a remarkable cavern, through  
which the Lesse flows.

**HAN**, a market town of Dalmatia, Austria, circ.  
Spalatro, on l. b. of the Cetina, N.E. Sign.

**HANAGHAT**, a town of British India, presid.  
Bengal, 44 m. E.N.E. Calcutta.

**HANAU**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel,  
cap. circ., on l. b. of the Kinzig, near its junction  
with the Main, 86 m. S.S.W. Cassel. P., includ-  
ing suburbs (1861), 16,582. It consists of an old  
and a new town, and has a market place, 4 Cal-  
vinistic churches, a Roman Catholic church, a  
castle, now the seat of a society of natural history,  
a large hospital, theatre, council-house, college,  
academy of arts; and manufs. of silk stuffs, rib-  
bons, cotton fabrics, camlets, carpets, leather,  
gloves, hosiery, gold and silver articles, porce-  
lain, carriages, and a considerable trade in timber,  
barrels and wine. Near it are the mineral springs  
of Wilhelmstadt. At Hanau, the French, in their  
retreat from Leipzig, totally defeated the Bava-  
rians, 30th October 1813. Area of circ. 501 sq.  
m. P. (1861) 123,583.

**HANBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6 m.  
W.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 12,112. P. 2638.  
—II. co. Worcester, 3½ m. E.N.E. Droitwich, in  
the parl. bounds of which it is included. Ac.  
7533. P. 1044.

**HANCOCK**, many cos. of the U. S., North Amer-  
ica.—I. Maine, in its S. part bordering the Atl-  
antic. Area 1656 sq. m. P. (1860) 37,757.—II.  
Georgia, near its centre, cap. Sparta. Area 481  
sq. m. P. 3907 free, 8137 slaves.—III. Missis-  
sippi, in its S.E. part, bordering Lake Borgne,  
cap. Shieldsboro'. Area 938 sq. m. P. 2282 free,  
857 slaves.—IV. Kentucky, in its N. part, bor-  
dering the Ohio, cap. Hawesville. Area 158 sq.  
m. P. 5595 free, 818 slaves.—V. Ohio, in its  
N.W. part, on tributaries of Lake Erie, cap.  
Finlay. Area 523 sq. m. P. 22,886.—VI. In-  
diana, near its centre, cap. Greenfield. Area  
310 sq. m. P. 12,802.—VII. Illinois, in its W.  
part, bordering the Mississippi, cap. Carthage.  
Area 731 sq. m. P. 29,061.—VIII. in N.E. of  
Tennessee. Area 312 sq. m. P. 6774 free, 246  
slaves.—IX. a co. of Virginia. P. 4443 free, 2  
slaves.—Also several townships.—I. New Hamp-  
shire, 34 m. S.W. Concord.—II. New York, on  
the Delaware, near Owego. Others are in Maine,  
Vermont, and Massachusetts.

**HANDA**, an islet of Scotland, co. Sutherland,  
pa. Eddrachillis, separated from the mainland by a  
narrow but navigable sound. Area 1 sq. m. P. 7.

**HANDAH** or **HANDAK**, a town of Nubia, Africa,  
on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S.E. New Dongola.

**HANDBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4  
m. E.N.E. Whitney. Ac. 2820. P. 1059.

**HANDFORD**, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford,  
pa. Trentham, 2 m. S. Stoke. P. 832.

**HANDFORTH-CUM-BOSDEN**, a township of Eng-  
land, co. Chester, pa. Cheadle, with a station on  
the Manchester branch of the London and N.-W.  
Railway, 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. P. 629.

**HANDLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.E.  
Chester. Ac. 1976. P. 364.—II. co. Dorset, 5 m.  
N.W. Cranborne. Ac. 5928. P. 1203.

**HANDLOVA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Unter  
Neutra, dist. Privigye. P. 2400.

**HANDSCHUHSHEIM**, a vill. of Germany, grand  
duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Maine,  
10 m. S.E. Mannheim. P. 2200.

**HANDSWORTH**, a pa., England, co. Stafford, on  
Birmingham & Liverpool Rail., 5 m. S.E. Wed-  
nesbury. Ac. 7680. P. 11,459.—II. co. York, W.  
Riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Sheffield. Ac. 3510. P. 3951.

**HANDZAEME**, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov.  
West Flanders, 15½ m. S.W. Bruges. P. 2646.

**HANGEST**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.  
Somme, with a station on the railway to Boulogne,  
arr. and 7 miles N. Montdidier. P. 985.

**HANGLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½  
m. W.N.W. Brighton. Ac. 1318. P. 51.

**HANGO HEAD**, a promontory on the N. coast of  
the Gulf of Finland, S.W. Eknaes, with a harbour  
and custom-house. Lighthouse in lat. 59° 46'  
N.; lon. 22° 58' E. Off this the Swedes were  
defeated by the Russians, July 27, 1714.

**HANGOO** or **HANGU**, a small town of Afghanis-  
tan, on the Punjab frontier, 15 m. W. Kohat,  
with about 15,000 inhabitants, and a stone fort.

**HANGWELLY**, a vill. of Ceylon, 10 m. E. Colombo,  
and where the Kandy troops were defeated by  
the British in 1803.

**HANHAM**, a chapelry of England, co. Glo'ster,  
pa. Bitton, 4 m. E.S.E. Bristol. P. 1271.

**HANINGFIELD (EAST)**, a pa. of England, co.  
Essex, 6 m. S.S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 2446. P.  
453.—II. (South), 6 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac.  
1526. P. 527.—III. (West), 2 m. W. East Haning-  
field. Ac. 2818. P. 527.

**HANKERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m.  
N.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 2150. P. 393.

**HAN-KIANG**, a river of China, provs. Shen-si  
& Hou-pe, after a tortuous E. course, estimated at  
550 m., joins the Yang-tze-kiang at Han-yang.

**HAN-KIANG**, a river of Corea, Asia, enters the  
Strait of Corea after a S. course of 180 miles.

**HANKIN**, a maritime town of Corea, East Asia,  
at the mouth of a river on its E. coast. Lat. 39°  
35' N.; lon. 127° 35' E.

**HAN-KOW**, China, a treaty port, inland, 700  
m. up the Yang-tze river, where it receives the  
Han affl., l. b., lat. 30° 33' N.; lon. 113° 48' E.  
It faces Han-yang city across the Han, and Woo-  
chang across the Yang-tze; an unwalled town,  
but of great extent, with a pop. of about 400,000.  
E. of the town is the British concession, where  
now (1864) a new settlement is in progress.  
Here are from 50 to 60 foreign firms; a foreign  
inspectorate of customs, and English and Ameri-  
can consulates. It is the chief mart of the tea  
districts in the interior, and has a large trade  
with Shanghai. One cargo of tea has reached  
London direct from this inland port.

**HANLAR**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili,  
sanj. Gallipoli, 5 m. S.E. Ipsala.

**HANLE**, a town of India, state of Cashmere, in  
lat. 32° 43' N.; lon. 78° 56' E.

**HANLEY**, a township of England, co. Stafford,  
on the North-Western Railway, in the centre of  
the potteries, 2½ m. N.E. Newcastle, and included  
within the parl. bounds of Stoke-on-Trent. P.  
18,331. Earthenware and china manufactures.

**HANLEY CASTLE**, a pa. of England, co. Wor-  
cester, 1½ m. N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 5630.  
P. 1733. The Malvern wells are in this parish.

**HANMER**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4 m.  
N.N.E. Ellesmere. Ac. 14,718. P. 2519.

**HANNAN**, a city, China, on l. b. of the Yang-tse-  
Kiang, opposite Wunchang, 180 m. W. Nankin.  
Joint pop. 3,000,000 to 5,000,000. It carries on  
an immense trade.

HANNEY (WEST), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.N.E. Wantage. Ac. 3060. P. 1096.—II. (East), a tnsnip. in the above pa. Ac. 600. P. 563.

HANNIBAL, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Oswego.—II. a town of Missouri, co. Marion, on the Mississippi, 153 m. above St Louis, on railway to St Joseph.

HANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Ac. 1270. P. 226.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.E. Kingsclere. Ac. 1985. P. 264.—III. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.N.W. Highworth. Ac. 2412. P. 356.

HANNOU, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. and 21 m. W. Liege. P. 378.

HANOVER (Germ. *Hannover*), a city of Northern Germany, cap. kingdom of Hanover, on the Leine, an affluent of the Weser, 83 m. S.W. Hamburg. Lat 52° 22' 16" N.; lon. 9° 44' 40" E. P. 53,089; with suburbs (1861) 71,170. It has royal and vice-regal palaces, opera house, house of assembly, mint, arsenal, school of trades, barracks, city-hall and record office, with a library and valuable MSS.; 4 Lutheran, a Roman Catholic, and 3 Calvinistic churches; a gymnasium, normal school, various asylums and hospitals, and manufs. of oil-cloth, gold and silver articles, carpets, lacquered wares, and chicory. The transit trade with Bremen, etc., is considerable; and here is an exchange for mining produce. Exports to Britain (1862), grains, wool, hops, butter, etc., to the value of 276,253*l*. Imports, cotton, herrings, machinery, iron, woollens, oils, linens, coats, caoutchouc, etc., to the value of 1,928,365*l*. It is connected by railways with Cologne, Bremen, Brunswick, etc. During the French empire under Napoleon I., Hanover was cap. of the dep. Aller.

HANOVER (Germ. *Hannover*) (KINGDOM OF), a country of Germany, in the N., situated between lat. 51° 17' 27" and 58° 50' 58" N., lon. 6° 40' and 11° 32' E. It is of a very irregular form, and composed of two principal portions, separated by Brunswick. The N. portion is bounded N. by the North Sea; E. by Denmark, Hamburg, and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prussia, and part of Brunswick; S. by Brunswick, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, Hessen Cassel, and Prussian Westphalia; W. by the Netherlands. The S. portion is bounded N. by Brunswick, S. and E. by Prussia and Brunswick, and S. and W. by Hessen Cassel. Enclosed within the territory is the grand duchy of Oldenburg, the free town of Bremen, and part of Brunswick. It is divided into seven landrosteien. Area & pop. as follow:—

Landrosteien.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.	Chief Towns.
Hanover, . .	2,263	368,973	Hanover.
Hildesheim, . .	1,759	366,766	Hildesheim.
Luneburg, . .	4,488	367,669	Luneburg.
Stade, . . . .	2,628	286,626	Stade.
Osnabruck, . .	2,418	202,316	Osnabruck.
Aurich, . . . .	1,138	192,329	Aurich.
Mining District,	240	33,301	Clausthal.
Total, . . . .	14,845	1,888,070	

Surface flat in the N., forming part of the great plain of Germany; and mountainous in the S., where it is covered by offsets of the Harz; highest point the Königsberg, 3260 feet in elevation above the sea. The coasts are under the level of the sea, from the encroachments of which they are protected by dykes. The country is watered by three of the chief rivers of Germany—I. the Elbe, with its affluents the Oste, Ilmenau, and Jetze; 2. the Weser, affluents the Wümme, Leine, Aller, Ocker, Innerste, and Hunte; 3. Ems, affls. the Haase and the Vechte, which flows to the

Zuyder Zee. On the N. are extensive marshes and numerous lakes; the mountainous portion is rich in metals. Climate humid, mild in the N., and cold in the S. Mean temp. 48°-6, extremes 64°-6 to 32°, Fahr. Soil generally poor, is most fertile in Bremen and East Friesland, near the coast. Chief products, barley and oats, potatoes, rye, and vegetables, tobacco, hops, chicory, lint, and hemp. There are extensive forests of fir in the Harz, and of oak and beech at Solling. Cattle form one of the chief sources of wealth of the country, and they are an important article of export. The horses of East Friesland, which are celebrated, are bred for exportation, and there is a government stud at Celle. The sheep are of improved breeds, and geese are extensively reared in the polders. Bees yield valuable produce in Meppen, Lüneburg, and Verden. The lakes and rivers abound in fish. Mining is the most important branch of industry; the chief products are the metals of the Harz, including iron, copper, lead, litharge, salt, turf, coal, alum, marble, and granite. In 1861 the number of mines was 157, hands employed 6697, total value of produce 1,781,999 dollars. Total smelting houses 71, hands 2724, value of produce 2,881,351 dollars. Total salt works 16, hands 389, value 396,057 dollars. There are several mineral springs, some of which have establishments of baths. The principal manufs. are linen, hemp, woollen, and cotton fabrics, paper, soap, leather, and hats. The chief seats of the linen trade are in the provs. of Osnabrück, Hildesheim, Lauenburg, and Hanover. Value of linen produce (1861) 98,310 dollars. Brewing and the manufacture of metals are important branches of industry. Although advantageously situated on the North Sea, and traversed by navigable rivers, the commerce of Hanover is not extensive. It is conducted mostly by the towns of Bremen and Hamburg. Emden is the chief port. Principal exports, linens, yarns, and agricultural produce. Imports comprise manufactured goods, colonial produce, wine, and spirits. Besides the navigable rivers, Hanover is traversed by excellent roads, and railways connect the cap. with Hamburg in the N., Brunswick in the E., and Hildesheim in the S. The pop. in the S. belong to the Saxon race, and in the N.W. to the Frisons. The majority of the inhabitants are members of the Lutheran Church. In 1861 these proportions were—Lutherans 1,555,448, Calvinists 97,018, Roman Catholics 221,576, other Christians 1943, Jews 12,085. Public instruction is placed under the direction of a superior council; there were, in 1861, 4781 primary schools, and numerous industrial, secondary, and elementary schools. The national seat of learning is the university of Göttingen. There is a school of mines and forestry at Klausthal, military and veterinary schools, schools of mid-wifery, and five normal schools. At the dissolution of the French empire, Hanover having reverted to its former sovereigns, the French system of administration was abolished, and the old régime re-established. In 1818, the prov. states voted a constitution, modelled on those of England and France, and in 1833 a new constitution was promulgated. In 1837, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, having been called to the throne, on the death of King William IV. of England, in virtue of the salique law, abrogated the new constitution, re-established that of 1819, and convoked a new parliament. In consequence of the revolutionary movements of 1848-9, several important modifications in the gov. have taken place, the latest in 1857. The Crown is heredi-

tary in the house of Brunswick, and the legislative and executive power is vested in the king. Public rev. (1861-2) 2,944,125*l*. Expenditure 2,978,753*l*. Debt 6,951,724*l*. Armed force (1862), cavalry 2724, infantry 17,904, engineers 257, artillery 2671, staff 40; total, 23,614 men, with 3144 troops of reserve.

HANOVER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the E. part of Virginia, cap. Hanover. Area 524 sq. m. P. (1860) 7739 free, 9483 slaves. Also several townships.—I. New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 52 m. N.W. Concord. It contains Dartmouth college and a medical institution.—II. New York, on Lake Erie, 315 m. W.S.W. Albany.—III. New Jersey, 5 m. N. Morris-town. Cotton and woollen manufs., etc.—IV. in same state, 12 m. N.E. Mount Holly.—V. Pennsylvania, 31 m. S.E. Harrisburg.—VI. Ohio, 8 m. W.S.W. New Lisbon.—VII. Massachusetts, 20 m. S.S.E. Boston.—VIII. New York, co. Chatauque, on Lake Erie.—IX. Pennsylvania, 22 m. N.W. Washington.—X. Pennsylvania, co. Beaver, with the vill. Frankford.—XI. Ohio, co. Butler.—XII. Ohio, co. Richmond.—XIII. Indiana, co. Shelby.—XIV. a bor. of Pennsylvania, 32 m. S. Harrisburg.

HANOVER ISLAND, South America, West Patagonia, in lat. 51° S., lon. 74° 45' W., is separated from the mainland and Chatham Island by the E. channel.

HANSBEKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, arr. and 8 m. W.N.W. Ghent. P. 2940, employed in cotton and linen weaving.

HANS DORF (LOWER and UPPER), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Breslau Railway, gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Breslau. United pop. 1850.

HANSE TOWNS, a name given to the towns of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, the only remaining members of the *Hanseatic League*. This League, begun in 1241 by Hamburg and Lübeck, to protect their commerce against pirates, soon embraced the principal maritime cities between the Scheldt and the Gulf of Livonia. Lübeck was regarded as cap. of the League, and the States-General met there every three years. The society was very powerful in the 14th century, but declined after the discovery of America and the route to India, at the end of the 16th century. Exp. to Britain (1862), wool, grains, butter, hops, bacon, seeds, zinc, cattle and sheep, oil, arms, cottons, toys, pork, etc., to the value of 5,957,260*l*. Imp., wool, cotton, linens, iron, hides, coals, indigo, hardwares, machinery, tea, skins, copper, apparel, etc., to the value of 14,115,512*l*.

HANSEE, a town of British India, dist. Hurreanah, N.W. provs., 89 m. N.W. Delhi, on the canal made by Feroz Toghluq. P. 9112. It was formerly of importance; and towards the close of last century, an adventurer, named George Thomas, made it the cap. of a temporary principality.

HANSLOPE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Stoney-Stratford, and 9 m. from the Wolverton station of the London and N. W. Railway. Ac. 5290. P. 1792.

HANSOYE, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 12 m. W.S.W. Broach. P. 5000.

HANTS, the contracted name of the English county Hampshire. [SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE.]—II. a co. of Nova Scotia. P. (1861) 17,460.

HAN-TCHONG, an inland city of China, prov. Shen-si, cap. dep., on the Han-kiang river. Lat. 32° 56' N.; lon. 107° 11' E.

HANUSALVA, a market town of North Hungary, co. Saros, on the Tapoly, 12 m. W.N.W. Eperies. P. 1200. It has mineral baths.

HANWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, having a station on the G. W. Railway, 7 m. W. Paddington (London). Ac. 1042. P. 2687 Here is situated the county lunatic asylum, very extensive, and well conducted; average number of inmates, 800. Here is also an Artesian well, depth 290 feet, temp. 55° Fahr.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 1240. P. 285.

HANWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 590. P. 288.

HANWORTH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Ac. 1390. P. 763.—II. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Ac. 1347. P. 227.

HANWORTH-COLD, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 707. P. 91.

HANVEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 16 m. E.S.E. Brest. P. 3118.

HAN-YANG-FOO, a departmental city of China, prov. Hoo-pe, at the junction of the Han-kiang and Yang-tze-Kiang rivers, lat. 30° 34' N., lon. 113° 45' E.—II. a name of Kiang-ki-tao, the cap. city of Corea.

HAON LE CHATEL (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, 8 m. W.N.W. Roanne. P. 704.

HAOURAN, an extensive plain of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Jordan and Mount Gilead, stretching thence to the Syrian desert, and inhabited mostly by a migratory population.

HAPAE or GALVEZ ISLANDS, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Archipelago.

HAPARANDA, formerly *Charles-John's Town*, a maritime town of Sweden, lan Pitea, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia, at the W. side of the river, and opposite the town of Tornea. P. 786.

HAPPIESBURGH or HAISBRO', a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 6½ m. E. North-Walsham. Ac. 2163. P. 584. Here are two lighthouses, 1 m. S.E. the vill., in lat. 52° 49' N., lon. 1° 32' E.; a red light fixed. There is also a floating light at the N. end of Haisbro' sand, lat. 52° 58' N., lon. 1° 36' E.

HAPSAL, HABSAL or GAPSAL, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, 53 m. S.W. Revel. P. 1500. It has trade in grain and flax.

HARPSBURG, Switzerland. [HARSBURG, BRUGG.] HAPTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. E. Attleboro'. Ac. 695. P. 196.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, 5 m. N. Blackburn. P. 1003.

HARA, a town and a lake of the Chinese empire; the town in Mongolia, near the great wall, 15 m. N.W. So-phiu; the lake in the desert of Gobi, 50 m. S. the Lob-nor.

HARALSON, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Georgia. P. 2810 free, 229 slaves.

HARAPA, a vill. of the Punjab, on the l. b. of the Ravee (anc. *Hydrootes*), 105 m. S.W. Lahore, with extensive ruins.

HARAR, a town of N. E. Africa, ancient cap. of the Hadyah, in lat. 9° 20' N., lon. 42° 17' E., 5500 feet above the sea. P. 8000. It is a great emporium of the coffee trade.

HARAY, two islets of Scotland, off the E. coast of Shetland mainland.

HARBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1½ m. S.W. Totness. Ac. 5755. P. 1221.

HARBLEDOWN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. W. Canterbury. Ac. 1670. P. 655.

HARBONNIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 15 m. N.N.E. Montdidier. P. 2070.

HARBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Birmingham. Ac. 3296. P. 16,966.

HARBOROUGH-MAGNA, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.N.W. Rugby. Ac. 1580. P. 295.

HARBOR-CREEK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. and 6 m. N.E. Erie.

- HARBOTTLE, a market town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, pa. of Hallystone, 17 m. W.S.W. Alwigham. Ac. 412. P. 159.
- HARBOUR-GRACE, a maritime town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 20 m. N.W. St John, with a well-sheltered harbour.
- HARBOUR ISLAND, West Indies, one of the Bahama Islands. P. (1861) 1994.
- HARBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Ringwood. Ac. 4080. P. 293.
- HARBURG, two towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. and 23 m. N.W. Lüneburg, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Seere, and on the Hanover and Brunswick Railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Hamburg. P. (1861) 12,243. Shipping (1861) entered 1169; tons 50,065 lasts; cleared 1180; 50,799 lasts. It has a citadel with drawbridges, & a custom-house, gunpowder mills, sugar refineries, manufactures of woollens, linens, hosiery, and a transit trade.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wernitz, 30 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. P. 1500.
- HARBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Southam. Ac. 2060. P. 1206.
- HARPUTOWITZ, a vill. of Austria, circ. Skotschaw. P. 2600.
- HARBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2800. P. 655.
- HARCOURT, two comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Eure, 10 m. N.E. Bernay. P. 1068.—II. (Thury), Cavaldos, 15 m. N.W. Falaise. P. 1310.
- HARDANGER-FIELD, a subdivision of the great mountain-system of Scandinavia, about 70 m. E. Bergen, mean elev. 4000 feet above the sea.—II. (Fiord), a gulf of the North Sea, stiff Bergen.
- HARDECK, a town of Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 9 m. W.S.W. Znaim. P. 600.
- HARDGSEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 10 m. N.N.W. Göttingen. P. 1114. It has manufs. of linens and leather.
- HARDEMAN, a co., U. S., North America, in the S. part of Tennessee. Area 912 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,533 free, 7236 slaves.
- HARDENBERG, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, on l. b. of the Vecht, 23 m. E.N.E. Zwolle. P. 2800.
- HARDEN HUIJH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 477. P. 117.
- HARDERVIK, a seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on the Zuiderzee, 31 m. E. Amsterdam. P. 5538. It has a gymnasium, and an establishment for curing herrings and other fish. Formerly a Hanseatic town.
- HARDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. E.S.E. Petworth. Ac. 680. P. 87.
- HARDHEIM, a market town of Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 44 m. E.N.E. Mannheim. P. 2000.
- HARDIN, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of Tennessee, and on that river. Area 1043 sq. m. P. (1860) 9591 free, 1623 slaves.—II. in Iowa. P. 5440.—III. in N. of Kentucky. Area 439 sq. m. P. 12,659 free, 2530 slaves.—IV. in N.W. part of Ohio, on Scioto river. Area 580 sq. m. P. 13,570.—V. in S. part of Illinois, on Big Creek, which affords water power. Area 184 sq. m. Surface high, broken, and abounding in lead and iron ores. P. 3759.—VI. in Texas. P. 1162 free, 191 slaves.
- HARDINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 2415. P. 527.
- HARDINGHEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 10 m. N.E. Boulogne. P. 1239. It has manufactures of glass, and coal mines.
- HARDINGSTONE, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Northampton. Ac. 3060. P. 1915.
- HARDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Frome. Ac. 831. P. 22.—II. (Mandeville), in same co., 4 m. S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 2631. P. 668.
- HARDINKVELD, a fishing vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, near the Mass, 4 m. W. Gorcum. P. 3155.
- HARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1469. P. 271.
- HARMEAD, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1113. P. 91.
- HARDRES, two pas. of England.—I. (Lower), co. Kent, 3 m. S. Canterbury. Ac. 1176. P. 233.—II. (Upper),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Canterbury. Ac. 2039. P. 271.
- HARDWICK, five pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. E. Caxton. Ac. 1410. P. 240.—II. co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Ac. 2378. P. 625.—III. co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Bungay. Ac. 855. P. 227.—IV. co. Oxford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Bicester. Ac. 990. P. 59.—V. (Priors), co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Southam. Ac. 1600. P. 323.
- HARDWICK, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 21 m. N.E. Montpelier.
- HARDWICK, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, co. Worcester, 53 m. W. Boston.—II. New Jersey, co. Warren, 15 m. N.E. Belvedere.
- HARDWICKE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bucks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 3200. P. 708.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W.N.W. Wellingboro'. Ac. 1260. P. 83.
- HARDWICKE ISLAND, British North America, is in Queen Charlotte Sound, lat.  $50^{\circ} 25' N$ .
- HARDWICKE or NUNDAWAS MOUNTAINS, East Australia, are in lat.  $30^{\circ} S$ , lon.  $150^{\circ} E$ , of granite formation; estimated elevation, 3500 feet.—II. (Bay), S. Australia, in an inlet of Spencer Gulf.
- HARDY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Virginia, watered by branches of the Potomac. Area 1168 sq. m. P. 8791 free, 1073 slaves.—II. a township, Ohio, co. Holmes, with the vill. of Millersburg.
- HARDY ISLANDS, British India, off the coast of Aracan, E. Cheduba, lat.  $18^{\circ} 35' N$ , lon.  $94^{\circ} E$ .
- HARDYSTON, a township, U. S., N. America, New Jersey, co. Sussex. Surface mountainous, and abounding in zinc and iron ores.
- HAREBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W. Spilsby. Ac. 750. P. 93.
- HAREFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3 m. N. Uxbridge. Ac. 4513. P. 1567.
- HAREID, an island of Norway, stiff Trondheim, amt. Romsdal, in the Atlantic, lat.  $62^{\circ} 22' N$ , lon.  $6^{\circ} E$ . Length N. to S. 11 m., breadth 8 m.
- HAREN, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Groningen. Pop. of pa. 2475.
- HARESOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Painswick. Ac. 478. P. 138.
- HARESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. N.W. Stroud. Ac. 2155. P. 612.
- HAREWOOD, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, West Riding, on the Whyley, 7 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Ac. 12,193. P. 2396.—II. co. Hereford, 5 m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 664. P. 101.
- HARFLEUR, *Harfloricum*, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, on the Lezarde, 1 m. from its mouth in the Seine, 3 m. E.N.E. Havre, and 105 m. N.W. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. P. 1744. It was taken by the English under Henry v. in 1415, after a siege of forty days.
- HARFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Modbury. Ac. 2050. P. 158.
- HARFORD, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.E. part of Maryland. Area 442 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,615 free, 1800 slaves.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Susquehanna, 118 m. N.E. Harrisburg.

HARGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Kinninghall. Ac. 1080. P. 88.

HARGRAVE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 2400. P. 310.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1108. P. 520.

HARINGVLIET, a mouth of the Rhine or Maese, Netherlands, prov. South Holland, continuous with Hollands-Diep. Breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

HARIPOOR, several towns of the Punjab, at the base of the Himalaya mountains, the principal being on the Dor, and considered as one of the wealthiest places in the Lahore dominions.

HARKSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2266. P. 380.

HARLAN, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Kentucky, watered by Cumberland river. Area 954 sq. m. P. 5867 free, 127 slaves.

HARLAW, a locality in Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Chapel-of-Garioch, memorable for a great battle fought betwixt the Highlanders under the Lord of the Isles, and the royal forces under the Earl of Mar, in 1411.

HARLAXTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.W. Grantham. Ac. 2530. P. 488.

HARLECH, an ancient decayed munic. bor. and market town, N. Wales, co. Merioneth, pa. Llandanwg, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. S.S.E. Tremadoc. Harlech, now only a small hamlet, is a polling place for the county.

HARLEM, Netherlands. [HAARLEM.]

HARLESTON, a market town of England, co. Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Haughley Road station of the E. Union Railway, on the Waveney, 7 m. S.W. Bungay. P. 1802.—II. a pa., co. and 4 m. N.W. Northampton. Ac. 2530. P. 651.—III. co. Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 615. P. 65.

HARLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 1955. P. 220.

HARLING (EAST), a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, near the Eastern Counties Railway, 22 m. S.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 2572. P. 1109.—II. (West), a pa., 2 m. S.W. the above. Ac. 3034. P. 124.

HARLINGEN, a fortified maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. West Friesland, cap. dist., near the entrance of the Zuyder-zee, 16 m. W. Leeuwarden. P. (1862) 9913. Principal edifices, the admiralty, a parish church, and the town hall. Manufs. sail cloth, salt, hollands, paper, and bricks. Exports cattle, butter, cheese, wool, flax, fruit, and vegetables.

HARLINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Beds,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Amphill. Ac. 1815. P. 529.—II. co. Middlesex, 4 m. W.N.W. Hounslow. Ac. 1414. P. 1159.

HARLOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Bishop's Stortford. Ac. 4000. P. 2377.

HARLTON or HARLSTON, a pa. of England, co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1100. P. 302.

HARMERSBACH, a populous valley of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near Zell, about 17 m. in length. P. 3666. It has oil and saw-mills, granite works, and iron forges.

HARMON (Str), a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. N.N.E. Rhayadargwy. Ac. 12,000. P. 902.

HARMONSWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2 m. E.N.E. Colnbrook. Ac. 3480. P. 1385.

HARMONY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, in its W. part, co. Chautauque, S.E. Portland.—II. Maine, 47 m. N.E. Augusta.—III. New Jersey, 43 m. N.W. Trenton.—IV. Ohio, co. Clerks.

HARMSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S. Lincoln. Ac. 2690. P. 414.

HARNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. E.S.E. Bethune. P. 2396.

HARNETT, a co. of U. S.; N. America, Carolina. P. 5445 free, 2584 slaves.

HARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Ac. 1130. P. 285.

HARNHILL, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Cirencester. Ac. 689. P. 88.

HARO, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Logroño, near l. b. of the Ebro. P. 6928. It has manufs. of hats, brandy, liqueurs, and leather. There are copper mines in its vicinity.

HAROUÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 15 m. S. Nancy. P. 666.

HARP or BOW ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, is in lat.  $18^{\circ} 6' S.$ , lon.  $140^{\circ} 10' W.$

HARPENDEN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.E. Redburn. Ac. 5061. P. 2164.

HARPER'S FERRY, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 50 m. N.N.W. Washington. It has three churches, an iron foundry, and a national armoury, employing several hundred hands. It surrendered to the Confederates on the 15th September 1862.

HARPFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.W. Sidmouth. Ac. 1518. P. 243.

HARPHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 1970. P. 274.

HARPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Castle-Lising. Ac. 2195. P. 479.

HARPOLE, a pa. of England, co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Northampton. Ac. 1560. P. 833.

HARPSDEN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 1460. P. 261.

HARFSTEDT, a market town of N. Germany, Hanover, co. and 25 m. W.N.W. Hoya. P. 1236.

HARPSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Gainsboro'. Ac. 2180. P. 104.

HARPSWELL, a tnsph., U. S., N. America, Maine, 22 m. N.E. Portland, on Casco Bay.

HARPTREE (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Wells. Ac. 2770. P. 657.—II. (West),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Wells. Ac. 2850. P. 639.

HARRAN, *Charræ*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pa. and 83 m. S.W. Diarbekir.

HARRAR or HURRUR, a town of E. Africa, dom. Shoa (Abyssinia), 160 m. E. Ankobar, and cap. dist. of same name, on eastern branch of the Nile.

HARRATON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 7 m. N. Durham. Ac. 2394. P. 1642.

HARRAY, a pa. of Orkney. [BIRSA.]

HARRIETSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 2464. P. 624.

HARRINGTON, a pa. and seaport of England, co. Cumberland, 5 m. N. Whitehaven, to which the port is subordinate. Ac. of pa. 2790. P. 1788.

The harbour has 8 feet water, and a light at the pier head, visible 10 m. distant.—II. a pa., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 1052. P. 104.—III. co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Ac. 2519. P. 222.

HARRINGTON, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on Narraguagus Bay, Atlantic, 24 m. S.W. Machias.—II. New Jersey, co. Bergen, on Hudson River.—III. a vill. of North Carolina, 59 m. S.W. Raleigh.

HARRINGTON, a township of Canada E., on the Ottawa River, co. Argenteuil, 4 m. from Grenville, and 70 m. N.N.W. Montreal.

HARRINGTON-INLET, E. Australia, is at mouth of Manning River, 34 m. S.S.W. Port Macquarrie.

HARRINGWORTH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 6 m. N.N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 3060. P. 360.

**HARRIORPOOR**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Cuttack, cap. a large zemindary, 120 m. S.W. Calcutta.

**HARRIS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, on the W. border of Georgia. Area 414 sq. m. P. (1860) 6000 free, 7736 slaves.—II. a co. of Texas. P. 7017 free, 2053 slaves.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, Centre co. P. 1954.

**HARRIS** or **HERRIES**, a dist. and pa. of the Hebrides, Scotland, forming a peninsula, comprising the S. part of the island of Lewis, and small surrounding islands. Ac. 90,000, mostly mountainous, with an elevation of 2000 to 3000 feet. P. 4183. The *Sound of Harris* is a navigable strait, 9 m. in length, and from 8 to 12 m. in breadth, separating this peninsula from North Uist, and studded with rocks and islets. [HEBRIDES.]

**HARRISBURG**, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. Dauphin, co. Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, here crossed by a covered railway bridge, 2876 feet in length, 106 m. W.N.W. Philadelphia. P. (1860) 13,405. It is the seat of gov., and has a state-house, co. court-house, gaol, a school-house, and market-house.—II. New York, co. Lewis. P. 1367.

**HARRISON**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. part of Virginia. Area 459 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,208 free, 582 slaves.—II. a county of Iowa. P. 3621.—III. in N.E. part of Kentucky, on Licking River. Area 316 sq. m. P. 10,490 free, 3289 slaves.—IV. in E. part of Ohio. Area 412 sq. m. P. 19,110. Soil very fertile.—V. in S. part of Indiana, bordering the Ohio, cap. Corydon. Area 446 sq. m. P. 18,521.—VI. in S. part of Mississippi. Area 1064 sq. m. P. 3804 free, 1015 slaves.—VII. in N.E. of Texas. Area 1082 sq. m. P. 6217 free, 8784 slaves.—VIII. Missouri. P. 10,601 free, 25 slaves. Also several townships.—I. New York, 3 m. E. White Plains.—II. New Jersey, between the rivers Hackensack and Passaic.—III. Ohio, co. Carroll.—IV. Indiana, co. Fayette.—V. Ohio, co. Pickaway.

**HARRISON BAY**, Russian America, Arctic Ocean, is between lat. 70° 20' and 70° 40' N., lon. 150° and 152° 30' W., bounded E. and W. by Point Berens and Cape Halkett. Not far inland rise the Pelly mountains; but the shores are low.

**HARRISONBURG**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, cap. co. Rockingham.—II. Louisiana, on the river Washita.

**HARRISTOWN**, a vill. and formerly a parl. bor. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, pa. Carnalway, on the Liffey, 2½ m. N.E. Kilkullen Bridge. P. 87.—II. a pa., on the Barrow, 4 m. S.S.W. Kildare. Ac. 4680. P. 591.

**HARRODSBURG**, a town of U. S., N. America, Kentucky, cap. co. Mercer, 31 m. S. Frankfort. P. 3000. It is the seat of Bacon College, and a military academy; with mineral springs, much resorted to in summer.

**HARROGATE**, a township, and one of the principal watering-places of England, co. and 19 m. W.N.W. York, West Riding, on the York & North Midland Railway. Ac. 4800. P. 4563. Altitude 420 feet. Rainfall 34 inches. There are several churches, an hospital, branch bank, theatre, libraries, promenade and assembly rooms, with springs of chalybeate, sulphur, and saline waters. Between the spring and autumn, there are about 2000 visitors here. The sulphur well is the most in repute; it has been used as an alternative and purgative since the end of the 17th century, chiefly in cases of scrofula and cutaneous eruptions.

**HARROLD**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 8 m. N.W. Bedford. Ac. of pa. 3240. P. 1119.

**HARROLD'S CROSS**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, about 1 m. S. Dublin Castle. P. 3839.

**HARROLDSTON**, two pas. of S. Wales.—I. co. Pembroke, 1 m. S.E. Haverfordwest. Ac. 1150. P. 281.—II. (*West*), 5½ m. W. Haverfordwest. Ac. 1718. P. 149.

**HARROW-ON-THE-HILL**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Middlesex, 10 m. N.W. London, or 11½ m. by London and North-Western Railway, on which it has a station, 1 m. from the town. Ac. of pa. 9870. Pop., including the hamlet of Harrow-Weald, 5525. It has a celebrated grammar school, one of the best in England, and at which the late Lord Byron & Sir R. Peel were educated.

**HARROWBY**, a township of England, co. of Lincoln, pa. and 2 m. W. Grantham. P. 118.

**HARROWDEN (GREAT)**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Ac. 1415. P. 125.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. N.N.W. Wellingboro'. Ac. 1480. P. 679. Subordinate to Great Harrowden.

**HARSEFELD**, a market town of Hanover, landr. and 11 m. S. Stade, on the Aue. P. 1309.

**HARSEWINKEL** and **HARSLIBEN**, two vills. of Prussia; the former, prov. Westphalia, gov. and 26 m. E. Munster. Pop. 1100. The latter, prov. Saxony, S.E. Halberstadt. P. 1740.

**HARSIN**, a vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. & 25 m. S.E. Kermanshah, with ruins of an aqueduct, and a palace, of which a fort has been built.

**HARSON ISLAND**, Canada West, is at the entrance of the river into Lake St. Clair. Lat. 42° 35' N.; lon. 82° 25' W. Length N. to S. 10 m.

**HARSTON**, two pas., England.—I. co. Leicester, 11 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1009. P. 164.—II. co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1480. P. 786.

**HARSWELL**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3½ m. W.S.W. Market-Weighton. Ac. 1106. P. 89.

**HART**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 11 m. N.E. Stockton. Ac. 7880. P. 1420.

**HART**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Kentucky, near its centre, cap. Mumfordsville. Area 404 sq. m. P. (1860) 8953 free, 1395 slaves.—II. Georgia. P. 4609 free, 1528 slaves.

**HARTA** or **HARTHA**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 31 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 2122.—II. Austria, Hungary, co. Pest-Solt, dist. Nagy. P. 2182.

**HARTBERG**, a town of Styria, 30 m. N.E. Grätz. P. 1500, partly employed in woollen weaving.

**HARTBURN**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. W. Morpeth. Ac. 25,778. P. 1526.

**HARTENSTEIN**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, near the Mulde. P. 2480.

**HARTEST**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. N.W. Clare. Ac. 1964. P. 744.

**HARTFELL**, a mountain in the S. of Scotland, cos. Peebles and Dumfries, between the passage Tweedsmuir and Moffat. Elevation 2638 feet above the sea. The chalybeate spring of Moffat is in a ravine of this mountain.

**HARTFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. E.S.E. East-Grinstead. Ac. 10,267. P. 1451.

**HARTFORD**, a pa. of England, co. and 1¼ m. E.N.E. Huntingdon. Ac. 1720. P. 341.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 11½ m. N.N.W. Crewe. Ac. 1102. P. 987.

**HARTFORD**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Connecticut River. Area 727 sq. m. P. (1860) 89,962.—II. a city of Connecticut, of which it is joint cap. with Newhaven, on Connecticut River, 50 m. from its mouth, and 124 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. (1860) 29,154. It has a covered bridge across the river; a state-

house, city hall, Trinity College, athenæum, botanic garden, museum, well endowed deaf-mute, & lunatic, asylums, an arsenal, museum, churches, markets, banks, manufs. shoes, saddlery, woollens, cottons, and a brass foundry. Steam-boats ply to New York, and a railway, 58 m. in length, connects the city with Newhaven.—III. a township of Vermont, 42 m. S.S.E. Montpelier.—IV. New York, 15 m. N. Salem.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Susquehanna.—VI. Ohio, co. Trumbull.—VII. Maine, 25 m. W. Augusta.

HARTFORD (NEW), a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. W. Utica.—II. a township, Connecticut, 17 m. N.W. Hartford.

HARTHAU, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 4 m. S. Chemnitz. P. 1534.—*Gros Hartthau* is a vill. in the circ. Dresden, N.E. Stolpen.

HARTHILL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 5½ m. S.S.W. Tarporley. Ac. 481. P. 122.—II. co. York, West Riding, 9½ m. S.S.W. Rotherham. Ac. 2940. P. 673.

HARTING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Petersfield. Ac. 7832. P. 1247.

HARTINGTON, a pa., England, co. Derby, on the Dove, 8 m. S.W. Bakewell. Ac. 24,160. P. 2410.

HARTLAND, a pa. & market town, England, co. Devon, in a bleak district on the borders of Cornwall, 13 m. W.S.W. Bideford. Ac. of pa. 16,790. P. 1916. It has a church, and about 2 m. distant, on the Bristol Channel, a quay, much frequented by fishing vessels. About 2 m. to the N.W. is Hartland Point (anc. *Herculis promontarium*), a lofty promontory, forming the S. entrance of the Bristol Channel, lat. 51° 1' N., lon. 4° 31' W.

HARTLAND, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 48 m. S.S.E. Montpelier.—II. New York, 244 m. W.N.W. Albany.—III. Maine, 47 m. N.E. Augusta.—IV. Connecticut, 24 m. N.W. Hartford.

HARTLEBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 4 m. S.E. Kidderminster. Ac. 5493. P. 2115.

HARTLEPOOL, an anc. municip. bor., seaport, and market town of England, on a peninsula near the N. mouth of the Tees, co. and 19 m. E.S.E. Durham, and 289 m. from London by rail. Ac. of pa. 990. P. (1851) 9503, (1861) 12,245. It has an old church, with a Norman door, town-hall and banks. Its harbour is safe, affording the best shelter on this coast. Trade, formerly insignificant, is now greatly extended by the formation of railways in connection with the Durham coal mines. New docks have recently been constructed on a magnificent scale, and the character of the town is changed from that of a quiet seathing place to a bustling commercial port. Trade mostly in coal. Customs rev. (1862) 25,150*l.* Exports same year 3,316,639*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 136, tonnage 31,863. It has an extensive fishery. *West Hartlepool* is a modern market town, 1 m. W. the anc. bor., within the township of Stranton; it was founded in 1847. P. (1861) 12,603. It has a custom-ho., Gothic church and several chapels, theatre, athenæum, mechanics' institute, and market-ho. The harbour, begun in 1847, originally 12 acres in extent, is now enlarged to 44 acres; it has separate docks for coal, timber, and merchandise, and two large graving-docks. In 1847 the number of ships entering the port was only 460, while in 1861 it amounted to 5964. Within the same time the quantity of coal shipped increased from 54,000 tons to 975,000 tons. Principal trade is with the Baltic ports, Danzig, St Petersburg, Hamburg, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, to which steamers sail regularly. Chief industry, iron ship-building, iron-founding, and cement-making.

HARTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6½ m. S.E. Dartford. Ac. 1178. P. 244.—II. a small seaport town, co. Northumberland, on the North Sea, 4½ m. N. North Shields. P. 1667, employed in a colliery, glass and bottle works. It has a harbour for vessels of 200 to 300 tons, formed by a stone pier and flood gates.—III. (*Maudit*), a pa., co. Hants, 2½ m. S.S.E. Alton. Ac. 1550. P. 92.—IV. (*Westpall*), in same co., 5 m. W. Hartford Bridge. Ac. 1450. P. 343.—V. (*Wintney*), same co., 2 m. S.W. Hartford Bridge. Ac. 2280. P. (with Hartley Row) 1746.

HARTLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Union co.

HARTLIP, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5½ m. E.S.E. Chatham. Ac. 1412. P. 319.

HARTMANITZ and HARTMANNSDORF, two vills. of E. Germany; the former in Bohemia, circ. Prachau, 18 m. S.S.E. Klattau. P. 280; the latter in Saxony, 36 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 2180.

HARTPURY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. E.S.E. Newent. Ac. 3618. P. 843.

HARTSHEAD, a dist. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Ashton-under-Lyne.

HARTSHILL, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Mancetter, 3½ m. N.W. Nuneaton. P. 1129.

HARTSHORN, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 2510. P. 1541.

HARTWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 1½ m. S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 680. P. 137.—II. co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1850. P. 1542.

HARTWICK, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 70 m. W. Albany. It has a Lutheran theological seminary.

HARTWITH, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Malzeard, 8½ m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. P. 1227. Here are the Brimham-Crags, a stupendous group of rocks, piled in fantastic forms, curiously perforated, among which are rocking-stones 100 tons in weight.

HARTY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. S.E. Queenboro'. Ac. 3488. P. 159.

HARVARD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 32 m. N.W. Boston.

HARVEY ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, are in lat. 19° 17' S., lon. 158° 30' W.

HARWINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Ac. 1238. P. 452.

HARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6½ m. E.N.E. Wantage. Ac. 2482. P. 876.

HARWICH, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, and market town of England, co. Essex, on a point of land, at the estuary of the Stour, 10 m. E. Manning-tree. Lat. 51° 56' 6" N.; lon. 1° 17' 5" E. Ac., comprising two pas., 2060. P. 3839. Chief buildings, the town-hall, gaol, custom-house, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, grammar school, & a church. The harbour, with dockyard, affords shelter for large fleets, and is defended by a strong garrisoned fort and battery; but the entrance, though well buoyed and indicated by two light-houses with fixed lights, is dangerous without a pilot. The trade and fisheries of Harwich have greatly declined. Some ship-building is carried on, and the town has recently become a resort for sea-bathing. Customs rev. (1862) 925*l.*; exports (1862) 5383*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 49, tons 4979. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 351.

HARWICH, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 73 m. S.E. Boston.

HARWINTON, a township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, 24 m. W. Hartford.

HARWOOD, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Bolton. Ac. 730. P. 270, partly

employed in cottonweaving.—II. (*Great*), a pa. and chapelry,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Blackburn. Ac. 2510. P. 4070.

HARWORTH, a pa., of England, co. Notts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Bawtry. Ac. 4320. P. 925.

HARZ or HARTZ, *Sylva Hercynia*, a mountain system of N.W. Germany, mostly between lat.  $51^{\circ} 35'$  and  $51^{\circ} 57'$  N., lon.  $10^{\circ} 10'$  and  $11^{\circ} 30'$  E., comprised in the doms. of Hanover, Prussia, Brunswick, and Anhalt. With its ramifications it is estimated to cover 1350 sq. m., between the Elbe and Weser. Culminating point the Brocken, lat.  $51^{\circ} 48' 11''$  N., lon.  $10^{\circ} 36' 29''$  E., 3740 feet above the sea, N.W. of which are several other heights of little less elevation. Its geological composition is granite, overlaid by greywacké and clay slate; and it is estimated to yield annually 30,000 cwt. of lead, besides iron, copper, and silver. There are 29 mines in the Harz employing 206 hands (value of produce (1861) 282,576 dols.), besides smelting houses and salt works. The towns Klausthal, Goslar, Osterode, Blankenburg, etc., are in this region. [BROCKEN.]

HARZGERODE, a town of Central Germany, deleg. Anhalt-Bernburg, in the Selke Valley, 13 m. S. Halberstadt. P. 2796, partly employed in agriculture and cattle-breeding. Near it are the Victor-Frederick silver works, vitriol works, the Madesprung iron mines, and the baths of Alexisbad.

HASAN-DAGH or TAGH, a mountain of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 68 m. S.W. Mount Argæus, and 85 m. N.E. Konieh. It is of a picturesque conical form, 8000 feet in elevation above the sea, and of volcanic formation.

HASANI, an isl. of the Red Sea, near its E. coast, about 100 m. N.W. Yembo. Lat.  $25^{\circ} 4' N.$ ; lon.  $37^{\circ} 14' E.$ ; 400 feet high on its N. side, whence it slopes to S.E. The pop. are Bedwins, who reside during a part of the year in a vill. on its S. side.

HASBEIA, a vill. of Syria, 36 m. W. Damascus, in a deep glen on a ridge of Mount Hermon. P. 4000 Christians and 1000 Druses. A Protestant mission was established in 1846, and in 1860 it was nearly ruined during the Druse massacre, when most of the Christians fled for shelter to Sidon and Tyre.

HASCOMB, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.E. Godalming. Ac. 1539. P. 396.

HASEK, a small seaport town of Arabia, Hadramaut, on its S.E. coast, opposite the Curia Muria Isles. It exports incense.

HASELBEECH, a pa. of England, co. and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1648. P. 180.

HASELBURY-BRYAN, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 9 m. W.N.W. Blandford. Ac. 2359. P. 761.—II. (*Plucknett*), co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Crewkerne. Ac. 2069. P. 834.

HASELMERE, Engl., co. Surrey. [HASLEMERE.] HASELOR, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. E.N.E. Alcester. Ac. 1950. P. 355.

HASELÜNNE, a town of Hanover, landr. Osna-brück, on the Hase, 8 m. E. Meppen. P. 1751.

HASENPOTH, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the Baltic, 27 m. N.E. Libau. P. 1020.

HASFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Gloucester. Ac. 1460. P. 299.

HASGUARD, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E. St David's. Ac. 1475. P. 145.

HASKI, the W. most of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S. coast of Arabia, in lat.  $17^{\circ} 27' 16'' N.$ , lon.  $55^{\circ} 40' 49'' E.$ , formerly covered with guano.

HASKETON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 1665. P. 483.

HASLACH, several small towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 16 m. S.E. Offenburg. P. 1800.—II.

Upper Austria, circ. and on the Mühl, 22 m. N.W. Linz. P. 1150. The *Haslach* river is an affl. of the Rodach in Franconia; and *Hohen Müttel* and *Nieder-Haslach* are contiguous vills. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar. United pop. 1715.

HASLAND, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. P. 1999.

HASLE, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Bornholm. P. 700.

HASLE, a town, Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Berthod, on the l. b. of the Emme. P. 2172.

HASLEMERE, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Guildford, on rail. to Portsmouth. Ac. of pa. 1877. P. 952.

HASLEN ZÜSINGEN, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Glarus, dist. Tagwen. P. 921. Cotton-spinning, weaving.

HASLEWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. Aldboro'. Ac. 1937. P. 91.

HASLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Warwick. Ac. 1152. P. 209.—II. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 3 m. W. Tetsworth. Ac. 3219. P. 714.

HASLI, a valley of Switzerland, near the S.E. extremity of the canton Bern, traversed by the upper course of the Aar, and the route leading over the Grimsel, and containing the village of Meyringen, and baths of Reichenbach.

HASLINGDEN, a mkt. town & chapelry, England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, on the London and N.W. Railway, 8 m. N. Bury. Ac. 4420. P. 10,109. In a wild alpine district, abounding in stone and coal, and has manufactures of cotton.

HASLINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 2527. P. 762.

HASLINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, on the Manchester and Nantwich Railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Belzey. P. 1215.

HASPARREN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrenées, cap. cant. 11 m. S. Bayonne. P. 5074.

HASPRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S.W. Valenciennes. P. 3315.

HASSAN, the name of numerous places in Asia.—I. Hindostan, Mysore dom., 60 m. N.W. Seringapatam.—II. (*Abad*, "abode of Hassan"), Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, destroyed by the Russians in 1836; and a vill. of Persia, prov. Irek-Aemij, 10 m. S.E. Kazbin.—III. (*Aga*), Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Lake of Abulhonte, W. Brusa.—IV. (*Batrik*), Asia Minor, pash. Marash, 24 m. N.W. Malatiah, inhabited by about 50 Mohammedan families.—V. (*Oghlan*), Anatolia, 17 m. E. Angora.—VI. (*Kalch*), Turkish Armenia, pash. and 20 m. E. Erzerum.—VII. (*Pasha Palanka*), Servia, 27 m. S. Semendaira, with some mineral baths.

HASSELFELDE, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Blankenburg, on a plateau of the Harz. P. 1650.

HASSELT, a comm. and town of Belgium, cap. prov. Limbourg, on l. b. of the Demer, 16 m. W.N.W. Maestricht. P. 9895. It has manufs. of linen fabrics, lace, and tobacco, with gin distilleries and a salt refinery.—II. a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysseel, cap. dist., on the Zwarte-Water,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Zwolle. P. 1871.—III. one of the Loffoden Islands, Norway.

HASSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Loddon. Ac. 574. P. 118.

HASSLOCH, a vill. of Germany, Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, dist. Newstadt. P. 4850.

HASTENBECK, a vill. of Hanover, 3 m. S.E. Hameln. P. 376. Here the French obtained an advantage over the English, 31st July 1757.

HASTINGLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E.N.E. Ashford. Ac. 1498. P. 198.

**HASTINGS**, a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, and one of its cinque ports, co. Sussex, on the English Channel, at the E. termination of the South Coast Railway, 33 m. E.N.E. Brighton, and also connected by branches of the S.-E. Railway with Dover, Tunbridge, etc. Ac. of bor. 1670. P. (1851) 16,966, do. (1861) 22,910. Mean temp., Ju. 62°·6, Jan. 40°·2. The town lies mostly in a hollow, nearly surrounded by hills. Alt. 55 feet. Two ancient pa. churches, town-hall, gaol, custom-house, union workhouse, as sembly rooms, and libraries; a gothic clock tower, 65 feet high. A statue is about to be erected to the late Prince Consort. It has fisheries, boat-building; and sends 2 members to H. of C. (Reg. electors (1864) 1613.) William the Conqueror landed here, & the decisive battle of Hastings was fought in 1066, 7 m. N.W. the town. [BATTLE.]

**HASTINGS**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Oswego.

**HASTINGS**, a river, E. Australia, after an eastward course, enters Port Macquarrie, in conjunction with Wilson and Maria rivers.

**HASZFUERT**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 30 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. P. 2000, mostly engaged in raising fruit, hops, and wine, and in cattle-breeding.

**HASZLEBEN**, a vill. of Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 17 m. N.W. Weimar, on the Gera. P. 1225.

**HATCH**, two pas. of England.—I. (*West*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. E.S.E. Taunton. Ac. 1681. P. 432.—II. (*Beauchamp*), in same co., 5 m. N.W. Ilminster. Ac. 1120. P. 324.

**HATCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1370. P. 159.

**HATFIELD** (BISHOP'S), a pa. and market town of England, co. and 6½ m. W.S.W. Hertford, a station on the Great Northern Railway. Ac. of pa. 12,619. P. 3871. It has a church. Hatfield is head of a poor-law union and a co. polling-place.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 1528. P. 180.—III. co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. S.S.W. Thorne. Ac. 21,150. P. 2564. Hatfield Chace, containing 180,000 ac., partly morass, was sold by Charles I., and is now under cultivation.—IV. (*Broad oak*), co. Essex, 6 m. E.N.E. Harlow. Ac. 8810. P. 1960.—V. (*Peeverell*), 3 m. S.S.W. Witham, same co. Ac. 4728. P. 1311.

**HATFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. E. Farringdon. Ac. 939. P. 122.

**HATHERLEIGH**, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on a branch of the Torrridge, 9½ m. S.S.W. Torrington. Ac. of pa. 7048. P. 1645.

**HATHERLEY** (DOWN), a pa. of England, co. and 3¼ m. N.N.E. Glo'ster. Ac. 930. P. 192.—II. (*Upper*), 5 m. E. Glo'ster. Ac. 810. P. 68.

**HATHERN**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.W. Loughboro'. Ac. 1340. P. 1112.

**HATHEROP**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N.E. Fairford. Ac. 2160. P. 323.

**HATHERSAGE**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8 m. W.N.W. Dronfield. Ac. 13,630. P. 2391.

**HATHERTON**, a tnsbp. of England, co. Stafford, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Wolverhampton. P. 415.

**HA-TIAN**, a town, Anam. [CANCAU.]

**HATLEY** (EAST), a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 5½ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Ac. 1176. P. 139.—II. (*St George*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Caxton. Ac. 999. P. 164.

**HATLOE**, an island of Norway, stiff and 63 m. N. Bergen. Length and breadth about 4 m. each.

**HATRAS**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Alighur, in the Doab, 30 m. N.N.E. Agra. P. 22,903. Has a fort, several good public buildings, and some commercial activity.

**HATTEM**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. S.S.W. Zwolle. P. 2408.

**HATTEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 8 m. S. Wissembourg. P. 1772.

**HATTENHEIM**, a vill., Nassau, on rt. b. of Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden. P. 970. In its vicinity the celebrated Markebrunner wine is produced.

**HATTERAS** (CAPE), a low promontory, U. S., North America, N. Carolina, at the S.W. end of a sandy island, Pamlico Sound, lat. 35° 13' N., lon. 75° 30' W. Storms here produce a heavy sea, rendering this headland dangerous to navigators.

**HATTERSHEIM**, a market town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. W.S.W. Elville. P. 980. It has a station on the Taunus Railway, between Wiesbaden and Frankfurt.

**HATTERSLEY**, a township of Engl., co. Chester, 6 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Ac. 1072. P. 400.

**HATTIA**, an island of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Bulloah, at the mouth of the Megna, 15 m. in length and 10 m. in breadth. Here are some salt works. Lat. 22° 35'; lon. 91° 8'.

**HATTINGEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 38 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. P. 3800, who manuf. woollen cloths and flannels.

**HATTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 3 m. E.S.E. Wragby. Ac. 1831. P. 199.—II. co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Ac. 4099. P. 1259.—III. a township, co. Salop, 2½ m. S.W. Shifnal. P. (with Woodside) 1805.

**HATTORE**, a vill. of Hanover, princip. Grubenhagen, N. Harzburg. P. 1737.

**HATVAN**, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 30 m. E.N.E. Pesth, with woollen manufactures and horse fairs. P. 2178.

**HATZEG**, a market town of Transylvania, in the S.W., co. and 10 m. S. Hunyad. P. 1195.

**HATZFELD**, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on l. b. of the Eder, 6 m. N.N.E. Biedenkopf. P. 700. It has iron works.—II. (Hungarian *Zsomboly*), a town of Hungary, co. Torontal, 22 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. P. 6367.

**HAUBORDIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Lille. P. 3654. Manufs. of cotton yarn and white lead.

**HAUGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S. Louth. Ac. 1907. P. 115.

**HAUGHLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Stow. Ac. 2518. P. 987.—The Haughley Road station of the East Union Railway is 11 m. E. Bury-St-Edmunds.

**HAUGHTON**, three pas. of England.—I. co. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Stafford. Ac. 1860. P. 516.—II. (*with Selby*), co. Notts, 4 m. W.N.W. Duxford. Ac. 1001. P. 61.—III. (*de Skerne*), co. Durham, 1½ m. N.E. Darlington. Ac. 10,301. P. 1473.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Manchester, 3½ m. N.N.E. Stockport. Ac. 1130. P. 3371.

**HAUKIVESI**, a lake of Finland, læns Kuopio and Wiborg, 22 m. in length by 10 m. in breadth, communicating with numerous other lakes, and having the town Nyslot at its S. extremity.—*Haukivori*, is a vill. 57 m. S.S.W. Kuopio.

**HAUKSWELL**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. S. Richmond. Ac. 4030. P. 273.

**HAUPTWALD**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 1½ m. S.E. Bischofzell. P. 1486. It has manufactures of cotton goods.

**HAUPUR**, a town of British India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, 20 m. S. Meerut, N.W. provs. P. 13,598. Gov. has a breeding stud here for cavalry horses. Lat. 28° 44'; lon. 77° 51'.

**HAUSA** or **HOUSA**, a country of Central Africa, Soudan, lat. 11° 35' N., lon. 7° 30' E. [HOUSA.]

**HAUSACH**, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 4 m. E. Haslach. P. 877.

**HAUSBERGE**, a town, Prussia, prov. Westphalia, gov. circ., & 4 m. N. Minden, on Weser. P. 1000.

**HAUSEN**, numerous vills. of S.W. Germany, doms. Baden, Württemberg, and Hohenzollern; the principal in Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 22 m. S. Freiburg, with a pop. of 500, actively engaged in iron works.—*Upper and Lower Hausen* are vills. on the Rhine, W. of Ettenheim, the former with 1873, and the latter with 1164 inhabitants.

**HAUSEN, AM ALPIS**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, near Cappel, on the road to Zug. Near it is the hydropathic establishment on the Alsbirbrunn, much frequented.

**HAUSRUCK MOUNTAINS**, Noric Alps, Upper Austria, separate the basins of the Inn and Ager. They are covered with forests, abound in some parts with coal, and give name to a circle.

**HAUSSY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 10 m. E.N.E. Cambrai, on rt. b. of the Selles. P. 3174.

**HAUTOBOYS (GREAT)**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 610. P. 195.

**HAUTE-LUCE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, 11 m. N.E. Conflans. P. 1271.

**HAUTEFORT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 21 m. E.N.E. Périgueux. P. 1966. In its vicinity are iron mines.

**HAUTERIVE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 22 m. N.N.E. Valence. P. 2430.

**HAUTE-RIVOIRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 21 m. W.S.W. Lyon. P. 1764.

**HAUTES-RIVIÈRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières. P. 2005.

**HAUTE SAVOIE**, a dep. of France, which previous to 1860 was a dep. of Chablais in Savoy. Area 1319 sq. m. P. 267,496. It is bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, on the E. by the vale of Aosta, on the S. by the dep. Savoie, and on the W. by dep. Ain. Very mountainous; in the E. of it are the highest summits of the Alps. Principal rivers, the Chéran, Fier, Arve, Giffre, Dranse, and the Rhone. Lakes, Annecy and Geneva. Products, cattle, grains, and minerals.

**HAUTEVILLE**, several comm. and vills. of France, the principal being *Hauteville-la-Guichard*, 8 m. E.N.E. Coutances. P. 1191.

**HAUTEVILLERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arr. and 12 m. S. Reims, with a trade in the fine Ay champagne wine. P. 886.

**HAUTEMONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, cant. Maubeuge. P. 3335. Iron-foundries, chemical, marble, & glass works.

**HAUVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. E.N.E. Pont-Audemer. P. 1391.

**HAUXTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 568. P. 262.

**HAVANA OF THE HAVANNAH** (Spanish *Habana*, "the harbour"), the cap. city of the island Cuba, on its N. coast. Lat. of the *Morro* 23° 9' 4" N., lon. 82° 22' W. P. (by census of 1846) 106,968, of whom 56,558 were whites, 2842 free-coloured, and 21,988 slaves. P. (1861) 196,847. It stands on the W. side of the entrance to a harbour, capable of holding 1000 large ships, which can anchor close to its quays. The entrance is defended by the *Morro* and *Punta Castles*, by a strong citadel and the walls enclosing the city proper, and is separated by a fosse on the land side from its arsenal and the suburbs of *Salud*, *Guadalupe*, etc., in which nearly half of the population reside. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral (Protestant worship is not allowed), containing the remains of Columbus, governor's house, admiralty, general post-office, royal tobacco factory, and the *Casa real de beneficencia*, a charitable institution; churches, convents, and schools; a university, with medical and law schools, museum of natural

history, school of painting, economic and education society, printing establishments, newspapers, theatres, dockyard, and botanic garden. The cigars made at Havana have universal celebrity; and it has also manufactures of chocolate, woolen fabrics, and straw hats, and is the most important commercial city in the West Indies. A bank was estab. in 1847. The chief articles of export are, sugar, coffee, copper ore, tobacco, bees' wax, honey, and molasses. Imports corn, flour, provisions, cotton goods, wines, and silks. The trade is chiefly with Spain and Spanish America, the United States, Great Britain, and Germany; but a considerable import of slaves from Africa is still clandestinely maintained. *Havana* is connected with Guines, and several other towns in the interior, by railways; it is a bishop's see, and the seat of all the colonial authorities except the supreme court, which sits at Puerto Principe. It was founded by Velasquez in 1511, on what was then called the Port of Carenas. Shortest sea route to Portsmouth 4029 sea m. Average time by sailing vessel 33, shortest 23 days. [CUBA.]

**HAVANT**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hants, with a station on the Portsmouth and Chichester Railway, 7 m. N.E. Portsmouth. Ac. of pa. 3201. P. 2470.

**HAVE (LE)**, a harbour of Nova Scotia, on its S.E. coast, at the mouth of the Have river, 48 m. S.W. Halifax.

**HAVEL**, a river of Northern Germany, rises in the small lake Kåbelick (Mecklenberg-Strelitz), passes Fürstenberg, Zehdenich, Liebenwalde, Oranienburg, Spandau, Potsdam, Brandenburg, and joins the Elbe at Havelberg. Length 180 m., navigable through its entire length for boats, and for large vessels from Fürstenberg. It forms numerous small lakes in Mecklenburg; and in Prussia those of Tegel, Potsdam, Werder, and Brandenburg. Chief affls. on right, the Rhin and Dosse; on left, the Spree, Nuthe, and Plaue. It is connected by canals with the small lakes of Mecklenburg, and with the Elde and the Oder.

**HAVELBERG**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. N.W. Potsdam, on an island in the Havel. P. 3300. Chief industry, agriculture, cattle-breeding, and fishing.

**HAVERFORD-WEST** or **HWLFORD**, a parl. and munic. bor., river port, market town, and co. of itself, South Wales, cap. co. Pembroke, on the Cleddy, near its mouth, 8 m. N.N.E. Milford, about 140 feet above the sea. Pop., comprising several pas., 9821. It has three pa. churches, a guildhall, co. gaol, custom-house subordinate to Milford, market-house, hospital, co. lunatic asylum, union workhouse, and a dock-yard, with quays admitting vessels of 100 tons at spring tides. Cattle, butter, oats, and hard coal are largely exported. Imports timber and groceries. The bor. is a polling-place for the co., and unites with Fishguard and Narbeth in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 666.

**HAVERRILL**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 65 m. N.N.E. Concord.—II. Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons, and over which are two bridges, 28 m. N. Boston.

**HAVERRILL**, a pa. and market town of England, cos. Essex and Suffolk, 6½ m. W. Clare. Ac. of pa. 2549. P. 2434, partly employed in weaving silk, hemp, and cottons.

**HAVERHOLME**, an extra-parochial dist. of England, co. Lincoln, consisting of an island of 300 ac., formed by the river Slea, 3½ m. N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 291. P. 15.

**HAVINGER-ATTE-BOWER**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N. Romford. Ac. 4290. P. 429.

**HAVINGERLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Reepham. Ac. 2062. P. 131.

**HAVERSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Stoney Stratford. Ac. 1430. P. 288.

**HAVERSTRAW**, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson, 92 m. S. Albany. It has a ship-yard. Steamers ply hence to New York.

**HAVRE (LE)**, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arr., on the N. bank of the estuary of the Seine, at its mouth, in the English Channel, and at the terminus of the railway, 108 m. N.W. Paris, and 44 m. W. Rouen. Lat. 49° 29' 16" N.; lon. 0° 6' E. P. (1861) 74,336. It has an Imp. lyceum, school of hydrography, and manufs. of tobacco, cables, chains, machinery, sugar refinery, glass making, etc. *Havre* is the entrepôt of a vast commerce with almost all parts of the world. Its citadel is surrounded by a triple row of ramparts and fosses, which render it a fortress of the second class; the harbour has three vast basins, fit for the largest vessels. Chief buildings, the cathedrals of Notre-Dame and St François, Place d'armes, arsenal, marine, exchange, custom-house, and theatre. Numerous steam packets ply regularly between Havre and the ports of France, England, and New York. In 1862, 1026 British vessels with cargo (including passenger steamers) arrived at the port of Havre; of these 400 brought coals. Imports consist chiefly of cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, etc., from America. Exp. of silks, ribands, fire-arms, jewellery, etc. *Havre* was founded by Louis xii. in 1509. It was held by the English in 1562, and bombarded by them in 1678 & 1759.

**HAVRE-DE-GRACE**, a seaport of the U. S., North America, Maryland, on the Susquehanna, at its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railway, 64 m. N.E. Annapolis. It was burned by the British in 1813.

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.** [SANDWICH ISLANDS.]

**HAWAII** or **OWYHEE**, the largest and S. most of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. of S. point 19° 32' N.; lon. 154° 54' W. Estimated area 3977 sq. m. P. estimated at 40,000. The island is a mass of lava, and contains several lofty volcanic mountains. Mauna Roa, an active volcano, has an elevation of 13,120 feet. Soil very fertile; products comprise the bread-fruit, sugar-cane, sandal-wood, arum, and numerous tropical productions introduced by the missionaries, who have many settlements here. In Katakokoa Bay, on the W. coast, Captain Cook was murdered, Feb. 14, 1779. [SANDWICH ISLANDS.]

**HAWARDEN** or **HARDEN**, a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 12 m. W.N.W. Chester. Ac. 17,695. P. of pa. 7044. Altitude 260; mean temp., Ju. 61° 0, Jan. 40° 4. It has manufs. of earthenware and iron foundries. The parish abounds in coal, and clay for earthenwares.

**HAWASH**, a river of Southern Abyssinia, is supposed to rise by numerous heads near lat. 9° N., lon. 38° E.; flows E., and afterwards N.E., bounding the dom. of Sho on the S. and E., and enters Lake Aussa, near lat. 11° 15' N., lon. 41° 4' E., after a total course which may be estimated at from 460 to 500 m. At Melkukuya, toward the centre of its course, it has been found in the dry season 60 feet in breadth, and with bank from 15 to 20 feet in height, and well wooded.

**HAWAZ**, a town of Persia. [AHWAZ.]

**HAWCOAT**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Dalton. P. 291.

**HAWDON (LAKE)**, South Australia, co. Robe, is near the coast, 15 m. S.S.E. Cape Bernouilli.

**HAWERBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1179. P. 31.

**HAWES**, a market town of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Aysgarth, on the Ure, 20 m. W. Middleham. Alt. 772 feet. Ac. 16,872. P. 1727. It has manufs. of knit hose. It has a chapel, two branch banks, and a library.

**HAWES-WATER**, a lake of England, co. Westmoreland, 5 m. N. Kendal. Length 3 m. It is extremely deep, and embosomed in mountains.

**HAWICK**, a borough of barony, manufacturing town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, at the confluence of the Teviot and Slitridge, 10 m. S.W. Jedburgh, and 35 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, with which and with Berwick and Carlisle it is connected by railway. Alt. 349 feet above the sea. Ac. 6203. P. (1861) 8726, do. of town 8191. There are two bridges across the Teviot, and two over the Slitridge; a pa. church, grammar school, town-hall, a new exchange building, erected 1864, public rooms, public library, three branch banks, agricultural society, and school of arts. It has extensive manufs. of woollen stockings, flannels, plaids, shawls, blankets, carpets, druggets, and also of leather. *Hawick*, during the border wars, often suffered from inroads of the English. Leyden, the poet, was born in its vicinity.

**HAWKCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. N. Lyme-Regis. Ac. 4130. P. 706.

**HAWKE BAY**, a provincial government of New Zealand, N. Island, cap. town Napier. Ac. 2,639,200, or 4122 sq. m. P. (1863) 2300; aborigines, 4000. Exp. 60,000*l.* Till 1858 it formed part of the prov. Wellington.—I. Labrador, is on the E. coast, lat. 53° N., lon. 55° 35' W.—*Cape Hawke*, E. Australia, New South Wales, 43 m. N.E. Port Stevens.

**HAWKEDON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Clare. Ac. 1461. P. 321.

**HAWKESBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. E.S.E. Wicker. Ac. 9770. P. 2173.

**HAWKESBURY**, a river of New South Wales, is formed by the union of the Nepean and Grose rivers, bounds the co. Cumberland on the N.W. and N., & enters the Pacific at Broken Bay, 20 m. N.N.E. Sydney, after a course of 50 m. On it are the vills. Port Town, Wilberforce, and Windsor, to which last it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons.

**HAWKESHEAD**, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, cap. of the district of Furness, 11 m. N.W. Kirby-Kendal. Ac. of pa. 19,252. P. 2081, partly employed in iron fges.

**HAWKHURST**, a pa., Engl., cos. Kent & Sussex, 8½ m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Ac. 6494. P. 2715.

**HAWKINGE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N. Folkestone. Ac. 521. P. 133.

**HAWKINS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Tennessee. Area 712 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,237 free, 1925 slaves.—*Hawkinsville* is the name of vills. in Virginia and Georgia.

**HAWKLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hants; 3½ m. N. Petersfield. Ac. 1710. P. 312.

**HAWKRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Somersset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dulverton. Ac. 3725. P. 110.

**HAWKSWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7 m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 720. P. 176.

**HAWKWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1½ m. N.W. Rochford. Ac. 1353. P. 334.

**HAWLBOWLINE**, an island of Ireland, in Cork harbour, ½ m. S. the Cove, and formerly the place of an important naval depôt.—II. a rock, Ulster, co. Down, off the entrance of Carlingford harbour.

**HAWLEY**, a tything of England, co. Hants, pa. Yately, 7½ m. N.N.E. Farnham. P. 1119.

**HAWLING**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. S.S.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 1846. P. 171.

HAWNBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Helmsly. Ac. 34,312. P. 746.

HAWNES or HAYNES, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Ac. 2561. P. 932.

HAWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 10 m. W.N.W. Bradford. Ac. 10,540. P. 5896, employed in the stuff manuf.

HAWTRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3½ m. N. Chesham. Ac. 696. P. 276.

HAWSKER, a tnsnp., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Whitby. Ac. 4396. P. 914.

HAWSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. St Edmund's Bury. P. 446.

HAWTHORN, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Easington, on the North Sea. Ac. 1522. P. 227. The coast here is beset with dangerous rocks, stretching far into the offing, and often fatal to mariners.

HAWTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 2160. P. 246.

HAWULBAGH, a town of British India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 38' N.; lon. 79° 40' E. Here is a cantonment for the provincial battalion.

HAXBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 4 m. N. York, with a station on the railway thence to Scarborough. Ac. 1840. P. 597.

HAXEY, a pa. of Eng., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7½ m. N.N.W. Gainsboro'. Ac. 8470. P. 2157.

HAY, a pa. and market town of South Wales, co. Brecon, on the Wye, crossed by a bridge, 15 m. W. Hereford. Ac. 2602. P. 1998. Alt. 306 feet.

HAY (CAPE), a headland of British America, on the Polar Sea, near lon. 95° W., and the extreme point seen by Sir G. Back.—*Hay River*, W. Australia, flows S.ward into the Mairret lagoon, 25 m. W. Albany.—*Hay's Peak* is a densely wooded, conical mountain, Queensland, lat. 27° 86' S.; lon. 152° 8' E.

HAYANGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 5 m. W.S.W. Thionville. P. 2860.

HAYD, two towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. and 27 m. W. Pilsen. P. 1710.—II. circ. and 26 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 1000. *Upper and Lower Hayd* are contiguous vills., circ. and 22 m. S. Budweis, on the railway to Linz.

HAYDOCK, a township, Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 2 m. N.W. Newton. Ac. 2362. P. 3615.

HAYDON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 632. P. 131.—II. co. Essex, 7 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 2470. P. 324.—III. a pa., co. Northumberland, on the Tyne, having a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 6 m. W.N.W. Hexham. Ac. 13,688. P. 2221.

HAYDOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Kesteven, 6½ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 5140. P. 565.

HAYE (LA DESCARTES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Creuse, 29 m. S. Tours. P. 1620. Birth-place of Descartes.—II. (*du Puits*), a vill., dep. Manche, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Coutances. P. 1207.—III. (*Malherbe*), a vill., dep. Eure, 4 m. W.N.W. Louviers. P. 1102. La Haye is the French name of the Hague. [HAGUE.]

HAYES, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.E. Bromley. Ac. 1272. P. 598.—II. co. Middlesex, 3½ m. S.E. Uxbridge. Ac. 5670. P. 7134.

HAYES-RIVER, British North America, flows N.E., and after a course estimated at 230 m. enters Hudson Bay at York, in lat. 57° N., lon. 94° W. Banks steep, and in many places bordered by pine woods. Affls. Fox river and Shamatawa.

HAYFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 2156. It is head of a poor-law union.

HAYFIELD, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Crawford.

HAYINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 10 m. S.S.W. Münsingen, with an old castle, breweries, and cattle market.

HAYLE, a seaport of St Ives, England, with tidal harbour, and two lighthouses, 227 m. W. Cornwall. It is connected with Redruth by railway, and has an active trade. Two large iron foundries and steam engine factories.

HAYLING, an island off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, in Chichester harbour, separated by narrow straits E. from the peninsula Selsea, and W. from the island Portsea, and connected N. by a bridge with the pa. of Havant, about 1 m. S. that town. Surface low, and comprising much heath and waste land, but in its centre is some fertile land. It is divided into the two pas. of— I. North Hayling. Ac. 2539. P. 262.—II. S. Hayling. Ac. 8123. P. 777. Off the S. coast, stretching into the sea, is an extensive shoal, the Woolner sandbank, the relic of a considerable tract of land submerged in the reign of Edward III.

HAYN or HAIN, Saxony. [GROSSENHAIN.]

HAYNAU or HAINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Diechse, with a station on the Berlin Railway. P. 3300. Looking-glass manufacture. Large quantities of fuller's earth are obtained in its vicinity.

HAYNICHEN, a town of Germany. [HAINICHEN.]

HAYS, a county of U. S., North America. P. 1329 free, 797 slaves.

HAY'S CASTLE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E. St David's. Ac. 4462. P. 297.

HAYTI, HAITI, ST DOMINGO, or HISPANIOLA, an independent island, and the largest in the West Indies, except Cuba, from which it is separated W. by the windward passage, and E. from Porto Rico by the Mona passage, and having N. the Atlantic Ocean, and S. the Caribbean Sea. It is nearly 400 m. long, and from 60 to 150 m. broad. Area 10,204 sq. m. P. 572,000, of whom 493,000 are blacks, 42,000 mulattoes, and 28,000 whites. The centre is occupied by a mountainous region. Mount Chaco is 6000 feet above the sea, and parallel mountain chains traverse the island. Los Llanos, plains in the S.E., are 80 m. in length, and the plain of Artibonite, in the W., watered by the Artibonite, the chief river. The other considerable rivers are the Monte Christi, Guna, and Neive. There are several lakes in the S., and the soil generally is well watered. Shores swampy in the E., elsewhere mostly bold, and surrounded by reefs; though there are several excellent harbours in the W., where two long projecting peninsulas enclose the large bay of Gonaives. Climate tropical, and on the plains very unhealthy to Europeans. There are but two seasons, the rainy season, May to June, and the dry season; the spring, April to June, is the finest season. Hurricanes are common, especially in August and September. The soil is highly fertile, and a great part of the island is covered by dense forests of mahogany, iron-wood, log-wood, cedar, and other valuable timber trees. Products comprise the plantain, vanilla, and manioc. Exports (1862) mahogany, log-wood, cotton, lignum-vitæ, coffee, etc., to the value of 151,719l.; imports cottons, linens, woollens, earthenware, rice, etc., to the value of 479,842l. Gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and rock salt are found in the island, but the mines are now unproductive. The government, nominally republican, is in reality a military despotism, the power of the elective president greatly outweighing those of the senate and house of representatives.

The high court of justice sits in Port-au-Prince, the cap., where also, and at Cayes, St Domingo, Gonaives, Jeremie, Jacmel, and St Jago, the other principal towns, are provincial, civil, and criminal courts. The Roman Catholic is the established religion, but all others are tolerated. The army consists of about 50,000 men. Public revenue averages about 5,000,000 francs. Expenditure, 5,500,000 francs. The debt to France was in 1838 fixed at 60,000,000 francs. *Hayti* was discovered by Columbus, Dec. 5, 1493; and on its N. coast was planted the first colony estab. by Europeans in the W. hemisphere. Spain held possession of the island until 1665, when the French obtained a share, and from this period till 1790 it was the most flourishing of all Indian colonies. After this a revolution of the black people took place, the independence of Hayti was proclaimed in 1800, and the French were finally expelled in 1803. Since that period a series of revolutions have occurred, and a sort of elective military government has prevailed under various leaders. Education and civilisation were at a low ebb, but many schools have been recently established. In 1846 the Spanish part of the island declared the government of "*Dominica*" to be not military, but civil, republican, and representative, with a president, legislative assembly, and council. *Hayti*, formerly the French portion of the island, was proclaimed an empire under its former president, Faustin I., in 1849, and a republic in 1858. On 18th March 1861, San Domingo declared its re-union to Spain.

HAYTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 7385. P. 1256.—II. co. Notts, 2½ m. N.N.E. East Retford. Ac. 2700. P. 258.—III. co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. S.E. Pocklington. Ac. 3066. P. 478.

HAYWARD'S HEATH, a locality of England, co. Sussex, having a station on the London and Brighton Railway, at the divergence of the branch to Lewes, 12 m. N. Brighton.

HAYWOOD, two cos. of the U.S., North America.—I. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 956 sq. m. P. 5488 free, 313 slaves.—II. in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 506 sq. m. P. (1860) 8026 free, 11,026 slaves.

HAZAREEBAGH, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Ramghurh, on an elevated tract, 239 m. N.W. Calcutta, and one of the most considerable places in its dist. It has European cantonments, and near it are sulphur and saline springs. Mean temp. 64°-85 in December, 87°-3 in July. Rainfall 7½ inches. The cultivation of the tea plant has been introduced with success.

HAZEBROUCK, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. arr., 24 m. W.N.W. Lille, on the Beurre. P. 5567. Has a comm. college and public library. Manufs. of linen yarn and cloth.

HAZELEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Malden. Ac. 1630. P. 106.

HAZELTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.W. North-Leach. Ac. 2530. P. 308.

HAZERSWOUDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E. the Hague. P. 2739.

HEACHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Lea, 8 m. N. Castle-Rising. Ac. 4853. P. 990.

HEADBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N. Winchester. Ac. 1800. P. 194.

HEADCORN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 11 m. W. Ashford. Ac. 5011. P. 1339.

HEADFORD, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 9 m. S.W. Tuam. P. 993, partly employed in manufactures of linen.

HEADINGLY-WITH-BURLEY, a chapelry of Eng-

land, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Leeds. Ac. 3058. P. 9674.

HEADINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. E.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 1780. P. 2110.

HEADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7½ m. E.S.E. Alton. Ac. 6977. P. 1320.—II. co. Surrey, 2½ m. E.S.E. Leatherhead. Ac. 1630. P. 322.

HEADON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.E. East Retford. Ac. 2300. P. 282.

HEAGE, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 4½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. P. 2286.

HEALAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. and ainsty York, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Tadcaster. Ac. 2800. P. 228.

HEALING, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 3½ m. W.N.W. G. Grimsby. Ac. 1327. P. 96.

HEAN, a large town of Tonquin, on the Tonquin River, at its divergence, 31 m. S.E. Cachao.

HEAND (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 6 m. N. St Etienne. P. 3612, who manuf. iron articles, and trade in silks.

HEANOR, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Derby. Ac. 6870. P. 8080. Collieries, manufs. lace.

HEANTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Barnstaple. Ac. 3020. P. 540.

HEAPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Gainsboro'. Ac. 1250. P. 129.

HEARD, a co., U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia, watered by the Chattahoochee. Area 267 sq. m. P. 4994 free, 2811 slaves.

HEATH, a pa. of Engl., co. Derby, 4 m. S.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 1611. P. 369.—II. co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 1300. P. 442.—III. a chapelry, co. Beds, 2½ m. N. Leighton-Buzzard. P. 958.

HEATHER, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.W. Mkt. Bosworth. Ac. 1015. P. 371.

HEATHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Ac. 692. P. 124.—II. co. Sussex, 7 m. N.N.E. Hailsham. Ac. 7970. P. 1892.

HEATHY-LEE, a township of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonefield, 2 m. W.N.W. Longnor. P. 504.

HEATON, the names of several townships, etc. of England.—I. co. Lancaster, pa. of Dean, 2½ m. W. Bolton. Ac. 1630. P. 955.—II. co. Northumberland, pa. All Saints, and 1½ m. from Newcastle. Ac. 911. P. 376.—III. co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.N.W. Bradford. Ac. 1296. P. 1673.

—IV. (*Great*), co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4½ m. N. Manchester. P. 159.—V. (*Little*), in same pa., 2 m. S.W. Middleton. P. 838.—VI. (*Kirk*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, adjoining Huddersfield on the E. Ac. 1609. P. 3011.—VII. (*Norris*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, which separates it from Stockport, of which town it forms a suburb. Ac. 2108. P. (including the vill. of Heaton-Mersey) 16,333, mostly employed in cotton-mills and bleaching works. The Manchester and Birmingham Railway is here carried across the Mersey on a viaduct, and has a station at Heaton-Norris.

HEAVITREE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. S.E. Exeter, of which it forms a suburb. Ac. 3469. P. 3133.

HEBBURN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 2½ m. N. Morpeth. Ac. 7696. P. 595.

HEBBDEN BRIDGE, a populous vill. of England, co. York, West Riding, in a valley, pa. and 8 m. W. Halifax, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway.

HEBRIDES or WESTERN ISLANDS, *Ebude*, a series of islands off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 55° 25' and 58° 30' N., lon. 5° and 8° W., and consisting of two principal groups; the Outer Hebrides,—Lewis, Harris, N. and S. Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and numerous smaller islands in the cos. Ross and Inverness; and the Inner Hebrides,—Skye, Rum, Eig, Canna, Coll, Tiree,

Mull, Iona, Colonsay, Jura, Arran, Bute, etc., partly separated from the former by the channel termed the Little Minch, and lying more immediately off the shores of Inverness and Argyle, in which cos. and in Buteshire they are included. Total number, not including the smaller islets, 160, 70 of which are permanently inhabited. Of 1,592,000 acres of surface, mountains, morasses, lakes, and unproductive soil have been computed to occupy 600,000 ac., pastures 700,000 do., and arable land only 180,000. Geologically, the Hebrides are divided into several groups.—*The Gneiss Islands* comprehend the whole of the Outer Hebrides, Lewis, Harris, N. and S. Uist, Tirce, Coll, Iona, etc.—*The Trap Islands* are Skye, Rum, Eigg, Canna, Mull, Ulva, Staffa, and St Kilda.—*The Slate Islands* are Islay, Jura, Gigha, Colonsay, etc.—*The Clyde Islands*, consisting of trap, sandstone, and limestone, are Bute, Arran, Cumbrays, and Ailsa. Climate moist in Outer Hebrides, much rain in winter, but little snow. Soil of the Gneiss Islands poor, and often peat moss; the trap and sandstone islands are more fertile. Pop. for the most part Celtic, and generally in the greatest poverty, 4-5ths subsisting almost wholly on potatoes and fish. The introduction of steam navigation has contributed very much to the improvement of the Inner Hebrides. The herring fishery, formerly an important resource of the people, has greatly declined, as has also the manuf. of kelp, of which, at the beginning of the present century, nearly 6000 tons were produced, fetching sometimes 20l. per ton. Other manufs. are insignificant and wholly domestic, except some production of cotton stuffs at Rothesay, distilling in Islay, and boat-building at Tobermory and Stornoway. The rearing of cattle and sheep is the most profitable branch of industry, and the stock of each is estimated at 120,000. Live stock, ponies, kelp, wool, cod, ling, herrings, limestone, and slate, are the chief exports; imports are iron, groceries, salt, oatmeal, and in some of the islands peat-fuel. A few years ago, the Hebrides had 6 branch banks, but no printing press or newspaper, and "the greater number of the islands are destitute of surgeons, or even of inns." They are divided into 26 *quoad civilia* pas. In the Outer Hebrides especially, most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Principal vills., Stornoway in Lewis, Portree in Skye, Tobermory in Mull, and Rothesay in Bute. These isls. were ruled mostly by sovereigns of Norwegian descent from the 9th century till 1264, when they were annexed to the crown of Scotland. The princip. isls. are noticed under their respective names.

**HEBRIDES (NEW)**, an island group, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 15° & 21° S., lon. 166° & 171° E., N. of New Zealand and N.E. of New Caledonia. Principal isls., Espiritu Santo, Mallicolo, Erromango, Tanna, Aurora, and Aneityum, on which latter the whole pop. are Christians. Cotton was extensively cultivated in 1864.

**HEBRON**, a town of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 16 m. S.S.W. Jerusalem. Lat. 31° 31' N.; lon. 35° 8' E. Altitude 3629 feet. P. estim. at 10,000, including 500 Jews. It stands partly on the slopes of two hills, and in the deep narrow valley of Mamre; around it are extensive vineyards, olive and other fruit trees. It has several gates, some reservoirs of high antiquity, a large mosque, reputed to cover the tomb of Abraham (the cave of Macpelah), a citadel, well supplied bazaars, manufs. of glass trinkets, leather, and other goods, which it exports to Egypt. *Hebron* is one of the most ancient of existing cities, and was called Kirjath-Arba, the city of the Anakim. It was the early

residence of Abraham and the patriarchs, as also of David. Near it is the so-called Abraham's oak.

**HEBRON**, several townships, U. S., N. America. —I. New York, 44 m. N. Albany. —II. Connecticut, 16 m. S.E. Hartford.

**HEBRU**, the anc. name of the Maritza river.

**HECHINGEN**, a town, S.W. Germany, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 31 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 3400, of whom 744 were Jews. It has a palace, collegiate church, high school, a bath establishment, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

**HECHO**, a market town of Spain, prov. Huesca, in a valley of the Pyrenées. P. 1500. It has a church. In its vicinity are iron, copper, and argentiferous lead mines.

**HECKFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.W. Hartford Bridge. Ac. 5697. P. 1200.

**HECKINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10½ m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1102. P. 317.

**HECKINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Sleaford. Ac. 5720. P. 1725.

**HECKMONDWIKE**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Birstall, 7½ m. W.N.W. Wakefield. Ac. 663. P. 6344. It has a branch bank, & important manufs. of blankets and carpets.

**HECLA** or **HEKLA** (MOUNT), a volcano of Iceland, near its S.W. coast. Lat. 63° 59' N.; lon. 19° 42' W.; 5210 feet above the sea. It is surrounded by many much higher mntns., has 3 peaks, little elevated above its body, and along its sides are numerous craters, the seats of former eruptions; the crater of its principal peak does not much exceed 100 feet in depth. It is composed chiefly of basalt and lava; but slag-sand and loose ashes cover a great part of its surface, and obsidian is among its most remarkable products. Since A.D. 900, 43 eruptions are on record, of which 5 have been simultaneous, or nearly so, with those of Vesuvius, 4 with those of *Ætna*, and 1 with those of both. Its latest eruption commenced 2d Sept. 1845, and lasted till 6th April 1846; on the 23d of Nov. the torrent of lava, 2 m. from the crater, was 1 m. in width, and from 40 to 50 feet in depth.

**HECLA COVE**, an inlet of Spitzbergen, on N. coast of large island, lat. 79° 55' N., lon. 16° 49' E.

**HECTOR**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. W. Ithaca. P. 6056.

**HEDDENHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 11 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1770. P. 280.

**HEDDERNHEIM**, a market town of Germany, duchy Nassau, on rt. b. of the Nidda, 6 m. N.E. Höchst. P. 1354.

**HEDDESORF**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 8 m. N.W. Coblenz, with tanneries, dyeing, bleaching, and iron works. P. 1115.

**HEDDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S. Calne. Ac. 1686. P. 362.

**HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the site of the Picts' Wall, 8 m. W. N. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ac. 4663. P. 744.

**HÉBÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.N.W. Rennes. P. 951.

**HEDEMARKEN**, an amt. or dist. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, of which it forms all the N.E. part, having E. Sweden, S. and W. the amts. Aggershuus and Christiania, and N. the Dovrefield mntns., separating it from the stift Trondhjem. It is traversed by the Glommen and other considerable rivers, and is one of the most fertile portions of Norway. Ac. 9539 sq. m. P. (1856) 101,394.

**HEDEMARIA**, a town of N. Sweden, lan and 2½ m. S.E. Fahlun, on the Wester Dal. P. 1157.

**HEDEMÜNDE**, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, princip. and 12 m. S.W. Göttingen, on

- the Werra. P. 792, who manufacture linens and earthenwares.
- HEDERSLEBEN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, 9 m. S.E. Halberstadt. P. 1500.
- HEDERVAR**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 18 m. N.W. Raab, in the Kleine Schütt island, formed by the Danube. P. 906.
- HEDGERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. S.E. Beaconsfield. Ac. 1065. P. 153.
- HEDIC** or **HEDIC**, a small island of France, dep. Morbihan, off the coast of Brittany, 14 m. S.E. the peninsula of Quiberon.
- HEDINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Affoltern. P. 928.
- HEDINGHAM CASTLE**, a pa. of Engl. co. Essex, 19 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 2429. P. 1203.—II. (*Sibile*), in same co., 1 m. S.W. Hedingham. Ac. 5894. P. 2123.
- HEDJAZ** (El), "*the land of Pilgrimage*," a region of Arabia, extending along the Red Sea, having W. Tehama, E. Nedjed, and N. Arabia Petraea. It is almost everywhere a sandy, stony, or otherwise unproductive country, but comprises the sacred cities Mecca and Medina, with the seaports Jeddah and Yembo.
- HEDNESFORD**, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Cannock. P. 532.
- HEDON** or **HEYDON**, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. E. Hull. Ac. of pa. 1440. P. 975. It formerly sent 2 members to House of Commons.
- HEDSOR**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3½ m. E.S.E. Great Marlow. Ac. 526. P. 175.
- HEEMSTEDT**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 3 m. S. Haarlem. P. 1980. It has a trade in flower roots and seeds.
- HEENE**, a pa. of Engl. co. Sussex, on the Lea, 1 m. W. Worthing. Ac. 546. P. 194.
- HEEPEN**, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 23 m. S.W. Minden. P. 2200.
- HEER**, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Limburg, 1½ m. E. Maestricht. P. 1270.—II. (*Arendskerke*), prov. Zeeland, on S. Beveland, 9 m. E. Middelburg. P. 633.
- HEERDE**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 30 m. N.E. Arnhem. P. 3200. It has an extensive manufacture of paper.
- HEERENBERG**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 16 m. E.S.E. Arnhem, on the Prussian frontier. P. 1000.
- HEERENVEEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. W. Friesland, on the Heeren-slot, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. P. 1200.
- HEERLEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Maestricht. P. 4160. Needle making, linen bleaching, and brewing.
- HEESCH** and **HEEZE**, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant; the former, 11 m. E.N.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1759. The latter, 6 m. S.E. Eindhoven. P. 1730.
- HEFENHOFEN**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Arbon, on the Lake of Constance. P. 767.
- HEGENHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut Rhin, near l. b. of the Rhine, 14 m. E. Altkirch. P. 2172.
- HEGYALLA**, a chain of hills in N. Hungary, forming the extremity of an offshoot of the Carpathians, which extend S. between the Bodrog & the Hernad rivers, and between lat. 48° and 49° N. This is the *Côte d'Or* of Hungary, and produces the celebrated wines called Tokay. The wine-growing district extends to about 90 sq. m.
- HEGYES**, a vill. of Hungary, between the Danube & Theiss, co. and 30 m. N.E. Bacs. P. 6783.—II. Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Neusatz, dist.
- Kula**. P. 4720.—III. co. Torontal, dist. Nagy Kikinda. P. 2700.
- HEIDE** or **HEYDE**, a town of Holstein, near the North Sea, 31 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. P. 5400.
- HEIDECK**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 23 m. S. Nurnberg. P. 888. Hops are raised in its vicinity.
- HEIDECK**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.N.W. Lucerne, on the E. side of the Lake of Baldegg.
- HEIDELBERG**, a city, W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on l. b. of the Neckar, and on the Baden and Main-Neckar Railway, 32 m. N.N.E. Carlsruhe, at the foot of a height crowned by the picturesque ruins of its anc. castle. P. (1858) 16,288, mostly Protestants. Principal edifices, the church of the Holy Ghost, St Peter's church, a synagogue, the university buildings, & a prison. The university has 45 professors, 78 teachers, a library of 200,000 vols. and many rare MSS., is well attended, and has an income of 4000*l.* a year, besides fees. Here are also a college for junior students, numerous government elementary schools, botanic gardens, with a museum. Manufs. tobacco, wax-lights, leather, and musical instruments.
- HEIDELBERG**, several townships of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Berks.—II. co. Lebanon.—III. co. and on the Lehigh.—IV. 15 m. S.W. York.
- HEIDELSHHEIM**, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. P. 2300.
- HEIDEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, between Grub and Wolfshalden, with a magnificent view on the Lake Constance, large establishments for fine embroidery. P. 2879.
- HEIDENFELD**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 18 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. P. 2100. Manufs. earthenwares and leather.
- HEIDENHEIM**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Brenz, immediately E. of the Rauhe Alp, 22 m. N.N.E. Ulm. P. 2500.
- HEIDENHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 21 m. S.S.E. Anspach, with 1850 inhabitants, and an old Benedictine convent.
- HEIDESHEIM**, two vills. of Germany.—I. Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Rhine, 5 m. W. Mayence. P. 1430, engaged in wine culture.—II. Rhenish Bavaria, 6½ m. N.W. Frankenthal.
- HEIDINGSFELD**, a tn., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 24 m. S. Wurtzburg. P. 3200. It has manufs. of woollen yarn.
- HEIGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Acle. P. 13,894.
- HEIGHINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 6 m. N.N.W. Darlington. Ac. 7278. P. 1323.—II. a township, co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Lincoln. P. 624.
- HEIGHTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. N.N.E. Newhaven. Ac. 923. P. 104.
- HEIKENZAND** and **HEINO**, two vills. of the Netherlands; the former in prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Goes. P. 1343; the latter, prov. Overijssel, 8 m. S.W. Zwolle. Pop. 1671.
- HEILBRONN**, a fortified town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 26 m. N. Stuttgart (with which it is connected by railway), on the Neckar. P. (1861) 14,333. Principal edifices, the church of St Kilian, town-hall, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, hospital, house of correction. It has a gymnasium with a library; manufs. of woollen cloths, silver articles, carpets, tobacco, white lead, and other chemical products, paper, etc.; and shares actively in the transit trade between Frankfurt and South Germany.
- HEILIGENBEIL**, a town of Prussia, gov. and

29 m. S.W. Königsberg, on a small river near its mouth in the Frische-haff. P. 2900.

HEILIGENBERG, *Arx Flavia*, a market town of Baden, circ. Lake, 13 m. N.N.E. Constance, with a castle of the princes of Fürstenberg. P. 516.

HEILIGENBLUT, a vill. of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, on the S. declivity of the Gross Glockner, 4672 feet above the sea. P. 63.

HEILIGENHAFEN, a seaport town of Holstein, on the Baltic, 33 m. E. Kiel. P. 2000. Its harbour is merely an open roadstead.

HEILIGEN-KREUZ ("Holy-cross"), several towns, etc., of the Austrian empire.—I. (Hung. *Nemet-Köveztur*), W. Hungary, co. and 6 m. S. Odenburg. P. 2490. Has mineral springs.—II. (Hungarian *Szent-Kerezt*), co. and 28 m. N.N.E. Bars, on the Gran. P. 300.—III. Illyria, gov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Trieste. P. 1037.—IV. a vill., Lower Austria, on the Sattelbach.—V. a vill., Lower Austria, N.E. St. Polten.

HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 48 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Leine. P. 4900. It is walled, and has a castle, a high school, prison, and manufactures of woollen yarn. Under the French, it was a cap. of the dep. Harz.

HEILSBURG, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 41 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Alle. P. 4650.

HEILSBRONN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 10 m. E.N.E. Anspach. P. 850. Manufs. oil-cloths and woollens.

HEILTS-LE-MAURUPT, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 23 m. E.S.E. Châlons. P. 808.

HEIMBACH, two vill. of Rhenish Prussia.—I. gov. & 18 m. E.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, with manufs. of cotton yarn and wooden wares, and a lead factory. P. 900.—II. gov. and 26 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 1250.

HEIMBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Thun. P. 975.

HEIMERSHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S. Cologne. P. 750.

HEIMERTINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m. N.N.W. Memmingen. P. 600.

HEIMISWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.E. Bern. P. 2306.

HEIMSHEIM, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 14 m. W. Stuttgart. P. 1250.—*Heimersdorf* is the name of vill. in Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, and in Saxe-Meiningen.

HEINAU, a town of Prussian Silesia. [HAYNAU.] HEININGEN, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 3 m. S. Göppingen. P. 1230.

HEINRICHS, a market town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, in a detached territory, 7 m. N.W. Schleusingen. P. 1300, who manufacture white lead and iron wares.—*Heinrichsgrün* is a market town of Bohemia, circ. Elnbogen. P. 1600.

HEINRICHSBAD, Switzerland. [HERISAU.]

HEINSBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. W. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Worm. P. 1869, engaged in woollen, cloth, and flannel weaving, spinning by machinery.

HEITERSHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 12 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 1500.

HELA, a maritime town of W. Prussia, at the extremity of the peninsula of Hela, in the Baltic, 19 m. N.E. Danzig. P. 550.

HELDBURG, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, princip., and 10 m. S. Hildburghausen, on rt. b. of the Kreck. P. 1137.

HELDER, a vill., Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 9 m. N. Ruremonde, with distilleries.

HELDER, a fortified, marit. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., at the N. ex-

tremitry of that prov., 41 m. N.N.W. Amsterdam, and separated by the Mars-diep, 2 m. across from the isl. Texel. P. (1862) 14,751, with a garrison of 9000 men. It communicates with Amsterdam by the Helder Canal, 50 m. long, 125 feet broad at surface, and 21 feet deep, enabling ships of large burden to avoid the navigation of the Zuyder Zee. Near it the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, was killed in action in 1693. The town was taken by the British under Abercrombie in 1799.

HELDRUNGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Merseburg. P. 720.

HELEN (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes du Nord, 3 m. E.N.E. Dinan. P. 1535.

HELENA (St), an island in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 800 m. S.E. Ascension, and nearly 1200 m. from the coast of Lower Guinea. Lat. of observatory, 15° 55' S.; lon. 5° 44' W. Ac. 30,300. P. 7000, of whom nearly a half were whites. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of rugged mountains, interspersed with numerous ravines, in one of which, on its N.W. shore, is James Town, the residence of the principal authorities. Its centre is a table-land, with an elevation of 1500 feet, but from which several mountains rise to a greater elevation, Diana Peak being 2700 feet. Climate mild. Mean temp. of year 61°-3, winter 58°-4, summer 63°-8 Fahr., and it is considered one of the healthiest places in the world. The island is watered by numerous brooks, and about 1-5th part of its surface is fertile, yielding the products both of European and tropical countries. Imports therefrom to Britain (1862) 2424*l.*; British & foreign exports thereto 58,265*l.* Goats are plentiful in the uplands; but supplies of provisions are mostly procured from abroad, the island lying in the homeward track of ships returning from India. *St Helena* is chiefly noted as the place of exile of Napoleon Buonaparte, ex-Emperor of France, whose residence, Longwood, was on the elevated plateau of the interior. He lived there from 1816 to his decease, in 1821, & his remains were removed to Paris in 1840. Shortest sea route to Portsmouth 4330 m.; shortest steam voyage 35 days.—*Port St Helena*, E. Patagonia, is an inlet, intermediate between the Gulfs of St George & San Matias.—*St Helena Bay*, S. Africa, Cape Colony, is between P. St Martin and Cape Desada, lat. 32° 40' S., lon. 17° 55' E.

HELENA (St), a co. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, bordering on Mississippi. Area 520 sq. m. P. 3419 free, 3711 slaves.—II. a bay and island, South Carolina.

HELENS (St), a town and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, on a branch of the Mersey, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Prescott, with which it communicates by railway. P. 20,176. Coal mining, plate-glass, bottle factories, and copper works. It has a town-hall, market-house, and branch bank.—II. a pa. at the E. extremity of the Isle of Wight, 8 m. E.N.E. Newport. Ac. 3676. P. 2586. The roadstead of St Helens is the E. entrance to Spit-head.

HELENS (St), a pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wexford, 2 m. N.N.E. Broadway. Ac. 670. P. 168.

HELENSBURGH, a bor. of barony and watering place, Scotland, co. and 7½ m. N.W. Dumbarton, with which it is connected by railway, on the Firth of Clyde, at the entrance of the Gareloch. P. (1861) 4613. It has baths, a library, branch bank, and steamers to Glasgow, etc.

HELETTÉ, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrenées, 17 m. W.N.W. Mauléon. P. 1159. This place was the scene of a combat between the British and French, 14th February 1814.

HELFOUD, a port of England, co. Cornwall, near

the mouth of the riv. Hel, 5 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Imports timber and coals from Wales.

HELGE, a river S. Sweden, enters the Baltic at Ahus, 12 m. S.S.E. Christianstadt, after a S. course of 80 m. It expands into several lakes.

HELGOLAND or HELIGOLAND ("holy land," anc. *Hertha*), an island in the North Sea, belonging to Great Britain, about 46 m. N.W. the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser. Lat. 54° 11' N.; lon. 7° 53' E. Area 5½ sq. m. P. 2230. Exports to Britain (1862) 568½; imports 115½. It consists of a rock, rising to about 200 feet in height, and on which are a vill. with lighthouse, and a low plain. It is continually decreasing by encroachments of the sea, which have created sandbanks all around it; but it has a harbour on both its N. and S. sides. Inhabitants of Frisian descent; are mostly occupied as pilots, or in haddock and lobster fisheries, which yield an annual revenue of about 5000*l.* It is of some importance as a post in war time, and has been retained by Britain since 1807, at a cost of about 1000*l.* a year. It has of late been much frequented as a watering place.

HELHUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1637. P. 346.

HELICON (MOUNT), Greece, gov. Bœotia, 6 m. S. Lebadea, is 4963 feet above the sea. In modern times it has been called alternately Palæovouni and Zagora, but it has resumed its ancient name.

HELIER (ST), the cap. town and pa. of the isl. of Jersey, on its S. coast, at the E. side of St Aubin's Bay, lat. 49° 11' 3" N., lon. 2° 6' W. P., including military (1861), 29,528. It stands between two rocky heights, on the E. of which is the citadel, Fort-Regent, overlooking the inner harbour, and constructed about 1806, at a cost of 800,000*l.* It has a pa. church, court-house, reading-rooms, theatre, hospital and prison, and Victoria college opened 1852. On a rocky island, off the shore, is Elizabeth castle, a fortress of imposing appearance. The town is the residence of many retired officers of the British army and navy, foreigners, and families of limited income from Great Britain. It has an active trade with England, France, and the West Indies; and it is the seat of the states, or representative parliament of Jersey. A marine telegraph with England was opened in 1858. It is within 10 hours steam of Southampton, and 12 or 14 hours of London, by steamer and railway.

HELIOPOLIS (the *On* and *Beth-Shemesh* of Scripture), Lower Egypt, 5 m. N.E. Cairo; the site of an anc. city, of which an obelisk only remains. The French defeated the Turks here in 1800.

HELIOPOLIS, a vill. of Algeria, dep. Constantine, annex of Guelma. P. 687, of whom 332 are Europeans. Industry, grain, tobacco, vines, flour mills, and silk worms.

HELLADA, *Sperchius*, a river of N. Greece, gov. Phthiotis, flows E., and enters the Gulf of Zeitoun, N. Thermopylæ, after a course of 50 miles.

HELLAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, 21 m. S. Harrisburg.

HELLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N. Bodmin. Ac. 2475. P. 224.

HELLANIYAH (ISL.), Arabia. [CURIA-MURIA.]

HELLANS (ST), one of the small Scilly islands, off the coast of Cornwall, England, N.W. the isl. Treско. It has a church and good pasture land.

HELLAS, a country of Europe. [GREECE.]

HELLEBEK, a maritime vill. of Denmark, on the island Seeland, at the N. entrance of the Sound, 4 m. N.W. Elsinore. It has manufs. of muskets, cotton yarn, and hosiery. P. 800.

HELLEDOORN, a pa. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysseel, 17 m. S.E. Zwolle. P. 3571.

HELLEDSON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.W. Norwich. Ac. 2013. P. 496.

HELLESPONT (CHANNEL OF). [DARDANELLES.]

HELLEVOETSLSUIS, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Haringvliet, the largest mouth of the Rhine, 17 m. S.W. Rotterdam. P. 2843. It has a harbour, an arsenal, dockyard, and a naval school.

HELLIDON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Daventry. Ac. 840. P. 449.

HELLIN, *Irunun*, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Albacete. P. 9814. Manufs. cloths, hats, and leather. Near it are the mineral baths of Ozarague.

HELLINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Hailsham. Ac. 6015. P. 1606.

HELLOVO (MOUNT), *Othrys*, a mountain range, forming a part of the N. frontier of Greece, and separating E. Hellas from Thessaly, about lat. 39° N., lon. from 21° 40' to 22° E. It is connected on the W. with the chain of Pindus, of which it is a spur. E.ward its continuation is called Mount Varibovo. Its principal peak, Gerako Vouni, rises to 5669 feet in height; other summits vary from 3000 to 4000 feet in elev. The river Hellada rises on its S., and the Emicassos and Fanari, tributaries of the Salympria (*Peneus*), on its N. side.

HELMARSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, at its N. extremity, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Diemel, 22 m. N. Cassel. P. 1940.

HELMBRECHTS, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, N.W. Münchberg. P. 1200.

HELMDON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N. Brackley. Ac. 3560. P. 602.

HELME, a river of Prussian-Saxony, rises in the Harz, flows S. and E. past Heringen, Kelbra, and Rossla, and joins the Unstrut 3 m. S.E. Artern, after a course of 45 m. Chief tributary, the Sorge.

HELMERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, duchy Eisenach, on the Bavarian frontier, 9 m. W. Meiningen. P. 821.

HELMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 2438. P. 320.

HELMOND, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Aa, 21 m. S.S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1900. Linen weaving.

HELMSDALE, a large vill. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Loth, at the mouth of river of the same name. It has a herring fishing station. P. 762.

HELMSLEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Rye, 12 m. E.N.E. Thirsk. Area of pa. 44,382 ac. P. 3429. It has two branch banks and a church.—II. (*Gate*), same riding, 6 m. E.N.E. York. Ac. 520. P. 200.—III. (*Upper*), 7½ m. E.N.E. York. Ac. 850. P. 78.

HELMSTADT, a town of Central Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. Schönningen, cap. circ., 21 m. E.N.E. Brunswick. P. 5500. Principal buildings, the Lutheran church, town-hall, court-house, formerly the place of its university, several hospitals, etc. Its university, founded in 1576, was suppressed by Jerome Bonaparte in 1809, and a part of its library was transferred to Göttingen. It has now a gymnasium and normal school, with manufs. of soap and tobacco pipes, alum and vitriol works, and an active general trade; and in its vicinity are coal mines and mineral baths. Area of circ. 304 sq. m. P. (1861) 48,160.

HELMSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 10 m. W. Würzburg. P. 1180.

HELMSTADT, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, S. Oglasterhausen. P. 1100.

HELMUND, *Etymander*, a river of S.W. Afghanistan, rises 35 m. W. Cabool, at an elevation of 11,500 feet, flows W.S.W., with a deep bend to S., through the Huzareh, Eimank, and Dooransee

territories, and the Afghanistan desert; and near lat. 31° N., lon. 61° 50' E., enters the lakes Hamoon and Tuk-i-Teer by several mouths, after a total course estimated at 650 m. At Giriskh, 70 m. W. Candahar, it is in spring 1000 yards broad, with a depth of 10 or 12 feet, and a powerful and rapid current, but in the dry season 2-3ds less. Its banks are fertile, and abound almost everywhere with traces of former cultivation and wealth; but at a little distance, the country, on either side, is a mere arid waste.

**HELPERBY**, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Brafferton, 4 m. N.E. Borough-bridge. Ac. 1900. P. 639.

**HELPERTHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, East Riding, 11 m. E. New Malton. Ac. 2620. P. 146.

**HELPERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 2600. P. 912.

**HELPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 6½ m. N.W. Peterboro'. Ac. 1860. P. 763.

**HELSA**, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 9 m. S.E. Cassel. P. 1200.

**HELSEY**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2¼ m. S.S.W. Frodsham. Ac. 1261. P. 570.

**HELSEBORG**, an anc. fortified seaport town of South Sweden, læn and 33 m. N.N.W. Malmö, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. P. 5763. It has manufs. of earthenwares and iron goods.

**HELSEGLAND**, a former division of Sweden, now composing the chief part of the læn Gefleborg.

**HELSEFORS**, a seaport town of Russia, and, since 1819, the cap. of Finland, on a granite peninsula on the Gulf of Finland, 100 m. E.S.E. Abo. Lat. 60° 11' N.; lon. 24° 57' E. P. (1860) 21,698. It has a town-hall, a harbour, suited for line-of-battle ships, and defended by the strong citadel of Sveaborg, and is the seat of a university, removed from Abo in 1827, with a library of about 80,000 vols., and various museums. It is the see of the Lutheran archbishop of Finland, and has trade in timber, corn, and fish.

**HELSEGØR**, a town of Denmark. [ELSNORE.]

**HELSTONE**, a parl. and municipal bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Looe, 10 m. W.S.W. Falmouth. Ac. of bor. 291. P. 3843. Altitude 106; mean temp. June 64° 1. Jan. 45° 5. It has a town-hall, church, grammar school, union workhouse, market-house, banking co.; and export trade in tin, copper, shoes, from port Leven or Looe-pool, about 3 m. distant. Iron, coal, and timber are extensively imported. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 345.

**HELVELLYN**, one of the highest mountains of England, co. Cumberland, forming part of the mountain chain between Keswick and Ambleside, elevation 3313 feet. It is easy of ascent.

**HELVETIA (New)**, a settlement in Upper California, on the Sacramento, 60 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of San Francisco. [CALIFORNIA.]

**HELVETIC CONFEDERATION**. [SWITZERLAND.]

**HELVOIRT**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 5 m. S.W. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1401.

**HEM**, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal in dep. Nord, 5 m. E. Lille. P. 2516.

**HEMAT**, a town and castle of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 15 m. W.N.W. Regensburg.

**HEMBLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Acle. Ac. 739. P. 219.

**HEMBURY**, a pa. of Engl. [BROADHEMBURY.]

**HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Herts, 1½ m. from the Broxmore station of N.-W. Railway, 23 m. N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 7186. P. 7948. It has a union workhouse, W. Herts infirmary, manufs. of straw-plait and paper. Alt. 250 feet, rainfall 23 inches.

**HEMINGBOROUGH**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.S.E. Selby. Ac. 10,420. P. 2297.

**HEMINGBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 2430. P. 473.

**HEMINGSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N. Ipswich. Ac. 1444. P. 395. \*

**HEMINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1240. P. 152.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Frome. Ac. 3046. P. 459.

**HEMIXHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, 5 m. S. Antwerp, near rt. b. of the Scheldt. P. 1500. It has a house of correction for 2000 prisoners.

**HEMLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 816. P. 63.

**HEMMERDEN**, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 11 m. S.W. Düsseldorf. P. 920.

**HEMMINGFORD (ABBOTS)**, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 2 m. W. St Ives. Ac. 2990. P. 518.—II. (*Grey*), 1½ m. W.S.W. St Ives. Ac. 1610. P. 1103.

**HEMPFIELD**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland. P. 5935.

**HEMPNALIA**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Bungay. Ac. 3636. P. 1094.

**HEMPSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Ac. 3565. P. 797. \* This pa. is noted for its fine timber.—II. co. and 1½ m. S.W. Glo'ster. P. 424.—III. co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. (much diminished by encroachments of the sea) 907. P. 178.—IV. in same co., 2 m. S.E. Holt. Ac. 1756. P. 280.

**HEMPSTEAD**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Arkansas. Area 1304 sq. m. P. (1860) 8591 free, 5398 slaves.—I. a township of New York, 128 m. E.S.E. Albany. The vill. lies on the borders of a head of 15,000 ac. Rockaway beach, on the Atlantic, is much resorted to for bathing. Hempstead Bay and harbour, New York, are on the N. shore of Long Island.

**HEMPSTON (BROAD)**. [BROAD HEMPSTON.]—II. (*Little*), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1½ m. N.E. Totness. Ac. 1270. P. 244.

**HEMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ½ m. S. Fakenham. Ac. 560. P. 459.

**HEMS**, a town of Syria. [HOMS.]

**HEMSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Caistor. Ac. 1785. P. 664.

**HEMSBACH**, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Bergstrasse, and on the Mayr-Neckar Railway, 3 m. N. Weinheim. P. 1736.

**HEMSÖEN**, a Swedish island, Gulf of Bothnia, 5 m. N.N.E. Hernösand. Length, N. to S., 5 m., breadth 4 miles.

**HEMSWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Gainsboro'. Ac. 2890. P. 465.

**HEMSWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the North Midland Railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Barnsley. Ac. 4120. P. 975.

**HEMYOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Collyponton. Ac. 5437. P. 1068.

**HENARES**, a river of Spain, New Castle, joins the Xarama, an affluent of the Tagus, 10 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a S.W. course of 75 miles.

**HENAW**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, lower Toggenburg. P. 2432. Roman Catholics.

**HENBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4½ m. N.W. Bristol. Ac. 15,409. P. 2482.

**HENDERSON**, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in W. of N. Carolina. Surface mountainous. P. (1860) 9066 free, 1382 slaves.—II. in W. part of Tennessee. Area 914 sq. m. P. 11,208 free, 3283 slaves.—III. a co. of Illinois. P. 9501.—IV. a town in N.W. of Kentucky, on the Ohio. P. 8495 free, 5767 slaves. Ships corn and tobacco.—V. a co. of Texas. P. 3479 free, 116 slaves.—VI. a township of New York, on Lake Ontario, 7 m. S.W. Sackett's harbour.—VII. a

township of Pennsylvania, co. Huntingdon, on the Juniata.

HENDON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 9 m. N.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 8250. P. 4544.

HENDREIFFA, a township of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Halkin, 5 m. E. Caerwys. P. 320.

HENDRED, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 4 m. E.N.E. Wantage. Ac. 3099. P. 889.—II. (West), 3 m. E. Wantage. Ac. 1973. P. 351.

HENDRICKS, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Indiana. Area 387 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,953.—

II. a township of Indiana, co. Shelby. P. 1272.

HEN-EGWLWYS, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesea, 1½ m. W. Beaumaris. Ac. 2060. P. 510.

HENERY, an island of British India, presid. and 15 m. S. Bombay. Lat. 18° 41' N.; lon. 72° 57' E. It is about 600 yards in circumference, and covered with buildings. Adjacent to it is another islet, also fortified, and named Kenery.

HENFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. N.N.E. Steyning. Ac. 4491. P. 1662.

HENFYNYW, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. W. Tregaron. Ac. 2261. P. 1067.

HENG-CHEOU, a city of China, prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., on the Heng-kiang, an affluent of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 26° 55' N.; lon. 112° 18' E. It has a paper manufactory.

HENGELO, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Overyssel, 34 m. S.E. Zwolle. Pop. with pa. 3561. Manufs. cottons.—II. prov. Gelderland, 19 m. E.N.E. Arnhem. Pop. with pa. 2867.

HENGBERSBERG, a town of Lower Bavaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 23 m. N.W. Passau. P. 930.

HENG-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hoo-nan, after a N. course of nearly 300 m., enters the Lake Tung-ting. The cities Heng-tchou and Chang-cha are on its banks.

HENGOED, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llanelly. P. 2024. It has coal mines.

HENGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1044. P. 219.

HENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Thaxted. Ac. 2958. P. 875.

HENIN-LIETARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 16 m. S.E. Bethune. P. 3850.

HENLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Ipswich. Ac. 1232. P. 293.

HENLEY-IN-ARDEN, a market town of England, co. Warwick, pa. Wootton-Wawen, at the confluence of the Arrow and Aine, in the dist. forming the ancient forest of Arden, 8½ m. W. Warwick. P. 1069. Manufs. nails and needles.—*Henley* is also a division of the hundred Barlichway, co. Warwick; and *Henley-Cold*, a chapelry, co. Hants, 2 m. N.N.E. Whitechurch.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Twyford, by a branch of the Great Western Railway, about 120 feet above the sea. Ac. of pa. 1737. P. 3676. It has a church, a town-hall and market-house, a theatre, and trade in malt, corn, and timber, by the Thames.

HEN-LLAN-AMGOED, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6½ m. N.E. Narbert. Ac. 3651. P. 445.

HENLLAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 387. P. 133.—II. a pa. of N. Wales, co. and 2½ m. N.W. Denbigh. Ac. 14,283. P. 2607.

HENLlys, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. W.N.W. Newport. Ac. 2622. P. 238.

HENLOPEN, a cape of U. S., North America, Delaware, at the S.W. point, forming the entrance of Delaware Bay, 17 m. S.W. Cape May. Lat. 36° 47' N.; lon. 75° 6' W. It has a lighthouse.

HENLOW, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 4½ m.

S.S.W. Biggleswade, with a station on the Midland Railway. Ac. 2450. P. 1011.

HENNAVOTRY, a river of India, Mysore territory, rises in the Western Ghats, lat. 13° 12' N., lon. 75° 44' E. It flows S.E., and enters the Cauvery near Kistnarajpoor. Length 120 miles.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. co., 6 m. S.W. Meiningen. P. 534.

HENNEBONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Blavet, 23 m. W.N.W. Vannes. P. 4675.

HENNEGAU, a prov. of Belgium. [HAINAUT.]

HENNEPIN, a township of the U. S., N. America, Illinois, cap. of Putnam co., on the l. b. of great bend of the Illinois. Steam-boats call here.

HENNEPIN, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 12,849.

HENNERSDORF, several vills., etc., of Germany, the principal being—I. (*Gross*), Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.E. Bautzen. P. 1408, mostly of the Moravian (*Herrnhut*) sect, who have here a seminary.—II. (*in Seifen*), 1 m. N.W. the foregoing. P. 3150, engaged in weaving, etc.—III. circ. Landshut, dist. Lauban. P. 2800.

HENNEZEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. Minecourt, cant. Darney. P. 1538. Manufs. iron and glass works.

HENNIKER, a tnsnip. of U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 16 m. W.S.W. Concord. P. 1696.

HENNOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chudleigh. Ac. 3469. P. 1004.

HENNY'S-MOAT, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, N. of St Bride's-Bay. Ac. 3166. P. 287.

HENNY, two pas., Engl.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex, 3 m. S.S.E. Sudbury. Ac. 1120. P. 363.—II. (*Little*), in same co., 6 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Ac. 410. P. 31.

HENON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.S.E. St Briec. P. 3132.

HENRI-CHAPELLE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Liege. P. 1330.

HENRICHEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 14 m. W. Sancerre. P. 3412. It was named after Henri IV.

HENRICO, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. part of Virginia, cap. Richmond. Area 268 sq. m. P. (1860) 41,575 free, 20,041 slaves.

HENRIETTA, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 193 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 2513.

HENRY, numerous cos. of the U. S., N. Amer.—I. in S. part of Virginia. P. (1860) 7087 free, 5018 slaves.—II. Georgia, near its centre. Area 387 sq. m. P. 6187 free, 4515 slaves.—III. in S.E. part of Alabama, bordered on the E. by the Chattahoochee. Area 982 sq. m. P. 10,485 free, 4433 slaves.—IV. in N.W. part of Tennessee, bordered on the E. by the Tennessee. Area 828 sq. m. P. 13,603 free, 5530 slaves.—V. in N. part of Kentucky, bordered on the E. by the Kentucky river. Area 260 sq. m. P. 8638 free, 3311 slaves.—VI. in N.W. part of Ohio, on the Maumee. Area 516 sq. m. P. 8901.—VII. in E. of Indiana. Area 432 sq. m. P. 20,119.—VIII. in N. of Illinois. Area 804 sq. m. P. 20,660.—IX. in S. part of Iowa. Area 432 sq. m. P. 18,701.—X. in W. part of Missouri. Area 750 sq. m. P. 1263 free, 1245 slaves.—(*Cape*), Virginia, on the S. side of the entrance into Chesapeake Bay, opposite and 12 m. S. Cape Charles. Lat. 36° 56' N.; lon. 75° 53' W.

HENSHAW, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and 3½ m. E. Haltwhistle. Ac. 11,255. P. 550.

HENSIES, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11½ m. W.N.W. Mons. P. 1919.

HENSINGHAM, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees, 1 m. S.E. Whitehaven. Ac. 956. P. 1538.

HENSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1918. P. 534.

HENSTRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. S. Wincanton. Ac. 4252. P. 1173.

HENTLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 2905. P. 647.

HENZADA, a town of British India, prov. and 65 m. W. Pegu, on the Irawaddy river. Lat. 17° 40' N.; lon. 95° 18'.

HEONG-SHAN, a district town of China, prov. Quang-tung, on a branch of the Canton river, 22 m. N.W. Macao, and first visited by the "Nemesis," British war steamer, on an exploring voyage in 1841. The district of the same name extends N. to S. 30 m. and E. to W. 25 m., intersected by several deep watercourses.

HEPBURN, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 9 m. N. Williamsport.

HEPPENHEIM, a walled town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Bergstrasse and the Main-Neckar Railway, 16 m. S. Darmstadt. P. 4200.—II. a vill., prov. Rhenish Hessen, 5 m. W.S.W. Worms. P. 1350.

HEPSTONSTALL, a township of England; co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 8 m. W. Halifax. Ac. 5320. P. 3497. Worsted and cotton manufs.

HEPWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1677. P. 594.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, 6½ m. S. Huddersfield. Ac. 3370. P. 1530.

HERACLIA or DONYSA, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 6 m. S. Naxos. Length N. to S. 4 m., breadth 3 miles.

HERAT or HERAUT, *Aria* or *Artacoana*, a fortified city of Western Afghanistan, cap. an independent chiefship, near the Heri-rood or Hury river, 360 m. W. Cabool, and 200 m. E.S.E. Mushed (Khorassan). Lat. 34° 26' N.; lon. 62° 8' E. Altitude 2500 feet. P. 20,000; before its unsuccessful siege by the Persians in 1838 it was estimated at 70,000, including many Eimaiks, Moguls, Jews, and Hindoos. A ditch, mound, and bastioned wall enclose an oblong area 1 m. in length, entered by five gates, the interior divided by four arched bazaars, meeting in a domed quadrangle in the centre of the city. It has shops, caravanserais, public baths, reservoirs, and numerous mosques. On the N. side of the city is a strong citadel; and without the walls are ruins of a religious edifice, and an enormous mound raised by Nadir Shah. The vicinity is irrigated by numerous canals, and highly productive. *Herat* is the central mart for the products of India, China, Tartary, Afghanistan, and Persia; and manufs. of carpets, sheepskin caps and cloaks, shoes, etc., are carried on. *Herat* was long the cap. of the extensive empire ruled by the descendants of Timour. Its territory now extends N. to the Moorghaub mountains, and E. nearly to Candahar; and is of military and commercial importance. Captured by the forces of Mohamm. Khan of Afghanistan, April 1863.

HERAULT, a river of France, rises in the Cévennes, dep. Gard, passes Gignac, Montagnac, and Bessan, and enters the Mediterranean near Agde, dep. Hérault. It is navigable for 7 miles.

HERAULT, a maritime department of the S. of France, on the Mediterranean, formed of a portion of the old prov. Languedoc, and situated between the depts. Gard, Aveyron, Tarn, and Aude, cap. Montpellier. Area 2393 sq. m. P. 409,391. Surface mountainous in the N. and W., where it is traversed by offsets of the Cévennes, interspersed by fine valleys. Principal rivers, the Hérault, Orb, and Lez; coasts low, forming the vast *étangs* (marshy lakes) of Vendres, Thau,

Frontignan, Maguelonne, Perols, and Mauguio; Climate generally mild and healthy. Soil fertile in grain, fruits, and wines, the best of which are those of St George, Lunel, and Frontignan. Mineral products comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, building-stone, and marble. There are several mineral springs. The chief manufactures are iron, pottery-ware, Prussian blue, cloth for the army, and for exportation to Spain and Italy; silks, cottons, leather, and paper. The marshes furnish a great quantity of salt. Commerce is facilitated by means of the Canal du Midi, and by railways from Montpellier to Cette and Nîmes. The dep. is divided into the 4 arrs. Montpellier, Beziers, Lodeve, and St Pons.

HERBERTINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. N.W. Saugen. P. 1300.—*Herbertshofen* is a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 11 m. N. Augsburg. P. 55.—*Herbesthal* is a station on the rail. between Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers.

HERBEUMONT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, Luxembourg, on the Semois, 9 m. W.S.W. Neufchâteau. P. 992. With extensive slate quarries.

HERBIERS (LES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., with paper mills, on the Maine, 24 m. N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 3500.

HERBIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 18 m. W.N.W. Savenay. P. 3672.

HERBITZHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arr. and 22 m. N.W. Saverne. P. 1637.

HERBLAIN (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 6 m. N.W. Nantes. P. 2482.

HERBLAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 9 m. W.N.W. Paris. P. 1641.

HERBLON (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 5 m. N.E. Ancenis. P. 2684.

HERBOLZHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 16 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. P. 2100.

HERBORN, a town of Central Germany, duchy and 32 m. N.E. Nassau, on the Dille. P. 2300. It is walled, and has a Calvinist seminary.

HERBRANDSTON, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Milford. Ac. 1989. P. 257.

HERBRECHTINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Brenz, 19 m. N.N.E. Ulm. P. 1540.

HERSELEBEN, a market town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe Coburg-Gotha, on the Unstrut, 12 m. N.N.E. Gotha. P. 1500.

HERSTEIN, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., 14 m. W. Fulda. P. 1640, engaged in weaving and cattle-breeding.

HERCK or HERKE, a town of Belgium, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., on the Herke, an affl. of the Demer, 9 m. W. Hasselt. P. 1763.

HERCULANEUM (Ital. *Ercolano*), an ancient and buried city of Southern Italy, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Naples, near the Bay of Naples, and at the W. declivity of Mount Vesuvius, during the eruption of which, A.D. 79, it was submerged by showers of ashes. Its site was discovered in 1709; and since then extensive excavations have been made.

HERCULANEUM, a vill. U. S., N. America, Missouri, on rt. b. of the Mississippi, 28 m. S.S.W. St Louis. It has shot factories and trade in lead.

HERCYNIAN FOREST, Germany. [HARZ.]

HERDEKE or HERDEGGE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 26 m. W. Arnsberg, on the Ruhr. P. 3100. Woolen cloth and stocking weaving, tanning, paper and gunpowder mills.

HEREDIA, a town of Central America, state Costa Rica, lat. 9° 6' N., lon. 83° 16' W. P. 10,000.

HEREFORD, a city, episcopal see, and parl. and munic. bor. of England, cap. co., on the Wye, 17 m. N. Monmouth. Ac. of 6 pas. 2320. P. (1861) 15,385. Altitude 260; mean temp. Ju. 62° 4. Jan.

or v. *de* lies in a richly cultivated valley. Chief building, the cathedral; length 320 feet; height of central tower 160 feet; attached to it is a chapter-house and library, containing a curious map of the world of the 18th century, and other geographical works. A triennial musical festival is held here. The episcopal palace is ancient, and surrounded by large gardens; the college forms a quadrangle. Total charities 2521., besides 4360 loaves distributed by the dean and chapter. The other public structures are the co. hall, the co. gaol and house of correction, town-hall, city gaol, theatre, Roman Catholic chapel, an infirmary, lunatic hospital, union workhouse, market-house, and bank. It has manufs. of gloves, hats, flannels, and cutlery; a trade in cider, hops, corn, wool, bark, and timber. Coals are obtained chiefly from Abergavenny by railway, and railways connect the city with Shrewsbury, Worcester, Gloucester, and Monmouth. The October fair is the largest in England for cattle and cheese. The city is a polling-place, and the chief place of election for the co.; it has sent 2 mems. to H. of C. since the time of Edward I. Reg. electors (1864) 1080. The diocese is one of the most anc. in England, being of British origin, and re-established by the Saxons in 680. It comprises the 2 archdeaneries of Hereford and Salop, including 13 deaneries, which partly extend into the cos. of Monmouth, Radnor, Montgomery, and Worcester. Birthplace of Nell Gwynn and David Garrick.

HEREFORD (LITTLE), a pa. of Engl., co. Hereford,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Leominster. Ac. 3550. P. 458.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland co. of Engl., having N. co. Salop, E. Worcester, S. Gloucester and Monmouth, and W. the Welsh cos. Brecon and Radnor. Ac. 534,823, of which 470,400 are grass and arable. P. 123,712. Surface undulating, and varied with woods, orchards, hop grounds, and meadows. Principal hills, the Hatterel range of the Black mountains in the S.W., and the Malvern on the E. Chief rivers, the Wye, Lugg, Arrow, Frome, and Munnow. Soil, in most parts, a deep heavy red loam, mixed with marl and chalk, and unusually fertile. Climate remarkably healthy. Yields wheat, barley, apples, pears, and hops. The apple crop yields 20,000 hhd. of cider, mostly of superior quality. About 13,000 ac. are devoted to hops. Oak bark is also an important production. The cattle are generally preferred for feeding, but are not good milkers. Nearly half the field labour of the co. is performed by oxen. The breed of sheep (estimated at about 500,000) is almost as celebrated as that of the cattle. Manufs. of gloves and coarse woollens. *Hereford* is divided into 11 hunds. and 221 pas., in dioceses of Hereford and of St David's, and in the Oxford circ. Chief towns, Hereford, Leominster, Weobley, Ross, and Bromyard. It sends 7 members to H. of C., 3 being for the co. Reg. electors of co. (1864) 7237. *Hereford* formed a part of the ancient British Siluria, and was one of the last provinces which submitted to the Saxons, under whom it formed a part of Mercia.

HERENCIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. P. 64,000. Manufs. soap.

HERENT, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Louvain. P. 2120.

HERENTHALS and HERENTHOUT, 2 comm. and small towns of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, the former, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Turnhout. P. 3162. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, and lace. The latter, 15 m. S.W. Turnhout, with 2157 inhabitants, and manufactures of cloths.

HERFORD or HERVORDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ., on the Werra, at its junction with the Aa. P. 10,000. It has manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn, leather, tobacco, and linens; a large prison, arsenal, gymnasium, six churches, and the central museum of arts, antiquities, and manufactures for the province.

HERGISWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Willisau. P. 2373.

HERGISWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, at the foot of Mount Pilatus, on the Lake of the four cantons. P. 832.

HERGNIES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N. Valenciennes. P. 3255.

HERIC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 14 m. N.N.W. Nantes. P. 4595.

HERICOURT, a comm. and town of East France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. and 15 m. S.E. Lure, on l. b. of the Lizène. P. 3551. Manufs. of linen yarn and cloth, calico printed goods, and hosiery, dye-works, tanneries, and potteries.

HERINGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. & 50 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, on the Helme. P. 2200.

—II. a mkt. town of H.-Cassel, prov. Fulda, on rt. b. of the Werra, 14 m. S.E. Rothenburg. P. 1240.

HERINNES, two comm. and villa. of Belgium.

—I. prov. S. Brabant, 17 m. S.W. Brussels. P. 3720, engaged in linen bleaching, brewing, and brick-making.—II. prov. Hainaut, on the Scheldt, 7 m. N.W. Tonrny. P. 1700.

HERIOT, a pa. of Scotland, in S.E. of co. Edinburgh, on a stream of same name, which is joined by the Gala Water. Ac. 15,038. P. 407.

HERI-ROOD or HURT, a river of Asia. [HERAT.]

HERISAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.W. Appenzel, cap. of the dist. Outer Rhodes. P. 2500, or including comm. 9518. It has a church-tower, in which the archives of its district are kept, an orphan asylum, court-house, arsenal, public library, and manufs. of muslin, cotton, and silk fabrics.

HERISSON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., arr. and 19 m. N.N.E. Montluçon. P. 1396.

HERISTAL, a vill. of Belgium. [HERSTAL.]

HERKENBOSCH, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 5 m. S.E. Roermond. P. 1231.

HERKIMER, a co. of the U. S., North America, New York, traversed by the Erie Canal, and the Utica and Schenectady Railway. Area 1870 sq. m. P. (1860) 40,561. *Herkimer*, the cap., is 72 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 2602.

HERM, one of the smaller Channel Islands,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. from the coast of Guernsey. P. 38.

HERMAGOR (SR), a town of Illyria, Carinthia, Laybach, on the Gail, 23 m. W. Villach. P. 800.

HERMANNSTETZ, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. W. Chrudim. P. 2600.

HERMANNSTADT (Hung. *Nagy-Seeben*), a town of Hungary, Transylvania, cap. Saxon-land, on the Zibin, an affluent of the Aluta river, near the Wallachian frontier, 73 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg. P. 16,268. It is enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the Bruckenthal palace, with a library, museum, theatre; Lutheran, Calvinist, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches; barracks, military hospital, & orphan asylum. It is a Greek bishop's see, the headquarters of the military commandant of Transylvania, the seat of Roman Catholic and Lutheran gymnasia, and has many museums and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, felt, hats, horn combs, earthenwares, and leather.

HERMANOS, several groups of small isls. in the Indian Ocean etc.—I. lat.  $15^{\circ} 48' N.$ , lon.  $119^{\circ} 32' E.$ —II. (*Tres Hermanos*), between lat.  $3^{\circ}$  and  $4^{\circ} S.$ ,

lon. 77° and 79° E.—III. (*Los Hermanos*), Caribbean Sea, 50 m. N.W. the island Margarita, belongs to Venezuela.

HERMENT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy de Dôme, 24 m. W. Clermont. P. 569.

HERMIES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. S.E. Arras. P. 2518.

HERMINE (St), a comm. & town of France, dep. Vendée, 13 m. N.W. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 2069.

HERMITAGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 751. P. 131.

HERMITAGE (L), a vineyard of France, dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, cant. Tarn, 10 m. N. Valenca, where the "Hermitage" wine is produced. Ac. about 300.

HERMON, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 60 m. N.E. Augusta. P. 1374.—II. New York, co. St Lawrence. P. 1692.

HERMON (MOUNT) (Arab. *Jebel-esh-Sheikh*), a mountain of Palestine. Kasr Antar, a ruin, which covers the summit, is 9381 feet above the sea. It is covered with snow during great part of the year.—*Little Hermon* is a much lower range, 25 m. S.E. Acre, bounding the plain of Esdraelon on the E., and to which the name Hermon was first applied in the middle ages.

HERMONVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, 7 m. N.W. Reims, with mineral springs. P. 1561.

HERMOPOLIS OF SYRA, Greece. [SYRA.]

HERMOSILLO, a city of Mexico, state Sonoram, cap. dist. P. 15,000. It is the centre of the commerce and mineral riches of the state, and has schools, prisons, a hotel, and a mint. Manufs. cotton goods; brandy distilleries. Exports maize, cotton, and fruit.

HERMSDORF, numerous vills. of Germany; the two principal in Prussian Silesia, gov. Lieguitz, 2 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg, circ. Landshut.

HERNAD, a river of N. Hungary, which, after an E. and S. course of 120 m., joins the Theiss, 18 m. S.W. Tokay. Principal affs., the Tarcza and Sajo. In its lower part it separates into two arms, which enclose an island 30 m. in length.

HERNANDO, a county of the U. S., N. America, Florida. P. 1000 free, 200 slaves.

HERNANI, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 8 m. S.E. San Sebastian, on the Urumea. P. 2257. It has a town-house, convent, hospital, and trade in linen thread, iron, and timber. Here the British legion, under General Evans, met with reverses in 1835 and 1837.

HERNE, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 5½ m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 5399. P. 3147.—II. (*Herne Bay*), a watering-place in the above pa., on the estuary of the Thames, between Whitstable and Reculver, about 8½ m. N.N.E. Canterbury, with a station on London and Dover Railway. P. 1503. It has a pier 3000 feet in length. Steamers communicate with London daily during the summer.

HERNHILL, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. E.S.E. Faversham. Ac. 2816. P. 701.—II. a hill, co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, 4 m. from St Paul's Cathedral, London, with a station on London and Dover Railway.

HERNIN (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 21 m. E. Châteaulin. P. 1326.

HERNÖSAND or WESTER-NORRLAND, a læn or prov. of North Sweden, mostly between lat. 62° and 64° N., lon. 15° and 19° E., having N. Umea, W. Ostersund, S. Gefle, and E. the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 9074 sq. m. P. (1860) 116,663. It comprises the old dist. Angermanland. Principal rivers, the Angerman and Indal. Principal towns, Hernösand and Sundsvall.

HERNOSAND or HERNESAND, a marit. town of

Sweden, cap. læn same name, on the W. side of the island Hernö, immediately off the mainland. Lat. 62° 38' N.; lon. 17° 59' E. P. 3228. It is a bishop's see; and has a cathedral school and library, council-house, workhouse, public baths, a printing establishment with Lappish type, and building docks. Exports comprise Baltic produce and linen fabrics; imports salt, corn, wine, and manufactured goods.

HERO (NORTH and SOUTH), two islands of the U. S., North America, Vermont, in Lake Champlain, and together forming Grand Isle.

HERON, a considerable town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist. Khulkul, near the frontier of Ghilan, 40 m. E.S.E. Ardabil.

HERREANCE, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Hérens. P. 1095.

HERRENBAUMGARTEN, a market town of Lower Austria, leg. Vienna, circ. Korneuburg. P. 1600, employed in the cultivation of the vine.

HERRENBERG, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on a hill, near the Ammer, 18 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 2300.

HERRENBREITUNGEN, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, circ. and 5 m. W.N.W. Schmalkalden, on rt. b. of the Werra. P. 950.

HERREGRUND (Hung. *Urvölgy*), a vill. of N. Hungary, co. Solh, 15 m. N.E. Kremnitz. P. 1520. It has silver and copper mines.

HERRERA, numerous towns and vills. of Spain, the principal being *H. del Duque* (*Leuciana*), prov. and 97 m. E. Badajoz, near the Guadiana. P. 2897.—II. a vill., prov. Sevilla. P. 2388.

HERRIARD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Basingtoke. Ac. 2963. P. 439.

HERRIEDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, at the foot of the Martinsberg, 6 m. S.W. Anspach. P. 1440.

HERRINGFLEET, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Waveney, here crossed by a bridge, 5½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1720. P. 210.

HERINKAIRO, a town of British India, N.W. provs., 17 m. S.S.W. Hoosungabad.

HERRLIBORG; a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, Meilen, on the Lake of Zurich. P. 1040.

HERRLIBORG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.E. Zurich, on the N. coast of the Lake of Zurich. P. 1144.

HERRLISHHEIM, two comms. of France.—I. a vill., dep. B. Rhin, 13 m. N.E. Strasbourg. P. 2883.—II. a town, dep. H. Rhin, 4 m. S. Colmar. P. 1073.

HERRNAIS, a vill. of Austria, and one of the N. suburbs of Vienna. P. 1660.

HERRNHUT or HERRNHUTH, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.W. Bautzen, inhabited by 1000 Moravians (a religious sect, so named from having been founded by two Moravian cutlers in 1722); and from its having been always the headquarters of that sect, the latter are called in Germany *Herrnhutters*.

HERRNSHEIM, a vill. of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, circ. Worms. P. 1350.

HERNSTADT, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. & 35 m. N.N.W. Breslau, on the Bartsch. P. 2331.

HERRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, 9 m. S.S.E. Sancerre, near l. b. of Loire. P. 2654.

HERSBRUCK, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, 17 m. E.N.E. Nurnberg. P. 2400.

HERSFELD or HIRSCHFELD, a town of Hesse-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 32 m. S.S.E. Cassel, on l. b. of the Fulda. P. 7000. It has an abbey church. Calvinist gymnasium, school of manufs., manufs. of woollen cloth, and transit trade by the river.

HERSKELT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 2 m. S.W. Westerloo. P. 3907. It has brick works and gin distilleries.

**HERSTAL** or **HERISTAL**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3½ m. N.E. Liege, on the Maese. P. 6032. It has coal and iron mines and iron works.

**HERSTMONCEUX**, a pa. of England. [HURST.] **HERTFORD**, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town of Engl., cap. co. Herts, on the navigable Lea, and on a branch of the N. E. Railway, 20 m. N. London. P. of munic. and parl. bor. (1851) 3605; do. (1861) 6769. It has two churches, a branch school of Christ's Hospital, London, being a preparatory school for 500 of its children; a castle formerly used by the East India Company as a school preparatory to instruction at its civil college; numerous almshouses and other charities, an infirmary, county-hall, town-hall, and market-house. The borough sends two members to H. of C. and is the co. place of election. Reg. electors (1864) 559. The castle was taken by the French Dauphin in the reign of John; the kings of Scotland and France were prisoners in it in the reign of Edward III. Alt. 132 feet.

**HERTFORD**, a co. of the U. S., North America, N. Carolina. Area 339 sq. m. P. 5059 free, 4445 slaves.—II. a vill., North Carolina, cap. Perquiman's co., and on the Perquiman, 50 m. S. W. Norfolk, Virginia.

**HERTFORDSHIRE** or **HERTS**, a co. of England, having N. co. Cambridge, E. Essex, S. Middlesex, W. Bucks, and N. W. Bedfordshire. Ac. 391,141, of which about 350,000 are arable and grass. P. 173,280. Principal rivers, the Lea and Colne, which have numerous small affluents. Soil various, often intermixed with flint, and possessing an average fertility. Subsoil chalk. Climate salubrious. Principal crops, wheat and barley, turnips, apple and cherry orchards. Manufs. chiefly confined to paper and straw plait. Much malting is carried on. The co. is traversed by the London and N. W. and N. E. Railways, and the Grand Junc. Canal. It is divided into 8 hundreds and 134 pas. Principal towns, Hertford, St Albans, Barnet, Baldock, Hitchin, Hatfield, and Ware. It sends seven members to House of Commons, three of whom are for the county. Registered electors of county (1864), including the Liberty of St Albans, 5742.

**HERTFORDSBURY**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. S. W. Hertford. Ac. 2586. P. 799.

**HERTOGENBOSCH**, Netherlands. [BOIS-LE-DUC.]

**HERTS**, a co. of England. [HERTFORDSHIRE.]

**HERTZO**, an island of Sweden, læn Pitea, in the Gulf of Bothnia, E. Lulea. Length about 10 m.

**HERVAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 63 m. N. N. E. Caceres. P. 2600. It has manufs. of cloth.

**HERVE**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. E. Liege. P. 3608. Manufs. woollen cloths and leather, and trade in cheese, butter, and cattle.

**HERVÉ** (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. N. N. W. Loudeac. P. 939.

**HERWYNEN**, a vill. of the Netherl'ds, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 5 m. W. Bommel. P. 1834.

**HERXHEIM**, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 5 m. S. E. Landau. P. 3600. Here an action took place between the Austrians and French, June 1793.

**HERZBERG**, two towns of Germany.—I. Hanover, landr. and 39 m. S. S. E. Hildesheim, on the S. declivity of the Harz, and with the chief corn-magazine for that district. P. 2375, employed in linen and woollen weaving, and in musket factories. It communicates with Brunswick by railway.—II. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 13 m. N. E. Torgau, on an island formed by the Black Elster. P. 3900, employed in woollen weaving, and trading in flax. *Old Herzberg* is a vill., E. of the last named, with 230 inhabitants.

**HERZEGOVINA** (German *Hersek*), a country of Europe, belonging partly to Austria and partly to Turkey, the former comprising a small part of S. Dalmatia, the latter a sanj. or province in Bosnia; bounded N. and W. by the Dinaric Alps, S. E. by Montenegro, S. W. and W. by Dalmatia. It is fertile, but in some parts marshy and unhealthy. It is little known. Chief towns, Mostar, the cap., Strolacz, Trebigno, Nikisch, & Positelj. Chief rivers, the Narenta, Bregava, and Trebisat.

**HERZNACH**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Laufenbourg. P. 711.

**HERZOGENAUACH**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Mid. Franconia, 12 m. N. W. Nürnberg. P. 1860.

**HERZOGENBOSCH**, Netherl'ds. [BOIS-LE-DUC.]

**HERZOGENBUCHSEE**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 21 m. N. E. Bern. P. 1734.

**HERZOGENBURG**, *Ducum Burgum*, a market town of Lower Austria, in a marshy plain, on l. b. of the Trazen, 6 m. N. N. E. St Polten. P. 1250. It is partially fortified.

**HERZOGENRATH**, a frontier vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 7 m. N. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 475.

**HERZOGSWALDAU**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 48 m. N. W. Liegnitz. P. 1250.—II. (*Nieder*), a vill., same gov., 3 m. N. W. Freystadt. P. 820.—*Herzogswalde* is the name of vills. in the kingdom of Saxony, circ. and S. W. Dresden; and E. Prussia, gov. Königsberg.

**HESDIN**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Canche, arr. and 14 m. S. E. Montreuil. P. 3487. It has a town-hall, manufs. of cotton thread and hosiery, oil, earthenware, and leather.

**HESHON**, a vill., and in antiquity a famous town of Syria, pash. & 118 m. S. S. W. Damascus.

**HESKET** (NEWMARKET), a market town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Caldbeck, 7 m. S. S. E. Carlisle. Pop. returned with pa. In the vicinity are copper mines.—II. (*in-the-Forest*), a pa. same co., 9 m. N. N. W. Penrith. Ac. 14,961. P. 1983.—III. (*Nether and Upper*), a tnsalp. in the above pa., 7½ m. S. S. E. Carlisle. Ac. 2552. P. 775.

**HESLERTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a station on the York and Scarborough Railway, 13 m. E. N. E. New Malton. Ac. 6170. P. 603.—II. (*Monk*), co. Durham, 13 m. N. Stockton. Ac. 7180. P. 2077.

**HESLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and ainsty, and 1½ m. E. S. E. York. Ac. 1187. P. 233.

**HESSEN** or *Hesse*, *Hessia*, a country of Germany, which was inhabited by the members of an old branch of a German family, called *Katten* (*Catti*), now forming the three states of electoral Hesse or Hesse-Cassel, the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg.

Circles.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.
Hesse (Lower) and Schaumburg,	1,712	358,806
Hesse (Upper),	773	119,493
Fulda and Schalkaden, -	706	136,572
Hanau, - - - - -	501	123,583
Total, - - - - -	3,692	738,454

**HESSEN-CASSEL** or **ELECTORAL HESSEN** (Germ. *Kurhessen*), a state of Germany, comprised between lat. 49° 56' and 52° 26' N., lon. 8° 25' and 10° 8' E. Cap. Cassel. It is composed of 6 isolated portions, the largest of which, comprising *Hessen Proper*, and including the cap., is bounded E. by Saxe-Weimar and Bavaria, S. by Frankfurt and Hesse-Darmstadt, W. by Nassau, Hesse, and

Waldeck, N. by Prussia and Hanover. The two principal detached portions are Schmalkalden and Schaumburg, and the smaller Barchfeld, Dorheim, and Katzenberg. Area 3692 sq. m. P. (1861) 738,454. Surface elevated and mountainous; the Meissner, S.E. of Almerode, 2325 feet above the sea, is the highest point of *Hessen Proper*, and the Inselberg, one of the summits of the Thuringer-Wald, on the frontier of Schmalkalden, is the culminating point of the state. The territory is situated in the basin of the North Sea, and is drained by the Weser and the Rhine. The chief rivers are—(1st) the Weser, with its two upper branches, the Werra and the Fulda; (2d) the Main and the Lahn, affluents of the Rhine. Among the others are the Diemel, the Edder, with the Schwalm, and the Haune, affls. of the Fulda; the Ohm, affl. of the Lahn; the Nidda and the Kinzig, affluents of the Main. Climate generally cold, except in the valley of the Main. Mean temp. at Fulda, year 46°, winter 27°·5, summer 65°·6, Fahr. Soil infertile, except in the valleys of the principal rivers. Schmalkalden is almost entirely unproductive. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, wheat, maize, potatoes, lint, hemp, and tobacco. Fruit of all kinds is abundant in the prov. Hanau, where cider is made. The vine is cultivated in the prov. Hanau; it ripens also in the valley of the Werran, near Witzgenhausen, the N. most point of its cultivation in Germany. Forests occupy one-third of the territory; the principal timber is oak, elm, and beech. Cattle-rearing is the most important branch of rural industry. Agriculture is in a backward state. *Hessen-Cassel* possesses many of the most useful minerals; the chief are iron, coal, salt; gold in small quantities is found in the sands of the Edder; silver mines, once worked, are long since abandoned, and only one copper mine is in operation. In Schmalkalden, there are seven high furnaces producing iron of excellent quality; in the rest of the state there are other five high furnaces. The chief coal mines are in the prov. of Lower Hessen. Turf is abundant, and used for fuel. It has numerous mineral springs, and the sulphur baths of Neundorf are among the best frequented in N. Germany. Manufs. have been greatly extended since the state joined the German customs union. The most important are linen fabrics, called *Osnaburgs*, lannels, carpets, cotton, silks, & velvets; manufs. of iron and steel goods of every description, paper, wooden wares, pianos, chemical products, tobacco, beet-root sugar, pottery, and jewellery. Chief exports, linens, carpets, jewellery, iron and steel goods. Imports colonial goods, cotton, silk, wine and brandy. The chief branch of commerce is in the transit of goods, which is facilitated by the navigable rivers Main, Weser, Werra, and Fulda, and by railways. In 1832 Hessen-Cassel and Hessen-Darmstadt united with Prussia to form the origin of the German customs union. The chief educational establishments are the university at Marburg, the military and polytechnic school at Cassel, and the theological seminary at Fulda. Numerous elementary schools have recently been established, and the state is not now behind the neighbouring countries in respect of education. The constitution of Hessen-Cassel dates from 1831. It is composed, in conformity with the electoral law of 6th May 1863, of the princes of the reigning house, and the executive power is in the hands of the sovereign and his responsible ministers, and the right of legislation is vested in a house of Parliament with a single chamber. Army 12,856 men, of whom 1508 are

cavalry. Public revenue (for 1861-63), 16,852,300 thalers; expenditure for do., 15,629,590 do.; being an excess of 1,222,710 thalers.

**HESSEN-DARMSTADT (GRAND DUCHY OF)**, a state of Germany, situated between lat. 49° 50' and 51° 45' N., lon. 7° 50' and 9° 30' E. Cap. Darmstadt. It consists of two principal portions in N. and S., separated by portions of H.-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt, bounded E. by H.-Cassel, Bavaria, and Baden, S. by Baden and Bavaria, W. by Prussia and Nassau, N. by H.-Cassel and part of Prussia; and nine small districts included in the neighbouring states. Area 3237 sq. m. P. (1861) 856,907. Surface elevated and mountainous in the N., which is traversed on W. by the Taunus, E. by the Vogelsberge, and in S. by the Odenwald. Highest point the Taufstein, 2283 feet. The greater part of the territory is situated in the basin of the Rhine, the rest in that of the Weser. Chief rivers, the Rhine (which traverses all the S. portion), and its affls. the Neckar, Main, Nidder, Nahe, and Lahn; the Schwalm and Fulda, affls. of the Weser. Climate cold, except in the valley of the Rhine. The country is essentially agricultural; more than half the territory is arable, the soil is about the most fertile and best cultivated in Germany. Chief crops, wheat in the lowlands, buck-wheat in the Odenwald, oats in Rhenish Hessen, millet in Starkenburg; potatoes generally best in the mountain districts. The other products are flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, and fruit. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Hessen. Forests belong chiefly to Upper Hessen and Starkenburg. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of rural industry. Minerals comprise copper, iron, coal, and salt. Iron is mined chiefly in Upper Hessen and the Odenwald, salt at Wimpfen, and coal at Dorheim. Spinning and weaving linen and hempen goods are the principal manufs.; the others comprise silk, paper, chemical products, and metals to a small extent. Exports, agricultural produce; imports, colonial and manuf. goods. The principal entrepôt is Mayence. The duchy is traversed from N. to S. by the Frankfurt and Mannheim Railway. Public instruction has made rapid progress of late, especially in the province of Rhenish Hessen. The chief educational establishments are the university of Gies-sen, seven gymnasia, and numerous elementary schools. *Hessen-Darmstadt* is a constitutional monarchy since 1820; the title of the sovereign is Grand Duke of Hessen. The duchy is divided into the provs. of Upper Hessen in the N., Starkenburg and Rhenish Hessen in the S. Total force of all arms 11,510 men, and 2692 horses. Public rev. (1862) 9,096,664 florins or 758,955*l.*; expenditure 9,066,796 florins or 755,566*l.*

**HESSEN-HOMBURG (LANDGRAVIATE OF)**, one of the smallest states of Germany, in the W., cap. Homburg. It is divided into two portions, the Landgraviate of Homburg, enclosed between the duchies of Nassau and Hessen-Darmstadt, and the lordship of Meisenheim, between Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, and Birkenfeld, the two portions having separate jurisdictions. Detached possessions are in Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg: (1.) the Seignory of Oebisfelde (12 vills. with a pop. of 6052) in the circle of Gardelegen; (2.) the seignory of Hoetenleben (6 villages with a pop. of 5565) in the circle of Neuhaldleben. Area 106 sq. m. P. (1861) 26,817. Government a constitutional monarchy. Public revenue (1863) 539,507 florins; expenditure, 519,687 do.; debt (1863) 789,703 florins. This small state, detached from Hessen-Darmstadt in 1595, was

suppressed on the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806. Restored to its rights in 1815, it was admitted a member of the Confederation of the Rhine in 1817. It contributes to the confederated army 366 men.

**HESSEN, NEIDER & OBER (LOWER & UPPER)**, two contiguous provs. of the electorate of Hesse-Cassel, surrounded by the territories of Hesse-Darmstadt, Prussia, Hanover, and the Saxon duchies, and on the S.E. the prov. Fulda. Area of Lower Hesse (with Schaumburg) 1712 sq. m. P. (1861) 358,806; of Upper Hesse 773 sq. m. P. 119,493. [**HESSEN-CASSEL**.]

**HESSEN (RHENISH)**, (German *Rhein Hessen*), the most S. prov. of Hesse-Darmstadt, bounded E. by the Rhine, and on other sides by Nassau and Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria. Area 531 sq. m. P. (1861) 234,491. Surface mostly level, and this is one of the most fertile parts of Germany. [**HESSEN-DARMSTADT**.]

**HESSEN (UPPER)**, the most N. prov. of Hesse-Darmstadt. Area 1549 sq. m. P. (1861) 229,672. Surface mountainous. Principal rivers, Lahn, Niddo, and Fulda. [**HESSEN-DARMSTADT**.]

**HESSET**, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1568. P. 454.

**HESSELE**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, having a station on the Leeds and Hull Railway, 4 m. W. Hull. Ac. 3910. P. 1625.

**HESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 1½ m. S.W. the Southall station of the Great Western Railway. Ac. 3720. P. 7096.

**HESWALL**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Ac. 3305. P. 556.

**HETEREN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 7 m. W.S.W. Arnhem. P. 2426.

**HETHAURA**, a vill. of N. Hindostan, Nepaul, 18 m. W.S.W. Khatmandoc, a principal mart for the commerce between the Nepaules & British doms.

**HETHEL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1428. P. 196.

**HETHERSET**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. W.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 2674. P. 1169.

**HETHERSGILL**, a tnspp. Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 6 m. E.S.E. Longtown. P. 712.

**HETTINGEN**, several vills. of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, E. Buchen. P. 1070.—II. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 8 m. N. Sigmaringen, with spinning mills, and 550 inhabitants.

**HETTON-LE-HOLE**, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5½ m. E.N.E. Durham, with which, and with Sunderland, etc., it is connected by railway. Ac. 1739. P. 6419.

**HETTSTADT**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wipper. P. 4120. It has copper and vitriol works.

**HEU**, several towns and vills. of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Gmünd. P. 1200.—II. (*Gross*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 32 m. W.S.W. Würzburg. P. 1871.—III. (*Klein*), same circle. P. 1580.

**HEUDICOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. and 9 m. N.E. Péronne. P. 1733.

**HEUKELOM**, a small town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Linge, an affl. of the Maas, 5 m. N.E. Gorcum. P. 599.

**HEULE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 2 m. N.W. Courtrai. P. 3491.

**HEUSDEN**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., on the Old Maese, 8 m. N.W. Bois-le-Duc, with a strong citadel. P. 1889.—II. a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 4 m. S.E. Ghent. P. 1700.—III. a vill., prov. Limbourg, 8 m. N.N.W. Hasselt.

**HEVE (CAP DE LA)**, *Caletorum Promontorium*, a headland of France, Normandy, forming the W.

point of the dep. Seine-Inf., in the English Channel, 2 m. N. Havra. South lighthouse 342 feet above the sea. Lat. 49° 30' N.; lon. 0° 4' W.

**HEVER**, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, 7½ m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 2608. P. 626.

**HEVERA**, one of the Shetland islands, pa. Bressay. P. 37.

**HEVERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1659. P. 354.

**HEVERSHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. S.S.W. Kendal. Ac. 19,749. P. 4300.

**HEVES**, a market town of Hungary, cap. circ. of same name, 55 m. E.N.E. Pesth. P. 5699.

**HEVINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S. Aylsham. Ac. 2855. P. 838.

**HEVELSFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.N.E. Chepstow. Ac. 1189. P. 417.

**HEWISH**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Pewsey. Ac. 610. P. 129.

**HEWORTH**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, on the Tyne, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gateshead. Ac. 2853. P. 10,315, employed in ship-building, etc.

**HEWRA** or **UHERA**, a vill. of British India, dist. and 27 m. N. Poona, presid. Bombay. Here government has established a botanic garden.

**HEXHAM**, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on Tyne, and on rail. to Carlisle, 20½ m. W. Newcastle. Ac. of pa. 27,973. P. 6479; pop. of town 4601. Alt. 177 ft. It has a pa. church, formerly an abbey, a Roman Catholic chapel, a town-hall, gaol, mkt.-house, house of correction, union workhouse, two branch banks, and manufs. of "tan gloves," hats, and coarse worsteds. The town is the place of election for the S. division of the co. The Yorkists here defeated the Lancastrians; and it was in flying hence that queen Margaret threw herself on the protection of a robber. The cave in which he concealed her is still shown.

**HEXTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Heris, 5 m. W.N.W. Hitchin. Ac. 1453. P. 234. The Saxons defeated the Danes here in 914.

**HEYBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N.N.E. Meldon, within the bounds of which par. bor. it is included. Ac. 2136. P. 1476. There are extensive salt works in the parish.

**HEYDON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Aylsham. Ac. 1942. P. 302.

**HEYDUKE** or **HAIDUCK (TOWNS)**, till 1848 a privileged dist. of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, comprising 7 towns (the chief of which is Büszörmeny), and a pop. of 61,000, now included in N. Bihar co.

**HEYFORD**, two pas. of Engl.—I. (*Nether*), co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Northampton. Ac. 1690. P. 807.—II. (*Lower*), co. Oxford, 41 m. S.S.E. Deddington. Ac. 1650. P. 625.—III. (*Upper*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Bicester. Ac. 1800. P. 453.

**HEYL**, a small river of England, co. Cornwall, flowing N. into the Bay of St Ives.

**HEYOP**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 3½ m. N.N.W. Knighton. Ac. 1180. P. 283.

**HEYRIEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Vienne. P. 1369.

**HEYSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on a peninsula between the Bay of Morecambe and the mouth of the Loyne, 4½ m. W. Lancaster. Ac. 1704. P. 567.

**HEYSHOT**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.E. Midhurst. Ac. 2171. P. 396.

**HEYST-OR-DEN-BERG**, a comm. & market town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 17 m. S.E. Antwerp, on the Great Nethes. P. 6902.

**HEXTESBURY**, an ancient bor., formerly par., and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the borders of Salisbury plain, 3½ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Ac. of pa. 3380. P. 1103. The town has a church and an hospital.

- HEYTHORPE, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1664. P. 122.
- HEYTHUISEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limbourg, 6 m. N.W. Roermond. P. 1279.
- HEYWOOD, a vill. and chapelry, Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Manchester. P. 12,824, mostly employed in cotton manufs.
- HIARNOE, an isl. of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jütland, at the entrance of the Bay of Horsens.
- HIBALSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 4390. P. 775.
- HICKLETON, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1047. P. 127.
- HICKLING, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. North Walsham. Ac., including a large sheet of water, 4334. P. 767.—II. co. and 10 m. S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 2930. P. 642.
- HICKMAN, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. Tennessee, cap. Centerville. Area 596 sq. m. P. 7559 free, 1753 slaves.—II. Kentucky, in its S.W. part, cap. Clinton. Area 224 sq. m. P. 5759 free, 1249 slaves.
- HICKORY, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 4510 free, 195 slaves.
- HICKORY, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Mercer.
- HIDALGO, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 1191 free, 1 slave.
- HIDDENS-OE, an island of Prussian Pomerania, in the Baltic, immediately W. Rügen. Length, N. to S., 9 m.; greatest breadth 1 m. P. 690, in 4 vills., the chief of which is Kloster.
- HIDGELLEE, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat.  $21^{\circ} 36'$  and  $22^{\circ} 22' N.$ , lon.  $87^{\circ} 22'$  and  $88^{\circ} 12' E.$  It is enclosed by the river Hoogly, Bay of Bengal, Balasore, and Midnapore. Area 1014 sq. m. P. 133,265. It has a great extent of sea coast, and is watered by the Hoogly, Roopnarain, Russoolpoor, and the Huldeo. Some places are overgrown with jungle, affording harbour for tigers, leopards, and other fierce animals. Turtle, oysters, crabs, and prawns abound on the sea coast. Climate moist and unhealthy; fevers, ague, and dysentery prevail. Chief crops, rice, millet, mustard, tobacco, sugarcane, pulse, castor-oil plant, sweet potatoes, cocoa-nut palm, and the toddy-palm. It has salt works.
- HIDGELLEE, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly river, 48 m. S.W. Calcutta.
- HIELM, an islet of Denmark, off the E. coast of Jütland, 6 m. S.E. Ebeltoft.
- HIELMAR, a lake of Sweden, between the læns Orebrö, Nyköping, and Westeras. Length 40 m., breadth 14 m. It contains several islands, and communicates on its N. side with the Arboga river and Lake Mælær.
- HIERES ISLANDS, France. [HYERES.]
- HIERRO, one of the Canary Islands. [FERRO.]
- HIETZING (MARIA), a vill. of Lower Austria, 5 m. S.W. Vienna. P. 2000. In summer 4000.
- HIGHAM, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, pa. Shirland. P. 378.
- HIGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Rochester. Ac. 3155. P. 1064.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. Hadleigh. Ac. 880. P. 229.
- HIGHAM FERREES, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Northampton, with a station on the Peterboro' branch of the London and N.W. Rail., 6 m. S.W. Thrapston. Ac. of pa. 2260. P. 1152. It has a church, town-hall, and alms-house.
- HIGHAM-GOBION, a pa. of England, co. and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Bedford. Ac. 1287. P. 121.
- HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 3 m. W.N.W. Hinckley. Ac. 2880. P. 559.
- HIGHBRAY, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 4272. P. 295.
- HIGHCLERE, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Witchurch. Ac. 8391. P. 446.
- HIGH-CROSS, in England, co. Leicester, is at the meeting of the ancient Roman Foss-way and Watling Street,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Lutterworth.
- HIGHGATE, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pas. Hornsey and St Pancras,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W., and 355 feet above the sea. P. 4547. It has a spacious cemetery.
- HIGHGATE, a tnsph. U. S., N. Amer., Vermont, on L. Champlain, 55 m. N.W. Montpelier.
- HIGH HALDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Tenterden. Ac. 3755. P. 653.
- HIGHLAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S.E. part of Ohio, between the Scioto and Miami rivers. Area 468 sq. m. P. (1860) 27,773. Surface elevated and soil fertile.—II. a co. of Virginia. P. 3917 free, and 402 slaves.—III. a town, Indiana, 72 m. W. Indianapolis.
- HIGHLANDS, districts in Scotland and in North America. [ARCTIC HIGHLANDS—SCOTLAND.]
- HIGHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1527. P. 407.
- HIGHTAE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. Lochmaben. P. 414.
- HIGHWAY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Calne. Ac. 813. P. 121.
- HIGH-WEEK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. W.N.W. Abbot's-Newton. Ac. 2422. P. 1571.
- HIGHWORTH, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. the Shrivvenham station of the G. W. Rail. Ac. of pa. 10,000. P. 3629.
- HIGUERA LA REAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 41 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. P. 4992.
- HIGUERA ISLA DE LA OR ISLA CHRISTINA, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Huelva, with a natural harbour, between the rivers Guadiana and Odiel, on the Mediterranean. P. 1819.—*Higuera Junta d'Aracena*, a town, 49 m. N.N.E. Huelva, in the Sierra Morena. P. 1195.—*Higuera* is a vill. of Spain, prov. & 26 m. E. Albacete. P. 2372.
- HILJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. N.N.E. Teruel, on the Martin. P. 3060.
- HILKAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Karamania, dist. and 6 m. N. Kaisariyeh.
- HILAIRE (St), numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Charente-Inf., 6 m. S. St Jean d'Angely. P. 1321.—II. Aude, 5 m. E.N.E. Limoux. P. 934.—III. Indre, cant. Le Blanc. P. 1005.—IV. Nord, 8 m. E. Cambrai. P. 2164.—V. (*de la Côte*), Isère, 22 m. E.S.E. Vienne. P. 1130.—VI. (*du Harcouët*), a town, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.W. Mortain. P. 4080.—VII. (*des Landes*), Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 m. W. Fougères. P. 1671.—VIII. (*des Loges*), Vendée, 7 m. E. Fontenay. P. 2728.—IX. (*Loulay*), Vendée, 22 m. N.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 2123.—X. (*St Mesim*), Loiret, 4 m. S.W. Orleans, on l. b. of the Loire. P. 1306.—XI. (*de Roiz*), Vendée, 17 m. N.N.W. Les Sables. P. 2244.—XII. (*de Talmont*), Vendée, 9 m. E.S.E. Les Sables. P. 2532. With mines of lead and argentiferous sulphur.—XIII. (*la Lignires*), dep. Isère, arr. St Amand, cant. St Marcellin. P. 1855.—XIV. (*la Palud*), dep. Deux Sèvres, arr. Niort, cant. Mauzé. P. 1940.
- HILARY (Sr), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 1200. P. 139.
- HILBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Swaffham. Ac. 3101. P. 365.
- HILCHENBACH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, 9 m. N.N.E. Siegen. P. 1300.
- HILDBURGHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany,

Saxe Meiningen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 17 m. S.E. Meiningen. P. 4263. It has a gymnasium, burgher and Jews' school, orphan and lunatic asylums; manufs. cloth and papier-maché. P. of dist. (1861) 19,764. Formerly cap. of duchy Saxe Hildburghausen, now united to Saxe Meiningen.

HILDERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Linton. Ac. 1499. P. 227.

HILDESHEIM, a town of Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on the Innerste, an affl. of the Leine, and on the railway to Harburg, 18 m. S.E. Hanover. P. 17,134, of whom 1-3d were Roman Catholic. It has a cathedral, 3 other churches, a consistory, and a college, belonging to the Roman Catholics; a Lutheran college, deaf-mute and lunatic asylums, numerous public schools, a council-hall, treasury, a trade in coarse linen cloths and yarn, and large cattle fairs. Its principality has an area of 1750 sq. m. P. (1861) 366,766.

HILDISREDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Sursee, an ancient place of pilgrimage. P. 688.

HILGAY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. Market-Downham. Ac. 7860. P. 1624.

HILL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Berkeley. Ac. 2476. P. 216.

HILL, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 3003 free, 650 slaves.

HILLAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 60 m. S. Bagdad, the modern representative of Babylon, and near the centre of its ruins, on both sides of the Euphrates, here 450 feet in width, and crossed by a floating bridge. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 28' N.$ ; lon.  $44^{\circ} 28' E.$  P. 10,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts and a ditch, entered by 4 gates, has a citadel, a mosque, convents, bazaars, and manufs. of silks, and tanneries. [BABYLON.]

HILLARY (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. E.N.E. Penzance, and comprising the town Marazion, with important mines of copper and tin, mixed with lead and silver. Ac. 3657. P. 3459.

HILLAYA or HILLIYA, a small town of Scinde, 39 m. S. Hyderabad, on the route from Tattah. Supplies of forage and water are here plentiful.

HILL-DEVERILL, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. Warminster. Ac. 1420. P. 149.

HILLE, a vill. of Prussian-Westphalia, gov. and 8 m. N.W. Minden. P. 3000.

HILLEGOM and HILLEGERSBERG, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland.—I. 6 m. S.W. Haarlem. P. 1538.—II. cap. dist.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. N. Rotterdam. P. 1991.

HILLEROD, a town of Denmark, island of Seeland, 20 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. P. 2301.

HILLESDEN, a pa. of England, co. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Buckingham. Ac. 2150. P. 251.

HILLESHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish-Prussia, gov. and 36 m. N. Treves. P. 930.

HILLESTED, a pa. of Denmark, island of Laaland, 2 m. Marieboe. P. 500.

HILL-FARRANCE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Taunton. Ac. 920. P. 582.

HILLINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, comprising the town Uxbridge. Ac. 4720. P. 10,750.

HILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 2529. P. 330.—II. co. Norfolk,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 516. P. 98.

HILLION, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. C6tes-du-Nord, arr. and 4 m. E. St Etienne. P. 2710.

HILL-MARTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Calne. Ac. 4182. P. 787.

HILL-MORTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S.E. Rugby. Ac. 3150. P. 978.

HILLSBOROUGH, a market town, formerly a parl. bor., & pa. of Ireland, co. Down, 3 m. S.S.W. Lisburn. Ac. 8484. Pop. of pa. 5515; do. of town

1247. Manufs. linen. It has a church with three towers, district bridewell, and market-house.

HILLSBOROUGH, two cos. of the U. S.—I. in S. part of New Hampshire. Area 884 sq. m. P. (1860) 62,140.—II. Florida, in W. part of its peninsula. P. 2417 free, 564 slaves.—Also three townships.—I. New Hampshire, 21 m. W.S.W. Concord.—II. New Jersey, Somerset co.—III. cap. Highland co., Ohio.

HILLSBOROUGH, the princip. town of the island Carriacou, one of the Grenadines, West Indies.

HILLSDALE, a co. of U. S., North America, in S. of Michigan. Area 608 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,675. Also a tnsnp., New York, 32 m. S. Albany.

HILLSLEY, a tything of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Hawkesbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Wickwar. P. 574.

HILPERTON or HILPRINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Trowbridge. Ac. 1078. P. 880.

HILPOLTSTEIN, a small town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatine, 20 m. S.S.E. Nürnberg, with a ducal resid., & 1500 inhabs.—II. a vill., circ. Upp. Franconia, 28 m. S.W. Bayreuth. P. 460.

HILSBACH, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 17 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg. P. 1380.

HILSENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Rhin, arr. and 5 m. N.E. Schelestadt. P. 1968.

HILSTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 13 m. E.N.E. Hull. Ac. 548. P. 54.

HILTENFINGEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 17 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. P. 700.

HILTON, a tnsnp., England, co. Derby, pa. Marston-on-Dore,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E.N.E. Tutbury. P. 719.—

II. a pa., co. Dorset,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2974. P. 833.—III. co. Hunts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. St Ives. Ac. 1280. P. 387.—IV. co. York,

N. Riding,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E.S.E. Yarm. Ac. 1340. P. 127.—V. a tnsnp., co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth,

$\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.N.W. Sunderland. Ac. 1092. P. 98.

HILVARENBEEK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. dist., 16 m. S.S.W. Bois-le-Duc.

HILVERSUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., 16 m. S.E. Amsterdam. P. 1550. It has manufs. of carpets and cotton cloths.

HIMÁLAYA MOUNTAINS ("the dwelling of snow," the *Immavus* of the ancients) extend in an irregular curve of more than  $22^{\circ}$  of lon., nearly 1500 m., breadth 100 to 160 m., along the N. boundary of Hindostan, and form the most elevated mountain-chain in the world. They are situated

between lat.  $27^{\circ}$  and  $35^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 23'$  and  $95^{\circ} 40' E.$ , and extend from the river Indus on the W., to the great bend of the river Sanpo on the E. The Himálaya is not a single mountain chain, but a range of rugged snowy peaks, depending from the high table-land of Tibet, and separated by deep gorges, the outlets of rapid streams, generated by the melted snow and ice of the interior. The mountains terminate on the S., towards the plain of the Ganges, in a wall-like range, from 4000 to 5000 feet high, broken up, at intervals, by deep precipitous chasms, through which the springs and rivers flow down with great impetuosity. Between these and the higher ranges lie the fertile and well-cultivated valleys of Nepaul and Bhotan. The mean elevation of the range has been estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 feet, but 45 of its peaks exceed 23,000 feet. Several reach a height of 25,000 feet; Mount Everest or Gauriskaner is 29,002 feet, Dhaulagiri is 26,826 feet, Nanda Devi 25,749 feet, Kanchinjanga 28,156 feet, Sichtsur 27,799 feet, and Chumalari 28,946 feet above the sea. The high table-land of Tibet, forming the N. portion of the range, has a more gradual and extensive slope than the steep and abrupt mountain declivities of the S. The Himálaya maintains a consider-

able height and breadth along the N. of Assam, but beyond this point nothing certain is known of the range. The principal passes are the Mustang pass, in Balti, lat. 35° 53' N., lon. 76° 35' E., 28,265 feet above the sea, and the Ibi-Gamin pass, between Gnari-Khorsun and Gurhwal, 20,459 feet; none of these is used for traffic. The highest used for the transit of cattle, etc., are the Parang pass, in Spiti, 18,500 feet, the Mana-Ghat, 18,406 feet, and the Kiobrang pass, 18,313 feet. The difficulty of these ascents is extreme, especially that of the Niti pass, which leads to Mansa, the sacred Lake of Tibet. The base and summits, and probably the great mass of this range, consist of granite and crystalline-stratified rocks. A zone of silurian strata prevails at elevations of 15,000 to 18,000 feet, and tertiary strata, some of very modern date, with many organic remains, occur at various elevations along the ridge. The lower limit of the snow-line is on the S. side 16,200 feet, while on the N. it is 17,400 feet. Vegetation also extends much higher on the N. than on the S. side. This arises from the serenity and dryness of the air, and the radiated heat from the extensive sloping tableland towards the N.; while on its S. there are more frequent gales and moisture, and an abrupt precipitous termination of the mountains. Some of the peaks in the interior are free of snow, and the contrast of this with the other snow-covered summits, and the deep azure of the sky, renders the scenery most splendid. Magnificent glaciers are found in every part of the Himálaya and W. Tibet wherever there is perennial snow. Some of these are 10 to 11 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. The highest known are those of Deotal, in Gurhwal, 17,945 feet, and Namtso, in Lahaul, 15,570 feet above the sea. The base of the mountains to the S. is covered with a dense, impenetrable jungle, separating them from the plains of India. This belt diminishes to the W. and N. of the Jumna. Cultivation is carried to the foot of the mountains. At the base, vegetation is of a tropical character; at an elevation of 5000 feet, European plants succeed. Here rice and other grains are cultivated; as also a species of *arum*, the roots of which form the food of the Hill-people; and wheat grows at an elevation of 13,000 feet. The cultivation of the tea plant has been introduced successfully along the entire S. and W. face of the mountains up to 5000 feet. Herds of cattle are numerous, and especially sheep and goats. Mines of iron, lead, and copper exist, but have been little wrought or explored.

**HIMBLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. S.E. Droitwich, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Ac. 2040. P. 410.

**HIMLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W. Dudley. Ac. 1185. P. 367. It has manufs. of scythes and edge tools.

**HIMMELFORTEN**, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Hanover, landr. and 8 m. W. Stade. P. 756.—*Himmelkron* is a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia. P. 700.

**HIMUTGARH**, a town of India, Gwalior territory, in lat. 26° 6' N., lon. 78° 3' E. Near it the British defeated the Maharrattas in 1843.

**HINCHE**, a town of Hayti, 46 m. S.E. Cape Haytien, on the Hinche, affl. of the Artibonite.

**HINCKLEY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Medina.

**HINCKLEY**, a bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Leicester. Ac. 6200. P. 7315. Manufs. coarse hosiery. Ale breweries. Head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the S. division of the co.

**HINDELANG**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 15 m. S. Kempten. P. 1300.

**HINDELOOPEN**, a seaport town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. West Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee, 24 m. S.W. Leeuwarden. P. 1207, employed in ship-building and navigation.

**HINDELBANK**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Berthod. The church contains some beautiful monuments. P. 724.

**HINDERCLAY**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1458. P. 388.

**HINDERWELL**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. Whitby. Ac. 4400. P. 2805.

**HINDIA** or **HANDIYA**, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., on the Nerbudda, 90 m. S.E. Oofein. It has little military strength, but is in a commanding position, and the cap. of a dist.

**HINDIAN** or **INDIYAN**, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 20 m. from the Persian Gulf, and 75 m. N.N.W. Bushire. P. 3500, mostly Arabs, who carry on some trade with Bassorah.

**HINDLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2¼ m. E.S.E. Wigan. P. 8477.

**HINDLIP**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.E. Worcester. Ac. 1054. P. 136.

**HINDOEN**, the largest of the Loffoden islands, Norway, in the Arctic Ocean, divided between the provs. Norriand and Finnmark. Length 45 m., breadth 40 miles.

**HINDOLVESTO**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Foulsham. Ac. 2490. P. 705.—*Hilderston*, an ecclesiastical dist., co. Stafford, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Stone. P. 448.

**HINDON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Wilts, 8 m. S.S.E. Warminster. Ac. 212. P. 604.

**HINDON**, a river of Hindostan, which has its rise in lat. 30° 15' N., lon. 77° 53' E., at the S.W. base of the Sewalik range. It has a S. course, and is divided from the Jumna by an elevation of the surface along which the Doab Canal extends. During the rainy season it is connected with various torrents by cross channels, which at that time traverse the country. After a S. course of 160 m., it enters the Jumna on the left, in lat. 28° 27' N., lon. 77° 30' E. One of the first battles with the revolted sepoys in 1857 took place near this river.

**HINDOO KOOSH** or **INDIAN CAUCASUS**, a range of mountains in Central Asia, forming a W. continuation of the Kara-korum range, with which it is connected by the peak of Poosht-Khar, S. of the Bolor, 19,000 feet above the sea, and covered with perennial snow. It extends between lat. 34° and 26° N., lon. 65° and 78° E., separating Afghanistan from Independent Turkestan. The range has no timber. The Oxus and Helmand rivers rise here. Across this range is the Khawak Pass, in lon. 70° E., 13,200 feet above the sea.

**HINDOOR** or **NALAGURH**, a hill state of India, at the S.W. declivity of the Himalaya Mountains. Bounded, N. by Kuhlror, E. by Bahgul and Muhlog, S. and W. by Sirhind. Area 233 sq. m. P. estimated at 20,000. It is traversed through its whole extent by a range of steep hills, the highest point being 4054 feet above the sea. It is drained by the Gumber, Gunrora, and the Sursa rivers. Soil fertile, yielding rice, wheat, barley, millet, cotton, opium, hemp, tobacco, and oil-seed.

**HINDOSTAN**, a country of Asia. [INDIA.]

**HINDRINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Walsingham. Ac. 3313. P. 731.

**HINDS**, a co. of U. S., N. America, in centre of Mississippi, cap. Raymond, and containing Jackson, the cap. of the state. Area 851 sq. m. P. (1860) 8976 free, 22,363 slaves.

**HINESBURG**, a township of U. S., N. America, Vermont, 24 m. W. Montpelier. P. 1837.

**HINGHAM**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. of pa. 3649. P. 1605.

**HINGHAM**, a township of U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the bay, 15 m. S.E. Boston.

**HINGLAJ**, a place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Aghor, 20 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

**HINGUNGHAT**, a considerable commercial town of Hindostan, Berar dom., on an affl. of the Warda, 50 m. S.S.W. Nagpore.

**HINIESTA** or **YNIESTA**, *Segestica*, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. P. 4116. It has a fine pa. church, and manufs. of common woollens. Near it are some jasper quarries.

**HINKA LAKE**, on the Russian boundary of the Amur, one of the sources of the Usuri, is 60 m. long, and 30 in extreme breadth.

**HINKSEY (NORTH)**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Oxford. Ac. 900. P. 438.—II. (*South*), a pa. in same co., in vicinity of Oxford. Ac. 550. P. 636.

**HINLOPEN** or **HINLOOPEN**, the strait separating the principal island, Spitzbergen, from E. island.

**HINOJOSA DEL DUQUE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Cordova. P. 7748. It has several convents and hospitals, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, and counterpanes.

**HINSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Newport. Ac. 3036. P. 791.

**HINSDALE**, several townships of U. S., N. America.—I. New Hampshire, on the Connecticut, 59 m. S.W. Concord.—II. New York, on the Genesee valley canal, and New York and Erie Railway.—III. Massachusetts, co. Berkshire.

**HINTLESHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 2828. P. 613.

**HINTON**, the name of several pas. of England.—

I. (*Ampper*), co. Hants,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. New Alresford. Ac. 2349. P. 362.—II. (*Blewett*), co. Somerset,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Wells. Ac. 1102. P. 302.—

III. (*Cherry*). [**CHERRY HINTON**].—IV. (*St George*), co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 1500. P. 761.—V. (*Little*), co. Wilts, 5 m. E. Swindon. Ac. 1815. P. 298.—VI. (*on-the-Green*),

co. Gloucester, 9 m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 2259. P. 192.—VII. (*in-the-Hedges*), co. Northampton, 2 m. W. Brackley. Ac. 2070. P. 178.—VIII. (*Martel*), co. Dorset,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Wimborne-

Minster. Ac. 1534. P. 357.—IX. (*Stambridge*),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Wimborne-Minster. Ac. 439. P. 54.—

X. (*Tarrant*), in same co., 8 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Ac. 2279. P. 258.—XI. (*St Mary*), 7 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 982. P. 342.—XII. (*St Waldrist*), co. Berks, 6 m. E.N.E. Farringdon. Ac. 2180. P. 329.

**HINTS**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Tamworth. Ac. 1849. P. 200.

**HINWEL**, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on the slopes of Bachtel, cant. Allman. P. 1568.

**HINXHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. Ashford. Ac. 663. P. 128.

**HINXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Linton. Ac. 1503. P. 396.

**HINXWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. N. Baldock. Ac. 1440. P. 320.

**HIPPERHOLME**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, on the Calder, and on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, pa. and 2 m. E. Halifax. P. 7340.

**HIPPOLYTE (St)**, several towns and comms. of France.—I. dep. Gard, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. E.S.E. Le Vigan. P. 4764. Manufs. of woollen cloths for the army, silks, and cotton hosiery.—

II. dep. Haut Rhin, on rail, 4 m. S.S.W. Schelestatt. P. 2241.—III. dep. Doubs, cap. cant., on

the Doubs, at the influx of the Dessoubre, 13 m. S. Montbelliard. P. 1126.—IV. (*les Bains*), dep. Nièvre, arr. Château Chimon, cant. Moulinsen-Gilbert. P. 1245. Thermal sulphurous springs; bath house built of marble. Manufs. pottery.

**HIRAM**, two townships of U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on the Saco, 60 m. W.S.W. Augusta.—II. Ohio, co. Portage.

**HIRHOVA** or **HIRSOVA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. Bulgaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, 55 m. N.E. Silistra. P. 4000. Its citadel is inhabited by Turks, its suburbs mostly by Greeks and Wallachians.

**HIREFOLI**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 45 m. S.E. Adrianople, on the route to Rodosto.

**HIRNANT**, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Llanfyllyn. Ac. 4000. P. 295.

**HIRSCHAU**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Arnberg. P. 1420. Manufs. stoneware. Here Jerome of Prague was arrested in 1415.—II. a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Nagold, 2 m. N.W. Calw. P. 620.

**HIRSCHBERG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, in Rhine Thal. P. 1337.

**HIRSCHBERG**, a fortified town, Prussian Silesia, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on l. b. of the Bober, near the Bohemian frontier. P. 7700. It has a Lutheran & four Roman Catholic churches, and a Protestant gymnasium. It is an emporium for linen fabrics and hosiery, and has bleaching and cotton printing works, paper mills, sugar refineries, and potteries. Near it is the watering-place of Warmbrunn.—II. a town, principality Reuss, cap. dist., and on the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Lobenstein, with a mountain fortress. P. 1750. Manufs. cotton goods and leather.—III. (Bohemian *Dokszy*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 36 m. N.N.E. Prague. P. 2000.

**HIRSCHFELDE**, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Neisse, 5 m. N.E. Zittau. P. 1773. It has linen and cotton weaving.

**HIRSCHFELDT**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. P. 456.

**HIRSCHOLM**, a vill. of Denmark, island Seeland, near its E. coast, 14 m. N. Copenhagen, with a castle, and 300 inhabitants.

**HIRSCHORN**, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 32 m. S.S.E. Darmstadt. P. 1700.

**HIRSINGEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Haut Rhin, arr. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Altkirch. P. 1343.

**HIRSLANDEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Newmünster. P. 1791. Two silk manufs.

**HIRSON**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., on the Oise, 11 m. N.E. Vervins. P. 3238, mostly engaged in yarn factories.

**HIRSOVA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 56 m. N.E. Silistra, near rt. b. of the Danube. P. 5000.

**HRZEL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Horgen. P. 1175.

**HISAR** or **HISSAR** (*a castle*), a vill. and fort of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 32 m. W.S.W. Takhti-Soleiman. Near it are the caves of Kerettee, anciently devoted to Mithraic worship.

**HISIGNE**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the Sefid Rood, 60 m. S. Ardabil, near the frontier of Ghilan, with which prov. it has an active export trade in cotton and grain, and a transit trade by means of pack-horses.

**HISINGEN**, an isl. off the W. coast of Sweden, læn Gothenburg, at the mouth of the *Göta-elf*.

**HISPANIOLA** or **SAN DOMINGO**. [**HAYTI**].

**HISSAR**, a town of British India, cap. of the pergunnah of same name, dist. Hurreecanah, N.W.

provs., 104 m. N.W. Calcutta. It is situated on a branch from the Delhi Canal.

**HISSAR**, a mountainous region of Central Asia, doubtfully included in the dom. either of Koon-dooz or Bokhara.—II. its cap. town, Hissar, is on an affluent of the Oxus, 130 m. N.E. Balkh.

**HISTON**, a pa. of England, co. &  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.W. Cambridge, with a station on the Huntingdon branch of the E. C. Rail. Ac. 2300. P. 971.

**HIT** (anc. *Is* and *Acropolis*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 140 m. N.W. Hillah. Lat.  $33^{\circ} 30' N.$ ; lon.  $42^{\circ} 50' E.$  It consists of about 1500 clay-built and flat-roofed houses. A minaret, and some tombs, are its only structures worthy of notice. The inhabitants prepare wool, build boats, manuf. salt, and export bitumen and naphtha from the pits here, which were abundantly productive in the earliest ages of antiquity, and seem to be as "permanent as a source of water."

**HITCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Windsor. Ac. 1370. P. 205.—II. co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Bildeston. Ac. 4117. P. 991.

**HITCHENDEN** or **HUGHENDON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. High Wycombe. Ac. 5751. P. 1653.

**HITCHIN**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Hertford. Ac. of pa. 6457. P. 7677. It has lavender farms. Alt. 420 feet; rainfall 19 inches. A station on G. N. Railway.

**HITTEREN**, an island of Norway, stiff, and 40 m. W. Trondhjem, in the North Sea. Length W. to E. 30 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. P. of pa., comprising several small adjacent islands, 3700, mostly employed in fishing.—*Hitteren* is a small island, off the S.W. coast, amt. Mandal. P. 1160.

**HITTSLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Crediton. Ac. 1155. P. 156.

**HITTNAW**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Pfäffikon. Manufs. cotton and silk. P. 1753. Hjä, a vill. of Sweden, dist. Mariestad, on Lake Wetter. P. 600.

**HJÖRRING**, the most N. town of Jütland, Denmark, cap. amt., 29 m. N. Aalborg. P. 2807.

**HLASA**, the cap. city of Tibet. [LASSA.]

**HLINSKO**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. S. Chrudim, on the Chrudimka. P. 3300.

**HLUK**, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 5 m. S.E. Hradisch. P. 2000.

**HOAI-KHING**, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., in lat.  $35^{\circ} 6' N.$ , lon.  $113^{\circ} E.$

**HOANG-HO** or **YELLOW RIVER**, one of the principal rivers of the Chinese Empire, appears to rise in the Ko-ko-nor territory, Tibet, 8000 feet above sea level, near lat.  $34^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $98^{\circ} E.$ , separated S. by a lofty mountain range from the sources of the Yang-tze-Kiang, flows N.E., crossing the Chinese prov. Kan-su into Mongolia, to about lat.  $41^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $108^{\circ} E.$ , re-enters China-Prop., and after abrupt bends S. and E., enters the Yellow Sea, in the prov. Kiang-su, lat.  $34^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $120^{\circ} E.$ , 150 m. N. the mouth of the Yang-tze-Kiang, after a total course estimated at about 2480 m., of which 1100 are navigable. Chief affs. the Hoai-ho and Hoi-ho. The area of the region drained has been computed at 700,000 sq. m. It is subject to violent inundations, and brings down great quantities of yellow deposit, whence its name. The Chinese hold this river in great reverence, in consequence of these disastrous floods connected with its imperial colour and mysterious source. At about 60 m. from the sea it is crossed by the Imperial Canal, and in its banks are many cities, the principal being Lantcheou & Khai-fong, respectively caps. of the provs. Kan-su & Ho-nan.

**HOANG-TCHOU**, a city of China, prov. Hou-pe,

cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-Kiang, 33 m. E. Han-yang.—Two towns of Corea have this name.

**HOTHIE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 898. P. 348.

**HOBART-TOWN**, the cap. town of Tasmania, and district of same name, on the Derwent, on the S. coast. Lat. of Fort Mulgrave  $42^{\circ} 53' 5'' S.$ ; lon.  $157^{\circ} 21' 5'' E.$  P. (1861) 19,449. Mean temp. of year  $58^{\circ} 6'$ ; coldest month  $53^{\circ}$ , warmest  $62^{\circ}$  Fahr. Imports (1859) 662,397*l.*; exports 554,547*l.*; the totals for the colony for same year being respectively 1,163,907*l.* and 1,193,898*l.* It has telegraphic line to Launceston and Melbourne, is the seat of a governor, and has schools, and a harbour. Shortest sea route to English Channel 12,130 m.; shortest sailing voyage 92 days.

**HOBEX**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1060. P. 369.

**HOBKIRK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. E.S.E. Hawick. Ac. 16,242. P. 771. Elliott, Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar, was born in this parish.

**HOBOKEN**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. & 3 m. S.W. Antwerp. P. 2288. Manufs. woollens.

**HOBOKEN**, a vill., U. S., North America, New Jersey, on Hudson river, opposite New York, with which it communicates by steam-ferries.

**HOBBO**, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, at the head of the fiord, 8 m. W. Mariager. P. 1909.

**HOCHDORF**, a dist., Switzerland, cant. Luzern, east of the cantons of Zug and Aargau. Very fertile, and comprising 13 pas. P. 1388.

**HOCHFELDEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Strasbourg. P. 2530.

**HOICHEIM**, a vill. of Nassau, near the Main, with a station on the Taunus Railway, 7 m. S.E. Wiesbaden. P. 2300. It stands on a hill, sloping to the Main, on which are the vineyards producing the true *Hock*—a name improperly given to Rhenish wines generally.

**HOCHKIRCH**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. E.S.E. Bautzen. P. 477. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians, October 1758.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, S.E. Glogau. P. 240.

**HOCHSPEYER**, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Kaiserslautern. P. 1860.

**HÖCHST**, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, on the Main, near the influx of the Nidda, and on the Taunus Railway, 6 m. W. Frankfurt. P. 1845. It has manufs. of tobacco, needles, chicory, cabinet and stone work.—II. a market town of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg. P. 1350.

**HÖCHSTADT**, two towns of Bavaria.—I. circ. Swabia, on l. b. of the Danube, and on the Nürnberg and Neumarkt Railway, 23 m. N.W. Augsburg. P. 2500. The battle of Blenheim, fought in its immediate neighbourhood, is called by the French and Germans the battle of Höchstadt.—II. a town, circ. Upper Franconia, gov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Bamberg, on the Aisch. P. 1750.

**HOCHSTETTIN** (GROSS), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.E. Bern. P. 4799.

**HOCKERING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E. East Dereham. Ac. 1931. P. 387.

**HOCKERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Ac. 1373. P. 108.

**HOCKAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. East Harling. Ac. 3406. P. 629.

**HOCKHOCKING**, a river, U. S., North America, rises in Ohio, co. Fairfield, and flows S.E., after a course of 80 m., into the Ohio at Troy Town. It is navigable for boats 70 miles from its mouth.

**HOCKING**, a co. of U. S., North America, Ohio, watered by the Hockhocking, cap. Logan. Area 361 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,057.—II. a township,

Ohio, co. Fairfield, with the vills. Lancaster and Hamburg. P. 1826.

HOCKLEY (MONTM), a pa. of Engl., co. Essex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Rayleigh. Ac. 4614. P. 798.

HOCKLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Dunstable, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Leighton station of the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 1021. P. 416.

HOCKWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Brandon. Ac. 7478, a great part of which is fen-land. P. 808.

HOCKWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Bampton. Ac. 2526. P. 373.

HODDESDON, a market town of England, co. Herts, pas. Amwell and Broxburn, near a branch of the E. Cos. Railway, 4 m. S.E. Hertford. Ac. 2582. P. 1898.

HODDAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 4 m. N. Annan. Ac. 7564. P., including the vill. of Ecclefechan, 1653.

HODEDA or HODIDA, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N.N.W. Mocha. Its bazaars are supplied with Indian silks, cloths, and grains, besides the produce of Arabia.

HODGESTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Pembroke. Ac. 709. P. 43.

HODIC or HOEDIC, an isl. of France. [HEDIC.]

HODIMONT, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 13 m. E. Liege. P. 2000. It has manufs. of cloth.

HODNET, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Market-Drayton. Ac. 16399. P. 1979.

HODUL, a town of British India, dist. Goorgaon, N.W. provs., 60 m. S. Delhi. P. 5840.

HOE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. East Dereham. Ac. 1400. P. 169.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. Woodbridge. Ac. 1185. P. 182.—III. (*St Werburgh*), co. Kent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Rochester. Ac. 6032. P. 1065. It has a union workhouse.—IV. (*St Mary's*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Gillingham. Ac. 2866. P. 264.—V. (*Allhallows*). [ALLHALLOWS, KENT.]—VI. a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. and 1 m. N. Plymstock.

HOE, numerous cities and towns of the Chinese Empire; the principal being—I. (*H-an*), prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Imperial Canal, near the Hoang-ho, 100 m. N.N.E. Nanking, said to be enclosed by a triple wall, and to have considerable trade.—II. (*H-Ning-tching*, Mongol. *Bainda*), Chinese Turkestan, 15 m. N.E. Elé, with a Chinese garrison.—III. (*H-tcheou*), China, prov. and 85 m. E. Canton, on a tributary of the Canton river, cap. dep., said to have active manufs. of shell articles.—IV. (*H-Yuan Tching*), the Chinese name of Elé or Ili.—The *Hoei-ho* is a chief affl. of the Hoang-ho or Yellow River. Total estimated course 400 miles.

HOEN-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, joins the Pei-ho at Tien-tsin, 60 m. S.E. Peking, after a S.E. course of 300 m., during which it receives several considerable tributaries.

HOERDT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 8 m. N. Strasbourg. P. 1793.

HOF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Saale, and on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway, 30 m. N.E. Bayreuth. P. (1861) 12,018. Since ravaged by fire in 1823, it has been regularly built, and it has a gymnasium with a library, and manufs. of muslins, yarns, woollen stuffs, leather, and colours. Iron mines and marble quarries in its vicinity.—II. a market town of Upper Austria, dist. and 8 m. E. Salzburg. P. 2500.—*Hofen* and *Hofenheim* are vills. respectively in the doms. Würtemberg and Baden.

HOF, a pa. of Norway, 60 m. N.E. Christiania. P. 600.

HOFGEISMAR, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov.

Lower Hessen, on an affl. of the Weser, 15 m. N.W. Cassel. P. 3600. Enclosed by walls.

HOFHEIM, a vill., Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 36 m. N.E. Wurtzburg. P. 870.—II. a walled town, duchy Nassau, 9 m. E. Wiesbaden. P. 1500.—III. a vill., Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 19 m. S.W. Darmstadt. P. 1300.

HOFWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Bern, with an educational and agricultural institution founded by Fellenberg in 1799, attended by pupils from all parts of Europe. P. 400.

HOGELAND or HOGHLAND, an isl., Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 110 m. W. St Petersburg. Celebr. for a naval victory gained by the Russians over the Swedes in 1788, and for the measure of an arc of the meridian between it and Jakobstadt.

HOGGANFIELD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Shettleston. P. 532.

HOGGESTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. S.E. Winslow. Ac. 1526. P. 207.

HOGHTON, a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, with a station on the E. Lancashire Railway, 6 m. S.E. Preston. Ac. 2227. P. 1201.

HOG ISLAND.—I. Malay Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Java, lat.  $7^{\circ} 5' S.$ , lon.  $114^{\circ} 55' E.$ , and 20 m. in circuit.—II. off the W. coast of Sumatra, 40 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth.—III. British India, an islet in the harbour of Bombay.—IV. Bahamas, N.E. of New Providence.

HOG ISLANDS, a cluster of islets, off the S.W. coast of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, near the mouth of Kenmare river, 3 m. N.W. Lambhead.—*Hog-head* is a promontory on the Atlantic, at the point forming the N.W. entrance of the same river.

HOGASTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Wirksworth. Ac. 1384. P. 295.

HOGSHAW, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 4 m. S.S.W. Winslow. Ac. 1030. P. 50.

HOGSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Alford. Ac. 3325. P. 874.

HOGSTIES, a group of dangerous rocky islets, Bahamas, W. Indies, 38 m. N.W. the Gt. Inague.

HOGUE (LA), France. [CAPE LA HOGUE.]

HÖGYESZ, a town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 32 m. N.N.E. Fünfkirchen. It has a castle, and a trade in wine and tobacco. P. 2820.

HOHENAU, a vill. of Lower Austria, near the March, with a station on the Emperor Ferdinand's N. Railway, 45 m. N.E. Vienna. P. 800.

HOHENBRUCK, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. E. Königgrätz. P. 2250. Linen and paper manufs., and iron mines.

HOHENECK, two vills. of Germany.—I. Styria, 5 m. N. Cilly. Near it are the mineral baths of Loka. P. 528.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, N.E. Ludwigsburg.

HOHENELBE (Slav. *Vrchlabý*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the Elbe, 16 m. N.E. Gitschin. P. 2800. Has linen and cotton weaving, and manufs. of lace veils and woollen wares.

HOHEN-EMS, a mkt. town of the Tirol, Vorarlberg, near the Swiss frontier, 10 m. N.E. Feldkirch, with a Jewish synagogue. P. 2400.

HOHENFELS, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 17 m. N.W. Regensburg. P. 760.

HOHENFURT, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 26 m. S. Budweis. P. 1050.—*Hohen-hameln* is a market town of Hanover, landr. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Hildesheim. P. 1072.

HOHENHEIM, a hamlet of Würtemberg, 4 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart, with a school of agriculture.

HOHENLEUBEN, a mkt. town, Central Germany, Reuss-Schleitz, 7 m. N.W. Greitz. P. 2300.

HOHENLINDEN, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 20 m. E. Munich, celebrated for a victory of the French and Bavarians over the Austrians, in 1800.

**HOHENLOHE**, an ancient princip. of Germany, circ. Franconia, now mediatised, and mostly comprised in the circ. Jaxt (Württemberg), and partly in Bavaria.

**HOHENMAUTH**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. E. Chrudim, with a station on the N. States Railway. Pop., with suburbs, 4700.

**HOHENRAIN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Lucern, Hoehdorf, an ancient commandery of the order of St Jean. P. 1911.

**HOHENSAX**, a vill. of B. Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 5 m. N. Werdenberg.

**HOHENSTADT**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 25 m. N.W. Olmutz, on the Sazawa, and with a station on the N. States Railway. P. 1400.

**HOHENSTAUFEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 24 m. N.N.W. Ulm. P. 1140.

**HOHENSTEIN** or **HOHNSTEIN**, several small towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. and 12 m. N.E. Zwickau. P. 5400, engaged in cotton, woollen, and linen weaving, and spinning by machinery.—II. (Polish *Olstinch*), E. Prussia, gov. & 80 m. S.W. Königsberg, on Lake Wispel. P. 1300.—III. Saxony, circ. and 17 m. E.S.E. Dresden. P. 994.

**HOHENTANNEIS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Bishofzell. P. 681.

**HOHENZOLLERN-HECHINGEN** and **HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN**, two former principalities of Germany, the former enclosed between Württemberg on the W., N., and E., & the two portions of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen on the S. Cap. Hechingen. Climate cold and territory infertile.—*Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen* consists of two large and several smaller portions, surrounded by Württemberg, H.-Hechingen, and Baden. Cap. Sigmaringen. Surface elevated, partly covered with fine forests, and watered by the Rhine and Neckar. Chief industry, agriculture and cattle-rearing. The principalities were made over to Prussia in 1849. Area 451 sq. m. P. (1861) 64,675.

**HO-KIAN**, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 100 m. W.S.W. Pe-king.

**HOKIANGA**, a river of New Zealand, north isl., enters the sea on its W. coast, near the N. extremity, in lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 173° 26' E. On it are a British settlement, and a Wesleyan mission.

**HOLAR**, a vill. of Iceland, on its N. coast, having a cathedral, printing establishment, and school. It became a bishop's see in 1106.

**HOLBÅK** or **HOLBECK**, a seaport town of Denmark, island and stift Seeland, on an arm of the Ise-fjord, 85 m. W. Copenhagen. P. 2971.

**HOLBEACH**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, on rail, 7½ m. E.N.E. Spalding. Ac. of pa. 25,220. P. 4956. It has a church, union workhouse, and two branch banks.

**HOLBECK**, a tnsph. and chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 1½ m. S.W. Leeds, within the bounds of which bor. it is included. Ac. 760. P. 15,824. Large woollen factories.

**HOLBETON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Modbury. Ac. 4748. P. 965.

**HOLBROOK**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 2 m. S.S.E. Belper. P. 956.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 3153. P. 903.

**HOLCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 780. P. 388. The church is very ancient.—II. (*Burnell*), co. Devon, 4½ m. W. Exeter. Ac. 1836. P. 242.—III. (*Rogus*), same co., 7 m. E.S.E. Bampton. Ac. 3024. P. 704.

**HOLCOT**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1670. P. 517.

**HOLCUTT**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4 m. N. Woburn. Ac. 880. P. 71.

**HOLDEN**, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 89 m. W. Boston. P. 1933.

**HOLDENBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1855. P. 184.

**HOLDENHURST**, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 2½ m. N.W. Christchurch, within the bounds of which parl. bor. it is included. Ac. 7390. P. 2488.

**HOLDERNESSE**, a district of England, co. York, E. Riding, consisting mostly of the tongue of land stretching from N.W. to S.E. between the North Sea and the estuary of the river Humber. Area, which is level and fertile, 160,470 ac. P. 26,584.

**HOLDERNESSE**, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 38 m. N. Concord. P. 1744.

**HOLDGATE**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1896. P. 196.

**HOLFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Watchet. Ac. 796. P. 170.

**HOLGUIN**, a town of the island of Cuba, West Indies, cap. jurisdiction, E. dist., 68 m. N.N.W. Cuba. P. (1861) 5203.

**HOLICS** (pron. *Hohlich*), a town, N.W. Hungary, circ. Neutra, 46 m. N. Presburg, near the March. P. 5213. It has a Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Jews' synagogue, a Capuchin convent, and manufactures of pottery, etc.

**HÖLITZA**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Böh. dist. Chrudion. P. 8500.

**HOLKER (UPPER)**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Cartmel. Ac. 6550. P. 1160.—II. (*Lower*), same pa., 2 m. S. Upper-Holker. Ac. 2130. P. 1160.

**HOLKHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 2½ m. W. Wells. Ac. 5793. P. 603. Altitude 89 feet. Rainfall 18 inches.

**HOLLA HONOR**, a town in the territory of Mysore, India, 127 m. N.W. Seringapatam. Its fort yielded to the British and Mahrattas in 1791.

**HOLLAND**, several townships of the U. S., North America, the principal in New York, co. Erie, on Seneca Creek. P. 1315.

**HOLLAND**, country. [NETHERLANDS.]

**HOLLAND (NEW)**, obsolete name of Australia.

**HOLLAND (NEW)**, a dist. forming a division of the co. Lincoln, on the S.E., having E. the Wash.

**HOLLAND (NORTH AND SOUTH)**, two contiguous provs. and the most important of the kingdom of the Netherlands, composed of the peninsula and islands between lat. 51° 40' and 53° 30' N., lon. 4° and 5° 20' E., having S. Hollands-Diep, and a mouth of the Rhine, W. the North Sea, and on other sides the Zuyder-zee, and provs. Utrecht, Gelderland, and N. Brabant. Area of North Holland, 966 sq. m. P. (1862) 554,221. Area of South Holland 1176 sq. m. P. 642,688. Surface uniformly flat, intersected by numerous canals, and much of it below the level of high sea-tides, but protected against these by a line of natural dykes all along the W. coast, and artificial dykes elsewhere. The Leck and Maas traverse the S. prov.; a large extent in the centre is occupied by the Y inlet, the land gained from Haarlem Lake, and extensive marshes. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of rural industry; but manufs. of every description are very actively carried on. Principal towns, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Saardam or Zaardam, Alkmaar, and Hoorn, in North Holland; and the Hague, Rotterdam, Leyden, and Dort, in South Holland.

**HOLLAND (PARTS OF)**, a dist. of Engl., forming a division of the co. Lincoln on the S.E., and having E. the North Sea. Ac. 256,320. P. 78,905. Holland-Fen, in this district, is a tract enclosed and drained, comprising 22,000 ac. P. 10,000.—II. (*Great*), a pa., co. Essex, 11 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 2083. P. 467.—III. (*Little*), same co., 14½ m. S.E. Colchester. Ac. 916. P. 88.—IV. (*Upper*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, on

the Liverpool and Wigan Railway, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan. Ac. 4452. P. 3463.

HOLLAND (PREUSSISCH), a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 58 m. S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on a height near the Weeska. P. 4000.

HOLLANDS-DIEP, the principal arm of the Waal, between S. Holland and N. Brabant, divides, after a course of 14 m., into the Haring-vliet and Volke-rak, the two largest mouths of the Rhine, and which encircle the island Overflakke.

HOLLACOMBE, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 2½ m. E.S.E. Holsworthy. Ac. 1218. P. 87.

HOLLA HONOR, a town and fort of India, territory of Mysore, on the rt. b. of the river Bhadra.

HOLLESCHAU, a town of Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on an affluent of the March. P. 5200, comprising many Jews.

HOLLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 4026. P. 603.

HOLLFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 13 m. W. Bayreuth. P. 1100.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, a bor. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Junction river, 187 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg. A railway passes hence over the Alleghany mountains to Johnstown.

HOLLINGBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 4560. P. 1190.

HOLLINGSTEDT, a vill. of Denmark, duchy and 12 m. W.S.W. Schleswig.

HOLLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¾ m. N.W. Hastings. Ac. 2470. P. 531.

HOLLINGWORTH, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 2 m. E. Stavley Bridge. Ac. 2041. P. 2155.

HOLLINGWOOD, a vill. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prestwich, 1½ m. W.S.W. Oldham. Pop. returned with pa.; has cotton and hat factories.

HOLLIS, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 65 m. S.W. Augusta.—II. New Hampshire, 33 m. S. Concord. *Holliston* is a township of Massachusetts, 24 m. S.W. Boston.

HOLLKEM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 16 m. S.E. Hull. Ac. 3740. P. 625.

HOLLYMOUNT, a town of Ireland, co. Mayo, on the Robe, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinrobe. P. 416.

HOLLYWOOD, a pa. and vill. of Irel., co. Down, on Belfast Lough, 4½ m. N.E. Belfast. Ac. of pa. 8064. Pop. of pa. 5794; of vill. 2437. It has a church, Presbyterian chapel, and a pier used by fishermen.—II. a pa. of Leinster, co. Dublin, 2½ m. E.S.E. Naul. Ac. 3997. P. 597.—III. co. Wicklow, a vill., 2½ m. S.E. Ballymore-Eustace. Ac. of pa. 18,383. P. 1741.

HOLME, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. North, 3½ m. N. Newark. Ac. 1830. P. 121.

—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury, 7½ m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. P. 807.—III. (*Cultram*), a pa., co. Cumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Ac. 38,962. P. 3867.—IV. (*East*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.W. Wareham. Ac. 1200. P. 50.—V. (*Hales*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Ac. 2601. P. 464.—VI. (*Lacy*), co. and 5 m. S.E. Hereford, on the Wye. Ac. 3192. P. 307.—VII. (*Moss*), a mtn., co. Derby, where it meets cos. York and Chester. Highest point 1859 feet above the sea.—VIII. (*on-the-Wolds*), a pa., co. York, East Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Beverley. Ac. 1730. P. 338.—IX. (*near-the-Sea*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 2512. P. 305. United to Thornham.—X. (*next-Runcton*), same co., 4 m. N. Downham. Ac. 1096. P. 273.—XI. (*on Spalding Moor*), co. York, East Riding, 4 m. S.W. Market Weighton. Ac. 10,820. P. 1913.—XII. (*Pierrepoint*), co. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 2120. P. 150.

HOLMES, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, cap. Millersburg. Area 439 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,589.

—II. a co., Mississippi, between Gazoze and Big-black rivers, cap. Lexington. Area 876 sq. m. P. 5816 free, 11,975 slaves.—III. a co., Florida. P. 1274 free, 112 slaves.

HOLM, a pa. of Orkney, Scotland, Pomona, on Holm Sound, a firch on the S. coast of Pomona. P. 834.—Several small islets of the Orkneys bear this prefix.

HOLMER, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. N. Hereford. Ac. 3069. P. 1237.

HOLMES HOLE, a vill. and harbour of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 70 m. S.S.E. Boston. The harbour, which has deep water, is much frequented by vessels, when the wind will not allow of their doubling Cape Cod.

HOLMESTRAND, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the Drammen Fiord, 34 m. S.S.W. Christiania. P. 1746. Trade in timber.

HOLMFIRTH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S. Huddersfield. Pop. returned with pa. This place was destroyed by the bursting of the Bilbeny dam reservoir, 4th February 1852.

HOLMPTRON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 2½ m. N.E. Patrington. Ac. 1462. P. 116.

HOLMS, two islets of England and S. Wales, in the estuary of the river Severn, S.E. Lavernock.

HOLMSFIELD, a chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. W.S.W. Dronfield. P. 529.

HOLNE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W. Ashburton. Ac. 4197. P. 348.

HOLNEST, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 1722. P. 332.

HOLSTEBROE, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 24 m. N.E. Rinkiobing, on the Stor-aa. P. 1200, mostly agricultural.

HOLSTEIN (DUCHY OF), *Holsatia*, a dependency of Denmark (forming part of the Germanic Confederation), situated S. of Schleswig in Denmark, and N. of Hanover and Mecklenburg in Germany, and between lat. 54° 26' 10" and 53° 29' N., lon. 9° and 11° E., bounded E. by the Baltic, and W. by the North Sea. Area 3295 sq. m. P. (1860) 544,419; with Lauenburg, 594,566. Surface mostly level, with low hills in the E.; in the S. and W. the extensive pasture lands are secured against inundations of the sea by dykes. It contains numerous lakes, the chief of which is the Plönsee, and is watered by the Eider, Elbe, and their affls. Its agricultural produce resembles that of the East of England and it is celebrated for its cattle and horses, which, with grain, butter, and cheese, form the chief exports. Principal towns, Glückstadt, the cap., Altona, the chief port, Kiel, Rendsburg, and Elmshorn, which are connected by railways. Reg. shipping (1861) 1377 vessels, ton. 47,361. This prov. became a dependency of Denmark in 1459. It is held by the king of Denmark as Duke of Holstein, under certain limitations. The inhabitants are mostly German in language as well as in predilections, and have frequently risen in arms in order to a severance from Denmark. A decree of July 1863 removes restraints on Protestant worship, and the restriction imposed on the Jews, who may now hold landed property. It was invaded by the Austro-Prussian army in January 1864.

HOLSWORTHY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, on the Tamar, 7½ m. W.S.W. Stratton. Ac. of pa. 2488. P. 1763.

HOLT, a parl. and munic. bor. and pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, 5½ m. N.E. Wrexham. Ac. 6158. Pop. of pa. 1490. It unites with

Denbigh, Ruthin, & Wrexham, in sending a mem. to H. of C.—II. a pa. & market town of Engl. co. Norfolk, 17 m. N.N.E. Dereham. Ac. of pa. 2991. P. 1635.—III. a pa. co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Ac. 2911. P. 503.—IV. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.E. Harboro'. P. 33.—V. a tything, co. Dorset, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Wimbourne-Minster. P. 1394.—VI. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Bradford. P. 809. It has a mineral spring used in cutaneous diseases.

HOLT, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 6241 free, 309 slaves.

HOLBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. E.N.E. York. Ac. 1046. P. 165.

HOLTEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overysse, 21 m. S.S.E. Zwolle. P. 2619.

HOLTEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. N. Düsseldorf. P. 920.

HOLTEN, a vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 25 m. N.W. Tonsberg.

HOLTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wragby. Ac. 1862. P. 179.—II. co. and 5½ m. E. Oxford. Ac. 1594. P. 245.—III. co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 491. P. 208.—IV. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Ac. 1130. P. 470.—V. (*le Clay*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1430. P. 297.—VI. (*St. Mary*), co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 837. P. 167.

HOLTZ, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Chrudim. P. 3424.

HOLVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 480. P. 28.

HOLWAN, a city of antiquity, the Calah of Asshur (Gen. x. 11), and the Haliah of the Israelitish captivity, now represented by the vill. Sar-Puli, Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Kermanshah, 8 m. S. Zohab, where are sculptured tablets, an excavated royal sepulchre, and numerous mounds. It remained large and populous long after the invasion of Persia, but was finally ruined by the Huns in 1258. The Holwan river rises 20 m. E. Zohab, and after a tortuous course joins the Ghilan, an affluent of the Diyala.

HOLWELL, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. N.N.W. Hitchin. Ac. 650. P. 191.—II. a pa., 4½ m. S.S.E. Sherborne, in co. Dorset. Ac. 2356. P. 495. Blackmore forest was partly in this pa.

HOLWERD, a village of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. cant., on the North Sea, opposite Ameland, and 6 m. N.W. Dokkm. P. 1700.

HOLWICK, a township, Engl. co. York, North Riding, pa. Ronald Kirk, 12 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 5910. P. 253. The fall of the river Tees here forms one of the finest cataracts in England.

HOLYBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N.N.E. Alton. Ac. 2564. P. 643.

HOLY-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Clent, 3½ m. E.S.E. Stourbridge.

HOLYCROSS, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. S.S.W. Thurles. Altitude 330 ft. above the sea. Ac. of pa. 8137. P. 1742.

HOLYHEAD, *Caer Gybi*, an island, parl. bor., seaport town and pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesea, off its W. side, and connected with that island by a long causeway over a channel fordable at low water, 23 m. W. Bangor, with which it is connected by railway. The island is mostly a barren rock, interspersed with some sheep pasture, and ending on the N. in a headland of serpentine rock, hollowed into many caves, which are the resort of flocks of sea-fowl. Ac. of pa. 6988. Pop. of bor. (1861) 8773. It has assembly rooms, a church, and a market-place. The harbour (on which there is a lighthouse, in lat. 53° 20' N., lon. 4° 37' W.) is formed by a pier 900

feet long, with 14 feet water at low tide, encloses an area of 267 ac. Two other lighthouses, with revolving lights, visible 20 m. distant, stand on the N. and S. stacks, two rocks N.W. of the Head, with which the S. stack is united by a suspension bridge, lat. 53° 18' N., lon. 4° 42' W. *Holyhead* is the nearest British port to Dublin, 76 m., and is connected with Kingston by a submarine telegraph, 70 m. long.

HOLY ISLAND or LINDISFARN, a peninsula, insulated at high water, N.E. coast of England, adjoining co. Northumberland, but belonging to co. Durham, 9 m. S.S.E. Berwick-on-Tweed. Ac. about 1000. Ac. of pa. (which includes the Farnes Isles, about 7½ m. to the S.E.) 8296. P. 935, mostly employed in lobster and other fisheries. The N. part of the island consists of sand hills forming a rabbit warren; the remainder is fertile. It has a harbour on the E., defended by a battery; a vill., now much frequented for sea-bathing, an anc. castle, and remains of an abbey, founded A.D. 635. It was destroyed by the Danes in 900, when the bishopric was removed to Durham, & was afterwards rebuilt as a cell to the priory in that city.

HOLYOAKE, a town of U. S., North America, Hampden co., Massachusetts, 92 m. W. Boston.

HOLYSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. W.N.W. Rothbury. Ac. 19,900. P. 426. According to Bede, 3000 persons were baptized here on the introduction of Christianity into Northumberland.

HOLYTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. P. 1135, chiefly engaged in mining.

HOLYWELL, a parl. bor., market and manufacturing town, and pa. North Wales, co. Flint, on the line of the Holyhead and Chester Railway, 15 m. N.W. Chester. Pop. of pa. 13,382; do. of bor. 10,292. It has manufs. of cottons and galloons, smelting houses and foundries, and in its vicinity lead, copper, and zinc mines. Holywell, which is now the largest town in the co., unites with Flint, etc., in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1864. Its ancient well, the most copious spring in Britain, sends up 21 tons of the purest water every minute. Alt. 357 feet.—II. a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2 m. S.E. St Ives. Ac. 3290. P. 826.—III. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Earsdon, 4 m. N.N.W. North Shields. Ac. 1180. P. 1261.

HOLYWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 8939. P. 1115.

HOLYWOOD, Ireland. [Down.]  
HOLZAPPEL, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 8 m. W. Limburg, on the Lahn. P. 950.

HOLZGERLINGEN, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 12 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 1650.

HOLZMÜNDEN, a frontier town of Germany, duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 56 m. S.W. Brunswick. P. 3800. It has a large suburb, several churches, a Jews' synagogue, public library, and manufs. of iron and steel wares, files, pins, etc. It is also an entrepôt for linen fabrics. Area of circ. 221 sq. m. P. (1861) 40,116.

HOMBERG, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Elze, 20 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 4000. It has a normal school, and near it are some iron mines.—II. a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Ohm, 18 m. N.E. Giessen. P. 1700. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mountain fortress.—III. a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. P. 1410.

HOMBOURG, two contiguous comms. and vills. of France, dep. Moselle, 27 m. E.N.E. Metz. P. 2075.—II. (*Sur Kaner*), dep. Moselle, arr. Thiduville, cant. Metzerville. P. 810.

**HOMBRECHTIKON**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Meilen. P. 2659.

**HOMBURG**, several small towns, etc., of Central Germany.—I. a fortified town, Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N. Deux-Ponts. P. 3150. Woollen and cotton manufs. and sugar refineries.—II. Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 13 m. W. Würzburg. P. 800.—III. a royal chateau, Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Cologne. [HOMBERG.]

**HOMBURG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, in the valley of the Thun. P. 747.

**HOMBURG (VOR-DEH-HÖHE)**, a town of Central Germany, cap. landgraviate Hessen-Homburg, 9 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. P. (1861) 6987. It has a stocking manuf., but is best known for its well frequented mineral springs and baths. Area of circ. 32 sq. m. P. (1861) 13,111. [HESSEN-HOMBURG.]

**HOME**, a dist. of Canada W., between Lakes Ontario and Huron, having E. the dist. Newcastle, W. Gore and London. It contains Lake Simcoe, and is watered by the rivers Talbot, Nottawasaga, and Severn. The city of Toronto is in this dist.—*Home Bay*, British America, N. of Cumberland island, is in lat. 68° 30' N., lon. 68° W.

**HOMER**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 29 m. N.E. Ithaca. P. 8336.

**HOMERSFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.W. Bungay. Ac. 981. P. 208.

**HOMERTON**, a vill. of England. [HACKNEY.]

**HOMINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.S.W. Salisbury. Ac. 1340. P. 155. In the church is a monument to G. Stanley, who died in 1719, at the reputed age of 151 years.

**HOMONA**, a town of Hungary, co. and dist. Zemplin. P. 2526.

**HOMME**, a river of Belgian Luxembourg, tributary to the Lesse, which it joins after a course of 25 miles.

**HOMOROD**, several vills. of Transylvania, Szekler-land. The principal being *Homorod-Almas*, stuhl, and 9 m. S.E. Udvarhely. P. 1170.—The *Great Homorod* is a river which joins the Aluta after a S.S.W. course of 30 miles.

**HOMS** or **HEMS** (*Emesa*), a town of Syria, pash. and 86 m. N.N.E. Damascus. P. 30,000.

**HONAWAR**, a seaport town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, 200 m. N.W. Seringapatam. Lat. 14° 17' N.; lon. 74° 30' E. P. 12,000. It is the chief of a subdivision, and is a civil and detachment station. It stands on the north side of an extensive inlet of the sea, which receives the Gerseppa or Shiravatta river (on which are the celebrated falls of Gerseppa), at its S.E. extremity. This salt-water inlet or lake is 7 m. in length, and 3 m. in greatest breadth, has an area of 15 sq. m., and a depth of 30 or 40 feet, with a soft bottom. It contains several islands. In particular states of the wind and tide, the surf on the bar is very great, and the attempt to cross it is dangerous. Hyder Ali here formed a dock for building ships of war, some of which were destroyed by the British in 1798.

**HONAN**, an inland prov. of China, mostly between lat. 32° and 37° N., lon. 110° and 116° E., and enclosed by the provs. Shan-si, Chi-li, Nganhoei, and Hou-pe. P. 29,669,771. Area 65,104 sq. m. Its N. part is intersected by the Hoang-ho, and all its streams are affluents of that river. It is divided into 9 superior and 4 inferior depts.; chief city, Khai-Fung. It is considered the most fertile and salubrious prov. in China, and was the seat of government for many centuries, when it was named Chung-wha or *Central Flower*, and hence the title of "Central Flowery Land" to

the whole country.—II. a city, cap. dep., in same prov., on an affl. of the Hoang-ho, in lat. 34° 40' N., lon. 112° 28' E.

**HONDA**, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 55 m. N.W. Bogota. P. 6000. (?)—*Honda* is the name of a bay on the N. coast of New Granada, lat. 12° 20' N., lon. 71° 50' W.; and of a bay, on the N. coast of Cuba, 60 m. W. Havana.

**HONDO** or **RIO GRANDE**, a river of Yucatan, and British Honduras, enters a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. S.E. Bacalar.

**HONDSCHOOTE**, a frontier comm. and vill. of France, on canal of same name, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Dunkerque. P. 3757.

**HONDURAS (BAY OF)**, a wide inlet of the Caribbean Sea, mostly between lat. 15° and 21° N., lon. 84° and 88° W., having S. Mosquita and the state Honduras, and W. British Honduras and Yucatan. It receives the Balize, Montagna, and numerous other rivers, and contains the islands Ruatan, Turneffe, Guanja, etc.

**HONDURAS (BRITISH)**, Centr. Amer. [BALIZE.]

**HONDURAS**, a republican state of Central America, lat. 13° 10' to 16° 2' N., lon. 83° to 89° 15' W., having N. the Caribbean Sea and G. of Honduras, W. Guatemala, S.W. San Salvador and Bay of Fonseca, and S.E. Nicaragua. Area 39,600 sq. m. P. (1862) 25,635. In the N. it has a coast line of nearly 400 m. The large island Ruatan and its dependencies belong to the state. [BAY ISLANDS.]

In general the country is mountainous. Principal rivers, the Chamelicon, Santiago, Choluteca, Roman or Agua, Patook, & the Segovia or Wanks, which separate this state from Mosquitia. At the head waters of the Ulua, Coacoran, and the Humuya, there occurs a complete gap in the Cordilleras chain, through which it is proposed to construct a railway from sea to sea. Lake Yojoa in the N.W., 25 m. long by 8 broad, and 2050 feet above the sea, is the only lake of note. The Bay of Fonseca, the finest, contains numerous isls., on one of which (Tigre) is situated Amapola, the only port of Honduras on the Pacific. Mean temp. of year 79°, max. 86°, min. 62° Fabr. Rainfall 47 inches. The principal ports on the N. coast are Puerto Cortez and Truxillo. The number of vessels arrived at the Atlantic ports of Omoa and Truxillo was (in 1860) 168 (tonnage 9597). The value of imports at these ports was (1861) 223,660 dollars by the Pacific 71,385 dolls. Exports chiefly of horned cattle, dry hides, gold, silver, bullion, mahogany, etc. Gold is found in sands of all the rivers and is in all the depts. Olancho has copper mines of great value. Tin, cinnabar, zinc, iron, and lead are not worked; coal is found in several localities. The principal exports are mahogany and rosewood.

An article in commerce of this state, but more especially of the prov. of Mosquitia, is the casahuate. It requires cutting.

gum arabic, chouchou, orange, rilla, N.E. yield, ex, el, r

oposum, squirrel, ant-eater, armadillo, jaguar, black tiger, ocelot, tiger-cat, and puma. Birds, reptiles, fishes, and molluscs are numerous. A canal has been proposed across the Honduras from Puerto Cortez, in the B. of Honduras, to the B. of Fonseca in the Pacific, length 200 miles.

**HONEYBROOK**, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 38 m. N.W. Philadelphia.

**HONEYCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 607. P. 44.

**HONFLEUR**, a seaport town of France, dep. Calvados, 8 m. S.E. Havre. P. 9553.

**HÖNGG**, a town, Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on the rt. b. of the Limmet. Manufs. cotton-spinning, and printing. P. 1616.

**HONG-KONG** or **HIANG-KIANG** ("Fragrant Streams"), an island off the coast of China, E. of the entrance of the Canton river, lat. 22° 12' N., lon. 114° 3' E., and now erected into a British colony. Length E. to W. 8 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 6 m. Area 29 sq. m. P. (1861) 94,917, exclusive of the military, the greater portion being Chinese. The surface is mountainous, rocky, and bare. There are good roadsteads at Hong-Kong bay and Victoria harbour, which are free from typhoons, but violent winds are frequent. On the N. coast is the cap. town Victoria, laid out in streets and terraces on the steep declivity of Victoria peak; with numerous fine public buildings and hongs built of stone, and picturesque dwelling-houses surrounded with gardens. Here are excellent water-works; and the town is being lit with gas. On the S. coast is the town of Stanley, now connected by a good road with Victoria; besides which another road extends nearly round the island. The commerce at this port is inferior to that of the principal treaty ports in China; but as a British colony on Chinese soil, it is the most important in its political and defensive position, and is the headquarters of the military, navy, and mercantile establishments. There are 2 daily, 1 bi-weekly, and 1 fortnightly newspapers printed here in the English language, & 1 three times a week in Chinese. It is a free port. Exports to Britain (1862) tea, oils, camphor, sugar, cassia, lignea, cotton, etc., to the value of 154,721. Imports, cottons, woollens, lead, iron, coals, copper, beer and ale, hardwares, apparel, wine, glass, etc., to the value of 1,165,151. Government vested in a governor, council, and members of the sovereign in council. Revenue 1,059,000 dolls. Expenditure 587,633 dolls.

It is a British possession by treaty of 1842, 25th, 1843. Regular steam communication is kept up with England, India, and Shanghai, and all the trade of the sea voyage to London is carried on by sailing vessel

Riding, pa. Aldmondbury, 3 m. S. Huddersfield. Ac. 2790. P. 4626. Manufs. woollens.

**HONNECOURT**, a market town of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. S. Cambrai. P. 1671.

**HONNER**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Cologne, dist. Siegburg. P. 3160.

**HÖNNINGEN**, a mkt. town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of Rhine. P. 1500.—II. a vill. 30 m. W.N.W. Coblenz.

**HONOLULU** or **HONORURU**, the principal town of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean, on Woa-hoo island, in lat. 21° 30' N., lon. 158° W. It is an entrepôt for European and Indian goods. P. (1863) estim. 14,310. An English journal, the *Polynesian*, is published here. The exports consist of sugar, coffee, hides, tallow, paddy, rice, wool, salt, whale oil, pumpkins, melons, oranges, limes, etc., etc. In 1862, 73 whalers called at the port, a decrease of 476 since 1859.

**HONOR DE COS (L')**, comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.E. Montauban. P. 1475.

**HONORÉ (STE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 11 m. S.S.W. Château-Chinon. P. 1245. It has sulphur-baths, and some antiquities.

**HONORINE LA CHARDONNE (STE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, 17 m. N.N.E. Domfront. P. 1667.

**HONRUBIA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Cuenca. P. 1820.

**HONSOOR**, a town of British India, state of Mysore, 13 m. S.W. Seringapatam. It has manufactures of flannels and blankets.

**Hoo**, several pas. of England. [HOE.]

**HOOBLEE**, *Havili*, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 12 m. S.E. Dharwar. P. estimated at 15,000. Government has constructed a good road to the coast, and established two vernacular schools here, the one Canarese and the other Mahratta. It has two forts, some Mohammedan edifices, and a good trade.

**HOOD CHANNEL**, N.W. America, Oregon territory, is an inlet of the Georgian Gulf, in lat. 47° 53' N., lon. 122° 30' W.—*Hood Mountain*, the loftiest peak of the Cascade Range, is 11,934 feet above the sea.—*Hood River*, British North America, flows into Coronation Gulf, Arctic Ocean.—*Hood Island* is one of the Galapagos group.

**HOOE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Battle. Ac. 2448. P. 496.

**HOOGÉ**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 7½ m. N. Breda. P. 1314.

**HOOGVEEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Assen. P. 6995.

**HOOGEZAND**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Groningen. P. 1680.

**HOOGHLY** or **HOOGLY**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 13' and 23° 13' N., lon. 87° 34' and 88° 30' E. Area 2089 sq. m. P. 1,520,840, two-thirds Brahminists, the rest Mussulmans & Christians. This district is low & level in the E., but in the W. and N.W. hilly, where it stretches towards the high lands of Burdwan. In the S., the soil is impregnated with common salt, which was formerly extracted. In the low grounds, & along the banks of the rivers, it is fertile. Chief crops, rice, sugar-cane, mustard, ginger, potatoes, indigo, tobacco, cotton, hemp, oil-seeds, vegetables of various kinds, and the mulberry-tree. Manufactures ropes, sacking, and coarse canvas. Exports, silk, indigo, and sugar. Principal rivers, the Hooghly, Damoodah, which is fordable in many places during the dry season, but during the rains it inundates the country around, often carrying away the inhabitants, their houses, cattle, and crops; the Dalkissore, and several

other lesser streams. During the dry hot season, from the beginning of March to the end of June, the thermometer ranges from 75° to 110° Fahr. The rainy season commences about the end of June and lasts till the beginning of October, during which time fevers and agues are very prevalent. Winter continues from the beginning of November till the end of January, and the nights are then so cold that ice is formed. Wild animals are, elephants, buffaloes, tigers, and wolves. The dist. was ceded to the British in 1765.

**HOOGHLY**, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Hooghly river, 27 m. N. Calcutta, on the Calcutta and Burdwan Rail. P. 12,000. It has a civil establishment, consisting of judges, collectors, magistrates, and surgeons, a government college, in which English & Oriental languages are taught, and in connection with which are several branch schools. In 1587 the town was founded by the Portuguese. In 1632 it was stormed and taken by the troops of Shahjehan, after a siege of three months. In 1676 the Dutch and English established factories here. The latter fortified their factory in 1681, and it was wrested from them by Sooraj-oo-dowlah, from whom it was retaken by Clive in 1757, and since then it has been retained.

**HOOGHLY**, a river of India, presid. Bengal, which is formed by the Bhagurtee and the Jellinghee, two branches of the Ganges, their confluence being in lat. 23° 25' N., lon. 88° 22' E., 160 m. from the sea. The river is 15 m. wide at its mouth, much encumbered by shoals, through which it requires great care to steer large ships. At Calcutta it is about one mile wide, and the tides are often violent and rapid, running at the rate of seven miles per hour. During the S.W. monsoon, when a great current is driven into the river from the Bay of Bengal, it produces the phenomenon called "the Bore," when the tide rises on the sands near the banks in waves 12 or 15 feet high, rushes at the rate of 20 m. an hour, and carries the shipping in its course. Ships drawing 17 feet water go up as far as Calcutta, but the river is said to be gradually silting up. Brahminists consider the Hooghly sacred. On its banks are several towns and villages.

**HOOGKARPEL**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, N.E. Hoorn. P. 974. And *Hoogkerk*, a pa., prov. and W. Groningen.

**HOOGLEDE**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 17 m. S.S.W. Bruges. P. 4053.

**HOOGSTRAETEN**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Antwerp, on the March. P. 1550.

**HOOK**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. E. Beaminster. Ac. 1287. P. 247.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Snaith, 1½ m. S. Howden. Ac. 1740. P. 2958.

**HOOK**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Wexford, the S. part of the peninsula which screens Waterford harbour on the E. Ac. 1065. P. 417. At its extremity is an ancient tower, used as a lighthouse.

**HOOLE**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 6½ m. S.W. Preston. Ac. 2500. P. 1132.

**HOOLY-ONORE**, Hindostan. [HOLLA HONOR.]

**HOO-NAN** ("Southern Lakes"), a prov. of China, between lat. 25° and 30° N., lon. 109° and 114° E., enclosed S. by the Quang provs., and elsewhere by Kwi-tcheou, Hoo-pe, and Kiang-si. Area 74,320 sq. m. P. 20,048,969. Surface elevated but fertile; all the rivers are tributaries to the Yang-tze-kiang, which touches the prov. at N.E. corner, where it receives the Tung-ting lake. Among its products are tea, cotton, various metals, and rice. Chief city, Chang-sha.

**HOO-PE** ("Northern Lake"), a prov. of China,

between lat. 29° and 33° N., lon. 108° and 116° E., and is the centre of China Proper. Area 69,000 sq. m. P. 28,584,564. It is traversed by the Yang-tze-Kiang, and is celebrated for its numerous lakes. Products, tea, rice, cotton, gold, silver, iron, marble. Chief city, Woo-chang, one of the most populous in the empire.

**HOO-QUANG**, a former prov. of China, now forming the provs. Hoo-nan and Hoo-pe, and having in its centre the large lake Tung-ting.

**HOORMARA**, a seaport town of Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, on the Indian Ocean, lat. 25° 25' N., lon. 65° 6' E. P. about 2000. Some small vessels trade to Arabia, Scinde, and Cutch.

**HOORN**, a fortified seaport town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-zee, 20 m. N.N.E. Amsterdam. P. 10,000. It has a naval college, and an active trade in ship-building; also in cheese, butter, herrings, cattle, and the products of its manufs., which comprise carpets, woollen-cloths, etc. Birth-place of the navigator Schouten, who discovered Cape Hoorn (Horn), and named it after his native town; and of Tasman, the discoverer of New Zealand and Tasmania (Van Diemen Land).

**HOOSE**, a vill. of England. [HOYLE LAKE.]

**HOOSICK**, a township, U. S., New York, 24 m. N.E. Albany. P. 3724. Manufs. cotton.

**HOOTON** (PAGNELL), a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2485. P. 342.—II. (*Roberts*), same co. and Riding, 6½ m. S.S.E. Darfield. Ac. 1048. P. 241.

**HOPE** or **EASTRYN**, a contrib. parl. bor. and pa., North Wales, co. Flint, on the Aien, 6 m. S.E. Mold. Ac. 9166. Pop. of pa. 3121. It is governed by a mayor, and joins with Flint, etc., in sending 1 member to the House of Commons.

**HOPE**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. a market town and pa., co. Derby, 5 m. N.N.E. Tideswell. Ac. 38,563. P. 5107. Manufs. of lace, thread, sacking, ropes, hats, and cottons.—II. (*All-Saints*), a pa., co. Kent, 1½ m. N.W. New Romney. Ac. 1464. P. 59.—III. (*Bagot*), co. Salop, 5 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Ac. 460. P. 82.—IV. (*Bowdler*), same co., 12 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Ac. 1731. P. 178.—V. (*Mansell*), co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Ross. Ac. 1173. P. 205.—VI. (*Say*), co. Salop, 5½ m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 4060. P. 676.—VII. (*Sollers*), co. Hereford, 6 m. N.N.E. Ross. Ac. 1152. P. 166.—VIII. (*under-Dimnore*), same co., 4¼ m. S.S.E. Leominster. Ac. 3796. P. 662.

**HOPE**, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 33 m. E.S.E. Augusta. P. 1107.—II. New Jersey, 51 m. N.W. Trenton. P. 1756

**HOPE ISLAND**, off the S.E. coast of Spitzbergen, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 76° 20' N., lon. 19° 54' E. It is mountainous, and has a harbour on its N. side. It was discovered in 1613.—*Hope Islands* are a group off the E. coast of Australia.—*Hope's Nose*, Engl., E. coast of Devonshire, bounds Torbay on the N.—*Hope River*, Jamaica, co. Surrey enters the Caribbean Sea, 5 m. E.S.E. Kingston, after a S. course of 10 m.—*Hope's Advance Bay*, N. coast of Labrador, is in lat. 60° N., lon. 70° W.

**HOPEMAN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Duffus. P. 1070.

**HOPE-TOWN**, a vill. of British Guiana, about 1 m. from Fort-Wellington. P. 2000.

**HOPEWELL**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Jersey, 10 m. N. Trenton.—II. in same state, co. Cumberland.—III. New York, 172 m. W. Albany.—IV. Pennsylvania, 14 m. S.E. York.—V. same state, co. and 13 m. S.W. Huntingdon.—VI. same state, co. Beaver.—VII. same state, co. and 12 m. N.W. Washington.—

VIII. same state, co. and 15 m. N.E. Bedford.—IX. same state, co. Cumberland, 21 m. W. Carlisle.—X. Ohio, 46 m. E. Columbus.—XI. Ohio, co. Perry.

**HOPWELL HEAD**, a cape of Labrador, British Amer., projecting into Hudson B., lat. 57° 33' N., lon. 78° 17' W., adjacent to which is Hopewell B.

**HOPITAL (L')** or **ALBERTVILLE**, a town, France, dep. Savoie, cap. arr.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Conflans, on the Arli. P. 4018.

**HOPKINS**, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. part of Kentucky. Area 628 sq. m. P. 9866 free, 2009 slaves.—*Hopkinsville* is the name of many vill., U. S.; the principal in Kentucky, cap. Christian county.

**HOPKINS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Texas. P. 6755 free, 990 slaves.

**HOPKINTON**, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 7 m. west Concord.—II. Massachusetts, 25 m. W.S.W. Boston.—III. Rhode Island, co. Washington, with a flourishing vill. on Charles riv.—IV. N. York, co. St. Lawrence.

**HOPTON**, a liberty of England, co. Stafford, pa. St. Mary and Chad,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. N.E. Stafford. P. 1174.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 8 m. W. Diss. Ac. 1373. P. 643.—III. same co.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. N. Lowestoft. Ac. 1267. P. 297.—IV. (*Castle*), co. Salop,  $\frac{6}{5}$  m. S.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 2552. P. 138.—V. (*Cangeford*), same co., 4 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 362. P. 30.—VI. (*Monks*), same co.,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. S. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 2208. P. 175.—VII. (*Wafers*), 8 m. E. Ludlow. Ac. 1610. P. 440.

**HORWOOD**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton, 4 m. S.S.W. Rochdale. Ac. 2043. P. 2281.

**HOR (MOUNT)**, a mountain of Arabia-Petræa, on the E. side of the Wady-Arabah, nearly intermediate between the Dead Sea & the head of the Gulf of Akabah, and forming part of Mount Seir or Edom. It is a steep and irregular truncated cone, having three peaks on the N., in the loftiest of which is a grotto, the reputed tomb of Aaron.

**HORAZDIOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on l. b. of the Wattawa, 63 m. S.S.W. Prague. P. 2000. Woollen and linen weaving.

**HORB**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black-Forest, on the Neckar, 31 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 2750. It has a castle and a rich hospital.

**HORBING**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 2620. P. 546.

**HORBURY**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, pa. and 3 m. S.W. Wakefield. P. 3246. Woollen manufactures.

**HORCAJADA**, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 50 m. S. E. Madrid. P. 806.

**HORCAJO DE SANTIAGO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Cuenca. P. 2820.

**HORCASTAS**, a town of Mexico, dep. and 70 m. S. Nuevo Santander.

**HÖRDE**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Dortmund. P. 2000. Near it are productive coal mines.—*Hördt* is a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine. P. 1450;—and *Hördten*, a vill., Baden, 12 m. S. Carlsruhe.

**HORDLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. S.S.W. Ellesmere. Ac. 2479. P. 291.

**HORDWELL** or **HORDLE**, a pa., Engl., co. Hants, 4 m. S.W. Lympington. Ac. 4385. P. 921.

**HORE-ABBEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, adjoining Cashel. Ac. 1520. P. 168.

**HOREB (MOUNT)**, a mountain of Arabia-Petræa, in the peninsula of Sinai, forming the N. end of the ridge, with the plain Wady-er-Rahah on the W., 8593 ft. above the sea. It is supposed to be the Mount Sinai of Scripture. [SINAI.]

**HORFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. N. Bristol. Ac. 1287. P. 1746.

**HORGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.S.E. of Zurich, on the W. shore of its lake. Pop. of pa. 5311. It has manufs. of silks and cotton stuffs, and a harbour on the lake.

**HORHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Ley. Ac. 1433. P. 396.

**HORISDALE**, an island of Scotland, co. Ross & Cromarty, pa. Gairloch. P. 33.

**HORKESLEY (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.W. Colchester. Ac. 3084. P. 769.—II. (*Little*), same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Neyland. Ac. 1029. P. 253.

**HORKSTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Barton. Ac. 2085. P. 245.

**HORLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Banbury. Ac. 970. P. 337.—II. co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Brighton Railway,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S. Reigate. Ac. 7215. P. 1587.

**HORMEAD (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Herts,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E. Buntingford. Ac. 2160. P. 660.—(*Little*), a pa. adjoining,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E.S.E. Buntingford. Ac. 1041. P. 103.

**HORN** or **HORNFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2 m. E. Exton. P. 30.

**HORN**, two towns of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, 46 m. N.W. Vienna. P. 700.—II. princip. Lippe-Deimold, 10 m. S. Lemgo. P. 1640. Manufs. of woollen cloths, etc.

**HORN** or **HOORN (CAPE)**.

**HORNACHOS**, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. P. 2500.

**HORN-ARVAN**, a lake, Swedish Lappmark, about lat. 66° N., and between lon. 16° and 18° E. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 50 m.; breadth varies to 10 m. It discharges itself into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Skelleftea.

**HORNBAACH (ALT and NEU)**, two contiguous vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Hornbach river, 5 m. S. Deux Ponts. United P. 1920.

**HORNBERG**, a town of Western Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 23 m. N.E. Freiburg. P. 1100.

**HORNBLONTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.N.W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 1032. P. 93.

**HORNBURG**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. & 45 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Ilse. P. 2500.

**HORNBY**, a town and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Mellington, on the Wenning, at its junction with the Lune, 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Ac. 2115. P. 317. It has a cotton factory.—II. a pa., co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Bedale. Ac. 3713. P. 360.

**HORNCASTLE**, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 18 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. of pa. 2510. P. 4944. The town, on the river Bane, which is navigable to its junction with the Witham, has a literary society, union workhouse, & branch bank, with tanneries, & trade by the river in corn & wool.

**HORNCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S.E. the Romford station on the Eastern Counties Railway. Ac. 6799. P. 2227.

**HORNENDON**, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Essex, 4 m. S.E. Brentwood. Ac. 1477. P. 475.

—II. (*on the Hill*), same co.,  $\frac{6}{5}$  m. N.N.E. Gravesend. Ac. 2634. P. 522.—III. (*West*), same co.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.E. Brentwood. Ac. 470. P. 94.

**HORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. S.S.W. Godstone. Ac. 4351. P. 637.

**HORNEBURG**, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. and 8 m. S.S.E. Stade. P. 1568.

**HORNELLSVILLE**, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 205 m. W.S.W. Albany.

**HORNHAUSEN**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. P. 2100.—

*Hornhuizen* is a pa. of the Netherlands, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Groningen, near the North Sea.

**HORNING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, here crossed by a ferry, 3 m. S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 2567. P. 441.

**HORNINGHOLD**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. N.E. Market-Harboro'. Ac. 1120. P. 402.

**HORNINGSEA**, a pa. of England, co. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 1580. P. 402.

**HORNINGSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Warminster. Ac. 2541. P. 1065.

**HORNINGSHEATH**, a pa. of Engl., co. Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2200. P. 670.

**HORNINGFOOT**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Fakenham. Ac. 1405. P. 248.

**HORNOY**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. W.S.W. Amiens. P. 1083.

**HORNSEA**, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, about 14 m. N.N.E. Hull. Ac. of pa. (including a sheet of water of nearly 500 ac.) 3348. P. 1063. The sea has made frequent encroachments on this parish.

**HORNSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the New River,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. N.N.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 2895, which includes a great part of Highgate and Finchley Common, with a station on the Great Northern Rail. P. 11,082.

**HORTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, pa. Horley, 5 m. N.W. Banbury. Ac. 1400. P. 514.

**HORNU**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 6 m. W. Mons. P. 3050, forming a colony of coal-miners, founded 1823.

**HORNUSSEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Laufenbourg. P. 699.

**HOROLDO**, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, on the Bug, 38 m. E.N.E. Zamosc. P. 1200.

**HORRUES**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 11 m. N.N.E. Mons. P. 2000.

**HORRY**, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in E. of South Carolina. Area 1071 sq. m. P. 5603 free, 2359 slaves.

**HORSE (THE)**, an islet of Scotland, co. Ayr, in the Frith of Clyde, opposite Ardrossan harbour.

**HORSEHEATH**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Linton. Ac. 1849. P. 497.

**HORSE ISLAND**, an island of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, at the W. side of the entrance of Castle-Townsend haven, with a landmark tower.

**HORSE ISLAND**, a small island, but the largest and most fertile in the Lake Urumea, Persia, prov. Azerbaijan.—*Horsea Island* is a small island in Portsmouth Harbour, England, 1 m. E. Porchester, and composing a farm.

**HORSEL** or **HERSEL**, a river of Central Germany, rises in princ. Gotha, and after a N. and W. course of 25 m. joins the Werra, 4 m. S. Kreutzburg.—The *Hörselberg* is a mntn. range between Eisenach and Kreutzburg 1540 ft. above the sea.

**HORSELL**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.N.W. Ripley. Ac. 2890. P. 788.

**HORSEMONDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.E. Lamberhurst. Ac. 4517. P. 1385.

**HORSEN** or **HORSENS**, an ancient seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 25 m. S.W. Aarhus, on the Horsens-Fiord. P. 8980. It has several churches, two market-places, a good harbour, and an export trade in corn and tallow.

**HORSENDON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks.  $\frac{6}{4}$  m. S.W. Wendover. Ac. 517. P. 45.

**HORSEPATH**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 1164. P. 334.

**HORSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Happisburgh. Ac. 1880. P. 206.—(*Island*), on the E. coast of Essex, formed by an inlet of the sea,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Harwich. It is 6 m. in circumference, and abounds in game.

**HORSFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 4177. P. 665.

**HORSFORTH**, a tnsbp. of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. Guisley, on the Aire, 5 m. N.W. Leeds. Ac. 2729. P. 5281.

**HORSHAM**, a parl. borough, market town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Adur, 26 m. N.E. Chichester, 37 m. S.S.W. London, by a branch of the London and Brighton Railway. Ac. of pa. and bor. 20,040, of which the forest of St Leonards covers 10,770. P. 6747. It has a pa. church, a town-hall and court-house, a county gaol, union workhouse, market-house, and bank. The bor. is a polling-place for W. Sussex. It is governed by a steward, etc., and sends 1 member to H. of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 372.—II. (*St Faith*), a pa., co. Norfolk,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. N. Norwich. Ac. 1750. P. 918. It is head of a poor-law union, and has a house of industry.

**HORSLINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. W. Horncastle. Ac. 1700. P. 418.—II. co. Somerset,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 3591. P. 869.

**HORSLEY**, five pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Minchin-Hampton. Ac. 4082. P. 2558.—II. (*East*), co. Surrey,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Leatherhead. Ac. 1824. P. 228.—III. (*West*), same co.,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. N.E. Guildford. Ac. 2993. P. 706.—IV. co. Derby, 3 m. S.S.E. Belper. Ac. 2792. P. 2250.—(*Long*), co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Morpeth. Ac. 12,849. P. 965.

**HORSY**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Buremond. P. 3100. Linen weaving, tanning, and brewing.

**HORSY**, a vill. of Holstein, 8 m. E. Glückstadt, with a station on the Kiel and Altona Railway.

**HORSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{6}{4}$  m. S.E. Aylsham. Ac. 2733. P. 608.

**HORSTED**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.W. Uckfield. Ac. 2240. P. 296.—II. (*Keynes*), same co.,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Cuckfield. Ac. 4304. P. 790.

**HORSTMAR**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. N.W. Münster. P. 1120.

**HORTA**, a seaport town of the Azores, cap. isl. Fayal, on its S.E. coast. P. (1863) 64,680.

**HORTEN**, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 32 m. S. Christiania, on the Gulf of Christiania, opposite Moss. It is the chief military port of the kingdom, and station of the fleet, and has an arsenal and extensive building-yards.

**HORTON**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Bucks,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Cointbrook. Ac. 1610. P. 810.—II. co. Dorset,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. S.W. Cranborne. Ac. 2740. P. 431.—III. co. Gloucester,  $\frac{2}{4}$  m. N.E. Chip- ping-Sodbury. Ac. 3560. P. 454.—IV. co. and  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. S.E. Northampton. Ac. 2790. P. 76.—V. co. Northumberland,  $\frac{6}{4}$  m. S.E. Morpeth. Ac. 5550. P. 6787.—VI. co. Stafford,  $\frac{2}{4}$  m. W.N.W. Seeke. Ac. 4570. P. 1046.—VII. (*in-Ribblesdale*), co. York, West Riding, 10 m. W. Kettlewell. Ac. 18,970. P. 417. The mountain of Pennine, and a part of Ingleborough, are in this pa.—VIII.

(*Kirby*), co. Kent, 4 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Ac. 2813. P. 876.—IX. (*Monks*), same co.,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. N.N.W. Hythe. Ac. 1079. P. 153.—X. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Bradford. Ac. 2070. P. 30,189. Woollen manuf. It has a mechanics' institute and a free school.

**HORTON RIVER**, East Australia, flows N. and joins the Gwydie river, in lat. 29° 45' S., lon. 150° 50' E.

**HORW**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, 3 m. from Lucerne. P. 1244.

**HORWICH**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. S.E. Chorley. P. 3471. It has calico print and bleach works

**HORWOOD**, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Bideford. Ac. 860. P. 109.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Winslow. Ac. 2389. P. 725.—III. (*Little*), adjoining,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Ac. 1950. P. 449.

**HORZITZ** or **HORIZICE**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 58 m. E.N.E. Prague. P. 2760.

**HORZOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Beraun. P. 2950. Extensive iron, coal, silver, and mercury mines, metallic and stone-ware factories.

**HOSE** or **HOWES**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N. Melton Mowbray. Ac. 2140. P. 477.

**HOSHUNGABAD**, a dist. or subdivision of British India, known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territory, N.W. provs. Area 1916 sq. m. P. 242,641. The district is very fertile. It has coal of superior quality, but the distance from the sea-coast is a great drawback to its being worked.

**HOSHUNGABAD**, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, on l. b. of the Nerbudda, 114 m. S.W. Saugor.

**HOSKOTE** or **OOSCOTTA**, a town and fort of British India, Mysore, 16 m. N.E. Bangalore.

**HOSPITAL**, a pa. and vill. of Irel., co. Limerick, 11 m. W. Tipperary. Ac. of pa. 8999. P. 1676.

**HOSPITALET**, a town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Barcelona. P. 2504.

**HOSTALRICH**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Gerona. P. 950.

**HOSTAUN**, a town of Bohemia, in its W. part, circ. Klattau, 27 m. S.W. Pilsen. P. 1381.

**HOSIE ISLAND**, Tierra del Fuego, is between lat.  $55^{\circ}$  and  $55^{\circ} 40'$  S., lon.  $68^{\circ}$  and  $70^{\circ}$  W., 90 m. in length E. to W., by 50 m. in greatest breadth, separated Eward from Navarin Island by Ponsobny Sound, and N.ward from King Charles' South Land by the Beagle Channel.

**HOSIEN** (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. Le Puy. P. 1153.

**HOSURU**, a fortified town of British India, 80 m. E. Seringapatam. Its position has often rendered it the object of obstinate contention between the powers of Mysore and the Carnatic. It fell into the hands of the British in 1791.

**HOSZUMEZO**, a vill. of E. Hungary, co. Marmaros, near the Theiss, 7 m. N.W. Szigeth. P. 1580.

**HOTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 1 m. N. South Cave. Ac. 2670. P. 353.

**HOTHAMPTON**, a vill. of England. [BOGNOR.]

**HOTFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Ac. 1777. P. 336.

**HOT-SPRING**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Arkansas, in its S. part, watered by the Washita. Area 969 sq. m. P. 5022 free, 613 slaves.—II. a vill., cap. above co., 47 m. W.S.W. Little Rock, and 6 m. N. the river Washita. It has 50 hot springs, resorted to by invalids. Temp.  $110^{\circ}$  to  $150^{\circ}$  Fahr.—III. a vill. of Virginia, in the centre of the state, 128 m. W.N.W. Richmond, and having a hotel, baths, and springs of a temperature from  $109^{\circ}$  to  $106^{\circ}$  Fahr.

**HOTTENTOT COUNTRY** or **HOTTENTOTIA**, a region of Southern Africa, extending between lon.  $15^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ}$  E., and from lat.  $31^{\circ}$  S. to an uncertain distance N., beyond the tropic of Capricorn, having W. the Atlantic, S. the Cape Colony, Eward the Bechuana and Kafir territories. It comprises nearly the whole basin of the Orange river. Surface very various, in parts well wooded and fertile, but elsewhere an arid desert. The pop. is subdivided into numerous tribes, living under petty chiefs; and scattered through the country are various Wesleyan and other missionary stations.

**HOTTINGEN**, a comm. of Switzerland, cant.

Zurich, dist. Neumünster. P. 3126. Manufs. silk and velvet stuffs and jewellery.

**HOTZENPLOTZ**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 26 m. N.N.W. Troppau, on the Prussian frontier, and cap. co. Hengersdorf. P. 2600.

**HOUDAT**, an island off the W. coast of France, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. S.E. the peninsula Quiberon, with a fort, a small harbour, and 250 inhabitants.

**HOU-CHOU**, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep. and 35 m. N.W. Hang-chow-foo.

**HOUDAIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. S.W. Bethune. P. 1068.

**HOUDAIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.S.W. Mantes. P. 2051.

**HOUFFALIZE**, a town of Belgium, Luxembourg, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Bastogne. P. 990.

**HOUGA** (LE), a comm. & market town of France, dep. Gers, 30 m. W.S.W. Condom. P. 1758.

**HOUGAERDE** or **HOEGAERDEN**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Tirlemont. P. 3000, with breweries and distilleries.

**HOUGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Dover. Ac. 3275. P. 3372.

**HOUGH-ON-THE-HILL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N. Grantham. Ac. 8600. P. 655.

**HOUGHTON**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Hunts, 2 m. N.W. St Ives. Ac. 1640. P. 484.

—II. co. Hants, 2 m. S.S.W. Stockbridge. Ac. 2642. P. 428.—III. (*Conquest*), co. Beds,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Amphill. Ac. 3345. P. 784.—IV. (*Great*), co. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1783. P. 365.—V. (*in-the-Hole*), co. Norfolk, 11 m. S.W. New-Walshingham. Ac. 978. P. 191.—VI. (*Little*), 8 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1070. P. 578.—VII. (*Long*), co. Northumberland,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Alnwick. Ac. 4113. P. 777. It has coal and lead mines.—VIII. (*New*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. N. Rougham. Ac. 1495. P. 227.—IX. (*on-the-Hill*), co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 2450. P. 449.—X. co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Watton. Ac. 601. P. 49.—XI. (*Regis*), co. Beds, 11 m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Ac. 4500. P. 2169.—XII. (*Winterbourne*), co. Dorset,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1923. P. 284.

**HOUGHTON**, a co. of U. S., North America, Michigan. Area 1200 sq. m. P. 9234.

**HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Durham, on the G. N. Railway. Ac. of pa. 15,494. P. 22,582.

**HOUGUE**, a cape, France. [CAPE LA HAGUE.]

**HOULME**, an old division of France, Lower Normandy, cap. Argentan, now comprised in dep. Orne.—Le *Houlme* is a comm. and vill. dep. Seine-Inférieure, 5 m. N.N.W. Rouen. P. 2053.

**HOULTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Aroostook.

**HOUMEAN-PONTOUVRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. and cant. Angouleme. P. 1744. Manufs. fire-bricks and paper.

**HOUNAM**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 10 m. S.S.E. Kelso. Ac. (including a portion of the Cheviot hills) 15,107, mostly fine sheep-walk. P. 289. The hill of Hounam-Law, in this pa., rises 1464 feet in height.

**HOUND**, a pa. of England, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Southampton. Ac. 4691. P. 2039.

**HOUNDSFIELD**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 6 m. W. Watertown.

**HOUNSLOW**, a town and chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pas. Heston and Isleworth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Brentford. 73 feet above the sea. P. 5670. *Hounslow Heath* is in great part enclosed. Here are barracks, gunpowder mills, and a station on Great Eastern Railway.

**HOUPLIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 7 m. N. Lille. P. 1436.

**HOU-QUANG**, a former prov. of China, now forming the provs. Hou-nan and Hou-pe, and having in its centre the large lake Ton-ting.

**HOURN (LOCH)**, an inlet of Scotland, co. Inverness, stretching inland from the Sound of Skye for 13 m. At its mouth it is 5 m. across.

**HOURTIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. S.S.W. Lesparre. P. 1441.

**HOUSATONIC**, a river of the U. S., N. America, Connecticut, flowing S. ward into Long Island Sound, which it enters 10 m. S.W. New Haven.

**HOUSA**, an extensive country of Central Africa, between lat. 12° and 13° N., lon. 5° and 10° E., having N. the Sahara Desert, E. Bornou, and elsewhere countries unexplored and unknown to Europeans. The country is partly mountainous, but well watered by affls. of the Niger. Cotton, tobacco, indigo, dates, and cattle are amongst its products. Chief towns, Kano the cap., Sackatoo, Kashna, and Katogoom. [**SOUDAR.**]

**HOUSE**, an island of Shetland, pa. Bressa, connected by a bridge with the isl. of Barra. Length 3 m.; breadth about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. Pop. returned with pa.

**HOUSRON**, a city of U. S., North America, and once the cap. of Texas, now superseded by Austin, Harris co., 82 m. N.W. Galveston, with which town it communicates by steamers. P. 6000. It is situated on the low coast land of the Buffalo Bayou, and is the great entrepôt for the cotton and sugar of the adjoining country. It was settled in 1836.—II. a co. of Texas. P. 5239 free, 2819 slaves.—III. a co., Georgia, bordering the river Ocmulgee, cap. Ferry. Area 549 sq. m. P. (1860) 4856 free, 10,755 slaves.—IV. a co., Minnesota. P. 6645.

**HOUSTON**, *Hugh's-town*, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5 m. N.W. Paisley. Ac. 7644. P. 2490, includes vill. of Houston, pop. 858, partly employed in cotton works.

**HOUTMAN'S ISLANDS**, off the W. coast of Australia, between lat. 28° & 29° S., lon. 113° and 114° E.

**HOVE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Brighton, with a station on the S. Coast Railway. Ac. 872. P. 9624.

**HOVERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Southwell. Ac. 1050. P. 387.

**HOVETON**, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. S. North Walsham.—I. (*St John*). Ac. 1541. P. 285.—II. (*St Peter*). Ac. 952. P. 131.

**HOVINGHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. New Malton. Ac. 9044. P. 1208.

**HOWARD**, three townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 288 m. W. Albany.—II. Pennsylvania, 82 m. N.W. Harrisburg.—III. Ohio, co. Knox.

**HOWARD**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Missouri, near the centre of the state, cap. Fayette. Area 432 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,060 free, 5886 slaves.—II. N. Indiana. Area 296 sq. m. P. 12,524.—III. Iowa. P. 3168.—IV. Maryland. P. 10,476 free, 2862 slaves.

**HOW-CAPLE**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Hereford. Ac. 1018. P. 161.

**HOWDEN**, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, East Riding, on the Ouse, here crossed by a ferry, and with a station on the Hull and Selby Railway, 22 m. W. Hull. Ac. of pa. 16,292. P. 5209. Pop. of town 2376. *Howden* is head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the East Riding.

**HOWDEN-PANS**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Wallsend, on the Tyne, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. North Shields. P. 1313. Numerous vessels are built, and much coal is shipped here.

**HOWE (CAPE)**, the S.E. point of Australia. Lat. 37° 35' S.; lon. 150° E.—*West Cape Howe* is

in W. Australia, co. Plantagenet, 18 m. S.W. Albany. [**LORD HOWE ISLAND.**]

**HOWE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Loddon. Ac. of pa. 757. P. 113.

**HOWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 1650. P. 72.

**HOWELL**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, co. Monmouth. P. 4058.

**HOWELL**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 3133 free, 36 slaves.

**HOWES**, a pa. of England. [**HOSE.**]

**HOWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Lea, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Alnwick. Ac. 1692. P. 265.

**HOWRA**, a town of British India, district of the 24 pergunnahs, on rt. b. of the Hooghly, opposite Calcutta, of which it may be considered a suburb. Terminus of the railway from Calcutta to the N.W. provinces. It has ship-building yards.

**HOWTH (THE HILL OF)**, a peninsula and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, forming the N.E. screen of Dublin Bay. Ac. of pa. 2669, mostly a rocky and remarkably picturesque ridge, rising 563 feet above the sea. P. 1649, extensively engaged in fisheries. Pop. of Howth vill., which is 8 m. by rail. E.N.E. Dublin, 809. It has a harbour of refuge, with extensive piers, lighthouse, etc.; but from its position, the rocks which still obstruct it, and the accumulation of sand, now almost useless. At the extremity of the peninsula is a lighthouse, on a lofty rock, with a fixed red light.

**HOXNE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Eye, within the bounds of which pari. bor. it is included. Ac. 4257. P. 1218.

**HÖXTER**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Minden, on l. b. of the Weser. P. 3700. Chicory manufs., linen-weaving, brewing, and distilling.

**HOXTON**, a parochial district, forming a suburb of London, pa. St Leonard-Shoreditch, 2 m. N.E. St Paul's, to the Dean and Chapter of which the manor belonged previous to the conquest. P. (New Town) 26,516, (Old Town) 25,777.

**HOX**, an island and pa. of Orkney, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Stromness. Length 14 m.; extreme breadth 5 m. Pop. of island 1535. Part of it forms with Graemsay a pa. P. 556. It has fine cliff scenery, and a harbour at Longhope. Weekly communication by steam is maintained with Leith.

**HOYA**, a co. of Hanover, enclosed by the Weser and Hunt rivers, landr. Hanover. Area 1145 sq. m. P. 125,000, mostly Lutherans. Surface alternately marshy and fertile. Cattle-rearing, agriculture, and linen-weaving are the chief branches of industry. Chief town, Nienburg.—II. a market town in above co., on the Weser, 23 m. S.S.E. Bremen. P. 2200, employed in transit trade, and linen fabrics.

**HOYER**, a petty seaport town, Denmark, duchy Schleswig, with a harbour on the North Sea, 26 m. S.W. Ribe. It has an export trade in oysters.

**HOYERSWERDA**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 84 m. W.N.W. Leignitz, on the Black Elster. P. 2300, chief agricultural.

**HOYLAND (HIGH)**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 1934. P. 3357, partly employed in woollen manufactures and collieries.—II. (*Nether*), a chapelry, same Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearn, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Darfield. Ac. 2012. P. 5352.—III. (*Swain*), a tnsnip., same Riding, pa. Silkstone, 5 m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Ac. 1936. P. 689.

**HOYLE LAKE, HOYLAKE or HOOSE**, a vill. of England, co. Chester, pa. W. Kirby, on the Dee at its mouth, 11 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. P. 589. It has buildings for the accommodation of

sea-bathers, & two lighthouses with fixed lights, in lat. 53° 24' N., lon. 8° 11' W.

**HOYM**, a town, Germany, duchy Anhalt-Bernburg, 14 m. S.E. Halberstadt, on the Selke. P. 2400.

**HRADEK**, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 19 m. N.N.W. Pisek.—II. a vill., circ. Königgratz, near the frontier of Prussian Silesia.—III. (or *Wünschelberg*), a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, circ. and 11 m. W.N.W. Glatz. P. 1150.

**HRADISCH**, a town of Moravia, cap. circ., on an island in the March, 42 m. E.S.E. Brünn. P. 2000. It has trade in wine.

**HROCHOW-TEINIZ**, a vill. of E. Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. E. Chrudim. P. 1000. *Hrozinkau* is a vill. of Moravia, circ. and E. Hradisch.

**HUAFO** or **GUAFO**, an island of South America, Chile, off the Pacific coast, 23 m. S.W. Chiloe.

**HUAHENE**, one of the Society Islands, Pacific, N.W. of Tahiti. P. 2000. Surface mountainous and fertile. On it Cook planted a shaddock tree.

**HUALLAGA**, a river of Peru, rises in the Andes, near lat. 11° S., at an elevation of 13,200 feet above the sea, flows mostly N., and joins the Amazon, near lat. 5° S., lon. 75° 40' W., after a total course estimated at 500 m. Near lat. 7° S. it runs through a narrow gorge, forming there and elsewhere several falls.

**HUAMACHUCO** or **GUAMACHUCO**, a town of Peru, cap. prov., dep. and 55 m. E.N.E. Truxillo.

**HUAMANGA**, South America. [AYACUCHA.]

**HUANCABELICA** or **GUANCABELICA**, a town of Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov., in the Andes, 80 m. W.N.W. Ayacucho, 11,000 feet above the sea. P. 8000. Chief industry, mining and smelting the ores of gold and silver, and in the quick-silver mines of its vicinity.

**HUANCAYO** and **HUANTA**, two towns of N. Peru.—I. dep. Junin, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Jauja.—II. prov. and 22 m. N. Ayacucho.

**HUANUCO** or **GUANUCO**, a town of Peru, dep. Junin, cap. prov., in the Andes, 180 m. N.N.E. Lima. P. 4500. It is one of the most ancient cities of Peru, finely situated on l. b. of the Huainuco, in a healthy district.

**HUAQUI**, a river of Mexico, dep. Sonora, enters the Gulf of California, about 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course, estimated at 400 m.

**HUARAZ**, a town of S. America, N. Peru, dep. Tarma, 130 m. S.E. Truxillo. P. 5000.—*Huari* is a town, E. the Andes, 30 m. E. Huaraz.

**HUARTE**, two market towns of Spain, Navarra.—I. prov. and 4 m. E.N.E. Pamplona, near l. b. of the Arga.—II. (*St Araquil*), 15 m. W. Pamplona, near the rt. b. of the Araquil.

**HUASCO**, a town of South America, Chile, dep. and 110 m. N. Coquimbo, at the mouth of the Huasco, in which it has a small harbour.

**HUAURA** or **GUAURA**, a seaport town of Peru, dep. Lima, prov. and 50 m. N.W. Chancay, near mouth of the river Guaura, with salt works, and remains of anc. Peruvian edifices. P. 2500.

**HUBB**, two rivers of Beloochistan, the principal separating that country from Lower Seinde, and entering the Indian Ocean 27 m. W. Kurachee, after a total S.ward course of 100 miles.

**HUBBARD**, a tnsnp., U. S., N. America, Ohio, co. Trumbull. P. 1272.—*Hubbardston* is a township, Massachusetts, 54 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 1827.

**HUBBERSTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. W. Milford. Ac. 1880. P. 1270.

**HUBERT** (St), a town of Rhenish-Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Cleves. P. 1000.—II. a town of Belgian Luxembourg, cap. arr., in the Ardennes, 17 m. W. Bastogne. P. 1670. It has manufactures of potash and hardwares.

**HUBERTSBURG**, a vill., and formerly a royal castle of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. E. Leipzig. In the castle was signed the peace of 1763, which terminated the seven years' war.

**HUBY**, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Salton-on-the-Forest, 10½ m. E.S.E. Boroughbridge. Ac. 4515. P. 572.

**HÜCKESWAGEN**, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, gov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, on a hill near the Wipper. P. 3000. Woollen and cotton cloth weaving, and iron and steel works.

**HUCKING**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1188. P. 119.

**HUCKLECOR**, a hamlet of England, co. and 3 m. E. Gloucester, pa. Churchdown. P. 460.

**HUCKNALL**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 3270. P. 2836.—II. (*under-Huthwaite*), a hamlet, same co., pa. Salton-in-Ashfield, 4½ m. W.S.W. Mansfield. P. 1160.

**HUCQUELIERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Montreuil sur Mèr, cap. cant. P. 720. This vill. is at the intersection of six principal roads. Remains of an ancient fortress.

**HUDDERSFIELD**, a parl. bor., large woollen manufacturing market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Colne, a tributary of the Calder, and on the London and North-Western Railway, 16 m. S.S.W. Leeds. Area of pa., which is very hilly, 15,080 ac. Pop. of bor. (1851) 30,880, do. (1861) 50,250. Alt. 277 feet. It has a pa. and other churches, many dissenting chapels; a national proprietary college, collegiate school; an infirmary, mechanics' institute, philosophical and gymnasium halls, subscription library, news-room, banking company, several branch banks, and a circular piece-hall. Manufs. of the town and vicinity are broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres, flushings, serges, cords, pilots, mohair and sealskin cloths, and "fancy woollen goods." Silk-spinning and cotton-spinning and doubling are carried on, and the manufacture of cotton warps. Trade is greatly facilitated by the abundance of coal in the vicinity,

and by canals connecting with both the Mersey and Humber; that connecting with the former is carried at the highest canal level in England, through the chain termed the "English Apennines," by a stupendous tunnel 3¼ m. in length. The railway communication is good, having direct lines to the metropolis and the principal manufacturing towns, and good access to all parts of England, by means of the Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, London and North-Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways. Huddersfield sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1958. It is also a polling-place for the West Riding.

**HUDDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Ac. 890. P. 87.

**HUDESVALL** or **HUDDIKSVALL**, a seaport town of Sweden, len and 70 m. N. Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 2743. Manufs. of linen fabrics and snuff.

**HUDSON**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, New Jersey, in its N.E. part, on the Hudson river; cap. N. Bergen. Area 66 sq. m. P. (1860) 62,717.—II. a township, Ohio, 122 m. N.E. Columbus. Here is Western Reserve College, founded in 1826, and having elegant buildings and grounds, a library of 4200 volumes, and 9 professors.—III. a township, New Hampshire, 34 m. S.E. Concord.

**HUDSON**, a river, U. S., N. America, state New York, rising in lat. 44° N., flowing 300 m. in a S. direction into the Atlantic, lat. 40° 40' N., where its estuary forms the harbour of New York. It is navigable for ships of the first class

to Hudson, 117 m., and small sailing craft to the head of the tide water, 166 m., at Troy. Chief tributaries, the Mohawk and Sacandaga. On this river, in 1807, the first vessel in America propelled by steam ran 110 m. in 24 hours, against a light wind.

Hudson, a city and river port, U. S., North America, New York, on the E. bank of the above river, at the head of its ship navigation, and the termination of the Boston Railway, 108 m. N. New York. P. 7187. It is lined on either side with quays, accessible to the largest vessels; has a court-house of marble, 12 churches, a literary society, a bank, a lunatic asylum; manufs. of cotton fabrics, some iron works, and vessels engaged in the whale fishery. Numerous steamers ply to New York.

Hudson Bay (properly *Sea*), an inland sea of North America, between lat. 51° and 64° N., lon. 77° and 95° W., enclosed by the British territory on all sides, except the N.E., where it communicates with Davis Strait by Hudson Strait. Length N. to S. 850 miles, breadth 600 miles. Its S. part is named James' Bay, and receives the Albany, Moose, and other rivers.—*Hudson Bay* has bold shores, numerous islands, and on its coasts several settlements of the Hudson Bay Co.; but it is free from ice and navigable for only a few months annually. The *Hudson Bay territory* comprises that part of British N. America, extending from British Columbia on the W. to Canada and Labrador on the E., and from the N. boundary of the U. S. (lat. 49°) to the frozen regions. Of this immense area only about 1,400,000 sq. m. are actually occupied by the Company. Pop. in 1861, estimated at 180,000; of whom 40,000 are Indians, and the remainder whites and mixed people. The Hudson Bay Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, granted by King Charles II. in 1670. A vast but indefinite tract of territory was vested in it, together with the sole right of trade and commerce, and all mines royal, within its boundaries. From 1670 till 1783, the Hudson Bay Company enjoyed all the fur trade, and reaped a rich harvest of wealth and influence. In that year the North-West Company was formed, having its headquarters at Montreal, and soon rose to the position of a formidable rival to the Hudson Bay Company. Animosity, feuds, and bloodshed, and the almost total annihilation of the fur trade, resulted from this rivalry; but in 1821 the two companies were united (retaining the title of the older), with a joint stock of 400,000*l.*, which, in 1856, had increased to 1,265,067*l.* In that year the Company consisted of 268 proprietors. The affairs of the Company are managed by a governor, 16 chief factors, 29 chief traders, 5 surgeons, 87 clerks, 67 postmasters, 1200 permanent servants, and 500 voyageurs, besides temporary employes of different ranks. The total number of persons in the Company's employment is about 3000. In addition to its chartered territory, the Company possess several plots of land in British Columbia, various farms and building sites in Vancouver Island, ten sugar mills on Lake Huron, in Canada, together with parts of Newfoundland, Oregon, Russian America, the Sandwich Isles, and several other places. On the expiration of their charter in 1863, the monopoly of the Company was extinguished and its stock transferred to a new body of proprietors, named the International Financial Society. Most of these were shareholders in the Hudson Bay Company. The outlying estates are to be sold, and the southern district, including the valley of the Saskatchewan, is to be opened

to European colonization. Postal and telegraphic communication are to be established between Canada and British Columbia across the Company's territory. Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination are protected and encouraged, and there is a Bishop of the Church of England in the diocese of Rupert Land.

Hudson (New), a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 4 m. W. Angelica.

Hudson Strait, British North America, between lat. 60° and 64° N., lon. 65° and 77° W., is about 450 m. in length, with an average breadth of 100 m., and connects Hudson Bay with the ocean and Davis Strait.

HuÉ or HuÉ-fo, the cap. city of the empire Anam, Cochinchina, on the Hué river, about 10 m. from its mouth, in the China Sea. Lat. 16° 24' N.; lon. 107° 32' E. P. 100,000 (?) It has no parallel in the East, having been early in the present century regularly fortified in the European style. Its walls, mounting numerous cannon, and upwards of 5 m. in circumference, enclose an inner citadel, with the palace, and spacious barracks, large public granaries, an arsenal, and magazines, which, with other public buildings, are supplied with water by numerous canals from the river, faced with masonry, and crossed by fine bridges. A garrison and fleet of galleys are usually stationed here. The Hué river, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide at its mouth, is fitted only for vessels of small draught; but on it are some building docks, and its mouth is defended by a small fort.

HUEHUETOCA, a vill. of Mexico, dep. and 30 m. N. Mexico, celebrated for a gigantic hydraulic work, called the *Desague de Huehuetoca*.

HUELMA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Jaen. P. 2973. It has manufs. of coarse woollens.

HUELGOAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 20 m. N.E. Châteaulin, with an argentiferous lead mine. P. 1203.

HUELVA (Span. *Huelva*; anc. *Onoba*), a marit. town of Spain, cap. prov. same name, on an inlet of the Atlantic, 49 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. P. 7173. Area of prov. 4118 sq. m. P. (1857) 174,391.

HUENELA, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E. Granada, on the N. slope of S. Nevada. P. 2350.

HUERCALOVERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Almerio, near the Almazor. Pop., including surrounding vills., 12,912. It has manufactures of lace, table linens, and soap.

HUERTA, numerous vills., Spain, central provs., the most worthy of notice being H. de Valdecababao, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 2000.

HUESCA (anc. *Osca* and *Neosca*), a city of Spain, Aragon, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Isuela, 36 m. N.E. Zaragoza. P. 9200. Principal edifices, a Gothic cathedral, convents, founding hospital, cavalry barracks, and the ancient palace of the kings of Aragon, memorable for the "massacre of the bell." Its university was founded in 1354; & it has two other colleges & some schools. Near it are two remarkable monasteries, containing fine works of art. *Huesca* has tanneries & linen manufs. Area of prov. 5878 sq. m. P. (1857) 257,839.

HUESCAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 68 m. N.E. Granada. P. 5640. Manufs. woollens and linens.

HÜETE, a town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. N.W. Cuenca. P. 2520. It has a fort.

HÜFINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Bregach, 9 m. S. Villingen. P. 1650.

HÜGELISHEIM, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle-Rhine,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Rastadt. P. 680.

HÜGELSHOFEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Weinfelden. P. 883.

HUGGATE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. N.E. Pocklington. Ac. 6500. P. 589.

HUGHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 1110. P. 98.

HUGGLESCOTE, a chapelry, Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Hbstoke, 6 m. N.N.E. Mkt.-Bosworth. P. 1227.

HUISH, five pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 4 m. N. Hatherleigh. Ac. 986. P. 171.—II. (*North*), a pa., same co.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Totness. Ac. 2662. P. 432.—III. (*South*), same co.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Kingsbridge. Ac. 1150. P. 346.—IV. (*Campflower*), co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 2909. P. 444.—V. (*Episcopi*), same co.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Langport. Ac. 2184. P. 679.

HUISMES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. and cant. Chionin. P. 1646.

HUISNE, a river of France, joins the Sarthe, 1 m. below Le Mans, after a S.W. course of 65 m.

HUISSEAU, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal *Huisseau-sur-Mauve*, dep. Loiret, 9 m. W. Orleans. P. 1495.

HUISSEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Old Rhine, 3 m. S.E. Arnhem. P. 287.—*Huizen* is a vill. prov. North Holland, 16 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam. P. 2342.

HUIZUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 1 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. P. 940.

HUJAMREE, a mouth of the Great E. Channel of the Indus, in lat.  $24^{\circ} 10' N.$ , lon.  $67^{\circ} 28' E.$ , and 170 yards across at Vikkur, 20 m. from the sea.

HULCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Ac. 850. P. 143.

HULEH (BAHR-EL). [MEROM LAKE.]

HULL or KINGSTON ON HULL, a parl. and munic. bor., river port, town, and co. of itself, England, within co. York, East Riding, on the N. side of the Humber, at the influx of the Hull, 22 m. W. the Spurn Head, and 34 m. S.S.E. York. Lat. of citadel  $53^{\circ} 44' 6'' N.$ ; lon.  $0^{\circ} 20' W.$  Ac. of town and old munic. bor. 960. Pop. of new munic. and parl. bor., comprising the town, the pas. Sculcoates, Sudcoates, part of Sutton, and some extra parochial places, (1851) 84,690; do. (1861) 98,994. Altitude 14 feet. Rainfall 23 inches. The old town of Hull, about 1 m. in length, N. to S., by half a mile in breadth, stands on the W. side of the river Hull at its entrance into the Humber, and is enclosed from N. to S. by three docks, crossed by movable bridges. Beyond these are Myton on the W., Sculcoates on the N., both containing populous quarters of the modern town; and beyond the Hull, on the E., are Sutton and Drypool. The fort, removed to the vill. of Paul, 6 miles lower down the Humber, was completed in 1864. It mounts 19 68 lb. guns. Hull has sev. good streets; & extensive warehouses, backed by narrow lanes, border the river Hull, along which the town and suburbs Trippet and Sculcoates extend for nearly 2 miles from the Humber. The docks, constructed successively since 1775, on the site previously occupied by fortifications, communicate with each other, and have an aggregate length of 1807 yds., breadth 250 to 400 feet; total area  $87\frac{1}{2}$  ac., including the West dock, 17 ac., now (1864) in progress, besides a basin between two of the piers on the Humber; they are surrounded by broad quays & large warehouses, have a depth varying at high tides from about 20 to 27 feet, and are crowded with shipping of all nations. Holy Trinity church, a beautiful and ornate cruciform gothic structure, has a pinnacled tower 140 feet in height. It is now (1864) in progress of external and internal restoration. St Mary's, Lowgate, was, in 1864, enlarged and completed from designs by Mr Scott. There are eleven other churches, dissenting chapels, a Jews' synagogue, and a mariners' church. Amongst the other public buildings are the royal institution, occupied by

the Hull literary and philosophical society and subscription library, custom-house, new town-hall to cost 20,000*l.*, exchange, pilot, dock, excise, and stamp offices, infirmary, theatre, concert-hall, work-houses, gaol, baths and wash-houses, a museum, and the terminus of the Hull and Selby Railway. The Trinity guild, founded in 1369 for decayed seamen and their widows, has an elegant edifice in the Tuscan order. Hull has numerous hospitals & other charitable institutions, a charter-house founded in 1380; a medical school, a grammar school, a school which gives nautical education to 140 boys destined for the merchant service; school of art; a dispensary, penitentiary, & lying-in-charity; a subscription library, mechanics' institute, lyceum, a young men's christian & literary institute, a sailors' institute, and a savings' bank. In the people's park (about 14 acres in extent) is a seated marble statue of Queen Victoria; there is an equestrian statue of William III. in the market-place; a statue of Wilberforce on a fluted Doric column, near the Queen's dock bridge; and a bronze statue of the late Dr Alderson, in front of the infirmary. Hull is connected by railways with Scarborough, Whitby, York, and all the manufacturing towns of the West Riding, for the exports of manufs., of which it is the great outlet; and it has ready communication with London and the centre of England, by a continuation of the Eastern Counties Railway to New Holland, on the opposite bank of the Humber,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant. The Trent, Ouse, Don, etc., tributaries of the Humber, and navigable canals, connect it also with a large inland territory. Vessels entered (1863) 3026, tons 699,513; cleared 2189, tons 526,400. Principal exports are cotton and woollen manufactured goods and yarn, earthenwares, hardwares, metals, rape-seed, and corn, the latter chiefly imported previously; value (1862) 11,916,375*l.* Its coasting trade is highly important, and it imports large quantities of coal. Its merchants were the first in England to embark in the northern whale fishery, but this trade has nearly ceased. It is an important steam-packet station, and communicates many times weekly with London, Yarmouth, Leith, Berwick, Aberdeen, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, also with the Baltic ports of Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and occasionally with Alexandria; and also constantly with Selby, Goole, Gainsborough, York, & Grimsby. Customs rev. (1863) 284,276*l.* Registered vessels (1863) 589, tonnage 67,843. It has large cotton and flax mills; ship-building & its auxiliary manufs., machinery, chain cables, ropes, and canvas; potteries, tanneries, soap and chemical works, and sugar refineries, corn and oil mills. The town has a branch of the Bank of England, many other banks, and several weekly newspapers. The borough is divided into wards, and governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 42 councillors. It has quarter-sessions, and a court of requests. The mayor of Hull has the singular honour of having two maces and two swords, one given by Richard II., the other by Henry VIII. Hull returns two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. 1864, 6055. This town, under the name of Mytonwyk, appears to have been of importance in the time of Athelstan; but its consequence as a port dates from the time of Edward I., who conferred on it the royal designation, Kingston. In the civil war of Charles I., it was the first town to close its gates against the king, and it successfully sustained 2 sieges of the royal troops, in 1642 & 1643.

HULLAVINGTON, a vill. of England, co. Wilts,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 3121. P. 700.

**HULME**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. Manchester, within the bounds of which bor. it is included. Ac. 440. P. 68,433. Here are cavalry barracks, and the Manchester botanic garden, covering 17 ac.—II. (*Levens*), a township, same pa., 3 m. S.E. Manchester. Ac. 605. P. 2095.

**HULPE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 4 m. E.N.E. Waterloo. P. 1040.

**HULST**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Scheldt, 15 m. W.N.W. Antwerp. P. 2369. It was formerly fortified, and an important military post in the wars of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

**HULTON**, 3 townships of England.—I. (*Little*), co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 5 m. N.E. Leigh. Ac. 1470. P. 3390.—II. (*Middle*), in same pa., 8 m. E. Wigan. P. 790.—III. (*Over*), 2 m. W.N.W. Peel-Hulton. Ac. 1300. P. 447.

**HULSHIN** (Polish *Hiccin*), a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oppa, 13 m. E. Troppau. P. 2550. Manuf. woollens.

**HULWUD**, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, lat. 23° N., lon. 71° 10' E.

**HUMBER**, an estuary of the E. coast of England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, formed by the junction of the Ouse and Trent rivers, 8 m. E. Goole, whence it proceeds for about 18 m. E., and then for about 20 m. S.E., to its junction with the North Sea, below the Spurn-head, at its mouth, in lat. 53° 35' N., lon. 0° 10' E. Average breadth between 2 and 3 m., but near its mouth it widens to 6 or 7 m. It receives from the N. the Foulness and Hull, and from the S. the Ancholme and Ludd rivers. It is navigable to Hull for the largest vessels, and for vessels of considerable burden in all the rest of its extent, and it is connected by canals with all the other principal rivers of England. Its tributaries drain nearly the whole of Yorkshire, Notts, Leicestershire, with parts of Lincolnshire; in all, an extent of about 10,000 sq. miles, or nearly 1-5th of England. Kingston-upon-Hull is on its N. or Yorkshire side on its S. or Lincoln side are Barton, New Holland, and Great Grimby.

**HUMBER**, a river of Newfoundland, enters the Gulf of St Lawrence, through the Bay of Islands, after a S. course of 100 miles.

**HUMBER**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Leominster. Ac. 1494. P. 251.

**HUMBERSTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 2630. P. 515.—II. co. Lincoln. Ac. 8145. P. 277.

**HUMBIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Haddington. Ac. 9315. P. 997.

**HUMBLETON**, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Hull. Ac. 6017. P. 694.—II. (or *Homidon*), a township, Northumberland, 1 m. N.W. Wooler. P. 138. Near it remains of a pillar, marking the defeat of Douglas by Hotspur in 1402.

**HUMBOLDT BAY**, California, 230 m. N.N.W. San Francisco. Extends about 20 m. by 6 or 8 m. Near its entrance is *Eureka* town, cap. of the co. Humboldt, and at bottom of bay is *Union Town*.

**HUMBOLDT**, a co. of U.S., North America, California. P. 3694.

**HUMBY**, a pa. of England. [SOMERBY.]

**HUME**. [STITCHEL and HUME.]

**HUME**, a township of U.S., North America, New York, 217 m. W.S.W. Albany.

**HUME**, a co. of New South Wales, on N. bank of Murray River. Ac. 944,000.

**HUMBERPOOR**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 25° 7' and 26° 26' N., lon. 79° 20' and 80° 25' E. Area 2240 sq. m. P. 299,558. District mostly a level plain. Soil fertile, yielding

wheat, sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Manufs. cottons, paper, and sugar-refining.—*Humeerpoor*, a town of British India, cap. dist. of same name, 155 m. S.E. Agra, on the rt. b. of the Jumna.

**HUMPHREYS**, a co. of U.S., North America, in N.W. part of Tennessee. Area 519 sq. m. P. 7633 free, 1463 slaves.

**HUMPE ISLE**, E. Archip., is in the Great Bay, N. coast of Papua. Lat. 1° 30' N.; lon. 135° 30' E.

**HUMPOLETZ**, a town of Austrian Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. S. Czeslau. P. 3950.

**HUNDERSFIELD**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, forming a large part of pa. Rochdale.

**HUNDLEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 980. P. 704.

**HUNDON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Clare. Ac. 4461. P. 1132.

**HUNDOUR**, a town of India, Oude, in lat. 25° 55' N., lon. 81° 52' E. P. 3000.

**HUNDSBRUCK**, a mountainous region of Germany, covering the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, between the rivers Moselle and Nahe, extending also S. into Rhenish Bavaria, where it is connected with the Vosges chain. It rises in some places to 3000 feet above the sea, and is mostly covered with woods.

**HUNDSFELD**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 3 m. N.E. Breslau. P. 800.—*Hundshübel* is a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. P. 1520.

**HUNDWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, 3 m. from Hérissau, on the road to Appenzell. P. 1532.

**HÜNFELD**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Fulda. P. 2118.—*Hungen* is a town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 13 m. S.E. Giessen. P. 1033.

**HUNGARY** (Magyar *Ország*, German *Ungarn*, French *Hongrie*, anc. *Pannonia*, etc.), a country of Central Europe, situated between lat. 44° 43' and 49° 34' N., lon. 14° 25' and 26° E.; cap. Pesth. It is bounded N. by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Galicia, E. and S. by Moldavia and Wallachia, S. by Turkey, S.W. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Illyria, Styria, Lower Austria, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia. Within these limits are comprised—I. Hungary proper, including Croatia and Slavonia. Area 90,280 sq. m. P. (1857) 10,776,794.—II. Transylvania. Area 21,208 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,926,727.—III. the Military Frontier. Area 12,955 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,064,922. Hungary proper is divided into 45 comitats and 5 dists. *Beyond* (or on the west side of the *Danube*, 11 coms.: Wieselburg, Odenburg, Raab, Komorn, Wesprim, Weissenburg, Eisenburg, Szalad, Szumegh, Tolna, and Baranya. *On this side* (or north and east of) the *Danube*, to the Theiss, 13 coms.: Pesth, Bacs, Neograd, Sohl, Honth, Gran, Bars, Neutra, Presburg, Tréntschein, Thurocz, Arva, and Liptau. *On this side* (or north and west) the *Theiss*, 11 coms.: Zips and the town of Zips, Gomor, Heves, Borsod, Torna, Abujavar, Saros, Zemplin, Ungvár, and Beregh. *Beyond* (or east of) the *Theiss*, 12 coms.: Marmoros, Ugocs, Szathmar, Szabolcs, Bihar, Bekes, Csongrad, Csanad, Arad, Krasso, Temesvar, and Torontal (the 3 last form the dist. of Banat). *Slavonia*, 3 coms.: Symria, Verocoz, and Posega. *Croatia*, 3 coms.: Kreutz, Varasdin, and Agram. *Separate Dist.*: Jazygia (Great and Little), Cumania, 7 Heyduke towns and the Hungarian Littorale (or sea coast). After the revolution of 1848-49, Croatia, Slavonia, and the Woiwodshaft of Servia & the Banat, were separated from Hungary; and these, with Transylvania and the Küstendland or Littorale, form separate crown-lands. The crown-land of Hungary is now bounded N. by

Moravia, Silesia, and Galicia, lat. 49° 35' N.; S. by the Danube, lat. 45° 15' N.; W. by Moravia, Lower Austria, and Styria, lon. 16° E.; and E. by Transylvania and Moldavia, lon. 25° 51' E. Area 82,836 sq. m. P. 9,900,785.—*Military Frontier.* The Carpathians form a natural boundary on the N. of Hungary, and their ramifications render this part of the country a mountainous region. They have different names in the 33 counties which they traverse. The most important for their metals are the mountains of Barsch, Honth, Sohl, Liptau, Gömör, and Zips. In the E. the Carpathians of Transylvania traverse the counties of Szathmar, Bihar, Arad, Krasso, and Temes. In the W., beyond the Danube, the country is traversed by contreforts of the Alps of Styria, to which belong the Bakony-wald and the Vertes mountains. The countries of Croatia and the Littorale, in the S.W. are crossed by branches of the Dinaric Alps. These different mountains enclose two great plains, the smaller of which, about 4200 sq. m. in extent, is in the W., between the offsets of the Alps and Carpathians, and the other in the E., with an area of about 21,000 sq. m., traversed by the Danube and the Theiss, at an elevation of from 300 to 400 feet above the level of the sea. This region is so flat that the rivers have a very sluggish course, and a great part of the surface is covered with marshes and sand downs. The rivers of Hungary belong to the basins of the Danube and the Theiss, and have generally a S. course, only one, the Poprad, having a N. direction. Principal river the Danube, which enters Hungary on the W. at Presburg, flows generally E. 270 m. to Waitzen, then S. 180 m. to Vukovar, and again E. 190 m. to Orsova, where it enters Wallachia. Its principal affluents in Hungary are, on the right the Leythe, Raab, Csaba, Sarvitz, Drave, Save, and Temes; left, the March (on W. border), Waag, Neutra, Gran, and the Theiss, which has a S. course of nearly 400 m., and numerous large tributaries. The principal lakes are the Platten See, or Lake Balaton, Neusiedler See, and Lake Palitz, the most extensive marsh in the Hansag, between the counties Wieselburg and Oedenburg, which has an area of 126 sq. m.; the whole extent of marsh is reckoned at 1932 sq. m. The largest canals are the Franzens canal, between the Danube and the Theiss, and the Bega canal, in the Banat, which also joins the Danube. The climate varies exceedingly: in the mountainous districts it is cold and severe, while in the S. it is so genial that the vine, chestnut, fig, and other southern fruits are grown. Occasionally, as in 1863, it suffers greatly from drought. It is in general healthy, except in the marshy districts. The chief mineral products are gold, silver, copper, cobalt, salt, alum, and coal. Gold is most abundant in Transylvania, and silver in Hungary. The gold washings of several of the rivers are important. Copper is abundant, yearly average about 34,452 centners; and iron, widely distributed, yields an average of 269,997 centners. Lead, on an average of 5 years, yields only 4178 centners. Opals are found in the county Saros. Coal and turf both occur, the latter most widely distributed. Coal is but little worked. Mineral springs are numerous, and many of them celebrated for their medicinal qualities.—*Hungary* is generally fertile in grain, which is exported to a considerable extent. Chief crops, rye, barley, oats, maize, millet, buck-wheat, and rice. The level regions of the counties Bacs and Temesvar possess the richest soil. The mountains are covered with dense forests. The cultivation of

the vine is carried to great perfection. Next to France, Hungary produces the greatest quantity of wine of any country in Europe, and the quality of several of its vintages, especially that of Tokay, is unrivalled. Tobacco is an important product, great part of which is exported. Domestic animals comprise horses, horned cattle, buffaloes, sheep, and swine. The rich pastures of Hungary produce some of the finest cattle in Europe. Great improvements have recently been made in the breed of sheep. Swine are reared in the forests in vast herds. Wild and domestic fowls are abundant, and bees are extensively reared. Fish are plentiful in the rivers and lakes, and the Theiss is reckoned the richest in fish of any river in Europe. The chief occupations of the pop. are agriculture, cattle-rearing, and mining. Manufs., which are unimportant, comprise woollens, linens, silks, paper (which is made by English machinery in the county Gömör), tobacco, and ironware. There are 300 breweries. Placed between rich pastoral countries on the E., and manufacturing districts on the W., Hungary is well situated for trade. Its only sea coast, indeed, is a slip of 123 m. on the Adriatic, at its S.W. extremity; but it has numerous large navigable rivers, including the Danube, with its affluents the Theiss, Drave, and Save. From 500 to 1000 vessels trade on the Danube from Hungary to Vienna, exchanging grain and other raw materials for merchandise. A new impulse was given to this trade by the introduction of steam-packets in 1830. The roads in many parts of the country are very bad, but there is extensive railway communication. [AUSTRIA.]

Hungary is peopled by numerous distinct races, speaking different languages; the chief are Hungarians or Magyars, Slavonians, Germans, and Wallachians. The Magyars are of Asiatic origin, and many of them are Protestants. Their language has recently been substituted for Latin in official correspondence. The different races include the Slowaks, Croats, Russniaks, Wendians, etc. The Wallachians have also their peculiar language. The Germans, who for 8 centuries have been spread over the country, have in many places lost their language and nationality. Besides these principal nations, there are many Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Gipsies. The greatest number of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and next to these, communicants of the Greek Church, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews. The chief educational establishments are the university at Pesh, a lyceum at Erlau, schools of philosophy, gymnasia, Latin & numerous parish schools. Education is in a backward state, although the higher classes are well educated, and generally familiar with foreign languages. The first inhabitants of Hungary mentioned in history, were the Pannonians. The Magyars conquered it in the 9th century. Their followers embraced Christianity. Stephen, the last duke, assumed the title of king A.D. 1000, and added Transylvania to his dominions. Ferdinand I. of Austria was the first prince of Hapsburg who reigned in Hungary, being elected by the diet in 1526, and the succession fixed in the Imperial house in 1687. Since the termination of the civil wars in 1711, Austria has possessed the country; but as the union was voluntary on the part of Hungary, it was never in reality a dependency of Austria, the two countries being united by having a common sovereign, and the power of the king controlled by the Hungarian diet, but recent disputes have brought about a change of relations between the two countries. The insurrection of

1848 was suppressed, the predominant power of the Magyars destroyed, and the rival nations who helped to secure the victory to Austria rewarded. This led, in 1850, to a dismemberment of the ancient kingdom, and the organization of new territorial divisions, which now comprise five great circumscriptions or districts, named after the capital cities, Pesth, Presburg, Odenburg, Kaschau, and Groswarden. The country is placed under a civil and military governor, under whose direction is a general councillor for each of the five districts. These new functionaries entered on the administration of affairs on 1st August 1853. [CROATIA, SLAVONIA, TRANSYLVANIA, etc.]

HUNGEN, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m. S.E. Giessen, on the Horloff. P. 1033.

HUNGERFORD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, and on the Kennet and Avon Canal, at the terminus of a branch of the G. W. Railway, 26½ m. W.S.W. Reading. Ac. of pa. 6940. P. 3001.

HUNGERFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Leicester. Ac. 2910. P. 302.

HUNGRUNG, a subdivision of the dist. Koonaur, India, between lat. 31° 48' and 32° 8' N., lon. 78° 25' and 78° 45' E. It is an elevated country, bounded on the S. and W. by the lofty range of Hungrung, N. by Ladakh, and E. by Chinese Tartary. This region has some scattered villages, with scanty crops of wheat, buckwheat or pulse. Vegetation extends to an elevation of from 16,000 to 18,000 feet. The inhabitants are Tartars, both sexes being heavily enveloped in woollens to protect them against cold.

HUNGRY HILL, a mountain of Ireland, co. Kerry, 2251 feet above the sea.

HUNTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5½ m. N.N.W. Southam. Ac. 1170. P. 253.

HUNTINGUE (Germ. *Humingen*), a comm. & small frontier town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhine, 2 m. N.W. Basle. P. 1720.

HUNMANBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. S.S.E. Scarborough. Ac. 8882. P. 1423.

HUNNERWASSER, a mkt. town of Bohemia, in the N., circ. & 14 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1100.

HUNSDON, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 6 m. E. Sawbridgeworth. Ac. 1928. P. 516.

HUNSE, a river of Netherlands, provs. Drenthe and Groningen, enters the Lauwer-Zee, a bay of the North Sea, after a N.W. course of 50 miles.

HUNSHELF, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Penistone. Ac. 3120. P. 1150.

HUNSGORE, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Knaresboro'. Ac. 3660. P. 561.

HUNSLER, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Leeds, of which it forms a suburb, connected with the town by bridges across the Aire. Ac. 1100. P. 25,763. It has woollen manufs., potteries, chemical and glass works. The Leeds branch of the North Midland Railway terminates here.

HUNSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Lea, 9 m. W. Burnham Westgate. Ac. 2294. P. 490. Here is a lighthouse, on a lofty cliff, in lat. 52° 56' 54" N., lon. 0° 29' 80" E.

HUNSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 8 m. N.N.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 957. P. 172.—II. co. Sussex, 2 m. S. Chichester. Ac. 1003. P. 176.

HUNSWORTH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Birstall, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bradford. Ac. 1310. P. 1199. Manufs. worsteds & woollens.

HUNT, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 6053 free, 577 slaves.

HUNTE, a river of N.W. Germany, Hanover

and Oldenburg, rises in the marshes of Osnabrück, flows tortuously N., and after a course of 90 m., joins the Weser at Elsfleth, 17 m. N.W. Bremen. It traverses the Dummer Lake, and in a part of its course flows between the Hanover and Oldenburg doms. Principal affl., the Aire.

HUNTER, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 18 m. W. Catskill. P. 1849. Round-top mountain here rises 3804 feet above the Hudson.

HUNTER (ISLANDS), a group in Hunter Channel, connecting the E. Ocean with Bass Strait, between S. Australia and Tasmania, the group comprising Barren, Three Hummocks, Albatross, and some smaller islands.

HUNTER, COQUON or COAL, a riv. of New South Wales, flows tortuously S. and E., separating the co. Durham from those of Brisbane, Hunter, and Phillip, and enters the ocean at Port-Hunter. Its basin as a vast coal field has no rival in the S. hemisphere. [PORT-HUNTER.]—*Hunter*, a co. of New South Wales, S. of Hunter river. Ac. 1,315,840, or 2056 sq. m. P. (1861) 1382.—*Hunter's Hill*, a post town of New S. Wales, 4 m. from Sydney.—*Hunter Island* or *Onacusa*, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Viti group. Lat. 15° 31' S.; lon. 176° 11' E.

HUNTERDON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., in W. part of New Jersey, bordering Delaware river; cap. Flemington. Area 484 sq. m. P. (1860) 33,654.

HUNTINGDON, a parl., munic. bor., and market town of England, cap. co., on the N. bank of the Ouse, here crossed by three bridges, connecting it with the suburbs of Godmanchester, 17 m. N.W. Cambridge, on the G. N. Railway, about 46 feet above the sea. Ac., including 4 pas., 1230. Pop. of parl. bor. 6254. It has two churches, a town-hall, assembly room, county gaol, and bor. do.; theatre, and baths; several breweries; trade by the Ouse, in corn, wool, coals, and timber. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1864) 373. King Stephen gave this town as an earldom to Queen Matilda's brother (afterwards David I. of Scotland), who rebuilt the castle on the site of Edward the Elders. Having been forfeited by Bruce, it was bestowed by Edward I. on the Clintons. In 1645 the castle was surprised by Charles I., who held his court here during two years. Cromwell's ancestors are buried in the parish church, and here *Oliver* was born.

HUNTINGDON, a co. of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata river and Pennsylvania Canal. Area 754 sq. m. P. (1860) 28,100. It produces iron, coal, lead, salt, and alum.—II. a bor., cap. above co., 62 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Luzerne, with the vill. of New Columbus.—IV. a tnsph., Pennsylvania, co. Adams, 12 m. N.E. Gettysburg.

HUNTINGDON, a post town of New South Wales, co. Macquarie, 17 m. W. Port Macquarie.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, an inland co. of England, having W. and N. co. Northampton, E. Cambridge, and S. Bedford. Ac. 229,544, of which about 64,250 are said to be arable and grass. P. 64,183. Surface in the W., S., and central parts, gently varied; in the E. and N.E. flat, forming part of the great level of the Fens, and contained three meres or lakes, Whittlesea, Ugg, and Ramsey, the two former of which have been drained and reclaimed. Chief rivs., the Ouse & Nene. Climate mild and healthy, except in the Fens, where, in addition to the humidity, is great want of pure water. Principal crops, wheat, oats, beans, hemp, rape, turnips, and mustard-seed. Agriculture in the Fens in an advanced state. Much butter is made. Cattle and sheep of mixed breeds. Horses extensively bred. Pigeon-cots

very numerous. The co. comprises 4 hundreds, and 107 pas., in the diocese of Ely, and Norfolk circ. Chief towns, Huntingdon, Kimbolton, St Ives, and St Neots. The co. returns 2 mems. to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 2933. This co. was included in the kingdom of the East Angles, and subsequently annexed to Mercia. Walthof, son of Siward, who held the lands, having married Judith, niece of William the Conqueror, was by him made Earl of Huntingdon. He was afterwards beheaded. It was next conferred on Simon de Liz, then on David, Prince (afterwards King) of Scotland, who married Matilda, daughter of Walthof. It is now held by a branch of the Hastings family.

HUNTINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Halesworth. Ac. 2134. P. 369.

HUNTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Kingston. Ac. 1937. P. 279.—II. a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. York. Ac. 2557. P. 529.—III. a tnsbp., co. Stafford, pa. and  $\frac{2}{4}$  m. N. Cannock. Ac. 10,775. P. 161. It is noted for white gravel.

HUNTINGTON, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of Indiana, cap. Huntington. Area 364 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,867.—II. a tnsbp., Connecticut, 17 m. W. Newhaven.—III. a township, Vermont, 22 m. W. Montpelier.—IV. a township, New York, on Long Island, 124 m. S.S.E. Albany. It has a good harbour.—V. Ohio, co. Lorain.

HUNTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. S. Newent. Ac. 1409. P. 553.

HUNTLY, a bor. of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, at the confl. of the Bogie and Deveron, co. and 84 m. N.W. Aberdeen, a station on the Great N. of Scotland Railway. Altitude 407 feet. Pop. of pa. 4329; do. of town 3448. It has 2 bridges, a large market-place, several places of worship, 3 branch banks, linen bleach works, and exports of agricultural produce.

HUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 2061. P. 935.—II. a tnsbp., co. York, N. Riding, pas. Brompton, Patrick and Hornby, 6 m. N.W. Bedale. Ac. 4607. P. 671.

HUNTSFELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. N. Bridgewater. Ac. 9289. P. 1695.

HUNTSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Bampton. Ac. 1875. P. 248.

HUNTSHAW, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $\frac{2}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Great Torrington. Ac. 2050. P. 233.

HUNTSVILLE, a town of the U. S., North America, Alabama, cap. co. Madison, 120 m. N.N.E. Tuscaloosa. It was taken by surprise by the Federal army, 11th April 1862.

HUNTWANGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Bülach. P. 639.

HUNWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{2}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Holt. Ac. 888. P. 206.

HUNZENSCHWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Lenzbourg. P. 709.

HUON, a river of Tasmania, which bounds the dist. of Hobart Town on the S.W., and joins D'Entrecasteaux Channel by an estuary, 3 m. across.—The *Huon Islands*, Pacific Ocean, are a group N.W. New Caledonia.

HURDA, a populous fortified town, Hindostan, dom. & 40 m. S.S.E. Mysore, with a temple of Siva.

HURDSFIELD, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, forming a suburb of Macclesfield, which it adjoins on the N.E. Ac. 860. P. 3836.

HURDWAR (*Hari-dwar* or *Gangi-dwar*), "gate of Vishnu," or "of the Ganges"), a town and famous place of pilgrimage & commerce, Northern Hindostan, British dom., presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. & 36 m. E. Saharunpore, on the Ganges, 1024 feet above the sea, where it issues from the mtns.

The town is small, but at the spring equinox the largest fair in India is held here, attended annually by from 200,000 to 300,000 persons, and every twelfth year by from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, and according to some authorities, even 2,000,000 pilgrims and dealers. Large numbers of horses, cattle, and camels, with Persian dried fruits, drugs, and shawls, are brought hither from Nepal, the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Bokhara.

HURIEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Montluçon. P. 2760.

HURIN, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, dist. Kermanshah, 30 m. N.W. Zohab. It has massive remains of stone buildings, of very high antiquity, and near it some rock-sculptures.

HURLET, a vill. of Scotland, near Glasgow, on the Neilston Railway. P. 323. Has coal pits, alum and coppers works.

HURLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. W.N.W. Maidenhead. Ac. 4097. P. 1184.

HURLEY, a township of North America, New York, 47 m. S.S.W. Albany.

HURLFORD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Riccarton. P. 1978.

HURON, a co., U. S., N. Amer., N. part of Ohio, on Huron and Vermilion riva. Area 764 sq. m. P. (1860) 29,616.—II. a tnsbp., New York, with the vills. Huron and Port-Glasgow, on L. Ontario.—III. a tnsbp., Ohio, at mouth of Huron, in L. Erie.

HURON, a county of U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 3165.

HURON (LAKE), one of the five great lakes of North America, lat. 43° to 46° 20' N., lon. 79° to 85° W., having W. the U. S. territory, and on other sides Upper Canada. Length N. to S. 260 miles; greatest breadth, including Georgian Bay, 160 miles; depth 900 feet. Shores on the E. and W. fit for cultivation, and well-timbered; on the N. somewhat abrupt and more sterile. Area has been estimated at 20,000 sq. m., it being next in size to Lake Superior. Elevation above the sea 578 ft. Its N.E. part, divided from the rest by a peninsula, and the Great Manitoulin Island, is called the Georgian Bay. At its N.W. extremity it communicates with Lake Michigan, and also receives the surplus waters of Lake Superior by the river St Mary; at its S. end it disposes of its own to Lake Erie, through the river and Lake St Clair.

HURON, a riv. of N. Amer., Ohio, enters L. Erie at mouth of St Clair riv., at Huron, & navigable for the last 7 m.—(*Territory*), now a state. [WISCONSIN.]

HURREANAH, a district of British India, N.W. provs., lat. 28° 33' and 29° 49' N., lon. 75° 20' and 76° 22' E. Area 3300 sq. m. P. 225,086. Soil fertile. Products, wheat, rice, barley, millet, and pulse. Rain is collected in large tanks, as water is scarce in summer. This tract was a hunting ground of the king of Delhi, who, in 1356, formed a canal between the Jumna and the Gagur rivers, to obtain water for his numerous followers. The canal, which was almost filled up, was cleared out in 1825, the main line was extended, and several branches formed, which were made available for the purposes of irrigation. This place was the scene of the abortive attempt of an adventurer, George Thomas, to found an independent state.

HURRU, a town of E. Africa, in lat. 9° 19' N., lon. 42° 18' E. It exports coffee in great quantity and of excellent quality, grown in its vicinity. The only seaport of the district of Hurrur is Zeyla, a mud-walled town. P. 750. Vessels of 250 tons cannot approach within a mile.

HURRYHUR, a frontier town, Mysore dom., S. Hindostan, on the Toombodra, 45 m. N.W. Chittledroog, lat. 14° 32' N., lon. 75° 51' E.

HURSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Winchester. Ac. 10,493. P. 1540.

HURSLEY, a post town of New South Wales, 16 m. from Port Macquarie.

HURST, a pa. of Engl., cos. Berks and Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Wokingham. Ac. 6845. P. 2630.

—II. (or *Fawkenshurst*), a pa., co. Kent, 5 m. W. Hythe. Ac. 459. P. 51.—III. (*Castle*), co. Hants, pa. Christ Church Hundred,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Milford, on a remarkable natural causeway, about 200 yards in breadth, running 2 m. into the sea, & approaching within 1 m. of the Isle of Wight. On Hurst Beach are two lighthouses, in lat.  $50^{\circ} 42' 23''$  N., lon.  $1^{\circ} 32' 50''$  W.—IV. (*Old*), a pa., co. Hunts, 4 m. N.N.W. St Ives. Ac. 1350. P. 174. Bor. annexed to St Ives.—V. (*Monceaux*), co. Sussex, 3 m. E. Hailsham. Ac. 5039. P. 1287.—VI. (*Pierpoint*), same co., 28 m. E.N.E. Chichester. Ac. 5046. P. 2558.

HURSTBOURNE (PRIORS), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. Whitechurch. Ac. 3132. P. 437.—II. (*Tarrant*), same co., 5 m. N.N.E. Andover. Ac. 5036. P. 839.

HURWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on the Tees,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Darlington. Ac. 3930. P. 1525. It has manufactures of linen.

HUSBY, a pa. of Sweden, lan and 20 m. S.W. Skarborg, on the E. side of Lake Wener, and having sulphurous baths.

HUSCH, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., 47 m. S.E. Jassy, where the treaty of the Pruth between the Russians & Turks was signed in 1711. P. 183.

HUSSEIN-DEK, a vill. of Algeria, annexed to Kouba, dep. Algiers. P. 1530, of whom 1292 are Europeans. Industry, manufacture of essences, goat-cheese, almond and olive oil; silk worms; collecting cochineal.

HUSSEINPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, Upper Province, 62 m. E. Delhi.

HUSSINEZ, a market town of Bohemia, gov. Pilsen, 75 m. S.S.W. Prague. P. 1173. Birth-place of John Huss.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, 18 m. N.E. Reichenbach. P. 1260.

HUSTHWATE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. S.E. Thirsk. Ac. 2431. P. 616.

HUSTINASSORE, a town of British India, principal place of a pergunnah of same name, dist. Meerut, N.W. provs., in lat.  $29^{\circ} 10'$  E., lon.  $78^{\circ} 3'$  E. It is fast falling into decay.

HUSSUM, a seaport town, duchy and 22 m. W. of Schleswig, cap. amt. on the North Sea. P. 4000. It has shipbuilding yards and breweries, and a celebrated annual fair on 1st June.

HUVOFT or HIGHTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Alford. Ac. 3310. P. 710.

HÜTTEK, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Horgen, on the Sihl. P. 668.

HÜTTEBERG, a market town of Illyria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, cir. and 25 m. N.N.E. Klagenfurt. P. 550, chiefly engaged in iron works.

—*Hüttenrode* is a vill. of Brunswick, S.W. Blankenberg, and *Hütten-Steinach*, a vill. of Saxemeningen, with iron works.

HUTTENHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, arr. Schelstadt. P. 2201.

HÜTLINGEN, a village of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Frauenfeld. P. 695.

HUTTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Essex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Billericay. Ac. 1699. P. 400.—II. a pa., co. Somerset,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1876. P. 359.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Preston. Ac. 2683. P. 461.—IV. a township, co. York, North Riding, pa. Ruddy, 4 m. W.S.W. Stokesley. Ac. 2341. P. 769.—V. (*Bushell*), a pa., same co., North Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. Ac. 5670.

P. 912.—VI. (*Cranswick*), a pa., East Riding,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Great Driffield. Ac. 6303. P. 1415.—VII. (*in-the-Forest*), co. Cumberland,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Penrith. Ac. 2300. P. 255.—VIII. (*Magna*), co. York, North Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Ac. 2080. P. 266.—IX. (*Sheriff*), same Riding, 10 m. N.N.E. York. Ac. 9425. P. 1397.

HUTTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, on the Tweed, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Berwick. Ac. 5645. P. 1067. The salmon fisheries of this pa. are productive.—II. (*with Corrie*), co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Ac. 23,991, of which nearly 20,000 are pasture. P. 876.

HUTTONS-AMBO, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Malton. Ac. 2300. P. 444.

HÜTWELEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, dist. Stekborn. P. 1241.

HÜTZWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 22 m. N.E. Bern. P. 3122. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of cotton fabrics.

HUXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Exeter. Ac. 761. P. 134.

HUY (pronounced *We*), a fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Liege, cap. arr., on the Meuse, and on rail. P. (1862) 10,632. It is enclosed by heights, and has a citadel, a college, iron works & breweries, with tile, paper, leather, glue, and other factories, and an active trade in corn.

HUYSSSE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 11 m. S.W. Ghent. P. 4228.

HUYTON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, with a station on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Liverpool. Ac. 9807. P. 4054.

HUZARA and ERMAUK COUNTRY, a mountainous region of Afghanistan, mostly between lat.  $31^{\circ} 30'$  and  $37^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $62^{\circ}$  and  $68^{\circ}$  E., enclosed by the dominions of Herat, Candahar, Cabool, Bokhara, and Khiva, and estimated to comprise 80,000 sq. m., with a pop. of from 300,000 to 350,000. Surface wholly mountainous, and in some parts 14,000 feet in elevation. The Moorg-haub, Helmund, Urghundaub, and rivers of Balkh and Ghuznee, rise in this region. The inhabitants are of Mongol descent, very poor, and subject to their more powerful neighbours. Silver and copper ores are met with, but no mines are wrought. Principal vills., Ghore, Siripool, and Andkoo.

HUZARA or HUZROO, a commercial town of the Punjab, 28 m. E. Attock, on the route from Lahore. Lat.  $33^{\circ} 50'$  N.; lon.  $72^{\circ} 45'$  E.

HUZTH, a vill. of E. Hungary, circ. Marmaros, at the junction of the Theiss with the Nagy-Ag, 28 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. P. 3586.

HVALOE or HVALOEN, an island of Norway, stiff Norrland, in the Arctic Ocean, immediately W. Fromsoe. Lat.  $60^{\circ} 35'$  N.; lon.  $18^{\circ} 30'$  E. Length, N. to S., 27 m., breadth 14 m.—*Hvaloe* is the name of an island group in the Skagerack, at the entrance of the Christiania-Fiord.

HVEN or HVEEN, a Danish island, in the Sound, 8 m. S. Elsinore.

HYABARY, a river of S. America. [JABARY.] HYCKHAM (NORTH), a pa. of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1990. P. 464.—II. (*South*), a pa. adjoining, 5 m. S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1804. P. 155.

HYDE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 4 m. N.E. Stockport. Ac. 889. P. 13,722, chiefly employed in cotton manufs. & coal mines.

HYDE, a co., U. S., North America, N. Carolina, in its E. part, bordering Pamlico Sound; cap. Swan Quarter. Area 800 sq. m. P. 4941 free, 2791 slaves.

HYDE PARK, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 62 m. N. Montpelier.—

II. New York, on Hudson river, W. bank, 26 m. S. Albany. It has water communication with New York.

HYDERABAD, properly *Haidarabâd*, a prov. of the Nizam's territory, India, occupying the whole centre of the Deccan, and entirely surrounded by British territory, between lat.  $15^{\circ} 10'$  and  $21^{\circ} 40'$  N., lon.  $74^{\circ} 40'$  to  $81^{\circ} 30'$  E. Area estimated at 95,337 sq. m., and the pop. at 10,666,080. Surface 700 to 800 feet, and a few granitic summits are 2500 feet, above the sea. The country is drained from W. to E. by the Godavery and the Kistna, which discharge themselves into the Bay of Bengal. The Taptee valley is drained W. into the Gulf of Cambay. Soil generally fertile, and when well manured bears any kind of crops, without regard to season; and throughout the whole territory the ground, when uncultivated for a few years, becomes covered with a low jungle. Chief products, rice, wheat, maize, mustard, castor-oil, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, indigo, fruits, including the vine and melon, with kitchen garden products, and valuable timber. Sheep are extensively pastured all over the country. Horned cattle are used as beasts of burden. Honey and bees-wax are plentiful. Manufs. are for home use, woollen and cotton fabrics; silk, the raw material, called tusser, being gathered in the woods, the produce of a wild worm. Raw and dressed hides, dye-stuffs, gums, and resins, are the chief articles of commerce. Climate generally good; mean temperature of year  $81^{\circ} 30'$ , in January  $74^{\circ} 30'$ , and May  $93^{\circ}$  Fahr. Annual rainfall 32 inches. Zoology comprises the tiger, leopard, nylgau, antelopes, and wild buffalo. [NIZAM'S TERRITORY.] *Hyderabad*, a walled city, cap. of the Nizam's dominions, is on the river Musi, 1672 feet above the sea, 389 m. N.N.W. Madras. P. 200,000. In the suburb on left side of the river is situated the British residency, a splendid pile of buildings, which communicates with the city and palace by a bridge. Among the public buildings are a fine mosque, and the *Chahâr Minâr*, "four minarets," used as a school of arts and sciences, and many other mosques and bazaars. Manufs. silks, with gold embroidery in the web, turbans and trinkets. A few miles S. of the city is a large lake, whence it is supplied with water.

HYDERABAD or HAIDARABÂD, a town of W. India, cap. of Sindh, 4 m. from the l. b. of the Indus, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 22'$  N., lon.  $68^{\circ} 28'$  E. P. 25,000. It is situated on a range of the Ganjah hills, on an island formed by the Indus and one of its

branches. Atmosphere very dry. Mean temp. May to June  $99^{\circ}$  Fahr. Weather pleasant and bracing in Dec. and Jan. It has a fortress and ramparts, flanked by round towers, and is very picturesque. *Hyderabad* is connected with Kurrachee by a railway, which terminates at Kottree, on W. bank of the Indus.

HYDERGURH, a town of British India, prov. Oude, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 37'$  N., lon.  $81^{\circ} 17'$  E. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with good water.

HYDERNUGUR, a town of British India, dist. Behar, Bengal, lat.  $24^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $83^{\circ} 59'$  E.

HYDRA, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of the Morea, and forming with the island Poros a gov. comprising 56 sq. m., and about 23,000 inhabitants. Area of island 38 sq. m. Pop. about 20,000. It is a mere barren rock, but on its N. side is a city, with a pop. of 12,600 persons, three small harbours, and an active trade.—*Hydron* is an island between Hydra and the mainland, 4 m. in length by 2 m. across.

HYÈRES or HIERES, *Arçæ* and *Hieros*, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Toulon. P. 5430.

HYÈRES (ISLES OF), *Stachades*, a group of small islands of France, dep. Var, in the Mediterranean, in front of the Bay of Hyères. Surface mostly arid and uncultivated, but their climate is fine, and they might be rendered productive. They are defended by several forts. The chief islands are Porquerolles, Port Cross, Bagneau, and Titan.

HYKULZIE, a large walled vill. of Afghanistan, 35 m. N. Shawl, on the route to Candahar. Here, on the 28th of April 1854, the British routed the Afghans, and forced a passage to Candahar.

HYMETTUS (MOUNT), a mountain of Greece, gov. Attica,  $\frac{4}{3}$  m. E.S.E. Athens. Height 2680 feet. The honey collected here is in high repute.

HYPOLITE (St), France. [HIPOLITE (St).]

HYSSINGTON, a pa., Engl. & N. Wales, cos. Salop and Montgomery, 4 m. N. Bishop's-Castle. P. 353.

HYTHE, a parl. and munic. bor. and market town and pa. of England, and one of its cinque-ports, co. Kent, near the English Channel, and having a station on the S.E. Railway, 11 m. W.S.W. Dover. Altitude 26 feet. Rainfall 26 inches. Pop. of parliamentary bor., which includes Sandgate, Folkestone, etc. (1861), 21,367. Hythe has an hospital, a county hall, borough gaol, theatre, and a school of musketry established 1855; and on the beach, which is higher than the town, a line of strong martello towers. The bor. sends one member to H. of C.—II. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2 m. W.S.W. Hythe. Ac. 1423. P. 130.

## I

For notices of places not here mentioned, see the initials J or Y.

IAMBOLI, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 56 m. N. Adrianople, on the Tondja. It has several mosques, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

IAMPOL or JAMPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., 75 m. E.S.E. Kamenetz, on the Dniester. P. 2457. Trade in corn.

IBAGUE or IBAQUE, a town of South Amer., New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, 70 m. W. Bogota, on the route thence to the Quindiu. P. 5000.(?)

IBARRA, a town of South America, Ecuador, 50 m. N.N.E. Quito, at the N. foot of the volcano Imbaburu, in a fertile region. P. (1863) 13,000.

IBARRA, a vill. of Mexico, prov. Xalisco, 45 m. N. Aguas-Calientes.

IBARRA-ZALGO, a vill. of Spain, prov. Alava, W.N.W. Vitoria. P. 796.

IBENBÜREN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 21 m. N.N.E. Munster. P. 2020.

IBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $\frac{6}{3}$  m. W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1383. P. 237.

IBERIA or IBERIAN PENINSULA, the S.W. portion of Europe, comprising Spain and Portugal.

IBERVILLE, a co., U. S., North America, Louisiana, in centre of state, through which flows an outlet of the Mississippi of same name. Area 539 sq. m. P. 3981 free, 10,680 slaves.

IBI, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 2988. Enclosed by olive grounds.

**IBICUY**, a town of South America, Paraguay. It has an arsenal, marine and military works.

**IBIZA**, one of the Balearic Islands. [IVIZA.]

**IBO**, one of the Querimba Islands, on the E. coast of Africa, with a Portuguese fort and small town, 120 m. S. Cape Delgado.

**IBO**, a town of Guinea. [ABOH.]

**IBOS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hautes Pyrénées, 4 m. W. Tarbes. P. 1916.

**IBRAH**, an old town of Arabia, Oman, dom. and 60 m. S.S.W. Muscat.

**IBRAHIM**, *Adonis*, a rivulet of Syria, pash. of Tripoli, enters the Mediterranean about midway between that city and Beyrout. Connected in ancient mythology with the death of Adonis.

**IBRAHIM**, a river of Persia, prov. Kerman, enters the Persian Gulf at its mouth, 20 m. E. Ormuz, after a northward course of 75 miles.

**IBRAILA** or **IBRAHIL**, Wallachia. [BRAHILOV.]

**IBROS DEL REY**, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Jaen. P. 3650. Manufs. of soap.

**IBSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, on the Avon, 3 m. N. Ringwood. Ac. 1748. P. 286.

**IBSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 2257. P. 1107.

**IBSTONE**, a pa. of England, cos. Oxford and Bucks, 6½ m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 1112. P. 325.

**IBURG**, a market town of Hanover, landr. and 8 m. S. Osnabrück. P. 964.

**ICA**, a town of N. Peru, dep. and 168 m. S.S.E. Lima, cap. prov., near the Pacific. P. 6000. (?)

—II. a tributary of the Amazon. [PUTUMAYO.]

**ICATU** or **HYCATU**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 52 m. S.E. Maranhão, on rt. b. of the Monim.

**ICCOMB**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 970. P. 164.

**ICELAND**, an island belonging to Denmark, in the Atlantic Ocean, 700 m. W. Norway, and about 300 m. E. Greenland, between lat. 63° 24' and 66° 33' N., being immediately S. of the Polar circle, lon. 13° 30' to 24° 30' W. Area, with adjacent isles, 39,696 sq. m. P. (1855) (formerly 100,000, but reduced by epidemic disease) 64,603. Surface mountainous; soil volcanic; traversed from E. to W. by separate mountain masses, the ramifications of which form on the N.E. and W. coasts numerous fiords or bays, which extend far into the interior. The highest mountains are Öräfäjökul (lat. 64° N.), 6405 feet; Snäfel (lat. 64° 48'), 6862 feet; Hecla, 5110 feet. The central portion is uninhabited and little known. There are many large streams, which flow generally with great rapidity. Glaciers cover a surface of upwards of 4900 sq. m.; they exist in all the mountains above 4000 feet in elevation, and extend down to the sea. In the N., where the hills are generally low, there are few glaciers. The greatest mass of ice is in the S.E. of the island; and this region has for centuries been the scene of the most violent volcanic eruptions. There are 30 known volcanoes in Iceland, 8 of which have been active within a century. The most destructive volcanic eruptions on record were those of 1294, 1341, 1636, 1693, 1783, and the eruption of Hecla, 2d September 1845 to 6th April 1846, on which occasion the ashes reached the Orkney Islands. The island also contains numerous small mud volcanoes and intermittent thermal springs, in the chief of which, the *Great Geyser*, the water, at a depth of 72 feet, is 30° above the boiling point. The climate is very variable; storms of extreme violence are frequent; summer moist; in winter the sky is dark and gloomy, but lighted up by brilliant displays of the aurora borealis. Temp. more elevated than in any other country in the

same latitude; mean of year at Reykiavik 40° Fahr. The lower limit of snow in lat. 65° is 3100 feet. The S.W. coasts, washed by a prolongation of the Gulf Stream, are much milder than the N., and generally free from ice. Forests formerly abounded, but the island is now destitute of trees, except a few stunted birches; the want of fuel is severely felt, although the Gulf Stream and the polar currents occasionally float drift-wood to its N. shores, and a fine white turf is used. No grain of any kind can be raised, but cabbages and potatoes are cultivated. The flora of Iceland is nearly allied to that of Scandinavia, comprising mosses and a few shrubs. The most important domestic animal is the sheep, which, with the horse, ox, pig, and dog, were introduced from Norway during last century. It is estimated that there are about 700,000 sheep, 25,000 head of cattle, and 32,000 horses on the island. Reindeer, introduced in 1770, now roam in large herds, but are not domesticated; the polar bear is sometimes cast on the shores from the northern ice fields. Fish very abundant on all the coasts; and birds are numerous. Commerce consists in the exchange of wool (much sought by English manufacturers), butter, skins, fish, and oil, for European manufactures. The exports to Denmark in 1861 were worth 48,579*l.*, the imports therefrom 69,331*l.* The only means of transport is by pack-horses, and in winter on sledges. Iceland is divided into 3 ams or counties, viz., Süderamt, Westermant, and Norder and Osteramt, and these are subdivided into 19 syssel. The island was discovered by the Northmen in the 9th century, and came into the possession of Denmark in 1380. The Icelanders belong to the Scandinavian race; they are attached to their country, and hospitable to strangers; their religion is Lutheran; there is only one school, the college at Reykiavik, with a president, 8 professors, and 80 to 100 students; but domestic education is general, and the people are intelligent, and are universally educated to the extent of reading and writing. Their affairs are regulated by a council called *Althing*, composed of 1 representative for Reykiavik, and 1 for each of the 19 syssel; their first meeting was held on 1st July 1845. The only town is Reykiavik. P. 1200. There are upwards of 20 trading vills, mostly on the coasts. From 30 to 40 vessels sail annually from Denmark to Iceland. Formerly the trade was a government monopoly, but it was thrown open by a decree of the *Althing* in 1853.

**ICHABOE**, an island off the S.W. coast of Africa, Namaqua country, in lat. 26° 18' S., lon. 14° 58' E. It is half a mile in circumference, and abounds with sea-fowl.

**ICHENHAUSEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Günz, 6 m. S.E. Günzburg. P. 2573.

**ICHAERGHEN**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 12 m. S.W. Bruges. P. 5659.

**ICHTERSHAUSEN**, a market town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 12 m. E.S.E. Gotha, on the Gera. P. 789. It has manufs. of linen and paper.

**ICKENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N. Uxbridge. Ac. 1400. P. 351.

**ICKFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks and Oxford, 4 m. W.N.W. Thame. Ac. 1500. P. 347.

**ICKHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. E. Canterbury. Ac. 2440. P. 588.

**ICKLEFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N. Hitchin. Ac. 1007. P. 546.

**ICKLESHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. W.S.W. Winchelsea. Ac. 5700. P. 816.

**ICKLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.S.W. Linton. Ac. 2672. P. 721.

ICKLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Mildenhall. Ac. 6560. P. 625.

ICKWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Bury. Ac. 2248. P. 1074.

ICO, a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, on the Salgado, 150 m. S. Fortaleza, and 32 m. N.N.E. Crato. Pop., including district, 7000.

ICOD or FED DE LOS VINOS, a town on the W. coast of the island Teneriffe, Canaries. P. 5479.

ICOLLO-I-BENGO, a town of W. Africa, Angola, on l. b. of the Bengor, 82 m. E. St Paul de Loanda. P. 6580 blacks, 172 mulattoes, and 11 whites.

I-COLM-KILL, Hebrides, Scotland. [IONA.]

ICONONZO BRIDGE, America. [BOGOTA.]

ICRICOCK, a town of Guinea, on the W. bank of the Old Calabar river, 30 m. from its mouth.

ICY CAPE, Russian America, on the Arctic O., is midway between Capes North and Lisburne, and the northernmost point reached by Cook in 1778.

IDA (MOUNT), a famous mountain of Asia Minor, near the head of the Gulf of Adramyti, and 30 m. S.E. the plain of Troy.—II, the principal mountain of Crete. [PSILOTIT.]

IDAHO, a territory, U. S., N. America, bounded N. by Washington and Dakota, W. Oregon, S. Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. It contains the head waters of the Missouri and Platte rivers, and is bounded by the Wind River mtn. Area 326,000 sq. m. P. estim. at 10,000. Cap. Florence. P. 3000.

IDANHA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 13 m. E. Castello-branco. P. 2200.

IDBURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.W. Burford. Ac. 1370. P. 233.

IDDAH or ATTAH, a town of Guinea, cap. kingdom of Eggarah, on the E. bank of the Quorra, 50 m. S. the influx of the Chadda. P. 8000. (?)

IDDESLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 2952. P. 529.

IDE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Ac. 1435. P. 665.

IDEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. S.E. Chudleigh. Ac. 1471. P. 358.

IDEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N. Rye. Ac. 2947. P. 600.

IDELSTREE, a pa. of England. [ELSTREE.]

IDINSK, a vill. or town of Siberia, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Irkutsk, on the Angara.

IDLE, a river of Engl., co. Nottingham, after a N.E. course, joins the Trent at W. Stockwith. At E. Retford it is crossed by the Chesterfield Canal.

IDLE, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Calverley, 3 m. N.N.E. Bradford. P. 9155. It has manuf. of woollens.

IDLICOTE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2½ m. N.N.E. Shipston-upon-Stour. Ac. 1410. P. 314.

IDMSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 5520. P. 542.

IDRIA, a mining town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. Adelsberg, in an Alpine valley, 23 m. W.S.W. Laybach. P. 4450. It has two churches, and an old castle, now used for the residence of the mining director, and for the government offices connected with its celebrated quicksilver mine. The latter employs upwards of 600 workmen; from 3200 to 3500 cwts. of quicksilver are produced annually.

IDRO (LAKE) (*Edrinrus Lacus*), N. Italy, prov. and 17 m. N. Brescia, is intermediate between the lakes Garda and Iseo. Length, N. to S., 7 m.; greatest breadth 1½ m.; depth about 400 feet. It is traversed by the Chiessa, an affluent of the Po, and it has on its W. side the fortress Rocca d'Anfo, and at its S.E. extremity the vill. *Idro-Atto*, with 866 inhabitants.

IDSTEDT, a town in the duchy, and 5½ m. N. Schleswig, on the road to Flensburg. A battle

took place here between the Prussians and Danes in 1852.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 15 m. N. Mayence. P. 1987.

IDU, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Abauj-Torna, dist. Kaschau. P. 2044.

IEKATERINBURG, Russia. [EKATERINBURG.]

IELETZ or ELETZ, Russia. [JELETZ.]

IELSI, a town of S. Italy, cap. circ., prov. and 9 m. E.S.E. Campobasso. P. 2770.

IENINJE, European Turkey. [YENINJE.]

IENIKALI STRAIT, S. Russia. [YENIKALE.]

IENISSEI, river and prov., Siberia. [YENISSEL.]

IERZU, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Lanusei. P. 2013.

IF, an islet of the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches du Rhône, opposite Marseille, wholly occupied with a fortress. It owes its name to the yews (*yfs*) with which it was originally covered.

IFFENDIC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 4 m. W. Montfort. P. 4233.

IFFESHEIM, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, S.W. Rastatt. P. 1866.

IFIELD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Sussex, 6¼ m. N.E. Horsham. Ac. 4116. P. 1307.—II. co. Kent, 2¼ m. S.S.E. Gravesend. Ac. 812. P. 88.

IFLANI, an upland region of Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.E. Amaserah, with a mean elevation of 2500 feet, and in which are the two vills., Iflani of Kastamuni, and Iflani of Zafaran Boli.

IFLEX, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 1769. P. 1004.

IFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Lewes. Ac. 2173. P. 167.

IFTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Monmouth, 3 m. S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 1155. P. 20.—II. (*Rheyn*), a township, co. Salop, pa. St Martin, 5 m. W. Ellesmere. P. 975.

IGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. E.S.E. Stoke Ferry. Ac. 1599. P. 192.

IGEA, a town of Spain, on the Alhama, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Logroño. P. 1910.

IGGELSHHEIM, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 7 m. N.W. Spire. P. 1832.

IGHTERMURRAGH, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, 2½ m. E.S.E. Castle-martyr. Ac. 5555. P. 1489.

IGHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. E.S.E. Whitchurch. Ac. 1568. P. 344.

IGHTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.W. Wrotham. Ac. 2540. P. 1152.

IGLA or IGLAWA, a river of Moravia, joins the Schwartzawa, 19 m. S. Brünn, course 70 m. S.E.

IGLAU, a town of Austria, Moravia, cap. circ., on the Igla, 49 m. W.N.W. Brünn. P. 16,553. It has three suburbs, several churches, a gymnasium, and a high school, with extensive manuf. of woollen cloth, paper, vinegar, colours, potash, and glass wares, and a flourishing corn and transit trade. Silver and lead are raised from neighbouring mines.

IGLESIAS, a walled town of Sardinia, prov. & 32 m. W.N.W. Cagliari, cap. circ., near the W. coast of the island. Pop. (with comm.) 6224. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, several convents, an ex-Jesuit college, and a trade in wine.

IGLO (Germ. *Neudorf*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hernad, 7 m. S. Leutschau. P. 6056. It has a Roman Catholic church, a town-hall, a board of mines, smelting works for copper and iron, and some trade in flax and linen fabrics.

IGLOOLIK, an island of British North America, in Fury and Hecla Strait, lat. 69° 21' N., lon. 81° 53' W. Mean annual temp. 5°-71 Fahr.

IGNACE (ST), a township of Lower Canada, British N. America, dist. and 40 m. N.N.W. Quebec.

**IGNACIO (St)**, an island of the U. S., North America, at the head of the Gulf of California.

**IGNAT (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. E.N.E. Riom. P. 1893.

**IGNY (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 5 m. N.W. Villefranche. P. 2443.

**IGRANDE or YGRANDE**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. W. Moulins. P. 1862.

**IGUASSU**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Rio de Janeiro. P. 4000. It has a considerable trade in grain by the river Iguaçú to Rio.

**IGUASSU or CURITIBA**, a river of Brazil, forms the boundary between the provs. San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, and joins the Parana in lat. 26° S., lon. 54° 45' W., after a W. course of 250 m. It is navigable only by canoes, owing to its numerous falls.

**IGUALADA**, *Aguas Latas*, a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. N.W. Barcelona, on l. b. of the Noya. P. 10,095. Chief public buildings, the pa. church, college, hospital, and cavalry barracks. It has manufs. of cotton goods, cotton & woollen thread, hats, and fire-arms, with brandy distilleries; and in its neighbourhood are several paper mills.

**IGUALEJA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Malaga. P. 1431.

**IGUAPE**, a river and town of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, the river entering the Atlantic about 85 m. S.W. Santos, after a tortuous E. course of 150 m., in much of which extent it is navigable. The town, on its S. bank, near its mouth, has a good harbour, and exports rice and timber. P. with dist. 8000.

**IGUARUSSU (W.)**, a town of Brazil, and the earliest founded in the prov. of Pernambuco, from which city it is distant 20 m. N.N.W. It stands on a height, beside the Iguarussu river, and has several churches. P. 5000.

**IGUMEN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. E.S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Beresina. P. 1100.

**IHNA**, a river of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stettin, enters the Dammshsee, an arm of the Great Haff, 9 m. N. Stettin. Length 55 miles.

**IJIGHNSK or GLJIGHNSK**, a fortified town of E. Siberia, prov. Okhotsk, at the head of its gulf, 90 m. W.S.W. Penjinsk.—The *Gulf of Ijighinsk* is an arm of the Gulf of Penjinsk, between lat. 60° and 60° 30' N., lon. 155° and 160° E.

**IJMA**, a river of N. Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Petchora, after a N.ward course of 190 m. through a desert region.

**IK**, two rivers of Russia, gov. Orenburg, the principal of which joins the Kama, 20 m. N.W. Menzelinsk, after a N.W. course of 200 miles.

**IKARMA**, one the Kurile Islands, Pacific.

**IKAZNI**, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 44 m. W.N.W. Disna. P. 1200.

**IKEN**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Alde, 4 m. N. Oxford. Ac. 2597. P. 336.

**ILAM**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Stafford, 9 m. E.N.E. Cheadle. Ac. of pa. 2939. P. 243.

**ILANMORE**, an island of the Hebrides, Scotl., co. Inverness, ½ m. N. Coll, and about 1 m. in circuit.

**ILANROAN and ILANTERACH**, two small islands, Hebrides, Scotl., co. Inverness, S. and E. Oronsay.

**ILANZ**, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, and the cap. of the "Grey League" (whence the name of the canton), on the Upper Rhine, 17 m. W.S.W. Ghur. P. 658.

**ILCHESTER or IVELCHESTER**, *Ischalis*, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the ancient Foss-way and on the Ivel, 4½ m. S.S.E. Somerton. Ac. 653. P. 781. It is the birthplace of Roger Bacon.

**ILDEFONSO (SAN) or LA GRANJA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Segovia. P. 3897.

The celebrated palace La Granja, in a mountain region, 3840 feet above the sea, was built by Philip v. The town has a royal manufacture of looking-glasses.

**ILDEFONSO (SAN)**, a group of islets, South Atlantic, 80 m. W. Cape Horn.—*Cape St Ildefonso* is a headland on the E. coast of Luzon, Philippine Islands, lat. 15° 15' N., lon. 121° 56' E.

**ILDERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wooler. Ac. 9670. P. 571.

**ILE DE FRANCE**, an old prov. of France, of which the cap. was Paris, now forming the five depts. Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Aisne, Oise, and parts of Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, and Yonne.

**ILE, Auz-Moines**, an island of France, off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lannion.—*Ile Des Faisans or De la Conference*.

[**FAISANS**.]—*Ile de France*, an island, Indian Ocean, [MAURITIUS].—*Ile d'Yeu*, a fortified island of France, dep. Vendée, in the Atlantic, 10 m. from the coast.—*Ile Des Roches*, one of the Seychelles islands, Indian Ocean.

**ILES DE L'INSTITUT**, a group of islands off the N.W. coast of Australia, opposite the entrance of Admiralty Gulf, respectively named after the distinguished French authors Fenelon, Montesquieu, Pascal, Descartes, Corneille, and Condillac.

**ILEKSKOI-KORODEK**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.W. Orenburg, at the conf. of the Ilek and Ural rivers. Many of its pop. are exiles. It has a mining, and some other schools.—*Ilkshoi Sastschita* is a contig. fort also on the Ilek.

**ILFORD (GREAT)** is a ward and chapelry of England, co. Essex, pa. Barking, with a vill. on the Roding, and on the E. C. Rail, 7 m. E.N.E. London. P. 4523.

**ILFORD (LITTLE)**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. E.N.E. London. Ac. 763. P. 594.

**ILFRACOMBE**, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on its N. coast, 9½ m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. of pa. 5583. P. of do. 3851; do. of town, 3034. Its harbour is enclosed by a bold rocky coast, and a pier 850 feet in length; it affords secure anchorage to vessels of 230 tons, and is defended by a battery, adjacent to which is a lighthouse. The town has an export trade in oats, and active fishery and coasting traffic. It is also frequented as a bathing-place. Steam-packets run constantly between it and Bristol, Swansea, and Milford. Alt. 150 feet.

**ILGHUAN or ILGUN**, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 43 m. N.W. Konieh.

**ILHA DO GOVERNADOR** ("*Governor's Island*"), an island of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, in its bay, 7 m. N. Rio. Length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth ½ m. It is populous and well cultivated.

**ILHA-GRANDE**, an island of Brazil, prov. and 68 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro, in the bay of Angra. Length, E. to W., 15 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. It produces sugar and coffee, and has several good anchorages resorted to by whale ships; on its W. side is the vill. of Santa Ana. P. 2000.—II. a town, Brazil.

**ILHAVO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 4 m. S. Aveiro, near the Atlantic. P. 4000.

**ILHEOS (SAN JORGE DOS)**, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 130 m. S.W. Bahia, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos, which enters the Atlantic after an E. course of 130 m. It has a harbour, and trade in agricultural produce. P. 3000.

**ILIDJAH**, two vills. of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Ellegia*), pash. and 8 m. W. Erzeroun, and near which Pompey defeated Mithridates.—II. pash. and 70 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates.

**ILI, KULJA, or GULDJA**, a city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist. Dzoungaria, on the *Ili*, lat.

43° 38' N., lon. 81° 38' E. It is the residence of a Chinese military governor, and is an entrepôt for the trade of Central Asia. P. 40,000. (?)

ILIM, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, tributary to the Angara. Total course 180 m. On it is Ilimsk, a fortified post, 300 m. N. Irkutsk.

ILOLO, the chief port of the isl. Panay, Philippines. Opened to foreign trade in 1859.

ILISEH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. N.E. Diarbekir, cap. Beylik.

ILISSUS, a rivulet of Greece, Attica, rises near the vill. Aleti, flows S.W., skirting Athens on the S., and enters the Porto Phanari, E. of the Piræus, after a total course of 10 miles.

ILKESTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. E.N.E. Derby, on the Erwash and Nutbrook Canal. Area 2290 ac. P. 8374. It has manuf. of stockings and lace. There are extensive coal mines in the county.

ILKLEY, *Olicana*, a pa. and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 5½ m. W.N.W. Otley. Ac. of pa. 8885. P. 1407.

ILL, a river of France, rises near Altkirch, dep. Haut Rhin, flows N. past Altkirch, Muhlhausen, Ensisheim, Benfelden, Erstein, and Strasbourg, 5 m. N.E. of which it joins the Rhine on left. Length 100 m. Chief affls. the Lauch, Faecht, Giesen, and Andlau. The canal of Bruche and the Canal Monsieur join it. Navigable for 62 m.

ILLABASCO, a lake of Central America, San Salvador. [COJUTEPEQUE.]

ILLANON, a bay of the Asiatic Archipelago, forming a wide inlet of the Celebes Sea, extending into the island Mindanao, on its S.W. side. Length and breadth 70 m. each.

ILLASI, a vill. of Austria, Venetia, prov. Verona, dist. Tregnano. P. of comm. 2394.

ILLATS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 19 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1618.

ILLAU (Hungarian *Illava*), a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.E. Trentschin, on l. b. of the Waag. P. 1019.

ILLAWARRA, a loch on the E. coast of Australia, New South Wales, Camden co., in lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 150° 55' E.

ILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées, on the Tet, 10 m. E.N.E. Prades. P. 3258.

ILLE, a river of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, rises in the étang Boulet, flows S. 18 m., and joins the Vilaine at Rennes. It communicates with the canal of the Ille and Rance.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. of Normandy, cap. Rennes. It is situated on the English Channel, between the depts. Manche, Mayenne, Loire-Inférieure, Morbihan, and Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2597 sq. m. P. 584,930. Surface flat, covered on the N. with forests, dunes, and marshes. Chief rivers, the Vilaine, Ille, Couesnon, Rance. A portion of the dep. is traversed by the canal of Ille and Rance on the N., and that of Nantes and Brest on the S. Climate mild, but humid. Corn raised nearly sufficient for home consumption; tobacco, hemp, and flax are important crops, and cider is extensively made. Minerals comprise iron, lead, building stones, and potters' clay. Pasturage excellent; and the honey, wax, and butter of the dep. are celebrated. Manufs. of hempen and linen thread and sailcloth are extensively carried on. The other branches of industry are iron forging, glass making, and tanning. Oysters are largely exported from Cancale. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Rennes, Fougères, Montfort, Redon, St Malo, and Vitré.

ILLER, a river of South Germany, rises in the Tirol, flows mostly N. through Bavaria, and

along the frontier of Württemberg, and joins the Danube, 2 m. above Ulm. Course 85 m. Principal affluent the Aurach; on it are the towns Immerstadt and Kempten. Its banks were, in 1800, the scene of many engagements between the French and Austrians.

ILLERAY and BALESHARE, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and W. of North Uist. Length about 4 m., breadth 1½ m. P. 199.

ILLERTISSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on rt. b. of the Iller, 38 m. W.S.W. Augsburg. P. 1145.

ILLESNAS, *Illacuris*, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 22 m. S.W. Madrid. P. 2000. It has manuf. of leather and chocolate.

ILLIDE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arr. and 10 m. S.W. Aurillac. P. 1777.

ILLIERS, a comm. & town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., on the Loir, 15 m. S.W. Chartres. P. 3003, who manuf. woollen goods.

ILIGHAUSEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Gottlieben. P. 933.

ILLIMANI, one of the loftiest mountains of the Bolivian Andes, in the E. Cordillera, 30 m. S.E. La Paz. Lat. 16° 40' S.; lon. 67° 48' W. It is a serrated ridge with 4 principal peaks, the loftiest estimated to be 21,140 feet in height. It derives its name from being perpetually covered with snow. On its N. side it has glaciers above the height of 16,350 feet. On it also is the lake of Illimani, 15,950 feet above the sea.

ILLINGEN, two vills. of South Germany.—I. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. S.E. Maulbronn. P. 1400.—II. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 5 m. N. Rastadt. P. 375.

ILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. East Harling. Ac. 1298. P. 88.

ILLINISSA, a mountain of S. America, in the Andes, 33 m. S.S.W. Quito, 17,380 feet high.

ILLINOIS, a river of the U. S., North America, formed by the union of Kankakee and des Plaines rivers, after a S.W. course of about 320 m., through the centre of the state Illinois, to which it gives name, joins the Mississippi 20 m. above Alton. It is navigable 206 m. to Ottawa, at the mouth of the Fox river; there is a canal 105 m. long, 6 feet deep, and 60 feet wide, from the influx of the Vermilion river to Chicago, on Lake Michigan. About 50 steamers ply on the river.

ILLINOIS, one of the U. S., North America, between lat. 37° and 42° 30' N., lon. 87° 30' and 91° 25' W., having E. Lake Michigan, and Indiana, and other sides, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Area 55,409 sq. m. P. (1855) 1,306,576; do. (1860) 1,711,951, of whom 7628 were free coloured. Surface elevated table-land, sloping S.ward, with extensive prairies; in the N.W. and S. hilly and densely wooded. The Mississippi forms its W., and the Ohio and Wabash rivers, most of its S. and E. frontiers; the Illinois, Rock, and Kaskaskia rivers traverse it from N.E. to S.W. Climate healthy, except in low wet localities. Temp. of year 52° Fahr. Winter cold. Soil very fertile, often 25 to 30 feet deep; 40 bushels of wheat and 100 of Indian corn to the acre is a common product. Potatoes, hops, hemp, tobacco, cotton, silk, and sugar are cultivated. Hogs and poultry are numerous. The mineral resources are abundant; more than 13,000,000 lbs. of lead have been smelted here in the year. Bituminous coal is, in many places, found on the surface; iron, copper, zinc, lime, marble, free-stone, and gypsum; sulphur and chalybeate springs in several places. All the cities and towns in the state are connected by railways. The richest tract in the state is the great American

bottom, lying along the Mississippi. In 1860 there were 2868 m. of railway in operation. Illinois is divided into 99 cos., and sends 9 members to Congress. Chief towns, Springfield, the cap., Chicago, Alton, Galena, and Nauvoo. There are churches of all denominations, 4 colleges, 42 academies, and 10,238 primary public schools, 14 incorporated, 9 theological seminaries, and 2 medical colleges. Constitution formed in 1847; governor and lieutenant-governor elected for 4 years, 25 senators for 4 years, and 75 representatives for 2 years. In 1720 some French Canadians settled in this region, but nearly all the settlements have taken place since 1800.

ILLISERA, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 57 m. S. Konieh.

ILLKIRCH, a comm. & vill., France, dep. B. Rhin, on rt. b. of the Ill, 3 m. S. Strasbourg. P. 4437.

ILLNAU, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on rt. b. of the Kempt. P. 2830. It has manufs. of threads, linen, and silks.

ILLOGAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel, 2½ m. N.W. Redruth. Ac. 8317. P. 9683, employed in copper and tin mines. It has a small harbour.

ILLOK, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Baranga, dist. Neusatz. P. 3500.

ILLOK, a town, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, with a port and steam-packet station on the Danube, 26 m. W. Peterwardein. P. 3550.

ILLORA, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Granada, on the Charcon. P. (including 6 adjacent hamlets) 6900.

ILLUECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Zaragoza. P. 2559.

ILLUXT, a market town of Russia, gov. Courland, 103 m. E.S.E. Mitau. P. 1900. It has a castle, Roman Catholic and Unitarian churches.

ILLYE, a market town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 m. N.W. Vajda-Hunyad. P. 900.

ILLYEFALVA, a market town of Transylvania, on the Aluta, 14 m. N.E. Kronstadt. P. 1084.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF), *Illyricum*, previous to 1849, a prov. of Austria, forming the S.E. corner of Germany, between lat. 44° 25' 24" and 47° 7' 40" N., lon. 12° 40' and 15° 45' E., bounded E. and N.E. by Styria, S.E. by Hungarian-Croatia, S. and W. by the Adriatic and Italy, and N. by Austria, Tirol, and Styria. Area, including the isls. of the Gulf of Quarnero, the chief of which are Veglia, Cherso, and Osero, 10,850 sq. m. P. (1850) 1,291,296. Surface mountainous, traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the Noric, Carnic, and Julian Alps; culminating point, the Gross Glockner, 12,957 feet in elevation. Chief rivers, the Drave and Save, which belong to the basin of the Danube, on the N.E., and the Isonzo, in the basin of the Adriatic, on the S.W. The waters of Lake Zirknitz rise and fall periodically, and the streams of its basin disappear under ground. Climate varies greatly according to elevation. The mountain slopes are covered with excellent timber, and the soil is fertile in some of the valleys. In the N., rye, oats, and barley are the principal crops, and in Carinthia cattle are extensively reared. In the S. the products comprise wine, olive oil, wheat, and maize. Mineral riches comprise gold, silver, mercury, lead, copper, and iron. Mining is a chief object of industry. Iron is most abundant in Carinthia and Carniola, lead in the rich mines of Bleiberg, and mercury at Idria, in Carniola. The principal manufs. are woollen cloths and glass. The commerce of Illyria is concentrated at the free port of Trieste. The greater part of the pop. belong to the Slavonic race. The title of the kingdom of

Illyria was revived by Napoleon I., who, in 1809, united to the French empire, under the name of the Illyrian provinces, the countries of Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of Austria and Venetian Friuli, the Hungarian Littoral, Civil and Military Croatia, Dalmatia, Ragusa, and Cattaro. In the divisions of the empire, 1849, the circles of Görz, Gradisca, Istria, and the city of Trieste form the kingdom of Illyria. [KÄRNTHEN, KRAIN, ISTRIA.]

ILLZACH, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Mulhouse, cant. Habsheim. P. 1663.

ILM, two rivers of Germany.—I. Saxony, rises in the Thuringian forest, flows N.E. past Ilmenau, Ilm, Kranichfeld, and Weimar, and joins the Saale, 13 m. N. Jena. Total course 55 m.—II. Bavaria, circs. Upper Bavaria and Swabia, joins the Danube near Neustadt.

ILM or STADT-ILM, a town of Germany, duchy Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 m. W.N.W. Rudolstadt. P. 2000, chiefly weavers.

ILMEN, a lake of Russia, gov. and S. Novgorod, 30 m. in length E to W., by 24 m. in greatest breadth, 107 feet above the sea. It receives the Lovat, Msta, and Cheson rivers, and discharges its waters by the Volkov N. into Lake Ladoga.

ILMENAU, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 27 m. S.W. Weimar. P. 3029. It has manufs. of metal buttons, woollen stuffs and porcelain; iron and coal mines, and a brisk trade in timber.—II. A small river of Hanover, a tributary to the Elbe, which it joins from the S. 15 m. S.E. Hamburg. Length 60 m.

ILMINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.N.W. Shipton-upon-Stour. Ac. 4000. P. 1000.

ILMINGER, pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Somerset, on the Ile, and affl. of the Parret, 10½ m. S.E. Taunton. Ac. of pa. 4050. P. 3241.

ILMIRE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Ac. 674. P. 79.

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ILMIRE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Ac. 674. P. 79.

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**IMANDRA**, a lake of Russia, gov. of Archangel, circ. and 35 m. S. Kola. Length, N. to S., 60 m.

**IMAU**, the ancient name of the Himalaya.

**IMBER**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 9 m. S.W. Devizes. Ac. 3033. P. 332.

**IMBERT**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Pfalz, dist. Blieskastel. P. 3314.

**IMBROS**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, off the E. entrance of the Hellespont, its highest summit in lat. 40° 10' N., lon. 25° 51' E., and 1959 feet above the sea. Length, E. to W., 19 m., breadth 10 m. It is densely wooded, and has about 4000 inhabitants.

**IMERITIA**, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, forming a part of the ancient Colchis, having N. the Caucasus mountains, E. Georgia, W. Mingrelia and Guriel, and S. the old pashalik of Akhalzikh. Area estimated at 7000 sq. m., and the pop. at 220,000. Surface mountainous, well wooded, and wholly comprised in the basin of the Rhion (ancient *Phasis*). Climate moist and unhealthy; soil very fertile. Products comprise wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, tobacco, hemp, madder, and a great variety of fruits common in Europe, which articles, with wine, cotton stuffs, taffetas, wool and woollen hosiery, honey, wax, and skins, constitute the chief exports. Imports consist in salt, woollen, silk and linen fabrics, copper wares, Turkish sabres, coin, jewellery, and colonial produce. The slave trade, formerly considerable, has greatly ceased since the Russian occupation of the country in 1804. Inhabitants of Georgian descent, and the majority are of the Greek Church. The prov. is divided into 4 districts. Chief towns, Kutais, the cap., Begdat, Vartzik, and Vakhani. Coal of excellent quality was discovered in 1846 N.E. of Kutais.

**IMIER (Str)**, (German *St Immer*), a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 12 m. W. Bienne. P. 2632, who manuf. clocks, lace, and woollens. Its valley, the Val di St Imer, is watered by the river Suze.

**IMMENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Hr. Hessen, 9 m. N.N.W. Cassel. P. 1569.

**IMMENSTADT**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 13 m. S.W. Kempten. P. 1200.

**IMMINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Humber, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 3715. P. 261.

**IMOLA**, *Forum Cornelii*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna, cap. dist., 25 m. W.S.W. Ravenna. P. (1862) 27,012. It has a cathedral several other churches and convents, a hospital, theatre, college, literary academy, public library, municipal palace, and charitable institutions; an oil-mill, and manuf. of wax, majolica, and glass.

**IMPERIAL**, a town of Chile, Araucania, on the Cauten or Imperial river, 82 m. N. Valdivia.

**IMPHY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, on an affl. of the Loire, 7 m. S.E. Nevers. P. 2052, occupied in large iron and copper mills.

**IMPINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N. Cambridge. Ac. 1200. P. 335.

**IMRUTHPOOR**, a town of British India, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 32' N., lon. 79° 40' E.

**IMST**, a market town of the Tirol, cap. circ. Upper Innthal, on the Inn, 31 m. W. Innsbruck. P. 2194, partly employed in copper mines.

**INACCESSIBLE ISLAND**, the most W. of the Tristan Da Cunha group, Atlantic. Lat. 37° 6' S.

**INADA** or **AINADA**, a town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, on the Black Sea, 75 m. E.N.E. Adrianople.

**INAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 6 m. E.S.E. Ennistymon. Ac. 19,887. P. 2929.

**INAGUA (GREAT and LITTLE)**, two of the Ba-

hama Islands; the former, the largest and most southerly of the group, 50 m. by 25 m. Lat. of N.E. point 21° 18' N.; lon. 73° 40' W.—The *Little Inagua*, 12 m. N.ward, is about 8 m. in length, by 6 m. across. P. (1861) 994.

**INCA**, a town of Spain, in the island Majorca, Mediterranean Sea, 17 m. N.E. Palma. P. 3300.

**INCE**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, on the Mersey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Frodsham. Ac. 3845. P. 371.—II. (*Blundell*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Sephton, 9¼ m. N.N.W. Liverpool. Ac. 2258. P. 572.—III. (*in-Makerfield*), a township, same pa., 1½ m. S.W. Wigan. Ac. 2314. P. 8266.

**INCH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, 2 m. E. Stranraer. Ac. 31,919. P. 3469.

**INCH**, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Ulster, co. Down, 2½ m. N. Down-Patrik. Ac. 6494. P. 1742.—II. Leinster, cos. Wicklow and Wexford, 2½ m. S.W. Arklow. Ac. 6802. P. 1230.—III. Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. S.W. Cloyne. Ac. 3822. P. 1139.—IV. Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the isl. of Inch, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 1 m. W. Churchtown. Ac. 3401. P. 698.—V. Leinster, co. Wexford, 6½ m. W.S.W. Taghmon. Ac. 1388. P. 378.

**INCHCAPE**, Scotland. [**BELL ROCK**.]

**INCHCOLM**, an island of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Aberdour, in the Firth of Forth, 2 m. S. Aberdour. Length about 1 m. P. 7. On it are the ruins of a monastery founded by Alexander I. in 1123.

**INCH GARVIE**, a rocky islet of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, opposite Queensferry.

**INCHIRONAN** or **INNISCRONANE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 5¼ m. N.N.E. Ennis. Ac. 17,438. P. 2637.

**INCHIGBELAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 9 m. W.S.W. Macroone. Ac. 45,415. P. 4020.

**INCHINNAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. N.W. Renfrew. Ac. 3527. P. 619.

**INCHQUIN**, a barony and island of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare; the island in Lough Corib; the barony comprising 88,387 ac. P. 12,607, with Lough Inchquin.

**INCHKEITH**, a rocky island of Scotland, in the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S. Kinghorn, co. Fife, opposite Leith, with lighthouse in its centre. 187 feet above the sea. Rainfall 17 inches. Light revolving. Lat. 56° 2' N.; lon. 3° 8' W. P. 12.

**INCH-MARNOCH**, an islet of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, co. and 2 m. W. Bute. P. 27.

**INCHTURE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Perth. P. 659.

**INCHULKURUNGEE** or **EENCHULKURUNJEE**, a jaghire of India, territory of Bombay, the centre in lat. 16° 41' N., lon. 74° 2' E., consists mostly of level plains, and is very fertile, but a portion, stretching to the Ghauts, bordering on the Concan, is rugged and jungly.

**INCHY-BEAUMONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 11 m. E.S.E. Cambrai. P. 1744.

**INCISA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Belbo. P. 2871, partly engaged in silk-throwing. It is celebrated for its wine.—II. a town, prov. and circ. Florence, on the Arno, cap. comm. P. 3460.

**INCORONATA**, an isl. of Dalmatia. [**CORONATA**.]

**INDALS-ELF**, a river of Sweden, lens Osternud and Hernosand, formed below Ragunda, flows S.E. and enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 m. N. Sundsvall, after a navigable course of 60 miles.

**INDEPENDENCE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Arkansas. Area 1007 sq. m. P. 12,970 free, 1387 slaves.—II. a township, New Jersey, 14 m. N.E. Belvidere. P. 2621.—III. a township, New York, 20 m. S.E. Angelica. P. 1701.

**INDEPENDENCE**, a town of the U. S., N. America,



taria are established as a refuge from the lowlands. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in the W., and by their means large tracts of country have been elevated and others sunk.

In the N. of the Indian Ocean, the S.W. monsoon blows from March to October. The N.E. monsoon succeeds, & continues from October to March. The S.W. monsoon brings rain and foul weather; and the wind blows with greater force during this than during the N.E. monsoon, when the sky is generally clear. The zone of the S.W. and N.E. monsoons extends from the equator to the N. of the tropic of Cancer, and from the coast of Africa to the E. of the Philippines.

The chief vegetable products of India are wheat and other cereals, cotton, sugar, indigo, opium, hemp, flax, tea, and timber. Wheat is grown in great abundance in the N.W. Provinces, and in the Upper Punjab, at Lahore and Mooltan; barley and millet in the Neilgherry hills and other places. Cotton is grown over a small portion of Bengal Proper, Aracan, and the upper provinces of Pegu; but the most important cotton-fields are in Nagpore, the Southern Maharratta country, Berar, and Gujerat. The sugar-cane is cultivated nearly all over India. Indigo—This important dye-plant is cultivated, on a large scale, only in the moist and mild climate of the region in the N. of Bengal Proper, between the Ganges and the Himalayas, where it is the staple product, and whence it is exported to the amount of 11½ millions of pounds-weight, value 2,000,000*l.* sterling, in a year. Opium—The plant which produces opium grows in greatest abundance in the district S. of the Ganges, in Bengal, and in Malwar, whence it is exported through Bombay. Madras produces none for export. In 1863 the whole export from India was 67,000 chests, value 6,477,000*l.* Tea has been grown for some years in Assam, on the hills 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea. Lately it has been cultivated over extensive tracts on the southern and western or Punjab slopes of the Himalayas, where it grows at an elevation of 5000 feet. The produce of these tea plantations in 1863 was, at the factory of Dehra Doon, 14,982 lbs., at Ghurhwal 10,247 lbs., and at Kumaon 7960 lbs. Total, 41,519 lbs. Tea is grown also in the Neilgherries, where coffee is extensively cultivated; and the cinchona plant has been successfully introduced there, and at Darjeeling, etc. The most valuable timber is the teak-wood, used for ship-building; it grows wild in the mountainous parts of Malabar and the Coromandel coast, in the Punjab, the valley of Nerbudda, the Tenasserim provinces, and Pegu. The saul-wood grows in a belt of forest five to ten miles wide, at the foot of the Himalayas, between the marshy Tarai and the sandstone chain—"the Doons." Iron and coal are extensively worked near Burdwan in Bengal, and Jubbulpore in Nerbudda; iron and copper are distributed nearly all over India; coal is found also in the Tenasserim provinces, Cuttack (Orissa), Behar, Lower Assam, Sylhet, Aracan, Central prov. Gujerat, and Upper Assam. Silver is found in small quantities in the jungles of Beerbhoom; gold and precious stones in the rivers of Tenasserim, the Punjab, and on the coast of Malabar; diamonds in the districts of Sumbulpore, Golconda, and Vizapur. Salt is extracted from sea-water on a large scale in the Sunderbuns, and from the mines of the salt-range mountains in the Punjab. The gross revenue of India for 1862-3, was 45,105,700*l.*, of which land rev. 19,430,000*l.* Salt, 5,337,500*l.* Opium, 7,850,000*l.* Rev. estimated for 1864,

45,306,000*l.* Expenditure at home and in India, 44,490,000*l.* Probable surplus 816,000*l.* Nearly half the entire revenue is now derived from the land-tax. In the different presidencies the government land tenures vary. In the lower provinces of Bengal the land is held chiefly upon the *zemindarry* tenure. In this case no separation of interests is recognised by the government, the whole estate being cultivated for the mutual benefit of the proprietors. One person is held responsible to the government for the payment; and if he fails, the estate is sold for its behoof, but under-tenants may protect their own interests. The landlord's rent in this part is held in perpetuity, so that no increase of rent can take place; and the rent paid to him by under-tenants has, since 1859, been regulated by an Act which has caused much difficulty between landlord and tenant. In the N.W. provinces the land is held under the *putteedarree* tenure, by which an estate is parcelled out into allotments, each farmer cultivating his own part, and paying to the overseer of the village his share of the dues; but the whole are jointly responsible for all government claims,—the transgressor, in the first place, being deprived of his possession. By this system government claims are calculated upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rent, and leases are granted for a period of thirty years. In Bombay thirty years' leases are now granted by the state, as in the North-West. In Madras, the *ryotwar* system is the basis of the revenue settlement, each proprietor being held responsible for his own payments; the proprietor has the option of resigning his lease, or any portion of it, at the end of any season. In the southern districts the seasons are precarious, and the cultivators poor and improvident. Government claims used to be levied in these parts by taking a large sum in prosperous, and making great reductions in bad, seasons; but this did not work well, as it made farming a gambling transaction. During the last ten years the assessment has been much lightened, to the benefit of both the peasant and the state landlord. In Madras, as well as over all the rest of India, the same permanent settlement of the land-tax, which has existed in Bengal since 1793, is to be introduced. Up to 1860 it was impossible to purchase the fee-simple of land, except in the three presidency cities and Chittagong in Bengal; but since the last year of Lord Canning's administration, waste land has been sold in fee-simple very largely, chiefly to English tea and coffee planters, and settlers who have indigo or silk factories on other land may also purchase the same tenure on fair terms. Restrictions which hindered commerce, and retarded the development of the resources of the country, have been gradually removed within the last twenty years, and India now enjoys free trade; the dues on British and foreign shipping are the same. The inland duties, and duties on goods carried coastwise, are abolished. Exports of British India (exclusive of Singapore and Ceylon), (1862), cotton, rice, seeds, indigo, hemp, hides, saltpeatre, wool, silk, coffee, sugar, gums, oils, tea, skins, teak, safflower, ivory, coir-rope, cutch, etc., to the value of 34,133,551*l.* Imports, cottons, iron, copper, machinery, beer and ale, woollens, apparel, hardwares, stationery, glass, zinc, salt, coals, wine, earthenware, linens, steel, drugs, cochineal, etc., to the value of 15,346,426*l.* The export of cotton to Great Britain in 1860 was 1,822,689 cwts., and in 1862 3,505,844 cwts. Vessels entered the ports of India (1860) 21,190, tonnage 2,374,969. Cleared 20,458, tonnage 2,523,983. In this extensive country a great

diversity of language prevails. In Upper India the numerous and various dialects are derivatives from the Sanscrit,—the most important being Hindee and Bengalee; in Southern India from the Pali, polished by Sanscrit elements and words,—the most important being Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese. Hindustani is the language of most of the Mohammedans, and the *lingua franca* of the whole peninsula. Persian was formerly the language of the law courts, but was abolished in 1837, and the vernacular of each district substituted. Brahminism prevails over the whole peninsula, mixed with other forms of Paganism and with Mohammedanism. Buddhism is the religion of British Burmah, and, mixed with fetish-worship, of some of the Indo-Chinese tribes on the slopes of the Himalayas. Devil and fetish worship prevail among the aboriginal tribes in the hills. In the Punjab, which was subjected to British rule in 1849, the inhabitants, amounting to 10,000,000 or 11,000,000, are mostly Hindoos, who, known as Sikhs or disciples of Nanak, bear an implacable hatred to the Mohammedans, who also abound there. The greater portion of the people of Cashmere are Mohammedans. The aboriginal races of India have no literature, and almost no traditions. The *Khonds* in Orissa occupy 52,995 sq. m., and the pop. is estimated at 4,534,813. Human sacrifices used to prevail amongst them, but the British Government have stopped the revolting custom. On the Eastern Ghauts and in Mysore are the *Chenezars*, a race still more barbarous. Near Madras the *Yenedys* are so illiterate as to be unable to reckon higher than five. The *Bhils*, in the hill country bordering Mewar, are robbers and outcasts, and have scarce any faith or form of worship. The *Wartils* and *Katodars* occupy the entire mountain range of Western India. The former worship the "Lord of Tigers," to whom they sacrifice fowls and goats; they recognise no other god, and have no idea of a future state. The *Katodars* live on the outskirts of towns and villages, feeding on snakes, rats, and offal. Nearly allied to these are the *Buddughars*, and the robber tribe of the *Phansingars*,—this last term being the name by which Thugs are known in some parts of Southern India. All the aborigines live in a state of perpetual servitude, and are known by the general name of Coolies. The predecessors of the Brahmins came from the north-west of the Indus, B.C. 1100. The Hindoos brought with them into India a language closely connected with those of Europe, and reduced to serfage all whom they conquered, besides introducing an elaborate code of laws, which have survived nearly 3000 years, and prevail still. Nearly contemporaneous with Brahminism, & probably a protest against it, came the religion of Buddha, the rival, and for long the dominant faith, of which the cave temples in the Deccan indicate the supremacy and attest the decadence. It seems to have flourished up to the fifth, and to have declined during the eighth century. The Mohammedan invasion of India began in the eleventh, and was completed in the fifteenth, century; but most of the Mohammedans now in India spring from a Brahminical stock. The Arabs or Siddees of Central India and the Concan came in successive hordes from Arabia and Africa. The Parsis, or fire-worshippers, were refugees from the religious persecution of Persia. Though small in number, they have in Bombay earned a distinguished name for public munificence, skill, and success in commerce; and they have led the way in the cause of female education. The Government of India has for some years past been devoting laudable attention to

education, which was put on a new footing with three universities and grants-in-aid of non-government and missionary schools in 1854. English is taught in all its schools, and is highly prized by the native youth of India as a means of employment in government and mercantile offices. In the sixteenth century Roman Catholic missions were introduced by the Portuguese. In the seventeenth century, the Reformed religion was introduced with little success by the Dutch, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century a most successful Lutheran mission was established by the Danish government at Tranquebar. In 1793, the Baptist Missionary Society sent out its first agents, and several other societies rapidly augmented the number of missionaries all over the country. Towards the close of 1850, 22 missionary societies had established 260 stations, employing 403 preachers and 551 native catechists. They had founded 309 native churches, having a communion roll of 7356; besides numerous male and female schools, tract societies and printing-presses, and had distributed 200,000 copies of the Scriptures, in thirteen different languages, in 1860. In the same year the total cost of the missionary operations amounted to 190,000*l.* In 1862 the missionary societies of India and Ceylon were 31, the stations 371; foreign missionaries 519, native missionaries 140, native catechists 1365, native churches 1190, the communicants 31,249, and the native Protestant Christian community 153,816, or, including the Burmese converts, 213,182. The sum expended was 294,300*l.* Several great public works have been undertaken, and many completed in India within the last few years. Among these are the Ganges, Jumna, and Doab canals, and the Godavery, Kistna, and Cauvery, weirs for irrigation: a magnificent system of railways, in making which the greatest engineering difficulties have been overcome, and works undertaken of unparalleled magnitude. Of these there were opened in 1864, the East India Bengal line (N.W. provs.) 972 m.; the Madras Indian Peninsula railway, 557 m.; the Madras and Beyrora line, 448 m.; Bombay and Baroda, 185 m.; the Sindh line, Kurachee to Hyderabad, 114 m.; the Punjab line, Lahore to Umritsar, 32 m.; the E. Bengal, 110 m.; the Calcutta and S.E. line, 16 m., to Canning Town on the Mutlah; the Branch Railway Cos. line, about 35 m. from Nulhattee to near Moorsheedabad; the Great Southern, terminating at Cauvery, 79 m.; total, upwards of 2600 miles. At the same time there were 11,030 miles of telegraph in operation. The zoology of India comprises the elephant, tiger, leopard, panther, wolf, hyæna, lion, which is rare, wild buffalo, bear, jackall, deer, and monkeys. Crocodiles, serpents, and other reptiles are numerous. Domestic animals are the horse, camel, buffalo, ox, sheep, goat, and swine. Fish, and birds of every variety of plumage, are abundant.

Alexander the Great invaded and partly subdued the country. About 126 B.C. it was again invaded by the Tartars (*Scythians* of the Greeks and *Sakas* of the Hindoos). From the tenth to the twelfth centuries of the Christian era, the Mohammedans overran and conquered considerable portions of India; and subsequently the Mogul empire was established. In 1498 India was first visited by Vasco de Gama, and subsequently the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Danes, established settlements on the peninsula; but the former never acquired more than a paltry territory on the W. coast, and the two latter a few commercial factories. The French influence in India, at one time considerable, also yielded to the supe-

rior enterprise of the British, & finally the French relinquished the field. In 1861 the pop. of the French possessions in India was 220,478, of whom 1488 were Europeans and 1556 of mixed blood. In 1625 the first English settlement was made by a company of merchants, in a small spot of the Coromandel coast, of 5 sq. m., transferred in 1653 to Madras. A short time previously a settlement had also been obtained at Hoogly, which afterwards became the Calcutta station. In 1687 Bombay was erected into a presidency. In 1773, by an act of the British Legislature, the 3 provinces were placed under the administration of a governor-general, and Calcutta was made the seat of a supreme council, the presidencies of Madras and Bombay being made subordinate to that of Bengal. Hitherto the affairs of India had been managed by the company, but in 1784 a board of control was appointed by government, the president of which became secretary of state for India in 1858. From the year 1750, when the warlike acquisition of territory commenced under Lord Clive, a succession of conquests, almost forced upon the British contrary to their inclinations, have now placed nearly all India under their sway. The governor-general, assisted by an executive council of five, and a legislative council, in which the non-official and the native communities are represented, has the power of making laws for British India, subject to the approval of the home government; and he has the sole direction of the army, which is under the control of a commander-in-chief. In May 1857 the Bengal native troops mutinied, and massacred many Europeans. In November 1858 a proclamation was issued conferring the sovereignty of India in the British Crown. In June 1859, Oude was subjugated, and order restored. The Central Provinces and British Burmah were consolidated in 1861-2, each under a chief commissioner, directly subject to the governor-general. It is expected that the great trigonometrical survey of India, now in course of publication, will be completed in 1868.

**INDIANA**, one of the U. S., North America, near the centre of the union, between lat. 37° and 42° 45' N., lon. 84° 42' and 87° 49' W., having N. the Lake and State Michigan, W. Illinois, E. Ohio, & S. the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky. Area 33,809 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 1,350,428, of whom 11,428 were free coloured. Surface level or undulating. Rivers nearly all tributaries of the Wabash, which forms its W. frontier. Soil on rivers very fertile; in other parts light, and sandy hills in N. Chief products, maize, wheat, oats, potatoes, wool, butter, cheese, and tobacco. There are extensive lines of railway in this state, within which is more than half of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Coal, iron, copper, marble, lime, freestone, & gypsum are found. Manufs. comprise cotton & woollen mills, iron works, tanneries and distilleries. In 1860 there were 13 colleges incorporated in this state, 1 or 2 of which receive pupils of both sexes; theological, law, and medical schools. In 1860 there were 337,390 students attending the public schools. Public rev. (1860) 3,851,456 dols. *Indiana* has numerous churches of all denominations, deaf-mutes, blind, and insane asylums. The state contains 91 cos., and sends 11 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Indianapolis, the cap., Madison, New Albany, and Terre Haute. *Indiana* became one of the States of the Union in 1816.—II. a co. in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 753 sq. m. Pop. (1860) 33,687; and with cap. of same name, 10 miles N.E. Pittsburg. P. 1000.

**INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.** [MALAYSIA.]

**INDIAN KEY**, an island of the U. S., North America Florida, off its S. coast, 75 m. S.W. Cape Florida, and resorted to as a watering-place by visitors.—*Indian Springs* is a watering-place, Georgia, 52 m. W. Milledgeville.

**INDIAN OCEAN**, *Indicum Mare*, a vast oceanic basin, separated from the Pacific on the E. by the Asiatic Archipelago and Australia, bounded on S. by a line drawn from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass' Strait, divided from the Atlantic by Africa on W., and enclosed by the countries of Asia on the N. It communicates with the China Sea by the Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait, and the Strait of Flores. Principal inlets, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Chief straits the Channel of Mozambique, and Palk Strait. The most important islands are Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, the Comoro islands, the Seychelles, and Socotra, belonging to Africa; the Laccadives, Maldives, Ceylon, the Andaman and Nicobar islands, to Asia. The principal rivers of the *Indian Ocean* are, in Asia, the Saluen, Irrawadi, Bramapootra, Ganges, Godavery, Kistna, Nerbudda, Indus, and the Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; in Africa, the Zambezi. The chief seaports are Calcutta and Bombay in India; Malacca in the Asiatic Archipelago; Aden, Mokha, and Muscat in Arabia; Zanzibar, etc., in Africa. Steam-packets are established between the principal ports. The monsoons or periodical winds prevail in the N. part of the ocean, blowing from the S.W. between April and Oct., and S.E. from Oct. to April. Tempests are general at the periods of change; and between lat. 5° and 40° S. violent hurricanes occur. [For limits, routes, etc., see *Johnston's Physical Atlas.*]

**INDIANOPOLIS**, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Indiana, on White River, 158 m. W.S.W. Columbus. It is the centre of several railways and has iron foundries and paper-mills. P. (1860) 18,611.

**INDIAN TERRITORY**, a country of U. S., North America, set apart by the government as a permanent abode for the Indian Tribes removed from the different States. It is about 450 m. long from N. to S., 35 to 240 m. wide from E. to W. Area 71,127 sq. m. Lat. 33° 30' to 37° N., lon. 94° 30' to 103° W., a portion of the country is comprised in the Great American Desert, elsewhere it is fertile, affords excellent pasture, and abounds in game. The entire pop. is estimated at 120,000 (?) Indians.

**INDIES (EAST)**, a collective name given to the peninsula of Hither and Further India, and the Asiatic Archipelago. [INDIA.]

**INDIES (WEST).** [WEST INDIES.]

**INDIGHIRKA**, a river of E. Siberia, gov. Yakutsk; rises in the Stanovoi mountains, and after a N. course of 1000 m., enters the Arctic Ocean in lat. 71° N., lon. 150° E.

**INDIO**, a river of the Isthmus of Panama, New Granada, unites with the Pacora to form a large stream, which enters the Pacific, E. Panama.

**INDJE-KARA SU**, *Haliacmon*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, enters the Gulf of Salonica, 18 m. S.W. Salonica. Length 110 miles.

**INDJIGHIZ**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 33 m. W.N.W. Constantinople.

**INDJH (CAPE)**, *Lepsa*, the most N. point of Asia Minor, 13 m. N.W. Sinope.

**INDO-CHINA**, S. Asia. [MALAY PENINSULA.]

**INDORE TERRITORY**, India, consists of several isolated tracts, some of them lying very remote from each other, and are as follow:—1st, the ter-

ritory annexed to the town of Indore, between lat. 21° 18' and 23° 5' N., lon. 75° 2' and 76° 16' E.; 2d, the tract of territory annexed to the town of Rampoora, N. of Indore, between lat. 24° 3' and 24° 46' N., lon. 75° 6' and 76° 12' E.; 3d, also N. of Indore, includes the town of Mehedpore, lat. 23° 29' N., lon. 75° 42' E.; 4th, W. of Indore, contains the towns of Dhie and Pitland, between lat. 22° 10' and 23° 1' N., lon. 74° 39' and 74° 51' E.; and the last in lat. 22° 31' N., lon. 76° 26' E. Total area 8318 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 815,164. The Vindhya mountains traverse Southern Indore, nearly from E. to W.; the highest point is the Jam Ghat, 2328 feet above the sea. The Nerbudda river traverses it from E. to W. Soil fertile. Chief products, wheat, rice, pulse, sugarcane, cotton, opium, and tobacco. Climate sultry, the thermometer ranging from 60° to 90° in the shade. Chief towns, Indore, Mundlaisir, Rampoora, and Bhanpoora. This state is the possession of the Holcar family.

**INDORE**, a town of India, cap. state of same name, on l. b. of the Kutki, 377 m. N.E. Bombay. P. estim. at 15,000. Here is a British residency.

**INDRAGHRI**, a navigable river of Sumatra, on its E. coast, in lat. 0° 32' S., lon. 103° E.

**INDRAMAYO**, a cape, river, and town of Java, on its N. coast, 90 m. E. Batavia.

**INDRAPURA** or **INDRAPORA**, a point, river, town, state, and volcano of Sumatra, the town near the S.W. coast, 150 m. N.W. Bencoolen. *Indrapura point* is in lat. 2° 5' S., lon. 105° 27' E., and N. of it is a bay, in which are the Indrapore islands.

**INDRE**, a riv. of France, depts. Indre & Indre-et-Loire, joins the Loire, 18 m. W.S.W. Tours, after a N.W. course of 115 m. On it are the towns La Châtre, Châteauroux, Chatillon, and Loches, from which last it is navigable to the Loire, 45 m.

**INDRE**, a dep. of N.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Berry, enclosed by the depts. Loire-et-Cher and Indre-et-Loire, Vienne, H. Vienne, Creuse, and Cher. Area 2624 sq. m. P. 270,054. Surface uniformly level. Principal rivers, the Indre and Creuse. More corn and wine are raised than required for home consumption, though much of the soil is barren and swampy. Climate generally mild and temperate. Sheep are numerous, and many oxen and poultry are fattened here. This dep. furnishes the best lithographic stones in France. Iron, iron goods, earthenwares, cutlery, woollen and cotton cloths, yarn, leather, tiles, and parchment, are among the chief products, and are exported to double the value of the imports. Indre is divided into the 4 arrs., Châteauroux, Issoudum, La Châtre, and Le Blanc.

**INDRE-ET-LOIRE**, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed chiefly of the old prov. of Touraine, comprising a region on both sides of the Loire, enclosed by the depts. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Vienne, Indre, and Loire-et-Cher. Area 2361 sq. m. P. (1861) 323,572. Climate mild. Surface level, and near the Loire very fertile; elsewhere poor, and often marshy. The Cher, Indre, and Vienne rivers water its S. portion. Agriculture has lately improved, and the produce in corn is now more than adequate to home consumption. Wine is exported to Paris and Belgium. The dep. furnishes lithographic stones, pipe and potters' clay, and contains an immense mound of petrified shells, which are used as manure. Hemp, liquorice, aniseed, truffles, fruits, etc., are raised, the produce of the dep. being chiefly agricultural. The culture of silk is increasing, as are the silk, woollen, and leather manufs. of Tours. Other principal manufs. are of files and rasps, iron

wares, red lead, and pottery; and near Montbazou is a national gunpowder factory and nitre refinery. The dep. is divided into the 3 arrs. of Tours, the cap., Chinon, and Loches.

**INDRET**, a small island of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, formed by the Loire, 5 m. W. Nantes. The French government lately founded an establishment here for building steamboats.

**INDUNO**, a comm. & vill. of N. Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese, near the l. b. of the Olona. P. 2058.

**INDUS**, the principal river of the Punjab, India, under the name of Sinh-kha-bab, or Lion's Mouth, rises on the N. of the Kailas mountain in Tibet, 22,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 32° N., lon. 81° 30' E. It flows first N.W. 160 m., and joins the Eekung Choo, or "river of Gartope." About 50 m. below this junction, where its bed is about 15,000 feet above the sea, it leaves the table-land, and enters the gorges between the Karakorum and Himalaya mountains, still preserving a generally N.W., but somewhat tortuous course, and retaining the name of Sinh-kha-bab. From the mountains of Cashmere on the S., it receives on the left the rivers Zanskar and Dras, and at lon. 75° 57', the river Shy-yok on the right, which is its largest tributary above the Cabool. The river now receives the name of Indus or Aba Sind. About 25 m. below this confluence it passes Iskardo, where its bed is 6300 feet above the sea. Continuing its N.W. course for still 90 m., it attains its highest latitude 35° 50' N., lon. 74° 45' E., where it suddenly turns, taking a S. direction for a few miles, then S.W. through unexplored territory to Attock (1000 feet above the sea), in the Punjab, at which town it receives the Cabool from Afghanistan. It has now left the mountainous region of the Himalayas; but for 110 m. below Attock to Kalabagh it is an enormous torrent, after which it enters the plains, and flows S. to Mittunkote, distant 350 m. In this part of its course the river, when swollen, overflows the adjacent country to a great extent. At Mittunkote, in lat. 29°, is the confluence of the Punjnd, the river that conveys the united waters of the Punjab to the Indus. It flows now S.W., then S., and falls into the Arabian Sea, by many and often shifting mouths, at lat. 23° 30' to 24° 28' N., throwing off the Narra branch at lat. 28°. The Delta begins at lat. 25° 30', and has a coast line of 122 miles. The navigation of the Indus extends from Attock to the sea, 942 miles, where the fall is to Kalabagh 20 inches, thence to Mittunkote 8, and thence to the sea 6 inches per m. Above Attock the fall is, on the average, 20 feet per m. Total course of river 1800 m. The Indus Steam Flotilla Company have 4 passenger steamers plying between Kotree and Mooltan, and 21 barges for traffic. The guryial, or long-snouted alligator, is abundant in the river; and the bolun, a cetaceous animal, is common. Nowhere are fish more plentiful, especially the pulla, a species of carp which forms a large portion of the food of the adjacent population.

**INEBOLI**, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Black Sea, 72 m. W.S.W. Sinope. P. from 2000 to 3000. It has a roadstead.

**INES (SANTA)**, an isl. in the N. part of the Gulf of California. Lat. 27° 23' N., lon. 111° 40' W.

**INFICIONADO**, a vill. of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 12 m. N. Marianna. P. 4500.

**INGATESTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 6 m. S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 2678. P. 882.

**INGELFINGEN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 2 m. N.W. Künzelau. P. 1502.

**INGELHEIM (LOWER and UPPER)**, two contigu-

ous market towns of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Selz, near its influx into the Rhine, 9 m. W.S.W. Mayence. P. of former 2100; do. of latter 2500.

INGELMUNSTER, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., arr. and 7½ m. N. Courtrai. P. 5965. Manufs. linens.

INGENOE, an island of Norway, prov. Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean, 30 m. S.W. North Cape.

INGERSHEIM, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Rhin, 3 m. N.W. Colmar. P. 2498.

INGESTRE, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Ac. 868. P. 151.

INGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 8½ m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1750. P. 646.—II. co. Norfolk, 7 m. S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1503. P. 464.—III. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1808. P. 236.

INGHAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, S. of Michigan. Area 564 sq. m. P. 17,435.

INGLEBY, two pas. of England, co. York, North Riding.—I. (*Arncliffe*), 7 m. S.S.W. Stokesley. Ac. 1875. P. 326.—II. (*Greenhow*), 4 m. E.S.E. Stokesley. Ac. 7066. P. 481.—Several townships of England are named Ingleby.

INGLESHAM, a pa. of England, cos. Wilts and Berks, 3 m. N. Highworth. Ac. 927. P. 119.

INGLETON, a vill. and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Bentham, 9½ m. N.W. Settle, on Leeds and East Lancashire Railway. Ac. of chapelry 17,858. P. 1247. In the chapelry, are some curious caves; and Ingleton (or *Ingleboro*) hill, is 2373 feet above the sea.

INGODA, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N.E. course of about 300 m., joins the Onon to form the Shilka river, an affluent of the Amoor.

INGOLDSTROPPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.E. Castle Rising. Ac. 1895. P. 372.

INGOLDMELLS, a maritime pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. E.S.E. Alford. Ac. 1857. P. 319.

INGOLDSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N. Corby. Ac. 2237. P. 427.

INGOLSTADT, a fortified town of Upper Bavaria, on l. b. of the Danube, 35 m. S.W. Regensburg. P. (1861) 19,397, of whom 2601 were military. It is strongly fortified, has 7 churches, a royal palace, several hospitals, and many charitable institutions. Its university, founded in 1472 (and at which, in the 16th century, the celebrated Urban Regius studied, under the name of Faustus), was transferred in 1800 to Landshut, and afterwards to Munich. Manufs. cloth, playing-cards, and leather. Salt and grain stores and breweries.

INGOUVILLE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., 1 m. N. Havre. P. 904. Has chemical works and sugar-refineries.

INGOYEM, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 8 m. E. Courtrai. P. 2205.

INGRAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 7½ m. E.S.E. Wooler. Ac. 11,304. P. 200.

INGRANDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 17 m. W.S.W. Angers. P. 1289. It has a bottle-glass factory.

INGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. E.S.E. Brentwood. Ac. 1792. P. 516.

INGRIA (German *Ingermannland*), an old prov. of Russia, now forms part of the government of St Petersburg. P. 100,000, of Finnish origin.

INGRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, 4 m. W.N.W. Orleans. P. 2651.

INGROWITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 32 m. N.E. Iglau. P. 1150.

INGUINIEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. N.N.E. Lorient. P. 2474.

INGUL and INGULETZ, two rivers of Russia, gov. Kherson. Both rise N. of Elisabetgrad, and

flow S.; the former into the Bug near Nikolaiev, after a course of 150 m.; the latter into the Dnieper, 8 m. N.E. Kherson, length 220 miles.

INGWILLER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, on rt. b. of the Moder, 11 m. N.N.E. Saverne. P. 2121, chiefly employed in potash, starch, and soap factories, and dyeing linens.

INGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 2 m. N. Aylesham. Ac. 512. P. 153.

INHAMBAN or INHAMBANE, a marit. town of E. Africa, the healthiest of the Portuguese stations on this coast, near the mouth of the Inhamban river, N. Cape Corrientes, and 200 m. N.E. Delagoa Bay. Trade mostly in ivory and bees' wax.—The *Inhamban River* has an S.E. course of 150 m.

INHAMBUPE, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 90 m. N.N.E. Bahia, on the river Inhambupe. P. of dist. 3000, Indians and Brazilians.

INISHARGY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, comprising the town of Kirkcubbin (which see). Ac. 5516. P. 2565.—*Innishark* is an island Connaught, co. Mayo, immediately S.W. Innishboffin. Ac. 581. P. 181.

INISHBOFIN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the island of same name, 3 m. N.N.W. Claggan Point. Ac. 3151. P. 1236.—*Innishoffin* is the name of several islands in cos. Donegal and Longford.

INISHCALTRA, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Clare and Galway 3¼ m. E.N.E. Scariff. Ac. 9471. P. 1118. Holy Island (Lough Derg) is in this parish.

INISHCARRA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5½ m. W.S.W. Cork. Ac. 10,190. P. 2786.—II. a small island, Ulster, 1¼ m. S. Arran.

INISHEER, INISHMAIN, Irel. [ARRAN ISLANDS.]

INISHKEEL, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 11 m. N. Killybegs. Ac. 101,343. P. 11,179.—II. a small isl., same pa. in Guibarry Bay.

INISHMACSAINT, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Fermanagh and Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ballyshannon. Ac. 44,113, including loughs. P. (1861) 10,445.

INISHMAGRATH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 5 m. S.E. Dromahaire. Ac. 23,413, including a part of Lough Allen. P. 6713.

INJEH-SU, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, in a ravine, 13 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh. It has two churches, numerous grottoes, and a khan.

INKBERROW, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 8½ m. E.S.E. Droitwich. Ac. 6791. P. 1573.

INKERMANN, a ruined vill. of Russia, Crimea, near the E. extremity of the harbour of Sevastopol, and 37 m. S.W. Simferopol, memorable for a sanguinary battle between the allied Anglo-French army and the Russians, in which the latter were repulsed with great loss, 5th November 1854.

INKERMANN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Paisley-Abbey. P. 610.

INKPEN, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. S.S.E. Hungerford. Ac. 2850. P. 748.

INN, *Hemus*, a river of Central Europe, and one of the principal affls. of the Danube, rises in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, flows mostly N.E., through the Tirol and Bavaria, and joins the Danube at Passau. Total course estimated at 320 m. Principal affl. on right, the Salza. In a part of its course it forms the W. frontier of Upper Austria, to a circle of which it gives name.

INNERKIP, a marit. pa. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 4½ m. S.W. Greenock. Ac. 13,237. P. 3495, includes vill. of Innerkip, p. 449. At Clochpoint is a lighthouse, 80 feet in elevation.

INNERLEITHEN or INVERLEITHEN, a pa. and watering-place of Scotland, on railway, co. and

5½ m. E.S.E. Peebles, on both sides of the Leithen, a tributary of the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge. Ac. 24,122. P. 1853, of whom 1130 are resident in the vill., which contains pump-rooms, baths, and woollen cloth factories. Alt. 477 ft.

INNERWICK or INVERWICK, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 4½ m. S.E. Dunbar, with a station on the N. B. Railway. Ac. 13,424. P. 937.

INNICHEN, *Aguntum*, a vill. of the Tirol, on the Drave, 24 m. S.W. Lienz. P. 235.

INNISBEG, numerous small islands belonging to Ireland, near Dunmore-head and other headlands.

INNISCATTERY, an island in the estuary of the Shannon, Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S.S.W. Kilrush. Ac. 100. It was formerly a stronghold of the Danes, during their descents upon Ireland, and it is in great part covered with the ruins of ecclesiastical and other edifices.

INNISHANNON, a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 12 m. S.S.W. Cork. Ac. of pa. 7151. P. 2013; do. of town 426.

INNISHERA, an island and pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, separated by the South sound from co. Clare, distant 6 m. Ac. 1400. P. 532.—*Innisherkin* or *Sherkin*, is an isl. at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, Munster, co. Cork. P. 1026.

INNISKEA, 2 islands off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 10 m. N.N.E. Achil-head.

INNIS KENNETH, an isl. of the Hebrides, Scotl., off the W. coast of Mull. Length 1 m., breadth ½ m.

INNISLOGUE, a disfranchised parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Nore, 8 m. N.N.W. New Ross. Ac. of pa. 9741. P. 2047; do. of town 650.

INNISTURK ISLAND, off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Mayo, 4½ m. N.N.E. Innisboffin. P. 500.

INNSBRÜCK or INNSERÜCK, *Enipons*, a city of Austria, cap. of the Tirol and Vorarlberg, at the mouth of the Sill, into the Inn, here crossed by a bridge, and on railway, 84 m. N.N.E. Trient. P. 14,500. Principal edifices, the Franciscan church, governor's palace with public gardens, the university, founded in 1672, with exhibitions amounting to 11,773 florins annually, a library, museums, a botanic garden, gymnasium, and normal school; the *Ferdinandeam*, an institution on the model of the Johanninum at Grätz, a seminary for noble ladies, house of correction, council chambers, town-hall, and theatre. Manufs. of silk, woollen, and cotton goods, leather, glass, cutlery, and sealing-wax, and a trade with Italy and the countries N. of the Alps. It is also the seat of the state assembly, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tirol and Vorarlberg. Altitude 1885 feet. Mean temp. of year 48°, summer 62°-4, winter 30°-4 Fahr.

INNY, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in Lough Sheelan, flows S.W. through cos. Westmeath and Longford, and falls into Lough Ree.

IN-OGHI, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 15 m. N. Kutayah, with remarkable caverns.

INOWRACLAU (German *Jung-Breslau*), a town of Prussia, prov. Posen, gov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Bromberg, cap. circ. P. 5660, of whom 2500 are Jews. It has several churches, a convent, a synagogue, an hospital, and distilleries.

INRATH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Düsseldorf, dist. Crefeld. P. 3160.

INS (ANET), a vill., Switzerl., cant. Berne, betw. the lakes of Biemme, Morat, & Neufchatel. P. 1415.

INSARA, a town of Russia, gov. and 57 m. N.N.W. Penza, on the Issa. P. 4790, partly engaged in iron foundries and tanneries.

INSCH, a pa. and bor. of barony of Scotland, co. and 26 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. 7650. P. 1665, includes vill. of Insch, pop. 411.

INSKIP, a fishp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. St Michael, 7½ m. N.W. Preston. Ac. 2888. P. 663.

INSTERBURG, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Angerap and Inster, which here receives the name of Pregel. P. 10,900. It has Lutheran and Calvinistic churches, a normal school, and several breeding studs, with manufs. of woollens, linen fabrics, stockings, and leather.

INSTROW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the Taw, 3½ m. N.N.E. Bideford. Ac. 1916. P. 614. It has a quay and baths.

INTERLACHEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on l. b. of the Aar, between the Lakes Thun and Brienz (whence its name). P. 1364.

INTRÀ, a market town of North Italy, prov. Novara, cap. mand., circ. and 1½ m. N.E. Pallanza, on the W. side of the Lago Maggiore. P. 4397. It has silk mills, and manufs. of linen and cotton, with a good port on the lake.

INTRODACAUA, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Solmona, cap. circ. P. 3546.

INTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Norwich. Ac. 617. P. 68.

INVER, two pas. of Ireland, Ulster, the principal in co. Donegal, 7¼ m. E. Killybegs. Ac. 36,810. P. 10,082.—II, a vill., Connaught, co. Mayo, 5½ m. N.E. Belmullet. P. 224.

INVERALLOCHY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Rathen, S.W. Fraserburgh. P. 632.

INVERARITY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S. Forfar. Ac. 9596. P. 961.

INVERARY, a royal parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Argyle, on a bay on the W. shore of Loch Fyne, and 40 m. N.W. Glasgow. P. of pa. 2095; do. of parl. bor. 972; do. of royal bor. 1075 Corp. revenue 170/. The chief support of the place is the herring fishery. The bor. unites with Campbeltown, Oban, and Irvine in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Rainfall at Inverary Castle 87 inches.

INVERAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Banff and Elgin, 2½ m. S.S.W. Knockando. P. 2639.

INVERBERVIE, a town of Scotland. [BERVIE.]

INVERCARGILL, a town of New Zealand, South Island, cap. prov. Southland, lat. 41° 15' S., 156 m. by sea from Port Chalmers, 5 days' sail from Melbourne, at the mouth of the New Ross river. P., with suburbs, 2000. It has 2 banking establishments, newspapers, and a railway to its port, Bluff Harbour, was opened in 1864. Ships entered (1862) 235, tonnage 12,758.

INVERCHAUNAIN, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, dist. Cowall, on an arm of the Firth of Clyde. P. 424.

INVERESK, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, comprising the town of Musselburgh. Ac. 5925. P. 9525. Rainfall 29 inches.

INVERGORDON, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Rosskeen, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, over which there is a ferry to Inverbreckie, 12 m. N.E. Dingwall. P. 1122.

INVERKEILOE, a marit. pa., Scotl., co. Forfar, 6½ m. N.N.E. Arbroath. Ac. (Scots) 3100. P. 1792.

INVERKEITHING, a royal parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 10 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 5020. P. of pa. 3124; of parl. bor. 1817. It has a harbour adapted for vessels of 200 tons, several schools and public libraries; and near it are foundries, mills, tanneries, brickworks, and a ship-building yard. Corp. revenue (1863) 481/. The bor. unites with S. Queensferry, Dunfermline, Culross, and Stirling in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

INVERKEITHNIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.S.W. Banff. P. 890.

**INVERNESS** (formerly *Innerness*), a royal parl. munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. of co., and of the N. Highlands; on both sides of the Ness, within 9 m. of its influx into the Moray Firth, and here crossed by 2 bridges; 82 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. P. of pa. 16,162; do. of parl. bor. 12,509; do. of royal bor. 9393. Mean annual temperature 46° summer 57°, winter 35°, Fahr. Principal edifices, the high and Free churches, county buildings, Caledonian Bank, extensive railway works, an infirmary, dispensary, town-hall, gaol, mechanics' institute, various libraries, public reading-rooms, the custom-house, and exchange. The Caledonian Canal passes within 1 m. from the town; and at Clachnaharry, where it joins the Moray Firth, are wharfs for loading and unloading goods. It has manufs. of linen, plaidings, and woollen stuffs, with ship-building docks, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. Principal exports, timber, oats, wool, and sheep; imports coal, hemp, tar, and miscellaneous goods. Exports (1862) 43,720*l.*; customs revenue 6318*l.*; corp. revenue (1862-3) 2142*l.* Registered vessels, sailing 242, 11,443 tons; steam 2, 26 tons; entered 2447, 204,499 tons; cleared 1823, 161,927 tons; vessels belonging to port 93, 7855 tons. Regular traders ply to Aberdeen, Leith, London, on the E. coast; and on the W. coast, by means of the canal, to Glasgow, Liverpool, and Ireland. It is the centre of a system of railways which connects it with Ross-shire *via* Dingwall, with Perth and Edinburgh by the Highland route *via* Badenoch, and with Aberdeen by coast line. The bor. unites with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn, in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Since the introduction of railways the town has been greatly improved by building of villas, fueing, and the erection of handsome places of business. Alt. 32 feet.

**INVERNESS-SHIRE**, a maritime and Highland co. of Scotland, extending across the island from sea to sea, having N. Moray Firth and Ross-shire, W. the Atlantic Ocean, S. Argyre, and E. the cos. of Aberdeen, Banff, and Nairn. It comprises also some of the Western Islands, of which Skye is the principal. Ac. 2,723,501. P. 88,888. Surface, mountainous, rugged, and well wooded. Ben Nevis 4406 ft., is the highest mountain in Britain. Berryhill 1346 ft., is 5½ m. S. the town of Inverness. Chief rivers, the Spey, Ness, Beauly, Lochy, Garry, and Glass. Lakes numerous. Soil mostly light. In some parts wheat and oats are raised; but it is chiefly a pastoral co., black cattle, sheep, and wool being its principal exports. The co. is traversed the whole of its length from S.W. to N.E. by the Caledonian Canal; and is subdivided into 35 pas. Principal town, Inverness, the cap. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1862) 909. The highland character, and the Gaelic language, predominate in the county.

**INVERUNO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiategrasso. P. 2253.

**INVERURY**, a royal parl., munic. bor., and pa. of Scotl., co. & 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the confl. of the Dee & Ury, here crossed by two bridges. Ac. of pa. about 4000. P. 2668; do. of parl. bor. 2520; do. of royal burgh 2232. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 372*l.* Unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, & Peterhead, in sending one member to H. of C. Alt. 228 feet.

**INVESTIGATOR ISLANDS**, a group off the S. coast of Australia, lat. 33° 45' S., lon. 134° 30' E., comprising Flinders island and several islets.—*Investigator Strait*, S. Australia, between Kangaroo island and York peninsula, about 25 m. across, connects Spencer Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

**INWARDLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 6281. P. 635.

**INWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ S.S.E. Coggeshall. Ac. 1554. P. 655.

**INZAGO** (*Anticiocum*), a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Milan, on the Martesana Canal. P. 3725.

**INZANAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.N.E. Lorient. P. 2193.

**IONA** **ICOLMKILL** or **IONA-COLUMB-KILL**, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, pa. Kilfinchen and Kilvickean, off the S.W. extremity of the island Mull. Estimated area 1300 Scotch ac. P. 264. Surface rocky; much less than half of it being arable, and it has only one vill. A church and manse have been erected by government grant, and it has also a free church and school. In the middle ages, it was celebrated as the seat of an abbey, founded in the 6th century, by St. Columb, a native of Ireland, and which long remained the chief seat of learning in the North, and the centre of missionary enterprise, undertaken by the Culdees. It has interesting ruins of a cathedral or abbey on its E. side.

**IONIA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. 16,682.

**IONIAN ISLANDS**, a group in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Greece and Epirus, which formed a republic dependent on Great Britain from 1814 till 1863, between lat. 35° 55' and 39° 55' N., lon. 19° 20' and 23° 15' E. Areas and pops. as follows:—

Islands.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1862.
Corfu, . . . . .	274-63	75,532
Fano, . . . . .	5-95	...
Meriera, . . . . .	2-93	...
Samothrace, . . . . .	1-62	...
Paxo, . . . . .	7-16	5025
Antipaxo, . . . . .	1-08	...
Leucadia, . . . . .	110-12	20,043
Meganisi, . . . . .	8-82	...
Arkudi, . . . . .	1-66	...
Calamo, . . . . .	7-87	...
Castus, . . . . .	3-10	...
Atoko, . . . . .	1-7	...
Ithaca, . . . . .	37-63	11,348
Cephalonia, . . . . .	256-31	70,541
Dragoneria Island, . . . . .	2-45	...
Petala, . . . . .	2-68	...
Oxia, . . . . .	1-96	...
Bromona, . . . . .	0-49	...
Makri, etc., . . . . .	0-72	...
Zante, . . . . .	164-63	38,627
Cerigo, etc., . . . . .	107-16	13,007
Strivali, . . . . .	0-99	...
Cerigotto, . . . . .	3-74	...
Total, . . . . .	1005-66	234,123

Surface mountainous, and generally rugged and covered with heath; but in some of the larger islands are fertile plains. In all the islands, somewhat less than half their surface estimated to be under cultivation. Products (1860) 69,553 lbs. olive oil, 80,250,897 lbs. currants, 148,539 barrels wine, and 67,580 bushels of wheat. Live stock—horses, horned cattle, sheep, and goats. Manufactures consist of woollen fabrics for home consumption, soap in Corfu and Zante, salt in Zante and Leucadia, silk fabrics in Zante, earthenware, goats' hair carpets, linens, and sacking. Shipbuilding is an important branch of industry, and many of the pop. are occupied in maritime trade and navigation. Exports to Britain (1862), currants, olive oil, maize, etc., to the value of 339,254*l.* Imports, cottons, sugar, coffee, woollens, apparel, coats, iron, hardware,

spirits, etc., to the value of 337,119*l*. Rev. (1860) 401,855*l*. Expenditure 151,187*l*. The established religion is that of the Greek church. Principal towns, Corfu, Zante, Argostoli, and Vathi. These islands were subject to Venice from 1386 to 1797. In 1814 they were placed under British protection. Their constitution of government was drawn up in 1817. On 5th Oct. 1863 the Parliament at Corfu unanimously voted the annexation of the islands to the kingdom of Greece, and they were transferred accordingly in 1864.

**IONIAN SEA** is that part of the Mediterranean between Greece & European Turkey on the E., & Italy & Sicily on the W. Principal inlets, the Gulfs of Taranto, Squillace, Arta, and Patras. It communicates N. with the Adriatic by the Strait of Otranto, contains all the Ionian isls. except Cerigo.

**IOWA** (formerly *Sioux Territory*), a state of the U. S., North America. Lat. 40° 35' to 43° 30' N., lon. 90° 20' to 102° W., bounded E. by the Mississippi, W. by the Missouri river, and S. by the Missouri State. Area 50,914 sq. m. P. (1860) 674,913, of whom 1069 were free coloured. Cap. since 1855, Fort Des Moines. Surface undulating prairie. In the W. is an elevated tableland. Along the rivers, soil fertile and well wooded; elsewhere, bare of timber. Products, maize, wheat, barley, potatoes, fruits, wool, tobacco, and furs. Lead, copper, zinc, iron ore, and coal are abundant. Climate healthy. The Chipeway, Ottawa, and several other Indian tribes, occupy portions of the territory. There are churches of all denominations. *Iowa* was separated from Wisconsin in 1838, and admitted into the Union in 1846. It is divided into 49 cos., and sends 2 mems. to Congress. Principal towns, Iowa city, Burlington, and Dubuque. The state is being rapidly covered with railways.—II. *Iowa* city, Johnston co., is on the river Iowa, 80 m. from its junction with the Mississippi. P. 5214. It has a capital of Grecian-Doric architecture.—III. *Iowa river*, after an E. course of 300 m., joins the Mississippi below Fort Armstrong. It is navigable from its mouth, 80 m., to Iowa city; and its affluent, Red Cedar river, is also navigable to 100 m. above their junction.—IV. a co. in S. W. of Wisconsin. Area 752 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,967.

**IOWA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. E. of Iowa state. Area 576 sq. m. P. 8029.

**IPHOFEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 32 m. N. N. W. Anspach. P. 2069.

**IPING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. W. N. W. Midhurst. Ac. 1925. P. 404.

**IPLYO** or **EYPEL**, a riv., Cent. Hungary, joins the Danube 10 m. below Gran, after a S. S. W. course of 90 m., the last 35 m. of which it is navigable.

**IPLLEPEN**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S. S. W. Abbot's Newton. Ac. 4675. P. 977.

**IPPOLITIS**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. S. S. E. Hitchin. Ac. 2970. P. 952.

**IPS**, a town, Lower Austria, at conf. of Ips with Danube, 25 m. W. St. Polten. P. 1952. Military sch.

**IPSALA**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, on the Maritza, 30 m. N. E. Enos.

**IPSAMBOUL** or **ABU-SIMBEL**, a vill. of Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, 48 m. S. W. Derr, and having two temples, with statues and sculptures, built by the Egyptian Pharaoh Rameses the Great.

**IPSARA** or **IPSERA**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, but belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 9 m. N. W. Scio. Length & breadth 5 m. each. Surface mntnous.; products, cotton, wine, and fruit. On its S. side is a vill. of same name.—*Anti Ipsara* is an islet off its W. coast.

**IPSDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 8½ m. W. N. W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 3374. P. 625.

**IPSERA** or **IPTR**, *Hispriatis*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 24 m. N. N. E. Erzeroum.

**IPSCA** or **ISPICA**, Sicily. [MODICA.]

**IPSITZ** or **YBSBITZ**, a market town of Lower Austria, 6 m. E. S. E. Waidhofen. P. 1267.

**IPSLBY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. N. N. W. Alcester. Ac. 2514. P. 1127.

**IPSTONES**, a pa., Engl., co. Stafford, 4½ m. N. N. E. Cheadde. Ac. 6490. P. 1094. Manuf. grindstones.

**IPSWICH**, a parl. munic. bor., river-port, & town of Engl., cap. co. Suffolk, on Orwell, here crossed by an iron bridge, at the infl. of the Gipping, & on the G. E. Rail., 66 m. N. E. London, & 24 m. S. E. Bury-St-Edmunds. P. (1861) 37,950. Alt. 36 ft. Customs rev. (1862) 19,727*l*. Exports (1862) 5042*l*. Vessels belonging to the port 125, tons 13,817. Chief edifices, town and co. halls, custom house, market house, corn exchange, 16 churches, 18 dissenting chapels, co. & bor. gaols, theatre assembly rooms, museum, hospital, and barracks, workingmen's college, Queen Elizabeth's foundation grammar school, charities, and mechanics' institute. Manufs. silks, iron, agricultural implements, and shipbuilding. The Orwell is navigable to the town. Sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 2040.

**IPSWICH**, a town, Queensland, E. Australia, on the Brisbane river. P. (1861) about 3500.

**IPSWICH**, a port & township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the navigable Ipswich, 2 m. from its mouth, and 26 m. N. N. E. Boston. P. 3349.

**IPSWICH** (New), a township of the U. S., North Amer., New Hampshire, 36 m. S. S. W. Concord.

**IQU**, two islands of Japan, S. E. Kiusiu, lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 132° E.

**IQUIQUE**, a seaport town of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, prov. and 40 m. W. Tarapacca, on the Pacific, opposite the island of Iquique. P. 1000.

**IRA**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 169 m. W. Albany.

**IRAK-AJEM** (anc. the Greater *Media*), a large prov. of Persia, occupying all the central portion between lat. 31° 50' and 37° N., lon. 46° and 58° E., having N. the provs. Azerbaijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, E. Khorasan and Yezd, S. Fars and Khuzistan, and W. Turkish Kurdistan. Within these limits it comprises Persian Kurdistan, and in the rest of its extent it consists of the subordinate provs. Ardelan, Louristan, Ispahan, and Kasha. Surface an elevated tableland, traversed by several mntn. ranges. Principal rivers, the Kizil Ouzan, forming a part of its N. boundary, and the Karah, with its affls. on the S.; besides which there are several large streams, that lose themselves in the sandy deserts which occupy a large proportion of the prov. The watered valleys are fertile, and produce rice, wheat, sesamum, and other grains, excellent fruits, and some tobacco, opium, cotton, saffron, and silks. Camels and horses are the principal beasts of burden; wool and goats' hair are important sources of wealth. In the N. W. several valuable metallic ores are met with, but the mines are not wrought, owing to a deficiency of fuel. Timber is generally scarce. Silk and cotton fabrics, gold and silver thread stuffs of superior quality, leather, glass, and earthenwares are manufactured, and with rice, tobacco, opium, and cattle, form the principal exports. Ispahan is the great emporium of trade, and is the rendezvous of large caravans from Bagdad, Herat, and even Surat. Other principal cities are Teheran, Hamadan, Kasbin, Senna, Kermanshah, and Koom.

**IRAK-ARABI**, *Babylonia*, Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, mostly between the lower courses of the Euphrates & Tigris, & comprises the city of Bagdad, and ruins of Babylon, Seleucia, & Ctesiphon.

IRAN, the ancient name of Persia.  
 IRASU, a volcano of Central America, state Costa Rica, near the city of Cartago.

IRBIT, a town of Siberia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., 100 m. E.N.E. Ekaterburg, on the Nitsa, and on a route from Tobolsk into Europe. It is enclosed by a palisade, and is chiefly noted for a large annual fair, which lasts for a month, in Feb. and March, and is attended by a large concourse of European and Asiatic merchants. A line of steam-packets was established in 1863, between Irbit and the towns on the Tobol, Irtsch, and Obi.

IRBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (on Humber), 6 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1811. P. 235.—II. (in-the-Marsh), 4½ m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1090. P. 169.

IRCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 1980. P. 1168.

IREBY, a market town & pa., Engl., co. Cumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Wigton. Ac. of pa. 3532. P. 465.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Thornton, 4 m. S.E. Kirkby-Lonsdale. P. 113.

IREDELL, a co., U. S., N. Amer., W. of N. Carolina. Area 685 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,170 free, 4177 sl.

IREGH, two market towns of S.W. Hungary.—I. co. Tolna, 24 m. S.S.E. Veszprim. P. 2748. It has a castle, and Roman Catholic and Calvinistic churches.—II. Slavonia, co. Sirmia, 12 m. S. Peterwardein, with a castle. P. 5000.

IRELAND, *Erin, Ierne, Hibernia*, an island, forming a principal member of the British Archipelago, situated in the N. Atlantic Ocean, between lat. 51° 27' and 55° 23' N., lon. 5° 20' and 10° 28' W. It has the Atlantic on all sides except the E., where it is separated from Great Britain by St George's Channel, Irish Sea, and the N. Channel. Length, from Fair Head to Mizzen Head, about 300 m.; greatest breadth 170 m. Area, including the adjacent islands, 32,512 sq. m. P. (1861) 5,764,543. Ireland is divided into 4 provs. and 32 cos., as exhibited in the following table:—

	Provs. 4, Cos. 32.	Area in ac. Ord. survey.	Pop. (1861.)	County Towns.
Leinster.	Carlow . . .	221,342	57,239	Carlow.
	Dublin . . .	226,414	402,023	Dublin.
	Kildare . . .	418,436	84,390	Athy.
	Kilkenny . . .	503,723	123,557	Kilkenny.
	King's County . . .	493,985	38,431	Tullamore.
	Longford . . .	289,409	71,522	Longford.
	Louth . . .	201,806	89,870	Dundalk.
	Meath . . .	579,860	110,619	Trim.
	Queen's County . . .	424,854	96,759	Maryborough.
	Westmeath . . .	453,468	104,856	Mullingar.
Wexford . . .	576,688	143,594	Wexford.	
Wicklow . . .	504,178	86,693	Wicklow.	
Munster.	Clare . . .	827,994	160,275	Ennis.
	Cork . . .	1,846,333	537,496	Cork.
	Kerry . . .	1,186,126	201,928	Trillick.
	Limerick . . .	612,642	215,609	Limerick.
	Tipperary . . .	1,061,731	247,496	Clonmel.
	Waterford . . .	461,553	124,326	Waterford.
Ulster.	Antrim . . .	761,877	378,651	Belfast.
	Armagh . . .	328,976	189,232	Armagh.
	Cavan . . .	477,360	153,272	Cavan.
	Donegal . . .	1,193,443	226,859	Lifford.
	Down . . .	613,485	228,826	Downpatrick.
	Fermanagh . . .	457,126	105,372	Enniskillen.
	Londonderry . . .	518,595	124,137	Londonderry.
	Monaghan . . .	319,747	120,346	Monaghan.
Tyrone . . .	806,640	228,426	Omagh.	
Connaught.	Galway . . .	1,566,354	271,042	Galway.
	Lettinim . . .	324,353	104,815	Carrick.
	Mayo . . .	1,353,823	254,449	Castlebar.
	Roscommon . . .	607,691	156,154	Roscommon.
	Sligo . . .	461,753	125,079	Sligo.
Total . . .	20,808,271	5,764,543		

The population of 1850 was 6,811,827; of 1841, 8,175,124; and 1851, 8,663,290—showing a decrease in ten years of 1,513,294. In 1831, the total population was 5,764,543. Decrease since 1851, 478,942. Religious denominations, 1851: Roman Catholics, 4,440,593; Established Church, 678,951; Presbyterians, 628,992; Methodists, 44,532; Independents, 5,662; Baptists, 4,185; Quakers, 3,312; Jews, 322; all other persuasions, 8,414.

Ireland is of a rhomboidal form, with a waved continuous outline on the E. coast, but indented by inlets on its other sides, with rock bound coasts N. and W. Surface mostly level. Most of its mountains, as the Wicklow, Mourne, Donegal, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, are in isolated groups towards the coasts and extremities of the island surrounding a central plain, comprising a large extent of bog-land, and traversed by a few low hill ranges, as the Devil's Bit, Galtees, Mount Leinster, and Slievebloom. Carranatal, in M'Gillicuddy Reeks, Kerry, is the highest summit, and rises to 3414 feet above the sea. Granite, flanked by silurian strata, forms the Wicklow range of mountains on the E. coast. The same primary strata prevail in the Mourne mountains, and an extensive trap formation in Antrim of 800 sq. m. is succeeded by clay slate on the west. Granite again appears in the Galway mountains, and the old red sandstone extensively prevails in Munster. The great plain in the centre, 250 to 300 feet above the sea, is formed of carboniferous limestone, and contains 6 coal districts, the Leinster or Castlecomer, the Sleeve Arda in Tipperary, the Munster, Loch Allan, Monaghan, and Tyrone, besides a small coal-field in co. Antrim. The number of collieries in 1861 was 73, chiefly situated in Kilkenny, Tipperary, and Queen's County, but only 46 of these are working. The quantity of coal raised was 123,070 tons, of which only 50,500 tons were bituminous, the remainder being anthracite, which burns without flame. The coal raised S. of Dublin is anthracite, that in the N. is bituminous. Besides the coal, Ireland possesses two other species of fuel, viz, lignite, and turf, or peat. The former is found in dense strata, encompassing the S. half of L. Neagh; while the turf occupies 2,830,000 acres, or nearly one-seventh of the entire area. Copper and lead are found in the silurian and mntn. limestone strata. Black marble is in almost inexhaustible quantity in the district of Connemara. The lower chalk and green sand formations partially prevail, but no tertiary beds. Copper mines are six in number—viz., in Cork, Kerry, Waterford, and Wicklow. The quantity of copper ore raised in 1862 was 15,229 tons, yielding 1471 tons of pure copper, worth 127,369£. Lead is widely diffused, but is wrought chiefly in the granitic district of Wicklow. The quantity of lead ore raised in 1862 was 2644 tons, yielding 1763 tons of pure lead. Only two iron mines are now wrought, which in 1861 produced 165 tons of ore. The quantity of silver found in the various lead mines in 1862 was 12,741 ounces. Zinc is found in the silver mines of Tipperary to the extent of 890 tons annually. Other minerals useful in the arts and manufactures, are iron, pyrites, manganese, antimony, nickel, tin, alum, marble, roofing slates, building stones, clays of various kinds; and rock salt has latterly been worked near Carrickfergus, producing 20,000 tons annually. Ireland is well watered. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Barrow, Blackwater, Suir, Nore, Bann, Foyle, Boyne, Slaney, Liffey, Bandon, and Erne. Principal lakes, Loughs Neagh (93,255 ac.), and Erne in Ulster; Loughs Allen, Corib, Mask, and Deirgeash in Connaught; and the famed lakes of Killarney in Munster, near the S.W. extremity of the island. The aggregate surface of these lakes is estimated at 336 sq. m. Loughs Strangford, Belfast, Foyle, and Swilly, on the N. and N.E. coasts, are inlets of the sea. Other principal inlets are Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin bays on the E.; and Bantry, Dunmanus, Dingle, Tralee, Galway, Clew, Blacksod, Killala, Sligo, and Donegal

bays, with the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare rivers, on the W. coast. *Ireland* is much indented by the sea, no locality being above 50 m. from its shores; and this, together with its exposure to the gulf stream of the Atlantic, conduces to the general mildness and moisture of its climate. Mean annual temperature ranging from 48° Fahr. in the N. to 52° in the S.; mean summer 60°-5; mean winter 30°-9. Average rainfall for ten years (1850-59) 33.99 inches, E. coast 29, W. coast 47 inches. Westerly winds prevail for nine months in the year. Plants that require artificial heat in England flourish here in the open air. The broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in some S. counties, & the arbutus *Unedo*, *menziesia*, and other plants of South Europe, flourish; while Alpine plants of the extreme north of Europe are also found on some of the mountains. Of the 20,808,271 ac. of land, 14,802,581 ac. are arable, 304,906 ac. in plantations, 45,590 ac. in towns, 631,210 ac. in water, and 5,023,984 in bog. *Ireland* is more fitted for cattle-rearing than for agriculture, and the live stock was estimated in 1861 at 33,434,385. Farms are generally very small, few extend to 40 acres, and mostly vary from 5 to 15 acres in the E. and N. A few estates are in larger farms, and these are the portions of the country in which there is the least amount of national pauperism. Oats, wheat, and barley are the principal crops, next to potatoes, which had long formed the staple crop and food of the Irish peasantry, till the failures of the potato crop in 1845-6-7, when a government grant of 10,350,000*l.* was found necessary to prevent starvation. About nine-tenths of the lands were confiscated by the governments of Cromwell and William III., and bestowed on English proprietors, by whose descendants the bulk of Irish property is still possessed. In 1862, 11,375 vessels, manned by 48,601 persons, were employed in the fisheries around the coasts, where herrings, pilchards, cod, ling, and hake are among the more plentiful kinds taken, and in the estuaries, where salmon and eels are abundant; but the salt fish consumed in the country is still imported chiefly from Scotland, and other places. The herring fishery is prosecuted chiefly on the E. coast by a fleet of between 200 and 300 vessels from Cornwall. Manufs. consist of paper, glass, tobacco, and especially linen goods, the chief seat of which latter is Ulster. The annual value of the linen products of *Ireland* is about 7,000,000*l.* The manuf. of linen has greatly revived since the application of machinery to the spinning of yarn, and the introduction of the power-loom in weaving. The malt trade and distilling of whisky are extensively carried on. In 1862, there were 27 distilleries, paying duty to the amount of 2,326,886*l.*, the number of gallons distilled being 4,301,539. In the north of *Ireland*, 300,000 persons are employed in working patterns on muslins with the needle. Belfast is the centre of this manuf. Gross value of the goods 1,400,000*l.* The wool produced in the country has been estimated to amount in annual value to 300,000*l.*, and coarse woollen stuffs are made in the centre of the country, besides mixed stuffs and silks in Dublin, Waterford, and other principal cities. In 1862 there were estimated to be in all 9 cotton, 42 woollen, and 100 flax, 5 jute, and 2 silk factories, making a total of 158, giving employment to 37,872 persons, and steam and water power equivalent to that of 15,314 horses. The conversion of grain into flour and meal has latterly become an extensive business. Principal exports are raw produce, wheat, oats, flour, butter, bacon, beef, eggs, wool, flax, ore, and spirits. Imports

comprise coal and culm, fish, salt, woollen and cotton yarn and fabrics, with colonial produce. Total value of foreign exports from the six principal ports in *Ireland* (Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Galway, Londonderry, and Waterford) in 1861 was 212,279*l.* Number of vessels entered in 1862, 28,038 British, and 1072 foreign ships, with an aggregate burden of 4,217,701 tons; cleared 14,312 British, and foreign 893, carrying 2,839,283 tons. It has 52 coast lighthouses, and 3 floating lights. The number of Irish emigrants that left from 1st May 1851 to the 31st December 1862 was 1,297,827. Public revenue in 1862 6,777,667*l.*; expenditure 6,786,281*l.* The Grand and Royal Canals intersect the country from E. to W., and connect Dublin with Ballinasloe and Tarmonberry, on the Shannon. In 1862, 1598 m. of rail. were completed; number of passengers 10,429,216; total receipts for passengers and goods 1,446,092*l.* Railways connect Dublin with Belfast on the N., Cork and Waterford on the S., and Galway on the W. Chief branches, on the N., Belfast to Ballemena, Newton-Ards, and Armagh; Dundalk to Castleblaney, and Drogheda to Kells. Dublin to Kingstown and Bray, Tipperary to Limerick, and Mallow to Kilkenny. Lines of electric telegraph wires have been laid between the principal towns, and a submarine line connects England and *Ireland*. In 1849, Government appointed commissioners to conduct the sale of encumbered estates, & down to 1859, 25,190,839*l.* was the amount of sales, and 24,229,027*l.* was the sum paid to creditors and mortgagers. In 1858, the Landed Estates Court superseded the Encumbered Estates Court. From that year to 31st Jan. 1862, the amount of sales made by the court has been 5,940,990*l.*, and the approximate capital value of estates brought into the court, remaining unsold, was 3,664,996*l.* In 1853 an exhibition of national industry was held in Dublin. *Ireland* has, since 1800, been represented in the British House of Lords by 28 temporal peers elected for life, and 4 spiritual peers, who take office in rotation; and since the Reform Act, in the H. of C., by 105 members, 2 elected by each co., 2 by each of the cities, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, the towns Belfast and Galway, and Trinity College, Dublin; & 1 by each of 27 other bors. Total registered electors (1851), 163,546; being 135,245 in counties, and 28,301 in cities and bors. The electoral franchise rests with much the same classes as in England; in boroughs both the parliament and municipal right of voting is in 10*l.* householders, resident within 7 m. The local government is vested in the Lord-Lieutenant, assisted by the secretary for *Ireland*, and a privy council nominated by the crown. The judicial power is with the Lord Chancellor, the master of the rolls, and 12 circuit-judges. Each county has a lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy-lieutenants, and a police force appointed by the crown. The Protestants are most prevalent in Ulster, and parts of Leinster. The established religion is Episcopalian, with two archbishoprics (Armagh and Dublin) and 10 bishoprics, their total incomes amounting in 1862 to 79,197*l.* The Roman Catholic Church (unenowed by law) has 4 archbishoprics and 23 bishoprics. The national schools, aided by annual parliamentary grants, amounted in 1862 to 6010, attended by an average number of 533,494, or a total number of 812,007 pupils, of whom 479,371 were Roman Catholics, 36,712 Established Church, 61,442 Presbyterians, and 3953 other persuasions. There is a university in Dublin, and colleges have been endowed by government in Cork, Galway, and Belfast.

The number of insane persons in Ireland in 1862 was 16,246, supported at a total cost of 94,035*l*. Number of paupers on poor's roll in 1862, 297,853, of whom 30,046 were out-door—the total expenditure being 578,789*l*. The greater part of the Irish are descendants of the aboriginal Celts, with an admixture towards the north of Saxons, probably the *Scoti* of the 8th century, and in later times of English and Scottish emigrants. The Erse, a dialect of the Celtic, is the native language, and is now chiefly used in the west part of the country. Their dark complexion, and smaller and more slender form of body, as well as their more volatile temperament, distinguish the Irish from the Saxon. In the year 432, Christianity was introduced by St Patrick. From the 8th to the 12th century, the country was the scene of perpetual warfare between the petty kings and their chiefs. In 1174, Henry II. of England conquered the country, and partitioned it out among his Anglo-Norman followers. In the reign of King John the division into counties took place, and English laws and customs were partially introduced. But the powerful barons continued to resist the government of Henry VII., Elizabeth, and James I., with repeated outbreaks and rebellions. The most memorable of these were in 1641, 1689, and 1798. In 1800, the union of Ireland with England took place. In 1829 the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was passed, in 1832 the Irish Reform Bill, in 1838 the Poor Law Bill. In 1844 the Irish repeal agitation was at its height; and in 1848 an insurrection of the populace took place, but was speedily put down. The wolf and elk or moose deer belonged to Ireland, and bones of the latter have been found. Venenous animals are unknown, the moist climate being destructive to them.

**IRELAND (NEW)**, a long and narrow island in the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 2° 3' S., lon. 152° E., about 400 m. N.E. Papua. Length, N.W. to S.E., 200 m.; average breadth 20 m. Surface fertile, and hills rising to 2000 feet in height, are covered with forests. Two of its most conspicuous peaks are termed the "Mother & Daughter."

**IRGHIZ (GREAT AND LITTLE)**, two rivers of Russia, gov. Saratov, tributary to the Volga.—The *Ula Irghiz*, Independent Turkestan, Kirghiz territory, enters a salt lake about 125 m. N.E. the Sea of Aral, after a S.ward course of 240 miles.

**IRIGNY**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arr. Lyon, on railway to St Etienne. P. 1222.

**IRISH SEA**, is that part of the Atlantic Ocean extending between lat. 51° 40' and 54° 50' N., lon. 3° and 6° W., having W. Ireland, N. Scotland, E. England, and S. Wales, continuous on S.W. with St George's Channel, and communicating with the North Sea N.ward of the North Channel. It contains the Isles of Man and Anglesey, with Holyhead and some smaller islands. Principal inlets Carnarvon and Morecambe Bays, and the estuaries of the Dee, Mersey, and Ribble, on the side of England; Solway Firth and Wigtown, and Luce Bays, in Scotland; and Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, and Dublin Bays, in Ireland.

**IRISTOWX**, the name of numerous suburbs of towns and vills. of Ireland, principal co. Dublin, on Dublin Bay,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.E. Kingsend. P. 1390.

**IRKUTSK**, a city of Siberia, cap. government of Irkutsk, and residence of the governor of E. Siberia, on the Angara, 30 m. from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal. Lat. 52° 17' 2" N., lon. 104° 18' E., 1360 feet above the sea. Pop., including garrison (1855), 23,856. It is fortified and divided into two nearly equal parts by the Angara, here crossed by a long wooden bridge. It has a cita-

del, a bazaar, an exchange, the Baikal admiralty house, and some building docks on the river; a depot of the Russian-American Co.; governor's house, theatre, prison, etc.; numerous public schools, among which are a medical college, a gymnasium, with a library and Episcopalian seminary, a high school of navigation, and a female orphan school; an imperial woollen factory, and manufs. of linens, leather, glass, and soap. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of N.E. Asia, and sends tea, rhubarb, fruits, paper, silks, porcelain, and other Chinese produce, with furs and ivory, to Russia, in exchange for European goods. It has also some trade with Khokan and Bokhara, and a large fair in June. The total amount of its trade has been estimated at 4,000,000 paper roubles (800,000*l*.) a year. *Irkutsk* is the see of an archbishop, whose authority over all E. Siberia and Russian-America extends through 120° of longitude.—The government of *Irkutsk* is a part of the old gov. of same name, which, previous to 1823, comprised the present gov. and the provs. of Okhotsk, Yakutsk, Kamtschatka, and the country of the Tchukthois. It comprises Lake Baikal, and is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron. Extensive forests cover a great portion of the government. Barley and rye are the chief crops; the climate is too cold for fruit trees. Pop. (1856) 352,513, comprising Russians, exiles, Cossacks, and different tribes of Tunguses and Mongolians.

**IRNINGLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Bure, 4 m. N.W. Aylsham. Ac. 714. P. 15.

**IRNHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 20 m. N.N.E. Corby. Ac. 3520. P. 347.

**IRODOUER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Montfort. P. 1896.

**IRON**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 5529 free, 813 slaves.—II. of Utah. P. 1010.

**IRON (LOUGH)**, a lake of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, 7 m. N.W. Mullingar. Length, S.E. to N.W., 2 m. Area about 669 acres.

**IRON-ACRON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 2927. P. 1234.

**IROQUOIS**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, state Illinois. P. 12,325.

**IRRAWADI (Eriwati, "the great river")**, one of the great rivers of S.E. Asia, is supposed to rise on the borders of Tibet, near lat. 28° 5' N., lon. 97° 58' E., flows generally S.ward, traversing the Burmese Empire throughout, and enters the Indian Ocean (Bay of Bengal), by numerous mouths, E. of Cape Negrais, in lat. 16° 20' N., lon. 96° E. Principal affluents, the Ning-thee, Mogonny, and Bhamo, rivers, in lat. 17° N. It separates into numerous arms, which cover the whole province of Pegu with a network of ramifications, and the Rangoon and Bassain branches form the E. and W. boundaries of its delta, a region comprising upwards of 10,000 sq. m., covered with teak forests and grass jungles, interspersed with some rice ground. The main stream, from the head of the delta to Yedan above Ava, varies from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, and may always be ascended to Ava from the sea by vessels of 200 tons, which, during the rains, can reach the influx of the Mogonny river, 800 m. from the ocean. It is usually navigable for canoes as high as Bhamo, besides which town and Ava, Amarapura, Sakaing, Yandabo, Pagan, Mew, Prome, Henzaza, Bassain, and Rangoon, are the principal places on its banks. Since the treaty with the King of Ava in 1863, English steamers ascend the river.

**IRSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the riv. North, 11 m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1065. P. 149.

**LETHING**, a river of England, between the cos. Northumberland and Cumberland, joins the Eden near Newby, after a S. course of 26 miles.

**LETHINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 6050. P. 977.

**LETHLINGBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.W. Higham Ferrers. Ac. 3720. P. 1800.

**LETSISH**, a principal river of N. Asia, rises on the S. side of the Altai mountains, near Ike Aral Nor (lake), at lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E., and flowing W. ward through Dzoungaria (Chinese Turkestan), it traverses Lake Zaisan, then flows N.W. through W. Siberia. It passes the towns Ust-Kamenogorsk, Semipolatinsk, Yameshevsk, and Omsk, and joins the Ob, 200 m. N. Tobolsk, after a total course estimated at 1960 miles, about 1-4th of which is in the Chinese dom., and the rest in the Russian govts. Semipolatinsk and Tobolsk. It is navigable through its whole length for vessels of 3 feet water. Chief tributaries, the Om, Tobol, and Ishim.

**LEWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. N.N.E. Ravenglass. Ac. 5270. P. 555.

**LEUN**, a frontier town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, near the Bidassoa and the frontier of France, 10 m. E. San Sebastian. P. 2471. It has a town-hall, church, hospital, and manufs. of ironware and leather. All around it are Roman remains.

**LEVILLAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. E. Brest. P. 2516.

**LEVINE**, a riv. of Scotland, co. Ayr, rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, flows W., & after a course of 20 m., enters the Firth of Clyde by an estuary. It divides the districts Kyle and Cunningham.

**LEVINE**, a parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on an eminence near the Irvine, 21 m. S.W. Glasgow, on the Ayr & Glasgow Railway. Ac. 4191. Pop. of pa. 5695; do. of parl. bor., comprising several suburbs beyond the river, 7060. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 129, tons 18,816; steam 3, tons 120; entered 905, tons 96,061; cleared 5690, tons 524,883. Principal edifices, the parish church, endowed and various other schools, several libraries, a news-room, 3 branch banks, & the custom-house. Its harbour is provided with a good quay, admitting vessels of about 100 tons burden. Customs rev. (1862) 6718*l*. Exports 186,246*l*. Corporation rev. (1862-3) 2030*l*. The weaving of book-muslins, jaconets, and checks employs many hands; and here are rope-walks, tanneries, anchor-foundries, and distilleries. Coal forms the principal article of export. The bor. unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Oban, and Inverary, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

**LEVINESTOWN** or **LOWTHERSTOWN**, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 9 m. N. Enniskillen. P. 958.

**LEWELL**, a river of England, co. Lancaster, rises near Todmorden, and after a tortuous S. course of 40 miles, enters the Mersey at Plixton, affording water-power to the towns of Rochdale, Bury, and Manchester, at which last city it receives the Irk and Medlock.

**LEWIS**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. of Georgia. Area 2064 sq. m. P. 1453 free, 246 slaves.

**LEWIS**, a vill. of Spain, Navarra, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Pamplona, on a steep height. P. 1000.

**LEWIS**, a co. of U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 1443.

**LEWIS**, a port on the N. coast of the island Hayti, 36 m. W.N.W. Santiago, and where Columbus, in 1493, established the first European settlement in the New World.

**LEWIS**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karmania, 40 m. E.S.E. Afium-Kara-Hissar.

**LEWIS**, a frontier town of European Turkey Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 100 m. N.E. Silistria, with a castle, several mosques, and other edifices.

**LEWIS**, a town of Yucatan, South America, 50 m. E.S.E. Merida, on the road to Valladolid.

**LEWIS** or **ISER**, *Isara*, a river of Germany, rises in the Tirol, N. of Innsbrück, traverses Bavaria N.W., past Munich, Freising, and Landshut, and joins the Danube on rt., opposite Deggendorf. Length 165 m. Principal affl., the Ammer on W.

**LEWIS** or **ISAURA**, a famous anc. city of Asia Minor, the remains of which are at Hajilar, 45 m. W. Karaman, and consist of a fine massive wall with hexagonal towers, a triumphal arch, & tombs.

**LEWIS**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj. Hamid, 64 m. N. Adalia. It is well supplied with water, and has many large gardens.

**LEWIS**, a small town of Russia, gov., circ. & 22 m. W.S.W. Pskov. The town, founded about 862, has several churches and a ruined castle.

**LEWIS**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 2137.

**LEWIS**, *Enaria* and *Pithecesa*, an island of South Italy, in the Mediterranean, 8 m. S.W. Cape Misene, from which it is separated by a channel 6 m. across. Area 24 sq. m. P. 24,000. Surface mountainous, and Mount Epomeo (*Epo-peus*), in its centre, rises to 2513 feet in height. Soil very fertile, and it produces superior wine, figs, corn, and game. Sulphur is abundant, and the mineral springs at Casamaccia are annually resorted to by summer visitors. Its inhabitants are partly employed as seamen and fishermen, and in manufs. of alum, straw hats, baskets, and earthenwares. It is divided into two cantons; principal town, Ischia, on its N.E. coast. P., with suburbs, 6545.

**LEWIS** or **ISCHL**, a vill. of Upper Austria, circ. and on the Traun, at the confluence of the Ischl, 44 m. S.W. Steyer, in the Salz-Kammergut. P. 5600. It has a Roman Catholic church, a Lutheran chapel, extensive salt works, and saline springs, with bath establishments, which have rendered it a fashionable watering-place.

**LEWIS**, a comm. and vill. of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. & 25 m. E.N.E. S. Severo, near the Adriatic, at the N. foot of Mt. Gargano. P. 4573.

**LEWIS**, a chapelry of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Malpas, 3 m. W. Whitechurch. P. 435.

**LEWIS**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the Derwent, 3 m. N.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 6760. P. 492.

**LEWIS**, an inlet of Denmark, on the N. side of the isl. Seeland. Length, N. to S. 20 m.; breadth 10 m. Roeskilde and Lammø fiords are its chief branches, and it contains the island Erøe.

**LEWIS**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 1 m. W. Ingelmuuster. P. 7674, who manufacture cotton stuffs and woollens.

**LEWIS**, two vills. of Germany.—I. (*New*), grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 13 m. N. Darmstadt. P. 1850. It was founded by French colonists in 1700; and has manufs. of gloves and lace.—II. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 8 m. N. Coblenz. P. 620.

**LEWIS**, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, circ. Minden, dist. Lübbecke. P. 1720.

**LEWIS** (LAKE), *Lacus Sevinus*, N. Italy, between the provs. Brescia and Bergamo, is 15 m. E. Bergamo, and traversed by the Oglio, a river tributary to the Po. Length N. to S. 15 m.; average breadth 2½ m.; greatest depth 984 feet. Shores abrupt, highly picturesque, being covered with vineyards and olive grounds, and interspersed with towers, castles, and villas. On its

E. shore is the small town of Iseo. P. 2228. It has extensive silk-works.

**ISÈRE**, *Isara*, a river of North Italy and S.E. France, rises in Mount Iseran (Savoie), flows tortuously W. and S.W. past Grenoble and Romans, and joins the Rhone on the left 4 m. N.N.W. Valence, after a total course of 150 m.; for the latter 90 m. of which, from Montmeillan (Isère), it is navigable, though impeded by many islands and shoals. Affluents, the Arly and Arc in Savoie, and the Drac and Romanche in France.

**ISÈRE**, a dep. of the S.E. of France, on the frontiers of Savoy, formed of part of the old prov. Dauphine, between the depts. Ain, Rhône, Loire, Ardèche, Drome, and Hautes-Alpes; cap. Grenoble. Area 3200 sq. m. P. 577,748. Surface mountainous, especially in the S.E., which presents narrow gorges, rugged precipices, rapid torrents, and thick forests. Chief rivers, the Rhone, Isère, Drac, and Romanche. Climate generally cold. Corn and wine sufficient for home consumption; pasturage excellent; horses small, but celebrated for activity; sheep numerous; the chamois and the bear are found in the mountains. The cultivation of the mulberry tree, chestnuts, potatoes, fruits, and medicinal plants are important branches of industry. Minerals comprise lignite, anthracite, lithographic-stones, and white marble, iron, lead, zinc, copper, etc.; the gold mine of La Gardette, discovered 1781, was abandoned at the revolution of 1789. Manufs. comprise iron, lead, copper, and steel goods; cannons, cottons, linens, and cloth for the army; gloves called Grenoble gloves, in high repute; and the celebrated cheese of Sassenage. The prov. is divided into the arrs. Grenoble, La-Tour-du-Pin, St Marcellin, and Vienne.

**ISERLOEN**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 6 m. W. Arnsberg. P. 14,000. It has Calvinist, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a Latin school; manufs. of cutlery, bronze articles, needles, fish-hooks, etc.

**ISERNIA**, *Asernia*, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, cap. circ., 23 m. W. Campobasso, on W. slope of the Apennines. P. 8584. Remains of massive walls and an aqueduct. Manufs. woollens, paper, and earthenware. It is the see of a bishop, and was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1805. Near it the first battle took place between the Sardinian troops and those of Naples, 17th October 1860.

**ISET**, a river of Siberia, rises in the gov. Perm, and after an E.ward course of more than 250 m., joins the Tobol on left. Its gold-washings are very productive.—*Isetskoe* is the lake in which it rises; and a vill., on the Iset, gov. Tobolsk.

**ISFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. S.S.W. Uckfield. Ac. 1862. P. 458.

**ISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Kettering. Ac. 1150. P. 433. It has a station on the Midland Railway.

**ISHIM**, a river of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises in lat. 50° 30' N., near Akmolinsk, and after a tortuous W. and N. course of 900 m., through a sterile tract, termed the Steppe of Ishim, enters the Irtysh, 110 m. S.E. Tobolsk.

**ISHIM**, a town of Russia, in Asia, gov. & 160 m. S. of Tobolsk, lat. 56° 3' N., lon. 69° 15' E. P. 2000.

**ISHLAWCOED**, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwelty. P. 1788.

**ISHMAELS (ST)**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. W. Milford. Ac. 4167. P. 469.

**ISIDRO (SAN)**, a small town of the Argentine Confederation, dep. and 10 m. N. Buenos-Ayres.

**ISIGNY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on an inlet of the Eng-

lish Channel, on I. b. of the Esques, near its confluence with the Vire, 18 m. W.N.W. Bayeux. P. 2417. It possesses a small river-port.

**ISLI**, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. and 37 m. N. Cagliari, cap. prov., in a fertile plain. P. 2432. It has a gunpowder factory.

**ISIS**, a river of England, principal branch of the Thames, until it joins the Thame at Dorchester, co. Oxford. It rises near Cirencester.

**ISUM or IZIUM**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Donetz. P. 4000. It is enclosed by ramparts, and has a citadel on an adjacent height.

**ISKARDOH**, a town of Asia, cap. of Bultistan, in an elevated plain, 19 m. long and 7 m. in breadth. Its soil is formed by the mud brought down by the Indus and its tributary the Shighur, the confluence being at the N. base of the rock on which a fort is built. The plain is 6300 feet above the sea, and the top of the rock is 7200 feet higher, in lat. 32° 12' N., lon. 75° 35' E.

**ISKARDOH**, a valley of Little Tibet, consisting of a gorge, 19 m. in length, 7 m. across, traversed by the Upper Indus, & containing a strong castle, the residence of the chief of Bultistan, and at the foot of which is a village 7100 feet above the sea.

**ISKELB or ESKILUB**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Kizil-Irmak, 26 m. W.N.W. Tchorum. Estimated pop. 9000.

**ISKENDERUN**, Asia Minor. [SCANDEROON.]

**ISKER**, *Cesus*, a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube, 22 m. W. Nicopolis. Total course 150 m. It is broad, and in many parts shallow. The city of Sophia is on one of its affls.

**ISKIR**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the S.W. of a lake (ancient *Tattsea*), 60 m. N.E. Koniye, and comprising about 400 houses.

**ISLA**, a river of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth, enters the Tay after a S.W. course of about 41 m.—II. a small river, Banffshire, near Keith.

**ISLA DEL REY**, the largest of the Pearl islands, Gulf of Panama, S. America. Length 20 miles.

**ISLA DE PINOS (Isle of Pines)**, an island of the Spanish West Indies, off the S. coast of Cuba. Lat. of Cape St Francis, 21° 37' N.; lon. 83° 12' W. Shape nearly circular. Area 800 sq. m. P. 900. It is celebrated for its excellent climate, great fertility, rich mines, and valuable timber.

**ISLADI**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 40 m. E. Sophia, on the river Vid.

**ISLA DE LEON or SAN FERNANDO**, a city of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Cadiz, on the E. side of the Isle of Leon. P. (including Puerto Real) 9729. It is very ancient, is strongly fortified, and its arsenal is noted for its great extent. It has two hospitals, several convents, and an excellent marine observatory.

**ISLAMABAD**, a town of India. [CHITTAGONG.]

**ISLA MAYOR**, a large island of Spain, prov. Sevilla, embraced by two arms of the Guadalquivir, between Sevilla and the sea. Length 17 miles.

**ISLANDBRIDGE**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 1½ m. W. Dublin, on the Liffey. P. 1087.

**ISLANDREADY or ISLANDINE**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 3½ m. W.N.W. Castlebar. Ac. 23,763, including loughs. P. 4209.

**ISLAND MAGEE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 7 m. N.N.E. Carrickfergus. Ac. 7037. P. 2786.

**ISLANDSHIRE**, a portion of the co. Northumberland, England, adjoining Berwick-upon-Tweed, comprises Holy Island. Ac. 26,820. P. 4980.

**ISLAY**, one of the larger islands of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, immediately S.W. the island Jura, and 14 m. W. the peninsula of Kintyre; 25 m. long and 17 broad. Estimated

area, 154,000 ac. P. 10,332. Surface mountainous in the E., elevation 1400 feet; elsewhere generally level, and, where not cultivated, covered with a green sward. About 22,000 ac. are arable. The island is formed of quartz rock, clay schists, with limestone, marl, bog iron ore, and lead and copper mines, which have been wrought. Agriculture has of late years greatly improved on the island, and good crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, flax, and potatoes are raised. Principal exports, cattle, limestone, and spirits; of which last 250,000 gallons are distilled annually. The island is divided into the 4 pas. of Kilchoman, Bowmore, Kilmenny, and Kildalton. At Lochindaal is a harbour for ships of considerable burden; other principal vill. are Port Askaig, Port Charlotte and Oé.—*Islay Sound*, between the island and Jura, has an average breadth of 1 mile.

**ISLAY**, a maritime town of Peru, the port of the cities Arequipa, Puno, and Cuzco and their provinces, on the Pacific Ocean, with a custom-house, in lat. 17° S., lon. 72° 10' 15" W. P. 1554. Customs rev. (1862) 456,323 dollars. The anchorage of the port is good, and there is no bar. It is the healthiest place on the coast; and is resorted to for sea-bathing.

**ISLE, Insula**, a river of France, rises 1 m. S.E. Nexon, dep. H. Vienne, and joins the Dordogne at Libourne, after a S.W. course of 100 m. It is navigable from Perigueux to the Gironde.

**ISLE**, a prefix to numerous comms., towns, and vill. of France.—I. (*Adam (L')*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap cant., on l. b. of the Oise, 7 m. N.E. Pontoise. P. 2228.—II. (*Baise*), dep. Gers, arr. and N. Mirande, on rt. b. of the Baise. P. 927.—III. (*Boucard*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. E.S.E. Chinon, on an island of the Vienne. P. 1569.—IV. (*Bouin*). [BOUIN].—V. (*Dieu*), dep. Vendee, in the Ile-Dieu, 28 m. N.W. Les Sables. P. 3062.—VI. (*d'Air (L')*), dep. Charente-Inférieure. [AIX].—VII. (*d'Albi (L')*), dep. Tarn. P. 4780.—VIII. (*en-Dodon (L')*), dep. H. Garonne, on a small island of the Save, 20 m. N.N.E. St Gaudens. P. 2156.—IX. (*sur-le-Doubs (L')*), dep. Doubs, 12 m. N.E. Beaume-les-Dames. P. 1993. X. (*Jourdain*), dep. Vienne, 16 m. S.W. Montmorillon, on rt. b. of the Vienne. P. 985.—XI. (*Jourdain (L')*), a comm. and town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 14 m. N.N.E. Lombez, on rt. b. of the Save. P. 4894. It has manufs. of leather.—XII. (*Rousse (L')*), a comm. and town of the island Corsica, 10 m. E. Calvi, with a small port. P. 1893.—XIII. dep. Haute Vienne, arr. and cant. Limoges. P. 1927.—XIV. (*d'Elle*), dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, cant. Challé-les-Marais. P. 1964.

**ISLE**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Cossonay. P. 825.

**ISLE (ABBOTS)**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Isle, 4½ m. W.N.W. Ilminster. Ac. 1925. P. 397.—II. (*Brewers*), a pa. same co., 5 m. S.W. Langport. Ac. 1243. P. 397.

**ISLEHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 7 m. N. Newmarket. Ac. 5211. P. 1925.

**ISLE (L')**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 12 m. E. Avignon, cap. cant., on an isl. formed by the Sorgues. P. 6517, employed in wool-spinning and manufactures of coarse cloths.

**ISLE OF FRANCE**, Indian Ocean. [MAURITIUS.]

**ISLE OF MAN**, England. [MAN.]

**ISLE OF MAY**, an island of Scotland, with a lighthouse, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, co. Fife. Ac. 140. P. 17.

**ISLE OF PINES**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.E. New Caledonia. Lat. of Peak 22° 38' S.; lon. 167° 25' E.; 42 m. in circumference. Vege-

tation luxuriant. It is resorted to for catching turtle. It was taken possession of by the French as a dependency of New Caledonia in 1853.

**ISLE OF SERPENTS, Leuce**, a lofty islet in the Black Sea, 23 m. E. the delta of the Danube. It is reputed to have possessed in antiquity a temple in honour of Achilles (after whom the island was also named), but of which no traces remain.

**ISLE OF SHOALS**, a group of 8 islets, U. S., North America, in the Atlantic, off the coast of New Hampshire, 12 m. S.E. Portsmouth.

**ISLE OF WHITHORN**, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Wigton, at the head of a small bay, 3 m. S.E. Whithorn. P. 458. Safe harbour, & a pier.

**ISLE OF WIGHT**, England. [WIGHT (ISLE OF).]

**ISLE OF WIGHT**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 352 sq. m. P. 6407 free, 3570 slaves.

**ISLE ROYAL**, an island of N. America, in Lake Superior, on its N.W. side, lat. 48° N., lon. 89° W. Length, N.E. to S.W., 45 m.; breadth 10 m.

**ISLEWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 2 m. S.W. Brentford. Ac. of pa. 3128. P. 8437. It is the head of a poor-law union.

**ISLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, bor. Finsbury, and one of the N. suburbs of London, between Hackney and St Pancras. Ac. 3127. P. (1861) 155,341. The pa. comprises Holloway, Highway, Ball's Pond, parts of Newington Green and Kingsland. It is the seat of numerous schools and charity foundations, and contains also Highbury college for Independent ministers, and a Church of England missionary institution. On Islington Green the parliamentary nominations for the borough of Finsbury take place.

**ISLIP**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, on the Nen, 1 m. W.N.W. Thrapston. Ac. 1870. P. 627.—II. co. and 5½ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 1960. P. 688.

**ISLIP**, a maritime tnshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, 129 m. E.S.E. Albany. P. 2602.

**ISMALIA**, a strongly fortified town of Russia, Bessarabia, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Kilia or N. arm of the Danube, at its delta, 42 m. E. Galatz. Under the Turks it had numerous mosques, bazaars, and large dwellings; but it has never regained importance since it was taken in 1790, and given over to military execution by the Russians under Suwarrow. P. 25,000. *Ismailovo* is a vill., gov. and adjoining Moscow.

**ISMALIYAH**, a small town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, 28 m. S.W. Ahwaz.

**ISMER (Str)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. and 7 m. N.N.E. Grenoble. P. 1364.

**ISMID, IZMID or IZNIKID, Nicomedia**, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., at the head of the Gulf of Ismid, 55 m. E.S.E. Constantinople. Lat. 40° 47' 40" N.; lon. 29° 53' 30" E. It is the residence of a pasha, and of Greek and Armenian archbishops, and is reported to have a considerable trade. It was anciently the seat of the kings of Bithynia, also the birth-place of Arrian, and residence of Hannibal, the younger Pliny, and Diocletian.—II. *The Gulf of Ismid (Astacenus sinus)* is an inlet forming the E. extremity of the Sea of Marmara, 45 m. in length and 25 m. in breadth, at its entrance.

**ISMIR**, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 32 m. E.S.E. Koniyyeh.

**ISNELLO**, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, 6 m. S.W. Cefalu. P. 2829.

**ISNIK (LAKE OF), Ascanius**, a lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 17 m. E. the Gulf of Moudania, into which it discharges itself by a river. Length E. to W. 14 m., breadth 4 m. It has valuable fisheries.—II. (*Isnik or Nicæa*), a vill. and ruined

city on the E. extremity of this lake, 32 m. S.S.W. Ismid, and 40 m. E.N.E. Brusa. The vill. comprises about 150 houses on part of a wide area enclosed by ancient double walls, with gates and towers still nearly perfect, though hid by vegetation. The first general ecclesiastical council met at Nicæa in 325, on which occasion the "Nicene Creed" was framed; another council was held here in 787. This city was the first conquest of the crusaders in the East, having been taken in 1097.

IS'OGLOU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 80 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the river Euphrates.

ISOLA, several towns of Southern Italy.—I. prov. Catanzaro, circ. and 8 m. S. Cotrone, in a mountainous district, near the Mediterranean. P. 2964.—II. prov. Caserta, circ. and 5 m. S.W. Sora, on an island formed by the river Liri. It has cloth, linen, and paper-mills. P. 4796.—III. prov., circ. and 13 m. S. Teramo, at the foot of the Gran-Sasso. P. of comm. 3399.

ISOLA, a town of Austria, Illyria, gov. and 9 m. S.W. Trieste, on the S.E. shore of the Gulf of Trieste. P. 3000. A fine wine, termed Rivola, is raised in its vicinity.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Alessandria. P. 2309.—III. (*Davarese*), a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cremona. P. 2187.—IV. (*del Cautone*), N. Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. Pop. of comm. 3334.

ISOLA BELLA, N. Italy. [BORROMEAN ISLES.]  
ISOLA DELLA SCALA, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 11 m. S. Verona, on the Tartaro. P. 4988.

ISOLA-DI MALO, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, dist. Vicenza. P. of comm. 3430.—II.—*Porcarazza*, prov. Verona, dist. Isola della Scala. P. of comm. 2006.

ISOLA GROSSA, *Scardona*, an island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Zara. Length S.E. to N.W. 27 m., extreme breadth about 3 m. P. 12,400.

ISOLA MADRE, Italy. [BORROMEAN ISLANDS.]  
ISOZSO, *Sontias*, a river of Illyria, forming the boundary between N.E. Italy and Illyria, rises in Mount Terglou, at the junction of the Julian and Carnic Alps, flows tortuously S.ward, and under the name of Sdobb, enters the Gulf of Trieste.

ISORELLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Verolanuova. P. 1312.

ISPAGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cant. and arr. Florac. P. 1785.

ISPAHAN or ISFAHAN, *Aspadana*, a city, and formerly the cap. of Persia, now cap. the prov. Irak-Ajemi, and of a beglerbelik, about 215 m. S. Teheran. Lat. 32° 45' N.; lon. 51° 50' E. P. estim. 180,000. It is enclosed by orchards and plantations, in a fine plain on the Zendarood, here crossed by several noble bridges. It was one of the richest and most populous cities of Asia under Shah Abbas the Great, in the 17th century; but in the 18th, during the Afghan invasion of Persia, its walls were destroyed, and it was reduced to a state of decay, in which much of its site remains. Principal remaining edifices are the great bazaar of Shah Abbas, numerous magnificent buildings around an open space termed the *Maidan*, upwards of 100 mosques, and various palaces and fine gardens scattered throughout the city, the most remarkable being the palace of the forty pillars. It has manufs. of woven fabrics, gold and silver wares, paper articles, firearms, sword-blades, glass, which are sent by caravans to Bagdad, Herat, India, and most parts of Western Asia. It was devastated by an earthquake, 14th July 1853.

ISPINGLEE, a town of Beloochistan, in the Bolan Pass, 65 m. N. Kelat. P. 2008.—*Ispunglee* is a vill. in the same Pass, 4 m. W. Quetta.

ISSAQUINA, a co. of U. S., N. America, Mississippi. P. 587 free, 7244 slaves.

ISSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 7 m. S.W. Châteaubriant, on the Don. P. 1800.

ISSELBURG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, circ. and 5 m. N. Rees. P. 958.

ISSELS (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Carmarthen Bay, 3 m. N. Tenby. Ac. 3830. P. 2022.

ISSENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Colmar, cant. Soultz. P. 1728.

ISSEY (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.S.E. Padstow. Ac. 4865. P. 756.

ISSIGEAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., arr. and 11 m. S.S.E. Bergerac, on the Banège. P. 1043.

ISSIK-KUL ("Warm Sea"), a lake of Central Asia. Lat. 41° 30' N., lon. 78° E.; length 113 m., breadth 38 m. It is 4476 feet above the sea, and never freezes; water brackish.

ISSINGEAUX, a town of France. [YSSINGEAUX.]

ISSOIRE, *Issiodurum*, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arr., on the Creuze, 19 m. S.S.E. Clermont. P. 6159.

ISSOUDUN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. arr., on the Theols, 17 m. N.E. Châteauroux. P. 14,282. It has a comm. college, a town-hall, 4 churches, 2 hospitals; manufactures of woollen and linen cloths.

ISSUM, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Geldern, 22 m. S.S.E. Cleves. P. 1000.

ISSUS, a river and town of antiquity in North Syria, the former supposed to be identical with the river of *Baias*, and near which are the remains of a city.

ISSY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, near the Seine, 3 m. S.W. Paris. P. 6703.

ISSY (*l'Evêque*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Somme, 22 m. S.W. Autun. P. 1772.

ISTABOLAT, the modern name of a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 57 m. S.W. Bagdad.

ISTAKHAR, a vill. of Persia, prov. Fars, on a part of the site of Persepolis.

ISTALIE, a town of Afghanistan, dom. and 22 m. N.W. Cabool. Pop., before its partial destruction by the British in 1842, was 15,000.

ISTAMBOL or STAMBOL. [CONSTANTINOPLE.]

ISTANOS, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 20 m. W. Angora, with about 800 houses.

ISTAPA, a small town, Mexico, near the Pacific Ocean, 85 m. E.S.E. Zacatula.

ISTHMUS (Span. *Istmo* or *Panama*), a dep. of New Grenada, South America, consisting chiefly of the isthmus uniting South and Central America. Area 25,000 sq. m. Estimated population 100,000. Chief towns, Panama, Chagres, Puerto Bello, and Veragua. [PANAMA, SUEZ, CORINTH, etc.]

ISTIF or ISTIB, *Stobi*, a town of European Turkey, Rumli, sanj. and 60 m. S.W. Ghiustendil. P. 8000, mostly Turks. It is walled.

ISTRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on a hill, 25 m. N.W. Marseille. P. 3776.

ISTRIA, a peninsula in the N. of the Adriatic Sea, forming a crown-land of the Austrian gov., in the former kingdom of Illyria, between lat. 40° 35' and 45° 50' N., lon. 13° 23' and 14° 40' E. Area 1810 sq. m. P. (1852) 232,909. Surface mountainous, crossed by offsets of the Julian Alps. Highest point, Mount Maggiore on the E.

coast. Principal rivers, the Dragogna, Arsa, Quieto, and Risano. Climate mild, but exposed to violent N. winds in winter. It is divided into Austrian and Venetian Istria; the former, in the N., forms part of the Germanic Confederation. *Venetian Istria*, which embraces the greater portion, comprises the S.W. part of the peninsula, with the islands Veglia, Cherso, and Lossini. Principal towns, Pisino, Cabo d'Istria, Rovigno, Pola, Dignano, Montone, and Parenzo. The inhabitants of the towns are mostly Italian, those of the rural districts are of Slavonic origin, and use the Illyrian dialect; nearly all are Roman Catholics.

**ISVORNIK**, a town of European Turkey. [ZVORNIK.]

**ISZNY**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 48 m. S. Ulm. P. 1863.

**ITA**, *Casaída*, a market town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N. Guadalaxara. P. 987.

**ITABAINNA**, a mountain, and a market town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, the mountain 25 m. from the Atlantic, whence it is very conspicuous. Highest point in lat. 10° 41' S. The town 58 m. N.W. Sergipe. P. 2000.

**ITABIRA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on rt. b. of the Velhas, 18 m. W.N.W. Ouro Preto. P. 4000. Ten miles W. of the town is the high conical mountain of *Itabira*, which contains auriferous soil.—II. *Itabira-de-Mata-Dentro*, a gold-mining town, 60 m. N.E. Ouro Preto, established 1720. Pop. of district 3000.

**ITACOLUMI** (the "*Giant*"), several mountains of Brazil.—I. prov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Maranham. Lat. 2° 8' 38" S.; lon. 44° 21' W. It has a conical and very conspicuous summit, and near it is a lighthouse, erected in 1839, which is a principal mark in making the port of Maranham.—II. prov. Minas Geraes, immediately south Ouro Preto, and about 5750 feet in elevation.—III. a peak in the Serra dos Orgaos, 7500 feet above the sea, prov. Rio de Janeiro.

**ITAGUAHI**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, connected with the river of same name by a canal 2 m. long, opened in 1841. Pop. of dist. 4000.—*Itaipu* is a maritime vill., prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Rio de Janeiro. P. 2000.

**ITALA**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Messina. P. 1861.

**ITALY** (anc. *Italia*, German *Italien*), a country of Southern Europe, formed of a continental portion, a peninsula, and numerous islands. Considered geographically, it extends from the extremity of Sicily to the Rhetian Alps, between lat. 36° 35' and 46° 37' N., and from the W. point of the Cottian Alps to the E. extremity of Terra d'Otranto, between lon. 6° 35' and 18° 35' E. It is bounded E. by the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea, S. by the Mediterranean, W. by France and the Mediterranean, and N. by Switzerland and Austria. Its natural confines are the Alps and the sea. From 1815 to 1859 Italy comprised 13 separate divisions, including Italian Switzerland;—canton Tessin (Ticino), and part of the Grisons (Grigione), and Valais; Austrian Italy—The Italian Tirol, the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, Istria, Triest, etc.; French Italy, island of Corsica; and British Italy (the Maltese islands). In 1859 King Victor Emmanuel obtained Lombardy, part of the Pontifical States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany was annexed to Italy 22d March, and the Marches, Umbria, and the two Sicilies, 17th Dec. 1860. The following table shows the new divisions, area, and pop. of the kingdom of Italy in 1862:—

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Population.
Alessandria . . . . .	1,951	645,607
Ancona . . . . .	739	254,849
Aquila . . . . .	2,509	309,451
Arezzo . . . . .	1,230	219,559
Ascoli Piceno . . . . .	809	196,030
Avellino . . . . .	1,288	355,621
Bari . . . . .	2,292	554,402
Bepevento . . . . .	669	220,506
Bergamo . . . . .	1,026	347,235
Bologna . . . . .	1,401	407,452
Brescia . . . . .	1,999	486,383
Cagliari . . . . .	5,222	372,097
Calitanissetta . . . . .	1,489	223,178
Campobasso . . . . .	1,804	346,007
Caserta . . . . .	2,294	653,464
Catania . . . . .	1,824	450,460
Catanzaro . . . . .	2,306	384,159
Chieti . . . . .	1,104	327,316
Como . . . . .	1,094	457,434
Cosenza . . . . .	2,840	431,922
Cremona . . . . .	828	339,641
Cuneo . . . . .	2,754	597,279
Ferrara . . . . .	999	199,158
Florence . . . . .	2,178	696,214
Foggia . . . . .	3,064	312,885
Forli . . . . .	716	224,463
Genoa . . . . .	1,588	650,143
Girgenti . . . . .	1,269	363,880
Grosseto . . . . .	1,659	100,626
Lecco . . . . .	3,292	447,982
Leghorn . . . . .	122	116,811
Lucca . . . . .	568	256,161
Macerata . . . . .	1,056	229,626
Massa . . . . .	685	140,733
Messina . . . . .	1,699	394,761
Milan . . . . .	1,155	948,320
Modena . . . . .	966	260,591
Naples . . . . .	428	867,983
Noto . . . . .	1,436	259,613
Novara . . . . .	2,525	679,385
Palermo . . . . .	1,640	684,929
Parma . . . . .	1,251	256,029
Pavia . . . . .	1,285	419,785
Perugia . . . . .	3,685	513,019
Pesaro . . . . .	1,144	202,568
Pisa . . . . .	1,131	243,028
Piacenza . . . . .	965	218,569
Porto Maurizio . . . . .	467	121,330
Potenza . . . . .	4,121	492,959
Ravenna . . . . .	742	209,518
Reggio Calabria . . . . .	1,514	324,546
Reggio Emilia . . . . .	883	230,054
Salerno . . . . .	2,115	528,256
Sassari . . . . .	4,137	215,967
Siena . . . . .	1,416	193,935
Sondrio . . . . .	1,257	106,040
Teramo . . . . .	1,233	230,061
Trapani . . . . .	1,058	214,981
Turin . . . . .	3,964	941,992
Total . . . . .	98,945	21,776,953

Besides the above, the States of the Church are claimed by the people and government of Italy, but are still politically separated (Pontifical States). Venetia forms geographically a portion of Italy.

The continental portion of the country is separated from the rest of Europe by the chain of the Alps, and its waters belong entirely to the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The coast has a development of about 3353 m., one-third of which is insular. The shores of the Adriatic are little indented, and on the N. are shallow and bordered by marshes; those of the Ionian Sea are flat at the foot of the Gulf of Tarentum only; the W. shores of Italy are generally more elevated than the eastern, except in the *Maremma*, at the mouths of the Arno, and in the Pontine marshes. The chief islands are Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Malta, and the Lipari islands. The principal

gulf and bays are, in the Adriatic, those of Venice and Manfredonia; in the Ionian Sea, Tarentum and Squillace; the Gulf of Genoa, and the bays of St Eufemia, Policastro, Salerno, Naples, and Gaeta; and the chief straits those of Messina and Bonifacio. The most prominent capes are Piombino, Argentaro, Circello, Campanella, Spartivento, and Leuca, on the two S. points. The country is generally well watered, but, except the Po, the rivers are small and generally mere torrents; the chief of these are, in the basin of the Adriatic, the Tagliamento, Piave, Brenta, Po, Aterno, Sangro, and Ofanto; in the basin of the Ionian Sea, the Bradano; and in that of the Mediterranean, the Arno, Ombrone, Tiber, Garigliano, and Volturno. Italy has some of the largest mountain lakes in Europe: the chief are Maggiore, Garda, and Lugano, portions of which only belong to the territory—Como and Iseo, which are entirely Italian. On the S. slope of the Apennines are the small lakes of Trasimene, Bolsena, Bracciano, Fucino, and Celano, mostly of classic interest. Italy is divided naturally into a N. portion beyond the peninsula, including the vast basin of the Po—a prolongation of the basin of the Adriatic—the surface of which rises gradually to Piedmont, in the N.W.; and the central and S. portion, or the true peninsula, which in general is mountainous or hilly, traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines, from which considerable plains, nearly level, extend along its shores. From its position, form, and configuration, Italy enjoys a varied and excellent climate, which permits the productions of the temperate and some of those of the torrid zone, to mingle on its almost uniformly fertile surface. The exceptions to this are the pestilential marshes, especially the *Maremma* in Tuscany, the theatre of a prolonged struggle between human industry and the malignity of the climate, and now nearly deserted. Snow lies during the year on the Alps, at an elevation of 9500 feet, only; the valley of the Po has a temperate climate, resembling that of the centre of France; its lakes and portions of the lagoons of Venice are frozen in winter. In the region between lat. 38° 30' and 40° 30' N., snow falls on the slopes of the mountains only, and the olive, orange, and citron ripen in the open air; between lat. 39° and 41° 30' N., snow is very rare, and in the S. of Calabria, Sicily, and the neighbouring islands, the climate permits of the cultivation of tropical plants. Mean annual temperature—Milan (lat. 55° 28'), 55°·2; Venice (lat. 45° 25'), 55°·4; Florence (lat. 43° 46'), 59°·2; Rome (lat. 41° 54'), 60°·5; Naples (lat. 40° 50'), 59°·6; Palermo (lat. 38° 6'), 63°·1, Fahr. The prevailing winds of Italy are W. and S.W., during which the air is pure and healthy; but the S. portion of the country is frequently visited by the pestilential winds of Africa, the *Sirocco* and *Libeccio*, during which vegetation is arrested, and the human frame becomes languid and feeble. Fever is prevalent in the marshy districts. Italy is rich in mineral products, but has few metals, except iron and lead. The Apennines supply the beautiful marble of Carrara. Sulphur, borax, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, lava, and other volcanic productions, are abundant. There is one active volcano (Vesuvius) in the peninsula, and four in the islands (*Ætna*, Stromboli, Vulcano, and Vulcanello); there are many mineral and gaseous springs. The vegetable productions of Italy are extremely varied; the Alps afford excellent pasture, and forests with a great variety of timber. The *fauna* resembles that of the rest of Europe in similar latitudes, except that it

embraces the buffalo, and among vipers the asp, scorpion, and tarantula. Fish are abundant in the rivers. The horses of Piedmont are valuable, and in the S. their place is supplied by excellent mules. The coasts of Sicily furnish sponges and corals; the chief products of the soil are corn in Sicily and in the plain of the Po, which last also possesses the only extensive rice fields in Europe. The chestnut forms an important article of food in the Apennines. The vine, olive, and other fruit trees yield abundant crops; and in the S., cotton, the sugar-cane, orange, and fig are cultivated. The culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of the silk-worm, forms an important branch of industry. The cotton grown in S. Italy and Sicily in 1863 amounted to 80,000 bales. Cattle are reared to a considerable extent in the N., and goats and swine in the S. It is estimated that not more than two-thirds of the productive area of the kingdom are cultivated; the rest is waste. Manufs. comprise silk (chiefly in Lombardy and Piedmont), woollens, gauze, porcelain, artificial flowers, hats, paper, parchment, and musical instruments. In 1862 847 miles of railway were in operation in Italy. The mercantile marine of Italy, including Venetia and the Pontif. states, in 1861 comprised 22,656 ships; tonnage 983,562; employing 13,465 captains, masters, etc., 86,644 sailors, with boatmen and fishermen; in all, 137,360 men,—greater than any other country, except England. From the absence of custom-house returns, there is no official statement of the trade of the whole kingdom. In 1862 the exports from South Italy to Britain were—oils, brimstone, shumac, cream of tartar, madder, oranges and lemons, wine, liquorice, etc., to the value of 1,865,239*l.* Imports—cottons, woollens, iron, linens, copper, coals, hides, indigo, machinery, coffee, silk, etc., to the value of 1,831,074*l.* Public rev. (1862) 24,936,446*l.* Expenditure 38,978,896*l.*; deficit 14,037,450*l.* Army (peace establishment) 1863, 157 generals, 15,337 officers of all ranks, and 227,250 sub-officers and soldiers, or with 2742 *employés*, in all 245,526 men and 36,728 horses. Navy, 85 steamers of 18,543 horse power and 1576 guns, and 17 sailing vessels with 279 guns; in all, 102 men-of-war with 1185 guns (including two iron-clad frigates), with 10,927 sailors and two regiments of marines. The arts and sciences are still cultivated with considerable success. Throughout the whole of Italy, except Savoy and Corsica, Italian, in very different dialects, is the language of the country, but it is spoken in its purity in Tuscany only. The Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion is the sole religion of the state, but other existing forms are tolerated by law. The Roman hierarchy comprises 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. In 1850 a bill was passed annihilating the privileges of the clergy of Sardinia, which in 1861 was extended over the whole kingdom. In 1855 there were confiscated 2099 clerical estabs. (including 66 monasteries), with 7871 individuals, and an annual income of 145,640*l.* In 1861 the number of religious estabs. in Naples and Sicily was, for men, 1020, with 13,611 inmates; nunneries 272, with 8001 inmates, with an income of 24*l.* a-head. A great part of the property thus confiscated has, by the new government, been applied to the purposes of education, besides an annual credit of 600,000*l.* voted by Parliament. Since the beginning of 1860 there have been opened in the kingdom 33 government model schools. In the former kingdom of the Two Sicilies there were (in 1860) 3094 large parishes which had no schools whatever; but by the end of 1861 the new government

had established in the ex-kingdom (exclusive of the central province of Naples) 1084 boys' schools, attended by 23,596 pupils, and 778 girls' schools, with 18,912 pupils, besides evening schools. In 1862 the schools had greatly increased, and the number of pupils was nearly doubled. *Italy*, including the Pontifical States, has 13 universities, viz., Bologna, Naples, Padua, Rome, Perugia, Pisa, Siena, Pavia, Turin, Parma, Florence, Catania, Cagliari, and Genoa. Under the Romans, Italy was divided into the provs. of Cisalpine-Gaul and Venetia in the N.; Italy proper in the centre; and Magna-Græcia in the S. The political arrangements of Modern Italy were changed for a time by the aggressions of Napoleon I. In 1801, Savoy and Piedmont were united to France, the duchy of Milan formed the Cisalpine republic, to which, in 1805, the duchy of Venice and its continental possessions were added, forming together the kingdom of Italy; and Genoa was incorporated with France; Naples was seized, the pope and the other sovereigns were deposed; and thus all Italy, except Sicily and Sardinia, was subjected to the Emperor of France. After the dismemberment of the French Empire in 1814, the states were restored to their former rulers, except the duchies of Milan and Venice, which were given to Austria, and formed the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

**ITALY**, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 198 m. W.S.W. Albany.

**ITAMARACA**, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, prov. and 20 m. N. Pernambuco, separated from the continent by a narrow strait. Length, N. to S., 9 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. P. 8000. It contains the town Conceição, and several villages.

**ITANEZ or GUAPORE**, a river, South America, a tributary of the Mamore, in Bolivia.

**ITANHAEN** (formerly *Conceição*), a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. S. San Paulo, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. P. 1200.

**ITAPARICA**, an island of Brazil, prov. and in the Bay of Bahia, immediately opposite that city, the harbour of which it shelters. Length, N.E. to S.W., 18 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Pop. mostly employed in fishing, rope-making, and distilling.

**ITAPEMIRIM**, a vill. of Brazil, prov. and 65 m. S.W. Espirito Santo, on the river of same name, near its mouth, in the Atlantic. P. 2000.

**ITAPEVA**, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 160 m. W. San Paulo. P. 2200.

**ITAPICURU**, two rivers of Brazil.—I. prov. Maranhão, after a N. ward course of upwards of 410 m. joins the river San Jose, S. of Maranhão Island.—II. prov. Bahia, enters the Atlantic, 90 m. N.E. Bahia, after an E. course of 350 miles.

**ITAPUA or YTAPUA**, a town of Paraguay, South America, on the river Parana, 175 m. E.N.E. Corrientes.

**ITASCA (LAKE)**, U. S., N. America, W. territory, about 170 m. W. Lake Superior, between Leech Lake and Red River. The Mississippi has its source in the high grounds which surround the lake. It is about 8 m. across. Estimated elevation 1575 feet above the sea.—II. a town of Minnesota, on the Mississippi, 20 m. above St Paul.

**ITATA or CHILLAN**, a river of Chile, dep. Concepcion, enters the Pacific 60 m. N.N.E. Concepcion, after a W. ward course estimated at 150 m. It gives name to a dist. famous for its wines. The small town Itata is 20 m. S.E. its mouth.

**ITAWAMBA**, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 948 sq. m. P. 14,167 free, 3528 slaves.

**ITCHEN or AINE**, a river of England, co. Hants,

rises near Alresford, flows tortuously W.S.W. past Winchester (whence it is navigable), Twyford, and Bishopstoke, and after a course of 22 m. enters the sea at Itchenferry, 1 m. E. Southampton.

**ITCHENOR (WEST)**, a maritime pa. and vill. of England, co. Sussex, with a quay on Chichester harbour, 5 m. W.S.W. Chichester. Ac. 782. P. 167. It was formerly called Ichenor or Ikenor, and is probably the ancient *Kyenor*.—*East Itchenor* is a hamlet in the parish of Pagham.

**ITCHIN**, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Abbas*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. New Alresford. Ac. 2100. P. 214.—II. (*Stoke*), 3 m. W.N.W. Alresford. Ac. 2921. P. 295.

**ITCHINGFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Horsham. Ac. 2470. P. 377.

**ITCHINGTON**, two pas. of England, co. Warwick.—I. (*Bishop's*),  $3\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.W. Southam. Ac. 3026. P. 598.—II. (*Long*),  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.W. Southam. Ac. 4510. P. 1150.

**ITCLHMAN or ICHLIMAN**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 35 m. S.E. Sophia.

**ITHACA or THIAKI**, one of the Ionian Islands, Greece, among which it holds the fifth rank, in the Mediterranean. 2 m. E. Cephalonia, between it and Albania. Length N. to S. 14 m.; greatest breadth 4 m. Area  $37\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. P., with dependencies (1858), 11,348. It is nearly divided into two parts by a deep bay on its E. side. Surface wholly mountainous, and mostly rugged. Some olive oil, currants, superior wine, and honey, with corn, barely sufficient for four months' consumption, are raised; but the soil is poor, and the pop. live chiefly by maritime trade. Chief town Vathi, on a bay singularly picturesque, and in which are some good harbours. On this island are some Cyclopean walls, and other remains of antiquity.

**ITHACA**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, at the S. extremity of Cayuga Lake, 27 m. N.N.W. Oswego. P. 6843. It has an academy, Clinton hotel, one of the largest in the county, and an active trade with Pennsylvania. Near it are several remarkable cataracts.

**ITHACA**, a large vill. of British Guiana, near the Berbice river. P. 2000.

**ITHOME** (*M. Vourkano*), a mountain of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 25 m. N.W. Kalamata, 3865 feet high at its S. slope, in a vill. of same name.

**ITHON**, a river of S. Wales, co. Radnor, after a S. course joins the Wye, 2 m. N.N.W. Builth.

**ITINIVINI**, a branch of the Cassiquiare river, South America, Venezuela, separates from that river about 45 m. below the point where it leaves the Orinoco, and unites with the Rio-Negro, 40 m. N.W. the influx of the Cassiquiare.

**IRON**, a river of France, rises 5 m. N. Mortagne, dep. Orne, joins the Eure near Planches, dep. Eure, after a N. course of 58 m., for the last 25 m. of which it is navigable for rafts. Above Evreux it runs underground for 3 miles.

**IRRI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. and 7 m. N.W. Gaeta. P. 6176. The birthplace of the celebrated bandit Fra Diavolo.

**ITSAROU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B. Pyrenees, arr. and 12 m. S. Bayonne. P. 1470.

**ITSHIL**, a pash. of Asia Minor, comprising all its S. coast between Anatolia and North Syria, having N. Mount Taurus, and watered by the Ghiuk and some smaller rivers. It is subdivided into the sanjs. of Ithshil, Alaya, Sis, Tarsous, and Adana, which last name it also bears. [ADANA.]

**ITSKHINT-ITSKALI** ("horse river"), a river of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, tributary to the Rhion (ancient *Phasis*), which it joins 30 m. E. Poti, after forming the boundary between Imeretia and Mingrelia.

**ITTINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Aylesham. Ac. 1442. P. 864.

**ITTIRI**, a town of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and circ. Sassari, cap. mand. P. 4263.

**ITTLINGEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, 3 m. S. Carlsruhe. P. 1281.

**ITRON**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.N.W. Chepstow. Ac. 1820. P. 200.

**ITU**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. W.N.W. San Paulo, on the Tiete, in one of the most fertile dists. in the prov. It has numerous religious edifices, an hospital, prison, & schools. P. 10,000.

**ITURUP**, **GORTPOO** or **STATEN ISLAND**, the largest of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, separated N.ward by Vries Strait from the island Urup, and S.ward by St Anthony Strait from the Japanese island Kunahir. Lat. of N. peak  $45^{\circ} 38' N.$ ; lon.  $149^{\circ} 15' E.$  Length 140 m.; average breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous, well wooded, and it contains an active volcano. Principal products, bear, fox, and sable furs; fish in great variety; and larch, pine, oak, and other large timber.

**ITZA** or **PETEN**, lake, Cent. America. [**PETEN.**]

**ITZE**, a town of South America, Paraguay. Manufs. pottery, esteemed in the country.

**ITZEHOE**, a town of the duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on the Stör, 81 m. N.W. Altona. P. 6000. It has an institution for noble ladies; manufs. of tobacco, chicory, and playing-cards, sugar refineries, and a general trade.

**IVAHY** or **UBAHI**, a river of Brazil, prov. San Paulo, joins the Parana in lat.  $23^{\circ} 40' S.$ , lon.  $52^{\circ} 30' W.$ , after a W. course, estimated at 250 miles.

**IVAN-GOROD**, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 52 m. S.E. Tchernigov, on the Oster. P. 1200, who trade in hemp, buckwheat, and cattle.—II. gov. and 78 m. S.W. St Petersburg, on the Narova, opposite Narva, with which it is connected by a bridge. P. 1000.

**IVANICH**, a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, co. Warasdin, on an island in the Loya, 19 m. E.S.E. Agram. P. 780.—*Kloster Ivanich* is a town, with a Franciscan monastery,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.E. Ivanich. P. 750.

**IVANOVO**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 66 m. N.N.E. Vladimir, near rt. b. of Uvot river.

**IVAN FRIGLEVICZA** (Szt), a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, dist. Zombor. P. 3020.

**IVANY**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 23 m. S.E. Oedenburg. P. 1140.

**IVE** (St), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Callington. Ac. 5780. P. 2593.

**IVEL**, two rivers of England.—I. co. Bedford, joins the Ouse at Pempford, after a N.E. course of 20 m.—II. (or *Yeo*), co. Somerset, has a N.W. course of 27 m., and joins the Parret at Langport.

**IVELCHESTER**, a town of England. [**ICHESTER.**]

**IVER**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Colnebrook. Ac. 6149. P. 2114.

**IVERUS** or **IVEROSSA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, adjacent to Uskeaton. Ac. 2765. P. 943.

**IVES** (St), a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 74 m. N.E. Penzance. Ac. of bor. and pa. 1876. P. 7027. Vessels belonging to the port, 100; tons, 10,502. The town, on the W. side of St Ives Bay, has a church, dissenting chapels, town-hall, gaol, literary institute, custom-house, and a harbour protected by a pier. It has also a pilchard fishery, and exports of copper, tin, and slates from its vicinity. Formerly it sent two members to House of Commons, it now returns one. Reg. elect. 518. Customs rev. (1860) 215*l.*; exports 80,911*l.*

**IVES** (St), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E. Huntingdon, on railway to Cam-

bridge, and on the Ouse, here crossed by a bridge of six arches. Ac. 2330. P. 3395. Alt. 26 feet.

**IVICA**, an island of the Mediterranean. [**IVIZA.**]

**IVJKE**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 55 m. S.S.E. Vilna. P. 1440.

**IVNGHOR**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. the Tring station of the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. of pa. 5260. P. 1849. Manuf. straw plait.

**IVIZA** or **IVICA**, *Ebusus*, the smallest and most W. of the three principal Balearic islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, 54 m. S.W. Majorca. Length, N.E. to S.W., 22 m.; average breadth 12 m. P. 11,000. Coast indented by numerous small bays, the principal being those of San Antonio and Iviza. Temperature mild. Surface hilly and well wooded; some valleys are fertile, and produce olives, corn, flax, hemp, figs, and almonds. The fisheries are important. Timber, and salt from large salt works along the coast, are almost the sole exports, and the inhabitants are greatly impoverished. Principal towns, Iviza, the cap., on S.E. coast, pop. 5970; San Antonio, and San Miguel.

**IVORY COAST**, a region of Africa. [**GUINEA.**]

**IVOY-LE-PRÉ** or **YVOY-LE-PRÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerre. P. 2621, employed in iron foundries.

**IVREA**, *Epedadia*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 29 m. N.N.E. Turin, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Dora Baltea, a little below the opening of the Val d'Aosta. P. 9252. It has a citadel, a fort, and an old cathedral; manufs. of silk goods, a brisk trade in rice and hemp. Celebrated for its carnivals. During the French empire, under Napoleon I., it was the cap. dep. Doire.

**IVRY-LA-BATAILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, arr. and 17 m. S.E. Evreux. P. 953. It is celebrated for the decisive victory gained by Henri iv. over Mayenne in 1590; and has manufs. of cotton thread and leather.

**IVRY-SUR-SEINE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, on a slope near the Seine, 3 m. S.S.E. Paris. P. 7056. It has manufs. of steam-machinery, glass, earthen wares, & chemical products, with a sugar refinery, & stone-quarries.

**IVY BRIDGE**, a chapelry and vill. of England, co. Devon, subdivided among several pas., on the Erme, here crossed by a bridge partially covered with ivy, 6 m. E. Plympton-Earl.

**IVY CHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.W. New Romney. Ac. 4542. P. 273.

**IWADE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Milton. Ac. 3762. P. 182.

**IWERNE**, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Courtenay*),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1953. P. 620.—II. (*Minster*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2949. P. 712.

**IWUX**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 6 m. N.E. Cambrai. P. 3770. Manufs. woollen and cotton hosiery and cutlery.

**IXELLES**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 1 m. S. Brussels. P. 2720.

**IXWORTH**, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Suffolk,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. of pa. 2248. P. 1074.—II. (*Thorpe*), a pa., same co., 7 m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 770. P. 139.

**IZABAL**, a seaport town of Central America, state and 90 m. N.E. Guatemala, on the S. shore of the Golfo Dulce. In a hot, pestiferous locality.

**IZARD**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Arkansas. Area 841 sq. m. P. 6833 free, 382 slaves.

**Izè**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. N.W. Vitré. P. 2341.

**IZEAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 14 m. N.N.E. St Marcellin. P. 1777.

**IZERORE**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., arr. and 6 m. N.N.W. Nantua. P. 1044.  
**IZIEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, on the Ban, 5 m. E.N.E. St Etienne. P. 3657.  
**IZIUM**, a town of Russia. [ISIUM.]  
**IZMID** and **IZNIK**. [ISMID and ISNIK.]  
**IZMJAR**, *Angellas*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, near the Genil; 14 m. S.E. Lucena. P. 3808.

**IZNALLOZ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Granada. P. 3082. Manufs. woollens.  
**IZNATORAF**, *Anatorgis*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 2101.  
**IZON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. and 5 m. W. Libourne. P. 1429.  
**IZZANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cremona, circ. Crema. P. 1327.

## J

*For names not inserted here, refer to Dj, I, or Y.*

**JAALONS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, 9 m. N.E. Châlons-sur-Marne. P. 552.

**JAAR** or **GEER**, a river of Belgium, rises at Lens St Remy, prov. Liege, flows N.E. 30 m. to the Maese at Maestricht.

**JABARY**, **YAVARI**, **HYABARY**, a river of S. America, forming part of the boundary between Brazil and Peru, rises about lat. 11° S., lon. 71° W., and after a N. course of about 450 m. joins the Marañon at Tabatinga. It is navigable for 200 m.

**JABBEKE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. W.S.W. Bruges. P. 1260.

**JABEA**, a seaport of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean. 24 British vessels entered this port in 1862. P. 3654.

**JABLONEV**, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Poltava, on the Ocojetza, 20 m. W.S.W. Lubny. P. 1000.

**JABLONKA**, a vill. of North Hungary, co. Arva, near the Galician frontier, 60 m. N.E. Neusohl. P. 3520, who weave linen fabrics.

**JABLONOW**, a mkt. town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Kelomea, on the Luckza. It has Roman Catholic and Armenian churches, and salt mines in the vicinity.

**JABLUNKAU**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. S.S.E. Teschen, on the Olsa. P. 1800. 5 m. S. the town is the pass of Jablunka, leading into Hungary, and defended by a fort.

**JABOAH**, a territory of India, enclosed by Ban-swarra, Amjherra, Alee Rajpore, Dohud, and portions of the Holcar's and Scindia's territories. Area 1348 sq. m. P. 132,104. Annual revenue, 14,453*l.*, which includes the income derived from some territories farmed from Holcar, which are intermingled with the territory of Jaboah.—*Jaboah*, a town, cap. of the foregoing territory, 285 m. N.E. Bombay.

**JABREILLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Vienne, arr. Limoges, cant. Laurière. P. 1078.

**JABUGO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. N.E. Huelva. P. 2409, who trade in fruit and wine.

**JACA** or **JACCA**, a frontier town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Huesca. P. 3495. Manufs. coarse linens. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel, a cathedral, and a bishop's palace.

**JACK**, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 1000.

**JACKREE**, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, 27 m. S.W. Pind-Dadun-Khan.

**JACKSON**, several cos. of U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of Virginia. P. (1860) 8251 free, 55 slaves.—II. in N. of Georgia. P. 7276 free, 3329 slaves.—III. in N. of Florida. P. 5306 free, 4903 slaves.—IV. in N. of Alabama. P. 14,878 free, 3405 slaves.—V. in S.E. of Mississippi. P. 3035 free, 1087 slaves.—VI. in N. of Tennessee. P. 10,513 free, 1212 slaves.—VII. in S. of Ohio. P. 17,941.—VIII. in S. of Michigan. P. 26,671.—IX. in S. of Indiana. P. 16,286.—X. in S. of Illinois. P. 9589.—XI. in N.E. of Iowa. P. 18,493.—XII. in W. of Missouri. P.

18,969 free, 3944 slaves.—XIII. in N.E. of Arkansas. P. 7958 free, 2535 slaves.—XIV. in Kansas. P. 1936.—XV. in Kentucky. P. 3080 free, 7 slaves.—XVI. in Louisiana. P. 5367 free, 4098 slaves.—XVII. in N. Carolina. P. 5247 free, 268 slaves.—XVIII. in Oregon. P. 3736.—XIX. in Texas. P. 1418 free, 1194 slaves.—XX. in Wisconsin. P. 4170.

**JACKSON**, a town of U. S., North America, Michigan, on Grand river, 75 m. W. Detroit.

**JACKSON**, a town of U. S., North America, cap. state Mississippi, on Pearl river and on railway; 46 m. E. Vicksburg. P. 6000.

**JACKSON**, a town of U. S., North America, Tennessee, on Forked Deer river and on Ohio Railway, 180 m. W.S.W. Nashville.

**JACKSONVILLE**, a town of U. S., N. America, Florida, on St John's river, 25 m. above its mouth, and 250 m. E. Tallahassee. P. 1500.

**JACKSONVILLE**, a town of U. S., N. America, Illinois, on railway, 32 m. W. Springfield. P. 3500. It has Illinois college, and numerous educational and charitable institutions.

**JACMEL**, a town of Hayti, cap. arr., on its S. coast, 30 m. S.W. Port Republicain. Lat. of wharf 18° 17' N.; lon. 72° 33' W. P. 6000.

**JACOBINA**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 175 m. N.W. Bahia, cap. Comarca, on l. b. of the Itapicuru-asso, where joined by the Oura, here crossed by a bridge. Pop. of dist. 10,000. Chief industry, agriculture, and the cultivation of tobacco.

**JACOBSHAGEN**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 36 m. E.S.E. Stettin. P. 1635.

**JACOR** (Sr), a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. S.E. Basle. Its vicinity, entitled the "Swiss Thermopylae," was, on the 26th August 1444, the scene of a desperate action, in which 1600 Swiss sustained for 10 hours a fight against the French army of Louis XI., ten times as numerous, and out of which only 10 Swiss escaped. The wine raised here is termed *Schweizer-blut* (Swiss blood).

**JACOBSSTADT** or **JACOBSSTADT**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Courland, on the Düna, 78 m. E.S.E. Mitau. P. 2348. It has a Lutheran and numerous Greek churches, and two Jews' synagogues.—II. Finland, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 50 m. N.N.E. Vasa. P. 1600.

**JACOBSTROW**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Ac. 4554. P. 462.

**JACOBSTOWE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 2856. P. 232.

**JACOVA** or **YACOVA**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pash. Scutari, cap. Kadilik, on the White Drin, 16 m. N.W. Pristend. P. 18,000.

**JACQUES** (St), several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Calvados, arr. Lisieux. P. 3234.—II. dep. Cantal, arr. Aurillac. P. 900.—III. (*sur Darneta*), dep. Seine-Inférieure, 4 m. E. Rouen. P. 1238.

**JACQUES-CARTIER**, a river of Canada East, after a S.S.W. course of 90 m. joins the St Lawrence

on left, 22 m. W.S.W. Quebec, to which city and its environs it is important as a defensive barrier. It is not navigable.

JACUHY, a river of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, enters the lake of Patos (which is rather its expansion) at its N. extremity, after a course of upwards of 250 miles.

JACUT (St), three comms. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes. P. 1289.—II. (*Du-Méné*), arr. Loudéac, cant. Colinée. P. 1093.—III. (*Landouart*), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Dinan. P. 1032.

JADRAQUE, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Guadalaxara. P. 1428.

JADRIN or SCHADRIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. W. Kasan, cap. circ. P. 1750.

JAEN, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, in a hilly district, 2500 feet above the sea, 87 m. N. Granada. P. 18,054. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and commanded by a fortress on a neighbouring hill; has two cathedrals, hospitals, public fountains; trade in the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood, & manufs. of coarse woollens & linens; but the extensive manufs. of silk fabrics, which flourished under the Moors, has wholly disappeared. It was an important city under the Romans; under the Moors it was cap. of the small kingdom of Jaen, and was taken by Ferdinand II., king of Castile, in 1246. Area of prov. 5179 sq. m. P. (1857) 345,879.

JAFFA or YAFFA, *Joppa*, a maritime town of Palestine, pash. and 45 m. N.N.E. Gaza, on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean. Lat. 32° 3' N., lon. 34° 45' E. Pop. (1862) estimated at 25,000. Its harbour is choked with sand, and the landing-place is miserable. The present town has Greek, Latin, and Armenian convents, 3 or 4 mosques, extensive bazaars, and manufs. of soap. It is the entrepôt of goods (principally imports) for Jerusalem, Nablous, Gaza, and the interior. Being the highway to Jerusalem, about 10,000 pilgrims land and embark here annually, to and from the holy city. 135 British and foreign vessels entered the port in 1862, and 130 cleared. The chief exports are wheat, barley, Indian corn, sesame, olive oil, soap, raisins, oranges, and other fruits; total value (1862), 178,072l. The imports comprise Manchester and Glasgow cotton goods, long cloth, shirtings, hardwares, and colonial produce; woollens from France and Germany; glass, paper, wine, silks, etc. Around the town for a circuit of 3 miles are orange and fruit orchards, abounding with wells. A carriage-way is projected by an English company to Jerusalem, and the route surveyed. *Joppa* was the scene of many memorable events in Scripture history. Here the cedar of Mount Lebanon was landed by the servants of Hiram, king of Tyre, to be conveyed to Jerusalem for building the temple of Solomon. Hence Jonah took ship to "flee from the presence of his Maker;" and the house of Simon the tanner is still pointed out. Its fortifications were destroyed by Saladin, A.D. 1188. During the crusades, Richard of England was confined here by sickness. Under the Turks, it was sacked by the Arabs in 1722, by the Mamelukes in 1775, and by Napoleon I. in 1799, when the "Massacre of Jaffa" was perpetrated.

JAFFATA ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Red Sea, near the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

JAFFERABAD, two towns of India.—I. Deccan, Nizam's dom., on an afl. of the Godavery, 23 m. N.E. Jaulna.—II. Gujerat, on the Gulf of Cambay, 37 m. E.N.E. Diu-head.

JAFFNAPATAM, a seaport town of Ceylon, near its N. extremity, cap. dist. Jaffna, on a navigable

inlet. P. 8000, many of Dutch descent. It has a fort, and trade in tobacco and Palmyra timber.

JAGAN, a small town and fort of the Punjab, in its N. part. Lat. 32° 43' N.; lon. 75° 5' E.

JÄGERNDORF, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. N.W. Troppau, between the Great and Little Oppa. P. 6000. Woollen and linen manufs. It is walled, and has an hospital and theatre.

JAGHUTU, a river of N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, rises in Mount Zagros, 40 m. S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, flows N. ward, and having watered the plain of Miyandab, enters the Lake Urumiyah, 10 m. W.S.W. Binab. Total course probably 130 miles.

JAGODIN or JAGODINA, a town of Servia, near l. b. of the Morava, 63 m. S.S.E. Semendria.

JAGOTIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 138 m. W.N.W. Poltava.

JAGUA (*BAHIA DE*), a fine bay on the S. coast of Cuba, 45 m. N.W. Trinidad, and defended by a strong castlo on Cape de los Angeles.

JAHAUTOO, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 182 m. W.N.W. Calcutta.

JAHDE, N. Germany, Oldenburg, a wide estuary of the North Sea, 20 m. by 12 m. In 1854 Prussia purchased the territory from Oldenburg, and established a marine station on its shores. Area 5 sq. m. P. (1861) 950.

JAH-JERM, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, in its N. part, 25 m. N. Abbasabad.

JAICZA or JAITZE, a fortified town of Turkish Croatia, on the Verbas, here crossed by a stone bridge, 30 m. S. Banyaluka. P. 2000.

JAILLIEU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. La Tour-du-Pin. P. 3473. It has manufs. of paper and cotton, and iron and copper foundries.

JAILUM, JHYLUM, JELUM or BEHUT, *Hydaspes*, one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, a tributary to the Indus, rises in Cashmere, the whole of which valley it drains, and after a S.W. course, estimated at 500 m., joins the Chenab 80 m. N.N.E. Mooltan, from which junction it is navigable upwards nearly to its emergence from the mountains. It is also navigable for 70 m. in Cashmere. Chief affluents, the Kishengunga and Pir-Panjal. On it are the towns Islamabad, Shahabad, Serinaagar, Jhelum, Jelalpoor, and Pind Dadun Khan. The town *Jhelum* or *Jhylum*, on E. bank of this river, is in lat. 32° 56' N., lon. 78° 47' E. It is large and clean, though its streets are narrow and intricate. The river is here generally fordable, and, on that account, Sir A. Burnes considered Jhelum to have been the place of conflict between Alexander the Great and Porus. The sanguinary but indecisive battle of Chillianwallah, in the second Sikh war, was fought near this river.

JAIME (SAN) or SAN JAYNE, a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Apure, on the Portuguese, 22 m. N.N.W. San Fernando de Apure. P. 7000.

JAITPOOR, a town of India, Guicowar dom., in the Gujerat, in lat. 21° 45' N., lon. 70° 40' E.

JAK, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, dist. Steinamanger. P. 1545.

JAKAU or JUCHOW, a seaport town of some importance in India, Cutch, 60 m. N.W. Mandavee, and near the Korea mouth of the Indus.

JAKOHALMA, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Jazygien, dist. Jaszbareny. P. 2700.

JAL (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corèze, 10 m. N.W. Tulle. P. 1575.

JALALABAD, a town of British India, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 43' N., lon. 79° 43' E.

JALAPA or XALAPA, a city of Mexico, state and 50 m. W.N.W. Vera Cruz. Altitude 4350 feet. P. 12,000. Chief buildings, the church of San

Jose, and barracks. Trade in maize, fruit, sugar, and honey. Manufs. pottery. The medicinal weed *jalap* grows here wild, and derives its name from this city.

JALIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. la Palisse, cap. cant. P. 905.

JALISCO, a city of Mexico. [XALISCO.]

JALK, a town in the sandy desert of North Belochistan. Lat. 28° 20' N., lon. 66° E.

JALLAIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. E. Beaupreau. P. 3521.

JALNAH or GALNA, a town and fort of British India, presid. and 150 m. N.E. Bombay.

JALORATCH, a town of Asia Minor, E. of Egridir Gol. Near it in the N.E. are the ruins of Antioch of Pisidia.

JALOMNITZA (pron. *Yalomnitsa*), a river of Wallachia, flows generally E. past Tergovist, and joins the Danube opposite Hirchova. Length 140 miles.

JALOUN, a large town of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. dist., 25 m. W. Kalpee. The Jaloun district has an area of 1873 sq. m. P. 246,297. It is now under the immediate rule of the British.

JALOVKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 40 m. S. Grodno. P. 1000.

JALPUCH, a lake and river of Bessarabia, S. Russia. The lake, W. Ismail, 30 m. in length, N. to S., by 5 m. in greatest breadth, discharges its surplus waters into the Danube, and at its N. extremity receives the river, 70 m. in length.

JALPUSHKOV, a market town, Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 40 m. E.N.E. Kamenietz. P. 1500.

JALTA, a seaport town of the Crimea, S. Russia, circ. Simferopol. It was large and prosperous until destroyed by an earthquake in the 15th century. The new town, rebuilt on the ruins, has a custom-house, harbour, and small quay.

JALUTROVSK or JALOUTOROVSK, a town of Siberia, on the Tobol, 125 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, and cap. of the S. part of its government. P. 2000.

JAMAICA, one of the Great Antilles, and the principal of the British West India islands, in the Caribbean Sea, between lat. 17° 45' and 18° 30' N., lon. 76° 11' and 78° 19' W., about 100 m. S. Cuba. Length 150 m., average breadth 40 m. Area 6400 sq. m. P. (1861) 441,255. In the same year 2171 immigrants arrived in the island, including 1522 from Calcutta, and 649 liberated Africans from St Helena. The Blue Mountains traverse the whole length of the island from E. to W., varying in elevation from 5000 to 6000 feet; on their S. side the shores are abrupt, the surface broken, and the scenery bold; on the N. the country is undulating, and descends gradually to the sea, and this side of the island is reputed to be the more healthy. Mean annual temperature at Kingston, 78°-8, summer 81°, winter 76°-2, Fahr. Snow has never been observed. Rainy seasons, from May to August, and from October to November. Earthquakes are frequent; hurricanes less so than in the other West India islands. The isl. is well watered. Principal rivers, the Minho, Black River, and Cobre, all flowing to the S. coast, but none of them is navigable except the Blackwater. Minerals very numerous, embracing the ores of iron, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, and manganese, together with limestone, sulphate of baryta, iron pyrites, marble, gypsum, and lignite. Valuable quarries of lithographic stone were discovered in 1855, and traces of coal were also found. The mountains are of calcareous formation, and large caverns are numerous. Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Indigo, cotton, and cacao were formerly more important staples than at present.

Maize, Guinea corn, and rice are the chief grains raised. The plantain, banana, sweet potato, etc., compose the principal food of the blacks. Fine fruits are plentiful. Sunflower seeds are raised for the manufacture of oil. Other products are cinnamon, fine woods, and artificial grasses. Live stock in general are good, as well as numerous. About 7-8ths of the land belong to private individuals; estates seldom exceed 1200 acres, and have become more subdivided since the epoch of slave emancipation. In 1840 its export of sugar was 617,600 cwt., and in 1861 it was 654,848 cwt. In 1861 the exports consisted of sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, ginger, dye and hard wood, and copper; the total exports being estimated at 1,214,614, and imports in the same year at 1,089,482, in value. Principal ports, Kingston, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. *Jamaica* is divided into 3 cos., Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, and subdivided into 21 parishes. Government vested in a governor, and a council of 12 members, nominated by the crown, and a legislative assembly of 45 members, 2 elected by every pa., and 1 by each of the chief towns. All male inhabitants having freeholds of 10l. a year may vote for representatives, which latter must have an estate of 300l. a year, or personal property worth 1000l. A supreme court in Spanish-Town, and courts of assize in each co., sit three times yearly. The island is the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over the Bahamas and Honduras, and has Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Moravian churches. In 1861, there were 40,670 children at school, being nearly a tenth of the population. Public revenue (1861) 275,027l., arising chiefly from duties on imports, rum, stamps, and the post-office; expenditure, 274,564l.; imperial expenditure, 79,456l., exclusive of the charge for the navy; debt, 738,000l. Besides Spanish-Town, the cap., and Kingston, the chief port (between which a railway has been completed), the island contains the town Port Royal, on its S. side; and the maritime vills. Mount Luca, Montego, Falmouth, and St Ann's on its N. coast. *Jamaica* was discovered by Columbus in 1494, colonized by Spaniards in 1510, and taken by the English in 1655. The Maroons, originally runaway slaves, obtained a tract of land on the N. side of the island in 1738, on which they built two small towns, and, with the exception of a rebellion in 1795, have remained peaceable. In 1852, 40,000 of the pop. died of cholera; while, from 1840 to 1850, the immigrants amounted only to 14,000.

JAMAICA, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. state and 13 m. E. New York or Long Island. It has various factories, and an important station on Long Island Railway.—II. Vermont, 83 m. S. Montpelier.—*Jamaica-plains*, is a vill., Massachusetts, 3 m. S.W. Boston.

JAMALLABAD, a town of British India, dist. South Canara, presid. Madras, in lat. 13° 2' N., lon. 75° 22' E. There is a fort on a rock W. the town, almost impregnable.

JAMBEROO, a post-town of New South Wales co. Camden. P. (1861) 1667.

JAMBI, a town of Sumatra, on rt. b. of the Jamb river, cap. dist., gov. and 130 m. N.N.W. Palembang. It extends for 3 m. on both sides of the river. P. estimated 3000. Exports, benzoin dragon's blood, and rattans to Singapore, which are sent thence to Europe and China. Manufs. opium and salt. In and around it many Hindoo sculptures have been discovered.

JAMBURG, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.W. St Petersburg, cap. circ., on the Luga. P. 1500. It comprises an old and a new town; the

latter, built of stone, has Roman Catholic, Greek, and Lutheran churches, with manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, and silk stockings, and glass works.

**JAMES (BAY)**, a wide gulf of Hudson Sea, British North America, on its S. side, between lat. 51° and 55° N., lon. 79° and 82° 30' W., surrounded by the Rupert, Abbittibe, Moose, and Albany dists., and receiving the rivers of same names. Length, N. to S., 280 m.; average breadth 150 m. Agomisca and Charlton are the principal of its numerous isls.—II. (*Fort James*), two British stations, Western Africa; one on an island in Gambia river, 20 m. S.E. Bathurst; the other on the Guinea coast, Accra.—III. (*Island*), one of the Galapagos islands, Pacific Ocean, 12 m. N.E. Albemarle Island, 50 m. in length by 20 m. across, mountainous, and having the inlet, James Bay, at its W. extremity.—*James and Jameson* are isls. of New S. Shetland, S. Pacific.

**JAMES CITY**, a county of U. S., North America, Virginia. P. (1860) 3212 free, 2586 slaves.

**JAMES RIVER**, U. S., North America, Virginia, is formed by the junction of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, in the Alleghany mountains, whence it has an E. course of 800 m. to Chesapeake Bay, which it enters by a wide mouth, 12 m. N. Norfolk. Principal affluents, the Rivanna and Appomatox, the latter 110 m. in length, and mostly navigable. *James River* is navigable for 40 gun ships to Jamestown, 32 m. from its mouth, and for vessels of 120 tons to near Richmond, where its falls have been obviated by a canal for barges.

**JAMES (ST)**, a river of Canada East, dist. Quebec. After a S.E. course of 23 m. it joins the St Lawrence 10 m. N.E. the mouth of the Saguenay.—II. a pa., Louisiana, in the S.E. part of the state. Area 250 sq. m. P. 8548.—III. a pa. of Jamaica, co. Cornwall, comprising the bay and town of Montego.—*Cape St James* is the S. extremity of Q. Charlotte Sound, British America.

**JAMES (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Avranches. P. 3270. It was fortified by William the Conqueror.

**JAMES (ST)**, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. Bishop's Cannings. Ac. 2648. P. 2773.—II. (*South Elmham*), a pa. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Halesworth. P. 6714.

**JAMES (ST)**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, on Waterford harbour, 5½ m. N.N.W. Fethard. Area, with Dunbrody, 8489 ac., chiefly fertile. P. 2772.—II. a pa., comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Ac. 1952. P. 15,489.

**JAMESTOWN**, a vill., and formerly a walled town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, on the Shannon, 2½ m. S.E. Carrick. P. 174.

**JAMESTOWN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, pa. Bonhill. P. 869.

**JAMESTOWN**, a small town on the W. side of the island Barbadoes.

**JAMESTOWN**, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, 58 m. S.S.W. Buffalo. It has various factories, and communication with Mayville by steamers on Chataouque-Lake.—*Jamestown*, Virginia, 8 m. S.W. Williamsburg, the first settlement made by the English in the U. S., is now in ruins.

**JAMES TOWN**, the cap. town, and seaport of St Helena, in a narrow ravine on the N.W. coast of the island. It has a well protected harbour, and is enclosed by an arched gateway, within which is a spacious parade, lined with official residences, and a church. Several streets branch from this area, and, on the heights, around the town are the country houses of the principal inhabitants, among which is Plantation house, occupied by the governor. The town is well supplied with European and Asiatic products. [HELENA (ST).]

**JAMESON**, a co. of New South Wales, on N.E. of Namoi River. Ac. 985,600.

**JAMNITZ**, a town of Moravia, with silver and lead mines, circ. and 25 m. N.W. Znaim. P. 1430.

**JAMOO**, a town in the north of the Punjab, among the mountains, forming the S. range of the Himalaya, in lat. 32° 44' N., lon. 74° 49' E. P. 8000. It has a palace, fort, bazaar, and pleasure grounds belonging to its rajah.

**JAMPOOR**, a small town of the Punjab, India, 40 m. S. Dera Ghazee Khan.

**JAMROOD**, a town of Afghanistan, 10 m. W. Peshawur, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

**JAMSAE**, a market town of Finland, lœn and 64 m. N.N.E. Tavastehuus. P. 1000.

**JAMUSHLI**, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. and on the river Kars, with a mixed pop. of Turks, Persians, and Armenians.

**JAN (ST)**, a small island of the Danish West Indies, 1 m. E. St Thomas. Area 42 sq. m. P. 2560. Only town Christiansborg. P. 120.

**JANAILLAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. Bourganouf, cant. Pontarion. P. 1540.

**JANESVILLE**, a city of the U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, on Rock river, 45 m. S.E. Madison, on branch railway to Milwaukee. P. 6000.

**JANK**, a town of Asia Minor, pash Sivas, cap. sanj., on the Yeshil-Irmak.

**JANTNA**, a town of Europ. Turkey. [YANINA.]

**JANJERO**, a country of N.E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia. Principal town, Janjero.

**JAN-MAYEN**, an island of the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 29' N., lon. 7° 31' W. On its N. extremity is the Beerenberg mountain, 687 ft. above the sea, and the Esk, a volcano occasionally active.

**JANOPOL**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 12 m. S.E. Telsch. P. 1500.

**JANOV**, several market towns of Russian Poland, the principal in the gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 18 m. N.E. Litin. P. 1300.

**JANOW**, sev. towns, Poland—I. prov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Lublin. P. 3463.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Lemberg, on a lake.—III. circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Tarnopol, on an isl. in the Serec.—IV. Poland, prov. Kielce, 30 m. N. Olkusz.—V. prov. and 42 m. E. Siedlec, on the Bug.—VI. prov. Sandomir, 30 m. W.S.W. Radom.

**JANTRA**, a river of Bulgaria, after a N. course of 75 m. joins the Danube 13 m. E. Sistova.

**JANUCHOV** and **JANUCHPOL**, two towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vilna.—II. gov. Volhynia, 33 m. S.W. Jitomir. P. 2000.

**JANVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 25 m. S.E. Chartres. P. 1323.

**JANZÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Rennes. P. 4471. It has manufactures of sail-cloth.

**JAPAN**, an empire of Eastern Asia, comprising the islands Nippon, Kiusiu, and Sikok, with the dependencies Yesso, the S. part of Tarakai or Saghalien, and many smaller islands, supposed to comprise 3850 islands, islets, or rocks, besides the dependencies of the Loo Choo Islands, 300 m. S. of Kiusiu; situated between lat. 30° 35' and 46° N., lon. 129° and 146° E., having W. the Strait of Corea and Sea of Japan, and on other sides the Pacific Ocean. Area 143,078 sq. m. Pop. estimated at from 35 to 40 millions. These islands, especially Nippon and Kiusiu, are extremely irregular in shape, their coasts greatly indented, and surface very uneven. The snow-clad mountains Fusi-yama and Siro-yama in Nippon, are active volcanoes, estimated respectively at 13,977 and 8000 feet above the sea. Rivers numerous, and generally wide at their mouths, but their courses are short, and not navigable for many

miles inland. Of the lakes, the principal appears to be Biwanoumi, regarded by the Japanese with superstitious reverence. The interior of Japan remains quite unexplored by Europeans. In a country extending over 15° of lat., the climate is so varied, that almost every prov. has different products; it is in general mild and healthy, but hurricanes and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The soil is said to be in many parts sterile, but it is very carefully cultivated; agriculture being compulsory by sumptuary laws. Japan is a cotton producing country, and its soil is favourable to its growth. Other products are in great variety; the chief are rice, potatoes, gourds, numerous fruits common in Southern Europe, silk of excellent quality, hemp, ginger, tobacco, tea in large quantity; oak, maple, iron-wood, cypress, fir timber, varnish, camphor, *soja delichos* from which *soy* is made; gold, iron, lead, tin, copper, diamonds and other gems, coal, lime, sulphur, nitre, salt, and amber. Cattle rearing is unimportant; buffaloes and oxen are used only for draught, and sheep are scarce. Fish and coral abound on the coasts; pearls and ambergris are obtained. In some rural arts, the Japanese are unequalled; such as the dwarfing of forest trees, and raising radishes and other bulbous roots of an enormous size. In manufacturing industry, generally, they equal the Chinese, and their sword-blades and other metallic goods, telescopes, clocks, silk and cotton fabrics, porcelain, lacquered and japanned wares, and paper, are particularly excellent. Some trade is allowed with Chinese merchants, who bring broad-cloths & other woollen stuffs to Nagasaki, in return for sea-slug, copper, and lacquered wares; and the Dutch are permitted to send annually two ships to the same port with wax, camphor, spices, ivory, lead, iron-bars, quicksilver, glass wares, musk, sapan-wood, sugar, piece goods, and woollens, for which they take back copper, camphor, silk, lacquered goods, wax, pitch, wheat, and Japanese manufs. Exports (1862) silk, tea, tobacco, oil, maize, etc., to the value of 339,254*l.* Imports to the value of 254*l.* No commerce has hitherto been allowed with other foreign nations; but on 31st March 1854 a general convention of peace and amity was signed between Japan and the U. S. of N. America, by which the ports of Simoda and Nee-e-Gata were opened to the ships of the latter for trade and protection. By the treaty of Yedo, 1858, the ports of Hakodadi, Yokohama, and Nagasaki were opened to British commerce in 1859, and Yedo was to be opened 1st July 1862; but the privileges were thus conferred, as since found, in bad faith. Two centuries of peace has elevated the civilisation of the Japanese over all other extra-European nations of the old world. The law, which separates them from intercourse with other countries, has forced them to draw on their own resources, hence the empire is nearly independent of external aid,—it is a world in itself. The government is despotic, and, like some others in Asia, is shared by ecclesiastical and military sovereigns. The *mikado*, or lord of the *dairi*, or court of *miako* (Miako, 250 m. S.W. of Yedo), is the nominal head of the empire and ecclesiastical sovereign, has almost divine honours, and was anciently invested with all the authority; but in the 12th century, a *siogun* (temporal sovereign), or high military officer was appointed, one of whose successors, in 1583, assumed the rank of a second emperor: since which period the *siogun* has maintained the actual sway, the *dairi* sovereign being consulted by him only regarding relations with

foreign powers. The *siogun*, who resides at Yedo, is assisted by a council of five hereditary princes, and by a senate which forms the legislative body, and decides in all civil and criminal cases. A kind of feudal system prevails; the princes, of whom there are about 200, governing different districts, are obliged to maintain troops in readiness to move at the order of the *siogun*. The executive duties are performed by seven boards,—those of taxation, commerce, public works, police, criminal justice, military affairs, and religion. Japan is divided into 8 provs., 68 depts., and 622 dists., the governors of which are termed *dai-mio*, “high named,” and hold their offices direct from the *dairi* sovereign; or *sai-moi*, “well-named,” and are appointed by the *siogun*. The laws are very rigorous; many popular rights and customs, however, appear to exist, and the Japanese are certainly less corruptly governed, and less shackled by ancient usages, than the Chinese. The ancient religion is the *sin-siu*, whose priests were said to be descended of the sun, but the majority of the pop. are adherents of Buddhism, introduced into Japan about the 6th century of the Christian era, though some profess the doctrines of Confucius. The Japanese are of the Mongolian race, and are stout and well made. They have a written literature, some science, and a taste for music. Their language is different from that of the Chinese.

JAPAN (SEA OF), is that portion of the Pacific Ocean, situated between lat. 35° and 52° N., lon. 128° and 142° E., bounded by the islands of Japan on the E., the countries Manchouria and the peninsula of Corea on the W. It communicates with the Pacific by the Straits of Ia Perouse and Sangar on the E., and with the Sea of Okhotsk by the Gulf of Tartary on the N.: forms the Gulf of Corea, and receives the river Amour.

JAPARA, a Dutch residency, on the N. coast of the island of Java, between lat. 7° and 7° 35' N., lon. 110° 35' and 111° 10' E. Soil fertile. P. 400,000.—Cap. *Japara*, a fortified town on the W. coast, 30 m. N.N.E. Samarang.

JAPURA, a river of South America. [YAPURA.] JARAFUEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. S.W. Valencia. P. 2102. It has a trade in timber.

JARAGUA, a town of Brazil, prov. and comarca Goyaz, on the small river of same name. P. 2500, agricultural.—II. one of the best frequented seaports in the prov. Alagoas, Brazil, near Maçayo.

JARAZ and JARANDILLA, two small towns of Spain, prov. Caceres—the former 10, and the latter 14 m., E. Placencia.

JARD, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. les Sables-d'Olonne, cant. Talmont. P. 1100.

JARDINES (“the gardens”), two groups of islets and rocks off the N. and S. coasts of Cuba.

JARENSK or JARANSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 110 m. S.S.W. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Jaran. P. 4750. It has several churches, and a trade in furs, honey, wax, and hops.—II. gov. and 355 m. E.N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Idrenga. P. 1000, who trade in furs.

JARGEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Loire, here crossed by a bridge, 10 E.S.E. Orleans. P. 2590.

JARLSBERG and LAURWIG, an amt. or dist. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, S.W. Christiania. Area 890 sq. m. P. (1855) 73,223. Chief towns, Holmestrand and Tonsberg; 2 m. W. of the latter is the town of Jarlsberg, with iron works.

JARMELO, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S. Guarda. P. 2750.

JARMEN, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, circ. Demmin, dist. Peene. P. 8061.

**JARNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. E. Cognac, on rt. b. of the Charente. P. 3854. It is the great mart for the wine and brandy of the dist., and is celebrated for the victory of the Duke of Anjou over the Prince of Condé, who perished in the battle, 1569.—II. (*Champagne*), a vill., dep. Charente-Inférieure, 6 m. N. Jonzac. P. 1316.

**JARNAGES**, a comm. & town, France, cap. cant., dep. Creuse, arr. & 14 m. S.S.W. Boussac. P. 780.

**JARNOSSE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, cant. Charliet. P. 1457.

**JAROCZYN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Posen. P. 1500. Manuf. woollens.

**JAROMERITZ**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 17 m. N.W. Znaym, on the Jaromirzka. P. 2018.

**JAROMIRZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Königgrätz, 31 m. N.N.E. Chrudim, at the confluence of the Aupa with the Elbe. P. 3490.

**JAROSLAVL** (pron. *Yaroslaw*), a gov. of European Russia, near its centre, mostly between lat. 57° and 59° N., lon. 38° and 41° 30' E., enclosed by the gov. Novgorod, Vologda, Kostroma, Vladimir, and Tver. Area 13,233 sq. m. P. (1858) 976,866. Surface level, and in many parts marshy. It is traversed by the Volga, which here receives the rivers Mologa and Sheksna, and in the S. is the lake Nero, occupying upwards of 20 sq. m. Soil not very fertile, and the annual produce of corn insufficient for the pop. Rye, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, and fruits are principal crops. Timber is scarce; live stock inferior. The fisheries in the Volga are important. The gov. is chiefly noted for manufacturing industry; linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, leather, silks, hardwares, and tobacco, are wrought in the towns, the chief of which are Jaroslavl, Rostov, and Uglitch.

**JAROSLAVL** a city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, on the Volga, at the influx of the Kotorosth, 160 m. N.E. Moscow. P. (1858) 35,096. It is enclosed by a palisade, and has numerous churches, several convents, and a citadel at the confluence of the rivers: the Demidoff, lyceum, founded in 1803, an ecclesiastical seminary, an exchange, hospitals, and asylums. It has manufs. of cotton, silks, linens, leather, tobacco, etc., with iron, copper, and bell-foundries. At two large annual fairs, vast quantities of its manufactured goods are sold. It is the see of an archbishop.

**JAROSLAW**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.W. Przemysl, on the San, an affluent of the Vistula. P. 7000, comprising many Jews. It has a castle, a cathedral, a normal school, and manufs of woollens and linens.

**JARROW**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Durham, E. Chester-ward; the vill., on the Tyne, 2½ m. W.S.W. South Shields. Area, comprising the townships South Shields, Jarrow, Hessworth, etc., with the chapelry of Iveston, 9782 ac. P. 52,925, mostly engaged in collieries.

**JARRIE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. la Rochelle, cap. cant. P. 1195. Has distilleries of brandy.

**JARS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. Sancerre, cant. Vailly. P. 1658.

**JARUN**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 100 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. P. 4000. It is enclosed by ruined walls, and occupies a large surface. Its trade is in white and printed cottons, and tobacco.

**JARVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arr. and cant. Nancy. P. 760. Has a mineral spring, and an old castle.

**JARVIS CHANNEL**, an inlet of the Gulf of Georgia, Oregon territory, British N. America.

**JARZÉ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 6½ m. W. Bauge. P. 1859.

**JASK**, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Indian Ocean (Arabian Sea), immediately N. Cape Jask, in lat. 25° 38' N., lon. 57° 48' E.

**JASLUSKA**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.W. Sanok. P. 2000.

**JASLO**, a royal free town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 30 m. S.E. Tarnow. P. 1950.

**JASPER**, seven cos. of the U.S., North America.—I. N. of Georgia. Area 369 sq. m. P. (1860) 3789 free, 6954 slaves.—II. in S.E. of Mississippi. Area 661 sq. m. P. 6458 free, 4549 slaves.—III. Illinois. P. 8364.—IV. Indiana. P. 4291.—V. Iowa. P. 9883.—VI. Missouri. P. 6548 free, 335 slaves.—VII. Texas. P. 2426 free, 1611 slaves.

**JASSY**, the cap. town of Moldavia. [YASSY.]

**JASTROW**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 90 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. P. 3570, of whom many are Jews. It has a Lutheran church, a synagogue, manufs. of woollen cloths and fire arms.

**JASZ-APATHI**, a market town of Central Hungary, dist. Jazygia, 11 m. E. Jasz-Bereny. P. 1900, employed in agricult. and the cultiv. of the vine.

**JASZ-BERENY**, a market town of W. Hungary, cap. dist. Jazygia, on both sides the Zagyya, 38 m. E. Pesth. P. 16,875. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic, and several other churches, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic gymnasium, high school, town-hall, containing the archives of Jazygia and Cumania, on an island. Trade in corn, horses, and cattle.

**JASZENOVACZ**, a market town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. N.N.E. Dubitza, at the confluence of the Unna with the Save. P. 2653.

**JASZ-FENZARU**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Jazygia, on riv. Zagyya, 18 m. N.W. Jasz-Bereny. P. 3743.

**JASZKA**, a market town of Austrian Croatia, co. and 20 m. S.W. Agram. P. 1212.

**JATRINOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. Palme. P. 3442.

**JAU-DIGNAC-ET LOIRAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cant. St Vivien. P. 1747.

**JAUER**, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Neisse river, 10 m. S.E. Liegnitz. P. 8000. It is enclosed by double walls and a fosse; has a Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches. Manufs. linens and woollens, stockings and leather, and trade in corn and flax.

**JAUERNICK**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 52 m. N.W. Troppau. P. 1695.

**JAUJA** or **ATANJAUJA**, a river and town of North Peru, the river a tributary of the Apurimac, which it joins 90 m. N.E. Huancavelica, after a very tortuous S.E. and E. course of at least 400 m.; in its lower part called the Mantaro. The town, dep. Junin, cap. prov., 125 m. E. Lima, is on its l. b., and is stated to have a trade in rural produce and cattle. There are silver mines in its vicinity.

**JAUJAC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardeche, on rt. b. of the Alignon, 8 m. N. L'Argentiere. P. 2739, engaged in silk mills.

**JAULDES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, cant. les Rochefoucauld. P. 1210.

**JAULNA**, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 38 m. E. Aurungabad. P. 10,000. It has a fort, and a cantonment for British troops. Climate healthy, but liable to great and sudden changes.

**JAULNAY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, arr. Poitiers. P. 1947.

**JAUNSAH**, a hill district of British India, between lat. 30° 30' and 30° 57' N., lon. 77° 46' and 78° 9' E. Area 579 sq. m. Estimated P. 24,684. Surface rugged and mountainous. Principal summits, the Bairat 7559 feet, the Bhadrarj 6043 feet, and the Baila 6318 feet above the sea.

**JAUZIEBS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 5 m. N.N. Barcelonnette. P. 1717.

**JAVA**, one of the Sunda islands, the principal of the Dutch East India Islands, between lat.  $5^{\circ} 52'$  and  $8^{\circ} 50'$  S., lon.  $105^{\circ} 15'$  to  $114^{\circ} 40'$  E., separated E. from Bali by the Strait of Bali, and W. from Sumatra by the Strait of Sunda, having N. the Sea of Java, and S. the Indian Ocean. Length, E. to W., 628 m., breadth varies from 40 to 130 m. Estimated area, including the contiguous island Madura, etc., 52,000 sq. m. P. 9,943,075, comprising Europeans; and assimilated natives, 17,285; Chinese, 125,047; Arabs, Bughis, & other Orientals, 9,790,973; Seros, 9410. The S. coast is high and steep, with few indentations. The scenery of Java is grand and picturesque: the island is traversed through all its length by two chains of mountains 1000 to 2500 feet high, which slope gently to the sea, and are crowned by volcanoes 8000 to 12,000 feet in elevation. Its N. coast is low and marshy, and lined with numerous small islands. Principal river the Solo, besides which many are navigable for several miles from the sea, or are used for floating down timber, and other raw produce from the interior. The rocks are chiefly basaltic and volcanic, and the soil is extremely fertile. Java is the granary of the Asiatic Archipelago, and is supposed to be capable of supporting many times its present amount of population, only about one-third of the surface being under culture; its temperature hot in the plains (ranging from  $85^{\circ}$  to  $94^{\circ}$ , and during night  $73^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$  Fahr.), is cooler in the elevated parts, and the highest peaks are often covered with ice. Climate healthy, except in the marshy regions of the N. Earthquakes and thunder storms are common, hurricanes rare. Rice is the principal grain, and is cultivated all along the coast, as' also in all the low grounds wherever irrigation can be effected. Coffee is the great staple of export; it is raised in most of the uplands, especially in the Preanger or Prianga regencies on the W. part of the island, and with sugar, its culture has greatly increased within the last few years. Indigo, tobacco, cotton, cinnamon, maize, and other dry grains, pulses and vegetable oils, cocoa, and sago, and a species of giant-fig, are other principal products. Java is the only island of the Eastern Archipelago of which the teak tree is a native; it grows in dense forests on the hills, and is superior to that of Pegu, though not equal to that of Malabar. Zoology comprises tigers, tiger cats, and leopards, the jackall, and rhinoceros. Buffaloes are numerous, and a small breed of horses. Black cattle and goats are common; sheep and hogs scarce. Domestic poultry are plentiful. Crocodiles and serpents abound, and fish are numerous in the adjacent seas. Minerals comprise iron, salt, sulphur, and nitre. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics, and other household necessaries. Imports comprise cottons, woollens, and other manufactured goods, wines, spirits, iron, hardware, machinery, opium, and articles of luxury. In 1862, 74 vessels (tonnage 29,000), chiefly Dutch, British, and Swedish, entered the port of Batavia. Trade with the Netherlands absorbs 5-7ths of the whole, and is chiefly carried on by the Dutch East India Company. Batavia, the cap., is the centre of at least half of the general trade. The exports of Java produce are comparatively trifling, caused by the restrictive duties charged on produce shipped to all countries excepting Holland; the chief are sugar, tea, coffee, indigo, rice, hides, tobacco, oil-cake, etc., etc., the total value in 1861, being 9,089,946l. The total imports in 1861, were worth 6,387,012l. Government administered by a governor-general, with authority

over all the Dutch East India colonies, and assisted by a secretary-general, and a council of 4 members, of Dutch descent. Java is divided into 22 residences, in each of which are a European governor, and secretary, and various sub-residents. The provs. are subdivided into arrs. and communes, in each of which is a justice of the peace. Three superior tribunals and courts-martial are seated at Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, the whole subordinate to a supreme court at Batavia. There is complete religious toleration, and Europeans are not prevented from going to Java, though the permission of the governor-general is necessary to their settling there. Public improvements have been much extended. A good road traverses the island in its entire length; many forts have been constructed in the interior; and commercial stations planted in the S. part of the island; regular steam communication is kept up with Singapore. There are several native states in the interior, under Dutch protection, the principal caps. of which are Surakarta and Yogyacarta. Java was under Hindoo sovereignties until 1478, when it was conquered by the Arabs, and its possession has since been chiefly Mohammedan. It contains the ruins of several considerable cities and temples, the principal being Mojopahit and Borobudur, and various large structures of substantial architecture are scattered over its surface. The Javanese are of the Malay family, are short, thick-set, and robust. It is presumed that Hindoos, at an early period, settled in the island, as Hindoo monuments of antiquity are found. The religion is Mohammedan, mixed with Buddhism, three dialects, of the Malay language, are used; and they have an ancient sacred language, containing a number of Sanscrit words. They have a national literature, and translations from the Arabic and Sanscrit. The Javanese are superior in civilization to other natives of the Indian Archipelago. The Portuguese formed a settlement on it in 1511, and the Dutch in 1575. The British held the island from 1811 to 1816.

**JAVA**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, on Seneca river, 267 m. W. Albany.

**JAVA** (SEA OF) is that part of the Pacific Ocean between lat.  $3^{\circ}$  and  $8^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $106^{\circ}$  and  $116^{\circ}$  E., having E. the Strait of Macassar and Sea of Flores, S. Java and Bali, N. Borneo, and W. Sumatra. It communicates S. with the Indian Ocean by the Straits of Sunda, Bali, and Lombok, and N.W. with the China Sea, by the Carimata Passage and Strait of Gaspar, E. and W. by Billiton.

**JAVANA**, a town on the N. coast of Java, residency and 28 m. E.S.E. Japara.

**JAVERDAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, arr. Rochechouart, cant. St Junien. P. 1187.

**JAVERLHOE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and cant. Nontron. P. 1486. Iron mines and forges.

**JAVRON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 15 m. N.E. Mayenne. P. 2586.

**JAWOROW**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 30 m. E.N.E. Przemysl. P. 4000, among whom are many Jews. It has Roman Catholic and Greek united churches. Near it are the largest paper-mills in Galicia.

**JAWUD**, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, cap. of a pergunnah containing 183 villages, in lat.  $24^{\circ} 35'$  N., lon.  $74^{\circ} 55'$  E. P. 30,000.

**JAXARTES**, SIHON or SIR DARIA, a large river, indep. Turkestan, rises in the Thian Shan mountains, on the frontiers of Chinese Turkestan, flows through the Khokan and Khirghiz doms.

parallel to the Oxus, but much more tortuously, and enters the Sea of Aral by two principal mouths, in lon. 61° E, lat. 46° N. Total course estimated at 1200 m. It is broad and deep, and its banks are usually overflowed by it in summer.

**JAXT**, a small river of Würtemberg, rises near the Bavarian frontier, flows successively N. and E., and joins the Neckar near Wimpfen, after a course of about 80 m. It gives name to a circ. of Würtemberg, and to many villa, Jaxtberg, Jaxtfield, etc., the principal being Jaxthausen, with three castles, on its rt. b., 18 m. N.E. Heilbronn. P. 1007.

**JAY**, a co. of U. S., North America, in E. of Indiana. Area 362 sq. m. P. 11,399.—II. a township of New York, 18 m. E. Elizabeth.—III. a township of Maine, on the Androscoggin river, 26 m. W.N.W. Augusta.

**JAYAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg. cant. Montrevel. P. 1224.

**JAYES**, a town of British India, prov. Oude, in lat. 26° 14' N., lon. 81° 37' E. P. 9000.

**JAZLOWIEC**, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 16 m. W.S.W. Czortkow. P. 2100.

**JEAN BABEL**, a marit. town of Hayti, near its N.W. extrem., with a harb., N.E. of St. Nicholas.

**JANMÉNIZ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. Epinal, cant. Rhabervillers. P. 1032.

**JEAN (MONT ST)**, Belgium. [MONT ST JEAN.]

**JEAN (ST)**, numerous comm., towns, and villa, of France.—I. (*Bonnefond*), dep. Loire, 3 m. N.E. St. Etienne. P. 8898. Riband-weaving and nail-making.—II. (*d'Angely*), dep. Charente-Inferieure, cap. arr., on the Boutonne, 15 m. N.N.E. Saintes, having two pa. churches, an hospital, a communal college, theatre, and public baths. P. 6392, employed in weaving, serges, distilling brandy, making gunpowder, and in the Cognac-brandy trade.—III. (*de Boisseau*), dep. Loire-Inferieure, on the Loire, 15 m. E.S.E. Paimboeuf. P. 4621.—IV. (*de Bourgnay*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Vienne. P. 3501. Manufs. sail-cloth and leather.—V. (*de Brévalay*), dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., near the Clave, 15 m. W.S.W. Ploermel. P. 2509.—VI. (*de Fos*), dep. and near the Hérault, 9 m. E. Lodève. P. 1473. VII. (*de Liversay*), dep. Charente-Inferieure, 15 m. N.E. La Rochelle. P. 2423.—VIII. (*de Losme*, also called *Belle Défense*, from two famous sieges which it sustained in 1273 and 1636, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Saône, at its junction with the canal of Burgundy, 10 m. E.N.E. Beaune. P. 1860. Weaving and hat making.—IX. (*de Luz*), dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Nivelle, 11 m. S.W. Bayonne. P. 2798.—X. (*de Marsacq*), dep. Landes, 11 m. W.S.W. Dax. P. 1265.—XI. (*de Monts*), dep. Vendée, cap. cant., near the Atlantic, 33 m. N.N.W. Sables d'Olonne. P. 4021.—XII. (*des Ollières*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 2144.—XIII. (*de Valérieux*), dep. Gard, on the Auzonnet, 14 m. N.N.E. Alais. P. 1880.—XIV. (*de Bruel*), dep. Aveyron, 14 m. E.S.E. Millhau. P. 3141. Manufs. flannels, woolens, hosiery, and hats.—XV. (*du Doigt*), dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.E. Morlaix. P. 1487.—XVI. (*du Gard*), dep. Gard, on the Gardon d'Anduze, arr. and 9 m. W. Alais. P. 4240. Silk-throwing and manuf. of silk hosiery.—XVII. (*en-Royans*), dep. Drôme, 19 m. E.N.E. Valence, on rt. b. of the Lionne. P. 2563.—XVIII. (*la Bussierre*), dep. Rhône, 10 m. W. Villefranche. P. 1830.—XIX. (*le Vieux*), dep. Ain, on the Oiselon, 12 m. S.W. Nantua. P. 1063.—XX. (*Pied-de-Port*), dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Nive, 44 m. W.S.W. Pau, enclosed by a wall and defended

by a citadel, commanding the passes into Spain. P. 1939.—XXI. (*Soleymieux*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arr. Montrbrisson. P. 1325.—XXIV. (*sur-Mayenne*), dep. and on the Mayenne, 4 m. N. Laval. P. 1299.—XXIII. (*sur-Cuesnon*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Fougères, cant. St. Anlim-du-Cormer. P. 1362.—XXIV. (*sur-Reyssouse*), dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, cant. St. Trivier-de-Comtes. P. 1640.

**JEAN (ST)**, several market towns of France.—I. (*d'Arves*), prov. and 6 m. S.W. St. Jean de Maurienne. P. of comm. 1585.—II. (*d'Aulph*), Haute Savoie, 13 m. S.E. Thonon. P. 1764.—III. (*de Belleville*), dep. Savoie, 4 m. S.S.W. Moutiers, P. 1012.—IV. (*de Maurienne*), a town, dep. Savoie, on the Arc, at the influx of the Arnan, and on the railway from Lyon by Mont Cenis into Italy, 30 m. S.E. Chamberry. P. of comm. 3254.

**JEANTOWN**, a vill., W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. and 1 m. S.W. Lochcarron. P. 418.

**JEANTES**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Colmar, cant. Ardsolsheim. P. 1194. It has colleries.

**JEB-AH** (Scripture *Gibeah*), a vill. of Palestine, 6 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.

**JEBEL**, *Byblus*, a maritime town of Syria, pash. and 28 m. S.W. Tripoli. P. 600. Its walls are 1½ m. in circumference, and it has a citadel built with blocks of a vast size, the remains of a church, and various relics of antiquity.

**JEBEL** or **DJEBEL**, a prov. of Arabia, Nédjed, nearly in its centre, and in which is the Lake Ittra, which furnishes salt to many of the adjacent provs. Ostrich feathers form its other principal article of traffic. In it is the town of Jeb-el-Shammay.

**JEBEL**, is the Arabic name for numerous mountains, etc., in the East, some of the principal being—I. (*Jebel Akdar*), Arabia, Oman, dom. and S.W. Muscat. Lat. 23° N., lon. 56° 30' E. Altitude 6010 feet. Surface generally bare and rocky, but interspersed with well cultivated valleys of high fertility.—II. (*Akrab*), N. Syria, immediately S.W. Antioch, bounding the valley of the Orontes on the S.E. 5318 feet.—III. (*Arab*), Arabia, near its S.W. extremity, with a continued range of peaks (the "Chimney Peaks" of Horsburgh), extending for 18 m. N.W. to S.E.

—IV. (*Habariid*), S.E. coast of Arabia, near Ras Hasek. 4000 feet.—V. (*Kharay*), S.E. Arabia, its S. peak in lat. 12° 41' N., lon. 44° 76' E. 2085 feet.—VI. (*Manhali*), S.E. Arabia, the highest peak of the headland, at the entrance of the Red Sea. 865 feet.—VII. (*Mokatteb*), Arabia-Petræa, 40 m. N.W. Mount Sinai, on the route to Suez. Here are some ancient sepulchres, and a rock covered with hieroglyphics.—VIII. (*Mokattem*), a hilly range, Egypt, extending for 25 m. E. ward from the Nile, immediately S.E. Cairo, the citadel of which stands on its W. extremity.—IX. (*Nimrod*, the ancient Niphates), Turkish Armenia, is a prolongation of Mount Taurus, 20 m. S. Mush, separating the pash. Erzeroum from Kurdistan.—X. (*Nour*), Arabia, Hedjaz, near Mecca, where the Mohammedans believe the angel Gabriel to have delivered to their prophet the first portion of the Koran.—XI. (*Serbal*), Arabia-Petræa, near Mount Horeb. Elev. 6760 feet.—XII. (*Soghair*), an island Red Sea, 35 m. N.W. Mocha. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 42° 30' E. Length and breadth 14 m. each.—XIII. (*Sub'h*), a mountain, W. Arabia, between Yembo and Jiddah. It is a stronghold of a warlike tribe of Bedwins, and famous for producing the "Balm of Mecca."—XIV. (*Tur*, anc. *Combusta*), a volcanic island, Red Sea, 55 m. W.S.W. Loheia.—XV. (*Tur*), a vill. of Palestine, on the Mount of Olives, ½ m. E. Jerusalem, in which is the so-called church of

the Ascension.—XVI. (*Tyh*), a long mountain chain stretching across the peninsula of Sinai, Arabia-Petrea, from the Gulf of Suez to that of Akabah. Lat. 20° N., and bounding S. ward the desert of *Et-Tyh*, or the "wandering."

**JEBELYAH**, the most E. of the Curia Muria isls, off the S.E. coast of Arabia. It is a barren granite rock, rising in the centre to 560 feet.

**JEBENHAUSEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Danube, S. Göppingen, with a castle. P. 1153.

**JEBI** or **DJEBI**, a small town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. S.W. Sana. It is walled, and has a citadel.

**JEDBURGH**, royal parl. burgh and town of Scotland, cap. co. Roxburgh, on l. b. of the Jed, three miles above its confl. with the Teviot, in lat. 55° 28' 45" N., lon. 2° 37' W., 48 miles by road from Edinburgh, by railway 56½ miles; connected by railway with Hawick, Kelso, Galashiels, and North of England, by N. B. and Border Union Railways. The royal burgh was erected by David I., and the last charter is by Mary in 1556. Governed by a provost, three bailies, dean of guild and treasurer, who also administer the general Police Act. Area within parl. and munic. boundary, 421,150 ac. P. (1861) 3428. Parl. and munic. corp. 178. Alt. 279 feet. Annual value of real property, 1864, 9743*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Seat of the circuit court of judicary for the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, Selkirk, and Peebles. Unites with Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Lauder, in returning a member to H. of C. It consists of four main streets, well laid out, and has places of worship of the Established, United Presbyterian (2), Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Congregational bodies. Ruins of a fine abbey founded by David in 1160. County prison built on the site of the Old Jedburgh Castle; county and judicary halls. An infant school, savings bank, union poorhouse, grammar school. There are three woolen manufactories, two breweries, an iron foundry, and four branch banks. *The parish of Jedburgh* is chiefly pastoral and agricultural. Ac. 22,670,766. P. 2048. Annual value of real property 1863-64, 382,367*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

**JEDDO**, a city of Japan. [**YEDO.**]

**JEEGAGON**, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, 90 m. E. Mow. P. 1800.

**JEFFERSON**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of New York. Area 1125 sq. m. P. (1860) 69,825.—II. in W. of Pennsylvania. Area 479 sq. m. P. 18,270.—III. in E. of Georgia. Area 627 sq. m. P. 4174 free, 6045 slaves.—IV. in centre of Florida. Area 458 sq. m. P. 3502 free, 6374 slaves.—V. in centre of Alabama. Area 916 sq. m. P. 9097 free, 2649 slaves.—VI. in S.W. of Mississippi. Area 513 sq. m. P. 2953 free, 12,396 slaves.—VII. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 376 sq. m. P. 9965 free, 5120 slaves.—VIII. in E. of Tennessee. Area 412 sq. m. P. 13,947 free, 2096 slaves.—IX. in N. of Kentucky. Area 479 sq. m. P. 79,100 free, 10,304 slaves.—X. in E. of Ohio. Area 362 sq. m. P. 26,115.—XI. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 360 sq. m. P. 25,036.—XII. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. P. 12,965.—XIII. in E. of Missouri. Area 639 sq. m. P. 9780 free, 564 slaves.—XIV. in centre of Arkansas. Area 1294 sq. m. P. 7825 free, 7146 slaves.—XV. in S. of Wisconsin. Area 576 sq. m. P. 30,438.—XVI. in S.E. of Iowa. Area 432 sq. m. P. 15,438.—XVII. a co. of Louisiana, in the S.E. Area 375 sq. m. P. 10,252 free, 5120 slaves.—XVIII. a co. of Pennsylvania, in W. Area 479 sq. m. P. 13,578.—XIX. a co. in N.E. of Virginia. Area 331 sq. m. P. 10,575 free, 3960 slaves.—XX. a co. of Kansas. P. 4459.—XXI. of Texas. P. 10,000 free, 309 slaves. Also

numerous townships.—I. Maine, 21 m. S.E. Augusta.—II. New York, 56 m. W. Albany.—III. Ohio, co. Preble.—IV. Ohio, co. Richland.—V. (*City*), cap. state Missouri, on S. bank of the Missouri, 125 m. W. St Louis. P. 3000.—*Jefferson* is the name of a head stream of the river Missouri; and *Jeffersonville*, a town, Indiana, on the Ohio, opposite Louisville.

**JEFFREYSTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Narberth. Ac. 2343. P. 634.

**JEFREMOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Metscha. P. 7366. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts.

**JEFTEREVSKALIA**, a market town of S. Russia, Don-Cossack country, on the Medveditzka, 225 m. N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. P. about 1000.

**JEGORJEVSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. N.W. Riazan; cap. circ. P. 1106.

**JÉGUN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Auch. P. 1984. It has a mineral spring.

**JEHOL** or **JE-HO** ("Hot Stream"), a valley of China, prov. Chi-li, 115 m. N.E. Peking, beyond the great wall of China. Here is an imperial palace, the summer residence of the emperors; to which Hien-fung fled when the British and French allies captured Peking in 1861, and remained there until he died in August 1862.

**JEHOSHAPHAT** (VALLEY OF), Palestine, is a mountain gorge, immediately N.E. the city of Jerusalem, its lower part forming the dry bed of the Brook Kidron. It is covered with sepulchres, and contains the site of the garden of Gethsemane, the vill. of Siloam, and the fountain of the virgin. [**JERUSALEM.**]

**JEITPORE** or **JEITPUR**, a town, Hindostan, Bundelcund, 22 m. N. Chatterpoor, and cap. a rajahship. The territory of which this is the cap., has an area of 165 sq. m. P. 16,000. Annual revenue 60,000 rupees. Armed force 360 men.

**JEJA** or **JAYA**, a town of Seistan, Afghanistan, 48 m. N.N.W. Furrak, on the route to Herat.

**JEJOOREE**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 28 m. S.E. Poona.

**JEJSK** or **EISK**, a town of Russia, on the Sea of Azov, country of the Cossacks of the Azov. It was founded in 1848. P. 8000.

**JEKATERINBURG**, Russia. [**EKATERINBURG.**]

**JEKATERINENSTADT** or **JEKATERINSTADT**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 45 m. N.E. Saratov, on the Volga. Pop. mostly of German descent.

**JEKATERINSKAJA**, two mkt. towns of Russia.—I. Don-Cossack country, on the Donetz, 56 m. N.N.E. Novo-Tcherkask. P. 1000.—II. gov. Koursk, 20 m. N.W. Novoi-Oskol.—*Jekaterin-skaia* is a market town, gov. and N.E. Viatka.

**JEKATERINODAR**, Russia. [**EKATERINODAR.**]

**JEKATERINOPOL**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 103 m. S. Kiev. P. 1000.

**JEKATERINOSLAV**, Russia. [**EKATERINOSLAV.**]

**JEKIL-IRMAK**, river. [**YESHUL-IRMAK.**]

**JEKIMANIA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, on the river Duna.

**JELABUGA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 210 m. S.S.E. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Kama. P. 3732. It has manuf. of woollens and cottons.

**JELALABAD**, a town of Afghanistan, in a fertile plain, near the Cabool river, 78 m. E.N.E. Cabool, on the route to Peshawar. Stationary pop. probably 3000; but the number is greatly augmented in winter. It is famous for the heroic and successful resistance made here by the British troops under Sir Robert Sale, in 1841-42. Its defences were destroyed at the British evacuation of Afghanistan, in 1842.—II. formerly *Doooshak*, a city of Seistan, S.W. Afghanistan, near the

river Helmund, lat. 31° 20' N., lon. 61° 40' E. Estimated pop. 10,000.—*Jelalabad* is the name of several towns, British presid. Agra, dists. Bareilly, Etawah, and Seharunpore.

**JELALPOOR**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. North Bundelcund, on the Betwah, 20 m. S. Kalpee.

**JELALPOOR**, a town in the Punjab, on rt. b. of the Jhelum, in a fertile valley, in lat. 32° 40' N., lon. 73° 26' E. Here is one of the fords over the Jhelum, on the route from Hindostan to Afghanistan. It is a point of dispute, whether here, or higher up at Jhelum, was the scene of the battle between the forces of Alexander the Great and Porus.

**JELANIA** or **JELANŪ NOS**, a cape of European Russia, gov. Archangel, forming the N.E. extremity of the island of Novaia Zemlia.

**JELATON**, a town of Russia, gov. and 153 m. N. Tambov, cap. circ., on the Oka. P. 5000. It has numerous churches, manufs. of vitriol and copper wares, and a flourishing export trade.

**JELENKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov, 10 m. S.S.W. Starodub. P. about 1000.

**JELETZ** or **ELETZ**, a city of Russia, gov. and 112 m. E.S.E. Orel, cap. circ., on the Soma. P. (1858) 28,504. It has numerous churches and charitable institutions, with soap works, tanneries, iron foundries, and a trade in corn, cattle, honey, and wax. Near it are extensive iron mines.

**JELLESORE** or **JALLESUR**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 49 m. S. Midnapore.

**JELLINGHY**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 26 m. E. Moorshedabad, near the main stream of the Ganges.

**JELNA** or **JELNA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Smolensk, on the Desna. P. 2016.

**JELPESH**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, in lat. 26° 28' N., lon. 88° 53' E.

**JELPIGOREE**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 62 m. N. Dinajepoor.

**JEMARRU**, a territory of W. Africa, Senegambia, S. of the Gambia river, between lat. 13° and 14° 30' N.

**JEMEPE** and **JEMEPPES**, two vill. of Belgium.—I. prov. & 9 m. W. Namur, on the Sambre.—II. prov. & 4 m. S.W. Liege, on the Meuse. P. 1700.

**JEMGUM**, a market town and river port of Hanover, landr. and 15 m. S.S.W. Aurich, cap. amt., on the Ems. P. 1374, many of whom are Jews.

**JEMM (EL)**, *Tsydrus*, a ruined city of North Africa, dom. and 115 m. S.S.E. Tunis, noted for the remains of a fine Roman amphitheatre.

**JEMMAPES**, a town of Algeria, dep. Constantine, cap. cant. Philippeville. P. 5946, of whom 1259 are Europeans. In the environs are marble quarries and iron mines.

**JEMMAPES** or **GEMMAPE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, on the Haine river, and the Canal from Mons to Conde, 3 m. W. Mons. P. 4670. Brewing, tanning, and raising coal. Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1792, an event which mainly led to the annexation of Belgium to the French empire, during which Jemappes gave name to a dep. nearly co-extensive with the prov. Hainaut.

**JEMTLAND**, a lan. of Sweden. Area 19,276 sq. m. P. (1860) 61,218.

**JENA**, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, cap. dist., on the Saale, 12 m. E.S.E. Weimar. P. (1861) 6984. It stands in a valley, 500 feet above the sea, and is enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the ducal palace, Roman Catholic and 3 Lutheran churches, several hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and the university buildings. The university has 60 professors and teachers, a

valuable library, botanic garden and observatory, and it had, in the last century, a high reputation. *Jena* has numerous scientific associations, manufs. of coarse linens, hats, and tobacco. It is the seat of the high court of appeal for the Saxon duchies and Reuss principalities. Here, on 14th October 1806, the French under Napoleon I., totally defeated the Prussians under their king and the Duke of Brunswick. The latter fell in the action.

**JENATZ**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Lanquart, 12 m. S.E. Mayenfeld. It has some sulphur baths. P. 806.

**JENDOUL**, a town of Afghanistan, near its N.E. frontier, 20 m. N.E. Bajour.

**JENDOVICHTSKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. & 8 m. W.N.W. Voronij, near the Don. P. 1000.

**JENIKAU**, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S.S.E. Czeslau. P. 81. Here the Swedes gained a victory over the Imperialists in 1643.

**JENIN**, *Ginæa*, a town, Palestine, pash. Damascus, 17 m. N.N.E. Nablous, on the route from Jerusalem to Nazareth. P. about 2000.

**JENISEI RIVER**, Siberia. [**YENISEI**.]

**JENNE**, a considerable town of Senegambia, state Masimi, on an island formed by the Joliba and one of its affls. Lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 3° 15' W.

**JENNER**, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, Somerset co., 12 m. N.W. Somerset.

**JENNINGS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Indiana. Area 358 sq. m. P. 14,749.

**JENŐ**, two market towns of S.E. Hungary, co. Arad, on the White-Körös.—I. (*Boros J.*) 28 m. N.E. Arad. P. 1608. It is fortified, & has many churches.—II. (*Kis J.*), 28 m. N.N.E. Arad. P. 1550.—*Jenő Dios* is a vill., co. Neograd. P. 1080.

**JENZAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. and cant. Gannat. P. 1153.

**JEOIRE (ST)**, a town of France, dep. Savoie, arr. and 4 m. N.E. Bonneville, cap. cant. P. 1765. It has nail factories and corn mills.

**JEEFE** or **SHEBSHIE**, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, 37 m. N.N.W. Bosna-Serai.

**JEPITAN** or **JEPIFAN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 49 m. S.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Don. P. 1900. It has numerous churches, and some manufs. of cutlery.—*Jepetanorka* is a market town, gov. Voronij, 20 m. S.W. Staro-Bielsk.

**JEQUITINHONHA** or **R. GRANDE**, a river of Brazil, formerly celebrated for the diamonds found in its bed, 960 m. in length. It enters the Atlantic 15° 55' S., lon. 38° 55' W. [**BELMONTE**.]

**JERAHI**, *Hedypnon*, a river of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, is formed by the confl. of the Ram Hormuz & Kurdistan rivs., & after a W. course joins the Kuren river (*Pastigris*), near Mohammerah.

**GERBA** or **GERBA**, an island of N. Africa, dom. Tunis, in the Gulf of Gabes, 15 m. N.W. Zarziss. Length E. to W. 22 m., breadth 14 m. Surface level and fertile. On this island is a triumphal arch in honour of Antoninus, also a pyramid, 25 feet high, composed of the skulls of the Spanish soldiers who, under the conduct of Medinaceli and Andrea Doria, perished here in an action against the Turks, in 1558.

**JEREMIA**, a seaport town of Hayti, on its S.W. point, 125 m. W. Port Republicain. P. 5000.

**JEREZ** or **Xerez**, a town of Spain. [**XEREZ**.]

**JERICHO**, a city of Palestine, famed in Scripture, and now represented by the miserable hamlet of Baha, near the N. extremity of the Dead Sea, 15 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem. Some few remains of antiquity are found in and around it. But the plain of the "city of palm trees" is now desolate and waste.

**JERICHO**, a township of U. S., North America, Vermont, 52 m. N.W. Montpelier. P. 1655.

**JERICHO**, a town of Prussian Saxony, G. v. & 30 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Jerichow I. on the Elbe. P. 1620. It has distilleries, and a trade in corn and tobacco.

**JERRY'S PLAIN**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Hunter, 17 m. W. Singleton. P. 180.

**JERSEY**, *Cæsarea*, the largest and most S.E. of the islands belonging to Great Britain, in S. of the English Channel, 15 m. W. the coast of France, (Cotentin), and 88 m. S.S.E. Portland Bill. Lat. of St Helier 49° 11' 3" N., lon. 2° 7' W. Length E. to W. 11 m., breadth 5 m. Ac. 28,717. P. (1851) 57,020; (1861) 57,080. Coasts rocky; the only considerable inlet is St Aubin's Bay, on the S. side, skirted by a sandy shore. Surface undulating, the hill ranges, consisting of granite and schist, run mostly N. to S., enclosing several fertile valleys. Climate mild. Mean annual temperature 53°; mean summer 62°-2, mean winter 42°-6, Fahr. Rainfall 27 inches. Little corn is raised, the chief products being apples; the whole isl. has the appearance of a continuous orchard. About 2000 hhd. of cider are annually exported. Cows of a small and good breed are numerous, & butter is exported. Sheep are few. Off the S.E. coast are oyster beds, fished by the islanders. Manufs. are hosiery and shoes. It has an active trade with Britain. Exports to England, chiefly cattle, potatoes, spirits, oysters, and granite, in return for cotton and woollen fabrics, hardware and cutlery, glass, soap, and earthenwares, about 20,000 tons of coal annually, and general merchandise. Foreign imports, wine, brandy, skins, fruit, poultry, timber, tallow, hemp, linens, and corn. Reg. shipping of Channel Isls. (1862) 547 sailing, and 7 steam vessels (total ton. 62,197). Steamers communicate frequently with Southampton, Weymouth, St Malo, and Granville. It has its own legislature, the "states" or insular parliament, consisting of 36 members, chosen by the inhabitants, their acts being confirmed or annulled, in special cases, by the Viscount or English governor. From the decisions of its royal court, appeal lies only to the sovereign in council. The military governor has under him usually about 300 regular troops, besides which Jersey has a militia of 2500 men, with an artillery battalion. The island is divided into 12 par., in the diocese of Winchester. Its native inhabitants speak a French patois, and preserve many Norman feudal customs, the Channel Islands having formed a part of the Norman dominions, and remained attached to England since the conquest. Principal towns, St Helier, the cap., and St Aubin.

**JERSEY CITY**, a town of U. S., North America, New York, at the mouth of the Hudson river, opposite New York, and 58 m. N.E. Trenton. P. (1860) 29,226. It has a lyceum, schools, manufs. of pottery and glass wares, iron works and timber yards. It is the terminus of the Philadelphia and Erie railways, and of Morris canal, and the berth of the Cunard line of Atlantic steamers. It has a central ferry with New York.

**JERUSALEM**, a city of U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 12,000.

**JERUSALEM**, *Jude Et Kuds* ("the Holy"), anc. *Hierosolyma*, a famous city of Palestine, the scene of the most important events in Scripture history, is now contained in the Turkish pashalik of Sidon. It stands near the summit and on the edge of the great central table-land which traverses the valley from N. to S., lat. 31° 45' 35" N., lon. 34° 55' 30" E. It is S.E. of Jaffa, and 18 m. from the Jordan, 2600 feet above the Mediterranean, and 2777 feet above the Dead Sea. It is

5000 Mohammedans, 3400 Christians of the Greek and Roman churches, Armenians, Copts, Syrians, and Abyssinians, 206 Protestants of the Anglican & Lutheran churches, and 7100 Jews. But during Easter every year the number is augmented by 7000 or 8000 Christian, Mohammedan, and Jewish pilgrims. The city, occupying the summit of a high bare limestone ridge, is separated from the Mount of Olives on the E. by the valley of Jehoshaphat or the "Brook Kidron," which unites with the valley of Hinnom on the S.; on the N. it is overlooked by the hill of Scopus, a prolongation of the ridge of Olivet, and the ground rises in rocky acclivities towards the W. Modern Jerusalem is about 2½ m. in circumference, enclosed by walls of hewn stone, covering an area probably equal to that of the city in the time of Hadrian, but before its destruction by Titus it was much larger. The wall, erected or restored in 1534, is crowned by battlements, and makes many angles; height 36 to 42 feet, and 4 to 5½ feet thick. It has four principal gates, facing the cardinal points, Jaffa on the W., Damascus N., St Stephens E., and Zion S. The interior of the city has a sombre, melancholy aspect, a labyrinth of narrow, dirty, ill-paved streets or lanes, many with open sewers. The heavy grey, windowless walls of the houses, each with terraced stone roofs, are relieved by only a few cupolas and minarets. The gates are closed about sunset, and there are no lamps in the streets. The city is divided into four quarters: 1. The Moslem, in the N.E., in which is the *Serai* or palace, close to the haram, and affording the best view of it. 2. The Christian, in which are the Latin convent on an elevated point near the N.W. angle of the city, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Armenian convent, the citadel, and the English church. 3. The Armenian, in the S.W. 4. The Jewish, in the S.E., the most squalid and filthy of all. The only open space is the haram area, which forms a quarter of itself, and in which is the mosque of Omar (*el-haram-esh-sherif*), on the site of Solomon's temple, with its noble dome, minarets, and massive walls, the pride and ornament of the city. It is considered by the Mohammedans as second in sanctity only to Mecca and Medina, and is jealously guarded. In its centre is "the Dome of the Rock," a rough mass of stone covering the summit of Mount Moriah, and the supposed site of the altar of burnt offering. In the same area is the Mosk-el-Aksa, supposed to be the basilica built by the Emperor Justinian in the middle of the 6th century. A small court adjoining the ancient wall on the S. of the haram is called the "Jews' wailing place." Here the Jews have, for centuries, been permitted, on Fridays, to approach the precincts of the temple, and to weep and pray over its desolation. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, consisted originally of a group of building erected by order of Constantine, A.D. 326, over the reputed, but most improbable, site of the tomb of our Lord. It was all but ruined and restored at different times, and the present church dates from 1808. It is divided among many Christian communities, each striving for supremacy, and so neglecting the building that its battered dome threatens to fall in. Near it are the ruins of the Hospital of St John. Besides the Latin convent, there are those of the Greeks, Copts, and Armenians within the walls, and the vast enclosure of the Russian convent outside the walls on the N.E., now (1864) nearly completed. The Jews have many synagogues, and near the Lower Pool of Gihon a large hospital has been erected for his poorer countrymen by Sir

**M. Montefiore.** Outside the walls on the N. are the grotto of Jeremiah, the tombs "of the kings and of the judges," and beyond the hill of Scopus; S., near the Zion gate, the huts of the lepers, of whom there are upwards of 60, the Christian cemetery, the tomb of David, the valley of Hin-nom, hill of Evil Council, & remains of Solomon's aqueducts; S.E. the Mount of Offence, the Pool and vill. of Siloam, and the fountain of the virgin; E. the valley of Jehoshaphat, or the dry bed of the "Brook Kidron," on the W. of which is the Mussulman, and on the E. the Jewish cemetery, with the so-called tombs of Jehoshaphat, Absalom, St James, and Zacharias, the garden of Gethsemane, a small walled enclosure, with very ancient olive trees, and the tomb and chapel of the Virgin Mary. Beyond, on the E., the Mount of Olives rises steeply to the height of 2724 feet, surmounted by the Church of the Ascension; on the W. the valley of Gihon, with the lower and upper Pools, and the Turkish cemetery. The climate of Jerusalem is humid in winter & arid in summer. Mean temp. of year 66°·5 Fahr.; highest 92° in Aug., lowest 28° in Jan. Frost is common; several years pass without snow; ice is found occasionally one-eighth of an inch thick. Rain-fall 56 inches. The city is badly supplied with water. The fountain of the virgin is the only useful spring. Rain is collected in numerous cisterns; and water is conveyed in skins from Solomon's Pools, whence it is proposed to bring it by reconstructing the aqueducts. The bazaars are extensive, and well supplied with fruits, fowls, and eggs. The Jews bake very fine bread, and the European shops furnish western luxuries. Commerce is on a small scale, but there are many cabinetmakers, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, tailors, shoemakers, jewellers, and watchmakers. The city, originally taken from the Jebusites by the Hebrews under Joshua about B.C. 1400, was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, B.C. 598; rebuilt by command of Cyrus, B.C. 586; again taken by Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 324, and subjugated to Egypt; afterwards held by the Maccabees; taken by Pompey, B.C. 63; and held as a Roman city under Herod, who rebuilt the temple, until its almost total destruction by the troops of Titus, A.D. 70. At this period, in the words of Pliny, it was the most famous city, not only of Palestine, but of the whole east. In A.D. 135, the Jews were finally dispersed, and the city was again rebuilt by Adrian. On the conversion of Constantine, A.D. 326, it ceased to be a heathen city, and resumed its anc. name. The Empress Helena adorned it with noble churches. It was captured by the Persians in 614, by the Saracens under Omar in 637, in 1099 by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, and held by the Christians for 88 years, when it was again captured by the forces of Saladin in 1187, and it has remained under Turkish government ever since, except for a short interval during 1832, when it was taken by the Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha. It has since been the seat of a Protestant bishop, appointed alternately by the governments of Great Britain and Prussia. Most of the property of the city belongs to the mosques and the churches. The Turks govern and plunder it; the Arab, when he acquires a competency, quits it for the desert; and the Jews flock to it in order to die.

**JERUSALEM,** a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Crooked Lake, 10 m. N.E. Prattsburg.

**JERUSALEM,** a town of Poland, gov. and 38 m. E.S.E. Warsaw. Some vill. of same name are in Eastern Prussia and Silesia.

**JERVIS (BAY),** New South Wales, co. St Vincent, is 85 m. S.S.W. Sydney, 9 m. in length and breadth, and affords good anchorage.—(*Cape*), S. Australia, bounds Spencer Gulf on the W. side of its entrance.—*Jervis* or *Bunker's Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 23' S., lon. 169° 52' W. 5 m. in circumference, and covered with low shrubs.

**JESBERG,** a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 26 m. S.W. Cassel. P. 1280.

**JESI,** *Asium*, a town in Central Italy, in the Marches, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Ancona, on l. b. of the Esina. P. (1861) 18,594. It is walled, and has a cathedral, convents, theatre, paper mills, manufs. of silk and woollen hosiery and linen, and a large trade in wine and olives. It is the birthplace of Frederick Barbarossa.

**JESMOND,** a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. St Andrews, 1½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle. Ac. 654. P. 2230.

**JESSAMINE,** a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 184 sq. m. P. 5767 free, 3698 slaves.

**JESSEN,** a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 50 m. N.E. Merseburg. P. 2425.

**JESSNITZ,** a town of Central Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 10 m. S.E. Dessau. P. 2470. Manufs. woollen and linen fabrics.

**JESSO,** an island of Japan. [*Yesso*].

**JESSOOL,** a town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 10 m. S. Mooltan.

**JESSORE,** a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, occupying the centre of the Ganges delta, and surrounded by the dists. Backergunge, Dacca, Jelalpoore, Barasett, Nuddea, and the Sunderbuns. Area 3512 sq. m. P. 381,744. Surface low, well watered, and very productive of rice, indigo, mustard, sugar, hemp, tobacco, turmeric; but much of it remains uncultivated, and in jungle. Principal exports, silks, indigo, rice, sugar, and rum. Imports cloths, hardwares, paper, wheat, and shawls.—I. (*Jessore*), the principal town of above dist., and residence of its authorities, is 77 m. N.E. Calcutta.

**JESSULMERE,** India, the W. most of the 15 states of Rajwara or Rajpootana, between lat. 26° 8' and 28° 28' N., lon. 70° 3' and 72° 51' E. Area 12,252 sq. m. P. estimated at 74,400. Surface diversified; portions of it has patches of pasture land, other parts a barren and a sandy desert. This territory has no running waters, the periodical rains producing temporary lakes of salt water, formed by damming up the streams flowing down from the sand hills and intervening gulleys. The Kanod Sar, the largest of these lakes, is 18 m. long when fullest, and retains water throughout the year. When the water is at its height, a small stream leaves it at its E. side, and after a course of 30 m. is lost in the sands of Joudpore. Water is very scarce, wells being dug 300 feet deep to obtain supplies. Irrigation is difficult. Cold severe in winter, and in summer the thermometer is sometimes as high as 120° Fahr. at noon. Millet is the chief crop.—*Jesulmere*, cap. of the foregoing state, is in lat. 26° 56' N., lon. 70° 58' E. P. 35,000. The town is enclosed by walls of loose stone; and has a citadel and a bazaar.

**JESUS ISLAND,** Lower Canada, British North America, 8 m. N.W. Montreal, is bounded by the St John and Prairie rivers, the branches of the Ottawa, before it joins the St Lawrence. Length of island 28 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. It forms the three pas. of St Francis, St Rose, and St Vincent. Soil fertile.

**JESUS MARIA,** an island of the S. Pacific, E. of Admiralty Island.—*Cape Jesus Maria*, Uruguay, N. entrance of the Rio de la Plata.

**JETHOU**, one of the smaller Channel Islands, belonging to Great Britain,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Guernsey. It shelters the harbour of St Pierre-le-Port.

**JETTINGEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Mindel, 21 m. W. Augsburg. P. 1631.

**JEUMONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, cant. Maubeuge. P. 1731. It has marble quarries.

**JEURES** (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, 4 m. E. Yssengeaux. P. 2871.

**JEV** or **GHEVE**, a market town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on the road from Revel to St Petersburg, 27 m. W. Narva. P. 1500.—*Jewe* is a market town, gov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Vilna.

**JEVER**, a town of Northern Germany, grand duchy and 33 m. N.N.W. Oldenburg, cap. circ., on the Sieltief Canal. P. 4500. It is enclosed by walls, and has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Jew's synagogue, orphan hospital, and house of industry; tobacco factories, tanneries, and distilleries.

**JEVINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Ac. 2099. P. 263.

**JEWALA-MUKI** ("mouth of flame"), a town and famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, Punjab, 10 m. N.W. Nidaon. P. about 3000. It has several temples, a large bazaar, and mineral springs.

**JEYPOOR** or **JYEPOOR**, one of the five principal Rajpoot states of Hindostan, tributary to the British, between lat.  $25^{\circ} 40'$  and  $27^{\circ} 37'$  N., lon.  $75^{\circ} 8'$  and  $77^{\circ} 20'$  E. Area 15,251 sq. m. Estimated pop. 891,000. Soil generally sandy, arid, and impregnated with salt, which is manufactured and exported. In some parts, however, wheat, cotton, and tobacco are raised, and sheep are reared for the sake of their wool. Cloths, swords, and matchlocks are made in the towns. Principal imports are Benares, Cashmere, and other fine manufactures, opium, lead, sheet copper, fruit, and horses. The territory contains some of the strongest fortresses in Hindostan, and numerous Jain temples. Armed force 32,248 men.—*Jeypoor* or *Jyepoor*, a city and cap., above state, in a barren valley, 148 m. S.W. Delhi. It is enclosed by a battlemented stone wall, flanked with towers, commanded by a citadel and a line of forts on adjacent heights, and has spacious market-places, good squares of houses of many storeys in height, numerous temples in the purest Hindoo style, and a magnificent palace.—*Jeypoorghaut*, 4 m. W. ward, is a dreary defile, in which various palaces, pavilions, and temples, were built by a former rajah.

**JEZIRAT-HULLANIYAH**, the central and largest of the Curia Muria Islands, off the S.E. coast of Arabia, 8 m. in length by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. It is a barren granite and limestone rock, inhabited by only a few fishing families.

**JEZIREH-EL-OMAR** or **BAZEBDA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 130 m. E.S.E. Diarbakir, on an island in the Tigris.

**Jezow**, a town of Poland, gov. and 54 m. S.W. Warsaw. P. 3036, chiefly employed in manufacturing woollen cloths.

**JEZREEL**, an ancient city of Palestine, identified with the modern hamlet of Zer'in, 23 m. N. Nablous.

**JHAJPOOR**, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Oodeypoor or Mewar, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 40'$  N., lon.  $75^{\circ} 21'$  E. It has a detached fortress on a hill, commanding the E. entrance of a pass from Boondee into the territ. of Oodeypoor or Mewar.

**JHALAWAN**, a prov. of East Beloochistan, between lat.  $26^{\circ}$  and  $29^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $65^{\circ}$  and  $67^{\circ} 30'$  E., surrounded by the provs. Sarawan, Kelat, Cutch-Gundava, Lus, and Mekran. Estimated area

20,000 sq. m. P. 30,000. Surface mountainous, and it has only a few productive tracts.

**JHALLAWAR**, a dist. of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. of Gujerat, between lat.  $22^{\circ} 18'$  and  $23^{\circ} 8'$  N., lon.  $70^{\circ} 50'$  and  $72^{\circ} 10'$  E. Area 3000 sq. m. P. 240,325. It is a level and well watered tract. Wheat and cotton are the principal products.

**JHANSI**, a town and fort of Hindostan, Bundelcund, cap. rajahship, 63 m. S.W. Gwalior. It has some manufs. of arms and carpets, and a considerable share of the trade between the Deccan and the Bengal upper provs. Its rajahship had an area of 2532 sq. m. P. 200,000; armed force, 3000 infantry and 700 cavalry. On account of the failure of direct heirs to the rajah, the territory was annexed to the British dominions in 1854. Jhansi fell into the hands of the rebels in 1857, who massacred all the Europeans. It was taken from the rebels by the British under Sir H. Rose in 1858.

**JHARNAH**, a town of British India, Central Provs., 140 m. S.E. Nagpore.

**JHELUM** or **BEHUT**, a river of the Punjab, and the W. most of the four great rivers which intersect the region E. of the Indus. Has its rise in Cashmere, the valley of which it drains, crossing the Punjab, through the Pass of Baramula, in the range of Pir Panjal. It joins the Chenab in lat.  $31^{\circ} 10'$  N., lon.  $72^{\circ} 9'$  E., after a course of 540 m.

**JHELUM**, a town of the Punjab, on rt. bank of river of same name, in lat.  $32^{\circ} 56'$  N., lon.  $73^{\circ} 47'$  E., 1620 feet above the sea.

**JHOOSSE** or **JHOUSEE**, a town of India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, on l. b. of the Ganges, in lat.  $25^{\circ} 26'$  N., lon.  $81^{\circ} 58'$  E.

**JHOW**, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, cap. dist., 40 m. N.W. Belah. Around it many remains of antiquity have been discovered.

**JHUJHUR-WITH-DADREE**, a native state of India, in lat.  $27^{\circ} 55'$  and  $28^{\circ} 55'$  N., lon.  $75^{\circ} 55'$  and  $76^{\circ} 58'$  E. Area 1230 sq. m. P. estimated at 110,700. Annual revenue 60,000. Armed force 3000 men.—*Jhujhur*, the cap. of the jaghire of same name, 35 m. W. Delhi.

**JHYLUM**, a town and river of India. [JHELUM.]

**JICIN**, a town of Bohemia. [GITSCHIN.]

**JIDDAH**, a seaport town and principal trading entrepôt of Arabia, Hedjaz, 65 m. W. Mecca, of which it is the port. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 28' 3''$  N., lon.  $39^{\circ} 13' 0''$  E. Stationary pop. estimated at 22,000.(?) The town proper is built of madrepre and stone. Public buildings comprise numerous khans and mosques, the governor's residence, custom-house, and the reputed tomb of Eve! The vicinity is a bare desert. Rain water has to be carefully preserved in cisterns, and provisions to be brought from a long distance; yet Jiddah has a large transit trade with all the surrounding countries. Imports from Abyssinia and Egypt consist of provisions, tobacco, clothing, musk, civet, and incense; muslins and other fabrics, teak, cocconut, spices, and shawls are received from India; spices and slaves from the Malay Archipelago; and slaves also from Mozambique. Exports to Abyssinia consist of coral, Egyptian cotton goods sword blades, matchlocks, cutlery, hardwares mirrors, and leather; and goods of all the above kinds, with dates, coffee, and Mecca balsam, are sent by sea to Suez, whence they are distributed over the whole Levant. Many thousand pilgrims arrive here annually on the route to Mecca. The sheriff of that city has ruled in Jiddah from the time of Mohammed to the present century, during which time the town has substantially formed a part of the dominions of the Egyptian pasha. It was bombarded by the British in 1858.

**JIGA-GOUNGGAR**, a town of Tibet, 45 m. S.W. Lassa. P. said to comprise 20,000 families. (?)

**JIGNER**, a town of India, Bundelcund, lat. 25° 45' N., lon. 79° 28' E. The jachira has an area of 27 sq. m., and a pop. of 2800.

**JIGONA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 4795. Chief industry, linen weaving and manufacture of shoes.

**JIHON**, a name of the Oxus River. [OXUS.]

**JIJELI** or **DJIJELLI**, a fortified maritime town of Algeria, cap. circ., prov. and 49 m. N.W. Constantine, at the entrance of the Gulf of Boughiah. P. 814 Europeans, and 1052 natives. It has regular communication by French steam-packets with Algiers.

**JIKADAZE**, a town of Tibet, cap. dist. Zang, on rt. b. of the Zangbo, 190 m. W. Lassa. P. 100,000. (?)

**JILIFREY**, a town of West Africa, on the N. shore of the river Gambia, opposite Fort James.

**JILOCO** and **JILON**, two rivers of Spain, Aragon, unite at Calatayud to form a tributary of the Ebro, which joins that river 12 m. N.W. Zaragoza, after a N.E. course of about 100 miles.

**JIMZU** (Script. *Gimzo*), a large vill. of Palestine, 15 m. S.E. Jaffa, on the route to Jerusalem.

**JINDABYNE**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Selwin, 331 m. S.W. Sydney.

**JINDIALEH** or **JENDIALEH**, a town of the Punjab, 10 m. S.E. Amritsir.

**JINJERA**, a district of India, on the Bombay coast, between lat. 18° and 18° 32' N., lon. 71° E. Annual revenue 17,500*l*. It has an excellent harbour, 27 feet deep at low water.

**JITOMIR**, **JYOMIR**, or **ZYOMIERS**, a town of Russian Poland, cap. gov. Volhynia, on an affl. of the Dnieper, 80 m. S.W. Kiev, on l. b. of the Tchernep. P. (1855) 30,521. It has Russo-Greek, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, a gymnasium, theological seminary, government library, manufs. of hats and leather, and a flourishing trade in woollens, silk, and linen fabrics; salt, and agricultural produce.

**JIZDRA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. S.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Jizdra, an affluent of the Oka. P. 2000. Trade in timber and hemp.

**JOACHIM**, an island in the Mediterranean, one of the Columbretes group. [COLUMBRÉTES.]

**JOACHIM (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 12 m. W.N.W. Savenay. P. 4218.

**JOACHIMSTHAL**, a free mining town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. Elnbogen. P. 4000, chiefly employed in mining, and in manufs. of cinnamon, cutlery, paper, thread, and lace.—II. a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 35 m. N.E. Berlin. P. 1660.

**JOAG**, a walled town of W. Africa, Senegambia, state Kadjaaga, Senegal, 18 m. S.E. Makanna.

**JOANA**, a town of Java, near its N. coast, residency Japara, 42 m. E.N.E. Samarang.

**JOANNES**, a large island of Brazil. [MARAJÓ.]

**JOANNINA**, Epirus (Albania), [YANINA.]

**JOAO-DA-FOZ (SAN)**, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 2 m. W. Oporto, on rt. b. of the Douro, near its mouth. P. 3308.—II. (*das Lampas*), prov. Estremadura, comarca Alemquer. P. 2625.

**JOAQUIN (SAN)**, a river of California, flows into the Bay of San Francisco, after a course of 180 miles. Rich in gold washings.

**JOAQUIN (SAN)**, a co. of the U. S., North America, California. P. 9435.

**JOAZEIRAS**, a small town of Brazil, prov. and 290 m. N.N.W. Bahia, with which it unites by railway, on the San Francisco.

**JOB**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 4 m. N. Ambert. P. 2925.

**JOBIE**, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, adjacent to Papua, on the N. side of its great bay

Lat. 1° 35' S., lon. 135° 30' and 137° 30' E. Length, W. to E., 100 m.; greatest breadth 25 m. The Strait of Jobie separates it on the N. from the island Mysory.

**JOBLA** or **DJOBLA**, a considerable town of Arabia Yemen, on a river, 103 m. S.S.W. Sanaa.

**JOB-IN-T-GOOR (St)**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Antwerp. P. 311. It has a brick work, a brewery, and a tannery.

**JOCJOCARTA**, Java. [DJOKJOKARTA.]

**JO-DAVISS**, a co., U. S., North America, in N.W. of Illinois. Area 594 sq. m. P. 27,325.

**JOCKMOCK**, a market town of N. Sweden, lan and 95 m. N.W. Pitea. P. 1400. Iron mines.

**JOCK'S LODGE**, a vill., Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. South Leith. P. 936. Has cavalry barracks.

**JODAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. E. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. P. 3614. Manufs. mats and basket work, and wool weaving.

**JODOIGNE**, a town, Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant.; 6 m. S.S.W. Tirlemont. P. 3112.

**JOELSTOR**, a pa. of Norway, stift and 80 m. N.N.E. Bergen. P. 1811.

**JOHAN-GEORGENSTADT**, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Schwarwasser, 29 m. S.W. Chemnitz. P. 3895. It has iron mines and manufs. of lace. Founded in 1654, by Protestant refugees from Bohemia.

**JOHANNA (Fr. *Arjoman*)**, the central and most frequented, though not largest, of the Comoro islands, Mozambique Channel, E. Africa, 24 m. in length, by 13 m. in breadth, and having a central peak 5900 feet above the sea, in lat. 12° 13' S., lon. 34° 29' E. P. 20,000. (?) It is well wooded, well watered, fertile, & picturesque. [COMORO.]

**JOHANNESTHAL**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 29 m. N.W. Troppau. P. 1872.

**JOHANNISBERG**, a vill. of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, 13 m. W. Mayence, famous for its vineyard, yielding the finest *hock* wine. P. 834.

**JOHANNISBURG**, a town of E. Prussia, reg. and 70 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. P. 2100.

**JOHANN (St)**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, reg. Treves, opposite Sarrebrük. P. 3560.

**JOHANN (St)**, numerous vills. of the Austrian Empire.—I. Upper Austria, on the Salza, 33 m. S. Salzburg. P. 880.—II. Bohemia, circ. and N. Boraun.—III. Tirol, 12 m. E. Kufstein. P. 634.—IV. (Hungar. *St Janos*), Hungary, co. and 31 m. N. Presburg. P. 1700, mostly Roman Catholics and Jews.—V. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, dist. Ungaritch, Altenburg. P. 2100.

**JOHNSON**, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in centre of North Carolina. Area 660 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,740 free, 4916 slaves.—II. of Georgia. P. 2070 free, 849 slaves.—III. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 312 sq. m. P. 4785 free 233 slaves.—IV. in S. of Indiana. Area 320 sq. m. P. 14,854.—V. in S. of Illinois. Area 326 sq. m. P. 9342.—VI. in E. of Iowa. Area 584 sq. m. P. 15,573.—VII. in W. of Missouri. Area 809 sq. m. P. 12,748 free, 1896 slaves.—VIII. in W. of Arkansas. Area 979 sq. m. P. 6639 free, 971 slaves.—IX. in Kansas. P. 4364.—X. in Kentucky. P. 3279 free, 27 slaves.—XI. in Texas P. 3792 free, 613 slaves.—XII. a township of Vermont, 28 m. N.N.W. Montpelier.

**JOHN (St)**, a river of the U. S., North America, Florida, rises in a low swampy country, and E. course estimated at 100 miles, empties into the Atlantic Ocean, 20 m. E. Jacksonville, and is the principal place on its banks. It is navigable from 3 to 5 m. across, and is crossed by a dam drawing 3 feet water from the sea, at the falls George, through which it flows.

**JOHN (St)**, two rivers of

the St Lawrence with the river Assumption, N. the island of Montreal, after a course of 20 m.—II. joins the estuary of the St Lawrence at Mingan, opposite the island Anticosta. after a S.ward course of 60 miles. [SAINT JOHN.]

JOHN (Str), a lake of Canada East, 120 m. N. Quebec, about 30 m. in length and breadth, receives several rivers, and on its S.E. side gives efflux to the Saguenay.—*St John Bay*, W. coast of Newfoundland, receives the Castor river.

JOHN (Str) or ST JEAN BAPTISTE, a vill. and fort, Canada East, dist. and 24 m. S.E. Montreal, on the river Richelieu.—II. a fortified town of the island Antigua, on a bay of its W. coast.

JOHN (Str), several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, included in the bor. of Swansea. Ac. 431. P. 2738. Copper works, collieries, etc.—II. co. Cornwall (partly in Devon), 3½ m. S.S.E. Saltash. Ac. 823. P. 213.—III. co. Hants, adjacent to Winchester, and comprised in the city-boundary. P. 1160.—IV. (*Ilketshall*), co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.E. Bungay. Ac. 742. P. 77.—Many pas. in London, Westminster, and other cities and towns in England, are named St John.

JOHN'S (Str), numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. and comprising a part of the town of Sligo. Ac. 6505. P. 10,603.—II. Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Limerick. Ac. 133. P. 11,360.—III. Leinster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Kilkenny. Ac. 5611. P. 4172.—IV. co. and wholly comprised within the city of Dublin. Ac. 11. P. 3043.—V. (*With-out*), Munster, co. and comprising a part of the city of Waterford. Ac. 919. P. 5040.—VI. (*With-in*), also comprised in the city of Waterford. Ac. 13. P. 2040.—VII. Leinster, co. and comprised within the town of Wexford. Ac. 525. P. 3465.—VIII. Connaught, co. Roscommon, 9 m. N.N.W. Athlone. Ac. 8018. P. 1799.—IX. Leinster, chiefly in co. Kildare, comprising a part of the town of Athy. Ac. 1122. P. 1947.—X. co. Wexford. Ac. 2206. P. 482.—Other parishes comprise portions of the towns Sligo, Wexford, Kilkenny, Dublin, Waterford, and Limerick.

JOHN'S (Str), a co., U. S., N. Amer., E. of Florida. Area 869 sq. m. P. 2035 free, 1003 slaves.

JOHN BAPTIST (Str), a pa. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain, W. New Orleans. Area 238 sq. m. P. 3336 free, 4594 slaves.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, Scotland, co. Caithness, 1½ m. W. Duncansby Head, a site once occupied by a cottage, and proverbially nearly the most N. point of the mainland of Britain.

JOHNS (Str), the cap. town of the British colony of Newfoundland, on a bay of its S.E. coast. Lat. of Fort Townshend, 47° 33' 6" N., lon. 52° 43' W. P. (1861) 27,317. It stands at the head of an excellent harbour, defended by several batteries. In time of war it has been a place of much importance; and in the fishing season it is crowded with a very diversified population. Chief branches of industry, ship building and trade in timber. It was almost wholly destroyed

by fire in 1846. Shortest route to Liverpool, 1362 sea m.; and west steam passage, 8 days.—II. a city of the W. Indies, cap. island Antigua, on its W. shore, lat. 17° N., lon. 61° 50' W. P. (1861) 15,515. It is the residence of the governor in chief of the Leeward islands, and has a cathedral, court house, and a new market house. It suffers much from drought.—III. a town of Canada E. on the Richelieu, opposite St Athanase, through which it is connected by a bridge, 21 m. S. of Montreal. P. (1861) 5000. Trade in lum-

JOHN'S (Str), a pa. of Scotland, forming part of the bor. of Glasgow. P. 27,743.

JOHNSBURG (Str), a township, U. S., N. America, Vermont, 32 m. N.E. Montpelier.—*St Johnsville* is a township, New York, 16 m. N.W. Albany.

JOHN'S HAVEN, a seaport vill. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, pa. Benholme, on the North Sea, 3 m. S.S.W. Bervie. P. 1088. Chief industry in fishing and linen weaving.

JOHN'S ISLAND, U. S., North America, S. Carolina, is at the mouth of the Stono, S.W. Charleston, and 10 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth.

JOHNSTON, a manuf. town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.S.W. Paisley. P. 6404. It has a church, chapels, schools, public libraries, and assembly rooms. It is governed by a committee elected annually by the feuars; has cotton mills, brass and iron foundries, and machine factories; communicates with Glasgow by a canal, and also with it and with Paisley, Greenock, and Ayr, by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway. Near it are several collieries.

JOHNSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. S.S.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1293. P. 275.

JOHNSTON, a township, U. S., North America, Rhode Island, 5 m. W. Providence.

JOHNSTON STRAIT, British N. Amer., N. Pacific, separates Vancouver Island from Brit. Columbia on its N. side.—*Johnston Isles*, a rocky group, Pacific, S.W. Sandwich Isles.

JOHNSTONE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.E. Dumfries, in Annandale. Ac. 13,607. P. 1149.

JOHNSTOWN, a dist. of Canada W., having S.E. the river St Lawrence, and on the other sides the East, Bathurst, and Midland dists. P. 43,695. It is traversed by the Rideau River and Canal, and divided into the cos. Leeds and Grenville. Surface level, well wooded, and in many parts fertile.—II. a vill. of the above co., in the S.E., on the river St Lawrence.

JOHNSTOWN, several pas. and vills. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 1½ m. N.E. Urlingford. P. 618.—II. co. Wexford, near the conff. of the Derry and Slaney rivers, 1½ m. S. Clonegal. P. 105.—III. co. Kildare, 2 m. N.E. Naas. Ac. of pa. 1243. P. 219.—*Johnstown-and-Creggan* is a bog, co. Roscommon. Ac. 10,181.

JOHNSTOWN, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 42 m. N.W. Albany.—II. a bor. of Pennsylvania, 107 m. W. Harrisburg.

JOHORE, a state occupying the S. part of the Malay peninsula, formerly flourishing, but now of little importance. The town Johore, on the river of same name, is 20 m. N.N.W. Point Romania.

JÖHNSTADT or JOSEPHSTADT, a frontier town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 45 m. S.W. Dresden, P. 2200, chiefly employed in mining.

JOLA, one of the largest vills. on the Rio Grande, Texas, between Albuquerque and Santa Fé.

JOIGNY, *Joimiacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arr., on a slope near rt. b. of the Yonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Auxerre. P. 5971. It is enclosed by an old wall, entered by 6 gates; has a cathedral, 2 hospitals, a communal college, a theatre, and barracks. Manufs. brandy and leather, and has an active trade.

JOINVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, cap. cant., on the Marne, 22 m. N. Chaumont. P. 3390. It has a communal college, manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, serges, and machinery, with iron forges and foundries.—II. (*le Pont*), a vill., dep. Seine, 6 m. E. Paris. P. 1751. Has feather manufactures.

JOINVILLE ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, are in lat. 15° 58' S., lon. 139° 40' W.

JOLIBA, a river of Western Africa, considered

identical with the Niger in the upper part of its course, is supposed to rise in Senegambia, near lat. 9° N., lon. 9° W., and at from 15,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea. It thence has generally a N.E. course, through Soudan to Kabra, the port of Timbuctoo, after which its course is mostly E.S.E., till it receives the name of the Quorra. [NIGER.] Besides Kabra, the towns Bammakoo, Yamina, Sego, and Jenne, are on its banks.

**JOLIET**, a town, U. S., N. America, Illinois, on Des Plaines river, 165 m. E.N.E. Springfield.

**JÖLLENBRÜCK**, Nieder, a vill. of Prussia, Westphalia, circ. Minden, dist. Bielefeld, P. 2210.

**JOMALIE** and **JOMONJOL**, two islets of the Philippines, E. of Luzon.

**JONA**, a town, Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Le Lac. P. 2456.

**JONAGE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. Vienne, cant. Meygieux, P. 1004.

**JONES**, several cos. U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 329 sq. m. P. 2317 free, 3413 slaves.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 316 sq. m. P. (1860) 3118 free, 5989 slaves.—III. in S.E. of Mississippi. Area 788 sq. m. P. 2916 free, 407 slaves.—IV. in centre of Iowa. Area 567 sq. m. P. 13,366.

**JONEN**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 4½ m. S. Bremgarten, P. 815.

**JÖNKÖPING**, a län of S. Sweden, enclosed E., S., and W. by the läns Linköping, Kalmar, Wexiö, Halmstadt, and Wenersborg, and N. by Lake Wetter. Area 4293 sq. m. P. (1860) 171,011. Surface greatly diversified; the corn raised is more than sufficient for home consumpt, and the cattle are of fine breeds. Iron is raised, and the linen and hempen fabrics manufactured.

**JÖNKÖPING**, a town of Sweden, cap. län of same name, at the S. extremity of Lake Wetter, 80 m. E. Gottenburg, P. (1861) 7729. It has an arsenal. Manufs. woollen and linen fabrics, and leather, which are exported.

**JONQUÈRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, on an island formed by the Ouvèze, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, 12 m. N.N.E. Avignon. P. 2425. Manufs. silk fabrics.—II. dep. Gard, arr. Nîmes, cant. Beaucairie, P. 1852.

**JONSWYLL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 4 m. S. Wyl, P. 1287.

**JONVELLE**, a comm. and small town of France, dep. H. Saône, 24 m. N.N.W. Vesoul, P. 695, who trade in cattle, woollens, and straw hats.

**JONZAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, cap. arr., on the Seugne, 22 m. S.S.E. Saintes, in a country famous for its brandy, P. 3005. It has a castle and convent.

**JOOBUT**, a protected hill state of India, in the Lower Himalayas, between lat. 30° 48' and 31° 6' N., lon. 77° 32' and 77° 54' E. Area 330 sq. m. P. estimated at 15,000. The natives are distinguished for beauty of person. The women are treated unkindly and sold. Brahminism is the prevailing superstition. Its N. part lies in the valley of the Fabur, on the rt. b. of the Fabur river, and the S. part in the valley of the Shalwee, a tributary of the Tonse. Principal peaks, the Chur, 12,149 feet, and the Urrukta, 10,000 feet in elevation above the sea. This district is well wooded, yielding valuable timber. Annual revenue, 1413l. Armed force 300 men.

**JOODY** or **JUDI** (MOUNT), Turkish Kurdistan, is between the Tigris and its tributary, the Khabur, immediately E. Jezirah-el-Omar. By the Mohammedans it, and not the Armenian Mount Ararat, is considered to be the mountain on which the ark of Noah rested after the deluge.

**JOONAGHUR**, a town of India, prov. Gujerat,

150 m. N.W. Bombay. Pop. estimated from 5000 to 30,000. The town is enclosed by walls 5 m. in circumference. It has a citadel, well supplied with water, and a mosque. The territory of the Nawaub comprises 506 villages, and he is joint proprietor of 39 more. Estimated pop. of the whole 284,300. Annual tribute to the British 3065l., and 3700l. to the Guicowar.

**JOONEER**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 22 m. N.N.E. Poonah.

**JOORIA**, a seaport town of W. Hindostan, prov. Gujerat, beside the Gulf of Cutch, 78 m. N.W. Joonaghur. It has a brisk trade by sea with Mandavia and Bombay.

**JOPPA**, a town of Palestine. [JAFFA.]

**JOPPOLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 2100. Greatly injured by the earthquake of 1783.

**JORAT**, a chain of low mountains in Switzerland, forming the Watershed, between the lakes of Neuchatel and Geneva. [JURA.]

**JORDAN**, "The river of Palestine," rises from springs in the mountains of Hermon and the Anti-Lebanon; its farthest source is near Has-beiya, 1700 feet above the sea, on the N.W. side of Hermon; the most copious springs are at Bania and Dan: besides these it is fed by many streams in its upper course. It flows S. ward, parallel with the Mediterranean, 24 m. to the Bahrel-Huleh (*Lake Merom*), a triangular basin about 4½ m. in length by 3½ m. in breadth, and 120 feet above the sea. Hence it rushes to the Lake of Galilee 10½ m., with a fall of 300 feet, but it enters the lake a slow, turbid stream 70 feet wide. From its exit at the S. of this lake, it rushes due S. to the Dead Sea down an inclined plane, broken by 27 large and many smaller rapids, at the rate of 11·8 feet in a mile, and with a course so tortuous, that in a direct distance of 6¼ m. it traverses a space of 132 m. From its rapid fall it derives the name of the "Descender." In its upper course it is pure and limpid, but below it is turbid and muddy; it varies in width from 20 to 100 yards, and in depth from 3 to 7 ft. There are now no bridges between the 2 lakes, but remains of many; and its only tributaries in that space are the Yarmük (*Hieromax*) and the Zurka (*Jabbok*), the former of which enters with a slow current 40 yards wide. The fords of Jordan, annually visited by pilgrims at Easter, the supposed place of John's baptism, are near Jericho, a few m. above its mouth in the Dead Sea. Total length of the Jordan, including Lakes Merom and Tiberias, 200 m. nearly. The scenery of the river is neither bold nor picturesque, it has no fishery, and has never been navigable; its great distinction is its bounding the Holy Land. On the E. it is walled in by the mountains of Moab. The valley of the Jordan, one of the most remarkable fissures in the globe, extends in its widest sense, from the mountains near the Orontes on the N. to the Gulf of Akaba on the S., indicating that in former times the Jordan probably flowed to the Red Sea.

**JORDAN**, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 141 m. W.N.W. Albany.

**JORDAN**, a river of the U. S., North America, Utah territory, flowing from Lake Utah N. to the Great Salt Lake. Length 87 m. On its E. bank, 10 m. from its mouth is the Mormon city of the Great Salt Lake.

**JORDANSTON**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 11 m. N.W. Haverfordwest, Ac. 1876. P. 131.

**JORGE** (SAN), one of the Azores Islands, Atlantic, W. Terceira, lat. of S.E. point, 38° 32' 5" N., lon. 27° 46' W. 29 m. by 5 m. Soil fertile, and

it contains good pastures and extensive wood. Principal town, Villa de Velhas. P. 4000.

JORGE (SAN), a river of S. Amer., New Granada, joins the Cauca 25 m. S.W. Mompox, after a N.E. course of 200 m.—II. (*d'Olancho*), a town, Central America, state Honduras, 80 m. S.S.W. Truxillo.

JORJOS (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. and cant. Annecy. P. 1585.

JORJAN or GURGAN, a fortified post of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorasan, on the Gurgan river, 79 m. N.E. Asterabad.

JÖRKAU or GÖRKAU, a small town of Bohemia, on the Bleiabache, circ. and 13 m. N.N.W. Saatz.

JORQUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 19 m. N.E. Chinchilla. P. 2876.

JORUK or TCHORUK, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, rises near Gumish-Khaneh, and enters the Black Sea at Batum, after a N.ward course of 170 m. It is seldom more than 200 yards across, with steep banks and many rapids.

JORULLO, JURUXO or XURULLO, a volcanic mountain of Mexico, dep. and 75 m. S.S.W. Valadolid, 80 m. from the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° 10' N., lon. 101° 1' 45" W. It was wholly thrown up from a fertile plain, having an elevation of 2890 feet, to the height of 4265 feet above the sea, by a violent eruption, Sept. 28th and 29th, 1759. The upheaved tract is bounded at a distance of from 1½ to 2 m. from the chief crater, by a precipitous wall of basalt, especially abrupt on the W. side, and accessible at only a few places. Since its great eruption, many of the subordinate cones have disappeared, others have changed their form, and few now continue to evolve vapour. The temperature of the soil has materially declined, and much of the volcano is partially covered with forest trees.

JOSEPH (ST), a lake of British North America. Lat. 51° 10' N., lon. 90° 30' to 91° 30' W. Length W. to E. 35 m.; average breadth 10 m. It receives the Cat-lake river, and discharges its surplus waters N.E. by the Albany river, into James Bay.—II. an island of Canada West, in the channel between lakes Superior and Huron. Lat. 46° 15' N., lon. 84° 10' W. Length and breadth about 15 m. each.—III. a peninsula in the Gulf of San Matias, on the E. coast of Patagonia.—IV. one of the Seychelles Islands, Indian Ocean. Lat. 5° 45' S., lon. 51° 51' E.—V. (*d'Oruna*), a town of Trinidad, 5 m. E. Port of Spain, and formerly cap. of island.

JOSEPH'S (ST), a bay of the Gulf of Mexico, U. S., North America, Florida, immediately N.W. Cape San Blas.—II. a river, Michigan, enters Lake Michigan, after a W. course of 140 m. for the last 130 of which, or to Lockport, it is navigable.—III. a river, rising near the foregoing, flows S.W., through parts of Ohio and Indiana, and of Fort Wayne, joins the St Mary to form the Maunee.

JOSEPH (ST), a co. of the U. S., North America, Michigan, in its S. part, on the river of same name. Area 528 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,262.—II. a co. of Indiana, bordering on Michigan and the St Joseph river. Area 437 sq. m. P. 13,455.—III. a township, Michigan, on the St Joseph, at its mouth, in Lake Michigan, 195 m. W.S.W. Detroit. It is one of the principal places in the W. part of the state.—IV. a township, Ohio, 180 m. N.W. Columbus.

JOSEPHINE, a county of U. S., North America, Oregon. P. 1623.

JOSEPHSTADT, a fortified town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N. Königgrätz, on the E. bank of the Elbe. P. 1704. It has an establishment for the children of soldiers; and manufactures of needles and cotton fabrics.

JOSIMATH, a town of N. Hindostan, at the sources of the Ganges. Lat. 30° 33' N., lon. 79° 37' E. 6185 feet above the sea. It consists of houses of grey stone, with several temples interspersed, one of which is connected with the famous shrine of Bhadrinath.

JOSLOWITZ, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Znaym. P. 1688.

JOSNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Blois, cant. Marchenoir. P. 1628.

JOSSELIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 22 m. N.N.E. Vannes. P. 3151. It has a comm. college.

JOSSE-TEN-NOODE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, immediately E. Brussels.

JOUAN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 4 m. S.E. St Malo. P. 1577.—II. (*de Isle*), a vill., dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Rance, 14 m. S.W. Dinan. P. 670.

JOUARRE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. E. Meaux. P. 2668. It has a convent.—*Jouarre-Pontchartrain* is a town, Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.N.E. Rambouillet. P. 1509.

JOUDPORE or MARWAR, a state of N.W. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and the most extensive of the Rajpoot states, between lat. 24° 36' and 27° 40' N., lon. 70° 4' and 75° 23' E. Area 35,672. sq. m. P. 1,783,600. Surface mostly level; principal river the Loony. Its central parts are highly productive; wheat in considerable quantity, various other grains, opium, tobacco, cotton, and salt, are among its chief products. It has a famous breed of camels; sheep and swine are numerous. Its trade is extensive; its emporium Pallee, being the great entrepôt between the W. coast and Upper India. Manufs. cotton cloths, iron wares, leather, and firearms. Inhabitants are chiefly Rahtor Rajpoots, a fine and brave race of the purest castes. Government is a kind of feudal monarchy, the chiefs holding their lands on the tenure of military service; and the rajah can bring into the field 11,000 men of all arms. Within the limits of Marwar, there are said to be 80 towns, the chief being Joudpore.—*Joudpore*, the cap., above state, 100 m. W.S.W. Ajmere. P., with military and suburbs, estimated at 80,000. Principal edifice, a large citadel.

JOUE, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre-et-Loire, 3 m. S.S.W. Tours. P. 2018, chiefly wine-growers.—II. (*sur-Erdre*), dep. Loire-Inférieure, on the Erdre, 15 m. N.W. Ancenis. P. 2684.—III. (*du Bois*), Orne, 17 m. N.W. Alençon. P. 1445.

JOUGNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 9 m. S. Pontarlier. P. 1337.

JOULLAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. and cant. Gueret. P. 1407.

JOUIN (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 12 m. N. Havre, near the English Channel. P. 1602.—II. a vill., dep. Deux-Sèvres, 19 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. P. 1254.

JOU-NING or YU-NHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., in a tea district, 140 m. W.S.W. Kai-fung.

JOUNPOOR, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs. Enclosed by the districts Azimgurh, Benares, Ghazepoore, Allahabad, and the province of Oude. Area 1552 sq. m. P. (1853) 1,143,749. Surface level. Soil productive. Sugar is the chief crop. Principal rivers, the Goomtee and Sai. Mean temp. of year 79° Fahr.—*Jounpoor*, cap. town of dist. of same name, on the Goomtee river, here crossed by a bridge, 35 m. N.W. Benares. P. 27,160. It is the seat of a civil establishment, and a military cantonment.

**JOUQUES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 14 m. N.E. Aix. P. 1684.

**JOUX**, a lake of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier. Length 7 m.; breadth 1 m.; and 350 feet above the sea. The valley of this lake is remarkable for its 3 lakes, for the famous "perte de l'Orbe," for its romantic scenery, and for the industry of its inhabitants.

**JOUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhone, arr. Villefranche-sur-Saône, cant. Tarare. P. 1414. It has sulphureous lead mines.

**JOUX (CHATEAU DE)**, a fortress of France, dep. Doubs, on a precipice, commanding the route to Neuchatel; it was the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, and Toussaint L'Ouverture.

**JOVNIK**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 83 m. W. Poltava. P. 1000.

**JOUY-SOUS-MORIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Coulommiers, on the Morin. P. 1762.—*Jouy* is the name of many comms. in the depts. Eure-et-Loir, Moselle, etc.

**JOWRA**, a dist. of India, between lat. 28° 32' and 24° 10' N., lon. 74° 53' and 75° 35' E. Area, 872 sq. m. P. 85,456. Annual revenue 800,000 rupees.—*Jaura*, cap. town of dist. of same name, 53 m. N.W. Oojein. P. estimated at 10,000 or 12,000.

**JOYEUSE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Baume, at the foot of the Cévennes, arr. and 7 m. S.S.W. L'Argentière. P. 2498. Manufs. silk.

**JOZEFOW**, two towns of Poland, gov. Lublin; one on the Vistula, 52 m. W.S.W. Lublin. P. 1240. Manufs. woollen cloths and leather; the other, 17 m. S.W. Zamosz, with 1100 inhabitants, a Greek church, and a Latin school.

**JUAN FERNANDEZ** or **MAS-A-TIERRA**, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about 400 m. off the coast of Chile, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 33° 37' S., lon. 78° 53' W. It is 18 m. long and 6 m. broad, rises to 3000 feet above the sea, has steep shores, and a desolate appearance from the sea; but in its N. half, in which, is Cumberland Bay, are some fertile valleys, producing figs, grapes, sandal wood, cork, and other timber trees, and it is leased from the Chilean government by settlers from the United States and Tahiti. The solitary residence here for four years of a Scotchman, named Alexander Selkirk, is supposed to have formed the basis of Defoe's well known tale of "Robinson Crusoe."

**JUBLAINS**, *Næodunum*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 7 m. S.E. Mayenne. P. 1846.

**JUAN (SAN)**, America, etc. [SAN JUAN.]

**JUBA**, a river of E. Africa, which, after a S.E. course, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 0° 14' S., lon. 42° 39' E., and separates the Somauli territories from the Muscat dominion in Africa.

**JUBAL**, a telegraph station on the Red Sea, Nubian side, in the strait of same name, which forms the entrance to the Gulf of Suez, at the S. point of the Sinai Peninsula, 21 m. N. of Aboo Shaar.

**JUBBULPORE**, a dist. of India, in lat. 23° 10' N., lon. 80° 1' E. Area 6287 sq. m. P. 442,771. Excellent coal is found in this district.

**JUBBULPORE**, a town of British India, 160 m. N.N.E. Nagpore, and 1 m. from the Nerbudda river, cap. town of dist. of same name. Here is a military cantonment and a school of industry. In the vicinity, December 19, 1817, 1100 British defeated 5000 troops of the Rajah of Nagpore.

**JUBY (CAPE)**, W. Africa, Sahara, opposite the Canary Island Fuerteventura, is a low sandy point in lat. 27° 58' N., lon. 12° 52' W.

**JUCAR** or **XUCAR**, a river of Spain, New Castile and Valencia, rises in the Sierra Albarracin, flows

successively W., S., and E., and enters the Mediterranean at Cullera. 26 m. S. Valencia, after a total course of about 200 miles.

**JÜCHEN**, a vill. of Rhenish-Prussia, circ. Cologne, dist. Grevenbroich. P. 1400.

**JUCHITLAN**, a town of Mexico, dep. Oaxaca, on the river Juchitlan, 20 m. N.E. Tehuantepec.

**JUCHNOV**, a town of Russia, gov. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Ugra, 45 m. S.E. Viazma. P. 1500.—*Juchnovka* is a town, gov. and N.E. Minsk.

**JUDÆA**, the ancient country or kingdom of Judah, forming the S. part of Palestine or the Holy Land, having N. Samaria, W. the country of the Philistines (Phœnicians), S. Arabia, and E. the Dead Sea and the river Jordan. Chief towns, Jerusalem, Hebron, Bethlehem, & Jericho.

**JUDENBURG**, *Idurum*, a town of Styria, cap. circ., on the Mur, 40 m. W.N.W. Grätz. P. 1700. It has a Jesuit college and castle, both used for barracks, a gymnasium, transferred from Admont in 1820, and a printing establishment. Coal mines, and alum and gunpowder factories. An armistice with Napoleon I. was signed here in 1797. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1827, but has since been rebuilt.

**JUDGE** and **CLERK**, two islets of the Macquarie group, S. Pacific, S.W. New Zealand.

**JUGADREE**, a town of British India Bengal, upper provs. dist. and 24 m. N.W. Sharunpoor.

**JUGDEESPORE**, a town of British India, dist. Shahabad, presidency of Bengal, in lat. 25° 27' N., lon. 84° 28' E. P. 5000.

**JUGDULUK**, a vill. of Afghanistan, in the defiles between Jelalabad and Cabool, was the scene of the principal massacre of the British troops on their retreat from Cabool in 1842, and of the total defeat of the Afghans by the British in 1843. Elevation 5375 feet.

**JUGGURNAUTH** or **POOREE** (*Jagannath*, "Lord of the Universe," one of the names of the Vishnu), a town and famous temple of India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 47 m. S. Cuttack, on the coast of the Bay of Bengal. Pop. of town, called by natives Pooree, 29,705; but at the great annual festival in March, the pop. is increased by many thousands, from all parts of India. The main street is wholly composed of religious edifices, at the S. extremity of which is the great temple, a vast structure within an area of about 650 feet square, and completed in 1198 at a cost of nearly half a million sterling. Twelve festivals are held there annually; and all the land within 20 m. from the temple is stated to be held rent free on condition of the tenants performing certain services in and about the shrine.

**JUGIONG**, a post town of New South Wales, on Murrumbidgee river, co. Harden. P. 127.

**JUGON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Arguonoz, 13 m. W.S.W. Dinan. P. 597.

**JUHANGHRABAD**, a town of British India, dist. Boolundshuhur, N.W. provs., 63 m. S.E. Delhi. P. 10,247.

**JUIGNÉ-SUR-SARTHE**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Sarthe, arr. la Fleche, cant. Sablé. P. 1521.

**JULLIAC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Courzèze, 14 m. N.W. Brives. P. 2673.

**JULLAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, arr. Tarbes. P. 1607.

**JUJJA**, a town of India, in Bahwlpoor, lat. 28° 46' N., lon. 70° 39' E. P. 600.

**JUJUREUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. and 11 m. S.W. Nantua. P. 2461.

**JUJUY**, a town of the Argentine Confederation, South America, cap. dep. of same name, on the river Jujuy. P. (1860) 6900. It is stated to be

a place of some trade, being on the main route from Salta across the mountains into Bolivia. Area of prov. 33,527 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,200.

**JULALABAD**, a town of India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, dist. Meerut, N.W. provs., in lat. 28° 46' N., lon. 77° 38' E.

**JULALEE**, a town of India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, in lat. 27° 52' N., lon. 78° 19' E. It is well supplied with provisions and water.

**JULALPOOR**, a town of India, cap. of pergunnah of same name, on rt. b. of the Betwa, in lat. 25° 52' N., lon. 79° 52' E. P. 10,000.

**JULAMERK**, **JOOLAMERK**, or **GUILLAMERK**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 95 m. S. Van, near the greater Zab. It stands in a ravine enclosed by rocky mountains.

**JULBYSTR**, a town of India, dist., and 39 m. E. Muttra, N.W. provs. P. 15,613.

**JULFA**, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. and 21 m. S.E. Nakhshivan, on the Aras.

**JULI**, a town of South Peru, dep. and 46 m. S.E. Puno, on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicaca. Altitude 13,100 feet above the sea.

**JULIA DE GRACAPOU** (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. and 9 m. N.E. Villefranche. P. 938.

**JULIAN** (Str), an island of the E. Archipelago, W. Borneo.—II. a harbour on the E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49° 8' S.

**JULIANSHAAB**, a maritime station in Greenland, on its W. coast, 110 m. N.W. Cape Farewell, and the principal place of an extensive district.

**JÜLICH** (French *Juliers*), a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circ. gov. and 15 m. N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. P. 2890. It has a strong citadel, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches, and manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, and leather. Its foundation is attributed to Julius Cæsar.

**JULIEN** (Str), numerous comms. and small towns of France.—I. (*aux Bois*), dep. Corrèze, 20 m. E.S.E. Tulle. P. 1376.—II. (*Boutières*), dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, cant. St Martin-de-Valamas. P. 1499.—III. (*de Chapeuil*), dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., near the Sûmène, 8 m. E. Le Puy. P. 2878.—IV. (*d'Ance*), dep. H. Loire, on the Ance, arr. Le Puy. P. 1159.—V. (*de Civry*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. S.S.W. Chrolles. P. 1384.—VI. (*de Concelles*), dep. Loire-Inf., 8 m. E.N.E. Nantes. P. 3368.—VII. (*de Copel*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 12 m. E.S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 2060.—VIII. (*d'Empare*), dep. Aveyron, arr. Villefranche, cant. Asprières. P. 1886.—IX. (*de Reignac*), dep. and on the Gironde, 14 m. S. Lesparre.—X. (*de Vouantes*), dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 33 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 7200.—XI. (*du Saül*), dep. and on the Yonne, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Auxerre. P. 2331. Manufs. of polished steel wares.—XII. (*la Brousse*), dep. Ardèche, 24 m. W.S.W. Tournon. P. 1249.—XIII. (*le Petit*), dep. H. Vienne, 21 m. E. Limoges. P. 1532.—XIV. (*Molhesabate*), dep. H. Loire, 15 m. E.N.E. Yssengeaux. P. 1029.—XV. (*près-Bort*), dep. Corrèze, near the conf. of the Dordogne and Diege, 10 m. S.S.E. Ussel. P. 1371.—XVI. (*sur Sarthe*), dep. Orne, 9 m. W. Mortagne. P. 1294.—XVII. (*en Jarret*), dep. Loire, on the Gier, 7 m. N.E. St Etienne. (P. (including comm.) 4058. It has iron works.—XVIII. (*Molin-Molette*), dep. Loire, on the Terpoir, 12 m. S.E. St Etienne. P. 1719. It has lead mines.—XIX. (*du Tournel*), dep. Lozère, arr. Mende, cant. Blay-Mard. P. 1226.—XX. market town of Savoie, 5 m. S.W. Geneva, and a vill. 3 m. S.E. St Jean de Maurienne.

**JULIER** (COL DU), one of the principal passes in the chain of the Swiss Alps, cant. Grisons, near

the sources of the Inn, 7558 feet above the level of the sea. It was known to the Romans, and was long the chief route between Venice, Switzerland, Germany, and France.

**JULIERS**, a town of Rhenish Prussia. [JÜLICH.]

**JULINDER DOAB**, a tract of country in Upper India, lying between two rivers, in lat. 30° 57' and 32° 5' N., lon. 75° 4' and 76° 38' E. Area 374 sq. m. This is a fertile tract, and the climate agreeable and healthy. It was ceded to Britain by the treaty of Lahore in 1846.

**JULINDER**, a large town of the Punjab, in the Doab, or tract between the Sutlej and Beas, 75 m. E. Lahore. Estimated pop. 40,000. It is in a fertile tract, surrounded by mausoleums and other edifices.

**JULIOT** (Str), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. N.N.E. Camelford. Ac. 2699. P. 226.

**JULLI**, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 20 m. S. Gundava.—*Jullalkote* is a small town of Scinde, 35 m. S.W. Tattah.

**JULRAIZ**, a town of Afghanistan, on the Cabool river, with numerous forts, 35 m. E. Cabool.

**JUMBOOSEER**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 22 m. N.N.W. Broach, near an extensive lake, on the banks of which are many Hindoo temples. P. 10,000.

**JUMEAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. S.S.E. Issoire. P. 1305.

**JUMELLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 8 m. S. Beaugé. P. 1570.

**JUMELLIÈRE** (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. and 13 m. E.N.E. Beaupréau. P. 1735.

**JUMETZ**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.W. Charleroy. It has glass works, distilleries, and extensive coal mines. P. 6528.

**JUMIEGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 12 m. W. Rouen. P. 1602.

**JUMILHAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Isle, 29 m. E.N.E. Périgueux. P. 2948. It has iron forges.

**JUMILLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.N.W. Murcia. P. 7362. It is a bishop's see, and has a public granary, and manufs. of fire-arms.

**JUMNA** (*Yamuna*, the *Jomanes* of Pliny), a river of India, tributary to the Ganges. It rises among the peaks of the Himalaya, at an elevation of 10,849 feet, in lat. 31° N., lon. 78° 32' E., flows mostly S., and afterwards S.E., and joins the Ganges at Allahabad, enclosing with that river the territory called the Doab. Total course estimated at 860 m., breadth varies at different seasons from 100 to 600 yards. It is generally shallow, and unfit for navigation; much has, however, been done to remedy this inconvenience. Affls. the Tonse, Chumbul, Sind, Betwah, and Cane on the right, and on the left the Hindon, Seengoor, and Rind. The cities Delhi and Agra, and towns Muttra, Etwah, and Kalpee, are on its banks. Soon after leaving the mountains, it supplies water W. to Ali Merdan's Canal, and E. to Zabeta Khan's or the Doab Canal.

**JUMNOTRI** or **JUMNAUTRE**, Northern India, is a collection of hot springs near the source of the Jumna, lat. 30° 59' N., lon. 78° 35' E., and 10,849 feet above the sea. Near this are mineral springs, and three peaks of the Himalaya, of same name, 21,155 feet above the sea.

**JUNANABAD** or **JEHANABAD**, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, 37 m. S. Dinapore. P. 4435. Manufs. of cotton cloth.

**JUNDIAH**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 60 m. N.W. San Paulo, on the Jundiah. P. 5000.

**JUNKAU**, a co. of U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 8770.

**JUNG-BUNZLAU, Bohemia.** [BUNZLAU.]  
**JUNGFRAU** (the "Maiden"), a mountain of the Swiss Alps, on the boundary line between the cantons Bern and Valais, 7 m. W. the Finster-arrhorn. 13,671 feet above the sea. It is surrounded on all sides by rocks and precipices, and capped with perpetual snow; but its summit was attained in 1812, by the brothers Meyer of Aarau; and in 1841, by Agassiz and Professor Forbes.

**JUNGNAU**, a vill. of South Germany, principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, with a castle on the Lanchart, 8 m. N. Sigmaringen. P. 703.

**JUNIATA**, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 326 sq. m. P. 16,986.—II. a township, same state, on the Juniata, an affl. of the Susquehanna, 26 m. N.W. Harrisburg.—III. a river of Pennsylvania, which rises in the spurs of the Alleghany Mountains of that state, in Cambria and Bedford cos., and flows through these and Huntingdon and Perry cos. into the Susquehanna. It is one of the most picturesque streams of the United States.

**JUNIEN (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Vienne, at its confl. with the Glane, 8 m. N.E. Rochechouart. P. 6795. It has a pa. church, a departmental school, and active manufs. of serge, blankets, and quiltings, leather gloves, hats, and earthenware, and a trade in mules.—Also two small villages, depts. Creuse and Haute-Vienne, have this name.

**JUNIPER GREEN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Colinton. P. 531.

**JUNIUS**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. N.W. Auburn.

**JUNIVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 30 m. S.S.E. Mezières. P. 1450.

**JUNKSEYLON or SALANG**, an isl. in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Siam, off the N.W. extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Lat. 7° 46' N., lon. 98° 18' E. Length 20 m.; average breadth 10 m. Surface level and wooded. It contains extensive tin mines, the produce of which, with edible birds' nests, ivory, and Japan wood, are exported chiefly to the British settlements in the Strait of Malacca.

**JUNQUERA (LA)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.N.E. Gerona, in a gorge of the Pyrénées. P. 1098, employed in manufacturing corks.

**JURILLE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3 m. E. Liege, on the Meuse. P. 1900. It was the anc. *Jovia Villa*, a residence of Pepin l'Heristal.

**JURA, Diurn**, an island, one of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, immediately N.E. Islay. Length N.E. to S.W. 24 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 8 m. Estimated area about 84 sq. m., or 53,400 Scotch ac., only 500 of which are arable. P. 844. With the adjacent islands, Balnaha, Garvelloch, Pladda, etc., it forms a pa., having a pop. of 1052. Surface mntnous, and it is the most rugged of the Hebrides; in the S. are 3 peaks, termed the "Paps of Jura." (N. Pap. 2566 ft.) On the E. and most populous coast is the harbour of Small Isles; on the W. is the deep inlet, Loch Tarbet. Principal products, oats, barley, potatoes, flax, slate, and iron ore. Principal vill., Jura, on the E. coast.

**JURA**, a frontier dep. on the E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Franche-Comte, bounded E. and S. by Switzerland, and on other sides by the depts. Doubs, H.-Saône, Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, and Ain. Area 1928 sq. m. P. 298,053. It is situated almost entirely in the basin of the Rhone. Climate humid and cold, winds tempestuous. Surface mostly covered with ramifications of the Jura mountains. Principle rivers,

Oignon, Doubs, Seisse, and Ain. Soil rich and fertile in the valleys. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, chiefly maize; potatoes are an important crop; and some of the wine produced is of good quality. Many cattle are fed on the mountains; butter and cheese are principal products. Minerals comprise iron, marble, and gypsum. Manufs. iron goods, paper, leather, clocks and watches, cotton and linen fabrics, mineral acids, marble ornaments, and turned wares, having a European reputation. Jura is divided into the 4 arrs. of Lons-le-Saulneir, Dôle, Poligny, and St Claude.

**JURA** (German *Leberberg*, French *Jorat*), a chain of mountains which separate France from Switzerland, extending in France from the dep. Ain to that of H.-Rhin, and in Switzerland along the cantons Vaud, Neuchatel, and Bern; composed of a series of parallel ranges, extending for 180 m. in the form of a curve, from S. to N.E., with a mean breadth of 10 m.; separated by long valleys, which are traversed by streams flowing N. and S. The culminating points, situated mostly in the S. part of the chain, are Mont Molleson, 6588 feet; Reulelet-de-Toiry, 5643 feet; Mont Tendre, 5538 feet; Dôle, 5509 feet; Chassefont, 5280 feet; and Chasseral, 5280 feet. The chief geological feature is a peculiar formation called Jura limestone and cretaceous gypsums, alabaster, beds of asphalt and oolites, coral, marble, abundance of iron, and mineral springs. There are numerous cascades and stalactite grottoes in the mountains, and their summits are covered with fine forests. Wolves are plenty, and the brown bear is occasionally met with. The vine is cultivated in the valleys; cattle are extensively reared; and cheese, called Gruyere, is manufactured for exportation.

**JURANÇON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 14 m. W. Pau. P. 2106.

**JURBURG** or **GEORGENSTADT**, a town and river port of Russian Poland, gov. and 105 m. W.N.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. P. 2000.

**JURJEV-POLSKIJ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Vladimir, cap. circ. P. 2225. It was founded in 1155, and has a kremlin or citadel. Manufs. silks, cottons, leather, and a trade in furs.

**JURJEVETZ-POVOISKOI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 84 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 2500, who trade in soap and corn.

**JURJURA**, a mountain chain of Algeria, forming a division of the Little Atlas, 50 m. S.E. Algiers, in which is the Biban or iron gate.

**JURRUK**, a town of Scinde, on the main branch of the Indus, 24 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. P. from 1500 to 2000, some of whom manufacture turned wares of superior excellence.

**JURUA** or **HYURUHA**, a river of Brazil, rises in the mntns. of Peru, flows N.N.E., and joins the Amazon on S., between the confl. of the Teffe and Jutahi. Supposed length about 950 m.

**JURUENA**, a large river of Brazil, prov. Mato-Grosso, rises 50 m. N.E. Mato-Grosso, and flows N. to the Tapajos, of which it is a source.

**JURUMENHA**, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a steep height on l. b. of the Guadiana, 31 m. E.N.E. Evora. P. 530.

**JUSHPOOR**, a town of Brit. India, presid. Bengal, S.W. territory, 73 m. E.N.E. Sumbhulpore.

**JUSHPORE** or **JUGDESPORE**, a small raj. of India, on the S.W. frontiers of Bengal, between lat. 22° 4' and 22° 50' N., lon. 83° 24' and 84° 10' E. Area 617 sq. p. P. estimated at 27,000. Annual rev. 10,000 rupees. The country is a high table-land partly covered with jungle, which is being cleared and improved. Products, rice, grain, and oil.

**JUSSAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 3 m. S. Aurillac. P. 1529.

**JUSSEY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saone, cap. cant., in a hilly dist. near the Amance, 20 m. N.W. Vesoul. P. 2785.

**JUSSOO**, a protected state of India, in lat. 24° 27' N., lon. 80° 35' E. Area 180 sq. m. P. 24,000.

**JUSSY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. St Quentin, cant. St Simon. P. 1344.

**JUST** (Sr), two pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. 7 m. W. Penzance. Ac. 7820. P. 9290, chiefly employed in tin and copper mines.—II. 7 m. S.S.W. Truro. Ac. 2550. P. 1546.

**JUST** (Sr), numerous comms. & vill. of France, —I. dep. Aveyron, on the Viaur, 18 m. S.W. Rodaz. P. 1602.—II. dep. Charente-Inf., 9 m. S.S.W. Marennès. P. 2011.—III. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 9 N.E. Redon. P. 1360.—IV. dep. Marne, on the Livon, 34 m. S. Epernay. P. 1263.—V. dep. H. Vienne, arr. and cant. Limoges. P. 1245.—VI. (*d'Arroy*), dep. Rhône, 12 m. W. Villefranche. P. 1522.—VII. (*de Baffie*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ambert. P. 1934.—VIII. (*en Chaussée*), dep. Oise, cap. cant., on the Acre, arr. and 8 m. N. Clermont. P. 1745.—IX. (*en Chevalet*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., arr. and 14 m. S.W. Roanne. P. 2536. It has lead mines and marble quarries.—X. (*la Pendue*), dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Roanne. P. 3082.—XI. (*Malmont*), dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.E. Yssengeaux. P. 2043.—XII. (*près Brioude*), dep. H. Loire, arr. Brioude. P. 1371.—XIII. (*près Chomelix*), dep. H. Loire, arr. Le Puy. P. 1563.—XIV. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire, 12 m. S.E. Montbrison. P. 2337.—*St Justin* is a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, on the Douze, 14 m. E.N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1660.

**JUTAH**, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the Amazon near Fonteboa, after a long N. course through a region which has been little explored.

**JÜTERBOGK**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 27 m. S. Potsdam, cap. circ., with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. P. 6100. Trade in woollen cloths, linens, and flax. Near it, in 1813, was fought the battle of Dannewitz, in which the Prussians defeated the French.

**JÜTLAND** (Danish *Jylland*, ancient *Chersonesus Cimbrica*), a low flat peninsula of Denmark, comprised between the North Sea, the Skager-rack, the Kattegat, the Little Belt, and the Baltic, and extending between 52° 45' and 57° 43' N., lon. 8° 5' and 10° 57' E. On the S. it is attached to Germany, on the N.E. it terminates in Cape Skagen or the Skaw. Its coasts are indented by numerous gulfs, the chief of which is the Liimfjord on the N.; and it has many lakes. The peninsula is divided into N. Jütland or Jütland Proper, and South Jütland or Schleswig. *Jutland* was invaded by the Prussians and Austrians in 1864.

**JÜTLAND (NORTH)**, the largest and most important prov. of Denmark, forming the N. portion of the peninsula of same name, separated from Schleswig by the Kolding- river on the E., and the Konge on the W., lat. 55° 28' N. Area 9791 sq. m. P. (1860) 703,813. It is divided

into the ten cants., Hiorring, Thisted, Aalborg, Viborg, Randers, Aarhus, Skanderborg, Veile, Ringkjobing, and Ribe, having cap. towns of same names. The E. coast has numerous fine harbours; on the W. it is shallow. Surface quite level, except on E., where it is traversed by a range of low hills, highest point the Himmelbjerg, 550 feet. Principal river the Gudenave, which is navigable for 50 m., and is joined by the Silkeborg Canal. Soil very various, has slight undulations of hill and valley: the E., well wooded, is fertile in grain, and populous; the centre is occupied by heaths and sand; and in the S., W., and N., it is marshy. Principal products, rye, oats, and buckwheat. Cattle of excellent quality, horses and hogs are reared, and fish are abundant in the gulfs. Manufactures comprise linens, yarns, and hosiery, for domestic use.

**JUTROSCHIN**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, circ. and dist. Kröben. P. 1775.

**JUVIGNÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, 16 m. N.W. Laval. P. 3117.

**JUVIGNY-SOUS-ANDAINE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 7 m. E.S.E. Domfront. P. 1595.

**JUVISY**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Orge, near its junction with the Seine, with stations on the Orleans and Corbeil Railways, 12 m. S.S.W. Paris. P. 506.

**JUWAHIR** or **JUWAR**, a subdivision of India, between lat. 30° 10' and 30° 35' N., lon. 79° 50' and 80° 20' E., dist. Kumaon; N.W. provs. P. 2730. It comprises the upper part of the valley drained by the Goree river, with the mountains rising on each side. Surface very elevated. At Leepokee Than, on the south frontier, it rises 9152 feet, and at the Oota Dhooora Pass into Hiundes, it is not less than 15,000 feet above the sea. The elevated tracts on the E. and W. are unexplored, being covered with snow all the year. The summit of Nanda Devi is 25,749 feet above the sea. Snow falls from the beginning of October till the end of May, averaging, according to situation, from 6 to 12 feet deep; but in confined or depressed situations, successive avalanches often cause accumulations several hundred feet thick. In summer the thermometer ranges at sunrise from 40° to 55°, noon 65° to 75° in the shade, and from 90° to 110° Fahr. in the sun. The natives of *Juwahir* carry on an active trade to all parts of Tibet by the Oota Dhooora Pass, sheep and goats being used as beasts of burden.

**JYENAGUR**, a rajahship, India. [JEPPOOR.]

**JYHOON**, *Pyramus*, a river of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, rises in Mount Taurus, and after a generally S. course of about 160 m. enters the Gulf of Scanderoon on its W. side. Ain-Zarba is the chief town on its banks.—II. or Oxus. [OXUS.]

**JYNTEEA**, a district of Eastern India, in the Cossya Hills, between lat. 24° 55' and 26° 7' N., lon. 91° 53' and 92° 48' E. It is 80 m. long by 40 m. broad. This state was annexed to the British possessions in 1835, and a pension of 600*l.* a year was assigned to the rajah.

## K

For names not inserted under K, refer to the letters C, G, and Q.

**KAADEN**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. N.W. Saaz, on l. b. of the Eger. P. 3000.

**KAAFIORD**, a village of Norway, stift Finmark, at the mouth of the river, and on the Gulf

of Alten, near lat. 70° N. It has a rich copper mine.

**KAAGOE**, an island of Norway, Finmark, in the Arctic O. Lat. 70° N. Length 11 m.: breadth 7 m.

**KABAN MAADEN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. & 88 m. N.W. Diarbekir, on the Euphrates, and near which are silver and copper mines.

**KABENDA**, W. coast of Africa. [CABENDA.]

**KABORON**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, between the Philippines and Gilolo, 20 m. in circ.

**KABRERA**, one of the Ionian Isls., dependant on Zante, off the S. extremity of the Morea, 7 m. W. Cape Gallo, with a good harbour.

**KABUL** or **KAUBUL**, Afghanistan. [CABOOL.]

**KACHEE**, a town of Sindh, on a large branch of the Indus, 30 m. N. Hyderabad.

**KADAPHA**, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Trebizond, on the Joruk river, S. of Batoum.

**KADIPPOOR**, a vill. of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 22' N., lon. 82° 43' E. P. 1000.

**KADNIKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Vologda. P. 1000.

**KADOLAVE**, one of the Sandwich Islands. Area 60 sq. miles. Lat. 20° 35' N., lon. 156° 45' W.

**KADOM**, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.N.E. Tambov, on the Moshka river. P. 6000.

**KÄRERTHAL**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 3 m. N.N.E. Mannheim. P. 1550.

**KAFFA**, **CAFFA** or **FEODOSIA**. [THEODOSIA.]

**KAFFA**, a country of E. Africa, S. of Abyssinia, between two heads of the Gojeb river, and with a cap. named Bonga. Lat. 7° N., lon. 36° 30' E.

**KAFFRARIA**, **CAFFRARIA**, or **KAFFIRLAND**, an extensive region of S.E. Africa, represented in old maps as extending N. to Abyssinia, but now understood to comprise the space between lat. 30° and 34° S., lon. 27° 30' and 29° 30' E., bounded E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, S.W. and W. by the Keiskama river (which separates it from the dist. Victoria), the Chumie, and the Kliss Plaats

rivers, and N., indefinitely, by a chain of mountains in a direction from E. to W. Area not known. The S.E. portion of the country (called by the natives Amakosa, and inhabited by the Kosas, or Kaffirs proper) is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Great Kei, Somerset, Buffalo, and Keiskama, all of which rise in the mountainous country of the interior, and flow S.E. to the Indian Ocean. Beyond these mountains on the N. is the country of the Amatembu Kaffirs, or Tambookies, the rivers of which are chiefly affluents of the Great Kei. The mountains are composed of trap-rocks. Valuable minerals are rare. Soil in many places fertile. The climate differs widely from that of the Cape Colony. Here winter is the dry season. From May to August it seldom rains. In summer the rainy season sets in with terrific thunder-storms. In spring the temperature of the plains seldom exceeds 50° Fahr.; in summer it is between 70° and 90°, and before storms it frequently rises to upwards of 100° Fahr. The Kaffirs are described as hospitable, intelligent, acute, and brave, but dishonest and superstitious. The rite of circumcision is practised by them. They are generally believed to be of the Negro race, and are of a dark-brown colour. The men are tall and active, and more handsome than the women. They have no written characters, but their language is sonorous, resembling Italian. They are simple in their habits, and live on the produce of the chase, and the milk supplied by their numerous herds. Their chief vegetable products are maize, millet, and water melons. They are passionately fond of tobacco. The Kaffirs are divided into hordes, and governed by hereditary chiefs, who exercise absolute rule. They have made many incursions into the Cape Colony, and from 1835 to 1853 frequent skirmishes occurred between them and the colonists, which led to the exten-

sion of the colony from the Keiskama to the Great Kei River, a district now called *British Kaffraria*, proclaimed a separate colony 30th October 1860, cap. William's Town, on the Buffalo; and, more recently, to the annexation of the new divisions of Victoria and Albert, and to the assumption of the Orange River sovereignty, since abandoned.

**KAFIRISTAN** or **KAUFIRISTAN** ("Land of the Kaffirs"), a country of Central Asia, between lat. 35° and 36° N., lon. 69° 20' and 71° 20' E., enclosed by Afghanistan, Koondooz, Badakshan and Chitral. Estimated area 7000 sq. m. It comprises a part of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Kooosh, and is traversed by affluents of the Caboo river. Its narrow but fertile valleys produce an abundance of fruits, with some wheat and millet, and feed large herds of cattle, sheep, and goats. The inhabitants, called *Siah Posh*, or Kaffirs ("infidels"), by their neighbours, are a remarkable race, resembling Europeans in their persons and many of their habits; they live in a rude and primitive state, and exhibit perpetual enmity towards Mohammedans, by whom their country has been repeatedly invaded, but never conquered. They are very skilful as workers in metals and wood, and are distinguished from surrounding tribes by drinking wine, sitting on raised seats, exposing their dead without burial, using a language wholly unlike the dialects of the Afghan, Mogul, Hindoo, or adjacent Asiatic nations, with the Caucasian features and complexion, and claiming to be brothers of the Feringi (Europeans). The principal vill. is said to have 500 houses; but little is really known of this region.

**KAGALNIK**, a river of Bessarabia, enters the Black Sea, a little N. of the Danube, after a S.E. course of 100 m. On its banks many German and other colonies have been established.

**KAGOSIMA**, a town of Japan, in a deep bay at S. end of the island Kiusiu. It was bombarded by a British squadron 15th Aug. 1863, when it was burned, and its forts silenced, as a punishment for the murder of the British resident.

**KAGUL**, a jaghire of the native state of Kolapore, India, within the jurisdiction of the Bombay gov. Annual revenue upwards of 70,000 rupees, armed force 700 men. *Kagul*, the chief town, is in lat. 16° 32' N., lon. 74° 23' E.

**KAHEREE**, a town of Afghanistan, Damaun, 321 m. S. Dera-Ismael-Khan, and having a principal ferry across the Indus, here 1010 yards wide.

**KAHLA**, a walled town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on l. b. of the Saale, 17 m. S.E. Weimar. P. 2463.

**KAHLENBERG**, a hill of Austria, on the Danube, a little N.W. Vienna. On its side the army of Sobieski arrived to the rescue of Vienna, when besieged by the Turks, 1683.—The *Kahlenbergirge* are the mountains occupied by the *Wienerwald*, or Vienna-forest.

**KAHUN**, a fortified town of Afghanistan, near the Nuffoosk pass. Lat. 29° 20' N., lon. 69° 15' E. A garrison was placed in it by the British in May, and evacuated in September 1840.

**KAL**, a town of European Russia, on the Kamd, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Viatka. P. 640.

**KAIFFA**, *Hepha*, a seaport town of Palestine, pash. and 6 m. S.W. Acre, on its bay, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and having a small port.

**KAI-FONG**, a city of China, cap. prov. Honan, on r. b. of Hoang-Ho. Lat. 34° 53' N., lon. 114° 40' E.

**KAILAS** ("Paradise," the Olympus of the Hindoos), a mountain region on the boundary of the British dist. of Kumaon, N.W. provs., a ridge of

the main range of the Himalaya, on the N.E. angle of the dist. towards S.W. Tibet. It is thus named by the Tartars and Tibetans, the Hindoos call it Kailas. There are two peaks on the ridge, both rising far above the lower limit of snow; the higher being 22,513 feet, in lat. 30° 14', lon. 80° 54'; the other in lat. 30° 13', lon. 80° 15', 21,669 feet above the sea, and comprising the lakes Manasarowar & Rawan Hrad.

**KAIMGUNJ**, a town of British India, district of Furruckabad, N.W. provs., 20 m. from Futtchegurh, in lat. 27° 34' N., lon. 79° 25' E. P. 8983.

**KAINSK**, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, cap. dist., on the Om, 260 m. W.S.W. Tomsk, and on the great route thence to Omsk and Tobolsk. Lat. about 55° 30' N., lon. 78° 40' E. P. 3400. It is a straggling collection of wood houses, but has a trade in furs and skins, with some well-frequented annual fairs.

**KAIPARA**, harbour of New Zealand, N. Island, on its W. coast, in lat. 36° 38' S., lon. 174° 28' E. Average breadth from 5 to 6 m. It receives several considerable rivers, including the Wairoa at N., and Kaipara at S. extremity.

**KAIRA**, a town of India, presid. and 265 m. N. Bombay, cap. dist. It is large, neat, enclosed by a bastioned wall, and has a court-house, a large prison, a church, English school, and a Jain temple. The British cantonments,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant, are commodious, but site unhealthy.

**KAIRA**, a collectorate of British India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 22° 12' and 23° 33' N., lon. 72° 30' and 73° 27' E. Area 1869 sq. m. P. 580,631. Soil sandy. Chief crops, sugar, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and opium. In 1838, Government introduced an extensive system of drainage, by means of which large tracts of country were reclaimed, and several localities, previously unhealthy, were rendered salubrious. The collectorate contains 10 towns, and 544 villages. Government has established vernacular schools in various parts of the district, and there are besides many native private schools.

**KAIRWAN**, a city of Northern Africa, dom. and 80 m. S.S.E. Tunis. P. estimated at 50,000. (?) It stands in a sandy plain, and has a citadel, mosques, numerous remains of antiquity, and manufs. of Morocco leather boots and slippers. In the 8th and 9th centuries it was the cap. of the Arab dominions in Africa.

**KAISARIYEH** or **KAISARIAH**, *Cæsarea*, one of the most important cities of Asia Minor, in its E. portion, at the N. foot of Mount Erjish, *Argæus*, 160 m. E.N.E. Konieh. Lat. 38° 42' N., lon. 35° 20' E. The city is enclosed by a dilapidated wall; comprises about 5000 Turks, 2500 Armenians, and 500 Greek houses; has a castle, mosques, churches, extensive bazaars, and near it are remains of both the ancient and a subsequent Mohammedan city. Its inhabitants are noted for commercial enterprise, and it is the entrepôt for a large extent of country. Imports, articles of British and colonial produce, Swiss fabrics, German steel and hardwares, Italian paper, Russian bar iron, French and Belgian woollens and silks, indigo and dye-woods, stuffs from Diarbekir, Mosul, Aleppo, and Damascus; which goods it re-exports to the principal cities of Asiatic Turkey, with yellow berries, wool, goats' hair, fur, skins, raw cotton, madder, gums, gall-nuts, leeches, nitre, fruit, and wine, the produce of its own territory.

**KAISEBERG** or **KAYSERSBERG**, a town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Weiss, 8 m. W.N.W. Colmar. P. 18,182. Cotton manufs.

**KAISESLAUTERN**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Lauter, 25 m. N.W. Landau.

(1861) 12,029. It has iron forges, and manufs. of cotton stuffs. The French and Prussians fought in its vicinity in 1792 and 1793.

**KAISERSUHL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 20 m. N.E. Aarau, on supposed site of the ancient *Forum Tiberii*.

**KAISERWERTH**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 1740. Manuf. cotton and silk.

**KAISTEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Laufenbourg. P. 1024.

**KAITHAULA**, a town of British India, prov. of Oude, 70 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 8000, all Hindoos.

**KAJAL**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Pressburg, dist. Galantha. P. 10,190.

**KAJANA**, a town of Finland, lan and 75 m. S.W. Uleaborg, cap. dist., S. of Lake Ulea. P. 700.

**KAKABIKKA**, a cataract of British North America, in the course of the Kamanatekwoya, a river which, before entering Lake Superior at its W. end, falls over a mica-slate rock 130 ft. in height.

**KAKAVA**, a small island off the S. coast of Asia Minor, 12 m. S.W. Myra, with a small port and roadstead, and remains of the ancient *Cydnæ*.

**KAKUBA** or **KAKOOA**, a vill. of British India, dist. and 7 m. S. Agra, N.W. provinces, on the route to Gwalior, in lat. 27° 4' N., lon. 78° 3' E. In December 1843, the British army, under command of Sir Hugh Gough, accompanied by Lord Ellenborough, governor-general, encamped here in the advance against Gwalior.

**KAKUNDY**, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Nunez or Kakundy, 100 m. N.E. its mouth.

**KALA-BAGH**, a town of Afghanistan, on the Indus, 70 m. S. Peshawar. P. about 2000.

**KALABSHEH** (El), *Talmis*, a vill. of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 40 m. S. Assouan. It has a ruined temple, a fine remnant of antiquity.

**KALAH** ("*Castle*"), a prefix of numerous vills., fortresses, etc., in W. Asia; the principal being—I. (*Jik*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 35 m. N.E. Angora, at the base of a hill crowned by a castle, and said to have 800 Mohammedan and 60 Armenian houses, 14 mosques, a khan, and a public bath. It was taken by Ibrahim Pasha in his invasion of Asia Minor, and subsequently sacked by the Turkish troops.—II. (*Sherkat*), Turkish Koordistan, a site with extensive ruins, on rt. b. of the Tigris, 30 m. E. Al-Hadhr.—III. (*Sifid*), a fortified town, Persia, prov. Fars, 55 m. W.N.W. Shiraz.

**KALAICHI**, a town of Afghanistan, near the Indus, 30 m. S. Dera Ismael Khan. It has considerable trade, and pays 30,000 rupees tribute annually to the Sikhs.

**KALAMARI**, a bay of Asia Minor, lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 29° 28' E.; near the head of which are the ruins of the aqueduct of ancient *Patara*.

**KALAMATA**, a seaport town of Greece, cap. gov. Messenia, on the Nedor river, near the head of the Gulf of Koron. P. 2000. It has a brisk trade in oil, silk, and figs, raised in its vicinity.

**KALAMAZOO**, a river of the U. S., N. America, state Michigan, after a W.N.W. course of 200 m., enters Lake Michigan, 41 m. N. the mouth of the river St Joseph. It is navigable for boats for its last 38 m.—II. a co., same state, in its S.W. part. P. (1860) 24,646.—III. a township, cap. above co., and on the river, 140 m. W. Detroit. P. 6000.

**KALAMO** and **KASTUS**, two small islands of the Ionian group, W. of Meganisi, and near the coast of Acarnania. Length of Kalamo, N. to S., 7 m.

**KALANTAN**, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Siam, with a town of same name, in the Gulf of Siam, in lat. 6° 27' N., lon. 101° 52' E. P. of state estimated at 65,000.

**KALANT-GUNGA**, a river of Ceylon, enters the Indian Ocean, 3 m. N. Colombo, course 60 m. W., for 3-4ths of which it is navigable for boats.

**KALAT-EL-MUDIK**, a town of North Syria, pash. and 70 m. S.S.W. Aleppo, near ancient Apamea, with an old castle. An adjacent lake abounds with the black fish, *macropteronotus niger*.

**KALATOA**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the Sea of Flores, between Flores and Celebes.

**KALAU**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 55 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. P. 2200. Near it is the vill. of Kabel, with mineral baths.

**KALAVRITA**, *Cymatha*, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Kyllenia, near the foot of Mount Khelmos, 28 m. S.E. Patras.

**KALBE**, two towns of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg.—I. cap. circ., on the Saale, 18 m. S. Magdeburg. P. 6000. Manufs. woollen stuffs and hosiery. It is enclosed by walls.—II. 17 m. S.S.E. Salzwedel, on the Milde. P. 1800.

**KALDENKIRCHEN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. and 10 m. W.S.W. Kempen. P. 1700.

**KALEFAR**, a fortified town of Little Walachia, on l. b. of the Danube.

**KALENBERG**, a principality of Hanover, comprising the capital. Area 1050 sq. miles.

**KALGAN** ('Tartar "a Gate," Chinese *Chan-kiakow*), a town of China, prov. Chi-li, 125 m. N.W. Peking, and near the great wall of China, on the route from Peking to Kiakhta. Though not large, it is very populous, and is divided by a river into a Mongol and a Chinese town, both of which are fortified. The town is an important depôt of the overland trade between China and Russia.

**KALGUEV** or **KOLGUEV**, an island of European Russia, gov. Archangel, in the Arctic Ocean. Length and breadth 45 m. each. Surface mountainous or marshy, clothed with moss, but resorted to by traders from the mainland, who here procure large quantities of skins, eggs, and feathers.

**KALHARI DESERT**, a vast tract of South Africa, between lat. 20° 30' and 28° S., lon. 18°, 30' and 28° E. It is inhabited by the Bosjesmans, whose hair grows like a scrubbing brush, a peculiarity which is considered to mark the greatest specific difference between any of the races of mankind.

**KALHAT**, a seaport town of Arabia, dom. and 70 m. S.E. Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

**KALICE**, **KALISZ**, or **KALISCH**, a city of Poland, and the most W. in the Russian dom., cap. prov. of same name, on an island in the Proсна, 130 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. P. (1861) 12,585. It is enclosed by walls, and entered by 5 gates. Chief edifices, the citadel, the former palace of the waiwode, now occupied by the judicial courts, the cathedral, many other churches, a Jews' synagogue, theatre, and several hospitals. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, leather, etc. Near it, in 1706, the Poles defeated the Swedes.

**KALIMNO**, **CALAMO**, or **CALYNDA**, an island off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, 15 m. N.W. Stanchio (Cos). Lat. 37° N., lon. 27° E. Surface mountainous and bare; it was anciently famous for its honey, which is still one of its principal products. *Kalimno* or *Calamo*, its chief town, is on its west coast.—*Kalolimno* is a small island, Sea of Marmara, 40 m. S.S.W. Constantinople.

**KALLENJUR**, a town and celebrated hill fort of India, 607 m. N.W. Calcutta. The rocky hill on which the fort stands is completely isolated by a chasm 1200 yards wide and 180 feet high, and in most places inaccessible. In a scarp of the hill is an entrance to a very long flight of steps penetrating the interior of the rock to a great distance, and ending in a subterranean reservoir of clear

cool water, said to be unfathomable. Access to the vast circumvallation of this hill is by a pathway on the S.E. side. This celebrated fort, after a very severe contest, was exchanged with the British, and completely destroyed in 1854. The town is situated at the S.E. base of the hill.

**KALLEE**, **NUDDÉE**, two rivers of India.—I. (*East*), between the Ganges and Jumna, has its rise in lat. 29° 19' N., lon. 77° 51' E. Elevation 900 feet above the sea. Total course 540 m. It falls into the Ganges in lat. 27° 1' N., lon. 80° 3' E.—II. (*West*), rises in lat. 30° N., lon. 77° 47' E. Elevation 1000 feet above the sea. It falls into the Hindun on the left, in lat. 29° 13' N., lon. 77° 35' E. Total course 120 miles.

**KALLENJUR**, India. [CALLINGER.]

**KALLNACH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Aarberg. P. 719.

**KALLO** (**NAGY** or **GREAT**), a market town of E. Hungary, cap. co. Szabolcs, 23 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. P. 5444, mostly Protestants. It has Greek and Protestant churches, and a factory of saltpetre.—*Kis-Kallo* is a vill. in its vicinity.

**KALLUNDBORG**, a maritime town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Seeland, 58 m. W. Copenhagen. P. 2587. It has a good harbour, and an active trade in corn and cattle.

**KALMAR**, a maritime town of Sweden, extending along its E. coast, between lat. 56° 20' and 58° 20' N., lon. 15° 30' and 17° E., having E. the Baltic, and landward the læns Linköping, Jönköping, Wexiö, and Carlskrona. Area, including the island Oland, 4397 sq. m. P. (1860) 221,029. Surface hilly in the N., level elsewhere; lakes and coast harbours are numerous. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption; flax, timber, iron, and cattle are also important products. Principal towns, Kalmar, Westervik, and Wimmerby.

**KALMAR** or **CALMAR**, a fortified seaport city of E. Sweden, cap. læn, on Kalmar Sound, opposite the island Oland, 190 m. S.S.W. Stockholm. P. (1860) 8317. It stands on the island Quarholm, communicates with a suburb on the mainland by a bridge of boats, and is built mostly of wood. Principal edifices, a cathedral, town-hall, prefecture, and a strong castle, now a house of correction. It has also an academy, a dockyard, a harbour, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, tobacco, and potash. The treaty of Kalmar, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here in 1397.—*Kalmar Sound* is a strait of the Baltic Sea, separating the island Oland from the mainland.

**KALOCZA** or **COLOCZA**, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 68 m. S. Pesth, with a steam-packet station on l. b. of the Danube. P. 5930. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, piarist college, and Roman Catholic gymnasium.—II. a vill., co. Marmaros. P. 1830.

**KALOJERO**, a small desert island, Grecian Archipelago, about midway between Andros & Scio.

**KALPEE** or **CALPEE**, a large and populous town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 45 m. S.W. Cawnpore, on the Jumna, which is commanded by its fort. P. 21,812. It is an entrepôt for cotton from S.W. of India, and has manufs. of paper and sugar-candy.

**KALTENERUNN**, a market town of West Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Styrian frontier, 3 m. N.E. Radkersburg. P. 1706.

**KALTEN-NORDHEIM**, a town of Germany, Saxo-Weimar, 25 m. S.S.W. Eisenach. P. 1696.—*Kalten-Sundheim* is a vill. 3 m. S.ward. P. 924.

**KALUGA**, a gov. of European Russia, near its centre, forming the most W. of the great manufacturing provs., bounded E. by Tula, S. Orel,

W. Smolensk, and N. Moscow. Area 11,022 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,007,471. Surface flat. Chief crops, rye, oats, wheat, barley, lint, and hemp. Cattle are not numerous, but the horses are excellent. Manufactures comprise metallic goods and cutlery, cloth, cotton, leather, beet-root sugar, soap, and distilling. Commerce principally with Archangel. Exports oil and spirits.

**KALUGA**, a town of Russia, cap. gov. and dist. same name, 95 m. S.W. Moscow, on the Oka. P. (1858) 32,335. It is the see of the bishop of Kaluga and Borovsk, and has a gymnasium, a seminary for the children of poor nobles, a foundling hospital, and house of correction. Manufs. muskets, cloth, oil, paper, cotton, pottery, soap, and vitriol; tanneries and sugar refineries; commerce in sheep skins, Russian leather, and wax.

**KALUSCHIN**, a town of Poland, gov. and 33 m. W.S.W. of Warsaw. P. 4566.

**KALWARIA**, a town of Austrian Galicia, circ. and 8 m. E.S.E. Wadowice, with a convent of Benedictines, much frequented in pilgrimage.

**KALWARIA**, a town of Poland, gov. Augustow, on the Szezupa, 24 m. N.N.E. Suwalki. P. 8450, comprising many Jews. Manufs. leather.

**KALYVIA** or **KALLIDEA**, a vill. of Greece, Hellas, gov. Boeotia, 4 m. N.W. Arachova.

**KAMA**, a river of European Russia, and the principal tributary of the Volga, rises in the gov. Viatka, N.E. Glazov, flows through gov. Perm, and S.W. between Viatka and Orenburg, and joins the Volga 40 m. S. Kasan, after a course estimated at 1400 m. All the rivers of the gov. Viatka, Perm, and N. Orenburg are its tributaries, and at its junction with the Volga it is nearly as broad as that river. One of its affluents is connected with the affluent of the Dwina, by the canal of Catharine II., 12 m. in length, and it forms an important line of traffic between the countries of the South Volga and those around the White Sea. It is now traversed by steam vessels, and is navigable for ordinary barges from the Volga to Perm, and for flat-bottomed boats to a much greater distance.

**KAMA** or **KOONER**, a river of Central Asia, joins the Cabool river, Afghanistan, 10 m. E. Jelalabad, after a S.W. course of 220 m. through Chitral and Kafiristan.

**KAMALLA**, a small town and fort of the Punjab, near the Ravee, 115 m. S.W. Lahore.

**KAMARAN**, an island off the W. coast of Arabia, dom. and 20 m. S. Loheia, in a bay of the Red Sea. Length 13 m. It is fertile, and has a harbour.

**KAMARUDDINNAGAR**, a town of British India, N.W. provs., dist. and 24 m. E. Meerut. The place is important as having a ford across the Ganges.

**KAMBERG**, a town of Germany, duchy and 22 m. E. Nassau. P. 1250.

**KAMBURG** or **CAMBURG**, a town, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, on the Saale, 17 m. E.N.E. Weimar.

**KAMENITZ**, numerous towns and vill. of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Tabor. P. 2281.—II. circ. and 12 m. S. Chrudim.—III. circ. and 11 m. E. Iglau. P. 1560.

**KAMENITZA**, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, on the Kamenitza riv., 10 m. S.W. Patras.

**KAMENOI-OSTROV**, two islands of Russia; one at the mouth of the Neva, in the Gulf of Finland, with an imperial summer palace and a Gothic church; the other in the Caspian Sea, near Guriev, gov. Orenburg.

**KAMENSKOI**, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, 40 m. S. Kamisklov, with imperial iron works and a cannon foundry.

**KAMENZ** or **CAMENZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 22 m. N.E. Dresden, on the Black Elster. P.

4697, employed in weaving woollen and linen fabrics. It has a gymnasium and several churches.

**KAMINIETZ** (Pol. *Kamenez-Podolsk*), a town of Russian Poland, near its S.W. frontier, cap. gov. Podolia, on the Smotritsch, 285 m. N.W. Odessa. P. (1855) 18,017. It is cap. of the Greek eparchy of Podolia, & has a Russian theological seminary, a gymnasium, and 2 public schools. Chief edifice, the cathedral of St Peter and St Paul. Its fortifications, razed in 1812, have since been renewed.

**KAMIONKA STRZUMILOWA**, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, on the Bug, 27 m. N.E. Lemberg. P. 1295.

**KAMISHIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 106 m. S.S.W. Saratov, on the Volga, here joined by the Kamishinka. P. (1855) 11,248. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1710; is enclosed by a wall, and has salt magazines, water-mills, tallow-factories, and a trade in agricultural produce.

**KAMIZ**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and S.W. Neisse. P. 1560.

**KAMNITZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 2240. Manufs. woollen cloth, stockings, and thread.

**KAMOURASKA**, a vill. and seignory of Canada East, dist. and 85 m. N.E. Quebec; the vill. near the mouth of the Kamouraska, opposite which, in the St Lawrence, are the rocky Kamouraska isles.

**KAMPEN**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysseel, cap. cant., on the Yssel, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. W.N.W. Zwolle. P. (1862) 12,445. Manufactures carpets.

**KAMPTEE**, a military cantonment of India, near Nagpore, in lat. 21° 16' N., lon. 79° 14' E. It has artillery and infantry barracks, and a church.

**KAMTCHATKA**, a peninsula of Asia, on the N.E., forming the S.E. termination of Siberia, extending between lat. 51° and 59° 55' N., lon. 155° 40' and 164° 20' E., bounded E. by the Sea of Kamtchatka, S. by the Pacific, W. by the Sea of Okhotsk, and N. by the country of the Tchuktchi. Cap. Petropaulovski, on the S.E. coast. Surface flat in the N.E., on all the W. coast, except at the S. point, and in the centre. The E. coasts are deeply indented; bold and steep on the S. It is traversed by a range of mountains which extend right through its centre, from Cape Lopatka, its S. point, till it joins the Stanovoi mountains on the N.; in about lat. 54° a branch strikes off to the N.E., and terminates in Klocheffskaia volcano, 16,000 feet high. The volcanoes of Kamtchatka constitute the northern extremity of the eruptive belt of Eastern Asia; there are in the peninsula 21 volcanic cones, varying from 7000 to 16,000 feet above the sea, and most of them are in a state of activity. The snow-line is at an elevation of 5000 feet; cone-trees grow on the mountain-sides to 500, and shrubs to 2000 feet above the sea. Chief river the Kamtchatka, which rises in lat. 54°, flows N. through the central valley, and E. through the mountain range to the E. Sea, in lat. 56°. Length 250 m. Chief affl., the Jelowka, from the N. Principal lake, the Kurié, near the S.W. point; length 20 m.; breadth 12 m. Climate very severe; winter lasts nine months, and frost is common even in summer. In the interior, where protected by the mountains, the climate is milder; here the larch grows, and rye, barley, and pot herbs are cultivated. The pop. live chiefly on the produce of hunting and fishing. The export of goods is conducted on sledges drawn by dogs. Exports comprise sable, fox, and other skins (30,000 annually), whale oil, fish, and eggs. Trade chiefly with Okhotsk. Imports, colonial goods. *Kamtchatka* was discovered and conquered by the Russians between 1696 and 1706.

It is subdivided into four districts, each under a lieutenant-governor. [MARITIME REGION.]

**KAMUSCHLOV**, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Tobol river, 65 m. N.W. Shadrinsk. P. 2900.

**KANADEL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. S.W. Simbirsk, on an affl. of the Volga. P. 2250.

**KANANGAWA**, a seaport town of Japan, island Nippon, on the bay and 15 m. S. Yedo. It was opened to commerce in 1858. In 1862, 121 vessels (tonnage 42,595) entered, and 97 (tonnage 35,496) cleared, the port. Trade is carried on chiefly by British, American, and Dutch vessels. Exports comprise raw silk, tea, copper, timber, lacquered wares, oil, sea-weed, paper, gensing, mushrooms, dried fish, raw cotton, etc.; value (1862) 1,313,568*l.* Imports: tin, lead, spelter, camlets, grey shirtings, cottons, chintzes, velvets, woollens, medicine, provisions, etc.; value (1862) 536,860*l.* Total duties paid on imports and exports 72,057*l.*

**KANARAK** (*the "Black Pagoda"*), an ancient maritime vill. of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 45 m. S.S.E. Cuttack. Here are the ruins of a large Hindoo temple, long deserted for that of Juggernaut, 16 m. W. ward.

**KANAWHA**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of Virginia, watered by river of same name. Area 1218 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,966 free, 2184 slaves.

**KANAWHA RIVER**, U. S., North America, rises in the N. part of North Carolina, flows N.N.W. through Virginia, and after a course of about 300 m. joins the Ohio 250 m. below Pittsburg. Chief affls., the Elk, Coal, and Greenbriar rivers. It is navigable by steamers to the vill. of Kanawha or Charleston, about 43 m. from its mouth. This vill. has a court-house and branch bank, and in its vicinity are extensive salt-works. P. 1092, employed in boiling a very briny water, here extracted from the lower coal measures by deep artesian wells. This and other tracts of the Kanawha valley also produce large supplies of petroleum from similar artesian borings.

**KANCHINJUNGA MOUNTAIN**. [KUNCHINJUNGA.]

**KAN-CHOU**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kan-Su, cap. dist., near the N.W. frontier & great wall. Lat. 39° 10' N.; lon. 100° 40' E. Manufs. woollens. It corresponds to the *Kampon* of Marco Polo.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., on the Kan-kiang river, lat. 25° 52' 43" N., lon. 114° 50' E. It is strongly fortified, & has several temples; manufs. Chinese ink and varnish, and extensive trade.

**KANGCHOW**, a seaport town of China, prov. Shan-tung, on a small river near the Yellow Sea. **KANDAH**, a considerable walled town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 23 m. E. Gundava.

**KANDALASK**, a vill. of Russia, gov. Archangel, on bay of same name, on W. of the White Sea.

**KANDERGRUND**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Frutigen. P. 1052.

**KANDERN**, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 21 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 1380, engaged in silk and cloth manufs., and iron works.

**KANDY** or **CANDY**, a town of Ceylon, formerly cap. of kingdom, near the centre of the island, 62 m. N.E. Colombo, and 1676 feet above the sea. It stands in an amphitheatre of wooded hills, and consists of mud huts, with European barracks, an hospital on the banks of an artificial lake, a residence for the British governor, several missionary and other schools, and many Buddhist and Hindoo temples, now in decay. It was captured by the British, first in 1803, and finally in 1815.

**KANE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 543 sq. m. P. (1860) 30,062.

**KANEM**, a kingdom of North Central Africa,

on N. shore of Lake Tchad. Lat. 15° N., lon. 13° E.

**KANEV**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.E. Kiev, on the Dnieper. P. 3008.

**KANGAROO ISLAND**, a large island of South Australia, in lat. 36° S., lon. 137° E. Estimated area 1970 sq. m. Shores greatly indented and abrupt; its rounded hills covered with a thick shrub; and it abounds with shallow salt lakes. It has no native inhabitants, but is occasionally visited by whale and seal fishers.—*Kangaroo Point* is a vill. of Tasmania, opposite Hobartown, on the E. bank of the river Derwent.

**KANGAROO**, a riv., New S. Wales, co. Camden, falls into Shoalhaven river, 20 m. above Nowra.

**KANGELUNG**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, 70 m. N. Bali. Length, E. to W., 25 m.; average breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by shoals.

**KANGHUR**, a town of Scinde, 20 m. W.N.W. Shikarpoor. Lat. 28° 13' N.; lon. 68° 35' E.

**KANIZSA**, three towns of Hungary.—I. (*Nagy* or *Great*), once an important fortress, co. Szalád. P. 9441.—II. (*Magyar*), co. Bacs, on the Theiss, 14 m. S. Szegedin. P. 8855.—III. (*Török*), co. Ob. Bacs, dist. Beeskerek. P. 2062.

**KANKAKEE**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Illinois. Area 590 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,412.

**KANKARI**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 70 m. N.W. Angora. P. about 18,000. It has barracks, mosques, khans, and a Greek church.

**KAN-KIANG**, a river of China, forming a part of its great internal line of navigation, flows throughout the prov. Kiang-si from S. to N., traverses the Lake Po-yang, and joins the Yangtze-kiang, after a course estimated at 350 miles.

**KANO**, a considerable town of Central Africa, Nigritia, cap. state Houssa, about lat. 12° N., lon. 9° E. Pop. estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000.

**KANSAS**, one of the U. S., N. America, lat. 37° to 40° N., lon. 94° to 107° W. Extent 630 m. by 203 m. Area 114,798 sq. m. P. (1860) 107,206, of whom 625 were free coloured, and 2 were slaves. Separated from Utah by the territory of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, and watered by the Kansas and Arkansas rivers, the first of which rises in Rocky Mountains, & flows E. 900 m. to the Missouri, and is navigable to Fort Riley. Climate very fine. *Kansas* city is on the Missouri r., 280 m. W. St Louis by the Pacific Rail. *Kansas territory* was formed in 1854, and after a protracted struggle, resolved that it should not admit slavery among its institutions. It was admitted into the Federal Union in 1861.

**KANSK**, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, prov. Yeniseisk, cap. dist., 120 m. E. Krasnoyarsk.

**KAN-SU**, the most N.W. prov. of China, between lat. 32° 30' and 45° N., lon. 85° and 106° E., having E. the prov. Shen-si, Se-chuen, and on other sides Mongolia, into which a long tongue of it stretches between the territory of the Koko-nor and the desert of Gobi, dividing the prov. into two portions totally unlike in their products and climate. Area 400,000 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 19,512,716. Surface mountainous and desert land. Principal river, the Hoang-ho. Products comprise dyes, gold, mercury, silks, musk, and tobacco. Lan-chou is the cap., besides which, there are 9 cities of the first rank.

**KANTH** or **CANTH**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 13 m. S.W. Breslau, on the Weistritz. P. 1800. An action between the French and Prussians took place near it in 1813.

**KANTURK**, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W.S.W. Buttevant. P. 2286. It has a fever hospital, district bridewell, market-house, branch bank, and manufs. of serges.

\* **KANUM**, a city of Little Tibet, on the Upper Sulej, lat. 31° 37' N., lon. 78° 28' E., on a table-land, nearly 9000 feet above the sea. It was long the residence of the traveller Cosma de Koros.

**KAO**, numerous cities of China and Corea; the principal being Kao-tehou, prov. and 168 m. S.W. Canton, cap. dep., on a navigable river, in lat. 21° 48' N., lon. 111° 8' E. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has manufs. of nankeens.

**KAPELLE**, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Zealand, island S. Beveland, 4 m. E. Goes. P. 1842.—II. (*West Kapelle*), same prov., 7 m. W.N.W. Middleburg. P. 1892.

**KAPFENBERG**, a market town of Styria, 3 m. N.N.E. Brück, with a station on the railway between Murzschlag and Grätz. P. 600.

**KAPITI** or **ENTRY ISLAND**, New Zealand, is between the N. and S. islands.

**KAPLITZ**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and dist. Budweis. P. 1900.

**KAPNIK-BANYA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Szathmar, 8 m. E. Nagy-Banya. P. 3000, mostly employed in gold, silver, and lead mines.

**KAPOSVAR**, a town of Central Hungary, co. Szumegh, on the Kapos, 97 m. S.W. Pesth. P. 4445, chiefly employed in cultivating tobacco. It has a Roman Catholic church.

**KAPPEL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Affoltern. Here Zwingli died. P. 734.

**KAPPELN**, a maritime town of the duchy and 15 m. N.E. Schleswig. P. 2100.

**KAPUNDA**, a vill. of S. Australia, dist. and 45 m. N. Adelaide, close to extensive copper mines.

**KAPUVAR**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Oedenburg, 40 m. S. Presburg. P. 4373.

**KARA**, a river forming a part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, rises in the Ural mountains, flows N. and enters the Sea of Kara, after a course of 125 miles.

**KARA (SEA OF)**, a portion of the Arctic Ocean, between the Russian govts. Archangel and Tobolsk on the S., and the island Novaia-Zemlia on the N., and extending between lat. 70° and 73° N., lon. 57° and 68° E. On its S.W. side it is entered by the Strait of Kara, between the islands Waigatz and Novaia-Zemlia, and 30 m. across. On the S.E. side is the Gulf of Kara, and on the S. it is entered by the river Kara.

**KARA** (Turkish *black*), a prefix to the names of numerous places in the East, of which the principal are the following:—

**KARA-AGHADJ**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 40 m. S.E. Silistria.—II. a bay of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 41' 50" N., lon. 28° 30' E.

**KARABAGH** (*Black Garden*), a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, between the Kur and Aras rivers, enclosed by the provs. Nakhchevan, Erivan, Elizabetpol, and Shirvan. Its central part consists of a bare table-land, interspersed with fertile valleys. Chief town Shoosha.

**KARA-BAGH**, a town and large fort of Afghanistan, 40 m. S.W. Ghuznee, and 7426 feet above the sea. Lat. 33° 10' N., lon. 67° 59' E.

**KARA-BUNAR** (*Barate* or *Barathra*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 58 m. E.S.E. Konieh. It has a khan, a mosque, and nitre works. Near it are traces of volcanic action.

**KARACHI**, seaport of Scinde. [KURRACHEE.]

**KARADAGH**, a district of the Persian prov. Azerbaijan, adjacent to Karabagh.

**KARA DAGH** or **TAGH**, sev. mtns. of Asia Minor, and a chain in Persia between Khuzistan & Larietan.—II. a mountain range of European Turkey, Rumili, near Philippopolis.—*Karaja Tagh* (*Mons Masius*), Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, separates the basins of the Euphrates and Tigris.

**KARA HISSAR** (Turk. "*Black Castle*"), several towns of Asia Minor.—I. pash. Karamania, 30 m. S.W. Kaisariyeh, on the slope of a hill, crowned by a ruined castle, and supposed to be the site of the ancient *Cybistra*.—II. pash. Adana, 25 m. W. Tarsous.—III. (*Shebb-Kaneh*), pash. and 110 m. E.N.E. Sivas, on the route to Erzerum. It stands on a high hill, and has well-stocked bazaars. Near it are alum-works.

**KARA-JILER**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 50 m. S.E. Angora, near the Kizil-Irmak.

**KARAK** or **KAREDJ**, an island of the Persian Gulf, in lat. 29° 12' N., lon. 50° 13' E. It is about 15 m. in circ., of coral formation, and has on its N. side an old Dutch fort, with a vill. inhabited by about 1000 Arabs. Chief industry: raising fruits and pearl-fishing. Ships bear up hither from Bushire during strong S.W. winds in the gulf, and anchor near it in safety.

**KARAKAL**, a town of Walachia, cap. dist. Ramnatzi, 30 m. S.E. Krajova.

**KARAKASH**, a city of Chinese Turkestan, on an affl. of the Khoten river, 240 m. E.S.E. Yarkand.

**KARAKORUM**, a mountain chain of the Chinese empire, separating Chinese Turkestan from Little Tibet, near valley of Shayok, mean elev. 18,600 ft. above the sea; but the highest point, Dapsang Peak, is 28,278 ft. The *Karakorum* runs nearly parallel with the Himalaya, beginning E. of Lussa, about 93°, and ending in the lon. of Hasdra, about 75° E. It forms the northern border of E. and W. Tibet; and this range, not the Kuenlun, forms the watershed between India and Central Asia. The brothers Schlagintweit were the first Europeans who crossed the range, and found it to be the principal chain.

**KARAMAN**, *Laranda*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, near the N. foot of Mount Taurus, 63 m. S.S.E. Konieh. P. 7000.

**KARAMANIA**, a pash. of Asia Minor, comprising most of the E. portion of its central table-land, between lat. 37° and 40° N., lon. 31° and 37° E., having S. Mount Taurus, separating it from the pashes. Ithil and Adana, and on other sides Marsh, Sivas, and Anatolia. Principal rivers, the Kizil Irmak (*Halye*) and the Sihon; in its W. are numerous small lakes. It is divided into seven sanjaks. Principal towns, Konieh, Kaisariyeh, Ak-shehr, Beg-shehr, Nigdeh, and Karaman.

**KARANG BOLLONG**, a dist. of Java, near its centre, on S. coast, residency Baglen. The pop. export great numbers of birds' nests to China.

**KARANIZ**, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, near Takhti Soleiman (the ancient *Ecbatana*), on the Sanik river.

**KARANJA**, an island of India, on E. side of Bombay harbour, and separated by a narrow channel from the mainland. It is 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, and is low, except two hills, called the Great and Little Karanja hills.

**KARANSEBES**, a mkt. town, S. Hungary, Banat, on the Temes, 50 m. S.E. Temesvar. P. 3400.

**KARA-SU** ("*Black River*"), a name applied to numerous rivers in the Turkish doms, among which are—I. the W. branch of the Euphrates, which joins the Keumer Su, 14 m. S.W. Erzinjan.—II. European Turkey, between Rumili and Macedonia, enters the *Ægean* Sea opposite Thasos, after a S. course of 130 m.—III. Asia Minor, tributary to the Kizil Irmak, near Kaisariyeh and the Melas of Strabo. It is also a name of the Struma, of an affluent of the Vardar, Macedonia, and of the Kerkhab.

**KARA-SU-BAZAR**, a Tartar town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, 24 m. E.N.E. Simferopol. P. (1855) 15,287, comprising Tartars,

Greeks, Russians, Jews, and Armenians. It has 24 minarets, a Greek church, and 2 Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a fortified khan near its centre. It is the great mart of the Crimea, and has a weekly market and an annual fair. Manufactures morocco, leather, candles, soap, pottery, and tiles.

**KARATCHEV**, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 45 m. W.N.W. Orel. P. 5725.

**KARATEGHIN**, a river and town of Central Asia, the river an affluent of the Upper Oxus, in the table-land of Pamir, and the town on its banks, dom. and 90 m. N.E. Hissar.

**KARATOVA**, a market town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Braunista, sanj. and 22 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil. P. 4000.

**KARAVARIA**, European Turkey. [VERIA.]

**KARAVUKOVA**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Bacs, dist. Apatin. P. 1968.

**KARDSZAG-UJ-SZALLAS**, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. dist. Great Kumanja, 25 m. S.W. Debreezin. P. 12,186. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches.

**KAREING**, a country of Siam, between lat. 15° 30' and 17° N., lon. 101° and 103° E. It is occupied by the primitive inhabitants of Siam, formerly subject to Cambodia. They are a race of pagans who recognise a good and an evil spirit, but have no form of religion. They burn their dead.

**KARGE**, **KARGOVA**, or **UNRUHSTADT**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 50 m. S.W. Posen, on the Odra. P. 1970. Manufs. woollen cloth.

**KARGOPOL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 185 m. E.N.E. Olenetz, on the Onega. P. 2040.

**KARIKAL**, a maritime town of India, ceded to the French by the rajah of Tanjore in 1759, on the Coromandel coast, 8 m. S. Tranquebar. P. 10,000. The territory of Karikal has 113 villages, the pop. of which is 52,643. It is very fertile and well cultivated. Chief product, rice.

**KARINJAH**, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 44 m. S.S.W. Baitool.

**KARITENA**, a vill. of Greece, cap. gov. Gortynia, near the centre of the Morea, 17 m. W. Tripolitza. P. 1000.

**KARKISSA**, *Circæsiûm*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, cap. sanj., on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Khabur, in lat. 35° 8' N., lon. 40° 30' E. Under Diocletian it was a strongly fortified frontier town of the Roman dominions.

**KARLBURG**, a market town of W. Hungary, near the Danube, 10 m. S. Presburg. P. 1800.

**KARLEBY**, a seaport town, Finland. [GAMLA.]

**KARLEI**, a vill. of India. [CARLEE.]

**KARLO**, an island in the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. (of W. point) 65° 2' N., lon. 24° 33' E.; length 11 m.

**KARLOWITZ** or **CARLOVITZ**, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonian military frontier, co. and 8 m. S.S.E. Peterwardein, with a steam-packet station on rt. b. of the Danube. P. 3450. A memorable treaty between Austria and Turkey was concluded here in 1699.

**KARLSBAD**, a town of Bohemia. [CARLSBAD.]

**KARLSBRUNN**, a vill. & well-frequented watering-place of Austrian Silesia, leg. Brunn, circ. Troppau.—II. a watering-place of Bohemia, circ. Chrudin, near Zwittau. P. 780.

**KARLSBURG** or **CARLSBURG** (Hung. *Karoly-Fejervar*), a fortified town of Transylvania, cap. co., on the Maros, 48 m. S. Klausenburg. P. 5239, comprising many Jews, who here enjoy peculiar rights, under the protection of the bishops. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral, the Bathany church, the palace of the bishops of Transylvania, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, with the provincial archives, a mint, ob-

servatory, and arsenal, barracks, and hospitals and it has several public libraries.

**KARLSHAFEN**, a town of Central Germany Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Weser, 24 m. N. Cassel. P. 1800.—*Karlsmarkt* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 34 m. S.E. Breslau, on rt. b. of the Stober. P. 555.

**KARLSSTADT**, a royal free town of Austrian Croatia, cap. co., between the Kulpa and Korona, 33 m. S.W. Agram. P. 6000. It consists of a fortress, outer town, and suburb, is the see of a Greek bishop, and has many public buildings and superior schools, manufs. of *rosoglio*, and an active transit trade.—II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 14 m. N.W. Würzburg. P. 2160. It has a trade in wine.

**KARLSSTADT**, a town of Sweden. [CARLSSTADT.]

**KARNAC**, a vill. of Upper Egypt. [THEBES.]

**KARNES**, a co. of U.S., North America, Texas. P. 1844 free, 327 slaves.

**KARNTHEN** (Eng. *Carinthia*), a political division of the Austrian empire, forming the N.W. part of Illyria. Area 4006 sq. m. P. (1857) 332,456. It is divided into the two circles Klagenfurth and Villach. Surface mountainous. Chief industry, cattle-rearing. Principal river the Drave. Chief lake the Klagenfurth or Wörthsee. Karnten and Krain are among the least populous provs. of the empire. [ILLYRIA—KRAIN.]

**KAROLY** (NAGY), Hungary. [NAGY-KAROLY.]

**KARPFEN**, a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Krupinika, 60 m. N. Pesth. P. 2160.

**KARROOS**, extensive plains of South Africa, Cape Colony, occupying most part of the terraces between the mountain ranges. They are annually covered with a rich vegetation, and pastured by numerous herds; but when the dry season sets in they become arid deserts.

**KARS**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, cap. pashalic, on the Arpa-chai, 105 m. N.E. Erzeroum. P. 12,000. It is partly walled, and has 8 mosques, minarets, Armenian churches and convents. It was taken by the Turks, & retaken by the Russians in 1858.

**KARSUN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. W.S.W. Simbirsk. P. 4408. It was formerly fortified, and has a cathedral & leather factories.

**KARTAL**, a maritime vill. of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Nicomedia, 14 m. S.E. Constantinople.

**KARTALINIA** or **KARTHLI**, the N. part of Georgia, Asiatic Russia, watered by the Kur and affils.; contains the towns Goro, Ananour, and Suram.

**KARTRUM**, cap. town of Nubia. [KHARTUM.]

**KARYES**, a small town of European Turkey, Macedonia, in the centre of the peninsula of Mount Athos. P. 206.

**KARYSTO** or **CASTEL ROSSO**, a seaport town of Greece, near S. extremity of isl. Eubœa. P. 3000.

**KASABAH** or **KASSABA**, a stone-built town of Asia Minor, Karamania, 54 m. S.E. Konieh.

**KASAN** or **KAZAN**, a gov. of European Russia in the E., bounded E. by Orenburg, S. Simbirsk, W. Novgorod, and N. Viatka. Area 23,729 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,543,344, nearly all of Greek church or Mohammedans. Surface flat, traversed by the Volga and Kama, which here unite. A great portion is covered with forests. Minerals comprise copper, gypsum, potter's clay, and lime. Chief crops, rye, wheat, lint, and hemp. The Khanat or Tartar kingdom of Kasan, founded 1441, was destroyed in 1552.

**KASAN**, a fortified city of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near its centre, on the Kasanska, 4 m. from its mouth in the Volga, 430 m. E. Moscow, 120 feet above the sea. P. (1858) 58,123. It is composed of three parts, the citadel, the town,

and suburbs, is cap. of a Greek eparchy, and see of a bishop, and has a magnetic observatory, an arsenal, and a powder magazine. *Kasan* has long been celebrated for its educational establishments: its university, founded 1804; a large library, an observatory, botanic garden, and several museums; 2 gymnasia, in one of which the eastern languages are taught; a primary normal school, a Greek theological seminary, with a library, a military school, and 14 public schools. Manus. cloths, cottons, cutlery, jewellery, soap, and marocco leather; tanneries and distilleries. It is the entrepôt of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and European Russia, and has extensive trade on the Volga. *Kasan* was three times nearly ruined by fire—1st, in 1774; 2d, in 1815, by the explosion of its powder magazine; and 3d, on the 5th September 1842, on which occasion more than half of the city was destroyed.

**KASANLIK or KEZANLIK**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. N.W. Adrianople. P. 10,000. (?) It has a manuf. of attar of roses.

**KASANSK**, a town of Russia, Don Cossack country, on l. b. of the Don, 20 m. E.S.E. Boguchar (gov. Voronie). It has an active trade.

**KASBIN**, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. N.W. Teheran. It is enclosed by brick walls. Principal edifices, a royal palace, a mosque, schools, bazaars, and baths. It is a depôt for the silks of Ghilan and Shirvan, destined for Bagdad and India, and rice from the Caspian provs. It produces fine melons and wine.

**KASCHAU** (Hung. *Kassa*), a royal free city of N. Hungary, cap. co. Abaujvar, on rt. b. of the Hernad, in a valley, surrounded by vine-clad hills, 180 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 13,082. In its great square an affluent of the river forms an island. It has a Gothic cathedral, numerous other churches and convents, an episcopal palace, barracks, an arsenal, a theatre, a royal academy, with a valuable library, and a fine collection of natural history, a collegiate episcopal seminary, school for nobles, and a military asylum. It forms a kind of provincial capital, and is resorted to by the upper classes in winter.

**KASHAN**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 92 m. N. Ispahan, on the route to Teheran. Lat. 34° N., lon. 61° 30' E. Pop. uncertain. It has a royal palace, numerous mosques, colleges, bazaars, and baths, manufs. of shawls, brocade silk stuffs, cottons, gold & silver articles, with an active trade in agricultural produce.

**KASHGAR or CASHGAR**, a city of Chinese Turkestan, 140 m. N.W. Yarkand. Lat. 39° 25' N., lon. 73° 57' E. Pop. estimated at 16,000, exclusive of the Chinese garrison, who, with the governor, occupy the citadel. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, entered by four gates, and divided into Mohammedan or Turkish, and Chinese towns. It is the residence of an Usbek chief, and has manufs. of cotton goods, and articles in gold and jasper. It exports brick tea, Chinese raw and manufactured silks, porcelain, and rhubarb to Bokhara, whence it receives Russian, Indian, and other produce. Its district comprises 8 other towns, and furnishes yearly tribute, which is sent to the Chinese governor at Ili. *Kashgar* was a commercial city of importance before the Christian era. It has belonged to the Chinese for nearly a century, and was formerly the cap. of Turkestan.

**KASHIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. N.E. Tver, on an affluent of the Volga. P. 3400.

**KASHIRA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Tula, on the Oka. P. 2500.

**KASHMIR or CASHMERE**, an extensive tract of

country of Northern India, constituting the dominions of Gholab Singh, situated between lat. 32° 17' and 37° N., lon. 73° and 79° 40' E. It is separated on the N. and E. from Tibet by the Karakorum mountains; on the S. by the Punjab and the British dists. of Spiti and Lahoul; and on the W. by the Punjab and the Huzareh country. Area 25,000 sq. m. Pop. formerly estimated at 750,000; but, owing to earthquakes, cholera, and famine, it has declined to 200,000. The valley of Cashmere has an average elevation of 5500 or 6000 ft. above the sea. Several mountains around it rise to 15,000 feet, and one in E. Cashmere reaches to 19,650 feet in height. The country is well watered by the Jhelum river and its tributaries. There are 10 or 12 passes through the mountains, four of which are practicable at all times of the year. The Pir Panjal Mountains are of basalt, and limestone and marble are common, but primary rocks rare, and few metals or important minerals. There are three lakes in the valley of Cashmere connected with the Jhelum river. Snow covers the country for five winter months, but the temperature then is seldom much below the freezing-point. Rain falls copiously in spring and early summer. The summer heat varies from 75° to 85° Fahr. Earthquakes are common; in 1828, 1200 persons perished by one. The soil on the basis of the mountains and valley is a rich loam, with sub-soil of clay. Rice is the principal crop; wheat, maize, millet, barley, melons, cucumbers, and other European fruits and vegetables, tobacco, cotton, oil-seeds, and Indian hemp are also raised. The water-lily and water-nut (*trapa bispinosa*) grow in abundance. Bees, kept in hives constructed in the houses, produce excellent honey. The natives are of a tall robust frame of body, with manly features; the women full-formed and handsome, with aquiline nose and features, resembling the Jewish. The language is a dialect of Sanscrit with a mixture of Persian. The country abounds in monuments. The staple wealth of Cashmere long consisted in its shawls, woven from the inner hair or down of tame and wild goats and sheep, fed on the table-land of Tibet, and which article is imported by way of Le, in Little Tibet. Some years ago the annual value of the shawls manufactured in Cashmere was estimated at 300,000l.; but the amount has since greatly declined, owing to the inferiority of the manufacture. Attempts were made by the Maharajah in 1864 to revive the trade. Other manufs. are lacquered wares in great variety, leather, saddlery, paper, attar of roses, cutlery, glass-wares, and articles in rock-crystal and chalcodony. Inhabitants mostly Mohammedans. Principal towns, Serinagar or Cashmere, Chapinian, Islamabad, and Pampur. It is considered a holy land by Hindoos; and it has numerous Buddhist antiquities. In 1586 the country was conquered by the Mogul Emperor Akbar. In 1752 it was subjugated by the Afghans, and remained under their sway till it fell into the power of the Sikhs in 1819, from which time till 1845 it was ruled by a governor of the Maharajah of the Punjab. Towards the end of 1845, the Sikh army invaded part of the British territory, which led to hostile operations, and resulted in the occupation of Lahore by the British, when a treaty was concluded, by which, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, the hill country between the Beas and the Indus, including the prov. of Kashmere, was ceded to the British, who transferred the larger portion to Gholab Singh, in independent possession for a pecuniary equivalent. By terms of the treaty, the supremacy

of the British is acknowledged by Gholab Singh, who is bound to assist them with troops under certain contingencies, and in return, aid is to be given him in resisting his enemies. An excellent survey of this beautiful valley has been lately completed as part of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. [SERINAGUR.]

**KASIMERSH**, a town of Poland, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Lublin, on the Vistula. P. 6720, mostly Jews.

**KASINOV** or **KASIMOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 67 m. E.N.E. Riazan, at the junction of the Babinka & Oka. P. 7333. Employed in fur trade.

**KASKASKIA**, a river of U.S., N. America, Illinois, rises N. of lat. 40°, flowing S.W. for 200 m., and joins the Mississippi 7 m. below Kaskaskia vill., which is on its banks, 128 m. S. Springfield. It has a Roman Catholic church, nunnery, & court-house. The river is navigable to Vandalia, 86 m. from its mouth.

**KASMARK**, a town of Hungary. [KESMARK.]  
**KASSON**, a state of W. Africa, N.E. of Senegambia, separated from Bambock on the S. and W. by the Senegal river. The French have a station here at Médira.

**KASSYE-GOPANG**, a town of Scinde, on rt. b. of the Indus, 25 m. N. Hyderabad, in a fertile dist.

**KASTAMOUNI** or **KOSTAMBONE**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Kara-su, 114 m. N.N.E. Angora, at an elevation of 2350 feet. P. about 12,000, mostly Turks. It has upwards of 30 mosques, 24 public baths, with copper forges, cotton printing works, and trade in wool.

**KASTELLAUN**, *Castellain*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S.W. Coblenz. P. 1220.

**KASTER**, a vill., gov. and N.W. Cologne. P. 500.

**KASTOREA** or **KESRIE**, *Celethrum*, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj, and 25 m. S. Monastir, on a peninsula in the Lake of Kastorea. P. 1800.—The *Lake of Kastorea* is nearly circular, and about 6 m. in diameter.

**KASTRI**, *Delphi*, a vill. of Greece. [CASTR.]  
**KATACOLO**, a cape and bay of Greece, gov. Elis, on the W. coast of the Morea, 15 m. S. Gastuni.

**KATAGUM**, a town of Central Africa, Nigritia, Lokoto, on an affl. of the Yeu, 135 m. E.N.E. Kano. It is said to be strongly fortified. P. 8000.

**KATANSKA** or **KHATANGA**, a river of Siberia, prov. Yeniseisk, enters the Gulf of Katanska, Arctic Ocean, after a N. course of 500 miles.

**KATHANEIN**, a vill. of Austria, Silesia, circ. and dist. Troppau. P. 3255.

**KATHARINABERG**, a mining town of N. Bohemia, circ. Saaz, 16 m. W. T'oplitz. P. 1000.

**KATOR**, a town of Scinde, on the Narra branch of the Indus, 108 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.

**KATRINK** or **CATERAN** (Loch), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, 9½ m. W. Callender, and 5 m. E. Loch Lomond. Length 10 m., breadth 2 m. It is of a serpentine form, and deep; surrounded by lofty mountains, the most striking of which is Benvenue. Its surplus waters are discharged at its E. end through the pass of the Trosachs and Loch Achray into river Teith, and Glasgow is supplied with water from the lake by magnificent aqueducts opened in 1859.

**KATSCHOOGA**, a thriving entrepôt of trade in Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, between Irkutsk and the settlements on the river Jana, N.W. ward.

**KATSENA**, a town of N. Africa, kingdom Sokoto, cap. prov., lat. 12° 57' N., lon. 7° 25' E. P. formerly 100,000, now 7000 or 8000. This region is one of the finest countries of Negroland.

**KATSIER**, a frontier town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. P. 2640.

**KATTEGAT**, inlet. [NORTH SEA.]

**KATTYWAR**, a province of India, comprehending the peninsula of Gujerat, between lat. 20° 42' and 23° 10' N., lon. 69° 5' and 72° 14' E. Area 19,850 sq. m. P. 1,468,900. Surface generally undulating, with low ranges of hills running in irregular directions. Chief crops, millet, maize, wheat, sugar-cane, and cotton. Climate very unhealthy. The province is divided into 10 districts called prants, which are again subdivided into the separate possessions of a number of Hindoo chiefs, many of whom are tributary to the British, and others to the Guicovar. There are 216 chiefs. Annual revenue 450,174*l.*, out of which 104,739*l.* is paid as tribute. Armed force, 8000 infantry and 4000 cavalry.

**KATUNGA** or **EYEO**, an important town of Gando, N. Africa, on a tributary of the Niger, 75 m. S.S.W. Bussa. P. 15,000. (?)

**KATUNSK MOUNTAINS**, a lofty group in South Siberia, gov. Tomsk, lat. 50° N., lon. 86° E.; highest, Mount Beluka, 12,790 feet.

**KATYF** or **KATIFF** (El), a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Bahrein, Persian Gulf. It is stated to have a trade, especially in pearls, from the adjacent fishery.

**KATZBACH**, a river of Prussian Silesia, which flows N.E. past Goldberg, Liegnitz, and Parchwitz, and joins the Oder on l. b., 29 m. N.W. Breslau, after a total course of 85 m. On its banks the Prussians gained a victory over the French in 1813.—*Katzenbuechel*, Baden, is the highest point of the Odenwald. Height 2300 feet above the sea.

**KATZENELLENBOGEN**, "*Cats' elbow*," a vill. of Germany, 9 m. E.S.E. Nassau. P. 902.—*Katzshütte* is a vill. of Schwartzburg-Budolstadt, on the Schwartz river, S. Konigsee. P. 1135.

**KAUAI**, one of the Sandwich Isl. Area 525 sq. m.

**KAUFBEUREN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 37 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. P. 4050.

**KAUFMAN**, a co. of U.S., North America, Texas. P. 3403 free, 533 slaves.

**KAURZIM**, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., 25 m. E.S.E. Prague. P. 2170, mostly agricultural.

**KAVALA** or **CAVALLO**, a seaport town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island Thasos. P. 4000. It is walled, has a citadel, and an export trade in cotton and tobacco. Birthplace of the late Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt. 9 m. S.W. is Eski (or Old) Kavala, anc. *Neapolis*, where St Paul landed from Troas.

**KAVASAKI**, a large town of Japan. It is the residence of a vice-governor, and near it is a splendid Buddhist temple.

**KAVAYA** or **KOVAJA**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. El-Bassan, on a river about 3 m. from its mouth, in the Adriatic, where it has a port, 8 m. S.S.W. Durazzo. P. 10,000 (?), mostly Mohammedans. The cheese made in the plain around it is sent into other provs. of Turkey.

**KAWAN**, a rocky island of New Zealand, in the Gulf of Houraki, about 30 m. from Auckland, 20 m. in circumference, & yielding a rich copper ore.

**KAWEN**, a group of between 60 and 70 wooded islands, Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago.

**KAYSERSBERG**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., arr. Colmar. P. 3217. It has cotton manufs. and potteries.

**KAZAMEEN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 8 m. N.W. Bagdad, on the Tigris. P. mostly Persians, who have here a famous mosque.

**KAZAN**, a gov. and city of Russia. [KASAN.]

**KAZBEK MNTN.**, Asia, 16,545 ft. [CAUCASUS.]

**KAZEROUN**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, in a fine valley, 55 m. W. Shiraz. Though in decay, it is said to have several thousand inhabitants, with manufs. of cotton fabrics.

**KEA (St)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. S.S.E. Truro. Ac. 6938. P. 3949.

**KEADY**, a vill. and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Armagh. Ac. of pa. 15,351. P. of pa. 8057; of vill. 1566. It has manufs. of linens.

**KEAL**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey.—I. (*East*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Spilsby. Ac. 1860. P. 393.—II. (*West*),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Spilsby. Ac. 2020. P. 511.

**KEAN or KEYNE (St)**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.S.W. Liskeard. Ac. 944. P. 181.

**KEANG-YIN**, a town of China, prov. Kiang-su, near the mouth of the Yang-tze-kiang, 86 m. E. Nanking, and with a remarkable pagoda.

**KEBAN-MADEN**, a mining town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 88 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir, on the Murad-Chai (Upper Euphrates), with from 400 to 500 families, mostly Greeks and Armenians.

**KECKREMET**, a town, Hungary. [KETSREMET.]

**KEDDINGTON**, two pas. of Engl.—I. cos. Suffolk and Essex, 9 m. N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Ac. 2342. P. 996.—II. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Louth. Ac. 1190. P. 138.

**KEDESH (of Naphtali)** or **KEDES**, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Damascus, 9 m. S.W. Banias.

**KEDIRI**, a residency of the island Java, on S. coast, ceded to the Dutch in 1830. P. 215,000. Cap. Kediri, 55 m. S.W. Surabaya.

**KEDJIE**, a town of Beloochistan, cap. prov. Mekran, on the Moolceean river, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $62^{\circ} 30'$  E. It stands at the foot of a rock, crowned by a strong fort, and had formerly 3000 houses, and exten. trade, but has fallen into decay.

**KEDJEREE**, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and on the Hooghly river, near its mouth, 40 m. S.W. Calcutta, with which it is connected by telegraphic wires. It has a harbour adapted for large ships, a lighthouse, and a pilot-station. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 53'$ , lon.  $88^{\circ}$ .

**KEDLESTON**, a pa. of England, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Derby. Ac. 950. P. 116.

**KEDOE**, a Dutch residency of the island Java, near its centre. P. 30,000. Cap. Magellan, 38 m. S.S.W. Samarang.

**KEDRON or KIDRON**, Palestine. [JERUSALEM.]

**KEELANG**, a small island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the W. extremity of Ceram.

**KEELBY**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lincoln, pts. Lindsey, 7 m. W.N.W. Gt. Grimsby. Ac. 1861. P. 842.

**KEELE**, a pa., Engl., co. Stafford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Ac. 2579. P. 1062.

**KEELING or COCOS ISLANDS**, a group in the Indian Ocean, lat.  $12^{\circ} 5'$  S., lon.  $96^{\circ} 53'$  E., consisting of Horsburgh and Keeling, with some smaller islands. These islands abound with cocoa palms, and have good water. Discovered by Keeling in 1609. Taken possession of by England as a station for steamers 1857.

**KEELWA or KILWAH**, E. Africa. [QUILOA.]

**KEEN**, MOUNT, Scotland, on the boundary between the cos. Aberdeen and Forfar, lat.  $56^{\circ} 58' 6''$  N., lon.  $2^{\circ} 57' 33''$  W., 2278 ft. above the sea.

**KEENE**, a township, U.S., North America, New Hampshire, 70 m. W.N.W. Boston.

**KEEPER**, a mountain of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 2278 feet above the sea.

**KEESAH**, a town of Syria, near Antioch, at the foot of Mount Cassius. It has a Protestant community of 540 persons, and a school.

**KEESVILLE**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, 130 m. N. Albany. P. 1800.

**KEEVIL**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. E. Trowbridge. Ac. 2883. P. 669.

**KEEZANLI**, a town of European Turkey, 85 m. N.W. Adrianople, near the Great Balkan. P. 8000, half of whom are Turks and half Bulgarians.

**KEEZEL**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, co. Pesti-Solt, dist. Kis-Körös. P. 3597.

**KEFEL**, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on a canal of the Euphrates, a little S. of the ruins of Babylon, with a tomb reputed to be that of Ezekiel, and frequented by numerous pilgrims.

**KEGWORTH**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Leicester, on the Soar, and with a station on the Midland Railway,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Loughborough. Ac. 2260. P. 1819.

**KEHL**, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, here crossed by a bridge of boats, and by an iron railway bridge connecting the Baden and French railways, near the mouth of the Kinzig, and immediately opposite Strasbourg. P. 1318. Formerly fortified.

**KEHLEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Luxemburg. P. 2400.

**KEIDAUN**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vilna. It has a college of nobles.

**KEIG**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 10 m. W.S.W. Inverury. P. 811.

**KEIGHLEY or KEITHLEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire, and with a station on the North Midland Railway, 9 m. N.W. Bradford. Ac. of pa. 10,350. P. 18,819. It has a grammar-school, a court-house, mechanics' institute, & manufs. of woollen and worsted goods and cottons. *Keighley* is head of a poor-law union, and polling-place for the W. Riding. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal conveys goods from it to Hull and Liverpool.

**KEINTON-MANDEVILLE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Somerton. Ac. 770. P. 538.

**KEIR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 7890. P. 849. Keir Hill rises to from 800 to 900 feet above the sea.

**KEISKAMMA**, a river of S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the ocean 30 m. E.N.E. the Great Fish River, after a S.E. course of 80 miles.

**KEITH**, a mkt. town and pa. of Scotl., cos. Banff & Elgin, on the Isla, 20 m. W.S.W. Banff. P. of pa. 5943; do. of town 2648. Alt. 475 ft. It is surrounded by hills, and consists of old and new towns, containing the parish church, an Episcopal chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel, a court-house, subscription library, several schools, 3 branch banks, a tobacco & snuff mill, & considerable linen manufs.—*Fife-Keith* is a vill. which has sprung up since 1816, on the other side of the river. P. 897. The "Summer Eve Fair," held here in September, is the largest in the N. of Scotland for cattle and horses. In this pa. the natural philosopher, James Ferguson, was born in 1710.

**KEITHALL and KINKELL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.W. Aberdeen, at the junction of the Don and Urie. P. 933.

**KEITH JOHNSTON**, MOUNT, one of the highest snowy peaks of the Southern Alps, Canterbury prov., New Zealand.

**KEKREE**, a town of British India, dist. and 50 m. S.E. Ajmeer, N.W. provs. P. 4025.

**KELAT**, the cap. town of Beloochistan, prov. Kelat, on a hill 6000 feet above the sea, in lat.  $28^{\circ} 52'$  N., lon.  $66^{\circ} 33'$  E. P., with suburbs, 12,000. It is fortified, commanded by a citadel, and has a transit trade and manufs. of arms. In March 1839 it was stormed and taken by the troops under Major-General Willshire, and again taken in 1840 by those of General Nott. The British finally withdrew from its occupation in 1841.—II. (*K. I.-Ghilzie*, "Fort of the Ghiljies"), a hill-fort, Afghanistan, 84 m. N.W. Candahar, on the route to Ghuznee, 5773 feet above the sea. It was successfully retained by the British, till their evacuation of the country in 1842.—III.

(*K. Kadiri*), a fortress of Persia, Khorassan, 58 m. N.E. Mushed, and the principal stronghold of Nadir Shah.

KELBRA, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 12 m. E.S.E. Nordhausen. P. 1080.

KELHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2 m. N.W. Newark. Ac. 1857. P. 178.

KELHEIM, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, at the junction of the Ludwig Canal with the Danube, 12 m. S.W. Regensburg, with potash factories. P. 2030.

KELIOUB, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., in the delta of the Nile, 9 m. N. Cairo, with a large government cotton factory and iron foundry.

KELLAN or CELLAN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. E.N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 3645. P. 532.

KELLET (UPPER and NETHER), two adjoining townships of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Lancaster, pa. Bolton-by-the-Sands. Joint pop. 709.

KELLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Holt. Ac. 2211. P. 211.

KELLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Pontefract. Ac. 7233. P. 1443. The pa. is noted for its breed of sheep.

KELLOE, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.E. Durham. Ac. 11,119. P. 12,867.

KELLS, a munic. bor., inkt. town, & pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Blackwater, & on the Kells extension of the Navan branch Rail., 36 m. N.W. Dublin. —Ac. of pa. 8597. P. 4707, do. of town 3224. Alt. 208 feet. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, district bridewell, union workhouse, fever hospital, chapel, market house, and manufs. of lace. —II. a pa. of Leinster, co. and 8 m. S. Kilkenny. Ac. 5409. P. 1280. —III. a coast-guard and fishing station, Munster, co. Kerry, on Dingle Bay. P. 160.

KELLS, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, in its N. division, bordering on the sea. Ac. 49,376. P. 1170. With several lakes.

KELLY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Launceston. Ac. 1721. P. 217.

KELMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. S. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2751. P. 167.

KELSALE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1 m. N. Saxmundham. Ac. 3047. P. 1084.

KELSALL, a township of England, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Chester, pa. Tarvin. Ac. 1223. P. 542.

KELSEY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey. —I. (*North*), 4½ m. W. Caistor. Ac. 5370. P. 870. —II. (*South*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Caistor. Ac. 4980. P. 633.

KELSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3½ m. S.S.W. Royston. Ac. 2090. P. 318.

KELSO, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on l. b. of the Tweed, near its conff. with the Teviot, and on rail., 23½ m. S.W. Berwick. Ac. 5542. P. 5192, do. of town 4309. It has a town-hall, several churches, chapels, schools, and libraries, 3 newspapers, 4 branch banks, an antiquarian museum, and remains of an abbey. The town has no manufactures, but carries on a brisk retail trade. It has a corn market weekly, and cattle markets monthly; that on 5th August being the largest in south of Scotland. *Kelso* in ancient times suffered much in the wars with England. Its abbey was ruined by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, and its only remains are a part of the Abbey church. The town is connected by a bridge with its suburb Maxwellheugh, and to the N.W. of the town is Floors Castle (Duke of Roxburgh). On the opposite bank of the Tweed are the ruins of Roxburgh Castle, once the strongest fortress on the E. border. Nothing remains of the town of Roxburgh. Alt. 117 feet.

KELSO, a town of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh, on the river Macquarrie, near Bathurst. P. 357.

KELSTERNE, a pa., England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 5 m. W.N.W. Louth. Ac. 2700. P. 196.

KELSTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Bath. Ac. 1095. P. 212.

KELTON, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Castle-Douglas. Ac. 11,424. P. 3436.

KELTSCI, a town of Moravia, circ. and 18 m. E. Prerau, with an old castle. P. 2076.

KELVEDON, two pas. of England. —I. co. Essex, on rail., 12½ m. N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 3167. P. 1741. —II. (*Hatch*), 6 m. N.W. the Brentwood station of the E. C. Railway. Ac. 1665. P. 454.

KELVIN, a small river of Scotland, rises in co. Stirling, pa. Kilsyth, flows S.W. and S., and enters the Clyde on right, 2 m. below Glasgow.

KEMAKI, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 86 m. S.W. Erzeroum, on the Upper Euphrates, partly enclosed by a very ancient wall, embosomed in gardens, and inhabited by about 400 Turkish and 30 Armenian families.

KEMAON, a prov. of British India. [KUMAON.]

KEMBACK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Leven, 4 m. E. Cupar. Ac. 2602. P. 896.

KEMBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg. P. 2940.

KEMBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. S.S.W. Shifnal. Ac. 1387. P. 244.

KEMBLA, a post town of New South Wales, co. Camden, 6 m. S. Wollongong.

KEMBLE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.N.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 3600. P. 466.

KEMBS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Mulhouse, cant. Habsheim. P. 1377.

KEMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1590. P. 559.

KEMEYS, two pas. of England, co. Monmouth. —I. (*Commander*), 3 m. N.W. Usk. Ac. 500. P. 76. —II. (*Inferior*), 3 m. N.E. Caerleon. Ac. 1676. P. 122.

KEMI, two rivers of Russia, gov. Archangel and Finland, one entering the White Sea and the other the Gulf of Bothnia. Near the mouth of each is a small town of same name.

KEMNATH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.E. Baiereuth. P. 1595.

KEMNAX, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 3 m. W. Kintore. P. 832.

KEMPEN, two towns of Prussia. —I. Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, 33 m. S. Kalicz. P. 6200, more than half Jews. —II. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., with a citadel, and manufs. of woollens and linens. P. 5400. Thomas-a-Kempis (Hammerken) was born here in 1380.

KEMPER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the E. of Mississippi. Area 745 sq. m. P. (1860) 5941 free, 5741 slaves.

KEMPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. N.W. Newent. Ac. 1564. P. 311.

KEMPSEY, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S. Worcester. Ac. 3105. P. 1435.

KEMPSEX, E. and W., a post town of New S. Wales, co. Macquarie, 271 m. N. Sydney. P. 233.

KEMPSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. S. Fairford. Ac. 4790. P. 1007.

KEMPSING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Seven Oaks. Ac. 1867. P. 366.

KEMPSTON, two pas. of England. —I. co. and 2½ m. S.W. Bedford. Ac. 5160. P. 2191. —II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S. Litcham. Ac. 814. P. 48.

KEMPTEN, *Campodunum*, a city of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on the Iller, where it becomes

navigable, on rail, 64 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. P. (1861) 10,370. It consists of an old town, walled, and nearly encircled by the new town, and has a collegiate church, a public library, gymnasium, and Latin school. Principal manufs. woollen, cotton, and linen goods.—II. a vill. of Hessel-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, E. Bingen. P. 472.

**KEN**, a river of Hindostan. [CANE.]

**KEN** or **KENT**, a river of England, co. Westmoreland, rises in the mountains near the Brow, and flows S. through the small Lake of Kentmere, and past Kendal into Morecombe Bay.

**KEN**, a river of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, rises on the borders of co. Ayr, flows S. and joins the Dee, above its confluence, with which it expands into the beautiful *Loch Ken*.

**KENARDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E.S.E. Tenterden. Ac. 2160. P. 221.

**KENCHESTER**, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 533. P. 100. Here was the site of a Roman city, supposed the *Magna Castra*.

**KENCHURCH** or **KENT-CHURCH**, a pa. of Engl., co. and 10 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 3286. P. 325.

**KENCOTT**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S. Burford. Ac. 770. P. 214.

**KENDAL** or **KIRBY KENDEL**, a parll., munic. bor., and market town of England, co. Westmoreland, on rt. b. of the Kent, and on a branch of the Preston Railway, 38 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Pop. of town 10,418. It stands amongst lofty hills in the vale of the Ken. Chief buildings, a large ancient and a modern church, Roman Catholic chapel, grammar school, with three exhibitions to Oxford, blue-coat school, town-hall, court-house, house of correction, union workhouse, theatre, assembly and news rooms, libraries, with a natural history society, museum, and trades' halls. *Kendal* is one of the oldest manufacturing towns in the kingdom, some Flemish woollen weavers having settled here in the reign of Edward III. The principal manufs. are fancy waist-coatings, coarse kerseys, linens, baizes, serges, carpets, knit worsted caps, jackets, stockings, and leather, with dye, marble, and paper works. A canal to Lancaster provides it with water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The bor. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 405. Polling-place for the co. Mean annual temp. 47°; winter, 37°; summer, 57°-8, Fahr. Rainfall 54 inches. Alt. 146 feet.

**KENDALL**, a co. of U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 783 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,074.

**KENDERCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 783. P. 99.

**KENDEREES**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Szolnok, dist. Mezö-Tur. P. 3133.

**KENEH** or **GHENNEH**, a city of Upper Egypt, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Nile, 34 m. N.N.E. the ruins of Thebes, near the site of the ancient *Cenopolis*. It is an important mart for agricultural produce, and for the trade with Arabia and Central Africa, and has extensive manufs. of earthenwares, a government cotton factory, and a superior government school.

**KENERI**, British India, presid. and a little N. of Bombay, on Salsette isl., are among the remarkable Buddhic excavations of W. India. They are situated in the sides of a hill range, and contain numerous sculptured figures.

**KENFIG**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. W.N.W. Bridgend. P. 278.

**KENGA MATAYA**, a town of Central Africa, kingd. Bagirmi. Lat. 12° 15' N., lon. 17° 30' E.

**KENIA**, a mountain of Africa, in lat. 1° S., lon. 34° and 36° E., 20,000 (?) ft. above the sea. It is

constantly snow clad, and a river descending from it is supposed to flow to the White Nile.

**KENILWORTH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N. Warwick, by a branch of the London and N.W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 6460. P. 3680. It has manufs. of horn-combs, tanneries, and chemical works. The town has an ancient church, containing a fine modern stained glass window, and a grammar school. *Kenilworth Castle*, a noble ruin, is kept in fine preservation.

**KENKRES** or **KENKRIES**, *Cenchrea*, a vill. of Greece, gov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Corinth, on the isthmus and shore of the Gulf of Egina.

**KENLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. W.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 1897. P. 235.

**KENMARE**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 13 m. S.S.W. Killarney. Ac. of pa. 22,507. P. 3848; do. of town 1200. It lies in an isolated district: has a suspension bridge across the estuary of the Roughy, and a convenient harbour pier, approached by vessels of large burden. Chief exports, corn and salmon. Imports, coal, timber, iron, etc.

**KENMARE RIVER** or **BAY**, is a deep inlet of the Atlantic, Ireland, between the cos. Cork and Kerry, N.W. Bantry Bay, 5 m. wide. It is deep, easily navigated, and screened by lofty heights. On its N.W. side it is studded with islets.

**KENMORE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, at the foot of Loch Tay, 6 m. W.S.W. Aberfeldy. Area 62 sq. m., chiefly forest and mountain land. P. 1984. The vill., which has an old bridge across the Tay, is one of the most picturesque in Scotland; and in its vicinity is Taymouth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, who owns the pa. Here Queen Victoria was entertained in great magnificence in 1842. In the park, besides the usual species of deer, moose and buffaloes are kept. The mountain Ben Lawers is also in this pa.

**KENN**, two isls. in the Persian Gulf.—I. Persia, prov. Laristan, 85 m. W. Kishm. It is low, surrounded by coral reefs, produces cotton, dates, tobacco, and cattle; and has a vill. and harbour.—II. an island, 70 m. W. Cape Kenn, prov. Fars.—III. a reef in the Pacific, off N.E. Australia.

**KENN**, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 4½ m. S. Exeter. Ac. 5412. P. 1064.—II. co. Somerset, 10 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1018. P. 282.

**KENNARTH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 6429. P. 1744.

**KENNEBEC**, a co. of U. S., North America, in centre of Maine. Area 1109 sq. m. P. (1860) 55,655. The river of same name rises in Moosehead Lake, and, after a course of 230 m., mostly E.S.E., enters the Atlantic, 12 m. below Bath. It is navigable for ships to Bath, and for sloops to Augusta. This river, in its course to the tide-water, descends 1000 feet, and thus supplies prodigious water power.

**KENNEBUNK**, a township and seaport of U. S., North America, Maine, on a river of same name, at its entrance in the Atlantic, 66 m. S.S.W. Augusta. It has a coasting trade and fisheries.—II. (*Port*), a township on same river, opposite the above, with which its trade is connected.

**KENNEDY**, a pastoral dist. of Queensland, E. Australia, drained by the Burdekin and Belyando rivers. It extends from lat. 18° 10' to 24° S., and 144° 10' to 149° 30' E. lon.

**KENNEDY**, a co. of New South Wales, on the l. b. of Bogan river. Ac. 956,800.

**KENNEDY**, a lake of British N. America, Fox Land. Lat. 66° N.; lon. 73° W.; 70 m. long by 30 m. in breadth.

**KENNERLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Crediton. Ac. 732. P. 106.

**KENNET**, a river of England, co. Berks, rises near E. Kennet, flows E., and joins the Thames at Reading. It is navigable from the Thames to Newbury, from which town the Kennet and Avon Canal accompanies it to Hungerford.

**KENNET**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 5 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Ac. 1425. P. 207.—II. (*East*), co. Wilts, 5 m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Ac. 808. P. 78.

**KENNINGHALL**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Harling. Ac. of pa. 3660. P. 1405. Here is an anc. church.

**KENNINGTON**, an extensive southern suburb of London, co. Surrey, pa. Lambeth, 1½ m. S.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral. P. 51,225. It has an open common.—II. a pa., co. Kent, 2 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Ac. 1380. P. 567.

**KENNOWAY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 7 m. S. Cupar. Ac. 8964. P. 2012, includes vill. of Kennoway. P. 959.

**KENNY'S POINT**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Argyle, on E. side of Lake George.

**KENOSHA**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 282 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,900.—II. a town, cap. co. of same name, on Lake Michigan, 55 m. by railway above Chicago. P. 6000.

**KENSINGTON**, a pa. and town of England, co. Middlesex, forming a western suburb of London, 4 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral. Ac. of pa. 1942. P. (1861) 70,108. It has numerous places of worship and schools, an observatory, and a cemetery at Kensal Green. The pa. comprises Notting Hill, and most part of Brompton. The royal palace of Kensington, in which her Majesty Queen Victoria was born, adjoins the town, but is in the pa. of St Margaret, Westminster.—*Kensington Gardens*, a fine ornamental public park, 2½ m. in circuit, is traversed by foot-paths, and has noble trees.

**KENSINGTON**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, forming a suburb of Philadelphia on the N.E. Manufs. cottons, woollens, iron, glass, etc., and ship-building.

**KENSWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2½ m. S.S.E. Dunstable. Ac. 2280. P. 925.

**KENT**, a maritime co. of England, at the S.E. extremity of Great Britain, nearer to the continent than any other part of the island, and having N. the Thames and North Sea, S.E. the Strait of Dover, S. Sussex and the English Channel, and W. Surrey. Area 1624 sq. m., or 1,039,419 ac., of which above 900,000 ac. are said to be meadow and arable land. P. (1861) 733,887. Two principal ranges of hills, contiguous with the North Downs of Surrey and Hants, extend through the co. from W. to E., which is elsewhere diversified with many minor ranges. In the S. are Romney marshes and the tract termed the "Weald," formerly a part of an extensive forest, and still interspersed with numerous oak woods. In the N. are the isls. of Sheppey and Thanet, and the mouths of the Medway, Stour, and Darent rivers. Products more varied than in any other co., and, owing to the drier climate, generally superior in quality. Rainfall, at Dover Castle, 15 inches. Wheat, barley, and other grains, turnips, clover, etc., are of the finest growth. Nearly 30,000 acres are appropriated to hops, supplying about one-fourth of the whole crops of England. Cherry, plum, and filbert orchards are extensive, and much cider is made. Garden seeds are important products. Stock of sheep large; and the Romney breed is noted for its long wool. Agriculture is in an advanced state. Estates small, owing to the Saxon custom of gavel-kind,

here still maintained, and by which the lands of a father dying intestate are divided among all the sons alike. Manufs. paper and ship-building. The S.E. railway and its branches traverse the co. Kent is divided into 5 lathes, 63 hundreds, and 415 pas., mostly in the Home circuit, and in the dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester, besides which cities it contains Maidstone (the co. town), Dover, Deal, Greenwich, Chatham, Woolwich, Sandwich, Ramsgate, Margate, and Gravesend. It sends 18 members to H. of C., 2 of whom are for the E., and 2 for the W. divisions of the co. Reg. electors (1864), E. div. 7942, W. div. 9576. Kent was the country of the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy.

**KENT**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Rhode Island, in centre of state. Area 186 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,903.—II. Delaware, W. Delaware Bay. Area 614 sq. m. P. 27,601 free, 203 slaves.—III. Maryland, in its N.E. part. Area 272 sq. m. P. 10,758 free, 2509 slaves.—IV. Michigan, in its W. part. Area 576 sq. m. P. 30,716. **KENT**, a co. of West Canada, between cos. Middlesex and Essex, and the Lakes Erie and St Clair, cap. town Chatham, on the Thames.

**KENT**, a maritime co., West Australia, mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 118° and 119° W., extending W. from Doubtful Island Bay to cos. Plantagenet and Hay. In it are Capes Richie Knob, Henry Head, and Bremner and Dillon Bays.—II. a co. of Tasmania, S.W. the river Huon, and having S.E. and S. D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the ocean. Co. town Ramsgate, on Recherche Bay.—*Kent Islands* are a group at the E. end of Bass' Strait, between Tasmania and the colony Victoria. [PORT PHILLIP.]

**KENTFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Ac. 798. P. 210.

**KENTISBERE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E. Collumpton. Ac. 3720. P. 1068.

**KENTISBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 3129. P. 885.

**KENTISH-TOWN**, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. St Pancras, forming a N. suburb of London, 2 m. N.N.W. St Paul's. Ac. 1634. P. (1861) 44,317. It contains a college of civil engineers and many public schools.

**KENTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Ac. 5412. P. 1052.—II. co. Suffolk, 6½ m. W.N.W. Framlington. Ac. 1208. P. 308.—III. a township, co. Northumberland, pa. Gosford, 3 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Ac. 1436. P. 658.

**KENTON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 145 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,900 free, 567 slaves.

**KENTUCKY**, one of the U. S. of North America, in the central part of the union, lat. 36° 20' to 39° N., lon. 82° to 89° 20' W., having N. and W. the Ohio river, separating it from the states Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; E. Virginia, S. Tennessee, and W. the Mississippi, dividing it from Missouri. Length 400; breadth 170 miles. Area estimated at 37,680 sq. m. P. (1860) 1,155,684, of whom 10,684 were free coloured, and 225,483 were slaves. Surface in the S.E. is varied by the Cumberland mountain, a branch of the Alleghanies. In the centre is a rich undulating tract, bordering the Ohio; it is hilly and well wooded, as in the level lands of the W. Principal rivers, besides the Ohio and Mississippi, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee, all affls. of the Ohio. Soil rests extensively on a formation of limestone, apertures in which greatly diminish the rivers in dry

seasons. Climate healthy, except near the Mississippi; winters mild and humid. Hemp, flax, tobacco, and Indian corn, are staple products. Maize, and most other grains, cotton, flax, potatoes, apples, and peaches, are grown. The rearing of horses, mules, cattle, and hogs, for export, is the prime object of rural industry. The breed of horses is greatly valued throughout the Union. Salt, from mineral springs, is exported in large quantities; iron, coal, marble, lime, and nitre, are other mineral products. Manufs. cotton, woollens, iron-wares, cordage, and maple sugar. Imports and exports are chiefly through New Orleans, by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. There are 537 miles of railway in this state. The Louisville and Portland Canal, avoiding the rapids of the Ohio,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, admits large steamers. The state governor, and the senate, consisting of 38 members, are elected for four years; the house of representatives, consisting of 100 members, is elected annually. Kentucky sends 10 representatives to Congress. Chief towns, Frankfort, the cap., Louisville, Maysville, and Lexington. The state has been the scene of many conflicts in the civil war, 1861 to 1864.—*The Kentucky river* rises in the Cumberland mountains, and flowing through the state of Kentucky, after a N.N.W. course of 200 m., joins the Ohio at Carrollton. It has been made navigable for steamers throughout 260 miles.

KENTY, a town of Austrian Poland, circ. Wadowice, on the Sola, 35 m. W.S.W. Cracow. P. 3200. Manufs. woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

KENWYN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, adjoining the N., and partly within, the bor. of Truro. Ac. 8997. P. 10,639.

KENYON, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, with a station on Manchester Railway, 2 m. E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Ac. 1597. P. 274.

KENZINGEN, a walled town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, 15 m. N.N.W. Frieburg. P. 2515. Near it are the baths of Kirnhalden.

KEORUNG, a pass over a lofty ridge of mountains in Bussahir, India, on the N.E. boundary between Koonawar and Chinese Tartary. Elevation above the sea 18,313 feet.

KEOKUK, a town, U. S., N. America, Iowa in Lee co., on the Mississippi, at the foot of the lower rapids, 125 m. S. Iowa city. P. (1860) 8136. It is at the head of the navigation for the largest steamers, and the outlet for the rich valley of Des Moines. Steamers ply daily to St Louis, and a railway is in progress 180 m. to Dubuque. The pop. of Keokuk co. in 1860, was 13,271.

KEPPENHEIM, a dist. of Frankfurt, Germany. It has manufs. of different kinds. 300,000 cask bungs, and 25,000,000 cigars were made in 1861.

KERASUN, KERASANT, or KERESOUN, *Cerasus*, a seaport town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 70 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea. Lat. of lighthouse  $40^{\circ} 56' 20''$  N., lon.  $38^{\circ} 24' 55''$  E. P. 3000. (?) It stands on a rocky promontory, with a spacious bay on its E. side. Ship-building and trade in corn. Near it are mines of rock-alum.

KERBELA or MESHED-HOSSEIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 28 m. N.W. the ruins of Babylon, on an anc. canal from the Euphrates. It has mosque and tomb of Hossien, a son of Ali, which is venerated by the Persians.

KERDISTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Foulsham. Ac. 1680. P. 207.

KEREK, a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, E. of the Dead Sea, and 50 m. S.E. Jerusalem.

KERENSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. W.N.W. Pensa, on the Kerenga. P. 7000.

KERENZEN & MÜHLEHORN, town, Switzerland, cant. Glarus, near lake of Wallenstadt. P. 1556.

KERESLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. St Michael,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Coventry. Ac. 1058. P. 567, partly employed in the ribbon manuf.

KERESZTOR, several vills. of Hungary. [BODROGH-KERESZTUR.]—*Keresztut* is a village, co. Szabolcz, 46 m. N. Debreczin. P. 2082.

KERFEUNTEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. and cant. Quimper. P. 2439.

KERGUELEN LAND, or LAND OF DESOLATION, an island of the Indian Ocean, its S. extremity, Cape George, being in lat.  $49^{\circ} 54'$  S., lon.  $70^{\circ} 12'$  E. Length about 100 m.; greatest breadth 50 m. It is of primary formation, sterile, or covered with moss, but contains coal fit for steamers.

KERGRIS-MOEULOU, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp. P. 2320.

KERIAL, KOREN, or BHOKUR, a rajahship of India, on the S.W. frontier of Bengal. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $82^{\circ} 40'$  E. Area 1512 sq. m. P. 68,000. Annual revenue 10,000 rupees; tribute to the British 1095 rupees.

KERINEA, a vill. on the N. shore of the island Cyprus, on the site of the anc. town, 14 m. from Nicosia. P. 800. It has a port and ancient castle.

KERRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, arr. St. Briec, cant. Paimpal. P. 1932.

KERKA or TIZIO, *Tivius*, a river of Dalmatia, rises in Mount Prologh, flows S., and after a course of 60 m., enters the Adriatic, a little below Sebenico, which town, and Scardona, are on its banks. Knin and Dernis are on its affls. Below its falls, it is navigable for large coasting vessels.

KERKENT, *Cercina*, an island group of the Mediterranean, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Gabes, the principal island being 150 m. S.S.E. Tunis. Though rocky and sterile, some are inhabited, & on the largest are several vills. & a castle.

KERKHAU or KERAH (Turk. *Kara-su*, anc. *Choaspes*), a river of Persia, provs. Kurdistan and Khuzistan, rises by numerous heads about Ker-manshah and Senne, flows mostly S., and joins the Shat-el-Arab (Euphrates), after an entire course of about 320 miles.

KERKLINT (GULF OF), *Cerinetis Sinus*, an inlet of the Black Sea, on the N.W. side of the Crimea.

KERKIT-CHIFLIK, a market town of Turkish Armenia, pash. & 86 m. W. Erzeroum, cap. sanj., on the high route between Erzeroum and Tokat.

KERKOOK or KERKUK, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. sanj., pash. and 155 m. N. Bagdad.

KERLOUAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. N.N.E. Brest. P. 3176.

KERMADEC ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, consist of. Macaulay Island, lat.  $36^{\circ} 16'$  S., lon.  $178^{\circ} 32'$  W.—*Curtis Island*, and some rocks.

KERMAN, *Caramania*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat.  $26^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $55^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$  E., having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provs. Laristan, Fars, and Yezd, W. Afghanistan and Beloochistan. Estimated area about 65,000 sq. m. P. said to be under 600,000. Surface mostly mountainous and barren, the irrigation being almost wholly artificial; climate unhealthy. Its N. part, the desert of Kerman, is a great salt-waste, but in some parts are tracts producing corn, cotton, tobacco, saffron, madder, tropical fruits, and gums; pasturage is the principal branch of industry, and here are a good breed of sheep, with numerous herds of camels and goats. Mineral products comprise iron, copper, and sulphur; manufs. are of fine woollen fabrics, shawls, carpets, linens, and matchlocks. The E. coast line, called Moghistan or Maghistan, belongs to the Muscat dom., and comprises the forts Gombroon

and Jask; elsewhere the principal towns are Kerman, Killahi-Ago, Krook, and Nuhemabad.

**KERMAN** or **SERJAN**, a fortified city of Persia, cap. prov. Kerman, lat. 29° 48' N., lon. 56° 30' E. P. estimated at 30,000. It stands in a plain, commanded by two hill-forts, and has a citadel, and various fine buildings. It was formerly very flourishing, and its inhabitants still manufacture common shawls, carpets, and matchlocks.

**KERMANEARN**, a mtn., Kincardineshire, lat. 57° 1' 4" N., lon. 2° 21' 30" W. 1216 ft. above the sea.

**KERMANSAAH**, a fortified town of Persia, cap. Persian Kurdistan, near the Kerkhah (anc. *Chaspes*), 80 m. W.S.W. Hamadan. Lat. 34° 18' N., lon. 47° 12' E. P. 30,000 (?) It is enclosed by a brick wall and towers, and has many public buildings, gardens, and baths, manufs. carpets and swords, which are exported, with cotton and fruits to Bagdad, it being on the great S. road from Persia into Asiatic Turkey. It is stated to be flourishing and improving. About 6 m. E. are the remarkable caves of Taki-Bostan.

**KERNÉVEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimperlé, cant. Bannalec. P. 1930.

**KERNS**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, dist. Obwald. P. 2310.

**KERNUK**, a town of Central Africa, cap. the territory of Loggan, on the S. side of Lake Tchad.

**KEROWLEE**, a small state in Rajpootana, India, lat. 25° 58' and 26° 48' N., lon. 76° 47' and 77° 38' E. Area 1878 sq. m. P. 187,800.

**KERPEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S.W. Cologne, on the Erfk. P. 2540, who manufacture jewellery and hardwares.

**KERPERE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp. P. 1255.

**KERRERA**, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, in the Sound of Mull, forming the W. screen of the Bay of Oban, about 7 m. E. the isl. Mull, to which there is a ferry. Length, N.W. to S.E., 5 m.; breadth 2 m. P. 105. Surface rugged.

**KERRY**, a co. on the S.W. coast of Ireland, Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon, E. and S. cos. Limerick and Cork, and W. the Atlantic. Ac. 1,159,355, of which 414,614 are arable, 11,169 in plantations, 807 in towns, 32,761 under water, and 726,775 uncultivated. P. 201,800, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish language. Surface extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous. Carruntuoghul, in Macgillicuddy Reeks, the loftiest mountains in Ireland, 3414, Caher 3200, Brandon 3127, and Mangerton 2756 feet, are in this co. Coast line deeply indented with bays, of which Tralee, Dingle, and Kenmare are the chief. Dunmore Head, between the two former, is the most westerly land in Ireland. Principal rivers, the Feale, Maine, Laune or Lane, and Roughty. Lakes comprise those of Killarney, Carra, and Currane. Climate usually mild, but on the seaboard subject to heavy rains. Rainfall, at Valentia isl., 64 inches. Soil mostly inferior, except in the central lowlands, where it is a rich loam, resting on limestone. The arbutus and other plants, commonly considered exotic, are here indigenous. Agriculture, though improving, is still very backward. Chief crops, potatoes, wheat, and barley, the former of which is alone consumed by the producers, who are in general poor. Numerous goats and Irish cattle are pastured in the mountains, and a larger English cross-breed in the vales. The fisheries employ about 3000 men and boys. Mines of iron, copper, lead, coal, and slates exist; but they are at present very little wrought. Manufs. unimportant. Chief exports, corn, butter, and bacon. *Kerry* is

divided into 8 baronies and 83 par., in the diocese of Ardferd. Chief towns, Tralee (the cap.), Killarney, Dingle, and Kenmare. The co. sends 2 members to H. of C., and the bor. of Tralee 1 member. It was made a shire by King John in 1210.

**KERRY** or **CERL**, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 2½ m. E.S.E. Newton. Ac. 21,430. P. 2075. The vill., situated in the beautiful vale of Kerry, has an ancient church, and manufs. of flannel and baize.

**KERRY-HEAD**, a lofty promontory of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, S. of entrance to Shannon.

**KERSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1510. P. 604.

**KERSHAW**, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of South Carolina. Area 833 sq. m. P. (1860) 5245 free, 7841 slaves.

**KESWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. Newton-Abbot. Ac. 1461. P. 437. [ABBOTS' KESWELL.]

**KERTCH** (*Bosporus*), a seaport town of Southern Russia, gov. Taurida, in the Crimea, on the strait, and 8 m. W. Yenikale. P. (1858) 13,106. It has a deep harbour, and is defended by a fort. Exports, salt, corn, hides, skins, etc. It was made a free port by the late Emperor Alexander, and is the quarantine station for the Sea of Azov. In 1851 the imports of dry fruit and oil were valued at 42,741 rubles. Exports of caviare and raw hides, valued at 21,677 rubles. It was taken by the Anglo-French army, 25th May 1855, when the catacombs were plundered of a valuable collection of early Greek antiquities.

**KERVIGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 5 m. E. L'Orient. P. 2545.

**KESGRAVE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1610. P. 93.

**KESHAN** or **RUSKOR**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj, and 26 m. N. Gallipoli.

**KESHIN** or **KESHEEN**, a marit. vill. of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 35 m. S.W. Ras Fartak. P. 400.

**KESHO** or **HANOR**, a city of Anam, S.E. Asia, cap. prov. Tonking, on the Sankoi river, 100 m. above its mouth, is the Gulf of Tonking. The river is navigable for small craft, and has a large trade. Exports, bullion, silks, and lacquered wares. It was formerly a seat of Dutch and English factories.

**KESMARK** (Germ. *Kaisersmarkt*), a free town of Northern Hungary, circ. Zips, on the Poprad, 125 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 3731, of whom 2500 were Protestants. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a town-hall, a Roman Catholic church, high school, and Protestant gymnasium.

**KESSEL**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 8 m. N.N.E. Ruremonde. P. 1091.

**KESSELSORF**, a vill. of Saxony, W. Dresden, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, 1745.

**KESSING**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.E. extremity of Ceram. Lat. 3° 50' S., lon. 131° E. Circumference about 45 miles.

**KESSINGLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1691. P. 872.

**KESTEVEN** (PARTS OF), a subdivision of England, co. Lincoln, forming its S.W. part, having N. the parts Lindsey, and S.E. the parts Holland. Ac. 445,560. P. (1861) 103,525. It contains excellent arable and pasture land, with the towns Grantham, Sleaford, Folkingham, Bourne, Corby, Market-Deeping, and Stamford.

**KESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bromley. Ac. 1474. P. 690.

**KESWICK**, a market town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Crosthwaite, on the Greta, between the foot of Skiddaw mountain and the N. end of Lake Derwentwater, 24 m. S.S.W. Carlisle. P.

2610. Rainfall 71.54 inches. It has a church, town-hall, market-house, free school, workhouse, two museums, chiefly minerals; and manufactures of linsey-woolseys and black-lead pencils from plumbago mines near. The potting of char, taken in the lakes, is also a considerable business.

**KESWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 729. P. 154.—II. (*East*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Harewood, 3½ m. S.W. Wetherby. Ac. 1460. P. 468.

**KESZTHELY**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Szalad, near the W. extremity of Lake Balaton, 96 m. S. Presburg. P. 7506. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, fisheries, and a trade in wine. It is the seat of an agricultural school.

**KETLEY**, a township of England, co. Salop, pa. and 1 m. E. Wellington. P. 2642. It has iron works.

**KETSKEMET** or **KECSKEMET**, a market town of Hungary, between the Danube and Theiss, co. and 50 m. S.E. Pesth. P. (1857) 39,434. Chief industry, breeding live stock, tanning, soap-making, and growing wine. It has various churches, a Piarist, and two Reformed gymnasia, a normal school, school of design, orphan asylum, and military hospital. It has 5 yearly markets; that for cattle is the largest in Hungary.

**KETERING**, a market town, and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Ac. of pa. 2840. P. 5845. It has silk weaving, plush and wool combing.

**KETTERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1680. P. 198.

**KETTINS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, immediately E. Coupar-Angus. Ac. 7480. P. 962.

**KETTLE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5½ m. S.W. Cupar. Ac. 7612. P. 2474; includes vills. of Kettle, pop. 567, and Kettle Bridge, pop. 417. It has linen weaving.

**KETTLEBASTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1063. P. 198.

**KETTLEBURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2¼ m. S.W. Framlington. Ac. 1435. P. 359.

**KETTLESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Fakenham. Ac. 1168. P. 223.

**KETTLETHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 3280. P. 486.

**KETTLEWELL**, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Wharfe, 13 m. N. Skipton. Ac. 8455. P. 646.

**KETTON**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 3½ m. S.W. Stamford. Ac. 2740. P. 1052.

**KETTZWIG**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. P. 2700. It has manufactures of cloth.

**KEVENLLECEB** or **CEFYNNLLYS**, a pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 10 m. E.S.E. Rhayader. Ac. 4135. P. 395.

**KEVERNE (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7½ m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Ac. 10,173. P. 1892.

**KEW**, a pa. & vill. of England, co. Surrey, on rt. b. of the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, connecting it with Brentford, 1½ m. N.W. the Mortlake station of the London and Richmond Railway. Ac. 230. P. 1099. Here is a royal palace, once the favourite residence of George III.; it is surrounded by ornamental grounds, covering 120 ac., and containing a pagoda, 163 feet in height. The royal botanic garden, about 75 ac., possessing one of the most celebrated collections of plants in Europe, is kept up at the national cost, and is open to the public. The palm-house is unrivalled, being 362 feet by 100 ft. Rainfall at the Meteorological Observatory 19.95 inches.

**KEW (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.E. Wadebridge. Ac. 7514. P. 1182.

**KEWAUNEE**, a co. of U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 5530.

**KEWSTOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on

the Bristol Channel, 8 m. N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 4008. P. 550.

**KEXBOROUGH**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Darton, 3¼ m. W.N.W. Barnsley. Ac. 1450. P. 605.

**KEXHOLM**, a town of Finland, læn and 50 m. N.E. Wyborg, at the influx of the Voxa into Lake Ladoga. P. 2000.

**KEYINGHAM** or **KAYINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 10 m. E.S.E. Hull. Ac. 1890. P. 639.

**KEYMER**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Hurst-Pier-Point. Ac. 3538. P. 1612. The branch of the S. Coast Railway to Lewes here leaves the London and Brighton line.

**KEYNSLAM**, a pa. and market town of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Avon, and on the G.W. Railway, 5 m. S.E. Bristol. Ac. of pa. 4171. P. 2190.

**KEYNSTON-TARRANT**, a pa. Engl., co. Dorset, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1962. P. 309.

**KEYONTHUL**, a hill state of India, between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The centre of state is in lat. 31° N., lon. 77° 18' E. Area, with its dependencies, 225 sq. m. P. 26,000.

**KEYRAULOO**, a town of India, in Guzerat, lat. 23° 54' N., lon. 72° 39' E. P. 12,000.

**KEYS (THE)** or **CAYS**, are the islets and reefs along the shores of Honduras, Central America, and in other parts of the West Indies, the principal being the Great Key, Bahama. Lat. 21° 45' N., lon. 71° 40' W.—II. a group, E. Archipelago, W. of the Aroo islands.

**KEY (WEST)**, an island, U. S., North America, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 24° 31' 5" N., lon. 81° 47' W., 60 m. S.W. the S. extremity of Florida. Soil fertile, and climate excellent.—*Key West City* is a military station of the U. S. P. 3000. Its harbour is defended by Fort Taylor, and it has a marine hospital. Salt, to the amount of 80,000 bushels a year, is made by solar evaporation, and great quantities of sponge are found and exported, but the chief business is from salvages, 40 or 50 vessels being lost every year in its vicinity. [FLORIDA KEYS.]

**KEYSOE**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 3564. P. 867.

**KEYSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 6½ m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 2535. P. 223.

**KEYWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1530. P. 736.

**KEZDI-VASARHELY**, a market town of Transylvania, Szeklerland, 35 m. N.E. Kronstadt. P. 3588.—*Kezd Saazs* is a market town, 4 m. S.E. Segesvar. P. 4900.

**KHABUR**, two rivers of Asiatic Turkey.—I. (*Araxes*), pashs. Diarbekir and Bagdad, flows S. through Mesopotamia, and joins the Euphrates at Kerklissa, after a course estimated at 190 m. Principal affluent the Nahr-el-Singar.—II. pashs. Van and Koordistan, flows S. and joins the Tigris, 65 m. N.W. Mosul. The towns Bitlis and Zahu are on its banks. Length 50 miles.

**KHACHROD**, a town of India, in the territory of Gwalior, in lat. 23° 28' N., lon. 75° 20' E. Estimated pop. 10,000. 1638 feet above the sea.

**KHAFALOUN** or **KHAFALOON**, a town of W. Tibet, at the junction of the Shayook and Leh rivers, 90 m. N.W. Leh, and the cap. of a rajahship. P. 12,000.

**KHAIBAR**, a town of Arabia, prov. Hedjaz, 100 m. N.N.E. Medina, and cap. of an independent Jewish territory. It was captured in 628 by Mohammed, who here received from a Jewess the poisoned egg which ultimately cost him his life.

**KHAI-FUNG** and **KHAI-HOA**, two cities of China; the former cap. prov. Ho-nan, on the Hoang-ho,

300 m. N.W. Nanking; the latter prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., near the Tonquin frontier, in lat. 23° 24' 30" N., lon. 104° 21' E.

**KHAIRABAD**, a vill. of the Punjab, on the Indus, opposite Attock, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, 35 m. E.S.E. Peshawur. It has a mud fort, and an aqueduct for irrigation.

**KHALKAS COUNTRY**, the N. part of Mongolia, Chinese Empire, extending from the Altai, in lon. 90° to 112° E., between lat. 47° and 53° N., having N. Siberia, and W. Chinese Turkestan. Surface in a great part mountainous; elsewhere consisting of vast plains and steppes, over which Tartar tribes wander with their herds; in the S. it comprises a part of the great desert (Gobi). The Yenisei, Selenga, Orkhon, and other large rivers rise in this region; which also contains many large lakes, the principal being the Oubsa Nor. It is divided into four khanats, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese. Cap. city Ourga. The inhabitants are Mongol Tartars, and of the Buddie faith. This was the native country of Zinghis (or Jenghis) khan.

**KHALKI**, one of the Princes Islands, Sea of Marmara, S.E. Constantinople, with an ancient copper mine and a Greek college.

**KHAMIL** or **HAMIL**, a city of Chinese Turkestan, lat. 42° 44' N., lon. 93° 52' E., in a fertile and well cultivated region, with a garrison of 1000 men. It is the centre of a large trade.

**KHAMIR**, a marit. vill. of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite Laft, in the island Kishm. It exports sulphur to Muscat from mines in its vicinity.

**KHANGARH**, two vill. of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Indus rivers, respectively 18 and 35 m. S.S.W. Mooltan.—*Khangurh* is a vill. in the Indian desert, dom. and 68 m. S. Bhawalpoor.

**KHANIA**, a town of Crete. [CANEAE.]

**KHANKA**, two towns of Central Asia, indep. Turkestan.—I. khanat and 80 m. E.N.E. Khiva, on the Jyhoon, and consisting of about 350 houses, enclosed within the walls.

**KHANPOOR**, several towns of N.W. Hindostan.—I. dom. and 92 m. S.W. Bhawalpoor. P. 20,000. It was formerly of more importance, but is still a flourishing commercial town, with a good bazaar, and a navigable canal from the Indus.—II. Punjab, near the Chenab, 7 m. N.W. Jung.—III. Punjab, 40 m. E. of Attock.

**KHARAN**, a town of N. Beloochistan, prov. and 40 m. S.W. Sarawan, cap. dist., in the midst of a desert region. Its inhabitants barter gum, dates, and assafetida, for provisions from the N. and E.

**KHARAZI** (JEB), a mountain in the S.E. of Arabia, E. of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, 5442 feet above the sea.

**KHARESIN**, the N. part of the territory of Khiva, Central Asia. [KHIVA.]

**KHARGEH** (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, cap. of the Great Oasis, 98 m. S.W. Girgeh. P. 6000. It has the remains of a temple, and is a station for the caravans going from Egypt to Darfur and Central Africa.

**KHARJAH**, an inland town of Arabia, W. of Makallah, and reputed to have 8000 inhabitants, who trade in ghee and cattle.

**KHARKOV** or **CHARKOW** or **UKRAINE**, a gov. of European Russia, in the S., bounded E. by Voronij, S. by Ekaterinoslav, W. by Poltava, and N. by Koursk. Area 21,021 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,582,571, chiefly Russians and Cossacks. It is watered by the Donetz and the Oskol. Surface flat and little wooded. Soil fertile, entirely agricultural, producing grain of all sorts, and wine in great abundance. It has numerous distilleries, tanneries, and tallow and saltpetre factories.

**KHARKOV**, a city of European Russia, cap. gov. Kharkov, at the confluence of the Lopan and Kharkov, affls. of the Don, 420 m. S.S.W. Moscow. P. (1858) 45,156. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, and see of the bishops of the Ukraine and Kharkov. Its university, founded 1803, had, in 1851, 76 professors and 407 students, a library of 25,000 vols., a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and a female academy with 25 professors. Its manufs. comprise leather and fine carpets, and its trade is extensive. It has fairs for cattle and wool, among the most important in S. Russia.

**KHARFUR**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 60 m. W.N.W. Diarbekir.

**KHARTUM**, the modern cap. town of Nubia, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile, 95 m. S.W. Shendy. Lat. 15° 30' N. P. 25,000 to 30,000, including garrison, 20 or 30 European merchants, a few Turks, Arab merchants, and Copts, writers by profession. The rainy season extends from end of July to September, the rains always accompanied by storms. It was founded by Mohammed Ali in 1820, and has a large bazaar, but one fourth of its area is unoccupied. Since 1856 its commerce has declined, and it is sustained only by the slave trade.

**KHASA**, a town of Nepal, on a tributary of the Ganges, 56 m. E.N.E. Khatmandoo.

**KHASGUNJE**, a town, Brit. India, N.W. provs., dist. of Mynpoorie, in the Doab, 57 m. N.E. Agra.

**KHASHI**, a town and fort of W. Afghanistan, on the Khash-rood. Lat. 31° 36' N., lon. 62° 45' E. P. about 2000.—The *Khashi-rood* (or river) enters the Hamoon Lake, after a S.W. course of about 180 m. through a barren country, and partly separates the Candahar and Herat dominions.

**KHATMANDOO**, the cap. town of Nepal, in a mountainous region, about 145 m. N.N.W. Patna. Lat. 27° 43' N., lon. 85° 17' E. Estm. pop. 50,000. It extends for about 1 m. along a river, is built mostly of brick, and has many Buddie temples.

**KHAWAK**, the most E. pass across the Hindoo Koosh, Kafiristan, 100 m. N.E. Cabool. Lat. 35° 47' N., lon. 70° E. Elevation of summit 13,000 feet. By it Timour entered Hindostan.

**KHEIR**, two towns of British India, presid. Bombay.—I. dist. S. Concan, 76 m. S.E. Bombay.—II. dist. Candeish, 68 m. S.E. of Bombay.—III. a town of Guzerat, 87 m. N.N.E. Ahmedabad.

**KHELDONIA**, a cape and group of islets (*Chelidonia*), Asia Minor, Anatolia, on its S. coast.

**KHELMOS**, a mountain of Greece, Morea, gov. Kyllenia, 6 m. S.E. Kalavrita. Elev. 7654 feet.

**KHENGUNPOOR** and **HHEORAH**, a vill. of the Punjab, near the Ghara, 61 m. S.W. Lahore.

**KHERSON** or **CHERSON**, a gov. of Southern Russia, mostly between lat. 46° and 49° N., and lon. 29° and 34° E., having S. the Black Sea and gov. Taurida, and on other sides Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Kiev, Podolia, and Bessarabia. Area 27,713 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 1,027,459. Surface in the N. undulating, and covered with forests, elsewhere a wide steppe or prairie. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, on the N. and S.E.; the Dniester, forming the W. frontier, and the Bug, traversing its centre. Its W. half is fertile; cattle and sheep breeding is, however, the chief branch of industry. Products comprise oak-bark, tobacco, mustard, saffron, and liquorice, besides corn, hemp, flax, nitre, salt, and sandstone. Manufs. of cloths, tallow, leather, butter, cheese, & caviare, are carried on, partly by Swedish, German, and other colonists, the pop. consisting of a great intermixture of races. Principal towns, Kherson, Nikolaev, Elizabetgrad, and Odessa; but the last now forms a separate government.

**KHERSON** or **CHERSON**, a fortified town of S. Russia, cap. gov. Kherson, on rt. b. of the Dnieper, 92 m. E.N.E. Odessa. P. (1858) 40,402. It is divided into four quarters, the citadel, in which are the arsenal, barracks, other government buildings, and the cathedral; the admiralty quarter, with excavated docks for the construction of ships of war is now disused. It has various other schools, and 3 m. distant are the tomb and cenotaph of Howard the philanthropist, who died at Kherson, January 20, 1790.

**KHIN-GAN MOUNTAINS**, E. Asia, the eastern border of the great table-land separating Mongolia from Manchuria, extend from the wall of China, in about lat. 41°, to the great bend of the Amur, in lat. 53° N., cut by the meridian of 120° E.; they decrease in elev. on the N. of the Amur, where they merge with the Yablonoi range.

**KHING-YANG** and **KHING-YUAN**, two cities of China, cap. dep., the former in prov. Kan-su, near lat. 36° N., lon. 107° 30' E., and elaborately fortified; the latter, prov. Quang-se, 320 m. W.N.W. Canton, and having a large drug trade.

**KHINI** and **KHINIS**, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, the former in pash. and 43 m. N.E. Diarbekir, with 300 Mohammedan and 150 Armenian families, the latter engaged in a fruit trade, and in spinning and weaving cotton cloths, about 30,000 pieces of which are said to be produced here annually from 120 looms, and used in the vicinity. The latter is in the pash. and 45 m. N.N.E. Moosh, with about 130 houses, a mosque, and a castle.

**KHONG-CHOU**, the cap. city of the island Hainan. [KLONG-CHOU.]

**KHIRON**, a town of India, district Bainswara, prov. Oude, 25 m. S. Lucknow. P. 5000.

**KHIU-CHOU**, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., 100 m. S.W. Hang-chow-foo.

**KHIVA** or **KHARESM**, *Chorasnia*, a country of independent Turkestan, mostly between lat. 37° 45' and 44° 30' N., lon. 50° 30' and 63° E., having N. the Kirghiz steppe and the Sea of Aral, E. Bokhara and the Kara-kalpaek territory, S. Khorasan (Persian dom.), and W. the Caspian Sea. Estimated pop. 200,000, mostly wandering tribes. Surface almost wholly a sandy desert, with some scattered hill ranges in the N. and W., the Oxus flows through its E. part; and along its banks, and the canals connected with it, there are many fertile tracts. In these places, wheat, millet, barley, fruits, linseed, cotton, flax, and some rice, are grown. The vine also thrives. Sheep and goats, and a good breed of horses, are pretty numerous. Camels are the ordinary beasts of burden. Some cotton and silk stuffs, and shawls are made by the females, and exported; but agriculture is the principal occupation of the settled population. About 2000 camels go annually to Orenburg, Astrakhan, and Cabool, with agricultural produce, silk, and cotton fabrics, and yarn, to be exchanged for the products of Russia and the West, which are also brought in boats across the Caspian Sea. The population is very mixed, the dominant race being Uzbeks, as in Bokhara. — *Khiva*, the cap., is in an irrigated plain near the Oxus. Lat. 41° 30' N., lon. 60° 13' E. P. 12,000. The only stone buildings are 3 mosques, a school, and a caravanserai. It is surrounded by numerous gardens, and is the chief seat of trade.

**KHMER**, S.E. Asia. [CAMBODIA.]

**KHOI**, a town of North Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Kur, 20 m. N. Lake Urumea. P. 30,000. Its streets are shaded by avenues of trees, and it has a good bazaar. In its plain Shah Ishmael totally defeated the Turks under Selim I., in 1514.

**KHOJEND**, a town of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, khanat and 50 m. W. Khokan, on the Sir-Daria (Jaxartes). It is enclosed by walls and wet ditches, and intersected by canals. Manufs. of coarse cotton fabrics, in which, and in Russian goods, it has a large trade; and it is the station at which toll is paid for all merchandise entering the khanat from Bokhara. Pop. estim. at 25,000.

**KHOKAN**, **KOKAN** or **FERGHANA**, a khanat of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, between lat. 40° and 45° N., lon. 67° and 75° E., having E. Chinese Turkestan, N. and W. the Kirghiz and Kara-Kalpaek territory, and S. Bokhara and the table land of Pamir. Surface mountainous, and it comprises a part of the lofty region W. of the great plateau of E. Asia. The Sir-Daria (Jaxartes) has its upper course in this region. Products comprise corn, cotton, silk, and fine fruits, with coal, copper, iron, lapis-lazuli. Pasturage plentiful, live stock numerous, and wool is an important article of export. Manufs. comprise embroidered silks, cotton stuffs, cochineal, and sandalwood. Shawls are imported from Cashmere and Balkh, the rest of the trade is chiefly with Budakshan and Russia. The khan maintains an army of about 10,000 men. Principal towns, Khokan, Khojend, and Tashkend. Pop. estimated at 150,000 to 180,000.

**KHOKAN**, cap. khanat of same name, on the Sir-Daria (Jaxartes), about 280 m. N.W. Kashgar, and N.E. Samarqand. It is reported to be of about half the size of Bokhara. Principal buildings, the khan's residence, bazaars, mosques, public schools, and several caravanserais. Its vicinity is fertile and cultivated. Pop. estimated at 30,000 to 50,000.

**KHOLM**, a town of Russia, gov. Pskov, cap. dist., on the Lowat, 103 m. S.E. Pskov. P. 2000.

**KHOLMICZ**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Minsk, on the Dnieper, 21 m. S.S.E. Rechitzka.

**KHOLMOGORI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S.E. Archangel, cap. dist. of same name, on an island in the Dwina. P. 1600.

**KHONSAR**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 83 m. W.N.W. Ispahan, on the route to Hamadan. P. 12,000 to 13,000, engaged in raising and drying fruits, and weaving chintz.

**KHOOLOOM**, **KHULUM** or **TASH-KURGAN**, a town of Central Asia, khanat and 60 m. S.W. Koon-dooz, on Khooloom river, a tributary of the Oxus. Estim. pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, is regularly built of clay and brick, and has two forts and an active general trade.

**KHOORDAH** or **KHORDAGARIH**, a town of India, dist. Poree, Bengal presid., 245 m. S.W. Calcutta. It was at one time a place of much importance, but is now in decay. The rajah of Khoordah exercises superintendence over the temple of Juggernaut and its affairs.

**KHOORJA**, a town of India, dist. Boolundshuhur, 54 m. S. Meerut. P. 18,653.

**KHORASAN** or **KHORASSAN** ("Country of the Sun"), *Parthia*, the largest prov. of Persia, between lat. 31° and 38° 30' N., lon. 53° and 52° E., but its limits have often varied considerably. It has S. the prov. Kherman and dist. Yezd, W. Irak-Ajemi and Mazanderan, N. Khiva, and E. Afghanistan. Area estimated at 200,000 sq. m. P. 1,500,000. (?) Cap. Meshed, which is connected with Tehran by an excellent road. Its S. part is a sandy waste, the rest of its surface consists of mountains rising to 7000 feet and fertile valleys. Wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and assafetida, are grown, and pasturages are extensive. Coal mines exist in the mountains between Reshd and Meshed, and one is worked for the arsenal

of Meshed, 24 m. distant. Manufs. silks, camels and goats' hair fabrics, muskets and sword-blades. Chief exports, wool, skins, metals, precious stones, and dried fruits.

**KHORAM-ABAD**, a town of Persia, dist. Luristan, 93 m. S.E. Kermanshah. It has many curious antiquities.—*Khorumabad* is a vill. of Mazandaran, 80 m. W. Amol.

**KHORE** (a "Mouth" or "Estuary"), is the prefixed name of various bays in the East, the principal being *Khore Abdallah*, Persian Gulf, W. of the mouth of the Euphrates river.

**KHOROL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on the Khorol river.

**KHOSRAH-SHAH**, a vill. and valley of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, the former S.W. Tabriz, and formerly of importance. The valley is a tract of groves and gardens, and one of the "paradises" celebrated in old Persian poetry (the others being at Samarcand, at Hamadan, the plain of Damascus, and Kaleb Sofid, prov. Fars).

**KHOTAN**, **ELECHEE** or **LITSI**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, on the route between Yarkand and Lapa. Lat. 37° N., lon. 80° 30' E. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and is the station of a Chinese governor and garrison, but mostly peopled by Uzbeks, who manuf. leather, silk fabrics, and paper, and have a brisk trade in these goods, and in jasper and other natural produce. Its territory contains also the towns Karakash and Kirrea.

**KHOTINE**, a town of Bessarabia. [CHOTYN.]

**KHOMYJSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.S.W. Kursk, on rt. b. of the Vorskia. P. 2400.

**KHULKAL**, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 45 m. S.S.E. Ardabil.

**KHULM**, a town, Central Asia. [KHOOLOOM.]

**KHUNDULEE**, a town of India, chief place of pergunnah, dist. and 7 m. N. Agra.

**KHUNNAH**, a petty state of the Cis-Sutlej, N.W. Hindostan. Lat. 30° 42' N., lon. 76° 20' E. Area 28 square miles.

**KHUMB-CABOOL**, a vill. of Afghanistan, 16 m. S.E. Cabool, altitude 7466 feet. Here the British troops, retreating to Cabool from Jelalabad, were slain by the Afghans in 1841.

**KHUREHLA**, a town of India, British dist., and 96 m. S.W. Hummerpoor, N.W. provs. P. 8064.

**KHURKHODA**, a town of British India, chief place of pergunnah, dist. Rohtuk, N.W. provs., in lat. 28° 52' N., lon. 76° 58' E.

**KHUZISTAN**, *Susiana*, a prov. of Persia, mostly between lat. 30° and 33° N., lon. 47° and 51° E., having N. the Bakhtiyar mountains, separating it from Irak-Ajemi, E. Fars, W. the pash. Bagdad (Asiatic Turkey), and S. the Persian Gulf. Surface mostly mountainous, but in the S. are some plains, where the climate in summer is oppressively hot. Principal rivers, the Kerah, Karun, and Jerali; the Tigris and Euphrates (Shat-el-Arab) form a part of its W. boundary. Products comprise rice, maize, barley, cotton, sugar-cane, dates, indigo, and silk. Pasturages are extensive, and live stock numerous. Trade mostly with Bassorah and Bagdad. Principal towns, Shuster, Dizful, Behak, and Mohammerah.

**KHVALYNSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. N.E. Saratov, on rt. b. of Volga. P. (1855) 14,570.

**KHYBER PASS**, Afghanistan, is the principal north pass into that country from Hindostan, commencing about 10 m. W. Peshawar, and extending for 80 m. N.W. to the plain of Jelalabad. It lies through cliffs of slate, rising from 600 to 1000 feet, and, though narrow and dangerous, is the only route for artillery across the Khyber mountains. It was forced by the British troops

on first occupation of Cabool, 1839, and again in 1842, when the troops were nearly annihilated.

**KHYENDWEN**, a river of Further India, rises in the kingdom of Bong, lat. 26° 28' N., lon. 96° 54' E., flows mostly S. through the Burmese doms, and joins the Irrawady opposite Yandabo in Burmah, after a course loosely estimated at 490 m. It is navigable for the largest boats to King-Nao, in lat. 23° 45' N.

**KHYERPOOR**, a town of Scinde, 15 m. E. of the Indus. Lat. 27° 31' N., lon. 68° 45' E. P. 15,000. It is the residence of the Ameer of N. Sinde; and has a fort, mosque, and bazaars. Manufactures coarse cotton.

**KHYRABAD**, several towns of India and Afghanistan, the principal being in dom. and 100 m. W.N.W. Oude. Lat. 27° 3' N. lon. 80° 40' E.

**KHYRGAON**, a town of Sinde, on an arm of the Indus in lat. 26° 55' N., lon. 67° 50' E. P. between 2000 and 3000. It has 7 mosques, and a bazaar well supplied with cotton goods.

**KHYRPOOR**, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 32 m. N.E. Bawalpoor, near the l. b. of the Ghara (Sutlej), on the border of the desert, which encroaches fast on the town and vicinity. It is mostly built of earth, but has a mosque of burned brick a bazaar, and trade by caravans with the desert, though its commercial importance is much less than formerly.—II. a considerable town of Sinde, 50 m. N.E. Roree, in a tract well irrigated by canals from the Indus. P. 15,000.

**KI** or **KEY ISLANDS**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, consisting of the Great and Little Ki, Watelu, and some smaller islands, near lat. 6° S., lon. 133° E. United pop. from 8000 to 10,000. The great Ki is about 45 m. in length, and mountainous; Little Ki is nowhere more than 50 feet above the sea-level. Many of the pop. are Mohammedans. Products comprise provisions, timber, native boats, tortoise-shell, and cocoa nut oil; and some little trade takes place with Celebes, Banda, etc.—Ki, Kia, and Kiai, are the names of numerous towns of China.

**KIA-HING**, a city, China, prov. Che-kiang, on the Imperial Canal, 50 m. N.E. Hang-chow-foo.

**KIARHTA**, a town of Siberia, gov. Transbaikal, on an affluent of the Selenga, close to the Chinese frontier, and the great emporium of the trade between Russia and China. Lat. 50° 16' N., lon. 106° 44' E.; 2200 feet above the sea. Pop. about 5000. It consists of an upper fortified town, with a stone church and government offices; and the lower town at some little distance, inhabited by merchants, and opposite the Chinese city of Mai-ma-tchin. Till 1727 the trade was a government monopoly; but since then it has been open to private merchants, and has rapidly increased. The Russians here exchange lamb skins, furs, broad cloths, coarse linens, cattle, and bullion, for tea, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, rhubarb and other Chinese produce, especially at a large fair in December. A great temporary increase of its trade took place during the late British war with China; and during 1856 as many as 150,000 chests of superfine tea were said to have been received here by the Russians. It has an academy for the Chinese language and a bazaar.

**KIAMA**, a town in Central Africa, in dist. of same name, state Borghoo, 70 m. S.W. Boussa.

**KIAMA**, a post and seaport town of New South Wales, co. Camden, 89 m. S. of Sydney. P. 741.

**KIANDRA**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Wallace, 31½ miles from Sydney.

**KIANG-SI**, a prov. of China, between lat. 24° and 30° N., lon. 113° 20' and 118° 30' E., enclosed

by the provs. Hoo-nan Hoo-pe, Ngan-hoei, Che-kiang, Fo-kien, and Quang-tung. P. 26,513,889. Area 72,176 sq. m. Surface mostly mountainous; but its centre is traversed by the Kan-Kiang, and contains the Po-yang lake. Products comprise gold, iron, tin, lead, excellent hemp, grass-cloths of the best kind, drugs, and the finest porcelain. Cap. city, Nan-Chang.

KIANG-SU, a maritime prov. of China, between lat. 31° and 35° N., lon. 116° and 122° E., having E. the Yellow Sea, and landward the provs. Shan-tung, Ho-nan, Ngan-hoei, and the Che-kiang. P. 39,646,924. Area 39,150 sq. m. Surface mostly level, except in the S., and is a most fertile and valuable province, intersected by thousands of miles of canals, where a teeming population carried on great internal trade, until it was checked by the ravages of the Taiping rebels, who still hold the capital, Nanking, but have been driven from the coast cities of Shanghai and Soochow. Products, rice and cotton. Exports silk. The great rivers, Hoang-ho and Yang-tze-Kiang, here enter the sea. Principal city Nanking.

KIANKARY, *Gangra*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj. 65 m. N.E. Angora.

KIAN-NING and KIANG-TCHANG, two cities of China, the former in prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep. 95 m. N.W. Foo-chow; the latter prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep. 46 m. S.E. Foo-chow, with manufactures of arrack and summer clothing.

KIBBLESTONE, a liberty of England, co. Stafford, pa. and 2 m. N. Stone. P. 1896. Earl St Vincent was born here in 1734.

KIBWORTH BEAUCHAMP, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 3220. P. 1867. Framework knitting.

KICHENEY, a town of S. Russia. [KISHENAU.]  
KIDDERMINSTER, a parl., munic. bor., manufacturing town and pa. of England, co. Worcester, on both sides of the Stour, near its confl. with the Severn, 14 m. N. Worcester, & on W. Mid. Rail. Ac. of pa. 11,546. P. of pa. (1861) 20,870; pop. of parl. bor. 15,399. Alt. 186 ft. Chief buildings the parish church, grammar school, town-hall, music-hall, market house, bank, and union work-house. *Kidderminster* was noted for its woollen manufs. in the reign of Henry VIII. The fabrics now made are carpets, the best in England, and finger rugs. The Stafford and Worcester Canal passes the town, and opens a communication with Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol. The bor. sends 1 member to the H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 614.

KIDDERPORE, a town of British India, dist. of 24 pergunnahs, Bengal presid., 4 m. S.E. Fort-William, Calcutta. Has a government dockyard, and factory for the repair of their steamers.

KIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Ac. 2450. P. 305.

KIDLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Oxford. Ac. 3000. P. 1607.

KIDROS, *Pydna* (?), the most N. vill. of Thessaly, European Turkey, 30 m. S.W. Salonica, near the Gulf of Salonica.

KIDWELLY, a munic. bor., small port, market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. and 9 m. S. Carmarthen, on the Gwendraeth, near its mouth in Carmarthen Bay, and on Swansea Railway. P. 1652. A bridge connects the old and new towns. It has a church, a free school, and some iron and tin-smelting works, the products of which, with coal, form the chief exports.

KIEF, a gov. and city of Russia. [KIEV.]  
KIEL, a seaport town, duchy Holstein, at a fine bay of the Baltic, 53 m. N.N.E. Hamburg, at the terminus of the railway from Altona. P. (1860) 17,000. Principal edifices, the cathedral

church of St Nicholas, a royal palace, and the public baths. It has a university, founded in 1665, with a library of 80,000 vols., an observatory, botanic garden, and lying-in-hospital. The church of St Nicholas is of the 13th century. The castle has a sculpture gallery, with copies of the best works of art. Manufs. iron goods and machinery, tobacco, starch, and refined sugar; an excellent harbour, shipbuilding, and an annual fair in January, at which extensive exchanges are transacted. The Holstein Canal joins the Baltic, 2 m. N. the town. Steam and other packet-boats place it in constant communication with Copenhagen, Aalborg, Randers, and Kolding. Shipping (1861) 6246. *Kiel* became a member of the Hanseatic League in the 14th century.

KIELDRECHT, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 18 m. N. Dendermonde. P. 2532.

KIEN-LUNG, a town of Tibet, on the Upper Sutlej, 42 m. S. Gardokh, with hot sulphur springs. *KIÉOU*, an initial name of several cities, etc., China—the principal being *Kieou-hiang*, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., with a fort on the Yang-tze-kiang, in lat. 29° 54' N., lon. 116° 8' E.

KIEV, KIEF, or KIEW, a government of European Russia, in the S.W., bounded E. by Tchernigov and Poltava, S. by Kherson and Podolia, W. Volhynia, and N. Minsk. Area 19,656 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,944,334. Surface flat or undulating, watered by the Dniester, which forms its E. limit; and by the Tejerev in N. Soil very fertile, and entirely, occupied in agriculture, except a small portion in the N., which is covered with excellent timber. Climate mild. Chief crops, wheat, rye, oats, maize, lint, hemp, tobacco, hops, and vines. Cattle are extensively reared. Manufs. candles and soap.

KIEV, a fortified city of European Russia, cap. prov. Kiev, on rt. b. of the Dnieper, 670 m. S. St Petersburg, and 490 m. S.W. Moscow. P. (1858) 60,682. It is the seat of the Governor-General of Little Russia, cap. of a Greek eparchy, and seat of a criminal and civil court, and has an arsenal. Chief edifices, cathedral of St Sophia, and the monastery of Petschersk in the citadel. Its university has a library of 35,000 vols., cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoology, & botany, & most of the collections transferred from the old university of Vilna. In 1851, it had 86 professors and 595 students, a Russian theological seminary, with a large library, two gymnasia, and an establishment for the education of the daughters of nobles.

KIFFICK or CYFFIC, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8 m. E. Narberth. Ac. 4556. P. 468.

KIFRI, a town or vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 108 m. N.E. Bagdad, on the Kurdistan frontier. Here are some extensive ruins.

KIKEU, a town of Assam, prov. Tonquin, on a river, 80 m. E. Cachao. It is fortified in the European style, regularly built, intersected by canals, and has a palace, and large rice magazines.

KIKIAY, a group of small islands, N. Pacific, S. of Japan and N. of the Loo-choo islands.

KIKINDA (NAGY), a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Torontal, 36 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. P. with 10 vills. 16,654.

KILA and KILLA, the names of many forts and vills. of Afghanistan, the principal was Killa-Murgha or Nowa-Murgha, a fort, 100 S.S.W. Ghuznee, and destroyed by the British in 1839.

KIL and KILL (*Erse* a *Wood and Church*), numerous parishes in Ireland, with this prefix:—

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
KILBALLYOWEN,	Clare,	10,835	2,947
KILBARRON,	Donegal,	23,994	7,188

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.	Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
KILBARRON,	{ Tipperary and Galway, }	7,920	1,313	KILFARBOY,	Clare,	13,981	5,177
KILBARRYMEADAN,	{ Waterford, }	6,263	2,194	KILFAUGHNABEG,	Cork,	3,126	1,314
KILBEACANTY,	Galway,	12,226	1,791	KILFEAKLE,	Tipperary,	6,500	975
KILBEAGH,	Mayo,	33,824	10,733	KILFEARAGH,	Clare,	9,870	4,827
KILBEG,	Meath,	5,184	1,095	KILFEIGHNY,	Kerry,	11,408	1,649
KILBEGNET,	Galway,	10,865	2,714	KILFENORA,	Clare,	10,776	1,923
KILBEHENTY,	Limerick,	15,376	2,848	KILFERGUS,	Limerick,	14,207	3,524
KILBELFAD,	Mayo,	7,260	2,313	KILFIAN,	Mayo,	28,735	2,791
KILBERRY,	Meath,	4,818	1,155	KILFIDDANE,	Clare,	13,733	2,591
KILBERRY,	Kildare,	10,539	1,262	KILFINAGHTA,	Clare,	8,109	1,859
KILBIXY,	Westmeath,	6,240	1,513	KILFINANE,	Limerick,	6,487	2,658
KILBOLANE,	Cork,	10,014	2,067	KILFREE,	Sligo,	14,018	5,079
KILBOLANE,	Cork,	4,709	929	KILGARRIFF,	Cork,	4,326	4,379
KILBONANE,	Kerry,	8,668	2,149	KILGARVAN,	Kerry,	43,631	2,727
KILBONANE,	Kerry,	8,668	2,149	KILGARVAN,	Mayo,	19,879	3,171
KILBRIDE,	King's,	10,152	7,482	KILGEEVER,	Mayo,	58,098	6,442
KILBRIDE,	King's,	7,617	2,713	KILGEEFIN,	Roscommon,	6,060	1,934
KILBRIDE,	Meath and Cavan,	8,777	2,510	KILGLASS,	Roscommon,	14,245	4,355
KILBRIDE,	Antrim,	5,643	1,881	KILGLASS,	Sligo,	12,884	3,282
KILBRIDE,	Roscommon,	19,287	3,717	KILGLASS,	Longford,	5,743	1,432
KILBRIDEGLYNN,	Wexford,	4,109	653	KILGOBBAN,	Kerry,	10,415	1,188
KILBRIN,	Cork,	12,630	2,261	KILGOBNET,	Waterford,	16,108	2,077
KILBROGAN,	Cork,	7,577	3,767	KILKEEDY,	Clare,	18,629	1,877
KILBRONEY,	Down,	13,208	3,583	KILKEEDY,	Limerick,	8,727	2,837
KILCAR,	Donegal,	18,883	4,154	KILKEEVIN,	Roscommon,	26,903	8,989
KILCASKAN,	Cork and Kerry,	51,490	4,471	KILLABBAN,	Queen's,	25,995	6,734
KILCATHRINE,	Cork,	21,778	4,425	KILLACONENAGH,	Cork,	19,294	4,595
KILCREESTY,	Clare,	7,060	1,548	KILLACONNIGAN,	Meath,	11,561	1,609
KILCLEAGH,	Westmeath,	15,241	3,668	KILLADERRY,	King's,	5,554	2,012
KILCLONERTY,	King's,	10,266	1,113	KILLAGHTEE,	Donegal,	13,368	4,537
KILCOONEY,	Armagh,	12,833	5,697	KILLAHA,	Kerry,	34,843	1,902
KILCOE,	Cork,	5,272	1,149	KILLAHAN,	Kerry,	4,544	1,015
KILCOLAGH,	Roscommon,	7,217	1,945	KILLALLAGHTAN,	Galway,	11,868	1,359
KILCOLMAN,	Kerry,	7,751	2,532	KILLALLIN,	Galway,	67,155	7,956
KILCOLMAN,	Mayo,	23,739	7,091	KILLANN,	Wexford,	11,424	1,873
KILCOLMAN,	King's,	8,202	1,191	KILLANNY,	{ Louth and Mo- naghan, }	7,127	2,522
KILCOLMAN,	{ Roscommon & Sligo, }	17,026	6,576	KILLANUMMERY,	Leitrim,	14,086	3,682
KILCOLGAN,	Galway,	5,548	535	KILLARAGHT,	Sligo,	6,902	1,969
KILCOLUMB,	Kilkenny,	8,274	1,552	KILLARD,	Clare,	17,022	4,062
KILCOMENTY,	Tipperary,	6,892	1,455	KILLARDRY,	Tipperary,	5,623	963
KILCOMMCK,	Longford,	11,870	2,106	KILLARE,	Westmeath,	11,281	2,011
KILCOMMON,	Mayo,	200,939	12,945	KILLARGEY,	Leitrim,	14,893	3,594
KILCOMMON,	Mayo,	17,395	4,529	KILLARY,	Meath,	6,201	1,225
KILCOMMON,	Wicklow,	11,209	2,109	KILLASHEE,	Longford,	14,169	2,272
KILCONDUFF,	Mayo,	16,522	7,271	KILLASNET,	Leitrim,	26,918	4,314
KILCONICKNY,	Galway,	8,352	1,444	KILLASPUG- BRONE,	Sligo,	5,623	1,491
KILCONLA,	Galway,	9,677	1,985	KILLASSER,	Mayo,	19,677	5,682
KILCONLY,	Kerry,	5,742	1,502	KILLAVINOGH,	Tipperary,	8,159	1,635
KILCONNEL,	Galway,	6,082	1,006	KILLEAD,	Antrim,	23,201	5,213
KILCOO,	Down,	18,205	5,052	KILLEDAN,	Mayo,	14,515	5,639
KILCOOLE,	Wicklow,	4,476	1,729	KILLEELY,	{ Clare and Limerick, }	6,576	3,108
KILCOOLEY,	{ Tipperary and Kilkenny, }	11,507	2,303	KILLEENADRÉMA,	Galway,	24,214	1,823
KILCOOLEY,	Roscommon,	3,476	1,097	KILLEENAGAR- RIFF,	Limerick,	4,454	1,254
KILCORKEY,	Roscommon,	9,090	1,771	KILLEENTERNA,	Kerry,	10,231	1,888
KILCORMICK,	Wexford,	10,054	1,708	KILLEESHILL,	Tyrene,	9,839	3,444
KILCORNAN,	Limerick,	9,345	2,291	KILLEEVAN,	Monaghan,	11,571	4,948
KILCROAN,	Galway,	7,701	1,514	KILLEHENNY,	Kerry,	4,664	1,842
KILCROHANE,	Kerry,	62,912	7,785	KILLELAGH,	Londonderry,	13,297	3,486
KILCROHANE,	Cork,	14,587	2,567	KILLEMLAGH,	Kerry,	11,859	2,201
KILCROHANE,	Londonderry,	7,979	3,880	KILLENKERE,	Cavan,	15,961	5,231
KILCUMMIN,	Galway,	98,509	8,528	KILLERIN,	Galway,	14,533	2,804
KILCUMMIN,	Kerry,	38,952	5,502	KILLERY,	Sligo,	8,249	1,809
KILCUMMIN,	Mayo,	4,195	1,491	KILLESHER,	Fermanagh,	24,294	3,528
KILCUMMER- AGH,	{ King's and Westmeath, }	9,256	1,981	KILLESHERDINY,	Cavan,	16,618	6,459
KILDACOMBOGE,	Mayo,	7,752	2,320	KILLESHTIN,	Queen's	10,905	3,616
KILDALKEY,	Meath,	10,415	2,073	KILLEVVY,	Armagh,	28,157	15,725
KILDALLAN,	Cavan,	11,973	3,725	KILLIAN,	Galway,	13,564	3,680
KILDIMO,	Limerick,	6,110	1,844	KILLILLAGH,	Clare,	12,357	2,377
KILDRESS,	Tyrene,	26,269	7,037	KILLIMORE,	Galway,	9,220	2,939
KILDUMSHER- DAN,	Cavan,	16,618	5,651	KILLINABOY,	Clare,	17,967	2,409
				KILLINAGH,	Cavan,	23,934	5,316

Parish.	County.	Acres.	Pop.
KILLINANE, . . . . .	Kerry, . . . . .	26,868	2,646
KILLINCHY, . . . . .	Down, . . . . .	13,865	5,399
KILLINEXY, . . . . .	Dublin, . . . . .	1,834	1,280
KILLINEY, . . . . .	Kerry, . . . . .	14,653	2,699
KILLINVOY, . . . . .	Roscommon, . . . . .	5,642	1,306
KILLOE, . . . . .	Longford, . . . . .	41,181	13,443
KILLOFIN, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	6,692	1,883
KILLORAN, . . . . .	Sligo, . . . . .	13,999	2,494
KILLORGLIN, . . . . .	Kerry, . . . . .	30,845	7,268
KILLOUGHY, . . . . .	King's, . . . . .	18,132	2,353
KILLUCAN, . . . . .	Westmeath, . . . . .	35,589	6,566
KILLULLAGH, . . . . .	Roscommon, . . . . .	24,389	7,059
KILLURSA, . . . . .	Galway, . . . . .	6,370	2,721
KILLURY, . . . . .	Kerry, . . . . .	11,090	3,251
KILLYBEGS, UP, . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	15,583	3,643
KILLYBEGS, LO., . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	15,378	3,151
KILLYGARVAN, . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	9,132	2,581
KILLYLEAGH, . . . . .	Down, . . . . .	11,759	5,593
KILLYMAN, . . . . .	{ Tyrone and Armagh, . . . . . }	10,560	5,976
KILLYMARD, . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	27,757	3,589
KILMACABEA, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	13,755	3,149
KILMACALLAN, . . . . .	Sligo, . . . . .	9,687	3,063
KILMACDUAGA, . . . . .	Galway, . . . . .	8,804	1,940
KILMACDUANE, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	16,867	4,428
KILMACMOGUE, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	64,585	9,817
KILMACREHY, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	7,403	2,741
KILMACRENNAN, . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	35,611	6,969
KILMACTEIGE, . . . . .	Sligo, . . . . .	32,362	6,473
KILMACTRANNY, . . . . .	Sligo, . . . . .	12,379	2,697
KILMAINEMORE, . . . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	13,792	2,696
KILMALEY, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	23,986	2,924
KILMANAHEEN, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	8,177	4,183
KILMANMAN, . . . . .	Queen's, . . . . .	16,848	2,371
KILMEEDY, . . . . .	Limerick, . . . . .	9,036	2,280
KILMEEN, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	36,710	6,213
KILMEEN, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	8,667	1,918
KILMEENA, . . . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	10,762	3,542
KILMEGAN, . . . . .	Down, . . . . .	13,970	5,668
KILMICHAEL, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	20,867	3,405
KILMIHIL, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	18,772	3,182
KILMOE, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	13,974	3,803
KILMOLLY, . . . . .	Kerry, . . . . .	7,743	2,199
KILMORE, . . . . .	Cavan, . . . . .	14,731	4,557
KILMORE, . . . . .	Armagh, . . . . .	17,273	10,981
KILMORE, . . . . .	Down, . . . . .	12,853	4,999
KILMORE, . . . . .	Monaghan, . . . . .	8,689	3,134
KILMORE, . . . . .	Roscommon, . . . . .	8,553	2,628
KILMORE, . . . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	29,492	6,452
KILMOREMOY, . . . . .	Sligo & Mayo, . . . . .	12,430	9,311
KILMOVEE, . . . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	20,766	6,515
KILMURRY, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	10,457	2,447
KILMURRY, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	25,526	6,450
KILMANAGH, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	13,808	4,239
KILNAUGHTIN, . . . . .	Kerry, . . . . .	9,164	3,592
KILREE, . . . . .	Kilkenny, . . . . .	1,947	292
KILRONAN, . . . . .	Roscommon, . . . . .	15,003	4,799
KILRONAN, . . . . .	Waterford, . . . . .	16,701	2,644
KILSEELY, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	11,003	1,976
KILSHANNIG, . . . . .	Cork, . . . . .	27,594	4,967
KILSKEER, . . . . .	Meath, . . . . .	11,724	2,635
KILSKEERY, . . . . .	Tyrone, . . . . .	20,488	6,273
KILTEEL, . . . . .	Kildare, . . . . .	3,485	560
KILTEVOGUE, . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	41,131	4,719
KILTENANLEA, . . . . .	Clare, . . . . .	7,385	1,878
KILTOGHERT, . . . . .	Leitrim, . . . . .	28,185	10,861
KILTOOM, . . . . .	Roscommon, . . . . .	10,458	2,819
KILTUBBERID, . . . . .	Leitrim, . . . . .	15,608	4,638
KILVELLANE, . . . . .	Tipperary, . . . . .	8,678	2,889
KILVELLON, . . . . .	Tipperary, . . . . .	10,551	3,092

KILBARCHAN, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Renfrew,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Paisley. Ac. 9098. P. 6348; do. of town 2530, mostly silk and cotton weavers. The town has two public libraries, an agricultural and various other societies.

KILBEGGAN, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the Upper Brosna, and on a branch of the Grand canal,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Tullamore. Ac. 6085. P. 2428; do. of town 1283.

KILBIRNIE, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Cunningham, with a vill., 3 m. N.N.E. Dalry, and a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 20 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Ac. 10,641. P. 5265; do. of town 3245. It has a cotton and flax mill, a beautiful lake, and coal mines.

KILBOURNE, a township of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Derby, pa. Horsley. P. 814.

KILBRANDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, in Lorn, S.W. Kilfinver, and opposite the island Mull. P., with Kilchattan, 1859.

KILBRIDE, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Bute, on the E. coast of Arran. Ac. about 42,000. P. 2441.—II. a pa. united with Kilmore.—III. includes a vill. of East Kilbride. P. 1171.—IV. includes a vill. of West Kilbride. P. 1083.—V. (East), co. Lanark, 6 m. W. Hamilton. Ac. 22,797. P. 4064.—VI. (West), co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 3 m. N.W. Ardrossan. Ac. 11,535. P. 1968.

KILBURN, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Easingwold. Ac. 3670. P. 819.

KILBY, a pa. of England, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1060. P. 887.

KILCALMONELL and KILBERRY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, forming the N. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre. P. 2312. It has several fishing villages.

KILCHBERG, a town, Switzerland, cant. Zurich, Horgen. Formerly famous for fine porcelain. P. 1257.

KILCHOMAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, in the W. part of the island of Islay. P. 3436.

KILCHRENNAN and DALAVICH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on both sides of Loch Awe. Ac. 49,000 Scots. P. 615.

KILCOCK, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Grand canal, 3 m. W.N.W. Maynooth, and having a station on the Midland Great Western Railway, 17 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Ac. 4064. Pop. 1388; of town 873.

KILCONQUHAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Cupar. Ac. 7271. P. 2431.

KILCULLEN BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, co. Kildare, on the Liffey, 5 m. S.S.W. Naas. P. 32.

KILDA (St), an isl. of Scotland, in the Atlantic, 52 m. W. Harris (Hebrides). Lat.  $45^{\circ} 49' 20''$  N.; lon.  $8^{\circ} 32' 2''$  W.; 400 m. W. the peninsula of Harris. Ac. about 600. P. (1861) 78, who live in a vill. near the S.E. coast, and are occupied in rearing cattle and sheep, fishing, and taking wild fowl and eggs.

KILDARE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. E. Stokesley. Ac. 5730. P. 145.

KILDALTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the S.E. end of the Isle of Islay. P. 2956.

KILDARE, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Meath, E. the cos. Dublin and Wicklow, S. Carlow, and W. King's and Queen's cos. Ac. 418,436, of which 356,787 are arable. P. (1861) 90,946. Surface mostly flat. Chief rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, and Liffey. Climate moist, owing to the prevalence of bogs. Soil mostly a deep and fertile loam; and the *Curragh* of Kildare, a tract in its centre, is scarcely to be matched for the excellence of its turf and rich verdure. Chief crops, wheat, oats, and barley. The best English breeds of cattle have been introduced. Minerals and manufs. unimportant.

The principal trade is in corn and flour, the export of which is facilitated by the river Barrow, and Royal and Grand canals and their branches, which connect the co. with Dublin, Waterford, and the Shannon. Peat is exported from the county to Dublin. The Great S. W. Railway intersects the co., which contains 14 baronies and 116 pas. in the dioceses of Kildare and Dublin, and the Roman Catholic college of Maynooth. Principal towns, Athy, Kildare, and Naas. It sends two members to House of Commons.

**KILDARE**, a market town, episcopal see, and pa., in co. of same name, on the Great S. W. Railway, 30 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 9215. P. (1861) of pa. 2369; do. of town 1399. It suffers greatly from want of water. It has a cathedral, partly ruined, a co. infirmary, a Roman Catholic chapel, nunnery, friary, market-house, and jockey-club. The celebrated Curragh races take place in April, June, September, and October. The bishopric, now united with that of Dublin, comprises 81 pas. in King's, Queen's, and Kildare cos. It is also the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

**KILDONAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, about 20 m. N.N.W. Dornoch. P. 2132. It is mountainous, and contains several Pictish towers.

**KILDRUMMIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 15 m. S.S.W. Huntly. P. 590. Surface a rich level, enclosed by hills, on one of which stand the remains of Kildrummie castle, famous for its siege by Edward I. in 1306.

**KILDWICK**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Skipton. Ac. 10,893. P. 11,712, partly employed in worsted factories.

**KILFINAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, 16 m. N.W. Rothesay. P. 1891.

**KILFINICHEN** and **KILVICKEON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, at the S. extremity of the island of Mull, and comprising the island of Iona. P. 2518.

**KILGARROW** or **KILGERBAN**, a pa. and town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Teify, 4 m. S.E. Cardigan. Ac. 2672. P. 1236. Manufactures shoes, and has slate quarries and salmon fisheries.

**KILGWRRWG**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Usk. Ac. 2649. P. 168.

**KILHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 7660. P. 1252.

**KILI** or **KILIA**, is the name of a fortress on a bay of the Black Sea, Anatolia, 34 m. N.E. Constantinople.

**KILIA** or **KILLANOVA**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Kilia, or north arm of the Danube, at its delta, 12 miles from its mouth.

**KILMANDJARO**, a snowy mountain of E. Africa, discovered in 1847, supposed one of the "Mountains of the Moon," in lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 36° E. Estimated height 20,000 feet above the sea. It is always snow-clad.

**KILISEH-KOI**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a lake 68 m. S. Brusa, and with many remains, supposed to be those of the anc. *Ancyra*.

**KILKEE**, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 8 m. W.N.W. Kilrush. P. 1856.

**KILKEEL**, a pa. and town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Kilkeel, 1 m. above its mouth in the Irish Sea, and 7½ m. E.S.E. Rostrevor. Ac. of pa. 47,882. P. 13,070; do. of town 1145.

**KILKENNY**, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Queen's co., E. the cos. Carlow and Wexford, S. and S.W. Waterford, and W. Tipperary. Ac. 509,732, of which 470,102 are arable. P. (1851) 138,775, (1861) 110,341, mostly Roman

Catholics. Surface slightly undulating, with a slope towards the S., where several summits rise to 1000, and Mount Brandon is 1696 feet in elevation. Chief rivers, the Nore, Barrow, and Suir. Soil various, but for the most part light fertile loams resting on limestone, with little bog. Near Kilkenny a valuable black marble is quarried. Climate drier and crops earlier than in the average of Irish counties. Rainfall 33 inches. Chief crops wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. In 1862, there were 182,751 ac. under crop. Dairy and sheep farms are numerous. The breeds of stock are mostly native. Anthracite coal abounds, and black marble is found. The manufs. of woollens and linens, which long flourished here, have now materially declined. The principal export is grain. Two crossing lines of railway intersect this co.; and navigable rivers & the Grand Canal furnish facilities for transport to all parts of Ireland. Kilkenny is divided into 10 baronies and 143 parishes in the dioceses of Ossory, Leighlin, and Cashel. It sends three members to the House of Commons, two for the co. and one for its chief town.

**KILKENNY**, a city, parl. and municipal bor. of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. of same name, on the S.E. Railway, 62 m. S.W. Dublin. It also communicates by a branch with the Great S. and Western Railway. Ac. of city 921. P. of city (1851) 19,973; do. (1861) 14,174, mostly Roman Catholics. It is divided by the river into the Irish and English towns. Streets paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity. Chief buildings, the cathedral of St Canice or Kenny, and of the diocese of Ossory, the bishop's palace, chapter-house, deanery, a round tower, the churches of St John and St Mary, several Roman Catholic churches, one of which, a cathedral, has been recently built, co. court-house, co. and city prisons, infirmary, fever hospital, union workhouse, and barracks. Public institutions comprise a college or grammar school, several other public schools, a lunatic asylum, almshouses, a library, and news-room. It has marble works, an extensive provision trade, distilleries, tanneries, breweries, and flour mills. Kilkenny sends one member to the House of Commons.

**KILKERRAN BAY** is a large inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, district Connemara. Its coast line, N.W. Galway Bay, is intricately varied with small inlets and headlands; and the bay is studded with islands, mostly inhabited by fishermen.

**KILKHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.E. Stratton. Ac. 8272. P. 1198.

**KILLADYSERT**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 12 m. S.S.W. Ennis. Ac. 12,859, consisting partly of islands in the estuary of the Fergus and Shannon. P. 3141.

**KILLALA**, a small seaport town and bishop's see of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on a large inlet of the Atlantic bearing the same name, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ballina. P. 942. It has a small cathedral, a round tower, and a harbour. The ancient bishopric is now united to Tuam. In 1798, a French force landed at Killala Bay, and took the town.

**KILLALOE**, a market town and episcopal see of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the Shannon, and on rail, 11 m. N.N.E. Limerick. P. (1861) 1673, including the suburb of Ballina. It has a cathedral, two churches, barracks, slate and marble works, salmon fisheries, a wool market, with quays, docks, and warehouses; steamboats, by aid of canals, ply to Limerick, and also up the river to

Dublin. The episcopal palace of Killaloe is in the vicinity. The diocese extends over 109 pas. in Clare and five adjoining cos.—*Killaloe* is also a Roman Catholic bishopric. About 1 m. N.N.W. is Kincorra, famous for the residence of the celebrated King Brian Boromh, but the only remnant of which is a large earthen fort. The pa. contains 9978 ac. P. 2803.

**KILLMARSH**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 7½ m. N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 1646. P. 1053.

**KILLARNEY**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 46 m. W.N.W. Cork, at the terminus of the Cork and Killlala Junction Railway. Ac. of pa., which includes a part of the lake scenery, 34,789. P. (1861) 9570; do. of town 5204. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic cathedral for the diocese of Kerry, a nunnery with female school attached, a court-house, market-house, and assembly-room; union workhouse, hospital, many fine hotels and reading-rooms for tourists. Alt. 98 feet.

**KILLARNEY (LAKES OF)**; three connected lakes in the S.W. of Ireland, co. Kerry, the lowest or most southern of which approaches within 1½ m. W. of the above town. It is 3¼ m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and is divided from the middle lake by a projecting peninsula. On the W., S., and S.E. sides of these lakes rise the loftiest mountains (still the resort of red deer), the wildest ravines, the finest woods, and some of the boldest cascades in Ireland. These lakes are fed by the river Flesk, and many smaller mountain streams, and discharge their waters at the N.W. extremity of the lower lake by the river Leune.

**KILLARROW** and **KILMENY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, Isle of Islay, and containing the vill. Bowmore. Ac. 30,000. P. 3969.

**KILLASHANDRA**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 22 m. S.S.E. Enniskillen. Ac. of pa. 22,166. P. 8257; do. of town 856.

**KILLEAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, peninsula of Kintyre. P., with Kilchenzie, 1890.

**KILLEANEY**, a bay and fishing vill. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, near the E. end of the island Arrammore. P. of vill. 459. It has a harbour and coast-guard station.

**KILLEARN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 18 m. W.S.W. Stirling. P. 1171. Birthplace of George Buchanan, the Latin poet. Pop. includes vill. of Killearn, 420.

**KILLEARNAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 6 m. S.S.E. Dingwall. P. 1494.

**KILLENAULE**, a small town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 12½ m. S.S.W. Urlingford. P. 1065.

**KILLESBY** or **KILSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. N.N.W. Daventry. Ac. 3200. P. 539. The London and Birmingham Railway here passes through a tunnel 1½ m. long.

**KILLIECRANKIE**, a famous pass in the Grampian mountains, in Scotland, co. Perth, 15 m. N.W. Dunkeld. The river Garry here flows for about 2 m. through a narrow, rocky, and thickly wooded ravine of great depth, along the side of which the road has been cut, overhanging a terrific precipice. It is traversed by the Inverness Railway. At the N.W. extremity of the pass the battle was fought in 1689, in which Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, was killed. Alt. 470 feet.

**KILLIGRAY**, an isl. of the Hebrides, dist. Harris, 3 m. E. Bernera. Size 3 m. by 1 m.

**KILLIN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, between Loch Tay and the co. Argyle, about 16 m. N.N.W. Callander. P. 1520.

**KILLINGHALL**, a township of Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. Ripley, 4 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Ac. 3250. P. 746.

**KILLINGHOLME**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 7225. P. 736.

**KILLINGLY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 47 m. E. Hartford. P. 4545. It has cotton factories.

**KILLINGWORTH**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Long Benton, on the G. N. of England Railway, 5 m. N.E. Newcastle.

**KILLIS**, *Ciliza*, a town of Syria, paah, and 38 m. N. Aleppo. P. 2000. It has a trade in galls, wax, and inferior cottons.

**KILLMALLOCK**, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, co. and 19 m. S. Limerick. P. 1393. It has remains of ancient walls and towers.

**KILLORGLIN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry, 12 m. S. Tralee. Ac. 30,845. P. 7268.

**KILLOUGH**, a seaport town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the Bay of same name, forming a good harbour, 1½ m. W.S.W. Ardglass. P. 811.

**KILLEPECK**, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 2135. P. 267.

**KILLYARON** (*Cilie Aeron*), a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 1914. P. 301.

**KILMADOCK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, containing the vill. of Doune. P. 3312.

**KILMALCOLM**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Clyde, 4 m. S.E. Port-Glasgow. Ac. 20,405. P. 1455.

**KILMALLEE**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Argyle and Inverness, about 28 m. S.W. Fort-Augustus. Ac. estimated at upwards of 400,000. P. 2472. Surface mountainous, comprising Ben Nevis. It has excellent sheep-walks, several veins of argentiferous lead ore, quarries of beautiful marble, and ruins of a vitrified fort. Fort William is in this parish.

**KILMARNY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Ac. 5343. P. 656.

**KILMARNOCK**, a parl., munic. bor., manuf. town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Ayr (with which and with Glasgow it is connected by railways), and on the Irvine, at the influx of the Kilmarnock Water. Ac. of pa. 9552. Pop. of pa. (1861) 23,556; do. of bor. 22,619. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 553l. Chief edifices, a collegiate and two other Established churches; three Free and three U. P. churches, Episcopal, R. C., and three chapels; a town-hall, corn exchange hall, six banks, academy, free school, etc. In the pa. are numerous schools, benevolent, scientific, and literary associations and public libraries. Manufs. of carpets, boots and shoes, woollen yarn, leather, and cotton goods; hose, telescopes, machinery, saddlery, hats, and tobacco, and has large calico printing works. Kilmarnock, with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, & Rutherglen, sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1863) 730.

**KILMARONOCK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, at the S.E. end of Loch Lomond. Ac. 14,561. P. 1085.

**KILMARTIN**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Argyle, between its W. coast and Loch Awe. Ac. 18,000. P. 949.

**KILMAURS**, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotl., co. Ayr, 2 m. N.N.W. Kilmarnock. Ac. 5939. P. 3526. Includes vill. of Kilmaurs, pop. 1174.

**KILMENY**. [**KILLARROW**.]

**KILMERSDON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.N.W. Frome. Ac. 3460. P. 2194.

**KILMINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 2 m. W. Axminster. Ac. 1760. P. 513.—II. co. Somerset, 5½ m. E.N.E. Bruton. Ac. 2750. P. 640.

**KILMISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S. New Alresford. Ac. 1912. P. 193.

**KILMODAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, 16 m. S.S.W. Inverary. P. 433.

**KILMONIVAIG**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 7 m. N.N.E. Fort-William. Ac. 300,000, mostly glen and mountain. P. 2276.

**KILMORACK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, including the vill. of Beaully. P. 2852. The falls of the Beaully are in the parish.

**KILMORE**, with **KILBRIDE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyre, on its W. coast. It includes the island Kerrera and borough of Oban. P. 2962.

**KILMORY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Bute, at the S. extremity of the island of Arran. P. 3151.

**KILMUIR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, at the N. end of the isle of Skye. P. 2846.

**KILMUIR EASTER**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty, on the N. side of the Firth of Cromarty, 6 m. S. Tain. P. 1295.

**KILMUN**, a sea-bathing vill. of Scotl., co. Argyre, pa. Dunoon, at the head of Holy Loch, an inlet of the Firth of Clyde, 8 m. N.W. Greenock.

**KILNER GHAUT**, a mountain pass of India, on the route between Bombay and Agra, over the Vindhya range, in lat. 22° 22' N., lon. 75° 55' E. The traffic over this pass is gradually increasing.

**KILNINIAN** and **KILMORE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyre, at the N.W. end of Island of Mull. Ac., including Staffa and other islets, 55,000. P. 3433.

**KILNINVER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyre, 6½ m. S.S.W. Oban. P., with Kilmelford, 800.

**KILNSEA**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 24 m. E.S.E. Hull. Ac. 11,036. P. 179. In this pa. is the promontory of Spurn-head. The port of Ravenspur formerly stood here, but has, with other towns on the same coast, been engulfed by the sea.

**KILN Wick**, two pas. of England, co. York, E. Riding.—I. 6 m. S.S.W. Great Driffeld. Ac. 4385. P. 693.—II. (*Percy*), 1½ m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Ac. 1561. P. 132.

**KILPATRICK**, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*New*), cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, 5½ m. N.N.W. Glasgow. Ac. 13,440. P. 4910. Portions of Antoninus' wall intersect the pa.—II. (*Old*), co. Dumbarton, on the Clyde, adjoining the above pa. on the W. Ac. 13,364. P. 5577. It has manufs. of cotton, paper, dye-works, and ship-building. Includes vill. of Old Kilpatrick, pop. 877.

**KILREA**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, on the Bann, 13 m. W.N.W. Ballymena. Ac. of pa. 6168. P. 2963; do. of town 924, partly engaged in linen weaving.

**KILRENNY**, a parl., munic. bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N.E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 8½ m. S.S.E. St Andrews. Ac. 3931. P. of pa., including the fishing vill. of Cellardyke, 2534; do. of parl. bor. 2145. Corp. rev. 76l. It has a small harbour, and unites with Cupar, St Andrews, Crail, Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in sending 1 member to H. of Com.

**KIL-RHEDDYN**, a pa. of South Wales, cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 4 m. S.S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 7856. P. 1074.

**KILRUSH**, a seaport, market town, and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on an inlet in the estuary of the Shannon, 27 m. S. W. Ennis. Altitude 45 feet. Ac. of pa. 15,658. P. (1861) 8502; do. of town 4593. Manufs. flannel, irizee, linen sheetings, etc. Exports turf to Limerick, and has a corn trade and herring fisheries. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

**KILSPINDIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. E. Perth. Area 3½ sq. m. P. 665.

**KILSYTH**, a bor. of barony, market town, and pa., Scotland, co. Stirling, 12½ m. N.E. Glasgow, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. 13,248. P. 6112; do. of town 4692, employed in cotton-weaving, and in coal and iron mines.

Montrose gained a victory here over the Covenanters.

**KILTARLITY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 10 m. S.S.W. Dingwall. Area about 240 sq. m., mtinous., and including three lakes. P. 2839.

**KILTEARN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on the Firth of Cromarty, 7 m. N.N.E. Dingwall. P. 1634. Ben-Wyvis & Loch Glass are in this pa.

**KILTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 10½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1691. P. 174.

**KILVE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 11½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1770. P. 226.

**KILVERSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. E.N.E. Thetford. Ac. 2026. P. 39.

**KILWINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 7 m. S. Newark. Ac. 1210. P. 87.—II. (*South*), co. York, North Riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Thirsk. Ac. 2871. P. 360.

**KILWAH** or **KEELWA**, E. Africa. [QUILWA.]

**KILWINNING**, a bor. of barony, mkt. town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 3 m. N.N.W. Irvine. Ac. 11,068. P. (1861) 7717; of town 3921. The town has a pa. church and a branch bank, and is celebrated for its muslin embroidery. 1½ m. S.E. is Eglington Castle. There are vast coal-pits near, and the Eglington iron works employ 1700 hands.

**KILWORTH**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, on the Funcheon, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Fermoy. Ac. of pa. 5459. P. 1440; of town 621.

**KILWORTH**, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*North*), 4 m. E. Lutterworth. Ac. 2230. P. 409.—II. (*South*), 4 m. E.S.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1470. P. 421.

**KIL-Y-BEBILL**, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.N.W. Neath. Ac. 4014. P. 1346.—*Kil-y-Macnilwyd* is a pa., cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 6½ m. N.N.E. Narberth. Ac. 4381. P. 640.

**KIMBERLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 1460. P. 112.—II. a hamlet, co. Notts, pa. Greasley, 6 m. W.N.W. Nottingham. P. 2821.

**KIMBERWORTH**, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 1½ m. W.N.W. Rotherham. Ac. 2940. P. 10,610.

**KIMBLE**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. W.S.W. Wendover. Ac. 2473. P. 408.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Wendover. Ac. 750. P. 182.

**KIMBOLTON**, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Huntingdon. Ac. of pa. 5061. P. 1661. Has lacemaking.—II. a pa., co. Hereford, 2½ m. N.E. Leominster. Ac. 4061. P. 723.

**KIMCOTE** or **KILNCOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1710. P. 501, partly employed in frame-knitting.

**KIMERIDGE** or **KOMERIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, in the isl. of Purbeck, 3½ m. W.S.W. Corfe-castle. Ac. 1570. P. 185.

**KIMTRO**, a vill. of Finland, len & 26 m. S.S.E. Abo, on an island of same name. The island is 25 m. long and 13 m. broad.

**KIMOLOS** or **CYMOLOS**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, in the Ægean Sea, immediately N.W. Milo. Area 25 sq. m. P. 200. Surface parched and barren; it has one vill., and some hot springs. Principal product, sulphur.

**KIMPINA**, a town of Wallachia, 47 m. N.N.W. Bucharest, with several churches and a custom-house. Commerce in salt from adjacent mines.

**KIMPOLUNG**, a town of Wallachia, near a pass into Transylvania, 80 m. N.W. Bucharest. P. 4000. It covers a large surface; has several Greek churches and convents, with some Roman Catholic convents, and a considerable trade.

**KIMPTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts,

4 m. W.N.W. Welwyn. Ac. 3579. P. 1014.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. N.W. Andover. Ac. 2753. P. 305.

KIN, a small island of Russia, Gulf of Livonia, 22 m. S.W. Pernau. Also several towns of China.

KINBURN, a vill. and fort of S. Russia, on the estuary of the Dnieper. It was taken by the Anglo-French navy, 17th October 1855.

KINGARDINE, a bor. of barony and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 25 m. S.S.W. Perth, pa. Tullialan, on the Firth of Forth, with a station on the Edinburgh and Dumferline Rail. P. (1861) 2166. It has a good pier, a steam ferry, two branch banks, rope and sail works, yards for ship-building, and large exports of coal.—II. a pa., cos. Ross and Cromarty, 14 m. W.N.W. Tain. P. 1746. The Marquis of Montrose was defeated in this pa. in his last battle, A.D. 1650.—III. a pa., co. Perth, consisting of two detached portions on the river Forth, with a church, 6 m. W.N.W. Stirling, and the vill. of Thornhill. Ac. upwards of 6000. P. 1778.

KINGARDINE O'NEIL, a pa., Scotland, co. & 23 m. W. Aberdeen, on the Dee. Area 30 sq. m. P. 2186.

KINGARDINESHIRE or THE MEARNS, a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. co. Aberdeen, S. and W. co. Forfar, and E. the North Sea. Ac. 243,444, of which about one-half is under culture. P. (1861) 34,466. A great part of the co. is occupied by the Grampian Mountains, one of which, Mount Battock, rises to 2554, and Clach-na-Beinn 1906 feet. Blue Hill, 3½ m. S. Aberdeen, and Cairn Mount, 4½ m. S.W. Stonehaven, are stations of the Ordnance Survey. In the S. and E. lies the rich, low, arable tract called the "How of the Mearns," comprising about 50,000 ac. Chief Rivers, the Dee, North Esk, and Bervie. Rain-fall 28 inches. Soil fertile. Cattle, chiefly of the short-horned breed, are fed on most farms; and the mountains yield extensive pasture for sheep. Mineral products, granite and sandstone. Chief manufs., coarse linens, and wooden snuff-boxes. Kingardine comprises 18 pas., and parts of 3 other. Chief towns, Stonehaven, the co. town, Bervie and Laurencekirk. The co. sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 1019.

KINCLAVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Perth. P. 758.

KINDERTON with HULME, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. E.S.E. Middlewich. Ac. 1637. P. 477.

KINDERBRÜCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 20 m. N. Erfurt, on the Wipper. P. 2020, who manufacture leather and paper.

KINDERHOOK, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 17 m. S. Albany. P. 3972.

KINELLAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. 4000. P. 691.

KINESHIMA, a town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. E.S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga. P. 2000, who manufacture linens and sail-cloths, paper, etc.

KINETON or KINGTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Warwick. Ac. of pa. 3810. P. 1305. The famous battle of Edgehill was fought in the vicinity in 1642.

KINFARE or KINVER, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Kidderminster. Ac. 8790. P. 2872. The vill. was formerly a bor. and market town, with a manuf. of woollen cloths.

KINFAUNS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 1½ m. E. Perth. Ac. 4449. P. 657.

KING, several towns of China; one in prov. Chi-li, 150 m. S. Pekin, is stated to have three triumphal arches, and a tower 11 stories in height.

KING, a co., N. S. Wales, on N. b. of the Yass riv., west of Argyll. Ac. 1,159,846. P. (1861) 3852.

KING and QUEEN'S Co., U. S., North America, in E. of Virginia. Area 335 sq. m. P. (1860) 4189 free, 6189 slaves.

KINGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and at the S. end of the island of Bute. Ac. 8400. P. 905.

KING CHARLES SOUTH LAND, a name of the largest island of Tierra del Fuego. Surface low and level, but mountainous in the S., where Mount Sarmiento rises to 7000 feet above the sea.

KINCHOW, a city of China, prov. Hoo-pee, on l. b. of the Yang-tze-Kiang. Lat. 30° 26' 40" N.; lon. 112° 8' E., 135 m. W. Hankow. It is surrounded by a strong wall; and has a pop. estimated at 600,000.

KING-EDWARD or KEN-EDAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4 m. S.S.E. Banff, on the Deveron. Area about 28 sq. m. P. 2843. It contains the *quoad sacra* pa. of New Blyth, and Cumyng's ruined castle.

KING GEORGE Co., U. S., N. America, in E. of Virginia. Area 217 sq. m. P. 2898 free, 3673 slaves.

KING GEORGE ARCHIPELAGO, Russian Amer., is mostly between lat. 56° and 58° N., and about lon. 135° W. Principal isls., Sitka and Baranov.

KING GEORGE ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 15° S., lon. 144° 40' W., were discovered by Byron in 1765.—(River), E. Africa, enters Delagoa Bay on its N. side. It is also called the Manice, from a town of that name on its banks.—(Sound), W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet. Lat. of its entrance 35° 6' 20" S., lon. 118° 1' E. It is a fine roadstead, and contains Princess Royal and Oyster harbours, both landlocked bays, the latter of which receives the Kalagan and King rivers; and on the former is the town Albany.—(King George Sound, S.W. Australia, is an inlet of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 35° 6' S., lon. 118° 1' E.

KINGEBBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1435. P. 106.

KINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1877. P. 678.

KINGHORN, a royal parl., munic. bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 m. S.S.W. Kirkcaldy. Ac. 5596. P. of pa. 2981; do. of parl. bor. 1426. Corp. rev. 1862-3 450l. It has a town-hall, a gaol, an active linen manufacture, and iron shipbuilding. It unites with Kirkcaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in sending one member to House of Commons.

KINGLISSIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.N.W. Kirkcaldy. Ac. 7716. P. 1266, includes vill. of Kinglassie. P. 420.

KINGOLDRUM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. W.N.W. Kirriemuir. Surface mostly mountainous. P. 473.

KINGROAD, in the Bristol Channel, is at the mouth of the river Avon, between cos. Gloucester and Somerset. Vessels too large to proceed up the Avon to Bristol lie at anchor here.

KINGS—for pas. with this prefix, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

KINGS, a co. of U. S., North America, New York. P. (1860) 279,122.

KINGSBARN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 6 m. E.S.E. St Andrews. Ac. 4370. P. 937, includes vill. of Kingsbarns, 449.

KINGSBRIDGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, on an inlet of the English Channel, navigable for vessels of 70 tons, 33 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 150. P. 1585. It has a union workhouse, three branch banks, manufs. of woollens, and some trade in malt and leather. The situation is so sheltered, and the climate so mild, that oranges, and some other productions of S. Europe, come to perfection in the open air.

KINGSBURY, several pas. of England.—I. co.

Middlesex,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. London. Ac. 1765. P. 509. The Sudbury station of the London and N. W. Railway is in this pa.—II. co. Warwick,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Coleshill. Ac. 9070. P. 1428.—III. (*East*), co. Somerset, 6 m. E.S.E. Langport. P. 7818.

KINGSBURY, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 46 m. N.E. Albany. P. 3032.

KING'S CAPLE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Ross. Ac. 1697. P. 320.

KINGSCLERE, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 31 m. N.N.E. Southampton. Ac. of pa. 12,917. P. 2774.

KING'S-CLIFFE, a pa. of England. [CLIFFE-REGIS.]

KING'S COUNTY, Ireland, prov. Leinster, has N. the co. Westmeath, E. Kildare, S. Queen's co. and Tipperary, and W. Tipperary, Galway, and Roscommon. Ac. 493,018, of which 337,256 are arable. P. (1851) 112,076; (1861) 90,403. Surface flat, except in the S. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne. The Grand Canal also intersects the co. The Bog of Allen extends across the co. from W. to E. Soil of average fertility. Climate drier than in most Irish cos. Rainfall at Birr Castle 28 inches. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. The co. is divided into 11 baronies and 52 pas., in five different dioceses. Principal towns, Birr and Tullamore. It sends two members to House of Commons.

KING'S Co., U. S., N. America, in W. of Long Island, New York. Area 76 sq. m.—II. a co. of Nova Scotia. P. (1861) 18,731.

KINGSCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Ac. 1810. P. 311.

KINGSOUR, a town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. P. 1020. It has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

KINGSOON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. Somerton. Ac. 2064. P. 472.

KINGSOWN, two pas. of England, co. Kent.—I.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Faversham. Ac. 695. P. 96.—II. 7 m. S.S.E. Dartford. Ac. 2780. P. 428.

KINGLESSING, a township of U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 7 m. S.W. Philadelphia. P. 1178. It has a botanic garden.

KINGSLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Thames. Ac. 1405. P. 237.

KING'S ISLAND, Bass' Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania. Lat.  $39^{\circ} 55' S.$ , lon.  $144^{\circ} 5' E.$ , 60 m. S. Cape Otway. Length 35 m., breadth about 15 m. It is well wooded, but uninhabited, and dangerous to shipping. Here many ships are wrecked.—II. Maldivé Islands, in lat.  $4^{\circ} 10' N.$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 40' E.$ —III. N.W. America, in the Pacific. Lat.  $52^{\circ} 10' N.$ ; lon.  $128^{\circ} W.$ —IV. Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.E. Raraka. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 42' 25'' S.$ ; lon.  $144^{\circ} 38' 45'' W.$

KINGSLAND, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Leominster. Ac. 4735. P. 1150. On Kingsland-field was fought, in 1461, the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which established Edward iv. on the English throne.—II. a hamlet, co. Middlesex, pas. Islington and Hackney,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London, being a N. suburb of the metropolis. It has nursery-gardens.

KING'S LANGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Herts, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Watford. Ac. 3461. P. 1509.

KINGSLEY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Frodsham. Ac. 2606. P. 995.—II. a pa., co. Hants, 4 m. E.S.E. Alton. Ac. 1776. P. 441.—III. a pa., co. Stafford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Cheadle. Ac. 4714. P. 2040, employed in coal mines, brass and copper works.

KING'S LYNN, a seaport town of Engl. [LYNN.]

KING'S NORTH, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Ashford. Ac. 3245. P. 416.

KING'S NORTON, a pa., England, co. Worcester, on Birmingham & Gloucester Railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Birmingham. Ac. 12,132. P. 13,684. It has a church, a grammar school, founded by Edward vi. The Birmingham and Worcester Canal here passes through a tunnel nearly 2 m. in length.

KING'S PYON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Weobly. Ac. 2407. P. 489.

KING'S RIVER, Ireland, is an affl. of the Nore, cos. Tipperary and Kilkenny. Total course 18 m.

KING'S SOMBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S. Stockbridge. Ac. 7425. P. 1241.

KINGSTEIGNTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Newton-Bushel, on the river Teign. Ac. 4021. P. 1652.

KINGSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N. Northampton. Ac. 1800. P. 1906, partly employed in excellent stone quarries.

KINGSTON, the principal commercial city and seaport of Jamaica, co. Surrey, on its S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbour. Pop. estimated at 32,000. It stands on a gentle slope, and is regularly laid out, its houses being mostly of two stories, and furnished with verandahs. Principal buildings, the English and Scotch churches, several chapels, two Jews' synagogues, an hospital, and various other charitable institutions, a free school, the workhouse, penitentiary, and commercial subscription rooms. The Parade, a large square, contains the barracks, a Wesleyan chapel, and theatre; here are also an atheneum, a society of arts, and a savings' bank. Kingston harbour, a landlocked basin, available for the largest ships, is enclosed S.ward by a long tongue of land, at the extremity of which is Fort Royal. Upper Park Camp, with the barracks, etc., is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. of the city. A railway between Kingston and Spanish Town, 10 m. W., was opened in 1846. In 1859, 402 vessels entered the port, 253 of which were British. [JAMAICA.]

KINGSTON, a city of Canada West, Midland dist., on the site of Fort Frontenac, N.E. extremity of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Catarqui, and at terminus of a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, 165 m. E.N.E. Toronto. P. (1861) 13,743. It covers a large surface, and has many elegant buildings. The Queen's university and college, incorporated 1841, has faculties of theology, law, and medicine, 17 professors and lecturers, and an average of 150 students. Regiopolis college, a Roman Catholic institution; co. grammar school, and many private educational establishments, and the provincial penitentiary. It is the entrepôt of the trade between Upper and Lower Canada. In 1862 it became the seat of the new English bishopric of Ontario. Its harbour, which is sheltered by Wolfe and Garden islands, has a long row of wharfs, with machinery capable of unloading 3000 bushels of grain per hour, extensive trade with steamers on the lake, the St Lawrence, and the Rideau Canal. The city has large ship-building yards, iron foundries, and manufs. of steam-engines and agricultural implements. Next to Quebec and Halifax, it is the most important military station in British America. Exports (1862) 82,704*l.*; imports 464,604*l.* Kingston was the seat of government of Canada from 1840 to 1845.

KINGSTON or KINGSTOWN, a town, British West Indies, cap. island St Vincent, on its S.W. coast. P. 4769. It has several public edifices, comprising a church, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic chapels, a government house, a botanic garden, and the court-house.

**KINGSTON**, several townships of the U.S., North America.—I. New York, 57 m. S.W. Albany. It has a court-house, leather and carriage factories.—II. Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, opposite Wilkesbarre. P. (1860) 16,640.—III. Massachusetts, on Plymouth harbour, 30 m. S.S.E. Boston.—IV. New Hampshire, 33 m. S.S.E. Concord.—V. New Jersey, on the Delaware and Baritan Canals, 1 m. N.E. Trenton.

**KINGSTON**, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Cambridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Caxton. Ac. 1807. P. 313.—II. co. Devon, on the English Channel, 3 m. S.S.W. Modbury. Ac. 2373. P. 451.—III. a chapelry, co. Dorset, pa. Canford-Magna, 5 m. N.E. Poole. P. 63.—IV. a pa., co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Taunton. Ac. 3477. P. 892.—V. co. Somerset,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Ilminster. Ac. 3477. P. 276.—VI. Isle of Wight,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 883. P. 68.—VII. co. Stafford, 3 m. S.S.W. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2009. P. 312.—VIII. co. Sussex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Worthing. Ac. 582. P. 45.—IX. co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 1991. P. 460.—X. co. Kent,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1525. P. 273.—XI. (*Bagpuzze*), co. Berks,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Ac. 1097. P. 283.

**KINGSTON-BY-LEWES**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Lewes. Ac. 1653. P. 137.

**KINGSTON-BY-SEA**, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. New Shoreham. Ac. 799. P. 93.

**KINGSTON-DEVERILL**, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Mere. Ac. 2060. P. 376.

**KINGSTON-SEYMOUR**, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 8422. P. 336.

**KINGSTON-UPON-HULL**, a town, Engl. [*HULL*].

**KINGSTON-UPON-SOAR**, a pa. of Engl., co. and 9 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1200. P. 196.

**KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES**, a munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the E. bank of the Thames, at the influx of the Ewell, and on a branch of London and S.W. Railway, 13 m. W.S.W. London. Ac. of pa. 7300. P. (1861) 17,792. The town, exclusive of suburbs, extends about half a mile along the river. It has a church, a town-hall, market-house, a house of correction, gaol, and union workhouse, flax and oil mills, a malting trade, and a market for corn on Saturday. Lent co. assizes are held, and it has petty and quarter-sessions. It is a polling place for the co. A Roman town or station existed here; and numerous coins, and other Roman antiquities, have been from time to time discovered. Egbert held a general ecclesiastical council here A.D. 838; and most of the Saxon monarchs, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred the Unready, were crowned at Kingston. The first armed force in the Parliamentary war assembled in the town, and the last effort in favour of Charles I. was made here.—*New Kingston; Surbiton; or Kingston-on-Railway*, is a hamlet which has within a few years sprung up around the station of the S.W. Railway, and has now many terraces, detached villas, and public libraries.

**KINGSTOWN** (formerly *Dunleary*), a seaport town and watering-place of Ireland, co. and on the Bay of Dublin, on railway, 7 m. S.E. Dublin. P. (1861) 12,469. It has a granite pier, enclosing a harbour of 140 ac., and at the head of which is a revolving light, in lat.  $53^{\circ} 18' N.$ , lon.  $6^{\circ} 8' W.$  It is the royal mail packet station for communication with Liverpool and Holyhead, and a favourite watering place. Vessels entered and cleared (1861) 1442.

**KING'S-WALDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4 m. S.S.W. Hitchin. Ac. 4180. P. 1183.

**KINGSWEAR**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the E. side of the harbour of Dartmouth, with

which it communicates by means of a floating bridge. Ac. 152. P. 274.

**KINGSWINFORD**, a pa., Engl. [*WINTERBOURN*].

**KINGSWOOD**, a vill. of England, co. Glo'ster, pas. St George and Bitton, 3 m. N.E. Bristol.—II. a pa., co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.W. Wotton-under-Edge. Ac. 2350. P. 1061. It has woollen factories.

**KINGSWORTHY**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the South-Western railway, 2 m. N.N.E. Winchester. Ac. 2216. P. 359.

**KING-TE-CHING**, a town of China, prov. Kiang-sei, 110 m. N.E. Nan-tchang. It is the principal seat of the manuf. of porcelain in China, for which it is said 500 furnaces are employed. Its pop. is estimated at 1,000,000.

**KINGTON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 18 m. N.W. Hereford. Ac. of pa. 8313. P. 3076. The town has a church, a free school, a union workhouse, branch banks, and manufs. of gloves and nails.

**KINGTON**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Warwick. [*KINETON*].—II. a tything co., Glo'ster, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Thornbury. P. 1156.—III. a pa., co. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Worcester. Ac. 1000. P. 172.—IV. (*Magna*), a pa., co. Dorset, 6 m. W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1891. P. 552.—V. (*St Michael*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 4136. P. 1089.—VI. (*West*), same co., 8 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 2444. P. 405.

**KING-TONG**, a city of China, prov. and 125 m. S.W. Yun-nan, cap. dep., in a mountainous country, near the source of the Tonquin river.

**KINGUSSIE** and **INSCH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, 23 m. E.S.E. Fort-Augustus. P. 2033. Birthplace of Macpherson, translator of Ossian's poems. Includes vill. of Kingussie. P. 646.

**KINGWESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Somerton. Ac. 1166. P. 172.

**KING WILLIAM**, a co. of U.S., N. America, in E. of Virginia. Area 235 sq. m. P. 3005 free, 5525 slaves.

**KING WILLIAM'S CATARACT**, a fall of the Essequibo river, British Guiana, in lat.  $3^{\circ} 14' 35'' N.$ —*King William Island* is in Dampier Strait, E. Archipelago, S. Waygiou.

**KINGWOOD**, a township of the U.S., North America, New Jersey, 29 m. N.W. Trenton.

**KIN-HOA**, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, 72 m. S.S.W. Hang-chow-foo.—*Kin-chui-jin* is a seaport town on W. side of Great Loo-Choo island.

**KINLET**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. S. Bridgenorth. Ac. 6692. P. 424.

**KINLOCH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, now united to Lethendy.

**KINLOSS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Moray, including the vill. of Findhorn. P. 891. Area about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. Pop. of pa. 1315.

**KINNAIRD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Perth. Area 6 sq. m. P. 318.

**KINNAIRD'S-HEAD**, a promontory of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, projecting into the North Sea, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N. Fraserburgh. On its summit is a castle, now used as a lighthouse. Lat.  $57^{\circ} 42' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} W.$  Rainfall 26 inches.

**KINARD**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 3 m. E.S.E. Dingle. Ac. 5001. P. 684.

**KINNEFF**, with **CATTERLINE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 6 m. S. Stonehaven. Ac. 6408. P. 1054. The Regalia of Scotland was, during the invasion of Cromwell, long safely concealed under the pulpit in the church of Kinneff.

**KINNEAD**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, near the Midland Great Western Railway, 12 m. E.S.E. Mullingar. P. 208.

**KINNEIGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork,

containing the vills. Castletown and Inniskeen. Ac. 15,095. P. 3259.

KINNEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8½ m. E. Forfar. P. 816.

KINNERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. S.S.E. Oswestry. Ac. 5891. P. 1310.

KINNERSLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Weobley. Ac. 2199. P. 313.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.E. Wellington. Ac. 1789. P. 208.

KINNESSWOOD, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E. Kinross, pa. Portmoak. P. 447.

KINNETHOMT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 6½ m. S. Huntly. P. 1187.

KINETTLES, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. S.S.W. Forfar. P. 447.

KINNITY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 4 m. E.N.E. Birr. Ac. 13,894. P. 1173.

KINNOUL, a pa. of Scotland, co. and opposite the city of Perth, on l. b. of the Tay. Ac. 3389. Pop. 3219, mostly in the vill. of Bridgend, a suburb of Perth. The pa. consists of several detached parts. It has nursery grounds, and a hill over the Tay, from which a fine view is obtained.

KINOULTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3070. P. 430.

KINROSS, a pa. and town, Scotland, cap. co. Kinross, on Loch Leven, at its W. end, 14 m. S.S.E. Perth. Ac. 10,588. P. (1861) 2649; do. of town 2083. It has a county-hall and gaol, a town-hall, parish church, two libraries, a branch bank, and manufs. of cottons, tartan shawls, and damasks. It communicates by railway with Dunfermline, Stirling, and N. B. Railway. Alt. 368 feet.

KINROSS-SHIRE, a small co. of Scotland, having E. and S. co. Fife, and W. and N. co. Perth. Length 12 m., breadth 10 m. Ac. 49,812, of which about 30,000 are arable, 3000 wood, & 4500 water, consisting principally of Loch Leven. P. (1861) 7977. Surface varied & well cultivated. Bounded N. and N.E. by the Ochils and Lomonds; S.E. and S. by the Benarty and Cleish hills. Minerals and manufs. unimportant. Chief town, Kinross. The co. is divided into four whole pas., and parts of four others, and unites with Clackmannan and portions of Perth co. in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1862) 457.

KINSALE, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, and town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Cork, on rail. opened 1863, on the estuary of the Bandon river, called Kinsale-harbour, and here about 800 yards in breadth, 2 m. from the Atlantic. P. (1861) 4850. It is built at the base and on the sides of acclivities almost rising from the water. Chief buildings, a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a convent, town-hall, gaol, assembly rooms, baths, a fever hospital, union workhouse, fort, and barracks. The harbour, which was formerly a naval dépôt, is excellent; but the trade is now mostly transferred to Cork. Extensive and valuable fisheries form the chief resources of the people. In summer many visitors resort here for sea-bathing; and in 1864 a handsome marine hotel, with floating baths, was erected. Kinsale sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 146. It gives title of premier baron of Ireland to the De Courcey family, descendants of the Dukes of Normandy, and whose representative has the singular privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. In 1601 Kinsale was taken by the Spaniards. In 1689 James II. landed here.—*The Old Head of Kinsale* is a promontory projecting about 3 m. into the Atlantic, 4½ m. S.S.W. the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and 8 m. S. the town. On it is a lighthouse

with fixed light, lat. 51° 36' 45" N., lon. 8° 32' 16" W., 241 feet in elevation.

KINSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. E.N.E. Presteigne. Ac. 1243. P. 88.

KIN-SHAN (or "*Golden Island*"), an isle of China, prov. Kiang-su in the Yang-tse-kiang river, nearly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal, and covered with pagodas, temples, pavilions and gardens, now mostly in decay.

KINTAIL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W. coast intersected by two arms of Loch Alsh, 6½ m. E.N.E. Glenelg. Length 18 m., average breadth 6 m. P. 890, consisting mostly of the Clan Macrae. Surface wild and mountainous.

KINTBURY or KENTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 3½ m. E.S.E. Hungerford. Ac. 7645. P. 1802.

KIN-TCHOU, a town of Manchooria, near the frontiers of China and Corea, nearly 8 m. from the N. shore of the Gulf of Leao-tong. Lat. 40° 10' N.; lon. 121° 10' E. It is a place of considerable trade in the produce of the adjacent territory.

KINTORE, a royal, parl. bor., and pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen, on Great North of Scot. Rail. Ac. of pa. upwards of 7000. P. of pa. 1895; do. of bor. 568. It has a town-house, and unites with Banff, Elgin, Cullen, and Inverury, in sending one member to H. of C.

KINTYRE or CANTIRE, a peninsula of Scotland, between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean, forming the S. extremity of the co. Argyre, with which it is united by the narrow isthmus of Tarbert. Length N. to S. 43 m.; average breadth 6½ m. P. (1861) 17,916. Surface, which comprises 10 pas., is diversified with hill and dale. Chief place, Campbeltown.—The *Mull of Kintyre*, the S.W. point of the above peninsula, has a lighthouse, with fixed lights, 297 feet above high water, in 55° 19' N., lon. 5° 49' W.

KINTZHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. and cant. Schlestadt. P. 1632.

KINVARRA, a small seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 11 m. S.S.E. Galway. P. 980. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral.

KINWARTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. N.E. Alcester. Ac. 480. P. 64.

KIN-YANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., in lat. 36° 42' N., lon. 105° 42' E.

KIN-YUEN, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., in lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 105° 50' E.

KINZIG, two rivers of Germany.—I. Würtemberg and Baden, after a N.W. course of 45 m., joins the Rhine by several branches at Kehl.—II. Hessen-Cassel, joins the Main near Hanau.

KIÖGE, a maritime town of Denmark, island Seeland, on Kiöge Bay, an inlet of its E. coast, 21 m. S.S.W. Copenhagen. P. (1861) 2734.

KJOLEN or KJÖLEN, a mountain range or plateau of Scandinavia, extending from about lat. 63° to 70° N., between Sweden and Norway. It is only a lower extension of the plateau of Dovrefield, and does not average 5000 feet. Mount Sufitelma, its highest point, in lat. 67° 30' N., lon. 16° 20' E., is 6200 feet above the sea.

KIONG-CHOT, a maritime city of China, cap. the island Hai-nan, on its N. coast. Estimated pop. above 100,000. It is enclosed by strong walls, has two colleges, a public library, and a trade with Macao, Assam, Siam, and Singapore.

KIPPENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 30 m. W. Regensburg, on rt. b. of the Altmühl. P. 750. It has breweries and dye works.

KUPPAX, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 7½ m. E.S.E. Leeds. Ac. 3400. P. 2339.

KIPPEN a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Stir-

ling,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Stirling. Area 21 sq. m. P. 1722. The Stirlingshire portion of the pa. includes the vill. of Kippen. P. 403.

KIPPENHEIM, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 11 m. E.N.E. Zell. P. 1918.

KIPPENROSS, Dunblane,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. N. Stirling. Rainfall 35 inches.

KIPPURE, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, between cos. Wicklow and Dublin, 11 m. S.S.W. Dublin. 2473 feet above the sea.

KIRBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, on the N. Sea. 10 m. S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 4757. P. 879.—II. (*Bedon*), co. Norfolk,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 625. P. 277.—III. (*Cane*), same co.,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. N.W. Beccles. Ac. 1475. P. 448.—IV. (*Cold*), co. York, North Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Thirsk. Ac. 1620. P. 193.—V. (*Grindalgh*), co. York, East Riding, 8 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Ac. 7979. P. 571.—VI. (*Knowle*), same co., North Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Ac. 4101. P. 504.—VII. (*Monks*), co. Warwick, 7 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Ac. 9640. P. 1931.—VIII. (*Underdale*), co. York, East Riding,  $\frac{6}{2}$  m. N. Pocklington. Ac. 5049. P. 333. [For other places sometimes spelt KIRBY, see KIRKBY.]

KIRCHBERG, small towns and vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 23 m. S. W. Chemnitz. P. 4900. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and paper.—II. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Coblenz. P. 1523.—III. Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, dist. Gerabronn. P. 1500. Other places of same name in Austria, etc.

KIRCHBERG, a town, Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Berthoud. P. 1268. Manufs. of cotton, linen, and cigars.—II. cant. St Gallen, dist. Vieux-Toggenbourg. P. 4128.

KIRCHDORF or KIRCHDRAUF (Hung. *Sepes Varallya*), a town of North Hungary, co. Zips, 23 m. W. Eperies. P. 3150. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and a citadel.

KIRCHHAIN, two towns of Germany.—I. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Upper Hesse, on the Ohm, 8 m. E. Marburg. P. 1820.—II. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 66 m. S. W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. P. 2135, mostly engaged in weaving.

KIRCHHEIM, several towns of S. Germany.—I. Württemberg, circ. Danube, 16 m. S.E. Stuttgart. P. 5265. Has a royal palace, and manufs. of cotton and woollen goods.—II. (*Bolandern*), Rhenish Bavaria, at the foot of the Donnersberg, 18 m. N.N.E. Kaiserslautern. P. 3400. In its vicinity are mines of iron, copper, and mercury.—III. Württemberg, circ. Donou, dist. Besigheim. P. 1615.

KIRDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. N.E. Petworth. Ac. 12,275. P. 1784. It has quarries of the "Petworth marble," which consists of masses of petrified periwinkles.

KIRENSK, a town of Siberia, gov. and 410 m. N.N.E. Irkutsk, on the Lena, at the influx of the Kirengha, and 780 feet above the sea. P. 1500, chiefly Russians. It has 5 churches and a school. Inhab. mostly engaged in hunting and fishing.

KIRGHIZ COUNTRY, an extensive region of Central Asia, between Orenburg and the Sea of Aral, embracing all the N. parts of Turkestan between lat. 44° and 52° N., lon. 52° and 80° E., partly independent, and partly comprised in the Russian governments Orenburg & Akmolinsk, having E. Chinese Empire, W. the Caspian Sea, and S. the khanats, Khokan, Bokhara, and Khiva. Area of K. of Siberia, 309,230 sq. m. P. 277,451. Area of K. of Orenburg, 369,010 sq. m. P. 600,000. Surface, 205 to 901 feet above the sea, is traversed by many mountain chains, but it chiefly consists of barren plains, abounding in salt lakes,

some nearly 100 m. in length, and into which the principal rivers pour themselves. Climate remarkable for variability, and destructive hurricanes are frequent. The pop. is almost wholly nomadic, and rude in the extreme, their principal occupation being the rearing of sheep, goats, horses, and camels. Some land on river-banks tilled for millet, rye, and barley, especially in the S. or Kara-kalpack country; and seals, sturgeons, etc., are taken in the lakes. Some domestic weaving, and manufs. of hair cordage, soap, leather, and iron wares are carried on; but this region may be considered as the headquarters of barbarism in Asia, nearly all the manufactured goods and necessaries being derived from the adjacent countries, in exchange for cattle, hides, horns, and wool. The Kirghiz are of the Mongol race, and separated into the so-named Great, Little, and Middle hordes, who are again subdivided into numerous tribes, each having its own khan or chief. Their religion is a compound of Islamism and idolatry. There are no towns in the territory, and the apparent remains of any such, or of temples, are certainly the vestiges of a previous race of inhabitants, much more advanced in civilisation than the present occupants.

KIRIA or KERREA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 138 m. E. Khotan. Lat. 37° N.; lon. 82° 50' E. It has trade with Yarkand, to which it exports silk, gold-dust, and raisins; and caravans from the Russian frontier bring to it broad cloths, brocades, steel, and furs, in exchange for tea, rhubarb, and sal-ammoniac. Near it are gold mines wrought by the Chinese government.

KIRILOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 265 m. E.N.E. Novgorod. P. 2163. It is surrounded by lakes, and owes its name to a convent founded by St Kiril in 1398; it has a cathedral, churches, and a valuable library. A canal near it unites the basins of the Volga and N. Dwina, through the Shekna and Suchona rivers.—*Kirilovsk* is a town, cap. circ., gov. and W. Ekaterinoslav.

KIRIN-oola, a town of Manchooria, cap. its S. division on the Sungari. It is enclosed by an earth rampart, and is the residence of a Manchoo viceroy. Its inhab. are stated to be chiefly exiles.

KIRK-ADHADJ or KIRKAGATCH, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 52 m. N.E. Smyrna. It is large, populous, and stated to have some trade in cotton.

KIRK, a prefix of the names of numerous towns and pas. in Great Britain. (For those not under-mentioned, see separate names).—I. (*Andrews-on-Eden*), a pa., co. Cumberland,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 1050. P. 120.—II. (*on-Esk*), a pa., same co.,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Longtown. Area 17,246. P. 2383.—*Kirk-Arborg*, a pa. of the Isle of Man,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. N.W. Castletown. P. 1410.—*Kirkbeam*, a pa., stewardry Kirkcudbright, on Solway Firth, 12 m. S. Dumfries. Ac. 19,792. P. 942. Comprises Mount Criffel, 1830 feet above the sea.—*Kirkbride*, a pa., co. Cumberland,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Wigton. Ac. 1654. P. 311.—*Kirk-Burn*, a pa., co. York, East Riding,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. S.W. Great Griffield. Ac. 6002. P. 581.—*Kirk-Burton*, a pa., co. York, West Riding, 5 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 15,990. P. 20,526. It has woollen manufs.

KIRKBY, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 5 m. N.W. Prescott. Ac. 3920. P. 1415.—II. (*in Ashfield*), co. Notts,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. S.W. Mansfield. Ac. 5590. P. 2886.—III. (*on Bain*), a pa., co. Lincoln,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 5110. P. 683.—IV. (*Bellars*), co. Leicester, 2 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2590. P. 243.—V. (*in Cleveland*), co. York, North Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Stokesley. Ac. 4716. P. 804.—VI. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 5 m.

W.S.W. Spilsby. Ac. 1670. P. 432.—VII. (*Fleetham*), co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Catterick. Ac. 2974. P. 606.—VIII. (*Green*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 437. P. 175.—IX. (*Ireleth*), co. Lancaster,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. N.W. Ulverstone. Ac. 25,740. P. 5108. It has quarries of fine slate.—X. (*Kendal*). [KENDAL.]—XI. (*Lonsdale*), a mkt. town & pa., co. Westmoreland, on the Lune, 11 m. S.S.E. Kendal, and 2 m. E. the Burton station of the Lancaster Railway. Alt. 214 feet. Ac. of pa. 35,569. P. 4365. It has a church, a grammar school, with manufs. of carpets, blankets, etc. It is a co. polling-place.—XII. (*in Malham-Dale*), a pa., co. York, West Riding,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Settle. Ac. 22,040. P. 882, partly employed in cotton mills. The river Aire rises in this parish. [MALHAM.]—XIII. (*Mallory*), a pa., co. Leicester,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Hinckley. Ac. 3110. P. 2392.—XIV. (*Malzeard*), a market town and pa., co. York, West Riding, 6 m. W.N.W. Ripon. Ac. of pa. 57,040. P. 4680; do. of township 780. In this pa. is the ruin of Fountains-Abbey.—XV. (*Misperton*), a pa., co. York, North Riding,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Pickering. Ac. 7544. P. 1002.—XVI. (*on-the-Moor*), a pa., same co. and riding, 1 m. N.N.W. Boroughbridge. Ac. 1956. P. 462.—XVII. (*Moorside*), a market town and pa., co. York, North Riding, 24 m. N.N.E. York. Ac. of pa. 21,681. P. 2659. Malting is actively carried on; and in the vicinity are stone quarries and coal mines.—XVIII. (*Oberblow*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Wetherby. Ac. 10,704. P. 1569.—XIX. (*Ravensworth*), a pa., same co., North Riding,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. N.W. Richmond. Ac. 15,911. P. 1248.—XX. (*South*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 7 m. S. Pontefract. Ac. 7248. P. 1284.—XXI. (*Stephen*), a market town and pa., co. Westmoreland, 22 m. S.E. Penrith. Ac. 27,921. P. 3531; do. of township 1715. It has a church, a grammar school, with woollen and silk manufs., and lead and coal mines. It is a polling-place for the co.—XXII. (*Thore*), a pa., co. Westmoreland,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. N.W. Appleby. Ac. 11,030. P. 1158.—XXIII. (*le Thorpe*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 2 m. E.S.E. Sleaford. Ac. 1570. P. 208.—XXIV. (*Underwood*), a pa., same co., 5 m. N.N.W. Bourne. Ac. 1340. P. 189.—XXV. (*Wharfe*), a pa., co. York, West Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Tadcaster. Ac. 3139. P. 739.—XXVI. (*Wisk*), a pa., co. York, North Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Thirsk. Ac. 5853. P. 866.

KIRKCALDY, a royal bor., seaport, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 11 m. N.E. of Edinburgh, on the N. side of the Firth of Forth, and on the North British Railway, 6 m. N.E. of Burntisland. Ac. of pa. 1248. P. (1861) 6100; do. of parl. bor. 10,841. Erected a royal burgh by Charles I. in 1644. The town, which formerly consisted of one long street running parallel with and close to the sea-beach, has been of late years extending in breadth, and some handsome villas have been built on the N.: it is lighted by gas, and has a fair supply of water. Corp. revenue (1862) 716l. It has a town-hall and corn exchange, several branch and savings banks, Free, Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Baptist, Independent, and Berean churches, burgh and other schools. The corn market, one of the earliest stock markets in Scotland, is held on Saturday. It has extensive and various manufs., flax and jute spinning mills, power-loom factories, dye-works, and bleachfields, iron foundries, roperies, tanneries, flour-mills, brick and tile works, a naphtha work, a floor-cloth factory, etc. In its vicinity are considerable coal-fields, lime-works, and nursery grounds. The

trade of the port is chiefly in importation of flax, timber, guano, and grain. The exports are of coal, manufactured goods, and yarns; value (1862) 55,330l. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 66, 5949 tons; steam 2, 121 tons. Entered the port, 686, 52,749 tons; cleared 1517, 117,080 tons. The harbour is tidal, but has a wet dock. The jurisdiction of the port extends over 52 m. of coast, from Aberdour to St Andrews. Customs revenue (1862) 11,177l. Raith, Dunnikier, and Dysart grounds are in the vicinity of the town.

KIRK-CRIST-LEZAYRE, a pa., Isle of Man, 2 m. S.W. Ramsey. P. 2520.

KIRKCOLM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton,  $\frac{6}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Stranraer. Ac. 14,165. P. 1860. Includes vill. of Kirkcolm or Stewarton, pop. 355.

KIRKCONNEL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 4 m. N.W. Sanguhar. Ac. 26,807. P. 996.

KIRKCOWAN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Wigton. Ac. 36,234; including several lochs, and much moorland. P. 1434. Includes vill. of Kirkcowan, pop. 734.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the estuary of the Dee, 6 m. above its junction with the Solway Firth, 23 m. S.W. Dumfries. Area of pa. about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. P. (1861) 3395; within parl. boundaries 2552; parl. and munic. constituency 125. It has a pa. Free, and United Presbyterian churches, and Roman Catholic chapel; a mechanics' institute with library and reading-room, and large hall above (one of the finest rooms in the S. of Scotland); two banks, with handsome offices; a county-hall, a gaol, and a custom-house. A railway connects it with the rest of Scotland by Castle-Douglas. The Dee is spanned by a magnificent viaduct at Tongland. A life-boat station. It has long been noted for its schools, education being very cheap. The scenery around is very beautiful. The Dee is noted for salmon. Although the harbour is the best in the S. of Scotland, the town has but little trade beyond the employment of a few cotton-loom, some ship-building, export of agricultural produce, and imports of coal, etc. A steamer communicates with Liverpool. Sheriff courts are held. The ruin of the old castle of Lords of Kirkcudbright stands in the middle of the town, which gives it a fine appearance. About a mile from Kirkcudbright is St Mary Isle, the beautiful seat of the Earl of Selkirk, where are some of the largest trees in the country; rendered famous by the landing of Paul Jones. The town is well and regularly built; wide, clean streets; well lighted with gas, and well supplied with water; and there are many beautiful villas around the town. It has a "free school," where a great number of children are educated, endowed by one of the inhabitants, called the "Johnston Free School." It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanguhar, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, or the STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a maritime co. in the S.W. of Scotland, forming the E. half of the district of Galloway, and having N. the co. Ayr, E. Dumfriesshire, W. co. Wigton, and S. Solway Firth, separating it from Cumberland. Area 954 sq. m., or 610,349 ac., of which nearly one-third is arable. P. of stewartry (1861) 42,495. Surface hilly, and in the N.W. mountainous. Granite, porphyry, and greywacke are the prevalent rocks. Chief mountains, Blacklurg, in the N., 2890 feet; Criffel, in the S.E., 1830 feet; and Cairnmoor, on Wigton Bay, 2329 feet in elevation above the sea. Principal rivers, the Dee, Fleet, Ken, and Urr. Lakes

numerous. Climate moist, and, except in the uplands, very mild. Soil, where manured, often very productive. Chief crops, oats, barley, wheat, turnips, and potatoes. Pastures excellent; and cattle of the polled Galloway breed are reared and fattened for export. Southdown and Cheviot sheep are numerous in the mountains. Some remains of the pure and valued Galloway breed of horses still exist. The pa. of Borgue is noted for its superior honey. The co. has 28 pas. Chief towns, Kirkcudbright, New Galloway, Castle-Douglas, Dalbeattie, and Gatehouse. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Registered electors (1861) 1304.

**KIRKDALE**, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Walton-on-the-Hill, 2 m. N. Liverpool, within which parl. bor. it is included. Ac. 1132. P. 16,135. Here are a co. gaol, house of correction, a cemetery, and district church.—II. a pa., co. York, North Riding,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Kirkby-Moorside. Ac. 12,554. P. (1861) 1043. A cave 245 feet long was discovered here in 1821, containing an extraordinary assemblage of the bones of hyenas, tigers, elephants, etc., with those of animals still natives of the climate.

**KIRKDEEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Forfar, containing the vill. of Frickheim, on the Lunan, near the Arbroath and Forfar Railway. Ac. 5018. P. 1862. Manufs. of linen.

**KIRK-ELLA**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5 m. W. Hull. Ac. 4390. P. 1148.

**KIRK-GERMAN**, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. E. Peeltown. Ac. 739. P. 4772.

**KIRKGUNZON**, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry of Kirkcudbright, 3 m. E.N.E. Urr. Ac. 11,956. P. 793. It contains the vill. of Dalbeattie.

**KIRKHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Preston & Wyre Rail,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Preston. Ac. of pa. 48,530. P. (1861) 11,445; do. of town 3380. It has a church, Roman Catholic chapel, a grammar school, several well-endowed charities and schools. Manufs. of sail-cloth, sacking, cordage, flax, and cotton goods.—II. an extra-parochial liberty, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. S.S.W. New Malton, with a station on the York and N. Midland Railway,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. York. Ac. 290. P. 56.

**KIRKHAMMERTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, ainsty and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Ac. 2018. P. 400.

**KIRKHARLE**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Hexham. Ac. 3290. P. 123.

**KIRKHAUGH**, a pa., England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Ac. 6665. P. 223.

**KIRK-HEATON**, pa., England. [HEATON-KIRK.]

**KIRKHILL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. W. Inverness, on Moray Firth. P. 1757. Surface a fine plain.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Pennicuik. P. 342, mostly engaged in weaving and paper-making.

**KIRKHOPES**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk. Ac. 22,972. P. 555. On 25th June 1861, this pa. was erected out of parish of Yarrow.

**KIRKINNER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. S. Wigtown. Ac. 17,949. P. 1716.

**KIRKINRIOLA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, incl. the town of Ballymena. Ac. 6390. P. 9599.

**KIRKINTILLOCH**, a burgh of barony, market town, and pa. of Scotland, Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Glasgow. Ac. 7226. P. (1861) 8179; do. of town 6096. It has a court-house and gaol, a library, manuf. of hats, iron foundry, gas works, distilleries, and cotton-weaving and bleaching works.

**KIRK-IRETON**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S.S.W. Wirksworth. Ac. 2490. P. 671.

**KIRK-KILISSIA** (the "Forty Churches"), a large and ruinous town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., on the route from Constantinople to Shumla, 32 m. E.N.E. Adrianople. P. variously estimated at from 16,000 to 28,000. It is enclosed by walls; and has many mosques and baths.

**KIRKLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Penrith. Ac. 12,150. P. 804.—II. a township, co. Westmoreland, pa. and adjoining the town of Kendal. P. 1170.

**KIRKLAND**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, 1 m. W. Leven. P. 448. It has a flax-spinning mill.—II. *Kirkfieldbank*, a vill., co. Lanark, pa. Lesmahago, on the Clyde, 1 m. W. Lanark. P. 1212.

**KIRKLAND**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 100 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 3421.

**KIRKLEATHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Guisboro'. Ac. 8030. P. 1307. It has a free grammar school, and an hospital for the maintenance of forty poor.

**KIRK-LEES**, a hamlet of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, pa. and about 4 m. W. Dewsbury.

**KIRKLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 579. P. 1129.

**KIRKINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Oxford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Woodstock. Ac. 2500. P. 725.

**KIRKINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 3 m. N.N.W. Southwell. Ac. 1976. P. 241.—II. co. York, North Riding,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Bedale. Ac. 3807. P. 471.

**KIRK-LINTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Longtown. Ac. 7800. P. 1749.

**KIRKLISTON**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Linlithgow & Edinburgh, 9 m. W. Edinburgh. Ac. 9609. P. (1861) 1917. It has an ancient church, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is here carried across the vale of the Almond on a viaduct of 30 arches. The Linlithgowshire portion includes the vill. of Kirkliston. P. 572.

**KIRKMABRECK**, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, on Wigtown Bay, and comprising the vill. Creetown. Ac. 25,011. P. 1851. It has several quarries of excellent granite.

**KIRKMAHOE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N. Dumfries. Ac. 12,699. P. 1462. On a lake in the Dalswinton estate, was tried, on 14th October 1788, by its inventor, Patrick Miller, Esq., the first boat ever propelled by steam.

**KIRKMAIDEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, forming a peninsula ending in the Mull of Galloway. Ac. 14,566. P. 2333, partly employed in fisheries. It has several ruined castles, bays, hamlets, and a lighthouse on the Mull, in lat.  $54^{\circ} 38' 1''$  N., lon.  $4^{\circ} 51' 2''$  W.

**KIRKMALEW**, a pa. of the Isle of Man, 2 m. N. Castleton. Ac. 960. P. 5065.

**KIRKMICHAEL**, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. and 8 m. S. Ayr, with the vills. of Kirkmichael on the Girvan, and Crosshill. Ac. 16,114. P. (1861) 2823, employed in cotton-weaving, etc.—II. co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Ac. 17,130, of which full a half is sheep-walk. P. 1026.—III. co. and 23 m. N. Perth. Area about 100 sq. m., mostly mountainous. P. 1224.—IV. co. Banff, 27 m. W.S.W. Huntly. Ac. 29,500, mostly in the wild strath or vale of the Aven. P. 1511.—V. (or *Resolis*), cos. Ross and Cromarty, on the S. shore of Cromarty Firth. P. 1568.

**KIRKMICHAEL**, a pa. of Isle of Man, on the Irish Sea, 8 m. N.E. Peel-town. Ac. 257. P. 1314. The

vill. has a church. In its vicinity is Bishop's Court, the palace of the bishops of Sodor and Man.

KIRK-NEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. Wooler. Ac. 37,976. P. 1503.

KIRK-NEWTON and EAST CALDER, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Ac. (which includes a part of the Pentland Hills) 9491. P. 1539. It contains the vill. of East Calder, pop. 352.

KIRK-OSWALD, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. N.N.E. Penrith. Ac. of pa. 10,472. P. 944.

KIRKOSWALD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Firth of Clyde, 4 m. S.W. Maybole. Ac. 15,444. P. 2060. Includes vill. of Kirkoswald, pop. 325.

KIRKPATRICK, several pas. of Scotl.—I. (*Durham*), stewartry Kirkcudbright, 13 m. W.S.W. Dumfries. Ac. 18,889. P. 1479. Includes vill. of Kirkpatrick-Durham, pop. 587.—II. (*Fleming*), co. Dumfries, 6 m. E.N.E. Annan. Ac. 11,572. P. 1925.—III. (*Irongray*), stewartry Kirkcudbright, 6½ m. W.N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 13,710. P. 913.—IV. (*Justa*), co. and 16 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Ac. 22,468. P. 1025. Queensberry mountain rises to 2259 feet above the sea.

KIRKPATRICK, a pa., Isle of Man, 2 m. S. Peel-town. Ac. 486. P. 2778.

KIRK ST ANNE, a pa., Isle of Man, 5 m. N.E. Castleton. Ac. 117. P. 693.

KIRKSTALL, a vill., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, on the Aire, pa. and 2½ m. W. Leeds. P. 3345.

KIRKSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1540. P. 158.

KIRKTON or KIRTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 2½ m. E.N.E. Ollerton. Ac. 1090. P. 170.

KIRKTOWN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 3 m. E.S.E. Hawick. Ac. 6222. P. 421.

KIRKUD, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Peebles. Ac. 5704. P. 362.

KIRKWALL and ST OLA, a royal parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Orkney, on a bay, on the N.E. side of mainland, 26 m. N.N.E. John O'Groats. Lat. 58° 59' 2" N.; lon. 2° 57' 2" W. Mean temp., Ju. 54°·3, Jan. 31°·1. Rain-fall 34 inches. Pop. of pa. (1861) 4422; do. of bor. 3519. Chief edifice, the cathedral of St Magnus, a fine cruciform building in mixed Norman and Gothic, date about A.D. 1138, the choir of which is used as the pa. church. Besides it are the ruins of the King's Castle, the Earl's and the Bishop's palace. Principal modern buildings are the town-hall, gaol, assembly rooms, museum, grammar school, libraries, and custom-house. It has manufactures of linens and straw-plait; with an export trade in fish, beef, butter, tallow, hides, skins, oil, feathers, linen goods, and some corn. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 51, tons 3096; steam 1, tons 26. Entered 531, tons 39,921; cleared 441, tons 34,434. Customs rev. (1862) 77l. Exports (1862) 2218l. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 155l. It communicates by steamers with Leith, Aberdeen, Wick, and Lerwick. Fair for 14 days in August, at which the principal mercantile business of Orkney is transacted. It is the seat of the superior courts of law for Orkney. Kirkwall joins Cromarty, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

KIRK-WHELPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 14 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 13,351. P. 644.

KIRK-YETHOLM, a vill. of Scotl. [YETHOLM.]

KIRMAN, a prov. and city of Persia. [KERMAN.]

KIRMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.N.W. Caistor. Ac. 1815. P. 405.

KIRMOND-LE-MIRE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1051. P. 73.

KIRS, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Coblenz, dist. Kreutznach. P. 1670.

KIRRIEMUIR, a bor. of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. N.W. Forfar. Ac. of pa. 18,000. P. (1861) 7359; do. of town 3275. The town, situated between the Grampians and the Vale of Strathmore, has a church and Episcopal chapel, a trades-hall, numerous schools, two libraries, a branch bank, and about 2000 looms employed in weaving linen, sheeting, and dowls, chiefly for export.

KIRSANOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 44 m. E.N.E. Tambov. Manufs. cloth; and has three annual fairs. P. 5665.

KIR-SHEHR, *Andrapa*, a town of Asia Minor, near its centre, on an affl. of the Kizil-Irmak, 60 m. N.W. Kaisarieh. P. from 3500 to 4000.

KIRSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.W. Bungay. Ac. 1011. P. 245.

KIRTLING, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4½ m. S.S.E. New-Market. Ac. 3016. P. 820.

KIRTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Boston. Ac. 5820. P. 2255.—II. co. Suffolk, 8½ m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1898. P. 541.

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. N. Lincoln. Ac. of pa. 4210. P. 2058.

KIRTORF, a small town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 25 m. N.E. Giessen. P. 1276.

KISAMOS, a fortified maritime town of the island of Crete, in the Mediterranean Sea, on its N. coast, on the Bay of Kisamos, 18 m. W. Khania. E. of it are the ruins of ancient *Cysamus*.

KISARIAH, *Cesarea*, a ruined maritime town of Syria, pash. and 26 m. S.S.W. Acre, with remains of a castle, two aqueducts, the ancient city walls, and an artificial harbour. *Cesarea* received its name in honour of Augustus, B.C. 22. Under the Romans it was the residence of a proconsul, and it is memorable in the early history of Christianity. It was ruined during the crusades.

KISHENAU or KICHENEV, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Bessarabia, on the Buik, 85 m. N.W. Odessa. P. (1858) 85,547. It stands on three hills, has 14 churches, a gymnasium, 10 other public schools, a government library, and woollen cloth and other factories.

KISHENGURH, a state of India, Rajpootana, between lat. 25° 50' and 26° 50' N., lon. 74° 50' and 75° 15' E. Estimated area 724 sq. m. P. 70,000. The country is generally barren, but capable of improvement.—*Kishengurh*, cap. of state of same name, 24 m. N.E. Nusserabad.

KISHM, *Oaracta*, the largest island in the Persian Gulf, near its entrance, 15 m. S.W. Ormuz, and surrounded by many smaller islands. Length 70 m.; average breadth 12 m. Estimated pop. 5000, chiefly Arabs, and the island belongs to the Imam of Muscat. *Kishm*, the cap., on its E. side, is rudely fortified, and the residence of a sheikh; its markets are well supplied; and it has some ship-building, and a brisk coasting trade.

KISHNUGHUR, a town of British India, dist. Nuddea, prov. Bengal, 104 m. N.W. Calcutta. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, and has manufs. of fine muslins. One of the government schools has been established here, which, in 1852, had 200 pupils. The town has water communication with the sea.

KISHON (*Nahr Mukutta*), a torrent of Palestine, pash. Sidon, rises in Anti-Libanus, flows N.W. through the plain of Esdraelon, and enters the Mediterranean, 6 m. S.S.W. Acre. [ESDRAELON.]

KISHTAWAR, a town of India, in the dom. of

Gholab Singh, on the S. slope of the Himalaya. Altitude 5000 feet. Lat. 33° 18' N.; lon. 75° 46' E. Manufs. of shawls and coarse woollens.

KISKA, an isl., North Pacific, Andreanov group. KISKIMINERAS, a tnsph., U. S., N. Amer., Pennsylvania, 146 m. W.N.W. Harrisburgh, on a tributary of the Juniata of same name. P. 2503. KISLINGSBURY, a pa. of England, co., and 3½ m. W. Northampton. Ac. 2170. P. 723.

KISSER, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N.E. of Timor, 20 m. in circumference. P. between 7000 & 8000, many of whom are Christians.

KISSINGEN, a town and watering-place of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 30 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. P. 1600. It has three principal springs of saline-chalybeate water, of which 500,000 bottles are annually exported; adjacent are a pump-room and baths. Near are salt mines, from which 30,000 cwts. of salt are raised yearly. The gaming tables were suppressed in 1848.

KISTNAGHERRY, a town and formerly a strong fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 23 m. S.W. Kurnool.

KISTNAH or KRISHNA, a river of India, Deccan, rises in the Western Ghauts, 4500 feet above the sea, near lat. 18° N., lon. 74° E., flows E. through the territories of Sattarah, the Nizam, and the British presid. Bombay and Madras, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, in lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 81° E. Length 800 m. It receives some large tributaries, as the Beemah, Toombuddy, and Mussy; but as it traverses mostly a mountainous region, it is ill adapted to navigation. It has two inundations annually; the first towards the latter end of summer, caused by the S.W. monsoon precipitating its rains on the Western Ghauts, Mysore, and other elevated tracts in the higher parts of the river's course; the second, which is insignificant, occurs in October, and is caused by the local rains during the N.E. monsoon. A system of irrigation has been commenced at its delta, in lat. 16° 5' N., lon. 80° 56' E., by means of an embankment thrown across the river. Estimated cost of the works 150,000.

KITS-COTY-HOUSE, England. [AYLESFORD.]

KITSEE, a frontier mkt. town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, 5 m. S.S.W. Presburg. P. 2297.

KITSEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine. P. 2706.

KITTESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 952. P. 133.

KITTOOR, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 26 m. S.E. Belgaum.

KITTS (St), W. India isl. [CHRISTOPHER (St).]

KITZINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 11 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. P. 5170. It has manufs. of vinegar.

KIUKIANG, a commercial town of China, in the green tea country, prov. Che-Kiang. Exports tea (1862) 22,661,895 lbs., & paper & chinaware.

KIUSU or XIMO, the most S. of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from Nippon island by the Strait of Sikoce. Surface mountainous, with several volcanoes; that of Illigigama was the seat of a most destructive eruption on 1st April 1826. Nagasaki, the principal commercial port of Japan, is on this island. Area, with smaller isl. dependent, 15,636 sq. m.

KIZ or KILISA-HISSAR, *Tyana*, a vill. of Asia Minor, Karamania, 38 m. N.E. Erekli. It has the ruins of an aqueduct. Nitre is manufactured here; and 2 m. distant is a small sulphurous lake answering in position to the ancient *Asmaeus*.

KIZIL-AGHAJ, a maritime vill. of Asiatic Rus-

sia, dist. Talish, on a bay of the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 30 m. N. Lanckeran.

KIZIL-IRMAK (the "Red River," *Halys*), the principal river of Asia Minor, rises by many heads in the centre of that peninsula, flows N., and enters the Black Sea, S.E. Sinope. Length 520 m. In antiquity it separated the Lydian and Persian doms.; it now separates the Turkish pashs. Anatolia and Sivas. Principal affluent, the Kara-su or Kastamouni river.

KIZIL-UZEN, *Mardus*, a river of Persia, provs. Irak-Ajemi, Azerbaijan, and Ghilan, rises near Senna, and after a N.E. course of 300 m. enters the Caspian Sea, 35 m. E. Reshd. In its latter part it is called the Sefid-rood.

KIZLIAR, a fortified town of Russian, gov. Stavropol, cap. dist. on the l. b. of the Terek, 40 m. W. its mouth, in the Caspian. P. (1855) 10,075. It has manufs. of silk and cotton fabrics, and an active trade in wine raised in its vicinity.

KJELZE, a city of Poland, gov. of Radom, 64 m. N.N.E. Cracow. P. 4999. It is a bishop's see, and has numerous religious edifices, with a gymnasium and diocesan school. There are copper and lead mines in its vicinity.

KJERTEMINDE, a seaport town of Denmark, island Fühnen, on its E. coast, at the entrance of an inlet of the Great Belt. P. 2148.

KJOBENHAVN, Denmark. [COPENHAGEN.]

KLAARWATER or GRIGUA, the chief town of the Grigua tribes, S. Africa, 600 m. N.E. Cape-Town.

KLAFENFURT, a town of Austria, cap. Duchy Carinthia, and of a circ., on the Glan, 41 m. N. Laybach. P. 14,500. Principal edifices, a residence of the prince-bishop of Gurk, with galleries of art, a cathedral and other churches, the hall of the Carinthian assembly, a marketplace, and numerous charitable institutions. It is the seat of the court of appeal for the government, and has a gymnasium and a normal school, several woollen cloth and white lead factories, manufs. of silk fabrics, and a large transit trade.

KLAMATH, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. 1803.

KLARENTZA or CHIARENTZA, a seaport vill. and mountain fortress of Greece, gov. Elis, at the W. extremity of the Morea, near Cape Klarentza, 17 m. N.E. Zante. In the middle ages it formed a principality, which was inherited by a son of Edward III. of England, and from this, junior branches of the royal family of England have since repeatedly borne the title of Duke of Clarence.

KLATTAU, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on an afl. of the Beraun, 68 m. S.W. Prague. P. 6300. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and stockings, a gymnasium, a high school, and two hospitals.

KLAUSEN, a small town of the Tirol, on the Eisach, 7 m. S.W. Brixen. Alt. 1712 ft. P. 1080.

KLAUSENBURG or KOLOSVAR, one of the two royal free cap. cities of Transylvania, on the Szamos, 72 m. N.N.W. Hermanstadt. P. 21,346. It consists of the old and new towns, surrounded by walls, and entered by 6 gates. It has a citadel and several suburbs, a cathedral, Roman Catholic, Calvinist, Unitarian, and Lutheran churches; the town-hall, military and other hospitals. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets, of the Unitarian superintendence for Transylvania, and of a Protestant consistory; has Roman Catholic, Reformed, & Unitarian colleges, Piarist and other monasteries, and an institute for nobles. Manufs. woollens, China-ware, and paper. Birthplace of Mathias Corvinus, king of Transylvania.

KLAUSTHAL, a town of Hanover. [CLAUSTHAL.]

KLENOCZ, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Gömör, dist. Rima-Brezo. P. 2710.

**KLEVE**, a town of Rhenish-Prussia. [**CLEVES**.]  
**KLIASMA** or **KLIAZMA**, a river of Russia, gov. Moscow and Vladimir, rises near Klin, flows E. 350 m., and joins the Oka at Gorbatov.  
**KLIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Moscow, on the Sestra, with a palace. P. 2400.  
**KLINGENBERG**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 15 m. S. Aschaffenburg. P. 1040.  
**KLINGENTHAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhin, 15 m. N.N.W. Schelestadt, with manufactures of arms and cutlery.  
**KLINGENTHAL**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 13 m. E.S.E. Plauen. P. 2100.  
**KLINGNAU**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 16 m. N.E. Aarau. P. 1800.  
**KLINTCY**, a market town of Russia, gov. Tchernigov, 17 m. S. Suraj. P. 3300.  
**KLISSURA**, a town of Turkey, prov. Albania, on the Voyussa, 40 m. E. Avlona, with a mountain fort. P. 1500.  
**KLIUTCH**, a town of Turkish-Croatia, on the Sanna, 30 m. S.W. Banialuka. P. mostly Turks. It has a strong fortress, and a mart for horses.  
**KLOBAUK**, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 21 m. E.N.E. Hradisch. P. 2860.—II. (*Ober*), a dist. of Brunn. P. 1950.  
**KLOBUCKO**, a town of Poland, prov. and 70 m. S.E. Kalisch. P. 1800.  
**KLODAVA**, a town of Poland, prov. and 90 m. W. Warsaw. P. 2300.  
**KLOPFENBURG**, a town of N. Germany, duchy and 19 m. S.S.W. Oldenburg, cap. circ. P. 1000.  
**KLÖSTERLE**, a small town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. W.N.W. Saaz, on the Eger. P. 1600. It has manufs. of lace, earthenwares, and cutlery.  
**KLOSTERNEUBURG**, a town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 8 m. N.W. Vienna. P. 4900. Manufactures of bobbinet and marocco leather. It is remarkable for an Augustine monastery, with a library of 30,000 volumes.  
**KLOSTERS**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons Haute Landquart. P. 1044.  
**KLOTEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich Bülach. Manufs. silk weaving. P. 1450.  
**KLUENDERT**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 12 m. N.W. Breda. P. 2444.  
**KLUS**, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, at the N. extremity of defile of same name.  
**KNAITH**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. E.S.E. Gainsboro'. Ac. 1640. P. 105.  
**KNAPDALE (NORTH and SOUTH)**, two contiguous pas. of Scotland, co. Argyle, between Loch Fyne and the Sound of Jura, and connected S. ward with the peninsula of Cantire. Length 25 m., greatest breadth about 11 m. Pop. of N. Knapdale (1861) 1327, of S. Knapdale 2519. Surface mostly mountainous and rugged. Lochs Swin and Killisport indent the W. coast.  
**KNAPTOFT**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 4940. P. 841, mostly employed in framework knitting.  
**KNAPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1480. P. 310.—II. a township, co. and 3 m. W. York, pa. Acomb. P. 110.—III. a chapelry, co. York, pa. Wintingham, with a station on the York and N. Midland Railway, 15½ m. N.E. York. P. 271.  
**KNAPWELL**, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 2000. P. 156.  
**KNARESBOROUGH**, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 18 m. W.N.W. York, and on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. Ac. of pa. 12,418. P. (1861) 11,277; do. of parl. bor. 5402. It has a pa. church, and numerous other places of worship; a court-house, a

market house, public library, banking co., and manufs. of linens, which have greatly declined. Along the river is a pleasant promenade, on which is the famous "dropping well," of strongly petrifying quality. Ruins of a castle, once the seat of the De Burgh family, who held the lordship of Knaresborough. The bor. sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 271.—*Knaresborough Forest* is a dist. extending W. of the town for 20 m., and in some places 8 m. in breadth. It has belonged to the duchy of Lancaster since the time of Edward III.  
**KNARESDALE**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 16 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Ac. 7144. P. 532. The anc. forest of Knaresdale formerly abounded with red deer, a few of which still remain.  
**KNEBWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. W.N.W. Hertford. Ac. 2696. P. 250.  
**KNESALL**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.E. Olverton. Ac. 3360. P. 553.  
**KNELSTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11 m. S.W. Swansea. Ac. 537. P. 113.  
**KNESSELAERE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 15 m. N.W. Ghent. P. 3853.  
**KNETTISHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.S.E. Thetford. Ac. 1024. P. 84.  
**KNEVEYTON or KNEETON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7½ m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 924. P. 116.  
**KNIGANIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod. P. 1600.  
**KNIESEN (Hung. Gnezda)**, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 15 m. N.E. Kesmark. P. 1480.  
**KNIGHTON or TREF-Y-CLAWDD** ("*Town on the Dyke*"), a parl. bor., town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, on the Teme, 10 m. N.N.E. New Radnor. Ac. 2461. P. 1853. It has a church and a union workhouse. The bor., which is governed by a bailiff, under the queen, lady of the manor, unites with Radnor, etc., in sending 1 member to H. of C. The great dyke thrown up by Offa in the 8th century, as a defence against the Britons, passes through the town.  
**KNIGHTON-ON-TEAME**, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. E.N.E. Tenbury. P. 570.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 1920. P. 270.  
**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**, a W. suburb of London, co. Middlesex, pas. St Margaret and Kensington, between Hyde Park Corner & Kensington Gore, continuous with Piccadilly, & 3½ m. W. St Paul's Cathedral. Has a new church, the Albert Gate, entering Hyde Park, and cavalry barracks.  
**KNIGHT'S ISLAND**, British North America, near the W. coast of Hudson Sea.—II. one of the Snares islands, S. of New Zealand.  
**KNIGHTWICK**, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. W. Worcester. Ac. 858. P. 166.  
**KNILL**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. N. Kington. Ac. 798. P. 84.  
**KNIN**, a small town and fort of Dalmatia, circ. Zara, cap. dist., on the Kerka, 900 feet above the sea, 35 m. N.N.W. Spalato.  
**KNIPHAUSEN**, a lordship and castle of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Jahde, 30 m. N. Oldenburg, with which it is incorporated. P. 3500.  
**KNIPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1430. P. 369.  
**KNITTELFIELD**, a town of the Austrian Empire, Styria, on l. b. of the Mur, 32 m. N.W. Grätz. P. 1190. It has important iron works.  
**KNITTLINGEN**, a frontier town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 26 m. N.W. Stuttgart. P. 2400.  
**KNIVEYTON**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. N.E. Ashbourne. Ac. 2240. P. 315.  
**KNOCK**, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Banff. Lat. 57° 31' 2" N.; lon. 2° 46'

25° W. 1149 feet above the sea. It is a noted land-mark in navigating Moray Firth.

**KNOCKANDO**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Moray, on the Spey, 14 m. S.S.W. Elgin. P. 1736.

**KNOCKANE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry, 6 m. W.N.W. Killarney. Ac. 57,542, almost all mountainous, and comprising part of the scenery of Killarney. P. 3922.—*Knockavure* is a pa., same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Listowel. Ac. 5950. P. 990.

**KNOCKBALN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on Moray Firth, 5 m. N.N.W. Inverness. P. 2485.

**KNOCKBRED**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, including the town of Ballymacarret. Ac. 8018. P. 11,957.

**KNOCKBRIDE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cavan, 4½ m. N.E. Ballieborough. Ac. 18,693. P. 6314.

**KNOCKGRAFFON**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S. Cashel. Ac. 9873. P. 1622.

**KNOCKIN**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.E. Oswestry. Ac. 1561. P. 295.

**KNOCKLADE**, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 2½ m. S. Ballycastle. Height 1665 feet.

**KNOCKMAHON**, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, near the Atlantic, 1½ m. E.N.E. Bonmahon. P. 259. It has copper mines.

**KNOCKMEALDOWN MOUNTAINS**, Ireland, Munster, are between the cos. Waterford and Tipperary, and extend E. and W. for about 18 m. Highest points, Knockmeladown, 4½ m. N.N.W. Lismore, 2609; Knockragnav 2152; and Knockshanahullion 2150 feet above the sea.

**KNOCKTOPHER**, a market town of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 2 m. E.N.E. Newmarket. P. 347.

**KNOGDISHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 1848. P. 442.

**KNONAU**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Affoltern. P. 606.

**KNOOK**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. E.S.E. Warminster. Ac. 1440. P. 208.

**KNOSSINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. S.S.E. Melton Mowbray. Ac. 1443. P. 251.

**KNOTTING**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 1724. P. 185.

**KNOTTINGLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Pontefract, within the parliamentary boundary of which bor. it is included. P. 4379.

**KNOWLE**, a chapelry of England, co. and 9½ m. N.W. Warwick, pa. Hampton-in-Arden. P. 1200.

—II. (*St Giles*), a pa., co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Ilminster. Ac. 540. P. 104.

**KNOWLING**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, Warren co., 66 m. N.W. Trenton. P. 2307.

**KNOWLTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8½ m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 428. P. 31.

**KNOWSLEY**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Huyton, 3 m. W.N.W. Prescott. Ac. 4750. P. 1349.

**KNOWSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8½ m. W.N.W. Bampton. Ac. 4989. P. 511.

**KNOX**, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Tennessee. Area 445 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,443 free, 2370 slaves.—II. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 665 sq. m. P. 7218 free, 489 slaves.—III. in centre of Ohio. Area 523 sq. m. P. 27,735.

—IV. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 496 sq. m. P. 16,056.—V. in N.W. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. P. 28,663.—VI. in Maine. P. 32,716.—VII. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 504 sq. m. P. 8443 free, 284 slaves.—Also a township, New York, 21 m. W. Albany.

**KNOXVILLE**, a town, U. S., North America, Tennessee, on Holston river, 185 m. E.S.E. Nashville. P. 10,000. It is an important railway

centre, and has the university of E. Tennessee, and a large manufactory of window glass.

**KNOYLE**, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*East*), 2½ m. S.W. Hindon. Ac. 5558. P. 1034. The famous architect, Sir C. Wren, was born here in 1632.—II. (*West*), 3 m. E.N.E. Mere. Ac. 1913. P. 187.

**KNUTWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Sursee. Cotton manuf. P. 1196.

**KNUTSFORD** (*Cnut's Ford*, *Canute's Ford*), a pa. and market town of England, co. and 24 m. E.N.E. Chester, and near the Manchester and Crewe Rail. Ac. of pa. 4832. P. (1861) 4194. The Birken rivulet divides it into the townships *Over* and *Nether Knutsford*. The town has a pa. church, free school, and manufactures of cotton velvets and yarn, worsted, and leather. It is the polling-place for N. division of county.

**KNYZYN**, a town of European Russia, gov. and N.W. of Bialystok. P. 2000.

**KOBBE**, a town of Central Africa, cap. Darfur, about lat. 14° 11' N., lon. 28° 8' E. P. 6000.

**KOBERSDORF**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. and dist. Oedenburg. P. 1536.

**KOBLENZ**, a city of Rhen.-Prussia. [**COBLENZ.**]

**KOBLENZ**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Zurzach. P. 641; most of the inhabitants are boatmen.

**KOBRIN** or **KOBRYN**, a town of Russian-Poland, gov. and 100 m. S.E. Grodno, cap. dist. P. 4300.

**KOBYLANKA**, a vill., Galicia, circ., & near Jaslo, with a shrine visited by 50,000 pilgrims annually.

**KOBYLIKI** or **KOBUJAKI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Poltava. P. 5820.

**KOBYLIN**, a town of Prussian-Poland, gov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Posen, cap. circ., on the Orla. P. 2270.

**KOCS**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, dist. Klein Totis. P. 2760.

**KOCHER**, a river of Württemberg, in N.E., joins the Neckar, 6 m. N. Heilbronn; length 70 miles.

**KOCHSTEDT**, a vill. of Germany, Anhalt-Desau, circ. Magdeburg, dist. Aschersleben. P. 1600.

**KOCH-HISSAR**, a town of Asia Minor, Karamania, on the E. bank of a large salt lake, the anc. *Tattwa Palus*, in lat. 38° 50' N., lon. 33° 29' E.—II. a ruined town of Turkish-Armenia, pash. Diarbekir, W. of Mardin.

**KODA**, a town of India, Sinde, 23 m. S.W. Khyerpoor. P. 2200.

**KODEN**, a town of Poland, prov. Siedlec, on the Bug, 23 m. E.S.E. Biala. P. 2506.

**KODIAK**, an isl. of Russian America, S.E. the peninsula Aliaska. Shape very irregular; length 75 m.; breadth 50 m. Surface mountainous. On its N. side is the harbour and station St Paul.

**KOENIGSMACHER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. Thionville. P. 1506.

**KOERMEND**, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Raab, 24 m. S. Güns. P. 3178.

**KOESFELD**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. circ., gov. and 20 m. W. Munster, on the Berkel. P. 3510, employed in linen and woollen weaving.

**KOGENHEM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Schelestadt. P. 1400.

**KOH**, a prefix of the names of several islands in the Gulf of Siam; the largest being Koh-Dud.

**KOHAT**, a town of Northern India, in lat. 33° 32' N., lon. 71° 27' E. It is enclosed by walls, has a bazaar and a mosque, and is cap. of the pergannah of same name and of an extensive valley, which has recently been formed for administrative purposes into a separate district of the Punjab. In the vicinity are naphtha springs and rich deposits of sulphur.

**KOH-HISSAR** (the "*Head Castle*"), a ruined city

of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, 12 m. S.W. Mardin, with remains of walls, arches, and tombs.

KOH-I-BABA, a mtn. range of Afghanistan, at the S.W. extremity of the Hindoo Koosh, between which mountains is the principal pass into Turkestan. Lat. 34° 30' N.; lon. 67° 15' E. Height 17,640 feet above the sea.

KOH-I-DAMAUN (the "*Mountain Skirt*"), a dist. of Afghanistan, N. of Cabool, comprising a portion of the S. declivity of the Hindoo Koosh.

KOHISTAN (the "*Land of Mountains*"), is a name applied to the N. part of Afghanistan, and to several portions of Beloochistan and Persia.

KOHNEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Sprottau. P. 1220.

KOJETIN, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Prerau, on an affluent of the March. P. 3260.

KOUK PASS, Afghanistan, traverses the Amran mountains, between the valley of Pisheen and Candahar. The British troops advanced through it in 1839, and forced it in 1842.

KOKAN, a state of Central Asia. [KHOKAN.]

KOKEL or KUKEL (GREAT and LITTLE), two rivers of Transylvania, which, after a W. course of upwards of 100 m. each, unite at Balasfalva; and the united stream joins the Maros, 10 m. N. Karlsburg. The rivers give name to a co., the cap. of which is Kokenburg or Küküllövar, on the Little Koken, 14 miles E.N.E. Balasfalva.

KOKELAY, a maritime town of the island of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 85 m. N.N.W. Trincomalee.

KÖKING, a town of Sweden, len and 20 m. S.W. Westerås, at the W. extremity of the Maclar Lake. P. 1747. Exports iron.

KO-KING, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang and Tibet frontier.

KOKO NOR, or BLUE LAKE, in the basin of the Whang Ho, Chinese Tartary, is 65 miles long and 20 broad; it has no outlet, and its water is bitter and salt, like the ocean.

KOLA, a town of Russian Lapland, gov. & 335 m. N.W. Archangel, near the mouth of the Kola river, in the Arctic Ocean. P. 1000. It is the most northerly town of European Russia.

KOLABAH, an island and a portion of territory on the Concan coast, India. The island is situated in the Arabian Sea or North Indian Ocean, in lat. 18° 38' N., lon. 72° 56' E. The whole is subject to the Bombay presidency. The island was long neglected as a barren rock, but in 1662 it was fortified by a Mahratta chief, who became a formidable pirate, and so ruinous to the commerce of the maritime powers, that an expedition of three British ships of the line and a Portuguese land force, attacked it in 1722, but were repulsed, and the pirates continued their depredations. In 1822, a treaty was concluded between the British and Ragojee Angria, in which he agreed to acknowledge the supremacy of the former, and he in turn was guaranteed against external attack. The tract on the mainland is between lat. 18° 26' and 18° 48' N., lon. 72° 55' and 73° 12' E. Area 318 sq. m. P. 58,721. Since the death of its chief, the whole territory has been added to the British possessions.

KOLAPORE, a raj. of India, under the superintendence of the presid. of Bombay, between lat. 15° 58' and 17° 17' N., lon. 73° 47' and 74° 46' E. Estimated area 3445 sq. m., and the pop. at 500,000. The country has a rugged surface, and is traversed by numerous torrents having an easterly course, falling into the Kistnah, by which river they flow into the Bay of Bengal. In the western part of the raj. the highest summits of the Ghauts is between 3000 and 4000 ft. above

the sea, and the lowest varies from 1500 to 1800 feet in elevation. They are of volcanic formation, principally trappean. In 1844 a rebellion took place, which was put down by an armed British force, since which time government has been conducted by the British in name of the rajah, whose authority is still in abeyance.—*Kolapore*, the cap. and seat of government of state of same name is 185 m. S.E. Bombay. Since 1848 the town has been greatly improved, and a plentiful supply of water obtained. Rainfall 39 in.

KOLDING, a maritime town of Denmark, prov. N. Jütland, stift and 30 m. E.N.E. Ribe, on an inlet of the Little Belt, enclosed by walls. P. 3978.

KOLHUAGAR, a town of India, prov. Oude, on l. b. of the Ganges, in lat. 26° 25' N., lon. 80° 31' E. Estimated pop. 1000, all Hindoos.

KOLIAZIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 miles E.N.E. Tver, on the Volga. P. 4590.

KOLIN (NEU), a town of Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, on the Elbe, and on railway to Brünn, 35 m. E. Prague. P. 6140. The Austrians under Marshal Daun here defeated the Prussians under Frederick the Great, 18th June 1757.

KOLINGSOO, a small island of China, in the harbour of Amoy, immediately opposite that city.

KÖLLEDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, circ. and 34 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Loose. P. 4100.

KÖLLIKEN, a town, Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Zofingen. P. 1687.

KOLLUM, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 8 m. S.E. Dokkum. P. 1000.

KÖLUTH, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, co. Ober Bacs, dist. Zombor. P. 2410.

KÖLN, a town of Rhenish Prussia. [COLOGNE.]

KOLO, a town of Poland, gov. of Warsaw, and 40 m. N.E. Kalisch, on an island in the Warta.

KOLOBENG, a mission station, S. Africa, Cape Colony. Lat. 24° 23' S.; lon. 25° 23' E.

KOLOMBA, a town of Austrian Galicia, cap. circ., on the Pruth, 112 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. P. 13,400. It has manufs. of pottery.

KOLOMNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. S.S.E. Moscow, on railway to Riazon, and on the Volga, near its confl. with the Oka. P. 15,963. It is enclosed by old walls, and has manufs. of silks and woollens.

KOLOS (Wallach. *Koshakea*), a market town of Transylvania, 12 m. E. Klausenburg. P. 3180.

KOLYMA or KOLIMA, a large river of N.E. Asia, Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, rises by several heads, near lat. 61° 30' N., and after a N. course of 700 m., enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary, near lat. 69° 30' N., lon. 161° 30' E.

KOLYVAN, a small town of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 110 m. S.W. Tomsk, cap. dist., on the Obe, with valuable lead and gold mines.—The *Kolyvan Mountains* are a spur of the Lesser Altai.

KOMA, a river of Southern Russia, gov. Caucasus, enters the Caspian Sea about 135 m. S.W. Astrakhan, after a N.E. course of 300 miles.

KOMHARSIN, a hill state of India, between the Sutlej and the Jumna, its centre being in lat. 31° 13' N., lon. 77° 32' E. Area 56 sq. m. Estimated pop. 12,000. With the exception of a narrow strip along the l. b. of the Sutlej, the surface is considerably elevated. In the vicinity, gold is found in the sands of the Sutlej, and several families are engaged in collecting it by washing. Soil along the banks of the river fertile. Principal crops, wheat, barley, millet, tobacco, ginger, cotton, opium, hemp, esculent vegetables, and fruit. Harvest begins in May and terminates in the end of June. Summer is very warm, and winter severe, with frost and snow. Fevers, goitre, and rheumatic complaints, widely prevail.—*Komhar-*

sin, a vill, cap. of above state, and residence of the native prince, is in lat.  $31^{\circ} 19' N.$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 30' E.$  5279 feet above the sea.

KOMLOS, a market town of Hungary, co. Torontal, 30 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. P. 4424.—II. co. Bekes-Gsanad, dist. Batonya. P. 6342.

KOMOTTAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.N.W. Saaz. P. 3000.

KOMORN or COMORN, a royal free town of Hungary, cap. co. same name, 43 m. N.N.W. Buda, on l. b. of the Danube, at the mouth of the Waag. P. 12,160, mostly Protestants. It is fortified, and has Benedictine and Reformed gymnasias, an active transit trade in corn, wine, wood, and fish, and a steam packet station. The celebrated wine called Monostor grows in its vicinity. The citadel of Komorn, constructed by Corvinus, and extended in 1805, is considered one of the strongest in Europe. It was long unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians in 1849.

KONG, a mountain system of Central Africa, between Nigritia and Lower Guinea. Many of its peaks are said to reach the snow-line, but it has not been visited by Europeans.—II. a town of Central Africa, 500 m. S. Timbuctoo. It is the centre of many caravan routes, and its inhabitants manufacture cotton.

KONG-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Kan-su, cap. dep. Lat.  $55^{\circ} N.$ ; lon.  $104^{\circ} 30' E.$

KÖNGEN, a market town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Neckar, 5 m. S.E. Esslingen. P. 2040.

KONGSBERG, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, 43 m. W.S.W. Christiania, on the Lauwen-Elv. P. 3935. It has a school of mines, a royal mint, and a manuf. of arms and gunpowder. The silver mine of Kongsberg, discovered 1623, is the most important of the kingdom. In 1858, it yielded 32,800 merks, and in 1861, only 17,000 merks of silver.

KONIEH or KONIA, Asiatic Turkey. [KONIYEH.] KÖNIGGRÄTZ, a royal fortified town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ. 64 m. E.N.E. Prague, on l. b. of the Elbe, at its confl. with the Adler. P. 9200. Chief edifices, a cathedral, Jesuit's church, and Episcopal palace. It is the see of a bishop, has a seminary, a gymnasium, a royal stud, and manufs. of cloth, shoes, and wax candles.

KÖNIGNHOF, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N. Königgrätz, on l. b. of the Elbe. P. 5000. Manufs. cotton stuffs, linen fabrics, and leather.

KÖNIGSAAL, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Beraun, at the confluence of the Beraun and Moldau, 7 m. S. Prague. P. 1800.

KÖNIGSBACH, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. S.E. Carlsruhe, with a castle. P. 1700.

KÖNIGSBERG, *Mons-Regius*, a fortified town of Prussia, cap. gov., and circ. same name, 338 m. E.N.E. Berlin, on the Pregel, 5 m. from its mouth, in the Frische-Haff. Lat. of observatory  $54^{\circ} 42' 8'' N.$ , lon.  $20^{\circ} 30' 2'' E.$  Pop. (1861), civil 87,072; military 7487. Mean temp. of year  $43^{\circ} 2'$ , winter  $37^{\circ} 8'$ , summer  $60^{\circ} 5'$ , Fahr. Chief edifices, the royal castle, exchange, town-house, the cathedral, citadel, and theatre, university, founded in 1544, library, botanic garden, and an astronomical observatory; there are 2 theological seminaries, 3 gymnasias, school of arts and architecture, and deaf-mute and blind asylums. Manufs. woollens, cottons, linens, silks, soap, tobacco, leather, starch, sealing-wax, and refined sugar. It has ship-building yards, and extensive export trade in grain. The harbour admits small vessels only; large vessels discharge their cargoes at Pillau. In 1861, 1975 sailing vessels (lasts 125,242), and 261 steamers entered; and 1972 sailing vessels

(lasts 124,718), & 260 steamers cleared the port of Pillau. In the same year, 1713 sea vessels entered and cleared the harbour of Königsberg. Trade is chiefly in grains and seeds, flax, hemp, oil, and oil-cakes, hides, rags, hair, colonial goods, herrings, iron, etc. Manufs. woollens, silk, leather, and tobacco.—II. a walled town, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 42 m. N. Frankfurt. P. 5060, with manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, cotton, starch, and hosiery.—III. Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Elbogen, on the Eger. P. 6000.

KÖNIGSBERG, (Hung. *Uj-Banya*), a town of W. Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Gran, 66 m. N.N.W. Buda. P. 2760.

KÖNIGSBRÜCK, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. N.N.E. Dresden. P. 1900. It has a castle.

KÖNIGSEE, a town of Germany, Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Rhine, 17 m. W.S.W. Rudolstadt. P. 2200.

KÖNIGSGEGG, a town of Bohemia, 31 m. S.E. Tabor. P. 2860. It has a church and school.

KÖNIGSHOFEN, a vill. of Germany, Lower Franconia, dist. Würzburg. P. 1720.

KÖNIGSHÜTE, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 64 m. E.S.E. Oppeln, with a station on the Silesian Railway, and royal iron-works. P. 790.

KÖNIGSLUTTER, a town of N. Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. and 9 m. W.N.W. Helmstadt, on the Lutter. P. 2525.

KÖNIGS-SEE, a picturesque lake of Upper Bavaria, 65 m. S.E. Munich, and 6 m. in length.

KÖNIGSTADTL, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 40 m. E.N.E. Prague. P. 1750.

KÖNIGSTEIN, several towns and vills. of Germany, the principal in Saxony, circ. and 17 m. S.E. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. P. 2580. It has a fortress on a rock, 450 feet high, and one of the few in Europe never yet taken. The royal treasures have usually been deposited here during war.—II. Nassau, 12 m. N.E. Wiesbaden. P. 1320.

KÖNIGSWALDE, a town of Prussia, gov. Frankfurt, circ. Sternberg, between two lakes. P. 1860. It has manufactures of cloth and paper.

KÖNIGSWALDE, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 4 m. N.W. Zwickau. P. 1000.—II. a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, co. Bömisch-Leipa, circ. Schluckenaw, P. 2170.

KÖNIGSWARTH, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 15 m. S.S.W. Elbogen, with mineral springs. P. 1700.

KÖNIGSWINTER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Cologne, on the Rhine. P. 2100.

KONIN, a town of Poland, gov. of Warsaw, 33 m. N.N.E. Kalisch, on the Warta. P. 5280.

KONIYEH or KONIAH, *Iconium*, a city of Asia Minor, cap. pash. Karamania or Koniye. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 51' N.$ ; lon.  $32^{\circ} 40' E.$  P. 50,000. (?) Its walls, which are from 2 to 3 m. in circ., were built with materials of ancient edifices by the Seljuk sultans, of whom it was the cap. from the 12th century to the time of Genghiz Khan. It has numerous mosques, colleges, Armenian churches, baths, khans, extensive suburbs, a fortified palace, with some massive Arabic architecture, a famous Mohammedan tomb, and manufs. of carpets and coloured leather.

KÖNIZ, town, Switzerland, cant. and near Berne, in the valley of Koenitz. P. of dist. 6092.

KONKEER or KAKAIR, a town of India, territory of Nagpore, situated betw. the rt. b. of the river Mahanuddee and a high rocky hill, crowned by a fortress. It is surrounded by lofty rocky mountains, in lat.  $20^{\circ} 15' N.$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 33' E.$

KONSKIE, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. S.W. of Radom. P. 4101. It has iron forges, and manufactures of cutlery and carriages.

KONSTANTINOGRAD, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.S.E. Poltava. P. 1673.

KONSTANTINOVSK, a Russian town of Eastern Asia, on the Gulf of Tartary. Lat 48° 57' N.; lon. 140° 12' E.

KONSTANZ LAKE, Switzerland. [CONSTANCE.] KOOCH BEHAR, a territory of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 58' and 26° 32' N., lon. 88° 42' and 89° 45' E. Area 1364 sq. m. It is under the administration of a native prince, who pays annually half his revenue as tribute to the British. It is an alluvial and very level country, sloping gently to the S.E., as indicated by the rivers flowing in that direction. Chief rivers, the Durlah, Neelcomer, and Sonkos, or Chonnkosh. Chief crops, wheat, rice, barley, pulse, oil, seeds, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and opium.—*Kooch Behar*, the principal place of state of same name, is on the Toresha River, 45 m. N. Rungpore.

KOOCHAN, a strongly fortified town of N.E. Persia, prov. Khorassan, 85 m. N.W. Meshed.

KOOKRESUR, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 75° 20' E. P. 4000. Elevation above the sea, 1412 feet.

KOOM, a decayed city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist., 80 m. N.W. Teheran. P. 8080. It stands in a plain, surrounded by extensive ruins, and has a college and a mosque.

KOOM-SHAH, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S.S.E. Isaphan, enclosed by walls. P. 4000, who weave and dye cotton goods.

KOONAWUR, a district of India, Bussahir, between lat. 31° 12' and 32° 8' N., lon. 77° 50' and 78° 52' E. Area 2100 sq. m. P. 9850. It is a rugged and elevated country, consisting of groups of enormous and lofty ridges, through the valley of which the Sutlej flows, in a direction generally from N.E. to S.W., a distance of 70 m., from lat. 31° 50' to 31° 25' N., lon. 77° 38' E. Principal mountain ridges from N.E. to S.W. are—the Hungrung, crossed by pass of same name. Altitude 14,800 feet. One peak in these ridges is 18,300 feet above the sea. The ridges on the N.W. are Kishi Gantung, 21,200 feet; Keobrunng Pass, 18,800 feet; Rock Peak, 21,076 feet; and Glacier Peak, 20,500 feet in elevation. Three summits of the Ruldung mountains, between the Tidung and the Buspa, have the following elevations:—the Conical Peak, 21,000 feet; Cloudy Peak, 19,990 feet; and the Spiry Peak, 18,086 feet. South of these, and dividing Koonawur on the N. from Ghurwhal and Bussahir on the S., is the Indo-Gangetic range, the principal summits of which vary from 17,000 to 19,500 feet in height, and which is crossed by several passes. On the northern frontier, between the rivers Sutlej and Li, the summit reaches 22,488 feet above the sea. These mountains are unlike in their general appearance, the N.W. being rugged and well wooded, whilst the opposite side is scantily supplied with timber, but affords rich pasturage. In summer, the temperature is often oppressively hot in the valley of the Sutlej, in consequence of the radiation of heat from the enclosing rocks. The grape grows well here. Winter is very rigorous, and so much snow falls that the inhabitants are confined to the villages. Grain produced is insufficient for the supply of the population, who live on horse chestnuts in times of scarcity. Chief crops, rice, wheat, millet, barley, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, and fruit. Great care is bestowed on rearing the bee for its honey. The manufactures are blankets, woollen caps, and coarse woollen shoes, with leather soles. There is considerable com-

mercial intercourse between Koonawur, Hindostan, Chinese Tartary, and Ladakh, in silks, cottons, spices, dye-stuffs, drugs, broadcloth, and hardwares from Britain, sugar, treacle, and butter, the fine wool of goats and sheep, tea and borax, salt, gold and silver. Zoology comprises panthers, black and white bears, wild dogs, birds of various plumage, and snakes are numerous. The superstitious belief of the population is Brahminism in the S., Lamaic Buddhism in the N., and in the centre, a mixture of the two systems. In *Koonawur* five separate dialects are spoken.

KOONDAH, a town of British India, dist. Ramgur, Bengal presid., 105 m. S.S.W. Patna.

KOONDZOOZ, a khanat of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, extending (inclusive of its dependency Budukshan) between lat. 35° and 38° N., lon. 86° and 92° E.; having S. Afghanistan, W. Bokhara, and E. the great table land separating Chinese from independent Turkestan. Though mostly mountainous, it comprises several fertile valleys, watered by the affls. of the Oxus, and yielding rice, wheat, and barley. Fruits are plentiful, and silk is an important product. A considerable traffic in slaves, procured by the Koondooz from adjacent countries, is stated to be carried on. An active trade exists with the Chinese prov. of Yarkand and Bokhara, whence European manufactures are obtained. The khan maintains an army of 2000 men. Principal towns, Koondooz, Khooloom, and Budukshan.—*Koondooz*, the cap., lat. 36° 50' N., lon. 69° 10' E., has the khan's residence, an earthen fort, and about 1500 inhabitants. It is inferior in size to Khooloom.

KOONYHAR or KOONEAR, a small hill state of India, its centre being in lat. 31° 6' N., lon. 77° 4' E. Area 12 sq. m. It contains two pergunnahs or districts. Annual revenue 350*l.*, tribute to the British 18*l.*

KOORDISTAN, W. Asia. [KURDISTAN.]

KOORIA MOORIA ISLANDS, a group of 6 islands in the Arabian Sea, 20 m. from the coast, lat. 17° 33' N., lon. 56° 6' E. Surface sterile. They were ceded to Britain in 1854. In 1858 the value of the exports of guano, etc., amounted to 81,877*l.* which gradually decreased, till in 1861 they ceased entirely. Imports 1859, to the value of 1007*l.*, which also ceased, 1860.

KOORTHUL or KURTHUL, a town of British India, dist. Meerut, N.W. provs., 40 m. N. Delhi. P. 7972.

KOORUNTADI, a town of British India, dist. Gazeepore, on l. b. of the Ganges, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 34' N., lon. 84° 2' E.

KÖPENICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, reg. Potsdam, on an island formed by the Spree and Dahme, and on railway from Frankfurt, 8 m. S.E. Berlin. P. 2700. Manufs. woollens, silks, carpets, and chemical products.

KOPESAN, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Ober Neutra, dist. Holiccs. P. 1929.

KÖPNITZ, a town of Prussia Poland, gov. and 45 m. S.W. Posen, on rt. b. of the Obra. P. 820.

KOPPBERG, a læn of Sweden. Area 12,157 sq. m. P. (1860) 166,899.

KOPPINGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Berthouel. P. 889.

KOPREINITZ (Hung. *Kaproncza*), a town of Austrian Croatia, 27 m. E.S.E. Warasdin, with a strong castle. P. 3200.

KOPRILI, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, 23 m. S. Uskup. Estimated pop. 5000.

KOPURTHELLA, a town, Punjab, between Ludiana and Lahore. Lat. 31° 24' N.; lon. 71° 21' E.

- KOPTOS**, *Coptos*, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. Thebes, near rt. b. of the Nile, 10 m. S. Keneh.
- KORAH**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 25 m. S. Cawnpore.
- KORAT**, a state of S.E. Asia, tributary to Siam, with a walled town of same name, in lat. 15° 40' N. Pop. of state estimated at 60,000; do. of town 6000. Copper is abundant in the state, which also produces sugar, ivory, skins, and rosewood.
- KORBACH**, a town of Germany. [CORBACH.]
- KORDOFAN**, a country of Central Africa, formerly a dependency of Sennaar, now a prov. of Egypt, between lat. 12° 21' & 15° 18' N., lon. 24° 34' to 27° 37' E.; having E. Sennaar, and W. Darfur. The Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile) traverses its S.E. part. It was first made known in Europe by Browne. The inhabitants are partly Negroes, and partly of Arab descent. Principal town El Obeid. Horned cattle and horses are reared, and camels are lent on hire. Slavery was abolished in 1857.
- KOREE**, an arm of the Indian Ocean, at the S.E. extremity of Sinda, forming the estuary of the E. branch of the Indus, in lat. 23° 40' N., lon. 68° 25' E.
- KORENNALA**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Koursk, with a convent frequented by pilgrims, and a large fair.
- KORK**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, and on railway to Appenweyer, 8 m. N.N.W. Offenburg. P. 1100.
- KORNA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 38 m. N.W. Bassorah.
- KORNEGALLE**, a town of Ceylon, cap. dist. Seven Korles, 48 m. N.E. Colombo.
- KORNEUBURG**, a town of Lower Austria, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Danube, 12 m. N.N.W. Vienna, and on the railway to Stokerau. P. 2500.
- KORNWESTHEIM**, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, with mineral baths, on the railway between Stuttgart and Bietigheim, S. Ludwigsburg. P. 1350.
- KORON**, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, on the Gulf of Koron, 7 m. N.W. Cape Gallo.
- KOROBARIKA**, a settlement of New Zealand, on Bay of Islands, N.E. coast of North Island, was destroyed by the native chief Heki in 1845. It is the seat of a Jesuite mission.
- KÖRÖS**, a river of E. Hungary, rises by several heads in Transylvania, flows W., and after a course of 200 m. joins the Theiss at Csongrad.
- KÖRÖS**, two large vills. or market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Kis* or *Little*), co. and 45 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 6568.—II. (*Nagy* or *Great*), 5 m. S. the foregoing. P. 15,732.
- KÖRÖS-BANYA**, a town of Hungary, co. Zarand, on the Koros. P. 2200. It has gold mines.
- KOROTCHA** or **KAROTCHA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Koursk, cap. dist. P. 10,000.
- KOROTJAK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. S. Voronej, on rt. b. of the Don. P. 7000.
- KORPO**, an island of Finland, læn and 35 m. S.W. Abo, in the Baltic. Circuit about 18 miles.
- KORSÖR**, a town of Denmark. [CORSOER.]
- KORTI**, a town of Nubia, on l. b. of the Nile, 48 m. E. Old Dongola.
- KORTRIGHT**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 12 m. N. Delhi.
- KORTSCHEVA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, with 1207 inhabitants, and an active export trade.
- KOSCIUSKO**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Indiana. Area 579 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,418.
- KOSCIUSKO (MOUNT)**, Australia, Victoria, Aus-
- tralian Alps, at the head of the river Murray 6510 feet above the sea.
- KOSSEL**, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 26 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, on the Oder, and on railway from Breslau to Cracow. P. 4386.
- KOSELETZ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 49 m. S.W. Tchernigov, cap. circ. P. 3749.
- KOSGOR**, a lake of N. Mongolia, lat. 50° N., lon. 101° E., 150 m. long, N. to S., and 40 m. wide, occupies a basin surrounded by the mountain of Sayansk, in which are three volcanic cones, whence lava has issued. The lake abounds in excellent fish. Its surplus waters are discharged by Selenga river to Lake Baikal.
- KOSILLA** or **KOSI**, a river of India, which has its source in the British dist. Kumaon, N. W. provs., in lat. 29° 52' N., lon. 79° 34' E. Rising in the Central Himalaya, near Pin Nath, 7111 feet above the sea, it receives the Soical and numerous other rivers, and after a total course of between 140 and 150 m., in a S.S.W. direction, it falls into the Ramgunga, in lat. 28° 41' N., lon. 70° 1' E.
- KOSMODEMJANSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 103 m. W.N.W. Kasan, on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 6000.
- KOSSIER** or **COSSIER**, a seaport town of Upper Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, 95 m. E. Keneh. Lat. 26° 8' N.; lon. 34° 15' E. P. from 1500 to 2000. It is an entrepôt for the trade between Egypt and Arabia, and defended by a citadel.—*Old Kossier* is about 6 m. N.W.
- KOSSOVO**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 7 m. N.E. Pristina. Near it the battle took place in which the Turks annihilated the independence of Servia, June 15, 1389.
- KOSTAINICZA**, a town of Austrian Croatia, Military Frontier, 29 m. S.E. Petrinia. P. 3200.
- KOSTAMBONE**, Asia Minor. [KASTAMOUNI.]
- KOSTANTZ**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, S. of the Balkan, 130 m. W.N.W. Adrianople.
- KOSTEL**, a town of the Austrian Empire, Moravia, on the Thaya, 28 m. S.S.E. Brünn. P. 1700.
- KOSTELETZ**, several towns of Bohemia.—I. on the Adler, circ. and 17 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz. P. 2565.—II. circ. and 23 m. N.W. Kaurzim, on the Elbe. P. 1690.—III. (*Schwarz-Kostelez*), circ. and N.W. Kaurzim. P. 1800.
- KOSTEN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 26 m. S.W. Posen, on the Obra. P. 2210.
- KOSTENDIL**, *Justiniana Secunda*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., near the Kara-su or Strymon river, 65 m. E.N.E. Uskup. P. 8000 (?), mostly Turks. It has sulphur baths, and near it are iron, gold, and silver mines.
- KOSTENBLUT**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 19 m. W. Breslau. P. 950.
- KOSTROMA**, a river of Russia, joins the Volga, at Kostroma, after a S. course of 130 m., for most part of which it is navigable.
- KOSTROMA**, a gov. of European Russia, near its centre. Area 30,853 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,076,988. Surface flat or undulating. Nearly the entire surface is pasture land and forests, except a small part in the S.W., which belongs to the manufacturing district of Central Russia. Manufs. comprise leather, flax, hemp, and cotton.
- KOSTROMA**, a city of European Russia, cap. gov. Kostroma, 200 m. N.E. Moscow, at the confluence of the Kostroma and the Volga. P. (1855) 14,834. It is the cap. of a Greek eparchy, and the see of the bishops of Kostroma and Galitsch; and has a gymnasium, tanneries, and manufactures of leather, cloth, Prussian blue, soap, and candles. It has a fine cathedral, and a foundry of bells.
- KOSWIGK**, a town of Cent. Germany. [COSWIG.]

**KOSY**, a town of British India, principal place of pergunnah of same name, in lat. 27° 48' N., lon. 77° 29' E. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water.

**KOSZTOLNA**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Unt-Neutra, dist. Waag-Neustadt. P. 2020.

**KOTAGERI** or **KOTERGHERRY**, a small sanitary station of India, dist. Malabar, Madras presid., in lat. 11° 27' N., lon. 77° E. It is situated on the Neilgherry hills, 6000 feet above the sea. The Dodabetta mountains shield it from the violence of the S.W. monsoon. Rainfall 50 inches.

**KOTANUH**, a town of British India, dist. Meerut, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 6' N., lon. 77° 15' E.

**KOTAII**, a town of India, cap. of a Rajpoot state, on the Chumbul river, 190 m. S.W. Agra, is large and populous, strongly fortified, entered by double gateways; has numerous temples, substantial dwellings, and a palace. It was taken from the rebels by General Roberts in 1858. The state, subsidiary to Britain, and enclosed by the Gwalior, Odeypoor, and Kishenagur doms., has an area of 4400 sq. m., and is amongst the most flourishing native states of India.

**KOTDWAR**, a vill. of British India, dist. Bijnour, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 43' N., lon. 78° 33' E. It is situated at the S. entrance of the gorge in the Sewalik range, where the Koh river flows S. from the mountains to the plains of Hindostan. Gold is found in the sands of the river.

**KOTE KANGRA**, a large and strong hill-fortress, and town of the Punjab, in the Himalaya, 127 m. E.N.E. Lahore, surrendered to the British in 1846.—*Kot* or *Kote* is the initial name of numerous small towns of N.W. Hindostan.

**KOTELNOI**, an island of Siberia, the principal of an extensive group N. of Sviatoi Nos, in the Arctic Ocean, beyond the mouth of the Lena, between lat. 74° 30' and 76° 10' N., lon. 140° E. It is a desolate mass of rocky mountains, 130 m. long and 70 m. broad.

**KOTGUR**, a small hill state of India, having its centre in lat. 31° 19' N., lon. 77° 33' E. Area 30 sq. m. In the pergunnah is a cantonment for British troops. Climate salubrious.

**KOTHAR**, a hill state of India, its centre being in lat. 30° 57' N., lon. 77° 1' E. It comprises six pergunnahs. Area 15 sq. m. P. 4000. Annual revenue 700l.; tribute to the British, 108l.

**KOTHEE**, a hill state of India, having its centre in lat. 31° 8' N., lon. 77° 18' E. Area 35 sq. m. P. 3000. Annual revenue 400l.

**KÖTHEN** or **CÖTHEN**, a town of Central Germany, cap. duchy of Anhalt-Köthen, on the Ziethe, and at the junction of the Anhalt and Berlin, and Leipzig and Magdeburg Railways, 19 m. N. Halle. P. 6136. It has a normal school, an institution for noble ladies, a theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

**KOTLI**, a town of India, dominions of Gholab Singh, lat. 33° 28' N., lon. 73° 59' E., situated on the route from Lahore to Cashmere, and is the place where duties are levied on goods introduced into Cashmere through the Punch Pass.

**KOTLINOI ISLAND**, G. of Finland. [CRONSTADT.]

**KOTREE**, several vills. of Sindh, etc.—I. on the Korie estuary, and the place of embarkation on the line between Hyderabad and Cutch. Railway to Kurrachee opened 1861.—II. on the Indus, nearly opposite Hyderabad, and an important military post.—III. on the route to Roree, 90 m. N.N.E. Hyderabad.—IV. Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, 8 m. S.W. Gundava, with a fort and a good bazaar.

**KOTZEBUE SOUND**, Russian America, an inlet of Behring Strait, between Capes Krusenstern

and Espenberg. Lat. 66° to 68° N.; lon. 162° to 167° E.

**KOUKA**, a town of Central Africa, Bornou, on the W. bank of Lake Tchad. Lat. 12° 55' 14" N.; lon. 13° 22' E. It is 900 feet above the sea, and 50 feet above Lake Tchad.

**KOUKOU-KOTA** or **KHOTOS**, a town of Mongolia, 50 m. N.N.W. the great wall of China. Lat. 40° 40' N.; lon. 111° 15' E. It has a Chinese garrison, and manufactures of leather.

**KOURS** or **KURSK**, a gov. of European Russia, in the S., bounded E. by Voronez, S. by Kharkov, W. Tchernigov, and N. Orel. Area 17,433 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,811,972. Surface flat or undulating; soil very fertile, nearly all occupied in agriculture. Manufs. coarse woollens, leather, tallow, soap, saltpetre, and pottery.—*Koursk*, the cap. city of gov. of same name, is situated on the Seim, 290 m. S.S.W. Moscow. P. (1858) 27,056. It is the see of a Greek eparchy, and of the bishops of Koursk and Bielgorod, and has a gymnasium and a theological seminary. Manufs. of leather, wax, and tallow, and an active commerce.

**Kous**, *Apollinopolis Parva*, a town of Upper Egypt, 16 m. S. Keneh, on rt. b. of the Nile.

**KOUSSIE** or **KOWSSIE RIVER**, forms the N.W. boundary of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, and enters the Atlantic near lat. 29° 40' S., lon. 17° E.

**KOUTCHÉ**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 200 m. E.N.E. Aksu, lat. 41° 40' N., lon. 89° E. It is fortified, garrisoned by Chinese, and deemed the key of Turkestan. Its territory is fertile.

**KOVEL**, a town of Russia, gov. Volhyna, on the Turija, 97 m. N.W. Ostrog. P. 3200.

**KOVNO** or **KOWNO**, a town of Russian Poland, on railway, 58 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. gov. same name, on the Niemen. P. (1858) 20,199. It has a Jesuit college. Large quantities of mead are brewed here, and the town has an active trade in corn. Area of gov. 15,715 sq. m. P. 988,287.

**KOWAL**, a town of Poland, gov., prov. and 80 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. P. 2350.

**KOWARA** or **KWARA RIVER**. [NIGER.]

**KOW-LOON**, a suburb of Hong-kong, on the mainland of China, ceded to the British, January 1861. Area only a few sq. m., reserved as a sanitary for troops, and villa residences of colonists.

**KOZELSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Kaluga, on the Jizdra. P. 4800. Burnt 1777, but since regularly built.

**KOZIENICE**, a town of Poland, prov. and 65 m. N.W. Sandomir, on l. b. of the Vistula. P. 2590. Birthplace of Sigismund I., king of Poland.

**KOZLOV**, a town of Russia, gov. & 55 m. W.N.W. Tambov, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Don. P. (1858) 20,356. It has manufs. of woollens and linens, and a considerable trade in cattle and tallow.—II. gov. Taurida. [EUPATORIA.]

**KOZMIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 47 m. S.S.E. Posen, on the Odra. P. 3270.

**KRAGEROE**, a maritime town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on an inlet of the Skager-rack, 70 m. N.E. Christiansand. P. 1819.

**KRAILSHEIM** or **CRAILSHEIM**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. and on the Jaxt, 13 m. N. Ellwangen, with an ancient castle. P. 3100, employed in manufs. of hosiery, earthenware, and gunpowder.

**KRAIN** or **CARNIOLA**, a prov. of the Austrian empire, in the kingdom of Illyria. Area 3857 sq. m. P. (1857) 451,941. It is divided into the three circles of Laybach, Adelsberg, and Neustadt; cap. Laybach. [ILLYRIA.]

**KRAINBURG**, a town of Austria, Carniola, 16 m. N.W. Laybach, on the Save. P. 1725.

**KRAJOVA**, the cap. town of Little Wallachia, near l. b. of the Schyl, 120 m. W. Bukharest.

P. 20,000. (?) It has numerous churches, and an active trade in salt from neighbouring mines.

KRAKAU, former cap. of Poland. [CRACOW.] KRALINGEN, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, 3 m. N.E. Rotterdam. P. 3348.

KRALOWITZ, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. N.N.E. Pilsen. P. 1650.

KRANENBURG, a small town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 6 m. W. Cleves, with a custom-ho., near the Netherlands frontier. P. 1100.

KRANICHFELD, a town of Saxony, jointly possessed by Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Meinengen, on the Ilm, 11 m. S.W. Weimar. P. 718.

KRANIDI, a small town of Greece, gov. Argolis, 23 m. S.E. Nauplia, with about 600 houses, and to which the sittings of the Greek senate were temporarily transferred in 1823. Its inhabitants are expert divers, and thriving sponge fishers.

KRANOWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. P. 2130.

KRAPIVNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Tula, and on the Upa.

KRAPITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 15 m. S. Oppeln, on l. b. of the Oder. P. 2134.

KRASNIK, a town of Poland, gov. and 28 m. S.W. Lublin. P. 3407.

KRASNOKUTSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. W. Kharkov. P. 4800. It has five churches.

KRASNOSLOBODSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 105 m. N.N.W. Pensa, cap. dist., on the Mokscha. P. 7762, who have an active trade in corn.

KRASNOE-SZELO, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.E. St Petersburg, with cotton, print, and earthenware factories, distilleries, an hospital for crown-peasants, and a royal palace.

KRASNOI, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Smolensk, on the Svinaja. P. 1732. Here, on the 5th and 6th of Nov. 1812, the French army, retreating from Moscow, sustained a severe defeat by the Russians.—II. gov. Pskov, 35 m. S. Ostrov.—III. (*Kholm*), gov. and 35 m. N.E. Tver. P. about 2000.—IV. (*Yar*), gov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Astrakhan, on an island in the Volga. P. 3000.—*Krasnoyar* is also a vill., gov. and S.E. Simbirsk.

KRASNOSTOW or KRASNYSTAV, a town of Poland, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Lublin. P. 3896.

KRASNO-UFIMSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 118 m. S.E. Perm, on the Ufa. P. 3050.

KRASNOYARSK, a town of Siberia, cap. gov. Yeniseisk, in a fertile plain, on the Yenesei, and the high route between Tobolsk and Irkutsk. Lat. 56° 6' N.; lon. 92° 57' 10" E. P. 7628. It is important as the emporium of a wide region; and it has several churches, government offices, a literary club, and manufactures of Russian leather.

KRASZNA, a river, co., and vill. of Transylvania; the river flows N. ward for 80 m., and joins the Theiss near Nameny. On it, near its source, is the vill. of *Kraszna*, 44 m. N.W. Klausenburg, with 1570 inhabitants, and warm baths.

KRAUCHTHAL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Berthouel. P. 2377.

KRAW (ISTHMUS OF), connects the Malay peninsula with the rest of Further India, extending between lat. 9° and 12° N. A railway across the isthmus, 45 m. in length and nearly level, is in contemplation, by which the transit of mails and passengers overland from the Bay of Bengal to the Gulf of Siam will be effected in two hours. At present the passage from sea to sea, through the Strait of Malacca, requires, by steam, 4 to 5 days, and by sailing vessels 3 to 6 weeks. Now the average time by steam from Ceylon to Hong-Kong is 349 hours; the new route will effect a saving of 56 hours.

KRAWANG, a Dutch residency of Java, on the N. coast. P. 95,000. Cap. Poerwakarta.

KREFELD, Rhenish Prussia. [CREFELD.]

KREMENETZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., 36 m. W.S.W. Ostrog. P. 5760. It has several churches.

KREMENTSCHUG, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Dnieper, here crossed by a bridge of boats. P. (1858) 23,219. It is enclosed by an earth rampart; and has manufs. of hats, refined sugar, nitre, and soap.

KREMINTZ (Hungar. *Körmöcz Banyá*), a mining town of Hungary, circ. Baes, 8 m. W. Neusohl. P. 5176. It stands in a deep valley, surrounded by seven hills, and has several suburbs, a castle, mint, and a miners' infirmary. Its mines have about a dozen principal shafts, and lately yielded 15,000 marcs of silver, & 250 do. of gold annually; and coin to 250,000l. yearly issued from its mint. Attached to the mines are nearly 20 smelting and washing works, the machinery used in which is the best in Hungary. Kremnitz has a royal vitriol factory, two paper mills, manufs. of earthenware and vermilion; and it is supplied with water by an aqueduct 50 miles in length.

KREMPE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 4 m. N.N.E. Glückstadt. P. 1300.

KREMS, a town of Lower Austria, on a height, on l. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Krems, 38 m. N.W. Vienna. P. 5300. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a Piarist college, military and high schools, large barracks; alum, nitre, metal buttons, soda, mustard, and vinegar factories.—II. a vill. of Styria, circ. Grätz, with a castle, and manufactures of block tin.

KREMSIR, a town of Moravia, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Prerau, on the March. P. 5275. It has a Piarist college, a gymnasium, and high school. During a part of 1849, it was the seat of the Austrian government and imperial councils.

KREUTH, a bathing place and vill. of Upper Bavaria, on the Tegern-see, near the Tirolese frontier, 34 m. S.E. Munich.

KREUTZ, a town of Austrian Croatia, cap. circ., 24 m. S.S.E. Warasdin. P. 2800.

KREUTZNACH or KREUZNACH, a town & watering-place of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblentz, cap. circ., on the Nahe, 8 m. S. Bingen. P. 10,000. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches, a Jews' synagogue, gymnasium, and manufactures of leather, snuff, and woollens, and important salt works. It is frequented for its salt springs. Temp. 45° to 84° Fahr.

KREUZBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia. [CREUZBURG.]—II. E. Prussia, gov. and 15 m. S.W. Königsburg, with a castle. P. 1320.—III. a town, duchy Saxe-Weimar, on the Werra, 16 m. N.W. Eisenach. P. 1921.

KREUZBURG or KREUTZBURG, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Vitebsk, on the Duna, 52 m. W. Reshitz. P. 2000.

KREYBITZ, a town of Bohemia, 28 m. N.E. Leitmeritz, on the borders of Saxony. P. 1500.

KRIENZ, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. S.W. Lucerne. Pop. of pa. 3324.

KRILOW or KRYLOW, a town of Russia, gov. and 170 m. N.N.E. Kherson, on the Dnieper. P. 2600.

KRISHNA, a river of S. India. [KISTNAH.]

KRISSO or CHRYSO, *Crissa*, (?) a small town of Greece, gov. Phocis, 5 m. S.E. Salona.

KRISTINESTAD, a seaport town of Finland, len and 55 m. S.W. Vasa, on a bay of the Gulf of Finland. It has a harbour and building docks. P. 700.

KRIVITZ or CRIVITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. P. 2000.

**KROBEN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, cap. circ., S.E. Kosten. P. 1860.

**KROJANKE** or **KRAJENKE**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 86 m. W.S.W. Marienwerder. P. 2620.

**KROLEVEZT** or **KOROLEVEZT**, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov, with a large annual market. P. 6188.

**KROMY**, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Orel, cap. dist., on the Kroma. P. 4518.

**KRONACH**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Kronach, 22 m. N.W. Baireuth. P. 3200. It has manufs. of cutlery and trade in timber, and a mineral spring.

**KRONE** (DEUTSCH), Prussia. [DEUTSCH KRONE.] — *Polish Krone* is a town in the prov. Posen, on the Brahe, 14 m. N. Bromberg. P. 2400.

**KRONBERG**, a lan of Sweden. Area 3635 sq. m. P. (1860) 152,225. [WEXIO.]

**KRONSTADT** (Hung. *Brasso*), a town of the S.E. of Transylvania, cap. dist. Burzenlande, or the "district of Kronstadt," on the N. slope of the E. Carpathians, 70 m. E.S.E. Hermanstadt, 2000 ft. above the sea. P. (1857) 26,826. It consists of the inner town, surrounded by walls, and inhabited by Saxons; the suburb of Alstadt, inhabited by Szecklers; and that of Bulgarey by Wallacks. Chief edifices, a large Gothic Lutheran church, one other Protestant, two Roman Catholic, and two Greek churches, town-hall and barracks. It has a Protestant gymnasium, a Roman Catholic primary school; and manufs. coarse woollens and linens. *Kronstadt* has the best paper mill and book printing establishment in Transylvania. The first books printed here were the Confession of Augsburg and Luther's works. Although in nearly the same latitude as Venice and Lyon, its climate is very cold, and snow often falls on the mountains in June. It is much resorted to by travellers on their way to Bukharest and Jassy.

**KRONSTADT**, a town of Russia. [CRONSTADT.]

**KRÖPELIN**, a town of N. Germany, duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 15 m. W. Rostock. P. 2000.

**KROPPSTADD**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseberg, 8 m. N.E. Wittenberg. P. 1010.

**KROSNIWITZ**, a town of Poland, gov. and 78 m. W. of Warsaw. P. 1206.

**KROSSNO**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 13 m. E.S.E. Jaslo, on the Wisloka. P. 5000. It has a castle and some convents, and is an entrepôt for the sale of Hungarian wines.

**KROTOSZYN** or **KROTOSHIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, cap. circ., gov. and 54 m. S.S.E. Posen. P. 6800, who manuf. woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, leather, and chicory, and have a large trade in wool. The duchy of which it is cap. belongs to the Prince of Tour and Taxis.

**KROTZINGEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the railway between Basle and Freiburg, 9 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 1320.

**KROYA** or **CHROYA** (Turk. *Ak-Hissar*), a town of Albania, sanj. and 45 m. S.S.E. Scutari. P. 15,000. (?) It has some manufactures of arms.

**KRUMAU**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. S.S.W. Budweis, on an island in the Moldau. P. 5170. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, and paper.

**KRUMMENAU**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Haut Toggenbourg. P. 1584.

**KRUSCHWITZ**, a market town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 34 m. S.S.E. Bromberg. P. 390.

**KRUSSTERN ISLAND**, one of the Diomedé isls., Behring Strait. Lat. 65° 46' N.; lon. 168° 55' W.

**KRUSHOVATZ** or **KRUJEVACZ**, a town of Servia, near the Morava, 34 m. W. Nissa. It is the residence of a Greek bishop, and was the cap. of Servia before it was conquered by the Turks.

**KUBA**, a fortified town of Russia, in the Cau-

casus, prov. Daghestan, formerly residence of a khan, on S. side of a riv. of same name. P. 7907. It has a bazaar and 3 mosques. On the opposite side of the river is *Kulgat*, a Jews' vill. P. 4000.

**KUBAN**, *Hypanis*, a river of S. Russia, rises near Mount Elburz, receives numerous affluents from the Caucasian mountain chain; and after a generally W. course estimated at 380 m., between Circassia and the gov. Caucasus, enters the Bay of Kuban, Black Sea, 20 m. N. Anapa. It is rapid and difficult of navigation. Along its banks are numerous Russian forts.

**KUBETCHI**, a town of Russian Caucasus, prov. Daghestan, 42 m. N.N.W. Derbend. P. 6000, who manufacture arms and woollen cloths.

**KUBIN**, two vill. of Hungary.—I. Banat, 65 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. P. 4700.—II. (*Also-Kubin*), 32 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. P. 1333. [ALSO-KUBIN.]

**KUCHUVA** or **KUTCHWA**, a town of British India, dist. Mirzapoor, N.W., provs., on l. b. of the Ganges, 35 m. S.W. Benares.

**KUENLUN** or **ANEUTA MOUNTAINS**, East Asia, are separated from the Thian-Shan by the great valley of Yarkand, 3000 feet above the sea; they stretch eastwards from the southern termination of the Bolor mountains, in the meridian of 76° E., near the parallel of 36° N., to about the meridian of 90° E. Little is known of their formation, except at the western end, where they merge with the Karakorum Mountains, a range formerly represented as forming part of the same chain, but which diverges from it in a direction from N.W. to S.E., parallel to the Himalayas. In the Kuenlun range, the highest summits yet known are not more than 22,000 feet above the sea; but in the Karakorum, some peaks have recently been discovered nearly as high as the loftiest of the Himalayas; one of these, Dapsang Peak, estimated at 28,278 feet, rises from a plateau of the same name, 17,500 feet above the sea. The Karakorum Pass is 18,345 feet, and the Elchi Pass, in the Kuenlun, 17,379 feet above the sea.

**KUBA**, a decayed town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, 25 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It was founded by the Caliph Omar, and contains the mosque where Ali was assassinated. From it the Arabic characters designated *Cufic* are named.

**KUFSTEIN**, a town and fortress of the Tirol, circ. Inthal, on the Inn, and on the Bavarian frontier, 43 m. N.E. Innsbruck. P. 1790.

**KUHLOR**, a hill state or raj of India, between lat. 31° 10' and 31° 25' N., lon. 76° 27' and 76° 55' E. Area 150 sq. m. Estimated pop. 32,250. Low lands on the banks of the Sutlej are alluvial, and the mountains and other high grounds consist of recent sandstone, gravel, or indurated clay. Chief crops, rice, wheat, barley, millet, ginger, hemp, pepper, opium, tobacco, and fruits. Principal rivers, the Sutlej and Gumbhur or Gumbah, and other small streams. Chief towns, Belaspoor, Buhloor, Anandpoor, and Makowal, besides 90 other villages.

**KULENBURG** or **KULEMBURGH**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Lech, 10 m. N.W. Theile. P. 4697. It has manufactures of arms, silk fabrics, and twist.

**KULA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, 26 m. N.W. Neusatz, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. P. 6732.

**KULAH**, a frontier vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Kars.

**KULDJA**, **ELÉ** (Chinese *Hoji-Yuan*), a fortified city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. of Dzoungaria, and of a military dist., on the Ili river. Lat. 43° 51' N.; lon. 82° 27' E. P. 70,000, mostly Mantchoo, a large garrison being maintained; but

here are also 1500 Mohammedan families. It is the seat of considerable trade.

**KULNJERA**, a large fortified vill. of W. Hindostan, dom. and 10 m. S.W. Banswara.

**KULLUGAUM**, a frontier town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, 120 m. N.E. Bunpoor.

**KULM**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. S.S.E. Aargau, in the valley of Kulm, watered by the Wyne. P. 3220.

**KULM**, several towns of Germany, etc.—I. W. Prussia, gov. and 34 m. S.W. Marienwerder, near the Vistula. P. 6300. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, a military school, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, at the foot of the Erzgebirge mountains. P. 630. Here on 29th and 30th August 1813, the French were totally defeated by the confederated army, under the command of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia.—III. a market town of Bohemia, circ. & 9 m. W.S.W. Elbogen, on the Eger.

**KULMBACH** or **CULMBACH**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on railway, 48 m. N.E. Nürnberg. P. 4100.

**KULMSEE**, a small town of W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Kulm. P. 1660.

**KULNA**, a vill. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Jessore, on an arm of the Ganges, 78 m. E. Calcutta. It has a brisk trade, is a station for steamers to take in coal, and the seat of many sugar and indigo factories.

**KULO**, a rajahship of the Punjab, consisting of a few valleys on the S. slope of the Himalaya, between lat. 31° 30' and 32° 30' N., lon. 77° 30' E.

**KULOTZI** or **KHALETSE**, a large vill. of Central Asia, Ladakh, in lat. 34° 20' N., lon. 76° 44' E., near the Indus, which, in its vicinity, is crossed by a wooden bridge about 30 yards in length.

**KULPA**, a river of Austrian Croatia, rises 25 m. N.N.E. Fiume, flows E., mostly separating civil and military Croatia; and, after a course of 120 m., joins the Save a little beyond Petrinia.

**KULF SALT MINES**, Armenia, 40 m. N.W. Mount Ararat, are on the Persian side of the Aras, but belong to the Russians, and consist of excavations in a salt hill range.

**KULSHEIM**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Wertheim. P. 2200.

**KUMANIA** or **CUMANIA**, two privileged dists. of Hungary, W. of the Theiss.—I. (*Great*), capital Felegyhaza.—II. (*Little*), capital Jasz-Bereny.

**KUMAON**, a prov. of North Hindostan, forming a part of British India, presidency Bengal, N.W. provs., comprised, with a part of Gurwhal, mostly between lat. 29° 5' and 31° 6' N., lon. 78° 17' and 80° 56' E., including a portion of the S. slope of the Himalaya. Area (with Gurwhal) 6962 sq. m. P. 166,755. Some of its mountains rise to 26,000 feet in elevation. The Upper Ganges and Kali rivers bound it on the W. and E. The central and lower regions are almost an uninterrupted forest. Wheat, hemp, rice, and a little corn are raised. The cultivation of the tea-plant has lately been introduced with success. Mineral products comprise gold, copper, and lead, which, with turmeric, ginger, etc., are sent to the plains, and exchanged for chintz and cotton cloths, sugar, tobacco, sugar-candy, glass, hardwares, and European manufs. Some coarse woollen, hempen, cotton, camlet, and bamboo fabrics are woven, and an active transit-trade is carried on between Tibet and Hindostan. Large periodical fairs are also held in the principal towns, which comprise Almorah, the cap., Mandi, and Kasipoor. Kumaon contains numerous Hindoo temples and places of pilgrimage. The S. part of the terri-

tory is either Bhawar (forest lands) extending over the plain, or else Tarai (marsh). These tracts are unhealthy from the middle of March to the middle of October, during which period it is deserted by strangers and natives.

**KUMLA GURH** (the "*Fool's Fortress*"), a range of hill-forts in the Punjab, rajahship Mundi, near the Beas, in lat. 31° 41' N., lon. 76° 37' E.; the principal rising on an isolated rock to 1500 feet above that river and 3000 feet above the sea.

**KUN**, two vills. and market towns of Hungary, Kumania.—I. (*St Martin*), on the Koros, 70 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 7940.—II. (*St Miklos*), 32 m. S.E. Pesth, on an arm of the Danube. P. 5360.

**KUNASHIR**, one of the Kurile isls., N.E. Jesso, Japan. Length 70 m.; average breadth 25 m.

**KUNCHUNJUNGA**, a peak of the Himalayas, in Sikkim, lat. 27° 42' 9" N., lon. 88° 11' 26" E. Height 28,178 feet above the sea.

**KUNDA**, a small seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 10 m. N.E. Wesenberg, and where is a new harbour.

**KUNERSDORF**, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 10 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, the scene of one of the greatest battles in the seven years' war, when Frederick the Great was defeated by the combined Russians and Austrians, 12th August 1759.

**KUNG**, a small town of Persia, prov. Laristan, opposite the island Kishm, Persian Gulf. Here the Portuguese formerly wrought copper mines.

**KUNGOOR**, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. S.E. Perm, on the Silva. P. 8400. It has tanneries, famous for the Russia leather produced. Near it are iron-works.

**KUN-HEYGES**, a vill. of Hungary, Great Cumania, near Kardzag, on the Theiss. P. 6783.

**KUNJPOORA**, a walled town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 73 m. N. Delhi.

**KUNKHUL**, a town and place of pilgrimage, Hindostan, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. Saharanpoor, on the Upper Ganges, 3 m. S.W. Hurdwar. The head of the Ganges canal is a little to the N. of the town.

**KUNNAJ** or **KUNNOUJ**, a decayed town of British India, dist. Furruckabad, in lat. 27° 3' N., lon. 79° 59' E. P. 16,000.

**KUNZELSAU**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Kocher, 24 m. N.E. Heilbronn. P. 2800. It has manufactures of tobacco.

**KUOPIO**, a town of Finland, cap. prov., on a peninsula, in Lake Kalavesi, 180 m. E. Vasa. P. 2000.

**KUOPIO**, a prov. of Finland, bordered by Uleåborg, E. by Olonetz, S. by Viborg and St Michel, and W. by Vasa. Area 16,692 sq. m. P. (1860) 213,056. A vast plain inclining to the Gulf of Finland, with numerous lakes.

**KUPURWAR**, a town of British India, dist. and 32 m. S.E. Goruckpore. P. 600.

**KUPPURWUNG**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 30 m. N.E. Kaira. P. 13,000. It has manufactures of soap and pottery.

**KUPUZRINA**, a vill. of Austria, Woiwodena, circ. Ob Bacs, dist. Zombor. P. 2720.

**KUR** or **KOOR**, *Cyrrus*, the principal river of Georgia, Western Asia, the whole of which prov. it drains, rises in the pashalic Akhalzikh, flows mostly E.S.E., and enters the Caspian Sea, 100 m. S.W. Baku, after a course estimated at 520 m. Chief affls., the Aras or Araxes, Alazan, and Yara.

**KURDISTAN** or **KOORDISTAN**, *Assyria*, a region of Western Asia, mostly between lat. 32° and 38° N., lon. 42° and 47° E., and shared between Turkey and Persia; Turkish-Kurdistan being mostly comprised in the pash. Bagdad, and Persian-Kurdistan in the prov. Irak-Ajemi. Area esti-

mated at about 52,000 sq. m. P. about 200 tribes of savage Kurds, in all about 2,000,000, one half of whom are migrating nomades, speaking different dialects of Persian, and occupying a very hilly region, from Mount Ararat S.E. to the Persian Gulf. They are nominally Mohammedans of the Sunnee sect. Mount Bistun rises to 12,000 feet. Principal rivers, the Zab Aid, Zab Asfal, and Diyalah, affluents of the Tigris. Cattle-rearing is the chief occupation of the pop.; sheep and goats are annually transported hence to Constantinople, Aleppo, etc.; other products are rice, cotton, tobacco, galls, & timber. The only cultivated land, however, is near the villages.

KURHESEN, Germany. [HESSEN-CASSEL.]

KURILE ISLANDS, a group of about 25 islands in the North Pacific, extending from Kamchatka to Japan, of which latter dom. the three most S. form a part, the rest belonging to Russia; between lat. 43° 40' and 57° N., lon. 145° and 156° E. Total estimated area 3070 sq. m. Pop. uncertain, but small. The Kuriles form a continuation of the volcanic mountains of East Asia. The inhabitants live mostly by hunting and fishing, the products of which they barter to Russian, American, Japanese, and Dutch traders. Chief islands, Iturup, Kunashir, Paramushir, Urup, & Amakutan.

KURNAL, a town of British India, dist. Paniput, on rt. b. of the Delhi Canal, N.W. provs., 78 m. N.W. Delhi. P. 15,029. Immediately adjoining the town is a military cantonment.

KURNIK, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 18 m. S.S.E. Posen. P. 2730. Chief industry, woollen cloth and damask weaving.

KURNOOL, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, between lat. 14° 55' and 16° 15' N., lon. 77° 47' and 79° 15' E. Area 2643 sq. m. P. 273,190. In 1851 this place was visited by a severe storm, which occasioned vast injury to works of irrigation, and a great loss of human life.—*Kurnool*, the cap. town, is on the Toombudda, 110 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. P. 20,000.

KURRACHEE, the principal seaport town of Sindh, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 18 m. from the W.-most branch of the Indus. Lat. 24° 51' N.; lon. 67° 2' E. P. (1853) of town and suburbs 22,227, and it has since greatly increased. It stands on a low sandy shore, and a few years ago consisted, with its extensive suburbs, mostly of straggling huts; but it has been almost rebuilt, and greatly improved since it has become a British possession, and its trade and consequence are rapidly augmenting. The harbour, which is being deepened and extended, is sheltered by Point Munorah, about 4 m. S.W., on which is a fort, and beyond it a roadstead. *Kurrachee* was bombarded and taken by the British in 1839. A railway, 105 m. to Kotree, opposite Hyderabad, was opened in 1861, and it has now (1864) telegraphic communication with Calcutta, and with Europe by the Persian Gulf. It has large warehouses, banking establishments, and all the requisites for a vast commercial emporium; and regular steam communication with India and Europe.

KURREA or KIRIA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. S.E. Khoten.

KURREE, a town of W. Hindostan, Guicowar's dom., 25 m. N.W. Ahmedabad. P. 25,000.

KURRICIANE, a large town of Southern Africa, Bechuana territory, near lat. 25° 40' S., lon. 27° 10' E., and 5000 feet above the sea.

KURSHEE, one of the principal towns of the Bokhara dom., Central Asia, 100 m. S.E. Bokhara, and S.W. Samarcaud, in a fertile oasis. P. 10,000.

KURSK, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Kursk, on

rt. b. of the Seim, 120 m. N. Kharkov. P. 33,858. A large annual fair is held near it in July, when goods are sold to the value of 1,000,000. sterling. Area of gov. 17,433 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,811,972.

KURUM or KARUN, *Eulcaus*, a river of Persia, rises in and traverses the Bakhtiyari hill country and the prov. Khuzistan, and enters the head of the Persian Gulf by several mouths, after a course of 240 m. Principal affls. the Dizful and Jerahi. The Haffar Canal connects its lower part with the Shat-el-Arab. It is navigable, for vessels drawing 4 feet water, from the sea to within 6 m. of Shuster.

KURUMIN or NEW LATAKOO, S. Africa.

KURZOLARI ISLANDS, *Echinades*, a small group of Ionian Islands, off the coast of Acarnania, lat. 38° 20' N., lon. 21° E., comprising Oxia-Makri, and Vroman, inhabited by fishers.

KUSBA, a town of British India, dist. and 5 m. N.E. Purnea, Bengal presid. P. 7500. A Christian church has been erected here.

KUSEL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserlautern. P. 2200.

KUSHVINSK, a mining town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.N.E. Perm. P. 6000.

KUSNETZ, two towns of European Russia.—I. gov. and 110 m. N.E. Saratov. P. 11,461, employed in tanning, iron works, and trading in timber.—II. Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk, on the Tom, 150 m. E.N.E. Barnaul. P. 2120. It has iron works and trade in peltry.

KUSSNACHT, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 4 m. S.E. Zurich, on the Lake of Zurich. P. 2602. It has baths, and cotton and woollen manufs.—II. cant. and 11 m. W.N.W. Schwytz, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, famous in the history of William Tell, as the place where he escaped from Gessler. P. 2633.

KUSSOOR, a town of the Punjab, near the Ghara (Sutlej), 27 m. S.S.E. Lahore. It is large, ancient, enclosed by bastioned walls, subdivided into numerous fortified quarters, and has several mosques and palaces. Pop. Mohammedan.

KUSTENDJI, *Constantiana*, a fortified seaport town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Black Sea, 40 m. E. Rassova, at the termination of Trajan's Wall, of which some traces remain. It has trade in corn, abundant supplies of which are raised in its vicinity, but its harbour is exposed, and ill adapted for large ships.

KÜSTENLAND, Austria. [LITTORALE.]

KÜSTRIN, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circ. and 17 m. N.E. Frankfurt, at the confluence of the Wartha with the Oder, on a marsh crossed by 36 bridges. P. 9200. It has extensive grain and powder magazines, was bombarded by the Russians in 1758, and taken by the French in 1806.

KUTAIS, cap. town of gov. Kutais, formerly Imeretia, Russian Transcaucasia, and anciently the cap. of Colchis, 63 m. E.S.E. Redout-Kale, on the Rion. P. 8808. Area of gov. 13,718 sq. m. P. (1858) 540,852.

KUTAYA or KUTALAH, *Cotiaicum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in lat. 39° 24' N., lon. 30° 19' E. It stands in a mountainous region, is large and populous, and has numerous mosques, public baths, and khans, Greek and Armenian churches, and a mountain fortress. Trade in corn, cotton, fruits, gall nuts, goats' hair and wool.

KUTCH, a prov. of W. Hindostan. [CUTCH.]

KUTNO, a town of Poland, gov. and 70 m. W. Warsaw. P. 5668, employed in manufactures of leather and woollen cloths, etc.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 6 m. N.W. Czaslau, on the railway from Prague to

Vienna. P. 10,000. It has extensive copper, lead, and silver mines.

KUTTI, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Ober Neutra, dist. Skalitz. P. 2880.

KÜTTIGEN, a town of Switzerland; cant. Aargau, in the pa. Kirchberg near Aargau. P. 1866.

KUTY, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Kolomea, on the Czeremosze. P. 4200.

KUTZENHAUSEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Wissembourg, cant. Soultz-sous-Forêts. P. 1040. Bitumen mines.

KWANGS, a prov., China. Lat. 19° N., lon. 110°. Here the Tac-Ping rebellion commenced in 1849.

KWI-CHOW, a prov. in the S.W. of China, the poorest and least important of the 18 provs. Area 64,554 sq. m. P. 5,679,128. Mountainous; cattle-rearing is chiefly followed by the inhabitants, who are rude and uncultivated. It has mines of gold, silver, vermilion, and iron, and is divided into 16 depts. Chief city, Kwei-yang.

KWI-LIN or QUEI-LING, a city of China, cap. prov. Quang-si, on the Kwi-kiang river, 235 m. N.W. Canton, fortified in the European style.

KYLE, a dist., Scotland, middle part of co. Ayr.

KYLES-OF-BUTE, a narrow arm of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, between the N.W. of the Isle of Bute and the mainland of co. Argyll. Its shores are highly picturesque. There is a vitrified fort on Burt island; and boreal shells, now existing in Greenland, are found on its N. shores.

KYLOE, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. N.W. Belford. Ac. 8285. P. 1004.

KYME, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 8358. P. 1004.

KYOOK PHYOO, the cap. town and chief military station of the island of Ramree, British prov. Arracan. It has a very fine harbour, consisting of inner and outer basins. The harbour and Fletcher Haye Straits would afford safe anchorage for the shipping of the world.

KYPARISSIA (formerly *Arkadia*), a seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov., on the Gulf of Arkadia, 24 m. N. Navarino. P. 2500.

KYRAGURH, a town of India, Berar dom., 114 m. E.N.E. Nagpore.

KYRANUH, a town of British India, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 23' N., lon. 77° 16' E. P. 11,470.

KYRE, a pa. of England, co. and 16 m. W.N.W. Worcester. Ac. 1520. P. 152.

KYREE (DERA & GURREE), two vills. of Sinde, respectively 12 and 37 m. N. Larkhana.

KYREEGHUR, a town of British India, prov. and 136 miles N.W. Oude, on the Kali.

KYRITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Elbe, 53 m. N.W. Berlin. P. 3600.

KYSKAL, a decayed town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, near the Obe, ruined by fire in 1841.

KYTHUL, a town of India, Sirhind, cap. dist. of Kythul, in lat. 29° 49' N., lon. 76° 28' E. It has a fine palace, and kilns producing large quantities of sal ammoniac. From failure of heirs to the last rajah, it fell to the British in 1843, when it comprised 516 villages.

## L

LAA, a town of Lower Austria, on an island of the Thaya, 36 m. N. Vienna. P. 1350.

LAAK, a small town of Illyria, Krain, circ. and 12 m. N.W. Laybach. P. 1072.

LAALAND or LOLLAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 38' and 54° 58' N., lon. 11° and 11° 52' E. Area 462 sq. m. P. with Faister (1860) 86,797. Surface low and level; it is one of the most fertile of the Danish islands, producing corn, hemp, hops, apples, and timber.

LAARAT, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. extremity of Timor-laut.

LAAS, a small town of Austria, Carniola, circ. Adelsberg, 29 m. S. Laybach. P. 530.

LAASPHÉ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg, on the Lahn. P. 1950. It has woollen cloth and iron works.

LABADOR, an island of India, at the mouth of the Megna river, its centre being in lat. 22° 22' N., lon. 90° 48' E. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m.

LABER, three small rivers of Bavaria, tributaries to the Danube.—I. *Schwarz*, (or Black) *Lakes*.—II. *Grogs* (or Great) *Lakes*.—III. *Klein* (or Little) *Lakes*.—Also a vill. on one of these, circ. Upper Palatinate, 10 m. N.W. Regensburg.

LABES, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Stettin. P. 3000.

LABIAU, a town of East Prussia, gov. and 25 m. N.E. Königsberg, on the Deine. P. 3680.

LABISZIN or LABISCHIN, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Bromberg. P. 2520.

LABOUCHERE, a co. of Queensland, traversed by the Dawson river. Lat. of centre 25° 40' S., lon. 149° 45' E.

LABRADOR, a vast peninsula of British North America, between lat. 49° and 63° N., lon. 55° and 79° W., bounded on 3 sides by the Gulf of St Lawrence, N. Atlantic, Hudson Strait and

Bay, and approximately on the S.W. by the Rupert, Mistassini, and Bersiamits rivers. Area about 42,000 sq. m., equal to the British Isles, France, and Prussia combined. It is very thinly peopled by nomadic bands of Montagnais, Nasquapee, and Mistassini Indians, and the northern coasts by wandering Esquimaux. This immense region is quite unfit for the abode of civilised man, and though once rich in fur-bearing animals & in cariboo or reindeer, it is now almost a desert. The peninsula is divided into three parts, supposed to be separated by watersheds: the area draining into the St Lawrence belongs to Canada; that drained by the Atlantic is called Labrador, and is under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland; and the remainder, draining into Hudson Bay, is called East Main. The Moisis, or Great River, rises in lakes and swamps in Eastern Canada, and enters the Gulf of St Lawrence in lon. 66° 10' W. It has always been the leading line of communication between the coast and the interior, and in its course presents gigantic cascades and rapids. The table-land in the interior is eminently sterile; cariboo moss covers the rocks, and stunted spruce, birch, and aspen grow in the ravines. It is strewn with immense numbers of boulders, which are perched on the summits of the hills. Climate severe, but less foggy than Newfoundland. Temperature of summer 85° Fahr.; winter 80° below zero. The whale, cod, salmon, and herring fisheries off Labrador employ, during the season, about 1000 decked vessels. Much of the produce is sent to Newfoundland before being exported to Europe. Total annual value of produce in fish, oil, etc., estimated at 600,000l. The European settlements, all on the E. coast, consist of Forteau and Bradore Bays, Anse, le Blanc, and the Moravian mission stations Nain, Okhak, Hopdale, and Hebron.

**Labrador** was discovered by Cabot in 1496; and rediscovered by Hudson in 1610.

**LABREDE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Bourdeaux. P. 1475.

**LABRIT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, arr. and 16 m. N. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1036.

**LABRO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 9 m. N.W. Rieti. P. 1348. It has a collegiate church and an hospital.

**LABRUGUIÈRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 4 m. S.S.E. Castres. P. 3600.

**LABUAN**, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N.W. coast of the island, and 30 m. N. of the town of Borneo. Lat. of its centre 5° 14' N., lon. 115° 19' E. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m. The vill. of Victoria has a harbour, extensive mines of coal, and abundance of good water. It was taken possession of by the British in 1846. P. (1863) Europeans, 40; coloured, 3505. Revenue (1863) 2214; expenditure 7464. Imports 42,774; exports, 13,122.

**LABU-HADJI**, a seaport town of the Malay Archipelago, on the E. coast of the island Lombok.

**LABUHN**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Khorim, 50 m. W.S.W. Jitomir.

**LACARACOONDA**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Beerboom, 111 m. N.W. Calcutta.

**LACAUNE**, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 23 m. E.N.E. Castres. P. 3543.

**LACAZE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 16 m. N.E. Castres. P. 2331.

**LACCADIVE ISLES**, a group of low islands in the Indian Ocean, Cananore dom., extending between lat. 10° and 12° N., lon. 72° and 74° E., about 150 m. W. of the Malabar coast. They consist of 17 principal isles of coral formation. Aggregate pop. 6800. Principal products are coir, jaggery, cocoa and betel nuts, with some rice, sweet potatoes, and small cattle. Annual tribute to the British 1000.

**LACCHABELLA**, a comm. & vill. of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiate-grasso, on the Olona. P. 2869.

**LACCO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Naples, circ. Pozzuoli. P. 1509.

**LAC (Le)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Doubs, arr. Pontarlier, cant. Morteau. P. 2105.

**LACEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 2037. P. 1012.

**LACEDONIA**, a small town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, cap. circ., 19 m. E.S.E. Ariano. P. 5789. It is a bishop's see.

**LACEPEDE ISLANDS**, a group of low sandy islands, N.W. Australia, off Dampier Land.—*Lacepede Bay*, South Australia, is that part of Encounter Bay immediately N. Cape Bernoulli.

**LACHEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. N.N.E. Schwyz, on Lake of Zurich. P. 1508.

**LACHFORD**, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Grappenhall, 1 m. S.E. Warrington. Ac. 1010. P. 2885.

**LACHINE**, a vill. of Canada E., on the St Lawrence and on rail. 9 m. from Montreal. It is the residence of the governor of the Hudson Bay Co., whence *voyageurs* set out in spring for the fur-hunting grounds. A canal connects the navigable waters at Montreal with L. St Louis at Lachine.

**LACHLAN or COLARE**, a river of New S. Wales, Australia, rises by several heads in the cos. King and Georgiana, flows W., and joins the Murrumbidgee, a trib. of the Murray river, near lat. 34° 30' S., lon. 144° 10' E. Total course may be estimated at 540 miles.

**LACHLAN**, a pastoral district of New S. Wales, between the rivers Lachlan and Murrumbidgee. It is highly auriferous in some parts. Area 22,800 sq. m. P. (1861) 14,814.

**LA CHROMA**, an islet of the Adriatic, 5 m. E. Ragusa, at which Richard Cœur de Lion, king of England, landed on his return from Palestine.

**LACHSA**, a town of Arabia, on a bay of the Persian Gulf, opposite the island Bahrein. The dist. of *Lachsa* has a pop. estimated at 100,000.

**LA CHUTE**, a town of Canada East, cap. co. Argenteine, on North river, a tributary of the Ottawa, 45 m. from Montreal. An industrial and commercial college was incorporated in 1856, with 4 professors and 175 pupils.

**LACKAWANNA**, a township of the U. S., North America, in Luzerne co., Pennsylvania.—II. a river in N.E. part of Pennsylvania, debouching into the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 10 m. above Wilkesbanc.

**LACKFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2243. P. 197.

**LACLEDE**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 4877 free, 305 slaves.

**LACOCK or LAYCOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3 m. S. Chippenham. Ac. 3639. P. 1499.

**LACONI**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 45 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand., on a hill. P. 2156.

**LACONIA**, a gov. of Greece, comprising the S. most sub-peninsula of the Morea. Area 1632 sq. m. P. 112,910. Principal town Sparta.

**LACROSSE**, a co., U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 12,186.

**LADA ISLES**, a cluster of high rugged islands off the N.W. coast of the Malay peninsula.

**LADAKH or MIDDLE TIBET**, a prov. of Kashmere, between lat. 32° 20' and 35° N., lon. 75° 30' and 79° 30' E., having S. and S.W. the Himalaya, separating it from Kashmere and other dependencies of the Punjab, N. the Karakorum mountains, separating it from Chinese Turkestan, E. Great Tibet, and N.W. Baltee or Little Tibet. P. 125,000, mostly Tibetan, a Mongolian race, who are said to be peaceable, honest, and hospitable. Lamaism is the prevailing religion. Surface wholly mountainous, interspersed with narrow valleys, the principal being those of the Upper Indus and its affluents. Soil sterile, and climate severe and variable. The rays of the sun are oppressive. In September, at an elevation of 15,500 feet, the thermometer, resting on the rocks, reached 158°; at 14,500 feet, the instrument resting on the sand, gave 130°; and in a tent, 13,000 feet in elevation, it reached 110° Fahr. This phenomenon is attributed to the rarefaction and tenuity of the atmosphere, from elevation and absence of moisture. From December till February the thermometer ranges from 10° to 20° Fahr.; yet the mountain sides being carefully embanked with stone dykes, and industriously cultivated, pretty good crops of wheat, barley, buckwheat, apples, and apricots are grown. Prangos, a peculiar kind of fodder, is abundant. Sulphur, iron, lead, copper, and gold, which abounds in the beds of the rivers, but is prohibited by the government from being collected; and this country is the great depot for the wool used for the manufacture of Cashmere shawls. The transit trade with all the neighbouring regions is extensive, and conducted mostly by means of mules and sheep. Armed force consists of a peasant-militia, and *Ladakh* has been repeatedly under the rule of more powerful neighbours. During the life of Runjeet Singh it formed a part of his dominions. Principal city Lé. [KASHMIR.]

**LADANY**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Bekes, Czanad, dist. Szeghalom. P. 3920.

**LADBROKE**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S. Southam. P. 274.

**LADIMNOE-POLE**, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, on the Svirilia, 30 m. from its mouth, in Lake Ladoga. P. 518. Here, under Peter the Great, the first Russian ships were built for the navigation of the Baltic.

**LADENBURG**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neckar, with a station on the Main-Neckar Railway, 6 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. P. 2450.

**LADIGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. St Yriex. P. 2429.

**LADIK**, the modern name of the ancient *Ladicea Combusta*, Asia Minor.

**LADOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. W.N.W. Grampond. Ac. 5691. P. 742.

**LADOGA (LAKE)**, a large lake of European Russia, mostly between lat. 59° 58' and 61° 46' N., lon. 30° and 33° E., enclosed by the govts. St Petersburg, Olonetz, and Wyborg. Area 6,190 sq. m.; 59 feet above the sea; depth very unequal; shores low; contains several islands, and numerous rocks and quicksands; and is subject to storms, rendering its navigation difficult. It receives about 60 rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The Ladoga Canal, 70 m. in length and 74 feet in breadth, and the Siasi and Svir Canals, form a navigable chain all around its S. and S.E. sides.

**LADOGA (NEW)**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E. St Petersburg. P. 3000.

**LADRONES or MARIANNE ISLANDS**, a group in the North Pacific, Micronesia, belonging to Spain, between lat. 12° and 17° N., lon. 144° and 145° E., consisting of 17 large and numerous small isls., 5 of which are inhabited. Pop. at one time 100,000, now greatly reduced. They are of volcanic origin. Principal isls., Gurjan, Rota, Saipan, and Tinian, on the first of which is the cap. town St Ignacio de Agaña. P. (with dist.) 5620.

**LADRONES**, a small group of islands in the Chinese Sea, opposite the entrance to the Canton river, 18 m. S.E. Macao.

**LADWA**, a town of N. Hindostan, cap. a small chiefship, 22 m. E.N.E. Kurnaui.

**LADY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, in the N.E. of the Isle of Sanda. Area 8 sq. m. P. 1122.—*Ladybank* is a station on the N. B. Rail, Scotland, co. Fife, at its divergence to Perth.

**LADY ISLE**, an uninhabited rocky islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Ayr. It is important as affording the only sheltered anchorage along a great extent of coast.

**LADY JULIA PERCY ISLAND**, an islet off the S. coast of Australia, in Portland Bay. Lat. 38° 35' S.; lon. 141° 50' E.

**LADYKIRK**, a pa. of Scot., co. and 7 m. W.S.W. Berwick-on-Tweed. Ac. 3446. P. 564.

**LAEKEN**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 2 m. N. Brussels, with the royal palace of Laeken.

**LAEZHAZA**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. and dist. Jazygien. P. 3573.

**LAFAYETTE**, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S. of Louisiana. Area 876 sq. m. P. (1860) 4540 free, 4463 slaves.—II. in N. of Mississippi. Area 790 sq. m. P. 8996 free, 7129 slaves.—III. in W. of Missouri. Area 653 sq. m. P. 13,724 free, 6374 slaves.—IV. in S. of Arkansas. Area 16,390 sq. m. P. 4153 free, 4311 slaves.—V. in S.W. of Wisconsin. Area 631 sq. m. P. 18,134.—VI. in Florida. P. 1491 free, 877 slaves. Also several townships.—I. 130 m. W.N.W. Albany.—II. a vill., Georgia, in its N.W. part.—III. a vill., Indiana, on the navigable Wabash, 65 m. N.W. Indianapolis. P. 9387. It has a court-house, gaol, mkt.-house, bank, 7 churches, and is connected by canal with Lake Erie.—IV.

a town, Louisiana, forming the N.E. suburb of New Orleans. P. 14,190. It has a steam ferry across the Mississippi.

**LAFOURCHE**, a branch of the Mississippi river, U. S., N. Amer., Mississippi, leaves the river near Donaldsonville, and flows 90 m. S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico.—II. a co. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 1337 sq. m. P. 7649 free, 6395 slaves.

**LAGAN**, a river of Ireland, Ulster, rises in the Slieve-Croob mountains, co. Down, and after a N.E. course of 35 m., enters Belfast harbour. It has been made navigable beyond Lisburn, whence a canal connects it with Lough Neagh.

**LAGE**, a town of North Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Wenden, on the Recknitz, 12 m. N.E. Güstrow. P. 1630.—II. a vill. in the principality of Lippe-Deimold, on the Werra, 7 m. S.W. Lemgo. P. 1500.

**LAGGAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, about 17 m. S.E. Fort Augustus. P. 986. Length of *Loch Laggan*, in this pa., about 6 miles.

**LAGGAN**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Georgiana, 155 m. S.W. Sydney.

**LAGHUAT**, a territory, N. Africa, S. of Algeria. Taken possession of by the French in 1854.

**LAGNASCO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Saluzzo. P. 2202.

**LAGNIEU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arr. and 18 m. N. Belley. P. 3317.

**LAGNY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. and 10 m. S.W. Meaux, on l. b. of the Marne. P. 3958.

**LAGO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Cosenza. P. 3713.

**LAGO-MAGGIORE or LAKE OF LOCARNO, Lacus Verbanus**, a lake of N. Italy, enclosed by Piedmont, Lombardy, and the Swiss canton Ticino, being the most W. of the great lakes in this region. Shape very irregular. Length 40 m., average breadth 2 m.; area of Swiss portion 17 sq. m., depth in some places 300 fathoms. The Ticino river, of which it is properly but an expansion, enters and leaves the lake. It contains the Borromeo Isles, and is traversed by steam packets. Climate cool, owing to the proximity of glaciers; and it is subject to sudden thunder-storms in summer.

**LAGONEGRO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. circ., and 76 m. S.S.E. Salerno, near the lake of same name. P. 4762. It has manufs. of woolen cloth and caps.—*Lago Santo* is a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Ferrara. P. 1689.

**LAGOONS**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. and 10 m. S. Bathurst.

**LAGOR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Pyrenees, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Pau. P. 1170.

**LAGOS**, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. comarca, 110 m. S. Lisbon. P. 6800. It has a military asylum.

**LAGOS**, a town of Mexico, state and 100 m. E.N.E. Guadaluajara. Near it are silver mines.

**LAGOS**, a town of Guinea, W. Africa, on the Bight and 160 m. W. Benin. P. 6000. It was captured and destroyed by the British, Dec. 1851, and proclaimed a British possession in August 1861; since which time the slave trade has been abolished. Revenue (1862) 7130*l.*; expenditure 6510*l.* Imports 77,933*l.*; exports 61,932*l.*

**LAGOS**, a gulf and town of European Turkey, Rumili, 88 m. S.W. Adrianople.

**LAGOSTA**, the most S. island of Dalmatia, Austria, in the Adriatic. Length 6 m., by 4 m. in breadth. On its N. coast is a vill. of same name, with a fishing port. P. 1200.

**LAGOV**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Sandomir. P. 1500.

**LAGOV**, a town of Prussia, gov. Frankfurt, circ. Sternberg. P. 430.

**LA GRANGE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Indiana. Area 380 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,366. Also several townships.—I. New York, Duchess co.—II. Ohio, 111 m. N.N.E. Columbus.—III. Alabama, co. Franklin, near Russellville, and having a Methodist college, founded in 1830.—IV. Georgia, 108 m. W. Milledgeville.—V. a vill. of Texas, co. Fayette, 60 m. S.E. Austin.

**LAGRASSE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 22 m. S.E. Carcassonne, on l. b. of the Orbieu. P. 1220. U. S. iron works.

**LAGRAULIÈRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Tulle, dist. Seilhac. P. 1854.

**LAGUNA**, two towns of S. America.—I. Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, 60 m. S.W. Desterro, at the mouth of a lagune, whence its name. P. 1000.—II. Peru, dep. Assuay, cap. prov. Maynas, on the Huallaga, in lat. 5° 10' S., lon. 75° 40' W.

**LAGUNA**, a post vill. of New S. Wales, on the Great N. Road, 5 m. S. Wollombi.

**LAGUNA-DE-MADRE**, U. S. N. America, Texas, co. San Patricio, extends along the coast nearly from the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte to that of the Nueces, communicating with the gulf by three shallow inlets between the islands del Padre, de Bayin, etc., and terminating N. in Corpus Christi Bay. Length, N. to S., 100 m., breadth 10 miles.

**LAGUNA (ST CHRISTOVAL DE LA)**, a town of the island Teneriffe, on its N. side, in the Atlantic, on a high and healthy plain. P. 6532.

**LAH**, a military post in Sind, held by the late Ameers for levying the customs between Cutch and Hyderabad. Lat. 23° 58' N.; lon. 68° 40' E.

**LAHADJ** or **LAHAJ**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 18 m. N.W. Aden. It stands in a wide and cultivated plain, enclosed by gardens, and has a bazaar and a sultan's residence. P. 5000.

**LAHAR**, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, 85 m. S.E. Agra. In 1780 the fort was stormed and taken by the British.

**LAHJAN**, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 30 m. E.S.E. Resht. P. 7000.

**LAHN**, a river of Central Germany, after a W. course of 100 m., through Prussia, Hessen, and Nassau, joins the Rhine 4 m. S.E. Coblenz.

**LÄHN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 960.

**LAHNSTEIN (UPPER and LOWER)**, two contiguous market towns of W. Germany, duchy and 8 m. W.N.W. Nassau.—I. on the Rhine. P. 1560. Wine and fruit.—II. on the Lahn. P. 1950.

**LAHOLM**, a seaport town of Sweden, læn and 15 m. S.S.E. Halmstad, on the Laga-an. P. 1261.

**LAHORE**, the cap. city of the Punjab, British India, on an affluent of the Ravee, in lat. 31° 36' N., lon. 74° 21' E. Pop. estimated at about 95,000.

It is enclosed by a double line of defences, the outer being about 7 m. in circuit. Here are many large and handsome mosques & Hindoo temples, and around it for many miles are extensive Mohammedan ruins, with the fine tomb of the Emperor Jehangire, and the garden of Shah Jehan. It has well supplied markets, and a citadel, containing the palace of the Sikh sovereigns. Under the Mogul emperors, the city was of much greater extent. In 1748, it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah; in 1798, Runjeet Singh was invested governor and rajah. After the final defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, the city was taken possession of by the British. In the fort are preserved the hair, sandals, and staff of Mohammed, brought by Timur to India, and long held by Runjeet Singh, who refused a lac of rupees for one of the sandals.

It has a government school with (1863) 500 pupils. The upper class is devoted to the sons of natives of rank. A railway from Lahore to Umritsir was opened in 1862, and another to Mooltan, 206 m., with an extension to the steamer wharf on the Chenab, 118 m., in 1864.

**LAHOUR**, a dist. of British India, in the N.E. of the Punjab, between lat. 32° 5' and 33° 8' N., lon. 76° 45' and 46' E. Area 1872 sq. m. This district is surrounded with lofty mountains; the Ritanka Pass on the S., 13,300 feet; and the Bara Lacha Pass on the N.W., 16,500 feet in elevation above the sea; besides other peaks in the vicinity rising still 1000 feet higher, and covered with perennial snow. The general elevation of the whole country is very great. The territory is traversed by innumerable torrents, which feed the Surajbhaga and Chandrabhaga; the junction of these forms the Chenab river. This district has only two villages, and no towns. Good grain crops are produced. The population are a Tartar race, and votaries of Lamaism. Manufs. woollens for domestic use. The men are employed as carriers between Chumb Kulu and Ladak, and they transport goods on the backs of ponies.

**LAHR**, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 53 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 6200. Manufs. linens, woollens, and cuttens.

**LAIBACH**, a town of Austria. [LAYSACH.]

**LAICHEV**, a town of Russia. [LAISHEV.]

**LAICHINGEN**, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 16 m. N.W. Ulm. P. 2000. It has 60 looms for manuf. of fine linens and damask.

**LAICHOOR**, a town of Sind, 60 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 34' N.; lon. 68° 22' E.

**LAIGLE, Aquila**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Rille, 17 m. N.E. Mortagne. P. 5676. It has thriving manufs. of needles, pins, and steel goods.

**LAIGLE**, an island of Canada E., formed by the confluence of the Prairie and the St Lawrence rivers.

**LAIGNES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, arr. and 10 m. W. Chatillon-sur-Seine. P. 1410. Manufs. hats and linens.

**LAIGUEGLIA**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, 6 m. S.S.W. Albenga, on the Mediterranean. P. 876.

**LAILLY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, arr. Orleans, dist. Beaugency. P. 2223.

**LAINATE**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. & 11 m. N.W. Milan. P. 2898. The Duke of Milan has a splendid palace and botanic gardens here.

**LAINDON** with **BASILDON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S.S.E. Billericay. Ac. 3999. P. 586.

**LAINO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 23 m. N.W. Cassano. P. 3173.

**LAIRA**, a vill. of England, co. Devon, with a station, forming the terminus of the Exeter and Plymouth Railway, 2 m. E. Plymouth. P. 67.

**LAIRG**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 18 m. W.N.W. Dornoch. Surface almost entirely in lake, wood, and sheep-walk. P. 961.

**LAISHEV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Kasan. P. 2470, chiefly engaged in the transit trade of iron and salt by the river.

**LAISSAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 23 m. N.W. Milhau. P. 1187. It has manufactures of pottery and paper.

**LAI-TCHOU**, a fortified maritime town of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on the Gulf of Pe-tchelee, 280 m. S.E. Peking.

**LAJATICO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa. P. 1807.

**LAKAHURRAH**, a vill. of the Punjab, 60 m. N.E. Mooltan, on the route thence to Lahore.

**LAKE**, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—

- I. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 220 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,576.—II. in N.W. of Indiana. Area 468 sq. m. P. 9145.—III. in N. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. P. 18,257. Also a township, Ohio, 105 m. N.E. Columbus. P. 1732.
- LAKKEMBA, island, S. Seas. [VITI.]
- LAKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. P. 4866.
- LAKENHEATH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 5½ m. W.S.W. Brandon. Ac. 10,550. P. 1797.
- LAKE OF THE FOUR CANTONS. [LUCERNE.]
- LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLES, British N. America, Canada West, an enlarged portion of the river St Lawrence, where it emerges from L. Ontario. It extends for 40 m. N.E. from Kingston, and is supposed to contain 1700 isls.; the largest, Wolfe Island, is 10 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth.
- LAKE OF THE WOODS, a lake of British North America, lat. 49° N., lon. 95° W., circumference 300 m. It is studded with wooded islands; receives the Rainy river from the S., and northward gives origin to the river Winnipeg.
- LAKE SUPERIOR, America. [SUPERIOR.]
- LAK-NAGY, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Bekes-Czanad, dist. Mako. P. 10,220.
- LAKOORA, a vill. of Beloochistan, prov. Jhalawad, 60 m. S.W. Kelat.
- LALAND, an island of Denmark. [LAALAND.]
- LALANT-UNY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.E. St Ives. Ac. 3927. P. 2319.
- LALBENQUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, att. & 8 m. S.S.E. Cahors, cap. cant. P. 2054.
- LALHEMAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 2½ m. S.E. Staines. Ac. 1214. P. 613.
- LALSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3¼ m. W. Bridgend. Ac. 1631. P. 536.
- LALITA-PATAN, a town of N. Hindostan, Nepal, 2 m. S. Khatmandoo. P. 24,000. (?)
- LALLEE, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenab and Jhylum rivers, 95 m. W.N.W. Lahore. P. 5000. Frequented place of pilgrimage.
- LALGUNGE, a town of Brit. India, dist. and 43 m. S.W. Goruckpore, N.W. provs. The country round is well cultivated and yields good wheat.
- LALGUNJA, a town of British India, dist. and 20 m. S.W. Mirzapore, N.W. provs., chief place of a pergunnah of same name. Situated in a very sterile, and but partially cultivated country.
- LALLOO, a vill. of Sinde, 60 m. S. Roree Bukkur, on the road to Hyderabad.
- LALPOOR, a town of Afghanistan, plain of Jelalabad, on Cabool riv., 36 m. W.N.W. Peshawur.
- LALSKE, a town of Russia, gov. and 270 m. E.N.E. Vologda, on the Luza. P. 3000.
- LALSOONT, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 38 m. S.E. Jeypoor.
- LAMA, several vills. of Italy.—I. South Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. circ., 20 m. S. Chieti. P. 2844.—II. Central Italy, prov. and 6 m. E.N.E. Ascoli. P. 1490.—III. North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Pavullo. P. 3497.
- LAMA, a river of Russia, gov. Moscow, joins the Volga 25 m. N. Klin.
- LAMAR, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Clinton.
- LAMAR, town of S. America. [COBIJA.]
- LAMAR, a co., U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 7803 free, 2833 slaves.
- LAMARCHE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S. Neufchateau. P. 1832.
- LAMBACH, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Hausrück, on the Traun, and on the railway from Grmunden, 24 m. S.W. Linz. Pop., including the vill. Ebensee, on the opposite bank of the river, 1920. It has salt works.
- LAMBALLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Gouessant, 12 m. E.S.E. St Brieuc. P. 4256.
- LAMBAY ISLAND, near Dublin. The "Tayleur" wrecked here, 21st January 1854.
- LAMBAYEQUE, a town of Peru, dep. and 120 m. N.W. Truxillo, on the Lambayeque. P. 8000.
- LAMBERHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 14 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, and 10 m. S.E. the Tunbridge station of S.E. Rail. Ac. 5290. P. 1605.
- LAMBERT (St), towns and comms., France, dep. Maine-et-Loire.—I. (*de la Poterie*), att. Angers. P. 1505.—II. (*des Levées*), 3 m. N. Saumur. P. 1924.—III. (*du Laitay*), 12 m. S.S.W. Angers. P. 1349.
- LAMBESC, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 12 m. W.N.W. Aix. P. 3330.
- LAMBESSA, an ancient Roman town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, 18 m. S.S.E. Batna. A French penal colony was established here in 1850, to which the insurgents of 1848-51 were banished.
- LAMBETH, a parl. bor. and pa. of England, co. Surrey, comprising most part of the S.W. quarter of London, S. the Thames, here crossed by Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, and having E. the bor. of Southwark. Ac. of pa., including Brixton, Kennington, etc., 4015; do. of bor., which comprises the suburbs Camberwell, etc., 8840. P. of parl. bor. (1861) 298,032. The palace of Lambeth is the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The borough returns 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 25,037.
- LAMBESZLEEC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 3 m. N. Brest. P. 9237.
- LAMBLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 2170. P. 836.—II. (*Tyme*), co. Northumberland, 4 m. S.W. Haltwhistle. Ac. 2698. P. 357.
- LAMBOURN (CHIPPING), a market town and pa. of England, co. Berks, on a small affluent of the Kennet, 6½ m. N.N.W. Hungerford, and 6 m. S.E. the Shrivensham station of G. W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 14,830. P. 2577. It has a cruciform church.
- LAMBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. S. Epping. Ac. 2440. P. 890.
- LAMBURATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1671.
- LAMBRECHT (St), two vills. of Germany.—I. Rhenish Bavaria, 17 m. W. Spire. P. 1475. Manus. woollen cloths and copper wares.—II. Styria, circ. & 17 m. W.S.W. Judenburg. P. 525.
- LAMBSHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, cant. and 5 m. W.S.W. Frankenthal. P. 2650.
- LAMBSTON or LAMMERTON, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1761. P. 216.
- LAMTON, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 6½ m. N.N.E. Durham. Ac. 652. P. 130.
- LAMIGO, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, near the Douro, 46 m. E. Oporto. P. 9000. It has a cathedral and a bishop's palace.
- LAMENTIN (LE), a town of Antilles, Martinique, att. and cant. Fort-de-France. P. 9897.
- LAMERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 15 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Ac. 7232. P. 1517. In this parish is *Brent Tor*, a hill 1100 feet above the sea, which forms a well-known land-mark.
- LAMESLEY, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, on rail., 4 m. S. Newcastle. P. 2233. Coal mines and grindstone quarries.
- LAMIA, lately *Zeitoun*, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Phthiotis, near the Turkish frontier, and the head of the Gulf of Volo. It has an acropolis, a citadel, and an arsenal.
- LA MINE RIVER, U. S., N. America, is a navi-

gable tributary of the Missouri, which it joins, 8 m. W. Boonville, in Missouri. Course E.N.E. 80 m.

LAMINGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.E. Lanark, and 82 m. S.E. Glasgow. Ac. 12,918. Pop., with Wandell, 380.

LAMLASH, a small vill. and harbour of Scotland, on the S.E. side of the Isle of Arran, 15 m. S.S.E. Ayr. The harbour, secured from the sea by Holy Isle, is very large and deep.

LAMMERMOOR HILLS, Scotland, a range of mountains extending from the S.E. extremity of co. Edinburgh, through the cos. Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea in pa. Coldingham. The geological structure consists of the lower silurian or greywacke beds, with porphyry and granite rocks. Surface chiefly moorland and sheep-walks; though on the lower slopes are extensive tillage farms. Principal summits, Sayrs Law, 1753 feet; Whitestone Cairn, 1656 ft.; and Lowrains Law, 1631 feet above the sea.

LAMOILLE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Vermont. P. (1860) 12,311.

LAMONE, a river of Central Italy, enters the Adriatic, 10 m. N. Ravenna, after a N.N.E. course of 50 miles.

LAMOO, a seaport town of E. Africa, on the Indian Ocean, near lat. 2° 14' S., lon. 41° E.

LAMORRAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. Tregoney. Ac. 1284. P. 92.

LAMORSEK, one of the Caroline Islands.

LAMOV or LOMOV, two towns of Russia, gov. Penza, on the Lamov river.—I. (*Nijni*, New or Lower), 65 m. W.N.W. Penza. P. 6985.—II. (*Verkni*, Old or Upper), 68 m. W.N.W. Penza.

LAMPA, a small town of Peru, dep. and 155 m. S. Cuzco, cap. prov., on a tributary of Lake Titicaca. Trade in large earthenware vases.

LAMPAUL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 11 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. P. 2457.

LAMPEDUSA, *Pelagia*, an island of the Mediterranean, about midway between Malta and the Tunis coast. Circuit 13 miles. The small islands of Lampione and Linosa are its dependencies.

LAMPERTHEIM, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 21 m. S.S.W. Darmstadt. P. 4000.

LAMPETER, a town of Wales. [LLANBEDR.]

LAMPETER, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Lancaster.

LAMPLUGH, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Ac. 6354. P. 808.

LAMPONG, a dist. and bay at the S. extremity of Sumatra, with a town and Dutch settlement.

LAMPOROCCHIO, a comm. of Central Italy, prov. Florence, S. Pistoja. P. 7546. Formerly fortified.

LAMPORT, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N. Northampton. Ac. 1440. P. 291.

LAMSAKA, *Lampsacus*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli, and embosomed in gardens. It was given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

LAMSPRINGE, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 14 m. S. Hildesheim. Pop. 1774, who trade in hops.

LAMYATT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Bruton. Ac. 1000. P. 240.

LANARK, an ancient royal and parl. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., 23 m. S.E. Glasgow, on the Caledonian Rail. Ac. of pa. 10,560. P. 7891; do. of parl. bor. 5047. It stands on elevated ground near the Clyde. In a niche of the church is a colossal statue of the patriot Wallace; grammar school, library, co. buildings and gaol, and a branch bank. In A.D. 978, Kenneth II. assembled a parliament here. The bor. is the chief polling-place for the co., and unites with Hamilton and three other boroughs, in

sending 1 member to House of Commons. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 8371. Near it are the celebrated Falls of the Clyde, and several Roman and feudal remains.—*New Lanark* is a vill. in the above pa., on the Clyde, 1 m. S. Lanark. P. 1396. Robert Owen's first attempts to establish a new system of social organization (1815-1827) were made here.

LANARKSHIRE or CLYDESDALE, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, E. Linlithgow, Edinburghshire, and Peebles, S. Dumfries, and W. the cos. Ayr and Renfrew. Area 889 sq. m., or 568,867 ac., more than one-third part of which is arable. P. 631,566. It consists of the whole upper basin of the Clyde, and its affs., along which, and in the level or N. parts, are some fine agricultural tracts; the "middle ward" of the co. is undulating. In the "upper ward," or S. part of the co., are the Lowthers, in which Green hill is 2403 ft., Tintock 2335 ft., and the vill. of Leadhills, the highest in Scotland, is 1323 feet above the sea. Climate moist and mild in the lowlands. Chief crops comprise oats, barley, wheat, turnips, & potatoes. In the middle ward the orchards formerly yielded fruit to the value of 8000l. a year. Pastures are extensive in the uplands. The breed of famous Clyde draught horses is amongst the best in Scotland. The coal, iron, and lead mines of this co. are very extensive and rich, there being more than 150 collieries and 13 or 14 ironworks, with 90 blast furnaces, and all kinds of manufs. are carried on in and around Glasgow in the lower ward; besides which city, the county comprises 55 parishes, the royal bors. of Lanark and Rutherglen, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carluke, Douglas, and Biggar. Railways intersect the co. in every direction. It sends 1 member to H. of C., besides 2 for Glasgow, and 1 for other contributing boroughs. Reg. electors for co. (1862) 5202.

LANARK, a vill. of Canada West, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 12 m. from Perth.

LANARK, a co. of W. Australia, between lat. 35° and 36° S., and about lon. 116° E., bounded S. and W. by the Pacific Ocean.—A division of Bathurst dist., Upper Canada, has the same name.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime and palatine co. of England, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Cheshire, and W. the Irish Sea, an arm of which, running up into co. Westmoreland, divides it into two unequal parts. Area 1806 sq. m., or 1,219,221 ac., of which about 850,000 are estimated to be grass and arable. P. (1851) 2,031,236, (1861) 2,429,440. Surface rugged and mountainous in the N., where Conistone Fell rises to 2577 feet above the sea, and on the E. border, where the long ridge, popularly called "The Backbone of England," separates the co. from York; elsewhere generally level. Often deficient in trees, and in a few parts containing extensive bogs or mosses. Principal rivers, the Duddon, Lune, Wyre, Ribble, Mersey, and Irwell. Besides Conistone Lake, Windermere is partly in this co. Climate mild, but very humid. Rain-fall at Liverpool Observatory, 30 inches. Carboniferous sandstone and new red sandstone, with limestone, form the principal strata of the co. Soil among the hills moorish or peaty, in the lower district mostly a fertile sandy loam. Oats and potatoes extensively grown in the N. Dairy and hay farms more numerous than arable. Horticulture is pursued on a large scale. The most important mineral is coal, to the abundance of which the co. mainly owes its manufacturing eminence. The Lancashire coal-field is estimated to extend over nearly 400 sq. m. Copper also occurs, and iron is abundant. For some notice of

the immense cotton and other manufs. of this co., which are the most extensive and important on the globe, and for the vast commerce which, notwithstanding the inferior character of the harbours, these manufs. create, see the articles on its chief towns, MANCHESTER, PRESTON, BOLTON, OLDHAM, WIGAN, BURY, CLITHEROE, ASHTON, WARRINGTON, ROCHDALE, BLACKBURN, CHORLEY, LANCASTER, and LIVERPOOL. Railways connect these towns with the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and all other parts of England and Scotland, as do the Bridgewater, Leeds, and Liverpool, and numerous other canals. The co. is divided into 770 pas., and was formerly included in the diocese of Chester, but Manchester is now a bishop's see. It sends 27 members to the House of Commons, 5 for the co., and 22 for its cities and towns. Registered electors for co., N. division 12,924, S. division 22,396. *Lancashire* was the seat of the Brigantes and Voluntii, in the Roman *Maxima Caesariensis*, and part of Northumbria became, in honour of the conquest, an earldom (Henry III.) under Edmund Crouchback, a duchy and palatinate under Edward III.'s son, John of Gaunt, and since Edward IV. is held by the sovereign, with a separate court.

LANCASTER, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, cap. above co., on l. b. of the Lune, 20 m. N.N.W. Preston, and 230 m. by rail. N.N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 66,100. P. (1851) 26,458; (1861) 27,430; do. f bor. (1851) 16,168; (1861) 16,005. Chief structures, a bridge of 5 arches, an aqueduct, carrying the Lancaster Canal across the river; the ancient castle embraces within its area the co. court-house, gaol, and penitentiary; an ancient pa. church, a grammar school, national and other schools, a co. lunatic asylum, town-hall, theatre, assembly-rooms, baths, custom-house, and market-house. It has also a mechanics' institute, and an establishment for promoting fine arts. Manufs. furniture, cotton, silk, linen, and sailcloth, and trade in coal and limestone. The river is being deepened and improved. Alt. of castle 113 feet. Rainfall 45 inches. It has railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. Customs rev. (1862) 15,614. Exports (1862) 94477. Vessels belonging to the port, 106; tons, 13,607. Lancaster is a polling-place, and the place of election for N. division of co., and sends 2 members to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 1394.

LANCASTER, a town of U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania, on railway, 62 m. W. Philadelphia. P. (1860) 17,603. It was the seat of the State Government from 1799 to 1812, and is now the seat of Marshall College, organized 1858. Fulton Hall is used for public assemblies. Trade is facilitated by the navigation of the Conestoga, 18 m. from the town of Safe Harbour, in the Susquehanna.—II. a co. in E. of Virginia. Area 96 sq. m. P. 2282 free, 2869 slaves.—III. a dist. in N. part of S. Carolina. Area 562 sq. m. P. 6147 free, 5650 slaves.—IV. a township of New Hampshire, cap. co. Coos, on Connecticut river, here crossed by 2 bridges, 38 m. N.N.E. Haverhill. P. 1559. It has an academy with 120 students.—V. New York, co. Erie, on Cayuga Creek.—VI. a city of Pennsylvania (of which it was formerly the cap.), 63 m. W. Philadelphia. Streets broad, well paved, and crossing at right angles. It has 11 churches, a county academy, Franklin college, established in 1787, some iron-foundries, and a considerable retail trade.—VII. Massachusetts, 30 m. N.W. Boston.—VIII. a vill., Ohio, on a branch of the Ohio Canal, 30 m. S.E. Columbus.

LANCASTER SOUND, British North America, extends W. from Baffin Bay into Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° to 75° N., lon. 80° W.

LANCAVA or LANGKAVI, an island off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, forming a portion of a group dependent on the kingdom Quedah. Lat. 6° 15' N., lon. 99° 50' E.

LANCEROTA, Canary Islands. [LANZAROTE.] LANCHANG, the cap. town or city of the Laos country, S.E. Asia, on the Menam-kong river. Lat. 15° 40' N., lon. 104° 30' E.

LANCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.W. Durham. Ac. 38,867. P. 22,338. It has a union workhouse. The vill. is a polling-place for N. division of county.

LANCIANO, *Anagninum*, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. dist., 6 m. from the Adriatic, and 13 m. S.E. Chieti. P. (1861) 18,108. It has a cathedral, built on the famous *Bridge of Diocletian*, an archbishop's palace, 10 pa. churches, several convents, diocesan and other schools. Manufs. of needles, ropes, linen, wax, and iron.

LANCING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Worthing. Ac. 3262. P. 950.

LANCUT or LANDSHUT, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. E. Rzeszow. P. 4100.

LANCY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on rt. b. of the Aire. P. 963.

LANDAK, a Chinese settlement on the island of Borneo, 48 m. N.E. Pontianak, cap. prov. Lat. 0° 15' N., lon. 110° E. In its district a great deal of gold, diamonds, and excellent iron are got.

LANDAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 17 m. N.E. Douai. P. 2946.

LANDAU, a strongly fortified town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, 18 m. N.W. Carlsruhe. P. (1861) 12,244. The Federal fortress is garrisoned by Bavarian troops. Manufs. of linens and woollens. It was held by the French from 1680 to 1815.—II. a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, S. Straubing. P. 1175.

LANDEBEACH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 2490. P. 441.

LANDCROSS, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S.E. Bideford. Ac. 331. P. 109.

LANDEAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 5 m. N.E. Fougères. P. 1845.

LANDECK, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau. P. 1530. In its vicinity are sulphur baths.

LANDECK, a vill. of Austria, in the Tirol, on the Inn, 40 m. W.S.W. Innsbruck. P. 1500.

LANDELEAU and LANDELLES, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Finistère, 17 m. E. Chateaulin. P. 10,841.—II. dep. Calvados, 6 m. N.W. Vire. P. 1573.

LANDEN, a town of Belgium, prov. and 19 m. N.N.W. Huy, on railway from Mechlin to Liege. P. 840.

LANDERNEAU, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Finistère, on the Landernau, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. Brest. P. 6934. It has a comm. college, a port, a town-hall, hospital, and marine asylum, manufactures of white & printed linens, and bleach-grounds.

LANDERON, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.E. Neuchâtel, at the entrance of the Thiele into Lake Bièvre. P. 1138.

LANDES, a maritime dep. of S.W. France, formed of part of the old prov. Gascogne, bounded N. by the Gironde, E. Garonne and Gers, S. Basses-Pyrénées, and W. the Mediterranean. Area 3599 sq. m. P. 300,839. Surface covered by offsets of the Pyrénées in the S. North of the Adour it is occupied by heaths (*Landes*), whence its name. On the coast are numerous lagoons, communicating with the sea, and between these

are extensive downs, the sands of which are partially fixed by plantations of pines. Chief rivers, the Leyre, Adour, & Gave-de-Pau. Climate mild, unhealthy on the coast. Soil fertile in S. and on the riv. banks. It has mines of iron, coal, & bitumen; timber, and mineral waters, and is divided into 3 arrs., Dax, Mont de Marsan, and St Sever.

LANDES-GENUSSON (LES), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. Napoleon-Vendée, cant. Mortagne-sur-Sèvre. P. 13,317.

LANDEVANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 11 m. E. Lorient. P. 1624.

LANDEWEDNACK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 10 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Ac. 1800. P. 430. Lizard Point, the southernmost land in Great Britain, is in this pa. The singular cove of St Kynan, and the soap rocks, from which steatite is obtained, are also in the vicinity.

LANDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 10 m. S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1689. P. 278.

LANDIRAS, a comm. and vill. of W. France, dep. Gironde, 21 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1922.

LANDIVISLAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 12 m. W.S.W. Morlaix. P. 3317.

LANDIVY, a town of France, dep. and 22 m. N.W. Mayenne. P. 2107.

LANDKEY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. S.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 3126. P. 699.

LANDOUR, a sanatory station of British India, dist. Dehra Doon, 1028 m. N.W. Calcutta. Highest point 7579 feet above the sea. It is situated on a ridge bounding the valley of the Dehra Doon on the N., running nearly E. and W. It was founded for invalids from Meerut and other cantonments in the plains of the N.W. provs. On ascending to the station from the plains, the thermometer has been observed to fall from 90° to 52° Fahr. in a journey of two or three hours. It has barracks, post-office, church, hospital, hotel, temperance-room, library, and many private dwellings. January is the coldest month, temperature 53°-31°, & June is the warmest, the thermometer reaching 79°-54 Fahr.

LANDPORT (formerly *Half-way Houses*), a large suburb of Portsmouth, England, co. Hants, comprising all the buildings beyond the fortifications of Portsea town, and between the suburbs of Southsea and Mile-end Newtown. At its S. extremity is the terminus of the London and Sussex Railway.

LANDRAKE, united pa. with St Erney, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.W. Saltash. Ac. 3745. P. 813.

LANDRECIES, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 11 m. W. Avesnes, cap. cant., on the Sambre. P. 4193.

LANDREVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aube, arr. Bar-sur-Seine. P. 1560.

LANDRIANO, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. & 10 m. N.N.E. Pavia, on the Lambro, cap. dist. P. 2184.

LANDSBERG, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 40 m. N.E. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Warta. P. 14,300, many of whom are Jews. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and new town, with 5 suburbs, 3 churches, a gymnasium, a house of correction, an hospital, and orphan asylum. It has manufs. of woollens, leather, and paper, distilleries and breweries.

LANDSBERG, several small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 22 m. S. Augsburg. P. 3250.—II. E. Prussia, gov. and 28 m. S. Königsberg. P. 1915.—III. prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam. P. 1400.—IV. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 9 m. N.E. Halle. P. 1020.—V. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 33 m. N.E. Oppeln, on the Polish frontier. P. 1000.

LAND'S END, *Bolerium*, a celebrated headland, forming the westernmost land of England, and projecting on the Atlantic, at the W. extremity of co. Cornwall. It is formed of granite cliffs, about 60 feet in height. About 1 m. W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a lighthouse, and fixed lights 88 feet above high water. Lat. 50° 4' 4" N.; lon. 5° 44' 44" W.

LANDSHUT, several towns of Germany.—I. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 39 m. N.E. München. P. (1861) 12,135. It is enclosed by old fortifications, and consists of an old and a new town, with a suburb on an island in the Isar. Principal edifices, a castle, a church, a Cistercian abbey, royal palace, town-hall, several hospitals, convents, lyceum, gymnasium, and other schools. In 1800 the university of Ingolstadt was removed thither, but in 1826 it was transferred to München. Manufs. woollen cloths, hosiery, tobacco, paper, cards, and leather; it has numerous distilleries and breweries, and trade in corn, cattle, and wool.—II. a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. P. 4412, chiefly employed in woollen and linen weaving, and bleaching.—III. a market town of Moravia, gov. and 37 m. S.S.E. Brünn, near the March. P. 1950.—IV. Galicia. [LANCUT.]

LANDSKRON, two towns, Austria.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 37 m. E.S.E. Chrudim, on the Sawaza, and with a station on the Austrian N. States Railway. P. 4620. It has woollen cloth, linen, cotton, stuff, and needle factories, and a large bleaching establishment.—II. Galicia, circ. Wadowice, 18 m. S.W. Cracow. P. 1500.

LANDSKRONA, a fortified seaport town of S. Sweden, læn Malmö, on the Sound, 16 m. N.E. Copenhagen. P. 6092. It has a citadel, a good harbour, and manufs. of leather and tobacco.

LANDSTUHL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, dist. and 16 m. N.E. Deux-Ponts. P. 1920.

LANDULPH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N. Saltash. Ac. 2686. P. 547.

LANDWADE, a pa. of England, co. and 13 m. N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 120. P. 36.

LANE, a co. of U. S., North America, Oregon. P. 4780.

LANE COVE, a post town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 8 m. N. Sydney; noted for its orchards and orange-ries.

LANEAST, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6½ m. W. Launceston. Ac. 2487. P. 244.

LANE END, a market town of England, co. Stafford, in the dist. of the Potteries, and about 3 m. S.E. Stoke, 6 m. E. the Whitmore station of the London and North-Western Railway, in the pa. and parl. bor. of which it is included. P. 16,690. It has a church, schools and chapels, a subscription library, market-hall and branch bank, with manufs. of porcelain and earthenware.

LANEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5½ m. N.E. Tuxford. Ac. 1605. P. 376.

LANERCOST-ABBAY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 12 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 36,510. P. 1519.

LANESBOROUGH, a small market town of Ireland, cos. Longford and Roscommon, on the Shannon. P. 441.

LANFAINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. S.S.W. St Brieuc. P. 2296.

LANGAR, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3442. P. 331.

LANGCLIFFE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bentham, 1 m. N. Settle. Ac. 2550. P. 376, mostly employed in paper and cotton mills.

**LANGDALE** (GREAT and LITTLE), a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Grasmere, 5 m. W.N.W. Ambleside. Ac. 7702. P. 414. Here are several lakes and waterfalls, and the Langdale Pike mountains.

**LANGDON**, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.E. Dover. Ac. 1065. P. 362.—II. (*Hills*), co. Essex, 2 m. N. Hordon-on-the-Hill. Ac. 1775. P. 289. The highest land in the co. is in this pa.—III. (*West*), co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Dover. Ac. 698. P. 106.

**LANGÉAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, cap. cant., on the Allier, 14 m. S.S.E. Brioude. P. 3491. It has manufs. of lace.

**LANGÉAIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 13 m. W.S.W. Tours, on rt. b. of the Loire. P. 3381, mostly engaged in manufs. of bricks and earthenware.

**LANGELAND**, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Fühnen and Laaland. It is, as its name implies, long, extending 33 m. from N. to S., by about 3 m. in average breadth. Area 106sq. m. P. 17,100. Surface level, but slightly more elevated than the neighbouring islands. Corn, apples, flax, timber, and cattle are produced for exportation, and the fishery is important. Principal town, Rudkiøping, on the W. coast.

**LANGELSHEIM**, a market town of Germany, Brunswick, in the Harz, 5 m. N.W. Goslar. P. 1470, chiefly engaged in silver and lead mines.

**LANGEMARCH**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5 m. N.N.E. Ypres. P. 5796.

**LANGEN**, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 9 m. N.E. Darmstadt. P. 2600.

**LANGENAU**, several small towns of Germany.—I. Württemberg, circ. Danube, 10 m. N.E. Ulm. P. 3425.—II. Bohemia, circ. Leitmeritz. P. 2150.

**LANGENBERG**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N. Elberfeld. P. 2355.

**LANGENBIELAU**, four contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 33 m. S.W. Breslau. United pop. 16,300, chiefly employed in manufs. of cotton.

**LANGENBRÜCKEN** and **LANGENBURG**, two vills. of S. Germany; in Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, with a station on the Baden Railway, 7 m. N.E. Bruchsal. P. 1420. It has mineral baths.—II. Württemberg, circ. and near the Jaxt, 46 m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 800.

**LANGENES**, an island of the duchy Schleswig, off its W. coast, 2 m. S. Föhr. Length 6 m. P. 400.

**LANGENHOE**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. S.E. Colchester. Ac. 2104. P. 169.

**LANGENKANDEL**, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., 9 m. S.S.E. Landau. P. 3600.

**LANGENLEUBA**, a vill. of Central Germany, Saxe Altenburg, 9 m. S.E. Altenburg. P. 1738.

**LANGENLOIS**, a market town of Lower Austria, 6 m. N.E. Krems. P. 3200.

**LANGENÖRS**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Leignitz, circ. Lauban. P. 2390. It has woollen and linen manufactures.

**LANGENSALZA**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 19 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Salza. P. 7625. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woven fabrics, paper, and saltpetre.

**LANGENSCHWALBACH**, a town of Nassau, 8 m. N.W. Wiesbaden. P. 2010. It is frequented as a watering-place, and about 200,000 bottles of its mineral waters are annually exported.

**LANGENSELBOLD**, a vill. of Central Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. and 6 m. E.N.E. Hanau. P. 2560.

**LANGENTHAL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 24 m. N.E. Bern. P. 2781.

**LANGENTHAL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Aarwangen, celebrated for making the costumes of the country; cotton, linen, and cigar

manufs. It is the entrepôt for the cheese made in the Lower Simmenthal. P. 2781.

**LANGENWETZENDORF**, a vill. of Central Germany, principality Reuss Schleitz, on the Leube, 5 m. W.N.W. Greitz. P. 1740.

**LANGENZENN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Zenn, 17 m. N.E. Anspach. P. 1975. Manufs. silks, ribbons, and hosiery.

**LANGER-OEGE**, three islets of Hanover, prov. E. Friesland, in the North Sea, opposite Esens, which formed one island previous to an inundation in 1825.

**LANGERWEHE**, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. E. Aachen, with a station on the railway thence to Düren. P. 1300.

**LANGESUND**, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt. Bradsberg, on a small bay of the Skager-rack, 10 m. W.S.W. Laurvig, with 600 inhabitants, a harbour, and trade in timber.

**LANGENZWAAG**, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 18 m. S.E. Leeuwarden. P. 1160.

**LANGFIELD**, a township of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 10 m. S. Halifax. Ac. 2620. P. 4391.

**LANGFORD**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford, 2 m. S. Biggleswade. Ac. 2100. P. 1086.

—II. cos. Berks and Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.E. Lechlade. Ac. 4200. P. 701.—III. co. Essex, 8 m. E.N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 2896. P. 862.—IV. co.

Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Watton. Ac. 1405. P. 62.

—V. co. Notts, 3½ m. N.N.E. Newark. Ac. 2182. P. 161.—VI. (*Budville*), co. Somerset, 3 m.

W.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 1853. P. 457.—VII. (*Little*), co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Ac.

1011. P. 39.—VIII. (*Steeple*), co. Wilts, 8½ m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Ac. 3941. P. 628.

**LANGHAM**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 6 m. N.N.E. Colchester. Ac. 2896. P. 862.

—II. co. Rutland, 2 m. N.W. Oakham. Ac. 3250. P. 206.—III. co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.N.W. Ipswich.

Ac. 951. P. 242.—IV. co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Wells. Ac. 1950. P. 399.

**LANGHIRANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma, cap. comm. P. of comm. 5274. It lies in a plain on the left bank of the Parma.

**LANGHOLM**, a pa. and two vills. of Scotland, co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Dumfries, on the Esk and Ewes rivers, each here crossed by a bridge. Ac. 14,130. P. 2979; do. of vill. 1347. It has a town-hall and gaoil, a cotton factory, looms for woollen plaid and other fabrics, some dye-houses, two branch banks, several libraries and public associations. Meikle, the translator of the *Lusiad*, and Telford the engineer, were born here. *New Langholm* vill. has a pop. of 1211.

**LANGHOLM**, one of the islands in the Swedish Lake Maeler, on which Stockholm is partly built.

**LANGLEY**, several pas., etc. of England.—I. co. Essex, 6½ m. W.S.W. Saffron Waldon. Ac. 1617.

P. 410.—II. co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1474. P. 386.—III. co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 2723. P. 316.—IV. a tything, co.

Wilts, pa. Kington-St-Michael, 2 m. N. Chippenham. P. 549.—V. (*Burrell*), a pa., same co., on the Avon, 1½ m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 1725.

P. 1000.—VI. (*Kirk*), co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Derby. Ac. 2900. P. 648.—VII. (*Marsh or St*

*Mary's*), co. Bucks, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 2 m. E. Slough. Ac. 3895. P. 1874.—VIII. (*Dale*), a township, co. Durham, pa.

Staindrop, 5 m. N. Barnard Castle. Ac. 2378. P. 129. It has lead and silver ore smelting works.

**LANGLEY-POINT**, S. coast of Engl., co. Sussex, extends between Pevensey Bay & Beachy Head.

**LANGNAU**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. E. Bern, in the Emmenthal. P. 5860. It is

the principal mart for the cheese and linen thread of the valley.

LANGNAW, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, Horgen. P. 1043. Cotton and silk manufs.

LANGOAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. W. Lannion. P. 2357.

LANGOEN, the most N. of the Lofoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. Length 35 miles.

LANGOGNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., on the Allier, 23 m. N.E. Mende. P. 8156.—*Langoiran* is a vill., dep. Gironde, 14 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1542.

LANGOIRAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Cadillac. P. 1910.

LANGON, a comm., town, and river port of France, dep. Gironde, 25 m. S.E. Bordeaux, on the Garonne. P. 3142. Its neighbourhood is famed for the growth of the *Vin-de-Grave*.

LANGONNET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 25 m. W. Pontivy. P. 3629.

LANGOSCO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 1694.

LANGPORT, an ancient market town, river port, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the navigable Paret, 32 m. S.S.W. Bath. Ac. 171. P. 1133.

LANGRES, *Andomatumum*, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Hauts-Marne, cap. arr., near the source of the Marne, 18 m. S.S.E. Chaumont, on a mountain 1460 feet high. P. (1861) 10,132. It has a cathedral, Roman arch, town-hall, public library, hospitals, tribunal of commerce, school of geometry, etc., and is the principal seat of the French manufs. of fine cutlery.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a chapelry of England, co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, with a station on a branch of G. Northern Railway, Boston to Lincoln. P. 312.

LANGRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Bath. Ac. 655. P. 102. A battle was fought in this pa. between the royalist and parliamentary armies in 1643.

LANGRIKENBACH, a town, Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, Gottlieben, on L. Constance. P. 1104.

LANGSIDE, a small vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Cathcart, 2 m. S. Glasgow. P. 304. The troops of Mary Queen of Scots, in 1568, were totally defeated here by the Regent Murray.

LANGSTON, a township of England, co. Hants, at the head of Langston harbour, an inlet of the sea, between Portsea and Hayling Islands. [PORTSEA.]

LANGTROT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. E.N.E. Stamford. Ac. 2520. P. 746.

LANGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. York, East Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. New Malton. Ac. 2290. P. 207.—II. (*near Horncastle*), co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. 980. P. 226.—III. (*by Spilsby*), same co., 3 m. N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 1590. P. 188.—IV. (*near Wragby*), co. and 11½ m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 2249. P. 321.—V. (*Great*), co. York, North Riding, 9 m. E.S.E. Richmond. Ac. 1840. P. 239.—VI. (*Herring*), co. Dorset, 7½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1202. P. 241.—VII. (*Long Blandford*), same co., 1½ m. S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1808. P. 174.—VIII. (*Matraver*), same co., 3 m. S.E. Corte Castle. Ac. 2250. P. 733.

LANGTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 2 m. W.S.W. Dunse. Ac. 7150. P. 502.

LANGTREE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 4594. P. 837.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. P. 3054.

LANGUEDOC, an old prov. in the S. of France, the cap. of which was Toulouse, now forming the depts. Tarn, Aude, Hérault, Gard, and Ardeche, with parts of Haute Loire, Haute Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne.—The *Canal of Languedoc ou du Midi*, commences in the Garonne, near Tou-

louse, and terminates in the Lake of Thau, in the Mediterranean. Length 153 miles.

LANGUEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and cant. St Briec. P. 2638.

LANGUIDIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 10 m. N.E. Lorient. P. 6382.

LANGULA, a vill. of Prussia, Saxony, circ. Erfurt, dist. Mühlhausen. P. 1030.

LANGWITH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 5½ m. N. Mansfield. Ac. 1600. P. 328.

LANHYDROCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.S.E. Bodmin. Ac. 1755. P. 197.

LANI, Pacific O., one of the Sandwich Islands.

LANISCAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 17 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. P. 1533.

LANIVET, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Bodmin, within the parl. boundary of which bor. it is included. Ac. 5396. P. 1151.

LANJARON, a market town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Granada, on the S. declivity of the Sierra Nevada. P. 2960. It is much frequented in summer on account of its low temperature and its mineral waters.

LANKERAN, the most S. town of Russian Transcaucasia, dist. Talish, on the Caspian Sea, 40 m. S. the mouth of the Kur; and, since its conquest by the Russians, of commercial importance.

LANLIVERY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1½ m. W. Lostwithiel. Ac. 6790. P. 1657. A railway, 7 m. in length, is here carried on a viaduct across a valley, at an elevation of 95 feet.

LANMEUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 40 m. E.N.E. Brest. P. 2769.

LANNEMEZAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrenées, 17 m. S.E. Tarbes. P. 1607.

LANNEFAX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 13 m. S.S.W. Condom. P. 1546.

LANNILIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Brest. P. 3326.

LANNION, a comm., town, and river-port of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Guer, 65 m. W.N.W. St Briec. P. 6598. It has a harbour accessible to vessels under 200 tons, a pa. church, a comm. college, barracks, hospitals, and a manuf. of linen fabrics.

LANNOY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. E.N.E. Lille. P. 1638.

LANOUVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. and cant. Nortron. P. 1665.

LANPASSUS, a co., U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 875 free, 153 slaves.

LANREATH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. West Looe. Ac. 4878. P. 628.

LANSALLOES, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.S.W. West Looe. Ac. 2985. P. 659.

LANSDOWN, an elevated tract of table-land in England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.W. Bath. It is noted for its breed of sheep.

LANSDOWNE, a co. of W. Australia, at the N.E. extremity of the colony, between lat. 31° 10' and 31° 40' S., lon. 118° and 119° E., having N.W. and S.W. the cos. Carnarvon, Durham, and Beaufort.

LANSING, a town, U. S., N. America, cap. co. Michigan, on Grand River, 110 m. N.W. Detroit.

LANSINGBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson river, 10 m. N.E. Albany. P. 5752; do. of vill. about 4300.

LANS-LE-BOURG, a market town of France, dep. Savoie, 3 m. N.W. Mont Cenis. P. 1529.

LANTAO or LINTAO (Chinese *Ty-ho*), an isl. of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, 17 m. E. Macao, and 1 m. from the mainland. It is long, narrow, and mountainous, with numerous bays and headlands. *Ty-ho* vill. is on its N.W. coast.

LANTAR, an isl., Indian O. [PULO LONTAR.]

**LAN-TCHOU**, a city of China, cap. prov. Kan-su, on the Hoang-ho, lat. 36° 8' N., lon. 103° 50' E.

**LANTIGLOS**, two pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. 1½ m. S.E. Fowey. Ac. 3320. P. 1271.—II. 1 m. S. Camelford, which it includes. Ac. 3951. P. 1620.

**LANTOSCA**, a market town of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 20 m. N. Nice. P. 2417.

**LANTWIT** or **LLANTWIT**, two pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 1½ m. S.E. Neath. Ac. 10,990. P. 2232, chiefly employed in mining.—II. (*Mayor*), a market town and pa., same co., 4 m. S.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 4266. P. 1367.

**LANTWITFYRDRE**, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N.E. Llantrissant. Ac. 5311. P. 4415.

**LANUSEI**, a market town of the island of Sardinia, prov. and 57 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. circ. It has great trade in Muscadel wine. P. 2370.

**LANVOLLOAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 13 m. N.W. St. Brieu. P. 1660.

**LANZAROTE**, the most N.E. of the Canary Isls. Area about 300 sq. m. P. 17,500. Highest point in the N. 2244 ft. It is scantily watered, but yields the finest wine and grapes in the Canaries; other products are barilla and orchill. On its S.E. coast is the town *Arecife*, S. of Teguisse, the cap. of the island.

**LANZO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov., circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Turin, on the Stura. P. 2298. It contains 8 nearly contiguous hamlets, with smelting works and manufs. of iron goods. In its dist. are mines of iron and copper.

**LAODICEA**, two ancient cities of Asia Minor.—I. the *Laodicea* of Scripture, now in ruins (Turk. *Eski-Hissar*), Anatolia, was near an affluent of the *Menderes* (*Maender*), about 48 m. S.E. Allah Shehr (Philadelphia). Its remains comprise extensive portions of walls, two theatres, several temples, and a massive bridge.—II. (*Laodicea Combusta*, Turk. *Yorgan Ladike*), pash. and 22 m. N.N.W. Konia; has also various remains of antiquity on and around its site.—The ancient *Laodicea ad Mare*, Syria, is the modern *Latakia*.

**LAON**, *Landunum*, a city of France, cap. dep. Aisne, 74 m. N.E. Paris. P. (1861) 10,090. Principal edifices, a cathedral, prefecture, with a valuable library; a leaning tower, town-hall, citadel, two hospitals, barracks, theatre, comm. college, and workhouse. Under the French kings of the 1st and 2d races, *Laon* was a place of importance, and it remained the last possession of the Carolingian dynasty under Louis v., the foundations of whose massive castles still remain. *Laon* has manufs. of nails, coarse cloth, leather, earthen-ware, etc.; and in its vicinity are numerous vineyards. Here, on 9th and 10th March 1814, a sanguinary battle was fought between Napoleon I. and the allies under Blücher.

**LAOS**, a country, or a series of separate and partially independent states, in S.E. Asia, surrounded by or intermixed with the Burmese and Siamese doms. Boundaries, area, and population, unknown to Europeans. The states traversed by the *Menam* and *Menam-kong* rivers are said to have a fertile soil, but to be thinly peopled, the inhabitants living mostly in migratory hordes. Products similar to those of Siam, to which country many Laos tribes are tributary. In habits, customs, religion, and language, the Laos resemble the Burmese and Siamese; they are divided into the *tatouing* tribe, and the tribe who hold the practice in detestation. Their money is in the form of ingots, of impure metal, extracted from the mines which abound in the country. The people are peaceable, patient, superstitious, simple, and faithful, holding theft in horror. They cultivate rice, melons, and maize, and sell ivory and

skins to the Chinese; and trade in gold dust, silver, copper ores, gums, lac, wax, and dye-wood in exchange for pottery, glass, etc.

**LA PAZ**, Bolivia. [**PAZ** (LA).]

**LAPEER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,754.—*La Porte* is a town in Lapeer co., Indiana.

**LAPFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Ac. 3819. P. 677.

**LAPHUN XAI**, a town of Siam, cap. a small Laos state, on rt. b. of the *Me-nam*, 15 m. S. of *Zieng Mai*. P. 12,000.

**LAPIO**, a comm. & vill. S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 13 m. W.N.W. St. Angelo del Lombardi. P. 2309.

**LAPLAND**, a region of North Europe, belonging partly to Russia and partly to Sweden and Norway, between lat. 64° and 71° N., lon. 10° and 42° E., having S. Finland and Sweden, W. Norway, N. the Arctic Ocean, and E. the White Sea. Estimated area 150,000 sq. m., about two-thirds being included in the Russian dom. It is inhabited by the *Lapps*, a diminutive race, divided into the fisher *Lapps* of the sea-coast, and the nomade *Lapps* of the interior. Estimated pop. in Norway 5000, Sweden 4000 (Lutherans); in Russia 8800, belonging to the Greek church. The Bible has been translated into different dialects of the *Lapp* language. Surface mountainous in the W., elsewhere mostly level, and abounding in lakes. Principal rivers, the *Tornea*, *Kemi*, and *Kola*. It contains only a few scattered vills., the principal, in the Russian portion, being *Enontekiis*, *Enare*, and *Kola*. Swedish Lapland or *Lappmark* is comprised in the *læns* *Pitea* and *Umea*. Climate very cold during nine months of the year, July and August extremely hot. Barley grows as far N. as lat. 70°.

**LA PLATA**, South America. [**PLATA**.]

**LAPLEY** or **LAPPELE**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3½ m. W.S.W. Penkridge. Ac. 3740. P. 962.

**LAPORTE**, a co., U. S., North America, Indiana. P. (1860) 22,919.

**LAPTE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. and 6 m. N.W. Brioude. P. 3048.

**LA PUEBLA**, Mexico. [**PUEBLA** (LA).]

**LAPWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 2971. P. 674.

**LAR**, a town of Persia, cap. prov. Laristau, and formerly of an Arabian kingdom, 180 m. S.E. Shiraz. P. 12,000. (?) It stands in an extensive plain, has a bazaar, and it is the seat of some manufs. of arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics.

**LARACHE**, a town of Morocco. [**EL-ARAISH**.]

**LARACOR**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2 m. S.E. Trim. Ac. 8335. P. 1918.

**LARAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 7 m. E. Cavan. Ac. 17,281. P. 5170.

**LARAJAISE**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Rhone, arr. Lyon, cant. St. Symphorien-sur-Oise. P. 2659.

**LARAME PEAK**, a summit of the Rocky Mountains, North America, 6500 feet.

**LARANJEIRAS**, a town of Brazil, prov. Sergipe, on l. b. of the *Cotindiba*, 20 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. P. 3000.

**LARBERT**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 2 m. N.W. Falkirk. Ac. 4054. P. 4999, including the vill. of *Carron*. Birthplace of the celebrated traveller Bruce.

**LARCHAMP**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Mayenne, cant. Ernée. P. 2205.

**LARDARELLO**, Central Italy. [**MONTI CERBOLI**.]

**LA RECCA**, a subterranean watercourse, which disappears in the mountains above Trieste and reappears near the sea. It is proposed to drive a horizontal shaft into the hill for water supply to Trieste.

LAREDO, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Santander, 34 m. W.N.W. Bilbao. P. 2980.

LAREN, two comm. and vill. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Gelderland, 8 m. N.E. Zutphen. P. 2750.—II. N. Holland, S.E. Nearden. P. 1530.

LARGENTIÈRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Ligne, 21 m. S.W. Privas. P. 2992. Manufs. silk fabrics.

LARGO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on an inlet of the Firth of Forth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Leven. Ac. 7585. P. 2626. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing, and has a harbour. Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," was born here in 1676.

LARGS, a seaport and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on a bay of same name, 22 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Ac. of pa. estimated at 22,381. P. 3620; do. of town 2638. It has a church, baths, library, branch banks, steamboat pier, and manufs. of cotton, and is a favourite resort for sea-bathers. A great victory was obtained here in 1263 by Alexander III., over Haeco, King of Norway, and numerous tumuli mark the field of battle.

LARGB, a post town of New South Wales, co. Durham, 4 m. N. Maitland. P. 141.

LARH, a large market town of British India, dist. and 50 m. S.E. Goruckpore, N.W. provs.

LARI, a market town of Central Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Pisa. Pop. of comm. 9161.

LARI, a town of Central Africa, on the N.W. shore of Lake Tchad, 100 m. N.W. Kouka.

LARINO (*Larinum*), a town of South Italy, cap. circ., prov., dist. & 22 m. N.E. Campobasso. P. 6152. A vast amphitheatre, 2 temples, baths, and other remains, show the importance of the ancient city.

LARISSA or YENITCHER, a town of European Turkey, cap. prov. Thessaly, on rt. b. of the Salmebra (ancient *Peneus*), 20 m. from the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 39° 37' N.; lon. 21° 28' E. P. 25,000, of whom 3-4ths are Turks. It has many mosques, and manufs. of silk and cotton goods.

LARISTAN, a maritime prov. of Persia, having S. the Persian Gulf, and landward the provs. Fars and Kerman. It is an arid and sandy waste, with salt steppes; salt, silk, and camels are the chief products. The coast is inhabited by independent Arab tribes. Chief town, Lar.

LARKE, a river of England, rises in S.W. of Suffolk, and flows past Bury-St-Edmunds into the Ouse, near Ely, co. Cambridge, to which it is navigable.

LARKHALL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Dalserf, 9 m. W.N.W. Lanark. P. 2685.

LARKHANA, a fortified town of Sind, cap. a dist., 145 m. N.W. Hyderabad, and 7 m. W. of the Indus, with which it communicates by the Larkhana Canal. Pop. from 10,000 to 12,000. It has a citadel, formerly the artillery dépôt of the Sind Ameer, a bazaar, manufactures of silk and cotton goods, and one of the chief corn markets of the country.

LARLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. East-Harling. Ac. 1548. P. 181.

LARNE, a market and seaport town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on Lough Larne, an inlet of the sea, 17½ m. N.N.E. Belfast. P. 2766. It has manufactures of cotton, sail-cloth, and ropes, with bleaching-grounds and lime-works.

LARNICA or LARNECA (*Citium*), a town of the island Cyprus, Mediterranean Sea, near its S. coast, in a bay formed by Capes Kiti and Pyla, 23 m. S.E. Lefkosia. Pop. about 10,000. It is the principal seat of commerce of Cyprus, and the residence of European merchants and consuls. It has regular steam communication with Trieste, Constantinople, Smyrna, Syria, Alexandria, Mar-

seille, and occasionally with Liverpool. It does not possess a harbour, but the bay affords excellent anchorage. It has a citadel, cisterns, and numerous vestiges of antiquity.

LAROCHE, a vill., Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, on the Ourthe, 14 m. N.W. Bastogne. P. 1334.

LA RODA, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Albacete. P. 4572. Celebrated for its defence against the Carlists in 1840.

LARRACK, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 15 m. S. Ormuz.

LARRAGA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 20 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. P. 1512.

LARS, a strong fort and vill. of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the road to Georgia, N.N.E. Danil.

LARTINGTON, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Barnard Castle. Ac. 5299. P. 192.

LA RUE, a co. of the U.S., North America, in centre of Kentucky. Area 218 sq. m. P. 5991 free, 900 slaves.

LARUNS, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Pau. P. 2370.

LARVEGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. Pop. of comm. 4054.

LA SALLE, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Illinois, on the Illinois river, at the S. terminus of the Michigan Canal, and on Central Railway. P. 4000.

LA SALLE, a county of U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 48,332.

LA SALLE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. 2112.

LASALLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arr. Vigan, cap. cant. P. 2541.

LASCUARRE, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. Huesca. P. 978.

LASGIRD, a fortified vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 15 m. S.W. Semnoon, on a mound.

LASHAM, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.W. Alton. Ac. 1769. P. 235.

LASK or LASKO, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 48 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, on the Grabowka. P. 3368. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

LAS PALMAS, Canary islands. [CANARY.]

LASSA or H'LIASSA ("Land of the Divine Intelligence"), the cap. city of Tibet, and residence of the Dalai or Grand Lama, on the Mourau river, an affluent of the San-po. Lat. 80° 48' N.; lon. 91° 25' E. 9500 feet above the sea. Pop. conjectured to be about 24,000, besides a garrison of 3000 Chinese cavalry. It has numerous towers, bazaars, and temples. The great temple of Buddha, also the residence of the Grand Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Tibet and E. Asia, is a vast square edifice, covering, with its precincts, many acres, its centre being surmounted by a gilded dome; contiguous to it, on its four sides, are four celebrated monasteries, said to be inhabited by 4000 recluses, and greatly resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of the Buddhist religion & philosophy. It is the "Rome" of Buddhism. *Lassa* is also a place of trade in silk, wool, goats' hair, woollen, cashmere, and linen fabrics, velvets, assafoetida, bezoar, fruits, bullion, and precious stones; its commerce, extending to Hindostan, China, and many parts of Central Asia, and its lapidaries, workers in metal, and engravers, are said to equal the Chinese.

LASSAN, a town of Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Stralsund, on the Peene. P. 1990.

LASSAY, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. and 10 m. N.N.E. Mayenne. P. 2504.

LASSEUBE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, 6 m. E.N.E. Oleron. P. 2672.

LASSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. N.W. Gloster. Ac. 535. P. 73.

**LASSWADE**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.E. Edinburgh, near the N. B. Railway, on the North Esk river. Ac. 10,678. P. 5688. It has a carpet manufactory, gunpowder, paper, and oatmeal mills, an iron and brass foundry, coal mines, etc. Pop. of vill. 713.

**LASTINGHAM**, a pa., England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Pickering. Ac. 24,663. P. 1597.

**LASTRA** or **GANGALANDI**, a vill. of Central Italy, 5 m. W. Florence, on l. b. of the Arno. P. 9380. It is the centre of important manufactures of straw hats.

**LASWARI**, a vill. of Brit. India, 68 m. N.W. Agra, in territory of Alwur. Here the British forces defeated those of Sindia, under Lord Leake, in 1803.

**LATA**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 45 m. N.W. Van. It is strongly garrisoned.

**LATACUNGA**, a town of S. Amer. [TACUNGA.]

**LATAKIA** or **LATAKIEH**, *Laodicea ad Mare*, a seaport town of Syria, pash. and 75 m. N. Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in lat. 35° 30' N., lon. 35° 48' E. P. 7000 or 8000. It consists of an upper and a lower town, separated by gardens. The lower town, which is the principal resort of the seafaring pop., borders on a well-sheltered but shallow harbour. It has a custom-house and several warehouses. The upper town, dilapidated by the effects of an earthquake in 1822, has narrow and irregular streets; flat-roofed stone houses; several Greek churches and mosques; a Roman triumphal arch, and many remains of the ancient city. Principal exports, tobacco, of a fine flavour, which is grown on the fields near, cotton, wax, scammony, and sponge. Imports sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, printed goods, and woollens. [LADICIA.]

**LATHINGDON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12½ m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 3672. P. 430.

**LATERINA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Arezzo, on the Arno. P. 2067. It has mineral springs.

**LATERZA**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, 25 m. N.W. Taranto. P. 5081.

**LATHAM ISLAND**, near E. coast of Africa, lat. 6° 54' S., lon. 40° E.; is about 1000 feet in length, and a few years ago was covered with guano.

**LATHBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1 m. N. Newport Pagnell, and 5 m. from the Wolverton station of the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 1294. P. 147.

**LATHERON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, North Sea, 14 m. S.W. Wick. Ac. about 140,000. P. 8571. It has valuable fisheries, and here are several ancient remains.

**LATHOM**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. E. Ormskirk, on the Douglas. Ac. 8651. P. 3385. It has an endowed school and almshouse.

**LATIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Brindisi. P. 4927.

**LATILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. W.N.W. Poitiers. P. 1181.

**LATISANA**, a market town of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Udine, on l. b. of the Tagliamento. P. 4000.

**LATUM**, an ancient division of Italy, on the W., extending from the Tiber on the N. to the Garigliano on the S., and eastward to the range of the Apennines. Now comprising, in whole or part, the delegations Roma, Frosinone, Velletri, and Terra di Lavoro.

**LATOUR D'AUVERGNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cant. Issoire. P. 2070.

**LA TOUR DE PEILZ**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud. P. 1343.

**LATRONICO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. circ., 40 m. S.E. Potenza. P. 2963.

**LATTAKOO**, a populous town of South Africa, Bechuana country, lat. 27° 10' S., lon. 24° 30' E. *Old Lattakoo* is 33 m. N.E. ward.

**LATTA-LATTA ISLES**, a group in the Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo, lat. 0° 15' S., lon. 1° 27' E. The largest is 25 m. in circumf.

**LATTARICO**, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 2165.

**LATTIER (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and on the Isère, 7 m. S.W. St Marcellin. P. 1661.

**LATTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 16 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1605. P. 196.—II. co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.N.W. Cricklade. Ac. 1680. P. 308.

**LAUBACH**, a town of Central Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 15 m. E.S.E. Giessen. P. 2040. It has iron foundries.

**LAUBAN** or **LUBEN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Leignitz, cap. circ., on the Queiss. P. 6800, employed in manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton, linen, and tobacco.

**LAUCHA**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut. P. 1675.

**LAUCHEIM**, a market town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Jaxt. P. 872.

**LAUCHSTÄDT**, a town of Prussian Saxony, 8 m. S.S.W. Halle. P. 1430. It has sulphur baths.

**LAUDA**, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Tauber. P. 1100.

**LAUDENBACH**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 7 m. E.S.E. Mergentheim. P. 1520.

**LAUDER**, a royal and parl. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, cap. dist. of Lauderdale, on the Leader, 23 m. S.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 34,981. P. 2198; do. of parl. bor. 1137. It has a town-house, several libraries, and a branch bank. The town estate consists of about 1700 ac. The bor. unites with Haddington, etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 465*l*. *Lauderdale* anciently comprised the W. district of Berwickshire.

**LAUDERDALE**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 653 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,683 free, 6737 slaves.—II. in E. of Mississippi. Area 700 sq. m. P. 8225 free, 5088 slaves.—III. in W. of Tennessee. Area 474 sq. m. P. 4705 free, 2854 slaves.

**LAUDUN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 13 m. N.E. Uzès, on the Tave. P. 2370.

**LAUBENBURG**, a duchy of the Germanic Confederation, situated between lat. 52° 21' and 53° 48' N., lon. 10° 13' and 11° 3' E., bounded N. by Lübeck, E. Mecklenburg Schwerin, S. by the Elbe and W. by Holstein. Area 404 sq. m. P. (1860) 50,147. Surface flat, sandy in centre, and marshy in S. On its E. borders are several lakes, the chief of which are the Ratzeburger See and Schaal See. Principal rivers, the Stecknitz and Delvenau. It is divided into 3 aunts., Ratzeburg, Lauenburg, and Schwarzenbek.—*Lauenburg*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Elbe, at the mouth of the Delvenau or Stecknitz canal, 27 m. S.E. Hamburg. Pop. of town proper 1200, with suburbs 3800. It has a custom-house and an extensive transit trade.

**LAUBENBURG**, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 68 m. E.N.E. Köslin, on rt. b. of the Leba. P. 4000. Manuf. woollens and linens.

**LAUENEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Ober Simmenthal. P. 649.

**LAUENSTEIN**, two market towns of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.S.E. Dresden. P. 761.—II. Hanover, E.S.E. Hildesheim. P. 849.

**LAUF**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 10 m. E.N.E. Nürnberg, on the Pegnitz. P. 3015. It has manufactures of wire, brass,

needles, and plate glass.—*Laufach* is a vill., 8 m. E.N.E. Aschaffenburg. P. 1080.

LAUFEN, a town, Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the valley of Laufen, on road to Delemont. P. 1132.

LAUFEN, a frontier town of Upper Bavaria, on the Salzach, 10 m. N.N.W. Salzburg. P. 1800, employed in ship-building and navigation.

LAUFENBURG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, circ. Laufen, on the Rhine. P. 667.

LAUFEN-URWIESEN, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Andelfingen. P. 702.

LAUFEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Neckar, 6 m. S.S.W. Heilbronn. P. 4000. It has three churches, a convent, and a palace, and is mentioned in records of the 9th century.

LAUGHARNE, an ancient munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, co. and 9 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen, on the estuary of the Taff and Towy. Ac. 14,703. P. of pa. 1868.

LAUGHTON, several pas. of England.—I co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1109. P. 152.—II co. Lincoln, 1½ m. S.E. Falingham, to which the vicinity is united. Ac. 1136. P. 71.—III co. and 18 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 4698. P. 515.—IV co. Sussex, 5½ m. E.N.E. Lewes. Ac. 5075. P. 742.—V. (*en le Morthen*), co. York, West Riding, 10½ m. E. Sheffield. Ac. 3545. P. 736.

LAUNGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Danube, 26 m. N.W. Augsburg. P. 3825. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics.

LAUJAR or LANJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Almería, on the S. slope of the Sierra Nevada. P. 2980. It has manufs. of cloth.

LAUN, a town of Bohemia, gov. Prague, circ. Rakonitz, on the Eger. P. 2010. It has mineral springs.

LAUNCELLS, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. E.S.E. Stratton. Ac. 6179. P. 693.

LAUNCESTON, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it is joint cap. with Bodmin, on the Kenese, a tributary of the Tamar, 12 m. N.W. Tavistock. Ac. of pa. 2629. P. of bor. 2069. Chief buildings, the castle, founded by the anc. Cornish princes, an ancient church, national school, guildhall, gaol, and union workhouse. It has also a library, a philosophical society, and Queen Elizabeth free grammar school. It is a polling-place for the E. div. of co., and sends one mem. to H. of Commons. Assizes held at Bodmin. Reg. elect. (1864) 443.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Tasmania, the second in importance on the island, at the N. extremity of co. Cornwall, and at the head of the navigation of the river Tamar, 35 m. above its estuary at Port Dalrymple, and at the junction of the N. and S. Esk with the Tamar, 98 m. N. Hobart Town. P. (1861) 10,359. *Launceston* is the entrepôt and chief seat of export for agricultural produce in Tasmania, and has extensive traffic with Australia. It was made a free port in 1845. Imports (1859) 501,510*l.*; exports 639,351*l.*

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 4½ m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 710. P. 107.

LAUNOWITZ, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Budweis, near Tabor. P. 685.

LAUNTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. E.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 3550. P. 711.

LAUPEN, a small town of Switzerland, cant. and 11 m. W.S.W. Bern, on the Sarine. P. 724. Near this the Swiss, under Rodolph of Erlach, defeated the Austrian forces, 21st June 1339.

LAUFERSWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Signau, on the river Erume. P. 2682.

LAUFERSWYLVIERTEL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Signau. P. 738.

LAUPHEIM, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Rottum. P. 3120. It has a castle.

LAUREANA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio, cap. cant., 10 m. E.S.E. Nicotera. P. 5074.

LAUREANA (*Cilento*), a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Vallo della Lucania. P. 1623.

LAUREL, a post vill., U. S., N. America, Indiana, co. Franklin, on the Whitewater, 15 m. W.N.W. Brookville. P. 1000.—II. a vill., Delaware, co. Sussex, on Broad Creek, 52 m. S. Dover. P. 1500.—III. a co. in S.E. Kentucky. Area 430 sq. m. P. 5302 free, 186 slaves. Cap. London.

LAUREL HILL, a long, straight, narrow mountain ridge in S. W. Pennsylvania, between Somerset on the E. and Fayette and Westmoreland cos. on the W.—II. a beautiful cemetery within the limits of the city, and 3¼ m. N.W. the State-House of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill.

LAURENCEKIRK, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 10 m. N. Montrose. Ac. of pa. 5381. P. 2100, do. of town 1611. It has linen-weaving and manufacture of snuff-boxes. P., including vill., 1519.

LAURENCE (Str), several pas. of England.—I co. Essex, 8 m. E.S.E. Maldon. Ac. 2820. P. 184.—II co. Kent, 1 m. W. Ramsgate. Ac. 4431. P. 3287.—III co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Ac. 1750. P. 502. [LAURENCE (Str).]

LAURENCE (Str), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1751. P. 205.

LAURENS, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of S. Carolina. Area 920 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,658 free, 18,200 slaves.—II. a co. in centre of Georgia. Area 763 sq. m. P. 3729 free, 3269 slaves.—III. a township of New York, 71 m. W. Albany. P. 2168.

LAURENT (Str), a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 16 m. N.W. Ghent. P. 2580.

LAURENT (Str), numerous comms., towns, and vill. of France.—I. (*de la Salangue*), dep. E. Pyrénées, 7 m. N.E. P. Pignagnan. P. 4485.—II. (*du Pont*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., 14 m. N. Grenoble. P. 1761.—III. (*de Médoc*), dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 25 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. P. 3159.—IV. (*sur Gorre*), dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Gorre, 14 m. W.S.W. Limoges. P. 2360.—V. (*de Cerdans*), dep. E. Pyrénées, 10 m. S.W. Ceret. P. 2173.—VI. (*de Chamouset*), dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Lyon. P. 1799.—VII. (*d'Olé*), dep. Aveyron, on the Lot, 24 m. N. Millhau. P. 1962.—VIII. (*de Terra Gatie*), dep. Manche, 9 m. S.S.E. Avranches. P. 1295.—IX. (*de la Plaine*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Beaupréau. P. 1729.—X. (*de l'Ain*), dep. Ain, arr. Bourg. P. 1477.—XI. (*de Neste*), dep. H. Pyrénées, 14 m. E.N.E. Bagnères. P. 1534.—XII. (*en Royans*), dep. Drome, 23 m. E.N.E. Valence. P. 1096.—XIII. (*du Pape*), dep. Ardèche, on the Erioux, 9 m. N.E. Privas. P. 1301.—XIV. (*des Bains*), same dep., 16 m. W.N.W. Largentiere, celebrated for its saline thermal baths. P. 727.—XV. (*sur Sevre*), dep. Vendée, on the Sevre Nantaise, 3 m. S.E. Mortagne. P. 2562.—XVI. a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arr. Corte. P. 1266.

LAURENZANA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. circ., 15 m. S.S.E. Potenza. P. 7043.

LAURIA, an ancient town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Lagonegro. P. 9163. It has manufs. of coarse linen fabrics.

LAURIERE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, 23 m. N.N.E. Limoges. P. 1484.

LAURINO, a small town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. circ., on the Calore, 11 m. W.S.W. Diano. P. 2142.

LAURISTON or LAWERSTON, a vill. of Scotland,

- co. Stirling, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Falkirk. P. 1265, partly employed in nail-making and weaving.
- LAURATO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. circ. 9 m. S.E. Il Vallo. P. 1528.
- LAURO**, two vill. of S. Italy.—I. prov. Caserta, 16 m. E. Gaeta.—II. prov. Avellino, 6 m. S.E. Nola, cap. circ. P. 1744.
- LAURVIG**, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, cap. amt., on an inlet of the Skagerrack, 65 m. S.S.W. Christiania. P. 3400. It has a cannon foundry, snuff factories, and distilleries.
- LAUSANNE**, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Vaud,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Ouchy, its port on the N. shore of the Lake of Geneva, and on the S. slope of the Jorat hills, 450 feet above the lake, and 1700 feet above the sea, 32 m. N.E. Geneva, at the junction of the Flon and Louve. Altitude 1634 feet. Mean temp. of year 48°9, winter 32°9, summer 64°7, Fahr. P. (1860) 20,515. Chief edifices, a cathedral, cantonal hospital, lunatic asylum, penitentiary, barracks, and theatre. Its educational institutions comprise an academy with 14 professors, a cantonal college, military, drawing, and other schools, numerous literary societies, and collections of art and science; manufactures of woollen cloths, paper, leather, and jewellery, are carried on. It has several public baths, libraries, an English chapel, etc. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Leman.
- LAUSEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Basle, list. Liestal. P. 743.
- LAUSIGK**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 2950. It has manufactures of woollens and linens, and mineral baths.
- LAUSSONNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 10 m. S.E. Le Puy. P. 1552.
- LAUT**, an isl., E. Archipelago. [PULO-LAUT.]
- LAUTENBACH**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Colmar, cant. Guebwiller. P. 1983.
- LAUTENBURG**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Marienwerder. P. 2050.
- LAUTENTHAL**, a town of Hanover, dist. and 5 m. N.N.W. Clausthal, in the Harz. P. 2032.
- LAUTER**, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, forming in part of its course its boundary with France, joins the Rhine at Neuborg. Length 44 miles.
- LAUTER**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau. P. 2579. It has coal mines and vitriol works.
- LAUTERBACH**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 14 m. W.N.W. Fulda. P. 2300. Has 2 churches, & paper mills.
- LAUTERBERG**, a town of Hanover, 14 m. S.E. Clausthal. P. 3838. Has mines of iron and coal.
- LAUTERBOURG**, a fortified frontier comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Lauter, near its confl. with the Rhine, 34 m. N.E. Strasbourg. P. 2156. It has iron works and potash factories. In 1793 the French took it by forcing the famous lines of Lauterbourg.
- LAUTERBRUNNEN**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 33 m. S.E. Bern, in the Oberland. P. 1757, inhabiting scattered residences, in a valley watered by the White Lütchine, celebrated for its picturesque grandeur, and so confined, that in summer the sun does not appear before 7 o'clock a.m., nor in winter before noon, and which contains the *Staubach*, and numerous other cascades.
- LAUTERECKEN**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, at the junction of the Lauter with the Glan, 17 m. N.W. Kaiserslautern. P. 1160.
- LAUTREC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Castres. P. 3257.
- LAUZERTE**, a comm. & town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. Moissac. P. 3096.
- LAUZUN**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.E. Marmande. P. 1237.
- LAVACA**, a co., U. S., North America, Texas. P. 4238 free, 1707 slaves.
- LAVAGNA**, a maritime town, North Italy, prov. Genoa,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., on the Gulf of Genoa. P. 6026.
- LAVAGNA**, a vill., Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 6 m. E. Verona. P. 1652.
- LAVAL**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Mayenne, on the Mayenne, 41 m. E. Rennes. P. 28,142. Principal buildings, a castle, now a prison, a cathedral, two hospitals, prefecture, town-hall, linen hall, theatre, comm. college, and public library. It has manufs. of linen thread, cotton handkerchiefs, and calico; bleach and dye works, tanneries, marble works. It was taken by the English in 1466, but retaken by the French in the following year, and suffered greatly in the Vendean war at the end of the last century.
- LAVANT**, a river of Austria, Carinthia, joins the Drave at Lavamünde, after a S. course of 40 m.
- LAVANT**, a river of England, co. Sussex, rises at Lavant, flows past Chichester, and enters its harbour after a S.W. course of 10 miles.
- LAVANT (EAST)**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Chichester. Ac. 2884. P. 421.
- LAVARDAC** and **LAVARDENS**, two towns of S.W. France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Baise, 16 m. W. Agen. P. 2025.—II. dep. Gers, 8 m. N.N.W. Auch, with warm baths. P. 1075.
- LAVAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arr., on the Agout, 23 m. S.W. Albi. P. 7438. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of silk damasks, and it is the entrepôt for the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. In the 13th century it was the stronghold of the Albigenes, from whom it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort, with much barbarity.
- LAVELANET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 12 m. E. Foix. P. 3006, mostly employed in the manuf. of fine woollens.
- LAVELLO**, *Labellum*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Melfi. P. 5366.
- LAVENDON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Olney. Ac. 2320. P. 820.
- LAVENHAM** or **LANHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. of pa. 2887. P. 1823. Manufs. hemp.
- LAVENO** and **LAVENZA**, two market towns, N. Italy.—I. prov. and 23 m. W.N.W. Como, on Lake Maggiore. P. 1468.—II. prov. and 5 m. W. Massa, on the Gulf of Genoa.
- LAVENTIE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. N.E. Bethune. P. 4584.
- LAVER**, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*High*), 6 m. N.N.E. Epping. Ac. 1894. P. 471.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. N.N.E. Epping. Ac. 968. P. 168.—III. (*Magdalen*), 12 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1228. P. 213.
- LAVERNOCK**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S. Cardiff. Ac. 1014. P. 89.
- LAVERSTOKE**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 2 m. N.E. Whitchurch. Ac. 1530. P. 122.—II. co. Wilts,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1675. P. 631.
- LAVERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Frome. Ac. 1034. P. 164.
- LAVEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Cavan. Ac. 10,678. P. 8496.
- LAVIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Campagna. P. 2407. Cap. circ.
- LAVINGTON (MARKET)**, a town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the N. border of Salisbury Plain, 5 m. S. Devizes. Ac. of pa. 4792. P. 1583.
- LAVINGTON (WEST)**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Corby. Ac. 4193. P. 380.—II. co. Wilts, 6 m. S. Devizes. Ac. 6283. P. 1589.

**LAVIS**, a market town of Austria, in the Tirol, circ. and 5 m. N. Trent. P. 2207.

**LAVIT**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. S.W. Castel-Sarrasin. P. 1547.

**LAVORO** (TERRA-*DI*), Italy. [CASERTA.]

**LAVRAS**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 120 m. S.W. Ouro-Preto. P. (with dist.) 12,000.

**LAWAH**, a town of India, territory of Mewar, in lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 73° 53' E. P. 3000.

**LAWFORD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 1½ m. W. Manningtree. Ac. 2679. P. 843.—II. (*Church*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. W.N.W. Rugby. Ac. 1865. P. 811.—III. (*Long*), a township, same co., pa. Newbold-on-Avon, 2 m. N.N.W. Rugby. P. 601.

**LAWHADEN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N.W. Narberth. Ac. 4490. P. 647.

**LAWHITTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.S.E. Launceston. Ac. 2629. P. 435.

**LAWRENCE**, several cos., etc., U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Alabama. Area 758 sq. m. P. (1860) 7187 free, 6788 slaves.—II. in S. of Tennessee. Area 564 sq. m. P. 8160 free, 1160 slaves.—III. in S. of Mississippi. Area 790 sq. m. P. 5517 free, 8696 slaves.—IV. in N. of Kentucky. Area 442 sq. m. P. 7455 free, 146 slaves.—V. in S. of Ohio. Area 430 sq. m. P. 23,249.—VI. in centre of Indiana. Area 498 sq. m. P. 13,692.—VII. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 354 sq. m. P. 9214.—VIII. in N.E. Arkansas. Area 1363 sq. m. P. 8878 free, 494 slaves.—IX. in Missouri. P. 8562 free, 284 slaves.—X. a township of Ohio, co. Stark, on the Ohio Canal.—XI. a township of New York, 25 m. N.E. Canton.—XII. New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Trenton.—XIII. Ohio, co. Tuscarawas, with three vills.—XIV. Iowa, co. Marion.—XV. in W., a co. of Pennsylvania. Area 358 sq. m. P. 22,999.—XVI. Essex, co. Massachusetts.—*Lawrenceburg* and *Lawrenceville* are the names of many small places in the U. S., the chief towns being the cap. of Dearborn, co. Indiana, on Ohio River, 22 m. below Cincinnati.

**LAWRENCE**, a town of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, co. Essex, on l. b. of the Merrimack, 26 m. N. Boston. P. (1860) 8283. In the course of a few years this place has risen from a mere village to a manufacturing town of great importance. In 1845 a dam across the Merrimack was constructed here, by which a fall of 28 feet of water was obtained, and a canal formed for leading the water to the mills. Here are extensive linen, cotton, woollen factories, and an iron foundry. It has a town-hall, gaol, 12 churches, public schools, literary association, two or three newspapers, a bank, and a savings' bank. The town was incorporated in 1847.

**LAWRENCE**, a post-town of New South Wales, 25 m. from mouth of the Clarence river.

**LAWRENCE** (GULF OF *St*), a large inlet of the Atlantic, North America, between lat. 46° and 52° N., lon. 58° and 65° W., surrounded by the British colonial territories of Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland. The two last mostly shut it off on the E. from the ocean, with which it communicates by three passages, the most N. being the Strait of Belleisle, and the S. the Gut of Canso. Average length and breadth 280 miles each. On its W. side are the Bays of Chaleur and Miramichi, and the estuary of the St Lawrence river. It contains Anticosti, Prince Edward, the Magdalen, and many other islands. Its fisheries are highly important.

**LAWRENCE** (*St*), an important river of North America, forming part of the N. boundary of the U. S., and watering the finest portion of British America, has its remotest sources in the western

tributaries of Lake Superior. One of these, the St Louis, in lat. 47° 45' N., lon. 93° W., flows E., and enters the S.W. extremity of that lake. Passing through the chain of great lakes, it leaves Lake Ontario at Kingston; here it takes the name of the Iroquois, and flowing N.E. forms the wide expanses called Lakes St Francis, St Louis, and St Peter. It is first called St Lawrence after passing Montreal. Below Quebec it forms a broad estuary, and it enters the Gulf of St Lawrence at Gaspé Point, by a mouth 100 m. wide. Length from Lake Ontario to the Gulf 750 m., entire length 2150 m. The basin of the St Lawrence is estimated to contain 297,000 sq. m., of which 94,000 are covered with the waters of the great lakes. The river proper receives many important tributaries, namely, the Ottawa, St Maurice, and Saguenay from the N., and the Richlieu, St Francis, and Chaudière from the S. The tide rises to the district of Three Rivers. Ships of the line ascend to Quebec, and vessels of 600 tons to Montreal. The navigation is continued hence by canals to Kingston on Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, and even to Lake Superior.

**LAWRENCE** (*St*), a pa. of Ireland, co. and a part of the city of Limerick. Ac. 279. P. 1373.

**LAWRENCE** (*St*) or **CLARK ISLAND**, an island in Behring Sea. Lat. 63° N.; lon. 170° W. Length, E. to W., 80 m., breadth 30 miles.

**LAWRENCE** (*St*), a pa. of the Isle of Wight, E. Medina, in the dist. called the Undercliff, W. Bonchurch. Ac. 332. P. 85.

**LAWRENNY**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke. Ac. 2672. P. 339.

**LAWSHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2969. P. 903.

**LAXAS**, a river of Central America, enters the Lake of Nicaragua from the country between it and the Pacific, 16 m. S.E. Nicaragua.

**LAXENBURG**, a vill. of Lower Austria, on railway to Glognitz, 9 m. S. Vienna. P. 800. It has an imperial palace and park.

**LAXFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.E. Framlington. Ac. 8630. P. 1031.

**LAXTON**, two pas., England.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Oundle. Ac. 1370. P. 119.—II. co. Notts, 3 m. S.S.W. Tuxford. Ac. 3610. P. 613.

**LAYBACH** or **LAIBACH** (Slav. *Ljubiana*, ancient *Amona*), the cap. city of Carinthia, Austrian empire, and of a gov. comprising Carinthia and Carniola, on the Laybach, and on the railway from Vienna to Trieste, in lat. 46° 1' 48" N., lon. 14° 30' E. P. 21,000. It has many handsome public edifices, comprising a cathedral and several other churches, a city hall, theatre, gymnasium, barracks, the citadel, now a prison, courts, agricultural and philharmonic societies. Manufs. of porcelain, refined sugar, and linen fabrics, an active transit trade between Germany and Trieste.—*Upper Laybach* is a vill., 12 m. W.S.W. P. 1400.—The *Laybach* river rises S. Adelsberg, under the name of the Poik, is lost in the Grotto of Adelsberg, and reappears in the Unz; it is again lost below the surface, and reappears at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.

**LAYD**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 36 m. N. Belfast. Ac. 20,066. P. 8742.

**LAYER**, two pas. of England.—I. (*de la Haye*), co. Essex, 14 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Ac. 2577. P. 807.—II. (*Morney*), 15 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 1973. P. 276.

**LAYER-BRETON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Ac. 954. P. 298.

**LAYHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S. Hadleigh. Ac. 2488. P. 534.

**LAYRAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Lot-et-Garonne, 5 m. S. Agen, on the Gers, near its confluence with the Garonne. P. 2861.

LAYSTERS, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Tenbury. Ac. 1989. P. 283.

LAYTON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 1 m. E. Buttingford. Ac. 2208. P. 998.

LAYTON-WITH-WARBRICK, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 7 m. N.W. Wigan. Ac. 3241. P. 3907.

LAZAROFF, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, on the track to Tahiti. Lat. of E. end  $14^{\circ} 53' 30''$  S., lon.  $148^{\circ} 39' 30''$  W.

LAZISE, a small fortified town of Northern Italy, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Verona, on the S.E. shore of Lake Garda. P. 2608.

LAZONBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Penrith. Ac. 11,175. P. 896.

LAZZARO-DEGLI-ARMENI (Str), a small island in the lagoon of Venice. P. 200. It has a celebrated convent and an Armenian college.

LAZZARO (SAN), two towns of North Italy.—I. prov. and circ. Bologna, on the Savena. P. 4793.—II. prov. and circ. Piacenza, cap. comm. P. 2646. It contains the celebrated Alberoni College, with many good pictures, and a library of 20,000 volumes.

LĀ, a city of Cent. Asia, cap. Ladakh or Middle Tibet, 2 m. from the rt. b. of the Sin-kha-bah (Indus), in lat.  $34^{\circ} 9' N.$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 36' E.$  11,279 feet above the sea. P. 4000. (?) A narrow sandy plain stretches between the river and a chain of mountains on the N., and on this level space the town is built. It is enclosed by a wall, surmounted at intervals with square towers, which extend on each side to the tops of the mountains. The streets are very intricate, and in some places covered over. The houses are built partly of stone and partly of brick, are whitewashed, and vary in height from one to three storeys, with wooden balconies in front. It has several temples; and the palace of the Rajah is of great size, though rude in finish. *Lé* is the great rendezvous for intercourse between the Punjab and Chinese Tartary, and the principal mart for shawl wool, brought from the latter country. [KASHMERE.]

LEA, a river of England, rises in co. Bedford, near Luton, flows E.S.E. and S., through co. Herts, past Hertford, Ware, Cheshunt, and Waltham; thence S., between the cos. Middlesex and Essex; and joins the Thames at Blackwall, after a course of 40 miles.

LEA, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Glo'ster and Hereford, 4 m. E.S.E. Ross. Ac. 702. P. 226.—II. co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.E. Gainsboro'. Ac. 2149. P. 194.—III. (Cleverton), co. Wilts, 2 m. E.S.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 1739. P. 432.—IV. (Marston), co. Warwick, 2 m. N. Colehill. Ac. 1438. P. 261.—V. a township, co. Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway, pa. and 4 m. W.N.W. Preston. P. 911.

LEA, a pa. of Ireland, Queen's co., containing a part of Portlanning. Ac. 13,488. P. 5590.

LEACOCK, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 44 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg.

LEADENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 2260. P. 706.

LEADHILLS, a mining vill., and the highest in Scotland, co. and 18 m. S. Lanark, pa. Crawford, in a bleak dist. Elevation 1300 feet above the sea. Mean temp. of year  $44^{\circ} 1'$ , winter  $32^{\circ} 1'$ , summer  $55^{\circ} 7'$  Fahr. Ac. 68,839. P. 842. The lead mines yield 700 to 800 tons yearly. Allan Ramsay, the poet, was born here in 1685.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, pa. Shipton-under-Whichwood, 4 m. N.N.W. Witney. P. 868.

LEAKE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.E. Boston. Ac. 7655. P. 1912.—II. (East), co. and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 2540. P. 1059. It is a polling-place for S. division of co.—III. (West), a pa. adjoining,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1390. P. 171.—IV. co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N. Thirsk. Ac. 7520. P. 1092.

LEAKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Mississippi. Area 635 sq. m. P. 6268 free, 3056 slaves.

LEAL, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 20 m. S.S.E. Hapsal.

LEAMINGTON, a pa., market town, and watering-place of England, co. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Warwick, with which it is connected by a branch of the London and N.-W. Railway. Ac. of 1720. P. 17,402. It is situated on the Leam, an affl. of the Avon, here crossed by two bridges. Chief structures, a Gothic church, the pump-room and baths, assembly, concert, and reading-rooms, a theatre, museum, picture gallery, and several hotels. It has also public gardens, a hunting club, 3 banks, and 2 newspapers. The waters from the springs are saline, sulphurate, and chalybeate.—II. (Hastings), a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Southam. Ac. 3244. P. 450.

LEAO-TONG, MOUKDEN or CHING-KING, a prov. of the Chinese empire, N. of the Great Wall, and nominally comprised in Mongolia, but separated from the rest of that region and from Corea by a palisade. Surface mountainous, and it comprises the "Regent's Sword," a peninsula in the Yellow Sea, bounding E. the Gulf of Leao-tong, into which its principal river, the Leao, flows. Products comprise pulse, flour, cotton, live stock, and fish. P. 942,043. Principal city Moukden.—The Gulf of Leao-tong, an inlet of the Yellow Sea, is 150 m. long, and from 70 to 120 m. broad.

LEASINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 2959. P. 473.

LEATHERHEAD, a pa. and town of England, co. Surrey, on the Mole, and on rail. 17 m. S.S.W. London. Ac. of pa. 3507. P. 2079.

LEATHLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 10 m. N.N.W. Leeds. Ac. 1568. P. 199.

LEAVELAND, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Faversham. Ac. 372. P. 94.

LEAVENWORTH, a co. of the U. S., North America, Kansas. P. (1860) 12,606.

LEAVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. W. Stockesley. Ac. 4560. P. 483.

LEAVISHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Pickering. Ac. 2962. P. 148.

LEBA, a river, lake, and town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, 30 m. N.E. Stolpe. P. 948.

LEBADEA, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Bœotia, at the base of a hill, the site of the ancient city.

LEBANON ("the White Mountain," *Libanus*), a mountain range of Syria and N. Palestine. The W. range begins on the S. at the ravine of the Litany (anc. *Leontes*), runs N.E. to the Nahr-el-Kebir, which flows round its N. end. Mean height 6000 to 8000 feet (highest point 10,050 feet). The peak of Sunnin, on the parallel of Beyрут, is 8555 feet, el Jurd 5760 feet, Jeb-el-Kunciyiseh 6825 feet, and the vill. of Bhamdun 3330 feet above the sea. Snow lies on the summits all summer. The central ridge, of Jura lime-stone, has smooth sides and bare tops, and the scenery is of the wildest and grandest description. Every available spot is cultivated up to 6000 feet with fig trees, olives, mulberry trees, and patches of grain. Villages and convents cling on the sides of the cliffs, or are perched on the rocks in picturesque confusion. Many streams

of classic fame rush down to the Mediterranean. The recesses are haunted by the jackal, hyena, wolf, and bear. The *Cedars of Lebanon*, the wreck of a noble forest, occupy a platform in the centre of a vast recess in the mountains. The E. slopes of the range are tame and infertile. On the S. the descent is abrupt to the plain of Coele-Syria (modern Bukà'a), 2500 feet above the sea. The N. half of the range is peopled by Maronite Christians, a hardy and industrious race, the S. by the warlike Druses. Lebanon was assigned to, but never occupied by, the Israelites. The chain of *Anti-Libanus* rises in the plateau of Bashan, runs N. to Hermon, the highest peak (9383 feet); the next, near the vill. of Blud'an, is 7000 feet. Mean height 5000 feet. The mountains are barren, with grey cliffs and rounded summits, relieved by patches of dwarf oak and juniper. The W. slopes descend steeply to the Bukà'a, the E. to the plain of Damascus, to which the Pharpar and Abana flow. The range is thinly peopled (pop. estimated, during French occupation 1860, at 487,000, comprising Maronites, Mussulmans, Greek schismatics, Metuali Druses, Greek Christians, and Israelites), and abounds in wild beasts, eagles, vultures, and herds of gazelles.

**LEBANON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. E. of Pennsylvania. Area 376 sq. m. P. (1860) 31,831. Also several townships.—I. Pennsylvania, 24 m. E. Harrisburg. It has a bor. of same name.—II. Maine, 86 m. S. W. Augusta.—III. Connecticut, 25 m. E. S. E. Hartford.—IV. New Jersey, 40 m. N. W. Trenton.—V. a vill., Ohio, 68 m. W. S. W. Columbus. Woollen manufs. and iron foundries.—VI. a vill., Tennessee, 30 m. N. E. Nashville. It is the seat of the Cumberland University. In the vicinity is a large cotton factory.—VII. New York, co. Madison, 98 m. W. Albany.

**LEBEDIAN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. W. N. W. Tambov, cap. circ. P. 8000.

**LEBEDIN**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W. N. W. Kharkov, cap. dist., on the l. b. of the Psel. P. (1855) 10,018.

**LEBRIJA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S. S. W. Sevilla, near l. b. of the Guadalquivir. P. 7741. Manufs. cloth, pottery, and soap, and is famous for its oil.

**LEBRIJA**, a river of South America, New Granada, joins the Magdalena, 120 m. N. W. Pamplona.

**LEBUS**, a vill. of Prussia, Brandenburg, circ. and dist. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.

**LEBUS**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 5 m. N. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. P. 1750.

**LECCO**, *Aletium*, a city of South Italy, cap. prov. P. (1861) 21,345. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, cathedral, convents, college, founding hospital, and theatre. Manufs. snuff, woollen, cotton, silk, lace, and thread. Railway from here to Otranto. Area of prov., formerly Terra d'Otranto, 3292 sq. m. P. (1862) 447,982.

**LECCO** (*Leucum*), a town of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. E. N. E. Como, cap. dist., at mouth of the Adda, in the Lake of Lecco. P. 6285. Manufs. iron, silks, cotton, and woollen stuffs.

**LECELLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 8 m. N. N. W. Valenciennes. P. 2149. Manufs. nails and agricultural implements.

**LECH**, a river of S. Germany, Tirol & Bavaria, rises in the Voralberg, and after a N. course of 140 m., joins the Danube, 26 m. N. Augsburg.

**LECHENICH**, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S. W. Cologne. P. 1700.

**LECHHAUSEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Danube, on the Lech, 1½ m. N. N. E. Augsburg. P. 2155. Manufs. linens, silk stuffs, & oil-cloth.

**LECHLADE**, a pa. and market town of England,

co. Gloucester, near the confluence of the Leach, on the Thames and Severn Canal, 27 m. E. S. E. Gloucester. Ac. of pa. 3542. P. 1328.

**LECK**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, ¼ m. E. S. E. Letterkenny. Ac. 10,480. P. 2523.

**LECK**, a river of the Netherlands, forming an arm of the old Rhine, at its delta, N. of the Waal. It forms the S. boundary of prov. Utrecht, & joins the Maas, 7 m. E. Rotterdam. [NETHERLANDS.]

**LECKFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N. N. E. Stockbridge. Ac. 2236. P. 279.

**LECKHAMPSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N. N. E. Buckingham. Ac. 2522. P. 482.

**LECKHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. W. S. W. Cheltenham, and comprising a part of the Cotswold Hills. Ac. 1330. P. 2523.

**LECKONFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 3 m. N. N. W. Beverley. Ac. 4030. P. 348.

**LECKPATRICK**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, containing a part of the town of Strabane. Ac. 13,852. P. 4461.

**LECROFT**, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Perth and Stirling, on the Allan, 3 m. N. Stirling. P. 538.

**LECTOURE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arr., 20 m. N. Auch. P. 6122. It stands on a steep rock, and has a church, comm. college, town-hall, and hospital. Manufs. serge and woollen cloths: trade in cattle, wine, & grain.

**LECZNA**, a royal town of Poland, prov. and 15 m. E. N. E. Lublin, on the Wieprz. P. 2266.

**LEDA**, a vill. of Germany, Hanover, circ. Stade, dist. Osterndorf. P. 1439.

**LEDBURY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 18 m. E. Hereford, on the Hereford and Gloucester Canal, and on railway between Hereford and Worcester. Ac. of pa. 8194. P. 5598. The town, on a declivity, at the S. extremity of the Malvern hills. Manufs. rope and sacking. In its vicinity are valuable cider orchards, hop grounds, and marble quarries.

**LEDE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 6½ m. S. W. Dendermond.

**LEDEGHEM**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 6 m. W. N. W. Courtrai. P. 2637.

**LEDESMA**, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N. W. Salamanca, on the Tormes. P. 2000. Warm mineral baths, much frequented.

**LEDSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. N. Pontefract. Ac. 5176. P. 1146.

**LEDYARD**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 154 m. W. Albany.—II. of Connecticut, 47 m. S. E. Hartford.

**LEE**, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, flows E., and enters Cork harbour, after a course of 35 m. Also a small river, co. Kerry, flows into Tralee Bay.

**LEE**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. S. S. E. Wendover. Ac. 500. P. 116.—II. co. Kent, on the S. edge of Blackheath, 6 m. E. S. E. London. Ac. 1273. P. 6162.—III. (*Botwood*), co. Salop, 3½ m. N. N. E. Church-Stretton. Ac. 1267. P. 210.—IV. (*Brookhurst*), same co., 2½ m. E. S. E. Wem. Ac. 664. P. 133.—V. (*St John*), co. Northumberland, 1¼ m. N. N. W. Hexham. Ac. 15,090. P. 2254. Coal and lead are wrought here.

**LEE**, several places, U. S., N. America.—I. a co. in S. W. of Virginia. Area 628 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,208 free, 824 slaves.—II. a co. in S. W. of Georgia. Area 506 sq. m. P. 2249 free, 4947 slaves.—III. a co. in N. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. P. 17,651.—IV. a co. in S. of Iowa. Area 476 sq. m. P. 29,232.—V. a township, Massachusetts, 109 m. W. Boston. P. 3220.—VI. New York, 9 m. N. W. Rome. P. 3033.

**LEEDS**, a parl. and munic. bor., and the principal woollen manufacturing town of England, co. York,

West Riding, situated on the N. side of the Aire, across which it communicates with its suburbs Holbeck and Hunslet by 5 bridges, 27 m. N. Sheffield. Area of bor. and par., which are co-extensive and more than 7 m. in length and breadth, 22,974 ac. Pop. of munic. and parl. bor. (1851) 172,270, (1861) 207,153. The town lies chiefly in a crescent-shaped valley & the township is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, and extends nearly 3 m. in length from E. to W. Alt. 106 feet. It has several good and spacious thoroughfares. The district on the W. is new, and inhabited by the wealthier classes. The pop. on this side of the town is increasing very rapidly, and new streets and roads are being set out by most of the owners of property in this locality. Manufs. comprise woollens, iron works, worsted, silks, potteries, glass wares, dye works, flax-spinning, and leather. Principal edifices are: the town-hall, built from designs by Cuthbert Brodric, Esq., which was opened by Her Majesty, 7th Sept. 1858; it is a rectangular pile of 250 by 200 ft., standing on an elevated platform, and presenting 4 handsome façades enriched with Corinthian columns; the roof of the Victoria Hall in the centre is 95 ft. high, and the S. entrance is surmounted by a square tower and dome of 225 ft. high;—the commercial buildings, with news and concert rooms; the central market; the free and south markets; corn exchange; court-house; cavalry barracks, with a parade ground occupying 11 or 12 acres; rifle corps parade grounds and orderly rooms; the hall of the literary and philosophical society, comprising a spacious lecture, theatre, and museum rooms well stocked; 3 theatres; music hall; assembly rooms; public baths; and infirmary. A site for a new infirmary has just been purchased, and the first stone of a new building, from designs by George Gilbert Scott, Esq., R.A., was laid March 29th, 1864. The building alone is to cost 64,750*l.*; but with the expense of the site and palisades, streets and boundary walls, the total cost will amount to 106,000*l.* The Bank of England has also just completed a very handsome erection for its branch in Leeds. There is a borough gaol here, completed in 1847 at a cost of 40,000*l.*, in the castellated style, and second to none of its class in the kingdom. There are now 36 churches in the parish, and numerous dissenting places of worship; a Roman Catholic church, and also a magnificent cathedral, which is available for use, though for want of funds the details have not been all carried out. The grammar school, which is a branch of a munificent charity left by Mr Harrison, has a revenue of 1675*l.* a year; it is situated on the edge of Woodhouse Moor, an open piece of ground of above 60 acres in extent, belonging to the corporation; the scholars from this school have a preference in the election to 4 scholarships at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and to an exhibition in Queen's college, Oxford. There are several almshouses in the town, of which the Harrison almshouses, as well as St John's Church, which is a very rich foundation, were established and endowed by the liberality of Mr John Harrison. There are also many national, infant, and Sunday schools, public and subscription libraries, the school of arts, and mechanics' institute. The infirmary has an annual income of nearly 5000*l.* Other medical charities are the fever hospital, and the hospital for women and children (both possessing elegant and imposing buildings), the eye and ear infirmary, and public dispensary. In connection with these charities is a school of medicine of high repute. The Leeds workhouse is a magnifi-

cent and extensive building. The charitable endowments are estimated to produce in all nearly 7000*l.* a year. Four exhibitions of 50*l.* each per annum, tenable for four years, are given to those boys who, having attended the Leeds grammar school for four years, are proceeding to Cambridge, Oxford, or Durham. Among the buildings in the town may be mentioned the white and coloured cloth halls, in which the sales from the manufacturers to the merchants are effected; although extensive buildings, they do not present an imposing appearance externally. In connection with the Leeds water-works is the store reservoir at Eccup (about 6 m. N. of Leeds), covering 50 acres and containing 257 millions of gallons; there are also service reservoirs at Weetwood and Woodhouse Moor of 10 and 6 acres, and holding respectively 28 and 5 millions of gallons. The position of Leeds, on the edge of an extensive coal-field, and having communication with the sea by the river Aire, and with the Mersey at Liverpool, and the Humber at Goole, by means of canals, and to all parts of the country by railways, has led to its eminence in woollen manufacture. Its principal fabrics consist of the finest broadcloths, kerseymeres, swan-down, and beavers; in addition, carpets, blankets, camlets, and shalloons are woven, and large quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought from Bradford and Halifax to be finished. Linen yarn, canvas, sacking, and linen cloth are the chief flaxen goods produced. The factories for machinery, chemical works, glass houses, potteries, leather tanneries, tobacco mills, and soap works are extensive. But in the last few years the working of iron has taken such a stride, as almost to vie in importance with the woollen manufacture; and this circumstance, combined with the fact that so many and such varied works are in full and vigorous operation, has secured for Leeds a healthy and prosperous progress among the recent vicissitudes and depression of some of her trades. Leeds is divided into 12 wards, and governed by a mayor, recorder, 16 aldermen, and 48 burgesses. Corp. rev. 23,005*l.* Government have lately been induced to sanction the holding of assizes for the West Riding in the Leeds town-hall, and the summer assizes for 1864 were held there for the first time. Leeds has riding and borough quarter sessions, and petty sessions, a county court, a district court of bankruptcy; and since 1832 it returns 2 members to Parliament. Reg. elect. (1864) 7616.

LEEDS, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $\frac{4}{3}$  m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1610. P. 650.

LEEDS, a town of the U. S., North America, Maine, 21 m. W.S.W. Augusta. P. 1952.

LEEDS, a pa. of Canada West, 15 m. E.N.E. Kingston.

LEEK, a manufacturing, market town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Churnet, 12 m. S.E. Macclesfield, with which, and with Uttoxeter, it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa. 34,370. P. 14,326; do. of town 10,045. The town, in a vale in the hilly district called the Moorlands, contains several spacious streets, which are well paved and lighted. It has two churches, town-hall, union workhouse, fine public baths, and a mechanics' institute, with manufs. of silks and ribbons. In the town are also places of worship for Wesleyan, Primitive and Reformed Methodists, Independents, Quakers, and Roman Catholics. A canal, connecting it with the Trent and Mersey, and an abundance of coal in the vicinity, facilitate its trade. A short distance from the

town are some remains of a Cistercian Abbey.—  
II. (*Frieth*), a township, co. Stafford, pa. and 5 m.  
W.N.W. Leek. P. 763.—III. (*Wooton*), a pa., co.  
and 2½ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 1860. P. 389.

LEEK (DR), a comm. & vill. of the Netherlands,  
prov. and 9 m. W.S.W. Groningen. P. 4451.

LEELANAN, a co. of U. S., North America,  
Michigan. P. 2158.

LEENDE, a comm. and vill. of the Netherlands,  
prov. N. Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Eindhoven. P. 1528.

LEER, a town of Hanover, landr. and 17 m. S.  
Aurich, cap. dist., on the Leda, near its junction  
with the Ems. P. 8225. It has an extensive  
shipping trade, and manufs. of linens, hosiery,  
soap, vinegar, tobacco, and iron wares. In 1850,  
44 vessels belonged to its port.

LEERDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S.  
Holland, 19 m. E.N.E. Dordrecht. P. 2100.

LEERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord,  
arr. Lille, cant. Lannoy. P. 3210.

LEESBURG, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Vir-  
ginia, 35 m. N.W. Washington. It has a court-  
house, gaol, market-house, and bank.

LEEUWARDEN, a town of the Netherlands, cap.  
prov. Friesland, on the Ee, and on the great canal  
between Harlingen and Groningen. Lat. 53° 12'  
14" N.; lon. 5° 47' 33" E. P. (1862) 24,942. It is  
intersected by numerous canals, and has a town-  
hall, an arsenal, exchange, house of correction,  
palace of the Princes of Orange, a church, Jews'  
synagogue, and a branch of the society of public  
good, with manufactures of linen, paper, printing  
establishments, and a large general trade.

LEEUWEN, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov.  
Gelderland, 14 m. W. Nimeguen. P. 1520.

LEEUWEN (CAPE), a headland of Western  
Australia, dist. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Augusta. Lat.  
34° 22' S.; lon. 115° 10' E.—*Leeuwen-land*, a  
portion of Western Australia. S. of lat. 30° S.

LEEWARD ISLANDS or GREATER ANTILLES, a  
name applied to the West India Islands N. of lat.  
18° N., and comprising Cuba, Isla-de-Pinos, Haiti,  
Puerto Rico, and Jamaica, and the smaller isles  
of Grand Cayman, and the Virgin Islands. They  
extend from lon. 64° 15' W. to 85° W. S. of this  
group are the Windward Isls. or Lesser Antilles.

LEFFE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Bergamo,  
circ. Clusone. P. 1548.

LEFFE, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 45 m.  
E.N.E. Brusa, neatly built of sun-baked brick.—  
II, a vill. of Ithaca, Ionian isls., 1½ m. N.W. Vathi.

LEFKOSIA (vulg. *Nicosia*), the cap. city of the  
island Cyprus, nearly in its centre. Pop. about  
16,000, chiefly Mussulmans. It is "a Venetian  
converted into a Turkish city;" having bastioned  
walls, mosques which have all been churches, one  
a fine Gothic edifice; several Greek and Roman  
Catholic churches and convents, a large caravan-  
serai, and baths. The houses are mostly mud-  
built, but some are commodious and have gardens  
attached. It is well supplied with water. Manufs.  
carpets, printed cottons, red leather, and some  
trade in cotton and wine.

LEFTWICH, a township of England, co. Chester,  
pa. Davenham, 1 m. S. Norwich. Ac. 972. P. 2627.

LEFUGA ISLAND, one of the Hapaece group, Pa-  
cific Ocean. [FRIENDLY ISLANDS.]

LEGANES, a small town of Spain, prov. and 7 m.  
S.W. Madrid. P. 1905.

LEGBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3  
m. S.E. Louth. Ac. 1910. P. 512: It has a station  
on the Great Northern Railway.

LEGÉ, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep.  
Loire-Inferieure, 23 m. S.S.W. Nantes. P. 4488.

LEGER (ST), numerous comm. and vills. of  
France; the principal being:—I. (*de Fouchet*),

dep. Yonne, 10 m. S.E. Avallon. P. 1376.—II.  
(*Magnazeil*), dep. Haute-Vienne, 14 m. N.E.  
Bellac. P. 1716.—III. (*sur-d'Heune*), dep. Saône-  
et-Loire, 12 m. W.N.W. Chalon-sur-Saône. P.  
2129.—IV. des Vignes, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers,  
cant. Decize. P. 1844.

LEGERWOOD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5  
m. S.E. Lauder. Ac. 8817. P. 599.

LEGNI or LEYNI, a vill. of North Italy, prov.  
and 9 m. N.E. Turin. P. (with comm.) 3591.

LEGESBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m.  
S.S.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2886. P. 365.

LEGHORN (Ital. *Livorno*), a city and seaport of  
the kingdom of Italy, cap. prov., on the Mediter-  
ranean, 48 m. W.S.W. Florence, with which and  
with Pisa it is connected by railway. Lat. 43°  
32' 7" N.; lon. 10° 17' 7" E. P. (1861) 96,471, of  
whom many were Jews. It is enclosed by walls,  
which, with the town, have been recently much  
extended, and has a cathedral, 6 parish churches,  
chapels belonging to the English, Dutch, and  
German Protestants, Armenians, and Maronites,  
2 Greek churches, monastery, Jews' synagogue,  
mosque, hospitals, government pawn-banks, work-  
house, schools, public library, mineral baths, and  
an aqueduct. *Leghorn* is intersected by canals,  
and comprises many wharfs and warehouses;  
the port is divided into an inner and an outer  
harbour; the latter, for vessels under 400 tons,  
is protected by a mole running upwards of ½  
m. into the sea, near which is a lighthouse; two  
new ports have been lately enclosed. The road-  
stead lies W.N.W. the harbour, and outside of it  
is the Melora sand-bank, running 4 m. N. and S.,  
about 4 m. from the shore; at its S. extremity  
stands the Melora tower, and on an island, 1 m.  
S., the lazaretto. *Leghorn* sends numerous boats  
annually to the coast of Africa for the coral  
fishery, its manufactures are important. It was  
made a free port by the Grand Duke Cosmo in the  
16th century, and to this circumstance it owes  
its chief prosperity. Exports comprise raw and  
manufactured silks, straw hats, straw for plait-  
ing, oil and fruits, borax, cheese, anchovies,  
marble, and sulphur. Imports consist of colonial  
produce, raw cotton, cotton and woollen fabrics,  
hardware, metallic bars, earthenware, and salted  
fish. Area of prov. 122 sq. m. P. (1862) 116,811.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of North Italy, Ve-  
netia, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige,  
cap. dist. P. 6000. It has a gymnasium, theatre,  
hospital, manufactures of leather, and corn mar-  
kets. It was taken by the French in 1796.

LEGNAJA (BORGO DI), a town of Central Italy,  
cap. comm., in a very fertile plain, forms a suburb  
of Florence on the W. P. (1861) 11,324.

LEGNANO, a market town of N. Italy, prov.  
and 16 m. N.W. Milan. P. 6349. Manufs. cotton.

LEGRAD, a market town of S.W. Hungary, co.  
Szalad, on the Drave, 10 m. N. Kopreinitz.

LEHSTEN, a town of Central Germany, duchy  
Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. S.E. Gräfenthal. P. 1111.

LEHIGH or LEIGHTON, a township of the U. S.,  
North America, Pennsylvania, on river of same  
name, where it flows through a pass of the Blue  
Mountains, 30 m. N.W. Easton. Length of river  
90 m.—II. a co. in E. part of Pennsylvania. Area  
321 sq. m. P. (1860) 43,753.

LELA, an important commercial town of the  
Punjab, near the Indus, 57 m. S. Dera-Ismael-  
Khan. P. 15,000. It has trade in indigo, madder,  
sugar, silk, cotton, wools, metals, and grain.

LEIBITZ (Hung. *Lajbicz*, Slav. *Libicium*), a  
market town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on a small  
river, near Kesmark. P. 2245. It has sulphur  
baths, and manufactures of woollen cloths.

**LEICESTER**, a parl., munic. bor., and manuf. town of England, cap. co., on the Soar, and on the Mid. Rail., 20 m. E.N.E. Rugby, and 97½ m. N.W. London. Ac. of bor., comprising 6 pas., 3960. P. 41,835. Rainfall 22 inches. Alt. 208 feet. It has many churches, a news room, concert-hall, mechanics' institute, and museum of the philosophical society; assembly-rooms, theatre, exchange, infirmary, co. lunatic asylum, co. gaol, guildhall, co. bridewell, and union workhouse. The bor. has many valuable charities, as Trinity and Wycliffe's hospitals, Newton's charity for the support of schools, the female asylum, green-coat, national, and British and Foreign schools. *Leicester* is the principal seat in England for manufs. of woollen and other hosiery. Manufs. of boots and shoes, and lace are also extensive. It is the centre of a great agricultural and wool-raising dist. Corp. rev. (1864) 4616*l*. Leicester sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors 4616. It is the chief place of election for the co. It was the Roman *Ratae*, and was a populous Saxon city at the time of the Conquest.

**LEICESTERSHIRE**, an inland co. of England, nearly in its centre, having N. the cos. Derby and Notts, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, and W. Warwick and Derby. Area 800 sq. m., or 514,164 ac., of which about 260,000 ac. are estimated to be grass. P. (1861) 237,412. Surface undulating. Bardou Hill is 853 feet high. Chief rivers, the Trent (on the N. border), and its afl. the Soar. The grazing land generally exceeds the arable in extent, and the breeds of cattle and long woolled sheep are celebrated. The famous "Stilton" cheese is made chiefly in this co. *Leicester* is also pre-eminently noted for its breed of horses. Farms of all sizes, and generally held at will. Coal, and some iron and lead, are wrought. The co. is the principal seat of the woollen hosiery manuf. Leicestershire is traversed by the Midland Co. Rail., and is connected by canals with all parts of the kingdom. It comprises 6 hundreds, and 216 parishes in the Midland circuit and diocese of Peterboro'. Chief towns, Leicester, Loughboro', Hinckley, Market-Harboro', Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Melton-Mowbray. It sends 6 members to H. of C., 4 being for the co. Reg. elec. (1864) of N. division 471*l*, of S. division 6061*l*.

**LEICESTER**, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 5 m. W. Genesee.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston.

**LEICHHARDT**, a co. of New S. Wales, on l. b. of Darling river; intersected by Castlereagh river.

**LEICHHARDT**, a pastoral dist. of Queensland, drained by the Mackenzie river. Extends from lat. 21° 25' to 26° 15' S., and lon. 147° to 149° 50' E.

**LEICHLINGEN**, a dist. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Wupper, with manufs. of woollen cloths and cutlery. With *Burtscheid* it forms a town, with a pop. of 11,186.

**LEIGH**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lancaster, on the Bolton and Liverpool Railway, 7½ m. S.W. Bolton. Ac. of pa. 13,194. P. 30,052. The town has a grammar school & other charities, with extensive manufactures of silks, cambrics, muslins, and fustians. Coal is abundant, and there is a large foundry for agricultural implements; a canal communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.—II. a tything, co. Dorset, pa. and l. m. E. Wimborne-Minster. Ac. 1984. P. 465.—III. a pa., co. Essex, on a creek of the Thames near its mouth, 4 m. S.W. Rochford. Ac. 2331. P. 1473, chiefly employed in oyster fishing.—IV. (with *Evington*), co. and 5 m. N.N.E.

Gloucester. Ac. 1720. P. 428.—V. (*West*), co. Kent, 2½ m. W. Tunbridge. Ac. 4660. P. 1256.—VI. co. Stafford, with a station on the Crewe and Derby Railway, 4½ m. W.N.W. Uttoxeter. Ac. 7055. P. 986.—VII. co. Surrey, 3 m. S.W. Reigate. Ac. 3710. P. 506.—VIII. co. and 4½ m. S.W. Worcester. Ac. 6129. P. 8330.—IX. (*Abbot's*). [ABBOT'S LEIGH.]—X. (*de la Mere*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 1227. P. 113.—XL (*on Mendip*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. W. Frome. Ac. 1425. P. 534.—XII. (*North*), co. Devon, 3½ m. N.W. Colyton. Ac. 994. P. 253.—XIII. (*North*), co. Oxford, 3 m. N.N.E. Witney. Ac. 2460. P. 738.—XIV. (*South*), co. Devon, 3 m. W.S.W. Colyton. Ac. 2130. P. 321.—XV. (*South*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Witney. Ac. 2074. P. 319.—XVI. (*West*), co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.E. Bideford. Ac. 2177. P. 627.—XVII. a township, co. Wilts, pa. and 11 m. S.W. Westbury. P. 312.—XVIII. (*High*), a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Rostherne, 5 m. N.N.W. Knutsford. Ac. 4257. P. 1004.—XIX. (*Wooley*), a tything, co. Wilts, pa. Bradford. Ac. 1796. P. 352.

**LEIGHLIN (OLD)**, a pa., decayed vill., and episcopal see of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 2½ m. W. Leighlin Bridge. Ac. 9920. P. 2269; do. of vill. 126. The diocese, founded in 632, is now united to Ossory.

**LEIGHLINBRIDGE**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 7½ m. S.W. Carlow, on l. b. of River Barrow. P. 1245.

**LEIGHS**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Braintree. Ac. 3125. P. 909.—II. (*Little*), 4½ m. S.W. Braintree. Ac. 1080. P. 171.

**LEIGHTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 2770. P. 450.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 2151. P. 340.

**LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Beds, near the Ouse, on Grand Junction Canal, and with a station on the London and N. W. Railway, 38 m. N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 8768. P. 7312. It has a handsome corn exchange, and manufs. of straw-plait and lace.

**LEILAN**, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 25 m. S.E. Lake Urumiyah, with extensive ruins.

**LEIMBACH**, a town of Pussian Saxony, gov. and 29 m. N.W. Merseburg, on the Wupper. P. 1000.

**LEIMEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. S. Heidelberg. P. 1510. Manufs. tobacco.

**LEIMERSHEIM**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, 7 m. S. Gemersheim. P. 2040.

**LEIMISWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Aarwangen. P. 705.

**LEINE**, a river of N.W. Germany, rises in the Harz, and after a tortuous N. course of 130 m. through the Prussian, Brunswick, and Hanoverian dominions, joins the Aller on the left at Hudemuhlen. Affluents, the Oder and Innerste, from the E. The towns Göttingen, Alfeld, Gronau, Neustadt, and Hanover, are on its banks, from the last of which it is navigable to the Aller.

**LEININGEN (OLD AND NEW)**, two contiguous vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, 2 m. S.W. Grünstadt.—(*Old*), P. 875.—(*New*), P. 1015.

**LEINSTER**, one of the four large provinces of Ireland, on its E. side, comprising the cos. Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. Ac. 4,834,865. P. (1861) 1,457,635. The S. part only of this prov. formed the ancient Irish kingdom of same name, and the N. part the kingdom of Meath. Leinster gives the title of Duke to the Fitzgerald family, whose

head is sole duke and premier peer of Ireland.—*Leinster (Mount)*, between cos. Carlow and Wexford,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Newtownbárry, is 2612 feet above the sea.

**LEINTHALL STARKES**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. W.S.W. Ludlow. Ac. 990. P. 144.

**LEINTWARDINE**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ludlow. Ac. 8576. P. 1812.

**LEIPHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Danube, 11 m. E. Ulm. P. 196L.

**LEIPHEIM**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, circ. and dist. Gunzburg. P. 1450.

**LEIPNIK** or **LIPNIK**, a town of Moravia, circ. Prerau, 52 m. N.E. Brünn. P. 4000. Its cemetery is one of the finest in Germany.

**LEIPPA** or **LEIPA** (**BÖHMISCH**), a frontier town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 24 m. E.N.E. Leitmeritz, on the Polzen. P. 10,500. Manufs. woollens, cottons, glass, and earthenwares.

**LEIPZIG**, the second cap. of Saxony, and the largest commercial town of East Germany, cap. circ., on the White Elster, where it is joined by the Pleisse and Parda, 18 m. S.E. Halle, and 60 m. N.W. Dresden. P. (1861) 78,495, nearly all Protestants. Elevation 350 feet above the sea. Mean temperature of year, 46°·4; winter 32°; summer 60°·3, Fahr. Principal edifices, the council-hall, the palace, formerly the residence of the electors and kings of Saxony, the church of St Nicholas, and numerous other churches, the clothmakers' and booksellers' halls, exchange, and post office. Its university, founded in 1409, which ranks as one of the first in Germany, has attached to it a museum of natural history, and a botanic garden, 60 professors, and 70 private teachers. Average number of students 806. The *Augusteum* contains a very valuable library. Here are also a civic school, several superior, and many free and primary schools, a large public library, a geographical society, and various scientific collections, orphan, deaf-mute, and lunatic asylums, and a house of correction. *Leipzig* is the grand emporium of the book trade of Germany, in which more than 150 houses are engaged, and it has a common exchange of German booksellers. It has large typefoundry establishments. The new year, Easter, & Michaelmas fairs, are attended by a vast concourse of people from most countries of Europe and Western Asia; a wool market is also held here in May. The goods brought to the fairs are chiefly woollen and cotton manufactures, iron and hardware, leather, linen, paper, porcelain, silks, hides, furs, glass, drugs, cocoa-nut and palm oils, etc.; large quantities of English soft goods are sold. It has manufactures of silk and half silken fabrics, hosiery, leather, oil-cloths, playing-cards, tobacco, gold and silver articles, snuff, chocolate, starch, soap, liquors, and musical instruments, with numerous engraving, dyeing, and wool spinning establishments. It communicates by railway with Dresden, Berlin, Magdeburg, Halle, Weimar, and Zwickau. Near the end of the 10th century, Leipzig was merely a small Slavonic vill.; in the 12th century it was fortified, and many sanguinary engagements have since taken place in its environs, the most memorable of which was fought on 16th to 18th October 1813, when the French, under Napoleon I., were defeated by the allies. Area of circ. Leipzig 1342 sq. m. P. (1861) 506,492.

**LEIRE**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.W. Lutterworth. Ac. 870. P. 433.

**LEIRIA**, a city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Liz, 75 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 2500. It has a cathedral, two colleges, and an hospital. The surrounding district is highly

fruitful, and the advance of sands from the coast over it has been, effectually arrested by a pine forest. Coal mines are worked from lignite beds. At Marinhas, a neighbouring village, is an extensive glass factory. Area of prov. 2338. P. (1865) 164,492.

**LEISNIG**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 25 m. S.E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde. P. 5537. It is enclosed by walls, and has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linen, and tobacco pipes. Birthplace of Schwartz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

**LEISSNITZ**, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, circ. Oppeln, dist. Leobschütz. P. 1600.

**LEISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.S.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 4640. P. 2227.

**LEITENSORF**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Eger, dist. Brüx. P. 2400.

**LEITH**, a parl. bor. and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.E. of Edinburgh, on the river or Water of Leith, where it enters the Firth of Forth. Lat. of fort, 55° 58' 9" N.; lon. 3° 10' 5" W. Area of pas., South Leith 2265 ac. North Leith 517 ac. Pop. of Leith (1821) 26,000 (1841) 25,984, (1851) 30,670, (1861) 33,628. Leith communicates with, and its houses almost join to those of, Edinburgh, by means of Leith Walk, and by branch lines of the railways connected with Edinburgh. The town is situated on low-lying ground adjoining the Firth, and consists of one old narrow street in the centre, with numerous lanes on each side, and some newer and more spacious streets, forming the continuation of Leith Walk, on the E., to which adjoin the links or meadows. Chief edifices, the exchange buildings and assembly room, town-hall, custom-house, new corn exchange, high school; a public library with 10,000 vols., and a mechanics' do. with 7000 vols., 7 branch banks, gaol and Trinity house. The charitable institution are: John Watt's hospital, erected 1862, Leith hospital and humane society, ragged industrial school erected 1862, and female asylum for incurables. *Leith* anciently consisted of two parishes South Leith, originally Restalrig, and extending to, and comprehending part of the Calton of Edinburgh, with an ancient church, a high school, and endowed Bell's school; and North Leith, comprehending also a portion of the West Church parish of Edinburgh, and the vill. of Newhaven. It has a modern church, a mariners' church, two *quoad sacra* pas., Free, United Presbyterian, Independent, Wesleyan Methodist, Episcopalian, & Roman Catholic churches. *Leith fort*,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. of the custom-house, is an artillery station. The harbour (outside of which is a martello tower) has, by successive erections of two piers, with a lighthouse on each, been extended upwards of a mile into the Firth, and has been deepened, so as to range from 15 to 20 feet at high water, but is dry at low water. There are two wet docks, each 250 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with basin of 10 acres extent, capable of containing 150 vessels, and extensive bonded warehouses. The Victoria dock has a steam crane. New wet docks on a magnificent scale, to cover an area of 62 acres, at an expense of 223,000*l.*, are now (1864) in course of construction, and a large tract of land is to be reclaimed from the sea; six graving docks, one recently finished, 400 feet long, 80 wide, and 24 feet deep at spring tides. Across the Water of Leith are three drawbridges, one of which is for the N. B. Railway, and a stone bridge. Registered vessels (1862) sailing 131, tons 23,828; steam 54, tons 12,548. Entered 3020, tons 529,259; cleared 1741, tons 401,411. Customs rev. (1862)

466,494. Exports 1,298,099. Corp. rev. (1863) 617. Annual value of property 150,642. The chief commerce of Leith consists in its colonial and foreign trade, and imports of grain. It is the great emporium for grain in Scotland. In 1861 the imports were 749,549 qrs.; and in 1863, 930,204 qrs. The other chief imports are wine, oil, flax, and wool. It has steam communication with Hamburg, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, St Petersburg, Oporto, London, Hull, Newcastle, Berwick, and the North of Scotland. Its manufactures consist chiefly of glass-making and glass-staining, rope and sail-making, artificial manures, candle and soap-making, printing ink and printing machinery, preserved provisions, iron ship-building, iron-founding, and machine-making. The Leith flour-mills are the most extensive and complete in the country. Fish-curing is an important branch of industry. Until 1832, when it was erected into a parliamentary burgh, Leith was dependent upon, and governed by, the city of Edinburgh, to which it formed the port. In early times its prosperity, then considerable, was often checked by warlike conflicts; in 1541 the town was burnt by an English fleet; in 1549 it was taken possession of by the French troops, who came to the assistance of Mary of Guise. Cromwell repaired its fortifications. It is the birthplace of the Rev. Geo. Wishart, and of Hugo Arnot, author of "History of Edinburgh." It is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, and 10 councillors. Along with Portobello and Musselburgh, it sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1863) 1846. [GRANTON—NEUHAUSEN.]

LEITH HILL, an elevated tract of England, co. Surrey, pa. Wootton, 4 m. S.W. Dorking. On it is a tower 993 feet above the sea.

LEITMERITZ or LITOMIERCZICZE, a town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Elbe, 34 m. N.N.W. Prague. P. 6000. It has 8 suburbs, a cathedral, several convents, a gymnasium, and an active trade in corn, fish, and wine.

LEITOMISCHEL or LEUTOMISCHEL, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ., and 24 m. S.E. Chrudim. P. 8300. It has several churches, a piarist college, a gymnasium, and philosophical academy.

LEITRIM, a maritime co. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Donegal Bay and co., E. Fermanagh and Cavan, S. Longford, W. Roscommon and Sligo. Ac. 376,212, of which about 250,000 are cultivated, the rest mountain, bog, and water. P. (1861) 104,744. Surface mostly wild and rugged. Chief rivers, the Shannon, Bonnet, and Blackwater. Principal lakes, Allen, Melvin, and Gill. Soil poor, except in the vales, where it is often a deep dark fertile loam overlying limestone. Chief crops, corn, potatoes, and flax. Estates large; tillage farms small, and farmsteads often mere cabins. Average rent of land 10s. 8d. per annum. Manufs. linen, chiefly for home consumption. Leitrim contains 5 baronies and 17 pas., in dioceses Kilmore and Ardagh. Assize town Carrick-on-Shannon. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C.—II. a vill., cap. above co., on Shannon, here crossed by a six-arched bridge, 3 m. N.E. Carrick. P. 243.

LEIXLIP, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Kildare, at the confluence of the Liffey and Rye, with a station on the Midland G. W. railway, 10 m. W.N.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 3201. Pop. of pa. 1412; do. of town 788.

LEIZA, a town of Spain, Navarre, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Pamplona. P. 1900.

LEJUN (Et.), anc. *Legio*, site of the *Megiado* of Scripture, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 22 m. S.E. Acre, in the plain of Esdraelon.

LEKKERK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Leek, 9 m. E. Rotterdam. P. 1882.

LEKNO, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 85 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 556.

LEKSMOND, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 10 m. N.N.E. Gorum. P. 1287.

LELESZ, a town of N.E. Hungary, co. and 11 m. E.N.E. Zemplin. P. 1540.

LE LIEW, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, Valley of Joux le Pont. P. 1024.

LE MAIRE STRAIT, South America, is between Tierra-del-Fuego and Staten Island. Lat. 54° 40' S.; lon. 65° W. Breadth 12 m. It was discovered in 1616 by the Dutch navigator Le Maire.

LEMAN (LAKE), Switzerl. [GENEVA (LAKE).]

LEMANAGHAN, a pa., Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8½ m. E.N.E. Ferbane. Ac. 19,615, a large portion of which is bog. P. 3202.

LEMBACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 30 m. N. Strasbourg. P. 1674.

LEMBECK, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 11 m. S.S.W. Brussels. P. 1400.

LEMBERG (Pol. *Lwow*; Lat. *Leopolis*), a city of Austrian Poland, cap. of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria, in a deep valley on the Pelteu, 185 m. E.S.E. Cracow. P. (1849) 75,000, of whom 20,000 were Jews; (1857) 70,384. It is the seat of a civil and military governor, and of a Greek and an Armenian archbishop, and was formerly an important fortress. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, a Greek Catholic church, Dominican church, a Protestant church, and 3 Jews' synagogues, council house, and theatre. The university, established 1784, has a library of 48,000 vols.; the literary institute, 58,000 vols., mostly of Slavonic history and literature; 1200 MSS., 15,000 medals, and a collection of paintings and prints; two gymnasia, a normal school, and many seminaries and charitable institutions. Manufs. woollens and linens, jewellery, and has breweries and distilleries; an important transit trade, and extensive corn and cattle markets. Near it are the baths of Szeklo and Lubien.

LEMBERG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, 14 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. P. 1954.

LEMBEYE, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrenées, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Pau. P. 1272.

LEMFÖRDE, a market town of Hanover, co. and 10 m. S. Diepholz. P. 848.

LEMGO, a town of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, Central Germany, on the Bega, 6 m. N. Detmold. P. 4100, mostly Lutherans. It has a convent, palace, gymnasium, seminary for noble ladies, and orphan asylum; and is the chief seat of the manufs. of this petty state, comprising woollen and linen, leather, & meerscham pipes. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

LEMHENY, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania; circ. Kronstadt, dist. Kedsbi-Vasarhely. P. 2561.

LEMIE, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1789.

LEMINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 12½ m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 885. P. 57.

LEMLUM or LEMLOOM, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 62 m. S.E. the ruins of Babylon, and S.E. from which are the marshes of Lemlum, a wide and inundated tract, partly cultivated for rice.

LEMMER, a town, Netherlands, prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 m. S. Sneek. P. 2100.

LEMNOS, isl., Greek Archipelago. [STALMENE.]

LEMPIA, a riv., Central America, Republic of San Salvador, enters the Pacific, 35 m. S.E. that city. Is navigable for steamers 100 m. above its mouth.

LEMPDES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 1790.

LEMSAL or LIMBASCHA, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, near the Gulf of Riga, 30 m. W. Wolmar. P. 1060. It was formerly fortified.

LEMVIG, a town of Denmark, Jütland, on the S. shore of the Ljimbford, 32 m. N.E. Ringkjöbing. P. 800, who trade in corn, fallow, and fish.

LENA, one of the principal rivers of Asia, and the most easterly of the great streams of Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Yenisei on the W. and the Yana and Indigirka on the E. It rises near Irkutsk, W. of Lake Baikal, in lat. 58° 30' N., lon. 107° E., flows first N.E. to Yakutsk, then N.W. to Shigansk, and then N. to the Arctic Ocean, which it enters by numerous mouths, between lat. 72° and 73° N., lon. 124° and 130° E. Total course about 2550 m., the whole of which is within the Russian dom. Chief tributaries, the Vitui from the W., and the Vitium, Olekma, and Aldan from the E. About 800 m. from the ocean it is 5 or 6 m. in width, and it is generally navigable with safety; but in a great part of its course it flows through a frozen desert.

LENAWEI, a co., U. S., North America, in E. of Michigan. Area 785 sq. m. P. (1860) 38,112.

LENCH (CHURCH), a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 6 m. W.S.W. Alcester. Ac. 2523. P. 422.

LENCLOITRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Poitiers. P. 1784.

LENCZY or LECZYCA, a town of Poland, gov. and 80 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, cap. dist., on the Bzura. P. 3370, one-half of whom are Jews.

LENCZYCA or LENTSCHITZA, a town of Poland, gov. and 83 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. P. 5955.

LENDINARA, a fortified town of Northern Italy, Venetia, cap. dist., prov. and 9 m. W. Rovigo. P. 5273. It has splendid churches, palaces, a theatre, schools, and an hospital.

LENGEFELD, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 14 m. S.E. Chemnitz, on l. b. of the Flöhe. P. 2995, mostly employed in manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, and in steam cotton mills.

LENGENFELD, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 26 m. S.W. Chemnitz. P. 4455. It has manufactures of cloths, muslins, and dye works.

LENGERICH or MARGARETHEN-LENGERICH, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Münster, at the foot of a mountain. P. 1450. Manufs. silk, woollen and linen stuffs.

LENGFELD, two towns of Central Germany.—I. grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, principality and 16 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, an affl. of the Werra. P. 2239. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Jews' synagogue.—II. (or *Schenk-Lengfeld*), a vill., grand duchy, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, dist. and 5 m. S.S.E. Dieburg. P. 910.

LENGNAU, several vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. Bern, 3 m. N. Buren. P. 857. It has a bath establishment.—II. (*Ober and Unter*), cant. Aargau, 4 m. S.S.E. Zurzach. United pop. 1627.

LENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 9½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 6890. P. 2016.

LENK, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Simmenthal, 22 m. S.S.W. Thun. P. 2269.

LENKERAN, a town of Russia. [LANKERAN.]

LENNER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Lennep. P. 8000. Manufactures woollens and cottons.

LENNIK ST MARTIN, a market town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 9 m. W.S.W. Brussels. P. 2000.

LENNOX, the ancient name of the co. Dumbarton, Scotland, comprising also parts of Stirling, Perth, and Renfrew.—*Lennox Hills* extend between Dumbarton and Stirling. Summit 1500 ft.

LENNOX, a co. of Queensland, drained by the affl. of the Mary river, and separated from the Pacific by March co. Lat. 26° S.; lon. 152° 25' E.

LENNOX TOWN, a vill., co. Stirling, pa. Campsie, 9 m. N. Glasgow. P. 3209. Calico print-works and collieries. It is a polling-place for the co., and the seat of a sheriff's court.

LENO, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 12 m. S. Brescia, cap. dist., near the Mella. P. 3997. Manufs. of linen, silk, and cotton.

LENOIR, a co. of U. S., North America, in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 358 sq. m. P. (1860) 50780 free, 5140 slaves.

LENOLA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. and 16 m. N.N.W. Gaëta. P. 3004.

LENOX, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 106 m. W.N.W. Albany.

LENS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Arras. P. 4506. Coal mines, distilleries, tanneries, and soap works. Here, in 1648, the Prince of Condé gained a signal victory over the Spanish forces.

LENS, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Dender, 7 m. N.N.W. Mons. P. 1800.

LENS, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 5 m. N.E. Sion. P. 1936.

LENTINI (LAKE OF), Sicily. [BIVIERE LAKE.] LENTINI, *Leontini*, a town of Sicily, prov. Noto, circ. Syracuse, on a hill near Lake Biviere, 15 m. S.S.W. Catania. P. 7962. It has a gunpowder mill, and an active fishery on the adjoining lake.

LENTON, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. W.S.W. Nottingham, on the Nottingham branch of the Midland Railway. Ac. 6963. P. 2016.

LENY, a romantic mountain pass of Scotland, co. Perth, 2 m. W. Callander. Loch Lubnaig here discharges its waters by a stream which joins the Teith near Callander.

LENZBURG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Aarau. P. 2092.

LENZEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 83 m. N.W. Potsdam.

LENZKIRCH (UPPER & LOWER), two vills. of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, 3½ m. S. Neustadt.

LEO (SAN), a fortified town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, 7 m. S.W. San Marino. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral. P. 3289.

LEOBEN, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 9 m. W.S.W. Brück, on the Mur. P. 1100. Mining and iron forging. The peace of Leoben, between France and Austria, was concluded here, 18th April 1797.

LEOBSCHÜTZ (Slay *Hlubzien*), a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 83 m. S.W. Oppeln. P. 8000.

LEOCHEL & CUSHNIE, a pa., Scotland, Aberdeen, dist. O'Neill, in the S. of co. Aberdeen. P. 1173.

LEOGANE, a maritime town of Hoyt, cap. arrond., on its W. coast, 20 m. W. Port-au-Prince, at the S.E. angle of Gulf of Leogane, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, about 120 m. in length.

LEOGAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Labrède. P. 2027.

LEOMINSTER, a parl., munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Hereford. Ac. of bor. and pa. 9290. P. 5658. It has an ancient church, town-hall, gaol, house of industry, market-house, and branch bank; with manufs. of leather, gloves, hats, and woollens. Leominster sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 349. It is a polling-place for the co.—II. a pa., co. Sussex, 10 m. E. Chichester. Ac. 3230. P. 794. Camden spells it *Lemster*, and it is so pronounced still.

LEOMINSTER, a tnsbhp., U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 86 m. W.N.W. Boston.

LEON, an old prov., and formerly a kingdom, in the N.W. of Spain, now divided into the provs., Leon, Zamora, and Salamanca. It was originally called the kingdom of the Asturias, and was

united to Castile in 1230. The new prov. of Leon, in the northern portion, has an area of 6162 sq. m., and a pop. (1857) of 348,756.

LEON, a co., U. S., North America, Texas. P. 4161 free, 2620 slaves.

LEON, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Ber-nesga, at the confluence of the Sorio, 60 m. S.E. Oviedo, and 174 m. W.N.W. Madrid. P. 5720. Chief buildings, the church of San Isidoro, 13 other churches, and 4 hospitals. Linen weaving, stocking knitting, and glove making are the principal branches of industry.

LEON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Landes, on a lagoon, 17 m. N.W. Dax. P. 1638.

LEON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Cattaraugus.—II. a co., in N. of Florida. Area 985 sq. m. P. 3254 free, 9080 slaves.

LEON, a city of Central America, cap. state Nicaragua, 20 m. N.W. of the extremity of the Lake Managua, 10 m. from the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 12° 25' N.; lon. 86° 50' W. P. (1863), with suburbs, estimated at 35,000. It is now greatly decayed and dilapidated. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral, 20 other churches, convents, hospital, and university.

LEON (ISLA DE), a long narrow island of S. Spain, prov. Cadiz, in the Atlantic, separated from the mainland by the channel of Santi Petri. Length, N. to S., 10 m.; breadth 2 m. Surface mostly sandy and barren, with salt water marshes. Chief town, San Fernando. [ISLA DE LEON.]

LEON, MANAGUA or MATIARES (LAKE OF), a lake of Central America, state Nicaragua. Lat. 12° 15' N., lon. 86° 15' W.; is 35 m. in length by 15 m. in greatest breadth. Its surface is 28 feet above that of the Lake of Nicaragua, with which it communicates at its E. end by the river Tipitapa.

LEON (NUEVO or NEW), a dep. of Mexico, between lat. 24° and 27° 30' N., lon. 99° to 101° W., enclosed by Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Coahuila. Area, with Coahuila, 82,029 sq. m. P. (1857) 213,369. Surface mountainous; principal river, the Tigre. Soil fertile. Mineral products, lead, gold, silver, and salt. Principal towns, Monterey the cap. and Linares.

LEON (Str), numerous comms. and vills. of France; the principal being *Leon-sur-l'Isle*, dep. Dordogne, arr. Perigueaux. P. 998.

LEON (Str), a vill. of Baden. circ. Lower Rhine, dist. Philippsburg. P. 1000.

LEONARD (Str), a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, comprising a part of the town of St Andrews. Ac. 1008. P. 513.

LEONARD (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 11 m. E. Limoges. P. 6196.—II. (*des Bois*), a vill., dep. and on the Sarthe, 20 m. W. Mamers. P. 1663.—III. a vill., dep. Loiret-Cher, 17 m. N. Blois. P. 1304.

LEONARD (Str), a pa. of England, co. Devon, forming a suburb of Exeter on the S.E. Ac. 172. P. 1576. Here is a deaf-mute asylum.

LEONARD (Str), a pa. and watering place of England, co. Sussex, immediately adjoining Hastings on the S.W. Ac. 994. P. 1693. The town has become a favourite locality for visitors, and it has a church, and the various appliances of a place of summer resort.—*St Leonard's Forest*, co. Sussex, 1½ m. E. Horsham, occupies about 10,000 ac., and is an enclosed part of the anc. Andredswald, or Wood of Anderida, which in the Roman and Saxon period occupied all the tract called the weald of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent.

LEONARDO (SAN), a market town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Soria. P. 582.

LEONBERG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 2250.

LEONDARI or LONDARI, *Leuttra*, a town of Greece, Morea, gov. Gortynia, near the head of the Roupia (*Alpheus*), 18 m. S.W. Tripolitza.

LEONESSA, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, cap. circ., 12½ m. N. Civitá-Ducale, on l. b. of the Corno. P. 5317. It has a college, and 7 convents.

LEONFORTE, a town of the island of Sicily, on the Mediterranean Sea, cap. circ., prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Catania. P. (1862) 11522. It is situated in a mountainous dist., enclosed by walls, and has a brisk trade in corn, wine, and oil.

LEONHARD (Str), several small towns of Germany, etc.—I. Upper Austria, 26 m. S. Steyer. P. 1600.—II. Illyria, Carinthia, circ. and 34 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant, and having iron and coal mines. P. 815.—III. Styria, 8 m. E. Marburg.—IV. Lower Austria, 5 m. S.E. Pechlarn.

LEONI, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, 4 m. S. St Angelo. P. 4139.

LEOPOLDO (SAN), a German colony of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande-do-Sul, N. of Porto Alegre, between lat. 29° and 30° S. Area 2500 sq. m. Soil fertile, and climate mild; it is traversed by the navigable river Sinos. Chief crops, wheat, maize, manioc, and sugar-cane. The town of *San Leopoldo* is cap. of the colony. P. 8000.

LEOPOLDOVA, a vill. of Austria, S. Hungary, Banat, near the Danube. P. 2450.

LEOPOLDSTADT (Hung. *Leopoldvar*), a fortified town of Central Hungary, circ. Neutra, 90 m. N.W. Pesth, on the Waag. P. 1700. It has two arsenals, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, and a Jews' synagogue.

LEOVO, a town of S. Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Pruth, 50 m. S.W. Kishenev. P. 2000.

LEPANTO, *Naupactus*, a seaport town of Greece, W. Hellas, gov. Ætolia, on the N. coast of the G. of Lepanto, 12 m. N.E. Patras. P. 2600.

LEPANTO (GULF OF). [CORINTH (GULF OF).]

LEPANTO (STRAIT OF), the entrance to the G. of Corinth, Greece, at its narrowest part about 1 m. across, and defended by a castle on each side. Here, on 8th Oct. 1571, the fleet under Don John of Austria totally defeated that of the Turks.

LEPE, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. W. Huelva, near the Atlantic. P. 3024.

LEPEL (NEW and OLD), two towns of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk.—I. cap. circ., on Lake Bereshta, 62 m. W.S.W. Vitebsk. P. 2700.—II. about 3 m. N.W. New Lepel.

LEPERS' ISLE, one of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, between Espiritu Santo and Aurora.

LEPTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Heaton, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1651. P. 3273.

LEQUERTO, a maritime town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 17 m. E.N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. P. 2335. Its harbour is defended by forts.

LEQUIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. Mondovi. P. 1576.

LE RAY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 8 m. N.E. Watertown.

LERCARA DE FREDDI, a town of the isl. Sicily prov. Palermo, circ. Termini-Imerese. P. 8000.

LEREZ, a market town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. E. Pontevedra, on the river Lerez. P. 2088.

LERICI, a maritime town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante, cap. mand., on the Gulf of and 5 m. E.S.E. Spezzia. P. 5167. It has an important harbour and a castle.

LERIDA, *Herda*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Lerida, on the Segre, 82 m. W. Barcelona. P. 16,634. It stands on a hill-slope, commanded by a lofty citadel. Principal buildings, a cathedral, three parish churches, and a military hospital. In the adjoining plain, Scipio, the Roman

general, defeated the Carthaginian Hanno, B.C. 216. *Lerida* was stormed by the French during the war of succession in 1707, and again taken by them under Suchet in 1810. Area of prov. 4771 sq. m. P. (1857) 306,994.

**LERIN**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 34 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. P. 2398.

**LERINS (ISLES)**, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, belonging to France, dep. Var, near the coast, consisting of the fortified islands of St Marguerite and St Honorat, the first of which was the prison of the "man with the iron mask."

**LERMA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S. Burgos, on l. b. of the Arlanza. P. 3000.

**LERMA**, a town of Mexico, S.W. of the capital, 8551 feet above the sea, on a lake from which the river Lerma issues. P. 4000.

**LERMA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Novi. P. 1578.

**LERO**, a small isle of the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Anatolia, 35 m. S. Samos. Length, N. to S., 6 m., greatest breadth 4 m. Pop. about 2000. Surface mountainous, but fertile. On its N. side is a port; and on E. the town of Lero.

**LE ROY**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 236 m. N.W. Albany. Minor tshps. of same name in Pennsylvania & Western States.

**LERWICK**, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotl., the most N. town of the British Isles, and the chief town of the Shetland Isls., Mainland, on Bressay Sound, 21 m. N.N.E. Sumburgh Head. Lat. 60° 9' N.; lon. 1° 8' W. P. of pa. (1861) 3631; do. of town 3061, employed in the whale and herring fisheries, and in the manufs. of straw-plait. Customs rev. (1862) 914. Exports (1862) 19,445. Reg. vessels, sailing 74, 2698 tons. Entered 179, 26,953 tons; cleared 148, 24,822 tons. It is defended by a fort, and is the seat of the Shetland courts of law.

**LESA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Pallanza. P. 1583. Famed for its fruits.

**LESACA**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarre, 28 m. N. Pamplona. P. 2180. It has iron works.

**LESBOS**, island, Grecian Archip. [MITYLENE.]

**LESBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Aine, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alnwick, with a station on the Newcastle Railway. Ac. 2624. P. 1202.

**LESCAR**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 4 m. N.W. Pau. P. 1776.

**LESCHENAU (PORT)**, a maritime settlement and inlet of Western Australia, dist. Wellington, immediately opposite Australind, about lat. 33° 18' S., lon. 115° 37' W., in a fertile district, but with a harbour adapted only for boats.

**LESCHNITZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. P. 1300. It has manufs. of linens and snuffs. Near it is the Chelmsberg, a hill convent greatly resorted to by pilgrims.

**LESCURE**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Tarn, 2 m. N.E. Albi. P. 2099.—II. dep. Ariège, 5 m. E.N.E. St Girons. P. 1362.

**LESEGNO**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Coni, circ. Mondovì, on l. b. of the Tanero. P. 1402.

**LESGIANO DI BAGNI**, two vills. of Northern Italy.—I. prov. and 14 m. S.W. Parma, cap. comm., with celebrated mineral springs. P. 2819.—II. (*di Palmia*), same prov. P. 2986. Here are curious masses of rock in the shape of crushed cones, called the "devil's leaps."

**LESINA**, *Pharos Insula*, an island of Dalmatia, circ. and 23 m. S.E. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, between the islands Brazza and Curzola. Length 40 m., breadth 2 to 6 m. P. 12,539. Surface undulating and fertile, but in great part waste. Principal products, figs, wine, marble, anchovies, and rosemary-oil. Chief town *Lesina*, on the S.W. coast. P. 2150.

**LESINA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 29 m. N.W. Foggia. P. 1191. It is situated on S. shore of the Lake of Lesina (anc. *Pantanus*), a salt lagoon extending along the Adriatic Sea, 11 miles in length.

**LESLE**, a town and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. S.W. Cupar. P. of pa. 4332. It has flax mills, and linen and cotton weaving. P. of town 2264.—II. a pa., co. Aberdeen, 10 m. S.S.E. Huntly. P. 577.

**LESMAHAGO**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. W.S.W. Lanark, on the Clyde, the celebrated falls of which are in this pa. Ac. 41,533. P. 9266. It has collieries. The church is collegiate.

**LESMO**, a comm. of North Italy, prov. Milan, 11 m. S. Brescia. P. 1675. It has paper mills.

**LESNEVEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.E. Brest. P. 2662. It has a naval hospital, and a corn exchange.

**LESNEWTH**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. Camelford. Ac. 2028. P. 114.

**LESPARRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 37 m. N.W. Bordeaux. P. 2633.

**LES PLANCHES**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist: Vevey. P. 1123.

**LESSA**, a seaport vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 4 m. N. Oporto.

**LESSAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, 13 m. N.W. Coutances. P. 1527.

**LESSEN** or **LASZYN**, a town of Prussia, gov. and 17 m. S.S.E. Marienwerder. P. 1680.—II. a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 31 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. P. 685.

**LESSEN**, a vill. of Germany, duchy Brunswick, dist. Wolfenbüttel, E.N.E. Brunswick. P. 4062.

**LESSINES**, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Dender, 19 m. N.N.W. Mons. P. 4971. Principal buildings, St Peter's church and the town-house. It has distilleries, chicory and salt factories.

**LESSINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 7 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 639. P. 175.

**LESSNOI-KARAMUSHI**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Saratov. P. 2760.

**LESSE** or **LÄSÖE**, an island of Denmark, in the Kattegat, 12 m. E. the N. part of Jütland. Area 42 sq. m. P. 2400, the males mostly engaged in fishing, and the females in agricultural pursuits. It is level, and environed by sand banks.

**LESSOLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea, cap. mand. P. 1887.

**LESTERPS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, 5 m. E.N.E. Confolens. P. 1281.

**LE SUEUR**, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 5318.

**LESWALT**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, 4 m. N.W. Stranraer. Ac. 13,018. P. 2701. The coast is here defended by bold rocky cliffs.

**LETCHER**, a co. of U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 3796 free, 108 slaves.

**LETCHWORTH**, a pa. of England, cos. Hert. 2 m. E.N.E. Hitchin. Ac. 1027. P. 68.

**LETCOMBE**, two pas., Engl., co. Berks.—I. (*Bas-set*), 2½ m. S.S.W. Wantage. Ac. 1260. P. 493.—II. (*Regis*), 1½ m. S.W. Wantage. Ac. 3720. P. 1014.

**LETHAM**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Monimail, 4 m. W. Cupar. P. 316.

**LETHEM**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E. Forfar, pa. Dunnichen. P. 1231.

**LETHENDY** and **KINLOCH**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N. Perth, near the Tay. P. 542. It has several lochs.

**LEATHERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1134. P. 208.

**LEATHERINGSET**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Holt. Ac. 853. P. 323.

**LETHNOT** and **NAVAR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. N.N.E. Forfar. P. 446.

**LETT**, a marshy island of Bulgaria, European Turkey, formed by the Danube at its delta, between the Kilia and Sulina mouths. Length 42 miles, breadth 20 miles.

**LETTISHEV** (Pol. *Letycew*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Bug, 55 m. N.E. Kamenetz. P. 2325.

**LE-RO**, an island belonging to China, in the Yellow Sea, off the peninsula Shan-tung, with a good harbour and a small town.

**LETTEE** or **LETT**, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, 35 m. E. the N. extremity of Timor.

**LETTERE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Naples, 3½ m. E. Castel-a-Mare. P. 4950. It has a cathedral and an ancient castle.

**LETTERKENNY**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on the Swilly, 6½ m. N.W. Raphoe. P. 2165. It has a union workhouse, bridewell, and a harbour at head of Lough Swilly, admitting vessels of 150 tons.

**LETTERKENNY**, a township, U.S., North America, Pennsylvania, 7 m. N.W. Chambersburg.

**LETTERSTON**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 2216. P. 511.

**LETTOMANOPPELO**, a comm. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 2049.

**LETTON**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Weobly. Ac. 1196. P. 238.—II. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. East Dereham. Ac. 1274. P. 111.

**LETUR**, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, 30 m. N. Caravaca. P. 2970.

**LEUSDORF**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, dist. Augustsburg. P. 1800.

**LEUBUS**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Breslau, on the Oder. P. 570.—II. a contiguous vill. P. 1316.

**LEUCA** (**CAPO DI**), the most S.E. extremity of Italy, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Otranto, bounding E. ward the entrance to the Gulf of Taranto. Lat. 39° 48' 7" N.; lon. 18° 22' 5" E.

**LEUCADIA** (*Leucas*), erroneously called *Santa Maura*, one of the Ionian islands, Greece, separated by a channel, 1 m. across, from the W. coast of Acarnania, with which it is said to have once been connected. Length 22 m., extreme breadth 9 m. Estim. area 180 sq. m. P. (1858) 20,147. A chain of limestone mountains intersects it from N. to S., covering the surface with its spurs, and terminating S.W. in the promontory of Cape Ducato (anc. *Leucadia*), famous as "Sappho's leap," and from the white cliffs of which the island derived its name. Mount St Elias, in the centre, is 3000 feet in height. Climate very variable, the temperature often rising or falling 20° Fahr. in a day; the low grounds, especially at the N. extremity, are unhealthy. In the N. is a rich plain, and elsewhere are many fertile valleys, but scarcely one-eighth of the soil is under cultivation, and not enough of corn is raised for home consumpt. Principal crops, wheat, maize, oil, and wine. Many of the pop. live by fishing, the manufacture of salt, and annual emigrations to the mainland as labourers in the harvest time. Principal towns, Amaxichi the cap., and Vliko, both on the E. coast. The castle of Santa Maura, whence the modern name of the island, is at its N. extremity, and formerly the headquarters of a British regiment. Between it and Amaxichi is a lagoon, whence salt is obtained.

**LEUCATE**, a comm. and vill. of S. France, dep. Aude, near the Mediterranean, 18 m. S. Narbonne. P. 1461. The Lake of Leucate, depts. Aude & Pyrénées-Orient., is a lagoon, 10 m. long.

**LEUCE**, an isl., Black Sea. [**ISLE OF SERPENTS.**] **LEUCHARS**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. N.W. St Andrews, and with a station on the N. B. Railway, 7 m. N.E. Cupar. Ac. 15,131. Pop. of pa. 1903; of vill. 671.

**LEU** (Str), a town of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on its W. coast, 10 m. S. St Paul. P. 6449.

**LEU** (St TAVERNY), a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. Pop. of comm. 1182. It has a fine château and park.—II. (*d'Esserent*), a market town, dep. and on the Oise, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 3 m. S.S.W. Creil. P. 1310.

**LEUCHTENBERG**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 21 m. N.E. Amberg. P. 570. It has a castle on a steep hill.

**LEUCTRA**, the ancient name of several small vills. of Greece; that near which the Thebans, under Epaminondas, defeated the Spartans, B.C. 371, being in Bœotia, 7 m. S.W. Thebes, and now called *Lefka*.—II. a maritime vill. of Morea, gov. Laconia, on the Gulf of Koron, 11½ m. N.W. Tzimoza, and now called *Lefiro*. [**LEONDARI.**]

**LEUGGERN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, Zürzach, on the Aar. P. 1203.

**LEUK** or **LOUËCHE**, a vill. and celebrated bathing-place of Switzerland, cant. Valais, in a deep ravine, S. of the Gemmi Pass, on the Rhone, at its conf. with the Dala, 15 m. E.N.E. Sion, and 5000 feet above the sea. It is resorted to between May & October; and has 23 hot mineral springs; that of St Lawrence has a temp. of 144° Fahr. Pop. of vill. 1123; do. of baths 545.

**LEUTENBERG** and **LEUTERSHAUSEN**, two towns of Central Germany.—I. principality Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, 12 m. S.S.E. Rudolstadt. P. 1040.—II. Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 7 m. W.N.W. Anspach. P. 1450.

**LEUTHEN**, several vills. of Germany, one in Prussian Silesia, gov. and W. Breslau, circ. Neumarkt, where, on the 5th Dec. 1757, Frederick the Great of Prussia defeated the Austrians.

**LEUTKIRCH**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 40 m. S. Ulm. P. 3020.

**LEUTOMISCHEL**, Bohemia. [**LEITOMISCHEL.**]

**LEUTSCHAU** (Hung. *Lőcse*), a royal free town of North Hungary, circ. Zips, on a hill, 112 m. N.E. Pesth. P. 5500, 3-8ths Protestants. It has the oldest Lutheran college in Hungary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, seminary for noble females, and an asylum for the children of soldiers.

**LEUTWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Kùlm. P. 760.

**LEUZE**, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dender, 17 m. N.W. Mons. P. 5880. It has dyeing, bleaching, brewing, etc.

**LEUZINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Bùren. P. 1009.

**LEVAN** (Str), a maritime pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the S. extremity of the peninsula, Land's End, 8 m. S.W. Penzance. Ac. 2328. P. 447. It has an ancient well and oratory, and "The Logan Stone," a rocking mass of granite, poised on an elevated rock.

**LEVANE**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. P. 1609.

**LEVANSO**, *Phorbantia*, an island in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sicily, prov. and 9 m. W. Trapani, and nearly 6 m. in circuit.

**LEVANT**, an Italian word signifying *East*, commonly applied to the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean, namely, those of Syria & Asia Minor.

**LEVANTE**, the most E. circ. of North Italy, prov. Genoa, bordering the Mediterranean for about 45 m., and bounded N. by the Apennines.

Traversed by the rivers Magra and Vara. Area 450 sq. m. P. 68,950. It is subdivided into six mandas. Principal towns, Spezzia, the cap., Lerici, Levante, Sarzana. It has an important export of marbles.

LEVANTE (RIVIERA DI). [RIVIERA.]

LEVANTINE (VAL), Ital. *Levantina*, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, extends from St Gothard to the confl. of the Tessin with the Blenio.

LEVANTO, a marit. town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante, cap. mand., on a small bay of the Mediterranean, 18 m. N.N.W. Spezzia. P. 4317. It has a small ancient port.

LEVEN, two rivers of England.—I. co. Cumberland, formed by the junction of the Black and White Leven or Line, near Stapleton, flows S.W. for 15 m., and joins the Esk 3 m. S. Longtown.—II. co. Lancaster, forms the channel by which Windermere communicates with Morecambe Bay.

LEVEN, two rivers of Scotland.—I. co. Dumbarton, issues from the S. extremity of Loch Lomond, discharging its surplus waters into the Clyde at Dumbarton castle, after a S. course of 7 m.—II. co. Fife, issues from the S.E. extremity of Loch Leven, and after an E. course of 14 m., enters the Firth of Forth at Leven.

LEVEN, a bor. of barony of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Scoonie, at the mouth of the Leven, which here forms a harbour for vessels of 300 tons at spring tides, 9 m. N.N.E. Kirkcaldy. Pop. of town 2723. It has linen manufs., and tile and iron works.

LEVEN, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 6 m. N.E. Beverley. Ac. 4837. P. 990.

LEVEN (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, in co. and immediately E. Kinross. Circuit about 11 m., a partial drainage having reduced it 3 m. It receives the N. and S. Queich, Gairney, and all the other streams of the co.; is famous for trout, and contains several islands, on one of which, near Kinross, are the remains of a castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1567-8, and signed her abdication on July 4th, 1567, and from which, on May 2d, 1568, she made her escape, shortly before the battle of Langside.—II. a narrow arm of Loch Linnhe, from which it stretches E. 12 m., between cos. Argyle and Inverness. Scenery highly picturesque, and on its S. side is the wild vale of Glencoe.

LEVENS, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pas. Haversham and Kendal, 5 m. S. Kendal. Ac. 3953. P. 936.

LEVENSHULME, a township, England, co. Lancaster, with station on the rail, from Manchester to Crewe, 3 m. S.E. Manchester. Ac. 605. P. 2095.

LEVENS or LEVENZO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. and 11 m. N. Nice, cap. mand. P. 1800.

LEVERANO, a town of South Italy, prov., circ., and 11 m. S.W. Lecce. P. 2404.

LEVER (DARCY), a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. S.E. Bolton. Ac. 540. P. 2071.—II. (*Great*), a township, same co., pa. Middleton, 1 m. S. Bolton. Ac. 770. P. 722.—III. (*Little*), a chapelry, same co., pa. and 3 m. E.S.E. Bolton, at the junction of the Bolton, Bury, and Manchester Canals. Ac. 1020. P. 3890.

LEVERINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 1 m. N.N.W. Wisbeach. Ac. 7871. P. 2143.

LEVERTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Boston. Ac. 7100. P. 770.—II. (*North*), co. Notts, 5½ m. E.N.E. East-Retford. Ac. 1050. P. 329.—III. (*South*), same co., 5 m. E.S.E. East Retford. Ac. 2530. P. 494.

LEVICO, a market town of the Tirol, circ. and 10 m. S.E. Trient, near a small lake. P. 3700.

LEVIER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 11 m. W.N.W. Pontarlier. P. 1376.

LEVIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. N. Marmande. P. 1470.

LEVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1098. P. 228.

LEVISHAM, a pa. of England. [LEAVISHAM.]

LEVY, *Gabatun*, a comm. and town, France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Chateauroux. P. 3867. It has manufs. of fine woollen cloths and leather, and trade in corn, wine, and wool.

LEVY, a co. of U. S., N. America, Florida. P. 1331 free, 450 slaves.

LEW, two pas. of Engl., co. Devon.—I. (*North*), 4 m. S.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 7247. P. 930.—II. (*Trenchard*), 9½ m. W.S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 2818. P. 353.

LEWANNICK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. S.W. Launceston. Ac. 4000. P. 685.

LEWENZ (Hung. *Leva*), a market town of W. Hungary, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Bars. P. 5550.

LEWES, a parl. bor. and town of England, co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 44 m. S.E. London, and 8½ m. by railway, N.E. Brighton. Ac. of bor. 9117. P. (1861) 53,895. Alt. 156 feet. It has a grammar school, almshouses, co. hall, co. gaol, house of correction, barracks, and theatre. Considerable trade is carried on with London by the port of Newhaven, at the mouth of the Ouse. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elec. (1864) 643. Is a polling place for E. division of co., and the head of a poor law union. *Leves* is said to have been the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. Simon de Montfort, and the barons, in 1264, defeated Henry III. here, and imprisoned him in the castle.

LEWIN, a small frontier town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, circ. and 14 m. W. Glatz.

LEWIN, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 750.—II. (*New*), vill. of Brandenburg, circ. Potsdam, dist. Oberbarmin. P. 1150.

LEWIS, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 316 sq. m. P. 8131 free, 230 slaves.—II. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 519 sq. m. P. 11,007 free, 1279 slaves.—III. in N. of New York. Area 1122 sq. m. P. 28,580.

—IV. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 603 sq. m. P. 7769 free, 230 slaves.

LEWIS-WITH-HARRIS, the most N. and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 32' N., lon. 6° and 7° W., separated from the mainland by the Minch, a sea 30 m. across. Length, N. to S., 60 m.; greatest breadth 30 m. Area about 770 sq. m.; of which Lewis, the N. portion, separated from Harris by the inlets Lochs Reasort and Seaforth, comprises about 575 sq. m. P. (1861) 23,666. Coast line very much indented; on the E. side are Loch Erlisort and Broad Bay, and on the W. Loch Roag. Its N. headland, the *Butt of Lewis*, lat. 58° 31' N., lon. 6° 14' W., rises to 80 feet above the sea. Rainfall 51 inches. Sunneval mountain is 2700 feet in height, and a great part of the island is rugged; but it is not generally so lofty and bare as Harris, and it has many low swampy tracts. Gneiss is the prevailing rock, and much of the surface is covered with peat, and with remains of ac. forests. Chief crops, barley and potatoes; chief industry, cattle-breeding, fishing, kelp-making, and domestic manufs. The Seaforth estates are now in the possession of Sir James Matheson, who has introduced extensive improvements in draining, road-making, and planting schools. The island abounds with Druidic edifices and ruined fortresses. The people are almost entirely of Celtic descent; but in the N. (*Butt of Lewis*) are a race of purely Scandinavian origin, although

speaking the Gaelic language. Lewis is divided into the four parishes of Stornoway, Uig, Barvas, and Lochs. Stornoway, the only town, is on the E. coast. [HARRIS—HEBRIDES.]

LEWIS, a co., U. S., N. America, Tennessee. P. 1994 free, 247 slaves.

LEWISBOROUGH, a tnsnip. of U. S., N. America, state and 40 m. N. New York, on Croton river.

LEWISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Ravensbourne, an affluent of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. London. Ac. 5789. P. 22,808.

LEWIS or GREAT SNAKE RIVER, U. S. of North America, Oregon territory, is formed by the union of two rivers rising in the Rocky Mountains, and joins the Columbia River from the S.E., 200 m. from the Pacific Ocean. [SNAKE RIVER.]

LEWISTON, a town, U. S., N. America, New York, on Niagara River, midway between the Falls and Lake Ontario (7 m. from each), and 4 m. E. of the suspension bridge uniting the rail-ways of N. York and Canada. P. 4000. Communicates with Oswego by steamboats, & Buffalo by railway.—II. a town of Pennsylvania, on Juniata, and on Pennsylvania Canal, 43 m. N.W. Harrisburg. P. 2735.—III. a vill., Maine, 23 m. S.W. Augusta, with a bridge across the Andros-coggin, where it falls 50 feet over a broken ledge. P. 7000. It has flourishing manufs.

LEW KEW ISLANDS, Pacific. [LOO-CHOO.]

LEWKNOR, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. S.S.E. Thame. Ac. 4690. P. 833.

LEXDEN, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. W. Colchester. P. 1543.

LEXHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (E.), 5½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1190. P. 226.—II. (W.), 5 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1155. P. 152.

LEXINGTON, a city, U. S., N. America, Kentucky, on a branch of Elkhorn river, 72 m. E.S.E. Louisville. P. 9321. It has a court-house, gaol, state lunatic asylum, 2 academies, and the Transylvania university.—II. a township, Massachusetts, 11 m. N.W. Boston. The first action in the revolutionary war was fought here, April 19, 1775.—III. a township, New York, 28 m. W. Catskill.—IV. a vill., Virginia, on a branch of James River, 110 m. W. Richmond. It has a court-house, a college endowed by General Washington, and a state military institution, which educates about 60 cadets.—V. a vill., Missouri, 120 m. W.N.W. Jefferson city. P. 4000. It was besieged and taken by the Confed. army, 20th Sept. 1861.—VI. a township, Ohio, co. Stark.—VII. a central co. in South Carolina. Area 834 sq. m. P. 9377 free, 6202 slaves.

LEYBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1510. P. 289.

LEYBURN, a market town of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Wensley, 7 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 886. P. 2407.

LEYDEN (Dutch *Leiden*), *Lugdunum Batavorum*, a city of the Netherlands, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Amsterdam, and 17 m. N. Rotterdam, and with both of which it is connected by canals and rail-ways, on the Old Rhine, 6 m. from its mouth, in the North Sea. Lat. of observatory, 52° 9' 5" N.; lon. 4° 29' 5" E. P. (1862) 37,339. Mean temp. of year 49°, winter 36°, summer 62° 7, Fahr. It is intersected by canals, and surrounded by wind-mills. The university, founded 1575, has an attendance of 420 students. Connected with the university are museums of natural history, cabinets of comparative anatomy, an Egyptian museum, botanic garden, and an extensive library of books and rare Oriental MSS. There are besides several private museums, and many learned societies. *Leyden* has a public hospital, arsenal,

custom-house, & chamber of commerce. Manufs. blankets, cloth, baize, and cotton. In the middle of the 17th century, it had 100,000 inhabs. Its principal trade is in grain, butter, and cheese. It sustained a severe siege by the Spaniards in 1573-4; was ravaged by the plague in 1655, and was greatly injured by an explosion of gunpowder in 1807.

LEYDEN, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 108 m. N.W. Albany.

LEYDEN, two isls., one off the N. coast of Ceylon, the other off that of Java, opposite Batavia.

LEYDERDORP, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 1 m. E. Leyden. P. 1654.

LEYLAND, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S. Preston. Ac. 19,091. P. 13,684. Manufs. cotton goods. It comprises the chaperies Exulton and Heapey, and townships Hoghton, Whittle, Clayton, Cuerden, Leyland, Wheelton, and Withnell; and has a church, grammar school, numerous other endowed schools, almshouses, & a station on the Manchester & Preston Railway. [HOGHTON.]

LEYSDOWN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. E.S.E. Queenborough. Ac. 4302. P. 215.

LEYTE, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, Philippines, immediately S.S.W. Samar. Length 130 m.; average breadth 35 m. P. 92,175. Soil in many parts very fertile, producing rice and cotton, with ebony and other fine woods.

LEYTHA, a river of the Austrian empire, forms a part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary, and after a N. and E. course of 90 m. joins an arm of the Danube at Altenburg. Between it and Lake Neusiedl are the Lytha mountains.

LEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the E. Co. Railway, 5 m. N.E. London. Mean temp., July 64° 5, Jan. 37° 0. Ac. 2241. P. 4794. The village, on the Lea, has an ancient brick church.

LEYTRON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Martigny. P. 713.

LEZ, a river of France, dep. Herault, rises in the Cevennes mountains, flows S., and after a course of 20 m. falls into the Mediterranean, 2 m. S.E. Montpellier. Its lower and navigable part is called the Canal de Grave.

LEZACHOW, a vill. of Austria, Galicia, circ. Przemyśl, dist. Sieniawa. P. 3300.

LEZANT, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.E. Launceston. Ac. 4560. P. 815.

LEZARDRIEUX, a comm. & town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 16 m. E.N.E. Lannion. P. 2238.

LEZAR, a comm. & town of France, dep. Ariège, on the Leze, 17 m. N.W. Pamiers. P. 2967.

LEZAY, a comm. & town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, on the Dive, 7 m. E.N.E. Melle. P. 2593.

LEZAYKE, a pa. of the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, 3 m. W.S.W. Ramsey. Ac. 457. P. 2520.

LEZAYSK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 25 m. N.E. Rzeszow, on l. b. of the San. P. 3300.

LEZIATE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1469. P. 197.

LEZIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Narbonne. P. 8016.

LEZOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 15 m. E.N.E. Clermont. P. 3829.

LEZUZA, *Libisoceta*, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Albacete. P. 2815.

LEOW, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Sem. P. 1000.

LIHANBRIDE (St Andrew), a pa. of Scotland, co. and adjoining Elgin on N.E. P. 1402.

L'HASSA, the cap. city of Tibet. [LASSA.]

LIAMONE, *Cercidius*, a river of Corsica, after a S.W. course of 21 m. enters the Mediterranean 11 m. N. Ajaccio. In 1793 it gave name to the most southerly of the two depts. of the island.

LIANCOURT (*Sous Clermont*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, with a station on the Paris & Brussels Railway, 5 m. S.S.E. Clermont. P. 2612.

LIANG-TCHOU and LIAN-TCHOU, two cities of China, caps. of depts.—I. prov. Kan-su, near the great wall, and 140 m. N.N.W. Lantcheou.—II. prov. Quang-tong, 240 m. S.W. Canton.

LIBAU (Lettish *Leapaia*), a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, N. of Lake Libau, 69 m. N. Memel. P. 8961. It is enclosed by walls. Its harbour is artificial, but its trade is considerable. Chief imports, salt herrings, wine, and fruit. Exports, grain, flax, and timber.

LIBBERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 3 m. E.S.E. Carnwath. Ac. 8319. P. 836.

LIBERI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 1621.

LIBERIA, an independent Negro republic of Western Africa, established 1823, extends along the coast of Guinea, between lat. 4° 50' and 7° N., lon. 6° 50' and 12° 39' W. Its seaboard extends from the Shehar river in the N.W., to the San Pedro in the Gulf of Guinea, 500 m., including the colony of Cape Palmas, with an average breadth of 40 m. A chain of mountains rises above 3° from the shore, separating it from the basin of the Niger and the tribes of the interior. Area 20,000 sq. m. P. (1863) 500,000, belonging to all nationalities of Africa. The climate has improved greatly by a systematic drainage and clearance of woods. In general the immigrants from America are sent into the interior, where the soil is better and the climate more healthy than on the coast. Thus have been established Carysburg, White Plains, and other stations. Exports, palm oil, camphor, ivory, gold-dust, coffee, indigo, ginger, arrow-root, and hides. Cocoa and sugar thrive, and it is expected that cotton will soon become an extensive export. Mandingo horses and native cattle are used for draught, but much of the camwood exported is brought 200 m. from the interior on men's backs. It is estimated that 2,000,000 inhabitants of the interior now obtain supplies of European goods from the republic and Cape Palmas; and that the Liberians exercise Christian influence over 480,000 natives. The church of Liberia was reorganized in 1862. *Liberia*, formerly a dependency of the United States, was recognised as an independent republic in July 1848. Government vested in a president, vice-president, and a senate of 6 members, & house of representatives of 28 members, elected by all possessors of a real estate to the value of 30 dollars. English is the official language, and that of the negroes from the United States. All are Protestants—Popery being proscribed. The state is well supplied with churches and schools. The number of immigrants from the United States, from 1820 to 1856, was 9562, of whom 3676 were free-born. The seaport and cap. is Monrovia. The other chief settlements are Bexley, Edina, and Cresson, the latter situated on a fine bay, and affording abundant supplies of wood and water.

LIBERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 6617. P. 3507. The ruins of Craigmillar Castle are in this parish.

LIBERTY, three cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in S.E. of Georgia, on the Atlantic and the Altamaha river. P. 2284 free, 6083 slaves.—II. Florida. P. 936 free, 521 slaves.—III. Texas. P. 2110 free, 1079 slaves. Also several townships. I.—New York, 10 m. N.N.W. Monticello.—II. Ohio, co. Adams.—III. Ohio, co. Fairfield, on the Ohio Canal.—IV. Ohio, Highland co.—V. Mis-

souri, co. Marion.—VI. Indiana, cap. co. Union, 66 m. E.S.E. Indianapolis.—VII. Missouri, cap. Clay co., 134 m. N.W. Jefferson city.—Minor townships are in Pennsylvania and other states.

LIBERTY PLAINS, New South Wales, co. Cumberland. P. 435.

LIBETHEN (Hung. *Libeth-Banya*), a free town of Hungary, co. Sohl, 14 m. E. Neusohl. P. 1535. It has mines of iron and copper.

LIBOKOVO, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. Avlona, 12 m. S.E. Argyro-Kastro.

LIBOCHOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Leitmeritz, on the Eger. P. 1600.

LIBOURNE, *Liburnum*, a town and river-port of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, at its junction with the Isle, and on railway from Tours, 17 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. P. 13,565. It is enclosed by walls, and has cavalry barracks; manufs. of woollen stuffs, glass, and cordage; yards for ship-building, a port admitting vessels of 300 tons at high water, and a considerable traffic with Bordeaux in wines, brandy, salt, and corn. It was founded in 1286, by Edward I., king of England.

LIBRIZZI, a comm. and vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. P. 2002.

LIBYAN DESERT, a wide region of Northern Africa, including parts of Egypt, Tripoli, and Barca. It contains the oasis of Siwah, with the town of same name, about lat. 20° 12' N., lon. 26° 15' E., near which is the vill. of Gharmy, with remains of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

LICATA, a town of Sicily. [ALICATA.]

LICCIANA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Massa. P. 3343.

LICH, a town of Central Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, principality Solms-Lich, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Wetter, 8 m. S.E. Giessen. P. 2400, mostly Lutherans.

LICHBOROUGH, a pa., England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. N.W. Towcester. Ac. 1704. P. 449.

LICHFIELD, a city, parl. and munic. bor., and co. of itself, England, co. Stafford, on the Grand Junction canal, and the Stafford and Rugby Railway, 115 m. N.N.W. London. Ac. of city, co., and parl. bor., 3180. P. (1861) 6893. Alt. 267 feet. The cathedral is built in the richly decorated style of the 13th and 14th centuries. Its length is 411 feet from E. to W., and has three towers with spires, of which the central is 300 feet in height. The cathedral library contains the Saxon Gospels of St Chad, and other literary rarities. It has an episcopal palace, a deanery, three parish churches, a free grammar school, in which Addison, Johnson, and Garrick were educated; poor's hospital, female hospital, and numerous other charities; union workho., guildhall, gaol, house of correction, theatre, market-house, two branch banks, breweries, and manufs. of carpets. Lichfield sends two members to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 704. The bishopric, founded by the early Saxons, comprised, in 1838, 491 benefices in cos. Stafford, Derby, Warwick, and Salop.

LICHTENAU, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 47 m. S. Minden, on the Sauer. P. 1540.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Losse, 12 m. S.E. Cassel. P. 1500. Manufs. of linens.—III. grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, near the Rhine, 26 m. S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 1350.

LICHTENBERG, a principality of Germany, in the S. of Rhenish Prussia, between Rhenish Bavaria on the S.E., and Birkenfeld on the N.W. Reg. Treves. Surface hilly and well wooded. Area 220 sq. m. P. 38,000. Cap. St Wendel.

It was ceded to Prussia by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in 1834.

**LICHTENBERG**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on a height near the N. frontier, 12 m. N.W. Hof. P. 900.

**LICHTENBERG**, a vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 14 m. N.N.E. Saverno. P. 1040.

**LICHTENFELS**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, and with a station on the Nurnberg and Neumarkt Railway, 20 m. N.N.E. Bamberg. P. 2150.

**LICHTENSTEG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. S.W. St Gall, on the Thur. P. 983.

**LICHTENSTEIN**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. principality Schönberg, 14 miles W.S.W. Chemnitz, at the foot of a mountain crowned by a castle. P. 4128.

**LICHTENVOORDE**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 5 m. S.W. Groenlo. P. 3657.

**LICHTENWALD**, two villages of Germany.—I. Styria, on the Save, 15 m. S.S.E. Cilly. P. 620.—II. Saxony, N.E. Chemnitz. P. 572.

**LICHTERVELDE**, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 13 m. W.S.W. Bruges. P. 5660. It has manufs. of tobacco and leather.

**LICHVIN**, a town of Russia. [**LIKHVIN**.]

**LICK**, **LYK**, or **OLCK**, a town of East Prussia, gov. and 55 m. S. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on the Lake of Lick. P. 3500.

**LICKEX**, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N. Brooms Grove. P. 1361.

**LICKING**, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of Ohio. Area 638 sq. m. P. (1860) 37,011.—II. a riv., Kentucky, rises in the S.E. of the state, flows N.W. for 160 m., and joins the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. It is navigable for 70 miles.

**LICODIA** (*di Vizzini*), a town of Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. and 7 m. S.E. Caltagirone, on a steep rock, with a baronial castle. P. 12,000.

**LICOSA** (**PUNTA DI**), a cape of South Italy, prov. Salerno, forming the S. limit of the Gulf of Salerno. Lat. 40° 14' N.; lon. 14° 53' E.

**LICQUES**, a comm. and mkt. town, France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 15 m. E.N.E. Boulogne. P. 1462.

**LIDA**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 70 m. E.N.E. Grodno, cap. circ. P. 2000.

**LIDDEL**, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, rises in a bog in pa. Castletown, flows S.W. for about 24 m. (for a part of which it divides Scotland from England), and joins the Esk near Canoby. Its valley forms the romantic district of Liddesdale.

**LIDDES**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Entremont. P. 1303.

**LIDDIARD**, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Millicent*), 3 m. N.N.E. Wootton-Basset. Ac. 2321. P. 588.—II. (*Tregooze*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Ac. 5142. P. 795.

**LIDDINGTON**, two pas., Engl.—I. co. Rutland, 2 m. S.E. Uppingham. Ac. 2020. P. 613.—II. co. Wilts, 3¼ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Ac. 2767. P. 440.

**LIDGATE** or **LYDGATE**, a pa., Engl., co. Suffolk, 6¼ m. S.E. Newmarket. Ac. 1780. P. 443.

**LIDKÖPING**, a town of Central Sweden, län and 30 m. S.W. Marienstadt, at the mouth of the Lidau, in Lake Wener. P. 3384.

**LIDLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. W.N.W. Amptill, with a station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 2520. P. 845.

**LIDO**, a chain of sandy islands, Austrian Italy, forming a curve between the rivers Brenta and Piave, separating the lagoons of Venice from the Adriatic Sea. They have several small forts.

**LIEBAU**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 34 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. P. 1930, mostly em-

ployed in weaving.—II. *Deutsch*, a vill., Bohemia, circ. Olmütz, dist. Mähr Neustadt. P. 3300.

**LIEBAU**, a town of Moravia, Austrian empire, gov. Olmütz, circ. & 18 m. N.E. Prerau. P. 1550.

**LIEBEMÜHL**, a small town of E. Prussia, gov. and 72 m. S.S.W. Königsberg. P. 1300.

**LIEBENAU**, several small towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 2320.—II. landr. and 33 m. N.W. Hanover, on the Weser, here joined by the Aue. P. 1793.

—III. Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on an isl. in the Diemel, 16 m. N.N.W. Cassel. P. 720.

**LIEBENTHAL**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 1540.—II. a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Pardubitz, dist. Landskron. P. 3200.

**LIEBENWALDE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 37 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel, here joined by the Finow Canal. P. 2637.

**LIEBENWERDA**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, cap. circ., on an island in the Black Elster. P. 2100.

**LIEBENZELL**, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Black-Forest, 21 m. W. Stuttgart, on the Nagold. P. 1070. It has mineral baths, and important linen markets.

**LIEBEROSE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 33 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt. P. 1500.

**LIEBERTVOLKOWITZ**, a market town of Saxony, circ. and 5¼ m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 1542.

**LIEBIG**, a co. of Queensland, Australia, between Broad Sound Bay and Fitzroy river. Lat. of centre 22° 50' S.; lon. 150° E.

**LIEBSTADT**, a town of East Prussia, gov. and 54 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Muhl. P. 1740.

—II. a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Dresden. P. 855.

**LIECHTENSTEIN** (**PRINCIPALITY OF**), a small independent state of S. Germany, enclosed between the Austrian prov. Tirol and the Swiss cant. of St Gall. Area 63 sq. m. P. (1856) 7150 Roman Catholics. The Rhine forms its W. border. It has one vote in the Germanic Confederation, and furnishes 70 men to the federal army.—The cap.

*Vadutz* or *Liechtenstein*, is a market town, on rt. b. of the Rhine, 40 m. S.S.E. Constance. P. 1700.

**LIEDOLSHHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. N. Carlsruhe. P. 1625.

**LIEFKENSHOEK**, a fort of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, on l. b. of the Scheidt, and 7 m. N.W. Antwerp, the approach to which it protects, with Fort Lillo, immediately opposite.

**LIEFLAND**, a prov. of Russia. [**LIVONIA**.]

**LIÈGE** (Dutch *Luyk*, German *Lüttich*), a fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov., on the Maese, and on the railway from Ostende to Aix-la-Chapelle, 54 m. E.S.E. Brussels. P. (1862) 97,544. It is the see of a bishop; has a court of appeal, a chamber of commerce and manufactures; a university, cabinets of chemistry and natural history, a botanic garden, and a school of mines. It has many learned societies, and among its charitable institutions are schools for the blind and for deaf-mutes. Chief edifices, the palace of justice, formerly palace of the prince-bishop, theatre, and the church of St Jacques. The coal mines in the vicinity employ upwards of 10,000 miners. Manufs. comprise steam machinery, files, nails, and hardware of all kinds, watches, jewellery, woollen and cotton fabrics, paper, and glass. It supplies fire-arms to nearly all the governments in the world, the export of which has doubled since 1859. It has also sugar refineries, tanneries, and distilleries. It was cap. of the French dep. Ourthe from 1793 to 1814.

**LIÈGE**, a prov. of Belgium, is hilly in the S.,

where it comprises part of the Ardennes Forest; it has rich pasturage, and valuable mines of iron, lead, zinc, and coal. Its mineral waters are celebrated. Area 1120 sq. m. P. (1861) 537,218.

**LIEGNITZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. gov., on l. b. of the Katzbach, at its confl. with the Schwarzwasser, and on the Berlin and Breslau Railway, 40 m. N.W. Breslau. P. (1861) civil 17,359, military 1303. It was formerly fortified; has 2 Lutheran and 3 Roman Catholic churches, a ducal chapel, an ancient council-house, an academy, an orphan asylum, and a workhouse. Manufs. woollen cloths; and its vicinity is famous for horticulture. Here, on the 16th August 1760, the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, totally defeated the Austrians.

**LIEMPEDE**, a comm. & vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1070.

**LIENEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Westphalia, dist. Warendorf. P. 4540.

**LIENZ**, a town of Austria, in the Tirol, on the Drave, 40 m. E.N.E. Brunecken. P. 1950. It has iron works, a college, and several convents.

**LIEPVEU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. P. 2370.

**LIERNA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco. P. 1032.

**LIERRE** or **LIER**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.E. Antwerp, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Great and Little Nethe. P. 15,000. It has manufs. of lace, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; many breweries, distilleries, and oil mills.

**LIESER**, a vill. of Rhine Prussia, circ. Trier, dist. Bernkastel, on the Moselle. P. 1420.

**LIESTHAL**, a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Basle country, 8 m. S.E. Basle. P. 3368. Near it the Ergolz forms a fine waterfall.

**LIETOR**, a town of Spain, prov. Albacete, on the Mundo, 63 m. N.W. Murcia. P. 2451. It has a Carmelite convent, and manufs. of woollens.

**LIEUREY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 8 m. S. Pont Audemer. P. 2209.

**LIEUVIN**, an old div. of Normandy, cap. Lisieux, now comprised in the depts. Calvados and Eure.

**LIEZEN**, a vill. of Austria, Styria, dist. Judenburg. P. 1650.

**LIEFF**, **BENVIE**, and **INVERGOWRIE**, a united pa. of Scotland, cos. Forfar and Perth, 4 m. W. Dundee. Ac. 8049. P. 24,108, actively employed in linen weaving.

**LIFFEY**, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in the mtns. of Wicklow, about 12 m. S.W. Dublin, and after a course of 50 m. enters Dublin Bay.

**LIFFORD**, a market town of Ireland, co. Donegal, on the Foyle, and with a station on rail. 14 m. S.S.W. Londonderry. P. 4777.

**LIFFRÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Rennes. P. 2885.

**LIFTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Ac. 5982. P. 1441.

**LIGHTHORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Kington. Ac. 2007. P. 391.

**LIGNANA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Vercelli. P. 1324.

**LIGNÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 2000.

**LIGNIÈRES-LA-DOUCELLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and 25 m. N.W. Mayenne. P. 2391.

**LIGNIÈRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Bourges. P. 2821.

**LIGNOL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. and 14 m. W. Pontivy. P. 1844.

**LIGNY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Ornain, 10 m. S.E. Bar-le-Duc. P. 3267. It has manufactures of cotton thread and fabrics, and a trade in wool

and timber.—II. (*le Chatel*), a comm. and market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on the Serein, 11 m. N.E. Auxerre. P. 1544.

**LIGNY**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Namur, celebrated for a combat between the Prussians and French, 16th June 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo.

**LIGNONER**, a tnsnp., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 119 m. W. Harrisburg.

**LIGOR**, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Siam, in the Strait of Malacca, between lat. 7° and 9° N. P. 150,000, one-fourth of whom are Chinese, the others Siamese.

**LIGOR** (Siamese *Sakor*), a fortified town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 8° N.; lon. 99° 50' E. P. 12,000.

**LIGORNETTO**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Terzin, dist. Mendrisio. P. 759.

**LIGUËL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 25 m. S. Tours. P. 1992.

**LIGURIA**, an ancient division of Italy, on the W., corresponding nearly with Genoa and Nice.

**LIGONS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 11 m. W.S.W. Peronne. P. 1213.

**LIM-** (or **LYM-**) **FIORD**, an inlet of the Kattegat, Denmark, stretches far into North Jütland, and there expands into a large, irregular, and shallow lagoon. It receives several small rivers, and contains the island of Mors, and several smaller islands.

**LIKA** or **LICCA**, a river of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, after a N.W. course of about 30 m., sinks under ground near Mount Tuliba. It gives name to a mountainous dist. in the circ. Ottochacz, having an area of 800 sq. m., and containing the towns Gospich and Carlopago.

**LIKHVIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Oka. P. 2500.

**LI-KIANG**, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep. Lat. 26° 45' N.; lon. 100° 20' E.

**LILBOURN**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. E.N.E. Rugby. Ac. 1920. P. 292.

**LILFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. W.S.W. Oundle. Ac. 1940. P. 179.

**LILHA**, a town of British India, prov. Oude, on l. b. of the Gumtee, 40 m. S.E. Lucknow. It has a trade in grain, cotton, and dyeing.

**LILLENFELD**, a vill. of Lower Austria, 37 m. W.S.W. Vienna. P. 800. It has a manufacture of arms, and a rich Cistercian abbey.

**LILLE** or **L'ISLE** (Flem. *Ryssel*), a comm., fortified, and manufacturing city of France, cap. dep. Nord, on the Deule (a canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys rivers), 26 m. N.N.E. Arras, on rail. 155 m. N.N.E. Paris, and 67 m. S.W. Calais. P. (1861) 131,827. It is entered by seven gates, and has a strong citadel, with barracks and magazines on its N.W. side. Principal public buildings, bourse, medical school, formerly palace of Richebourg, with a famous collection of drawings by Raphael and others, now comprising the chief municipal offices, public library and museums, Hôtel de Ville, Roman Catholic churches, Protestant church, Jews' synagogue, prefecture, hospitals, barracks, prisons, exchange, mint, theatre, concert hall, and corn storehouses; also a valuable picture gallery, academy of music, architecture, and a botanic garden. The canal, on which the town is built, has several branches navigable by small vessels, and along one part of it, called the Middle Deule, is a fine esplanade, close to which is the handsome *Pont Royal*. *Lille* is headquarters of the 3rd military division, and one of the chief seats of the manufs. of French thread and cotton,

calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, printed goods, table linen, fine linen cloths, thread, lace, tulle,

stockings and gloves, cotton-spinning, broad cloths, kerseymeres, serges, and other worsted stuffs, velvets, hats, paper, beet-root sugar, and mineral acids, with government tobacco and gunpowder factories, and an extensive gold coinage. Its vicinity is studded with bleaching-grounds, rape-seed oil mills, and beet-root plantations, the latter of which are very important. Railways connect Lille with Brussels and Ghent, through Courtrai, Roubaix, and Turcoing. *Lille* belonged to the Counts of Flanders, Kings of France, and Earls of Burgundy, and was finally annexed to the crown of France by Louis xiv. in 1667. It was taken by siege, by the allies under the Duke of Marlborough in 1708, and unsuccessfully bombarded by the Austrians in 1792.

**LILLEBONNE**, *Juliobona*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, cap. cant., arr. and 19 m. E. Havre. P. 5126. Anciently cap. of the *Caletes*, and colonized by the Romans.

**LILLECOOT**, a town of British Columbia, whence a road to Alexandria was opened 128 m. in 1864.

**LILLEHAMMER**, a town of Norway, læn and 80 m. N.N.W. Christiania. P. 700.

**LILLES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and 7 m. N.W. Bethune. P. 5973. It was formerly fortified.

**LILLESHELL**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 6140. P. 3746.

**LILLEY or LINDLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4½ m. W.S.W. Hitchin. Ac. 1822. P. 480.

**LILLESLEAF**, a pa. and vill., Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 5½ m. E.S.E. Selkirk. Ac. 6707. P. 772.

**LILLINGTON**, two pas., England.—I. co. Dorset, 2½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1807. P. 163.—II. co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 1324. P. 480.

**LILLINGTON**, two pas., England.—I. (*Dayrell*), co. and 3½ m. N. Buckingham. Ac. 2223. P. 198.—II. (*Lovell*), co. and 4½ m. N.E. Buckingham. Ac. 1269. P. 185.

**LILLINGTON**, a co. of U. S., N. America, N. Carolina. 3058 free, 3228 slaves.

**LILLO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. E.S.E. Toledo. P. 2183. In a plain.

**LILSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1160. P. 71.

**LIMA**, the metropolitan dep. of North Peru, extending along the coast S. of lat. 10° 30' S., separated landward by the Andes from the depts. Ayacucho and Junin, and having N. Truxillo. Estimated area 38,000 sq. m., and pop. 190,000. Independent of the city and dist. of Lima, it is subdivided into 7 provs. Chief towns, Callao, Chancay, Huaura, and Ica.

**LIMA**, the cap. city of Peru on the Rimac, in a valley about 6 m. from its port Callao, on the Pacific, and connected with it by a railway. Lat. 12° 2' 55" S.; lon. 77° 5' 30" W. P. estimated at 70,000. It is about 2 m. in length by 1¼ m. in greatest breadth, and separated from a suburb by the Rimac, and elsewhere enclosed by a bastioned wall, entered by 6 gates. It is of Spanish origin, and is the most handsome city in S. America; its numerous domes and spires give it a magnificent appearance. Principal edifices, the cathedral church, parish church, archbishop's palace (now partly occupied by the Peruvian senate), the former residence of the viceroy (now the court house), the city hall, gaol, numerous churches, a convent, 2 foundling asylums, 11 public hospitals, a university partly appropriated to the meetings of the N. Peruvian chamber of representatives, a national museum, a public library with rare books, a public museum, ecclesiastical, Lancasterian, naval, and other schools, a theatre, a bull-ring, a cockpit; and outside of the

walls, a planted promenade, a public cemetery, and public baths. It has manufs. of gold lace, and a glass factory. Its vicinity is fertile, and produces large quantities of provisions and live stock. Climate pleasant, and reputed healthy. Elevation 453 feet above the sea. Mean temp. of year 73° 3'; winter 68° 1, summer 77° 6 Fahr. It has abundant dews, but no rain; but the mortality is high, partly owing perhaps to great neglect of drainage and disposal of refuse. It was long the grand commercial entrepôt for all the W. coast of South America, and it still has a large trade, its exports consisting of silver, copper ore, bark, soap, vicuña wool, chinchilla skins, nitre, sugar, etc.; and imports of manufactured goods, wines, silks, and brandy.

**LIMA**, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, flows S.W. for about 90 m., and enters the Atlantic at Viana. It is navigable only for the last 12 miles.

**LIMA**, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany, tributary to the Serchio.

**LIMA**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 196 m. W. Albany.—II. a vill. of Indiana, cap. co. La Grange, in N. part of the state.

**LIMACAPAN**, a small island of E. Archipelago, N.E. Palawan. Lat. 11° 40' N.; lon. 120° E.

**LIMAGNE**, an old subdivision of France, Auvergne, now comprised in the dep. Puy-de-Dôme.

**LIMALONGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 16 m. E.S.E. Melle. P. 1594.

**LIMARI or BARRAZA**, a river of Chile, dep. Coquimbo, enters the Pacific, 70 m. S.S.W. Coquimbo, after a W. course of 180 m. Affls., Coypa and Elque.

**LIMASOI**, a seaport town of the island Cyprus, on its S. coast, 38 m. S.W. Larnica. It is full of ruins and rubbish, but has a good roadstead, and is, after Larnica, the most important commercial town on the island. P. 5000. *Old Limasol* (anc. *Amathus*) stood a little N.E., but no traces are left.

**LIMATOLA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, on the Voltorno, 5 m. N.E. Caserta. P. 1704.

**LIMAX**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., on r. b. of the Seine, arr. and 3 m. E.N.E. Mantes. P. 1305.

**LIMBACH**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 7 m. N.W. Chemnitz. P. 4309.

**LIMBADI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 3333.

**LIMBER (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Caistor. Ac. 5180. P. 514.

**LIMBIATE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1922.

**LIMBOURG**, an old prov. of the Netherlands, divided between Belgium and Holland in 1839.

**LIMBOURG**, a prov. of Belgium, having N. and E. Dutch Limbourg, and on other sides the provs. Brabant, Antwerp, and Liege. Area 934 sq. m. P. (1861) 196,816. Surface level. The Meuse forms its E. boundary. The rearing of various live stock forms a principal branch of industry. Iron, calamine, coal, and turf are the chief mineral products. Manufs. woollen and linen fabrics, leather, tobacco, etc. Principal towns, Hasselt, St Trond, and Tongres.

**LIMBOURG**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 16 m. E. Liege, on railway to Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 1797.

**LIMBOURG or LIMBURG (DUCHY OF)**, a prov. of the Netherlands, having E. Rhenish Prussia, and on other sides the provs. N. Brabant, Liège, and Belgian Limbourg. Area 855 sq. m. P. (1862) 218,775. Surface level, consisting of the valley of the Maese (or Meuse), where it receives the Roer; in the N. is part of an extensive marsh—the Peel. Products similar to those of the Bel-

gian prov. Limbourg. Principal towns, Maestricht and Roermond.

**LIMBURG**, a walled town of Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. circ., on the Lahn, near its conf. with the Ems, 22 m. N.N.W. Wiesbaden. P. 3200. It has a ducal palace, a Roman Catholic seminary, and an hospital.—II. (*Hohen*), a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 22 m. W.S.W. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Leine. P. 2800. It is cap. of the mediæval principality of same name. Area 27 sq. m. P. 4200.

**LIMEHOUSE**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a suburb of London, 3 m. E. St Paul's Cathedral, and with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway. Ac. 265. P. 27,161. Manufs. ropes; ship-building.

**LIMEKILN**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh.

**LIMEKILNS**, a seaport and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, pa. and 3 m. S. Dunfermline. P. 828. From the harbour, which admits vessels of 300 tons, lime is exported.

**LIMEZAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 4 m. N.E. Amboise. P. 1177.

**LIMERICK**, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Munster, having N. the Shannon, separating it from the co. Clare, E. Tipperary, S. Cork, & W. Kerry; at the termination of the Waterford and Limerick Railway. Ac., including city, 660,898. P. (1861) 172,801. Surface on the E., S., and W. border, mountainous or hilly, with a soil generally mounish or boggy. In the centre and N. mostly flat, and soil remarkably fertile, especially on the Shannon and in the "Golden Vale," or E. part of the plain of Limerick. Climate mild, but humid. Principal rivers, the Shannon, Mulkern, Maig, and Deel. Tillage is increasing, and much bog and mountain land has been reclaimed. Dairy and stock farms numerous, and often extensive. In 1862 there were 200,614 ac. under crops, and 410 fallow. Horned cattle 146,686, sheep 62,576. Chief exports, butter, corn, and cider. In 1852, there were 184 national schools, and 20,947 pupils. Limerick is divided into 9 baronies and 125 pas., in dioceses of Limerick, Emly, Killaloe, & Cashel. It sends 4 members to House of Commons, 2 for the co. & 2 for Limerick, its only important town.

**LIMERICK**, a city of Ireland, and a parl. and munic. bor., river-port, and co. of itself, and cap. co. Limerick, on an island in the Shannon, and on both banks of that river, being partly in co. Clare, 50 m. from the Atlantic Ocean, 108½ m. W.S.W. Dublin, and has railway communication with all parts of the country. Lat. 53° 40' N.; lon. 8° 35' W. Ac. of co. 38,863. P. of city (1851) 53,448; do. (1861) 44,476, of whom 39,689 were Roman Catholics. Alt. 26 feet. It stands in a cultivated plain, and is divided into English town the old, and Irish town, or new, on S. b. of riv. Six bridges cross the arms of the riv. Chief buildings, a new Roman Catholic cathedral, episcopal palace, churches, diocesan and blue-coat schools, besides numerous chapels, schools, friaries, and convents; a large county and city infirmary, lunatic and blind asylums, fever, lying-in, magdalen, and other hospitals; a house of industry, and numerous other charities; county and city court-houses and gaols; a union workhouse, barracks, theatre, exchange and custom house, chamber of commerce, linen hall, corn and butter markets. It has a literary institution, co. club, and banks; there are 4 newspapers, each published twice weekly. There are numerous flour mills, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, foundries, a patent slip for ships of 500 tons, and three slips for building

vessels. Exports (1862) 29617. In 1862, 1037 vessels entered and cleared the port. Manufs. lace, gloves, and fish hooks; the trade, consisting of imports of British manufs., coal, turf, continental and colonial produce, and of exports of corn, meal, butter, beef, and pork, is large, and still increasing. Customs duties (1862) 162,7267. Reg. shipping (1862) 48, tons 5363. Ships of 600 tons unload at the quay, and those of 1000 tons approach within 5 m. of the city, which, by steamers on the upper Shannon, and by canals, has also a water communication with Dublin. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, and thirty-two councillors; and the mayor is admiral of the port, with jurisdiction on the river. Annual value of property 63,2377. The bishopric comprises 88 pas., and has annexed to it the dioceses of Ardferd and Aghadoc. The city sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect 1913. Limerick was a royal seat of the kings of Thomond before the Conquest. It capitulated to the troops of William III., under Ginkell, in 1691.

**LIMESTONE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Alabama. Area 549 sq. m. P. (1860) 722. free, 8085 slaves.—II. a co. in Texas. P. 3467. free, 1072 slaves.

**LIMEUL**, a comm. and market town of France dep. Dordogne, on right bank of the Dordogne 20 m. E.N.E. Bergerac. P. 836.

**LIMINA**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 1773.

**LIMINGTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 70 m. S.W. Augusta.

**LIMMAT**, a river of Switzerland, cants. Zurich and Aargau, leaves the Lake of Zurich at its N. extremity, and after a rapid N.W. course of 1 m. joins the Aar, 2 m. E. Brugg.

**LIMOEIRO**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. N.W. Pernambuco. Pop. of dist. 10,000.

**LIMOGES**, *Lemovicum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Haute-Vienne, on rt. b. of the Vienne, 110 m. N.E. Bordeaux. P. (1861) 51,057. Principal buildings, a cathedral, church, bishop's palace, hôtel de ville, bourse, mint, theatre, prison, cavalry barracks, hospitals, and public baths. Of its numerous fountains, one is supposed to be Roman; and it has an amphitheatre, and various other antiquities. It is the seat of a national college, university academy, societies of agriculture, arts, and sciences, and a school of commerce. Manufs. porcelain, glass, broadcloths, coarse woollen fabrics, calicoes, hats, paper, cards, etc. It has tanneries, wool-dyeing houses, wax-bleaching houses, brandy distilleries, and an extensive trade with Toulouse and the S. of France. Limoges, once strongly fortified, was besieged and taken in 1370 by the English.

**LIMONE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. S. Coni, cap. mand. P. 3144. Here begins the pass of the Col-di-Tende. Limone was taken by the French in 1794.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 82 m. N.E. Brescia.

**LIMOSANO**, a mkt. town of South Italy, prov. circ., and 7 m. N.N.W. Campobasso. P. 2484.

**LIMOURS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 22 m. E. Rambouillet. P. 1104.

**LIMOUSIN**, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Corrèze, and part of H.-Vienne.

**LIMOUX**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Aude cap. arr., on the Aude, 13 m. S.S.W. Carcassonne P. 6937. Has a comm. college, & manufs. of fine broadcloths, yarn factories, tanneries, & oil mills.

**LIMPHOB**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 11 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1075. P. 227.

**LIMPSFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9½ m. E.N.E. Reigate. Ac. 3904. P. 1216.

LIMRA, a town of British India in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, in lat. 21° 47' N., lon. 71° 37' E.

LINARES, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Jaen, near the Guarrezas. P. 6567.

LINBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1190. P. 257.

LINCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Haslemere. Ac. 2101. P. 288.

LINCOLN, *Lindum*, a city, parl. and munic. bor. & co. of itself, Engl., cap. co. Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 46½ m. E.N.E. Derby, communicating by railway with all parts of the kingdom. Ac. of co. of city, comprising numerous pas., 10,689. Pop. munic. and parl. bor. (1851) 17,536; (1861) 20,995. Alt. 25 ft. Rainfall 17 inches. It stands at the foot and on the slope of a hill, crowned by its cathedral, castle, etc. The cathedral was erected between the 12th and 15th centuries, in a mixed style of English architecture, and the exterior is considered very fine, while the interior is only surpassed by that of York. Several of the parish churches, 52 in number, are interesting, and the city abounds in ancient remains. Other principal buildings are the co. hall and jail, within the castle walls; the ancient guild hall, a sessions house, city jail, and house of correction; grammar-school, blue-coat school, revenue 2000l. per annum; lunatic hospital, co. hospital, union workhouse, theatre, assembly rooms, several libraries, mechanics' institute, and market house. It has also several newspapers, a banking company, and bank, with breweries, and large exports of flour by the Witham and the anc. Roman Fossdyke canal, which communicates with the Trent. Amount of charities, 3,626l. Lincoln is the polling and election place for N. division of the co. The city sends 2 mem. to H. of Com. Reg. elec. (1864) 1688. Lincoln was at the Conquest, and long after, one of the richest ports of England, the Witham at that period being navigable for large vessels. It suffered greatly during the baronial wars, and also in the civil war, when its cathedral was occupied as a barrack.

LINCOLN, a co. of New South Wales, between rivers Castlereagh and Macquarie, chief town Dubbo. Ac. 1,206,340.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime co. of England, extending along its E. coast from the Wash to the Humber, which separates it from Yorkshire; it has E. the North Sea, S. cos. Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland, and W. Leicester, Notts, and York. Ac. 1,775,457, of which nearly 1,500,000 are said to be cultivated, and about 470,000 are enclosed fen-land. P. (1861) 412,246. The co. is divided into 3 districts.—I. The parts Lindsey is the interior or N.E. portion, containing the wolds and chalk hills, 47 by 6 m.; II. the parts Kesteven, in the S.W.; and III. the parts Holland, including most of the fens in the S.E. Chief rivers, the Trent, Welland, Witham, and Ancholme. Climate in the fens moist, and previous to the extensive drainage now effected, very productive of ague. Rainfall 17 in. Soil, mostly a fertile sandy loam, on the moors and wolds; in the fens, deep loam, rich marly clay, or peat. Improvements in agriculture, especially as regards draining, irrigation, and bone manuring, have rendered this one of the most productive English cos. Chief crops, oats on the moors and wolds, wheat, beans, barley, wood, rape, turnips, and artificial grasses. The soil of the fens is unequalled elsewhere in quality. The cattle, mostly short-horned, are of excellent breed and attain a great weight. The sheep are also famous for size and long wool. Many horses

are bred, and sold for hunters and superior carriage horses, at the Horncasters and Lincoln horse fairs. The waste fens support vast flocks of geese, chiefly kept for their feathers, and the waters are the resort of wild ducks. Estates and farms of all sizes. Lincoln is separated into 33 hunds., and 629 pas., in the Midland circuit and diocese of Lincoln, besides which city, it contains Boston, Grantham, Stamford, and Great Grimsby. The co. sends 4 members (exclusive of the towns) to H. of C., 2 of whom are for the N., and 2 for the S. division. Reg. co. electors (1864) of Holland, 4664; do. Kesteven, 4484; do. Lindsey, 12,251. This co. is famous for the number and beauty of its ancient parish churches.

LINCOLN, several cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S. part of Maine. Area 824 sq. m. P. (1860) 27,860.—II. in W. of North Carolina. Area 269 sq. m. P. 6080 free, 2115 slaves.—III. in N.E. of Georgia. Area 195 sq. m. P. 1698 free, 3768 slaves.—IV. in S. of Tennessee. Area 392 sq. m. P. 15,981 free, 6847 slaves.—V. in centre of Kentucky. Area 368 sq. m. P. 7217 free, 3430 slaves.—VI. in E. of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. P. 11,370 free, 2840 slaves.

LINCOLNVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Penobscot river, 10 m. S. Belfast. It has a good harbour.

LINDAH, a town of W. Hindostan, Cutch, 1 m. from Shahpoor, thickly populated, & flourishing.

LINDAU, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on an isl. in the Lake of Constance, united to the mainland by bridges, 25 m. E.S.E. Constance. P. 4950. Has Roman Catholic & Lutheran churches, a castle, high school, & a trade in corn, fruit, wine, and cheese. Steamers ply to Constance.

LINDAU, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, 12 m. N.E. Göttingen. P. 1840.

LINDAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Pfäffikon. P. 1048.

LINDE or LINDEBERG, a town of Central Sweden, lan and 20 m. N. Örebro, between two lakes. P. 1101, mostly employed in potteries.

LINDEN, numerous vills. of Germany, the principal.—I. 1 m. W. Hanover, of which it is a suburb, separated by the river Ihme. P. 8017.—II. H.-Darmstadt, prov. Lower Hessen, 3 m. S.S.W. Giessen.—III. a small vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau. P. 820.

LINDENAU, several vills. of Germany, the principal in Bohemia, circ. and E.N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 4300. Manufs. muslins, linens, and glass.

LINDENFELS, a small town, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 15 m. S.E. Darmstadt. P. 900. Besoms, from birch trees, are made by the poor, to the annual value of 40,000 florins.

LINDESAY (MOUNT), a lofty mountain on frontiers of N. S. Wales and Queensland, about 8 m. S.S.W. Brisbane, and 5700 feet above the sea. LINDESNAES or the NAZE, a cape of Norway, forming the S. extremity of the Skager-rack, with a light-house, in lat. 57° 57' N., lon. 7° 2' E.

LINDFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.E. Cuckfield. Ac. 5776. P. 1917.

LINDLEY, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 2210. P. 4259, employed in manufs. of woollens.

LINDO, *Lindus*, a vill. and the ancient cap. of the island of Rhodes, on a promontory of its E. coast, 23 m. S. Rhodes, with a small harbour.

LINDOSO, a frontier town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Lima, 29 m. N.E. Braga. P. 600.

LINDOW, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 36 m. N.N.W. Berlin. P. 820.

LINDRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. E.S.E. Tenbury. Ac. 6252. P. 1760.

LINDSELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Thaxted. Ac. 1959. P. 385.

LINDSEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 1246. P. 316.

LINDSEY (PARTS OF), Engl., the N. division of co. Lincoln, of which it occupies nearly one-half, including the city of Lincoln, and 19 mkt. towns.

LINFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Brandon. Ac. 1500. P. 95.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks, 2 m. S.W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1787. P. 557.—III. (*Little*), same co., 2 m. W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 550. P. 58.

LINGA, two small Shetland isls., between Mainland and Yell; and an islet, Hebrides, W. of Mull.

LINGARDS, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Huddersfield. Ac. 500. P. 783.

LINGAYEN, a populous seaport town, W. coast of Luzon, Philippines, 100 m. N.N.W. Manila.

LINGEE or LINGA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Sumatra, lat.  $0^{\circ} 20' 31''$ , lon.  $104^{\circ} 40' E.$ , 100 m. S.S.E. Singapore. Shape irregular; length 40 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Pop. estim. at 10,000, Malays and Mohammedans. In its centre is a mountain with two peaks, termed the "Ass's Ears." Surface low in the S., but the island generally is healthy. Products comprise sago, fruits, and fine timber.

LINGEN, a town of Hanover, landr. and 36 m. W.N.W. Osabruck, cap. co., near the Ems. P. 3797. It has Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, and manuf. of woollen cloth, linens, leather, and starch.

LINGEN, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Presteign. Ac. 2283. P. 287.

LINGENAU, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, 8 m. E.S.E. Bregenz. P. 1180.—*Lingenfiel* is a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, W. Spire. P. 1380.

LINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4 m. N. East-Grinstead. Ac. 9010. P. 2202.

LINGUAGROSSA, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and 23 m. N. Catania, cap. circ. P. 4076.

LINGUETTA (CAPE), a headland of European Turkey, Epirus, advances into the sea, about 40 m. E.N.E. Otranto, bounding E. ward the entrance into the Adriatic. Lat.  $40^{\circ} 26' 15'' E.$

LINGWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Norwich. Ac. 661. P. 509.

LINHARES, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 15 m. W.N.W. Guarda. P. 870.

LINHARES, a town of Brazil, prov. Espirito Santo, on l. b. of the river Doce, 30 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic.

LINKENHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N. Andover. Ac. 1074. P. 88.

LIN-KIANG, a city of China, prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., lat.  $28^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $115^{\circ} 24' E.$

LINKINHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.N.W. Callington. Ac. 7894. P. 2551.

LINKÖPING, a town of Sweden, cap. län Östergötland, on the Stanga, near its mouth in Lake Roxen, 103 m. S.W. Stockholm. P. (1860) 6306. It has a cathedral—a Gothic edifice of the 12th century, one of the first in Sweden,—a town-hall, house of assembly, an old castle, a gymnasium, and a public library of 3000 volumes.

LINLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 628. P. 94.

LINTLITHGOW, a royal and parl. bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the Union canal, and with a station on the Edin. and Glas. Railway,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Edinburgh, &  $27\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Ac. 11,603. P. (1861) 5784; do. of bor. 3843. It is situated in a hollow, beside a fine lake of 102 ac., and consists principally of a main street. Chief buildings, pa. church of St Michael, a fine specimen of early Gothic of the 16th century, a town-

house, with sheriff's court-room, gaol, & a curious hexagonal cross-well. On an eminence, bordered by the lake, are remains of a royal palace on the site of a Roman camp, founded in 15th century, and gradually rebuilt in its present form by various Scottish monarchs down to James VI. It is a quadrangle, occupying an acre of ground; has a quay, but imposing exterior, and fine apartments, the most interesting being the parliament hall, and the room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born in 1542. The town has a grammar school, a branch bank, manuf. of leather, a distillery, brewery, and glue works. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 579*l.* It unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Hamilton in sending 1 member to H. of C. Here the Regent Moray was assassinated by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. Alt. 172 feet.

LINTLITHGOWSHIRE or WEST LOTHIAN, a co. of Scotland, having N. the Firth of Forth, E. and S. co. Edinburgh, and W. the cos. Lanark and Stirling. Area 127 sq. m., or 81,113 ac., about  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of which are arable. P. (1861) 38,645. Surface beautifully varied with knolls and gentle undulations. Chief rivers the Almond and Avon. Soil in the S. swampy and moorland, elsewhere fertile. Agriculture similar to that of the other Lothians, except that more turnips are raised. Coal is extensively wrought. Binny quarry, whence the freestone used in public buildings in Edinburgh is procured, is in the co. Chief towns Lintlithgow (the cap.), Queensferry, and Borrowstounness. The co. is divided into 13 pas., and independent of two contributory bors., sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elec. (1862) 764.

LINN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1200.

LINN, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Iowa. Ac. 720. P. 5441.—II. in N. part of Missouri. Area 648 sq. m. P. 8535 free, 577 slaves.—III. in Kansas. P. 6336.—IV. in Oregon. P. 6772.

LINNHE (LOCH), a large inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the cos. Argyle and Inverness, joining Loch Eil on the N. Length 20 m.; breadth 8 m. Its branches are Lochs Etive, Creran, and Leven.

LINNICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, circ. Jülich, on the Roer. P. 1520.

LINOSA, (*Egusa*), a small island of the Mediterranean, 100 m. S.W. Sicily, and 85 m. W. Malta. It is of volcanic formation.

LINSELLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 7 m. N. Lille. P. 4086.

LINSLADE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Ac. 1830. P. 1511.

LINSTED, three pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1304. P. 115.—II. (*Little*), same co., 3 m. W. Halesworth. Ac. 554. P. 227.—III. co. Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Feversham. Ac. 1806. P. 1029.

LINTAO, an island of China. [LANTAO.]

LINTH, a river of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, enters Lake Wallenstadt, after a N. course of about 26 m. The *Linth Canal*, 9 m. long, connects Lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.

LINTHWAYLE, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury, 4 m. S.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 525. P. 2738. It has woollen manufactures.

LINTIN, an island of China, in the Canton river, about 18 m. N.E. Macao, and 9 m. N. Lintao, with a remarkable conical peak.

LINTON, several pas. of England.—I. a market town and pa., co. and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Cambridge. Ac. of pa. 3775. P. 1833.—II. co. Hereford, 4 m.

E.N.E. Ross. Ac. 2775. P. 915.—III. a pa., co. Kent, 4 m. S. Maidstone. Ac. 1383. P. 873.—IV. a pa., co. York, West Riding, 7 m. N. Skipton. Ac. 13,142. P. 1911, partly employed in lead mines and worsted factories.—V. a township, co. Hereford, pa. and 3 m. S.E. Bromyard. Ac. 8611. P. 2995.—VI. (*on-Ouse*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Newton, 14 m. W.S.W. York. Ac. 2030. P. 253.

LINTON, two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*West*), co. and 18 m. N.W. Peebles, bounded by co. Edinburgh. Ac. 23,420. P. 1534, partly employed in cotton manufs. Includes vill. pop. 512.—II. co. Roxburgh, 5 m. S.E. Kelso. Ac. 6427. P. 603.—III. (*East*), a vill., co. and 5½ m. E. Haddington, on the Tyne, pa. Prestonkirk, with a station on the North British Railway. P. 835.

LINTHATHEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 12 m. W.N.W. Forfar, in the Grampian mtns. P. 898.

LIN-TSING, a city of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dist., on the Yu-ho canal, 70 m. W. Tsi-nan. It is a populous and important commercial city.

LINTHAL, a valley, Switzerland, cant. Glarus. Many lateral valleys open upon it leading to passes of great interest. P. 1988.

LINWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.E. Market Raisin. Ac. 2316. P. 201.

LINWOOD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Kilbarchan, 3½ m. W. Paisley. P. 1514.

LINYANTE, a town of the Makololo, in South Africa, lat. 18° 17' 20" S., lon. 25° 50' 9" E.

LINZ or LINTZ, a fortified city of Austria, cap. Upper Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge, with a station on rail. 100 m. W. Vienna. P. (1867) 27,628. It is fortified in a remarkable manner, by a circle of 32 detached forts, 23 on the S., and 9 on the N. bank of the Danube; has 3 suburbs, more extensive than the city itself; many churches, a land-haus, and an old castle, now a prison, and penitentiary for the prov.; barracks, custom-house, bank, theatre, etc. Its institutions comprise a gymnasium and lyceum, with a library of 25,000 vols.; an asylum for deaf mutes, and other hospitals. Manufs. cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, and carpets. Its transit trade by the Danube is very considerable, and it is a great railway centre. It is probably the *Lentium* of the Romans. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

LINZ, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 2330.

LIO, a vill. of India, in Bussahir, dist. Koonawur, on rt. b. of the Li or Spiti, in lat. 31° 53' N., lon. 78° 37' E. 9363 feet above the sea. Pop. of the vill., 20 Tartar families, and a few nuns, all professing Lamaism. The vill. is situate on a rocky eminence, in an alluvial country of small extent, but extremely fertile, yielding two crops yearly, the first of wheat and barley, and the other of buckwheat, millet, and pulse. The whole tract has the appearance of an orchard of apricots, from the profusion and luxuriance of those trees. It is supposed that this level space was formerly the bed of a mountain lake.

LION D'ANGERS (LE), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Oudon, 13 m. N.N.W. Angers. P. 2745.

LIONS (GULF OF), erroneously called the *Gulf of Lyons*, a wide bay of the Mediterranean, washing most of the S. coast of France. Shores very much diversified, but along some parts are extensive lagoons and low islands. It receives the Rhone, Orb, Aude, and Tot rivers. On it are the towns of Marseille, Cette, and Port-Vendres. It is named from the violence of its waves, which are compared to the raging of a lion.

LIPARI ISLANDS, *Ætolizæ* or *Vulcanizæ Insulæ*, a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean. between lat. 38° 20' and 38° 55' N., lon. 14° 15' and 15° 15' E., from 15 to 30 m. from the N. coast of Sicily, and comprised in the intend. Messina. Aggregate P. 22,000, of whom 15,000 are in the island Lipari. The seven principal islands are Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, Alicudi, and Ustica, besides 4 islets. All are mtinous, and volcanic; Stromboli and Vulcano having still active volcanoes. Climate healthy, and soil highly fertile where duly irrigated, by water carefully preserved in cisterns.—*Lipari*, the largest and most central island, is 18 m. in circuit, and produces large quantities of grapes, figs, olives, and corn. It is the great magazine for pumice stone; sulphur, nitre sal-ammoniac, soda, capers, fish, and Malmsey wine, are important articles of export.—*Lipari*, its cap. town, is on its E. side. P. (1861) 19,133. It has a castle on a rock, a cathedral, a Capuchin convent, nunnery, hospital, gymnasium, bishop's palace, fragments of cyclopean walls, a harbour, and an active trade. The island of *Felicudi*, anc. *Phenicusa*, has a church and a remarkable grotto. P. 800.

LIPETZK, a town of Russia, gov. and 84 m. W. Tambov, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Voronej. P. 11,418. Cloth manufs. and mineral baths.

LIPNICA (ALSO and FELSÖ), two vills. of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 44 m. N.W. Kesmark, on the Schwarz. Pop. of former 1958; of the latter 1364.

LIPNO, a town of Poland, prov. & 32 m. N.W. Plotzk, cap. circ., on the Niemen. P. 4503.

LIPOVETZ or LIPOWICZ, a frontier town of Russia, gov. and 102 m. S.W. Kiev. P. 3100.

LIPPA, a market town of S.E. Hungary, co. Temes, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Maros, 30 m. N.E. Temesvar. P. 6420.

LIPPE, a river of Germany, rises in the S.W. of the principality of Lippe-Deimold, 3 m. N.E. Lippspring, flows mostly W. through Prussian Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine at Wesel, after a course of 110 miles.

LIPPÉ (or L. DETMOLD) a principality of N.W. Germany, the chief part of which is comprised between Prussian Westphalia, Hanover, and the principality of Pyrmont. Cap. Detmold. Area 438 sq. m. P. (1861) 108,513. Surface hilly, partly covered by the Teutoburger-Wald, where Arminius exterminated the legions of Varus. The Ems and the Lippe (which last gives its name to the territory), have their sources here. Some portions are remarkably fertile. Mineral products comprise salt, lime, iron, and marble. The present constitution of the state dates from 15th March 1853, and nearly all power is in the hands of the prince. Chief towns, Detmold, Lemgo, Horn, and, in the detached bailiwick of Lipperode, a portion of Lippstadt. Rev. and exp. (1862) 35,152. [LIPPSTADT.]

LIPPE (SCHAUMBURG), a principality of N.W. Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover, and Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Deimold. Area 445 sq. m. P. (1861) 30,774. Surface hilly and well wooded in the S., flat in the N., where a lake (Steinhuder-See) occupies about 22,000 ac. Principal river the Weser. Inhabitants mostly Lutherans, and employed in agriculture, coal mines, and the manuf. of linens. Chief towns, Bückeburg, the cap., and Stadthagen. Rev. and expen. 34,050l.

LIPPEHNE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 48 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. P. 2750.

LIPPSRING, a town of Prussian Westphalia,

gov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Minden, near the source of the Lippe. P. 1550.

**LIPPSTADT**, a fortified walled town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Arnberg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Lippe. P. 6500. Manufs., woollens, and has brandy distilleries.

**LIRSCE (NEMETH)**, a market town of Hungary, co. Liptau, 8 m. E.N.E. Rosenberg. P. 2763.

**LIPSO, Lepisa**, a small island on the coast of Asia Minor, 6 m. S.E. Patmos.

**LIRÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Beaupreau. P. 2310.

**LIRIA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Valencia. P. 8524. Manufs. linens and soap.

**LISBON** (Portug. *Lisboa*, anc. *Olisipo*), a city of W. Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Portugal, and of the prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 9 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean. It is connected with railway to Santarem. Lat. 38° 42' 4" N.; lon. 9° 8' 2" W. P. (1857) 275,000.

Climate healthy, but variable; exposed to heavy rains and cold winds in winter. Mean temp. of year 61°-3; winter 52°-4, summer 71° Fahr. The city rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and is very picturesque. It extends 5 m. along the river, where it is defended by the forts St Julian and Belem castle, lately restored. It is otherwise unprotected, and has no walls. Belem is the residence of the sovereign, and has many splendid architectural monuments, among which are the magnificent aqueduct of Alcantara, with 36 arches of white marble, 18 m. in length (which supplies all the fountains and wells of the city), the royal palaces of Bemposta and Necessidades, many fine streets and squares in the *New Town* on the Tagus, which is lighted with gas, and a magnificent royal palace completed in 1864; the ancient cathedral, an English chapel, with a cemetery; citadel, prison, and 5 theatres; and in the vicinity the palace of Adjuda, and the convent of Belem. It has an arsenal and ship-building docks, a royal school of naval architecture, a school of artillery and engineering; a royal college of nobles, schools of design, music, commerce, and navigation; an astronomical observatory, royal academy of sciences, with a library and printing establishment; a national library, formed from those of the convents suppressed in 1835; museums of natural history, and a botanic garden. *Lisbon* has a royal manuf. of fire-arms and gunpowder, and a cannon foundry; other manufs. comprise silks, porcelain, paper, soap, jewellery, and trinkets. The harbour is extensive, and large vessels approach nearly to the commodious quays. Chief exports, oranges, citrons, wine, wool, oil, and leather. Value (1861) 1,297,062*l*. Imports, cotton goods, fish, butter, grain, and cheese. Value, 2,842,853*l*. In (1861) 1630 vessels entered and cleared the port. A large portion of Lisbon was destroyed, and 60,000 lives lost, by the great earthquake of 1755. It was taken by the French in 1807, but resisted an attack from them in 1809. Shortest sea route to Plymouth 764 sea miles. Shortest steam voyage, 8 days. Area of dist. 3623 sq. m. P. (1863) 444,705.

**LISBON**, several tnshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 10 m. W. Canton.—II. Maine, on the Androscoggin, 33 m. S.S.W. Augusta.—III. New Hampshire, 89 m. N.N.W. Concord.—IV. Connecticut, 7 m. W. Norwich.—*New Lisbon* is a vill., Ohio, 126 m. E.N.E. Columbus.

**LISBURN**, a parl. bor. and town of Irel., Ulster, cos. Down & Antrim, on the Lagan, 84 m. S.S.W. Belfast, with which town and with Dublin it communicates by rail. Pop. of town (1861) 503. Alt. 148 feet. It has a cathedral church for the

diocese of Down and Connor, the burial-place of Jeremy Taylor, who was bishop of the see, a court-house, infirmary for co. Antrim, fever hospital, free school, union-workhouse, linen hall, market-house, and assembly rooms; with manufs. of linen and damask; bleaching, dyeing, and spinning works. A canal from Lough Neagh here joins the Lavan, by which goods are conveyed to Belfast. The bor. sends one member to the House of Commons. Reg. elect. 296.

**LISCA-BIANCA** and **LISCA-NERA**, two islets of the Mediterranean, Lipari group, E. of Panaria.

**LISCANOR**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Clare, on an inlet of the Atlantic of same name, 4½ m. W. Ennistymon. P. 394. It is a coast-guard station.

**LISCARD**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Wallasey, at the mouth of the Mersey, 9½ m. N. Great Neston. Ac. 4236. P. 5625.

**LISCHAU**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. E.N.E. Budweis. P. 2310.

**LISCIA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 1535.

**LISCIANO**, two vills. of Italy.—I. Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ascoli-Piceno. P. 1470.—II. N. Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1916.

**LISIANKA**, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.E. Kiev. P. 2580. It has mineral baths.

**LISIEUX, Novomagus Lexovium**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Touques, 27 m. E. Caen. P. 13,121. Chief buildings, the Church of St Pierre, hospital, and a theatre. Manufs. coarse woollens, flannels, cotton yarn, and horse cloths. It has tanneries, brandy distilleries, dye and bleaching works.

**LISKEARD**, a parl. & munic. bor., town, & pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Looe, 16 m. W.N.W. Plymouth. Ac. of pa. 8129. P. (1861) 6504; do. of bor. 810. Alt. 424 feet. It has a Gothic church, town-hall, national school, union workhouse, literary and philosophical society, and branch bank. Manufs. serge and leather, and a traffic in the produce of the adjacent tin, copper, and lead mines. It is a co. polling-place, and returns 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 429.

**LISKO**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 8 m. S.E. Sanok, on the San. P. 2330.

**LISKOVO**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. P. 4000. Horse and cattle fairs.

**LISLE**, a city of France. [**LILLE**].—II. a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Drome, 10 m. N.W. Perigueux. P. 1202.

**LISLE**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 50 m. S.E. Auburn. P. 1560. [**ISLE**].

**LISLEE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. E. Cloughnackilly. Ac. 6302. P. 3221.

**LISMORE**, an episcopal city & pa. of Irel., Munster, cos. Waterford & Cork, 111 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 64,010. P. (1861) 13,146; do. of town 2085. Alt. 62 feet. It is picturesquely situated on a steep eminence above the Blackwater; has a cathedral, grammar, and other schools, almshouses, a union workhouse, fever hospitals, and court-house. There is little trade beyond that of salmon fishery, though a canal has been carried thence to where the Blackwater becomes navigable. The diocese, comprising 73 pas. in cos. Waterford and Tipperary, was united to Waterford in the reign of Edward III. Birthplace of the philosopher Boyle and of the poet Congreve.

**LISMORE**, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, 7 m. N.N.W. Oban. Length 10 m., breadth 1½ m. P. (1861) 853. Surface alternately rocky and fertile. It has remains of a castle and cathedral; the chancel of which latter is now used as the pa. church, with a lighthouse at the S. end.—II.

- (with *Appin*), a pa., co. Argyle, including the above island, and a great extent of territory on the adjoining mainland. P. 3595.
- LISNADILL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Armagh. Ac. 18,556. P. 7173.
- LISSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, circ. and 35 m. S.W. Spalatro. P. 5200. Chief products wine, oil, almonds, and anchovies. Principal town, San Giorgio, with a harbour. P. 2800. From 1810 to 1815 this island was held by the British, when it had a dépôt of English manufactures, and a pop. of 12,000.
- LISSA, several towns of Germany, etc.—I. (Pol. *Lesno*), Prussian Poland, gov. and 42 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 10,014, of whom 4000 were Jews. It has a castle, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and two Calvinist churches, a Jews' synagogue, and manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in wine.—II. (*New Lissa*), Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 21 m. N.E. Prague. P. 2513.—*Lisse* is a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, 9 m. S. Haarlem. P. 1190.
- LISSAN, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Tyrone and Londonderry, 2 m. S.W. Moneymore. Ac. 24,683, mostly mountainous. P. 4987.
- LISSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11½ m. N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1526. P. 245.
- LISSITZ, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Brünn. P. 1385.
- LISSONE, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. and 3 m. N.W. Monza. P. 3707.
- LISSONUFFY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 44 m. S.E. Strokestown. Ac. 11,509. P. 2679.
- LISTER and MANDAL (bailiwick, Norway). Area 2066 sq. m. P. (1858) 67,370.
- LITSON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Ac. 631. P. 95.
- LITOWEL, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, on the Feale, 16½ m. N.N.E. Tralee. Ac. of pa. 8252. P. 4961; do. of town 2273. It has a church and a bridewell.
- LISTRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 20 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. P. 1960.
- LITANY, *Leontes*, a river of Palestine, pash. Acre, rises near Baalbec, flows between Lebanon and Anti-Libanus, and enters the Mediterranean 6 m. N. Tyre. Near its mouth it is called El-Kásimiyeh.
- LITCHAM, a pa. & mkt. town of Engl. co. Norfolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 1932. P. 903.
- LITCHBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl. [LITCHBOROUGH.]
- LITCHFIELD, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Connecticut, in its N.W. part, on the Housatonic river and its branches. Area 885 sq. m. P. (1860) 47,318. Iron is mined and extensively manufactured.—II. a township, cap. above co., 26 m. W. Hartford.—III. a township, Maine, 11 m. S.S.W. Augusta.—IV. a township, New York, 116 m. N.W. Albany. [LITCHFIELD.]
- LITHERLAND, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. N. Liverpool. Ac. 1914. P. 3623.
- LITHUANIA, a country of Europe, forming all the N. and N.E. part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and now mostly comprised in the Russian gov. Vitebsk, Moghilev, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, and a small part of Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen.
- LITMORE, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Rons, 521 m. N.N.E. Sydney. P. 151.
- LITRY or LITRY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Calvados, arr. and 9 m. W.S.W. Bayeux. P. 2351. In its vicinity is an extensive coal basin.
- LITSCHAU, a frontier town of Lower Austria, on the Launitz, 80 m. N.W. Vienna. P. 700.
- LITAKOU, South Africa. [LATTAKOO.]
- LITAU (Morav. *Littouie*), a town of Moravia, with a station on railway to Prague, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Olmutz. P. 2300, mostly engaged in manufs. of woollen cloth, muslin, and hosiery.
- LITTAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 2 m. W. of Lucerne. It is a place of great resort for the inhabitants of Lucerne. P. 1644.
- LITTERMORE or LETTERMORE, an isl. off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, on the S. side of Kilkinan Bay. It has a coastguard station.
- LITTLEBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Trent, 7½ m. E.N.E. East Retford. Ac. 290. P. 60.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. It was anciently a Roman station.
- LITTLEBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 2102. P. 757.
- LITTLE BRITAIN, a tnsph., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 22 m. S.E. Lancaster. P. 3042.
- LITTLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1½ m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 2300. P. 974.
- LITTLE COMPTON, a tnsph. of U. S., N. Amer., Rhode Isl., 26 m. S.S.E. Providence. P. 1462.
- LITTLE CREEK, two hamlets of the U. S., North America, Delaware, cos. Kent and Sussex. P. 266.
- LITTLE FALLS (now *Rockton*), a tnsph. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Mohawk river, which has here a bold passage and rapid falls, and on the Erie Canal and Utica Railway, 91 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. (1860) 5989. The scenery is that of a very wild, picturesque defile.
- LITTLEHAM-WITH-EXMOUTH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, at the mouth of the river Axe, 7 m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Ac. 3631. P. 3904.—II. a pa., same co., 2 m. S. Bideford. Ac. 1250. P. 408.
- LITTLEPORT, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, with a station on the E. Anglian Railway, 4½ m. N.E. Ely. Ac. 16,136. P. 3728.—*Littleport Fen*, partly in this pa., comprises about 28,000 ac., and is drained by steam engines.
- LITTLE ROCK, a city of the U. S., N. America, cap. state Arkansas, on the S. bank of Arkansas river, 88 m. N.W. its junction with the Mississippi. P. (1860) 8727. It is built on a bank 200 feet above the river, and has a handsome state house, penitentiary, and national arsenal.
- LITTLETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Middlesex, 3 m. E.S.E. Stains. Ac. 1060. P. 111.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. Winchester. Ac. 1293. P. 109.—III. (*Drew*), co. Wilts, 7½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 971. P. 233.—IV. (*High*), co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Bath. Ac. 1273. P. 860. It has coal mines.—V. (*North*), co. Worcester, 3¼ m. N.N.E. Evesham. Ac. 1610. P. 303.—VI. (*on-Severn*), co. Gloucester, 5 m. E.S.E. Chepstow. Ac. 1665. P. 195.—VII. (*South*), co. Worcester, 3 m. N.E. Evesham. Ac. 841. P. 294.—VIII. (*West*), co. Gloucester, 7 m. N.N.E. Bath. Ac. 1009. P. 195.—IX. (*Pannell*), a tything, co. Wilts, pa. W. Lavington, 5 m. S.S.W. Devises. P. 615.
- LITTLETON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 3 m. W.N.W. Royston. Ac. 2098. P. 693. At "Heaven's Walls," in this pa., was a Roman cemetery.—II. co. Sussex, 6½ m. S.S.W. Halesham. Ac. 895. P. 134.
- LITON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Wells. Ac. 1171. P. 313.—II. (*Cheney*), co. Dorset, 6 m. E.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 3817. P. 501.—III. a hamlet, co. Derby, 5½ m. N.N.W. Bakewell. P. 974.
- LITTORALE (German *Küstenland*), a maritime district of the Austrian empire, in the S.E., comprising the circles of Göritz and Istria, and the territory of Triest, except the town.
- LITVINOVITSHI, a market town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. S.E. Moghilev. P. 1700.

LITYN or LITENSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 65 m. N.E. Kamenez. P. 1700.

LIU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., 80. m. W. Nanking.

LIVADIA or LIVADIA, the former name of Helias (Greece) under the Turks, so named from the town Lebadea.—II. a town of Greece, now Attica and Boeotia, 65 m. N.W. Athens. P. 5000. Near it are the famous cave of Trophonius, and the fountains of Lethe.

LIVADOSTRO, a vill. of Greece, at the mouth of a river in the bay of Livadostro, 15 m. N.N.W. Megara.—The Bay of Livadostro is the N.E. termination of the Gulf of Corinth, 14 m. in length by 9 m. in average breadth.

LIVAROT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on the Vie, 10 m. S.S.W. Lisieux. P. 1162. Its cheese is celebrated.

LIVENZA, *Liquentia*, a river of Northern Italy, rises in the prov. Udine, flows tortuously S.ward, and after a course of about 70 m., enters the Adriatic Sea, 28 m. N.E. Venice. It communicates by a canal with the Piave.

LIVERMERE, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Ac. 1549. P. 290.—II. (*Little*), 5 m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Ac. 1433. P. 167.

LIVERMORE, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 23 m. W. Augusta. P. 1764.

LIVERPOOL, a parl. and munic. bor. of England, co. Lancaster, hundred W. Derby, on the E. bank of the Mersey estuary, about 4 m. from the Irish Sea, 185 m. N.W. London. Lat. of observatory, 53° 24' 8" N., lon. 0° 12' 11" W. Area of bor., comprising with Liverpool parish the townships of Kirkdale, Everton, part of the township of West Derby, and of the extra-parochial place of Toxteth Park. Ac. 5002. P. (1831) 205,964; (1841), 286,487; (1851), 375,955; (1861), 443,874. Mean temp. 50°·8; winter 41°·3; summer 61°·1 Fahr. It extends 5 m. in length, by about 2½ m. in greatest breadth, over gently rising ground. The highest point within the bor. being about 227 feet above the quay wall of the river. Though irregularly laid out, it has many broad, straight, and handsome thoroughfares. Along the shore there is a line of docks and basins of nearly 5 m. in extent, having an aggregate water area of 245 ac. 1511 yards, and a quay space of nearly 18 m. in extent. Among the largest of the docks are, the Brunswick, Queen's, King's, Albert, Salthouse, Canning, George's, Prince's, Waterloo, Victoria, Trafalgar, Clarence, Nelson, Bramley, Moore, Wellington, Huskisson, Sandon, Canada, Salisbury, Collingwood, and Stanley. The three last are connected with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and most of the others have half-tide locks and wet basins. There are 18 graving docks, with a total bottom length of 10,593 feet, and 7 griddons, measuring altogether 1123 ft. 6 inches in length. The number of ships that entered the port in 1851 was 21,071; aggregate tonnage 3,787,666; dock dues, 269,020l.; custom receipts, 3,510,033l., after a reduction of 88½ per cent. from the rates of 1836, 33 per cent. from those of 1844—on the tonnage dues on East India voyages, or 18 per cent. on the aggregate foreign dues,—and again a further reduction in 1848 equal to 40,000l. on the gross income. Total value of foreign exports in 1850 amounted to nearly 35,000,000l., and the foreign exports 37,404,400l. In 1861 the tonnage of vessels frequenting the port was 4,977,272, but owing to the American war it has suffered a reduction, the number of vessels in 1863 having been 20,696, the tonnage 4,809,778, the dock dues 399,750l. The rapid increase of the commerce of the port is seen by contrasting the extent of dock room, and the amount of shipping tonnage and revenue above stated, with the corresponding items in 1836, when they were as follow:—Ac. 111; shipping, 12,537; tonnage, 1,592,436; revenue, 183,455l. Warehouse room attached to the docks is wanting; the Albert and Stanley docks being as yet the only two that have warehouses attached, and most of the imported goods have to be placed in private warehouses; but this want is now being liberally supplied. The London and N.W. Railway has a terminus on the high ground of the town at Edge Hill, and from thence three branches through tunnels run, one to the centre of the town for general traffic, and one to the north and south docks respectively, for goods. And there is now in course of formation from the same line, another branch to the N. shore. The East Lancashire, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Liverpool and Southport lines join, and have a goods' station near the docks, in Great Howard Street, and a general station in Thebarn Street, near the exchange; and in connection with them, a high level branch to the docks for coaling steam vessels. The Great Northern, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, and the Great Western will, in the course of a short time, all have access and station accommodation in Liverpool. Liverpool is supplied with water of excellent quality, to the extent of about 12,000,000 gallons per diem, partly pumped from wells in the red sandstone, but chiefly obtained from the hilly district of Rivington, 24 miles distant, whence it is conveyed to Liverpool in iron pipes, 44 inches in diameter. The reservoirs at Rivington form a series of lakes, covering nearly 600 acres of ground. The sewerage of the town was formerly extremely defective, and the mortality of the town was very high. Under a local act obtained in 1846, active measures have been taken to remedy those evils; 115 m. of sewers and 30 m. of passage drains have been made; houses have been drained, and the mortality has been greatly diminished. Among the public buildings is the town hall, erected at a cost of upwards of 110,000l. It contains a superb suite of entertainment rooms, the council hall, and various public offices connected with the management of the municipal business, and the corporate estate. The hall stands on one side of a square; the other three sides of which are formed by the exchange buildings, the lower storey of which is an arcaded walk. These buildings are now undergoing extensive alterations & additions. There is now (1864) in course of construction new public offices, in which all departments of the corporation business will have accommodation. The revenue buildings, comprising the excise, post, custom-house, dock & stamp offices, is a large heavy building of the Ionic order, covering an area of 6700 sq. yards. St George's Hall, of the Corinthian order externally and internally, contains assize courts, and a hall for public meetings, musical entertainments, etc., and also a concert room. There is also a concert hall, called the Philharmonic Hall, of colossal dimensions, and which, in excellence in the requisites of hearing and seeing, may vie with any building of a similar kind. The principal churches are those of Saints Peter, Catherine, James, Michael, Luke, Philip, and Paul, and St George's, the Scotch kirk, Free churches, United Presbyterian Church, Unitarian, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, and two Jews' synagogues, altogether 158 churches and chapels. There is a statue of Nelson in the exchange area, one of George III., one of Canning, and one of Huskis-

son; and a column, surmounted by a statue, has recently been erected to Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington. Among the educational establishments are the Liverpool Royal Institution, which has a large library and a museum; the collegiate, a fine building in the Gothic style; the mechanics' institute, a school of medicine, and several schools belonging to the different religious bodies. There are many hospitals, an infirmary, dispensaries, and charitable institutions; three large covered, and two open public markets, for provisions; a fish market, corn exchange, and tobacco warehouse; and among the public institutions provided by the corporation, public baths on the pierhead, and three other public baths and wash-houses in the town: more of which are being provided, and botanic gardens and public parks. The Bank of England has a branch here; and next to it is the Commercial Bank, besides other thirteen banks. There are the Exchange, Athenæum, and Lyceum news-rooms; and the two latter have extensive libraries attached; and the free public library and museum, which has branch lending libraries in various parts of the town. Fourteen newspapers are published in Liverpool. The town has manufs. of watches and jewellery, sugar refineries, iron and brass foundries, iron and steel forges, breweries, rope, glass, soda, and alkali works; and shipbuilding is carried on in it to a great extent; but it owes its chief importance to its being a great seat of foreign export and import trade, and the main outlet for the manufactures of Lancashire, including Manchester, W. Yorkshire, Staffordshire, and the principal part of the trade of England with Australia and America. The entrance to the river Mersey is encumbered with shoals, but at high water it may be entered by the largest ships, upwards of 12,000,000*l.* having been expended on the river Mersey in securing safe anchorage and dockaccommodation. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought to Liverpool: the imports in 1851 amounted to 89,099,920 lbs., and the following is a statement of the amount in lbs., and places from whence shipped, from 1854 to 1863:—

Years.	U. States.	Brazil.	W. India.	Egypt.	E. India.	Total.	Average weight per bale.	Total in lbs.
1854	16677992	107037	8623	81218	308184	2172593	408	886,417900
1855	1626686	134428	6708	113961	396227	22277310	306	901,814700
1856	1758225	121521	11323	118111	459508	2463768	414	1,019,599900
1857	1463177	168340	11467	76528	680466	2417588	413	974,227900
1858	1858340	106886	6867	101405	35 218	2423746	419	1,018,130000
1859	2026341	124867	8338	99876	509888	2629110	421	1,191,053300
1860	2389843	163050	92561	109925	528233	3264698	421	1,417,374800
1861	1842610	89120	10390	97239	957239	3043930	415	1,260,828900
1862	79309	138307	21486	146439	1071868	1504950	370	535,001500
1863	131865	137293	67438	964270	139027	1932142	353	682,816000

In 1850 174,187 passengers emigrated from this port—in 568 ships of 1500 to 3000 tons—of these 154,739 were steerage passengers, 166,109 were emigrants to the United States of America. In 1863 the number of emigrants was 137,982 in 622 ships; of these 126,622 were steerage passengers, and the number who went to the United States was 109,296. Liverpool is connected by railway with all the great towns of England and Scotland; by canals with the principal towns of England; and by steam-packets with Glasgow, Dublin, Cork, Bristol, and the principal ports of France, the Mediterranean, America, and Australia. The bor. is divided into 16 wards, and governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. The corporation rev. from town dues

alone, amounted, in 1836, to 49,332*l.*; and in 1849 to 102,596*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* But in 1858, the corporation was deprived of its town dues and the conservancy of the Mersey, which is now under a special board, called the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. Nevertheless, with the composition paid for the deprivation of town dues, and from other sources of income, the council are enabled to meet their ordinary and obligatory expenses. Great improvements have been and continue to be made in the town, without imposing taxes; and the lighting of the town is defrayed entirely out of the surplus municipal revenue. It has quarter and petty sessions, courts of record and requests, and is the seat of assizes for the hundred of West Derby. Its port jurisdiction comprises the whole estuary of the Mersey. Birthplace of Mrs Hemans the poetess, and Roscoe the historian. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 16,750.

LIVERPOOL, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, on Onondaga Lake, 130 m. N.W. Albany. It has numerous valuable salt springs.

LIVERPOOL, a town of Nova Scotia, British North America, cap. Queen's co., on its S.E. coast, 70 m. S.W. Halifax.—*Cape Liverpool* is the name of a headland on the S. side of the entrance to Lancaster Sound, British North America; and of another bounding the inlet of Liverpool Bay, Arctic Ocean, North America, S.W. Cape Bathurst. Lat. 75° N.; lon. 129° W.

LIVERPOOL, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, on rail., 7 m. S. Parramatta. P. 1053.

LIVERPOOL-PLAINS, a "hilly, picturesque, and well-watered region," New South Wales, between lat. 30° and 32° S., lon. 148° 30' and 151° E., N. of Brisbane co., from 800 to 900 feet above the sea level, containing the head streams and upper course of the Peel or Namroy river, and bounded southward by the Liverpool mountain range, 5000 feet in height. It is a pastoral district, with a pop. of (1861) 6305. Area 16,901 sq. m. Tamworth is the principal town and centre of an extensive gold commerce.—*Liverpool river*, North Australia, Arnhem-land, enters the sea near lat. 12° S., lon. 134° 10' E.

LIVERPOOL RANGE, a mountain chain of New South Wales, running E. and W. between Liverpool-Plains, and Brisbane and Bligh cos. Elevation 5000 feet.

LIVERSEDEGE, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 2144. P. 9263, employed in manufactures of woollens.

LIVERTON, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. E. Guisborough. Ac. 3935. P. 1103.

LIVSEY, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, 8½ m. E.S.E. Preston. Ac. 1890. P. 3581.

LIVINGSTON, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of New York. Area 563 sq. m. P. 39,546.—II. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 786 sq. m. P. 3120 free, 1811 slaves.—III. in W. part of Kentucky. Area 236 sq. m. P. 5991 free, 1222 slaves.—IV. in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. 16,861.—V. in centre of Illinois. Area 1026 sq. m. P. 11,637.—VI. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 537 sq. m. P. 6812 free, 605 slaves.—VII. a township of New York, 32 m. S.W. Albany. P. 2022.—VIII. New Jersey, 9 m. N.W. Newark. P. 1151.

LIVINGSTON, a co. of New South Wales, on the E. side of Darling river. Lat. 32° N.

LIVINGSTONE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 14 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Length 5½ m., breadth 1½ m. Ac. 5391. P. 1366. Includes part of vill. of Blackburn, pop. 640.

LIVINGSTONE, a maritime co. of Queensland, traversed by Fitzroy river, cap. town Rockhampton. Lat. of centre 23° 20' S.; lon. 150° 30' E.

LIVNI or LIVNY, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Sosna, an affl. of the Don. P. 9380. It has numerous churches, and several annual fairs.

LIVNO, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, Herzegovina, 54 m. N.W. Mostar, on the Bistrizza, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. P. 5000. It has a citadel.

LIVONIA (Germ. *Livland* or *Liefland*), a maritime gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 50° 30' and 56° 20' N., lon. 24° and 28° E., having W. the Gulf of Livonia, and on other sides the gov's. Pskov, Vitebsk, and Courland, and the Lake Peipus. Area, comprising the island Oesel in the Baltic, 18,775 sq. m. P. (1858) 883,681. Surface mostly flat and marshy. Principal rivers, the Düna and Eyst, and on the S. frontier the Bolder-aa, Fennern, and Emba. Lakes numerous. Soil fertile. Chief crops, rye, barley, wheat, oats, and buckwheat; the rearing of live stock is of great importance; the fisheries are active, both on the coast and in the lakes. Timber is an important product. Manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, sugar, tobacco, glass, etc.; the peasantry spin linen yarn, and mostly weave their own clothing. P. very mixed, and mostly Lutherans. Principal towns, Riga, the cap., Dorpat, Pernau, and Wenden, with Arensburg in the island of Oesel.—The *Gulf of Livonia* or *Riga* is an inlet of the Baltic Sea, between the gov's. of Livonia and Courland. Lat. 57° to 58° 30' N.; lon. 22° to 24° 20' E. Length, N. to S., 100 m.; breadth 80 m. The island Oesel covers almost all its entrance, which is difficult of navigation owing to shoals. In it are several small islands. It receives the Düna, Aa, Alass, and Fennern rivers.

LIVORNO, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 17 m. W.S.W. Vercelli, cap. mand. P. (1862) 5562. It has a pa. church, two convents, and a trade in cattle and wool.

LIVORNO, a city of Italy. [LEGHORN.]

LIVRADE (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., near the Lot, 4 m. W.S.W. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. P. 3018.—II. a comm., dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. Toulouse. P. 365.

LIVRAGA, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 2574. Cheese is made in great abundance.

LIVRON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, 10 m. S. Valence. P. 4039.—*Livry* is the name of vill's, depts. Calvados, Nievre, and Seine-et-Oise, the last 10 m. E. Paris.

LIVUMA, a considerable river of E. Africa, enters the Indian Ocean behind Cape Delgado.

LIXHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 6 m. N.E. Sarrebourg. P. 866.

LIXURI, a seaport town of the Ionian island Cephalonia, on its W. limb, 5 m. N.W. Argostoli. P. 6000. It is a Greek bishop's see.

LIZAN, a large vill. of Turkish Kurdistan, on the Zab, about 40 m. N.E. Mosul.

LIZARD POINT, a bold headland of England, co. Cornwall, pa. Landewedneck, forming the most southern point of Britain, 23 m. E.S.E. Land's-End, and having two lighthouses with fixed lights, elevated 200 feet above the sea, in lat. 49° 57' 41" N., lon. 5° 12' 6" W.

LIZARD ISLAND is off the E. coast of Australia. Lat. 14° 40' S.; lon. 145° 30' E.

LIZIER (Str), *Consoranni*, and *Austria*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Salat, 1 m. N.W. St Giron's. P. 1165.

LIZY-SUR-OURCQ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 6 m. N.E. Meaux. P. 1333.

LIZZANELLO and LIZZANO, two market towns of South Italy, prov. Lecce.—I. 5 m. S.E. Lecce. P. 2488.—II. 14 m. E.S.E. Taranto. P. 2004.

LIZZANO, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Vergato. P. 2703.

LJUBARTOW, a town of Poland, gov. of Ljublin. P. 3040.

LJUBASCHEVO, a town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 48 m. S.W. Slutsk. P. 1800.

LJUBETSH, a market town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov. P. 1600.

LJUBIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 54 m. N.E. Jaroslav, cap. circ., on the Obnora. P. 2000.

LJUSNE, a river of Sweden, læns Östersund and Gefle, after a tortuous E.ward course of 200 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 6 m. S. Soderhamn.

LJUTZUN (Pol. *Lucyn*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 130 m. N.W. Vitebsk. P. 2100.

LLAGOSTERA, a market town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Gerona. P. 2000.

LLAMPHEY, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 2 m. S.E. Pembroke. Ac. 1976. P. 365.

LLAN (a Church) is the prefix of numerous pas. and towns in England and Wales.—*Llan-aber*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1½ m. N.W. Barmouth. Ac. 12,679. P. 1600.—*Llan-afan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. N. Tregaron. Ac. 2588. P. 567.—*Llan-afan-fawr*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. N.W. Builth. Ac. 10,447.

P. 936.—*Llan-afan-fechan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. S.W. Builth. Ac. 2783. P. 163.

—*Llan-am-lech*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 5 m. S.E. Brecon. Ac. 1867. P. 304.—*Llan-anno*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9½ m. E.N.E. Rhayadergwy. Ac. 4400. P. 358.—*Llan-armon*, several pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Ac. 3753. P. 556.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. E.S.E. Ruthin. Ac. 11,241. P. 2019.—III. (*Dyffryn Ceiriog*), same co., 9 m. E.N.E. Oswestry. Ac. 6557. P. 815.—IV. (*Mynydd Mawr*), a mountainous pa. in same co., 8½ m. N. Llanfyllin. Ac. 2594. P. 140.—*Llan-arth*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 m. E.N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 15,044. P. 2216.—II. a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. N.W. Raglan. Ac. 3793. P. 679.—*Llanarthne*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 7½ m. E. Carmarthen. Ac. 10,994. P. 2001.

—*Llan-asa*, a pa., North Wales, co. Flint, 6 m. N.W. Holywell. Ac. 10,809. P. 3666. Has coal mines. On St Asaph Hill, in this pa., is a signal tower, and at the mouth of the Dee, Point of Air, a lighthouse.—*Llan-babo*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey. Ac. 1743. P. 138.—*Llan-badarn*, several pas., etc., Wales.—I. (*Fawr*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 52,750. P. 13,724.—II. co. Radnor, 8½ m. E.N.E. New Radnor. Ac. 3646. P. 475.—III. (*Fynydd*), same co., 10 m. N.E. Rhayadergwy. Ac. 8965. P. 609.—IV. (*Odyn*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. W.N.W. Tregaron. Ac. 4425. P. 527.—V. (*Tref-Eglwys*), same co., 11 m. N.N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 6283. P. 948.—VI. (*Y Garreg*), co. Radnor, 5 m. E.S.E. Builth. Ac. 900. P. 59.—*Llanbadock*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1 m. S. Usk. Ac. 3465. P. 452.—*Llanbadrig*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 4½ m. W.N.W. Amlwch. Ac. 4097. P. 1187.—II. co. Carnarvon, 4 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 2548. P. 469.—*Llanbeblig*, a pa., South Wales, co., and includes the bor. of Carnarvon. Ac. 6792. P. 9937.

—*Llan-amllech*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 5 m. S.E. Brecon. Ac. 1867. P. 304.—*Llan-anno*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9½ m. E.N.E. Rhayadergwy. Ac. 4400. P. 358.—*Llan-armon*, several pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 4½ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Ac. 3753. P. 556.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. E.S.E. Ruthin. Ac. 11,241. P. 2019.—III. (*Dyffryn Ceiriog*), same co., 9 m. E.N.E. Oswestry. Ac. 6557. P. 815.—IV. (*Mynydd Mawr*), a mountainous pa. in same co., 8½ m. N. Llanfyllin. Ac. 2594. P. 140.—*Llan-arth*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 12 m. E.N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 15,044. P. 2216.—II. a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3¼ m. N.W. Raglan. Ac. 3793. P. 679.—*Llanarthne*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 7½ m. E. Carmarthen. Ac. 10,994. P. 2001.

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the royal college of St David's; revenue 3000*l.* yearly; average number of students about 60. The bor. joins with Cardigan, Aberystwyth, and Adpar in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Altitude 420 ft. Mean temp., Ju. 62°·3, Jan. 40°·4.

—*Llambard*, several pas., Wales.—I. co. Brecon, 2 m. N.E. Crickhowel. Ac. 3831. P. 280.—II. co. Merioneth, 7½ m. N.N.W. Barmouth. Ac. 3712. P. 370.—III. co. Radnor, 6 m. N.W. Hay. Ac. 3877. P. 306.—IV. (*Duffryn Clwyd*), co. Denbigh, 1½ m. N.E. Ruthin. Ac. 2900. P. 431.—V. (*Felfry*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2½ m. E. Narberth. Ac. 4022. P. 790.—VI. (*Goch*), co. Anglesey, 7 m. E.S.E. Llanerchymedd. Ac. 3193. P. 356.—VII. (*Y-Cenin*), co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N.N.W. Llanwrst. Ac. 4909. P. 489.—*Llamberris*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Carnarvon. Ac. 10,431. P. 1360, employed in copper mines.—*Llanbeulan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 9½ m. S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 2943. P. 315.—*Llanbister*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 10½ m. W. Knighton. Ac. 14,837. P. 1045.—*Llanbleiddian*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1 m. S.W. Lowbridge. Ac. 3148. P. 753.—*Llanboidy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.E. Narberth. Ac. 10,666. P. 1744.—*Llanbrifannair*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, on the Dyff, 9½ m. E. Machynllaeth. Ac. 19,006. P. 2061. The cataract of Frwydafawr is in this pa.—*Llancauladur*, a mountainous pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. W.N.W. Oswestry. Ac. 2792. P. 223.—*Llancafarn*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4½ m. S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 4500. P. 668.—*Llanccilloe*, a pa., England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 1085. P. 74.—*Llanquick*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. N.W. Neath. Ac. 12,550. P. 7983.

—*LLANDAFF*, a pa. and city of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 5 m. N.W. Cardiff, and with a station on the Taffvale and Aberdare Rail. Ac. 4352. P. of pa. (1861) 6585. The "city" is a mere hamlet, noted only for its cathedral. Adjoining are the chapter-house, and remains of the ancient episcopal palace. The see of Llandaff was founded in the 6th century.—*Llandanwg*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 2 m. S. Harlech. Ac. 4964. P. 739.—*Llandarog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Ac. 4501. P. 2001.—*Llandawck*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 1½ m. N.W. Langharm. Ac. 613. P. 37.—*Llanddausaint*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5 m. S.E. Llangaddog. Ac. 10,307. P. 848.—*Llanddeiniot*, two pas., Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 2077. P. 260.—II. (*Fab*), co. Anglesey, 6 m. N.E. Newborough. P. 407.—*Llanthetty*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 8 m. S.E. Brecknock. Ac. 5908. P. 631.—*Llantheu*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 1½ m. N.E. Brecknock. Ac. 2695. P. 292.—*Llanddeiniot*, several pas. of S. Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.E. Penrice. Ac. 1853. P. 149.—II. (*Aberarth*), co. Cardigan, on the Arth, 13 m. N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 3595. P. 1463.—III. (*Aber-Gwessin*), co. Brecon, 11 m. W.N.W. Builth. Ac. 10,511. P. 111.—IV. (*Brefe*), co. Cardigan, 6½ m. N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 36,252. P. 2574.—*Llandywe* (i.e., *Church of St David's*), several pas. of South Wales.—I. (*Fach*), co. Radnor, 5½ m. W.N.W. Hay. Ac. 2297. P. 115.—II. (*Velfrey*), co. Pembroke, 2½ m. N.E. Narberth. Ac. 4022. P. 790.—III. (*Ystradenny*), co. Radnor, 8½ m. N.E. Rhayader. Ac. 8075. P. 350.—*Llanddewircwm*, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 1½ m. S.S.W. Builth. Ac. 3101. P. 215.—*Llanddona*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3½ m. N.W. Beaumaris. Ac. 2387. P. 567, employed in the herring fishery.—*Llandduywoe*, a pa., North

Wales, co. Merioneth, 4½ m. N.W. Barmouth. Ac. 9348. P. 368.—*Llanddwyyn*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6½ m. W. Carnarvon. Ac. 1939. P. 273.—*Llandyffran*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. W. Beaumaris. Ac. 3506. P. 720.—*Llandegwain*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 2½ m. S.W. Maentwrog. Ac. 6905. P. 436.—*Llandefailog*, several pas., South Wales, co. Brecon.—I. (*Fach*), 2½ m. N. Brecon. Ac. 2000. P. 222.—II. (*Freyr-Graig*), 4 m. N.E. Brecon. Ac. 540. P. 38.—*Llandegau*, a mountainous pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 1½ m. S.E. Bangor. Ac. 16,100. P. 3381. It has slate quarries.—*Llandegfan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. S.W. Beaumaris. Ac. 2760. P. 900.—*Llandegla*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 6½ m. S.E. Ruthin. Ac. 3390. P. 425.—*Llandegley*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 9½ m. S.E. Rhayador. Ac. 3729. P. 382.—*Llandegweth*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N. Caerleon. Ac. 789. P. 116.—*Llandegwyning*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7½ m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 1488. P. 142.—*Llanddeilo*, several pas., etc., South Wales.—I. co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Ac. 1192. P. 126.—II. (*Aber-Cynwyn*), co. and 8 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 922. P. 77.—III. (*Graban*), co. Radnor, 5½ m. S.E. Builth. Ac. 3059. P. 263.—IV. (*Tal-y-Bont*), co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Swansea. Ac. 7401. P. 1331. Coal is wrought in this parish.—*Llandowror*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3½ m. N.W. Langharm. Ac. 3270. P. 378.

—*LLANDEILO-VAWR* or *FAWR*, a market town and pa. of South Wales, co. and 14 m. E.N.E. Carmarthen, on the Towy, and on the Llanelly Railway. Ac. 25,628. P. of pa. 6440. It has a church; manufs. of flannels; tanneries; and coal mines in the vicinity. Near it is Grongar hill, where the last struggle was made for the independence of Wales, in 1282.—*Llanddeiniolen*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 5 m. N.E. Carnarvon. Ac. 9024. P. 5747. It has slate quarries.—*Llanddenny*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. N.E. Usk. Ac. 2228. P. 418.—*Llanderfel*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 7½ m. S.W. Corwen. Ac. 7794. P. 948.—*Llandinabo*, a pa., England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 494. P. 63.—*Llandinam*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 5½ m. N.E. Llanidloes. Ac. 18,064. P. 1574.—*Llandingat*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, ½ m. W. Llandovery. Ac. 8107. P. 2289.—*Llandocho*, two pas., South Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. (*Barry*), 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 683. P. 683.—II. 1 m. S. Cowbridge. Ac. 234. P. 119.—*Llandogel*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 1½ m. N.N.E. Llanwrst. Ac. 758. P. 276.—*Llandogo*, a pa., England, co. and 6 m. S.E. Monmouth. Ac. 1843. P. 648.

—*LLANDOVERY*, a munic. bor. and market town, S. Wales, co. and 24 m. E.S.E. Carmarthen, pa. Llandingat, on the Bran. P. 1855. It is situated in a vale, near the Towey.—*Llandrillo*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Merioneth, 4½ m. S.W. Corwen. Ac. 28,200. P. 776.—II. (*Ynrhos*), cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 4 m. N.E. Conwy. Ac. 5140. P. 1026.—*Llandrindod*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. N.N.E. Builth. Ac. 2689. P. 243. Three mineral springs, respectively chalybeate, sulphureous, and saline, have long rendered the village a great resort of invalids.—*Llandrinio*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 7 m. N.N.E. Welshpool. Ac. 3832. P. 910.—*Llanbruggan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. E.N.E. Llangefni. Ac. 2430. P. 359.—*Llandudno*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. N.N.W. Conwy. Ac. 2729. P. 2316, employed in

copper mines. The lofty cliffs & sea-worn caverns of the promontory of Gogarth are in this pa., which contains also several monuments of early cyclopean architecture, & is still the haunt of the once celebrated peregrine falcon. It is rising in importance as a watering-place.—*Llandudwen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon,  $\frac{6}{8}$  m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 1331. P. 94.—*Llandulas*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh,  $\frac{2}{8}$  m. W.N.W. Abergele. Ac. 716. P. 619.—II. a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon. Ac. 3220. P. 124.—*Llandyf* or *Llandow*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $\frac{3}{8}$  m. S.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1086. P. 133.—*Llandarrog*, a pa., North Wales, co. and  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. S.S.W. Carnarvon. Ac. 9516. P. 2825.—*Llandybie*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. S. Llandello-Fawr. Ac. 10,710. P. 2821.—*Llandyfeisant*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen. Ac. 1551. P. 258.—*Llandyfdwag*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. N.E. Bridgend. Ac. 6508. P. 254. Coal and iron abound. The pa. belongs to the Duchy of Lancaster.—*Llandyfriog*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan,  $\frac{1}{8}$  m. E.N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 2867. P. 807.—*Llandystryd*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2 m. N.E. Llanerch-y-medd. Ac. 3819. P. 706. It has copper mines.—*Llandywydd*, a pa., South Wales, co. and  $\frac{3}{8}$  m. S.W. Cardigan. Ac. 5595. P. 1028.—*Llandyryog*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Denbigh. Ac. 3223. P. 653.—*Llandysil*, a pa. and market town, South Wales, co. Cardigan, on the Teifi, 12 m. S.W. Lampeter. Ac. 17,566. P. of pa. 2788.—*Llandysilio*, several pas. of Wales.—I. North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, here crossed by the celebrated suspension bridge, 2 m. W.S.W. Bangor. Ac. 917. P. 1359.—II. co. Montgomery,  $\frac{8}{8}$  m. N.E. Welshpool. Ac. 3140. P. 689.—III. co. Denbigh,  $\frac{1}{8}$  m. N.W. Llangollen. Ac. 7919. P. 1129.—IV. (*Gogae*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 16 m. W.N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 10,224. P. 1315.—V. cos. Pembroke and Carmarthen,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. N. Narberth. Ac. 6467. P. 1036.—*Llandyssil*, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.W. Montgomery. Ac. 4071. P. 790.—*Llandyvallog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Carmarthen. Ac. 7320. P. 1247.—*Llanedern*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Ac. 2636. P. 289.—*Llanedwen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, on the Menai Strait, 4 m. N. Carnarvon. P. 273.—*Llanedy*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 8 m. N.E. Llanelly. Ac. 5183. P. 9603.—*Llanegryn*, a pa., South Wales, co. Merioneth,  $\frac{3}{8}$  m. N. Towyn. Ac. 6819. P. 652.—*Llanegwad*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 7 m. W. Llandello-Fawr. Ac. 12,330. P. 1920.—*Llaneigrad*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 7 m. S.E. Amlwch. Ac. 2695. P. 276.—*Llanellhaiarn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6 m. N. Pwllheli. Ac. 6698. P. 736.—*Llanellian*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, on the Irish Sea,  $\frac{1}{8}$  m. S.E. Amlwch. Ac. 2398. P. 1232. It has a lighthouse. Copper ore is exported.—II. co. Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Abergele. Ac. 3382. P. 548.—*Llanellidan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. S. Ruthin. Ac. 4900. P. 848.—*Llanellieu*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.W. Hay. Ac. 5537. P. 92.—*Llanellen*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $\frac{2}{8}$  m. S. Abergavenny. Ac. 2536. P. 373.—*Llanelltyd*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth,  $\frac{1}{8}$  m. N.W. Dolgelly. Ac. 6716. P. 465.

LLANELLY, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, on a creek of Carmarthen Bay, co. and 15 m. S.E. Carmarthen, to which, and to Swansea, a railway has been constructed. Ac. 18,075. P. of pa. 17,279; do. of parl. bor. 11,084.

It has an anc. church, four docks, copper works, and iron foundries. Coal is brought by railway from the adjacent mines, and is exported. Customs rev. (1862) 2964l. Exports (1863) 75,154l. Chief import, copper ore from Cornwall. Vessels of 500 tons burden can enter one of the docks. Vessels belonging to the port 85, tons 6654. It unites with Carmarthen in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—*Llanelly*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon,  $\frac{2}{8}$  m. S.S.E. Crickhowell. P. 9603. It has coal, iron, and lime works.—*Llanellwedd*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor,  $\frac{1}{8}$  m. N.N.E. Builth. Ac. 2020. P. 227.—*Llanenddwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. N.N.W. Barmouth. Ac. 7777. P. 891.—*Llanengan*, a maritime pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, on the W. coast of Cardigan Bay, 7 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 4354. P. 1021. Off the coast here are the two islets of St Tudwal. St Tudwal's road affords good anchorage.—*Llanenphenel*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Holyhead. Ac. 2965. P. 427.—*Llanerch-y-Medd*, a small market town and pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 11 m. N.E. Holyhead. Ac. 15. P. 67. It has a manuf. of Welsh snuff.—*Llanerfyl*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. N.W. Llanfair. Ac. 16,255. P. 885.—*Llanfabon*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. N.W. Caerphilly. Ac. 5369. P. 2360.—*Llanfachreth*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. E. Holyhead. Ac. 1887. P. 532.—II. co. Merioneth,  $\frac{3}{8}$  m. N.N.E. Dolgelly. Ac. 10,000. P. 862.—*Llanfaelog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $\frac{8}{8}$  m. S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 2732. P. 763.—*Llanfaelrhys*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 12 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 1679. P. 208.—*Llanfaes*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $\frac{1}{8}$  m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Ac. 2297. P. 243.—*Llanfaethlu*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. N.E. Holyhead. Ac. 2629. P. 445.—*Llanfuglan*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 2 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 1884. P. 253.—*Llanfair*, numerous pas., etc., Wales.—I. (*Dyffryn Cwyd*), North Wales, co. Denbigh, 2 m. S.E. Ruthin. Ac. 5028. P. 1263.—II. (*Coereinion*), a small market town and pa. of North Wales, co. and 10 m. N.W. Montgomery. Ac. 16,157. P. 2584.—III. (*Ar-y-Brynn*), a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen,  $\frac{3}{8}$  m. N. Llandovery. Ac. 23,457. P. 1559.—IV. (*Clydogan*), co. Cardigan,  $\frac{2}{8}$  m. N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 4815. P. 614.—V. (*Fechan*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S.W. Conwy. Ac. 6521. P. 1199. Off the coast here are Lavan sands, supposed to have been formed by an inundation in the 6th century.—VI. (*Mathafarn-Eithaf*), co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Ac. 1949. P. 757.—VII. (*Is-Gaer*), co. and  $\frac{2}{8}$  m. N.E. Carnarvon. Ac. 2474. P. 1060.—VIII. (*Juata-Harlech*), co. Merioneth, 1 m. S. Harleigh. Ac. 5196. P. 426.—IX. (*Nantygof*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.E. Fishguard. Ac. 2597. P. 245.—X. (*Nantygwyn*), South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S. Cardigan. Ac. 1668. P. 189.—XI. (*Orllwyn*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 1744. P. 427.—XII. (*Pwll-Gwynnyll*), North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.W. Beaumaris. Ac. 952. P. 695.—XIII. (*Talhaiarn*), co. Denbigh, 5 m. S.S.W. Abergele. Ac. 11,114. P. 1309.—XIV. (*Trehegyon*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 648. P. 81.—*Llanfalletg*, a pa. of South Wales, cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 4 m. N.E. Narberth. Ac. 1866. P. 353.—*Llanfaethly*, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 2 m. S.E. Builth. Ac. 2245. P. 155.—*Llanfor*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth, 1 m. N.E. Bala. Ac. 20,030. P. 1531.—*Llanffechan*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Mont-

gomery, 3 m. N.N.E. Llanfyllin. Ac. 4462. P. 649.—*Llanfechel*, a pa. and small market town of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W.S.W. Amlwch. Ac. 3687. P. 958. Has copper mines.—*Llanferras*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 4 m. S.W. Mold. Ac. 3754. P. 754.—*Llanvigan*, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. S.E. Brecon. Ac. 12,642. P. 674.

LLANFANGEL, numerous parishes of Wales.—I. North Wales, co. Montgomery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Llanfyllin. Ac. 10,005. P. 950.—II. (*Glyn-y-Mufyr*), cos. Denbigh and Merioneth,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Ruthin. Ac. 4202. P. 464.—III. (*Aberbythych*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 m. S.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Ac. 6036. P. 824.—IV. (*Abercorwin*), same co.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Llacharn. Ac. 5180. P. 893.—V. (*Aberguissin*), co. Brecon, 11 m. N.W. Builth. Ac. 6836. P. 355.—VI. (*Ar-Arth*), South Wales, co. and 13 m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Ac. 15,993. P. 1795.—VII. (*Bachalleteh*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 2915. P. 315.—VIII. (*Bryn-Pabwan*), South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.W. Builth. Ac. 4715. P. 341.—IX. (*Cil-Fargen*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Ac. 516. P. 58.—X. (*Cwm-Dee*), co. Brecon, 11 m. N.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 10,068. P. 1056.—XI. (*Geneur-Glynn*), co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 32,825. P. 3979.—XII. (*Lethyr-Froed*), South Wales, co. Cardigan, 7 m. N.W. Tregaron. Ac. 8692. P. 1125.—XIII. (*Nant-Brane*), South Wales, co. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Brecon. Ac. 9161. P. 453.—XIV. (*Nant-Mellan*), co. Radnor,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. New-Radnor. Ac. 8150. P. 348.—XV. (*Penbedu*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 2410. P. 287.—XVI. (*Rhosicorn*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 10 m. N.N.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Ac. 9012. P. 634.—XVII. (*Rhydithon*), co. Radnor,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Rhayader. Ac. 8204. P. 378.—XVIII. (*Tal-Y-Llyn*), co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Brecon. Ac. 1233. P. 149.—XIX. (*Tyre'r-Beirad*), North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Llanerchymedd. Ac. 1570. P. 356.—XX. (*Tyrsylwy*), same co., 4 m. N. Beaumaris. Ac. 833. P. 54.—XXI. (*Y-Bont-Faen*), South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Cowbridge. P. 37.—XXII. (*Y-Croddin Isaf and Uchaf*), co. Cardigan, 7 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 22,553. P. 2774.—XXIII. (*Y-Pennant*), North Wales, co. Carnarvon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Tremadoc. Ac. 8844. P. 753.—XXIV. North Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. S.W. Dolgelly. Ac. 8321. P. 368.—XXV. (*Ysceifog*), co. Anglesey,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Bangor. Ac. 2889. P. 1026. Coal abounds here.—XXVI. (*Ystrad*), South Wales, co. Cardigan,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 7407. P. 1162.—XXVII. (*Y-Traethan*), North Wales, co. Merioneth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Harlech. Ac. 7567. P. 1687.—*Llanfannan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Llangeffni. Ac. 1267. P. 138.—*Llanfawr*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 8 m. N.E. Holyhead. Ac. 1265. P. 128.—*Llanfelo*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6 m. N.E. Brecon. Ac. 3305. P. 263.—*Llanfoist*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 3288. P. 1472.—*Llanfrothen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Tremadoc. Ac. 7482. P. 830.—*Llanfugail*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. E. Holyhead. Ac. 484. P. 121.—*Llanfyrrog*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Holyhead. Ac. 2017. P. 246.—II. co. Denbigh, adjoining the town of Ruthin. Ac. 3068. P. 1425.—*Llanfyllin*, a parl. bor., market town, & pa., North Wales, co. and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Montgomery, on the Cain. Ac. 7963. P. of pa. 1880; do. of parl. bor. 1068. It has a union workhouse, gaol, town-hall, and market-house.

It is a polling place for the co., and contributes with Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—*Llanfymyd*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Ac. 10,744. P. 1230.—*Llanfyrnach*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.W. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 6328. P. 934. Lead abounds here.—*Llangadfan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Llanfair. Ac. 16,929. P. 1028.—*Llangadock*, a pa. and market town, South Wales, co. Carmarthen, on the Towy,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Llandovery. Ac. 15,642. P. of pa. 2789. The town has a church, and manufs. of coarse woollens.—*Llangalfio*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Carnarvon. Ac. 1590. P. 122.—*Llangain*, a pa., South Wales, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 2660. P. 393.—*Llangammarch*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 7 m. W.S.W. Builth. Ac. 11,748. P. 1078.—*Llangan*; a pa., South Wales, cos. Carmarthen and Pembroke, 5 m. N.E. Narberth. Ac. 4952. P. 641.—*Llanganna*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. N.N.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1175. P. 223.—*Llanganten*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. W.N.W. Builth. Ac. 2258. P. 159.—*Llangar*, a pa., North Wales, co. Merioneth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Corwen. Ac. 3578. P. 211.—*Llangarran*, a pa., England, co. Hereford, 5 m. W.S.W. Ross. Ac. 5605. P. 1215.—*Llangasty-Talylyn*, a pa., South Wales, on the Lake of Llangorse, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Brecon. Ac. 1233. P. 149.—*Llangathen*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 3 miles W. Llandeilo-Fawr. Ac. 5583. P. 977.—*Llangatock*, several pas., England, co. Monmouth.—I. including the town of Caerleon. Ac. 2937. P. 1544.—II. (*Llingoed*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 1926. P. 206.—III. (*Near Usk*), 3 m. S.S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 1613. P. 252.—IV. (*Vibon-Avel*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 4194. P. 497.—V. a pa., South Wales, co. and 13 m. S.E. Brecon. Ac. 9597. P. 5759. Lime and iron abound here.—*Llangedwyn*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N.N.E. Narberth. Ac. 1834. P. 286.—II. co. Denbigh, 8 m. S.W. Oswestry. Ac. 20,190. P. 529.—*Llangefelach*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Swansea. Ac. 27,305. P. 13,219, employed in collieries and copper works.

LLANGFENI, a parl. bor., town and pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 15 m. E.S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 2426. P. 1696. It is a polling-place for the co., and unites with Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—*Llangeinor (on the Hills)*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Bridgend. Ac. 6710. P. 363. Coal, iron, and limestone abound here.—*Llangeinwen*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Carnarvon. Ac. 5388. P. 913.—*Llangeitho*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 2150. P. 453.—*Llangeleer*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 7991. P. 1573.—*Llangelynin*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Conwy. Ac. 2017. P. 234.—II. co. Merioneth, 6 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Ac. 11,004. P. 891.—*Llangendwrn*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 5 m. S.E. Carmarthen. Ac. 11,810. P. 2355. Coal, lime, iron, and marble are found here.—*Llangennech*, a pa., South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. N.E. Llanelli. Ac. 2394. P. 922.—*Llangennith*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 15 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Ac. 3479. P. 384.—*Llangenny*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.E. Crickhowel. Ac. 2783. P. 470.—*Llangernyw*, a pa., North Wales, co. Den-

high, 7 m. N.E. Llanrwst. Ac. 7753. P. 1245.—*Llangewiew*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. E. Usk. Ac. 1454. P. 159.—*Llangin*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 6½ m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 4835. P. 1088.—*Llangibby*, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2¼ m. S.W. Usk. Ac. 4443. P. 525.—*Llangivrig*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 4½ m. S.S.E. Llanidloes. Ac. 50,000. P. 1641.—*Llangristiolus*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Llangefni. Ac. 3936. P. 881.—*Llangoed*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 2½ m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Ac. 1843. P. 618.—*Llangoedmaur*, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 1 m. S.E. Cardigan. Ac. 4946. P. 902.

LLANGOLLEN, a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Dee, 26 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 20,176. Pop. of pa. 5799. The town, in a narrow vale, enclosed by lofty mountains, is admired for its scenery. It has manufs. of flannel. About one m. distant, on a conical hill, are the ruins of Cadr Dinas Bran, a castle of great antiquity. Four miles from the town is the Cysylltaw aqueduct, a noble structure of 19 arches, 126 feet in height, by which the Ellesmere canal is carried across the Dee.—*Llangolman*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N. Narbertha. Ac. 2912. P. 282.—*Llangorse*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6½ m. E.S.E. Brecon. Ac. 2806. P. 414.—*Llangover*, a pa., England, co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1889. P. 137.—*Llangwera*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. S.S.W. Bala. Ac. 5600. P. 845.—*Llangranog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 10 m. N.E. Cardigan. Ac. 4983. P. 860.—*Llangwa*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 9 m. N.N.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 695. P. 114.—*Llangwenllyfo*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amlwch. Ac. 1756. P. 546.—*Llangwilog*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Llanerch-y-medd. Ac. 2301. P. 207.—*Llangwm*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, 7½ m. N.W. Corwen. Ac. 10,578. P. 986.—II. a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. E. Usk. Ac. 3159. P. 385.—III. a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 2434. P. 900.—*Llangwodyl*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 11 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 1243. P. 272.—*Llangwynfan*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 10 m. S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 1828. P. 200. Marble is obtained here.—II. co. and 5 m. E. Denbigh. Ac. 1136. P. 246.—*Llangwynnennin*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3 m. N.E. Conwy. Ac. 1314. P. 674.—*Llangybi*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5½ m. N.E. Pwllheli. Ac. 4519. P. 622.—*Llangybi*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Lampeter. Ac. 1809. P. 292.—*Llangynello*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 5 m. S.W. Knighton. Ac. 5627. P. 599.—*Llangyfhafal*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 3½ m. N.E. Ruthin. Ac. 2363. P. 497.—*Llangynllo*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 3650. P. 587.—*Llangynnog*, two pas., South Wales.—I. co. and 6 m. S.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 4879. P. 717.—II. co. Montgomery, 7½ m. N.W. Llanfyllin. Ac. 3223. P. 601. It has slate quarries and lead mines.—*Llangynog*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 3½ m. S.W. Builth. Ac. 1429. P. 51.—*Llangynwyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.N.W. Bridgend. Ac. 15,460. P. 7002. It has iron mines and trade in grain.—*Llangynider*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 10 m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 13,908. P. 3594. Lime and iron are obtained.—*Llangyniew*, a pa., North Wales, co. Montgomery, 2½ m. N.E. Llanfair. Ac. 4513. P. 602.—*Llanhar*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.N.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 3050. P. 299.—*Llanhenock*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,

1½ m. N.E. Caerleon. Ac. 1506. P. 228.—*Llanhileth*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 10 m. N.W. Usk. Ac. 2013. P. 1020.—*Llanhvir*, a pa., South Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Rhyader. Ac. 5901. P. 744.—*Llanhowel*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. E.N.E. St David's. Ac. 1381. P. 184.—*Llanidan*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey, 4½ m. N.N.E. Carnarvon. Ac. 4645. P. 1323.

LLANIDLOES, a parl. and municipal bor., town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 19 m. W.S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn. Ac. 15,790. Pop. of pa. 3987; do. of parliamentary bor. 3127. It has manufs. of flannel and other woollen stuffs. The bor. unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to H. of C.—*Llanistyn*, two pas., North Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 2 m. N.W. Beaumaris. Ac. 1663. P. 212.—II. co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 4256. P. 1012.—*Llanigon*, a pa., South Wales, co. Brecon, 2 m. S.W. Hay. Ac. 9256. P. 484.—*Llanilar*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 5 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 6403. P. 947.—*Llanillid*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.N.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1574. P. 150.—*Llanina*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 1998. P. 498.—*Llanisan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N. Cardiff. Ac. 2915. P. 449.—*Llanishen*, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1742. P. 320.—*Llanllawddog*, a pa., South Wales, co. and 6½ m. N.N.E. Carmarthen. Ac. 7013. P. 696.—*Llanllawer*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Ac. 1202. P. 117.—*Llanllechid*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 3½ m. S.E. Bangor. Ac. 18,111. P. 7846. It has slate quarries.—*Llanlleonwell*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Brecon, 6 m. W.S.W. Builth. Ac. 2900. P. 250.—*Llanllowell*, a pa., Engl. co. Monmouth, 1½ m. S.S.E. Usk. Ac. 796. P. 87.—*Llanllugan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 4 m. S.W. Llanfair. Ac. 3945. P. 304.—*Llanllwchafr*, two pas. of Wales.—I. co. Cardigan, 12 m. S. Aberystwyth. Ac. 3249. P. 1976.—II. co. Montgomery, 1 m. N.E. Newton. Ac. 2394. P. 4426.—*Llanllwyn*, a pa., South Wales, co. Cardigan, 9 m. S.W. Lampeter. Ac. 6624. P. 776.—*Llanllwyni*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 6½ m. S. Carnarvon. Ac. 7521. P. 2362. Slate, manganese, and copper are found here.—*Llanmadock*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 14 m. W. Swansea. Ac. 6727. P. 225.—*Llanmartin*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 941. P. 181.—*Llanmarevic*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery, 3½ m. N.E. Newton. Ac. 978. P. 148.—*Llanmaes*, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.S.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1085. P. 164.—*Llanmeyydd*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Denbigh. Ac. 7444. P. 1136.—*Llanonn*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. N.E. Llanelli. Ac. 11,446. P. 1656, partly employed in coal and iron mines.—*Llanor*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 5553. P. 1023.—*Llanover*, a pa., Engl. co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 4742. P. 4290.—*Llanrhaiddar-in-Kimmerch*, a pa., North Wales, co. and 3 m. S.E. Denbigh. Ac. 16,976. P. 1888.—*Llanrhaiddar-y-Mochant*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 4½ m. N. Llanfyllin. Ac. 23,294. P. 2304. Pistyl-Rhaidar, a fine waterfall, is in this pa.—*Llanrhan*, a pa., South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5½ m. N.E. St David's. Ac. 3683. P. 1017.—*Llanrhydian*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 10 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Ac. 22,064. P. 1993. Copper ore and limestone are wrought in this pa.—II. co. Pembroke, 7½ m. N.E. St David's. P. 184.—*Llanrhydwyn*, a pa., North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. N.W. Llanrwst. P. 532, employed

in large slate quarries.—*Llanrhydd*, a pa., North Wales, co. Denbigh, including a part of the town of Ruthin. P. 965.—*Llanrhyddlad*, a pa., North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Holyhead. Ac. 2679. P. 790.—*Llanrhytyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.W. Aberystwyth. Ac. 8770. P. 1538.—*Llanrhywydrus*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Amlwch. Ac. 1143. P. 136.—*Llanrothall*, a pa., Engl., co. Hereford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1630. P. 107.

LLANO, a co., U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 1047 free, 54 slaves.

LLANOS, vast steppes or plains of S. America, chiefly in the basin of the Orinoco. Covered with luxuriant grass and drifting sand, grazed by immense herds of cattle. The inhabitants are shepherds, called *Llaneros*.

LLANQUIHUE, a province of the republic of Chile. Created by an edict of the Chilean government, of date Oct. 1861. It comprises the old colony of the same name, the dep. of Osorno, in prov. Valdivia, and the dep. of Carelmapu, in the prov. Chiloe. Area about 4600 sq. m. P. 3826.

LLANRWST, a mkt. town and pa., North Wales, cos. Denbigh and Carmarvon, on both sides of the Conway, here navigable for vessels of 60 tons, 17 m. W.S.W. Denbigh. Ac. 22,918. Pop. of pa. 3993. The town, in a spacious vale, has a church, an elegant bridge of three arches, constructed in 1336 from a design of Inigo Jones, & the tomb of the great Llewellyn, last Celtic prince of Wales, with a manuf. of Welsh harps, and in the vicinity mines of the purest lead ore.—*Llansadwrn*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. Anglesey, 3 m. W. Beaumaris. Ac. 2891. P. 419.—II. (*Lower & Upper*), South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 2 m. N.N.W. Llangaddock. Ac. 7064. P. 1099.—*Llansadwrn*, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Llaugharne. Ac. 1644. P. 194.—*Llansaintffraed*, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Brecon. Ac. 2247. P. 255.—*Llansaintffraid*, several pas. of Wales.—I. N. Wales, co. Denbigh,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Conway. Ac. 5726. P. 1304.—II. co. Montgomery, 5 m. E.N.E. Llanfyllin. Ac. 6065. P. 1255.—III. (*Glyn-Ceirrog*), same co., 2 m. S.S.W. Llangollen. Ac. 2612. P. 738.—IV. (*Glyn-Dyddy*), co. Merioneth, 2 m. E. Corwen. Ac. 693. P. 161.—V. (*In-Elvel*), co. Radnor, 5 m. N.E. Builth. Ac. 4000. P. 340.—*Llansaintffrad*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 289. P. 16.—*Llansamlet*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Swansea. Ac. 8835. P. 5103. It has coal and copper mines.—*Llansannan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Denbigh. Ac. 14,973. P. 1256.—*Llansannor*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. N. Cowbridge. Ac. 1798. P. 197.—*Llansantffrad*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 14 m. N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 5443. P. 1309.—*Llansawel*, a pa. and small market town, S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 9 m. N. Llandeilo-Fawr. Ac. 10,017. P. of pa. 1003.—*Llansilyn*, a pa., England and N. Wales, cos. Denbigh and Salop, 5 m. S.W. Oswestry. Ac. 12,731. P. 2002.—*Llansoy*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Usk. Ac. 1410. P. 168.—*Llanspyddith*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Brecon. Ac. 8435. P. 408.—*Llansadidwll*, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Milford. Ac. 3971. P. 1745.—*Llanstephan*, two pas., S. Wales.—I. co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 6710. P. 1299.—II. co. Radnor, 7 m. S.E. Builth. Ac. 2407. P. 231.—*Llanstinan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S. Fishguard. Ac. 1579. P. 174.—*Llanthevy*, several pas. of England.—I. (*Rytherch*), co. Monmouth,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 2187. P. 339.—II. (*Skirrit*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m.

N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 1060. P. 88.—III. (*Vach*), 4 m. S.W. Usk. Ac. 1350. P. 172.—*Llanthony-Abbey*, [Cwmvov.]—*Llantilio Gros-senny*, a pa., Engl., co. Monmouth, 8 m. W.N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 5951. P. 748.—II. (*Pertholey*), same co., 2 m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 6859. P. 984.—*Llantodod*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.S.W. Cardigan. Ac. 1792. P. 264.—*Llantrissaint*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd. Ac. 4447. P. 488.—II. a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Usk. Ac. 2762. P. 308.

LLANTRISSENT, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 8 m. N.W. Cardiff. Ac. 16,669. P. of pa. 5492; do. of bor. 1493. Coal, iron, and lead are wrought in the pa. It is the seat of quarter-sessions for the hundred. The parl. bor. unites with Cardiff and Cowbridge in sending 1 member to House of Commons.—*Llantrithyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. E.S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 1391. P. 204. Lead, calamine, and manganese are found here.—*Llanwarch-y-Llyn*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 5 m. S.S.W. Bala. Ac. 12,000. P. 1145.—*Llanvaches*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 7 m. S.S.E. Usk. Ac. 2108. P. 235.—*Llanvair*, three pas., England.—I. (*Discoed*), co. Monmouth, 7 m. E.N.E. Caerleon. Ac. 1986. P. 187.—II. (*Kilgidin*), same co.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Usk. Ac. 1801. P. 296.—III. (*Waterdine*), co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.W. Knighton. Ac. 7720. P. 611.—*Llanvopley*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. E. Abergavenny. Ac. 819. P. 156.—*Llanvetherine*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 2153. P. 222.—*Llanvihangel*, several pas., England, co. Monmouth.—I. (*near Roggiet*),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 557. P. 36.—II. (*near Usk*),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Usk. Ac. 385. P. 112.—III. (*Cracorney*),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 8264. P. 479.—IV. *Llantarnam*,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Caerleon. Ac. 4092. P. 1301.—V. (*Pont-y-Moile*),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Usk. Ac. 1651. P. 300.—VI. (*Tor-y-Mynydd*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Usk. Ac. 1031. P. 197.—VII. (*Ystern-Llewern*), 5 m. N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1864. P. 183.—*Llanwrchva*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Caerleon. Ac. 4320. P. 2554.—*Llanwarne*, a pa., England, co. Hereford,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Ross. Ac. 2469. P. 383.—*Llanwenarth*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 5340. P. 2326.—*Llanwenllyfio*, a maritime pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3 m. S.E. Amlwch. Ac. 1756. P. 546.—*Llanwenog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. S.W. Lampeter. Ac. 10,720. P. 1521.—*Llanwern*, a pa., England, co. Monmouth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 701. P. 15.—*Llanwino*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 11 m. N.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 7169. P. 944.—*Llanwnda*, two pas., Wales.—I. co. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Carnarvon. Ac. 11,459. P. 1660.—II. co. Pembroke,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Fishguard. Ac. 5701. P. 1138.—*Llanwnen*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3 m. S.W. Lampeter. Ac. 2480. P. 344.—*Llanwog*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Newton. Ac. 10,701. P. 1631.—*Llanworno*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Llantrissaint. Ac. 13,013. P. 8702.—*Llanwrda*, a pa., S. Wales, 4 m. S.W. Llandovery. Ac. 4441. P. 611.—*Llanwrin*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Machynlleth. Ac. 10,351. P. 720.—*Llanwrthwl*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 9 m. N.W. Builth. Ac. 18,851. P. 556.—*Llanwrtyd*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Brecon, 12 m. N.N.W. Builth. Ac. 11,335. P. 607.—*Llanwyddellan*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Newtown. Ac. 3784. P. 476.—*Llanwyddyn* (with *Conwy*), a pa., N. Wales, co. Mont-

gomery,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Llanfyllin. Ac. 20,190. P. 529.—*Llanyblodwell*, a pa., England, co. Salop,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Oswestry. Ac. 4694. P. 1008.—*Llanychiaran*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 15 m. N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 4181. P. 580.—*Llanychan*, a pa. N., Wales, co. Denbigh,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Ruthin. Ac. 566. P. 107.—*Llanychare*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Fishguard. Ac. 2053. P. 194.—*Llanchoelydog*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.E. Fishguard. Ac. 2283. P. 206.—*Llanycrwys*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Lampeter. Ac. 3379. P. 524.—*Llanyddauncain*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. W. Llanerchymedd. Ac. 2011. P. 565.—*Llanygyrddon* or *Llanygyrsgoon*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 8 m. S.E. Aberystwyth. Ac. 3846. P. 557.—*Llanykevan*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.N.W. Narberth. Ac. 2684. P. 416.—*Llanykil*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, on the Bala lake, and including the town of Bala. Ac. 12,868. P. 2383.—*Llanybyther*, a pa., S. Wales, co. Carmarthen,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Lampeter. Ac. 10,031. P. 1131.—*Llany-Mowddwy*, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 4 m. N.E. Dinas-Mowddwy. Ac. 15,290. P. 595.—*Llanymynech*, a pa., England and N. Wales, cos. Denbigh, Salop, and Montgomery,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Oswestry. Ac. 2504. P. 951.—*Llanyngys*, two pas. of Wales.—I. co. Brecon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Builth. Ac. 2250. P. 152.—II. N. Wales, co. Denbigh,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Ruthin. Ac. 4921. P. 723.—*Llanystindwy*, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. N.E. Pwllheli. Ac. 6780. P. 1126.—*Llanyuern*, a pa., S. Wales, co. and 4 m. E. Brecon. Ac. 1430. P. 139.

LLANAS, a market town of Spain, Catalonia, on the coast, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Gerona. P. 2125.

LLANES, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E. Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay. P. 2086.

LLAWHIDDEN, S. Wales. [LAWHADEN.]

LLECHYNGFARWYDD, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 9 m. S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 1964. P. 366.

LLECHYLCHED, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Anglesey,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 1783. P. 635.

LLEBERNA, a town of Spain, prov. and 62 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 6022. Near it, the troops under Combermere routed the French in 1812.—*Llers* is a market town, prov. and 22 m. N.N.E. Gerona.

LIVIA, *Julia Livia*, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, in the Pyrenées, 4 m. N.E. Puycerda.

LLOBREGAT, a river, Spain, Catalonia, enters the Mediterranean, 3 m. S. Barcelona, after a S. course of 80 m. Affls. the Cardener and Piera.

LLORET, a marit. town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S. Gerona, on the Mediterranean. P. 2998.

LOUGHOR (*Leucarum*), a parl. bor., town, and pa., S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the river of same name,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Swansea, with which it communicates by railway. Ac. 3999. Pop. of pa. 1238; do. of bor. 876. It has zinc works, and exports of coal. Vessels of 200 tons approach the wharf. The bor. unites with Swansea, Aberavon, Kenfig, and Neath, in sending one member to House of Commons.

LOWES, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 2 m. W. Hay. Ac. 3319. P. 324.

LLUMAYOR, a town of the island Majorca, Mediterranean Sea, 17 m. E.S.E. Palmas. P. 7112. It has manufactures of woollens and linens.

LLWCHWR or LOUGHOR, a small river of South Wales, separating cos. of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, length 22 miles.

LLYSFAEN, a pa. of North Wales, cos. Carnarvon and Denbigh, 3 m. W. Abergele. Ac. 1900. P. 908. Lime abounds here.

LLYSVAEN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. N.N.E. Cardiff. Ac. 1338. P. 226.

LLYSWEN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Hay. Ac. 2067. P. 226.

LLYSWORN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 897. P. 184.

LLYSYFRAN, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. N.N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1466. P. 168.

LLYWELL, a pa. of South Wales, co. and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Brecon. Ac. 22,295. P. 1503.

Lo (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. La Manche, cap. cant. P. 9810.

LOANDA, an island of S.W. Africa, immediately off the coast of Angola, and opposite the town of St Paul de Loanda. Length 18 m., breadth 1 m.

LOANGO, a country of S.W. Africa, extending along the coasts of the Atlantic, from the equator to the river Zaire, which separates it from Congo on the S. Surface flat and fertile on the coasts, interior unknown. The inhabitants make baskets, mats, and wooden wares, and build good boats and canoes at Kabrida on the Congo. Trade is free. The country is governed by chiefs or absolute monarchs, whose principal revenue is derived from the sale of slaves. [ANGOLA—BENGUELA—CONGO].—*Loango*, the chief town, is situated in lat.  $4^{\circ} 39' S.$ , lon.  $12^{\circ} 17' E.$  The houses are shaded by palm and plantain trees, and the town is said to be 10 m. in circumference. Pop. with suburbs 20,000. The *Bay of Loango* is rocky and dangerous.

LOANHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, pa. Lasswade. P. 1310, mostly employed in the collieries of the vicinity.

LOANO (Ital. *Lovano*), a marit. town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. and 5 m. N.E. Albenga, on the Gulf of Genoa, cap. mand., surrounded by high walls with a castle. Manufs. soap and black lace. The scene of first victory of French Republicans over Austrians, Nov. 1795. P. 3358.

LOBAU, an isl. of Lower Austria, in the Danube, 5 m. E.S.E. Vienna, and where the French, in 1809, remained entrenched for six weeks, between the battles of Gross-Aspern and Wagram.

LÖBAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 12 m. E.S.E. Bautzen, with a station on the Saxon-Silesian Railway. P. 4107. Near it are mineral springs, and crystals are found, which are known by the name of 'Lobau diamonds.'

LOBAU (Pol. *Lubawa*), a town, W. Prussia, gov. and 38 m. E.S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on two small rivers. P. 3450. It is enclosed by walls, and has a convent, and manufs. of woollen cloth.

LOBBERICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 7 m. W.S.W. Kempen. P. 885. Manufs. of woollens, ribbons, and velvet.

LOBBES, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Charleroi, on l. b. of the Sambre, P. 1950. The scene of an engagement between the French and Austrians in May 1794.

LOBEDA, a town of Saxe-Weimar, principality Weimar, on the Saale, 3 m. S. Jena. P. 302.

LÖBENJUN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Merseburg. P. 2660.

LOBENDAU, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 36 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 1835.

LOBENSTEIN, the cap. town of the principality Reuss-Schleiz, Central Germany, on the river Linnitz, here joined by the Kosel, 12 m. S.S.W. Schleiz. P. 4250. It has manufs. of woollens.

LOB-NOR, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, W. the Desert of Gobi, forming perhaps the most depressed portion of the great Continental basin of Central Asia, in lat.  $40^{\circ} 50' N.$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 30' to 89^{\circ} 30' E.$ , and which receives from the W. the river Erguo Gol from Yarkand. Length 6 miles.

LOBOS ISLANDS, two small groups of rocky islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of

Peru.—I. *Lobos de Affuera*, in lat. 6° 56' S., lon. 80° 44' W. It is 3 m. long.—II. *Lobos de Tierra*, in lat. 6° 29' S., lon. 81° 10' W. These islands were known and celebrated for their rich stores of guano, and described in *Acosta's Hist. Nat. de las Indias*, 1590.

LOBOSITZ or LOBOSCYZE, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. W.S.W. Leitmeritz, on l. b. of the Elbe. P. 1150.

LOBSENS (Pol. *Lobzeniko*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Bromberg, on the Lobsonka. P. 2720. Manufs. woollen cloth.

LOBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 18 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. P. 1950.

LOCANA, a comm. and town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 25 m. W. Ivrea, cap. mand., on the l. b. of the Orco. P. 5161.

LOCAPILLY, a town of India, Nizam's dom., 79 m. W.S.W. Hyderabad.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, of which it is one of the three caps., on the Lago Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Bellinzona. P. 2834. Its appearance is wholly Italian; its Protestant inhabitants, expelled in 1553, helped mainly to establish the flourishing silk manufactories at Zurich.

LOCARE, two vill. of N. Italy.—I. prov. and circ. Como. P. 1270.—II. (*di Trintza*), prov. and circ. Milan, on the l. b. of the Lambro. P. 2091.

LOCUM, a market town of Hanover, prov. Calenberg, 26 m. W.N.W. Hanover. P. 1566.

LOCHABER, a wild and mountainous district of Scotland, co. Inverness, in the vicinity of Lochs Linnhe, Leven, and Eil.

LOCH ACHRAY. [ACHRAY.] For all other articles having the prefix LOCH, not given below, see the additional title.

LOCH ALSH, a pa. of Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross, separated from isle of Skye by a sea loch or narrow sound of the same name. Area about 55,000 ac. P. 2413.

LOCHAR MOSS, a morass of Scotland, co. Dumfries, extending from the Solway Firth N.W. into the pa. of Dumfries. Length 10 m.; breadth from 2 to 3 miles.

LOCH BROOM, a pa. of Scotland, W. coast of co. Ross, on a deep inlet of the same name, on which stands the village of Ullapool (P. 908). P. 4862.—*Loch Broom* is an extensive arm of the sea, between the cos. Ross and Cromarty. Lat. 58° N.; lon. 5° 15' W.; containing numerous islands, 16 m. long. *Little Loch Broom* is an inlet on the S. side, 9 m. long.

LOCHCARRON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of the ocean of same name, about 37 m. W.N.W. Fort Augustus. P. 1592.

LOCHEE, a town of Scotland, co. Forfar, pas. Liff and Dundee, 1½ m. N.W. Dundee, in the parl. bounds of which bor. it is comprised. P. 6683.

LOCH EIL, a dist. of Scotland, forming the extreme N. part of co. Argyle.—II. an inlet of the Atlantic, bounding the above on the S. It is 21 m. in length, and receives the river Lochy on its E. shore. Here also is the entrance to the Caledonian Canal.

LOCHEM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Zutphen. P. 1580.

LOCHEs, *Lochia*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. arr., on the Indre, 24 m. S.E. Tours. P. 5267. It has manufs. of woollen yarn, leather, and paper.

LOCHGAU, a vill. of Wurtemberg, circ. Neckar, dist. Besigheim. P. 1600.

LOCH-GELLY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Auchterderran, 7 m. E.N.E. Dunfermline. P. 1629.

LOCHGILFHEAD, a vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle,

pa. Glassary, on Loch Gilp, a branch of Loch Fyne, about 19 m. W.S.W. Inverary. P. of town 1674. It has a branch bank, and steam communication with Glasgow.

LOCHGOLHEAD & KILMORICH, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on Loch Goll, a small branch of Loch Long, 10 m. E.S.E. Inverary. P. 702.

LOCHINVAR, a lake of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, pa. Dalry, 3 m. in circumference.

LOCHINVAR, a post town of New South Wales, co. Northumberland, on Port Hunter Rail. P. 457.

LOCHLEE, a mountainous pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 17 m. N.W. Brechin. Area 104 sq. m. P. 495. It takes its name from a lake in its centre.

LOCHMABEN, a royal parl. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Dumfries. Ac. 11,867. P. of pa. 3087, of bor. 1544. It has a pa. church and a town-house. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

LOCH-NA-GAR, one of the Grampian mountains, Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pas. Crathie and Braemar. Elevation 3777 feet above the sea.

LOCHRUTON, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries. Ac. 7561. P. 677. It has a fine lake.

LOCHS, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, Isle of Lewis, on an inlet on its E. coast. Includes vill. of Balallan, Grurer, Leurbost, and North Shawbost. P. 4901.

LOCHWINNOCH or LOCHINNOCH, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway, 9 m. W.S.W. Paisley. Ac. 19,877. P. of pa. 3821, partly employed in cotton manufactures; do. of vill. 1910. The fine lake of Castle Semple, in this pa., fed by the river Calder, covers 200 ac. In its vicinity is a magnetic rock, and a copper mine is wrought at Kaime.

LOCHY (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, dist. Lochaber, forming one of the chain of lakes of the Great Caledonian Glen. Length about 10 m., breadth 1 m. [GLEN MORE.]—II. *Lochy river* has a S.W. course of about 10 m. At its junction with Loch Eil is Fort William; a little above is Inverlochy Castle. Chief affluent, the Spean. Length 35 m.—III. a small river, co. Perth, in the vale of Glenlochy, after a course of 15 m. joins the Dochart near the junction of the latter with Loch Tay.

LOCKE, a township of the U. S., North America. New York, 18 m. S. Auburn. P. 1478. *Loch Haven* is a vill. of Pennsylvania, cap. co. Clinton, 107 m. N.W. Harrisburg.

LOCKENHAUS, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Eisenburg, dist. Güns. P. 1320.

LOCKERBY, a market town of Scotland, co. Dumfries, pa. Dryfesdale, on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway, 10 m. N.N.W. Annan. P. 1709. It is noted for the largest lamb fair in Scotland.

LOCKERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.W. Romsey. Ac. 1729. P. 581.

LOCKING, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1016. P. 152.

LOCKINGE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2 m. E.S.E. Wantage. Ac. 2822. P. 318.

LOCKINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Loughborough. Ac. 2135. P. 571.—II. co. York, E. Riding, with a station on the Hull and Scarborough Railway, 6 m. N.N.W. Beverley. Ac. 3200. P. 486.

LOCKPORT, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, the locks of which, 20 m. N.E. Buffalo, afford immense water power. P. (1860) 13,523. It has 12 churches, manufs. of woollens and cottons, and numerous saw and

flour mills. In the vicinity are extensive lime and sandstone quarries.

**LOCKWOOD**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 804. P. 6755. It is frequented for its medicinal waters.

**LOCLE (LE)**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.W. Neuchatel, on the French frontier. Pop. 9301, the men chiefly employed in watch-making, the women in lace manufactures.

**LOCMARIA**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, at the extremity of the peninsula Quiberon, cant. Belle-Isle. P. 1784

**LOCMARIAQUER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 23 m. S.E. L'Orient. Pop. 2056, engaged in oyster fisheries.

**LOCMINE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. S.S.E. Pontivy. P. 2486.

**LOCQ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. and cant. Bethune. P. 1554.

**LOCO ROTONDO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 38 m. S.S.E. Bari, cap. circ. P. 5763.

**LODDINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Uppingham. Ac. 1840. P. 142.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Kettering. Ac. 1224. P. 289.

**LODDISWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Dartmouth. Ac. 3568. P. 899.

**LONDON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 3020. P. 1153.—II. a river, rises in co. Hants, near Aldershot, and flows N.N.E. through co. Berks, into the Thames near Wargrave. Length 30 m.—III. a river, co. Hereford, tributary to the Frome.

**LONDON OF YARRA**, a river of Australia, Victoria, flows N.W. and joins the Murray river.

**LODENOJE-POLE**, an inland town of Russia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the Svir. P. 1000. It is famous as the place where the nucleus of the Russian navy was formed; its earliest frigates and sloops having been built here by Peter the Great.

**LODERS** or **LOTHERS**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.E. Bridport. Ac. 2241. P. 1053.

**LODEVE**, *Luteva*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arr., on the Ergue, 32 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. P. 11,864. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral. Manufactures of woollen cloths for the army. Birthplace of Cardinal Fleury.

**Lodi**, a city of N. Italy, Lombardy, cap. circ. Lodi and Crema, on rt. b. of the Adda, 19 m. S. Milan. P. (1861) 19,562. It was founded in the year 1158 by the Emperor Frederick I., and is enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, a cathedral, 18 other churches, an hospital, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a gymnasium, imperial diocesan and other schools, a normal school founded by Joseph II., orphan and founding asylums, a public library, pawn bank, manufactures of linens, silks, porcelain, chemical products, and an active trade, especially in Parmesan cheese, for the making of which about 80,000 cows are set apart. On the 10th of May 1796, Napoleon I. gained a decisive victory over the Austrians here.—*Lodi Vecchio* or *Old Lodi* (*Laus Pompeia*) is a decayed vill., prov. Milan, 4 m. W. Lodi. It was founded by the father of Pompey the Great, and ruined by the Milanese in 1111. P. 3299.

**Lodi**, a township of the U.S., N. America, New York, on Seneca Lake, 164 m. W. Albany.

**LODOMERIA**, Austrian Poland. [**GALICIA.**]

**LODOS**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ebro, 40 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. P. 2580. It has a large church, brandy distilleries, & oil mills.

**LODRON**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, 25 m. W.S.W. Roveredo, cap. dist., near the entrance of the Chiese river into Lake Idro. P. 2400.

**LODSWORTH**, a chapelry of England, co. Sussex, pa. Bassebourne, 3 m. W.N.W. Petworth. Ac. 1805. P. 629.

**LODZ**, a town of Poland, gov. and 73 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. P. (1861) 31,564. Linen-weaving.

**LOENHOUT**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Antwerp. P. 1800. Manuf. tobacco.

**LOEVENSTEIN**, a fort of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, 10 m. W. Bommel.

**LOFFENAN** and **LÖFFINGEN**, two small towns of Germany.—I. Württemberg, circ. Black Forest. P. 1125.—II. Baden, circ. Lake. P. 1220.

**LOFODEN** or **LOFFODEN ISLANDS**, an archipelago of Norway, within the Arctic circle, North Sea, between lat.  $67^{\circ} 30'$  and  $69^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $12^{\circ}$  and  $17^{\circ}$  E., separated from the coast of Nordland by the Bay of Vest-fjord, 15 to 40 m. broad. They consist of numerous small mountainous islands, the largest of which are Hindoe, Senjen, Andøe, and Hitteren. Permanent pop. 4000; but in the cod-fishing season (January, February, and March) they are occupied by a dense pop., who come with their boats and fishing-tackle from all the coasts of Nordland and Finmark, even from Nord Cape, with provisions for two months. Average number of boats employed 4000, with 20,000 fishermen. The herring-fishing of the Lofodens is important. The islands are exposed to severe storms from the W., and violent currents set in between them. Near the S. end of the group is that called the Maelström, described as a violent whirlpool, the danger to be apprehended from which arises from the swell of the ocean during N.W. winds.

**LÖFSTA**, a town of Sweden, len and 40 m. N. Upsal, on the Löfsta, 3 m. from its mouth in Löfsta Bay. P. 1500. Near it are also the extensive iron works of Akerby and Tobo.

**LOFHOUSE**, a small market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Guisborough. Ac. 3935. P. 1103.

**LOFFY (MOUNT)**, a mountain of South Australia, 6 m. S.E. Adelaide. Lat.  $34^{\circ} 58' 20''$  S.; lon.  $138^{\circ} 42'$  E. Height 2400 feet above the sea.

**LOGAN**, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in W. part of Virginia. Area 702 sq. m. P. 4790 free, 148 slaves.—II. in S. part of Kentucky. Area 600 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,665 free, 6356 slaves.—III. Ohio, on the Miami. Area 438 sq. m. P. 20,996.—IV. Illinois, near its centre. Area 588 sq. m. P. 14,272.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Clinton, 20 m. N.E. Bellefontaine.—VI. Indiana, 87 m. S.E. Indianapolis.

**LOGAN**, a navigable river of Queensland, between cos. Stanley and Ward, which enters the Pacific Ocean behind Stradbroke island.

**LOGANSPOUT**, a town of the U. S., North America, Indiana, on the Wabash, and on Chicago Railway, 70 m. N. Indianapolis. P. 5000.

**LOGASSI** or **LUGASR**, a town of India, Bundelcund, cap. of raj. of same name, 86 m. S. Calpee, on the route from Calpee to Jubelpore. The town is commanded by a small port. The raj., of which it is the principal, has a pop. of 3500.

**LOGES (LES)**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Seine-Inf., 10 m. N.N.E. Havre. P. 1992.—II. Manche, 10 m. S.W. Mortain. P. 1635.

**Lochur** (Hind. *Lohagor*, "the Iron Fort"), a strong hill fort of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. and 26 m. N.W. Poohah.

**LOGIE**, several pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Fife, 4 m. N.N.E. Cupar. Ac. 3599. P. 410.—II. cos. Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, 2 m. N.N.E.

Stirling. P. 3483.—III. (*Buchan*), co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. P. 762.—IV. (*Coldstone*), same co., 33 m. W. Aberdeen. P. 932.—V. (*Easter*), cos. Ross and Cromarty, 5 m. S.S.W. Tain. P. 932.—VI. (*Pert*), co. Forfar,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Montrose. P. 1483.

LOGHERATT, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay, 8 m. E.N.E. Aberfeldy. P. 2592.

LOGROÑO, a walled town of Spain, cap. prov. Logroño, on rt. b. of the Ebro, 60 m. E. Burgos. P. 10,466. It has several churches, convents, theatre, college; distilleries, and manufs. of leather and hats; and was taken by the French in 1808, and again in 1823. Area of prov. 1943 sq. m. P. (1857) 173,812.

LOGROSSAN, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. Cáceres. P. 3050.

LÖGSTOR, a maritime vill. of Denmark, Jütland, stift and 25 m. W.S.W. Aalborg. P. 500.

LOHADUGGA, a military cantonment of British India, dist. Chota Nagpore, presid. Bengal, on the route from Hazareebagh to the city of Nagpore, in lat.  $23^{\circ} 26' N.$ , lon.  $84^{\circ} 46' E.$

LOHAROO, a jaghire of India, subject to the N.W. provs., between lat.  $28^{\circ} 22'$  and  $28^{\circ} 50' N.$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 44'$  and  $76^{\circ} E.$  Area 200 sq. m. P. 18,000.

LOHELA, a seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 130 m. W.N.W. Sana. It is in a sterile tract, and has only a few stone houses, a mosque, a governor's residence, custom-house, warehouses, a shallow port, and trade in coffee.

LOHR, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Maine, 22 m. N.W. Würtemberg. P. 3745. It has iron works and paper mills.

LOGHUGHAT or RIKHESUR, a military cantonment of British India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs., on the frontiers of Nepal, in lat.  $29^{\circ} 24' N.$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 9' E.$  Periodical rains are heavy from the beginning of June till the end of September, and rain is frequent throughout the year. Mean annual temp.  $65^{\circ}$ , winter  $30^{\circ}$ , summer  $82^{\circ}$ , Fahr. Thunder-storms are frequent. Climate generally considered healthy. The natives suffer from ophthalmia of so malignant a kind, as to destroy the sight in two days.

LOHRKOT, a fortified post of N. Hindostan, dist. Gurhwal, 8 m. S.W. Bhadrinath.

LOIANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3859.

LOING, *Luna*, a river of France, rises at St Colombe, dep. Yonne, flows past Châtillon, Montargis, Nemours, and Moret, where it joins the Seine on the left. Length 70 m. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

LOIR, *Lidéricus*, a river of France, rises in the lagoon of Cernay, dep. Eure-et-Loir, flows past Châteaudun, Vendôme, Châteaudu-Loir, and Durtal, and joins the Sarthe on the left, 5 m. N. Angers. Length 150 miles.

LOIR-ET-CHER, a dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Orleansais, surrounded by the deps. Eure-et-Loir, Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, Cher, and Loiret. Area 2452 sq. m. P. (1861) 269,029. Surface level, and having numerous *étangs* (lagoons). It is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by many of its affls. Soil generally fertile, except in the S.; climate mild. Chief products, grain, wine, hemp, and fruits. The wines are in general of good quality, the best are those of the Cher. Sheep are numerous and of good breeds; horses excellent. The rearing of bees and fowls is an important branch of rural industry; that of silk worms is inconsiderable. There are mineral springs at St Denis and Vieuvy-le-Rayé, and

valuable fishings in the lagoons. Manufs., leather, glass, woollen cloths, cottons, beet-root sugar, paper, and gloves. The dep. is divided into the 3 arrs. of Blois, Romarantin, and Vendôme.

LOIRE, *Liger*, an important river of Europe, and the largest in France, rises in Mont Gerbier-de-Jones, dep. Ardèche, at an elevation of 4566 feet, flows N.N.W., and W., past Roanne, Nevers, La Charité, Cosne, Gien, Orleans, Beaugency, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Saumur, Ancenis, Nantes, and Paimbœuf, and enters the Bay of Biscay by a wide estuary below St Nazaire, dep. Loire-Inférieure. Length 530 m. Principal affls. on the right, the Lignon, Semène, Furend, Coise, Rahins, Sornin, Reconce, Arroux, Aron, Nièvre, Ceze, Authion, and Maine; on the left, the Borne, Ane, Lignon, Aix, Pèbre, Acolin, Allier, Loiret, and Cosson. It is navigable to Roanne, dep. Loire. The tide is perceptible as far as Nantes. Its course is generally rapid, and navigation is interrupted during 5 or 6 months in the year, from want of water, overflowing, or freezing. Dykes and barrages have been constructed along a great part of its course, many of which were destroyed by a flood in 1846. Vessels of upwards of 300 tons discharge at Paimbœuf. The Loire is connected by canals with the Saône, Seine, and Vilaine. There is steam communication between Moulins and Nantes, by means of the Allier and Loire.

LOIRE, a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of the old prov. of Lyonnais, and situated between the deps. Rhône, Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Puy-de-Dôme, H. Loire, Ardèche and Isère; cap. Montbrison. Area 1838 sq. m. P. (1861) 517,603. Surface elevated and mountainous; traversed in the S.E. by the Cevennes, and partly enclosed between them and the mountains of Forez; highest point Mont Pila, in the Cevennes. The greater portion of the dep. is situated in the basin of the Loire, and watered by its affls., the Ondène, Furend, Lignon, and Sornin; the Rhone forms its limit in the S.E. Climate variable, but healthy. Soil generally infertile; potatoes and hemp are important crops, and the chestnuts of Lyons are celebrated. Wines are generally of good quality, the best are those of the valley of the Rhone. Silk worms are extensively reared, especially in the vicinity of Bourg-Argental, where is produced the finest silk in France for the manuf. of blondes. From the inexhaustible richness of its coal basin, this is one of the most important mining deps. in the country; the other mineral products are iron, marble, granite, porphyry, and flint. There are numerous mineral springs, the best frequented of which are St Alban, Sail-sous-Couzan, and St Galmier. The manufs. of this dep. are among the most celebrated and extensive in France; the chief are silk and ribbons, the principal seats of which are at St Chamond and St Etienne, and iron and steel goods, of which St Etienne is the centre; flint glass and bottles, laces, cottons, and muslins, common cloths, paper, and leather. Boat-building is carried on at Roanne and St Rambert. The dep. has lines of railway connecting the principal towns with Lyon, and it is divided into the arrs. Montbrison, Roanne, and St Etienne.

LOIRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and 14 m. S. Lyon. P. 1336.

LOIRE (HAUTE), a dep. of the S.E. of France, formed of part of the old prov. of Languedoc, and situated between the deps. Loire, Puy-de-Dôme, Cantal, Lozère, and Ardèche; cap. Le Puy. Area 1916 sq. m. P. (1861) 305,521. Surface elevated and mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Ce-

vennes, and on the W. by the mtns. of Margerides, which unite the Cevennes with the mountains of Auvergne, and on the S. by the Forez mountains. Many of these are volcanic; culminating point, Mont Mezin, in the Cevennes, 5794 feet. The dep. is entirely situated in the basin of the Loire, by which, and by its affl. the Allier, and numerous smaller streams, it is watered. Climate rigorous in the mountain dists. Soil poor, sterile on the slopes of the mountains. Chief crops, corn and potatoes. Wine is raised in small quantity and of inferior quality. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry; bees and silk worms are extensively reared. Chief mineral products, coal, antimony, gypsum, building stone, and potters' clay. Manufs. lace, silk, ribbons, paper, and leather. From the want of employment, a great portion of the pop. leave the dep. during a considerable part of the year. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Brioude, Le Puy, and Yssengeaux.

**LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE**, a maritime dep. in the N.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, situated on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Biscay, between the deps. Morbihan, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Maine-et-Loire, and Vendée; cap. Nantes. Area 2654 sq. m. P. (1861) 380,207. Surface level, traversed by low hills, and mostly situated in the basin of the Loire, and its estuary. Chief rivers, the Loire, Vilaine, Erdre, Brivé, Sèvre-Nantaise, Moine, Maine, Acheneau, and Ognon. The dep. contains numerous lagoons, among which the étang de-Grand-Lieu is the largest in France. Climate humid but healthy. Soil generally fertile. Chief products, grain and wines; the latter are nearly all pale, and of second class quality. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, horses excellent; bees are numerous. Chief mineral products, marine salt, turf, coal, and iron. Nantes is the principal port. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Ancenis, Châteaubriand, Nantes, Paimbœuf, and Savenay.

**LOIRET**, *Ligurala*, a river of France, dep. Loiret, rises in 2 springs, 2 m. S.S.E. Orleans, and joins the Loire on the left near Orleans; length 10 m.

**LOIRET**, a dep. of the N.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. Orléanais, situated between the deps. Seine-et-Oise, Eure-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Cher, Nièvre, Yonne, and Seine-et-Marne; cap. Orleans. Area 2614 sq. m. P. (1861) 352,575. Surface flat and little elevated. The N. portion is situated in the basin of the Seine, and watered by its affls., the Loing and Essonne, and in the S. it is traversed by the Loire, and watered by its affls., the Loiret, Cosson, and Beuvron. There are several lagoons in the basin of the Loing. Climate mild and healthy, except near the lagoons. Soil rich and fertile N. of the Loire, but poor on the S. of that river. Chief products, grain, wine, saffron, linc, and timber. Apples for cyder are extensively grown. Sheep and cattle numerous, and of good breeds; fowls and bees abundant. Mineral products comprise only building stones and potters' clay. There are mineral springs at Segray and Beaugency, the former of which has a bath establishment. Manufs., cloths and woollen caps, pottery, cotton thread, leather, beet-root sugar, and paper. The dep. is divided into the arrs. of Gien, Montargis, Orleans, and Pithiviers.

**LOIRON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, on the Oudon, 7 m. W. Laval. P. 1200.

**LOITZ**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 24 m. S. Stralsund, on the Peene. P. 2830.

**LOIX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cha-

rente-Inferieure, 15 m. W.N.W. La Rochelle, with a port in the Ile-de-Ré. P. 1288.

**LOJA**, a city of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Granada, near the Gemil, cap. a judicial dist. P. 15,968. It has 3 churches, a convent, and 2 hospitals; and manufs. coarse woollens and paper.

**LOJA** or **LOXA**, a town of S. America, republic Ecuador, dep. Assuay, cap. prov., in a valley of the Andes, about 7000 feet above the sea, 75 m. S. Cuenca. Lat. 4° S.; lon. 79° 24' W. Estimated pop. 5000. It has seven churches. The finest cinchona bark comes from its vicinity.

**LOKEREN**, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. N.W. Termond, on rt. b. of the Drume. P. (1861) 17,291. It has manufs. of tobacco, linen, and cotton fabrics.

**LOKHVITZA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Soula, near here joined by the Lohkvitza. P. 6000.

**LOLL BAZAAR**, a decayed town of India, on the N.W. route from Rungpoor to Cooch Behar, in lat. 26° 4' N., lon. 89° 18' E. It was 19 m. in circumference in the inside of the inner ditch; and outside of the city are several massive ruins.

**LOLWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1076. P. 133.

**LOM** or **LOUN**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 22 m. S.E. Widin, on the Danube, near the influx of the river Lom. P. 3000.

**LOMAZY**, a town of Poland, prov. Siedlec, 11 m. S.E. Biala. P. 2000, who manufacture leather.

**LOMAZZO**, a comm. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Como, on the rt. b. of the Lura. P. 2762.

**LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM** (Germ. *Lombardisch Venetianisches Königreich*, Ital. *Regno Lombardo Veneto*), from 1815 till 1859 a political and adminis. division of the Austrian empire in Italy, forming two governments.—I. Lombardy, divided into the provs. Milan, Brescia, Cremona, part of Mantua, Bergamo, Como, Pavia, Lodi, and Sondrio; cap. Milan.—II. Venice, with the provs. Venice, Verona, Udine, Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, Rovigo, and Belluno, and part of Mantua. It is composed of a vast plain inclined to the S.W., and situated entirely in the basin of the Adriatic, between lat. 44° 47' 10" and 46° 40' 25" N., lon. 8° 33' and 13° 43' E., bounded E. by the Adriatic and Illyria, S. by the provs. of Parma, Modena, Bologna, and Ferrard; S.W. and W. by Piedmont; N. by Switzerland and the Tirol. Area 9709 sq. m. P. (1857) 2,446,056. The territory is enclosed on the N. by the Lepontine, Rhaetian, and Carnic Alps, from which several extensive valleys depend. The mtns. Euganei & Berici, in the gov. Venice, form 2 masses of small extent, nearly isolated in the plain. The rest of the territory is composed of low plains, which terminate in lagoons, on the shores of the Adriatic. The principal rivers are the Po and its affluents, and the Adige, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, all of which flow to the Adriatic Sea. Of these 29 are navigable, and many of them are connected by means of canals. The valley of the Po is irrigated and intersected by lakes, rivers, and water-courses, rendering the climate similar to that of the Netherlands, marshy, swampy, and unhealthy. The roads are skirted with mulberry trees, and vines festooned from tree to tree. All the fine lakes of Northern Italy belong wholly, or in part, to Lombardy and Venetia; the Lago Maggiore forms the W. boundary of the former, and the L. of Garda of the latter prov. Climate severe in the mountain regions, and many of the summits on the N. frontier rise to the snow line; otherwise it is temperate and healthy, except near the lagoons, and in the vicinity of the rice fields. Mean temp. of year at

Milan 55° 2'; at Venice 55° 4'. It is often, however, severe in winter, and the lagoons of Venice are sometimes frozen over; rain falls often and copiously in summer and autumn; average fall 35 inches, but at Tolmezzo, on the Tagliamento, the average fall is 100 inches. The prevailing winds are N.N.W. and N.E. in Venetia, and E. W., and N.E., in the prov. Milan. The soil, in the plains, composed of rich alluvium, and abounding in marine deposits, is cultivated with great care, and the system of artificial irrigation is the most complete in Europe. The provs. of Lombardy and Venetia are the most fertile in Italy. Principal products, maize, wheat, oats, rye, and barley. In the dist. of Lodi the finest Parmesan, & in Milan the best Strachino, cheese is made. Wine is an important product, but its quality is generally inferior. Hemp and flax, of excellent quality, are extensively grown. Minerals comprise copper, iron, lead, arsenic, marble, alabaster, potters' clay, coal, and precious stones. The principal mineral springs are those of Bormio, Massino, and Trescorre, in the prov. Milan; and Albano, Rovere, Recoaro, and Piano, in Venetia. The principal manufactures are silks, cheese, cloths, printed cottons, paper, glass, and pottery ware. The principal seats of commerce are Venice, Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, Padua, and Verona. Commerce is facilitated by means of excellent roads, including those leading over the Splügen and Valteline; and by navigation on the lakes, rivers, and canals. The railways in operation are the great lines from Milan to Venice E., Milan to Monza, to Novara, to Pavia, to Cremona, and Como N.W., Verona to Mantua S.W., and Venice to Trieste. The population belong chiefly to the Italia-Tuscan family, with a mixture of Germans and Jews. The chief educational establishments are the universities of Pavia and Padua; the royal institute of Milan, colleges (Liceo), gymnasia, and numerous schools; and there are 24 public libraries in the state. The kingdom was divided into the archbishoprics of Milan and Venice, and 18 bishoprics. The *Lombardo Venetian kingdom* was formed in 1814, of part of the kingdom of Italy, created by Napoleon I. The congress of Vienna recognised it as a possession of the Austrian empire. War having been declared between Austria and Sardinia, an Austrian army crossed the Ticino 29th April 1859. The allies defeated the Austrians in the battles of Montebello, 20th May, and Magenta, 4th June. Napoleon III. and the King of Sardinia entered Milan 8th June, and the decisive battle of Solferino was fought 24th June. By the treaty of Villafranca, 11th July, Lombardy, as far as the Mincio, except the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, was ceded to France, and handed over to Sardinia; Venetia or Venice, the E. portion of the former kingdom, still (1864) forms politically a part of the Austrian Empire.

LOMBENS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Albi, cant. Realmont. P. 1507.

LOMBEZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arr., 19 m. S.E. Auch. P. 1726.

LOMBLEM, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, E. of Flores, between Solor and Pantar. Lat. about 8° 20' S., lon. 123° 40' E. Length N. to S. about 40 m.; greatest breadth 16 miles.

LOMBOK, an isl. of the Malay Archipelago, between lat. 8° 12' and 9° 1' S., lon. 115° 44' and 116° 40' E., separated from Sumbawa, E. by the Strait of Allass, and W. from Bali by the Strait of Lombok. Estimated area 1480 sq. m. P. 250,000 (?) Mohammedans. Two mountain chains extend along the N. and S. coasts, in the former

of which is a volcanic peak, 12,379 feet in elevation. Between them is a well watered plain, wholly cultivated for rice, the hill-sides producing coffee and maize. Cap. Mataram; chief port Ampanan, on its W. coast.

LOMELLO, a market town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, 10 m. S.E. Mortara. P. 2597.

LOMMAATSCH, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. W.N.W. Dresden. P. 2948. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, leather, and tobacco.

LOMME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. W. Lille. P. 2952. It has linen weaving, and bleaching works.

LOMMEL, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N. Hasselt. P. 2250.

LOMNITZ, a mntn. of Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.] LOMNITZ, several towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. P. 2540, with extensive trade in linen stuffs.—II. Moravia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.W. Brunn. P. 1450.—III. Prussian Silesia, gov. & 27 m. S.S.W. Leignitz. P. 2540. It has manufs. of cotton and linen stuffs.

LOMOND (LOCH), a large lake of Scotland, between the cos. Stirling and Dumbarton, 16 m. N.W. Glasgow. Length N. to S. 21 m.; greatest breadth at S. end, 4½ m., at Luss upwards of 2 m., and at N. end nearly ½ mile. Greatest depth, between Tarbet and Inverglas, 630 feet; at N. end 120 feet; at S. end 66 feet. There are 15 islands in the lake, the largest, Inchmurrin, 1½ m. long; Inchmoin is flat and wooded; Inch Cruin is also flat; the rest are hilly. The lake is surrounded by mountains and valleys, displaying striking scenes of grandeur and beauty. It receives the Endrick, Luss, Fruin, and other streams, and discharges its surplus waters, at its S. extremity, into the Firth of Clyde, by the river Leven—a name which anciently belonged to the lake itself. Steamers ply in summer for the accommodation of tourists, and there are fine drives on its E. and W. shores. [BEN LOMOND.]

LOMSHA, a town, Poland, palatinate Augustowo, cap. circ., on the Narew, 72 m. S.W. Suwalki. P. 6043. It is an arsenal and paper mills.

LOMZA, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, on l. b. of the Narew, 85 m. N.E. Warsaw. P. 6000. It has an arsenal, a college, gymnasium, paper mills, and cloth factories.

LONATE-POZZUOLO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 23 m. W.N.W. Milan. P. of comm. 3037.

LONATO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Brescia, cap. circ., 2½ m. S.W. the Lake Garda. P. 6739. It is enclosed by walls, defended by a citadel, and is celebrated for the victory of Napoleon I. over the Austrians in 1796.

LONDA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 17 m. E.N.E. Florence. P. of comm. 2360.

LONDE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 12 m. S.W. Rouen. P. 1645.

LONDERZEEL, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. N.W. Brussels, on the railway between Mechlin and Ghent. P. 4280.

LONDESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Pocklington. Ac. 4200. P. 306.

LONDINIÈRES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 7 m. N. Neufchâtel. P. 1146.

LONDON, *Londinium* and *Augusta*, the cap. city of England, metropolis and seat of government of the British empire: the city proper, with the major part of the metropolis, being in the co. Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, here crossed by seven bridges; but several extensive quarters are on the S. side of the river, and the whole capital,

with its suburbs, occupies parts of the 4 cos. of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. Lat. of St Paul's Cathedral  $51^{\circ} 30' 49.14''$  N., lon.  $0^{\circ} 5' 48.32''$  W. of Greenwich observatory, nearly in the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere. Mean temperature of year  $50^{\circ} 30'$ , winter  $37^{\circ} 3'$ , summer  $63^{\circ} 8'$ , Fahr. Annual rainfall, average of 10 years,  $21.67$  inches. New subdivisions and pop. as follow:—

	Acres.	Population (1861.)
West Districts . . .	10,754	463,388
North Districts . . .	13,533	618,210
Central Districts . . .	1,938	378,058
East Districts . . .	6,230	571,158
South Districts . . .	45,542	773,175
Total . . .	77,997	2,803,989

But beyond these limits are the extensive suburbs of Portland Town, Kentish Town, Holloway, Kingsland, and Hackney (with Victoria Park) on the N., Bow and Poplar on the E., and New Cross, Peckham, Camberwell, Brixton, and Battersea on the S., from nearly all which the lines of road extending into the country are bordered for many miles by terraces and villas.

Pop. of London in 1801, 958,863; in 1811, 1,138,815; in 1821, 1,378,947; in 1831, 1,654,994; in 1841, 1,943,369; in 1851, 2,362,236; in 1861, 2,803,989. Increase in 60 years 1,845,126. The pop. is doubled in about 46 years. The area of London (in 1861), 122 sq. m., gives about 23,000 persons to a sq. m. of surface, or 36 persons to an acre. Extending on the N. from Hampstead, Stoke Newington, and Stamford Hill, to Norwich, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Streatham, on the S.; on the W. from Hammersmith, Paddington, Wandsworth, and Putney, to Bow, Poplar, Woolwich, and Lewisham, on the E.,—the entire length of London is about 14, breadth 10, and circumference about 48 m. The number of inhabited houses in 1861 was 359,421; uninhabited, 15,774; building, 4027; average 772 persons to each 100 houses. The rate of mortality has decreased, in 20 years, from 1 in 25 to 1 in 24 per 1000. The area above indicated is bounded, for the most part, on the E. and N., round to N.W., by the Regent's Canal, S.W. by the Kensington Canal, S. partially by the Grand Surrey Canal, and traversed S. of its centre from W. to E. by the Thames, which has a tortuous course through it from Chelsea Reach to the Isle of Dogs; considerably more than 3-4ths of the entire pop. residing on its N. side. The more important thoroughfares in London (N. of the Thames) run mostly E. and W. Starting from Cheapside and the Poultry, in the heart of the city, as a point to which many important routes converge, four lines pass off E. ward at the open space bounded by the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange,—viz., King William Street, Threadneedle Street, Lombard and Fenchurch Streets, and Cornhill, with its continuation Leadenhall Street, which two latter routes converge at Aldgate, and the united line is continued through Whitechapel and the Mile-end roads to Bow and Stratford. A new street (Cannon Street) has been completed from near London Bridge to St Paul's cathedral, and others are now (1864) in progress, from Blackfriars' Bridge to the Mansion House. At the W. end of Cheapside, two great parallel lines lead off,—viz., that consisting of Newgate and Skinner Streets, Holborn, and Oxford Street,

with the road extending thence on the N. side of Hyde Park to Bayswater; and the line formed of St Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate Street and Hill, Fleet Street, the Strand, Charing Cross, and Pall Mall, terminating at St James's Palace, and the Green Park. Intermediate to these two, is a line passing from Lincoln's Inn Fields, nearly in the centre of London, through Great Queen Street, Long Acre, Cranbourne Street, Leicester Square, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge, and along the S. side of Hyde Park to Kensington. S. of the Thames, the principal thoroughfares diverge from the Elephant and Castle, or the Obelisk: those going N. mostly unite with others N. the river to cross the foregoing lines; and the chief of these crossing lines, S. to N., may be thus enumerated:—I. Watworth Road, Blackman and High Streets (Borough), London Bridge, King William and Bishopsgate Streets, Shoreditch and the Kingsland Road to Stoke Newington.—II. Blackfriars' Road and Bridge, Bridge and Farringdon Streets, thence prolonged by a street lately laid out to Clerkenwell Sessions-house, and which is to be prolonged direct to Islington.—III. Waterloo Road and Bridge, Wellington, Bow Endell, Bloomsbury, Gower, and George Streets, and the Hampstead Road, leading to Camden Town and Hampstead.—IV. Westminster Road and Bridge, Parliament Street, Whitehall Place, Regent Street, and Portland Place to the Regent's Park.—V. A waving line over Vauxhall Bridge and Road, through Grosvenor Place, Park Lane, and the Edgeware Road, to Kilburn. Other important lines N. of the Thames are St-Martin-le-Grand, with Goswell Street and Road; St John's Street and Road; Gray's Inn Street and Road, Tottenham Court Road, Bond Street, Audley and Baker Streets, Park Street, and Gloucester Place, several of which at the W., or fashionable end of London, form perfectly straight and elegant vistas, full  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length. From the city to Kensington Gardens, a semicircular line, consisting of the City, New, and Grand Junction Roads, embraces most part of the metropolis on the N. and N.W., much in the same way as the *boulevards* enclose the principal portion of Paris. The S., and especially the E. parts of the metropolis, are meanly or indifferently built, and, setting aside its immensity, a stranger entering London in those directions is not apt to perceive much difference between its appearance and that of one of the less opulent provincial towns. But W. of Gray's Inn Lane and Temple Bar, the magnitude of the residences, and continuous lines of handsome streets, cannot fail to attract observation; and although nearly the whole of London is built of brick, the stucco facings, and classic style of many of the buildings in its newer parts, give the whole a highly imposing character. On every outskirts, particularly around the termini of the various railways, new quarters are springing up; this is eminently the case in the N. and W. In the reign of George IV., Pimlico became a suburb, boasting of a good deal of architectural display; but although much building has been still progressing in that direction, opulence seems latterly to have preferred the N. side of Hyde Park, and between the Regent's Park and Bayswater a very magnificent quarter is now rapidly extending. These districts contain ornamental lakes, are well planted, and surrounded with fine terraces, and form favourite promenades. The immediate banks of the Thames have little embellishment, being crowded mostly with wharfs and factories; the new Houses of Par-

liament, which cost 3,000,000*l.*, Somerset House, the Temple, Custom House, Fishmongers' Hall, the Coal Exchange, and the Tower, are almost the only buildings of interest facing the river. Across the Thames, here 1000 to 1200 feet wide, E. to W., are London, Southwark, Blackfriars', Waterloo, Charing Cross, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges; and nearly 2 m. below the first is the tunnel under its bed. London Bridge, a structure of stone, with 5 arches, and 928 feet in length, was completed in 1831, at a cost of 2,000,000*l.* Waterloo Bridge is a beautiful edifice of 9 arches, 1242 feet in length, built at a cost of 1,150,000*l.* Westminster Bridge is of iron, and lately rebuilt. It is at present the widest of the bridges, and is extremely handsome. Blackfriars Bridge is in course of demolition, and will be replaced by a superb structure of iron and polished granite, and enriched with statuary. Southwark is of iron, Vauxhall of iron and stone; Charing Cross is a railway and foot bridge, and a new suspension bridge is now erected at Chelsea. Besides these are Pimlico, Battersea, Putney, and Hammersmith Bridges, and several railway bridges now (1864) in course of erection. London is distinguished by the great number and beauty of its squares, in all 42; of which the best known are Belgrave, Eaton, Grosvenor, Berkeley, St James', Trafalgar, Hanover, Cavendish, and Portman squares in the W., and Russell, Bedford, Bloomsbury, Tavistock, Euston, and Brunswick squares, with Lincoln's Inn Fields, towards the centre and N. All of these are ornamented with gardens in the centre, except Trafalgar Square, which is an open area containing two fountains, the Nelson column and statue, 162 feet in height, the equestrian statues of Charles I. and George IV., and the statues of Napier and Havelock. The other principal outdoor statues (about 60 in all) are those of Achilles (Hyde Park), a bronze statue of Charles I. (Whitehall, on the spot where he was beheaded), Canning, Pitt, Fox, the great Duke of Bedford, the Duke of York (on the column in St James' Park), Duke of Kent, equestrian figures of Geo. I. and III., and of other kings, Queen Victoria (Royal Exchange), and those of the Duke of Wellington (opposite the Exchange, and on Green Park arch). The Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, of which the foundation stone was laid in 1864, is to be 64 ft. high. The royal metropolitan palaces are: St James's, Buckingham, and Kensington; and the most conspicuous public buildings, St Paul's Cathedral, a noble structure of Grecian architecture, 514 feet in length, 286 feet in breadth, with a dome 370 feet in height, and completed by Sir C. Wren between 1675 and 1710, at a cost of 747,974*l.* The stone of which the cathedral is built is an oolite (a limestone called forest marble), taken from the quarries of Oxfordshire. The see of London comprises the co. Middlesex, with most part of the cos. Essex and Herts. Income 11,700*l.* The Mansion House, Bank, Royal Exchange, General Post Office, India, Custom, and South Sea houses, Mint, Christ's and Bartholomew's hospitals, the Goldsmiths' hall, Guildhall, Compter and Newgate prisons, the Temple, the Monument, and the Tower, are in the city; in which are also an extraordinary number of churches, with spires and towers of very various architecture. Immediately W. ward is Westminster, separated from the city by Temple Bar, and comprising Hyde, St James', and the Green parks; Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, Courts of Law, Westminster hospital, Westminster hall, a noble old room 290 ft. long by 110 high, and the Sessions-

house, all clustered together near Westminster Bridge; the public offices in Downing Street and Whitehall; the Horse-guards and Admiralty; Northumberland House, St Martin's church, & the National Gallery, surrounding Trafalgar Square; Italian opera-houses, and the other principal theatres; Somerset House and King's College, the Geological Museum, St James' and Buckingham Palaces, the principal club-houses, and most of the residences of the nobility. A new national gallery on a grand scale, on the site of Burlington House, was commenced in 1864. Westminster Abbey was originally a Benedictine monastery, founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, and rebuilt, nearly as now existing, in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. The kings and queens of England have been crowned here from the time of Edward the Confessor to Queen Victoria, and many of them are here buried. It is 530 feet long, 208 wide, and the west towers 225 feet high. *Marylebone*, forming the N.W. section of the metropolis, has an opulent population, and regular streets, several churches, the colosseum, Middlesex hospital, and terminus of the Great Western Railway. *Finsbury* comprises the quarters N. of the City, and of a part of Westminster, and contains the British Museum, Lincoln's Inn and the New Law Courts, Foundling and St Luke's hospitals, University college and hospital, the terminus of the N. W. Railway, the reservoir of the New River Company, Clerkenwell and Pentonville prisons, Gray's Inn, the London Institution, St Bartholomew's Hospital, Scotch Hospital, Charter-house, St John's Gate, and Smithfield market, now removed to the new market in Copenhagen Fields, near the Caledonian Road. The new market covers a large area, is fitted up with every convenience for up-putting of stock, and large shambles have been erected on the most scientific principles. The *Tower-hamlets*, in the E. and N.E., comprise the Tower, St Katherine's and London docks, the London Hospital, numerous charitable institutions, & the terminus of the Eastern Co. Railway. *Southwark* contains St Saviour's church, the third in importance of the London churches, with an interesting "ladye chapel," and some fine monuments; Guy's Hospital, the Queen's Bench prison, and the united termini of the S. & S.E. Railways; and in *Lambeth* are the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bethlehem Hospital for lunatics, a Roman Catholic cathedral, the Surrey, Victoria, and Astley's theatres, and the terminus of the S.W. Railway. It is impossible here to enumerate even the principal of the charitable endowments and schools in the metropolis, and which, *in toto*, are not less than 600 in number. London has, since 1837, been the seat of a university, with which numerous colleges throughout the country are in connection. Among its principal scientific associations are the Royal Society, the Royal Antiquarian, the Linnean, Horticultural, Medical & Chirurgical, Geological, Geographical, Astronomical, Asiatic, Zoological, & Ethnological Societies, with the Statistical Society, and Royal and London Institutions. At the present time 12 newspapers are published in London daily; and at a late period it was estimated that 180 newspapers were issued at weekly periods, and upwards of 500 other periodicals at various intervals. The printers, publishers, and vendors of literary works, comprise about 2200 firms. All kinds of manufactures are pursued in London; the principal are those of silk, beer, spirits, soap, vinegar, refined sugar, chemical articles, cutlery, machinery, watches, and jewellery,

coaches, furniture, type founding, engineering, and shipbuilding. The silk manufacture is confined to Spitalfields, where the weavers are all English, but the masters generally of French origin. Watchmaking is chiefly conducted in Clerkenwell; coachmaking in Long Acre and Great Queen Street; tanning in Bermondsey; sugar-refining in Whitechapel; hat-making in Bermondsey and Southwark; and shipbuilding chiefly E. of London Bridge, along Wapping and Rotherhithe to Deptford and Blackwall. The cutlery made in the metropolis is of the finest quality, and many of the breweries are of enormous extent.

London, the largest and richest city in the world, is thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and five storeys high. It contains about 900 places of worship, one-half of which belong to the Church of England, 130 to the Methodists, 110 to the Independents, 100 to the Baptists, 80 to the Roman Catholics, and about 120 to Presbyterians and other denominations. There are nearly 200 hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, and alms-houses (including 23 lunatic asylums); about 400 religious and benevolent institutions (which receive collectively about 2,000,000 $\text{\textsterling}$  annually); 550 public offices; 14 prisons; 22 theatres; 24 markets; 4500 public-houses for the sale of wine, spirits, and malt liquors; 70 private hotels; 1800 beer-shops for malt liquors only; 1400 coffee-houses; and 100,000 commercial establishments. A few items of its annual commissariat will show its vast requirements: among these are 250,000 oxen, 1,500,000 tons of fish (in 1862 the sales in Billingsgate were 500,000 cod-fish, 25,000 mackerel, 1,000,000 sole, 85,000,000 plaice, and 600,000,000 oysters), 1,500,000 sheep and lambs, 30,000 calves, and 30,000 pigs; 2,000,000 fowls, besides quails imported at one time to the extent of 17,000; and 600,000 rabbits from Ostend alone. For the supply of milk there are 20,000 cows in the metropolitan and suburban dairies, and the railways bring it from a distance of 80 m. The E. Co. line alone brings 3,000,000 quarts. In the valley of the Thames 35,000 persons are engaged in raising fruits and vegetables, and, besides, large supplies are sent from France and other countries. The annual supply of vegetables is estimated at 360,000 tons, 3,000,000 pines are annually imported. 413,000,000 half quatern loaves, besides buns and tarts, are consumed. It appears that in London there is 1 baker for each 1200 of the population, 1 butcher to 1553, 1 fishmonger to 6300, 1 cheesemonger to 3291, 1 dairyman to 2175, 1 greengrocer to 1541, 1 grocer to 1030, and 1 public-house to each 87 inhabited houses. The Docks of London have a river frontage of 4 miles, from the Tower to Blackwall, and cover an area of 90 acres; 14 tobacco warehouses, 14 acres; and the wine and spirit vaults are capable of containing 60,000 pipes. The two West India Docks cover 295 acres, and one East India Dock 32 acres; St Katherine's Docks cover 24 acres. The *Commercial Docks*, on the Surrey side, are 5 in number, and comprise 60 acres of water and 40 acres of land. Adjoining is the *East Country Dock*, 5 acres; and northward is the *Surrey Dock*, an entrance to the Surrey Canal, which can accommodate 300 vessels. The Thames is tidal up to Woolwich for ships of any burden; to Blackwall for those of 1400 tons. The *tide* ascends about 15 miles above London Bridge, where 800,000,000 gallons of fresh water (equal to 16 sq. m., 90 feet deep) enter the river by Teddington Lock. Mean range of the tides at London Bridge about 17 feet; highest spring tides 22 ft.

There are generally about 5000 vessels and 3000 boats on the river, employing 8000 watermen and 4000 labourers.

The metropolis is well supplied with water; the total supply per head per day is 95 litres, being second to Glasgow and tenth to Rome: of this quantity the New River Company supplies nearly half. In 1862 there were 13 metropolitan gas companies, with an aggregate income of 1,840,963 $\text{\textsterling}$ . In 1861 the imports of coal amounted to about 4,000,000 tons, employing 10,000 ships. The port of London extends to Gravesend, 30 m. down the river, and from Limehouse to London Bridge there is a continuous crowd of mercantile shipping. Its foreign exports in 1860 amounted to 30,837,688 $\text{\textsterling}$  (the declared real value of all the merchandise exported), and in 1862 to 31,523,812 $\text{\textsterling}$ . Vessels entered (1862) 11,655 (tonnage 3,347,080); cleared 8176 (tonnage 2,508,525). Reg. vessels belonging to the port—sailing, 2450 (tonnage 717,110); steam, 609 (tonnage 228,320). Gross customs duties (1862) 12,156,115 $\text{\textsterling}$ . About 29,943 ships entered the port in 1860, of which 8949 vessels were from foreign ports, 2628 from the colonies, and 18,365 coasters. Around London several new parks have been laid out for the recreation of the inhabitants, in one of which, the Alexandra Park, in the N. suburbs, the National Exhibition building of 1862 is now (1864) being remodelled and erected. An act of Parliament prohibits burial within the metropolis, and many new cemeteries have been formed in the suburbs. These are at Kensal Green, Highgate, Finchley, Stoke Newington, Mile-end, Bethnal Green, Norwood, etc. It is also proposed to remove several of the present churches, and to build others where the population is extending. The city of London is divided into 26 wards, and governed by a Mayor, to whom is granted the lordship of Finsbury, whence he obtains the title of "Lord Mayor," which is not a civic lordship (Henry Fitz Alwine, the first Mayor, held office from A.D. 1190 to 1214)—income 8000 $\text{\textsterling}$  a year,—and by the courts of aldermen and of common council (200 members), elected by the freemen. The annual corp. rev. is estimated at nearly 150,000 $\text{\textsterling}$ . There are 7 courts of equity, 3 courts of common law, 5 sheriffs' courts, and 10 county courts, besides others. Of the 16 members sent to the House of Commons by the metropolis, 4 are returned by the city. Reg. elect. for the city (1864) 17,593. Some idea of the immense traffic may be formed, when it is stated that there are about 1500 omnibuses and 5000 cabs in London, and it is computed that, on an average day of 24 hours, 170,000 persons and 20,000 vehicles cross London Bridge, and that 1000 vehicles an hour pass through Chapside. In addition to this there are several lines of underground railways already in full operation, and others in progress, in connection with the new metropolitan railway termini.—*Trinobantum*, or the town of the *Trinobantes*, was probably the name of London at the time of the Roman invasion. It was afterwards walled in, and became a Roman colony and place of great trade. It was the cap. of the East Saxons, and made a bishop's see in 610. In 804 it became the cap. of England under Alfred the Great, and obtained its first charter from William the Conqueror. In 1664, the great plague cut off 68,000 of the inhabitants in 5 months, and the great fire, in 1666, consumed 5-6ths of the city. [FINSBURY, LAMBETH, MARYLEBONE, SOUTHWARK, TOWER HAMLETS, and WESTMINSTER.]

LONDON, a town of Canada West, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, and on G. W. Railway,

76 m. W. Toronto. It is a prosperous place, with a pop. of 12,000. In 1820 its site was a wilderness.

LONDON (NEW), a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Connecticut. Area 550 sq. m.—II. a city and seaport, cap. of above co., on the Thames, 3 m. from its entrance into Long Island Sound, lat. 41° 22' N., and lon. 72° 10' W. Its harbour, one of the best in the States, is defended by 2 forts, and at its entrance has a lighthouse. It has a steam-engine factory, and manufs. of hardware, cutlery, leather, ropes, and a considerable export trade, besides whale and other fisheries. It was first settled in 1646, and was burned by the British in 1781.

LONDONDERRY or DERRY, a maritime co. of N. Ireland, Ulster, having N. the Atlantic Ocean and Loch Foyle, E. Antrim, from which it is separated by Loughs Neagh and Beg, S. Tyrone, and W. Donegal. Area 810 sq. m., or 513,387 ac.; of which 318,282 are arable, 180,709 uncultivated, 7718 in plantations, 1559 in towns, and 10,327 under water. P. (1861) 184,209. Surface in the S. and centre mountainous; elsewhere mostly lowland. Primary granite rocks form the basis of the district, with secondary sandstones and overlying trap rocks. Coast line low. Chief rivers, the Foyle, Bann, and Roe. Climate mild, mean annual temp. of the cap. 49°, Fahr. Rainfall 34 inches. Soil various, but on the lowlands mostly fertile. Oats, potatoes, flax, and wheat, are the principal crops. Breeds of live stock inferior. Poultry numerous, and eggs are extensively exported. Estates large, and mostly owned by the 12 London companies, to which the county was granted by James I., after forfeiture, by the rebellion of its native chiefs. Hence the prefix of London to the anc. name of the co. Manufs. of linen extensive. The co. is divided into 6 baronies and liberties, and 81 pas., in the dioceses of Armagh and Derry. Principal towns, Londonderry and Coleraine. It sends four members to House of Commons, two being for the county.

LONDONDERRY, a city, parl. and municipal bor., and river-port, cap. co. of same name, on the Foyle, at the termination of the Derry & Enniskillen & the Coleraine Rails, at its entrance into Loch Foyle, 144 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Lat. of bridge, 54° 59' 6" N., lon. 7° 19' W. P. 20,519. Alt. 20 feet. It stands on a ridge projecting into the river, and is enclosed by walls and bastions, built in 1609, and beyond which large suburbs now extend. It was built in its present form by the "Irish Society," or London companies, who colonised and gave name to the co.; and it is famous in history for the siege it so heroically sustained in 1689, against the forces of James II. A few cannon used in this defence, are still on the city walls. Principal buildings, the cathedral, having a tower and spire 178 feet in height; the bishop's palace, the deanery, places of worship, and schools for various religious denominations, a diocesan free grammar school or college, founded in 1617, and which, together with Gwynn's school, is munificently endowed; a valuable diocesan and public libraries; a town-hall, containing assembly and news rooms; a court-house, county gaol, district lunatic asylum, infirmary and fever hospitals, union workhouse, barracks, a monument in honour of the Rev. G. Walker, the defender of the city during its memorable siege; a custom-house and town-hall. The town has also a literary and mechanics' institute, and numerous industrial, charitable, & other schools, 3 or 4 newspapers, several branch banks, flour mills, a copper foundry, distillery, manufactures of table linen, and exports of oats, flour, eggs,

salted provisions, butter, live stock, flax, and linens. Imports of British manufactures, coal, timber, wine, sugar, and tea; trade chiefly with Liverpool and Glasgow, greatly facilitated by steamers, and has railway communication with most parts of Ireland. Numerous emigrants sail hence for the United States and Canada. Customs' revenue (1862) 125,553*l.* Registered shipping, 7210 tons. Vessels of 600 tons ascend the Foyle to the city quays. Exp. (1862) 4593*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 22, tons 7218. Londonderry sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 858.

LONDONDERRY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, 62 m. S.E. Harrisburg.—II. Pennsylvania, 8 m. S.W. Lebanon.—III. New Hampshire, 28 m. S.S.W. Concord.—IV. Ohio, 97 m. E. Columbus.

LONDONDERRY, a pa. of New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland.

LONDONTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 1520. P. 228.

LONG (LOCH), a branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, extending N., opposite Gourrock, for 20 m., between cos. Argyll and Dumbarton. Breadth 1 to 2 miles. Depth 15 to 20 fathoms.—II. (or *Ling*), a branch of Loch Alsh, co. Ross, between Loch Alsh pa. and Kintail.

LONGA, an uninhabited islet of the Hebrides, 1½ m. N.E. Scalpa. Circumference about 1½ mile.

LONGAGES, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, arr. Muret, on rail, to Toulouse. P. 986.

LONGARONE, a vill. of Northern Italy, 10 m. N.N.E. Belluno, cap. circ., on the Piave. P. 3109.

LONGBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 2770. P. 655.

LONGBOTTOM, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 7 m. W. Sydney. P. 121.

LONGCHAUMOIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, arr. St Claude, cant. Morez. P. 1815.

LONGCOTT, a chapelry, England, co. Berks, pa. Shrivenham, 3½ m. S.S.W. Gt. Farrington. P. 446.

LONG CREEK, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Wellington, near Louisa Creek gold fields.

LONGDON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. Lichfield. Ac. 4511. P. 1220.—II. co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 3903. P. 626.—III. (*on-Tern*), co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 796. P. 88.

LONGEAU, a vill. of France, dep. Haute Marne, cap. cant., arr. Langres. P. 467.

LONGEVILLE, several comms. and vills., France, the principal (*les St Avold*), dep. Moselle, 23 m. E. Metz. P. 1897.

LONGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.E. Dartford. Ac. 581. P. 188.

LONGFLEET, a tything of England, co. Dorset, pa. Lanford-Magna, 1 m. N.N.E. Pool. Ac. 1458. P. 1417.

LONGFORD, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 5½ m. S.S.E. Ashborne. Ac. 3920. P. 1157.—II. co. Salop, 1½ m. W.S.W. Newport. Ac. 1306. P. 214.

LONGFORD, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. the cos. Leitrim and Cavan, E. and S. Westmeath, and W. Roscommon. Ac. 257,221, of which 82,260 acres were under crop in 1862. P. 35,650. Surface between the N.W. and centre of the co. diversified with gentle hills; elsewhere mostly flat and often boggy. The Shannon, with Loch Gowna and other lakes, border on the co., which is crossed by the Royal Canal. Soil, except where bogs prevail, mostly a rich loam, resting on limestone. Rainfall 48 inches. Grazing farms are numerous, and much butter is made. Arable farms small. The co. comprises 6 baronies and 23 pas. in dioceses of Ardagh and Meath. Chief towns, Longford, Granard, Ardagh,

and Edgeworthstown. It sends two co. members to House of Commons.

**LONGFORD**, a market town, cap. above co., on the Camlin, and the Mid. W. Railway, 75 m. W.N.W. Dublin. P. 5142. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, recently built, of the Ionic order; co. court-house and gaol; barracks, infirmary, and union workhouse. Alt. 160 feet.

**LONGFORGAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on railway, 6 m. W. Dundee. Ac. (including part of the Carse of Gowrie) 8990. P. 1823, partly employed in weaving and in quarrying.

**LONGFORMACUS** and **ELLIM**, a pa., Scotland, co. Berwick,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Dunse. Ac. 19,604. P. 448.

**LONGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. W.N.W. East Dereham. Ac. 1304. P. 320.

**LONGHOPE**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. S.S.W. Newent. Ac. 3070. P. 1104.

**LONGIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. Cesena. P. 3441.

**LONG ISLAND**, an islet off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Cork, in Roaring-water Bay, 6 m. N.N.W. Cape Clear. Length 2 m. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad. On it is a coast-guard station.

**LONG ISLAND**, an island, E. Archipelago, midway between Papua and Mysory Island.

**LONG ISLAND** or **YUNA**, one of the Bahama Isls., E. of Exuma. Length, N. to S., 70 m.; breadth 5 m. P. (1861) 2571. On it are some salt works.

**LONG ISLAND** or **AKATOP**, British North America, in Ungava Bay, on the N. coast of Labrador. Other islands of the same name are in the Bay of Fundy and Hudson Bay.

**LONG ISLAND**, a name applied collectively to that group of the Hebrides (Scotland), consisting of Lewis, North and South Uist, and Benbecula.

**LONG ISLAND**, several isls. off the coasts of the U. S., North America; the principal in state New York, extending E. from New York city, having N. Long Island Sound, W. New York Bay, and on other sides the Atlantic Ocean. Length 115 m.; breadth 20 m. Area 1500 sq. m. P. (1860) 377,788. Surface generally very level. On it is Brooklyn, an important suburb of New York. In the battle of Long Island, 1776, the British, under Lord Cornwallis, defeated the Americans.—*Long Island Sound* is the navigable channel between Long Island and Connecticut, 110 m. in length, and from 2 to 20 m. across, communicating E. by a narrow rapid with the Atlantic, and W. with New York Bay by East River, between New York and Brooklyn.

**LONG ITCHINGTON**, a pa. and vill., England, co. Warwick, 2 m. from Southam. Ac. 4510. P. 1150.

**LONG KEY**, several islands, West Indies, some in the Bay of Honduras, and one in the Bahama group, S. of Crooked Passage.

**LONGJUMEAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. S.W. Paris. P. 2256.

**LONG MARSTON**. [**MARSTON** (**LONG**)]. For other pas., with prefix **LONG**, see the additional title.

**LONGMEADOW**, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 81 m. W.S.W. Boston. P. 1252.

**LONGNEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.W. Gloucester. Ac. 1070. P. 486.

**LONGER**, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 13 m. E. Mortagne. P. 2625.

**LONGNIDDRY**, a decayed antique village of Scotland, co. Haddington, with a station on the North British Railway, 12 m. E.N.E. Edinburgh.

**LONGNOE**, pa., Engl., co. Salop, 8 m. S. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1200. P. 244.—II. a chapelry and market town, co. Stafford, 10 m. N.E. Leek. P. 514.

**LONGOBARDI**, a maritime town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, dist. and 12 m. S. Paola, on the Mediterranean. P. 2153.

**LONGOBUCCO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 21 m. N.E. Cosenza, cap. circ. P. 6369.

**LONGONE**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti. P. 1488.

**LONGO-SARDO**, *Tibula*, a seaport town and cape of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and 48 m. N.E. Sassari, at the W. entrance of the Strait of Bonifacio.

**LONGPARISH**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. S.W. Whitechurch. Ac. 5250. P. 303.

**LONGPRA**, several comm. & vills. of France; the principal in dep. Somme, with a station on the Railway du Nord, 10 m. S.E. Abbeville. P. 1841.

**LONG REACH**, a post-town of New S. Wales, co. Argyle, 121 m. S. Sydney.

**LONGRIDGE**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Ribchester,  $\frac{7}{2}$  m. N.E. Preston, with which it communicates by railway. P. 57.

**LONGSIDE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 6 m. W.N.W. Peterhead. Area 19 sq. m. P. 3008.

**LONGSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Stockbridge. Ac. 2962. P. 445.

**LONGSTONE** (**GREAT**), a chapelry, England, co. Derby, pa. and 3 m. N.N.W. Bakewell. P. 683.

**LONGSTOW**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. S. Caxton. Ac. 1412. P. 264.

**LONG SWAMP**, a post-town of New S. Wales, co. Bathurst, 15 m. S.E. Carcoar.

**LONGXON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Penwortham, 5 m. W.S.W. Preston. Ac. 3692. P. 1637.

**LONGTON**, a town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N. Stafford, on branch of N. Stafford Railway. P. 16,690. It contains 3 churches, and chapels of the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Swedenborgians. Manufs. china and earthenware; and brewing. Coal and iron mines in the immediate neighbourhood.

**LONGTOWN**, a market town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Arthuret, on the Esk,  $\frac{8}{2}$  m. N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 2538. P. 2863.—II. a chapelry, co. and 14 m. S.W. Hereford, pa. Clodock. P. 892.

**LONGUE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 12 m. S. Baugé. P. 4233. It has manufactures of linen cloth.

**LONGUEVILLE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 9 m. S. Dieppe. P. 742.

**LONGUYON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Briey. P. 1836.

**LONGWOOD**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 9 m. S.S.W. Trim. P. 321.

**LONGWOOD**, a chapelry, England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 910. P. 3402.

**LONGWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 7 m. E.N.E. Great Farringdon. Ac. 4415. P. 1131.

**LONGWY**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 33 m. N.N.W. Metz. P. 2530. Its citadel stands on a steep rock, below which extends the new town, hospital, and military prison; with manufs. of cotton fabrics, tanneries, and distilleries. The hams cured here are in high repute. *Longwy*, the "Iron Gate of France," was taken by the Prussians in 1792, and again by the Allies in 1815.

**LONGIO**, *Leonicum*, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Vicenza, on the Agno, cap. dist. P. 7854. It is protected by three strong ancient towers.

**LONLAY L'ABBAYE**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Orne, 5 m. N.W. Domfront. P. 3257.

**LONMAY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 5 m. S.S.E. Fraserburgh. Area 24 sq. m. P. 2142.

**LONSDALE**, Engl., is a division of co. Westmoreland, on its S.E. side, named from the river Lune.

**LONS-LE-SAULTNER**, *Ledum Salorium*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Jura, near the

source of the Solman, 50 m. S.E. Dijon. P. 9862. Chief objects of interest, the churches of the Cordeliers and of St Désiré, and the salt well, discovered in the 4th century, to which the town owes its foundation and its name; it is always full, although its waters are constantly extracted, and yield annually 20,000 quintals of salt. The town has a comm. college, a public library, museum, manuf. of stockings & bonnets, tanneries, and dye-works.

LONZAC (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 14 m. N. Tulle. P. 2703.

LOO, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Loo Canal, 7 m. S.E. Furnes. P. 1800.

LOO-CHOO or LU-CHU ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific Ocean, between Japan and Formosa, and consisting of the Great Loo-Choo, about 65 m. in length, by 15 m. in average breadth, with about 35 small islands, the whole between lat. 26° and 27° N., and in lon. 123° E. Area about 1812 sq. m. Chief products are provisions and live stock, with sulphur, salt, and (it is said) copper and tin. Manufs. cloths, paper, lacquered wares, and tobacco pipes. Principal foreign trade is with Japan, to which these islands are nominally subject, though they are essentially independent as regards internal administration.

LOOCHRISTY, a comm. & mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 6 m. N.E. Ghent. P. 4000.

LOODIANA, a town of N.W. Hindostan. Sindh, on the S.E. bank of the Sutlej, 120 m. E.S.E. Lahore. Lat. 30° 53' N.; lon. 75° 48' E. P. 47,191. It has a flourishing shawl manufacture, and commercial relations extending as far as Bokhara and Calcutta. It is a station for British troops.

LOODIANA, a dist. of British India, forming part of the Cis-Sutlej territories, between lat. 30° 35' and 31° 2' N., lon. 76° 25' E. Estimated area 725 sq. m. P. 250,000. (?)

LOOE (EAST and WEST), two decayed bors. and seaports of England, co. Cornwall, pas. St Martin and Telland, on each side of the entrance of the river Looe, 21 m. S.S.W. Launceston. P. of E. Looe, 1154; do. of W. Looe, 770. They have each a small harbour, defended by a battery, and there is a pilchard fishery here. They were, next to Fowey, the principal ports in Cornwall; and, in the reign of Edward III., E. Looe sent 20 ships to the siege of Calais.—II. two rivers, co. Cornwall.—I. rises W. of Fenry, flows 8 m. S.S.W., and enters the English Channel at Helstone, where a bar of shingle converts its estuary into a lake, called Looe Pool.—II. rises near St Clair, and enters the English Channel at Looe.

LOONEE or LUNT, a river of Western India, which has its rise in a marshy tract, W. of Pokhur, in the British dist. of Ajmeer, in lat. 26° 37' N., lon. 74° 46' E. It flows into the Runn of Cutch by two mouths, one in lat. 24° 42' N., lon. 71° 11' E., and the other 10 m. more to the S.E., and is lost in that waste. It has a total S.W. course of 320 miles.

LOONGHEE, a town of Further India, Burmese dom., on the Iradaddy, 60 m. N. Prome.

LOOP HEAD, a promontory of Ireland, co. Clare, at the N. side of entrance of Shannon, 232 feet above the sea. It has a lighthouse with a fixed light. Lat. 52° 33' 39" N.; lon. 9° 56' W.

LOOS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 2½ m. S.W. Lille. P. 5172.

LOOSE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. S. Maidstone. Ac. 960. P. 1573.

LOOZ or BORCHLËN, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Hasselt. P. 1660.

LOPEN, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 489. P. 419.

LOPERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Jaen, near the Guadalquivir. P. 2179.

LOPEZ, a cape of Africa, Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 0° 36' S., lon. 8° 35' W.

LOPHAM, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (North), 4 m. S.S.E. East Harling. Ac. 2200. P. 771. Manufs. of linen.—II. (South), 4½ m. S.S.E. East Harling. Ac. 1937. P. 630.

LOPIENO, a small town of Prussian Poland, gov. Bromberg, 14 m. N.N.W. Gnesen. P. 550.

LOPPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. W. Wem. Ac. 3414. P. 575.

LORA, a river of S. Afghanistan, rises in the mountains, about 100 m. N.E. Tuckatoo M., and after flowing S.W. for 280 m., is lost in the sands of the desert.

LORA-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. P. 4590. It has manufs. of hats and leather.

LORAINÉ, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Ohio. Area 727 sq. m. P. 29,744.

LORCA, a city of Spain, prov. and 29 m. W.S.W. Murcia, on the Sangonera. P. 48,224. Principal edifices, a collegiate church, bishop's palace, college, and two hospitals. Its old castle once caused Lorca to be considered the key of Murcia; the walls of the town and a tower are Moorish, and it has some Roman antiquities; manufs. saltpetre, linen cloths, and thread.

LORCH, several towns of Germany.—I. duchy Nassau, 20 m. W.S.W. Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. P. 1745.—II. a town, Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., 23 m. S.W. Ellwangen. P. 1765.

LORD HOOD'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 135° 33' W.

LORD HOWE'S ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the SOLOMON ISLANDS.—II. a group, Pacific, N.E. of Sydney, lat. 31° 30' S., lon. 159° 10' E.—III. one of the Society Islands.

LORENZANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.N.E. Lugo. P. 2872.—*San Lorenzo* is a town of the island Majorca, Balearic Isles.

LORENZANA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa. P. 1429. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1846.

LORENZO (SAN), several vills. of South Italy.—I. prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto. P. 1839.—II. (*Bellizzi*), prov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovillari. P. 2104.—III. prov. & circ. Reggio-Calabria. P. 3751.

LORENZO (SAN), IN CAMPO, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 1607. It is surrounded by walls, and has many antiquities.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, a Portuguese establishment on the E. coast of Africa, on the Mouissa, 22 m. from its mouth, in the Bay of Lagoa.

LOREO, a market town of N. Italy, gov. and 26 m. S.S.W. Venice, on Canal of Loreo. P. 3544.

LORETO, a city of Central Italy, prov. Ancona, 13 m. N.E. Macerata, cap. com., on a hill, about 3 m. from the Adriatic. P. (1862) 8328. It owes its origin to a famous chapel of the Virgin, over which a magnificent church has been built, while around it has grown up the town, encircled by walls of the 16th century. Its suburb, Montereale, is more elegant than the city. The governor's palace and the public fountains are worthy of notice; but the holy shrine is the chief object of attraction to visitors, and the trade of the place is exclusively in rosaries and relics for the use of pilgrims.

LORETO, a town of South America, Ecuador, on l. b. of the Amazon, in lat. 4° 0' S., lon. 70° 25' W. It has been declared a free port.

LORETO, a dep. of North Peru, created in 1853. It extends from the Cordillera region of Pasco to the junction of the Amazon with the Javari, and is as large as all the other departments together.

The W. is mountainous, and contains the famous Pongo de Manseriche, through which the Marañon makes its escape. The E. consists of vast well-watered plains, covered with luxuriant vegetation. Mean temp. of year 71° to 73° Fahr. Rain-fall excessive. Mineral products, rock salt, alum, sulphur, iron ore, and lignite. Gold is found in the river Napo. The region has been recently opened to steam navigation.

**LORERO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. and 3½ m. S.E. Civita-di-Penne, cap. circ. P. 5449. Manufs. of paper, and some dye works.

**LORETO**, a fort and mission of North America, Lower California, on the Gulf of California, lat. 25° 55' N., lon. 111° 20' W. It is the oldest establishment of the Spaniards in California.

**LORGUES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.W. Draguignan. P. 4634. It has manufs. of linen, hempen, and woollen cloths.

**LORIENT**, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arr., at the confluence of the Scorff and Blavet, at the head of the Bay of Port Louis, 28 m. W.N.W. Vannes. P. 35,462. It has a town-hall, theatre, market-place, national college, comm. college, and a public library. Manufs. of hats, linens, gold lace, and earthenwares. Its port is commodious, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large buildings connected with the dockyard, with 30 slips of all sizes, an observatory, and lighthouse. *Lorient* owes its importance to having been made the naval depôt of the French East India Company in 1728, at the dissolution of which, in 1770, it was made one of the stations for the French navy, and a free commercial port. It has an active trade, and pilchard fisheries.

**LORIOU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Valence, near the Drôme river, across which it communicates with the vill. of Livrons. P. 3524.

**LORMES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 18 m. S.E. Clamecy. P. 2942.

**LORMONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Garonne, 3 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. P. 2921.

**LORN**, a mountainous district of Scotland, co. Argyre, bounded on E. by Breadalbane (co. Perth), and W. by Loch Linnhe.

**ORO**, two towns of Central Italy.—I. (*Piceno*), prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 3365.—II. (*Ciuffenna*), prov. and circ. Arezzo, in the upper valley of the Arno, cap. comm. P. 4786.

**LOROUX (LE)** or **LOROUX BOTTEREAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 10 m. E.N.E. Nantes. P. 4212.

**LORQUIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 5 m. S.S.W. Sarrebourg. P. 1060.

**LÖRRACH**, a frontier town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Wiesent, 28 m. S.S.W. Freiburg. P. 4070. It has manufs. of cotton.

**LORRAINE** (German *Lothringen*), an old prov. in the N.E. of France, the cap. of which was Nancy, now comprised in the depts. Meurthe, Moselle, Meuse, and Vosges. In ancient times the name was applied to the countries of Germany and the Netherlands, northwards to the mouths of the Rhine. The French portion was called Upper Lorraine, and the other Lower Lorraine, or the duchy of Lothaire.

**LORRHA**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Portumna. Ac. 15,679. P. 2066.

**LORRIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Montargis. P. 2008.

**LORSCH** or **LAURISHEIM**, a town of Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. circ., 16 m. S. Darmstadt. P. 2845.

**LORSICA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Chiavari. P. 1929.

**LORTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brigham, 3 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 10,755. P. 658.

**LOS ANGELOS**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. of California. Area about 4800 sq. m. P. 11,333.—The vill. of *Los Angeles*, 27 m. from San Francisco, is environed by vineyards and orange groves.

**LÖSCH**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 4 m. E.N.E. Brünn. P. 2300.

**LOSCHWITZ**, a vill. of the kingdom of Saxony, circ. Aphot, dist. Dresden. P. 2204.

**LOSHUM**, a vill., Rhenish Prussia, circ. Treves, dist. Merzig. P. 1630.

**LOS (ISLES DE)**, a group of islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England, 75 m. N.W. Sierra Leone, of volcanic origin, and consisting of Factory Island, Tamara, and Ruma.

**LOSLAU** (Polish *Wodzislawice*), a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 53 m. S.S.E. Oppeln. P. 2060. It has two churches and a castle.

**LOSONEZ**, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Neograd, dist. Pest. P. 3200.

**LOS SANTOS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Badajoz, and on the N. slope of the Sierra Morena. P. 5274.

**LOSSIE**, a river of Scotland, co. Elgin, issuing from a small loch of same name, in S.W. of the co., and flowing N. and N.E. past Elgin, to Lossiemouth, where it forms a harbour, on the Moray Firth. Total course 26 miles.

**LOSSIEMOUTH**, a small seaport of Scotland, on Lossie river, co. and 5 m. N.E. Elgin, pa. Drainy. P. 1333. The harbour has 12 to 16 feet water.

**LOSSINI** (German *Lussin*), an island of Austria, Istria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, immediately S.W. the island Cherso. Length 19 m.; breadth 3 m. Near its S. extremity are the contiguous towns *L. Grande* (P. 4720) and *L. Piccolo* (P. 3510), with a good harbour, ship-building yards, a manufacture of liqueurs, and trade in fruits.

**LÖSSNITZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. P. 5256. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and linens.

**LOSSUR**, a vill. of Tibet, Ladakh, dist. Spiti, in lat. 32° 8' N., lon. 78° 5' E.; elev. 13,400 feet.

**LOSTOCK**, a hamlet of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6½ m. W. Bolton. Ac. 1426. P. 580.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth. 2 m. E. Northwich. Ac. 1706. P. 467.

**LOSTWITHIEL**, an ancient and decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, of which it was formerly the cap., on the Fowey, 5 m. S.S.E. Bodmin. Ac. of pa. 110. P. 1657. Tanning and wool-stapling are the principal trades; and tin, copper, iron, & slate are exported.

**LOT**, *Oltis*, a riv. of France, rises in Mt. Lozere, passes Mende, Espalion, and Entraigues (where it becomes navigable), Cahors, Penne, Villeneuve-d'Agen, and joins the Garonne near Aiguillon. Course W.; length 250 m. Affls. Truyere & Seltic.

**LOT**, a dep. in the S.W. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Gasconne, between the depts. Correze, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, Aveyron, and Cantal. Area 2012 sq. m. P. 295,542. Surface elevated and mountainous, covered on E. by part of Mont Cantal. Chief rivers, Lot and Dordogne. Climate healthy; soil fertile; corn and wine abundant. Manufs. unimportant; the dep. has numerous flax-mills, a few iron forges, potteries, and paper-mills. It is divided into the arrs. Cahors, Figeac, & Gourdon.

**LOT-ET-GARONNE**, a dep. in the S.W. of France, forming part of the old prov. Gasconne, and situated between the depts. Dordogne, Gironde,

Landes, Gers, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 2020 sq. m. P. 332,065. Principal rivers, the Garonne, and its affluents the Bayse and Lot. Soil very fertile in the plains on the river banks, but sterile in the dists. termed "Landes," and in the marshes. Chief products, corn, hemp, wine, chestnuts, and prunes. It has a national manuf. of tobacco, brandy distilleries, manufs. of vinegar, sail cloth, woollens and linens, calico, and gloves. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Agen, Marmande, Nerac, and Villeneuve-d'Agen.

LOTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.E. Golspie. P. 610.

LOTHERTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Sherburn, 5 m. S.S.W. Tadcaster. Ac. 1052. P. 547.

LOTHIANS (THE), a division of Scotland, comprising the cos. Haddington, Edinburgh, and Linlithgow, respectively called East, Middle, and West Lothian.

LOTHRINGEN and LOTHARINGIA. [LORRAINE.] LOT'S WIFE, a rock in the North Pacific Ocean, near lat. 30° N., lon. 157° 50' E.

LOTTE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, circ. Münster, dist. Tecklenburg. P. 1172.

LÖTZEN, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 42 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen. P. 1700.

LOU-AN or LOU-N-GAN, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep. Lat. 36° 7' 12" N.; lon. 113° E.—II. a town, prov. Ngan-hoei, 135 m. S.S.W. Nanking.

LOUANG PRABANG, a city of Eastern Asia, cap. of the Western Laos States, lat. 17° 40' N., lon. 103° 25' E., on l. b. of the Mekong river. P. 8000. Near it the enterprising French traveller and naturalist, M. Mouhot, died in 1860.

LOUARGAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 26 m. W. St Briec. P. 4328.

LOUBÉS (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. N.E. Bordeaux. P. 2520.

LOUBRESSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, 21 m. N.N.W. Figeac. P. 1286.

LOUDEAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. S. St Briec. P. 6081.

LOUDES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. and cant. le-Puy. P. 1558.

LOUDON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 473 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,273 free, 5501 slaves.

LOUDOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 4 m. E.S.E. Kilmarnock. Ac. 15,543. P. 4840. It has lime and coal works. On Loudoun hill a battle was fought between Bruce and the troops of the Earl of Pembroke in 1307.

LOUDUN, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Vienne, 31 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. P. 4504. It has a comm. college, and is celebrated for the synod held here by the Protestants in 1611 and 1612. In ancient times it was cap. of a small dist. called the Loudunois.

LOUÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 16 m. W. Le Mans, on rt. b. of the Vegre. P. 2140. Manufs. linen and paper.

LOUËCHE, a town, Switzerland. [LEUK.]

LOUGA or LUGA, a small town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg, on the river Louga, which falls into the Gulf of Finland.

LOUGAN, a river of Norway, stiff Aggershuus, rises by many heads in the Langefield and Sognefield mountains, flows S.E., traversing Lake Miosen, and under the name of Vermen joins the Glommen, 28 m. N.E. Christiania. Course 200 m.

LOUGH ALLEN [ALLEN]; and for all articles with prefix LOUGH, not found below, see additional title.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market town and pa. of

England, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Leicester, with a station on the Mid. Cos. Railway. Ac. of pa. 5460. P. 10,955; do. of town 10,830. It has a church, Burton Foundation School, and five schools in connection with it, a union workhouse, barracks, public library, news-room, theatre; and manufs. of woollen and cotton hosiery, bobbinet lace, and shoes. A canal communicating with the Trent and Soar facilitates its trade.

LOUGH-BRICKLAND, a town of Ireland, Ulster co. Down, 10 m. N.N.E. Newry. P. 417.

LOUGHGALL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Armagh. Ac. 10,923. P. 7469.

LOUGHGLY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Armagh, 3½ m. S.S.E. Markethill. Ac. 16,028. P. 6456.

LOUGHGULE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 8 m. E.S.E. Ballymoney. Ac. 30,221, a large portion of which is bog. P. 5045.

LOUGHNISLAND, a pa. of Ireland, co. Down, 4½ m. W.S.W. Downpatrick. Ac. 12,485. P. 4237.

LOUGHMOE (EAST), a pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 2½ m. S.E. Templemore. Ac. 6014. P. 1347.

LOUGHREA, a mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 20 m. E.S.E. Galway, on a lake of same name. P. 3072. Has a pa. church, several Roman Catholic chapels and schools, a nunnery, and a priory; with manufs. of linen. Alt. 285 feet.

LOUGHTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 1620. P. 386.—II. co. Essex, 11 m. N.N.E. London. Ac. 3170. P. 1527.

LOUHANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. arr., 29 m. N.E. Mâcon. P. 3768. It is a dépôt for merchandise between Lyon and Switzerland.

LOUIS (PORT & PORT ST). [PORT LOUIS, etc.] LOUIS (ST), a lake of Canada East, formed by an expansion of the River St Lawrence, 7 m. S.W. Montreal. Length 20 m., greatest breadth 7 m. The River Ottawa enters it by two channels on its W. side.

LOUIS (ST), a river of the U. S., N. America, Wisconsin territory, and the true head waters of the St Lawrence, enters Lake Superior at its W. extremity, after a course of 120 m., in most part of which it is navigable. Only a short portage separates it from the Savannah, a tributary of the Mississippi. [LAWRENCE (ST).]

LOUIS (ST), a co. of the U. S., North America, Missouri, bordered E. by the Mississippi, and N.W. by the Missouri; cap. St Louis city. P. (1860) 186,178 free, 4346 slaves.

LOUIS (ST), a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. St Louis. P. 8116.

LOUIS (ST), a city & river port, U. S., N. Amer., Missouri, on rt. b. of the Mississippi, 18 m. below the junction of the Missouri, & 1130 m. above New Orleans. Lat. 28° 37' N., lon. 90° 16' W.; 461 ft. above tide-water. P. (1850) 77,850; (1860) 160,773. Has many churches, a Roman Catholic cathedral and convent, two orphan asylums, the St Louis University, with a library, an episcopal college, and chemical laboratory; numerous academies and schools, the city hall, a United States land-office and arsenal, a theatre, concert-hall, a museum, the academy of sciences, with a museum of natural history and mineralogy, several printing offices, and a bank. It has manufs. of machinery, leather, and ropes, with distilleries, breweries, corn, saw, and oil mills. It is the principal western dépôt of the American Fur Company, and the entrepôt of a vast extent of back country. It was founded by the French in 1764.

LOUIS (ST), an island, town, & port of W. Africa, Senegambia, belonging to the French, at the mouth of the Senegal river, in lat. 16° 2' N., lon.

16° 31' W., low, and about 1½ m. in length. The town *St Louis*, occupying the whole breadth of the island, is cap. of the French possessions in Senegambia. P. with suburbs (1864) 15,000. It is defended by the small fort *St Louis*.

**LOUIS (Str)**, two towns of Hayti, one on the S. coast (S.W. peninsula, 12 m. E.N.E. Cayes; the other on the N. coast, E. Port-de-Paix.

**LOUIS (Str)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Altkirch. P. 1635.

**LOUIS (Str)**, a town of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, cap. of the French colony, 20 m. S.S.E. St Paul, near the S.W. coast. P. 4424.

**LOUIS (Str)**, a comm. of the French colony of Gaudeloupe, in the small island Marie-Galante, N. Grand-Bourg. P. 2210.

**LOUISA**, a co. of U. S., N. America, in E. of Virginia. Area 427 sq. m. P. (1860) 6507 free, 10,194 slaves.—II. a co. in S.E. of Iowa. Area 413 sq. m. P. 10,370.

**LOUISBURG**, a seaport vill. in the island of Cape Breton, on its E. coast, 23 m. S.W. Sydney.

**LOUISBURG**, a fishing vill. and suburb of the town of Wick, Scotland, co. Caithness. P. 1230.

**LOUISBURG**, Württemberg. [LUDWIGSBURG.]

**LOUIS CREEK**, a post-town of New S. Wales, co. Wellington, 46 m. from Bathurst. There are gold fields in its vicinity.

**LOUISADE ARCHIPELAGO**, a number of islands, Pacific Ocean, betw. lat. 8° and 12° S., lon. 150° and 155° E., S.E. of Papua, comprising the islands D'Entrecasteaux, Jurien, St Aignan, Rossel, etc., the inhabitants of which are of the Papuan race.

**LOUISIANA**, one of the U. S. of North America, having E. Mississippi, from which it is mostly separated by the river of same name, S.E. and S. the Gulf of Mexico, W. Texas, and N. Arkansas and Mississippi. Length 240 m., breadth 210 m. Area 46,431 sq. m. P. (1860) 708,002, of whom 18,647 were free coloured, and 331,726 slaves. Surface nearly flat, alternately covered with woods, prairies, swamps, and tracts of alluvial soil, generally secured from inundations of the rivers by large embankments. Chief rivers, the Mississippi, with its numerous branches, and the Red River, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Teche, and Sabine. Lakes, mostly formed by expansions or overflowings of the rivers, are numerous; Pontchartrain is the largest. The woods are very extensive, and more swampy than those of the other S. states. Panthers, deer, etc., are numerous, and alligators swarm in the waters. Climate in winter mild and moist; in summer hot. Country liable to visitations of yellow and bilious intermittent fevers. Soil on the river banks very fertile, and laid out in fine plantations. Chief products, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, and tobacco. Oranges, and most other southern fruits, flourish. Cattle and mules are extensively bred on the prairies. Valuation for 1860, omitting slaves, 436,255,568 dollars. Railways are now (1864) in progress through the state in all directions; they have been deferred owing to the great facilities of travel by water. Manufs. of little importance. *Louisiana* is divided into 47 pas., answering to the cos. of other states. Principal towns, after New Orleans, the cap., are Baton Rouge and Natchitoches. The governor and senate are chosen by the people for 4 years, the representatives for 2 years. The state sends 4 representatives and 2 senators to general Congress. It was first explored by the French, and named after Louis XIV., in 1682; was purchased by the U. S. in 1803; admitted into the Union in 1812. A large portion of the pop. are of French or Spanish descent, and Roman Catholics.

**LOUISVILLE**, a city and river port, U. S., N. America, cap. state Kentucky, Jefferson co., on the l. b. of the Ohio river, at its falls, 85 m. S.W. Cincinnati. P. in 1810, 1357; in 1860, 68,033. It has a city hall, court house, the university of Louisville, medical institute, and mercantile library; iron foundries, woollen and flour mills, and a general carrying trade on the Ohio, and to New Orleans. A short canal has been formed here by which steamers avoid the rapids of the river.—II. a township, New York, 160 m. N.N.W. Albany.—III. a vill., cap. Jefferson co., Georgia.

**LOUR-TCHOU**, a city of China, prov. Quang-tong, cap. the most S. dep. of the empire, on the E. side of a peninsula, 250 m. S.W. Canton.

**LOU-KIANG**, a town of China, prov. Ngan-hoi, cap. dist., 100 m. S.W. Nanking.

**LOULÉ**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 8 m. N. Faro. P. 5000.

**LOUND**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1264. P. 466.

**LOU-NGAN**, a fortified city of China, prov. Se-chuen, cap. dep., on the frontier of Tibet.

**LOUTPE (LA)**, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 21 m. W. Chartres. P. 1357.

**LOUP (Str)**, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., on the Seymouze, 16 m. N.W. Lure. P. 2533.—II. dep. Rhône, 12 m. S.W. Villefranche. P. 758.—III. dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Thoué and Cébron, 10 m. N.E. Parthenay. P. 1547, engaged in woollen weaving.

**LOURCHES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes, cant. Bouchain. P. 3352.

**LOURDES**, *Lordé*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Pyrénées, arr. and 6 m. N.N.E. Argelès, on the Gave-de-Pau. P. 4510. It stands at the foot of an almost inaccessible rock, and is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. In the neighbourhood are marble and slate quarries. This place was fortified by Julius Cæsar, and has extensive Roman remains.

**LOURDOUEIX**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*St Michel*), dep. Indre, arr. and 15 m. S.W. La Chatre. P. 1196.—II. (*St Pierre*), dep. Creuse, 17 m. N. Gueret. P. 2026.

**LOURICAL**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 18 m. S.S.W. Coimbra. P. 2900.

**LOURINHAO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 10 m. N. Torres-Vedras. P. 2400.

**LOUROUX-BÉCONNAIS (LE)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Angers. P. 2808.

**LOUTH**, a small maritime co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. Armagh and Carlingford Bay, E. the Irish Sea, S. Meath, and W. Meath and Monaghan. Ac. 200,955, of which 178,972 are arable. P. (1861) 75,973. The N. part of the county forms the mountainous peninsula of Carlingford. Surface generally fertile. Agriculture comparatively advanced, except in the mountain district. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables. The fisheries employ 115 registered fishing vessels, and 558 men and boys. Louth co. is divided into 4 baronies and 61 pas., in the diocese of Armagh. Chief towns, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. Louth sends 4 members to House of Commons, 2 being for the co.—II. a pa. Ac. 17,842. P. 5458.—III. a decayed town in the above co., 5½ m. S.W. Dundalk. P. 416.

**LOUTH**, a pa., munic. bor., and town of Engl., co. and 25 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, on the Ludd, with a station on the E. Lincoln Rail. Ac. of pa. 3620. P. (1861) 10,560. It has a Gothic church, with tower and spire 288 feet in height, a new mansion ho., with court ho. and assembly room. It has iron

foundries, tanneries, carpet and blanket manuf., soap and paper works, flour mills, and exports of corn and ale, by a canal joining the Humber.

**LOUVAIN** (Dutch *Leuven*, Germ. *Löwen*), a city of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, cap. arr., on the Dyle, 16 m. E.N.E. Brussels. P. (1861) 32,026. Its old ramparts, which were 7 m. in circumference, are now converted into planted walks. Principal edifices, a town hall, one of the richest and most ornamental in Belgium, church of St Peter, citadel, prisons, & buildings of the musical academy. The university of Louvain, founded in 1426, was suppressed in 1835, and replaced by a Roman Catholic college. In the middle ages, Louvain was the seat of extensive woollen & linen manufs., and it still has some woollen factories, manufactures of lace, and cotton twist, dyeing establishments, tanneries, glass factories, and distilleries; but its trade is chiefly in beer. Louvain is connected with Mechlin by a canal, and with Mechlin and Tirlemont by railway. Under the French it was cap. of the department Dyle.

**LOUVECIENNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles. P. 919.

**LOUVEN**, a river of Norway, stift Christiania, after a S.S.E. course of 100 m. enters the Skagerack near Laurvig. It traverses several lakes.

**LOUVERNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval, dist. Argentré. P. 1631.

**LOUVIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arr., on the Eure, 17 m. S.E. Rouen. P. 10,841. It has a cathedral; and is one of the chief seats of the French woollen manuf. It has also manufs. of cotton goods, machinery, and soap, with bleaching and dye-works, tanneries, and sugar refineries. It was taken and sacked by Edward III., and again by Henry V. of England.

**LOUVIGNÉ**, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine.—I. (*du Desert*), arr. and 10 m. N.N.E. Fougères. P. 3675.—II. (*en Baie*), arr. and 8 m. S.W. Vitré. P. 1485.

**LOUVRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 6 m. S.S.E. Luzarches. P. 994.

**LOUZA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 12 m. E.S.E. Coimbra, at the foot of Mt. Louza, which supplies Lisbon with snow and ice. P. 3200.

**LOVAT BERENY**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 9 m. N.E. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 3910.

**LOVAT**, a river of Russia, gov. Vitebsk and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilnen, 22 m. S. Novgorod, after a N. course of 175 m. It receives the Kunia at Kholm. The Lovat and Duna Canal, which unites those rivers, forms a part of the communication between L. Ladoga and the Gulf of Riga.

**LOVENDGHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 5 m. N.W. Ghent. P. 4701, extensively employed in linen weaving.

**LOVÉNICH**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 1770. It has silk, linen, and woollen weaving.

**LOVERE** (*Leuceri*), a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 21 m. E.N.E. Bergamo, on Lake Iseo, cap. dist. P. 2785. A very ancient town, with many fine buildings.

**LOVERSALL**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. N.N.W. Tickhill. Ac. 2132. P. 175.

**LOVESTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.W. Narberth. Ac. 1233. P. 122.

**LOVIZC**, a town of Poland, on the Bzura, 45 m. W.S.W. Warsaw. P. 5825.

**LOVINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.S.W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 822. P. 239.

**LOVITCHA**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 38 m. S. Nicopolis. P. 3000.

**LOW ARCHIPELAGO** or **PAUMOTU ISLANDS**, an extensive series of islands, Pacific, lat. 20° S.,

lon. 140° W., east of the Society Islands, and S. the Marquesas, and comprising numerous groups, from Clermont-Tonnerre to Krusenstern Island. [POLYNESIA.]

**LOWDHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3010. P. 1503.

**LOWELL**, a city and manufacturing town, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, Middlesex co., at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers, 26 m. N.N.W. Boston, with which it is also connected by railway and canal. Pop. in 1830, 6474; in 1860, 36,827. It is the great seat of the cotton manufacture in the United States, for which there are upwards of 50 mills, employing 13,000 hands, of whom 9000 are females. It has several churches, a high school, a grammar, and about 30 free schools, a lyceum, literary institute, mechanics' do., with library; several newspapers, including a well-conducted magazine, the contributors to which are the young women of the factories; 3 banks, and 12 incorporated companies, together with numerous private firms, all extensively engaged in the manufacture of cotton, linen, & woollen fabrics, bleacheries, powder-mills, and machinery, the power for which is mostly obtained from the fall of Pawtucket Canal. The condition and morals of the work-people are said to be highly satisfactory.

**LÖWEN**, a small town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, gov. and 37 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railway thence to Oppeln. P. 1525.

**LÖWENBERG**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Leignitz, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Bober. P. 5900. It has woollen, printed linen, and cotton factories, and bleaching works.

**LÖWENSTEIN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 24 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. P. 1070.

**LOWER**, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. It is the prefix also of the following townships:—I. (*Dublin*), Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia.—II. (*Macungy*), co. Lehigh.—III. (*Mahantango*), 55 m. N.E. Harrisburg.—IV. (*Maherfield*), 24 m. N.E. Philadelphia, on Delaware Canal.—V. (*Merion*), 93 m. E. Harrisburg.—VI. (*Mount Bethel*), co. Northampton.—VII. (*Paxton*), 6 m. N.E. Harrisburg.—VIII. (*Providence*), co. Montgomery.—IX. (*Sandusky*), a vill., Ohio, cap. co., and on the Sandusky, 94 m. N. Columbus.—X. (*Saucon*), a township, Pennsylvania, co. Northampton, on the Lehigh, here crossed by two bridges.—XI. (*St Clair*), co. Alleghany, on the Ohio.—XII. (*Windsor*), co. York.

**LOWER PORTLAND**, a post town of New South Wales, on Hawkesbury river, N.W. from Sydney.

**LOWER PROVINCES**, a collective name for the British provs. of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

**LOWES** (**LOCH OF THE**), a lake of Scotland, co. Selkirk, pa. Ettrick, separated from St Mary's Loch by a narrow neck of land. Length 1 m., breadth ¼ mile.

**LOWESBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 2350. P. 259.

**LOWESTOFT**, a seaport town & pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 20 m. E.S.E. Norwich, with which city it is connected by a canal admitting vessels drawing 10 feet water, and at the terminus of a branch of the E. Co. Rail. Ac. of pa. 1685. P. (1861) 9534. Customs rev. (1862) 3606*l*. Exports 21,568*l*. Vessels belonging to the port 47, tons 4582. The town is situated W. of *Lowestoft Ness*, the most easterly land of England, which has two lighthouses, 119 feet above the sea, in lat. 52° 29' 10" N., lon. 1° 45' 14" E. Chief edifices, a church, a free school, as-

sembly rooms, theatre, baths, reading rooms, and accommodation for sea-bathers. It is a coast-guard station, and has rope and sail making, boat-building, mackerel, sole, and herring fisheries. The harbour is defended by 2 forts and a battery. George II. landed here in 1737.

**LOWESWATER**, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, on a small lake of same name, 6 m. S.S.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 6473. P. 392. The lake, 1 m. in length, is celebrated for its scenery.

**LOWICK**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.W. Thrapston. Ac. 2200. P. 427.—II. co. Northumberland, 8 m. N.N.E. Wooler. Ac. 12,526. P. 1946.

**LOWISA**, a seaport town of Finland, læn Kymmenegard, on the Gulf of Finland, 55 m. N.E. Helsingfors. Its harbour is defended by fort Swartholm. P. 2900.

**LOWITSCH**, a town of Poland, 44 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Bzura, an afl. of the Vistula. P. 5825. It has cavalry barracks, several monasteries, a Piarist gymnasium, and a normal school. Chief industry, linen weaving and tanning.

**LOWNDES**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Georgia. Area 1650 sq. m. P. 2850 free, 2599 slaves.—II. a co. in centre of Alabama. Area 869 sq. m. P. (1860) 8376 free, 19,340 slaves.—III. in E. of Mississippi. Area 589 sq. m. P. 6895 free, 16,780 slaves.

**LOW-QUARTER**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and 2 m. S. Hexham. P. 454.—*Low Row* is a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 13 m. E.N.E. Carlisle.

**LOWSIDE**, a tnsnip. of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 3 m. W.S.W. Gateside. P. 1563.—*Lowside Quarter* is a tnsnip., co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees, 4 m. S. Whitehaven. Ac. 2666. P. 264.

**LOWTHER**, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, on a small river of same name, 4½ m. S. Penrith. Ac. 3520. P. 427.

**LOWTHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield, with a station on the York & N. Midland Railway. Ac. 1690. P. 171.

**LOWTON**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 5½ m. S.S.E. Wigan. Ac. 1824. P. 2384.

**LOWVILLE**, a tnsnip., U. S., North America, New York, 120 m. N.W. Albany. P. 2377.

**LOXA**, towns of Spain and S. America. [LOJA.]

**LOXBEAR**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Ac. 761. P. 126.

**LOXHORE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 1530. P. 250.

**LOXLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 1560. P. 868.—II. a liberty, co. Stafford, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Uttoxeter.

**LOXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1203. P. 154.

**-LOYALTY ISLANDS**, in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consist of 2 large and 3 small isls.,—the 3 largest inhabited.—*Lifu* is the most N. and the largest. North end is in lat. 20° 27' S., lon. 167° E.; 37 m. long, 10 to 20 m. broad; it is of coral formation, and has no harbour. It is 250 feet in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. P. about 3000.—*Mari*, discovered in 1841, is about 20 m. long, 10 m. broad, and has no anchorage; it is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded. Taken possession of by France subsequently to occupation of New Caledonia.

**LOYAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.E. Vannes. P. 2081.

**LOYES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 22 m. E. Trevoux. P. 1104.

**LOZDEY**, a town of Poland, prov. Augustow, 24 m. N.E. Suwalki. P. 1680, mostly Jews.

**LOZÈRE**, a dep. of the South of France, formed

of part of the old prov. Languedoc, enclosed by the depts. Cantal, Aveyron, Gard, Ardèche, and H. Loire. Area 1996 sq. m. P. (1861) 137,367. Surface mountainous, traversed on the E. by the Cevennes mountains, and from E. to W. by the mountains of Margeride and Lozère. Altitude of plateau 2300 to 3000 feet. The mountains are snow-clad during a great part of the year, which renders the climate severe for its latitude. Chief rivers, Tarn, Lot, Truyere, Allier, and Gard. Soil infertile; a great part of the pop. live on chestnuts and potatoes. Sheep are reared. The dep. has ores of lead, silver, copper, antimony, and iron; and is divided into the arrs. Mende, Florac, and Marvejols.—Elevation of N. *Lozère*, in the Cevennes, 4884 feet above the sea.

**LOZWYL**, a town, Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Aarwangen. P. 1122. It has linen and cotton manufs. and bleachfields.

**LU**, a market town of North Italy, prov. circ., and 9 m. N.W. Alessandria. P. 3635.

**LUANCO**, a seaport town of Spain, on a headland of Asturias, in the Bay of Biscay, prov. and 15 m. N. Oviedo. P. 1950.

**LUARCA**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Oviedo. P. 2700. It is in a sheltered cove. Harbour defended by batteries.

**LUBACZOW**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 40 m. W.N.W. Zolkiew. P. 2710.

**LUBACZOVKA**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 3 m. S.E. Vladimir.

**LUBAN**, a small island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, about 90 m. S.W. Manila.

**LUBAR**, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 47 m. W.S.W. Jitomir, on the Slutsk. P. 3500.

**LÜBBECKE**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 13 m. W. Minden. P. 2760.

**LÜBBEN** or **LUBIO**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., gov. and 40 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on an isl. formed by the Spree. P. 4600. Chief industry, linen and woollen cloth weaving, brewing, distilling, and manufs. tobacco.

**LÜBBENAU**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Frankfurt, between several arms of the Spree. P. 3150. It has linen and woollen cloth weaving, and distilling.

**LUBBENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1½ m. W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2400. P. 640.

**LUBEC**, a township and small seaport, U. S., North America, Maine, at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay, 180 m. E.N.E. Augusta. It has a lighthouse and a good harbour.

**LÜBECK**, a commercial free city of Northern Germany, the chief of the four free or Hanse towns, and the cap. of a small territory, enclosed by Holstein and Lauenburg, on the Trave, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic), 36 m. N.E. Hamburg. Lat. 53° 52' 1" N.; lon. 10° 41' 5" E. Area of town and territory, comprising the half of the district of Bergdorf, 127 sq. m. P. (1862) in the city 27,249, in the suburbs 4649, total 31,898; of Bergdorf and country 18,716; total of territory 50,614. It is enclosed by ramparts and a promenade; and has a cathedral, 7 Lutheran churches, a castellated town-hall, formerly the place of assembly for the Hanseatic League, an exchange, arsenal, mint, several hospitals, colleges, schools, and other public institutions, a valuable public library, a society of useful arts, and an operatic theatre. Principal exports, corn, cattle, wool, fish, iron, and timber; imports comprise wines, silks, cottons, hardwares, and other manufactured goods, colonial products, dye stuffs, etc. It has an extensive commission and transit trade, fairs for wool, cattle, and horses. Manufs. tobacco, soap,

playing cards, paper, linen and cotton stuffs, iron, copper, and brass works. Sailing and steam vessels entered (1862) 1251 (tonnage 176,874), of which 21 were from Britain. Vessels belonging to the port in 1862, 57, of which 13 were steamers. It communicates with Hamburg, by the Trave and Stecknitz Canal, with its port Travemünde by steamboats daily, and also by steam with the northern capitals frequently. The total income for transport of goods and passengers on the Lubeck-Buchen railroad in 1862 was 31,040*l*. In 1806 the city was stormed by the French, and it subsequently became cap. arr. of the dep. Bouches d'Elbe. The territory of the free town of Lubeck comprises 10 separate portions in Mecklenburg Strelitz, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg. It is a member of the Germanic Confederation. Principal rivers, the Trave and Stecknitz. Soil fertile. Chief occupation, the rearing of live stock. Previous to 1848 the government was aristocratic. It is now governed by a senate of 14 members, with 2 burgomasters. Military force 940 men to the Germanic Confederation, half of whom form a contingent. Rev. (1862) 76,663*l*; expenditure 76,997*l*. It contributes 679 men to the federal army.

LÜBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Liegnitz, cap. circ., on the Oberauer water. P. 3520. It has a castle.

LUBERSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Correzé, 21 m. N.N.W. Brives. P. 3702.

LUBIANA, Austria. [LAYBACH.]

LUBINA, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Ob. Neutra, dist. Vag. Ujhely. P. 2616.

LUBIN DES JONCHERETS (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, on the Arve, 12 m. W. Dreux. P. 1672.

LUBLAU (Hung. *Lublo*), a town of Northern Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 15 m. N.E. Kesmark. P. 1652. It has paper mills.

LUBLIN, a prov. of Poland, having E. the Russian gov. Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. and N. the provs. Siedlec and Sandomir. Area 11,653 sq. m. P. (1861) 967,205. Soil fertile. Principal rivers, the Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula.

LUBLIN (Pol. *Lubelsk*), a city of Poland, cap. government and prov., in a marshy tract, on l. b. of the Bistrizza, 95 m. S.E. Warsaw. P. (1861) 19,054, many of whom were Jews. It was formerly fortified, and has a citadel. Principal edifices, a town-hall, the Sobieski palace, cathedral, Jews' synagogue, a Piarist college, diocesan schools, civil and military hospitals, orphan asylum, theatre, and a benevolent society. Manufs. of coarse woollen cloths. Trade in corn and Hungarian wines. Three large fairs, each lasting a month, are held here annually, attended by Turks and Armenians.

LUBLINIZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, on the Malapané. P. 2150.

LUBNAIG (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, at the N.E. base of Benedi, 5 m. N.N.W. Calander. It is formed by a branch of the Teith, which expands into Lochs Doine and Voel.

LÜBNU, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. W.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Soula. P. 5800. It has a veterinary institution, botanic gardens, and a pharmaceutical school. It was formerly fortified, and withstood a lengthened siege by Charles XII. of Sweden.

LUBOMI, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 38 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. P. 2850.

LUBRIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. N.E. Almeria. P. 4815. It has extensive mines.

LUBR, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elde, 8 m. E.N.E. Parchim. P. 2100. Manufactures of tobacco.

LÜBTHEEN, a market town of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 10 m. S.S.W. Hagenow. P. 1500.

LUC (LE), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Draguignan. P. 3759. In its vicinity is an extensive glass and crystal factory.—II. (*en-Diois*), dep. Drôme, cap. cant. Die. P. 1046.—III. (*sur Mer*), dep. Calvados, arr. Caen, cant. Douvres. Herring, mackerel, and oyster fishings.

LUCAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 63 m. W. Dublin, with a station on the Gt. S. W. Railway. Ac. 1125. P. 801. The village is beautifully situated on the Liffey. Alt. 162 feet.

LUCAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Ohio. Area 546 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,831.—II. a co. in Iowa. P. 5766.

LUÇAY-LE-MALE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, 20 m. N.N.W. Châteauroux. P. 1733.

LUCA (SAN), a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Geraci. P. 1520.

LUCCA, a prov. of Central Italy, between lat. 43° 45' and 44° 7' N., lon. 10° 12' and 10° 42' E., bounded E. and S. by Tuscany, W. by the Gulf of Genoa and duchy Massa, and N. by Modena. Area 568 sq. m. P. (1862) 256,161. It occupies the central valley of the Serchio, and is considered one of the most fertile regions in Italy. *Luca*, formerly an independent state, was ceded to Tuscany in 1847, annexed to Sardinia in 1860, and is now incorporated in the kingdom of Italy.

LUCCA, a city of Italy, cap. prov. Lucca, on the Serchio, 11 m. N.E. Pisa. P. (1861) 65,435. It has a cathedral containing valuable paintings and curious antiquities; several churches, mostly built of Carrara marble, an unfinished ducal palace, royal lyceum, with a valuable library, a seminary for noble ladies founded by the sister of Napoleon I., a theatre, botanic garden, aqueduct, on 459 arches, for the conveyance of water from Monte Pisano, the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many public fountains. It is an archbishop's see, and has many benevolent institutions. It is the first place in Italy where silk was manufactured, and it still has manufs. of silk and woollen fabrics, and paper, and an active trade in olive oil, etc. Under the Romans it was a municipium, and often the headquarters of Julius Cæsar, and where he made the famous alliance with Crassus and Pompey. In the 12th century it became a free city. In 1805 Napoleon I. erected it into a principality for his sister's husband, Bacciochi. Near it are the reputed baths of Nero, and 11 m. N. ward, in the valley of the Serchio, are the baths of Lucca, a favourite summer watering-place.

LUCCA, a vill. of the isl. Sicily, prov. Girgenti, between Alessandria and Castronuovo. P. 1796.

LUCE, two pas. of Scotland, co. Wigtown.—I. (*New*), on river of the same name, 16 m. W. Newton-Stewart. Ac. 28,929. P. 731.—II. (*Old*), a pa., between the above and Luce Bay, containing the vill. of Glenluce. Ac. 33,798. Pop. of pa. 2800.

LUCE BAY, a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, S.W. coast of Scotland, co. Wigtown, the S. part of which it divides into two peninsulas, terminating in the Mull of Galloway, at the W. entrance of the bay, and Burrow Head at the E. Breadth at entrance 183 m.; at the head, where it receives the small river Luce, about 7 m.; length 16½ m. The quicksands of this bay have often proved destructive to shipping.

LUCE (SAINTE), a comm. and town on the S. coast of the French West India island Martinique, 13 m. S.E. Fort Royal. P. 1040.

**LUCE (SANTA)**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa. P. 2223.

**LUCEA**, a marit. vill. of Jamaica, on its N.W. coast, co. Cornwall, 17½ m. W.S.W. Montego.

**LUCEAU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 21 m. S.W. St Calais. P. 1162.

**LUCENA**, *Ehisana*, a city of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.S.E. Cordova. P. 16,652. It has a church, 2 hospitals, and 2 colleges. Principal manufs., linen and woollen cloths, and pottery wares. Its neighbourhood is famed for fine fruits, especially apricots.—II. prov. and 15 m. N.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on river Lucena. P. 2903.

**LUCENAY**, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*les Aix*), dep. Nièvre, 25 m. S.E. Nevers. P. 2109.—II. (*l'Evêque*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Autun. P. 1206.

**LUCENDA**, a considerable town of South Africa, cap. territory Cazembe, on W. affluent of Lake Nyassi, near lat. 11° 25' S., lon. 31° 35' E.

**LUCERA**, *Luceria*, a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, cap. circ., on a height 12 m. W.N.W. Foggia. P. (1861) 14,787. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a cathedral, formerly a Saracenic mosque, a bishop's palace considered the finest building in Apulia, a *tribunale* appropriated to the public offices, a royal college, and a fine private museum, active trade in cattle and cheese, and three annual fairs. The castle, a quarter m. from the town, is an extensive building.

**LUCERNE (LAKE OF)** (German *Waldstättersee*, or the "Lake of the Four Forest Cantons"), a lake of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons Schwytz, Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne. Length 24 m.; breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to 2 m.; area 41 sq. m.; height of surface above the sea 1380 feet; depth varies from 300 feet near Lucerne to 900 feet near its E. extremity. Shape cruciform, with a prolongation E.ward, called the Bay of Uri, where its banks rise into wild sublimity; its scenery is everywhere picturesque. The Reuss enters it at its S.E., and leaves it at its N.W. end. The city Lucerne, & towns Küsnacht, Brunnen, and Fluelen, are on this lake, on which a steamer plies from end to end twice a day in summer.

**LUCERNE** (German *Lucern*), a canton of Switzerland, near its centre, enclosed by the cantons Schwytz, Zug, Berne, and Unterwalden. Area 480 sq. m. P. (1860) 130,564, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N. Climate temperate; soil generally fertile. Principal river, the Emmen. The canton comprises the lakes Sempach and Baldegg; those of Lucerne and Zug form part of its E. limits. Fruits are plentiful, and wine is made; but the chief branches of industry are cattle-rearing and dairy husbandry. Manufactures mostly domestic. *Lucerne* is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

**LUCERNE**, a city of Switzerland, cap. cant. Lucerne, and one of the three seats of the Swiss diet, on the Reuss, where issuing from the W. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, 25 m. S.S.W. Zurich. P. (1860) 11,522. It is enclosed by a wall and watch-towers. Principal edifices, a cathedral and other churches, several convents, town-hall, arsenal, with ancient armour, two hospitals, an orphan asylum, gaol, theatre, & several covered bridges, adorned with ancient paintings. Its lyceum, with 14 professors, established in an old Jesuit convent, has attached to it an admirable public school. It has manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, and carriages, and a large weekly corn market.

**LUCÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Loir, 7 m. E. La Flèche. P. 2555.

**LUCHON**, France. [*BAGNÈRES DE LUCHON.*]

**LÜCHOW**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 37 m. S.E. Lüneburg, cap. circ., on the Jetze, an affl. of the Elbe. P. 2648.

**LUCIA** (St), a British West India island, windward group, 30 m. S. Martinique. Lat. of the cap. 14° 0' N., lon. 60° 58' W. Area about 250 sq. m. P. (1861) 26,705, most of whom are Roman Catholics, and of French descent; only about one-twentieth are Protestants, all of whom attend places of worship connected with the Episcopal church, there being no other Protestant church on the island. Surface mostly elevated; in the N. & S. marshy; and both there and in the narrow valleys very unhealthy; 30 persons die annually from bites of serpents, which are very abundant. The more elevated parts are covered with thick forests, elsewhere cultivation is rapidly extending. According to a Parliamentary report, the colony is in every respect improving. The revenue of 1861 was 14,227*l.*, and the expenditure 14,137*l.*; exports 96,321*l.*; imports 110,063*l.*; public debt 18,000*l.* More than one-third of the whole imports consisted of British manufactured goods, and of the exports 87,230*l.* in value were sent to the United Kingdom. The duties on imports are very light, and the tariff very simple. In 1861, 6774 hds. of sugar were exported. The chief portion of the revenue is derived from import duties, and the excise rum duties and licences. Reg. shipping (1861) 14 vessels; aggregate burden 667 tons. *St Lucia* is divided into 9 pas.; chief towns, Castries, the cap., Soufriere, and Vieuxfort. The French held it from 1763 to 1803, and the existing laws relative to property, etc., are French. Government vested in a governor, council, and orders of the sovereign in council.

**LUCIDO** (SAN), a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola. P. 3048.

**LUCIGNANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo, 7 m. N.E. Siena. P. 3885.

**LUCIRO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, 11 m. W.S.W. Larino. P. 2465.

**LUCK**, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 170 m. W.N.W. Zytomiers, on the Styr. P. 3650.

**LUCKAU**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 50 m. S.W. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Berste. P. 5000. It has manufs. of woollens and linen; distilleries, and powder mills.

**LUCKENWALDE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 23 m. S.E. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Nuthe, with a station on the Berlin and Anhalt Railway. P. 6300, employed in woollen cloth and linen factories, tanneries, iron works, breweries, and distilleries.

**LUCKER**, a chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Bamborough, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 2½ m. S.S.E. Belford. Ac. 1808. P. 281.

**LUCKHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.S.W. Minehead. Ac. 4126. P. 474.

**LUCKIMPOOR**, a town of Assam, Further India, British dist. Luckimpoor, presid. Bengal, in lat. 27° 19' N., lon. 94° 3' E. Area of district 2950 sq. m. P. 30,000.

**LUCKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 1625. P. 339.

**LUCKNOW** (Hind. *Laksmanavate*), a city of British India, cap. prov. Oude, on the Goomtee, a tributary of the Ganges, 174 m. N.W. Benares. P. estimated at 300,000. It has an imposing external appearance, and is divided into several quarters, some of which contain noble buildings, though others are close and filthy. In some of its buildings Grecian architecture has been imi-

tated; many of its private palaces are filled with European furniture. Principal edifice, the *Imam-barah* or mausoleum of Asoph-ad-Dowlah, a fine building. It has a Christian church, an observatory, an hospital and dispensary, and a military cantonment of the British, 4 m. N.W. the city. Between the city and the decaying country seat, Constantia, is the Delkusha park, with an extensive menagerie. In 1857, the British garrison was long besieged by the rebels, and relieved partially by Havelock, and completely by Lord Clyde.

LUCKNOW, a post town of New South Wales, 149 m. W. Sydney.

LUCKPUT, a town of India, Cutch, presid. Bombay, on the Koree or E. branch of the Indus, here 200 yards across and only 4 feet deep.

LUCCO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Aquila, on Lake Fucino, 5 m. S. Avezzano. P. 2748.

LUCCI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Aquila. P. 2125.

LUÇON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, arr. and 17 m. W. Fontenay, in a marshy plain, about 8 m. from the sea, to which it is united by a navigable canal, 10 m. in length. P. 5637. It has a communal college, linen factories, manufactures of porcelain, and animal manure, oilseed crushing mills, and an active trade. Imports consist principally of phosphate of bones, of which 5000 tons were imported in 1863, hewn stone and timber. Exports are of grain, dry vegetables, linseed cake, colza, and oak timber for the imperial navy.

LUÇON, Philippine Islands. [LUZON.]

LUÇ-DE-BÉARN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arr. Oléron, cant. Monein. P. 2175.

LUCON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.W. Leominster. Ac. 1017. P. 174.

LUCY-LE-BOIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cant. Avalon. P. 937.

LUDAMAR, a state of W. Africa, on the N.E. of Senegambia, and on the borders of the Sahara. P. Mohammedan. Chief town Benown.

LUDBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 25 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the E. Lincolnshire Railway, N. Louth. Ac. 2250. P. 401.

LUDCHURCH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. S.E. Narberth. Ac. 1607. P. 264.

LUD, *Lydda* and *Diospolis*, a considerable vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, 2 m. N.E. Ramleh, with a large decayed church of St George. It was ruined by a Mongol tribe in 1271.

LUDDENEN, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3½ m. W. Halifax, with a station on the Manchester and Leeds Railway.

LUDDENHAM, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 10 m. from Liverpool.

LUDDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. W.N.W. Feversham. Ac. 1438. P. 264.

LUDDSDOWN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Ac. 1983. P. 279.

LUDDINGTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 13 m. W.S.W. Burton-on-Humber. Ac. 3680. P. 1264.—II. (*in the Brook*), cos. Huntingdon and Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 580. P. 103.

LUDE (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., on the Loir, 10 m. E.S.E. La Flèche. P. 3778.

LÜDENSCHIED, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 23 m. S.W. Arnsberg. P. 3810. It has factories of cutlery, brass, and iron wares.

LUDFORD, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Hereford and Salop, ½ m. S.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1867. P. 319.—II. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 3310. P. 818.

LUDGERSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. E.S.E. Bicester. Ac. 2430. P. 536.—II. a pa. and disfranchised bor., co. Wilts, 16 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1773. P. 595.

LUDGVAN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. Penzance. Ac. 4584. P. 3480.

LUDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 11½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2977. P. 884. It has a church of the 15th century.

LÜDINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. S.S.W. Münster. P. 1750.

LUDITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. Elnbogen, on l. b. of the Strzela, 56 m. W. Prague. P. 1800.

LUDLOW, a par. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Salop, at the confluence of the Corve and Teme, 25 m. S. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 240. P. of parl. bor. 5171. It has a cruciform pa. church, a free school founded by Edward IV., assembly rooms, and remains of a magnificent castle. Arthur, son of Henry VII., was here married to Catherine of Aragon. The bor. sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 382.

LUDLOW, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 80 m. S. Montpelier.—II. Massachusetts, 82 m. W.S.W. Boston.

LUDWIGSBURG, a city of Württemberg, cap. circ., 1 m. W. the Neckar, and 8 m. N. Stuttgart. P. (1861) 11,201. Chief edifices, its palace, with gallery of paintings, and gardens, churches, an arsenal, theatre, military school, lyceum, orphan asylum, workhouse, an institution for poor children, a cannon foundry, and manufs. of woolen, cotton, and linen fabrics, earthenware, buttons, leather, needles, and jewellery.—*Ludwig's Canal*, Bavaria, unites the Altmühl with the Regnitz. [ALTMÜHL.]

LUDWIGSLUST, a market town of North Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 m. E. Schwerin, with a station on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway. P. 5800. It has a tobacco factory and paper mills.

LUDWIGSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 39 m. N. Baireuth. P. 885.

LUDWORTH, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 9 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Friith. P. 1640.

LUFFENHAM, two pas. of Engl., co. Rutland.—I. (*North*), 5 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Ac. 1999. P. 491.—II. (*South*), 6½ m. W.S.W. Stamford. Ac. 1417. P. 400.—Luffenham has a station on the Midland Railway, 6 m. S.W. Stamford.

LUFFINCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.S.W. Holsworthy. Ac. 971. P. 71.

LUFTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Ac. 292. P. 31.

LUGA, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg, on the Luga. P. 1800. The Luga, a navigable river, enters the Gulf of Finland 75 m. W.S.W. St Petersburg. Length 150 m.

LUGAGNANO (*Fundus Lucarianus*), a town of N. Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. P. 4794, in the valley of the Arda. It has rich pasture-land.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, one of the 3 caps. of the cant. Ticino, on the N. shore of the Lake of Lugano, 16 m. S. Bejinzona. P. 5397. It has two churches, theatre, manufs. of silks, leather, and iron goods, and various printing and bookselling establishments, and it is an entrepôt of the trade between Italy and Switzerland. Near it are numerous grottos.

LUGANO (LAKE OF), *Lacus Ceresius*, a lake of Switzerland and North Italy, between the lakes Maggiore and Como, and about 190 feet higher than these. Shape very irregular. Greatest length 20 m., average breadth 1 m. Area 19 sq. m. It is mostly enclosed by lofty, abrupt, and

wooded mountains, is of great, and in some places unfathomed depth, and discharges its surplus waters by the river Tresa into Lake Maggiore. An active navigation is carried on along its shores.

**LUGANSK**, a market town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, 100 m. N.N.W. Taganrog, on the Lugan. It has a cannon foundry and coal mines, from which the Russian fleet in the Black Sea were supplied with coal.

**LUGAR**, Scotland, co. Ayr, a beautiful affluent of the river Ayr, which it joins near Catrine.—**Lugar**, a vill., is in the pa. of Auchinleck. P. 753.

**LUGDE**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 27 miles S.S.E. Minden, on the Emmer. P. 3500. It has paper mills and mineral springs.

**LUGG**, a river of England and Wales, rises in cos. Radnor and Hereford, joins the Wye near Mordiford, Hereford. Length about 40 miles.

**LUGNANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Terni. P. 1407.

**LUGNAQUILLA**, a mountain of Irel., Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6 m. S.E. Donard. Height 3039 feet.

**LUGNY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 11 m. N. Macon. P. 1302.

**LUGO**, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Lugo, on the Minho, 48 m. E.N.E. Santiago. P. 7269. It is enclosed by walls, and has a Gothic cathedral of the 12th century, and manufs. of Morocco leather and thread stockings. Its mineral baths were famous in the time of the Romans. Area of prov. 3785 sq. m. P. (1857) 424,186.

**LUGO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ravenna, 32 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. P. 8474. It is important as a place of trade, and has a large annual fair from September 1st to 19th.

**LUGOSZ** (DEUTSCH and WALLACHISCH), two market towns of S.E. Hungary, co. Krasso, on the Theiss, 32 m. E.S.E. Temesvar. P. 6600.

**LUGVING**, Denmark. [LYGKUM KLOSTER.]

**LUGWARDINE**, a pa. of Engl., co. & 3 m. E.N.E. Hereford, on the Lugg. Ac. 2097. P. 748.

**LURATSCHOWITZ**, a vill. of Moravia, circ. and 14 m. E.S.E. Hradisch. P. 825. Has saline baths.

**LURING**, an island of Scotland, co. Argyll, off its W. coast, pa. Kilbrandon, separated from Seil Island on the N. by a strait about 300 yards in width. Length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. (with pa.) 521, employed in slate quarrying. Surface rather low.

**LUIS** (Sr), a prov. of the Argentine Confederation, South America. Area 24,151 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,000. Cap. San Luis, pop. 5000.

**LUIJAN** or **LUXAN**, a river of the Argentine Confederation, joins the Plata estuary from the W. 23 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by railway. On its rt. b. is the town of Lujan.

**LUKA** and **LUKHOKI**, two towns of the Punjab, between the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab rivers, on the route from Ferozpoor to Mooltan.

**LUKSI**, a marit. vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, on the channel of Talanta, 12 m. N.N.E. Thebes. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Anthedon*.

**LUKKEE** (NORTHERN & SOUTHERN), two towns of Sindh; the former in ruins, and 12 m. S.E. Shikarpore; the latter on the Indus, near the entrance of the Lukkee Pass, S. of Sehwan.

**LUKKEE MOUNTAINS**, a range in Sindh, connected with the Atala or Brahooic Mountains of Beloochistan. The *Lukkee* is known in its different parts by the names of *Eere Lukkee*, *Daran Lukkee*, and *Hallar Lukkee*. These mountains are in general of recent formation, and contain a large quantity of marine remains. Some parts appear to be more ancient, and contain copper, lead, and antimony. Culminating points of the range, from 1500 to 2000 feet above the sea. The centre of the range is in lat.  $26^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $67^{\circ}$   $50'$  E.

**LUKOJANOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, on the Tescha. P. 2220.

**LUKOW**, a town of Poland, gov. of Lublin, and 17 m. S. Siedlec. P. 3320, comprising many Jews.

**LULEA**, a navigable river of North Sweden, læn Pitea, enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 60 m. S.W. Tornea, after a S. course of 200 miles.

**LULEA**; a seaport of Sweden, læn Pitea, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Lulea-Elf, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 62 m. W.S.W. Tornea. P. 1581.

**LULLINGSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 14 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Ac. 1530. P. 63.

**LULLINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Derby,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 2983. P. 625.—II. co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Frome. Ac. 687. P. 137.—III. co. Sussex,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Hailsham. Ac. 1162. P. 16.

**LULLWORTH** (EAST and WEST), two pas. of England, co. Dorset,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Waream. Ac. 4364. P. 897.—*Lullworth Cove* is a deep and narrow inlet of the sea, surrounded by lofty cliffs, with 21 feet water at low tide.

**LUMARZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Chiavari. P. 3208.

**LUMBERLAND**, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 96 m. S.W. Albany.

**LUMBIER**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. E.S.E. Pamplona, between the rivers Salazare and Irate. P. 2143.

**LUMBERALES** and **LUMBERAS**, two market towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Salamanca. P. 2492, with some Roman antiquities.—II. prov. and 28 m. S. Logroño. P. 1300.

**LUMESZANE**, two contiguous vills. of Northern Italy, prov. and 8 m. N. Brescia. United pop. 3657. The valley of Lumez, watered by the Gobbia, is celebrated for its fine climate and its fertility. The vills. have various iron manufactories.

**LUMLEY** (GREAT), a chapelry of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Durham. Ac. 2410. P. 1555, mostly employed in collieries.—II. (*Little*), a smaller chapelry adjoining. P. 373.

**LUMMEN**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 8 m. W.N.W. Hasselt. P. 2891.

**LUMPHANAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 24 m. W.S.W. Aberdeen. P. 1251. Macbeth is said to have been slain here.

**LUMPKIN**, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in N. of Georgia. Area 546 sq. m. P. 4194 free, 432 slaves.

**LUNAIRE** (Sr), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, on the English Channel, 4 m. W. St Malo. P. 1247.

**LUNAN**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, on a beautiful inlet of the N. Sea, 3 m. S.S.W. Montrose. P. 259.

**LUNAS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Herault, cap. cant., 7 m. W.S.W. Lodeve. P. 1407. Its neighbourhood produces famous cheese.

**LUNAWAURA**, a small state of India, in the Rewa Caunta division of Gujerat, between lat.  $22^{\circ}$   $50'$  and  $23^{\circ}$   $16'$  N., lon.  $73^{\circ}$   $21'$  and  $73^{\circ}$   $47'$  E. Area 900 sq. m. This state was long distracted by misrule and by civil war, consequent on the claims of succession by two brothers. In 1819 it came under the protection of Britain, who supported the reigning prince, and thus ended the civil war. Revenue from land 80,000 to a lac of rupees annually.

**LUNAY**, a vill. of France, dep. Loire-et-Cher, 6 m. W. Vendome. P. 1628.

**LUNCARLY**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. Perth, pa. Redgorton, with a station on the Perth and Forfar Railway. Pop. (returned with pa.) employed in a linen bleachery. The Danes were here defeated by Kenneth III. in 990.

**LUND**, *Londinum Gothorum*, a city of Sweden, læn and 14 m. N.E. Malmö. P. (1861) 8680. Its cathedral is an archbishop's see, and its famous

university, founded in 1668, has 25 professors and an average of 500 students. It has a library of 40,000 printed vols. and 1000 MSS., museums of science and art, an observatory, chemical laboratory, and a botanic garden.

LUND, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 7 m. N.W. Beverley. Ac. 2950. P. 565.

LUNDBURG, a vill. of Silesia, circ. and dist. Brinn. P. 2200.

LUNDIE and FOWLIS-EASTER, a united pa. of Scotland; cos. Forfar and Perth, 8 m. W.N.W. Dundee. Ac. 4296. P. 759.

LUNDIN MILL, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Largo. P. 593.

LUNDY ISLE, England, co. Devon, in the entrance of the Brit. Channel, 12 m. N.N.W. Hartland Point, length 3 m. Ac. nearly 2000. P. 48. The island is surrounded by a rampart of rocks, except at one narrow opening on its E. side; it has a mansion-house, lighthouse on site of St Anne's Chapel, and produces excellent butter. It was anciently a stronghold of pirates.

LUNDYE, or river of Panjkora, in Afghanistan, and a principal tributary of the Cabool river, which it joins from the N., 12 m. N.N.E. Peshawar.

LUNE, a river of England, rises in the mountains of co. Westmoreland, and flows through the N. of the co. Lancaster, into the Irish Sea, which it enters at Sunderland Point by a broad estuary. Length 50 m. Chief affluent, the Greta. It is navigable for large vessels to Lancaster.

LÜNEBURG, a town of North-West Germany, Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on l. b. of the Ilmenau, and on the Hanover and Harburg Railway, 89 m. N.N.E. Hanover. P. (1861) 14,411. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a castle, town-hall, military academy for nobles, a gymnasium, and cavalry barracks. Manufs. woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and soap, and an active transit trade between Hamburg and the interior of Germany.—The Landrostei, or dist. of *Lüneburg*, has an area of 4488 sq. m. P. (1861) 367,669. Mostly covered by the Lüneburg heath.

LÜNEBURG or MALAGAUSH, a maritime town of British N. America, Nova Scotia, cap. co., on its S.E. coast, 38 m. S.W. Halifax. P. (1861) 19,632.

LUNEGIANA, a former canton of Central Italy, cap. Pontremoli, united to Parma since Lucca was made over to Tuscany.

LUNEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 14 m. E.N.E. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Vidourle, and on the canal of Lunel. P. 6737. It has a comm. college, brandy distilleries, and a trade in wine and raisins.

LÜNEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. & 28 m. N.W. Arnsberg, on the Lippe. P. 5640. It has manufs. of tobacco and woollen goods.

LUNENBERG, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. part of Virginia. Area 410 sq. m. P. (1860) 4678 free, 7305 slaves.—II. a township, Vermont, on the Connecticut, 47 m. E.N.E. Montpelier.—III. a tnsph., Massachusetts, 46 m. N.W. Boston.

LUNERAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. Dieppe, cant. Bacqueville. P. 1902.

LUNÉVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arr., on the Vezouze, near its junction with the Meurthe, 15 m. S.E. Nancy. P. 15,928. It has a palace, long the residence of Stanislaus, king of Poland; extensive cavalry barracks, hospitals, Jews' synagogue, & a theatre, with manufactures of woollen cloth, yarn, and gloves. It is celebrated for the treaty of 1801, between the Emp. of Germany and Napoleon I., on the basis of the peace of Campo-Formio.

LUNGA, an islet off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyll,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Scarba. P. 8. The strait between these islands is remarkable for violence of its currents.

LUNGERN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, near its S. extremity, 8 m. S.W. Sarnen. P. 1541. It is situated near the small lake of Lungern, recently in part drained by a tunnel.

LUNG-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Quang-si, after a tortuous S.E. course of 300 m. joins the Hong-kiang or Ta-kiang. Chief cities on its banks, Kin-Yuen and Lieu-tchou.

LUNGRO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, dist. and 6 m. S.W. Castro-Villari. P. 5088.

LUNGWITZ (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous vills. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. W.S.W. Chemnitz. United pop. 5140.

LUNI, *Luna*, a ruined city of Northern Italy, Sardinia, about 4 m. S.E. Sarzana.

LUNI, a town of Spain, in the Pyrénées, prov. and 28 m. N. Zaragoza. P. 1259.

LUNZENAU, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 12 m. N.W. Chemnitz. P. 2568. It has paper mills on the Mulde.

LUPARA, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Larino. P. 1864.

LUPO (SAN), a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto. P. 1716.

LUPPITT, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N. Honiton. Ac. 4293. P. 714.

LUPSA, a market town of Transylvania, co. Thorenburg, 27 m. N.W. Karlsburg, with 2373 inhabitants, and 5 Greek churches.

LUQUE, *Aglaminor*, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 3752.

LURAS, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Tempio. P. 1812.

LURATE, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 2644.

LURCY, two comms. and mkt. towns of France.—I. (*le Bourg*), dep. Nièvre, 25 m. S.E. Cosne. P. 1205.—II. (*Lery*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Moulins. P. 3166. It has manufactures of earthenwares.

LURE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. arr., on the Ognon, 16 m. E.N.E. Vesoul. P. 3537. It has a comm. college, and trade in leather, iron, corn, and cheese.

LURGAN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Belfast and Ulster Rail. P. 7772. Alt. 175 ft. Has a pa. church, Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, bridewell, union workhouse, 3 branch banks, and manufs. of linens and muslins.—II. a pa., co. Cavan, containing the town of Virginia. Ac. 10,553. P. 4172.

LURGASHALL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Petworth. Ac. 4850. P. 727.

LURGH HILL, Banffshire, Scotland, 6 m. S. Culen, 1016 feet above the sea.

LURI, a comm. and market town of Corsica, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. N. Bastia. P. 1807.

LURIECO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, Montbrison, cant. St Jean-Soleymieux. P. 1192.

LURISTAN, *Syro-Media*, a div. of West Persia, comprising the mountainous Bakhtiyari country.

LURO, a river and small town of European Turkey. The river enters the Gulf of Arta, after a S. course of 40 m. The town, 6 m. above.

LURROO or DURROO, a town of N. India, Cashmere, 8 m. S. Islamabad.

LURS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, 6 m. E.N.E. Forcalquier. P. 952.

LUS or LUSSA, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 25° and 26° N., lon. 65° 30' and 67° E., having W. and N. the provs. Mukran and

Jhalawan, E. Sinde, and S. the Indian Ocean. Estim. area 5200 sq. m. P. 60,000. It is mountainous on its frontiers, and fertile only along the banks of the Poorally and its affluents. Chief towns, Belah the cap., Someeance, and Lyaree.

LUSATIA, an old division of Germany, with the title of margraviate, now forming the circ. Bautzen, in Saxony, and part of the govs. Potsdam, Frankfurt, and Liegnitz, in the kgdm. of Prussia.

LUSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 760. P. 132.

LUSCIANO, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 3773.

LUSERNA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. P. 1553.

LUSEVERA, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine, dist. Tarcento. P. of comm. 1921.

LUSA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Rovigo, dist. Sendinara. P. of comm. 2398.

LUSIGNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Vonne, 14 m. S.W. Poitiers. P. 2512. Remarkable as the cradle of the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the crusades.

LUSIGNY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, 8 m. E.S.E. Troyes. P. 1146. Here, in 1814, terms of peace were offered by the Allies and rejected by Napoleon I.

LUSK, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, 3 m. W. Rush. Ac. 16,183. P. 5044; do. of vill. 639.

LUSS, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Dumbarton, on L. Lomond. Ac. 28,844. P. 831.

LUSSAC, several comm. and market towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 24 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. P. 2520.—II. (*les Châteaux*), dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Montmorillon. P. 1754.—III. (*les Eglises*), dep. H. Vienne, 16 m. N.N.E. Bellac. P. 1787.

LUSSIN, an isl. in G. of Quarnero. [LOSSINI.]

LUSSIN-PICCOLO and LUSSIN-GRANDE, two towns of Austria, Istria, in the island Lussin or Lossini, Gulf of Quarnero, off the S.E. coast.—I. cap. dist., on a wide bay. P. 3520.—II. dist. and 1 m. S.E. Lake Piccolo. P. 4250.

LUSTENAU, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. Vorarlberg, on the Upper Rhine, 7 m. S.S.W. Bregenz. P. 3050.

LUSTLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N.W. Chudleigh. Ac. 2939. P. 322.

LÜTENBURG, a town of Denmark, duchy of Holstein, 58 m. N.E. Glückstadt, on a small riv., 2 m. from the Baltic. P. 2100.

LÜTHOLDSORF, town, Switz. [COURROUX.]

LUTOMIERSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kalice, 27 m. N.E. Sieradz. P. 1600.

LUTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 19 m. S.E. Bedford, on the Lea. Ac. of pa. 15,750. P. (1861) 17,821; do. of town 15,329. It is pleasantly situated between ranges of the Chiltern hills; has a Gothic church, a national school, poor's hospital, union workhouse, market house, and manufactures of straw hats.

LUTRY, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the L. of Geneva, 3 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. P. 2545.

LÜTSCHINE, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, formed by the torrent White Lüttschine, which traverses the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Black Lüttschine, which passes Grindelwald. They unite at the hamlet Zweilüttschiner, and the river falls into the lake of Brienz in the S.W.

LUTTER-AM-BARENBERGE, a market town of Germany, duchy and 23 m. S.S.W. Brunswick, dist. Harz. P. 1100. Here, in 1626, Tilly defeated Christian IV., king of Denmark.

LUTTERBACH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.

Haut-Rhin, 15 m. N. Altkirch, on an isl. formed by the Dolleren. P. 1602.

LUTTERWORTH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. S.S.W. Leicester, on the Mid. Co. Railway. Ac. of pa. 1890. P. 2289. The town, on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, has a church, containing a part of the pulpit, and a portrait of its rector, the reformer Wycliffe, who died here in 1384. Manufs. of hosiery and ribbons employ the population.

LUTTICH, a town of Belgium. [LIEGE.]

LUTTON, a pa. of Engl., cos. Huntingdon and Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1509. P. 196.

LÜTTINGHAUSEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. S.E. Düsseldorf. P. 980.

LÜTZELFLÜH, a town of Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Trachselwald. P. 3254.

LÜTZELHAUSEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cant. Molsheim. P. 1556.

LÜTZEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 9 m. S.E. Merseburg. P. 2230. It is memorable for the battle of 6th Nov. 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden defeated the Austrians and lost his life; and for that of 2d May 1813, between the French under Napoleon I., and the allied Russian and Prussian forces, in which the latter were defeated.

LUTZENBERG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell. P. 981. Manufs. embroidery.

LUTZK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Styr, 40 m. S.E. Vladimir. P. 3650.

LUVINO or LUINO, a town of North-Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese, on the Lago Maggiore, cap. dist. P. 2330. It is a place of large trade.

LUXBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Dunster. Ac. 3740. P. 521, employed in extensive iron works.

LUXEMBOURG (GRAND DUCHY OF), a state of Europe, bounded E. and N.E. by Rhenish Prussia, S. by France, and W. by Namur (Belgium). It was annexed to Belgium, but dismembered by the Revolution of 1830, and in 1839 divided between Belgium and the Netherlands.—*Dutch Luxembourg* or *Luxemburg*, the E. portion, a prov. of the Netherlands, forms a state of the Germanic Confederation belonging to the king of the Netherlands. Area 990 sq. m. P. (1863) 202,313.—*Belgian Luxembourg*, a prov. of Belgium in the S.E., forms the W. part of the old grand duchy. Area 1710 sq. m. P. (1861) 203,597. It is traversed by several branches of the Ardenne mntns., is well wooded, and has many marshes. It is divided into the arrs. Arlon (the cap.), Neufchâteau, and Marche-en-Famene.—*French Luxembourg*, an old division of France, in the prov. Lorraine, is now comprised in the dep. Moselle.

LUXEMBURG (German *Lützelburg*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. Grand Duchy Luxembourg, on the Alzette, 17 m. E.S.E. Arlon. P. (1861) 12,170. It stands partly on a rocky height & partly in the plain below, communicating by flights of steps, and zig-zag streets, impassable by carriages. Its works have been greatly strengthened of late years, and its Federal fortress is garrisoned by 6000 Prussian troops. It has an atheneum, public library, and a small museum; cannon foundry and iron forges; and manufs. of linens, leather, and tobacco. *Luxemburg* was taken by the French in 1795, and made cap. dep. des Forêts.

LUXEUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, 10 m. N.W. Lure, at the foot of the Vosges mntns. P. (1861) 3855. Its warm and cold mineral baths, known to the Romans, are much frequented; and it has manufactures of paper, hardware, and cutlery.

**LUXOR** (*El kousr*, "the palaces"), a vill. of Upper Egypt, on rt. b. of the Nile,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Carnac, on a portion of the site of ancient Thebes, and having one of the most magnificent anc. temples extant.

**LUXULION**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Lostwithiel. Ac. 5354. P. 1329.

**LUXNES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Tours. P. 2057. Some of the houses are excavated in the limestone rock, on which stands an old castle. During the revolution of 1793, it was called *Roche-sur-Loire*.

**LUZA**, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, joins the Jug, an affl. of the Dvina. Length 200 miles.

**LUZARCHES** and **LUZECH**, two comm. and towns of France.—I, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., arr. Pontoise. P. 1478.—II, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Cahors. P. 1925.

**LUZEN BARRÈGES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Pyrénées, 11 m. S.S.E. Argèdes. P. 1641. It has a church, formerly a citadel, built by the Knights Templars. Manufs. of mixed silk and woollen stuffs, called *barrèges*. Near it are the thermal baths of St Sauveur.

**LUZERN**, a canton of Switzerland. [LUCERNE.]

**LUZERNE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N.E. part of Pennsylvania, on N. branch of the Susquehanna. Area 1265 sq. m. P. (1860) 90,244.—II, a township, co. Fayette, 12 m. N.W. Union town.—III, New York, co. Warren, on the Hudson river, E. bank.

**LUZON**, the most N. & largest of the Philippine islands, E. Archipelago, mostly between lat.  $12^{\circ} 30'$  and  $18^{\circ} 45'$  N., lon.  $119^{\circ} 45'$  and  $124^{\circ} 15'$  E. Estimated area 56,000 sq. m.; of the Spanish portion, 30,803 sq. m. P. of the Spanish portion 1,822,200. Shape very irregular; shores rocky, and indented by numerous bays, the principal being the Bay of Manila, on its W. coast. N. part, granite and recent volcanic rocks, with secondary and tertiary deposits, and coal; S. part almost wholly volcanic. Surface very varied; in a great part mountainous, with some active volcanoes; it is highly picturesque and well wooded. N. of Manila is an extensive and fertile plain on which rice and tobacco are extensively grown. Other important products are indigo, coffee, sugar, cocco, wax, ebony, rock salt, gold, iron, and copper. The inhabitants consist mostly of Malays, partly independent, and partly subordinate to the Spanish colonists. The wilder parts are inhabited by the uncivilised Papuan race of the Archipelago, and in the towns and cultivated districts some Chinese are settled. Luzon is divided into 18 provs.; chief towns Manila, the cap. of the Spanish dominions in the W. Cavité, Bidondo, Santa Cruz, and Apari.

**LUZY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Châteaun-Clignon. P. 3212.

**LUZZARA**, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Parma, prov. Reggio, 4 m. N. Guastala, near the Po. It has a large "school of charity," founded in 1802, and manufs. of chip bonnets. The French gained a victory over the Imperialists here in 1702. P. 7461.

**LUZZI**, a town of South Italy, prov. circ., and 11 m. N. Cosenza. P. 4042.

**LYAREE**, a marit. town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, on the Poorally, 38 m. S. Belah, and with manufactures of carpets and coasting trade.

**LYBSTER**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron, 11 m. S.W. Wick. P. 745, partly employed in herring fishery. A harbour of refuge has been constructed here by Government.

**LYCH**, a vill. of E. Prussia, Silesia, circ. and dist. Gumbinnen. P. 3500.

**LYCHEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 48 m. N. Berlin. P. 1970.

**LYCIA**, a region of Asia Minor, forming the S.W. portion of the peninsula, opposite the isl. of Rhodes. Its shores are formed by the bold promontories of Mount Taurus, with deep inlets and bays. In early times it was incorporated with the Persian empire, and was afterwards a Roman prov. Very ancient architectural remains cover its surface.

**LYCOMING**, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 927 sq. m. P. (1860) 37,399.

—II, a township in same co., on Lycoming creek, an affl. of the Susquehanna.

**LYBBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Bishop's-castle. Ac. 7520. P. 1025.

**LYDD**, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 3 m. S.S.W. Romney, of which cinque port it was formerly a member. Ac. of pa. 13,503. P. 1667. Accumulations of shingle have destroyed the port, and the town is now a poor vill., 1 m. inland.

**LYDDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Dover. Ac. 1422. P. 198.

**LYDFORD**, three pas. of England.—I, co. Devon, on a small river of same name, 7 m. N.N.E. Tavistock. Ac. 56,333. P. 2815. The pa. extends over the waste of Dartmoor. The vill. has fallen into decay.—II, (*East*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 706. P. 178.—III, (*West*), same co.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Castle-Carey. Ac. 1900. P. 320.

**LYDHAM**, a pa. of England and Wales, cos. Montgomery and Salop,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Bishop's-castle. Ac. 3068. P. 205.

**LYDIA**, a maritime prov., Asia Minor, in the W. **LYDIARD**, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I, (*Bishop's*), 5 m. W.N.W. Taunton. Ac. 4686. P. 1459.—II, (*St Lawrence*), 4 m. N.E. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 2697. P. 644.

**LYDIATE**, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Halsall, 4 m. W.S.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 1995. P. 848.

**LYDLINCH**, a pa., England, co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 2446. P. 404.

**LYDNEY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and  $16\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on rt. b. of the Severn and on South Wales Railway. Ac. of pa. 8073. P. 2889.

**LYDOCH** (LOCH), Scotl., co. Perth, in the moor of Rannoch, 6 m. E. Kingshouse. Length 7 m.

**LYDKUMKLOSTER**, a town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, cap. dist., 19 m. W. Appenrade. P. 1200.

**LYK** or **OLK**, a town of E. Prussia. [LICK.]

**LYKENS**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 26 m. N. Harrisburg.

**LYKINS**, a co. of United States, North America, Kansas. P. 4980.

**LYMAN**, two townships, U. S., North America.—I, Maine, 72 m. S.W. Augusta.—II, New Hampshire, in the N. part.

**LYME**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I, Connecticut, 37 m. S.E. Hartford.—II, New York, 12 m. W. Watertown.—III, New Hampshire, 53 m. N.W. Concord.—IV, Ohio, 99 m. N.E. Columbus.

**LYME-REGIS**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, town, and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the River Lyme, at its extremity in the English Channel, 22 m. W. Dorchester. Ac. of pa. 1499. P. (1861) 2537; do. of parl. bor. 2318. Exports (1862) 2511. Alt. 55 ft. Vessels belonging to the port, 13; tons, 1506; in 1862, 516 vessels (tonnage, 21,395) entered and cleared. Customs revenue (1862) 3604. It has a handsome church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, almshouse, old town-hall, assembly rooms, custom-house, and a harbour consisting of two piers, forming a basin, useful as a refuge for small vessels. Its trade has greatly declined. The bor. sends one

member to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 245. In 1558 the first engagement with the Spanish Armada took place off Lyme. In 1672, the Dutch fleet was defeated here by the English. Admiral Summers, discoverer of the Bermudas, was born here.

LYMINGE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N. Hythe. Ac. 4594. P. 938.

LYMINGTON, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, in the New Forest, on a navigable river of same name, and communicating with a suburb, close to its mouth in the English Channel, 12 m. S.W. Southampton, to which the port is subordinate. Ac. of pa. 2377. P. of parl. bor. (1861) 2621. It is situated on a steep declivity, has many houses for the accommodation of sea-bathers, a church subordinate to Boldre, a union workhouse, town-hall, theatre, baths, and custom-house, ship-building yards, and salt works. The harbour admits vessels of 600 tons, but has little trade. Steamers ply to Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 328. It is a polling-place for S. division of co.—II. a pa., co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Ilchester. Ac. 1602. P. 341.

LYMM, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Nether Knutsford. Ac. 4840. P. 3156.

LYMPNE or LIMNE, *Portus Lemanis*, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. W. Hythe. Ac. 4284. P. 3769.

LYMPESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W. Axbridge. Ac. 1966. P. 496.

LYMPSTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Exeter. Ac. 1400. P. 1122.

LYNCH or LINCH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1220. P. 111.

LYNCHBURG, a vill. of U. S., North America, Virginia, on James River, and on rail., 124 m. W.S.W. Richmond. P. 6853. It has tobacco factories, a cotton mill, and an iron foundry.

LYNCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, contiguous to Bath, within the parl. boundary of which it is included. Ac. 1845. P. 9900. It has a Roman Catholic college.

LYNDHURST, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Hants, in the centre of the New Forest, 8 m. W.S.W. Southampton. Ac. 3618. P. 1522. Here is the "King's House," or official residence of the lord warden of the forest. All the forest courts are held at Lyndhurst. Alt. 180 feet. In vicinity is the spot where William Rufus was slain by the arrow of Sir W. Tyrel.

LYNDON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. S.E. Oakham. Ac. 902. P. 126.

LYNDON, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 44 m. N.E. Montpelier.

LYNE, a river of Scotland, co. Peebles, rises on the borders of co. Edinburgh, and flows S. for 20 m., into the Tweed, above Peebles.

LYNE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Peebles, on the Lyne, united with MEGGET, 8 m. distant. Ac. 17,292. P. 134.

LYNEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Wootton-Bassett. Ac. 3242. P. 1034.

LYNESACK, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, 7 m. N.E. Barnard Castle. Ac. 5946. P. 1120.

LYNG, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.N.E. East-Dereham. Ac. 1899. P. 590.—II. co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bridgewater. Ac. 1409. P. 390.

LYNGBYE, a market town of Denmark, in the island Seeland, 7 m. N.N.W. Copenhagen. P. 1000. Near it is a royal summer palace.

LYNN, a co., U. S., North America, Iowa. P. (1860) 18,947.

LYNN, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 9 m. N.E. Boston. P. (1860) 19,083. It is much frequented by sea-bathers, and is famous for the manuf. of ladies' shoes, of which 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pairs are made annually.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Lehigh.

LYNN, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 1 m. N. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 1205. P. 62.—II. (*West*), 1 m. W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 1619. P. 469.

LYNN-REGIS or KING'S-LYNN, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport, and town of England, co. Norfolk, on the E. side of the estuary of the Great Ouse, 9 m. from the North Sea, and 26½ m. N.E. Ely, on the E. Anglian Railway. Ac. of bor., including 2 pas., 2675. P. 11,636. It is divided into several parts by four small navigable rivers, called fleets, and is defended on the land side by a fosse and strong bastions. Customs rev. (1862) 17,726*l*. Exports (1861) 29,824*l*. Vessels belonging to the port, 92; tons, 12,961. In 1862, 1870 vessels of 157,497 tons entered and cleared the port. Chief buildings, St Margaret's church, the chapel of St Nicholas, All-Saints' church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a free grammar school, a Lancastrian school, several poor's hospitals, guild-hall, gaol, theatre, library, mechanics' institute, custom-house, market-house, and fort. The harbour is capacious, the river being here about 1000 feet in breadth, but the approach is obstructed by shifting sands. Spring tides rise 18 feet. The trade of Lynn is rapidly increasing. Principal imports, coal, wine, timber, hemp, and Canadian produce. Exports corn and wool. It has ship-yards, breweries, iron foundries, cork, rope, and tobacco manufactures. Steamers ply to Hull. It is a polling-place for W. division of co. The bor. sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 874.

LYNTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the English Channel, 13 m. E.N.E. Ilfracombe. Ac. 7193. P. 1043.

LYON, *Lugdunum* (Engl. *Lyons*), a city, France, cap. dep. Rhône, on the Rhône and Saône, which unite below the city, lat. 45° 45' 44" N., lon. 4° 49' 34" E. By rail. 218 m. S.S.E. Paris, 218 m. N.W. Marseille, and 100 m. W.S.W. Geneva. P. (1861) 313,803. Altitude 532 feet. It consists of the city proper, on a peninsula between the rivers, and numerous suburbs, surrounded by gardens and vineyards; is the seat of a national court, and of a university academy for the depts. Rhône, Loire, and Aix; the residence of many foreign consuls; and has a chamber of commerce, a mint, a national college, seminary, and a library of 130,000 vols., museum, botanic garden, school of design, and an Imperial veterinary school. *Lyons*, the second city of France in regard to pop. and commercial importance, is a fortified town, having fortifications extending in a circle of 13 miles on the heights. Among the public buildings are the hôtel-de-ville, the finest in France, hôtel-Dieu, church of St Jean, theatre, & the Palais des Beaux Arts. The Rhône and Saône are crossed by 19 or 20 bridges. Its 28 quays are the best, and its grand square (the *Place Bellecours*) is the largest in Europe. *Lyons* has manufs. of all kinds, those of silks employing 100,000 hands; the others are gold and silver lace, chemicals, drugs, and earthenware. Chief trade in its own manufs., the arms and ribbons of St Etienne, and wines. It was founded by the proconsul Munatius Plancus, B.C. 43, and became the cap. of Celtic Gaul or the Lyonnaise. Destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt by Nero. Severus ruined it A.D. 197, but it was restored by Constantine. It was the residence of the kings of Burgundy till the end of

the 5th century, and was ravaged by the Saracens in the 8th century; afterwards governed by its archbishops, feudatories of the German empire; it was annexed to France in 1312. In 1793 it was taken by the army of the Convention after a two months' siege, and was the scene of the most horrid cruelties. Birthplace of Germanicus, the Emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla; of the botanist Jussieu, Jacquard, and Camille Jourdan. *Lyonnais* was an old prov. of France, cap. Lyon, now forming the depts. Rhône and Loire. The *Lyonnaise* (anc. *Gallia Lugdunensis*) was a name given by Augustus to Celtic Gaul, or the country comprised within the Loire, Saône, Marne, and Seine, cap. *Lugdunum*; it was afterwards divided into the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th *Lyonnaise*.

LYON, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, rises in Benachisle, and flows through Glenlyon and Fortingal 35 m., into the Tay near Taymouth Castle.

LYON, a co. of U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 4213 free, 1094 slaves.

LYONS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 175 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. of vill. 2000. It has a court-house, gaol, and five churches.

LYONS (GULF OF). [LION (GULF OF).]

LYONS-LA-FORÊT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 11 m. N.E. Andelys. P. 1443.

LYONSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. E.S.E. Kingston. Ac. 4658. P. 960.

LYS, a river of France and Belgium, depts. Pas-

de-Calais and Nord, provs. West and East Flanders, joins the Scheldt at Ghent, after a N.E. course of 100 m. Numerous canals communicate with it, and it has an active navigation.

LYS (ST), a comm. and market town of France dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Muret. P. 1533.

LYSANDER, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 144 m. N.W. Albany.

LYSKOVA, a town of Russia, gov. and 45 1 E.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. P. 4000.

LYSS, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. N.N. Petersfield. Ac. 3679. P. 806.

LYSS, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, di. Aarberg. P. 1628.

LYTCHET, two pas. of England, co. Dorset. I. (*Matravers*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Wimborne Minster. Ac. 3329. P. 865.—II. (*Minster*), 4½ m. N.N. Wareham. Ac. 3344. P. 802.

LYTHAM, a maritime pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Irish Sea, 5½ m. W.S.W. Kirkcubbin with a station on the Preston and Wyre Railway. Ac. 15,542. P. 3194. The vill. is frequented for sea-bathing.

LYTHAN'S (ST), a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5½ m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 1248. P. 136

LYTHE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding; 3½ m. N.W. Whitley. Ac. 29,130. P. 3233.

LYTTON, a town of British Columbia, at junction of Fraser and Thompson rivers.

LYTTON, a co. of Queensland, on N. bank of Condamine river. Chief town, Macalister. Lat. of centre 26° 30' S.; lon. 151° 20' E.

## M

MAARSEN and ST MAARTENS DYKE, 2 vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. & 5 m. N.W. Utrecht, with a station on the railway to Amsterdam.—II. prov. Zeeland, island, and 6 m. W.N.W. Tholen.

MAAS or MÆSE, a river of the Netherlands. [MEUSE.]

MAASLAND and MAASLIUS, 2 contig. vills., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 10 m. W. Rotterdam.

MAASTRICHT, Dutch Limburg. [MÆSTRICHT.]

MAAT, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 35 m. N.W. Agra.

MABE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Falmouth. Ac. 2569. P. 613.

MABLETHORPE, two pas. of Engl., co. Lincoln.—I. (*St Mary*), 6½ m. N.N.E. Alford. Ac. 2221. P. 336.—II. (*St Peter*), a contiguous pa. Ac. 1582. P. 82.

MABRUK, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, 200 m. N.E. Timbuctoo, on the route to Tripoli.

MABYN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. Wadebridge. Ac. 28,569. P. 3085.

MACACU, a small riv., Brazil, rises in the Organ mountains, and flows S. to the Bay of Rio Janeiro.—II. a town on its banks. [SANTO ANTONIO.]

MACAHE, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, at the mouth of the Macahe river, in the bay of Santa Anna, 40 m. N.N.E. Cape Frio.

MACAIRE (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 9 m. W. La Beole. P. 1381.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Beaupréau. P. 2337.

MACAO (Chinese *Ma-kow*), a seaport town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, prov. Quang-tung, on a peninsula of the island Heongshan, at the S.W. entrance of the Canton river, 70 m. S.S.E. Canton. Lat. of flagstaff 22° 11' 4" N.; lon. 113° 32' E. Pop. of the peninsula estimated at 35,000, of whom six-sevenths are

Chinese; the others are Portuguese, *Hestizos* (mongrels, English, Americans, etc. The peninsula, 2½ m. in length, by less than a mile in breadth, is connected with the island by a narrow low, and sandy isthmus, forming a land-locked inner harbour 12 miles in circuit. The town stands on declivities between this harbour, facing W. the island Patera, and the outer anchorage facing S.E. the island Typa, the shore being line on the outer side by an embanked parade and terrace of white houses, above which Chinese and European residences are curiously intermingled but the mass of buildings, chiefly Chinese, are on the inner slope. Both harbours are within the vortex of tyfoons, and suffer greatly from their Principal edifices, the collegiate church of St Joseph, 11 other churches, a convent, hospital barracks, and the senate house, besides some Chinese temples; and at the end of the town is mansion and picturesque garden, where Camões composed a great part of his *Lusiad*. Six for defend the harbour N. and W. of the town, which is fit only for small vessels. Large ships anchor in a roadstead E. of the island. The trade of Macao was formerly restricted to Portuguese and Spanish shipping, but now it is chiefly English and American, and that limited to 12 or 15 ships annually of 4000 to 5000 tons, laden with tea and silk brought from the interior. The settler has no export product itself, and its customs revenue rarely exceeds 20,000*l.* per annum, half of which is raised from duty on opium; while the expenditure exceeds 32,000*l.* so that it is a burden on the parent state. Educational seminaries are the college of St Joseph, a royal grammar school, and female orphan asylum. The Portuguese authorities and others form a senate, a governor and council, but the government of the

native inhabitants is substantially vested in a Chinese mandarin. *Macao* was granted to the Portuguese, subject to an annual rent, by the Chinese Emperor in 1856, in return for assistance against pirates. In 1863 the payment of this *tribute* was rescinded, and the land conceded by treaty to Portugal; but jurisdiction over the Chinese inhabitants retained.

**MACAËO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 85 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 2250.

**MACAPÁ**, a town and fort of Brazil, prov. Para, at the mouth of the Amazon. P. 6000.

**MACARSCA**, a small seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 34 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Adriatic Sea. P. 1825. It has a small bay, a fishery, and trade in fruits.

**MACARTHUR**, three rivers of Australia.—I. flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria on its S.W. side. Its banks are verdant, and openly timbered.—II. in Victoria, Gippsland, flows from the Australian Alps into Lake King, an inlet of the Southern Ocean.—III. New South Wales, co. and tributary to the Gloucester.—*Macarthur isles* are off N.E. Australia, near Bird isles.

**MACARTHY ISLAND** (*Native Janjan Buré*), an isl. of W. Africa, belonging to Great Britain, in the Gambia river, 127 m. from its mouth.

**MACASSAR** or **MANKASSER**, the chief town of government of same name, and a Dutch settlement of the Asiatic Archipelago, on the S.W. peninsula of the island Celebes, lat. 5° 20' S., lon. 119° 28' E., 250 m. from Borneo. It is mostly inhabited by Chinese, and defended by Fort Rotterdam. It was made a free port in 1846, and has an extensive trade, chiefly with China. Its territory comprises about 5000 sq. m. P. 12,000.—The *Strait of Macassar* separates the islands Borneo and Celebes. It varies in breadth from 70 to 240 m., and contains the Paternoster, Pulo-Laut, and Pamaroong islands.

**MACAU**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gironde, 11 m. N. Bordeaux. P. 1705.

**MAÇAYO** or **MACEIÓ**, a maritime town of Brazil, cap. prov. Alagoas, on the Atlantic. Lat. 9° 33' S.; lon. 35° 44' W. P. 5000. Its harbour is protected from the ocean by a reef of rocks.

**MACCAGNO-SUPERIORE** and **INFERIORE**, two vill. of North Italy.—I. prov. and 24 m. N.W. Como, on rt. b. of the Giona, and on the E. coast of Lago Maggiore.—II. same prov. on opposite side of the river.

**MACCLESFIELD**, a parl. and munic. bor., and manuf. town of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, on rail., 17 m. S.S.E. Manchester, and has railway communication with all parts of the country. Ac. 2410. P. of parl. bor. (1861) 27,475. It is built on an acclivity; has 4 churches, 12 chapels, a grammar school, a town-hall, ancient gaol for the forest liberty, assembly rooms, theatre, news rooms, 2 banks, & a market-house. Rainfall 37 in. Alt. 498 ft. Manufs. various silk fabrics and cottons. Coal is plentiful, and a canal joins that of Peak Forest, thus connecting it with Manchester and London. The bor. has a commission of the peace, and forest courts. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C., and is also a polling-place for North division of co. Reg. elect. (1864) 956.

**MACCLESFIELD**, a township of South Australia, situated on the Angas river, E. of Adelaide.

**MACCRAKEN**, a co., U. S., North America, in W. of Kentucky. Ac. 223 sq. m. P. (1860) 8622 free, 1738 slaves.

**MACDONALD**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 3966 free, 72 slaves.

**MACDONNELL**, a co. of S. Australia, having W. the Indian Ocean, S. co. Frome, and E. Victoria,

between lat. 36° 28' and 36° 53' S. Chief town Kingston. Area 222 sq. m.

**MACDONOUGH**, a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,069.—II. a town of New York, 119 m. W. Albany. P. 1522.

**MACDOWELL**, a county of U. S., N. America, Virginia. P. 1535.

**MACDOWELL**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of North Carolina. Area 545 sq. m. P. 5315 free, 1305 slaves.

**MACDUFF**, a bor. of barony, and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 1 m. E. Banff, with which town it communicates by a bridge across the Deveron, and within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Pop. included in the town of Banff. It has a church, town-house, gaol, an excellent harbour, and a terminus on the rail. from Aberdeen, the private property of the Earl of Fife. The port is subordinate to Banff.

**MACEDON**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. E. Lyons.

**MACEDONIA**, an ancient country of Greece, in the N., now forming the W. part of Rumelia, European Turkey.

**MACEIO**, a town of Brazil. [MAÇAYO.]

**MACELLO**, a fortified town and comm. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Pinerolo. P. 2063.

**MACERATA**, a city of Central Italy, in the Marches, on an eminence, cap. prov. of same name, 22 m. S.W. Ancona. P. (1861) 19,283. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and a university. It is the seat of a bishop; and has a palace, theatre, library, and Capuchin convent.—II. (*Feltria*), a vill., prov. Pesaro, 11 m. N.W. Urbino. P. 2140.

**MACERATA**, a province of Central Italy. Soil fertile. Chief rivers the Esina, Musone, Potaiza, and Chienti. Area 1056 sq. m. P. (1862) 229,626.

**MACGEE**, a county of U. S., North America, Kansas. P. 1501.

**MACGILLICUDDY REEKS**, the loftiest mountain range in Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, extending for about 10 m., between Lakes Killarney on the E., and Carra on the W. It takes the name of the Glens-Purple mountain, immediately on Lake Killarney, beyond which, the loftier Reeks form a magnificent back-ground. Height of Carrantal, the highest peak, 3404 feet above the sea.

**MACHAR** (OLD and NEW), two pas. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen; the former, comprising a part of the city of Aberdeen. P. 33,236; the latter, S. of the foregoing. P. 1511. On an island, in Bishop's Loch (New Machar), are the remains of an old castle of the bishops of Aberdeen.

**MACHECOUL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 19 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 3727.

**MACHEN**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. W. Newport. Ac. 5166. P. 2700.

**MACHENRY**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 486 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,089.

**MACHERY**, a decayed town of India, in the Alwar territory, in lat. 27° 15' N., lon. 76° 45' E.

**MACHIAS**, a river-port and township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, on river Machias, 123 m. E.N.E. Augusta. It has saw mills, and large exports of timber.

**MACHINE (LA)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Decize. P. 3232.

**MACHNOVKA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 94 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ. P. 4700. Manufs. leather.

**MACHYNLETH**, a contrib. parl. bor., town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 32 m. E.N.E. Montgomery, on the navigable Dovey. Ac. 14,861.

P. of pa. 2396; do. of parl. bor. 1640. It has a modern church, town-hall, and market-house;

with manufs. of flannels and other coarse woollen fabrics. The bor. unites with Montgomery in sending 1 member to H. of C. In 1402, Owen Glendower assembled a parliament here.

**MACIEOWICE**, a town of Poland, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Siedlec, on the Vistula. P. 900.

**MACINTOSH**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Georgia. Area 548 sq. m. P. 1483 free, 4063 slaves.

**MACKEAN**, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 1122 sq. m. P. 8859.—II. a township, Erie, co. Pennsylvania, 205 m. N.W. Harrisburgh. P. 2809.

**MACKENZIE**, a co. of Queensland, on S. bank of Burnett River, which separates it from Bowen co. It has W. Boyne River, separating Newcastle co., S. Fitzroy, E. Lennox and Cook cos. Chief town, Gayndah, in lat. 25° 36' S., lon. 151° 34' E. Length, N. to S., 80 m., E. to W. 48 miles.

**MACKENZIE**, a large river of British North America, N.W. territory, rises in the Great Slave Lake, at its W. extremity, flows mostly N.W., and, after a course estimated at 960 m., enters the Arctic Ocean by numerous mouths; its W. most being in lat. 68° 49' N., lon. 135° 37' W. Principal affls., au Liard, or Mountain River, Peel River, and Bear River, from Great Bear Lake. Forts Simpson, Norman, and Good Hope, are on its banks. It was discovered and first navigated by Alexander Mackenzie in 1789. An extensive deposit of lignite accompanies its course and its estuary westward. The total length, from source of Slave and Peace River, the principal feeder of the Great Slave Lake, is estimated at 2800 m.

**MACKENZIE**, a river of Queensland, Australia, after a very tortuous & westerly course of 470 m., falls, through the co. of Livingston, into Keppel Bay, at lat. 23° 30' S. Coal is found along its course.—*Mackenzie Islands* are a group, N. Pacific.—*Point Mackenzie* is a cape in Cook River, Russian America.

**MACKINAC**, a co., U. S., N. America, in upper peninsula of Michigan. Area 1260 sq. m. P. 1938.

**MACKINAC** or **MACKINAW**, is a vill., cap. of the above co., and on the Mackinac (or Michili Mackinac) island, in the strait of that name, between Lakes Michigan and Huron. It has a fort, and an active trade in furs and fish.

**MACKWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W.N.W. Derby. Ac. 8400. P. 525.

**MACLEAN**, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. of Illinois. Area 1064 sq. m. P. (1860) 28,772.—II. a co., Kentucky. P. 5256 free, 888 slaves.

**MACLEAY**, a navigable river of New South Wales, enters the Pacific at Trial Bay, lat. 30° 50' S., 42 m. N. Port Macquarie. It divides the cos. Macquarie and Vernon from Dudley.

**MACLEAY**, a pastoral dist. of New South Wales, having S. cos. Macquarie, W. New England, and E. the Pacific. It is watered by the Macleay, Nambucca, and Bellingen rivers. P. (1851) 391.—An island in Moreton Bay, and a mountain range near Darling Downs, have this name.

**MACLEOD**, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 1286.

**MACLEOD (LAKE)**, British Columbia. Lat. 55° N., lon. 122° 40' W., discharges its surplus waters into the Peace river. At its N. extremity is Macleod Fort.—*Macleod Bay* is a nearly landlocked inlet at the E. extremity of the Great Slave Lake, and with Fort Reliance on its N. side.

**MACMINN**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 508 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,646 free, 1909 slaves.

**MACNARY**, a co., U. S., North America, in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 871 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,832 free, 1900 slaves.

**MACNEAN (UPPER and LOWER)**, two lakes of Ireland, Ulster and Connaught, cos. Fermanagh and Leitrim, about 9 m. S.W. Enniskillen.

**MACOMB**, a co., U. S., North America, in E. part of Michigan. Area 459 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,843.

**MACOMER**, a comm. and town of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. of comm. 2269.

**MACON**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Tennessee. P. 6361 free, 929 slaves.

**MACON**, *Matisco*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Saône-et-Loire, on l. b. of the Saône, 37 m. N. Lyon. P. 18,006. Chief edifices, the hôtel de Ville, cathedral, and old episcopal palace. It has a national college, normal school, & public library. Manufs. watches and jewellery.

**MACON**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, W. Chimay. P. 850.

**MACON**, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in W. of N. Carolina. Area 776 sq. m. P. 5485 free, 519 slaves.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 373 sq. m. P. 3584 free, 4865 slaves.—III. in S.E. of Alabama. Area 933 sq. m. P. (1860) 8626 free, 18,176 slaves.—IV. in centre of Illinois. Area 469 sq. m. P. 13,738.—V. in N. of Missouri. Area 823 sq. m. P. 13,686 free, 660 slaves.—VI. a city, cap. of Bibb co. Georgia, 26 m. S.W. Milledgeville, on rt. b. of Ockmulgee, at the head of its steamboat navigation, and at the N. terminus of the Central Railway. P. 9000. It is a great cotton mart, and has extensive commerce.

**MACOSQUIN**, a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 3 m. S.W. Coleraine. Ac. 17,748. P. 4701.

**MACOUPIN**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,602.

**MACQUARIE**, a marit. co. of New South Wales, between lat. 31° and 32° S., lon. 152° and 153° E., having S. the Manning river, separating it from co. Gloucester, and N. Macleay river, dividing it from Dudley co. Area 1,280,000 sq. m. P. 4363. It is watered by the Hastings river and its affls. Lakes numerous, but small. With Gloucester and Stanley it returns one member to the legislative council.

**MACQUARIE** (called by the natives *Wambool*), a river of New S. Wales, is formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, cos. Bathurst and Westmoreland, flows N.W. to lat. 30° 45' S., lon. 147° 30' E., where, for a space, it loses itself in the Macquarie marshes, whence issue tributaries to the river Darling. Total course about 350 m. In some places it is deep, broad, and navigable; in others rapid and obstructed by falls; in lat. 32° S., it is from 20 to 60 yards wide, and 20 feet deep, with a current of 1½ m. an hour.

**MACQUARIE**, a river, Tasmania, rises in Tooms Lake, lat. 42° 15' S., flows N. through the co. Somerset, and joins the Lake River. Affluents, the Blackman, Elizabeth, & Isis.—II. (*Harbour*), Tasmania, is on its W. coast, lat. 42° 15' S., lon. 145° 20' E.—*Macquarie* is the prefixed name of localities in New S. Wales.—(*Port*), a harbour of E. Australia, 190 m. N.N.E. Sydney, lat. 31° 27' S., lon. 152° 50' E. It shores are lofty, well wooded, and fertile, and it receives the Hastings river.

**MACQUARIE**, an island of the North Pacific, lat. 54° 50' S., lon. 159° E. Length, N. to S., about 25 m.; breadth 4 m. Surface mountainous, but well wooded, and inhabited only by aquatic animals.

**MACRI**, a town & gulf of Asia Minor. [**MAKRI**] **MACRIGNY**, a vill. of European Turkey, on the Sea of Marmora, 2 m. from Constantinople, where are extensive iron works and a model farm.

**MACROOM**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 19 m. W. Cork, on the Sullane. P. of town

3289. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, & a bridewell. Ac. of pa. 12,666. P. 5112.

MACATAN, a small isl. of the Philippines, Asiatic Archip., E. Zebu. Magellan was killed here in 1521.

MACUGNAGA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, 19 m. S.W. Domo d'Ossola. P. 627.

MACULLAH, a town of Arabia. [MAKALLAH.]  
MAD, a town of Northern Hungary, co. Zemplin, in the Hegyalla mountains, 10 m. N.W. Tokay. P. 5644. It has celebrated vineyards.

MADAGASCAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, separated from the S.E. coast of Africa by the channel of Mozambique, situated between lat. 11° 57' (C. Amber) and 25° 38' (C. St Mary) S., lon. 43° 20' (C. St Vincent) and 50° 31' (C. East) E. Length 1030 m.; greatest breadth, 360 m. P. variously estimated at from 1,600,000 to 4,000,000. Surface flat on the coast, with well sheltered bays on the N.W.; in the interior elevated mountains, rising to 10,000 or 12,000 feet, divide the island into numerous well watered valleys. Climate hot on the coasts, temperate in the interior, but everywhere unfavourable to Europeans. Soil generally very fertile, with rich pasturage and magnificent forests. Rivers numerous, and well fitted for commerce; the Betsibuka is 400 m. long. The most important natural products are woods of great variety, gums, and medicinal plants. Domestic animals comprise bisons, sheep, swine, dogs, and cats. Silk worms are reared. Honey and wax are procured in great abundance in the woods, which swarm with bees. The mountains are rich in iron, and probably in other metals. Coal is used in smelting, and there is a coal mine near the cap., and another near Diego-Suarez. The inhabitants manuf. iron utensils, and work in gold and silver articles, as chains, necklaces, and ear-rings. Carpets are made at Tananarivo; and cotton goods are extensively manufactured. Sugar mills have been lately introduced. Trade is conducted chiefly with the Portuguese settlers on the E. coast of Africa. British imports (1861), coals, etc., to the value of 216l. Exports horned cattle and rice. The inhabitants consist of Malagashes, Ovas, and other tribes of Papuan, Malay, Arabian, and Kaffir origin. The higher Malagase functionaries adopt a quasi-European mode of life; and the discipline, costume, and arms of the troops are European. The island is divided into 28 provs., each having a chief, subject to one of the Ovas, with the title of king, whose cap., Antananarivo, is near the centre of the island. Since 1862 European consuls have been estab. there. Tamatave is the chief commercial town. Feticism is the prevailing superstition. This island was known to the Arabs in the 13th century, under the name of Zaledj; it was first called Madagascar by Marco Polo. In 1642 the French settled on it, and called it "Ile Dauphine;" they have since made several attempts to colonize it, but without success. English missionaries in 1816 were protected by King Radama; but he was succeeded by Queen Ranavala Manjaca, who murdered the native Christians, closed the schools, and banished Europeans. In 1861 the queen died, and was succeeded by her son Radama II., who was strangled in 1863, and the Government, now constitutional, devolved on his queen. The distinguished missionary, Mr Ellis, has a Christian congregation of 1000 in the cap., besides six others of nearly equal size.

MADARASZ, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, dist. Great Cumania, 12 m. W.S.W. Szegecin. P. 7400.

MADDALENA (LA), an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 m. W. Longo-Sardo. P. 2025. It

has a small town, with a good harbour. The women make gloves.

MADDALONI, a city of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 15 m. N.N.E. Naples, cap. circ. P. (1861) 20,257. It has a royal college, and an aqueduct, to convey water to the cascades in the royal gardens.

MADDAPOLLUM, a maritime town of British India, presidency Madras, dist. and 43 m. E.N.E. Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. It has manufactures of long cotton cloths.

MADDEHURKE, a considerable vill. of Sinde, 28 m. S.E. Larkhana. Lat. 27° 36' N.; lon. 68° 34' E.

MADDERTY, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Perth. P. 536.

MADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Ac. 3973. P. 398.

MADDY (LOCH), a large bay of Scotland, in the Hebrides, on the E. side the island of N. Uist. It has numerous branches, and a group of islands in the centre.

MADEHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. W.N.W. Arundel. Ac. 1908. P. 208.

MADEIRA ISLES, a group in the Atlantic Ocean, forming a prov. of Portugal, from the S.W. coast of which they are distant 660 m. S.W. They consist of the islands Madeira and Porto Santo, and the islets called the Desertas, situated between lat. 32° 23' 15" and 33° 7' 50" N., lon. 16° 13' 30" and 16° 38' W. Pop. of the group (1863) 104,420, of whom 300 were English. The largest island, Madeira, is 31 m. long, and 12 m. broad. Cap. Funchal. It consists of a mass of volcanic rocks, which in Pico Ruivo rise to 6056 feet above the sea, and resembles the island of Arran in the Clyde on a grander scale. From the central mass steep ridges extend to the coast, where they form precipices of 1000 to 2000 feet in height. The only plains are a small portion of the W. coast, and the table land of Paul de Serra in the interior. The valley called the "Curral," is 2000 feet deep from edge to bottom. The roads are very steep, and unfit for carriages. Oxen are the only beasts of draught, and ponies are used in travelling. Climate constant, extreme of temp. only 10°. Mean temp. at Funchal, summer 74°, winter 64°; but it is exposed to the hot dry wind called *leste* by the Portuguese, which raises it to 90° Fahr. Rain days 73; mean annual fall 21 inches. *Madiera* has long been resorted to by invalids afflicted by pulmonary diseases, but it appears that consumption is by no means rare among the natives. There is an English church; and a Presbyterian church in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. The soil, which on the S. side extends 2½ m. inland, is well watered, and extremely productive. The vine is the chief article of cultivation, it grows to an elevation of 2000 feet; but the best wine is produced at an elevation of less than 1000 feet. The vine disease has for years greatly reduced the quantity of wine exported. Exports (1862), wine, sugar, oranges, and lemons, embroidery, etc., to the value of 80,503l. Imports, cottons, apparel, coals, woollens, rice, hardwares, tea, flax, soap, sugar, etc., to the value of 168,168l. British and foreign vessels arrived and sailed (1862) 231, tonnage 73,978. Coffee is grown of superior quality, and the arrow root is excellent. The orange, banana, and guava, are abundant. Wheat, maize, beans, and barley, are cultivated to a small extent, but quite insufficient for home consumpt. The failure of the potato, formerly the chief support of the pop. of the vills. and remote districts, has caused great distress, and the condition of the lower orders is that of squalid poverty. *Madiera* was settled by the Portuguese in 1431. [FUNCHAL.]

**MADERA** or **CAYARI**, a river of South America, Brazil, is formed by the junction of the Beni and Mamore, lat. 10° 25' S., lon. 65° 25' W., whence it flows N.E., receiving a vast number of affluents, and joins the Amazon, of which it is the principal tributary, in lat. 3° 30' S., lon. 58° 45' W. It has many falls and rapids. Length 780 m. Total course, from source of Mamore, estim. at 2000 m.

**MADÉLAINE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Lille. P. 4015. Industry, iron foundries, cotton spinning, and pottery.

**MADÉLEY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 14 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 2809. P. 9469. It has an iron bridge across the Severn; church, market-house, and in the pa. iron works, manufs. of porcelain, and coal mines.—II. a pa., co. Stafford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 5734. P. 1940.

**MADÉLEY (GREAT)**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. and 17 m. N.W. Stafford. Ac. 5670. P. 1725.—*Little Madeley*, a hamlet, 1 m. N.E. of the above.

**MADERNO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Salò, in a little bay on the Lake of Garda. P. 1563. Manufs. paper and iron wares; and has brick and tile furnaces, and an old Gothic church.

**MADHAJRAJPORE**, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, dom. and 24 m. S.S.E. Jeypoor. It was taken by the British in 1818.

**MADINGLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. W.N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1763. P. 279.

**MADIRAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Pyrénées, 23 m. N.N.W. Tarbes. P. 1133.

**MADISON**, several cos. of U. S., North America.

—I. in centre of New York. Area 582 sq. m. P. (1860) 43,545. Cap. same name. P. 2405.—II. in centre of Virginia. Area 261 sq. m. P. 4457 free, 4397 slaves.—III. in N.E. Georgia. Area 272 sq. m. P. 3941 free, 1992 slaves.—IV. in centre of Florida. P. 3530 free, 4249 slaves.—V. in N. of Alabama. Area 760 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,878 free, 14,573 slaves.—VI. in centre of Mississippi. Area 656 sq. m. P. 5264 free, 18,118 slaves.—VII. in N.E. Louisiana. Area 656 sq. m. P. 1656 free, 12,477 slaves.—VIII. in W. of Tennessee. Area 906 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,523 free, 10,012 slaves.—IX. in centre of Kentucky. Area 498 sq. m. P. 11,173 free, 6034 slaves.—X. in centre of Ohio. Area 420 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,015.—XI. in centre of Indiana. Area 370 sq. m. P. 16,518.—XII. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 728 sq. m. P. 31,215.—XIII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 653 sq. m. P. 5197 free, 467 slaves.—XIV. in N.W. of Arkansas. Area 963 sq. m. P. 7444 free, 296 slaves.—XV. of Iowa. P. 7339.—XVI. of North Carolina. P. 5695 free, 213 slaves.—XVII. of Texas. P. 1563 free, 675 slaves.—XVIII. a township, Somerset, co. Maine, 4 m. N. Augusta. P. 1769.—XIX. a township, New Haven co., Connecticut, 31 m. S.E. Hartford. P. 2063.—XX. a township, Columbia, co. Pennsylvania. P. 712.—XXI. a township, Lake co., Ohio, 157 m. N.N.E. Columbus. P. 2987.—XXII. ditto in Franklin co. P. 2480.

**MADISON**, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. state Wisconsin, 70 m. W. Milwaukee, finely situated on small lakes. P. (1860) 8130. It has a capitol, university, historical society, and lunatic asylum.—II. a town of Indiana, on the Ohio, 90 m. below Cincinnati, and 40 m. above Louisville. P. (1860) 13,000.

**MADISWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Aarwangen. P. 2276.

**MADJICOSIMA ISLANDS** (properly *Meiacooshima*), an archipelago in the Pacific, between Formosa

and the Loo-choo Islands. P. estimated at 11,238. They are all subject to Loo-choo.

**MADLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 5360. P. 970.

**MADOES** or **MADOIS (St)**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. S.E. Perth, on the Firth of Tay. Ac. 1412. P. 240.

**MADONIAN MOUNTAINS**, a group in the island of Sicily, prov. Palermo, extending for about 16 m. N.W. and S.E. between the rivers Grande and Pollina. They are mostly of limestone formation.

**MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF)**, one of the three divisions of British India, named after the city which is the seat of its government. It is bounded N. by the Bombay presid., the Nizam and Berar territories, and the petty native states on the frontiers of Bengal; E. and S.E. by the Bay of Bengal; S. by the Indian Ocean; and S.W. and W. by the Arabian Sea. It lies between lat. 8° 10' and 20° 30' N., lon. 74° 50' and 86° 40' E. Greatest length, from N. to S., 970 m.; extreme breadth, from the city of Madras to Kundapoor, 382 m. The sea-coast extends to 1727 m., but it is almost destitute of safe anchorage or harbours for large ships. The following table gives the districts, area, and population:—

Districts.	Sq. m.	Pop.
<b>REGULATION DISTRICTS.</b>		
Arcot, N., ... ..	6,580	1,485,873
Arcot, S., ... ..	5,020	1,006,005
Bellary or Bellári, ... ..	12,101	1,229,599
Cochin, ... ..	1,988	288,176
Chingleput, including Madras,	2,744	1,303,462
Guntoor or Guntúr and Palnáá,	4,752	570,083
Jaypur, ... ..	13,041	391,230
Cuddaph or Kadapa, ... ..	13,298	1,451,921
Canara or Kanara, ... ..	7,152	1,056,333
Coimbatore or Koimbatúr, ...	8,151	1,153,862
Kurg, ... ..	2,116	135,600
Masulipatam or Machipátanam,	4,711	520,866
Madura and Dindigal, ... ..	13,545	1,756,791
Mysore or Malsár, ... ..	30,886	3,460,696
Malabar, ... ..	6,050	1,514,909
Nellore or Neldr, ... ..	7,959	935,690
Pudukóta, ... ..	1,165	61,745
Rajahmundry or Rajáhmahéndri,	4,711	520,866
Salem, ... ..	7,489	1,193,377
Trichinopoly or Trichinápall,	2,922	709,196
Tinnevely or Tinnévelli, ...	5,482	1,263,216
Travancore, ... ..	4,722	1,011,824
Tanjore or Tanjúr, ... ..	3,781	1,676,086
French Territory, ... ..	185	171,217
<b>Total,</b>	<b>170,351</b>	<b>25,767,733</b>
<b>NON-REGULATION DISTRICTS.</b>		
Ganjám, ... ..	5,758	924,930
Karnúl, ... ..	3,273	273,190
Vizagapatam or Vishápátanam,	4,690	1,254,272
<b>Total,</b>	<b>184,077</b>	<b>28,222,185</b>
Nizám's dominions, ... ..	93,337	10,666,080
Nágpoor, ... ..	76,492	4,650,000
<b>Grand total,</b>	<b>355,846</b>	<b>43,593,265</b>

Of the foregoing, the first 24 are regulation districts, being under the ordinary system of rules and management, and the other 3 non-regulation districts. Travancore and Cochin native states, and the hill zemindaries adjoining the British district of Vizagapatam, are under the political and military management of the presidency. Mysore, though under the political management of the government of India, for military purposes, is subject to the jurisdiction of the Mad-

ras presidency, being nearly surrounded by its territories. Area of the foregoing states 87,596 sq. m. Territory of British districts, 183,892 sq. m.; ditto of French, 185 sq. m.; making the total area of this country 184,077 sq. m. The sea-coast is in some parts bold and rocky, especially from Golamelly to Mangalore, a length of 150 m. From Mangalore to Mount Dilly (a headland rising out of the sea), distance 65 m., the shore is low and well wooded. From Mount Dilly to Cape Comorin, 345 m. in length, except a few spots, the shore is low and sandy, or muddy, abounding with shallow inlets, called backwaters, which stretch inland for a considerable distance. N.E. of Cape Comorin for 166 m., the coast is little frequented, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by Adam's Bridge. The Coromandel coast has a N.E. direction of 297 m., with a slight elevation and sandy formation, and shallow water along the shore. From Gondegam to Vizagapatam, length 269 m., it is called the Golconda coast. In the S.W. part are the estuaries of the branches of the Kistnah and Godavery, and during prolonged gales from the N.E., accompanied with land-floods, the coast is extensively inundated, and great damage ensues. In lat. 17° 15' N., the Golconda coast terminates, and the Orissa commences. From this point the shore becomes bold and rocky, with low rugged hills at intervals, and retains this aspect for 243 m., the whole extent of the coast. Vizagapatam, the S. most part of Orissa frequented by shipping, is marked by a bluff headland called the Dolphin's Nose. On the Golconda coast the hills are connected in some places with the range of the Eastern Ghauts; and as the range reaches the S.W., its distance from the shore gradually increases, the space between being the tract called the Circars and Carnatic. About 56 m. N.W. Madras city, the Eastern Ghauts join the range which crosses the peninsula in a S.W. direction, and unite in the vicinity of the Neilgherries with the Western Ghauts, which reach Cape Comorin on one side, and to the N. frontier of the presidency on the other, and comprise the level part of the territories of Travancore and Cochin, and almost all the British districts of Malabar and North and South Canara. Principal rivers, the Godavery, Kistnah, and the Cauvery, which, with their numerous tributaries, flow E. or S.E. direct across S. India, to the Bay of Bengal. From the table-land other torrents descend, and in the rainy season drain the level country and fall into the Bay of Bengal, the chief of which are the Northern Penna, Southern Penna, and the Palar, all of which have their sources in Mysore territory. On the W. side of the presidency, the rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea receive streams from the Western Ghauts. Near the mountains, these streams have channels of great declivity, but towards the sea they expand into shallow lakes (backwaters) communicating with the sea. The manuf. are muslins, fancy goods, and iron, the latter being important. Minerals of the presidency comprise iron, copper, silver, lead, and coal. Climate is varied more by the different elevations of the surface, and other local circumstances, than by latitude. On the summits of the Neilgherry Mountains, elevation above the sea 6000 to 7000 feet, the climate is mild. On the Canara and Malabar coasts the heat is tempered by the sea breezes, and by the proximity of the W. Ghauts. In the beginning of summer the heat is excessive on the E. coast. In some parts of the W. Ghauts rain falls during 9 months of the year, the quantity being enormous. Amongst the

public works for the improvement of this presidency are the Anakatt on the Godavery, Kistnah, and Cauvery rivers, for the purpose of irrigation, and an extensive system of railways. It has two large barracks—one at Trimalgaldi, which cost 120,000*l.*, and one at Jakatalla, which cost 140,000*l.* Military force of all arms (inclusive of a considerable number of her Majesty's troops), 59,180 men. Exports to Britain (1862), cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, oils, skins, rice, seeds, cori rope, cardamoms, pepper, hides, saltpetre, sandalwood, etc., to the value of 3,525,846*l.* Imports cottons, iron, machinery, beer and ale, apparel, copper, hardwares, wine, etc., to the value of 950,869*l.* Total public revenue in 1851, 5,087,328*l.*, of which the land rent yielded 3,515,969*l.* The majority of the population are Brahmins, but in some parts Mussulmans. Zoology comprises the elephant, tiger, panther, leopard, bear, hyæna, wolf, nyलग, buffalo, gyal, and monkeys. Birds are numerous. Venomous reptiles abound; the boa constrictor here attains to great size, and the rivers and marshes swarm with alligators.

MADRAS, a maritime city of British India, cap. above presid., on the Coromandel coast; lat. of observatory 13° 4' 1" N., lon. 80° 14' E. Area of its dist. 30 sq. m.; pop. of the city till lately estimated at 720,000; but a recent enumeration reduces the pop. to about 450,000, of whom about 16,000 Europeans, and most of the others Hindoos. It is badly situated for a commercial cap., on a surf-beaten shore, where "masoolah" boats are used to land passengers and all kinds of merchandise, and rafts (catamarans) for fishing, since even in calm weather the surf breaks 300 feet from shore with a wave 3 feet high; but a pier has lately been built under great engineering difficulties. It stands on level ground, has no striking appearance from the sea, but is generally well-built and handsome. Fort St George, the citadel, is on the beach, surrounded by an esplanade, on the N. side of which is the "Black town," and containing many good native houses, with European warehouses, the custom-ho., and board of trade; and on the W. and S. sides of the fort, separated from the town by a river, is Choultry Plain, on which are extensive suburbs, consisting mostly of detached houses, occupied by Europeans; and here are also the residences of the governor and the Carnatic nabob, St George's cathedral, and a handsome stone mosque. The lighthouse to the N. of the fort is 128 feet high. Other chief buildings are 11 English and 8 Scotch churches of different denominations, 1 Armenian, 3 American, and 12 Roman Catholic places of worship. Madras is an episcopal see, having a bishop of the Church of England; and there is also a Roman Catholic bishop. It has a university with 3 European professors and many teachers, European and native; St George's cathedral, with monuments to Bishop Heber and others, by Chantry and Flaxman; an equestrian statue of Sir T. Munro, by Chantry; a medical college, grammar school, 1 Christian vernacular school, and 5 private schools, all of the best class, and several literary associations. There are nine newspapers published in Madras, some of these being published thrice a week, others twice, and some once, besides several periodicals. At the suburb, St Thomé, on the shore, about 3 m. S. from the fort, are a Roman Catholic cathedral and some chapels, this being the place where most of the inhabitants of Portuguese descent reside. Madras is the seat of all the chief government offices for the presid., of the supreme court, boards of revenue, admiralty, education, etc.; and though having less foreign

trade than the caps. of the other presid., its commerce is considerable and rapidly improving, as it is the chief emporium of the Coromandel coast, and trades direct with great Britain and the other European countries, the United States, Ceylon, and S.E. Asia. Madras bank, chartered, and in a measure under the control of the government, besides branch banks, a savings' bank, and 6 other banks; and for life, fire, and shipping, there are 7 insurance companies. The site of the city formed the first territorial acquisition by the British in India, permission to erect a fort here having been obtained in 1639. Shortest sea route to London 10,830 sea m.; average sailing 125 days. A railway west by Arcot to Beypoor, 405½ m. long, with branches from Erode to Negapatam, Poonamalee to Cuddapah, and Tripatoor to Bangalore, with an electric telegraph from Trichinopoly to Negapatam, opened in 1860. There are sanitary stations in the Neilgherries: 1. Ootacamund, 7300 feet above the sea; 2. Cotogherry, Wellington, and Comoor, each about 6000 feet; and 3. Ramandroog, 3100 feet, in the Bellary dist.

MADRE-DE-DIOS ARCHIPELAGO, W. Patagonia, is between lat. 50° and 51° S., and lon. 75° W. separated from the mainland, and from Hanover and Chatham islands by Concepcion Straits, and consists of several mountains and rocky islands.

MADRESFIELD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 6 m. N.N.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 1192. P. 271.

MADRID, a city of Southern Europe, cap. of the kingdom of Spain, and of the prov. Madrid, near the centre of the peninsula, on l. b. of the Manzanares, and in the middle of the table-land of Castile, 2000 feet above the sea. Lat. 40° 24' 57" N.; lon. 3° 41' 51" W. Mean temperature of year 58° 2; winter 43°-1, summer 76°-4, Fahr. P. (1857) 475,785. The city is surrounded by a low wall with 16 gates, the finest of which are those of Alcala, San Vicente, and Toledo. It is situated in an arid plain, and its provisions have to be brought from a distance; it is subject to extreme changes of temperature. Chief public edifices, the royal palace, built of granite, and the royal armoury, one of the finest in the world; and the picture gallery contains specimens of Murillo and many famous painters, with extensive gardens on l. b. of the Manzanares, and the summer palace, *Casa real del Campo*, on the opposite side of the river; palace of *Buen-retiro*, founded by Philip iv.; palace of the Duke of Alba, and post office, a bronze statue of Philip iv. (a fine equestrian work), and one of the Queen of Spain in the Plaza de Orient, E. of the royal palace. It has no cathedral nor university, but a college with a faculty of theology; schools of medicine and veterinary surgery; a house of education for orphans of the military, normal school, school of engineers, military college, conservatories of arts and trades, and of music; a national library of 200,000 vols. and numerous MSS., 25 newspapers, an astronomical observatory, botanic garden, the academy of Spain, and several other academies, museums, and cabinets; numerous hospitals and benevolent institutions. Madrid has 8 theatres; but the chief place of resort is the bull ring, an amphitheatre near the Alcala gate, capable of containing 12,000 spectators. The chief industrial establishments are royal manufs. of porcelain and carpets; and manufs. of paper, jewellery, silks, and hats, none of which are important. It is the birthplace of many kings of Spain, and many eminent men, among whom are Alonzo de Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nuñez, and the brothers Velasquez. Madrid occupies the site of the anc. *Mantua Carpetanorum*,

called *Majoritium* in the middle ages. Its importance only commenced when made cap. of Spain by Philip II. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1812, when the Duke of Wellington restored it to the Spaniards; and here Napoleon I. placed his brother Joseph on the throne of Spain. Area of prov. 2993 sq. m. P. (1857) 475,785.

MADRID, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 295 m. N.N.W. Albany.—*New Madrid* is a vill., Missouri, on the Mississippi, 40 m. S.W. the influx of the Ohio.

MADRIDEJOS, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 5156. It stands in a plain, is ancient and well built. Manufs. serge.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.N.W. Avila. P. 2050.

MADRON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.W. Penzance. Ac. 5991. P. 11,926.

MADROÑERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. E. Caceres. P. 1964, many of whom emigrate.

MADURA, an island of the Malay Archipelago, immediately N.E. of Java, with which it is included under the Netherland government. Lat. 7° S., lon. 118° E. Area estimated at 1330 sq. m. P. (1858) 509,829. It is inferior in fertility to Java, and barely supports its population. Principal seaports, Bankalan, Sumanap, and Pamakasan.

MADURA, a dist. of British India, in Madras presid., between lat. 9° 5' and 10° 54' N., lon. 77° 15' and 79° 15' E. Area 13,545 sq. m. P. 1,756,791, a large majority of whom are Hindoos. Surface mountainous in the N. and W., and their sides covered with timber, elsewhere level and very productive. Principal river, the Vyghah. In the hills the thermometer ranges from 50° to 75° Fahr. in summer. January is the coldest month, when the inhabitants suffer from intermitting fevers. February, March, and April are the dry season, which is followed by a succession of rains during the S.W. monsoon. In the plains, heat and dryness is the characteristic feature, the thermometer sometimes reaching 115° Fahr., and at times causing famine and pestilence. Irrigation is supplied by means of tanks, which collect the rains. Chief products, sugar, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and fruit. Exports cotton, chay-root, tobacco, salt, salt-fish, hides, coarse cloth, and chank-shell, for the manufacture of rings and other ornaments, immense numbers of which are collected on the shore. Imports spices, betel-nut, sugar, oil, timber, and iron. It has manufactures of silks, woollens, and iron. The military stations are Madura, the cap., Dindigul, and Ramnad. This district is intersected throughout the level country with good roads, except Ramnad.—*Madura*, cap. of the dist., is 33 m. S.S.E. Dindigul.

MÆANDER, a river, Asia Minor. [MENDER.]

MÆLAR (LAKB), an extensive lake of E. Sweden, stretching inland from the Baltic for about 70 m., surrounded by the læns Stockholm, Upsal, Westeras, and Nyköping. Breadth 2 to 23 m. Area 472 sq. m., and it contains 1300 islands. It has deep and clear water; and at its E. end receives the river Arboga, by which, and a canal, it is connected S.ward with Lake Hjälmnar. *Stockholm* is situated on both sides of the strait connecting it with the Baltic.

MÆL-CARHAIX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., arr. and 22 m. S.W. Guingamp. P. 2119.

MÆLLAS and SANTA SUSANA, a town of Spain, prov. Zaragocza, on the Matartana. P. 2945.

MÆNCLACHOG, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 8½ m. N.N.W. Narberth. Ac. 2754. P. 396.

MÆNORDEILLO, a hamlet of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Llandilo-fawr. P. 748.

**MAEN-TWROG**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 17 m. W.N.W. Bala. Ac. 5465. P. 883, partly employed in slate quarries.

**MAER**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, N.W. Stoke. Ac. 2736. P. 473.

**MAESCAR**, a hamlet of South Wales, co. and 7½ m. S.W. Brecon, pa. Devynock. P. 637.

**MÆSE** or **MAAS**, a river of N. Europe. [MEUSE.]

**MÆSEYCK**, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 20 m. N.E. Hasselt, on l. b. of the Meuse. P. 4000. Birthplace of the brothers Van Eyck, inventors of painting in oil.

**MAES MYNIS**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 1 m. S.W. Builth. Ac. 4012. P. 239.

**MAESTRICHT**, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. duchy of Limburg, on l. b. of the Maese, which separates it from its suburb Wyck, and at the head of a branch railway to Cologne, 110 m. S.E. Amsterdam. P. (1862) 28,080. The citadel is built on a mountain, in which remarkable petrifications are found. It has a town-house, and manufs. of cottons, woollens, and paper. It was taken by the French in 1648, 1673, 1748, and 1794. From 1795 till 1814, it was cap. of the French dep. Meuse Inferieure.

**MAFRA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 18 m. N.W. Lisbon. P. 3250. It has a celebrated convent, and a royal palace of extraordinary dimensions, richly decorated, and containing a library of 30,000 volumes.

**MAGADINO**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, at the mouth of the Ticino, in L. Maggiore, a station for steamers, 5½ m. S.W. Bellinzona. P. 669.

**MAGADOXO**, an Arabian town of E. Africa, cap. Mukdesha, on the Indian Ocean, and the chief commercial entrepôt between Cape Gardafui and the river Jub. Lat. 2° N.; lon. 45° 30' E. P., with suburbs, 5000. The town is enclosed by stone walls, and divided into two parts, one composed wholly of tombs; the other of about 150 stone, and many wooden houses, a mosque, and several minarets, of Arabian architecture. It is very unhealthy. Exports ivory, gums, and some peculiar cloths; principal imports, sugar, dates, salt fish, arms, & slaves.

**MAGALHAENS** or **MAGELLAN** (STRAIT OF), divides the continent of South America from the island Tierra del Fuego; the E. entrance is formed by Cape de la Virgines, on the mainland, and by Cape del Espiritu Santo (Queen Catherine Foreland), on one of the largest islands composing Tierra del Fuego. Length nearly 300 m., extending between lat. 52° 10' and 55° S., lon. 68° 20' and 75° W. Navigation difficult, and seldom attempted. Discovered in 1520 by Magalhaens.

**MAGDALA**, a town of Germany, Saxe Weimar-circ. Weimar, 5 m. E.N.E. Blankenhayn. P. 715.

**MAGDALA** (Mod. *Mejdel*), a hamlet of Palestine, on the W. side of the Lake of Tiberias.

**MAGDALEN** (CHANNEL or SOUND), Tierra del Fuego, is a branch of the Strait of Magellan, lon. 71° W., between Clarence and Dawson isls. Off its S.E. coast is Mt. Sarmiento, 7000 feet in height, and on its W. side is a tolerable harbour.—*Islands*, a group in the Gulf of St Lawrence, opposite the entrance of Chaleur Bay, consisting of Coffin, Saunders, Wolfe, and Amherst islands, inhabited by a few fishermen.

**MAGDALENA**, the most N. dep. of the Granadian Confederation, having E. Venezuela, N. the Caribbean Sea, and W. Magdalena river. Estimated area nearly 54,000 sq. m., and pop. 73,093. Surface very diversified, two cordilleras of the Andes covering its S. and E. portions. It is divided into the provs. of Santa Marta (its cap.), Rio Hacha, and Mompoz, its chief towns.

**MAGDALENA**, a river of S. America, and the

principal in the Granadian Confed., rises at lat. 1° 45' N., lon. 76° W., flows N. between E. and W. Cordilleras of the Andes, and enters the Caribbean Sea, lat. 11° N., lon. 75° W. Total course estimated at 840 m., for more than half of which it is navigable. Principal tributaries, the Cauca, and the Sogamozo. Its current is very rapid, and its navigation dangerous; but it is still the main route of communication between the interior of New Granada and the sea.

**MAGDALENA**, the most S. of the Marquesas isls., Pacific Ocean. It has a harbour on its S. side.—II. an island of Senegambia, near the coast, S. of Cape Verd.—III. a bay, Lower California, in which is the island Santa Margarita.

**MAGDALENA**, a town of Mexico, Sonora, cap. dist. same name. P. 897.

**MAGDALENA** (SANTA), a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 m. N.W. Valetta.

**MAGDEBURG**, a fortified town of Prussia, cap. prov. Saxony, and of a gov. 80 m. W.S.W. Berlin, on l. b. of the Elbe, and on railways from Berlin, Hamburg, and Dresden. It consists of 3 divisions, Altstadt, Neumarkt, and Freidrichstadt. Pop. of city (1861), with the suburbs Sudenburg and Neustadt, civil, 78,665; military, 7636. Its citadel is built on an island in the river, and is very strong. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral of the 13th century; two gymnasia, and other schools. Manufs. silk, cottons, woollens, gloves, lace, porcelain, and tobacco. It has an active trade, facilitated by steam packets on the Elbe. The town is very ancient, having been in existence as such in the 8th century. It was at one time a member of the Hanseatic League, and long cap. of an archbishopric, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia. It suffered during the religious wars of the 16th and 17th centuries; in 1631 it was sacked by the imperialists, and nearly destroyed. The French took it in 1806, & annexed it to the then kingdom of Westphalia, and it was restored to Prussia in 1814.

**MAGDEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Rheinfelden. P. 993.

**MAGÉ**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on river Magé, near its mouth.

**MAGELLAN**, colony of. [PATAGONIA.]

**MAGELLAN** (STRAIT OF). [MAGALHAENS.]

**MAGENTA**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 24 m. N.W. Pavia. P. 6044. The allied French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here, June 4, 1859.

**MAGERÖE**, an island of the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Norway, terminating N. by the North Cape, in lat. 71° 10' N., lon. 25° 50' E.

**MAGGERI** or **MANGRY**, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 22 m. W. Bangalore, with some iron works; iron ore abundant in its vicinity.

**MAGGIORE** (LAKE), Italy. [LAGO MAGGIORE.]

**MAGHERA**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 20 m. S. Coleraine. Ac. of pa. 21,756. P. 10,787; do. of town 1137.

**MAGHERACLOONE**, a pa., Ireland, co. Monaghan, 4 m. S.W. Carrickmacross. Ac. 14,951. P. 4604.

**MAGHERACROSS**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Fermanagh and Tyrone, 5 m. N.N.E. Enniskillen. Ac. 10,451. P. 3367.

**MAGHERACULMONEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh. Ac. 14,732. P. 4815.

**MAGHERADROOL**, a pa. of Irel., co. Down, containing town of Ballinshinch. Ac. 12,551. P. 6406.

**MAGHERAFELT**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 26 m. S. Coleraine. Ac. of pa. 8291. P. 6223; do. of town 1293. It has extensive manufactures of linen.

**MAGHERALIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down and Armagh, on the Laggan, 3¼ m. E.N.E.

Lurgan. Ac. 8295. P. 5490. It has linen manufs. and bleacheries.

MAGHERNO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia. P. 1465.

MAGRIBEE, a vill. of Sinde, on a navigable arm of the Indus, in its delta, 42 m. S.S.E. Tattah. P. 5000, who carry on an active trade.

MAGHULL, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, with a station on the Liverpool and Preston Railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 2073. P. 1144.

MAGINDANAO, isl., Philippines. [MINDANAO.]

MAGIONE, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia, on an eminence above the lake of Trasimène. P. 6298.

MAGISTÈRE (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 13 m. W.N.W. Moissac. P. 1676.

MAGLIANO, several vills. and a town of Italy.—I. Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 20 m. W. Rieti. P. 2455. It is an episcopal town. Near it is a fine bridge over the Tiber.—II. South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 3251.—III. (*Nuovo*), a town of South Italy, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 1060.—IV. (*d'Alba*), North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 5 m. N.W. Mondovi. P. 1644.—V. (*Alpi*), North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovi. P. 2331.—VI. (in *Toscana*), Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto. P. 2379. It has ruins of a fine mediæval castle.

MAGLIE, a city of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. and 19 m. E.N.E. Gallipoli. P. 5049.

MAGNAC-LAVAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Vienne, 9 m. N.E. Bellac. P. 3351.—*Magnac le Bourg* is a market town, same dep., 11 m. N.E. St Yriex. P. 1087.

MAGNAGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiategrasso. P. 1391.

MAGNÉ and MAGNI, a market town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 4 m. W. Niort. P. 1298.

MAGNETIC ISLAND, an island off the E. coast of Australia, in Halifax Bay. Lat. 19° 8' S.; lon. 146° 45' E. Discovered by Cook in 1770.

MAGNUS (BAY OF ST), a bay on the W. coast of the mainland of Shetland, Scotland, between the headland of Eshaness on the N., and that of Sandness on the S. It is 10 m. in width at its entrance, expands to 14 m. and runs 8 m. inland. The island of Papa-Stour is at its mouth. The bay contains safe anchorage for the largest fleet.

MAGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Mantz, on the Aubette. P. 1781.

MAGOFFIN, a county of U. S., North America, Kansas. P. 3414 free, 71 slaves.

MAGOR, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 6 m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 10,514. P. 740.

MAGRA, *Maera*, a riv. of N. Italy, which, after a S. course of 35 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Genoa), 2 m. E. of the Gulf of Spezzia.

MAGSTADT, a mkt. town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 11 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 1937.

MAGUELONNE, a lagoon of S. France, dep. Hérault, 4 m. S. Montpellier. Length 17 miles.

MAGUIRE'S BRIDGE, a small market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, on Colebrook River, 7 m. S.E. Enniskillen. P. 679.

MAGYAR, a prefix of the names of numerous vills. of Hungary; the principal being Magyar-Ovar or Altenburg. [ALTENBURG.]

MAHABALPOORAM, a town of British India, presid. dist. and 33 m. S. Madras, on the Carnatic coast, near which are some remarkable Hindoo temples and excavations.

MAHABULESHWAR, a small hill town of British India, presid. and 70 m. S.E. Bombay, in lat. 17° 55' N., lon. 73° 41' E., on the Mahabuleswar

hills, here 4700 feet above the sea. [GHATS.] Ferruginous clay-stone, overlying trap, is the geological formation of these hills. The rainfall is here excessive; the mean annual fall being 248 inches, of which 227 fall in the four monsoon months, commencing about the middle of June and ending in the early part of October; but from the close nature of the soil, and the undulating form of the surface, the water speedily runs off, and leaves not the slightest trace of marsh or swamp. During July and August dense fogs and drizzling rain occur. In November, December, January, and February, the sky is clear, with a bracing and elastic atmosphere, slight frosts occurring. This station is free from malaria. Here is a sanatorium, with eight sets of quarters, several detached bungalows, and separate houses built of stone. It is resorted to by invalids, and has a European establishment, consisting of a chaplain and a medical officer. It has also a bazaar, a church, a library, and a hotel. The station is easily reached by several good carriage roads.

MAHANUDDY ("the Great River"), a river of India, Berar and Bengal doms. Rises in lat. 20° 20' N., lon. 82° E., and after an E. course of 520 m. enters the Bay of Bengal by numerous mouths, dist. and S.E. Cuttack. Though fordable so low as Cuttack from January to June, it is, during the rains there, 2 m. in width, 1 m. across at Sumbhulpoor, and navigable for almost 300 m. from its mouth.

MAHANUNDA, a river of India, Bengal presid., tributary to the Ganges, has its source in the Darjeeling territory, lat. 26° 57' N., lon. 88° 20' E. It receives several tributaries, and enters the Podda or Eastern Ganges at Godari, in lat. 24° 30' N., lon. 88° 20' E., after a S.S.W. course of 240 m. In most parts of its course it is navigable for small vessels.

MAHARAJPOOR, a town of India, Gwalior, or possessions of Sindia, in lat. 26° 29' N., lon. 78° 5' E. In the vicinity, in 1843, the British defeated the Mahrattas, capturing their guns.

MAHASKA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Iowa. Area 576 sq. m. P. 14,816.

MAHAVILLA, the principal river of Ceylon, rises in the centre of the island, flows N. past Kandy and Bintenne, and enters the Indian Ocean by several mouths, S. Trincomalee. It receives numerous affluents, but its navigation is greatly impeded by shoals.

MAHÉ, a town and French estab., India, on the Malabar coast, 38 m. N.N.W. Calicut. Lat. 11° 42' N.; lon. 75° 36' 16" E. Area of town and territory 2 sq. m. P. 2616. It is situated at the mouth of a small river, navigable for vessels of 50 tons. It was taken by the French in 1722.

MAHÉ, isl., Indian Ocean. [SEYCHELLES.]

MAHÉBOURG, a town of the Mauritius, on its S.E. coast, with a fine port, strongly fortified.

MAHM, a town of British India, presid. on the island of and 50 m. N. Bombay. P. estimated at 33,800. It has a Portuguese church and a Roman Catholic college.

MAHLBERG, a town of Baden, circ. Upp. Rhine, in a fertile dist., 2½ m. N.E. Ettenheim. P. 1724.

MAHOBA, a town of India, Bundelcund, dist. Hummerpoor, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 18' N., lon. 79° 55' E. P. estimated at 5000. It is situated in a beautiful country, abounding with ruins.

MAHOMED-KHAN-KA-TANDA, a town of Sinde, 30 m. S.E. Hyderabad, on the Fullalee river, a branch of the Indus, and near the border of the desert. It has a trade with Cutch.

MAHON, cap. town of Minorca. [PORT MAHON.]

**MAHONING**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—II a township of Pennsylvania, 173 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg.—III same state, co. Columbia.—IV, in N.E. of Ohio.

**MAHOPAC LAKE**, U. S., N. America, a favourite summer resort in the vicinity of New York. It is 9 m. in circumf. and 1800 feet above the sea.

**MAHRAM**, a native state of Eastern India, situate in the Cossya hills, the centre being in lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 91° 24' E. Area 162 sq. m.

**MÄHREN**, a country of Germany. [MORAVIA.] **MÄHRISCH-NEUSTADT**, a town of Moravia, on the railway between Prague and Vienna, circ. & 14 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. P. 3500.—II. (*Trübau*), circ. and 27 m. N.W. Olmütz. P. 3600. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. woollens.

**MAHUYADABAR**, a town of British India, dist. and 40 m. S.W. Goruckpore, in the N.W. provs.

**MAIA**, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, joins the Aldan at Ust Maiskaja, course N. 300 miles.

**MAIDA**, a small town of South Italy, prov. Cantanzaro, 7 m. S.E. Nicastro, cap. circ. P. 4004. Near this the English defeated a superior French force in 1806.

**MAIDEN-BRADLEY**, a pa. of England, cos. Somerset and Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Mere. Ac. 4546. P. 653.

**MAIDENHEAD**, a munic. bor. and town of England, co. Berks, pas. Bray and Cookham, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, and by a viaduct of the G. W. Railway, with a station on that railway, 26 m. W. London. Ac. 15,611. P. 3895. It has a chapel, endowed school, and almshouse.

**MAIDEN-NEWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 2853. P. 844.

**MAIDENS**, a cluster of rocks, off the E. coast of Ireland, co. Antrim, in the Irish Sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Larne lighthouse. The two highest rocks have each a lighthouse, with fixed white lights, lat. 54° 55' 6" N., lon. 5° 44' W., 84 and 94 feet high. They are surrounded by dangerous reefs.

**MAIDFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 6 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 1930. P. 344.

**MAIDSTONE**, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on rt. b. of the Medway, 7½ m. E.S.E. Rochester, and at the meeting of 2 br. of the S.E. Rail., 56 m. from London. Ac. of pa. 4632. P. (1861) 23,058; do. of parl. bor. 23,058. Altitude 60 feet; mean temp., July 63°, Jan. 37° 5; rainfall 21 inches. It is situated on a slope in the central vale of Kent; has a fine pa. church, known as "the Pilgrim's Chapel," many almshouses and charities; former palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury; town-hall, co. hall, co. gaol and house of correction, co. lunatic asylum, union workhouse, barracks, co. assembly and concert rooms, theatre, library, philosophical society, an excellent museum, mechanics' institute, and several banks. Its grain market is the largest in the co. In the vicinity are paper mills, with some of the most productive hop grounds and orchards in England, and valuable quarries of stone, exported by the Medway, which is navigable here for vessels of 60 tons. Trade is thriving, and the town increasing. Maidstone is the chief place of election for W. Kent, and the bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 1747. There was an important city of the early Britons in its vicinity. In the reign of Henry viii. the first English hops were raised here. In 1648 the town was twice stormed by the parliamentary forces.

**MAIDWELL**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N. Northampton. Ac. 1650. P. 290.

**MAIENFELD**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 12 m. from Coire. P. 1301.

**MAILAND**, a city of Austrian Italy. [MILAN.]

**MAILCOTTA**, a town of Hindostan, Mysore dom., 18 m. N. Seringapatam. It has several pagodas.

**MAILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 9 m. S.S.E. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 1015.

**MAILLERAYE (LA)**; a hamlet of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 13 m. W.N.W. Rouen.

**MAILLEZAIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, 7 m. S.S.E. Fontenay. P. 1420.

**MAIMUND**, a town of W. Afghanistan, 34 m. S.W. Candahar. Lat. 31° 42' N.; lon. 64° 51' E.

**MAIN**, a river of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, enters Lough Neagh after a S. course of 30 m.

**MAIN**, **MAYN** or **MAINE**, *Moenus*, a river of Germany, rises by two streams, the Red and White Main, in the Fichtelberg mountains, N. Bavaria, flows very tortuously W., past Schweinfurt, Würzburg, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfurt, and joins the Rhine opposite Mayence. Its banks are principally planted with vine. Length 310 m. It is navigable from the Regnitz (230 m.) to the Rhine. Chief affluents, on left Regnitz and Tauber, and on right the Saale and Nidder.

**MAINA**, a dist. of Greece, consisting of the S. extremity of the Morea, between the Gulfs of Koron and Kolokytha, composing most part of the gov. Laconia. The inhabitants, who were never fully conquered by the Turks, long lived in a rude feudal state, subsisting mainly by brigandage and piracy. The vill. Maina (*Hippola*) is on the Gulf of Koron, 14 m. N.N.W. Cape Matapan.

**MAINBERNHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, prov. Lower Franconia, 15 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. P. 1717.

**MAINE**, a river of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, rises near Castle-Island, and flows about 18 m. W.S.W. into Castlemaine harbour, whence it is navigable to the village of Castlemaine.

**MAINE**, an old prov. in the W. of France, the cap. of which was *Le Mans*, now forming the greater part of the depts. Mayenne and Sarthe, and part of Orne.—II. a river of France, dep. Vendée, rises in N.E. of Napoleon-Vendee, and joins the *Sevre-Nantaise*, 2½ m. N.W. Monnières. Length 31 m., partly navigable.—III. a river, dep. Maine-et-Loire.

**MAINE**, the most N.E. of the U. S., N. America, between lat. 43° and 47° 20' N., lon. 67° and 71° W., having S. the Atlantic, E. New Brunswick, W. and N. New Hampshire and Lower Canada. Area 31,766 sq. m. P. (1860) 628,279, of whom 1327 are free coloured. Its topography has 3 distinct aspects: level and marshy in the S., undulating and hilly in the centre, rugged and mountainous in the N. It is well watered, and wooded. Mount Katahdin, near lat. 46° N., rises to 5385 feet. Climate variable, with extremes of temperature, but country healthy. Principal rivers, the Saco, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, St Croix, and St John, which last, with the St Francis, forms most part of the N. boundary. Lakes numerous in the N. It has more good harbours than any other state of the Union. The Atlantic coast is bold and rocky, and the sea-islands, 400 in number, are mostly fertile. In 1862, there were 449 m. of railway in operation in the state. Products are maize, wheat, barley, rye, and flax, with pine and other timber; apples, cherries, and other fruits, and salt provisions. Annual value of cotton manufactures has been estimated at 2,500,000 dollars. Mineral products comprise marble, iron ore, and lead. It sends 6 representatives to Congress. There are two colleges, with an aggregate of 217 students, and 43,000 volumes in their libraries, besides 92 chartered academies, and 6627 national schools, with an average attendance of 91,519 pupils. It

has a state prison, and state deaf-mutes, insane, and blind asylums. Principal towns, Augusta, the cap., Portland, Bangor, Bath, and Hallowell. Maine is divided into 13 cos. It became an independent state in 1820, having previously belonged to Massachusetts. Governor and senate elected annually. The Maine boundary question, in dispute between Great Britain and the United States government, was compromised in 1842.

**MAINE-ET-LOIRE**, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of the old prov. Anjou, between lat. 46° 59' and 47° 45' N. Area 2750 sq. m. P. (1861) 526,012. Chief rivers, Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Loir. Climate temperate. Surface diversified by hills and plains, may be divided into three distinct regions.—I. the valley on both sides of the Loire, which is the richest, and produces lint, hemp, and fruits; II. the region of plains, almost entirely formed by the arr. Saumur; and III. the Bocage, which is the least fertile and worst cultivated. Minerals comprise slate, granite, marble, and flint. It has manufs. of linens, challets, gingham, and calicoes. Grain, wine, fruits, and cattle are extensively exported, its white wine being much esteemed. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Angers, Baugé, Beaupreux, Saumur, and Segré.

**MAING**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Valenciennes. P. 1873.

**MAINLAND, Scotland.** [**SHEFLAND, ORKNEY.**] **MAINS** and **STRATHMARTINE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Dundee. Ac. 6320. P. 2181.

**MAINSTONE**, a pa. of England and North Wales, cos. Salop and Montgomery, 4 m. W.S.W. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 6263. P. 365.

**MAINTENON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 10 m. N.N.E. Chartres, at the confl. of the Eure and Voise, and on the railway to Versailles. P. 1879.

**MAINZ**, a city of Germany. [**MAYENCE.**] **MAIRAGO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1823.

**MAIRANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 1458.

**MAIRWARRA** (*Real of the Mairs*), a mountainous tract of India, in Rajpootana, consisting of a number of parallel ridges extending in a direction from N.E. to S.W., and constituting that portion of the Aravulli range which lies between Komulmer and Ajmere, a space 90 m. long, and from 6 to 20 m. broad. Lat. of N.E. extremity 26° 10' N.; lon. 74° 30' E. Lat. of S.W. do. 25° 25' N.; lon. 73° 50' E. Area (British Mairwarra) 282 sq. m. P. 37,715. Area (Oodeypoor) 305 sq. m.; ditto (Joudpore) 67 sq. m. There are numerous isolated eminences in the valleys between the ridges. Elevation of the bottom of these valleys 1600 feet above the sea; do. of their summits towards the S.W. 1000 additional. The rocks are of primary formation, and are supposed to contain antimony, copper, and lead, besides iron of good quality and unlimited in quantity; several iron furnaces having been erected, and many more are in course of construction. In 1818, it was ceded to the British by Doult Rao Scindia; but the states of Oodeypoor and Joudpore having claimed a portion of it, and their claims being admitted, the impossibility of conducting the government in a satisfactory manner led to the whole being put under the superintendence of the British, the other two states paying a sum towards the expense of a local militia, and they in turn receiving credit for the net revenue. Before this time the natives were a fierce and warlike race, living by plunder and murder, the little cultivation that was practised being carried

on by the old men and boys; and the women, being considered as slaves, tended their scanty herds of goats. The people subdued, are rapidly advancing in prosperity. Chief town, Nya Nugga, which is walled, and seems to become a place of considerable trade.

**MAISDON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 13 m. S.E. Nantes. P. 2043.

**MAISDY** and **MAISSY**, two towns of India.—I. Berar dom., 30 m. N. Ellichpoor.—II. British presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, 52 m. N. Patna.

**MAISMORE**, a pa. of Engl., co. and 2 m. N.N.W. Gloucester. Ac. 1930. P. 516.

**MAISONS**, two comm. and vill. of France.—I. (*sur-Seine*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. N. Versailles, with a station on the railway from Paris to Havre. P. 2175.—II. (*Alfort*), dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, on the Paris and Lyon Railway. P. 2368.

**MAITEA**, one of the Society islands, Pacific, E. Tahiti, on which it is dependent. Circuit 8 m.

**MAITLAND**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, on the Hunter River, 93 m. from Sydney. It is divided into E. and W. by Wallis co. P. of the former (1861) 1834, of latter 5694. They have several churches; in E. Maitland are a court-house and gaol, in W. Maitland, which is the most thriving place, are numerous large stores and hotels. With Newcastle, these towns, called collectively the "Northumberland boroughs," return 1 member to the legislative assembly of the colony. Good coal is abundant in the vicinity.

**MAITMATSHIN** ("Merchant's Town"), a city of Mongolia, immediately opposite Kiachta, on the Tola R. and on the Russian frontier, lat. 50° 46' N., lon. 106° 44' E. Altitude 2200 feet. The entrepôt of the Chinese trade with Russia, it is enclosed by a palisade, regularly laid out, and inhabited by from 3000 to 5000 men, no women being allowed to reside here. [**KIACHTA.**]

**MAIXENT** (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, cap. cant., near the Sevre-Niortaise, 13 m. E.N.E. Niort. P. 3927. It has a comm. college, and manufs. woollens.

**MAIZIERES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, 14 m. S.E. Château Salans. P. 1240.—II. (*la grande Parroisse*), dep. Aube, arr. Nogent-sur-Seine, cant. Romilly-sur-Seine. P. 1520.

**MAJAMBO**, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Majambo, 70 m. N.E. Bembatooka.

**MAJERA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola. P. 2331.

**MAJINDA**, a town of Sindh, on the Indus, 45 m. S.E. Hyderabad. P. 2000. It has a bazaar.

**MAJORCA** (Span. *Mallorca*), the central and largest of the Balearic islands, Mediterranean; belonging to Spain, whence it is distant 110 m. S.E. Area 1430 sq. m. P. (1861) 43,000, in 1 town and 32 villages. Surface uneven, and the Silla de Torillos rises to 5114 feet above the sea. Climate mild and salubrious. Exports (1862) boots and shoes, oil, wine, and almonds (chiefly to Havana), oranges and other fruits, hogs, &c.; total value about 560,000. Imports coal (from England), timber, French goods, cattle, tobacco, cotton, and colonial produce; total value (1862) about 520,000. Principal towns, Palma the cap., Llumayor, Manacor, and Pollenza. Off its W. extremity is the small island of Dragonera.

**MAJORI**, a maritime town of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. W.S.W. Salerno, cap. circ. Manufs. paper and pasteboard. P. 4850.

**MAJUMBA**, a maritime town of Africa, Lower Guinea, 100 m. N.W. Loango.

MAJUNGA, a marit. town of Madagascar, on its N.W. coast, at the entrance of Bembatooka Bay.

MAKALLAH or MACULLAH, a seaport town of Arabia, on its S. coast, in a small bay, 280 m. E.N.E. Aden. Lat. 14° 31' N.; lon. 49° 6' E. P. about 4500, comprising numerous foreigners. Exports gums, hides, and senna. Imports coffee, and other native produce; cotton cloths, lead, and iron from Bombay; and sheep, aloes, honey, and slaves from Kosseir and Berberah.

MAKARIEV, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 46 m. E.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod, cap. dist., on the Volga. P. 2350. It has a monastery, and trade in horses and timber; but its importance has greatly declined.—II. gov. and 110 m. E. Kostroma, cap. dist. P. 2850.

MAKARIKO, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod, on the Volga.

MAKER, a pa. of England, cos. Cornwall and Devon, 2½ m. S.S.W. Devonport. Ac. 3204. P. 2986. On a height near the village is a battery for the defence of Plymouth Sound.

MAKERSON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 3½ m. W. Kelso. Ac. 2912. P. 380.

MAKHNOVKA, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 95 m. W.S.W. Kiev. P. 4400.

MAKIAN, a small volcanic island, Malay Archipelago, off the E. coast of Gilolo, lat. 6° 20' N., lon. 127° 30' E. Circumference about 18 miles.

MAKINIYAT, a straggling vill. of Cent. Arabia, 129 m. W.S.W. Muscat, formerly a city of consequence, but ruined by the Wahabees in 1800.

MAKKUM, a town, Nethds., prov. Friesland, on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. S. Harlingen. P. 2000.

MAKO, a market town of Eastern Hungary, co. Csanad, on the Maros, 21 m. E.S.E. Szegedin. P. (1851) 22,611, of whom many were Jews.

MAKOLOLO, a region of Central Africa, about lat. 12° S., lon. 24° E. It is traversed by the Lecambe or Zambezi river. Chief towns, Sesheke, the cap., Linyanti, and Nariel.

MA-KONG RIVER. [CAMBODIA.]

MAKOV, a town of Russia, gov. Podolia, 9 m. N. Kamenietz. P. 4160.

MAKOW or MACHOW, a town of Poland, gov. and 63 m. E.N.E. Plotzk. P. 5471.

MAKOWAR, two islands of the Red Sea.—I. off the coast of Nubia, near a small port of the same name, lat. 20° 38' N., lon. 37° 20' E.—II. (on *Emerald Island*), off the coast of Egypt, opposite the ruins of Berenice. Lat. 23° 50' N.; lon. 35° 45' E.

MAKOWIEC, a vill. of Poland, gov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Warsaw: Here Kosciusko was wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in 1794.

MAKRI, two seaport towns of Turkey.—I. Asia Minor, Anatolia, S.W. coast, on the Gulf of Makri, 52 m. E.N.E. Rhodes. Its antiquities comprise a very perfect theatre, and tombs, remains of the anc. *Telmessus*.—II. Rumili, on the Ægean Sea, 75 m. S.W. Adrianople, cap. dist., and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour defended by a castle. P. 3000.

MAKRONISI, an island of Greece, off the E. coast of Attica, 3 m. E. Cape Colonna, 10 m. in length and 2 miles in breadth, but lately uninhabited.

MALA, a river of Peru, dep. Lima, enters the Pacific Ocean, 50 m. S.S.E. Lima.

MALA, a vill. of Spain, with mineral baths, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Granada.

MALA, PUNTA, a cape, S. Amer., New Granada, bounding the W. entrance to the Bay of Panama.

MALABAR, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras. It is bounded on the N. by Canara and Coorg, E. by Mysore and Coimbatore, S. by Cochin, and W. by the Arabian Sea, between lat. 10° 15' and 12° 18' N., lon. 75° 15' and

76° 55' E. Area 6050 sq. m. P. 1,514,909. Sea-coast line is 125 m. long, abounding in shallow havens. The shores are generally low, barren, and sandy. Principal rivers are the Ponany, Calicut, Cheracul, Mahe, and Billipatam. On the S.E. frontier is the Chowgaut, a lake 20 m. long and 8 m. broad, having several islands, coves, and inlets. The district is traversed by the range of the W. Ghauts. Iron ore is found in the hills, and gold dust in many of the streams descending from the Ghauts. The mountains are covered with teak trees of superior quality for ship-building, and so great has been the demand, that the woods were being exhausted, and extensive tracts of waste land have been planted by order of the government. Chief products, pepper, cardamoms, cocoa-nuts, rice, ginger, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, castor-oil plant, and fruits. Climate on the sea-coast warm and equable; mean temp. 78° Fahr. Rainfall 120 inches. Prevalent diseases are intermittent fevers, dropsy, rheumatism, diarrhoea, leprosy, and cutaneous complaints, chiefly caused by unwholesome food and filthiness; from the same causes cholera has often been severe. The zoology comprises elephants, tigers, leopards, bears, apes, gayals, and wolves; several kinds of birds, reptiles, and snakes; and the sea and inlets swarm with fish of excellent quality. Principal places, Cochin, Cannanore, Pennani, and Tellichery. The Malayalam, which is a different dialect of the Malabar language, prevails over the district. The population consists of Hindoos, Mussulmans, Christians of different denominations, and Jews. The Hindoos are divided into several castes, the highest in dignity of whom are Brahmins, called Namburis, the reputed aboriginal proprietors of the soil; the Puttar caste, more numerous than the Namburis. Both of these castes burn their dead. The Nairs, who rank next to Brahmins, are a numerous and influential caste, and long held the chief power. This tribe is distinguished by strange customs. The Nairs are of the military class, and always carry with them an unsheathed sword. If a Nair is touched by a Tiar (the next caste), or a slave, he is defiled, and must immediately wash his body; but before the British rule, they at once slew the unfortunate individual who came in contact with them. This tribe is composed of thirty distinct classes, many of whom now devote themselves to the arts of peace. The Tiars are next in rank, and cultivate the ground. Before the establishment of British supremacy, slaves were a numerous and degraded class; but slavery is now abolished, and measures are adopted for securing the contemplated advantages of the act, by providing employment for the emancipated, and education for their children. The native Mussulmans are both traders and farmers; the former of whom are peaceable, but the latter, especially in the interior, are fierce and bigoted ruffians, and fanatical outbreaks are common. *Malabar* was annexed to the British dominions at the downfall of Tippoo Saib.

MALABAR POINT, India, the S.W. extremity of the island of Bombay, in lat. 18° 56' N., lon. 72° 51' E. It has a residency for the use of the governor.

MALACCA (or MALAKA), one of the "Straits settlements" belonging to Britain, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 2° and 2° 30' N., lon. 102° and 102° 45' E., having landward the territories of Salangore, Rumbow, Jobole, and Johore. P. of prov. (1860) 80,792. Surface undulating; hills wooded; valleys swampy, but climate salubrious, thermometer ranging from 72° to 85° Fahr. Soil near the

coast fertile; the interior is not so; and Nanning is chiefly valuable for its tin mines. It exports gold dust, tin, hides, poultry, pepper, rattans, laca, aloe-wood, ebony, ivory, and Chinese hard-ware; value (1861) 429,625*l*. Imports earthen-ware, opium, iron, rice, British and Indian manufactured goods, salt, and colonial produce; value 415,646*l*. [STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.]

MALACCA, a town of India, cap. Brit. prov. of same name, situated on both sides of the Malacca river, near its mouth, 100 m. N.W. Singapore. Principal edifices, the barracks, court-house, town-house, gaol, civil and military hospitals, and convict prison, with 514 convicts in 1862. The ruins of a famous church, erected by Albuquerque, and the remains of Portuguese and Dutch forts, occupy several summits around the town. It is said to have been founded in 1252; was taken by the Portuguese in 1511, by the Dutch in 1641, and by the English in 1795. It was again held by the Dutch from 1818 to 1825, when, with its territory, they exchanged it with the British for Bencoolen, in Sumatra. The settlement, previously a dependency of the Bengal presidency, was separated therefrom in 1851.

MALACCA (STRAIT OF), a channel between the Malay peninsula and the island Sumatra, connecting the China Sea with the Indian Ocean. Length 700 m., breadth from 60 m. opposite Singapore to 250 m. at its N. entrance. In it are the British settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang; the towns Queda, Deli, Salangore; and numerous islands.

MALACZKA, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.W. Presburg. P. 2350.

MALADEITA (MOUNT). [PYRENEES.]

MALAGA (*Malaca*), a seaport city of Spain, cap. prov., on a bay of the Mediterranean, 65 m. E.N.E. Gibraltar. Lat. 36° 43' 5" N.; lon. 4° 26' W. P. (1857) 113,050. Mean temp. of year 66°, summer 79°, winter 57°, F. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, near to the base of a mountainous range, and is commanded by an old Moorish castle, perched on a pointed rock, and called the *Gibraltar*. Chief public buildings, a cathedral, with a spire 302 feet high; the bishop's palace, 4 pa. churches, 5 hospitals, the opera house, custom-house, legal seminary, and a convict dépôt. The old Moorish *darsena* or dock-yard is used as a storehouse. The harbour, formed by a mole 700 feet in length, on which is a lighthouse, is capable of holding about 450 merchant ships, and may be entered during any wind. Principal manufs., linen and woollen fabrics, sail-cloth, rope, paper, hats, leather, and soap; here are also a royal cigar factory, and two large and actively employed iron foundries. *Malaga* has a large trade in wines, the finest of which are "*Mountain*" and "*Las Lagrimas*;" other exports are olive oil, figs, almonds, raisins, grapes, orange-peel, and lemons, sent to Great Britain and the United States, with lead and iron from neighbouring mines; value (1860) 805,408*l*. Imports salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, nails, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and colonial produce; value 1,256,249*l*. *Malaga* was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1487. It has suffered severely in different epochs from plague, which on one occasion cut off 20,000 of the pop. in 40 days, and in 1803-4 the yellow fever decimated the population. Area of prov. 2821 sq. m. P. (1857) 451,406. [VELEZ-MALAGA—GRANADA.]

MALAGNINO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Cremona. P. 1427.

MALAGON, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Ciudad-Real. P. 3995.

MALAHIDE, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 9 m. N.N.E. Dublin, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Pop. of pa. 1125, partly employed in a valuable oyster fishery. The vill., on a bay of the Irish Sea, is frequented by sea-bathers. It has a small silk factory.

MALALBERGO, a comm. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 5886. Named from its unhealthy situation.

MALAMOCCO, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Venice, on Malamocco, a long sandy island, separating the lagunes from the Adriatic. P. 918. At the entrance of the lagoon is the fort of St Nicholas. Its port is well frequented.

MALANG, a Dutch residency of the island Java, on the S. coast. P. 80,000. Chief produce coffee. It has a town of same name.

MALANS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Lanquart, 2 m. S.S.E. Mayenfeld. P. 912.

MALANSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes. P. 2165.

MALASPINA, the W. most of the Columbretes Islands, Mediterranean. [COLUMBRETES.]

MALATAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 110 m. N.E. Marsh, near the Euphrates. It has a ruinous castle, the headquarters of a pasha; some mosques and caravanserais. It is unhealthy, and, from various causes, most of its population have now settled at Aspuzi, about 4 m. westward.

MALATIVO or MOELETIVO, a seaport town of Ceylon, on its E. coast, 52 m. N.N.W. Trincomalee, with a small harbour and some salt works.

MALAUÈNE, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vaulcuse, 16 m. E.N.E. Orange. P. 3029. Chief industry, silk-spinning.

MALAUUNAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway branch to Dieppe, 5½ m. N. Rouen. P. 1915. It has numerous cotton and paper mills, but was nearly destroyed by a hurricane in 1845.

MALAY PENINSULA, the most S. portion of Continental Asia, and of its great S.E. peninsula of Further India, mostly between lat. 1° and 13° N., lon. 98° and 104° E., connected N. ward to Upper Siam by the Isthmus of Kraw, and having E. the Gulf of Siam and China Sea, S. and W. the Strait of Malacca. *Malaya* proper or *Malacca* extends from lat. 1° 20' to 5° N. Estimated area 45,000 sq. m., and pop. about 200,000. The country, as far as lat. 6°, comprising the states Ligor and Quedah, is claimed by Siam; S. of which it is subdivided among many small native states—the principal being Perak, Johore, Pahang, and Salangore, besides the British territory Malacca. Its centre is traversed throughout by a mountain chain, rising from 2000 to 4000 ft. in height, but decreasing on proceeding to the S., where, however, the detached Mount Ledang or Ophir is estimated to rise to 4320 feet in elevation. Surface well watered, and fine timber, with bamboos, areca sago, caoutchouc, and an abundance of valuable resins, gums, drugs, with nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, indigo, are produced, with ivory, horns, and in 1848, 2400 tons of tin, and, as estimated, 20,000 ounces of gold annually. Rice and other grains are not raised in sufficient quantity for the home demand, and are imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Trade is principally with the British and Dutch settlements in the E., and with Siam, China, and the Malay Archipelago. The pop. consists principally of Siamese and Malays. [SIAM.]

MALAYSIA, a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, extending from the N. point of Formosa, lat. 25° N. to 12°

S., and from lon. 93° E. to 105° W., bounded N. by the Indian Ocean, Strait of Malacca, Chinese Sea, and Pacific Ocean, along the parallel of 35° N. The S. boundary is the parallel of 55° S. Comprising the Sunda Islands, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, etc.; chiefly inhabited by the Malay race. This vast island-world extends in a general direction from N.W. to S.E.; the largest islands being nearest the continent of Asia. It belongs to the greatest volcanic region of the world, which stretches in the form of a quadrant from the island of Cheduba, through the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sumatra, Java, the Sunda Isles, and Banda. From the W. side of Formosa, one volcanic belt passes through the Philippines, on the meridian of 120°, and the S.W. point of Celebes, to Floris; and another more easterly, through Mindanao, to the N.W. of New Guinea. On the S. this belt extends to New Zealand, and on the N. to Kamchatka. The volcanic mountains are mostly of trachite; true basalt and granite occur in Java, and obsidian in Bali; the chalk and tertiary formations are widely extended. The volcanic peaks of the archipelago rise at once from the level of the sea, so that their relative and absolute heights are the same.

**MALBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Kingsbridge. Ac. 5310. P. 2388.

**MALCESINE**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Verona, with a small port on the Lake of Garda. P. 2033.

**MALCHIN**, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., between Lakes Malchin and Cumber, 24 m. E.S.E. Gustrow. P. 3852. Chief industry, weaving and tanning.

**MALCHOW**, a town of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., on an island in Lake Malchow, 11 m. W.S.W. Waren. P. 2887. It has important manufs. of woollen cloths.

**MALDAH**, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 30' and 25° 25' N., lon. 87° 50' and 88° 30' E. Area 1000 sq. m. P. 431,000. The country is a rich alluvial tract, traversed by several rivers. In the low grounds rice is the staple crop, and wheat, barley, and oil-seeds are raised in the elevated tracts. Exports rice, wheat, barley, cotton fabrics, and coarse silks. Imports sugar, tobacco, hemp, cotton, hardware, and other British manufs. Chief towns, Maldah, English Bazaar, Ruharpore, and Sivganj. This district was made over to the British in 1765.—*Maldah*, chief town of prov., on l. b. of Mahununda, 73 m. N. Burhampoor. P. 15,000. In the rainy season it is nearly insulated.

**MALDEGHEM**, a comm. & vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 17 m. N.W. Ghent. P. 6514, engaged in tobacco factories, oil mills, breweries, and cotton printing works.

**MALDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ewell, and with a station on the London and South-Western Railway, 1½ m. N.E. Kingston-on-Thames. Ac. 1272. P. 320.

**MALDEN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Mystic river.

**MALDIVE ISLANDS** or **MALEDIVA** (*Thousand Isles*), a chain of islands, Indian Ocean, between lat. 0° 45' S. and 7° 6' N., lon. 72° 48' and 73° 48' E., about 300 m. S.E. Hindostan, and separated N. from Manicoy and the Laccadives by the 8 and 9 degrees channels. They are of coral formation, and arranged in 17 round and oval groups, termed *atolls*, surrounded and protected by coral reefs, and amounting to about 50,000 in all. The larger islands are well wooded with palms, etc., and produce millet, numerous esculent

roots, fruits, and poultry; the smaller are mere barren islets. Cowry fishing is an important pursuit, and the inhabitants, during the S.W. monsoon, take cowries, coir, oil, salted fish, rope mats, and tortoiseshell to Sumatra, Balasore, etc., exchanging these articles for rice, sugar, manufactured goods and tobacco, which they bring back during the N.E. monsoon. Pop. of the whole may amount to 150,000 or 200,000. They are Mohammedans, and live under a sultan, who resides on the island Mohl or Male, and sends an annual tribute to the British gov. in Ceylon.

**MAL-DI-VENTRE**, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. S.W. Cape Mannu, 5 m. long, 1 m. broad, low, and rocky.

**MALDON**, a parl. and munic. bor., river port, and town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 9 m. E. Chelmsford, on a branch of the railway from London to Yarmouth. Ac., including three pas., 3508. P. of bor. 4787. It has several churches, grammar school, a national school, an anc. town-hall, gaol, barracks, and a union workhouse. Manufs. crystallized salt, and silk fabrics; and has breweries and iron foundries. Customs rev. (1862) 234l. Exports (1862) 13,022l. Vessels belonging to the port 59, tons 6493. In 1862, 1992 sailing vessels of 111,000 tons entered the port. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 924.

**MALDONADO**, a fortified seaport town of Uruguay (South America), on the N.E. shore of the Plata estuary, 60 m. E. Monte-Video. Lat. of the isl. Gorriti, which shelters its harbour, 34° 57' 2" S., lon. 54° 57' 35" W.

**MALE** or **MOHL**, the principal island of the Maldivé group, Indian Ocean, a little N. of its centre. It is nearly circular, 5 m. round, and fortified. P. 2000. It has several mosques, many gardens, and a citadel, the residence of the Maldivé sultan. [**MALDIVE ISLES.**]

**MALBUM**, a town of Nepal, cap. dist., on the Gunduck, 138 miles N.W. Khatmandoo.

**MALBKRA**, a town of the Punjab, S. range of Himalaya, close to the foot of Kot-Kangrain.

**MALEMORT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. P. 1201.

**MALENOWITZ**, a market town of Moravia, circ. and 12 m. N.N.E. Hradish. P. 1337.

**MALEO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 3973.

**MALSHERBES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the Essonne, 11 m. N.E. Pithiviers. P. 1669.

**MALSTROIT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S. Ploermel. P. 1583.

**MALETTO**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and circ. Catania. P. 2640.

**MALGARAH**, **MALGHARA**, or **MIGALGARA**, a walled town of European Turkey, prov. Rumili, sanj. and 33 m. N.E. Gallipoli. P. 2500.

**MALGRAT**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P. 2839.

**MALGUENAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. W. Pontivy. P. 1836.

**MALHAM**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-in-Malhamdale, 5 m. E.S.E. Settle. Ac. 8870. P. 184. In the vicinity is Malham Cove, a limestone rock, nearly 300 feet in height.

**MALICORNE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N. La Fleche, on l. b. of the Sarthe. P. 1421.

**MALINES**, a town of Belgium. [**MECHLIN.**]

**MALIN HEAD**, a promontory of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal. Lat. 55° 22' N.; lon. 7° 24' W. On its summit is a signal tower.

**MALINOOKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Donetz. P. 2000.

**MALITO**, a vill. of Italy, prov. and circ. Co-senza. P. 1937.

**MALLEMORT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. and 28 m. E.N.E. Arles. P. 2395.

**MALLERAY**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Moutier. P. 692.

**MALLEVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cant. Montbayens. P. 2712.

**MALLA**, a town of India, prov. Guzerat, dist. Muchu Kanta, 315 m. N.W. Bombay. The talook or subdivision annexed to it, contains nine vil-lages, with an aggregate pop. of 4293.

**MALLICOLLO**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, in lat. 16° 30' S., lon. 167° 50' E., S.E. Espiritu Santo. Estimated area 600 sq. m. It is low, well watered, and fertile, but inhabited by a race apparently in the lowest state of barbarism.—Another island, 300 m. N. (properly *Manicollo*), has sometimes received this name.

**MALLING**, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Kent, 4 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 2765. P. 1974.—II. (*West*), a pa. and market town, co. Kent, 5½ m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Ac. of pa. 1866. P. 2086.—III. (*South*), co. Sussex, on the Ouse, adjoining Lewes. Ac. 2680. P. 716.

**MALORCA**, an isl., Mediterranean. [MAJORCA.]

**MALLOW**, a parl. bor., town, watering-place, and pa. of Ireland, co. and 17 m. N.N.W. Cork, on the Blackwater, across which is the suburb of Ballydahin, and on G.-S.-W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 8819. P. (1861) 6725; do. of bor. 4841. It has a manor, court-house, gaol, union workhouse, barracks, co. infirmary, news-rooms, a mineral spring (the hottest in Ireland), and neat pump-room. The bor. sends 1 member to House of Commons.

**MALLWYD**, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Merioneth and Montgomery, 9 m. E.S.E. Delgelly. Ac. 14,556. P. 938.

**MALMEDY**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 25 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Warge. P. 4559. It has tanneries, and manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, lace, soap, glue, and potash, and mineral springs.

**MALMESBURY**, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, nearly enclosed by the Avon, here crossed by six bridges, 19½ m. N.N.W. Bath. Ac. of pa. 5900. P. (1861) 2400; do. of parl. bor., which comprises also 10 other pas., 6881. The town, formerly extensive, has several endowed schools, an almshouse, union workhouse, vestiges of ancient fortifications, and ruins of a nunnery. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 373.

**MALMESBURY**, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, Cape Division. P. 8620.

**MALMISH**, a town of Russia, gov. Viatka, 80 m. N.N.E. Kasan, on the Viatka. P. 2000.

**MALMÖ**, a læn of Sweden, at its S.W. extremity, having N. and E. the læn Christianstadt, S. the Baltic, and W. the Sound. Area 1812 sq. m. P. (1860) 284,430. Surface mostly level, and it is one of the most fertile provs. of the kingdom. More corn is raised than required for home con-sumpt; potatoes, fruit, hemp, hops, and tobacco, are important crops. Cattle exported.

**MALMÖ** or **MALMCE**, a strongly fortified town of S. Sweden, cap. læn, on the Sound, 16 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen. P. (1861) 20,149. It has a citadel, and a port, consisting of an artificial inner har-bour and an outer roadstead; manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, soap, and carpets.

**MALNATE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 2342.

**MALO**, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. comm., on the Torio. P. 4505. It has a saltpetre factory, and trade in silk, flocks, and wine.

**MALO** (St.), a fortified seaport town and comm. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. arr., on the English Channel, near mouth of the Rance, 40 m. N.N.W. Rennes. P. (1861) 9330. It is situated on a peninsula, connected by a causeway with the mainland, defended by strong bastioned walls, and a castle. Chief buildings, a cathedral, town-hall, communal college, exchange, theatre, cham-ber of commerce, school of navigation, and naval arsenal. It has a commodious and secure har-bour, dry at low water, but 40 feet deep at spring tides, to which has lately been added a large floating dock; extensive rope walks, manufs. of fishing nets and hooks, pulley blocks, and other marine fittings, snuff, and soap; an active provi-sion trade with the colonies, a brisk coasting trade, and has many vessels employed in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. Exports consist chiefly of oil-seeds, grain, tobacco, soap, wine, timber, etc. Imports (almost entirely from Britain), coals, iron, hardwares, etc. The railroad from St Malo to Rennes was opened in 1864. Birthplace of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada.

**MALOI**, several small towns of Russia.—I. (*Archangel'sk*), gov. and 46 m. S.E. Orel. P. 1500.—II. (*Dielskaja*), Don Cossack country, 230 m. N.E. Tcherkask, on the Medveditza. P. 2500.—III. (*Jaroslavit*), gov. and 38 m. N. Kaluga, on the Lusha. This last was the scene of a fierce engagement between the French and Russians, 4th October 1812.

**MALONE**, a tnsbhp., U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Salmon river, here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. W. Plattsburg. It has a state arsenal.

**MALONNO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 42 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the right bank of the Ollio. It has iron furnaces. P. 2101.

**MALOUINES**, Atlantic. [FALKLAND ISLANDS.]

**MALPARTIDA-DE-CACERES**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Caceres. P. 4000.—II. a vill., prov. Badajoz. P. 1748.

**MALPAS**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. S.S.E. Chester. Ac. of pa. 27,094. P. 5598.—II. a pa., co. Monmouth, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Newport. Ac. 988. P. 84.

**MALPLAQUET**, a vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesne, memorable for the victory of Marl-borough & Prince Eugene over the French in 1709.

**MALSCH**, 2 market towns of Germany, Baden.—I. circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. E.N.E. Rastadt. P. 2980.—II. circ. Lower Rhine, 14 m. S.S.E. Mann-heim. P. 1295.

**MALTA**, *Melita*, an island of the Mediterranean, a dependency of Great Britain, 54 m. S.S.W. the S. point of Sicily. Length 17 m., greatest breadth 8½ m. Area 95 sq. m. P. (1861) Maltese 131,647; British 1274; Foreigners 1184. Total 134,055. Cap. Valetta, on N.E. side, in lat. 35° 53' 8" N.; lon. 14° 31' 2" E. Mean temp. of year 67°; sum-mer 78°; winter 57° Fahr. Shape nearly oval; coast indented with numerous bays. Surface naturally a bare calcareous rock, containing nu-merous grottos, and abounding in fossil remains. Highest hills 550 feet above the sea. Its stone is extensively exported for building, chiefly to the Levant. Soil artificial, and only 8 to 10 inches deep. It is cultivated with great care, and yields abundant crops. In 1860 there were 35,000 ac. under crop for cotton, wheat, barley, beans, and grass. The fruits of Malta, of which the orange, olive, and fig are the principal, may be compared to those of tropical climates for excellence, and

the gar'den flowers are most odoriferous. The honey of Malta is highly valued, and fish abound on the coasts. Horses small, but active; mules and goats excellent; and the birds have gorgeous plumage. The climate of Malta resembles that of Africa more than Europe. Min. temp., winter 53°-3; max., summer 82°-5 Fahr. Variations are sudden, and storms from the N.E., the *gregale*, violent and destructive; during a N. wind the air is cold and clear; but during the prevalence of the *sirocco* (S.E. wind) in spring and autumn the temperature rises to 95° Fahr., and its effects are most debilitating. Frost and snow are unknown; ice is imported from Sicily. Manufs. stone carving, cabinet work, and jewellery. Revenue (1862) 153,806*l.*; expenditure 148,672*l.* Exports (including the island of Gozo) (1862) olive oil, ivory, wool, cotton, silk, grains, etc., to the value of 2,990,557*l.* Imports, cottons, coals, woollens, coffee, apparel, sugar, linens, iron, beer and ale, indigo, butter, earthenware, etc., to the value of 3,697,574*l.* Government vested in the commandant of the garrison, and council of 16 members, 8 officials, and 8 freely elected. Established religion Roman Catholic; but there is toleration for Protestants. From its position on the route to Egypt and India, the immense strength of its fortifications, and its noble harbour, one of the grandest in the world, Malta is one of the most valuable possessions of the British Government. The Maltese group comprises, besides Malta, the island of Gozo, and the islets of Comino and Cominotoo, and a few others. Malta was held by the Romans B.C. 242. St Paul's Bay, on the N.E. shore, is the traditional spot where the apostle was wrecked. In the fifth century, A.D., it fell into the hands of the Goths and Vandals. In A.D. 870, it was taken from the Greeks by the Arabs. In 1530 it was taken by Charles V., and granted to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem on their expulsion from Rhodes. In 1568 it was ineffectually besieged by Solymn the Magnificent, and the flower of the Turkish army; the Knights held it till 1708, when, through treachery, it was surrendered to the French, from whom it was taken by the British in 1800, and its cession confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Shortest sea distance to Plymouth 2020 m., shortest steam voyage 10 days; to Alexandria 820 m., steam 3 days; to Marseille 650 m., steam 2½ days. [VALETTA.]

MALTA, a vill. of U. S., N. America, Ohio, 61 m. S.E. Columbus.—II. a township of New York, 29 m. N. Albany.

MALTBY, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. W.S.W. Tickhill. Ac. 4517. P. 774.—II. (*le Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Alford. Ac. 1160. P. 293.

MALTERS, a town of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, 6 m. from Lucerne. P. 3411.

MALTON, a parl. bor. and town of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Derwent, 18 m. N.N.E. York, with a station on the York and N. Mid. Railway. Ac. of town, including pas. of Old Malton and Norton, 110. Pop. of parl. bor. (1861) 8072. It has a town-hall & St Michael's church, schools, and public rooms. Porter, malt, corn, and bacon are exported to Hull by the navigable Derwent. The bor. is a polling-place for co., and in conjunction with its suburb of Norton, and with Old Malton, sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 605. Under the Romans, *Camulodunum* was an important military station. The town was burnt in the reign of Stephen, and on being rebuilt took the name of New Malton.—II. (*Old*), a pa., 1 m. N. of the above, in the

parl. boundary of which it is comprised. Ac. 3983. P. 1302.

MALVERN (GREAT), a pa. and watering-place of England, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Worcester, on the E. declivity of the Malvern Hills. Ac. of pa. 5021. P. 6054. A medicinal spring here attracts many visitors to its excellent hydropathic establishments. A preparatory college for 500 boys, to cost 20,000*l.*, founded 1864.—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Worcester, 1 m. S. of the above. Ac. 785. P. 104.—The *Malvern Hills* separate the co. Worcester from Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, and are nearly 9 m. in length, N. to S. Malvern Hill is 1396 feet, and Herefordshire beacon, an ancient British fortress, is 1300 feet above the sea.

MALVITTO, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. and 16 m. S.S.W. Castorvillari, on the Esaro. P. 1687.

MALWA or CENTRAL INDIA, a table-land, elevated from 1500 to 2500 feet above the sea, is bounded on the W. by the Aravulli range of mountains, S. by the Vindhya chain, E. Bundelcund, and N.E. by the valley of the Ganges. It was at one time a powerful kingdom. *Mandoo*, the cap. city, is now in ruins. Here originated the associations of Pindaries, leagued together for the purposes of rapine and plunder, who were subdued by the Marquis of Hastings. Malwa comprises many separate states.

MALWAN or SINDOODROOG, a town and fortified isl. of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.N.W. Goa. It was formerly a resort of pirates. Good iron ore has been found in the vicinity.

MALZEVILLE and LE MALZIEU, two comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, on the Meurthe, 15 m. E. Nancy. P. 1938.—II. dep. Lozere, cap. cant., 25 m. N. Marvejols. P. 845.

MAMADISH, a town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. E. Kasan, cap. dist., on the Viatka. P. 2000.

MAMAKATING, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 12 m. E. Monticello.

MAMANGUAPE, a river of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, enters the Atlantic 25 m. N. Parahiba, after an E. course of 180 m. At its mouth is the towz Mamanguape. P. 4000.

MAMBLE, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. N.W. Worcester. Ac. 2654. P. 307.

MAMBUCABA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 78 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, and on coast near the river Mambucaba. P. 4000.

MAMERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arr., 24 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. P. 5839. Manufs. hemp, cottons, and woollens.

MAMET (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Nîmes. P. 1975.

MAMHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Chudleigh. Ac. 1165. P. 218.

MAMHILAD, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Usk. Ac. 1987. P. 339.

MAMMOLA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. and 7½ m. N. Gerace, on the Locano. P. 7505.

MAMMOTH CAVE, U. S., North America. [KENTUCKY.] About 5 m. distant from it is the Diamond Cave, recently discovered, & similar in appearance.

MAMOJADA, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. NUORO. P. 1875.

MAMORI or MARMORE, a river of Bolivia, rises 45 m. E.N.E. Cochabamba, under the name of Rio Grande or Guapay, which it retains till its junction with the Mamore proper. It flows E. and N., and joins Rio Beni to form the Madeira, receiving on its r. b. the River Itenez. Length 1240 m.

MAMPAVA, a maritime town on W. coast of the isl. Borneo, in the dist. and on the river Mampava. Lat. 0° 25' N.; lon. 109° E. P. 2425.

**MAN (ISLE OF)**, *Mona* or *Menavia*, an island in the Irish Sea, 33 m. W. England, 30 m. E. Ireland, 16 m. S. Scotland, and 56 m. N. Wales. Lat. of Calf of Man, on which there is a lighthouse, 54° 3' N.; lon. 4° 49' W. Length, N.E. to S.W., 33 m., greatest breadth 12 m. Ac. 180,000. P. (1861) 52,469. Mean temp. June 60°·5; Jan. 38°·2. Rainfall 40 inches. A mountain range crosses the isl. from S.W. to N.E., in which Snaefell is 2024 feet above the sea. Coast bold and picturesque. Numerous streams water the valleys. Clay slate is the prevalent formation, with granite in two localities where minerals are worked. Copper, zinc, and lead ores are found, the latter to the extent of 300 tons annually, some of it yielding 100 oz. of silver per ton. Marble, limestone, and greenstone are quarried, but no coal. Soil fertile. Climate mild, and winter open, though rain and gales of wind are frequent. It yields a surplus of wheat and barley. Flax, oats, potatoes, and clover are the crops next in importance. An excellent small breed of horses is reared; cattle and small sheep are tolerably numerous. Farms range from 10 to 200 ac., and rents vary from 5s. to 3l. an ac. The herring and other fisheries employ 600 boats, and 4000 men and boys; annual produce about 60,000*l*. There are some bleaching works, but few manufacturing establishments. Exports, corn, potatoes, eggs, limestone, ore, fish, linens, & sailcloth; imports, spirits, wine, colonial produce, and manufactured goods. Vessels (above 50 tons) belonging to the isl. (1862) 48, tons 3536. Rev. derived by the British Government averages 35,000*l*. per annum, mostly from custom duties. The island has constant steam communication from Douglas, with Liverpool and other parts; and a telegram between Manghold Head and St Bees, near Whitehaven. This island, originally peopled by the Manx (*Menavia*), a tribe of the Celtic race, was alternately possessed by the Scotch (under the Lord of the Isles) and the English. It was latterly held as a feudal sovereignty by the Stanleys, and afterwards by the dukes of Athol, from whom it was purchased for the British crown in 1806; and finally in 1829, certain remaining privileges were ceded by the duke on receiving an award of 487,000*l*. Government vested in the British sovereign, or the lieutenant of the crown, a council of the bishops and principal functionaries, and the House of Keys, a body of 24 proprietors of estates, who possess the legislative power. The island has its own laws, and two supreme judges, called deemsters. Common law courts are held in the 6 sheadings into which the island is divided, and appeals lie from their decisions successively to the House of Keys, the governor, and the sovereign in council. The isl. is divided into 6 *sheadings*, 17 parishes, *treens*, and *quarterlands*. Established religion that of the Church of England, under the bishop of Sodor and Man, who has a seat (without a vote) in the British House of Peers. There are 40 places of worship. Each pa. has its endowed school, in which English is taught as well as the native Manx, a dialect of the Celtic. The island was a great station of the Druids, and contains numerous vestiges of their circles. Principal towns, Castletown, the cap., Douglas, Peel, and Ramsay.

**MAN**, an island, South Pacific Ocean, between New Ireland and New Britain, and stated to be nearly 40 m. in circuit.

**MANA**, a town of British India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs. P. 800. It has a large trade into Chinese Tartary through the Mana Pass. Sheep, goats, and yaks are employed in conveying the

merchandise, consisting of salt, borax, gold-dust, dried grapes, wool, musk. Altitude of town 10,492 feet, do. of pass 18,000 feet above the sea.

**MANA**, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic 126 m. N.W. Cayenne. Length 157 m. On its banks is a French colony for free blacks.

**MANAAR (GULF OF)**, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, between Ceylon and the S. extremity of India, 150 m. in width at entrance, and separated northward from Palk Strait by the isls. Ramisseram and Manaar, and a reef termed Adam's bridge.—*Manaar Island*, immediately off Ceylon, is 18 miles in length, by 2½ m. across.

**MANACCAN**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Ac. 1843. P. 505.

**MANACOR**, a town, island Majorca, in a fertile plain, 30 m. E. Palma. P. 9642. A bishop's see.

**MANADO** or **MENADO**, a Dutch town or settlement of the island Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago, near its N.E. extremity, lat. 1° 28' N., lon. 125° E. Exports coffee, raised in its vicinity.

**MANAFON**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 2½ m. S.S.E. Lanfair. Ac. 6635. P. 701.

**MANAFORNO** or **GIOIA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, 13 m. S.E. Avezzano, on the S.E. side of Lake Fucino. P. 1973.

**MANAGUA**, a town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on the S. shore of the Lake of Managua or Leon, 35 m. S.E. Leon. P. 101,000, mostly of European descent.—*Managua Lake*, is 50 m. by 25 m., and 5 fathoms deep; it is separated from the Pacific, 25 m., by a low range of volcanic hills. On its shore is the active volcano of Monotombo.

**MANAIA** (improperly *Mangeea*), an island of the Pacific, Harvey group, lat. 21° 57' S., lon. 158° 7' W. It is about 15 m. in circumference.

**MANAKOU** or **SYMOND'S HARBOUR**, New Zealand, N. island, 7 m. S. Auckland.

**MANANTAWADDY**, a town of British India, dist. Malabar, presid. Madras, cap. of subdivision of Wynaad, and head-quarters of the local force stationed in it, 43 m. N.E. Calicut.

**MANAOS**, Brazil. [BARRA-DO-RIO-NEGRO.]

**MANAPARA**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Madura, 40 m. N.E. Dindigul.

**MANATO**, a co. of U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 1042.

**MANATON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S. Moreton-Hampstead. Ac. 6393. P. 415.

**MANATOULIN ISLAND**. [MANITOULIN.]

**MANAVGHAT** or **MENOVGHAT**, a market town, Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Manavghat river (*Melas*), 30 m. N.W. Alava.

**MANAYUNK**, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia. P. 6139.

**MANBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.S.E. Louth. Ac. 1460. P. 210.

**MANCETTER** or **MANCHESTER**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 11 m. N. Coventry. Ac. 4120. P. 5408.

**MANCHA (LA)**, an old prov. of Spain, in the S. part of New Castile, now comprised in the prov. Ciudad-Real. Surface, a level plateau, about 2000 feet above the sea, bare and uninteresting, but noted for the production of *Val-de-penas*, a light red wine. Its mules are celebrated for their size and strength. Towns are few and poor. It derives its fame from the novel of Cervantes, whose Sancho Panza is a true Manchegan peasant.

**MANCHA-REAL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. E. Jean. P. 8966. Manufs. linens and woollens.

**MANCHE**, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., on the *Manche*, or English Channel, formed of part of the old prov. of Normandy; bounded E. by the depts. Calvados and Orne, S. by Mayenne and Ille-et-Vilaine, W. and N., and N.E. by the English Channel. Area 2289 sq. m. P. (1861)

591,421. Principal rivers, the Vire, Tante, Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. On its coasts are Cape la Hogue, Point Barfleur or Raz de Gatteville, and Cape la Hague. Climate, temperate but humid, too cold for the cultivation of the vine. Soil fertile in grain, lint, hemp, and apples for cider, of which 44,000,000 gallons are made annually. The horses are the best in France; cattle excellent; sheep yield inferior wool. Chief industry, manufs. of iron, copper, and zinc; cloth; linens, cottons, and lace. It is divided into the arrs. Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, St L6, Mortain, and Valonges. Cap. St L6.

MANCHESTER, a parl. and munic. bor., city, and pa. of England, in the hundred of Salford, Southern division of the co. Lancaster, 182 $\frac{1}{2}$  (by rail.) m. N.N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 34,193. P. (1861) 529,245. Alt. 100 ft. By the Reform Act of 1832 it was made a parl. bor., returning 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 21,873. According to the census of 1861, it contained within its parliamentary limits a population of 357,979 persons. In 1851 the pop. was 316,213; increase in 10 years 41,766. A charter of incorporation was granted to it in 1838; since that time several acts have been passed for its improvement, and in 1852 it was made a city. It stands on the river Irwell, and, though not an elegant city, has of late rapidly improved in appearance, many of its old buildings having been pulled down and fine spacious warehouses built on their sites. The streets are well paved, seweraged, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants have a plentiful supply of water from reservoirs at Woodhead, Beswick, and Gorton, conducted through iron pipes a distance of nearly 20 m. In 1846 three large and beautiful parks were opened for the free use of the population of Manchester and the neighbouring borough of Salford. The principal public buildings of the city are the town-hall, erected on the model of the temple of Erectheus at Athens; the exchange, in the Grecian style of architecture, and covering an area of 1668 sq. yards; the royal institution, an edifice of the Ionic order; the theatre royal, which has a frontage of the Corinthian order; and the free-trade hall, built in the Lombardo-Venetian style, to commemorate the success of the free-trade movement, and affording space for nearly 5000 persons. The hall is used for concerts and public meetings. *Manchester* is rich in charitable endowments for educational and other purposes. There is a very commodious infirmary and numerous hospitals supported by public subscription, a museum of natural history, a concert hall, several club houses, county assize courts in decorated Gothic, built at a cost of 100,000*l.*, court of record, borough gaol, and a new county gaol. Many societies have been established in Manchester, of which may be mentioned the statistical society, the first of the kind established in the kingdom; the literary and philosophical society, of which the celebrated Dr Dalton was many years the president; a field naturalists' society, and a geological society. The city possesses four free public libraries, containing 62,155 volumes, & issuing an aggregate daily number of 1675 vols. In the town-hall is the corporation library, an exceedingly valuable collection of books, parliamentary papers, etc. The mechanics' institution, and the atheneum, are large and handsome buildings, devoted to the purposes of education, and in each of them is an excellent library. There is a free grammar school, founded 1519 by Hugh Oldham, D.D., Bishop of Chester, and the Cheetham's college, incorporated by Charles II., which has a foundation for 100 boys to be fed,

clothed, and educated. In part of the college is a library, to which the public, under certain regulations, have free admission. There is also a school for the study of anatomy, and the Owens college, founded in 1846 by John Owens, who left 100,000*l.* to endow an institution for secular instruction, attended by 92 day and 287 evening students, of whom 17 took degrees in the university of London in 1863. A secular school was established in 1854, for 350 boys whose parents are unable to pay fees; it is supported by voluntary subscription. The Jubilee School for orphan girls, and schools for deaf-mutes and blind, are also supported by voluntary subscription. Several ragged schools are in successful operation. There are four public baths & washhouses. The bishopric of Manchester was created in 1847, and the diocese placed in the province of York: the collegiate church became the cathedral—this is a large and elaborately ornamented Gothic structure, founded in the reign of Henry v., and recently restored in its original style. The city comprises a large number of churches and chapels for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The staple trade of Manchester is the cotton manufacture, to which may be ascribed the rapid increase of the city, the wealth of its inhabitants, and the fact that it is one of the most prosperous cities in the world. As far back as 1352, the place was noted for its manufacture of a fabric from the unprepared fleece. Early in the 17th century the cotton trade began its rise, and has gradually progressed until it has arrived at its present magnitude. Many other branches of manufacture are carried on in Manchester, especially silk and mixed goods, small-wares, machinery, and tools. In 1860 there were 95 cotton, 13 silk, and 16 small-ware mills; 37 dye-works, 48 iron foundries, & 63 machinists' workshops. The average number of persons employed in the cotton mills (previous to the late scarcity of the raw material) was 60,000, earning about 30,000*l.* per week, and the skilled mechanics amount to about 7000, besides about 1500 labourers. The city has a well arranged telegraphic and railway communication with neighbouring towns, by the London and N.-W., Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, and the Manchester, Altrincham, and Southern Junction Railway Cos. The celebrated Bridgewater canal connects it with Liverpool, and the Irwell and Mersey are navigable for heavy barges. The market days are Tuesdays and Fridays. The principal market is Smithfield; and a vegetable market, covering an area of nearly four acres, with a glass roof, is one of the handsomest and most convenient markets in the kingdom.—Connected with it, as to form virtually a portion of the city, is *Salford*, a parl. and munic. bor., giving its name to the hundred, on the N.W. side of the river from Manchester. It is in the Southern division of the county of Lancaster, and contained, in 1861, within the parliamentary boundary, 102,449, or, including the districts of Broughton, Pendleton, and Pendlebury, a pop. of 105,335 persons. In 1851 the pop. was 85,108; increase in ten years 17,341. The Queen is lady of the manor. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants plentifully supplied with water. Since 1832 it has returned one member to parliament. Reg. electors (1864) 5101. A municipal charter was granted to it in 1844. It is connected with Manchester by several bridges over the Irwell, and has communication by railway, river, & canal, with all the great towns of England. In 1844 a subscription was set on foot for the purpose

of purchasing public parks for the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, and in 1846 three were opened. One of these (Peel Park) is situated in Salford. In the park is a free lending library, with upwards of 30,000 volumes, a reading room, and an extensive well arranged museum, which is visited annually by more than half-a-million of persons from the manufacturing districts. The public buildings in Salford are not many nor large, except the St John's Roman Catholic cathedral, which is a very handsome erection, presided over by the titular Bishop of Salford. The town-hall was built about 1826, and has recently been considerably enlarged. The new bailey or house of correction for the hundred of Salford, was erected in 1790, from plans designed in accordance with the recommendation of John Howard, the philanthropist. Quarter sessions are held here. Salford possesses a court of record and a county court. In 1857 a fine cemetery was opened, and the first interment was that of Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., for nearly 25 years the esteemed representative of the borough. A very useful institution, the Salford and Pendleton royal hospital and dispensary, was established in 1827, and there are several endowed charities for the poor. Bonding warehouses are in the town. The manufactures are very varied. A working man's college was built, and opened in 1858, and has been pre-eminently successful. In the year 1800 Manchester, with Salford, contained only 24,867 inhabitants, so that its united pop. in the present century has increased nearly 17 times.

**MANCHESTER**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 21 m. S. S. E. Concord. P. (1860) 20,109.—II. New York, 8 m. N. Canandaigua.—III. New Jersey, on the Passaic river, here crossed by two bridges, 18 m. N. W. New York.—IV. Pennsylvania, 18 m. S. Harrisburg.—V. Vermont, 81 m. S. S. W. Montpelier. It has white marble quarries.—VI. Massachusetts, 23 m. N. E. Boston.—VII. a vill., Indiana, 76 m. S. E. Indianapolis.—VIII. a vill., Virginia, 2 m. S. Richmond.—IX. a township, Connecticut, 10 m. E. Hartford.

**MANCHURIA**, an extensive region of East Asia, forming an integral part of China Proper, between lat. 39° and 53° 30' N., lon. 116° 30' and 134° 30' E., having S. Corea & the Yellow Sea, W. Mongolia, and the Russian gov. Transbaikal, N. and N. E. the gov. Amour, and E. the maritime region. P. 1,665,542. On the N. it is bounded by the Amur river and its affl. the Argour, and W. ward partly shut off from Mongolia by a palisade connected with the Great Wall of China; the Sun-gari, a tributary of the Amur river, traverses its centre. It is crossed in the N. by the Khingan mountains, and the Shangpeh Shan mountains separate it from the Corea. Climate very dry, extremely hot in summer and cold in winter. The wealth of the country consists in crops of pulse, but trade is restricted by the cost of transport. The fauna comprises the reindeer and dog, which are the principal beasts of burden; the camel in the S., bears, wolves, foxes, linxes, antelopes, wild boars, deer, hares, etc. It consists of three provs.: Tsitsihar or Helung Kiang in the N., Kirin in the centre, and Shingking or Leao-tong in the S., which is more closely connected with the Chinese government than the other two, whose pop. are nomadic; and the gov. is strictly military, except in Leao-tong, where it is organized as in China. Princip. towns, Mukden (Leao-tong), Kirin-Oola (the cap.), Saghalin-Ula, Sangsan, and Merguen. Chief port, Neuchwang. Manchuria is the cradle of the Manchus (erroneously called Tartars), the

dominant and still an independent race. Buddhism is the professed religion. [LEAO-TONG.]

**MANCIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto, cap. comm. P. 4328.

**MANCIET**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gers, 20 m. S. W. Condom. P. 2004.

**MANDAL**, the most S. town of Norway, stift and 23 m. W. S. W. Christiansand, on the Skager-rack, with a port 17 m. E. the Naze. P. 2850.

**MANDARA**, a state of Central Africa, S. of Bornou. Surface mountainous; fertile in fruits, and abounds with forests and lakes. The inhabs. are a superior race of Mohammedans, who manuf. iron wares, which they export into Bornou, and have a pretty formidable array of cavalry. Mora is the principal town and residence of the chief.

**MANDAS**, a market town of the island Sardinia, prov. and 30 m. N. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. 2074.

**MANDAVI**, a seaport town of India, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Cutch; lat. 22° 51' N. P. estimated at 60,000.

**MANDÉ (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, near the Wood of Vincennes, 3 m. E. S. E. Paris, and close to its walls. P. 2883.

**MANDEL**, an island off the E. coast of Sumatra, Asiatic Archipelago, 70 m. S. W. Singapore.

**MANDELLO**, a vill., N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N. E. Como, on E. shore of Lake Lecco. P. 1103.

**MANDINGA** or **SAN BLAS**, a bay of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. side of the Isthmus of Panama.

**MANDINGO COUNTRY**, W. Africa, Senegambia, is mostly between lat. 10° and 14° N., lon. 13° and 16° W.; it is enclosed by Bambarra, Kaarta, Fuladhu, traversed by the Joliba, and said to be subdivided into a petty confederacy of states. Principal town, Kamalia. It is supposed to be the original seat of the Mandingo people, one of the races in Africa most advanced in civilisation.

**MANDOO**, a deserted city of India, in the state of Dhar, in Malwa, lat. 22° 20' N., lon. 75° 27' E. Circumference of rampart 37 m. It abounds with ruins of palaces, mosques, water-tanks, and wells.

**MANDUEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arr. Nîmes, on rail. to Beaucaire. P. 2053.

**MANDURIA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, and 54 m. W. N. W. Otranto, cap. circ. P. 8284. It has a celebrated well, described by Pliny, the waters of which preserve a constant level. There are extensive remains of its ancient walls.

**MANEA**, a chapelry of England, co. Cambridge, pa. Coveney, with a station on a branch of the E. Co. Rail., 5½ m. S. S. E. March. Ac. 4768. P. 1206.

**MANERBIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 13 m. S. S. W. Brescia, on the Mella. P. 4278.—II. a vill. same prov., circ. Salo, on a height over the lake of Garda. P. 1405.

**MANETIN**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N. N. W. Pilsen, on river of same name. P. 1112.

**MANFALOUT**, a town of Upper Egypt, prov. Minieh, cap. dep., on l. b. of the Nile, 20 m. N. W. Siout. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 Coptic churches, woollen manufs., and a public school.

**MANFIELD**, a pa. of Engl., co. Durham, North Riding, 4 m. W. S. W. Darlington. Ac. 3455. P. 405.

**MANFOUAH**, a town of Arabia, near its centre, 450 m. N. E. Mecca.

**MANFREDONIA**, a fortified seaport town of S. Italy, prov. Foggia, on a bay of the Adriatic, 22 m. N. E. Foggia. P. 7812. It is enclosed by walls, and its port, sheltered by a mole, and defended by a fort, is accessible only to small vessels. It has a cathedral, and near the town is the lake of Salpi. It was founded by Manfred in the 13th century, 1 m. N. E. the ancient *Sipuntum*.

**MANFREDONIA (GULF OF)**, *Sinus Urias*, an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, in S. Italy, Naples, provs.

Foggia and Bari, about 15 m. in length and 30 m. wide at its entrance, S. the Garganian promont.

MANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, at the confluence of the river Iguara with the Moun-Mirim, comm. Itapicuru. P. 3000.

MANGALORE, a seaport town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Canara, on the Malabar coast, 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam. It has a considerable export trade. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

MANGARATIBA, a maritime town, Brazil, prov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Bay of Angra-dos-Reis. P. 4700, mostly Portuguese.

MANGEEA, island, Pacific Ocean. [MANALA.]

MANGERTON MOUNTAINS, Ireland, co. Kerry, 2756 feet above the sea.

MANGIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and 18 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1436.

MANGONE, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 1641.

MANGOR, a fortified vill. of India, Gwalior territory, in lat. 26° 7' N., lon. 78° E. In 1843 the Mahrattas were here defeated by the British, with the loss of their guns and ammunition.

MANGOTSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5 m. E.N.E. Bristol, with a station on a branch of the Midland Railway. Ac. 2591. P. 4222.

MANGROVE CREEK, a post-town of N. S. Wales, co. Northumberland, on creek of same name.

MANGUL, a hill state of the Cis-Sutlej, India, in lat. 31° 18' N., lon. 76° 56' E. P. 1000.

MANHEIM or MANNEHEIM, a town, W. Germany, grand duchy Baden, cap. circ. Lower Rhine, on the Rhine, here joined by the Neckar, the former 1200 feet broad, crossed by a bridge of boats, 34 m. N. Carlsruhe, and with a station on the Main-Neckar Railway, 13 m. N.W. Heidelberg. P. (1861) 27,172. Principal edifice, the palace, built in 1720. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, an observatory, and a botanic garden. Manufs. shawls, linen, and tobacco; and it has an active trade by the rivers and railways.

MANHEIM, several townships of U. S., North America.—I. New York, 64 m. W.N.W. Albany.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Schuylkill.—III. co. and 16 m. W. York.—IV. co. Lancaster, 25 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg.

MANIAGO, a market town of Northern Italy, Venetia, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Udine, cap. dist. P. 4095. It has manufs. of iron and steel.

MANIAS, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 55 m. W.S.W. Brusa, with some remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Pamianenus*.

MANICA, a town and petty state of S.E. Africa, tributary to the Portuguese, the town 140 miles N.W. Sofala. Principal products of the country are gold-dust, ivory, copper, and iron.

MANICE or KING GEORGE RIVER, E. Africa, falls into the N. side of Delagoa Bay, after a S. course; explored upwards for 50 miles.

MANICOUAGAN, a river, lake, and bay of Lower Canada, the river bringing the surplus waters of several lakes, by a S. course of 250 m. to Manicouagan Bay, in the estuary of the St Lawrence.

MANIKPOOR, a town of British India, prov. Oude, on the Ganges, 44 m. S.W. Bareilly.

MANIKYALA, a vill. of the Punjab, between the Jhylum and Indus rivers, 154 m. N.W. Lahore, supposed to occupy the site of the anc. *Tazila*, remarkable for an ancient monument.

MANILA, a fortified city of the Philippines, and the cap. of the Spanish possessions in the East, on the S.W. coast of the Island Luzon, at the head of the Bay of Manila. Lat. of cathedral, 14° 35' N.; lon. 121° 2' 4" E. P. of city 15,000; but including the populous suburbs, upwards of

100,000, of whom less than 5000 are Europeans. The city proper, little more than 2 m. circumference, communicates across the navigable river Passig, by a 10-arched bridge, with the important suburb Bidondo, the seat of most part of the trade. Climate healthy; mean temp. of year 82° Fahr. *Manila* has a cathedral of the 17th cent., archbishop's palace, hall of audience, 11 churches, 3 convents, and barracks, hospitals, and a government cigar factory, in which 20,000 persons are employed. Its vicinity is thickly studded with orchards and plantations of cotton, cocoa, and coffee; and it is the seat of an extensive commerce. Its bay and harbour are at the mouth of the Passig river, which is navigable for 10 m. Exports comprise sugar, hemp, cordage, leaf tobacco and cigars, indigo, coffee, cotton, rice, leather, dye-woods, rum, sapan-wood, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, etc. Imports, cotton fabrics, silks, woollens, drugs, clocks, and jewellery. The city was taken and erected into a colonial cap. by the Spaniards in 1571. Earthquakes are common; some shocks were felt in 1824, 1828, and 1857; but the greatest occurred 8d June, 1863, when the ground sank 2 ft., the cathedral, palace, and most of the churches were destroyed, & 2000 lives lost.

MANIPA, a small island, Malay Archipelago, off the W. end of Ceram. About 20 m. in circuit; mountainous, but populous and fertile.

MANISSA, *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on S. bank of the Sarabat, anc. *Hermus*, 28 m. N.E. Smyrna. P. 20,000 or 30,000. It has a citadel on a height, and ancient walls, at the foot of which is the modern town, comprising mosques, Greek and Armenian churches, and synagogues. Manufs. silks and cotton. In ancient times it was celebrated for its magnets.

MANITOBA LAKE, British N. America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 99° W., immediately S.W. of Lake Winnipeg, and connected with it by the Dauphin river. Length 120 m.; breadth 25 m.

MANITOULIN ISLANDS, a chain of isls. in Lake Huron, 2 m. from the Canadian coast. It consists of 3 larger isls., & numerous smaller ones. Grand Manitoulin or Sacred Isl. is 80 m. in length, and from 1 to 28 m. in breadth. Grand and Little Manitoulin belong to Britain, and Drummond isle to U. S., Michigan. Pop. nearly all Indians.

MANITOWOC, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. of Wisconsin. Area 560 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,416.

MANJEE or MANGEE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Sarun, at the confluence of the Ganges and Goggra rivs., 50 m. N.W. Patna.

MANKASSER, island, Celebes. [MACASSAR.]

MANKIAM, a small island, Malay Archipelago, off the W. coast of Gilolo.

MANLY, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, a little N. of the quarantine grounds, Port Jackson. Its beauty attracts visitors.

MANMOEL, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Bedwely, 7 m. W. Pont-y-pool. P. 11,510. It has coal mines and iron works.

MANNEDORF, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the L. of Zürich, 11 m. S.E. Zürich. P. 2444.

MANNERSDORF, several market towns of Austria.—I. Lower Austria, 20 m. S.S.E. Vienna. P. 1980. It has a castle and mineral baths.—II. (or *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Kethely*), W. Hungary, circ. and 17 m. S.W. Oedenburg. P. 1100.—III. (or *Menharsdorf*, Hung. *Menghard*), N. Hungary, circ. Zips, 4 m. S. Kesmark. P. 1000.

MANNHARTSBERG, a wooded mountain range of Austria, terminates near the Danube, about 25 m. W.N.W. Vienna, dividing Lower Austria N. of that river into the circles above and below the Mannhartsberg.

**MANNICOLO** or **PITT'S ISLAND**. [**VANIKORO**.]

**MANNING**, a navigable riv., N. S. Wales, rises in Hastings range, flows E.S.E., separating cos. Gloucester and Macquarrie, and enters the Pacific by several mouths, in lat. 31° 55' S. Length 80 m.

**MANNINGFORD**, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Abbots*), 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 919. P. 139.—II. (*Bruce*), 9½ m. N.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 1088. P. 252.

**MANNINGHAM**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1 m. N.W. Bradford. Ac. 1295. P. 12,889. It has woollen manufactures.

**MANNINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.W. Aylesham. Ac. 548. P. 6.

**MANNINGTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Salem. P. 2187.

**MANNINGTREE**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, on the navigable river Stour, and with a station on the E. Union Railway, 9½ m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 115. P. 881.

**MANNU**, a river of the island of Sardinia, which, after a S. course of 40 m., enters the lagoon of Cagliari, 7 m. N.W. that city.—*Cape Mannu*, Sardinia, is near the centre of its W. coast.

**MANOE**, a small isl., duchy Schleswig, in N. Sea, 10 m. W.S.W. Ribe. P. 50 families.

**MANOPELLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Chieti. P. 4071.

**MANOR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. S.W. Peebles, on the Manor river. Ac. 16,671. P. 247.

**MANOR**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 6 m. S.W. Lancaster.

**MANOR-HAMILTON**, amkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Leitrim, 12 m. E. Sligo. P. 1167.

**MANOSQUE**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. B.-Alpes, 30 m. S.W. Digne. P. 5986. Manufs. wine, silk twist, serge, leather, etc.

**MANPOOR**, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Jeypore, 87 m. W. Agra. Estimated pop. 4000.

**MANRESA**, a town of Spain, on a hill between the Cardonet and Llobregat, prov. and 30 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. P. 13,939. Here are a collegiate and 4 pa. churches, an hospital and orphan asylum, barracks, and an endowed school. It has manufs. of cotton and silk fabrics, broad cloths, tapes, ribands, gunpowder, and brandy.

**MANS (LE)**, *Cenomania*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep., and on the Sarthe, 132 m. by rail. S.W. Paris. P. (1861) 37,209. It consists of a lower and an upper town, and is partly enclosed by Roman walls. Principal edifices, a cathedral, with the tomb of the queen of Richard Cœur de Lion; town-hall, prefecture, theatre, and 2 hospitals. It has a seminary, museum, communal college, public library of 45,000 volumes; manufs. woollen fabrics, lace, honey, and soap. The last struggle between the French republicans and the Vendean forces took place here in 1793.

**MANSSELL**, two pas., Engl.—I. (*Gamage*), co. and 8 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 903. P. 131.—II. (*Lacy*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 1547. P. 331.

**MANSFIELD**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. & 30 m. N.W. Merseburg; cap. circ. P. 1450.

**MANSFIELD**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.W. Nottingham, on the Midland Railway. Ac. of pa. 90770. P. (1861) 10,252. It has an anc. church, and a royal free grammar school. Manufs. silk, cotton hosiery, and lace; and a trade in corn and malt.

**MANSFIELD**, several tmshps., U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 24 m. E. Hartford. Silk is produced here, and a large amount of sewing silk is exported.—II. New Jersey, 48 m. N.N.W. Trenton.—III. same state, 7 m. N. Mount Holly.—IV. a vill., Ohio, 63 m. N.N.E. Columbus.—V. Massachusetts, 29 m. S.S.W. Boston.

**MANSFIELD ISLAND**, in Hudson Bay, British North America, is about 70 miles in length.

**MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. N. Mansfield. Ac. 2860. P. 2263.

**MANSIGNÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 10 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. P. 2462.

**MANSILLA**, several vills. of Spain, the principal being *Mansilla de las Mulas*, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Leon, on the Esia. P. 2121.

**MANSIE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 16 m. N. Angoulême. P. 1899.

**MANSORIA (EL)**, a maritime town of Morocco, prov. Fez, 4 m. N.E. Fidallah.

**MANSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1323. P. 152.

**MANSURAH**, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., and dep., on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 34 m. S.W. Damietta, having 6 mosques, a government cotton factory, and a public school. A French garrison was massacred here in 1798.

**MANSURIEH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, 48 m. N.W. Bassorah.

**MANTELO (CAFE)**, the S.E. extremity of the isl. Eubœa, Greece, lat. 37° 57' N., lon. 24° 34' E.

**MANTES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. arr., on the Seine, 29 m. W.N.W. Paris, on railway to Rouen. P. 5372.

**MANTHORP**, a township of England, co. Lincoln, pa. and 1 m. N.E. Grantham. P. 2241.

**MANTINEA**, a vill. and ruined city of Greece, Morea, giving name to the gov. Mantinea.

**MANTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.W. Gleanford-Brigg. Ac. 4630. P. 821.

—II. co. Rutland, with a station on the Stamford and Peterborough Railway, 3 m. S.E. Oakham. Ac. 1290. P. 274.

**MANTOTTE**, a town of the island Ceylon, on its N.W. coast, opposite the island Manaar.

**MANTUA (Ital. Mantova)**, a fortified city of Northern Italy, Venetia, cap. deleg., on an island in the Mincio, here forming a lake round the city, 22 m. S.S.W. Verona. Lat. 45° 9' 34" N.; lon. 10° 48' 1" E. P. (1862) 29,884, comprising 2500 Jews. It is surrounded by swamps, crossed by artificial dams, which connect it with several fortified suburbs and outworks. From its situation, it is extremely unhealthy. Principal public buildings, the cathedral; the *Palazzo Imperiale*, decorated by Giulio Romano; a bridge across the lake; the *Castello di Corte*, formerly the palace of the Gonzagas; the *Palazzo Vecchio*, in which Napoleon I. held his court; several convents, a Jews' synagogue, civil hospital, two orphan asylums, Jews' asylum, arsenal, cavalry barracks, theatre, public library, public schools, and a sculpture gallery. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, academy of fine arts, several scientific and literary institutions, botanic garden, fish-market, and numerous collections in art and science. Virgil was born at Andes (now Pietole), 3 m. S.E. of the city. Manufs. comprise silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, paper, cordage, leather, and parchment. Outside the walls, but within the fortress, is the *Palazzo del Te*, with a fine fresco. After the conquest of Italy by Charlemagne in the 8th century, *Mantua* became cap. of a republic. It then came into the possession of the dukes of Gonzaga, to whom it belonged till it fell to Austria in 1708. It was taken by Napoleon I. in 1797, and was, till 1814, cap. of the French dep. Mincio. The greater part of the prov. of Mantua was given over to Italy in 1859; but the city is within the new boundary of Venetia, & is held by Austria.

**MANTYCH**, a riv. of Russia, rises in the S. of the gov. Astrakhan, separating it, in part, from the

prov. Caucasus, joins the Don on left, at Mantychkaia, 12 m. below Teherkask. Length 315 m.

MANZANARES, a small river of Spain, prov. Madrid, joins the Henares, a trib. of the Tagus, after a S. course of 40 m., 12 m. S.E. Madrid.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, in a bleak plain, prov. and 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real, on railway from Madrid. P. 9760. Principal buildings, pa. church, hospital, cavalry barracks, and an old castle. Chief industry in raising saffron and making Val-de-Peñas wine.

MANZANEDA-DE-TRIBES, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E. Orense, formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Teruel. P. 2280.

MANZANILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Huelva. P. 2038.

MANZANILLA, an island of South America, in the Bay of Limon, Isthmus of Panama.

MANZANILLO, a seaport town of the island of Cuba, 80 m. W.N.W. Cuba. P. (1861) 5643.

MANZAT, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 14 m. N.W. Clermont. P. 1909.

MAON, a small isl. of Dalmatia in the Adriatic, W. of the island Pago. Length about 5 miles.

MAOUNA or MASSAGE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Navigator group, is in lat. 14° 22' S., lon. 171° W., and where eleven of the companions of La Perouse, the French navigator, were massacred.

MAPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 1534. P. 207.

MAPIMI, a town of Mexico, state and 130 m. N.N.E. Durango. P. 3000. It gives name to a large desert tract called the *Bolson de Mapimi*.

MAPIRI, a river of Bolivia, rises near Sorata, flows E. ward, and falls into the Beni, at lat. 14° S., lon. 67° 25' W. Length 220 miles.

MAPLEBECK, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Southwell. Ac. 1186. P. 136.

MAPLEDERWELL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. E.S.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 818. P. 223.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Reading. Ac. 2878. P. 486.

MAPLESTEAD, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.N.W. Halstead. Ac. 1929. P. 492.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. N.N.E. Halstead. Ac. 1062. P. 325.

MAPOCHA or MAPOCHO, a river of Chile, after a course of 75 m., joins the Mapyu, about 85 m. S.W. Santiago, which city is on its banks.

MAPPERTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2½ m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Ac. 1804. P. 92.

MAPPLETON, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 1½ m. N.W. Ashbourn. Ac. 778. P. 185.—II. co. York, East Riding, 13 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 4279. P. 475.

MAPPOWDER, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. S.S.W. Sturminster-Newton. Ac. 1887. P. 238.

MAR, an ancient dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, between the Don and Dee. [BRAEMAR.]

MARACAY, a town of S. America, Venezuela, dep. and 55 m. W.S.W. Carácas, on N. bank of Valencia Lake. P. 8000. (?)

MARACAYBO, a fortified city of South America, Venezuela, cap. dep. Zulia, on the W. shore of the strait connecting the Lake of Maracaybo with the Caribbean Sea, lat. 10° 38' N., lon. 71° 42' W. P. estim. at 20,000. It is in an arid and sandy tract, has a deep harbour, and many handsome buildings. An active trade is carried on with the interior; many of the inhabitants being employed in navigating the lake, and others in rearing large herds of cattle. The prov. *Maracaybo*, surrounding the lake of same name, has an area of 32,082 sq. m., and a pop. (1854) of 42,832, and consists of the cantons of Maracaybo,

Alta Gracia, Perija, Gibraltar, and Zulia, its chief towns. Climate healthy but very hot. The lake is 140 m. in length; greatest breadth 76 m. Though it has depth sufficient for large ships, these cannot enter it, owing to a shifting bar at its mouth. It communicates with the Gulf of Venezuela by a narrow strait 6 m. long, and receives the Zulia, Chama, Bravo, Motatan, and other rivers.

MARACAYBO GULF. [VENEZUELA GULF.]

MARAGHA, a city of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 50 m. S. Tabriz, on a tributary of Lake Urumiah. Pop. about 20,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has the tomb of Holagou, a descendant of Jenghis Khan, who founded an astronomical observatory on an adjacent mountain, at the foot of which are some cave temples.

MARAGOGIPE, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 25 m. S.W. Cachoeira. P. 3000.

MARAHUACA (MOUNT), S. America, Venezuelan Guiana, is in lat. 3° 40' N., lon. 65° 50' W., and estimated at from 10,000 to 11,000 feet in height. The *arundinaria*, yielding reeds from 15 to 17 feet in length, without a knot, and highly prized by the Indians for blow pipes, grows at its base.

MARAS, a natural division of the dep. Vendée, in France, comprising all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea. Soil very fertile.

MARAJÓ or JOANNES, a large island in the Atlantic, on the N. coast of Brazil, prov. Para, between the estuaries of the Amazon and Para rivers, and extending from near the equator to lat. 2° 20' S., and from lon. 48° 30' to 51° 30' W. Length 180 m.; breadth 120 m. Soil alluvial; surface partly marshy, and intersected by the navigable rivers Anajaz and Mapua, elsewhere fertile and cultivated. P. 20,000. (?)

MARAMBAYA, an island of Brazil, prov. and 27 m. W. Rio de Janeiro, in the Bay of Angra dos Reis, 26 m. in length; average breadth 1 mile.

MARANHÃO or MARANHAN, a marit. prov. in the N. of Brazil, bounded E. by Pianhy, S. Goyaz, W. Para, and N. the Atlantic. Area 143,696 sq. m. P. (1856) 360,000. Surface mountainous in S. Soil well watered and fertile, especially on the coast. Much of it is covered with forests. Chief products, rice, cotton, fruits, gums, and dyewoods. The island *Maranhão* is situated at the mouth of the river of same name, between the bays of San Jose and San Marcos. The river *Maranhão* rises in the Serra Itiquira, flows N.N.E. 300 m., and enters the Atlantic by a wide estuary in lat. 2° 30' S., lon. 44° 30' W. The city of *Maranhão* or *São Luiz*, cap. of the prov., is situated on the W. side of the island Maranhão, in lat. 2° 31' 7" S., lon. 44° 18' W. P. 30,000. (?) Chief public edifices, an episcopal palace, college, hospital, theatre, & numerous convents. It is the residence of the governor, and has a lyceum, and schools of navigation & commerce. The harbour, which is of easy access for small vessels, is defended by two forts. Chief exports, cotton, rice, sarsaparilla; value (1860) 282,961*l*. Imports 353,408*l*.

MARANO, a town, S. Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Naples, cap. circ. P. 6805.—II. a vill. of prov. and 20 m. S.W. Udine, at the head of the Adriatic. P. 1000. Near is the old monastery of Meda.—III. (*sul Panaro*), prov. and circ. Modena. P. 2336.—IV. prov. Ascoli. [CUPRA-MARRITIMA.]

MARANO, E. and W., two pastoral districts of Queensland, drained by the rivers Warrego, Marano, and Condamine or Ballone. It is bounded S. by New S. Wales, and extends from lat. 25° to 29° S., lon. 144° 50' to 149° 50' E.

MARANOLA, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2053.

MARAÑON, a river of S. America. [AMAZON.]

**MARANS**, a comm., town, & riv.-port of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. cant., on the Sevre-Niortaise, 11 m. N.E. La Rochelle. P. 4510. It admits vessels under 100 tons. Has a trade in corn.

**MARASH**, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, between lat. 36° 3' and 38° 30' N., lon. 36° and 38° 40' E., enclosed by the pashes. Sivas, Karamania, Adana, Aleppo, & Diarbekir. Traversed W. to E. by the main chain of the Taurus mntns., & bounded E. by the Euphrates.—*Marash* is the cap. above pash., on the Jyhoon, 60 m. N.E. the G. of Scanderoon.

**MARAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. N.N.W. Ambert. P. 2958.

**MARATEA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Lago-Negro, 11 m. S.E. Policastro. P. 5108. It was taken by the French in 1806.

**MARATHON**, a county of U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 2892.

**MARATHON**, a hamlet, small river, and plain of Greece, gov. Attica; the hamlet on the river 3 m. from its mouth, and 18 m. N.E. Athens; the river (anc. *Charadrus*), has a S.E. course of 10 m. to its mouth in the Ægean Sea, opposite the S. end of Eubœa; the plain, bounded S. by Mount Pentelicus, is renowned for the victory of Miltiades over the army of Xerxes, B. C. 490.

**MARATHONISI**, a marit. vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Laconia, on the Gulf of Kolokythia, opposite the island of Marathonisi (anc. *Cranæ*), 27 m. S. Mistra. It is a poor town, on the site of the anc. *Mygionium*. Near it are the ruins of *Gythium*.

**MARATUBA ISLES**, a group of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Sea of Celebes, off the E. coast of Borneo, resorted to by Sooloo fishing fleets.

**MARAVI**, a port of the island of Cuba, on the N. coast, near its E. end, at the mouth of the river Maravi.

**MARAZON** or **MARKET JEW** (*Forum Jovis*), a seaport and market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. St Hillary, on Mount's Bay, 18 m. W.S.W. Falmouth. Ac. 871. P. (1861) 4545. It imports coal, iron, and timber for the adjacent mines, and salt for its pilchard fishery.—*St Michael's Mount* is  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S., with a quay and harbour, which is dry at low water.

**MARBACH**, two towns of S. Germany.—I. Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 15 m. S. Heilbronn. P. 2341. The poet Schiller was born here.—II. a market town of L. Austria, on Danube, 23 m. S.W. Krems, with mineral baths.

**MARBACH**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Entlebuch. P. 1673.—II. cant. St Gall, dist. Ober Rheimthal. P. 1217.

**MARBELLA**, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Malaga, on the Mediterranean. P. 5850. It has sugar refining, tanning, and fishing.

**MARBLEHEAD**, a seaport of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the headland in Massachusetts Bay, 15 m. N.E. Boston. P. 7647. Has a harbour, and is celebrated for cod fisheries.

**MARBLE-ISLAND**, Hudson Bay, British North America, is in lat. 62° 30' N., lon. 92° W.

**MARBLETOWN**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 7 m. S.W. Kingston.

**MARBOZ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arr. and 10 m. N. Bourg. P. 2507.

**MARBURG** (*Mattium* or *Mattiacum*), a town of Hessen-Cassel, cap. circ. Ober Hessen, on right bank of the Lahn, and on the railway to Frankfurt, 48 m. S.W. Cassel. P. (1861) 7689. Principal public edifices, the church of St Elizabeth, in the pointed Gothic style; the university, founded in 1527, which had for students Patrick Hamilton; and William Tyndall, translator of the English Bible; it has 40 professors, and an

average of 300 students, with a library of 100,000 vols. Has a botanic garden, hospitals, & manufs. of linens, stockings, and leather.

**MARBURG**, a town of Austria, Styria, cap. circ., on the Drave, 36 m. S.S.E. Grätz. P. 5254. It has manufactures of leather and rosoglio.

**MARBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. N.N.E. Whitechurch. Ac. 362. P. 17.

**MARC** (Str), a town of the island Hayti, on its W. coast, 44 m. N.N.W. Port Republicain. It exports coffee, indigo, and cotton.

**MARCALLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiategrasso. P. 1229.

**MARCARLA**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. Cremona, 13 m. W.S.W. Mantua, cap. dist., on the Oglio, here crossed by a flying bridge. P. 7477.

**MARCEL** (Str), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Indre, on the Creuse, 16 m. S.S.W. Châteauroux. P. 2356.—II. dep. Ardèche, 28 m. S. Privas. P. 2216.—III. (*de Felinas*), a comm. and vill., dep. Loire, arr. and 15 m. S.E. Roanne.

**MARCELCAVE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. Amiens. P. 1485.

**MARCELLIN** (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. arr., near the Isère, 21 m. W.S.W. Grenoble. P. 3295.—II. a vill., dep. Loire, 9 m. S.E. Montbrison. P. 2011.

**MARCELLINARA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 1469.

**MARCELLO** (SAN), two towns of Central Italy.—I. prov. and circ. Ancona, on the Limestone; with paper mills. P. 1874.—II. (*Pistojese*), prov. Florence, circ. Pistoja. P. (of comm.) 4135.

**MARCELLUS**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 141 m. S.W. Albany.

**MARZENAT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Murat. P. 2334.

**MARCH**, a market town of England. co. and 25 m. N. W. Cambridge, on the navigable Nene, pa. Dodington, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 15½ m. N.W. Ely. Ac. 19, 141. P. 5455.—*March-Wet-Fen* comprises 3600 acres, and is drained by steam.

**MARCH OF ANCONA**, Italy. [ANCONA.]

**MARCH** or **MORAVA**, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in the Sudetengebirge, flows S. through Moravia, and between Lower Austria and Hungary, and joins the Danube 8 m. W. Presburg. Length 180 m.; it is navigable from the Danube to Presburg, a distance of 50 miles.

**MARCH**, a maritime and partly insular co. of Queensland, between lat. 24° 40' and 27° S., lon. 152° 30' and 153° 30' E. It is bounded W. by Mary river, which separates it from Lennox co.; chief town Maryborough. Length from N. to S. 163 m.; breadth 28 m.

**MARCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Abingdon. Ac. 4940. P. 1111.

**MARCHE**, an old prov. of Central France, now forming the dep. Creuse, and parts of Indre, etc.

**MARCHE-EN-FAMENE**, a town of Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. arr., on the Marchette, 44 m. N.N.W. Arlon. P. 1800.

**MARCHEGG** or **MARCHECK**, a town of Lower Austria, 25 m. E.N.E. Vienna. P. 1186.

**MARCHENA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. P. 13,598.

**MARCHES** (THE), an ancient division of Italy on E.; since 1860 comprising the provinces of Ancona, Ascoli, Macerata, and Pesaro, in the kingdom of Italy.

**MARCHIENNES**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 19 m. S.S.E. Lille. P. 3180.

**MARCHIENNES AU PONT**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the Sambre, 2 m. W. Charleroi, and on the railway to Brussels. P. 1200.

MARCHINGTON, a vill. of England, co. Stafford, pa. Hanbury. P. 484.

MARCHWIEL, a pa. of North Wales, co. Denbigh,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. Wrexham. Ac. 8316. P. 536.

MARCIAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Miranda. P. 1848.

MARCIANA, a town of Central Italy, in the isl. Elba, Mediterranean, 8 m. E. Porto-Ferrajo. P. of comm. 6818.—Near it, on the N. coast of the island, is the town of *Marciana alla Marina*, with a harbour. P. 2177.

MARCIANISI, a town of South Italy, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Caserta, cap. circ. P. 8868.

MARCIANO, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo. P. 2339.

MARCIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 m. S.W. Charolles. P. 2755. It has manufs. of damasks.

MARCILLAC, several comm. and vills. France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. Rodez. P. 1974.—II. dep. Charente, 15 m. N.W. Angoulême. P. 1527.—III. dep. Gironde, 11 m. N.E. Blaye. P. 2023.—IV. dep. Corrèze, 12 m. E. Tulle. P. 1727.—V. dep. Lot, 24 m. E. Cahors. P. 933. In its vicinity is a fine stalactitic cave.

MARCILLAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Montluçon. P. 1728.—II. a hamlet, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-Rhin, 8 m. E. Schelestadt. P. 2499.

MARCLE, two pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (*Much*), 5 m. S.S.W. Ledbury. Ac. 6349. P. (1861) 1209.—II. (*Little*), 11 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Ac. 1218. P. 168.

MARCOING, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. P. 1811.

MARCOLEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. S.W. Aurillac. P. 1410.

MARCOLS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, cant. St Pierreville. P. 1913.

MARCON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 18 m. S.W. St Calais. P. 1794.

MARCOUF (St), two islets off the N. coast of France, dep. Manche, in the English Channel, 8 m. S.S.E. Cape La Hague, and defending its roadstead. They were taken by the British in 1795, but restored to France at the Peace of Amiens.

MARCOUSSIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.S.E. Versailles. P. 1785.

MARCO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 1 m. W. Enguien. P. 2000.

MARCO EN BAREUIL, a town of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. N. Lille. P. 5922. Cotton spinning.

MARCOSS, a marit. pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel,  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. S.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 96. P. 1094. A mass of cliff, estimated at 200,000 tons weight, fell here in 1833.

MARDEN, several pas. of England.—I. co. and  $\frac{4}{7}$  m. N. Hereford. Ac. 4048. P. 929.—II. co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Maidstone, with a station on the S.E. Railway, 2 m. W. Staplehurst. Ac. 7607. P. 2295.—III. co. Wilts,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 1278. P. 235.—IV. (*East*), co. Sussex,  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 968. P. 63.—V. (*North*), same co., 6 m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 682. P. 28.—VI. (*Up*), same co.,  $\frac{7}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 2928. P. 360.

MARDIN, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 57 m. S.E. Diarbekir, on the S. declivity of Mount Masius. Has a castle and mosques.

MARDS-EN-OTHE (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, on the St Mards, near the Forest of Othe, 16 m. S.S.W. Troyes. P. 1618.

MAREB or GASH, a river of Abyssinia, rises in lat. 15° 25' N., lon. 39° E., in dist. of Tigre, flows W. into Nubia, then N.E., and disappears 40 m.

from Red Sea, after a course of 550 m. In the rainy season it communicates with the Atbara or Takazze.

MARECCHIA, a river of Central Italy, rises near Sasso de Cimmona, Apennines, flows E.N.E. for 38 m., and enters the Adriatic 1 m. N. Rimini.

MAREE (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Ross, pa. Gairloch, near the W. coast. Length 13 m. It lies in a secluded mountain region, is studded with islands frequented by roe-deer, and is surrounded by the wildest scenery. The Ewe carries its superfluous waters N.W. into Loch Ewe.

MAREHAM, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*le Fen*),  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1560. P. 937.—II. (*on-the-Hill*), 2 m. S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1382. P. 215.

MAREMMA (LA), a marshy region of Western Italy, provs. Siena and Grosseto, and extending along the S. part of Tuscany, from Orbitello to Piombino. Though formerly the seat of the most flourishing Etruscan cities, it is now mostly desert and unhealthy, being continuous S.ward with the Campagna di Roma. Is traversed by riv. Ombrone, and contains Lakes Castiglione & Orbitello, with the borax lagoons of Monte Cerboli, beds of alum and sulphur, and the town of Grosseto.

MARENE, a small town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, circ. Saluzzo, 4 m. N.E. Savigliano. P. (with comm.) 2318. Birthplace of the artist Carlo Dolce.

MARENGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 2 m. S.E. Alessandria, near the Bormida, and memorable for the victory of the French under Napoleon I., over the Austrians, 14th June 1800.

MARENGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Alabama. Area 1088 sq. m. P. (1860) 6762 free, 24,409 slaves.

MARENGO, a post town of New South Wales, co. Monteagle, 17 m. N.W. Burrowa. P. 128.

MARENGO, a town of Algeria, dep. Algiers, arr. and cant. Blidah. P. 3767.

MARENNES, a comm. and seaport town, France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. arr., on the Atlantic, 24 m. S. La Rochelle, near the mouth of the Seudre. P. 4455. It is surrounded by salt marshes, whence large quantities of salt are extracted.

MAREOTIS LAKE, (Egyptian, *Birket-el-Mari-aul*), a salt lagoon of Lower Egypt, separated from the Mediterranean by a long spit of land, on which is situated the city of Alexandria. Length 28 m.; breadth 20 m. At the end of last century its bed was nearly dry, but during the French invasion of 1801, the sea was let in by the English.

MARESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. Uckfield. Ac. 7750. P. 1911.

MARETZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 12 m. S.E. Cambrai. P. 3138.

MAREUIL, several comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Cher, 17 m. S.W. Bourges. P. 1916.—II. a market town, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Nontron. P. 1676.—III. dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 1781.

MARFLEET, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E. Hull. Ac. 2138. P. 176.

MARGAM, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 9 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Ac. 1872. P. 5528, employed in iron, copper, and limestone works.

MARGARET (St), several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.E. Hoddesdon. Ac. 390. P. 93.—II. (*Elmham*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Halesworth. Ac. 710. P. 152.—III. same co., 3 m. S.E. Bungay. Ac. 1070. P. 306.—IV. co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 2582. P. 343.

MARGARET (St), two pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. and 4 m. N.E. Wexford. Ac. 2423. P. 804.—II. co. Dublin,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Swords. Ac. 2400. P. 345.

**MARGARET-AT-CLIFFE (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Dover. Ac. 1924. P. 831.

**MARGARET-MARSH**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 525. P. 71.

**MARGARETTING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 2480. P. 517.

**MARGARITA**, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Venezuela, dep. and 30 m. N. Cumana, off the coast of South America, lat.  $11^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $64^{\circ}$  W. Length 45 m.; breadth from 5 to 20 m. Estimated pop. 15,000. It consists of two principal elevated portions united by a low isthmus. Coast arid and barren, but the interior is fertile, producing maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, and bananas. The island has salt works and an active fishery; its name being derived from that of pearls formerly procured here in considerable quantities. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Principal towns Assumption, the cap., in its centre; Pampatar, on its S. coast. The channel of Margarita, between it and the mainland, is 20 m. across, and through it all ships from Europe pass to Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra.

**MARGARITA**, a prov. of the rep. of Venezuela. Area 441 sq. m. P. (1854) 18,305.

**MARGARITA (SANTA)**, a town of Sicily, 42 m. N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. P. 7414.

**MARGARITI**, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj. Delvino, 5 m. N. Parga. P. 6000. (?)

**MARGATE**, a seaport and market town, watering-place, and pa. of England, co. Kent, in the isle of Thanet, on the North Sea, about 3 m. W.N.W. the N. Foreland,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Canterbury, with which, and with Ramsgate, about 3 m. S.E., it is connected by branches of the S.E. Railway. Ac. of pa. 4572. P. (1861) 10,019. It lies in the hollow, and on the declivities of two chalk hills; has a modern Gothic and other churches, a national school, almshouse, an infirmary, town hall, and market house, assembly rooms, theatre, public library, with bazaars, baths, and hotels. It has a fishery and some trade, and is greatly resorted to by sea-bathers. The harbour is formed by a curved stone pier, with a lighthouse, lat.  $51^{\circ} 24' N.$ , lon.  $1^{\circ} 23' E.$  It has 8 to 13 feet at high water, but is dry at low tide.

**MARGERIDE**, a chain of mountains in France, between the basins of the Allier and Lot, in the depts. Lozère, Haute-Loire, and Cantal.

**MARGHILAN**, a town of independent Turkestan, state and 20 m. S.E. Khokhan, enclosed by earthen ramparts. Manufs. of gold and silver stuffs, velvets, silk fabrics, and has an active trade.

**MARGHILL**, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Shat-el-Arab, 4 m. N. Bassorah, where is a large dépôt for stores belonging to British merchants.

**MARGONIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. P. 1990.

**MARGUERITE (ST)**, a river of Canada East, joins the Saguenay, 14 m. from its mouth in the St Lawrence estuary.

**MARGUERITE (ST)**, the largest of the Isles Lérins, coast of France. [LERINS.]

**MARGUERITES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 4 m. N.E. Nîmes. P. 2037.

**MARHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 3966. P. 870.—II. (*Church*), a pa., co. Cornwall, 2 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Ac. 2720. P. 581.

**MARHOLM**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.W. Peterborough. Ac. 1790. P. 172.

**MARIA**, a town of Spain, Andalucia, gov. and 70 m. N.N.E. Almeria. P. 6000.

**MARIA ISLAND**, Tasmania, dist. Richmond, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the E. coast. Lat.  $42^{\circ} 40'$  to  $42^{\circ} 50'$  S.; lon.  $148^{\circ} 10'$  E.; consisting of two elev. portions united by a narrow isthmus, and having the vill. Darlington at the N. extremity.

**MARIAGER**, a seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt. and 14 m. N. Randers, on the S. coast of the Mariager-fjord. P. 500.

**MARIAMPOL** or **MARIANPOL**, a town of Poland, palatinate Augustov, cap. circ., on the Szezupa, 36 m. N.E. Suwalki. P. 3864.

**MARIANNA** or **MARIANA**, an episcopal city of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, 45 m. N.E. Ouro Preto. P. 8000. It stands in a plain 3080 feet above the sea, bounded by two heights, crowned by churches, and has a cathedral, convents, a diocesan seminary, and episcopal palace. It has gold, silver, and lead mines.

**MARIANNE** or **DIEB'S ISLS.** [LADRONE ISLS.]  
**MARIANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Como. It has silk mills. P. 4922.

**MARIANOPOLE** or **MARIUPOL**, a maritime town of South Russia, gov. and 148 m. S.E. Ekaterinoslav, at the mouth of the Kalmius river, in the sea of Azov. P. 4600, mostly Greeks. In 1862, 179 vessels (tonnage 52,611) entered its port. Value of cargoes 512,339*l.* Exports are of wheat, lintseed, rape seed, barley, rye, wool and tallow.

**MARIANLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.E. South Molton. Ac. 1963. P. 281.

**MARLAS (Las Tres)**, "*The Three Marias*," three islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Mexico, state Xalisco, between lat.  $21^{\circ}$  and  $22^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $106^{\circ}$  and  $106^{\circ} 30' W.$ ; the middle or largest being 15 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., by 8 m. in breadth. Soil sandy; uninhabited, except occasionally by seamen. Named *Isles de la Magdalena* by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

**MARIA (S.)**, in Monte, a town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. San Miniato, in the valley of the Arno. P. (of comm.) 3878.

**MARIA SANTA** [SANTA MARIA.]

**MARIA (SANTA)**, in Duno, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3858.

**MARIA-SCHIEIN** and **MARIA-STEIN**, two places of pilgrimage in Europe.—I. in Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, with a church and miraculous image stated to attract annually from 30,000 to 40,000 devotees.—II. in Switzerland, cant. Soleure, 8 m. S.W. Basle, with a Benedictine abbey and image of the Virgin.

**MARIA-THERESIANOPEL** [THERESIANSTADT.]

**MARIAZELL** or **ZELL**, a market town of Styria, circ. Bruck, in a mountainous region, near the limits of Austria, 60 m. S.W. Vienna. P. 900. It is famous for a shrine and notable image of the Virgin, which attracts hither about 100,000 pilgrims annually. Near it are some of the largest iron foundries in Austria, besides sulphur and copper works.

**MARIB (anc. Saba)**, a town of Yemen, Arabia, 80 m. E. Sana, and stated to be enclosed with walls, to comprise 300 houses, and to have some inscriptions, sculptures, and other remains of antiquity. Formerly important.

**MARIBO**, a town of Denmark, stift Falster, near the centre of the island Laaland. P. 1992.

**MARICA**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 23 m. E. Rio de Janeiro, on the N. shore of Lake Marica, 3 m. from the Atlantic. P. of dist. 6000.

**MARICKPOOR**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 40 m. S.E. Cuttack.

**MARIE (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. and near Oleron. P. 3939.

**MARIE (ST)**, a comm. in the French colony of the island Bourbon, on its N. coast. P. 1425.

MARIE (ST), a town of the French colony in the island Martinique, on its N.E. side. P. 5294.

MARIE (ST), an island off the E. coast of Madagascar, in which the French have an establishment. Lat. 16° 50' S.; lon. 49° 45' E. Length, N. to S., 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Area 351 sq. m. P. (1854) 5560.

MARIE-AUDENHOVE (ST), a vill., Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. E. Audenarde. P. 2025.

MARIA (KIS), a market town of Hungary, co. Bihar, 22 m. S.E. Debreczin. P. 1861.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (ST), (Germ. *Mariakirch*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Liepvetre, 14 m. N.W. Colmar. P. 12,332. It has manufactures of cotton, etc.

MARIEFRED, a town of Sweden, Jæn and 37 m. N.E. Nyköping, on a bay of Lake Mælær. P. 661. Near it is the palace of Gripsholm.

MARIE GALANTE, one of the French West India islands, S.S.E. Guadeloupe, of which it is a dependency, 20 m. N. Dominica. Area 60 sq. m. P. (1861) 12,000. Surface in the centre hilly and covered with woods. Principal products, coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. Shores rocky, with no good harbour. Principal town Grand-Bourg on S.W. side. [GUADELOUPE.]

MARIENBAD, a vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 32 m. N.W. Pilsen, in a valley greatly frequented for its cold chalybeate and saline baths, which comprise the Kreuzbrunnen, temperature 53°-30 Fahr., and covered by a rotunda; the Caroline and Ambrosius springs, of about 50° Fahr., and some others, with mud baths.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 17 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. P. 4895. It has mineral baths, and manufs. of linen and lace.

MARIENBOURG, a small fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Namur. P. 600. It was held by the French from 1659 to 1815.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, gov. and 27 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Nogat, here crossed by a bridge of boats. P. 7595. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, long the seat of the grand master of the Teutonic order, an imposing edifice, restored in 1820; a normal school, and manufs. of cotton and woollen cloths.

MARIENBURG (Lettish *Allohksne*), a market town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the lake of same name, 57 m. E.W. Pskov. P. 2000.

MARIENBURG (Hung. *Földvár*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxon land, 10 m. N. Kronstadt.

MARIENWERDER, the cap. city of the prov. W. Prussia, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 45 m. S.S.E. Danzig. P. 6607. It has a cathedral, with a steeple 170 feet in height; schools of arts and agriculture, and an hospital for blind soldiers. Chief industry, woollen cloth weaving, brewing, and distilling.

MARIES, a county of U. S., N. America, Miss.ouri. P. 4837 free, 64 slaves.

MARIES (LES SAINTES), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., in a sandy plain, near the mouth of the Little Rhône, 18 m. S.S.W. Arles. P. 1000.

MARIESTAD, a town of Sweden, cap. Jæn, on Lake Wener, at the mouth of the Tida, 156 m. W.S.W. Stockholm. P. 2337. It has a cathedral and a college, with a public library.

MARIETTA, a town of the U.S., North America, cap. of Washington co., Ohio, and beautifully situated at the influx of the Muskingum, 94 m. E.S.E. Columbus. It has many factories, and a collegiate institution.

MARIGLIANELLA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Nola. P. 2338.

MARIGLIANO (*Marianum*), a town of South

Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. circ. 3½ m. W. Nola. It was much injured by the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius in 1631 and 1793. Surrounded by walls; it has a ducal palace. P. 9304.

MARIGNANES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on a lagoon, 14 m. S.S.W. Aix. P. 2238.

MARIGNANO or MELEGNANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Milan. P. 4528. It has remains of an ancient castle of the Medici; and was the scene of two hard-fought battles, one in 1515 gained by Francis I. over the Swiss, and the other between the French and Austrians in June 1859.

MARIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 7 m. W. St L6. P. 1519.—II. (*L'Église*), a comm. and town, dep. Nièvre, 20 m. E.S.E. Clamecy. P. 1657.

MARIGOT (LE), several vills. of the West Indies.—I. Martinique, on its N.E. coast, and having one of its best ports at the mouth of a small river. P. 1227.—II. St Martin, on its N. coast, and cap. of its French portion.—III. (*des Roseaux*), St Lucia, on its W. coast.—IV. Marie Galante.—V. Guadeloupe. [CAPESTERRE and GRAND BOURG.]

MARIN, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. 3384.

MARINA (SANTA), a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Sala. P. 2974.

MARIN (LE), a pa. and vill. of the island Martinique, French West Indies, on S. coast, at the head of a bay, 16 m. S.E. Port Royal. P. 3444. Near it is the extinct volcano Le Marin.

MARIN (LE), a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Pontevedra, on a bay of the Atlantic. P. 3244. It has an active pilchard fishery.

MARINDUQUE, an island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, S. of Luzon. Lat. 13° 30' N.; lon. 122° E. Length 35 m.; breadth 23 m. Fertile and cultivated. Malagi, its port, is on S. side.

MARINEO, a town of the island Sicily, prov., circ. and 11 m. S.E. Palermo, cap. circ. P. 8360.

MARINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. N.W. Pontoise. P. 1618.

MARINGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 11 m. W.N.W. Thiers. P. 4140. It is celebrated for its leather.

MARINHA-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. N.W. Leiria. P. 1600. It is celebrated for its manufactures of glass.

MARINILLA, a town of South America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. Antioquia, 18 m. S.E. Medellín. P. 5000.(?)

MARINO, *Bovilla*, a market town of Central Italy, comarca and 13 m. S.E. Rome, near Lake Albano. It has a castle, cathedral, baronial palace, many churches, a college, public hospital, and many antiquities. P. 5070.

MARINO (SAN), Italy. [SAN MARINO.]

MARION, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. of South Carolina. Area 1032 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,239 free, 9951 slaves.

—II. in Florida. P. 3295 free, 5314 slaves.

—III. in Iowa. P. 16,813.—IV. in Oregon. P. 7088.—V. in Texas, 1960 free, 2017 slaves.

—VI. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 519 sq. m. P. 3861 free, 3529 slaves.—VII. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 1032 sq. m. P. 9899 free, 1283 slaves.—VIII. in S. of Mississippi. Area 1544 sq. m. P. 2501 free, 2185 slaves.—IX. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 583 sq. m. P. 5512 free, 678 slaves.—X. in centre of Kentucky. Area 332 sq. m. P. 9114 free, 3479 slaves.—XI. in centre of Ohio. Area 303 sq. m. P. 15,490.—XII. in centre of Indiana. Area 316 sq. m. P. 39,855.—XIII. in S. of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. P.

12,739.—XIV. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 425 sq. m. P. 15,821 free, 3017 slaves.—XV. in N. of Arkansas. Area 537 sq. m. P. 5931 free, 261 slaves.—XVI. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 163 sq. m. P. 12,659 free, 63 slaves.—XVII. a township, New York, 201 m. W.N.W. Albany.—XVIII. Ohio, 46 m. N. Columbus.

MARION and CROZER, a group of 4 isls., Indian Ocean, lat. 45° 30' S., lon. 47° 20' E., and named after the French navigators, their discoverers.

MARIPOSA, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in the centre of California. Area 8000 sq. m. P. (1860) 6243. Soil fertile. The district is rich in gold and other minerals.—*Mariposa*, a town, cap. co. of the same, 90 m. from Stockton. P. 1500.

MARIQUITA, a town, S. America, New Granada, dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., 10 m. W. Honda.

MARITIME REGION (Russian Primorsk), a gov. of E. Siberia, extending southward from the Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° N., to the river Tiumen, in lat. 50° 10' N., and from lon. 31° to Cape East 174° E., having a length from N. to S. of 2760 m., and a breadth from 25 to 750 m. It comprehends Kamtchatka and Saghalien island, and it skirts the seas of Behring, Okhotsk and Japan. Chief towns, Nikolaievsk, the cap., Okhotsk, Petropaulovsk, Marinisk, Sofisk, Alexandrovsk, and Konstantinovsk.

MARITIMO, *Hiera*, an isl. of the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of the isl. Sicily, and included in its prov. Trapani. Length 3½ m.; breadth 2 m. It has a castle, which is used as a prison.

MARITZA, *Hebrus*, the principal river of Rumi, European Turkey, nearly the whole of which prov. is comprised in its basin, rises on the N.E. slope of the Despotos-dagh, Balkan, flows S.E. and S.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea opposite Enos. Length 260 miles.

MARJAOW, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, 15 m. N. Onore, and conjectured to be the ancient *Musiris*.

MARK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. S.S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 4354. P. 1217.

MARK (St), a pa. of Ireland, co. and comprising a part of the city of Dublin. Ac. 320. P. 20,752.

MARKBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.E. Alford. Ac. 652. P. 111.

MARKDORF, a town of South Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, 11 m. E.N.E. Constance. P. 1538.

MARKEN, an island of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, in the Zuyder-Zee, 10 m. N.E. Amsterdam. P. 733.

MARKET-DEEPING. [DEEPING.] For other places with the prefix MARKET, not under-mentioned, refer to their additional names.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, a market town of England, co. and 16½ m. S.S.E. Leicester, pa. Bowden-Magna, on the Welland, and on railway. Ac. 3120. P. (1861) 3697. It has a Gothic church, a town-hall, a union workhouse, considerable manufs. of carpets, and tanneries. It was the head-quarters of Charles I. before his defeat at Naseby.

MARKETHILL, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6 m. S.E. Armagh. P. 1164.

MARKET-JEW, England. [MARAZION.]

MARKET-OVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 5½ m. N.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 2840. P. 429.

MARVINCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 9 m. S.W. Cupar, with a station on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway. Ac. 9876. P. (1861) 5375, mostly linen weavers, of whom 1230 are in the village.

MARKET RAISEN, England. [RAISEN.]

MARKET-STREET, a division of the pa. Wyomondham, England, co. Norfolk. P. 1305.

MARKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. W.N.W. Leicester. Ac. 2534. P. 1391.

MARKGRÖNINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danuba, 6 m. W.N.W. Ludwigsburg, on the Glens river. P. 2759.

MARKHAM, two pas. of England, co. Notts.—I. (East), 1½ m. N. Tuxford. Ac. 2820. P. 807.—II. (West), 1½ m. W.N.W. Tuxford. Ac. 940. P. 1913.

MARKINGTON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Ripon. Ac. 3056. P. 496.

MARKLISSA, a town, Prussian Silesia, gov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. P. 1827.

MARKOVITSHI, a market town of Russia, gov. Moghilev, 22 m. S.E. Novo-Bielitz. P. 1850.

MARKOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 145 m. S. Voroniej. P. 1200.

MARKKRANSTÄDT and MARKSUHL, two small towns of Germany.—I. in Saxony, circ. and 7 m. S.S.W. Leipzig. P. 1030.—II. duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 6 m. S.W. Eisenach. P. 1073.

MARKS (St), a seaport town, U. S., North America, Florida, on the St Marks river, near where it is joined by the Wakulla, both of which form the Appalachee. It is the port of Tallahassee, distant 20 m. N., and connected by railway. The river has 8 feet of water at St Marks.

MARKSURY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Bath. Ac. 1277. P. 307.

MARKSHALL, two pas. of Engl., co. Essex, 2 m. W.N.W. Coggeshall. Ac. 1277. P. 807.—*Markstay Junction* is a station on the Eastern Cos. Railway, between Chelmsford and Colchester.—II. co. and 3 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 580. P. 18.

MÄRK, a prefix of names of numerous towns and vills. of S. Germany; the following being in Bavaria.—I. (*Bibart*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Ehe, 24 m. E.S.E. Würzburg. P. 1100.—II. (*Breit*), on the Main, 13 m. S.E. Würzburg. P. 1990. It has Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches.—III. (*Berge*), circ. Middle Franconia, 14 m. N.W. Anspach. P. 1400.—IV. (*Steff*), circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main. P. 1310.

MARLAND-PETER'S, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 2237. P. 332.

MARLBOROUGH, a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, co. Wilts, on the Kennet river, 75 m. S.S.W. London. Ac. 170. P. of munic. bor. (1861) 9774. P. of parl. bor., including a part of another, 4893. It has an old Norman church, and a grammar school, founded by Edward VI., possessing exhibitions to the universities. On the site of the castle, in which Henry III. held a parliament that enacted the "Statutes of Marlborough" (and which, when occupied by the Earl of Hereford, was visited by Pope and Thomson), is now the college, a handsome building, incorporated in 1846, with 300 pupils. Manufs. rope and sacking. The bor. sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1864) 256. It gave the title of Duke to Queen Anne's celebrated general. In vicinity is Marlborough or Savernake Forest, 12 m. in circuit, the property of Earl Aylesbury.

MARLBOROUGH, a prov. of New Zealand, established in Nov. 1859, having been previously the Warran dist. of Nelson prov. Length N. to S. 450 m.; breadth 50 m. Cap. Picton. P. (1861) 2299, of whom 400 natives. The S.E. portion of the prov. consists of the Waira plains, a fine sheep dist. In the N. it is rugged, indented by creeks and bays, and densely wooded.

MARLBOROUGH, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 20 m. S.W. Kingston.—II. Massachusetts, 27 m. W. Boston.—III. a co. in N. part of South Carolina. Area 448 sq. m. P. (1860) 5541 free, 6893 slaves.

MARLBOROUGH (New), a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 130 m. W.S.W. Boston.

MARLDON, a pa. of England, co Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Totness. Ac. 2327. P. 554.

MARLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, arr. and 14 m. N.E. Laon. P. 1946.

MARLENHEIM, a vill. of France, dep. Bas Rhin, 12 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. P. 1727.

MARLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Framlington. Ac. 1277. P. 412.

MARLIANA, a small town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Pistoja, cap. comm., on a spur of the Apennines. Pop. of comm. 3376.

MARLINGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W. Norwich. Ac. 674. P. 224.

MARLOES, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. W.N.W. Milford. Ac. 2478. P. 443.

MARLOW (GREAT), a parl. bor., town, and pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, on the Thames, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 5 m. N.N.W. Maidenhead. Ac. of pa. 6152. Pop. of parl. bor. 6496. Has a town-hall and church, with manufs. of silk, lace, and paper. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1864) 347.—II. (Little), a pa., co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Great Marlow. Ac. 3346. P. 790.

MARY-LE-ROI, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. N. Versailles, on l. b. of Seine, celeb. as the residence of Louis XIV. P. 1380.

MARMANDE, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 m. N.W. Agen. P. (1861) 8661. Principal edifices, the town-hall and court-house.

MARMANHAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, cant. and 7 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. P. 1712. Here is a chapel excavated out of the rock.

MARMARA, *Proconessus*, etc., an island of the Turkish dominions, in the Sea of Marmara, near its W. extremity. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m. It has several vills. Principal products, wine and marble (whence its name).—II. a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 56 m. E.N.E. Smyrna.

MARMARA or MARMORA, *Propontis*, a sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, between European and Asiatic Turkey. Length, including the Gulf of Izmid on E., 172 m.; greatest breadth 55 m. It communicates with the Black Sea by the Channel of Constantinople (Bosporus), and with the Mediterranean (Archipelago) by that of the Dardanelles. Its name is derived from the island Marmara near its W. end.

MARMARAS, Asia Minor. [MARMORICE.]

MARMIROLO, a vill. of Northern Italy, 5 m. N.W. Mantua, with ruins of a palace built in 1480.

MARMOLEJO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. P. 2020.

MARMORICE or MARMARAS, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Apatolia, S.W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Marmorice, 27 m. N. Rhodes, and included under the jurisdiction of that island, to which it furnishes provisions and live stock. It has also an export trade in timber, valonea, turpentine, honey, wax, leches, etc. Near it are some remains of the anc. *Physcus*.—*Cape Marmorice* is at the entrance of the bay, lat. 36° 42' 40" N., lon. 28° 20' E.

MARMOUTIER (Germ. *Mauerminster*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas Rhin, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Strasbourg, at foot of Vosges mtns. P. 2423. Brick-making, potteries, & linen bleaching.

MARNE, *Matrona*, a river of France, rises S. of Langres, dep. H.-Marne, passes Chamont, Joinville, St Didier (where it becomes navigable), Châlons, Château-Thierry, Meaux, and joins the Seine on the right at Charenton. Chief affls. on the left, Petit and Grand Morin; on the right, Ornain and Ourcq. Length 210 m. It is connected by a canal with the Rhine.

MARNE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed

of part of the old prov. of Champagne, between the depts. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Aube, Haute-Marne, Meuse, and Ardennes. Area 3159 sq. m. P. (1861) 885,498. Chief rivers, the Marne and the Seine. A great part of the dep. is comprised in the dist. formerly called Champagne-Pouilleuse. Its sandy plains, formerly naked, have been lately planted with Scotch pines. The vine forms the principal production of the dep.; and in the N., the best champagne wines, those of Reims and Epernay, are grown. A fine breed of sheep are reared. Chief minerals are mill-stones. Principal industry, manufs. of woollens and bonnets. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Châlons-sur-Marne, Epernay, Reims, Ste. Ménehould, and Vitry-le-Français. Cap. Châlons-sur-Marne.

MARNE (HAUTE), a dep. of France in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Champagne, between the depts. Meuse, Marne, Aube, Côte-d'Or, H.-Saône, and Vosges. Area 2401 sq. m. P. (1861) 254,413. Chief river, the Marne, which, as well as the Meuse and Aube, rises in the dep. It is traversed in the E. and S. by the mountains which separate the Meuse and Rhône, united by the plateau of Langres in the N.E. The dep. has some of the most important iron mines in France. The wine is of ordinary quality, and timber furnishes the principal article of export. Chief industry, mining and forging of iron, cutlery, cotton-spinning, and weaving. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy. Cap. Chaumont-en-Bassigny.

MARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4½ m. E.S.E. Tuxford. Ac. 2800. P. 848.

MARNHULL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 3751. P. 1444.

MARNOCH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.W. Banff, on the Deveron. Area about 35 sq. m. P. 3289. In it is the village Aberchirder. P. 1273.

MAROCO or MOROCCO (Arab. *Moghrīb-el-Aksa*, "the Extreme West"), ancient *Mauritania*, an empire of N.W. Africa, between lat. 28° (Riv. Draha) and 35° 52' N., lon. 0° 30' and 11° 50' W.; having E. and S.E. the Desert, N.E. Algeria, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Mediterranean Sea. Area estimated at 290,000 sq. m., and pop. at 8,500,000, of whom about 3,750,000 are Moors, 3,750,000 Berbers and Shellus, 740,000 Bedouins, and 339,500 Jews. Surface mountainous, covered with ramifications of Mount Atlas, in which Mount Miltzin rises to 11,400 feet, but comprising many fine plains and valleys. Principal rivers, the Mulua, flowing into the Mediterranean, length 400 m.; the Sebu, Morbeya, Tensift, and Susa, entering the Atlantic; and the Draha, beyond the Atlas. Climate healthy. Temperature seldom beyond 85° or below 40° Fahr. Soil in the valleys was celebrated in antiquity for its great fertility; but agriculture is so neglected that crops are sometimes suffered to remain un-reaped, and at other times famine prevails. Principal crops, wheat, maize, millet, and barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, the fruits of South Europe, cork, and henna. Timber for building is not abundant, and is imported from Spain. Wild animals, the lion, panther, hyena; and wild boars abound. The grass lands are rich, and feed a race of horses, once fine, but now neglected; besides large numbers of sheep, goats, oxen, and mules. Camels and asses are the principal beasts of burden. Mineral products, iron, copper, and antimony. Domestic manufs., woollen and cotton fabrics. Leather is made in large quantities in most of the towns; red caps, silk fabrics, good saddlery, carpets, chip-baskets, and earthenwares are among the chief articles

manufactured. A trade with the Levant is carried on by the Mecca and other caravans, and by steam packets from Tangiers; there is also a communication, by caravans, with Timbuctoo and other places in Cent. Africa, where the Morocco traders exchange salt, dates, tobacco, cloth, caps, girdles, and daggers, for gold dust, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, assafetida, ostrich feathers, and slaves. Exports (1862) beans, pease, maize, wool, almonds, olive-oil, gums, ostrich feathers, etc., to the value of 434,071*l.* Imports, cottons, sugar, woollens, tea, arms, iron, copper, etc., to the value of 212,143*l.* Government is more despotic than in most Mohammedan states. The empire consists of the kingdoms of Morocco and Fez, and the territories Sus, Draha, and Tafilet; and is subdivided into 30 govts. Principal cities and towns, Morocco, Fez, Mequinez, Rabat, Sallee, Tarudant, Titnan, Tesa, Mogadore, and Tangier, which, with other caps. of provs., are governed by military prefects. The towns are chiefly inhabited by Moors and Jews, which latter conduct the larger mercantile transactions; the Berbers and Shellus form the bulk of the agricultural pop.; and the Arabs generally lead a wandering life on the plains, living in tents, and subsisting on the produce of their herds and flocks. Arts and science are at a low ebb; though in most of the cities and towns are Mohammedan schools, the principal of which is at Fez, but teaching is limited to reading, writing, and reciting the Koran. The standing army amounts in time of peace to 15,000 or 20,000 men, in war to 80,000 or 100,000, mostly negro slaves. Navy, once formidable, is now insignificant. The empire dates from the 15th century. The present dynasty, that of the Sherifs of Tafilet, dates from 1650. The slavery of Christians was abolished in 1814. Morocco joined with Abd-el-Kader in the wars against the French in 1844, when Tangier was bombarded. From 1851 to 1856 the "Riff" pirates led to difficulties with Algeria and Spain. Morocco was invaded, Tetuan was taken, and peace restored in 1860. [FEZ.]

MAROCCO (Arab. *Marak'sh*), the cap. city of the empire Morocco, is situated in a fertile plain, near the river Tensift, 125 m. E. of Mogadore. P. estim. at 60,000. It is enclosed by a wall 6 m. in circumference, entered by 11 gates, in the interior of which are many large fields and open spaces strewn with ruins. The city is ill built and filthy; most of its houses are constructed of only earth and lime, and those of a more substantial kind are in decay. Principal edifices, the emperor's palace, 20 mosques, one of which has a tower 221 feet in height; a bazaar, and an hospital for 1500 patients. Outside of the city are extensive cemeteries, and a quarter appropriated to lepers. Principal manufs. are of leather and embroidery, and the chief export trade is in those articles and in salt. Morocco was founded in 1073.

MAROLLES, a comm. and vill. of France. dep. Nord, 8 m. W. Avesnes. P. 2142. It is the centre of an extensive manuf. of cheese highly in repute.

MAROLLES ARAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers. P. 2077.

MAROMME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 3 m. N.W. Rouen, with a station on the railway to Dieppe. P. 3101.

MARONI, a river of S. Amer. [MAROWYNE.] MAROOT, a fortified town of India, dom. and 64 m. E. Bhawpooor. It is a considerable mart for grain, and a garrison station.

MARORE, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Parma. P. of comm. 4362, of which it is the cap.

MAROS, a river of Transylvania, rises near the frontier of Moldavia, flows W., and joins the Theiss opposite Szegeidin, length estimated at 400 m. Affs., the Kukul and Strahl.

MAROS or MAROSCH, several vills. of Hungary and Transylvania.—I. Hungary, co. Honh, on l. b. of the Danube, 21 m. N.N.W. Pesth.—II. (*Ujevar*), Transylvania, co. Weissenburg, on the Maros, 25 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg, and whence are exported annually from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of salt from adjacent mines.—III. (*Vasarhely*), a town of Transylvania. [VASARHELly.]

MAROTH-ARANYOS, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. Bars, 13 m. N.E. Neutra. P. 1900.

MAROWN, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, 6½ m. W.N.W. Douglas. P. 1161.

MAROWYNE (called improperly *Maroni*), a riv. of South America, which forms the limit between Dutch and French Guiana. Length 400 miles.

MARPLE, a chapelry of England, co. Cheshire, pa. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Stockport, with a station on the railway to Macclesfield. Ac. 3210. P. 3338.

MARQUESAS or MENDANA ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 8° and 11° S., lon. 140° W., comprising 13 islands, the principal being Nukabeeva, 70 m. in circuit. Area estimated at 500 sq. m., and pop. at 13,000. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, and fertile, producing pulse, cocoa nuts, yams, bamboos, wild cotton, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants exchange live stock and vegetables in return for muskets, ammunition, and tobacco. There are mission stations in some of the islands, and cannibalism is abolished. Resolution Bay in Tahuata, and Port Jarvis in Roopoa, are the best harbours in the islands. Four of these islands were discovered by Mendana in 1596, the others by Captain Cook in 1774. Since 1842, the chiefs are under a French protectorate. [POLYNESIA.]

MARQUETTE, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S. of Wisconsin. Area 860 sq. m. P. 8233.—II. in N.W. of Michigan. Area 3889 sq. m. P. 2821.

MARQUINA, a small town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 15 m. E. Bilbao. P. 1132.

MARQUISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 7 m. N.N.E. Boulogne. P. 3925.

MARR, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. W.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1807. P. 222.

MARRADI, a vill. of Central Italy, N. the Apennines, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Florence. P. of comm., of which it is the cap., 7695.

MARRAH, two towns of Syria.—I. pash. and 28 m. N.N.E. Damascus, with some good edifices, now in decay.—II. pash. and 43 m. S.E. Aleppo.

MARRICK, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. W.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 5560. P. 402.

MARROS, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 6 m. W.S.W. Langhorne. Ac. 2574. P. 175.

MARS (St), several comm. and vills. of France.—I. (*d'Egrene*), dep. Orne, arr. and 4 m. S.W. Domfront. P. 2160.—II. (*de la Briere*), dep. Sarthe, 8 m. E.N.E. Le Mans. P. 1541.—III. (*d'Ouille*), same dep., arr. Le Mans. P. 2325.—IV. (*la Jaille*), dep. Loire-Inf., 16 m. S.E. Chateaubriant. P. 1755.—V. (*sous Ballon*), dep. Sarthe, arr. Le Mans. P. 1448.

MARSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 37 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 3262.

MARSAL, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Meurthe, 5 m. E.S.E. Chateau-Salins, formerly fortified. It was bombarded in 1169.

MARSALA, *Lilybæum*, a fortified seaport city of the island Sicily, on its W. coast, prov. and 16 m. S.S.W. Trapani, cap. circ. P. (1862) 31,350. It is enclosed by bastioned walls, and has a

cathedral, several convents and abbeys, a gymnasium, cavalry barracks, and a curious vibrating bell-tower, a famous grotto and well. Near the city are salt-mines and caves of white marble. Its ancient port was filled up in 1580 by Don John of Austria, to prevent its becoming useful to corsairs; and the new port, about 1 m. S., bounded by a mole, is adapted only for small vessels. The principal importance of Marsala is due to its wine trade, which has grown up within the present century. The district is estimated to yield annually about 30,000 pipes of wine, of which 2-3ds are exported. *Marsala* also exports corn, cattle, oil, salt, and soda, in small quantities.—*Lilybæum* was long the cap. of the Carthaginian doms. in Sicily, but few of its vestiges remain.

**MARSANNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, arr. Montélimar, cap. cant. P. 1623.

**MARSBURG** (OBER- und NIEDER) or STADTBERGE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 33 m. E. Arnberg. P. 3693. It has iron mines and paper mills.

**MARSIANO**, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Perugia. P. of comm. 9971.

**MARSDEN**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pas. Almondbury and Huddersfield, 7 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 7111. P. 2689, employed in cotton and woollen manufs.—II. (*Great*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 2 m. S.W. Colne. Ac. 2890. P. 2180.—III. (*Little*), a township, same co. and pa., 3½ m. S.W. Colne. Ac. 1470. P. 5162.

**MARS-DIËR**, a strait of the Netherlands, separating the island Texel from the mainland, 2 m. across, and the principal entrance from the W. into the Zuyder-Zee. The town Helder is on its south shore.

**MARSEILLAN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. E. Beziers, on the lagoon of Thau, where it has a small haven; near it are salt pans. P. 3933.

**MARSEILLE**, *Massilia*, a comm. and city of the S. of France, cap. dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, and of 3 electoral arrs., 534½ m. by rail. S.S.E. Paris, around a basin adjoining the Mediterranean, and on the E. coast of the Gulf of Lions. Lat. of observatory (95 feet in elevation) 43° 17' 8" N.; lon. 5° 22' 2" E. P. (1861) 260,910. Mean temp. of year 57°, winter 45°, summer 72°, Fahr. It is composed of an old and a new town, the former on heights, with numerous crooked streets; the latter, which comprises two-thirds of its extent, has wide and straight streets. *Marseille* has few public buildings of architectural importance, except the Hôtel de Ville; its lazaretto is very large. The harbour is the most commercial in France, and capable of containing 1700 vessels; its entrance admits only one vessel at a time. It is a military place of the 4th class, is defended by a citadel, by fort St Jean and fort St Nicolas, and the road is defended by the fortified islands, Château d'I, formerly a state prison, Pomègue, and Ratanneau. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national academy of sciences, letters, and arts, an academy of medicine, and many other learned societies; a national college, with a library of 61,000 vols.; a school of hydrography, an astronomical observatory, a botanic garden, many benevolent institutions, several museums, and a mint. There are numerous fountains in the old and new town, but the supply of water has long been very deficient; to remedy this, a canal has recently been cut from the Durance. Its commerce in the wines and fruits of the south, cork, and anchovies extends to all parts of the world. It communi-

cates by railways with Arles, Avignon, Nîmes, and Lyon, and is the chief steam-packet station for Spain, Italy, and the Levant. In 1861, 9759 vessels (tonnage 1,795,699) entered the port; 313 vessels (tonnage 1406) are employed in the fishing trade; and 105 steamships belong to the port. The chief imports in 1861 were—wheat (chiefly from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov), 2,063,520 qrs; raw sugar (from Havana); coffee, 18,000 tons; oil seeds, about 92,647 tons; silk, 17,855 bales; wool, 111,098 bales; olive oil, 8000 tons; linseed oil, 1350 tons; lead ore, 12,000 tons; pig lead, 18,000 tons; iron, 20,000 tons; coal and fuel, 32,000 tons; spirits, 1,175,000 gallons; wines, 3000; besides enormous quantities of ores and metals, timber, hides, etc. Exports, refined sugar, 33,000 tons; oil (to the interior), 15,000 tons; soap, 5000 tons; wine, 18,000 tons; coal, fuel, etc. The chief industry of Marseille is the manufacture of soap; in 1861 there were 52 soap works in full activity, producing about 2,000,000l. worth of fine and 400,000l. worth of inferior soap. In the same year 27 mills crushed 108,000 tons of oil seeds, which yielded about 40,000 tons of oil. Several large establishments refined about 50,000 tons of sugar. 60 flour mills (with 400 pairs of mill stones) grind annually about 687,000 qrs. of wheat, worth about 2,000,000l. Other extensive manufactures are salt, soda, chloride of lime, cement, machinery, etc. 320,000 tons of French coal were brought to Marseille in 1861, chiefly from the dep. Gard. In its neighbourhood are large lignite mines and stone quarries. Customs revenue (1861) 990,673l. The rapid increase in the trade of Marseille led, a few years back, to the construction of a large new port, called "La Joliette," and a third, "Basin Napoleon," was completed in 1864. These two ports are enclosed within an immense break-water, 2200 metres in length. The old natural harbour is now exclusively reserved for sailing vessels, the Joliette being assigned to steamers. It is the birthplace of the astronomer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. *Marseille*, founded by the Phœceans B.C. 600, served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. It soon became the entrepôt for all the surrounding countries, founded many colonies, was long celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts, preserved its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic. Louis XI. united it to the crown of France in 1481. It suffered severe ravages from the plague in 1720.

**MARSH**, two pas. of England.—I. (*Chapel*), co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.E. Louth. Ac. 4291. P. 671.—II. (*Gibbon*), a pa., co. Bucks, 4 m. E.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 2752. P. 858.

**MARSH**, a co. of Queensland, bounded on the S. by Macintyre river, which separates it from New S. Wales, S.W. by cos. Clive and Bentinck, N. cos. Merivale and Derby, W. Carnarvon.

**MARSHALL**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Virginia. Area 371 sq. m. P. 12,968 free, 29 slaves.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 267 sq. m. P. 10,112 free, 4480 slaves.—III. in N.E. of Alabama. Area 645 sq. m. P. 9651 free, 1821 slaves.—IV. in N. of Mississippi. Area 800 sq. m. P. 11,384 free, 17,439 slaves.—V. in N. of Indiana. Area 440 sq. m. P. 12,722.—VI. in centre of Illinois. Area 472 sq. m. P. 13,437.—VII. in Iowa. P. 6015.—VIII. in Kansas. P. 2280.—IX. in Kentucky. P. 6631 free, 351 slaves.—Also two townships.—I. New York, 12 m. S.W. Utica.—II. a town, Michigan, on Central Railway, 105 m. W. Detroit.

**MARSHALL ISLANDS**, a small group in the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago. Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 173° 30' E.

**MARSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Aylesham. Ac. 4308. P. 2623.

**MARSHFIELD**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, 13 m. E. Bristol. Ac. of pa. 5845. P. 1742. The town has a considerable trade in malt.—II. a pa., co. Monmouth, 5 m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 1270. P. 509.

**MARSHWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. S.W. Beaminster. Ac. 3396. P. 473.

**MARSICO NUOVO**, an episcopal city of South Italy, prov. and 18 m. S. Potenza, cap. circ. P. (1862) 9899.—*Marsico Vetere*, ancient *Abellinum Marsicum*, a town, 4 m. E.S.E. Marsico Nuovo. P. 3084.

**MARSIGLIANA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Grosseto, on the Albegua. P. 2000.

**MARSILLARGUES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 15 m. E.N.E. Montpellier. P. 3446.

**MARSIVAN** or **MARSOVAN**, a vill. of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, sanj. and 24 m. W.N.W. Amasia, in a wide undulating plain. It is stated to comprise 6000 houses, of which 1000 are inhabited by Armenians, and it has many mosques and fountains, and some manufactures of cotton stuffs.

**MARSK**, two pas. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. W. Richmond. Ac. 5357. P. 263.—II. 4½ m. N.N.E. Guisborough. Ac. 3446. P. 1470. The church, on a cliff, serves as a sea-mark.

**MARSTAL**, a seaport town of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, on the E. coast of the island Aerøe, in the Baltic. P. 2100.

**MARSTON**, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Grantham. Ac. 2430. P. 403.—II. co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 1212. P. 452.—III. (*Bigott*), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.W. Frome. Ac. 2238. P. 270.—IV. (*Magna*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Ac. 1211. P. 379.—V. (*on Dove*), co. and 8½ m. W.S.W. Derby. Ac. 4310. P. 1211.—VI. (*Fleet*), co. Bucks, 3½ m. W.N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 929. P. 23.—VII. (*St Lawrence*), co. Northampton, 5 m. N.W. Brackley. Ac. 1230. P. 535.—VIII. (*Long*), co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. W. York, on Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway. Ac. 4281. P. 586. The pa. contains *Marston Moor*, where, in 1644, Fairfax and Cromwell defeated the royalists under Rupert.—IX. (*North*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. Winslow. Ac. 1910. P. 644.—X. (*Priors*), co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Southam. Ac. 3630. P. 698.—XI. (*Maisey*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Cricklade. Ac. 6276. P. 215.—XII. (*Montgomery*), co. and 15½ m. W.N.W. Derby. Ac. 2471. P. 405.—XIII. (*Moretaine*), co. Beds, 3½ m. N.W. Amphill. Ac. 4171. P. 1270.—XIV. (*Sicca*), co. Gloucester, 6 m. N. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 1680. P. 371.—XV. (*Trussel*), co. Northampton, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1230. P. 535.

**MARSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. S.W. Ross. Ac. 809. P. 142.

**MARSTRAND**, a seaport town of W. Sweden, læn and 20 m. N.W. Gothenburg, on an island in the Categat. P. 1121. It has a harbour defended by two forts, and a bomb-proof castle.

**MARSWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. S.W. Irvinghoe, and 2 m. N. the Tring station, London and N.-W. Railway. Ac. 880. P. 549.

**MARTABAN**, a town in British India, prov. Pegu, on the Martaban river, near its mouth, 10 m. N.W. Moulmein. Lat. 16° 28' N.; lon. 97° 35' E. P. 600 (?). It stands on a declivity, and is enclosed by a stockade built of wood. Has several conspicuous temples; and beside the river is

a battery built of stone. The town was captured by the British 1852. *Martaban River*. [SALWEN.]

**MARTABAN** (GULF OF), an inlet of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 14° and 17° N., lon. 94° and 98° E., having N. the British prov. Pegu, and E. British prov. Tenasserim. It receives the Irrawadi, Setang, and Salween rivers; and on its E. coast is the town Amberst.

**MARTANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, 12 m. W.N.W. Otranto. P. 3367. Cap. circ.

**MARTEE-KHAN-KA-TANDA**, a town of Sindh, near the Indus, 16 m. S.W. Khyrpoor. It has a brisk trade with Marwar, chiefly in cottons, to the amount of 4000*l.*, and other articles of the value of 6000*l.* annually.

**MARTEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 35 m. N.N.E. Cahors. P. 3098.

**MARTHA** (SANTA). [SANTA MARTHA.]

**MARTHA'S VINEYARD**, an island, U. S., North America, lies off the S. shore of Massachusetts, W.N.W. of Nantucket island, forming part of Duke's co. It is 21 m. in length, and contains 3 towns, Edgartown being the cap. Soil poor; pop. chiefly employed in fisheries.

**MARTHALEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. N.N.E. Zürich, near the Rhine. P. 1320.

**MARTHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 2644. P. 1092.

**MARTHON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, 14 m. E.S.E. Angoulême. P. 659. Manufs. of woollens; iron mines in its vicinity.

**MARTIAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, cant. St Martin de Valamas. P. 1889.

**MARTIC**, a township of U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 10 m. S. Lancaster. P. 3099.

**MARTIGNANO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. E.S.E. Cremona, on the Po. P. 1581.—II. South Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.E. Lecce. P. 800.

**MARTIGNÉ-BRIAND**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 16 m. W. Saumur. P. 1963.—II. (*Ferchaud*), a comm. and vill., dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 21 m. S.S.W. Vitré. P. 3787.—III. (*Sous Mayenne*), dep. Mayenne, arr. and cant. Mayenne. P. 2132.

**MARTIGNY** (LA VILLE), *Martiniacum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, 17 m. W.S.W. Sion, on rt. b. of the Drance. P. 1403.—*M-le Bourg* is a market town, ½ m. S. of Martigny. P. 1212.

**MARTIGUES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., arr. and 21 m. S.W. Aix, near the Etang de Berre. P. 8433. It has fisheries in the lake, and boat-building.

**MARTIN**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbourne. Ac. 4501. P. 586.—II. (*Hassingtree*), co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.W. Droitwich. Ac. 908. P. 170.—III. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. Timberland, 9½ m. N.N.E. Sleaford. P. 909.

**MARTIN**, an island of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. Lochbroom. P. 51.

**MARTIN**, a co., U. S., North America, in E. part of North Carolina. Area 841 sq. m. P. (1860) 5886 free, 4309 slaves.—II. in S. of Indiana. Area 334 sq. m. P. 8975.

**MARTINS KEYS** (St), Florida, are in the Gulf of Mexico. Lat. 28° 42' N.; lon. 83° 30' W.

**MARTINS BAY**, New Zealand, S. island, on W. coast, lat. 44° 23' S., lon. 167° 54' E., is 12 m. long and 2 broad. A navigable river flows into it near Milford Haven. It was explored for the first time by Dr Hector in 1863.

**MARTIN'S** (St), a pa. of U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the Atchafalaya. Area 1117 sq. m. P. (1860) 5316 free, 7358 slaves.

**MARTIN'S** (St), a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 3 m. S.E. Kilkenny. Ac. 782. P. 208.

**MARTINS (St)**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Tay, N.E. Scone. P. 904, partly employed in manufacturing coarse linens. Here are the remains of several Druidical temples.

**MARTIN (St)**, one of the West India islands, the N. part belonging to France, and the S. to the Netherlands; between Anguilla and St Bartholomew. Lat. of Marigot town (French) 18° 4' N.; lon. 63° 10' W. Area about 30 sq. m. Pop. of French portion 3675; do. of Dutch portion 2691. Surface hilly; climate tolerably healthy. It is well watered, and in its S. part are some lagoons from which the Dutch obtain large quantities of salt. It was first colonized by the Spaniards, who abandoned it in 1650. It has been repeatedly taken by the English, and most of the white population are of English descent. Exports from St Martin (S. part) to Britain (1862) (including St Eustatius and Curaçoa), divi-divi, fustic, etc., 5461l. British and foreign imports, cottons, linens, spirits, etc., 39,888l. Slavery was abolished in the Netherlands West Indies in July 1863.

**MARTIN (St)**, one of the Scilly islands, off the W. coast of Cornwall. P. 185.

**MARTIN (St)**, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia, Pacific Ocean, S. Madre de Dios. Lat. 50° 40' S.; lon. 75° 26' W.

**MARTIN (St)**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N.N.E. Looa. Ac. 3199. P. 1154.—II. same co., ½ m. E.S.E. Helstone. Ac. 2369. P. 419.—III. co. Salop, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ellesmere. Ac. 5314. P. 2351. Coal mines.—IV. co. Northampton, ¼ m. S.E. Stamford. Ac. 2170. P. 1606.

**MARTIN (St)**, numerous comms. and towns, etc., of France.—I. (*aux Buneaux*), dep. Seine-Inférieure, close to the English Channel, arr. Yvetot. P. 1437.—II. (*d'Auzigny*), dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Moulon, arr. Bourges. P. 2717.—III. (*de Béthisy*), dep. Oise, arr. Senlis. P. 1460.—IV. (*de Courtisols*), dep. Marne, 7 m. E.N.E. Châlons-sur-Marne. P. 1960.—V. (*de Landelle*), dep. Manche, 15 m. S.W. Mortain. P. 1897.—VI. (*de Queyrières*), dep. H.-Alps, on the Durance, 5 m. S.S.W. Briançon. P. 1388.—VII. (*de Ré*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.W. La Rochelle, on the E. coast of the island Ré, in the Atlantic. P. 2160. It has a good port and roadstead, citadel, arsenal, hospital, prison, and trade in wine, spirits, vinegar, and salt.—VIII. (*de Sallen*), dep. Calvados, arr. Caen. P. 1048.—IX. (*de Seignaux*), dep. Landes, 20 m. S.W. Dax. P. 1715.—X. (*de Soulan*), dep. Ariège, 6 m. S.E. St Girons. P. 1830.—XI. (*des Traux*), dep. Loire, 17 m. N.W. Roanne. P. 1645.—XII. (*de Tournon*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Creuse, 34 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. P. 1500.—XIII. (*de Valamas*), dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Privas. P. 2047.—XIV. (*du Mont*), dep. Ain, 8 m. S.E. Bourg. P. 1690.—XV. (*d'Uriage*), dep. Isère, 7 m. S.E. Grenoble. P. 2234.—XVI. (*du Vieux Bellême*), dep. Orne, arr. Mortagne. P. 2817.—XVII. (*en Haut*), dep. Rhône, 14 m. S.W. Lyon. P. 2716.—XVIII. (*es Vignes*), dep. Aube, arr. Troyes. P. 3651, who manuf. woollen hosiery.—XIX. (*la Sauveté*), dep. Loire, 17 m. S.W. Roanne. P. 1665.—XX. (*le Beau*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, near the Cher, arr. Tours. P. 1341.—XXI. (*en Bresse*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., arr. Châlons. P. 1795.—XXII. (*de Londres*), dep. Herault, cap. cant., arr. Montpellier. P. 1047.—XXIII. (*de Valgalgues*), dep. Gard, cap. cant., 3 m. N. Alais. P. 1005.—XXIV. (*Valmeroux*), dep. Cantal, arr. Mauriac. P. 1381.—*The Canal of St Martin*, dep. Seine, forms a branch of the Canal de l'Ourcq, and crosses the N.E. portion of Paris.

**MARTINA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. circ., 19 m. N.N.E. Taranto. P. (1861) 16,637. It has a splendid ducal palace.—II. (*Olba*), prov. Genoa, circ. Savona. P. 1615.

**MARTINDALE**, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, 8 m. W.N.W. Shap. Ac. 8060. P. 174. In Martindale Forest red deer are still found.

**MARTINENGO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. P. 4355. The territory is very ancient. It has silk mills.

**MARTINHOE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9½ m. N.E. Ilfracombe. Ac. 2549. P. 219.

**MARTINIANA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. 1712.

**MARTINIQUE (LA)**, one of the French West India Islands, in the windward group, between lat. 14° 24' and 14° 53' N., lon. 60° 50' and 61° 18' W. Area 381 sq. m. P. (1861) 136,562. It is mountainous, and contains several extinct volcanoes; summit, Mt. Pelée, 4000 feet. The numerous small rivers are used to turn sugar-mills. About 1-4th of the surface is covered with dense forests. Soil fertile; climate moist, but healthy. Chief products, sugar, coffee, and cacao. This island, called by the natives Madiana, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. The French founded a colony on it in 1635. It was taken by the English in 1762, but resigned in 1763; they again occupied it from 1794 to 1809, and it was finally given up to France in 1814. The cap. of the colony is Fort Royal, but St Pierre is the most populous town, and the centre of commerce.

**MARTINO (SAN)**, several towns of Italy.—I. South Italy, prov. and circ. Avellino. P. 4164.—II. (*in Rio*), North Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio in Emilia. P. 3169.—III. (*di Finita*), South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 2145.—IV. (*dell'Argine*), North Italy, prov. Cremona, circ. Casal Maggiore. P. 2878.—V. (*in Strada*), N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1848.—VI. (*di Sinzano*), N. Italy, prov. & circ. Parma. P. (of comm.) 1811.

**MARTINSBERG (Hung. Szent Marton)**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Raab.

**MARTINSBURG**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.N.W. Booneville.—II. a vill., Virginia, 21 m. N.W. Harpers-Ferry. It has a court-house, a gaol, and two academies.

**MARTIRANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Cantanzaro, cap. circ., 8 m. N. Nicastro. P. 2301.

**MARTIZAY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Indre, arr. Le Blanc. P. 1856.

**MARTLESHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.S.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 2709. P. 465.

**MARTLETWYK**, a pa., S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. E.S.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 3551. P. 703.

**MARTLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. W.N.W. Worcester. Ac. 4338. P. 1140.

**MARTOCK**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Parret, 6½ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Ac. of pa. 5124. P. 1309.

**MARTON**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 1310. P. 487.—II. co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Southam. Ac. 910. P. 410.—III. co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. N. Stokesley. Ac. 3375. P. 587. Captain Cook, the famous navigator, was born here in 1728.—IV. (*with Moaby*), same co. and Riding, 4½ m. E.S.E. Easingwold. Ac. 2870. P. 168.—V. (*Long*), co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N.N.W. Appleby. Ac. 5766. P. 218.—VI. (*with Grafton*), co. York, West Riding, 3 m. S.S.E. Alderborough. Ac. 1614. P. 205.—VII. a township, co. Chester, pa. White-Gate, 4½ m. S.S.W. Northwich. Ac. 2684. P. 639.—VIII. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Poulton, 7 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. P. 433.

**MARTON (SZENT)**, several vills. of Hungary.—

I. co. Thurocz, on an affluent of the Waag, 23 m. N. Kremnitz. It has a Roman Catholic church, a Jews' synagogue, and breweries.—II. co. and 37 m. S. Pesth. P. 2304.—III. (or *Martinsberg*), co. and 12 m. S.E. Raab.—IV. co. Szabolcs, on l. b. of the Theiss, 62 miles N.E. Debreczin.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, Catalonia, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Barcelona. P. 3106.

MARTORY (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 11 m. E.N.E. St Gaudens. P. 1160.

MARTOS-Y-FUENSANTA, a town of Spain, on a steep declivity, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Jaen. P. 11,072. Is noted for its mineral waters.

MARTRES, several comms. and market towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Garonne, 24 m. S.W. Muret. P. 1871.—II. (*de Veyre*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 2527.

MARUGLIA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 1612.

MARULAN, a post-town of N. S. Wales, co. Argyle, 16 m. from Goulburn, 2058 feet above the sea.

MARVAO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Spanish frontier, 11 m. N.E. Portalegre. P. 1300. It has a citadel.

MARVAO, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauh, on the Marva, 150 m. N.E. Oeiras. P. 3000.

MARVEJOLS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, on rt. b. of the Coulagues, 10 m. W.N.W. Mende. P. 4848. It has manufs. of serges.

MARVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, 6 m. S.E. Montmedy. P. 1815.

MARWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Ac. 5396. P. 1009.

MARY (St), several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. N. New Romney. Ac. 2051. P. 175.—II. co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Ac. (with St James' pa.) 2934. P. 6604.—III. (*Church*), co. Devon, 1½ m. N. Torbay. Ac. 2589. P. 3231.—IV. (*Church*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 727. P. 119.—V. (*Hill*), same co., 4 m. N.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1404. P. 252.—VI. (*Weston*), co. and adjoining the town of Southampton. P. (1861) 28,514.

MARYAMPOL, a town of Austrian Galicia, 11 m. from Stanislawow. P. 1759.

MARYBOROUGH, a bor. and town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. Queen's co., on the Great S. and W. Railway, 10 m. S.S.W. Portarlinton, and 5½ m. S.W. Dublin. P. 2935.

MARYBOROUGH, a town and extensive mining dist. of Victoria colony, Australia. Pop. of dist. (1859) 49,645, including 8330 Chinese.

MARYBOROUGH, E. and W., chief town March co., Queensland, on Mary river. Lat. 25° 30' S.

MARYBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ross and Cromarty, pa. Fodderty. P. 503.

MARYBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmalie, on Loch Eil, at the mouth of the Lochy, immediately S.W. Fort William. It has a large herring-fishery.

MARYCULTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the Dee, 8 m. S.W. Aberdeen. P. 1055. It has a Roman Catholic divinity college.

MARYHILL, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Lanark. Ac. 4522. P. 11,260; of town, 3717.

MARYKIRK or ABERLUTHNET, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, S. Fordoun. Ac. 7591. P. 2068, of whom 868 were in the vill. Luthermuir.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of North America, between lat. 38° and 39° 44' N., lon. 75° 10' and 79° 20' W., surrounded landward by Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Columbia district. Area 9356 sq. m., of which 2,797,905 acres were improved land in 1850. P. (1860) 687,049, of whom 83,942 were free coloured, and

87,189 were slaves. The state is divided by Chesapeake Bay into the E. and W. shores, both of which are level near the sea, but the latter rises on the west into a hilly region. Principal rivers, the Potomac and Susquehanna. On the eastern shore, and in some counties on the western, the soil is a mixture of clay and sand, not very fertile, but easily improved by manure, which is found in extensive beds of marl, abounding in the district. Chief products, wheat, barley, oats, tobacco, honey, wool, silk, maple sugar, and timber of many kinds. The minerals of the state comprise rich veins of copper and iron ore; lead, cobalt, alum, lime, manganese, gold, etc. Upwards of 500 m. of railway are in operation in Maryland, besides the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the Susquehanna Canal. The state has many banking establishments. There are in Maryland churches of all denominations, 5 colleges, and 2 medical schools. There is a state penitentiary, and an asylum for insane at Baltimore.—*Maryland* is divided into 21 counties and 8 judicial circuits. Principal towns, Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, Hagerstown, and Annapolis, the cap. It sends six representatives to Congress, and has eight votes for the election of President of the United States. This state was first colonized in 1634, Lord Baltimore having obtained a charter for the territory now occupied by Maryland. In 1851 the constitution of the state was remodelled. It was invaded by the Confederates under General Lee, in June 1863.

MARYLAND, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 66 m. N.N.W. Albany.

MARYLAND, a post-town of New S. Wales, co. Buller, on Richmond river, 473 m. from Sydney.

MARYLAND-IN-LIBERIA, a colony of free blacks on the W. coast of Africa, S. of Liberia, founded by the state of Maryland, U. S., North America.

MARYLEBONE or ST MARYLEBONE, a parl. bor. and pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming the N.W. quarter of London, having E. the bor. of Finsbury, and S. Westminster, on which side Oxford Street forms its boundary. Ac. of pa. 1509. P. 161,680. Ac. of parl. bor., which comprehends Paddington, etc., 6570. P. (1851) 370,957; (1861) 436,252. The bor. consists mostly of elegant streets; and it comprises the Regent's Park, Portland Place, the upper part of Regent Street, Cavendish, Portman, Manchester, and Fitzroy Squares; the new and splendid quarter between the Regent's and Hyde Parks, the Colosseum, Princess's theatre, Middlesex hospital, the terminus of the G. W. Railway, and several handsome churches. Since the Reform Act it has sent two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 24,210.

MARYPORT, a seaport town of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Cross-Cannaby, on the Ellen, at its mouth in the Irish Sea, on rail, 28 m. W.S.W. Carlisle. Ac. 906. P. (1861) 6150. Customs rev. (1862) 5792. Exports 6174. It has ship-building, iron foundries, flour mills, and manufs. of lead pencils. Vessels belonging to port 111, tons 21,172. The harbour dries at low water.

MARY'S ISLE (St), a peninsula of Scotland, on the Dee, stewartry and pa. Kirkcudbright.—*St Mary's Loch* is a fine lake, co. and 13 m. W.S.W. Selkirk. Length 3½ m.; breadth ½ m. Yarrow water enters it on the S. at the Loch of the Lows, and leaves it at the N. end. [MARIE (St).]

MARY'S (St), a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Maryland. Area 315 sq. m. P. (1860) 8664 free, 6549 slaves.—II. a pa. in S. of Louisiana. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 3759 free, 13,057 slaves.—III. (*Strait*), forms the outlet of Lake

Superior, and connects that lake with Lake Huron. It contains four large and several smaller islands; the navigation is difficult, and interrupted by rapids, but a canal now permits steamers and other vessels to pass between the two lakes.—IV. a river in Georgia and Florida; also a river and lake in Ohio, and a river in Nova Scotia.

MARY'S (St), the largest of the Scilly islands, England, off the W. coast of Cornwall,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. P. 1532.

MARYSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Tavistock. Ac. 2895. P. 448.

MARYSVILLE, a town of U. S., N. America, cap. of Yuba co., California, at the confluence of the Feather and Yuba rivers. P. 15,000. It is the entrepôt of an extensive trade with the mines of the N. and its environs, termed the garden of California.

MARY-TAVY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Tavistock. Ac. 4180. P. 1202.

MARYTON, a pa. of Scotl., co. Forfar, on North Sea, immediately N. Montrose. Ac. 2180. P. 417.

MARZANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. and 24 m. E.N.E. Gaeta. P. 4214.

MARZANO (SAN), two vill. of South Italy.—I. prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 2897.—II. prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 1738.

MAS (LE), a comm. and small town of France.—I. (*Le M. Agenais*), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 7 m. W.N.W. Marmande. P. 2153.—II. (*M. de Aizi*), dep. Ariege, 12 m. W.S.W. Pamiers. P. 2688.

MAS-A-FURRA, a rocky isl., Pacific Ocean, belonging to Chile, 110 m. W. the island Juan Fernandez, and rising to 2300 feet above the sea. Lat.  $33^{\circ} 49' S.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 54' 30'' W.$  It is 10 m. in circumference, wooded, & uninhabited.—*Mas-a-Tierra* is a name of the island JUAN FERNANDEZ.

MASAYA, a town of Central America, state and 40 m. N.W. Nicaragua, cap. dep., at the foot of the volcano of Masaya. P. 16,000, mostly Indians. Manuf. hats of palm leaf, mats, and cordage.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine isls., E. Archipelago, S. of Luzon, and W. of Samar. Length, E. to W., about 70 m., average breadth 20 m. Area 2334 sq. m. P. 5489.

MASBOROUGH, a pa., England. [ROTHERHAM.]

MASCALI NUOVO, a seaport town of the island Sicily, Mediterranean Sea, cap. circ., prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Catania, near the foot of Mount Etna. P. 3797. It has an active fishery, and trade in wine, lime, corn, timber, fruit, and lava.

MASCALUCIA, a town of the island Sicily, Mediterranean Sea, prov. and 5 m. N. Catania, cap. circ., on the E. declivity of Mount Etna. P. 3148. It suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818. Many antiquities are found in its neighbourhood.

MASCARA, *Victoria*, a town of Algeria, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Oran. P. (1861) 8629, of whom 5509 were natives. It was the residence of Abd-el-Kader; was taken and ruined by the French in 1835. It gave its name to the W. prov. of Algiers, called also Tlemecen, and now Oran.

MASCARENE ISLES, a collective name of the islands Bourbon, Mauritius, and Rodriguez, in the Indian Ocean, so called from the Portuguese Mascarenhas, who discovered Bourbon in 1545.

MASCAT or MASCATI, Arabia. [MUSCAT.]

MASCHITO, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. Melfi. P. 3690. Near the town is a spring of sulphurous water always boiling. *Maschito* suffered from the earthquake of 1851.

MAS-ENÁ, a town of North Africa, cap. of the country of the Bagirmi, lat.  $11^{\circ} 38' N.$ , lon.  $16^{\circ} 10' E.$  It is walled, and is 7 m. in circumference.

MASHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Ure, 16 m. S.S.E. Richmond. Ac. of pa. 22,525. P. 2438; do. of township, 8657.

MASHBURY, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 815. P. 120.

MASHENA, a town of Africa, Bornou, cap. prov., lat.  $13^{\circ} 3' N.$ , lon.  $10^{\circ} 2' E.$ , on the route from Kano to Kuka. P. 10,000. (?) It is surrounded by a clay wall.

MASI, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Padua, on the Adige. P. 2274.

MASON, three cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Virginia. Area 372 sq. m. P. 8797 free, 376 slaves.—II. in N. of Kentucky. Area 194 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,450 free, 3772 slaves.—III. in W. of Illinois. Area 468 sq. m. P. 10,931.

MASONE, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. of comm. 2223.

MASOVIÁ, the name of a former palatinate of Poland, since named the prov. Warsaw.

MASSA (*Fiscaglia*), prov. Ferrara, circ. Comacchio. P. of comm. 2358.—II. (*e Cozzile*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Lucca. P. 2663.

MASSAC, a county of the U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 6213.

MASSACCIO, town of Italy. [CUPRAMONTANA.]

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the U. S., N. America, in the E. part of the Union, having E. and S.E. the Atlantic, and landward the states New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, & Rhode Island. Area 7800 sq. m. P. (1860) 1,231,066, of whom 9602 were free coloured. Surface uneven; hilly and broken in the centre, E. and N.E. parts, and level and sandy in the S.E. The western part, though mountainous, does not attain to a great elevation above the sea; Saddle mountain, the highest land in the state, is 3505 feet, Mt. Washington 6224 ft., and Wachusett Mt. 2018 ft. Its E. and S.E. borders is much indented with bays. Principal islands of the state, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, noted for their whale and other fisheries. Chief rivers, the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Pawtucket. The climate of this state is severe in winter, and in spring is subject to chilling N.E. winds. In January the temp. falls to 8° below zero, and in June it is 98° Fahr. Rainy days 97, snow 37. The change of temp. is often 40° in 24 hours. Soil rocky, and agriculture, although conducted on the most approved system, does not yield corn sufficient for home use. Near the coast salt marshes abound. *Massachusetts* is the most enterprising state of the union, and has cotton and woollen factories, iron forges and furnaces, distilleries, breweries, and tanneries; an extensive trade in shipbuilding, whale and cod fisheries, in which 30,000 persons are engaged. 1600 miles of railway were in operation. It has churches of all denominations. In 1863, educational establishments consist of 5 colleges, 3 theological seminaries, 2 medical schools, 69 incorporated academies, 785 unincorporated academies and private schools, and 3987 public schools. The state is divided into 14 cos., Boston the cap. town, sends 11 mems. to Congress, & has 13 votes for the President of the United States. The government of the state consists of a governor, lieutenant-governor, senate (40), and representatives chosen annually. The Plymouth colony was first settled by the Puritans on the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in the "Mayflower," 22d Dec. 1620, and Salem, Charleston, and Boston, in 1628-30.—*Massachusetts Bay* is comprised between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, length 40 miles, breadth 20 miles.

MASSACUICOLI, a small lake and vill. of North

Italy, prov. and 8 m. W. Lucca, the lake,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in length, discharging its waters into the Montera.

**MASSACRE ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean. [MAOUNA.]  
**MASSA DI CARRARA**, a small episcopal city of Northern Italy, 58 m. S.W. Modena, near the Frigido, 2 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Genoa. P. (1861) 15,017. Chief edifices, a palace and a cathedral. It has manufs. of silk, and trade in the fine marble of its vicinity. It was formerly cap. of the duchy of *Massa-Carrara*, a state in the S.W. of Modena, composed of the duchy of Massa and the principality Carrara. This small state was given to the archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and reunited to Modena on her death in 1829. It now forms the prov. of *Massa*. Area 685 sq. m. P. (1862) 140,733.  
**Massa Maritima** or *M.-di-Marenna*, is an episcopal town of Tuscany, prov. and 29 m. S.W. Siena. P. 2099.

**MASSAFRA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Taranto. P. 9290.

**MASSA LOMBARDA**, a walled town of N. Italy, prov. Ravenna, 29 m. S.S.E. Ferrara. P. 4967.

**MASSA-LUBRENSE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Naples, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Castel-a-Mare, cap. circ. P. 8017.

**MASSA-MARRITIMA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Grosseto, near the Maremma. P. (1861) 12,087. It is a bishop's see.

**MASSAROONY** or **MAZARUNI**, a river of British Guiana, which has been explored for 400 m.; its navigation is interrupted by rapids. It flows from lat.  $4^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $60^{\circ} W.$ , and enters the estuary of the Essequibo.

**MASSA SUPERIORE**, a town, N. Italy, Venetia, 24 m. W.S.W. Rovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. P. 2300.

**MASSAT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. St Giron. P. 4031.

**MASSAY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 19 m. W.N.W. Bourges. P. 2200.

**MASSENA**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. and near the St Lawrence.

**MASSERA**, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Oman, in the Arabian Sea, lat.  $20^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $59^{\circ} E.$  Length 40 m.; average breadth 15 m.

**MASSERANO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Biella. P. of comm. 3287.

**MASSEUBE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 11 m. S.E. Marmande, on the Gers. P. 1720. It has manufs. of blankets and horse-cloths, with an active traffic in mules exported to Spain.

**MASSEVAUX** (Germ. *Masminster*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 11 m. N.N.E. Belfort. P. 3230.

**MASSIAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 15 m. N.N.E. St Flour, on the Alagon. P. 2040.

**MASSIGNANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, circ. Ferino, near the Adriatic. P. 1824.

**MASSILLON**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 98 m. N.E. Columbus.

**MASSINGHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 7 m. N.W. Litcham. Ac. 4112. P. 934.—II. (*Little*), 8 m. W.N.W. Litcham. Ac. 2278. P. 132.

**MASSOUA** or **MASSOWAH**, the principal seaport town of Abyssinia, on a sterile rock in the Red Sea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circumference, and 200 yards from the mainland. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 36' N.$ ; lon.  $39^{\circ} 21' E.$  P. of island 8000, mostly Arabs. It belongs to the viceroy of Egypt, who has a governor here, and it is the residence of a British consul. It carries on an active import trade with the Arabian ports and Bombay. Imports, corn maize, rice, sugar and sugar candy, cotton stuffs, silks,

wool, glass wares, cutlery, arms, hardwares, elephants' teeth, spices, coral, wines, and spirits.

**MASSOW**, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 22 m. E.N.E. Stettin. P. 2407.

**MASTUCH**, the cap. of Chitral, in N.E. corner of Afghanistan. Lat.  $36^{\circ} 12' N.$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 31' E.$  It has some trade with Yarkand.

**MASTURA**, a town of Arabia, Hedjaz, near the Red Sea, 140 m. S.S.W. Medina.

**MASTRE (LA)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 14 m. S.W. Tournon, on the Doux. P. 2925.

**MASULIPATAM**, a city of India, cap. dist. of same name, on the Coromandel coast, 226 m. N.N.E. Madras, and 1758 feet above the sea, in lat.  $16^{\circ} 10' N.$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 10' E.$  Area with dist. 4711 sq. m. P. 520,866, a part of whom are Hindoos and Mussulmans. The fort is surrounded by a salt morass, communicating by a canal with the Kistna and the sea. The town is large, and has long been famous for its chintz manufactures. Its trade has latterly declined, but it still exports goods to Calcutta, W. Hindostan, and the Persian Gulf; its port, which is on the only part of this coast not surface beaten, is accessible for vessels of 300 tons. An extensive irrigation has been carried out by Government which cost 241,000*l.* Rains are so precarious, that at times the country is desolated. The dist. yields rice, millet, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton; minerals, a little iron ore, and a few diamonds.

**MATA**, a lake of Brazil, prov. and 170 m. S.S.W. Maranhao, and giving origin to the river Codo. Length about 20 miles. Lat.  $5^{\circ} S.$

**MATAONG**, an island on the W. coast of Africa, and 1 m. from the mainland of Sierra Leone. Lat.  $9^{\circ} 10' N.$  It is 3 m. in circumference, and has a port and warehouses. P. 300 free Negroes, and one European, a merchant, the proprietor. In the interior the silk cotton tree flourishes, and monkeys and deer abound.

**MATAGORDA**, a small seaport town of Texas, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Colorado, in Matagorda Bay, 85 m. S.W. Houston. P. 1347 free, 2107 slaves. It has a brisk foreign trade. The bay is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 55 m. in length; breadth 7 m. S.W. is Matagorda island.

**MATALA (CAPE)**, the most S. headland of Crete and of Europe. Lat.  $34^{\circ} 55' S.$ ; lon.  $24^{\circ} 45' E.$

**MATAMORAS** or **EL REFUGIO**, a river-port of Mexico, dep. Tamaulipas, on rt. bank of the Rio Grande, 40 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. P. 15,000. It is one of the most important ports of Mexico. Exports specie, hides, wool, and horses; imports manufactured goods, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States. On May 7, 1846, the U. S. troops defeated those of Mexico under the walls of Matamoras.

**MATAN**, a small island of the E. Archipelago, Philippines, immediately E. Zebu, where, in 1520, Magellan was killed in a skirmish with the natives.

**MATAN**, a table-land of India, Cashmere, lat.  $33^{\circ} 42' N.$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 21' E.$  It is a fertile tract, but deserted; only a few cattle and sheep graze on its rich pasturage. It has ruins of a temple, said to have been the most gorgeous in the world.

**MATANZAS**, a fortified seaport town of Cuba, on railway, 57 m. E. Havana, in a deep bay, on N. coast. P. (1861) 36,102. It has a well-sheltered harbour partly enclosing the town.

**MATAPAN (CAPE)**, *Tamarium Promontorium*, the southernmost extremity of the Morea, Greece. Lat.  $36^{\circ} 23' N.$ ; lon.  $22^{\circ} 29' E.$

**MATARIEH**, two vills., Lower Egypt.—I. prov. and 20 m. S.E. Damietta, on the E. shore of Lake Menzaleh. P. 3000, nearly all engaged in fishing.

—II. prov. Ghizeh, on the site of the ancient *On* or *Heliopolis*, 5 m. N.E. Cairo, and where, in 1800, the French defeated the Turks.

**MATARO**, *Illuro*, a maritime city of Spain, prov. and 18½ m. by rail, N.E. Barcelona. P. 13,010. It stands on the slope of a hill, and consists of an old and new town, the latter having two fine squares. It has a college, and school of navigation, manufs. of leather, cotton, silks, velvets, and ribands: and docks with ship-building.

**MATCHIKHA**, a mkt. town, Russia, Don Cossack country, 75 m. E.N.E. Novokhopersk. P. 2200.

**MATCHIN**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 32 m. N.E. Hirsova. It has two forts. The Russians were here defeated by the Turks, 24th December 1853.

**MATCHING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 2384. P. 665.

**MATELICA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 23 m. S.W.W. Macerata, on the E. side of the Apennines. P. 7355. It is enclosed by walls, and has several churches and convents, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

**MATELLES (LES)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Herault, 9 m. N.N.W. Montpellier. P. 765.

**MATEO (SAN)**, a small walled town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N. Castellon-de-la-Plana.

**MATEO (SAN)**, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. and 50 m. S.S.W. Cumana. P. 7000.

**MATERA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. circ., 43 m. E. Potenza, on the Gravina. P. (1862) 14,225. It has a cathedral and a college.

**MATBA**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S.E. St Jean d'Angely. P. 2212.

**MATHERN**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2 m. S.S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 3281. P. 450.

**MATHIEU (St)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Vienne, cap. cant., on the Tardoir, 8 m. S.S.W. Rochechouart. P. 2280.

**MATHON**, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S.W. Worcester. Ac. 3366. P. 1014.

**MATHRY**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Fishguard. Ac. 6992. P. 976.

**MATHURIN (St)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, and on the Loire, 12 m. E.S.E. Angers. P. 2860.

**MATIGNON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. N.N.W. Dinan. P. 1305.

**MATINA**, the principal river of Costa-Rica, Central America, formed by the union of the Chirripo and Barbilla, flows E., and enters the Caribbean Sea, near lat. 10° N., lon. 8° 25' W.

**MATINO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 3030.

**MATLASK**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.E. Holt. Ac. 472. P. 163.

**MATLOCK**, a watering-place and pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Derby. Ac. of pa. 3960. P. (1861) 4252, partly employed in manufs. of cotton and in lead mines. The vill. is neatly built on the slope, and at the bottom of the narrow and singularly picturesque vale of the Derwent, here crossed by a stone bridge. It has an ancient church, hotels and lodging-houses, a library, mineralogical museums, and baths and pump-rooms connected with hot springs, the temperature of which is about 68° Fahr. In the vicinity are several petrifying wells, lead mines, caverns, and the picturesque woods of Matlock Dale.

**MATO-GROSSO**, Brazil. [MATTO-GROSSO.]

**MATOSHKIN SHAR**, a strait of the Arctic Ocean, extends E. and W. for 45 m. by 3 m. in breadth, and divides Novaia-Zemlia into two unequal parts. Lat. 73° 20' N.; lon. 55° to 60° E.

**MATOUR**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 16 m. W. Mâcon. P. 2336.

**MATRICE**, a vill. of Italy, prov. and circ. Campobasso. P. 1787.

**MATSOV**, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 29 m. N. Vladimir. P. 3400.

**MATSMAI**, a name of the Japanese Island Yesso, which see.—II. the cap. city of the island, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast, lat. 41° 32' N., lon. 140° E. Pop. has been estimated at 50,000. It extends along the margin of an open bay, facing which is an island with a beacon sheltering a harbour capable of receiving the largest ships.

**MATSON**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Gloucester. Ac. 450. P. 53.

**MATEAWAN**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on Fishkill Creek, 1½ m. from Hudson River. P. 2000. It has fustian manufs.

**MATTERDALE**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Greystock, 9½ m. S.W. Penrith. Ac. 7313. P. 420.

**MATTERHORN**, a mntn. of the Alps. [CERVIN.]

**MATTERSDORF** (Hung. *Nagy-Martony*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Oedenburg. P. 4092.

**MATTERSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Bawtry. Ac. 2210. P. 436.

**MATTHEW (SAINT)**, an island of the Mergui Archipelago, Further India, off the W. coast of the isthmus of Kraw, lat. 10° N., lon. 98° E. Length 18 m. Surface mountainous and densely wooded. On its N. side it has a large harbour.

**MATTHEWS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 89 sq. m. P. 4083 free, 3008 slaves.

**MATTISHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 2280. P. 971.

**MATTO OR MATTO GROSSO**, a prov. of Brazil, is in the centre of South America, between lat. 7° and 24° S., lon. 50° and 65° W., having N. and E. the provs. Amazonas and Para, E. Goyaz, and San Paulo, S. Paraguay, and W. Bolivia. Area 610,502 sq. m. P. 85,000. Its central portion is a mountain table-land, giving origin to the Paraguay, Cuyaba, Guapore, Tapajos, Xingu, and other large rivers tributary to the Amazon, La Plata, and Araguaya, and covered with dense forests, whence the prov. derives its name. Exports gold, diamonds, & ipecacuanha, in exchange for foreign manufs. Numerous tribes of Indians inhabit the prov., who are in perpetual hostility with the settlers. Principal towns, Cuyaba, the cap., Matto Grosso, and Villa Maria.—*Matto Grosso*, formerly *Villa Bella*, is a city in this prov., 260 m. W.N.W. Cuyaba, on rt. b. of the Guapore, near the frontier of Bolivia. P. 15,000.

**MATURA**, a small town and fort of Ceylon, near its S. extremity, 26 m. E. Point de Galle.—*Maturatta* is another maritime port, S.E. Kandy.

**MATURIN**, formerly *Orinoco*, the largest of the four depts. of the republic Venezuela, in the E.; cap. Cumana. P. 128,000. Climate warm and humid. Surface mostly in vast uncultivated plains, with great herds of cattle. It is divided into the provs. Cumana, Barcelona, Guiana, and Isle Margarita.

**MATZDORF**, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 6 m. S.W. Kesmark. P. 1060.

**MAUBAN**, a town of the Philippine island Luzon, Asiatic Archipelago, on its E. coast, S.E. Manila. P. 5300.

**MAUBERT-FONTAINE**, a comm. & town, France, dep. Ardennes, 6 m. S.W. Rocroi. P. 1476.

**MAUBEUGE**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, on the Sambre, arr. and 11 m. N. Avesnes. P. 10,557. It has a national factory of firearms, iron foundries, and manufs. of iron and steel goods.

**MAUBOURGUET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Adour, arr. and 16 m. N. Tarbes. P. 2747.

**MAUCH-CHUNK**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 72 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Situated on the Lehigh river, and a great dépôt for transportation of coal from the adjacent coal region to the cities of Philadelphia & New York.

**MAUCLINE**, a pa., Scotland, co. Ayr, with a station on the South-Western Railway, 8 m. S.E. Kilmarnock. Ac. 8971. P. 2303; do. of vill. 1414. It has a church, schools, public library, branch bank, and manufs. of wooden snuff-boxes, and numerous cotton looms. Rainfall 51 inches. On *Mauchline Moor* the royalists were defeated in 1647 by the Covenanters.

**MAUDE**, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Waradgery, 500 m. from Sydney.

**MAUGHANS (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1304. P. 191.

**MAUGHOLD**, a pa. of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, including the town of Ramsey. P. 4545.

**MAUGRY** or **MAGERI**, a town of India, territory of Mysore, cap. of subdivision of same name, 53 m. S.E. Seringapatam. Celebrated for numerous ruined temples, and a considerable tank. At *Gustypoor*, in its vicinity, a considerable quantity of very fine iron ore is found.

**MAUGUO**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Hérault, on railway to Nîmes, and on the lagoon Mauguio, 7 m. in length, by about 2 m. in breadth, 6 m. E. Montpellier. P. 2550.

**MAULDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 1½ m. E. Amptill. Ac. 2574. P. 1563.

**MAULDS MEABURN**, a vill. of England, co. Westmoreland, township Crosby, Ravensworth, 3 m. S. Morland. P. 310.

**MAULE**, a river of Chile, enters the Pacific, near the vill. La Constitución, 100 m. N.E. Concepcion, after a W. course of 180 m., for the last few leagues of which it is navigable for small craft. It gives the name to a dep. between those of Concepcion and Colchagua; with an area of 3512 sq. m., and a pop. of 156,245.

**MAULÉON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Pau. P. 1718.

**MAULÉVRIER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Maine, arr. Beaupréau. P. 2486.

**MAULMAIN**, India. [MAULMEIN.]

**MAUMEE**, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the N.E. part of Indiana, flows mostly N.E. through Ohio, and enters Lake Erie (Maumee Bay), after a course of 100 m. The Wabash and Erie Canal is constructed along its banks, and at the head of its navigation is Maumee city.

**MAUNKAIRA** or **MUNKER**, a fortified town of the Punjab, between the Jhylum & Indus rivers, 28 m. S.E. Bukkur. Lat. 31° 23' N.; lon. 71° 30' E.

**MAUR (ST)**, several comms. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 2 m. W.S.W. Châteauroux. P. 1352.—II. dep. Seine, arr. and 11 m. N.E. Sceaux, with a vill., near the canal St Maur, ¾ m. in length, mostly under ground, which shortens by 9 m. the navigation of the Marne, near Paris. P. 2195.

**MAURA (SANTA)**, Ionian Islands. [LEUCADIA.]

**MAURE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. N. Redon. P. 4075.

**MAURE (STF)**, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Mansé, 18 m. E.S.E. Chinon. P. 2595.

**MAURIAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 36 m. W.N.W. St Flour. P. 3488. It has a fine Gothic church, comm. college, and trade in horses and mules.

**MAURICE (ST)**, a river, Canada East, dist. Three

Rivers, rises in Lake Crossways, lat. 48° 40' N., lon. 74° 30' W., flows S.E., and joins the St Lawrence at Three Rivers, after a course of 240 m. Affluents, the Ribbon, Manowan, and Metawin rivers from the W.; Bostonais and Croche from the E. It gives name to a co., and a vill. of same name.

**MAURICE (ST)**, *Aganum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on l. b. of the Rhône, 14 m. S.E. the Lake of Geneva. P. 1543. It has a council house, an hospital, and an abbey.—The *Bridge of St Maurice*, crossing the Rhône here, unites the cantons Valais and Vaud.

**MAURICE (ST)**, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Creuse, arr. Aubusson. P. 1890.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom. P. 2051.—III. dep. Vosges, 15 m. S.E. Remiremont. P. 1926.—IV. (*de Lignon*), dep. H. Loire, 5 m. N. Yssingeaux. P. 2305.—V. (*en Gourgais*), dep. Loire, 15 m. S.S.E. Montbrison. P. 2434.—VI. (*des Noues*), dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 1026.—VII. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire, arr. Roanne. P. 1243.

**MAURICE RIVER**, a tnsnip., U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 20 m. S.E. Bridgeton. P. 2245.

**MAURITIUS** or **ISLE OF FRANCE**, an island of the Indian Ocean, forming a colony of Great Britain. Lat. 20° 10' S.; lon. 57° 35' E. Length 36 m.; breadth 20 m. Area, including the Seychelles, Rodrigues, and other minor dependencies, 708 sq. m. Pop. (1861) 319,105, of whom 313,462 belonged to Mauritius (including 2350 military, and crews in the harbour, 1062). The Indian-born population, exclusive of other Asiatics, numbered 172,425; the remainder being negroes, hill-coolies, whites, and 5000 British. In 1862 there were 18,986 immigrants, chiefly from India. Coasts abrupt, surrounded by reefs; interior mountainous, and thickly wooded; elevation of Brabant mountain 3000 feet, and of Pieter Botte 2847 feet. Climate healthy; mean temperature of year (Port Louis) 78°-7, winter 75°, summer 81°-8 Fahr. An asylum was established in 1860 for 161 Indian and 41 African orphans. The island is situated in the hurricane region of the Indian Ocean, and is subject to devastating storms. Surface well watered, and soil rich in the valleys, producing wheat, maize, yams, and manioc, but principally sugar, which, since 1848, has however, greatly failed from an insect named the "borer" attacking the canes. About 30,000 persons are employed on sugar estates, of whom about 6000 were cooly immigrants from India; and the crop of sugar in 1861 was estimated at upwards of 112,500 tons. Exports (1860) sugar, cotton, spirits, oils, lintseed, hides, etc., to the value of 2,559,699*l*. Imports cottons, iron, machinery, apparel, beer and ale, copper, tin, timber, etc., to the value of 2,440,821*l*. The government, which extends over several groups of islands in the vicinity, is vested in a governor, legislative and executive councils, and the orders of the sovereign in council. Public revenue (1862) 492,322*l*., expenditure 584,495*l*. Imperial expenditure for civil and military purposes 147,008*l*. There was voted in 1863, 300,000*l*. for railways about to be constructed. The island is subdivided into 10 districts. Principal towns, Port Louis, with 74,525 inhabitants, and Mahebourg. The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, but was named in honour of Prince Maurice by the Dutch, who took it in 1598. Abandoned by the Dutch in 1710, it was taken possession of by the French; captured by the British in 1810, and its possession ratified to them by the treaty of Paris 1814. It is the scene of

St Pierre's tale of "Paul and Virginia." There is a packet communication monthly between the island and Ceylon.

**MAURIZIO (PORTO)**, a maritime prov., N. Italy, on the Riviera Ponente, W. of Genoa, formed in 1860. Area 467 sq. m. P. (1862) 121,330. [PORTO MAURIZIO.]

**MAURO (SAN)**, a small town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. cant., 22 m. S.W. Matera. P. 2968.—II. a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 3425.

**MAURO CASTELVEDERE (SANTO)**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Cefalu. P. 4153.

**MAURON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 12 m. N.N.E. Ploermel. P. 4259.

**MAURS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 20 m. S. W. Aurillac. P. 3002.

**MAURUA** or **MAUPITI**, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean. Circuit about 12 miles.

**MAURY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Tennessee. Area 498 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,844 free, 14,654 slaves.

**MAUTERN**, two small towns of Austria.—I. Styria, circ. and 20 m. W. Brück, with mineral baths and iron works.—II. Lower Austria, on the Danube, here crossed by a bridge to Stein, 40 m. W.N.W. Vienna, and where, in 1484, Mathias of Hungary obtained a signal victory over the Austrians.

**MAUTERNDORF**, a market town, Upper Austria, circ. and 55 m. S.E. Salzburg. P. 940.

**MAUTHAUSEN**, a market town of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 3 m. N.E. Enns. P. 1000.

**MAUVEZIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 19 m. S.E. Lectoure. P. 2704.

**MAUZÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Mignon, 13 m. S.W. Niort. P. 1810.

**MAVESIN RIDWARE**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. and 13 m. from Stafford. Ac. 2330. P. 462.

**MAVRO** or **MAURO**, POTAMOS, two rivers of Greece.—I. (*Acheron*), Epirus, rises S.W. Yanina, separates its sanjak from that of Delvino, and enters the Mediterranean 7 m. E.S.E. Parga, after a tortuous S.W. course of 40 m. From the N. it receives the river anciently called the *Cocytus*; and both streams were, by the Greek mythologists, reputed to be rivers of hell.—II. the modern name of the Cephissus. [BŒOTIA.]—*Mavro-Vouno*, or the "Black Mountain," is a triple-peaked height, Epirus, elevation 1500 feet above the sea.

**MAWDESLEY**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Croston, 6 m. W.S.W. Chorley. Ac. 2887. P. 912.

**MAWGAN**, two pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. (*in Meneage*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Helston. Ac. 5273. P. 895.—II. (*in Pyder*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. St Columb-Major. Ac. 5628. P. 731.

**MAWNAN**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.W. Falmouth. Ac. 2258. P. 572.

**MAWO**, a town of Central Africa, Soudan. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; lon.  $16^{\circ} E.$

**MAXEN**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Dresden. P. 665. It has mineral baths.

**MAXENT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Montfort. P. 2030.

**MAXEY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 2280. P. 643. Near the vill. are Lolham Roman bridges, built across the Welland marshes.

**MAXIMIN (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., near the source of the Argens, 11 m. W.N.W. Brignoles. P. 3562. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen

cloth. Near it are extensive marble quarries.—*Mont St Baume*, 2850 feet in elevation above the sea, is in this commune.

**MAXSTOKE** or **MAXSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Birmingham. Ac. 2701. P. 322.

**MAXTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and W. Roxburgh, on the Tweed. Ac. 4494. P. 497.

**MAXWELTOWN**, a bor. of barony of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, opposite the town of Dumfries, with which it communicates by two bridges. P. 3599. The bor. has a town house, and is governed by a provost.

**MAY**, an islet of Scotland, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 6 m. E.S.E. Pife-ness, with two lights, one 240 feet, and the other 110 above the sea; 1 m. in length, and formed of greenstone, having a ruined priory. Lat.  $56^{\circ} 11' N.$ ; lon.  $2^{\circ} 33' W.$  Altitude 160 feet. P. 17.—II. a small river, co. Perth, tributary to the Earn.

**MAY (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 7 m. S.E. Beaupréau. P. 2686.

**MAYAGUEZ**, a town and port of the island Porto-Rico, Antilles, 70 m. S.W. St Jean-de-Porto-Rico. It was taken in 1822 by the adventurer Ducoudry, who attempted to establish an independent republic.

**MAYBOLE**, a bor. of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Ay, on rail., cap. dist. Carrick. Near it are the ruins of Crossraguel Abbey, and the house in which Quentin Kennedy disputed with John Knox is still shown in the town. Ac. 22,720. Pop. of pa. 6713; do. of town 4115. The pa. contains the vills. of Culroy and Dunure.

**MAYDURGHAUT**, a town of India, Nizam's dom., above E. Ghauts, 140 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

**MAYEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. W. Coblenz, cap. circ., on the Netze. P. 5288. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and paper.

**MAYENCE** (Germ. *Mainz*, anc. *Moguntiacum*), a fortified city of W. Germany, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, cap. prov. Rhenish Hessen, on l. b. of the Rhine, opposite the influx of the Main, and here crossed by a bridge of boats, connecting the city with its fortified suburb Castel, which is traversed by the railway from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. Lat. (church of St Etienne, 518 feet above the sea),  $49^{\circ} 59' 44'' N.$ ; lon.  $8^{\circ} 16' 32'' E.$  P. (1861) 41,273, exclusive of garrison of 8000. The fortress, the strongest and most important in Germany, is garrisoned half by Prussian and half by Austrian troops. Besides its ramparts, it is defended by extensive out-works, comprising a citadel, six forts, and a strongly fortified island in the river. Principal edifices, the cathedral, the old electoral palace, now the custom-house; the house of the Teutonic order, now the residence of the military governor; the former palace of the Prince-primate Dalberg, now the palace of the judicial courts; an arsenal, and a theatre. A literary club-house occupies the site of the house of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, to whom a statue in bronze has been erected. *Mayence* has a college, diocesan seminary, schools of medicine and veterinary surgery; a public library of 110,000 printed vols., among which are some of the earliest extant specimens of printing; museums of natural history, coins, antiquities, etc.; and though its fortifications greatly interfere with its river trade, it is still the principal trading city in the grand duchy, and next to Cologne, the principal in W. Germany, for the supply of Rhenish produce: having a considerable trade in corn, wine, and timber, with manufs. of tobacco, leather, soap, glue, arti-

ficial pearls, musical and philosophical instruments, metallic and porcelain wares, carriages, etc., and extensive steam communications. In and around it are various Roman antiquities. It was taken in 1797 by the French, under whom it was cap. of the dep. Mont-Tonnerre. It was ceded to Hessen-Darmstadt in 1815.

MAYENFELD, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, cap. league of the Ten jurisdictions, near the Rhine, 11 m. N. Chur. P. 1232. It is well built, and has a fertile neighbourhood.

MAYENNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine, between the depts. Sarthe, Maine-et-Loire, Ille-et-Vilaine, Manche, and Orne. Area 1996 sq. m. P. (1861) 375,163. Chief river, the Mayenne. Surface generally flat; soil fertile in the arrs. Laval and Chateaugontier; sufficient corn is raised for consumption; the vine is cultivated to a small extent, but the wine is of inferior quality; cyder and perry are extensively made; lint and hemp are grown, and the forests furnish timber for the navy. Chief industry, linen spinning and weaving. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Chateaugontier, cap. Laval; and Mayenne.—II. a town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Mayenne, 17 m. N.N.E. Laval. P. 10,370. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, and commerce in linens and calicoes. There are iron foundries in its vicinity.—The *River Mayenne* rises in the W. part of the dep. Orne, flows S. through the depts. Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire, and joins the Loiret on the right, near Angers. Length 100 m., for the last 45 of which it is navigable.

MAYER, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, 16 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. P. 3900.—II. dep. Allier, arr. La Palisse. P. 1811.

MAYEUX (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N.W. Loudéac. P. 1633.

MAYFIELD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Stafford, 2½ m. W.S.W. West Ashburn. Ac. 3760. P. 1426. A lead mine has been opened here.—II. co. Sussex, 8½ m. S. Tunbridge Wells. Ac. 13,604. P. 2688.

MAYFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 8 m. N.E. Johnstown.—II. Ohio, co. Cuyahoga.

MAYGLASS, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Wexford. Ac. 3528. P. 825.

MAYIGUANA, one of the Bahama Islands. Length 30 m.; breadth 8 m. At its S.E. extremity is the vill. Mogone.—*Marijuana Passage* separates it from Ackin's Island, 50 m. W.

MAYLAND, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. S.E. Maldon. Ac. 2030. P. 225.

MAYN, a river of Germany. [MAIN.]

MAYNOOTH, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Royal Canal, with a station on the Midland G. W. Railway, 15 m. W.N.W. Dublin. P. (1861) 1497. It has a Roman Catholic chapel and convent, and the royal college of St Patrick, founded in 1795, for the education of the Roman Catholic clergy. It accommodates about 450 students, 250 of whom are maintained free. Annual Government grant 30,000l. Alt. 200 feet.

MAYO, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the cos. Sligo and Roscommon, S. Galway, and W. and N. the Atlantic. Area 2131 sq. m., or 1,321,281 ac., of which 497,587 are arable. P. (1861) 254,796. Coast line, 250 m., fringed with cliffs and islets, and indented with innumerable inlets, of which the largest are Killala Bay, Broad Haven, Black Sod, and Clew Bays, and Killery harbour. Surface mountainous (Mount Nephin, 2638 feet), with fertile and comparatively level tracts. Principal lakes, Corrib, Mask, Conn,

and Carra. Chief river, the Moy. Soil mostly light, and with the moist climate better suited to grazing than tillage. Chief crops, flax, oats, and potatoes. Breeds of cattle and sheep are generally improved. Fisheries are valuable; and the co. has marble and slate works. Iron ore, though plentiful, is not wrought; and manufs. of linens, formerly considerable, have greatly declined. The co. is subdivided into 9 baronies and 68 pas., in the dioceses of Tuam, Killala, Achonry, and Elphin. Chief towns, Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. It sends 2 members to H. of C. (both for the co.)—II. a pa. in the above co., containing vill. from which the co. takes its name, 3 m. S.E. Ballagh. Ac. 11,848. P. 2243.

MAYO, one of the Cape Verd islands, Atlantic, E. of Santiago. It is 18 m. in circumf., with a rocky coast and sterile soil. P. 1863; its principal product being salt, from a natural lagoon. Chief port, Pinos. P. 1500.

MAYO, a river of Mexico, state Sonora, enters the Gulf of California, 65 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a S.W. course of 250 miles.

MAYO, an island, E. Archipelago, off the N. coast of Celebes, 30 m. N. Manado.

MAYORGA, a town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Cea. P. 1790.

MAYORGA, a group of the Friendly Islands, Pacific Ocean, the chief of which is Varao.

MAYOTTE, an island of the Indian Ocean, belonging to France, one of the Comoro Isles. P. (1861) with dependencies and Ste. Marie (Madagascar), 22,570, besides 161 Europeans, and 5543 soldiers, recruits, and labourers. [COMORO.]

MAYPU, a river of Chile, dep. Santiago, rises in the Andes, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters the Pacific 40 m. S. Valparaiso. The course of this mountain stream is so impetuous, that it can be spanned only by suspension bridges. In the plain traversed by it, the republican troops, under San Martin, defeated the royalists in the year 1818.

MAYRENA-DEL-ALCOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. P. 3541.

MAYRES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and 12 m. N.W. Largentière. P. 2427.

MAYSVILLE, a town of the U. S., N. America, Kentucky, on the Ohio, 60 m. above Cincinnati. P. 8000. It is the entrepôt for the N.W. section of the state, and a great hemp mart.

MAZAGAN, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 122 m. N.W. Morocco, at the extremity of a low rocky point. It has some good fortifications, but is now mostly in ruins.

MAZAGON, a vill. of British India, presid. and on the island Bombay, chiefly inhabited by descendants of the Portuguese. It has a small dock for vessels. Lat. 18° 58'; lon. 72° 53'.

MAZALTENANGO, a town of Centr. Amer., state and 110 m. W. Guatemala, cap. dist. Suchiltepec.

MAZAMET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, on l. b. of the Arnette, 10 m. S.E. Castres. P. 10,924. It has extensive woollen weaving and cloth fabrics, and cloth fairs.

MAZAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. & 5 m. E. Carpentras. P. 3660.—II. a vill., dep. Ardèche, arr. Largentière. P. 1824.

MAZANDERAN, a prov. of N. Persia, mostly between lat. 36° and 37° N., lon. 50° and 54° E., having E. Asterabad, S. Irak-Ajemi, E. Ghilan, and N. the Caspian Sea. Estimated area 10,000 sq. m., and pop. 150,000. The lofty and wooded range of the Elburz bounds it S. ward; elsewhere the country is flat, swampy, and unhealthy, but fertile, producing cotton, fruits, and rice. Silk is an important product, and with rice and cotton

is exchanged to Russian traders for woven fabrics, tobacco, and outlery. Principal towns, Sari, Balfrush, Farahabad, and Amol.

**MAZARRON**, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.W. Murcia. P. 6814.

**MAZATLAN**, a seaport town of Mexico, state and 220 m. S.S.E. Sinaloa, near the mouth of the river Mazatlan, in the Gulf of California. Climate healthy. P. 10,000 or 12,000. It is now the most frequented port on this coast, and has an extensive trade, but is subject in summer to violent hurricanes. It has steam communication with San Francisco.

**MAZÉ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Authion, 9 m. S.W. Baugé. P. 8670.

**MAZERAHA**, a fort of Afghanistan, 15 m. S.W. Jelalabad, and near which the British defeated an Afghan force in July 1842.

**MAZEIRA**, isl., coast of Arabia. [MOSEIRAH.]

**MAZÈRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, on the Lez, 10 m. N. Pamiers. P. 3822.

**MAZIÈRE (LA BASSE)**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corréze, 14 m. S.W. Ussel. P. 1739.

**MAZO**, a town of the Canary Island Palma, on its E. coast. P. 4181. Houses built of wood.

**MAZUFURABAD**, a town of the Punjab, at the conf. of the Jhelum and its great tributary the Kishengunga, and commanding the entrance of the Baramula Pass into Cashmere. There are ferries here, both over the Kishengunga and the Jhelum. Lat. 34° 12'; lon. 73° 24'.

**MAZYÉ**, a large vill. of Afghanistan, in the Pisheer valley, 40 m. N. Shawl.

**MAZZANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 1277.

**MAZZARA (VAL DI)**, an old div. of Sicily, now subdivided among the provs. Trapani, Girgenti, and parts of Palermo and Caltanissetta.

**MAZZARA, Massara**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 26 m. S. Trapani, at the mouth of the Salemi. P. (1861) 10,999. It is enclosed by walls. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral, bishop's palace, senate house, several convents, an hospital, college, theatre, and caricatore for warehousing corn.—II. (*Saint Andrea*), a vill., prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 1230.

**MAZZARINO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Caltanissetta, in the Val-di-Noto, with a college. P. (1861) 11,474.

**MAZZE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 12 m. S.S.E. Ivrea. Pop. of comm. 3438.

**MCLENNAN**, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 3811 free, 2395 slaves.

**MEACO**, a city of Japan. [MIAKO.]

**MEADAY**, a ruined town of Burmah, on the Irrawaddy, 40 m. N. Prome. It was destroyed by the retreating Burmese in 1826.

**MEADE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Kentucky. Area 279 sq. m. P. (1860) 6966 free, 1932 slaves.

**MEADIIA**, a market town of Hungary, in the Banat, N. of Orsova. Near it are the baths of Hercules, which were frequented by the Romans.

**MEADOW FLAT**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Westmoreland, 18 m. W. Hartley.

**MEADVILLE**, a township of U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 33 m. S. Erie, cap. of Crawford co.

**MEALFOURVONIE**, a mountain of Scotland, co. & 20 m. S.W. Inverness, on the W. side of Loch Ness, pa. Urquhart, 2700 feet above the sea.

**MEALY MOUNTAINS**, a hill chain in Labrador, British North America, the loftiest near its E. coast, between Cape Charles and Sandwich Bay. Estimated height 1480 feet. They are mostly of mica slate, and wooded to nearly their summits.

**MEANA**, two vills. of Italy.—I. North Italy, prov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Turin, on the Olusone. Pop. of comm. 1589.—II. island Sardinia, prov. and 50 m. N.E. Cagliari. P. 1560.

**MEANGIS ISLES**, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, about lat. 5° N., lon. 127° E., 90 m. S.E. Mindanao. Chief island, Nanusa.

**MEARE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.N.W. Glastonbury. Ac. 8269. P. 1640.

**MEARNS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, with a vill., 3 m. S. Paisley. Ac. 10,606. P. 3547; do. of Newton, an anc. bor. of barony, 718, and of Busby 1337.—The *Mearns* is the popular name for the co. Kincardine.

**MEARS (ASHBY)**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1890. P. 525.

**MEASHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1490. P. 1639.

**MEATH**, a maritime co. of Ireland, Leinster, having E. Dublin and the Irish Sea, and on other sides the coos. Lough, Monaghan, Cavan, King's co., Kildare, and Westmeath. Ac. 578,247, of which 547,391 are arable P. (1861) 110,373. Surface mostly flat, or but slightly undulating. Principal river, the Boyne. Climate comparatively dry and cold. Soil mostly a rich clayey loam, on limestone or gravel. The co. is divided into 12 baronies, 147 pas. in diocese of same name, founded about 1150, and which extends also over Westmeath and part of King's co., comprising 224 pas. Chief towns, Trim (the cap.), Kells, and Navan. The co. sends 2 members to House of Commons. Previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest, the king of Meath was supreme monarch of Ireland.

**MEAUX, Iatinum**, afterwards *Meldi*, a comm. & town of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 25 m. E.N.E. Paris, on the Marne, and on the railway to Strasbourg. P. (1861) 10,762. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a comm. college, and trade in grain and cheese. It was taken by the English in 1520, after a siege of five months.

**MEAVY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Tavistock. Ac. 3289. P. 269.

**MEBARREZ (EL)**, a walled town of Arabia, prov. and 33 m. S. Lahsa. P. 10,000. (?)

**MECCA**, a city, Arabia, cap. of the prov. Hedjaz, and of the dist. Belud-ul-Haram, one of the two holy cities of the Mohammedans. Lat. 21° 28' N.; lon. 40° 15' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000 to 60,000. It is the residence of a shireef, and has several mosques, and a temple which surrounds the *Kaaba*, a small square edifice, the foundation of which is attributed by the Mohammedans to Abraham. On one of its angles is the black stone, an object of veneration to all Mussulmans, who alone are privileged to enter the city, and who are expected to make a pilgrimage hither at least once in their lives. At the time of the pilgrimage, *Mecca* presents the appearance of an immense fair, where are assembled Malays, Tartars, Persians, Arabians, Turks, Africans, Greeks, and Armenians, who repair to the holy Mount Arafat, 3 m. distant, on which Mohammed prayed. The number of pilgrims has greatly decreased of late years, and the pop. of Mecca is becoming less in proportion. It has no industry; the only manufs. are of chaplets. Provisions, and even water, are imported from a distance. The famous balm of Mecca is brought from the interior of Arabia. *Mecca* is the birthplace of Mohammed, and the cradle of the Mussulman creed. It was taken by the Wahabees in 1803, but restored to the Pasha of Egypt (Mohammed Ali) in 1833, whose son Ibrahim became Sheik El Haram.

**MECHADER**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 84 m. S. Sena, with a castle, the residence of a governor.

**MECHLIN** (Fr. *Malines*), a city of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Antwerp, cap. arr., divided into two portions by the Dyle. P. (1861) 33,855. It is the central station for the railways which traverse Belgium in all directions. Principal edifices, a cathedral with a steeple 370 feet in height, and containing the "Last Supper" by Rubens, church of the Recollets, bishop's palace, town hall, arsenal, cannon foundry, Franciscan convent, and an asylum for 800 widows. *Mechlin* is the see of the archbishop primate of Belgium, the residence of a military commandant, and has a diocesan college, a Roman Catholic university, an academy of painting and architecture, and a society of fine arts. It was formerly famous for its lace; at present its chief manufs. are shawls, woollen stuffs, tobacco, starch, and beer; it has also an extensive trade in flax, corn, and oil, and it communicates with Louvain by a canal navigable for vessels of 160 tons.

**MECOACAN, MICHOCAN**, also called **VALLADOLID**, a maritime state of Mexico, between lat. 18° 10' and 20° 30' N., lon. 99° 30' and 103° W., having S.W. the Pacific, W. Colima and Xalisco, N. Guanaxuato and Queretaro, E. Mexico, and S.E. Guerrero, from which last it is separated by the Bolsas, which, with its affluent, the Lerma, form its principal rivers. Area 26,492 sq. m. P. (1857) 554,585. Surface diversified. A branch of the Anahuac mountains crosses its N. and central parts; in it is the volcano of Jorullo. Lakes numerous, and that of Chapalla forms part of its N.W. frontier. Soil generally fertile. Products, maize, wheat, pulse, potatoes, manioc, cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, flax, aloes, and tapizezan, which last is peculiar to this region. The mountain sides are clothed with forests of fine woods; and gold, silver, and lead are produced in considerable quantities, mining industry being here of the first importance. Manufs. insignificant. The state has no seaport. Principal towns, Morelia (formerly Valladolid), the cap., Pascuaro, Tlalpujahua, and Zamora.

**MECKENHEIM**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Cologne. P. 1350.

**MECKESHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Elsens, 8 m. S.E. Heidelberg.

**MECKLENBURG**, a country of North Germany, divided into two states.—I. grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—II. grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It was formerly part of the circle of lower Saxony. Climate moist, and soil fertile, pasturage excellent; cattle are extensively reared, and horses are exported for the cavalry. The house of Mecklenburg is the oldest reigning family in Europe, and the dukes still take the title of princes of the Vandals.—*Mecklenburg-Schwerin* is bounded E. by Mecklenburg-Strelitz, S.E. and S. by Prussia, S.W. Hanover, W. Denmark and Ratzburg, and N. the Baltic. Area 5189 sq. m. P. (1862) 551,761; military force 4678 men, 1056 horses; cap. Schwerin. Exports (1862) grains, rape seeds, etc., to the value of 260,977l.; imports, iron, coals, molasses, oils, earthenware, guano, rice, soda, etc., to the value of 93,610l.—*Mecklenburg-Strelitz* comprises two parts, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin—I. the duchy of Strelitz, on the E., cap. Strelitz. Area 908 sq. m. P. (1860) 82,175.—II. the principality of Ratzburg, on the W., cap. Schönberg. Area 143 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,885. Total area 1051 sq. m. P. (1861) 99,060.

**MECKLENBURG**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. of Virginia. Area 685 sq. m. P. (1860) 7676 free, 12,420 slaves.—II. a co. in S.W. of N. Carolina. Area 578 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,833 free, 6541 slaves.

**MEDA**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 3051.

**MEDARD** (St), two comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*en Jalle*), dep. Gironde, near the Jalle, 8 m. N.W. Bordeaux. P. 2315.—II. (*de Gurçon*), dep. Dordogne, 15 m. W.N.W. Bergerac. P. 1402.

**MEDBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Rockingham. Ac. 2560. P. 301.

**MEDE**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 5695.

**MEDEAH, Lamida**, a fortified town of Algeria, prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Algiers. Previous to 1830, when it was taken by the French, it was the residence of the Bey of Titteri. P. 10,495, of whom 2612 are Europeans.

**MEDEBACH** or **MADEBEKE**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. & 32 m. S.E. Arnsberg. P. 2466.

**MEDELLIN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. P. 2000. Cortez was born here in 1485.

**MEDELLIN**, a city of S. America, Granadian Confed, dep. Cundinamarca, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 50 m. S.E. Antioquia. 5030 feet above the sea. P. estim. at 14,000. It is situated on the Porse, an affluent of the Cauca, and is an entrepôt for the produce of a considerable extent of country.

**MEDELLIN**, a river of Mexico, state Vera Cruz, enters the Gulf of Mexico, about 5 m. S. of that city, after an E. course of 25 miles.

**MEDEMBLIK**, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. N.W. Enkhuysen. P. 2450. It has an active trade in cheese and timber.

**MEDESANO**, a town of Italy, prov. Parma, circ. Borgo-San-Donnino. P. 3828.

**MEDFORD**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Mystic river, 5 m. N.W. Boston. It has ship-building yards.

**MEDGYES** or **MEDIAS**, a royal free town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. Stuhl, on the Great Kokel, 37 m. E. Karlsburg. P. 6200. It has Greek, Roman Catholic, and Calvinistic churches; a Protestant college; and trade in fine wine, cultivated in its vicinity.

**MEDIA**, a country of antiquity, comprising the N. and W. provs. of the modern Persian dom.; viz., Irak-Ajemi, Mazanderan, Ghilan, and Azerbaijan, the last having been the ancient *Media Atropatene*. Its cap. was Ecabatana.

**MEDICINA**, a large market town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. E. Bologna, on the canal of Medicina. P. (1861) 10,552, mostly agricultural.

**MEDIGLIA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1240.

**MEDINA** (formerly the *Mede*), a river of England, Isle of Wight, which it divides into two nearly equal parts, joining the sea at Cowes harbour. It is navigable to Newport 4 m. inland.

**MEDINA** (Arab. *Madinat-al-Nabi*), one of the holy cities of the Mohammedans, Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 255 m. N. Mecca, and 240 m. N.E. the port of Jiddah on the Red Sea. P. 15,000 (?) It is partly walled, and has a fort, the chief stronghold of the Hedjaz. Mohammed, driven from Mecca, fled to Medina in 622, and from this epoch, called the *Hegira*, the Mussulmans reckon dates. *Medina* was the seat of the Arabian empire under Mohammed, who died there in 632. The great mosque (*Al Haram*), on the reputed spot where Mohammed died, is smaller than that of Mecca, and there are several minor mosques, but no other public buildings.

**MEDINA**, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de las Torres*), prov. and 43 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. P. 2500.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. and 28 m. S.S.W.

Valladolid. P. 2980. It is the birthplace of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, and of the historian Diaz del Castillo.—III. (*de Pomar*), prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Burgos. P. 1248.—IV. (*de Rio Seco*), prov. and 25 m. N.W. Valladolid, on the Sequillo, an affl. of the Douro. P. 5100. It has manufs. of coarse woollens and pottery wares.

MEDINA, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of Ohio. Area 416 sq. m. P. 22,517.—II. in Texas. P. 1732 free, 106 slaves.

MEDINACELI, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S. Soria, near the Jalon. P. 1500.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a city of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Cadiz. P. 10,574. It is almost wholly in decay. Principal edifices, a castle, and several churches and hospitals. It has manufs. of earthenwares.

MEDINE, a town belonging to France in Sénégál, Africa. P. 4000 negroes.

MEDINET ABU, a vill. of Upper Egypt, on that part of the ruins of Thebes on the W. bank of the Nile, opposite Luxor, and comprising the remains of its chief temples. [THEBES.]

MEDINET-EL-FAYOUM, *Arsinoë*, a town of Central Egypt, cap. prov. Fayoum, on the Bahr Yousef, or canal of Joseph, 52 m. S.S.W. Cairo. Estimated pop. 5500. It has several Coptic churches, mosques, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

MEDITERRANEAN, *Mare Internum*, an inland sea, enclosed by Asia on the E., Africa on the S., and Europe on the N., and communicating with the Atlantic by the Strait of Gibraltar on the W.; situated between lat. 30° 20' and 43° N., lon. 6° W. and 37° 30' E. Length 2300 m.; greatest breadth 1080 m. Area 1,149,287 sq. m. Within this space is included the Tyrrhennian, Ionian, Adriatic, and Ægean Sea. The Sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov which communicate with it by the strait of the Dardanelles, are considered as separate seas. It communicates with the Atlantic in the Strait of Gibraltar, where it is 5500 feet deep; elsewhere its depth varies from 3000 to 6000 feet. The principal rivers which flow to the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, Arno, and the Tiber, in Europe; and the Nile in Africa. The principal islands are Sicily (which divides the Mediterranean into an E. & W. portion), Cyprus, Crete, Malta, and the Ionian Islands in the E., and Sardinia, Corsica, and the Balearic islands in the W. The most important gulfs are Taranto in Italy, Lepanto in Greece, Syrtis and Cabes in Barbary, in the E. portion; and Valencia in Spain, Lions in France, Genoa in Italy, and Tunis in Africa, in the W. The prevailing winds are the W., N., and N.E. for 9 months of the year. In spring S.E. and S.W. winds prevail. The *solano* or *levanter* is a strong wind peculiar to the basin of the Mediterranean; the tides are little felt and very irregular, but it has been erroneously termed a "tideless sea." In the Gulf of Venice the tide rises three feet. Fish are abundant in the Mediterranean, especially tunny, anchovies, pilchards, and mackerel; and the finest coral, sponge, and ambergris are procured. The Mediterranean is "the Great Sea of the Hebrews." The Phœnicians are the first people known to have extended their commerce along its coasts; the Greeks afterwards disputed it with them. After the destruction of Carthage, the Romans were sole masters of its shores; in the middle ages, the Venetians monopolized its commerce, and at present, Great Britain, by the possession of Gibraltar and Malta, has the greatest influence on its destinies. [ADRIATIC and IONIAN SEAS.]

MEDIYAD, a small town of Turkish Diarbekir,

in a populous plain, 35 m. S. Sert, on the route to Mosul. It is the residence of a governor.

MEDJERDA, *Bagradas*, a river of N. Africa, Algeria and Tunis, rises in the Great Atlas, and after a N.E. course of 200 m., enters the Mediterranean (Gulf of Tunis), 24 m. N. Tunis.

MEDJIBOZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 55 m. N.E. Kamenietz. P. 4000.

MEDLING, a town of Austria. [MÖDLING.]

MEDMENHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Great Marlow. Ac. 2420. P. 380.

MEDNOI, an island, belonging to Russia, in Behring Sea, E. of Behring Island. Length 30 m.; breadth 5 m. Copper is found on its W. coast.

MEDOC, an old dist. of France, in the N.W. of Guyenne, along the Garonne; fertile in the finest growths of claret wines. It now forms the N.W. part of the dep. Gironde.

MEDOLE, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Castiglione. P. 2263. Here the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon I. in 1796.

MEDOLLA, a town of North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Mirandola. P. 3640.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry of Engl., co. and 2½ m. N.W. Durham, pa. Lanchester. Ac. 4823. P. 1296.

MEDREAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 10 m. N.N.W. Montfort. P. 2328.

MEDSTED, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. W.S.W. Alton. Ac. 2811. P. 304.

MEDVEJII-OSTROVA ("Bear Islands"), 2 groups of isls. in Asiatic Russia; one in Behring Strait, the other in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Kolyma river.

MEDVIEDITZA, a river of Russia, gov. Saratov, and Don-Cossack country, after a S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Don on left, 15 m. below the influx of the Choper. Length 330 m. Many German and other colonies are seated on its banks.

MEDWAY, *Vaga*, a river of England, rises near E. Grinstead, in N. of Sussex, flows through the centre of co. Kent, past Maidstone, Rochester, Chatham, and joins the Thames at Sheerness. It is deep and navigable 40 m. to Penhurst.

MEDWAY, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 19 m. S.W. Boston.

MEDYNSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Medynka. P. 2000. An engagement took place here between the French and the Russians in 1812.

MEDZIBON, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 35 m. N.E. Breslau. P. 1477.

MEEANEE, a vill. of Western India, Sinde, 6 m. N. of Hyderabad. Here Sir C. Napier defeated the Belooches, headed by the Ameers of Sinde, in 1843.—II. a small town in the Punjab, on rt. b. of Ravee, on route from Loodianah to Attock; the Ravee is here crossed by a ferry. Lat. 31° 49' N.; lon. 74° 27' E.

MEELICK, a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, 2 m. S.E. Eyrecourt. Ac. 4114. P. 712.—II. a pa., co. Mayo, 3 m. W.S.W. Swineford. Ac. 8062. P. 3045.

MEEN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Montfort. P. 2304.

MEENGANA, a town of the Punjab, near the Chenaub river, 20 m. W. Jhung, and where large quantities of white cotton cloths are made for the Afghan market. Lat. 31° 10' N.; lon. 72° 12' E.

MEER, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Lincoln, within the co. of which city it is included.

MEERANE, a town, Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 21 m. W. Chemnitz. P. (1861) 13,626. Manufs. woollens.

MEERBROOK, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Leek. P. 550.

MEERCURH, a town of W. Hindostan, dom. and 72 m. E.S.E. Bhawalpoor.

**MEERHOUT**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 15 m. S.E. Turnhout. P. 3400.

**MEERPOOR**, a town of Sind, near the Pingaree, a branch of the Indus, 45 m. S. Hyderabad. P. 10,000.

**MEERSBURG**, a town of Baden, circ., on the lake, and 5 m. N.E. the town of Constance. It has a castle, and a Dominican convent. P. 1500.

**MEERSSEN**, a town, Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. dist., 4 m. N.E. Maastricht. P. 1735.

**MEERSSEN**, a vill. of Belgian Limbourg, 3 m. E. Maastricht. P. 1826.

**MEERUJ**, a town of India, jaghire of Meeruj, in lat. 16° 50' N., lon. 74° 42' E., 72 m. S.E. Sattara. It is tributary to the British.

**MEERUT**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs. between lat. 28° 33' and 29° 17' N., lon. 77° 12' and 78° 15' E. Area 2332 sq. m. P. (1853) 1,135,072. The district forms a part of the Doab, and is bathed by the Ganges on the E. and on the W.; the Jumna separates it from the adjacent districts, and here supplies water for the Feroz, Shah, and Doab Canals. The surface rises in the middle of the Doab to 900 feet, sloping E. to the Ganges, and W. to the Jumna. The Ganges Canal runs along the line of the high ground, and is fed from the right side of the river near Hurdwar, traverses the middle of the Doab, and empties its surplus waters into the Ganges at Cawnpore. Soil fertile. Fruits and sugar-cane are the chief products. Climate healthy. Minimum temperature 32°, maximum 102° Fahr. Land-assessment was fixed for a term of years, to expire in 1865.

**MEERUT**, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, in lat. 28° 59' N., lon. 77° 46' E., 930 m. from Calcutta. P. 29,014. It was enclosed by walls, which are now decayed, and has a handsome English church. There is a military cantonment 2 m. N. the town, and it is the head quarters for the Bengal artillery, with a military prison. Here, on 10th May 1857, occurred a serious mutiny and massacre, after which the rebel sepoys marched to Delhi, and proclaiming the old pensioned Mogal Emperor of India, inaugurated the sanguinary rebellion of that year.

**MES (LES)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Durance, 14 m. W.S.W. Digne. P. 2030.

**MESSEDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4½ m. S.E. Barkway. Ac. 1008. P. 163.

**METH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 2479. P. 287.

**MEFERSDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Leignitz, circ. Lauban. P. 1543.

**MEGALO-KASTRO**, cap. of isl. Crete. [CANDIA.] **MEGANEE** or **MEENGANA**, a town of the Punjab, in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 72° 12' E. It has manufactures of white cotton cloth.

**MEGANISI**, one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Leucadia. Area about 9 sq. miles.

**MEGARA**, a vill., formerly an important city of Greece, gov. Attica, near the mouth of a small river which enters the Gulf of Ægina, opposite Salamis, 21 m. W. Athens. It is the birthplace of Euclid.

**MEGEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 15 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1550.

**MEGVE**, a town of France, dep. Savoie, prov. Faucigny, 5 m. S. Sallenche. P. 2305.

**MEHADIA**, a market town of S. Hungary, Banat, near the Walachian frontier, 15 m. N. Orsova. P. 1684. The hot baths of Mehadia or Hercules baths, near this, were known to the Romans, and are annually frequented by many visitors.

**MEHALA-EL-KEBIR**, *Cynopolis*, a town, Lower Egypt, cap. prov. Garbieh, 45 m. S.W. Damietta.

**MEHEDIA** or **MAMMORAH**, a fortified town of Morocco, prov. and 110 m. W.N.W. Fez, on the Sebou, about 1 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic.

**MEHEEDPOOR**, a town of India, on the rt. b. of the Seepa, 63 m. N. Indore. In 1817, the vicinity was the scene of a decisive battle between the British and the Mahrattas, by which Holkar was reduced to the condition of a dependent state.

**MEHLSACK**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Königsberg. P. 2932.

**MEHRAND** or **MERANDE**, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 48 m. E.S.E. Khoi, 11 m. W. of which are the ruins of the ancient Meranda.

**MEHMOR** or **MOHM**, a town of India, dist. Roh-tuk, N.W. provs., in lat. 28° 58' N., lon. 76° 21' E. P. 5660. Celebrated for a well 130 feet deep, lined with stone, and having stairs 20 feet wide.

**MEHUN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Yevre, and on the Orleans Railway, 9 m. N.W. Bourges. P. 5471. Manufs. woollens.

**MELAFONTE**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 65 m. E. Goyaz, on the river Almas. It is the most commercial town in the prov. P. 8000.

**MEIDLING**, a vill. of Austria, near Vienna, on the S.W. P. 11,200. It has a theatre, large barracks, and mineral springs.

**MEIGLE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 12 m. N.W. Dundee, with a station on the Scottish Midland Junction Railway, 21 m. N.N.E. Perth. P. 835. The village is very ancient.

**MEIGS**, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Ohio. Area 403 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,534.—II. a co. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 182 sq. m. P. 4029 live, 638 slaves.

**MEIKLE-FERRY**, a strait of the Dornoch Firth, Scotland, 3 m. W.N.W. Tain, co. Ross, 3 m. wide.

**MEILEN** or **MEYLEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Zurich. P. 3180.

**MELLEAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. W. Marmande. P. 2169.—*Meillac* and *Meillant* are two vills.—I. in dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 19 m. S. St Malo. P. 2266.—II. dep. Cher, 20 m. S.S.E. Bourges. P. 1665.

**MEINAU**, a small island of S. Baden, circ. Lake, in the Lake of Überlingen, 2½ m. W. Constance, with a vill., a castle, and numerous vineyards.

**MEININGEN**, a dist. of the grand duchy of Saxe Meiningen. P. (1861) 15,357.

**MEININGEN**, a town of Central Germany, cap. duchy Saxe Meiningen, on rt. b. of the Terra, 33 m. E.N.E. Fulda. P. 6700. Chief edifice the ducal palace, with a fine English garden.

**MEISENHRIM**, a town of W. Germany, cap. circ., belonging to Hessen Homburg, on the Glan, 45 m. S. Coblenz. P. 2758. Area of circ. 74 sq. m. P. (1861) 13,706.

**MEISSEN**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. N.W. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. P. 10,500. It has numerous suburbs. Its castle, founded by Henry the Fowler, was, in 1710, converted into a porcelain factory, employing 600 hands, producing the goods known as "Dresden china." It has manufs. of hosiery, leather, colours, and camels' hair brushes. The dist. was visited by a terrific flood in December 1863.

**MEJERDA**, a river of Tunis. [MEDJERDA.]

**MEKINEZ**, Morocco. [MEQUNEZ.]

**MEKLONG**, a town of Siam, at the confl. of the Meklong river with the W. mouth of the Menam, 80 m. S.W. Bang-kok. Pop. estimated at 10,000. Its province furnishes salt for all the kingdom.

**ME-KONG**, "Mother of Rivers" or LANT-

SANG, one of the principal rivers of S.E. Asia, rises in the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, lat. 27° 40' N., traverses a rich valley, separating the countries of Anam on the E. from Siam on the W., and enters the Chinese Sea by numerous mouths, near lat. 10° N., lon. 106° E. In its lower parts it separates into numerous arms, and divides the Anamese and Siamese dominions.

MEKRAN or MUKRAN, the largest prov. of Beloochistan, between lat. 25° and 28° N., lon. 58° and 66° E., having W. the provs. of Bushkurd and Kohistan, E. those of Sarawan Jhalawan, and Lus, S. the Indian Ocean, and N. a desert separating it from Afghanistan. Area estimated at 100,000 sq. m. P. 200,000, mostly pastoral. It is a wild and barbarous region, where the troops of Alexander the Great suffered severely from drought on their return from India into Persia. The country bordering the coasts of the Persian Gulf, between lon. 62° and 67° E., is a bare desert, with low hills, and a scanty periodical supply of water. It is divided into petty districts, under separate chiefs, tributary to the khan of Kylat, to Muscat and Persia.

MELU or MELO, a town of Italy, 9 m. S.W. Belluno, on the Piave. P. 5811. It has a castle and a fine church.

MELANESIA, Oceania. [AUSTRALASIA.]

MELASSA or MELASSO, *Mylassa*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near its S.W. coast, 23 m. N.E. Boodroom. It has anc. remains and some trade.

MELAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles. P. 1998.

MELBECKS, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Grinton, 12 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 10,106. P. 1622.

MELBOURN, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 4688. P. 1637.—II. co. and 7½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Ac. 3290. P. 2621.—III. a township, co. York, E. Riding, pa. Thornton, 4½ m. S. Pocklington. Ac. 3130. P. 568.

MELBOURNE, the cap. town of the British colony of Victoria, S.E. Australia, on the Yarra-Yarra, 8 m. from its mouth, at the head of Port Philip. Lat. 37° 48' 6" S.; lon. 144° 57' 7" E. Mean temp. of year 57°, summer 66°, winter 49° Fahr. Rainfall 32 inches. It was officially founded and named in 1837, but the site had been selected and occupied two years previously. P. (1851) 23,143; (1861) 108,224; or including contiguous suburbs, 125,000. The river has a bar at its mouth, and a second about half way to the town. On this account the larger shipping must anchor at Hobson's Bay, near the mouth of the harbour. Formerly their cargoes were all discharged by river lighters; but there is now a railway direct from Melbourne, projecting into deep water off Sandridge, on the E., and a second from the Williams-town side, on the W. of the harbour. The commerce of Melbourne has increased to a very great extent since the date of the gold discoveries in 1851, and now represents about nine-tenths of the entire trade of the colony. In 1860 the exports were 11,993,244*l.*, and imports 14,144,461*l.* Of the former, 8,287,304*l.* represented gold. The town is chiefly laid out on the north or right bank of the Yarra, which is crossed by a stone bridge. It has been a municipality since 1843, with a 10*l.* franchise; the mayor and aldermen being elected by the council. S. Melbourne and several other wards have branched off into separate municipalities. The town was lighted with gas in 1856. It is supplied with water from the head of the Plenty River, conveyed a distance of 18 miles in iron pipes. It has a public library, mechanics' institute, hospital, benevolent & orphan asylums,

an endowed university, and a Parliament House, finished in 1864 at a cost of 400,000*l.*; custom ho., several banks, and barracks. There are three daily, besides many weekly, papers. There are several theatres, Cremorne Gardens, & a botanic garden. There is now a great extent of wharf accommodation; and at William's Town a patent slip. It has steam, railway, and telegraph communication with the chief towns. A submarine cable was laid between Australia and Tasmania in 1859. Shortest sea voyage to Liverpool (*via* Cape Horn), 12,820 m.; average sailing voyage 85 days; shortest steam 78 days: to Calcutta 5230 m.; sailing voyage 45 days.

MELBURY, several pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Abbas*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2276. P. 412.—II. (*Bubb*), 6½ m. W.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1227. P. 136.—III. (*Osmond*), 7½ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1192. P. 329.—IV. (*Sampford*), 6½ m. W.N.W. Cerne. Ac. 1024. P. 60.

MELCHBOURN, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 5 m. E.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 2574. P. 251.

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, S.E. of Sarnen, traversed by the Melch river, and noted as the birthplace of Arnold of Grütli and Nicholas von der Flüe, two of the founders of the Swiss Confederation.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 9 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 2151. P. 208.

—II. (*Regis*), a town of England, forming a part of the bor. Weymouth. [WEYMOUTH.]

MELDAL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 35 m. S.W. Trondhjem. P. 4260.

MELDOLA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 7 m. S. Forlì. P. 5801. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a famous kind of cheese, and large silk market.

MELDON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 993. P. 144.

MELDORF, a market town, duchy Holstein, near the North Sea, 53 m. N.W. Hamburg. P. 2000. It has a small harbour.

MELDRETH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.N.E. Royston. Ac. 2000. P. 735.

MELDRUM (OLD), a mkt. town & pa., Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Ac. of pa. 7474. P. 2343; do. of *Old Meldrum* or *Methelme-town* 1553. It has a town-hall, church, and Episcopal chapel, with manufs. of cotton. Alt. 377 feet.

MELE, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. of comm. 2828.

MELEDA, *Melita*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, circ. and 17 m. W.N.W. Ragusa. Length 23 m.; breadth 4 m. P. 900. Surface mountainous. Chief products, corn in small quantities, fruits, oil, and some wine. It has several villas. Some commentators think, without good reason, that it was Meleda, and not Malta, at which the apostle Paul was wrecked.

MELKHOVSKALIA, a market town of Russia, Don-Cossack country, 23 m. N.E. Tcherkask, on the Don. P. 2000.

MELENDUGNO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 2166.

MELENIK, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 60 m. S.E. Ghiustendil.

MELENKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. S.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ. P. 5685.

MELFI, *Avifidus*, an ancient town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, on a lofty volcanic mountain, overlooking the plain of Capitanata, 34 m. S. Foggia. P. (1862) 9863. It had a fine Norman castle, but was destroyed by an earthquake on the 14th August 1185, when more than a thousand persons perished. The vicinity is celebrated for its wine.

**MELFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Stour, 3 m. N. Sudbury. Ac. 5185. P. 2870. The vill. has a Gothic church, an ancient poor's hospital (revenue 1066*l.*), and silk manufs.

**MELGAÇO**, the N. most town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 38 m. N.E. Braga, on the Minho. P. 850.

**MELGAÇO**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 168 m. S.W. Para, on Lake Anapu. P. 4000.

**MELGAR DE FERNAMENTAL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Burgos, near the Pisuerga. P. 2700, chiefly engaged in tanning.

**MELGIG**, a salt lake or marsh in S.E. of Algeria, near lat. 33° N., lon. 7° E., and which receives the river Adjeji from the N.W. Length 26 miles, breadth 18 miles.

**MELIDEN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 5 m. N.E. St Asaph. Ac. 4722. P. 1250.

**MELILLA**, a seaport town on the N. coast of Morocco, but belonging to Spain, 40 m. E.N.E. Beni-Bofoya. P. 3000. The Spanish citadel, on a rock, contains large magazines and cisterns, and is garrisoned by about 900 men.

**MELINDA** or **MELINDE**, a seaport town of East Africa, cap. of a state, N. of Zanzibar, lat. 4° 50' S., lon. 40° E. It has a considerable traffic.

**MELINE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. S.S.W. Cardigan. Ac. 4523. P. 414.

**MELIPILLA**, a town of South America, Chile, dep. and 38 m. S.W. Santiago, on the Maypu.

**MELISEY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. and 7 m. N.N.E. Lure, on the Ognon. P. 2142.

**MELISSA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Cotrone. P. 1541. In the vicinity are sulphur springs and mines.

**MELITA**, isl., modern Malta. [**MALTA**.]

**MELITO**, three vills., S. Italy.—I. prov. Reggio, cap. circ. P. 3050.—II. Avellino, circ. Ariano. P. 1677.—III. prov. Naples, circ. Casoria. P. 3880.

**MELITOPOL**, a town of Russia, in the Crimea. 125 m. N.N.E. Simferopol. P. 1760.

**MELIZZANO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto. P. 1982.

**MELK** or **MÖLK**, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 14 m. W. St Polten. P. 1200. It has a Benedictine abbey, founded in 1089; its precincts comprising a college and ecclesiastical seminary, a large library, and a botanic garden.

**MELKSHAM**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, 10½ m. E.S.E. Bath. Ac. of a pa. 12,572. P. 5337. The town has an ancient cruciform church, a union workhouse, manufactures of woollens, and in the vicinity, baths and a pump-room, erected over a chalybeate and saline spring.

**MELLA**, a river of Northern Italy, rises 20 m. N. Erescia, flows S., and joins the Oglio, 12 m. N.E. Cremona, after a course of 50 miles.

**MELLARA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 21 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. P. 2476.

**MELLAWEI**, a market town of Central Egypt, prov. and 26 m. S. Minieh, on l. b. of the Nile.

**MELLE**, a mkt. town of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. E.S.E. Osnabrück, on the Else. P. 1078.

**MELLE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Coni, 11 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo. P. 2187.

**MELLE**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arr., 17 m. E.S.E. N.ort. P. 2633. Its district is celebrated for a breed of mules. In the neighbourhood is the sulphureous spring of Fontadan.—*Melles* is a vill., dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St Gaudens, with lead mines. P. 1143.

**MELLFONT** or **MELLEFONT**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Louth, 5 m. W.N.W. Drogheda. P. 154. It has remains of a celebrated abbey.

**MELLING**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. S.S.W. Kirby-Lonsdale. Ac. 23,474. P. 2013.

—II. a chapelry, same co., pa. Halsall, 5½ m. S.S.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 2120. P. 728.

**MELLINGEN**, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Argau, 1 m. S. Baden, on the Reuss. P. 746.

**MELLION** (St), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.S.E. Callington. Ac. 2985. P. 299.

**MELLIS**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on railway, 3½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Ac. 1344. P. 598.

**MELLONS** (St), a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth, 7 m. S.W. Newport. Ac. 2574. P. 688.

**MELLOR**, a chapelry, Engl. co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 6 m. E.S.E. Stockport. P. 2156. It has cotton manufs.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Blackburn. Ac. 1830. P. 1398.

**MELLRICHSTADT**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Saale, 48 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. P. 1877.

**MELLS**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 10 m. S.S.W. Bath. Ac. 3611. P. 972.

**MELLYPORE**, a town of India, dist. Bhagulpore, Bengal presid., in lat. 17° 9' N., lon. 86° 17' E., 28 m. S.W. Monghyr.

**MELMERBY**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 5½ m. N.E. Penrith. Ac. 4496. P. 307.

**MELNIK**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on rt. b. of the Elbe, 21 m. N. Prague. P. 1713. The finest Bohemian wine is grown in this vicinity.

**MELNITZKY**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 17 m. E.S.E. Kowel. P. 1500.

**MELO**, a town of South America, Uruguay, 200 m. N.E. Monte-Video.

**MELROI DES ONDES** (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. E. St Malo. P. 3229.

**MELORIA**, *Manaria*, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 m. W. Leghorn. Here the Genoese totally defeated the Pisans in a naval engagement in 1250.

**MELROVATKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 33 m. S.E. Kupiansk. P. 2000.

**MELROSE**, a bor. of barony and pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, on the Tweed, crossed by a bridge, 11 m. N.N.W. Jedburgh, with a sta. on the N. B. Railway. Alt. 288 feet. Ac. 26,058. P. 7711; do. of town 1141. The town, beautifully situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills, is noted only for its abbey, the church of which, when entire, was the finest in Scotland, as it is still a noble ruin. It was founded by David I. in 1136, for monks of the Cistercian order; rebuilt in a richly decorated style, between the reigns of Robert Bruce and James IV., and unroofed and greatly dilapidated at the Reformation. Length from E. to W. 258 feet; breadth of cross aisles 137 ft. Alexander II. was buried within its walls.

**MELS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 1½ m. S.W. Sargans. P. 3462.

**MELSONBY**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Ac. 2669. P. 471.

**MELSUNGEN**, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. circ., on the Fulda, 13 m. S. Cassel. P. 4220. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth.

**MELTHAM**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Almondbury, 5 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 4525. P. 4046. Manufs. woollens.

**MELTON-MOWBRAY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 16 m. E.N.E. Leicester, on the Eye, near its junction with the navigable Wreak, and with a station on the Midland Railway. Ac. of pa. 10,266. P. 4926. The town has a Gothic church, and stabling for 800 horses, belonging to members of the subscription fox hunt. Pork pies are extensively made for the London mkt.

MELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N. Woodbridge. Ac. 1420. P. 1084.—II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk,  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. W.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 2485. P. 368.—III. (*Little*), same co.,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 671. F. 370.—IV. (*Constable*), same co., 5 m. S.S.W. Holt. Ac. 2710. P. 118.—V. (*High*), co. York, W. Riding,  $\frac{4}{3}$  m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 1464. P. 109.—VI. (*Ross*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Glanford Brigg. Ac. 1755. P. 168.

MELRAND, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Napoleonville, cant. Band. P. 3040.  
MÉLUN, *Melodunum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Marne on the Seine, and on the Troyes Railway, 27 m. S.S.E. Paris. P. 11,170. It has manufs. of bricks, tiles, and cement. *Melodunum* was besieged and taken by the English in 1419.

MELVERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1418. P. 214.

MELVILLE, an anc. pa. of Scotl. [LASSWADE.]  
MELVILLE ISLAND.—I. N. Polar Sea, lat. 75° N., lon. 110° W. 200 m. by 130 m. It is separated on the W. by Kellet Strait from Prince Patrick Island. It was named by Parry, who wintered here in 1819–20.—*Melville Peninsula*, is bounded N. by Fury and Hecla Strait. 250 m. long, and 100 m. broad.—II. off the coast of N. Australia, lat. 11° 28' S., lon. 131° E. 70 m. by 30 m. Surface low and gently undulating. In 1824 a British settlement was planted at Port Dundas, near Apsley Strait, but was soon afterwards abandoned.—III. South Pacific, in lat. 17° 35' S., lon. 142° 41' W.—IV. a bay, Queensland, Australia, in lat. 14° 10' S., lon. 144° 24' E.

MELZO, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Milan, cap. dist. P. 2375.

MEMBRILLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E. Ciudad-Real, on the Azuár. P. 3620.

MEMBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Axminster. Ac. 4089. P. 751.

MEMEL, a fortified seaport town of E. Prussia, being the most N. in the kingdom, gov. and 74 m. N.N.E. Königsberg, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Dange, on the N. end of the Cürische-Haff. Lat. of lighthouse 55° 43' 7" N.; lon. 21° 6' 2" E. P. (1861) 17,596. It consists of the old, new, and Frederick's towns, with several suburbs. It was enclosed by walls in the time of the Teutonic knights, and has a citadel, Lutheran, Calvinist, and Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, arsenal, exchange, theatre, high schools, an hospital, & manufs. of woollen cloth and soap, ship-building docks, saw mills, and distilleries. The harbour, one of the best in the Baltic, can be entered at all seasons by vessels drawing 17 feet water, and an unlimited number of ships can lie in it with perfect safety. Its communication with the sea is never impeded by ice, even in winter. On the N.E. side of its entrance is a lighthouse, 128 ft. in height. Vessels entered (1862) 876, measuring 107,849 lasts; cleared 866, measuring 110,722 lasts, of which 175 were laden with grain and lintseed. *Memel* is the great entrepôt of the country, watered by the Niemen. Exports comprise timber (which article constitutes one-half of the total value of the exports), grain (1862) 95,844 qrs., flax 79,914 cwt., rags 96,674 cwt., hemp, lintseed, calf skins, goat skins, etc. Imports herrings (from Norway and Scotland) (1862) 39,226 barrels, salt 739,712 cwt., coals 955,000 cwt. Ship-building is extensively carried on.

MEMMINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on a tributary of the Iller, 43 m. S.W. Augsburg. P. 7620. It has a town-hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, academy of music, and manufs.

of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, hosiery, ribbons, oil cloth, copper, and ironwares.

MEMPHIS (*Noph*), a ruined city, and the ancient cap. of Egypt, the remains of which exist on the W. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S. Cairo.—*Mitrahera* and several other vills. are on its site.

MEMPHIS, a town, U. S., North America, Tennessee, at the S.W. extremity, on an eminence, at the mouth of the Wolf river, on the Mississippi. P. (1860) 22,623. It has an active trade. A railway connects it with Lagrange. It surrendered to the Federal troops, 6th June 1862.

MEMPHREMAGOG (LAKE), Lower Canada and U. S., is chiefly in the British dist. Three-rivers, but partly in the state Vermont, about lat. 45° N., lon. 72° W. Length 80 m.; width 1 to 4 m. It receives Black river from the S., and gives origin at its N. extremity to the river St Francis.

MENA, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. E. Tchernigov, on an affl. of the Desna. P. 2000.

MENADO, a town of the Netherlands, East Indies, cap. residency, on the N. coast of the island of Celebes, on Muluca Strait. Chief produce coffee, which is a government monopoly. The town has a church, and schools for Europeans and natives. Pop. of residency 230,000.

MENAGGIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov., circ. and 15 m. N.N.E. Como, at the mouth of the Senagra, on W. bank of the Lake of Como. Manufs. glass and majolica. P. 1301.

MENAI STRAIT, an arm of the sea in North Wales, separating the Isle of Anglesea from co. Carnarvon. Length N.E. to S.W. 14 m.; breadth varies from 200 yards to 2 miles. Shores rocky. It is navigable for vessels of moderate burden. This strait is crossed by a suspension bridge 560 feet in length. Height of roadway above high water 100 feet. The Britannia tubular suspension bridge has been carried over the strait, and forms a part of the line of the Chester and Holyhead Railway.

MENALLEN, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 48 m. S.W. Harrisburg.

ME-NAM or MEI-NAM ("*Mother of Waters*"), one of the large rivers of Southern Asia, rises, according to native accounts, in the Shan States of Siam (China), traverses the centre of Siam, and after a S. course estimated at 550 m., enters the Gulf of Siam by three mouths, the E. most of which is navigable for large ships, though all are more or less obstructed by bars.

MENAM-KONG, a riv. of S.E. Asia. [ME-KONG.]

MENAN (GREAT and LITTLE), two islands of North America, in the Atlantic.—I. in New Brunswick, at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and 13 m. in length.—II. United States, Maine, off Steuben harbour.

MENANCABOW or MENANKABAU, a state of Sumatra, comprising a territory in its W. part. Pop. mostly Mohammedan, who carry useful arts to great perfection. They are now wholly or partially tributary to the Dutch of Padang.

MENARD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the W. of Illinois. Area 307 sq. m. P. 9584.

MENARS-LA-VILLE, a town of France. [MEE.]  
MENAS-ALBAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.S.W. Toledo. P. 3651.

MENAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-du-Dôme, 17 m. N.W. Riom. P. 2184.

MENDANA ISLANDS. [MARQUESAS.]

MENDAVIA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 40 m. S.W. Pamplona. P. 1900. Caesar Borgia was killed in a skirmish near this town in 1507.

MENDE, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Lozère, on l. b. of the Lot, 75 m. N.W. Avignon. P. 6370. It has a cathedral with 2 spires, an old

episcopal palace, now the prefecture; a public library of 8000 volumes, chamber of manufactures, and manufactures of coarse cloths.

MENDELL, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 36 m. N.E. Bagdad, on the route across Mount Zagros, and defended by a castle.

MENDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 12 m. W. Arnsberg. P. 3270.

MENDERE, two rivers of Asia Minor.—I. (anc. *Mæander*), Anatolia, is formed by two streams about 50 m. S.W. Afium Kara Hissar, flows generally W.S.W., and enters the Ægean Sea, 32 m. S.S.W. Aiasaluck (Ephesus), after a course of upwards of 200 m. On its banks are traces of the ancient cities Apamea, Antiochia ad Mæandrum, and Miletus.—II. (ancient *Simois*) plain of Troy, rises in Mount Ida, flows N.W., and after a N.N.W. course of about 60 m., past the sites of Troy and Pergamo, enters the Hellespont at its mouth in conjunction with the Scamander.

MENDHAM, a pa. of England, cos. Norfolk, and Suffolk,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Harleston. Ac. 3144. P. 558.

MENDIGORRIA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 16 m. S.W. Pamplona. P. 2160.

MENDIP HILLS, England, co. Somerset, divide the N. from the central part of the co. Length about 24 m.; highest point, Black Down, 1100 ft. above the sea; mostly wild heath or sheep walks. The lead and calamine mines, which have existed for ages, are still worked.

MENDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 3944. P. 1316. A silver crown of one of the Saxon kings, weighing 60 ounces, was dug up here in the 17th century.

MENDOCINO (CAPE), the most W. point of Upper California, on the Pacific. Lat.  $40^{\circ} 29'$  N.

MENDOCINO, a co. of California. P. 3967.

MENDOCINO (*Pandosa Brutiorem*), a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 3220.

MENDON, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 31 m. S.W. Boston.—II. New York, 17 m. S.E. Rochester.

MENDOTA is a trading port of the American Fur co., prov. Minnesota, half a mile below the mouth of Minnesota river.

MENDOZA, a river of the Argentine Confed., S. America, dep. Mendoza, flows N. and enters Lake Guanacache, after a course of 200 miles.

MENDOZA, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., S. America, between lat.  $32^{\circ}$  and  $34^{\circ} 30'$  S., lon.  $67^{\circ}$  and  $70^{\circ}$  W., having N. and E. the depts. San Juan and San Luis; W. the Andes, separating it from Chile; and S. an unsettled region. Ac. 30,699. P. (1860) 60,000. Surface mostly level, except W. ward. Principal river, the Mendoza. Soil sandy; but fine fruits, wheat, maize, etc., are raised, which, with mules, wine, and silver, constitute the chief products.—*Mendoza*, the chief town, in a high plain, near the Andes. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 52'$  S.; lon.  $69^{\circ} 7'$  W.; was an entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chile, but was ruined by an earthquake, 20th March 1861, when 10,000 or 12,000 persons perished. P. 18,000.

MENDRISIO, the most S. town of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 6 m. N.W. Como. P. 2062. It has a college and Capuchin convent.

MENEAÇ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Ploërmel, cant. la Trinité. P. 3479.

MENHOULD (STE), a comm. and town, France, dep. Marne, cap. arr., on the Aisne, at the influx of the Auve, 26 m. E.N.E. Châlons. P. 4300. Destroyed by fire in 1719, and since regularly built. Manufs. glass, earthenwares, and leather. Once fortified, and taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

MENENHUR, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Liskeard. Ac. 6997. P. 2423.

MENET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arr. Mauriac, cant. Riom-ès-Montagne. P. 2535.

MENETOU-SALÔN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 10 m. N.N.E. Bourges. P. 2603. Manufs. serges, and has distilleries.

MENEF or MENFRICI, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Girgenti, circ. Sciacca. P. 9972.

MENGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. and on the Danube, 6 m. S.E. Sigmaringen. P. 2144. It is enclosed by walls. Manufs. woollen cloths.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a small town of Germany, principality and 12 m. N. Waldeck. P. 1763.

MENIN (Flemish *Meenen*), a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Lys, and on rail. 7 m. S.W. Courtrai. P. (1861) 9622. Manufs. lace, woollen stuffs, and tobacco. It was repeatedly taken by the French, in the 17th & 18th centuries. Fortifications are now dismantled.

MENZIL, MENJILE, or MENZIL, a vill. of Persia, prov. Ghilan, on the confines of Irak-Ajemi, and on the Sefid-road, 40 m. S.S.W. Reshd, having about 60 houses, and trade in oil and soap.

MENMUIR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, N.E. Brechin. Area about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. P. 796.

MENNETOU-SUR-CHER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Romorantin, on rt. b. of the Cher. P. 926.

MENNEVRET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Vervins. P. 2334.

MENNIGHÜFFEN, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Minden. P. 1140.

MENNIKORL, a vill. of Russia, gov. Esthonia, 14 m. W.S.W. Wessenburgh. P. 2000.

MENITRÉE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers, cant. les Ponts-de-Cé. P. 2297.

MENORCA ISLAND, Spain. [MINORCA.]

MENOUF, a town of Lower Egypt, cap. a prov. in the delta, on the canal of Menouf, which connects the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile, 30 m. N.N.W. Cairo. It has indigo-works, a manuf. of mats, and a government school.

MENS, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 25 m. S. Grenoble. P. 1903.

MENSELSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., on the Ik, an afl. of the Kama, 135 m. N.W. Ufa. P. 1420.

MENSHIEH (EL), a town of Upper Egypt, prov. and 9 m. N.N.W. Girgeh, on the W. bank of the Nile, with nitre works, and a large government cotton factory.

MENSTRIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, pa. Logie, 3 m. E.N.E. Stirling. P. 455. Manufs. woollens.

MENSTORE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Ivinghoe. Ac. 1240. P. 399.

MENTONE, a town of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 12 m. E.N.E. Nice, on the Mediterranean. P. 4904. It was ceded to France in 1860.

MENTRIDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Toledo. P. 2965.

MENTZ, a city of Germany. [MAYENCE.]

MENTZ, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Erie Canal, 8 m. N.N.W. Auburn.

MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Hampsthwaite, 14 m. E.N.E. Skipton. Ac. 2480. P. 650.

MENZALEH (LAKE), one of the great lagoons of Lower Egypt, immediately S.E. Damietta, separated by a narrow sandbank from the Mediterranean, with which it communicates by three openings. Length 40 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. It receives the Pelusiatic and Tanitic branches of the Nile. Its fisheries are extensive and valuable. The Menzaleh Canal from this lake joins the Nile N. the town Mansurah.—The town of Men-

*zaleh* is on the S. bank of the lake. It has a trade in rice and fish.

**MENZELINSK**, a town of S. Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., 134 m. N.W. Ufa. P. 1420.

**MENZIKEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Kulm. P. 1857.

**MENZINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zug, on the borders of cant. Zurich. P. 2285.

**MENZNAU**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Willisau. P. 2164.

**MROLS (NORTH)**, a pa. of Engl., co. Lancaster, 7½ m. N.N.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 24,541. P. 15,947.

**MEON**, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (West), 6½ m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 3928. P. 842.—II. (Stoke), 4 m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 2050. P. 429.

**MEOPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6¼ m. W.S.W. Rochester. Ac. 4693. P. 1123.

**MEPAL**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6½ m. W.N.W. Ely. Ac. 1452. P. 510.

**MEPPEL**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Drenthe, cap. cant., on the Havelter, near its mouth in the Reest, 26 m. S.W. Assen. P. 7000. It has manufs. of sail cloth, linen and woollen fabrics, and an extensive shipping trade on the Zuider Zee.

**MEPPEN**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 44 m. N.W. Osnabrück, cap. jurisdiction, on the Ems, where joined by the Hase. P. 2494. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of linen stuffs.

**MEPPERSHALL**, a pa. of England, cos. Beds and Herts, 2½ m. S.S.W. Shefford. Ac. 1949. P. 541.

**MEQUINENZA**, *Octogessa*, a town and fort of Spain, prov. and 60 m. S.S.E. Huesca, on the Ebro, at the influx of the Cinca. It is defended by a fortress, which was taken by the French in 1810; is surrounded by triple walls.

**MEQUINEZ or MIKNAS**, a city of Morocco, prov. and 37 m. W.S.W. Fez. P. 70,000. It stands in a fertile valley, has an elegant palace, and is the summer residence of the Sultan. Manufactures leather and earthenware.

**MER or MENARS-LA-VILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., with a station on the Orleans and Tours Railway, 11 m. N.E. Blois. P. 4166.

**MERAPEA**, a volcano of Java, dist. Kadoc. It was in violent eruption, Sept. 14th to 17th, 1849.

**MERATE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Como. P. 2417.

**MERCADAL**, a town of the Balearic islands, Minorca, 13 m. N.W. Mahon. P. 4000.

**MERCATELLO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino, at the foot of the Apennines. P. 2110. It has some fine buildings.

**MERCATO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 9656.

**MERCATO-SARACENO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 21 m. S.S.E. Forli. P. 5539.

**MERCED**, a county of U. S., North America, California. P. 1141.

**MERCER**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 34 m. N.N.W. Augusta, on Sandy river.—II. a post borough of Pennsylvania, cap. Mercer co., 55 m. N.W. Pittsburg.—III. Butler co., Pennsylvania.

**MERCER**, seven cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in N.W. of Illinois. Area 549 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,042.—II. in E. of Kentucky. Area 248 sq. m. P. 10,427 free, 3274 slaves.—III. in W. of New Jersey. Area 272 sq. m. P. 37,419.—IV. in W. of Ohio. Area 451 sq. m. P. 14,104.—V. in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 618 sq. m. P. 36,856.—VI. in Missouri. P. 9276 free, 24 slaves.—VII. Virginia. P. 6457 free, 362 slaves.

**MERCIA** (*Flavia Cæsariensis*), one of the old

kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, or octarchy occupying the centre of England, and comprising all the modern counties between the Thames S.ward; Yorkshire and Lancashire N.ward; the kingdoms East Anglia and Essex E.ward; and Wales on the W. It was founded in 582, from which period it remained independent until its conquest by Egbert, King of Wessex, in 827. Its cap. city was Leicester.

**MERCHEM**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. S.E. Furnes. P. 2160.

**MERCŒUR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Tulle. P. 805.

**MERCOGLIANO**, a small fortified town of South Italy, prov. and 3 m. W. Avellino, cap. circ. P. 3127. It was destroyed by fire in 1656.

**MERCURAGO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Novara, on the Lago Maggiore. P. 1861.

**MERCURY BAY**, New Zealand, is on the N.E. side of N. island, in lat. 36° 48' S., lon. 175° 45' E.

**MER-DE-GLACE** ("sea of ice"). [MONT BLANC.]

**MERDIN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [MARDIN.]

**MERDRIGNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 15 m. E. Loudéac. P. 3258.

**MERE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 22 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Ac. of pa. 7400.

P. 2929. It has an ancient church, and a union workhouse; with manufs. of silk and bed-ticking.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Rosthern, 2½ m. N.N.W. Knutsford. Ac. 2438. P. 556.

**MEREDITH**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 33 m. N. Concord.—II. New York, 6 m. N.N.W. Delhi.

**MERAN**, a town of Austria, in the Tirol, circ. and 15 m. N.W. Botzen, on an affl. of the Adige. P. 2300. It has two monasteries, a college, and an English seminary for noble ladies.

**MERE- EGLISE (STE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.E. Valognes. P. 1575.

**MERENCHWAND**, a town in Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Muri. P. 1335.

**MERESH or MEREZC**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 56 m. S.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. P. 2800.

**MEREVALE**, a pa. of England, cos. Leicester and Warwick, 1½ m. W.S.W. Atherstone. Ac. 2150. P. 212.

**MÉRÉVILLE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Juine, 37 m. S. Paris. P. 1667.

**MEREWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 2374. P. 835.

**MERGENTHIEM**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Tauber, 56 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. P. 2381. It has an ancient palace.

**MERGOSCIA**, a town in Switzerland, cant. Tessin, dist. Locarno. P. 643.

**MERGOZZO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Pallanza, on a little lake of the same name. P. of comm. 2013. Marbles are quarried in great abundance in this neighbourhood.

**MERGUI**, a maritime town of British India, and cap. of one of the Tenasserim provs., on an island in the delta of the Mergui river, lat. 12° 27' N., lon. 98° 42' E., 200 feet above the sea. Estimated P. 8000, comprising Burmese, Siamese, Chinese, and other settlers. It stands on the skirts of a steep hill, and is enclosed by a wooden stockade. Streets wide, but the houses are of fragile materials; it has military cantonments, hospital, and a few European houses. The harbour is well adapted for small vessels; export trade in sapan wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, sea-slug, shark fins, etc., for the China market. Climate healthy. The town was stormed and taken by the British in 1824.

**MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of islands in

the Gulf of Bengal, off the Tenasserim coast, between lat. 9° and 13° N., lon. 97° and 98° 30' E., forming a part of the British prov. Mergui. The highest peaks are 3000 feet above the sea. Principal islands, Great and Little Canister, Carbossa, Bentinck, Domel, Kisseraing, Sullivan's, King's, and St Matthew's. The prov. Mergui is the most S. on this coast belonging to the British. Pearls of superior quality are found on the coast. Wild animals comprise the tiger, elephant, rhinoceros, and deer; birds—pigeons, gulls, and cranes. Principal products timber and coal. The inhabitants are a roving race, uncivilised, but timid and inoffensive.

**MERHAMET-ABAD**, a vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, cap. dist., 80 m. S.W. Tabriz, formerly of consequence, and having a fort and palace recently built, and about 1000 houses.

**MERIDA**, *Emerata Augusta*, a city of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Badajoz, on right bank of the Guadiana, here crossed by a Roman bridge of 81 arches, and 2575 feet in length. P. 4112. It has a convent, two churches, two hospitals, a prison, and extensive Roman remains.—*Augusta Emerita* was founded B.C. 25, by Augustus for the settlement of his veteran troops (*emeriti*). It afterwards became cap. of Lusitania, fell into the hands of the Moors in 713, and was finally attached to the kingdom of Castile in 1228.

**MERIDA**, formerly the cap. city of Yucatan, Central America, now (1864) claimed by Campeche, in lat. 20° 50' N., lon. 89° 40' W., 25 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. P. (1860) 25,000. It was founded in 1542, on the site of a city previously ruined by the Spaniards. It has a cathedral, built 1598, bishop's residence, government house, and theatre. The manufactures and trade inconsiderable, but it communicates by a good road with its port Sival.

**MERIDA**, a town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, cap. prov., on the Chama, 85 m. N.W. Vinas. P. 6000. Before its destruction by an earthquake, in 1812, it was the largest city in Venezuela, and it is again flourishing. Area of prov. 10,793 sq. m. P. (1854) 62,116.

**MERIDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5½ m. W.N.W. Coventry. Ac. 3010. P. 968.

**MERIDEN**, a town of the U. S., North America, New Haven, co. Connecticut. P. 3526.

**MERIGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Pessac. P. 4284.

**MERIM**, a lake of S. America, between Brazil and Uruguay, running parallel with, and 15 m. from, Atlantic. Lat. 33° S.; lon. 53° W. Length 130 m.; breadth varies to 20 m. It receives several rivers, and communicates N. ward with the Lake dos Patos by the San Gonzalo.

**MERINCHAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 14 m. E. Aubosson. P. 1880.

**MERNVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, 12 m. N.E. Carcassone. P. 1625.

**MERIONETHSHIRE** (Welsh *Merionydd*), a maritime co. of North Wales, having W. Cardigan Bay; and on other sides the cos. Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Montgomery. Area 663 sq. m., or 385,291 ac., of which about 50,000 are arable. P. (1861) 38,963. Surface mountainous, in many parts well wooded and intersected by fine vales. Its principal summits are, Arrenig, 2816 feet, and Cader-Idris, 2959 feet in height. Principal rivers, the Dee, Maw, and Dovey; the estuary of which last separates it from the co. Cardigan in the S. Small lakes numerous, and that of Bala, the largest in North Wales, is in this co. Soil mostly poor, and suited only for pasturage. Welsh ponies of the purest breed are nearly confined to

this co. Mineral products are slate and lime at Corwen and Festiniog, with lead and copper at Barmouth, Towyn, etc. Manufs. coarse flannels. Shipping is important at the harbours of Barmouth and Aberdyfi. The co. is divided into 537 par., in the diocese of Bangor and Asaph. Chief towns, Dolgelly, the cap., Bala, Corwen, and Towyn. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1475.

**MERISHAUSEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Schaffhausen, in the valley of Randen. P. 930.

**MERIVALE**, a co. of Queensland, on border of New South Wales. Lat. 28° S.; lon. 152° E. It is traversed by Condamine river. Chief town Warwick. Length 75 m.

**MERIWETHER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 476 sq. m. P. (1860) 6582 free, 8748 slaves.

**MERKAH**, a seaport town of E. Africa, dom. and 42 m. S.W. Magadoxo. Pop. about 3000. It is stone-built, and was founded by Arab traders.

**MERKARA** or **MADIKERI**, a town of British India, prov. Coorg, 315 m. W. Madras, 4056 feet above the sea. It is the seat of a civil government and of a military cantonment. Chief edifices, the fort, a church, a revenue office, and courthouse. Climate is salubrious, and especially favourable for European constitutions.

**MERKENDORF**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 9 m. S.E. Anspach. P. 740.

**MERKEZ**, a vill., castle, and river (the last the ancient *Kersus*) in Syria, 6 m. N. Scanderoon, on the E. side of its bay.

**MERKLINGEN**, two vills. of Württemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, on the Wurm, 13 m. W. Stuttgart. P. 1297.—II. circ. Danube, 15 m. N.W. Ulm.

**MERLARA**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 28 m. S.W. Padua, cap. comm. P. 2500.

**MERLEAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. N.W. Loudéac. P. 2826.

**MERLERA**, the most N. of the Ionian Islands, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. N.W. Corfu. Area 3 sq. m.

**MERLERAULT (LE)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 15 m. E. Argentan. P. 1367. Manufacture linens.

**MERMENTAU**, a river of U. S., North America, rises in the prairies of S.W. Louisiana, flows mostly S., and enters the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 170 miles.

**MEROÉ (ISLE OF)**, a wide tract in S. Nubia, between the Nile and its tributary the Atbara. Length 400 m.; breadth 200 m. Area 577,480 sq. m. P. 3,350,000. The ruins of the ancient *Meroe* are in its N. part, on the E. bank of the Nile, 26 m. N.E. Shendi; and on a part of its site is the modern dilapidated town: of same name, with a manufacture of indigo, and large corn magazines.

**MEROM (LAKE)**, Palestine, in the upper Jordan. The 'Waters of Merom' of the Old Testament, beside which Joshua smote Jabin king of Hazor. The Lake *Samochonitis* of Josephus. The *Bahr el-Hüleh* of the Arabs. This is a sheet of water nearly triangular in form. Length 4½ by 3½ miles. Round the lake is a broad margin of marshy ground extending some miles to the N., and covered with thickets and canes. The plain or basin in which the lake is situated is called Ard el-Hüleh (the district of Hüleh). Height of lake above the Mediterranean 120 feet. [JORDAN.]

**MERRIMAC**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of New Hampshire. Area 847 sq. m. P. (1860) 41,408. It is drained by river of same name, which enters the Atlantic at Newburyport, after a S. and E. course of 150 m. On it is the town Plymouth. It is navigable 15 miles.

**MERRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Durham,

3½ m. E.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Ac. 8024. P. 4046.

MERRIOTT, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N. Crewkerne. Ac. 1693. P. 1413.

MERROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. E.N.E. Guildford. Ac. 1608. P. 363.

MERRYIN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wadebridge. Ac. 3928. P. 570.

MERSCH, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, grand duchy and 10 m. N. Luxemburg, cap. dist., on the Alzette, here joined by the Mamer. P. 2400.

MERSE or MARCH, a district of Scotland, forming the S. part of Berwickshire.

MERSEA, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (East), 8 m. S.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 3857. P. 305.—II. (West), a pa. adjoining the above, 8½ m. S. Colchester. Ac. 4415. P. 944. These two pas. form a finely wooded island in the North Sea, connected with the mainland by a long causeway, covered at high water. Roman relics have been found here.

MERSEBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, cap. gov., on l. b. of the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway, 59 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg. P. (1860) 11,837. It has a cathedral, ducal and episcopal palaces, a military orphan asylum, school of surgery, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, paper, tobacco, vinegar, and excellent beer.

MERS-EL-KEBIR (Spanish *Mazalquivir*), a fortified town of Algeria, on the Mediterranean, prov. and 3 m. N.W. Oran. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1505, abandoned by them in 1792, and taken by the French in 1830. P. 1508, of whom 1471 are Europeans.

MERSEY, a river of England, rises in the N. of co. Derby, and flows W., mostly between the cos. Chester and Lancaster, till it expands into the spacious estuary or arm of the Irish Sea, which forms Liverpool channel. Length 70 m. Chief affluent, the Irwell, to the junction of which it is navigable for large vessels. The estuary is 16 m. long, 1 to 3 wide, and is greatly obstructed by sand banks; it abounds in conger eels, flounders, shrimps, and sparlings.

MERSHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the S.E. Railway, 3½ m. S.E. Ashford. Ac. 2675. P. 752.

MERSTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N.E. Reigate, on the London and Brighton Rail., which here passes through a long tunnel N. of Rêd Hill station. Ac. 2535. P. 846.

MERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.S.E. Chichester. Ac. 710. P. 79.

MERTON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W. Tregoney. Ac. 2170. P. 373.

MERTHYR, several pas. of S. Wales.—I. co. and 4 m. W. Carmarthen. Ac. 2218. P. 287.—II. (*Cynog*), co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Brecon. P. 825.—III. (*Dovan*), co. Glamorgan, 6½ m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 1896. P. 143.—IV. (*Mawr*), co. Glamorgan, 2 m. S.W. Bridgend. Ac. 2590. P. 174.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Taff, 24 m. N.N.W. Cardiff, with which it is connected by the Taff-vale railway, and by canal. P. of bor. (1851) 63,080, (1861) 83,875; of pa. 49,794. The town has sprung up from a mere vill. within the last 80 years. It consists chiefly of labourers' dwellings and small shops, with two churches, a chapel of ease, and numerous dissenting chapels. Its geological position is near the centre of the great South Wales coal basin; hence the numerous iron-works supplied by the rich iron and coal mines in the vicinity. The produce of these works is mostly shipped at Cardiff, and exceeds 150,000 tons per annum. The Dowlais iron-works have 18 furnaces, each employing

500 men; the colliers at Dowlais number 1700. The bor. is under the superintendence of a stipendiary magistrate. Alt. 559 feet. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C., and is a polling-place for the co. Reg. elect. (1864) 1317. The first iron tramway in the country for which an Act of Parliament was obtained, was laid down in 1796, from Merthyr to Navigation (halfway to Cardiff). On this, for a wager of a 1000*l.*, Trevethick ran the first locomotive in 1804. In 1836 a railway called Taffvale, was opened to Cardiff. The town now is in connection with the Vale of Neath, Brecon, and West-Midland railways. Alt. 559 feet.

MERTOLA, *Julia Myrtilis*, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, on the Gadiana, 66 m. S. Évora. P. 3000.

MERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, on the Wandle, 8 m. S.S.W. London. Ac. 1780. P. 1822. Henry III. held a parliament here.—II. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Walton. Ac. 1362. P. 194.—III. co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 3738. P. 820.—IV. co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.W. Bicester. Ac. 1990. P. 204.

MERTOUN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, occupying its S. part. Ac. 6536. P. 729.

MERTU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 15 m. S. Beauvais. P. 2887.

MERV or MERV, *Antiochia Margiana*, a town of Independent Turkestan, dom. and 300 m. S.E. Khiva, on the route between Meshed and Bokhara. P. 3000. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and was formerly of importance as the cap. of a Seljuk dynasty, but is now ruinous.

MERVILLE or MERGHEM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, on l. b. of the Lys, 18 m. W. Lille. P. 6521. It has considerable manufs. of linen table cloths and cotton velvet.

MERY-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, on rt. b. of the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 12 m. W.S.W. Arcis-sur-Aube. P. 1419. It was burned during a combat between the French and Prussians in 1814.

MERZIG, a town, Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S. Treves, cap. circ., on the Saar. P. 3444.

MESAGNA (*Messapia*), a town of South Italy, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Lecce. P. 7790. It is surrounded by walls.

MESCHÉDE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Ruhr. P. 2131. Manufactures of woollens.

MESERITSCH, two towns, Moravia.—I. (*Gross*), circ. and 19 m. E. Iglau, on the Oslava. P. 3500.—II. (*Walachisch*), circ. and 25 m. N.E. Prerau, on the Betschwa. P. 2800.

MESERITZ, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 55 m. W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Obra. P. 4853. It is enclosed by ancient ramparts, and has manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

MESHAW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.E. South Molton. Ac. 1751. P. 250.

MESHED or MUSHED, a fortified city of N.E. Persia, cap. prov. Khorassan, in lat. 36° 17' 40" N., lon. 59° 25' E. P. 80,000. It stands in a fertile plain, is enclosed by strong walls, and has the magnificent mausoleum of the Imam Rizâ and the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid; but its private buildings are mostly of sun-dried brick, and its colleges are in ruins. It has manufs. of velvets and gunpowder, and an active trade with Bokhara, Candahar, Herat and Yzed. The shrine is visited by 30,000 pilgrims annually. The mosque is the richest in the world (rev. 50,000*l.* a-year), and has two minarets; the doors are studded with rubies, and covered with gold.

MESUD or MUSJED, several towns of Asiatic Turkey, etc.—I. (*Alâ*, anc. *Alexandria*), pash.

Bagdad, 28 m. S. the ruins of Babylon. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers and a ditch. Principal edifice, the tomb of Ali, which attracts hither numerous pilgrims of the Shiahs sect. Under the name of Hira, this town was the cap. of Arab and Christian dynasties, until taken by the Saracens in 632.—*IL* (*Hossein* or *Kerbela*, anc. *Fologesia*), 28 m. N.W. Babylon, in a well-cultivated tract, and containing the mosque and tomb of Hossein, son of Ali, venerated by the Shiahs.

MESKO, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, 20 m. W.S.W. Mardin.

MESMEIN LE VIEUX (Sr), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 25 m. N. Fontenay. P. 1360.

MESOLA, a town of North Italy, prov. Ferrara, circ. Comacchio, on the right bank of the Po di Goro. It has a fine palacé. P. 5104.

MESOLONGI, a small town of Greece, W. Hellas, gov. Ætolia, on a marshy plain covered with olive plantations, near the Gulf of Patras, 22 m. W. Lepanto. It was formerly a military post of importance, withstood remarkable sieges in 1822 and 1826; and near it, in 1823, a large Turkish army was defeated by a small Greek force under Marco Botzaris, who was killed in the action. Lord Byron died here 19th April 1824.

MESOPOTAMIA, an ancient name of the country between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, Asiatic Turkey, now comprised in the pashes. Diarbekir and Bagdad, and containing the cities Diarbekir, Mardin, Misbin, and Mosul, with parts of the ruins of Babylon and Seleucia.

MESORACA, a town of South Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Catanzaro. P. of comm. 2460.

MESSA, a walled town of Morocco, prov. Sus, 63 m. S.W. Terodant. P. 3000.

MESSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 18 m. N.E. Redon. P. 2104.

MESSENE, *Mavromati*, a vill., and formerly an important city of Greece, Morea, gov. Messenia, 16 m. S.E. Kyparissia. The vill. stands at the foot of Ithome, on either side of the "Black Spring" (the ancient fountain of Clepsydra), and on the centre of the ancient site of Messene, the remains of which are extensive.

MESSENTA, a gov. of Greece, consisting of the S.W. peninsula of the Morea, and having landward the gov. Triphylia, Gortynia, & Laconia. Area 1329 sq. m. P. (1861) 117,181. Cap. Calamoe.

MESSINA, *Zancle* and *Messana*, a city and seaport of Sicily, cap. prov., on the Strait of Messina, 8 m. N.W. Reggio. Lat. 38° 11' 10" N.; lon. 15° 34' 7" E. P. (1862) 103,324. It is built on the W. side of a harbour, enclosed by old walls; has wide streets, paved with lava. Principal structures, a cathedral, convents, a viceroy's palace, hospital, theatres, a town-hall, exchange, custom-house, bank, college, lyceum, and public library; with a lazaretto on the E. side of the harbour and broad quays. The port, defended by a citadel and 6 forts, is formed by a long curved tongue of land, projecting N.E. and W. ward in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient Greek name; it is about 4 m. in circumference, has deep water throughout, and large vessels can load and unload close to the quays. Trade chiefly in silk, oil, wine, and fruit. Exports comprise oranges and lemons, silk, olive oil, wine and spirits, lintseed, salt fish, etc.; imports consist of colonial produce, cotton and woollen fabrics, hardwares, and other manufactured goods. It has steam communication with Naples, Marseille, and Malta; an active tunny and other fisheries; and manufs. of damasks and satins. *Messina* surrendered to the Sardinians,

13th March 1861.—*The Strait of Messina* (*Faro di Messina*, anc. *Mamertinum fretum*) separates Sicily from S. Italy. Length N. to S. 22 m.; breadth 10 m. in S. to 2½ m. in N. extremity, between the Faro tower, Sicily, and the rock of Scylla, Naples. On its shores are the cities Reggio and Messina, opposite which latter is the whirlpool of Charybdis.

MESSINA, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, in the island Sicily, bounded N. by the Tyrrhenian Sea, E. by the Strait of Messina and the Ionian Sea, S. by the prov. Catania, and W. by Palermo. Traversed by the Neptunian mountains through its length. Products, silk, hemp, flax, fruits, and sulphur. Area 1699 sq. m. P. (1862) 394,761.

MESSINES (Flem. *Meesen*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 6 m. S. Ypres. P. 1500.

MESSING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3¼ m. S.E. Coggeshall. Ac. 2549. P. 813.

MESSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. W.S.W. Glanford-Brigg. Ac. 6130. P. 1374.

MESSIS or MISIS, a large vill. of Asia Minor, pash. and 18 m. E. Adana, beside the Jyhoon (anc. *Pyramus*), on the site of the ancient *Mopsuestia*, inhabited mostly by Turkish freebooters.

MESTANZA, a town of Spain, New Castile, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. P. 2670.

MESTCHOVSKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Kaluga. It has a hemp fair in July.

MESTRE, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Venice, cap. dist., with a station on rail. to Vicenza, on margin of the lagoon. P. 6000.

MESURADA (CAPE), a headland of Liberia, W. Africa, immediately S. of Monrovia. Lat. 6° 19' 3" N.; lon. 10° 49' 5" W.

MESURATA, a maritime town of N. Africa, dom. and 112 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, at the entrance of the Gulf of Sidra. It has a hemp fair in July.

META, a town of South Italy, prov. Naples, circ. Castellamare. P. 6683. A thriving town with two small ports.

META, a river of South America, New Granada, rises about 40 m. S. Bogota, and joins the river Orinoco, after a N.E. course of 500 miles.

METAPA, a town of Central America, state and 20 m. S.S.E. Guatemala, near Lake Metapa. P. 8000. There are iron mines in its vicinity.

METAURO, *Metaurus*, a river of Central Italy, E. of the Apennines, after an E.N.E. course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic 9 m. S.E. Pesaro.

METAXATA, a vill. of the Ionian Island Cephalonia, dist. Livato, 6 m. S.E. Argostoli.

METCALFE, a county of U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 5964 free, 781 slaves.

METELN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Münster. P. 1482.

METEREN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 5 m. E.N.E. Hazebrouck. P. 2623.

METFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Harleston. Ac. 2162. P. 663.

METHAMIS, a comm. and vill. of France, in an extensive coal basin, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Carpentras, 15 m. N.E. Avignon. P. 861.

METHERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S.E. Lincoln. Ac. 4590. P. 1532.

METHILL, a vill., Scotl., co. Fife, pa. Wemyss, on the Firth of Forth, 1½ m. W. Leven. P. 522.

METHLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 7¼ m. S.S.E. Leeds. Ac. 3240. P. 2472.

METHLICK, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, bounded S. and E. by New Deer. P. 2157.

METHUEN, a township of the U. S., North

America, Massachusetts, 22 m. N.N.W. Boston. Cotton manufactures.

METHVEN, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Perth. Ac. about 10,700. P. 2847; do. of vill., 950, mostly cotton weavers. Here, on the Lynedoch estate, is the grave of "Bessie Bell and Mary Gray," victims of the plague in 1666.

METHWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 13,192. P. 1509.

METHYE (LAKE), a small lake of British North America, 180 m. S. Lake Athabasca, and having at its S. extremity Fort Methye, and on N. side a portage. Another Lake Methye is 350 m. S.W.

METROPOLI, a town of Crete, near its centre, 20 m. S.W. Candia. Around it are vestiges supposed to be those of the ancient *Gortynia*.—*Metropolis* is a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which are 22 m. S.S.E. Smyrna.

METT or MACHE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Nidau. P. 622.

METTERNICH, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Coblenz. P. 718.

METTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. E. Bungay. Ac. 1386. P. 387.

METTMANN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and  $9\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Düssel. P. 2677. It has manufs. of woollens, velvets, and silk.

METTMENSTETTEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Affoltern. P. 1451.

METTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Cromer. Ac. 660. P. 78.

METTRAY, a vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 5 m. from Tours. P. 2311. It is an agricultural colony, founded in 1840 for young criminals.

MEIZ, *Divodurum*, a strongly fortified city of France, cap. dep. Moselle, at the confluence of the Moselle and Sille, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 170 m. E. Paris. P. (1861) 56,888. It has a citadel, an armoury with arms for 180,000 men, a hospital for 1800 patients, 6 barracks, 2 arsenals, and a powder mill, 2 military schools, a Gothic cathedral, with a spire 373 feet high, a botanic garden, a university academy for the depts. Ardennes and Moselle, and a public library of 27,000 vols. Manufs. woollen cloths, muslins, lace, and an active trade. In the 10th century it was a free imperial city, under the protection of the German Empire.

METZENSIEFEN, a market town of Northern Hungary, circ. Abaujvar, formed of two contiguous vills., 18 m. W. Kaschau. United pop. 5359. It has iron mines and works.

MEIZINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 18 m. S.E. Stuttgart. P. 4532. It has woollen manufactures.

METZOVO, a town of Turkey. [MEZZOVO.]

MEUDON, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. W. Paris. P. 5157. It has a royal palace and park, and a station on the railway to Versailles.

MEULAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, and on the Paris and Rouen Railway, 8 m. W.N.W. Poissy. P. 2181.

MEULEBEKE, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Courtrai. P. 9293.—*Meulebeek* is a vill., prov. South Brabant, 1 m. N.W. Brussels. P. 1600.

MEUNG or MEHUN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on the railway to Tours, 11 m. W.S.W. Orleans. P. 3660. It has tanneries and paper mills.

MEURKA, a town of E. Africa, lat. 1° 42' N. P. 3500. It manufs. cotton, and exports grain.

MEURS or MÖRS, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, cap. principality, on the Eider. P. 3821. It has a town-

hall, in front of which are the sculptured lions found on the site of the *Asciburgum* of Tacitus. Under the French, Meurs was cap. of the dep. Roer.

MEURSAULT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 27 m. S.S.W. Dijon. P. 2416.

MEURTHE, a riv. of France, rises in the Vosges, S.E. of St Dié, passes St Dié, Lunéville, and Nancy, where it becomes navigable. It joins the Moselle on the right at Frouard, 6 m. N. Nancy. Length 70 miles.

MEURTHE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. of Lorraine, between the depts. B. Rhin, Vosges, Meuse, and Moselle; cap. Nancy. Area 2352 sq. m. P. (1861) 428,643. Chief rivers, the Moselle and its affs., the Meurthe, the Sarre, and the Seille; it is situated entirely in the basin of the Moselle, and covered with low offsets of the Vosges mountains; there are extensive marshes in the N.E. Wine and timber are exported. Minerals, building and lithographic stones, marble, and alabaster; it has vast deposits of turf, and an immense bank of rock-salt, whence issue valuable salt springs. Chief manufs., glass, crystal, porcelain, paper, linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Château-Salins, Lunéville, Nancy, Sarrebourg, and Toul.

MEUSE, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Lorraine, between the depts. Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, H.-Marne, Marne, and Ardennes, and bounded N. by Belgium. Area 2404 sq. m. P. (1861) 305,540. It is traversed from S. to N. by a range of low hills called the mountains of Argonne, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. Chief rivers, the Meuse, Chièrs, Saulx, Ornain, Aisne, and Aire. Climate cold and humid, but healthy; surface in many places stony and arid; soil fertile in the valleys. Products, corn, fruit, and building timber; cattle and sheep extensively reared. Principal industry, iron forging, glass and paper making. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun. Cap. Bar-le-Duc.

MEUSE (Flemish *Maese*, Dutch *Maas*, ancient *Mosa*), a river of Europe, rises in France, dep. H.-Marne, N.E. Langres, traverses the dep. Vosges, where it disappears under ground near Bazoilles, and re-appears, 4 m. distant, near Neufchâteau. In France it passes Commercy, St Mihiel, and Verdun (where it becomes navigable), Sedan, Mezières, Charleville, Givet; in Belgium, Dinant, Namur, Huy, and Liege; in Holland, Maastricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, and Gorcum; below Gorcum it separates into several branches, traversing the Bies Bosch and Holland's Diep, forming numerous islands, and enters the North Sea by three principal mouths, the Maas on the N., the Flakkee in the middle, and the Grevelingen on the S. Length 450 m. Chief affs. on left, the Bar, Sambre, and Dommel; on right, the Semoy, Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, and Niers, the Waal (a branch of the Rhine), the Linge, Leek, and the Lower Yssel, another branch of the Rhine. [NETHERLANDS.] The Meuse communicates with the Aisne by the canal of Ardennes.

MEUSELBACH, a vill. of Central Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 6 m. S. Konigsee. P. 1350.

MEUSELWITZ, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, 15 m. N.E. Gera. P. 1624.

MEVAGH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 7 m. N.W. Millford. Ac. 21,020. P. 4755.

MEVAGISSEY, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Grampound. Ac. 1344. P. 1914.

It is a coast-guard station on the Channel, and the chief seat of the Seine pilchard fishing.

MEWAN (Str), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 1 m. W.S.W. St Austell. Ac. 2632. P. 1227.

MEWE, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 8 m. N.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. P. 2978.

MEXBOROUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 2323. P. 2665.

MEXICO, till 1863 a federal republic of North America, now an empire, between lat. 16° and 33° N., lon. 92° and 117° W., having N. the United States, E. the Gulf of Mexico, S.E. Central America, S. and W. the Pacific and Gulf of California. Area and pop., according to a rough census of 1857, are as follow:—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1857.	Chief Towns.
Aguas Calientes,	—	86,329	Ag. Calientes.
Chiapas, ...	19,263	167,472	San Christobal.
Chihuahua, ...	103,928	164,073	Chihuahua.
Colima, ...	3,338	62,109	Colima.
Durango, ...	49,966	144,331	Durango.
Guanajuato,	12,565	729,103	Guanajuato.
Guerrero, ...	29,490	270,000	Tixtlan.
Jalisco, ...	50,817	804,058	Guadalajara.
Mexico, ...	16,074	1,029,629	Toluca.
Michoacan, ...	26,492	554,585	Morelia.
New Leon and Coahuila, ...)	82,029	213,369	Monterey. (Saltillo.)
Oajaca, ...	33,530	525,938	Oajaca.
Puebla, ...	14,203	658,609	Puebla.
Queretaro, ...	2,466	165,155	Queretaro.
S. Luis Potosi,	32,297	397,189	San Louis.
Sinaloa, ...	34,465	160,000	Culiacan.
Sonora, ...	132,760	139,874	Ures.
Tabasco, ...	17,073	70,628	S. Juan.
Tamaulipas,	30,766	109,673	Victoria.
Tlascala, ...	1,849	90,158	Tlascala.
Vera Cruz, ...	25,355	349,125	Vera Cruz.
Yucatan and Campeachy, ...)	46,393	668,623	(Merida.) (Campeachy.)
Zacatecas, ...	32,318	296,789	Zacatecas.
Dist. of Mexico,	106	269,534	Mexico.
California, ...	59,108	12,000	La Paz.
Total, ...	857,151	8,137,953	

Mexico consists chiefly of an elevated plateau. The great mountain chain that enters it from Central America, diverges, on passing N.ward, into two arms, enclosing the plateau of Anahuac, 6000 to 8000 feet high, out of which rise the volcanoes Popocatepetl, Orizaba, etc. There are numerous lakes on this table-land, the chief being that of Chapala. Principal rivers, the Nueces, Tigre, Tampico, and Alvarado, flowing E.ward; and the Bolsas, Rio Grande de Santiago, Culiacan, and Yaque, entering the Pacific; but all are much inferior in size to the Rio Bravo del Norte, which forms all the N.E. frontier. As regards climate, Mexico is divided into 3 distinct zones, depending not on latitude but altitude.—1. The *Tierra caliente*, or hot zone, a narrow belt extending from the shores of the two oceans to the foot of the mountains, with a part of the basins of the Rio Gila and del Norte; mean temp. 77° Fahr., and unhealthy. 2. *Tierra templada*, or temperate region, occupying the slopes of the Cordilleras; mean temp. 75°, healthy. 3. *Tierra fria*, comprising the great table-land, more than 7000 feet above the sea. This region, tempered by cold, has a mean temp. similar to that of Lombardy, 67° Fahr., but heat and cold less excessive, and very healthy. This arrangement of surface, with a fertile soil, favours the productions of every zone. The hot zone has two seasons only, the summer, with yellow fever, and the

winter, with *Nortes* (N. winds) and hurricanes. Products, banana, pine apple, orange, and vanilla. The temperate zone has a perpetual summer, is healthy, and produces maize, oranges, lemons, olives, and grapes. The cool zone is bracing and healthy, and produces barley, the agave, etc. Tobacco, coffee, pepper, medicinal plants, mahogany, and India-rubber are among the other products. The fauna comprises the grizzly bear, bison, tapir, jaguar, cougar or puma, ocelot, wolf, lynx, skunk, wild cat, besides monkeys, alligators, rattlesnakes, birds of brilliant plumage, and on the coasts seals and whales. All the domestic animals of the old world thrive on the rich pasture-grounds; buffaloes in the plains. Mexico is rich in minerals, having mines of gold, silver, quicksilver, copper, lead, tin, zinc, and antimony. The gold mines are mostly on W. side of the Sierra Madre, and, until the discovery of gold in Australia in 1854, they were the most productive in the world. The silver mines occur on the W. declivities of the Andes, but the mines have never been properly worked; the total annual produce never having much exceeded 6,000,000*l.* sterling. The state has cotton, woolen, and silk factories, delft-ware and glass works, paper mills, sugar refineries, & distilleries. Principal ports, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, and Monterey, on the Gulf of Mexico; and San Blas, Acapulco, Mazatlan, and Guaymas, on the Pacific and Gulf of California. A railway has been constructed from Vera Cruz to San Juan, and a line of telegraph between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The dominant church is Roman Catholic, to the exclusion of any other, and Mexico has 1 archbishop and 11 bishops. There are 146 monasteries, 59 nunneries, and 8 colleges of the Propaganda. Education is neglected, but lately several primary and private schools have been opened. Besides these, there are several seminaries sustained & directed by the clergy; national colleges, and a school of mining, a school of medicine, and a military school. Mexican public libraries are rich in books, MSS., and instruments for the study of the sciences. The geographical position of Mexico, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the variety of natural productions, specially adapt it for commercial enterprise; but owing to its unsettled state, and the insecurity of property, her resources have never been fairly developed. The total annual value of her trade is not more than 6,500,000*l.* Exports to Britain (1862), cotton, mahogany, cochineal, Brazil wood, indigo, logwood, Nicaragua wood, copper, hides, jalap, vanilla, etc., to the value of 619,508*l.* Imports cottons, linens, woollens, hardwares, silks, leather, apparel, arms, spirits, iron, beer, and ale, etc., to the value of 816,870*l.* Public revenue and expenditure estimated at 3,546,458*l.* National debt in 1863 estimated at 23,200,000*l.* In 1820 Mexico dissolved its connection with Spain, proclaimed itself an independent constitutional monarchy, and offered the crown to a prince of Spain, which proposal was rejected. The Mexicans then resolved to carry out their scheme of independence, and in 1822 elected their general and president, Don Augustine Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico, under the title of Augustine I. The new emperor being averse to a constitutional government, the principal officers rose in rebellion, demanded the re-opening of the Cortes, and forced the emperor to abdicate and leave the country in 1823. A constitutional monarchy having failed, the next attempt was that of a federal republic, which, after much opposition, was carried out in 1824, General Guadalupe Victoria being elected

president. The republic abolished the distinctions of caste and slavery. For the next ten years the country was in a most unsettled state, being under military rule, until 1835, when Santa Anna, a successful general, changed the federal into a central republic. The state of Texas now declared itself independent of Mexico, and enforced that independence by the defeat of the Mexican army. Ten years afterwards Texas was joined to the United States. Then followed the war between the United States and Mexico, which resulted with the latter (in 1848) yielding up to the former, New Mexico, Upper California, and portions of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, and Coahuila; in all above 580,000 sq. m., which lie E. of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte. From 1841 until 1844, the country was under a dictator, but in the latter year the government again reverted to a central republic, which continued until 1846, when it again became a federal republic. In 1846, Yucatan declared itself independent, but again rejoined the Mexican Confed. In 1853, in consequence of the president assuming unlawful prerogatives, causing internal dissension, and calling for the interference of the United States, order was restored, and a treaty entered into between the two republics, by which the United States secured a portion of the valley of Massilla, & in return Mexico received 15,000,000 dollars. In 1857 the constitution was modified, in consequence of French interference. In 1861 the British minister left Mexico, & the Spaniards landed at Vera Cruz. In 1862 the Emperor of the French declared war against the then president (Juarez); the French army took Puebla and other places on 10th July 1863. The Assembly of Notables, summoned by the French commander-in-chief, elected the Archduke Maximilian Emperor of Mexico, and he left Germany to enter on his empire in the spring of 1864.

**MEXICO**, a state of the empire of Mexico, having S. Guerrero, and on other sides the states Michoacan, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, and La Puebla. Area 16,074 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,029,629. Surface in the N. belongs to the Auahuac plateau. Principal rivers, the Bolsas, Lerma, and Montezuma. Mining industry is important, and there are rich silver mines at Tasco and Tehuillotepec; and quarries of marble, alabaster, obsidian, etc. Manufs. of cotton fabrics. Chief cities, Toluca, the cap., Tenancingo, Lerma, and Zimapan. The city of Mexico is in the separate dist.

**MEXICO**, *Tenochtitlan*, the cap. city of Mexico, in a noble plain 1700 sq. m. in extent, enclosed by mountains, containing many fine lakes, and 7471 feet, above the sea. Lat. 19° 25' 7" N.; lon. 99° 5' W. Area 106 sq. m. Estimated pop. (1863) 200,000. When taken by Cortez in 1521, it occupied several islands in the Lake Texcoco, and although still having the same site, it is now, owing to various causes, 2½ m. distant from the lake. It is encircled by walls, and entered by gates, to which several thoroughfares lead. In the city proper the houses are mostly of stone, built around court-yards, seldom more than one storey in height, flat-roofed, and decorated by painting and mosaic work on the outside; streets regular & well paved, in straight lines, directed to the four cardinal points, but neither lighted nor watched, whence robberies and assassinations are frequent; public edifices numerous, substantial, and in good style. The chief place in Mexico is the great square (Plaza Mayor), two sides of which are formed by the cathedral, national palace, museum, and a new market place; the other sides are bordered by

arcades in front of the *Parian*, a bazaar, the town-hall, exchange, etc. The cathedral, 500 feet in length by 420 feet in breadth, is of mixed Gothic and Italian architecture, and gorgeously ornamented, having also a high altar with a statue of the Virgin, the dress of which is said to contain, besides other gems, diamonds to the value of 3,000,000 dollars. The national palace comprises government offices, mint, prison; and it has a botanic garden, and 3 barracks. The university is a fine old monastic building. There are 60 churches, and 40 Franciscan & Dominican convents, a college of engineers, theatre, bull-ring, and several aqueducts; an academy of arts, public library, and geological museum; manufs. of gold and silver lace, silversmiths' work, coaches, woollen and beaver goods, & a government cigar factory.

**MEXICO (GULF)**, an inland sea, forming the northern half of the great Mediterranean of the New World, the S. part of which is called the Caribbean Sea. It is oval in form, and nearly surrounded by a continuous coast line (3000 m.) of the U. S. and Mexico. It communicates E. ward by the Florida Channel with the Atlantic, and by Yucatan Channel with the Caribbean Sea. Area 800,000 sq. m. Except off Yucatan and Florida, it is free from islands or shoals, and along the coast of Mexico it has a depth of 100 fathoms, 80 m. from the shore. In the winter N. winds prevail, but the Gulf is less subject to hurricanes than the Caribbean Sea. The "gulf stream" of warm water sets into it at its S.E., and out of it at its N.E. side.

**MEXICO**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 145 m. W.N.W. Albany.

**MEXIMIEUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 20 m. E.S.E. Trevoux. P. 2552.

**MEXLITLAN**, a market town of Mexico, dist. and 100 m. N.E. the capital.

**MEYENBURG**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 73 m. N.W. Berlin. P. 1617.

**MEYENFELD**, Switzerland. [MAYENFELD.]

**MEYMAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Correze, 9 m. W. Ussel. P. 3592.

**MEYON**, an isl. of the E. Archipelago, between Celebes and Gilolo. Lat. 1° 15' N.; lon. 126° 40' E.

**MEYRIN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on r. b. of lake Lemán. P. 657.

**MEYRINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in the Hasli Valley, 8 m. E. Brienz. P. 2514.

**MEYRUEUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.W. Florac, on rt. b. of the Yonne. P. 1995.

**MEYSSAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Correze, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Brives. P. 2593.

**MEYZIEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Vienne. P. 1525.

**MÉZE**, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 19 m. S.W. Montpellier. P. 6106. Its harbour accommodates vessels under 60 tons burden.

**MEZEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Alpes, arr. and 15 m. S.S.W. Digne, on the Assé. P. 805.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont. P. 1081.

**MEZEN**, a river of N. Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, enters Mezen Bay, White Sea. Course N.W., 400 m. Affls., the Vashka and Peza.

**MEZEN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 140 m. N.E. Archangel, cap. circ., on the Mezen river, 15 m. from its mouth in the White Sea. P. 1900.

**MEZENE**, a mountain of France, dep. Ardèche, 5280 feet in elevation above the sea.

**MEZIÈRES**, a comm. & fortified town of France, cap. dep. Ardennes, on a peninsula formed by

the Meuse, 47 m. N.E. Rheims. P. (1861) 5606. It is commanded by a citadel, and has a Gothic church. It communicates by a suspension bridge with Charleville, on the opposite side of the Meuse. In 1520 the troops under the chevalier Bayard successfully defended it against 40,000 Spaniards; and in 1815 it held out for two months against the Russians.—II. (*en-Brenne*), a comm. and town, dep. Indre, 16 m. N.E. Le Blanc. P. 10,034.

MEZIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 7 m. S.S.W. Nérac, on the Gelize. P. 2992.

MEZIN (MOUNT), France. [CEVENNES.]

MEZINGEN, Württemberg. [METZINGEN.]

MEZÖ, a prefix of the names of numerous places in Hungary.—I. (*Berény*), a vill., co. and 7 m. N.W. Bekes. P. 7900. It has a Protestant gymnasium.—II. (*Hegyess*), a market town, co. Csanad, 33 m. E. Szegedin. P. 149. Remarkable for an immense imperial stud, founded by Joseph II., which furnishes to the army in time of peace 1000 horses annually.—III. (*M. Kővesd*), a royal market town, co. Borsod. P. 6570.

MEZÖ-TUR, a market town of Hungary, co. Heves, on the Berettyó, 57 m. S.W. Debreczin. P. 15,673. Manufs. pottery ware.

MEZZAGO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1230.

MEZZENILE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.W. Turin. P. of comm. 2628.

MEZZOUSO, a town of Sicily, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Palermo. P. 6502.

MEZZOVO, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash. and 23 m. E.N.E. Janina, in a mountain chasm on both sides of the Arta. It has about 1000 houses, with a pop. mostly of Walachian descent, who weave woollen fabrics, and trade in wine.—II. (*Mount Mezzovo*), Turkey. [PINDUS.]

MGLIN, a town of Russia, gov. and 128 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ. P. 6800.

MHAR, a town of British India, presid. and 75 m. S.E. Bombay, dist. Concan, on a navigable river, 30 m. from the sea.

MHENDAWUL, a town of British India, dist. Goruckpore, N.W. provs., in lat. 26° 57' N., lon. 83° 9' E. P. 3000.

MHENDREGUNJ, a town of India, prov. Oude, in lat. 25° 53' N., lon. 82° E. P. 20,000.

MHILOG, a hill-station of India, its centre being in lat. 31° N., lon. 76° 57' E. Annual rev. 1000*l.*, and pays tribute to the British government 144*l.* yearly. P. estimated at 13,000.

MHOW, a town of India, dom. and 13 m. S.W. Indore, near the Vindhyan mountains. On 1st July 1857, the sepoy mutinied here, during the great rebellion of that year. Chief edifices, a church, spacious lecture room, theatre, and public library. The cantonments are 2019 feet above the sea, and distant from Delhi 435 miles.

MHYSE, a river of India, rises in lat. 22° 32', lon. 75° 5', and, after a S.W. course of more than 350 m. through the Bombay and Baroda territories, enters the Gulf of Cambay by a mouth 2 m. across. It is navigable for only 15 m. from its mouth, and lies 1850 feet above the sea.

MIAOAO, a town of the isl. Panay, Philippines. P. estimated at 30,000.

MIAJADAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.E. Cáceres. P. 3290.

MIAKO, a city of Japan, and its ecclesiastical cap., island Nippon, on the Yedo-gawa river, 250 m. S.W. Yedo. Lat. 35° 3' N.; lon. 135° 53' E. P. estimated from 500,000 to 1,000,000. It stands in a spacious plain, enclosed by mountains covered with gardens, interspersed with

temples and monasteries. The city is stated to be 4 m. in length, 3 m. in breadth, and encircled by a fosse; streets regular, but narrow; houses of fragile materials. On its N. side is a separately fortified quarter, comprising the residence of the *dairi*, or ecclesiastical sovereigns of the empire; and on the W. is a strong citadel, the residence of various government officers, and occasionally of the viceroy. *Miako* is at once the principal seat of learning and literary publication, and the chief manufacturing city of the empire, every kind of Japanese handicraft being here carried on in the highest perfection. It is said to be visited once in every four years by Dutch traders, who make extensive purchases of its manufactured goods.

MIALLET, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Dordogne, 13 m. E. Nontron. P. 1763.

MIAMI, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. of Ohio. Area 410 sq. m. P. 29,959, of whom 800 are free coloured.—II. a co. in N. of Indiana. Area 376 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,851.—III. a township, Ohio, Clement co.—IV. a township, Montgomery co., Ohio. P. 3456.

MIANA, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, on the Sedid-road, 80 m. S.E. Tabriz. P. 2000.

MIATOU ISLS., Yellow Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-che-le, lat. 38° N., lon. 121° E. Largest isl. Chang-shan, 7 m. long by 3 m. broad.

MIAYA, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. Neutra, on the Miava, an affl. of the Moravia, 48 m. E.N.E. Presburg. P. 9800, mostly Lutherans. Manufs. woollen cloth and bagging.

MICHAEL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7½ m. S.S.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1430. P. 1296.

MICHAEL (ST), the largest of the Azores isls., in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, lat. 37° 44' N., lon. 25° 30' W. Length E. to W., 36 m. Area 224 sq. m. P. 80,809. Surface mostly mountainous, and the Agoa de Pao, in its centre, rises to 3070 feet above the sea. Soil volcanic, and the island has often suffered from earthquakes. It contains many mineral springs and lakes. Other products are maize, wheat, beans, and wine. Manufs. druggets, and coarse pottery. The coast is studded with towns and vills., the principal being Ponta Delgada, Alagoa, Villa Franca, and Morro-das-Capellas. Vessels trading to St Michael (1862) 450, tonnage (60,536). Exports (1862), oranges 182,723 boxes (value 596,076*l.*); maize, wheat, broad and kidney beans, 36,512 quarters, almost entirely to Portugal. Total value of imports (1862) 134,933*l.*, of which 38,592*l.* from Great Britain.

MICHAEL (ST), numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 1 m. W.N.W. St Albans, within the boundaries of which it is partly included. Ac. 190. P. 2303.—II. co. Lancast., 3½ m. W.S.W. Garstang. Ac. 18,114. P. 4509.—III. co. Hants, adjoining, and partly included in, the city of Winchester. P. 4509.—IV. (*Bedwardine*), co. and adjoining the city of Worcester, within the par. bounds of which it is included. Ac. 12. P. 570.—V. (*Carhaise*), co. Cornwall, 3 m. E.S.E. Tregony. Ac. 820. P. 191.—VI. (*Penkevill*), same co., 5 m. S.W. Tregony. Ac. 1189. P. 201.—VII. (*Elmham*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Ac. 930. P. 156.—VIII. (*Church*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. S. Bridgewater. Ac. 43. P. 30.

MICHAEL (ST), a township of the U. S., North America, Maryland.—II. a river of Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay after a course of 16 miles.

MICHAEL (ST), a market town of Austria, Tirol, on the Adige, 9 m. N. Trient. P. 1710.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Radnor, 6 m. S.S.W. Kington. Ac. 1936. P. 138.—

II. (*Eskley*), a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7½ m. E.S.E. Hay. Ac. 4567. P. 448.

MICHAEL'S BAY (St), E. coast of Labrador, British North America, is in lat. 52° 56' N., lon. 55° 30' W.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (St), a granite rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, England, 4½ m. S. Marazion. Lat. 50° 7' N.; lon. 5° 28' 5" W. It rises in a pyramidal form, partially covered with buildings, surmounted by a chapel founded in the 5th century, and surrounded by the sea at high water. It is the *Oerium* of Ptolemy, and most probably the *Iktas*, whence in former times tin was shipped from Cornwall. On it a priory was founded by Edward the Confessor, and it was a fortified post of importance during the parliamentary war. P. of vill. 132. [MONT ST MICHAEL.]

MICHAELSTONE, several pas. of England.—I. (*Vedow*), co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.S.W. Newport. Ac. 3433. P. 512.—II. (*Le Pit*), a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3½ m. S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 790. P. 73.—III. (*Super Avon*), same co., 3½ m. S. Neath. Ac. 5035. P. 6184.—IV. (*Super Ely*), same co., 5 m. W. Cardiff. Ac. 299. P. 48.

MICHAELSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. W.S.W. Camelford. Ac. 1617. P. 219.

MICHAÏLOVSKAIA, a town of Russia, country of the Don Cossacks, on l. b. of the Worono, 15 m. S.E. Novo Khopersk. P. (1858) 13,405.

MICHEL (St), three comm. and vills., France.—I. dep. Drôme, 17 m. N.N.E. Valence. P. 1660.—II. (*en Thierache*), dep. Aisne, 13 m. N.E. Ver vins. P. (including comm.) 3277.—III. (*Mont-Malchus*), dep. Vendée, arr. Fontenay-le-Comte, cant. Pouzauges. P. 1422.

MICHEL (St), a comm. and market town of France, 7 m. E.S.E. St Jean de Maurienne, cap. mand., on the Arc. P. 1831.

MICHEL (St), a prov. of the Grand Duchy of Finland. Area 8934 sq. m. P. 157,176.

MICHELE (SAN), a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Bari. P. 3806.—II. (*di Ganzaria*), isl. Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. Caltagirone. P. 3138. III. (*Mondovi*), North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovi. P. 1892.

MICHELSDORF and MICHELSBERG, two market towns of the Austrian empire.—I. in Bohemia, circ. and 80 m. W.N.W. Pilsen. P. 1200.—II. in Hungary, co. Zips, 2 m. N. Poprad. P. 720.

MICHELSTADT, a town of Germany, grand duchy H. Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Müning, 21 m. S.E. Darmstadt. P. 3204. It has manufs. of cotton, but its iron trade has declined.

MICHEL'S-GESTEL, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on the Dommel, 4½ m. S. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2673.

MICHIGAN, one of the N.W. States of the U. S., North America, between lat. 41° 40' and 47° 30' N., lon. 82° 35' and 90° 50' W., consisting of two separate peninsulas; the larger between Lake Michigan on the W., and Lakes Huron and Erie on the E.; the other peninsula N. of Lake Michigan and the Strait of Michilimackinac, and bounded N. by Lake Superior. United area 56,243 sq. m. P. (1850) 397,654; (1860) 749,113, of whom 6799 were free coloured. Surface in the north peninsula hilly, rocky, covered with woods, lakes, and rivers. The south peninsula is level or undulating, comprising a large extent of prairie land, and in the S. much good soil. The state is well watered, & has upwards of 1000 m. of coast. *Michigan* is rich in minerals, especially copper; from one of the mines a solid mass of copper has been raised upwards of four tons weight. The other minerals comprise iron, lead, coal, gypsum, limestone, and marl, besides sand of excellent

quality for the manuf. of glass wares. Climate is rigorous. Rainy days 95. Agricultural products comprise wheat, oats, wool, maple sugar, and live stock. Manufs. comprise woollens, cottons, iron forges and furnaces, tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. A ship-canal round the rapids of St Mary's River connects Lakes Superior and Huron; and in 1862, 4 lines of railway, 1160 m. in all, traversed the state. There are churches of all denominations. It is divided into 43 cos., and sends 4 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Lansing, the cap., Detroit, Monroe, Tecumseh, St Joseph, Ann Arbor, etc. The French made the first settlement at Detroit in 1805. The co. was afterwards erected into a territory; and in 1836 admitted into the Union. The governor, lieutenant-governor, and senate are elected biennially, the representatives annually.

MICHIGAN (LAKE) is one of the 5 great lakes of North America, lying wholly within the U. S. territory, having E. and N.W. the State Michigan, and W. Wisconsin and Illinois, and S. Indiana, and communicating N.E. by the Strait of Mackinac with Lake Huron. Length 320 m.; greatest breadth 108 m. Area 20,000 sq. m. Mean depth 1000 feet; height above the tide level 578 feet. Except Green Bay, on its N.W. side, it has few inlets. On its W. side are the towns Chicago, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan.

MICHIGAN CITY, U. S., N. America, Indiana, on Lake Michigan, 140 m. N.N.W. Indianapolis. P. 2500. It is the terminus of several railways.

MICHIPICOTEN, a bay of Lake Superior, North America, Canada West, in lat. 47° 55' N., lon. 85° 30' W. In it is an island of same name.

MICHOACAN, Mexico. [MECHOACAN.] MICRONESIA, a great division of Oceania, between lat. 8° and 25° N., lon. 130° E. and 160° W., comprising the Marianne, Caroline, Gilbert, Marshall, Radaek, and Ralik chains. It is named from the many small islands of which it is composed. The pop. of the entire group was estimated in 1862 at 90,000, the greater part of whom were in the thickly populated Gilbert isles. In Marshall Archipelago, the Radaek isles had 5970, and the Ralik isles 4670 inhabitants.

MICKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Debenham. Ac. 1290. P. 251.

MICKLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2 m. S.S.E. Leatherhead. Ac. 2849. P. 721.

MICKLEOVER, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. W.S.W. Derby. Ac. 5330. P. 2104.

MICKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 3766. P. 743.—II. a township, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Romald-Kirk, 7½ m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 4890. P. 688. MICUPAMPA, a town of Peru, dep. Truxillo, prov. and 25 m. N.N.E. Caxamarca, with silver mines, at a great elevation, on the Andes.

MIDDELBURG, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Zealand, near the centre of the island Walcheren, 4 m. N.E. Flushing. P. 16,200. It is enclosed by a bastioned mound and a ditch, and partly intersected by canals, one of which forms a small harbour; and it has a town house, an abbey church, Latin school, school of design, public library, agricultural society, manufs. of starch, glass, and paper, salt refineries, saw mills, and powder manufactory, and an active import trade in wine and export in corn. Under the French it was the cap. dep. Bouches-de-l'Escaut.

MIDDELFART, a seaport town of Denmark, on the N.W. coast of the isl. Fühnen, 26 m. W.N.W. Odense. P. 2123. It has a harbour on the Little Belt. Manufs. woollen cloths.

MIDDELFARNIS and MIDDELTUM, two vills. of

the Netherlands.—I. S. Holland, in the isl. Overflake, P. 2280.—II. prov. Groningen, cap. dist., 9 m. W.N.W. Appingadam. P. 1496.

MIDDLE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 6909. P. 1258.—II. (*Quarter*), a township, co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 5 m. S.S.E. Longtown. Ac. 5700. P. 255.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkby-Ireth,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. N.W. Ulverstone. P. 834.

MIDDLE, a township of U. S., N. America, New Jersey, on the E. side of Delaware Bay. P. 1854.

MIDDLEBIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, N.E. Annan. Ac. 17,592. P. 2004.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a tshp. of U. S., N. Amer., Massachusetts, 35 m. S.E. Boston. P. 6272, partly engaged in ironworks and cotton-weaving.

MIDDLEBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 35 m. W.S.W. Albany.

MIDDLEBURY, a township of U. S., N. America, Vermont, cap. co. Addison, 35 m. S.W. Montpelier. P. 4000. It has a divinity college, manufactures of woollens, cottons, and a marble quarry.—II. a township of New York, 252 m. W. Albany.

MIDDLEFIELD, a tshp. of U. S., N. America, New York, 59 m. W.S.W. Albany. P. 8131.

MIDDLEHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Ure, 9 m. S.S.W. Richmond. Ac. of pa. 2108. P. 922. Alt. 438 feet. The town has remains of a castle built in 1190, where the Earl of Warwick detained Edward IV. prisoner.—*Middleham Moor*,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W., is a noted training-ground for race-horses.—II. (*Bishops*), a pa., co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Durham. Ac. 5971. P. 2272.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a river port and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Tees, near its mouth, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Stockton, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa. 2300. P. 19,416. Customs rev. (1862), 1694*l.*; exports (1862), 525,251*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 47, tons 8976. Shipbuilding is carried on. The town was built in 1830, as a port for the shipment of coal; but has now extensive iron manufs., chemical and bottle works, potteries, and blast furnaces. It has a commodious dock, and extensive exports of coal.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan co. of England, having N. co. Herts, E. Essex, S. the Thames (which separates it from Kent and Surrey), and W. Bucks. Area 282 sq. m., or 180,136 ac., this being, next to Rutland, the smallest English co. P. (1861) 2,206,485. Surface mostly flat in the S.W., elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, besides the Thames, the Brent, the Colne, and Lea, which form respectively its W. and E. boundaries. Rainfall at Staines 18 in. The Grand Junction Canal, and the new river cut, also intersect the co. Grass farms, for the supply of London with milk and hay, greatly exceed in extent the arable land. Market gardens are extensive, and a large portion of the co. is occupied by villas and pleasure-grounds. Minerals are unimportant, with the exception of clay for brick-making. For manufactures, see LONDON, which absorbs nearly all the urban wealth of the co., there being no other towns of importance except Uxbridge and Staines on its borders. The co. (exclusive of London) comprises six hundreds, and about 100 pas., in the diocese of London, and jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court. Brentford, the co. town for parliamentary purposes, Barnet, Hampstead, Highgate, Twickenham, Isleworth, and Hounslow, are in this co. It sends 14 members to House of Commons, 2 being for the co. and 12 for the metropolitan boroughs N. of the Thames. Reg. electors for co. (1864) 14,503.

MIDDLESEX, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in E. of Massachusetts. Area 923 sq. m. P. (1860) 216,354.—II. a co. in centre of Connecticut. Area 843 sq. m. P. 30,859.—III. a co. in centre of New Jersey. Area 284 sq. m. P. 34,812.—IV. a co. in E. of Virginia. Area 106 sq. m. P. 1989 free, 2375 slaves.—V. a township of New York, 194 m. W. Albany.

MIDDLETON, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and the Rochdale Canal,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Manchester. Ac. of pa. 11,903. P. 19,635. The town, which was a small vill. in 1775, has an ancient pa. church, a grammar school, and manufactures of various cotton and silk fabrics. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity. Also numerous pas., etc.—I. co. Essex, 1 m. S.W. Sudbury. Ac. 875. P. 138.—II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian Rail, 3 m. S.E. King's Lynn. Ac. 3029. P. 894.—III. co. York, North Riding,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Pickering. Ac. 25,450. P. 2100.—IV. co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.W. Arundel. Ac. 859. P. 89.—V. co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Tamworth. Ac. 3540. P. 484.—VI. (*with-Fordley*), co. Suffolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Yoxford. Ac. 1420. P. 589.—VII. (*on-the-Wolds*), co. York, East Riding, 8 m. N.W. Beverley. Ac. 3340. P. 701.—VIII. (*Cheney*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Banbury. Ac. 1780. P. 1250.—IX. (*St George*), co. Durham,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Darlington. Ac. 2050. P. 294.—X. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Hereford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Leominster. Ac. 2921. P. 445.—XI. (*Scriven*), co. Salop,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 786. P. 111.—XII. (*Stoney*), co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N.W. Bicester. Ac. 1834. P. 259.—XIII. (*Stoney*), a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Hathersage,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Bakewell. P. 608.—XIV. (*in Teesdale*), a market town and pa., co. Durham, 9 m. N.W. Barnard-Castle, with a station on the railway between Stockton and Darlington. Ac. of pa. 40,250. P. 4557. It has lead mines. It is a polling-place for S. division of co. In the vicinity are the Falls of the Tees.—XV. (*Tyas*), a pa., co. York, North Riding, pa. Rothwell, 5 m. N.E. Richmond. Ac. 6108. P. 775.—XVI. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Rothwell, 5 m. N.W. Wakefield. Ac. 1795. P. 902.—XVII. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1 m. N. Ilkley. Ac. 2763. P. 176.

MIDDLETON, a market town of Ireland, on rail., co. and 14 m. E. Cork, on a navigable stream of same name, flowing into Cork harbour. P. 3400. Its port, about 1 mile nearer Cork harbour, is reached by vessels of about 200 tons.—II. a vill., Ulster, co. and 7 m. S.W. Armagh. P. 501.

MIDDLETON ISLES, small isls. in the S. Pacific, one 350 m. E. of Australia, called Sir C. Middleton's Island, S.W. of which is Middleton-shoal.

MIDDLETOWN, a city and river port, U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Connecticut river, at the head of its navigation, 34 m. from its mouth, and 23 m. N.E. Newhaven. Pop. of township 8683. It has a court-house, custom-house, various churches, a Wesleyan university, and other public schools, with different factories, and a considerable trade. Steamers ply daily between it and Hartford, New York, etc.—II. a township of New Jersey, on Sandy Hook Bay, 51 m. E.N.E. Trenton.—III. New York, 79 m. W.S.W. Albany.—IV. a township of Pennsylvania, 20 m. N.N.E. Philadelphia.

MIDDLEWICH, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 21 m. E. Chester, on the Grand Trunk Canal, and 2 m. E. of the Grand Junction Railway. Ac. of pa. 13,110. P. 4752. The town has manufs. of silk and cotton, and a trade in salt, obtained from brine springs in the vicinity.

- MIDDLEZOY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.W. Langport. Ac. 2520. P. 725.
- MIDGLEY, a tnspp., England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. & 4 m. W.N.W. Halifax. Ac. 2110. P. 2842.
- MIDHURST, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 11 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Ac. of pa. 671. P. 1340; do. of parl. bor. 6578. The town stands on the navigable Rother, a tributary of the Arun. It sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 380.
- MID-LAVANT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Chichester. Ac. 350. P. 257.
- MIDLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 3 m. W.S.W. New Romney. Ac. 2153. P. 42.
- MIDMAR, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, between the Dee and Don, E. Kincardine O'Neil. Ac. 9780. P. 1091.
- MIDNAPORE, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, between lat. 21° 41' and 22° 57' N., lon. 86° 36' and 87° 59' E. Area 4015 sq. m. Pop. with Hidgellee, 666,328. Surface hilly in the W., elsewhere mostly level, and traversed by affluents of the Hoogly; the Subunreeka river forming its S.W. boundary. Products, rice, sugar, indigo, silk, salt; and in the jungly parts, wax, honey, and lac. Manufs. cotton cloths, gauzes, metal shell ornaments, and pottery, are conducted in the towns, the chief of which are Midnapore, Loughur, Narsingur, Betagur, Jellapore, and Pipley.
- MIDNAPORE, India, the cap. town of dist. of same name, on N. bank of the Cassai riv., is 68 m. W. Calcutta. Chief buildings, the gaol, hospital, and barracks. It has a school under the superintendence of the government local committee.
- MIDOUZE, a navigable riv. of France, is formed at Mont-de-Marsan, dep. Landes, by the union of the *Midou* and *Douze*, passes Tartas, and enters the Adour, on the right, below that town. Length 18 m., or comprising the Midou 65 miles.
- MIDROK, a town of Algeria, prov. Titteri, on the river Faled, 134 m. S.W. Algiers.
- MIECHOW, a town of Poland, gov. of Radom, and 44 m. S.W. Kielce. P. 1628, many Jews.
- MIEDNIKI and MIEDZNA, two small towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 16 m. S.E. Vilna.—II. prov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Siedlec (Poland).
- MIEDZRYZC, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Siedlec, on the Zna, an affluent of the Bug. P. 4340.
- MIELAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 20 m. S.W. Auch. P. 1906.
- MIERES (ST JUAN DE), a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Oviedo, on the Lena. P. 1819.
- MIES or SILBERSTADT, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. W. Pilsen. P. 4600, mostly employed in extensive lead and silver mines.
- MIESCHISTO and MIESZKOW, two towns of Prussian Poland.—I. gov. and 40 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 580.—II. gov. and 30 m. N.E. Posen. P. 750.
- MIEUSSY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Savoie, arr. Bonneville. P. 2483.
- MIFFLIN, several townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Columbia.—II. 28 m. N.E. Harrisburg.—III. co. Lycoming.—IV. 8 m. S. Pittsburg.—V. 17 m. N.W. Carlisle.—VI. Ohio, 5 m. E. Mansfield.
- MIFFLIN, a co. of U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania. P. 16,340.
- MIGALGARA, a town of Turkey. [MAGARAH.]
- MIGLIANICO, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 2383.
- MIGLIERINA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 1903.
- MIGLIONICO, a market town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, 9 m. S.W. Matera. P. 3993.
- MIGNANEGO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. of comm. 2584.
- MIGNANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 2197.
- MIGNE, two comm. and vill. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, arr. Poitiers, on the Auzaunce. P. 2669.—II. dep. Indre, 13 m. N.E. Le Blanc. P. 896.
- MIGUEL (SAN), isl., Azores. [MICHAEL (ST).]
- MIGUELITURRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 4515.
- MIHIEL (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. and on the Meuse, arr. and 9 m. N.N.W. Commercy, cap. cant. P. 5467. It has several old churches, and manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn.
- MIHLA, a vill. of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. N. Eisenach. P. 1280.
- MIIAS, a river of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, Perm, and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol at Yalutorovsk, after a N.E. ward course of 460 m. On it is the fort Miaskoï, 25 m. E. Tcheliabinsk.
- MIJARES, a river of Spain, rises N.E. Teruel, and enters the Mediterranean 6 m. S. Castellon-de-la-Plana, after an E. course of 65 m.—II. a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. Avila. P. 767.
- MIJAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Malaga. P. 4080.
- MIJRITCH, several small towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 79 m. N.W. Kharkov. P. 7000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has 3 annual fairs, at which large quantities of woollen cloths are sold.—II. gov. Kiev, 28 m. W.N.W. Tcherkasi.—III. gov. Volhynia, 23 m. E.N.E. Rowno.—IV. (Polish *Miedzyrzecze*), Poland, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Siedlec.
- MIKHAILOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S.W. Riazan, cap. dist., on the Pronia. P. 6600.
- MIKHAILOVKA, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kursk, 10 m. W. Novoi-Oskol, on the Khorok. P. 6000.—II. gov. and 17 m. S.S.E. Jekaterinoslav, on an affl. of the Dnieper. P. 3600.
- MIKHALITZA, Asia Minor. [MUHALITCH.]
- MIKLOS (ST), two towns of Hungary.—I. cap. co. Liptau, on the Waag, 34 m. N.E. Neusohl. P. 1200. It has a Jews' synagogue, breweries, and salt refineries.—II. (*Torok*), co. Heves, near the Theiss, 10 m. E. Szolnok. P. 9101.
- MIKOLAJOW, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 20 m. N.N.E. Stry. P. 1860.
- MIKULINCE, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. S. Tarnopol. P. 2000.
- MILAGRO ERGAVIA, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 40 m. S. Pamplona, on rt. b. of the Aragon. P. 1800. Near this is the marsh of Peñalen.
- MILAM, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 3633 free, 1542 slaves.
- MILAN (Ital. *Milano*, Germ. *Mailand*, anc. *Mediolanum*), a city of North Italy, cap. prov., in a wide fertile plain, between the Olona and Saveso rivers. Lat. of observatory 45° 28' 1" N.; lon. 9° 11' 20" E. Altitude 483 feet. Mean temp. of year 55°-2, winter 37°, summer 73° Fahr. P. (1862) 196,109 (besides military). *Milan* is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three sides by a wall, surrounded by broad ramparts, and a strong castle. The centre of the city is enclosed by a canal nearly 8 m. in circumference, and entered by 10 gates. Among its public institutions are 200 churches, and 85 hospitals and charitable institutions. But the chief object of interest is the Duomo or cathedral; the present building is the third re-edification of the original structure, and it is still unfinished, but now (1864) rapidly approaching completion. It is a Gothic structure of white marble, founded by Count Gian Galeazzo, and commenced in 1387, by a German architect; the

delicacy of its carved work is unrivalled in the world; length 486 ft., breadth 252 ft., height of dome 355 ft. It has niches for about 5000 statues, and has employed many of the first artists of the country; a species of tunnel connects the Duomo with the archiepiscopal palace. The church of Sant Eustorgio, one of the few remains of ancient Milan; the church of St Ambrogio, the most ancient mediæval structure in Milan, in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned; the refectory of the old Dominican convent, attached to the church of Santa Maria della Grazia, in which is the famous "last supper" of da Vinci, now nearly obliterated; the royal palace, the city hall, Palazzo Litta, the mint, and several fine squares. Among the benevolent institutions are an hospital for 2000 patients, open to the sick poor of all nations; a vast lazaretto, lunatic, orphan, and foundling asylums, deaf-mute schools, workhouses, a general loan bank, and a mint. The finest gate is the *Arco della Pace*, a modern sculptured marble arch, at the end of the Simplon road; it was begun in 1807, by order of Napoleon I., but was not completed till 1838; near it is the *Piazza d'Armi*, an open space for the exercise of troops, extensive barracks, an amphitheatre, and a modern arena for horse-racing, seated for 40,000 spectators, which can be filled with water for aquatic exhibitions; the upper platform forms a promenade, edged with acacia trees. There are nine theatres, including the opera-house *La Scala*, which is seated for 3600 spectators. The chief scientific and educational establishments are, the royal academy of arts and sciences, formerly the Palace of the Brera, with a library of 100,000 vols., valuable MSS., and a gallery of paintings and sculptures, a rich collection of medals and coins, an astronomical and magnetic observatory, and botanic garden; the Ambrosian library, founded by Cardinal Barromeo, in 1609, with 140,000 vols. and 8000 MSS., it was the earliest public library in Europe, and is celebrated for its collection of *Palimpsests*, discovered by Cardinal Mai; the Trivulzio palace and library, the hall of the school of Athens, four gymnasia, a normal school, school of medicine and surgery, several learned societies, and a military geographical institute, which publishes excellent maps. The *Giardino Pubblico*, a public promenade, with a large palace for the museum of natural history. In the neighbourhood of Milan is *Linterno*, the solitude to which Petrarch retired after the death of Laura. *Milan* is the largest book mart in Italy. From its position on the great routes across the Alps, & its connection by canals with the principal rivers in Italy, it is favourably situated for trade. It is connected by rail. with Venice on the E., and with all parts of Italy. Its manufs. comprise silks, velvets, ribbons, lace, cotton, carpets, jewellery, glass, paper, and porcelain; it has a royal tobacco manufactory. The city was founded B.C. 400, by the Jusbrian Gauls, and was inhabited and embellished by many of the Roman emperors, and became the second city of Italy. It was surrendered in 1162 to Frederick I., who razed it to the ground, but by order of the diet of the Lombard League it was rebuilt in 1167, and attained great prosperity, until in 1535 it fell under the power of the Emperor Charles v. The poet Virgil studied here, and it is the birthplace of many popes and eminent men. It was cap. of a republic in 1056; at the end of the 14th century it was made cap. of the duchy of Milan; it passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria; was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800; in 1805 they made it cap. of the

kingdom of Italy. It was restored to Austria in 1815, and made over to Sardinia in 1859.

MILAN, numerous townships of North America, the principal being—I. Ohio, on Huron river, 8 m. from Lake Erie.—II. New York, 62 m. S. Albany.

MILAN, a prov. of North Italy, forming a plain bounded on the N. by Como, W. by the Ticino, which separates it from the Sardinian States, S. by Lodi and Pavia, and E. by the Adda, separating it from Bergamo. Area 1155 sq. m. P. (1862) 948,320.

MILANESE, an old divis. of Italy, cap. Milan. A part of it was ceded by Austria to Sardinia in 1736.

MILAZZOLIM, *Myla*, a fortified seaport town of the island Sicily, prov. and 18 m. W. Messina, on the N. coast. P. (1861) 10,493. It consists of an upper and a lower town, both irregularly built; its castle, 320 feet above the sea, and other military works, are strong by nature and art. It has a convenient harbour, the *Chiesa Madre*, a Corinthian structure, Capuchin convent, and an export trade in tunny fish, wine, silk, fruit, rags, argol, manna, corn, oil, and the cordial called *vino-colto*. *Milazzo* was successfully attacked by Garibaldi in June 1860. Near the city are springs of sulphurous water and ancient baths.—*The Gulf of Milazzo*, which extends E. 16 m., has been the theatre of many battles in ancient and modern times.

MILBORNE-PORT, a disfranchised bor. and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Ivel, 2½ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Ac. 3277. P. 1814. The town has an ancient guildhall, and brisk manufactures of gloves.

MILBOURNE (ST ANDREW), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1717. P. 335.

MILBROOK, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Southampton. Ac. 3646. P. 10,107. It has a ship yard and iron foundry.—II. co. Bedford, 1½ m. W.N.W. Amphill. Ac. 1450. P. 430.

MILBURY, a township of U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on a branch of the Boston and Worcester Railway, 6 m. S.E. Worcester.

MILDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 2330. P. 159.

MILDENHALL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable river Lark, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 m. S.S.W. Brandon. Ac. of pa. 13,710. P. 4046.—II. a pa., co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Marlborough. Ac. 4025. P. 466.

MILE-END (ST MICHAEL), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N. Colchester, within which bor. it is included. P. 880.

MILEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.W. East-Dereham. Ac. 2851. P. 546.

MILETO, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. circ., 47 m. N.N.E. Reggio. P. 4224. It was entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, and has ruins of the abbey, bishop's palace and cathedral.

MILETUS, a ruined city of Asia Minor, the remains of which, near the mouth of the Mendere, 30 m. S.S.W. Aiasaluck (Ephesus), comprise an enormous theatre, and ruins of a church.

MILFORD, a parl. bor. and seaport town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. side of Milford Haven, pa. Staunton, 7 m. E.N.E. St Anne's Head. P. 3710. Customs rev. (1862) 902*l*. Exports (1862) 11,771*l*. Vessels belonging to the port (above 50 tons) 62, tons 7679. The bor. unites with Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, in sending 1 member to H. of C.—II. a vill., England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, on the Derwent, and on the N. Midland Railway, 2 m. S. Belper. P. 1770, employed in cotton mills and bleach-works.—

III. a pa., co. Hauts, 3 m. S.S.W. Lymington. Ac. 5286. P. 1784.—IV. a tithing, co. Wilts, pa. Laverstoke,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Salisbury. Ac. 1336. P. 631.—V. (*South*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Sherburn,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Ferry-Bridge. Ac. 2240. P. 823.

MILFORD, several townships, etc., U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, and on Long Island Sound, 45 m. S.S.W. Hartford. The harbour admits vessels of 200 tons.—II. New York, 8 m. S. Cooperstown.—III. Pennsylvania, 36 m. N.W. Philadelphia.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. and on the Juniata.—V. co. and 7 m. W. Somerset.—VI. Delaware, 21 m. S.E. Dover.

MILFORD (NEW), a township of Connecticut, on the Housatonic river, which is here crossed by 3 bridges, 45 m. S.S.W. Hartford.

MILFORD HAVEN, co. Pembroke, Wales, the finest harbour in Britain, is formed by an estuary running 17 m. inland to Languin, 1 to 2 m. wide, and 15 to 19 fathoms deep. It is completely land-locked, is of easy access, and could contain the whole British fleet. It had docks, quays, and an arsenal, but the latter was removed in 1814, after which it began to decline. Its trade has again revived, and the opening of the Milford Railway, with new wharfs, docks, and warehouses, promises continued prosperity. Lat. of St Anne's Head, the N.W. extremity of the entrance, and on which are 3 lighthouses with fixed lights,  $51^{\circ} 41' N.$ , lon.  $5^{\circ} 10' 25'' W.$

MILHAU or MILLAU, *Emilianum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Rodez. P. 12,636. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollen cloth, silk-twist, and chamois leather gloves. It was one of the strongholds of the Calvinists during the religious wars, but its ancient castle was demolished by Louis XIII.

MILHAUD, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, on rail., 4 m. S.W. Nîmes. P. 1806.

MILLANAH, a town of Algeria, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Algiers. P. (1851) 7450, of whom 2194 are Europeans.

MILLILI, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. Noto, 13 m. N.N.W. Syracuse, on the Cantara. P. 5043. Close to it are the ruins of the ancient *Hybla*.

MILITARY FRONTIER (Germ. *Militär Grenze*), is a long narrow strip of country, forming a crown-land of the Austrian Empire, extending, in a semicircular form, from the Adriatic, through Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary (the Banat), and Transylvania, and constituting a defensive barrier on the Turkish frontier. A great part of its surface is traversed by branches of the Carpathian, the Julian, and Dinaric Alps. Area of the crown-land, 12,955 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,064,922, mostly Slavonians. The inhabitants are at the same time soldiers and cultivators of the soil. The magistrates are officers of different grades, and the proprietors are military fiefs, holding of the state. It is divided into 6 generalats. This system of military government was organized in 1807; and in 1860 a law was passed, by which the families of the occupiers became proprietors of the land. In time of war it furnishes 50,000 men.

MILITELLO, two towns of the island Sicily.—I. prov. and 21 m. S.W. Catania, cap. circ. P. 9758. In its territory are found fine marble and alabaster; and near it are extensive salt lagoons.—II. *di Patti*, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. P. 1734.

MILITSCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Breslau, on the Bartsch. P. 2997.

MILLAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. E.

Pyrenées, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tet, 10 m. W. Perpignan. P. 2035.

MILLAU, a town of France. [MILHAU.]

MILLBURY, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston.

MILL CREEK, various townships of U. S., N. America.—I. Pennsylvania. co. Erie.—II. Ohio, co. Hamilton.

MILLEDGEVILLE, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Georgia, on W. bank of the Oconee river, at the head of steam navigation, 163 m. W.S.W. Augusta. P. 3500. The great line of railway between the N. states and New Orleans passes through Milledgeville.

MILL-EN-SR HUBERT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 7 m. S.E. Grave.

MILLER, two cos. of U. S., North America.—I. Georgia. P. 1151 free, 640 slaves.—II. Missouri. P. 6574 free, 238 slaves.

MILLÈRY, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Rhône, 9 m. S.S.W. Lyon. P. 1502.

MILLESIMO, a market town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, cap. mand., 5 m. S.W. Cairo, on rt. b. of the Bormida. P. 1254. Napoleon I. here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1796.

MILHOUSE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 3 m. N. Dundee, in the manufs. of which town its inhabitants are mostly engaged.

MILINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Pocklington. Ac. 2750. P. 275.

MILOM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 11 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Ac. 38,472. P. 2015.

MILLPORT, a sea-bathing place of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, co. Bute, on the S. side of the island Cumbray, beautifully situated. P. 1104.

MILLS, a co., U. S., N. America, Iowa. P. 4481.

MILLSTREET, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 20 m. E. Killarney. P. 1440. It has a gaol, and infantry barracks.

MILLTHORPE, a town of Engl. [MILNTHORPE.]

MILTOWN, a vill. of Ireland, co. Leitrim,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Dublin. P. 596.

MILTOWN-MALBAY, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the Cove of Malbay, 18 m. W. Ennis. P. 1330.

MILLVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 58 m. S.S.W. Trenton, on Maurice river, 20 m. from its mouth.

MILLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecole, 15 m. E. Etampes. P. 2258. It is well built, and has a fine town-hall, and Gothic castle.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Oise, 6 m. N.N.W. Beauvais. P. 1078.

MILNATHORT, a market town of Scotland, co. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Kinross, pa. Orwell. P. 1476, included in pa. of Orwell.

MILNGAVIE or MILLGUY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. E. Kilpatrick, 7 m. N.W. Glasgow, P. 1895, employed in manufs. of cotton.

MILNTHORPE or MILLTHORPE, a market town of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Heversham, 7 m. S.S.W. Kendal, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway. P. 1433. It has manufs. of sheeting, and some trade with Lancaster, etc., by coasting vessels, which come up the Kent to within a short distance of the town.

MILO (*Melos*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, lat.  $36^{\circ} 45' N.$ , lon.  $24^{\circ} 23' E.$  Area 65 sq. m. P. 3800. Surface mountainous, volcanic, and generally sterile. Mount St Elias in its W. part is 2480 feet high. Sulphur, alum, and vitriol are its principal products, and it has many caverns and not springs. A large bay indents it on the N., forming one of the most frequented harbours in the Cyclades, on the S.E. side of which is the small and unhealthy town of

Milo, in anc. times a flourishing city.—*Anti-Milo* is an islet about 6 m. N.W.

MIL0, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Crooked Lake, 193 m. W. Albany.

MIL0SLAV, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 29 m. S.E. Posen. P. 1774.

MIL0STAVITCHI, a market town of Russia, gov. Moghilev, 10 m. E.N.E. Klimovitchi. P. 1800.

MILSON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4 m. N.E. Tenbury. Ac. 1600. P. 157.

MILSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. W.S.W. Feversham. Ac. 950. P. 245.

MILSTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.E. Amesbury. Ac. 1025. P. 157. Addison was born in its parsonage-house in 1672.

MILTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 31 m. W. Würzburg. P. 3050. It has boat-building, and transit trade by the river.

MILTON, a co. of U. S., N. America, Georgia. P. 3985 free, 617 slaves.

MILTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Campsie. P. 562.

MILTON, numerous pas. and cos. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3 m. S.S.W. Abingdon. Ac. 1431. P. 429.—II. co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 1378. P. 494.—III. co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Christ's Church. Ac. 6416. P. 1295.—IV. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2420. P. 1014.—V. (*Abbot*), co. Devon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Tavistock. Ac. 6617. P. 1062.—VI. (*Bryant*), co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.E. Woburn. Ac. 1480. P. 845.—VII. (*Damerell*), co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Holsworthy. Ac. 4252. P. 684.—VIII. (*Ernest*), co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Bedford. Ac. 2070. P. 485.—IX. (*Great*), co. Oxford, 5½ m. W.S.W. Thame. Ac. 4402. P. 729.—X. (*Little*), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Tetworth. P. 411.—XI. (*South*), co. Devon, 3 m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Ac. 1556. P. 346.—XII. (*Keynes*), co. Bucks, 3½ m. S.S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1842. P. 346.—XIII. (*Libourne*), co. Wilts, 2 m. E.N.E. Pewsey. Ac. 3502. P. 697.—XIV. (*Mal-sor*), co. and 3½ m. S.S.W. Northampton. Ac. 1190. P. 668.—XV. (*Podimore*), co. Somerset, 2 m. N.E. Ilchester. Ac. 990. P. 136.—XVI. a chapelry, co. Oxford, pa. Shepton-under-Whitchwood, 4 m. N.N.E. Burford. P. 895.—XVII. a hamlet, co. Hants, island and pa. Portsea, 3 m. E.N.E. Portsmouth. P. 1295.

MILTON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 55 m. N.W. Montpelier.—II. New York, 30 m. N.N.W. Albany.—III. Massachusetts, 7 m. S. Boston.—IV. a bor., Pennsylvania, 55 m. N. Harrisburgh.—V. New Hampshire, 47 m. N.E. Concord.

MILTON (NEXT GRAVESEND), a pa. of England, co. Kent, immediately E. Gravesend, of which it forms a part. Ac. 858. P. 10,897.

MILTON (ROYAL), a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on an inlet of the Channel between the Isle of Sheppy and the mainland, near the mouth of the Medway, 7½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Ac. of pa, 2556. P. 2731. It has wharves for barges engaged in the London carrying trade, and numerous dredgers employed in its celebrated oyster fisheries.

MILVERTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, 13½ m. S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. of pa. 5475, formerly a richly-wooded country. P. 1895.—II. (*with Edmonscott*), a pa., co. and 2 m. N.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 1180. P. 1366.

MILWAUKEE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Wisconsin, bordering on Lake Michigan. Area 250 sq. m. P. (1860) 62,518.—II. a town, cap. of co. of same name, 100 m. E. Madison, on

W. shore of Lake Michigan. P. (1850) 20,061, (1860) 45,246. It is built of the now famous Milwaukee bricks, and has 50 churches, literary institutions and schools, and extensive trade.

MILWICH, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. E.S.E. Stone. Ac. 2987. P. 567.

MILZANO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Verolanuova. P. 1321.

MIMMS, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Herts, 3 m. S.S.W. Hatfield. Ac. 4925. P. 1095.

—II. (*South*), co. Middlesex, 3½ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Barnet. Ac. 5153. P. 3288.

MIN, a river of China, prov. Fo-kien, the greater part of which it drains, rises in the black tea district, and flows generally S.E. into Hosieu Bay, lat. 26° 8' N., lon. 119° 40' E. Near its mouth it is bounded on each side by lofty heights. Rice is raised on its banks. On it are the cities Kieng-hing, Yen-ping, and Foo-chow, the last being one of the Chinese ports now open to Europeans.

MINAB, a town and river of S. Persia. [MINAU.]

MINAM or MEENAM, a vill. of Persia, prov. and 80 m. W. Kirman, stated to consist of about 400 grottoes excavated in a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mohammedans.

MINAS-GERAES, a prov. of Brazil, situated between lat. 14° 5' and 23° S., lon. 40° and 58° 20' W., having N. Bahia, E. Bahia and Espiritu Santo, S. Sao Paulo, W. Goyaz. Area 242,640 sq. m. P. (1856) 1,300,000. It occupies the highest table land in Brazil, and is the richest and most populous of its provinces. It is traversed by the Serras da Espinhaço, da Mantiquiera, and Itambe, and watered by the tributaries of the Paraná, the Rio de San Francisco, Jequitinhonha, and Doce. Climate temperate and healthy. Several portions are fertile in maize, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton. Its mines yield gold, silver, copper, iron, and diamonds. The prairies are covered with vast herds of cattle; and the cheese of the prov. is in high repute. The prov. is divided in 13 circles and 179 parishes. Cap. Ouro Preto, Education has made greater advances in this than in any of the other provinces.

MINAS NOVAS, formerly *Bom-Successo das Minas-de-Famado*, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 230 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto, on a trib. of Rio Jequitinhonha, with an electoral college, a school of primary instruction, and an hospital.

MINATITLAN or LA FABRICA, a town of Central America, Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on I. b. of the Goatzacuelco, 20 m. from its mouth. It is the head of a ship navigation, and is the N. outlet for all products shipped from the isthmus.

MINAU or MINAB, a maritime town of S. Persia, prov. Kirman, on the Persian Gulf, 35 m. E. Ormuz, at the mouth of the Minau, here 130 yards across. P. from 600 to 700, mostly agricultural. The tract immediately around it is so fertile as to be called the "Garden of Persia."

MINAYA, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.W. Albaceta. P. 2312.

MINCARLO, one of the Scilly Islands, at the entrance to the English Channel, 4 m. W. St. Mary's. Ac. 12.

MINCH, a strait of Scotland. [MINSH.]

MINCHINHAMPTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. Gloucester on the Cotswold Hills, 4 m. S.E. Stroud, within the parl. bounds of which it is included, near a branch of the Great Western Railway. Ac. 4895. P. 4147. The town has manufs. of woollen cloth.

MINCIO, *Mincius*, a river of Northern Italy, emerges from the S. extremity of Lake Garda at Peschiera, flows S. and E. and joins the Po, near Governolo, after a course of 38 miles. It formed

an important basis of operations in the wars between Austria and Italy.

**MINDANAO** or **MAGINDANAO**, the most S. and one of the largest of the Philippine Islands, Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of Zamboanga, 6° 54' N., lon. 122° 8' E. Estimated area nearly 34,687 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. On its S.W. side is the large bay of Illana. Surface in many parts mountainous and densely wooded, with teak and other large trees; in other parts are extensive prairies. Products comprise gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pepper, exported chiefly to Manila and the adjacent islands. Nitre and volcanic products are said to be abundant. The interior is peopled by Papuan negroes. The Malays, who have long been notorious for their piracies, live under many independent chiefs, the principal of whom is the sultan of Mindanao. Principal towns, Mindanao, Zamboanga, Cayanagan, Surigao, Tandag, and Catel.—*Mindanao* is a town on S.W. coast of the above island, near the mouth of the river Pelangy, in the bay of Illana, and contiguous to which is Selangan, the residence of the sultan of Mindanao. [**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**]

**MINDELHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., on the Mindel, 30 m. S.W. Augsburg. P. 2625. It has a castle and several churches.

**MINDEN**, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Westphalia, cap. gov., on l. b. of the Wesser, here crossed by a bridge 600 feet in length, and on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine, 60 m. E.N.E. Münster. P. 9800. Its fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815, and it has barracks, which, with its cathedral, form its most striking public buildings. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches; several schools, hospitals, and public institutions. Manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and refined sugar; and a trade on the river between Bremen and Central Germany. Near it, in 1759, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Hanoverian troops.

**MINDEN**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 61 m. W.N.W. Albany.

**MINDORO**, an island of the Philippines, Asiatic Archipelago. Lat. of Point Calavite 13° 27' N., lon. 120° 21' E., and 20 m. S. Luzon; length 104 m., breadth 68 m. Area 8750 sq. m. P. 15,000. Chief town, Calapan, on its N. coast.—*Mindoro* or *Sooloo Sea* is a section of the E. seas, bounded S. and W. by Borneo and the Sooloo Archipelago, N. and E. by Palawan and the S. Philippines.

**MINDROWEN**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's-Castle. Ac. 908. P. 48.

**MINEHEAD**, a seaport, ancient bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 22 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. of pa. 4581. P. 1582.

**MINEHEAD**, a promontory, Irel., co. Waterford, on the Atlantic, 6 m. S.S.W. Helwick-head.

**MINEO**, *Mene*, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Catania. P. (1862) 9154. Near it is the famed volcanic lake called Lago de' Palici.

**MINERA**, a chapelry of North Wales, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Wrexham. P. 771.

**MINERAL POINT**, a town of U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, the centre of Wisconsin lead region.

**MINERBE** and **MINERBIO**, two towns of Northern Italy.—I. prov. and 20 m. S.E. Verona. P. 3000.—II. prov. and 11 m. N.E. Bologna. P. 6199.

**MINERVINO** (*Lucus Minervæ*), a town of South Italy, prov. Bari, circ. Barietta, 15 m. S.W. Andria. P. (1861) 13,590. It is surrounded by massive walls and towers.

**MINERY**, a pa. of England, co. Wiltshire and Wilts, 5½ m. N.E. Malmesbury; on the Great Western Railway. Ac. 3470. P. 312.

**MINEWITHEEN**, one of the Scilly Islands, England, about 24 m. W.S.W. Land's End, Cornwall.

**MINGALAY**, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, 2 m. S.S.W. Pabbay. Length 3 m. P. 139.

**MINGAN ISLANDS**, a group, British North America, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, N. Anticosti.

**MINGOLSHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 20 m. S.S.E. Mannheim. P. 1840.

**MINGRELIA** (*Colchis*), a prov. of Asiatic Russia, between Imeritia on the E., Guria on the S., the Black Sea on the W., and the Caucasus on the N. Area 2365 sq. m. P. 61,000. Surface partly covered with ramifications of the Caucasus mountains. Soil fertile in the valleys. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Greek church; & their prince, a vassal of Russia, resides in the small town of Zubdidi. The country has often been devastated by wars, and many of the population, who are extremely handsome, are carried into slavery. On the W. coast are the forts of Redout-Kaleh & Anaklia.

**MINHO** or **ENTRE DOURO-E-MINHO**, the most N. prov. of Portugal, chiefly between lat. 41° and 42° N., lon. 8° and 9° E., and having E. and S. the provs. Oporto, Beira, and Tras-os-Montes, W. the Atlantic, and N. Galicia. It includes the districts of Viana, Braga, and Porto. Area 3133 sq. m. P. (1863) 887,859. Surface mostly mountainous. The Minho bounds it on the N.; other rivers are the Lima, Cavado, Ave, and Tamega. Soil fertile, and a surplus of corn is raised. The port wines are mostly produced in this prov. Oil and hemp are among the chief products; and silk fabrics, linens, porcelain, hardware and cutlery, are made in the towns. Chief export, wine, to Great Britain, N. Europe, and America; imports comprise iron, steel, woollen stuffs, flax, and salt fish. Its S. part has been lately comprised in the new prov. of Porto; and it is now divided into the comarcas of Braga and Viana, its chief towns.

**MINHO**, *Mivius*, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises in Galicia, 30 m. N.E. Santiago; flows E., S., and W., latterly bounding Portugal on the N., and enters the Atlantic near Caminha, 52 m. N. the mouth of the Douro, after a course of 130 m.

**MINIAC-MORVAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Villaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Châteauneuf. P. 3332.

**MINIATO** (**SAN**), a town of Central Italy, prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the Arno, cap. comm. P. (1861) 15,063. It has a cathedral. It is a bishop's see, and has a lofty tower on the hill. It is the original seat of the family of Bonaparte.—*San Miniato*, a market town near Florence, has long been celebrated for the manufacture of articles in terra cotta.

**MINIEN**, a town of Egypt, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Nile, 136 m. S.S.W. Cairo. It has earthenware manufs., and a government cotton factory.

**MININGSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Spilsby. Ac. 730. P. 477.

**MINISINK**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 120 m. S.S.W. Albany.

**MINNESOTA**, one of U. S., N. America, bounded on the N. by Brit. America, E. by Lake Superior and the state of Wisconsin, S. by the state Iowa, and W. by Dakota. It is 370 m. in length from N. to S.; and from 180 to 320 in width; extends from lat. 43° 30' to 49° N., and from lon. 90° to 97° W. Area 83,531 sq. m. P. (1860) 172,123, of whom 259 were free coloured. Cap. St Paul. There are no mountains, but it is a very elevated country. The greatest elevation is 1916 feet above the

sea, and the average height 1450 feet. A tableland, called the *Hauteurs de Terre*, extends from E. to W. in the N., and the other parts of the territory alternate between sandhills and swamps, beds of rivers and prairies. *Minnesota* abounds with lakes from 26 m. in extent, to ponds scarcely one mile in circumference, well-stocked with fish, and from which many rivers take their rise, flowing N., S., and E., and on the banks of several of these wild rice grows in abundance. The Mississippi river rises in Lake Itasca in the N. of the state, through which it flows for 800 miles, 500 miles of which are navigable, 200 below the Falls of St Anthony, and 300 miles above. It is traversed also by the Minnesota river, and the Red river of the N. skirts the state on the N.W. Climate severe and dry, especially in the north. Soil various. The state has a system of free schools under the direction of a superintendent of common schools, and the local supervision of trustees. The governor of *Minnesota* is chosen for two years, by a plurality of votes. The legislature consists of a council composed of 21 members, & a house of representatives of 42 members, both elected by the people, the former for two years, and the latter annually. It was organized into a territorial government in 1849, and admitted as a state in 1857. *Minnesota* or St Peter's river rises in E. of Dakota territory, flows S.E. 200 m. to South Bend, then N. 100 m. to Menota, where it joins the Mississippi. It is navigable 40 miles for steamers.

**MINNIGAFF**, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, containing an old vill. Ac. 89,451, for the most part wildly pastoral. P. 1804.

**MINORCA**, an island of the Mediterranean, second largest of the Balearic islands, and the most E. belonging to Spain. Lat. of Port Mahon 39° 52' 5" N.; lon. 4° 21' E.; 25 m. N.E. Majorca. Length W. to E. 32 m.; average breadth 8 m. Area about 260 sq. m., and pop. (1861) 14,000. Coast greatly indented and rocky; surface undulating. Mount Toro is 4793 feet in height. Soil mostly poor and sandy, with a few fertile arable tracts. The corn raised is insufficient for home use. Wine is raised for exportation. Other products are flax, hemp, saffron, capers, and cheese, which, with wool, honey, wax, iron, lead, copper, and fine marble, compose the principal exports. Imports consist of wheat, oil, woven fabrics, and other manufactured goods, tobacco, and colonial produce. The island is subdivided into four districts. Principal towns, the cap. Mahon and Ciudadela. It was taken by the English in 1708, and by the French in 1756, but restored to Great Britain in 1763; and finally annexed to Spain by the treaty of Amiens in 1802.

**MINORI**, a town of South Italy, prov., circ. and 7 m. W.S.W. Salerno, near the Gulf. P. 3099.

**MINOR**, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Androscoggin, 46 m. S.W. Augusta.

**MINSH** or **MINCH** ("*Stormy Sea*"), the broad strait which separates the island of Lewis, Hebrides, from the W. coast of Scotland. Mean breadth about 30 m. A contraction of this sound, to the S.S.W., is called the *Little Minsh*, and separates the middle portion of the outer Hebrides from the island of Skye.

**MINSHULL-CHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. N. Nantwich. Ac. 2286. P. 392.—*Minshull-Vernon* is a township, co. Chester, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 5 m. N.W. Crewe. Ac. 2753. P. 402.

**MINSK**, a town of Poland, gov. and 25 m. E. Warsaw. P. 1380.

**MINSK**, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 51° 12'

and 55° 50' N., lon. 25° 10' and 30° 45' E., enclosed by the gov. Grodno, Vilna, Vitebsk, Moghilev, Tchernigov, Kiev, & Volhynia. Area 34,477 sq. m. P. (1858) 986,471, of whom about 98,000 were Jews, and 40,000 of Tartar descent. Surface level, marshy, and for the most part inundated in the spring; principal rivers, the Pripet and Dnieper, with their afflu., the Beresina, Pechiza, etc.; and it is partially bounded on the S.E. and W. by the South Dwina and the Niemen. More grain (chiefly rye) is raised than is required for home consumption; hemp, flax, potash, and tar, are other important products. Forests very extensive, and, next to agriculture, the people are mostly occupied in sawing and trading in timber. Linen weaving and distilling is carried on, and it has iron forges, Russian leather, glass, and woollen cloth factories. Principal towns, Minsk, Bobruisk, and Slutsk.—*Minsk*, the cap., is 154 m. E.N.E. Grodno. P. 27,063, among whom are many Jews. It is mostly built of wood, but has some stone edifices; numerous Greek, Greek-United, and Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, a theological seminary, and a theatre; with manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. It is the see of a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop.

**MINSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. N.W. Lyndhurst. Ac. 12,800. P. 927.

**MINSTER**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cornwall, 5 m. N. Camelford. Ac. 3222. P. 505.—II. co. Kent, with a station on the South Eastern Railway, 4 m. W. Ramsgate. Ac. 6170. P. 1588. Near it is Ebbsfleet, the landing place of Hengist and Horsa, and of St Augustine.—III. (*South*), co. Essex, 2½ m. N.N.E. Burnham. Ac. 7701. P. 1424.—IV. (*Lovell*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Witney. Ac. 1938. P. 586.—V. (*in Sheppy*), co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Sheerness. Ac. 10,035. P. 15,964.

**MINSTERLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. Westbury, 9 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. P. 890.

**MINSTERWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W.S.W. Glos'ter. Ac. 1938. P. 463.

**MINTAO** or **BATU**, an island of Malaysia, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between the equator and lat. 0° 40' S., lon. 98° E. Length N. to S. 40 m.; breadth 14 miles.

**MINTERN-MAGNA**, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. N.N.W. Dorset. Ac. 2064. P. 374.

**MINTING**, a pa. of England, co. and 14 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 2543. P. 422.

**MINTLAW**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Longside, near Deer.

**MINTYLN**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. King's-Lynn. Ac. 1100. P. 46.

**MINTO**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, with a vill. on the Teviot, 5½ m. N.E. Hawick. Ac. 5620. P. 480.

**MINTO** correctly **MUNTOK**, a town of the island Banca, Asiatic Archipelago, W. coast. P. 3000.

**MINTO ISLAND**, Pacific, forms, with Bedford and Melbourne islands, a group of the Dangerous Archipelago, and was discovered by Lord E. Russell in 1837. Lat. 21° 23' S.; lon. 136° 32' W.

**MINUCCIANO**, a small fortified town of Central Italy, prov. Massa, 27 m. N.N.W. Lucca, cap. of a small district. P. 2157.

**MINUSIO**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Jessin, dist. Locarno. P. 1006.

**MINVER** (St) a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.W. Wadebridge. Ac. 8683. P. 1111.

**MIOS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, 23 m. S.W. Bordeaux, on the rt. b. of the Leyre. P. 2443.

**MIOSEN**, the largest lake of Norway, stift Aggershuus, between the ams. Hedemark and

Christiania. Length 55 m.; greatest breadth 12 m. It receives the Lougen river, and discharges its surplus waters S. by the Vermen, into the Glommen. There is a railway from Eidvold on this lake to Christiania.—*Mios-Vand* is a lake in amt. Bradsberg. Length 20 m.; breadth 1 m.

MIRIBU, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Norte, on the Papari river, 30 m. S.S.E. Natal. Lat. 6° 5' S. P. 2000.

MIQUELON, an island off the S. coast of Newfoundland, N. Atlantic, forming, with the adjacent island of St Pierre, a colony belonging to France, with an area of 85 sq. m. *Great Miquelon* is in lat. 47° 4' N., lon. 56° 20' W., and immediately S. of it is *Little Miquelon or Langley*. United pop. (1861) 700. Fishing is almost the sole occupation of its inhabitants. [PIERRE (St.)]

MIRA, a river and town of South America, republic Ecuador, prov. Imbabura; the river, rising in the Andes, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific by a delta, near lat. 1° 36' N., lon. 79° 5' W. Near its source is the town Mira, 65 m. N.E. Quito.

MIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 24 m. N.W. Coimbra. P. 6000.

MIRA, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 10 m. W. Venice. P. 2000.

MIRA, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Cuenca. P. 1598.

MIRABEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 9 m. N.N.E. Montauban. P. 1572.—*M. aux Baronies* is a vill., dep. Drôme, arr. and 4 m. S.W. Nions. P. 1912.

MIRABELLA, a city of South Italy, prov. Avellino, 14 m. S.W. Benevento. P. 5802.—II. a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. Calatagirone. P. 8865.

MIRABELLO, a market town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 8 m. S.S.E. Casale. P. 2929.—II. a town of South Italy, prov. and 3 m. S. Campobasso. P. 2281.—III. a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia. P. 1782.

MIRADOLO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia. P. 2042.

MIRADOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. Lectoure. P. 1750.

MIRAFLORES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Madrid. P. 2290.

MIRAGENIL, a market town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Genil. P. 2388.

MIRAMBEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 8 m. S.W. Jonzac. P. 2299.

MIRAMICHI, a bay and river of New Brunswick, on its E. coast, in lat. 47° 10' N., lon. 65° W., being the estuary of the river which expands into it after a N.E. course of 75 m. The towns Newcastle and Chatham are on the river, and opposite the mouth of the bay are Fox and Passage islands.

MIRAMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. N.E. Marmande. P. 1922.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St Gaudens. P. 1586.

MIRANDA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 1983.

MIRANDA, three towns of Spain.—I. (*del Ebro*), prov. and 40 m. N.E. Burgos. P. 2590. It has a custom-house on the Castilian frontier.—II. (*de Araya*), prov. Navarra, 24 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. P. 1390.—III. (*del Castamar*), prov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Salamanca. P. 1136.

MIRANDA, two towns of Portugal.—I. (*do Douro*), prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Douro, 28 m. S.E. Braganza. P. 4840.—II. (*do Corvo*), prov. Beira, 12 m. S.E. Coimbra. P. 3880.

MIRANDE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arr., 13 m. S.W. Auch. P. 3379.

MIRANDELLA, a fortified town of Portugal,

prov. Tras-os-Montes, on the Tua, 36 m. S.W. Braganza. P. 1700.

MIRANDELLA, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 170 m. N.N.W. Bahia.

MIRANDOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, 16 m. N. Albi. P. 2520.

MIRANDOLA, a fortified town of N. Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Modena. P. (1861) 12,923. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral.

MIRANO, a mkt. town of North Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Padua, on the Musone, at the origin of the Canal of Mirano. P. 5500.

MIREBALAIS, an old division of France, now comprised in the dep. Vienne, and named after its chief town Mirebeau.

MIREBALAIS (Le), a town of the island Hayti, 80 m. N.N.E. Port-au-Prince.

MIREBEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.W. Poitiers. P. 2719.—II. a market town, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Dijon. P. 1286.

MIRECOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. arr., on the Madon, 16 m. N.W. Epinal. P. (1861) 5533. Noted for manufactures of lace, violins, guitars, church-organs, and other musical instruments.

MIREFLEUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 9 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 1225.

MIREMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 8 m. S.E. Muret. P. 1386.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. W.N.W. Clermont. P. 1411.

MIREPOIX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., on the Lers, 14 m. E.S.E. Pamiers. P. 4181. It has a large hospital, a town-hall, manufs. of coarse woollen and cottons.

MIRFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, a great railway centre, 5 m. N.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 3390. P. 9263. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton goods.

MIRGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. and 46 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Khorol. P. 5900.

MIRIBEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ain, 12 m. S.E. Trevoux, near rt. b. of the Rhone. P. 8139.—II. (*les Echelles*), a vill., dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble. P. 2405.

MIRIK (CAPE), a headland of W. Africa, on the Atlantic, in lat. 19° 22' 14" N., lon. 16° 20' 36" W.

MIRIMANDE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Drôme, 15 m. S. Valence. P. 1222. It has manufactures of silk and earthenwares.

MIRITI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Miriti. Pop. of dist. 3000.

MIROPOLIE, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S.W. Kursk, on the Psiol. P. 5000.

MIROU, a market town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. dist., 12 m. W.S.W. Neu-Strelitz. P. 1590. It has manufs. of tobacco and cloths.

MIRTA, a town of India, state and 76 m. N.E. Jodhpoor. Estimated pop. 25,950. The town is surrounded by a wall partly of mud and partly of stone. It has a temple and several mosques.

MIRZAPORE, a district of British India, between lat. 23° 50' and 25° 30' N., lon. 82° 11' and 83° 39' E. Area 5235 sq. m. P. 1,104,315, chiefly Hindoos. It is traversed by the Ganges and Sone rivers. Surface diversified. Principal products, wheat, barley, cotton, oil-seeds, vegetables, and fruits. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton carpets, shawls, chintzes, and silk fabrics. The minerals are lime, iron, and sandstone. Chief towns, Mirzapore, Chunar, and Lalganj.

MIRZAPORE, a town of India, N.W. provs., cap. of dist. of same name, on the Ganges, 27 m. S.W. Benares. Distance from Calcutta by land 468 m., by sea 898 m. P. 79,526. It has temples and mosques. Manufactures of carpets, cottons,

and silks. It has considerable trade, and is a great cotton mart. About 3 m. N.E. is a military cantonment.—The dist. of *Mirzapore* has an area of 5235 sq. m. P. 1,104,315, nearly all Hindoos.

**MISANTLA**, a ruined city of Mexico, state Vera Cruz, 35 m. N.E. Jalapa, on an isolated plateau. Its remains comprise a pyramid and walls.

**MISENO**, *Misenum*, a promontory of South Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.W. Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Roman port of Misenum.

**MISERDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.E. Stroud. Ac. 2434. P. 503.

**MISHKAN**, a considerable vill. of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 50 m. N.W. Nishapur.

**MISHKIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, on the Volga. P. 1000.

**MISILMERI**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. Pop. of comm. 7458.

**MISINTO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1609.

**MISKOLCZ**, a town of Hungary, cap. circ. Borsod, on railway, 94 m. N.E. Erlau. P. 26,000, chiefly Protestants. It has a high school, two gymnasia, and a convent. Principal trade is in wine. The best steel in Hungary is made from iron obtained from neighbouring mines.

**Misocco** (Germ. *Maisox-thal*, Ital. *Val Mel-solina*), a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, S. of the Alps, and traversed by the Moesa, on which is the vill. Misocco, with 1200 inhabitants.

**MISSAGLIA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Como, 19 m. N.N.E. Milan, cap. comm. P. 1221.

**MISSENDEN**, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. N.W. Amersham. Ac. 5731. P. 2250.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. W.N.W. Amersham. Ac. 3173. P. 1089.

**MISSERGHIN**, a town of Algeria, arr. and 8 m. S.W. Oran, on Sebka Lake, cap. comm. P. 2247, of whom 1567 are Europeans.

**MISSINIPPI** or **ENGLISH RIVER**, British North America, rises in the Beaver Lake, near lat. 55° N., lon. 111° 30' W., flows very tortuously E. and N.E.ward through numerous minor lakes, and under the name of the Churchill River enters Hudson Bay at Cape Churchill, after a total course estimated at 1080 miles. Its navigation is impeded by numerous rapids. It is separated by a portage of only 370 yards from an affluent of the Saskatchewan River, and sends a branch (the Deer River) to the N. to join Deer Lake. Forts Nelson, Rapid River, etc., are on its banks.

**MISSIONES** (COUNTRY OF), a region of S. America, in which the Jesuit missionaries, previous to the suppression of their order in 1767, founded numerous establishments of converted Indians. The region now forms the greater portion of Paraguay, and parts of Brazil and La Plata.

**MISSISSIPPI** (*Missi Sipi*, i.e., the "Great Water"), the most important river of North America, and, with the Missouri, its principal affl., the longest in the world, rises in the state of Minnesota, in a region covered with swamps and lakes, on the Hauteurs de Terre, the dividing ridge between the Red River of the north and the streams that flow southward. Lat. 47° 14' N.; lon. 95° W.; 1680 feet above the level of the sea, and 2616 m. from Gulf of Mexico. It issues a small rivulet scarcely a span in breadth from a pool, and, after a course of a few miles, subsides in L. Itasca, 1575 feet above the sea, whence, emerging in greater volume, it flows N. and N.E., forming Lakes Cass and Winnepic; then, assuming a southern course, it winds tortuously through the territory of the U. S. to the Gulf of Mexico, which it enters by a delta of several mouths at lat. 29°. Having thus

rolled its vast volume through more than eighteen degrees of latitude, and separated the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi on its left or E. bank, from the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana on the W., it is discharged into the gulf, chiefly through an alluvial tongue which stretches for upwards of 60 m. into sea. The Mississippi receives many important tributaries, the chief of which are—on the E., the Wisconsin, the Illinois, the Ohio, 1097 m. from its mouth, and the Yazoo; from the W., the Minnesota, the Des Moines, the Missouri, 1330 m. from its source, or 1286 from the mouth, the Francis, the White, the Arkansas, and the Red. The river is naturally viewed under two heads. The Upper Mississippi, above the influx of the Missouri; and the Main Mississippi, below that junction. The former is not so large as the Missouri, but having been first explored, it received and retains the name of the Mississippi. Its waters are remarkably clear, but after commingling with those of the Missouri, they become exceedingly turbid, and contain about three-tenths of sediment. The area of its basin is 169,000 sq. m., consisting mostly of prairie land, and is becoming rapidly cultivated. The entire length of the river from the source of the Missouri is 4382 m. [**MISSOURI.**] The chief cities on its banks are, on the upper river, St Paul, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington, Quincy, and Hannibal; and on the main river stand St Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Baton-Rouge, and New Orleans. The descent of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth averages over 6 in. per mile; the upper river falling 24 in., and the main stream 3 in. per mile. In the upper part of its course it forms several cataracts, the principal of which are the Peckagama, 209 m. from the source, where it falls 20 ft. in 300 yds.; the Little Falls, 10 ft.; the Big Falls, 16 ft., consisting of a series of breaks and shutes extending over 800 yds.; the Prairie Rapids, six in number, which have a descent of about 20 ft. in 5 m.; and lastly, the Falls of St Anthony, 650 m. from the source, descend 80 ft. in less than three-fourths of a m., consisting of one leap of 16 ft., and rapids above and below. The elevations of the various points on the river are, Itasca Lake, 1575 ft.; Falls of St Anthony, 856 ft.; Prairie du Chien, 600 ft.; mouth of the Missouri, 416 ft. at high water; mouth of Ohio, 322 ft.; Memphis, 221 ft.; Natchez, 66 ft.; Baton-Rouge, 33 ft.; and New Orleans, 10½ ft. The width varies from 15 ft. at Itasca Lake, 1200 ft. at St Paul, at mouth of Missouri 5000 ft., and decreasing gradually to 2470 below New Orleans; and its average depth below the Ohio ranges from 90 to 120 ft. The mean discharge of water from this enormous river is 675,000 cubic ft. per second, by which 3,627,200,000 tons of sedimentary matter are yearly transported to the gulf in a state of suspension, constituting 1 sq. m. of deposit 241 ft. in depth. Besides this amount, it pushes into the sea large quantities of earthy matter, probably amounting to 750,000,000 cubic ft. annually. Its drainage area is 1,244,000 square miles, nearly one-seventh of all North America, and equal to more than one-third of Europe. This vast region, from its almost unexampled fertility, has obtained the title of the Garden of the World. The Mississippi is extremely winding in its course, sometimes a bend of 30 m. will occur where the distance across the neck does not exceed a mile. This tends to check the current, and facilitates navigation.

Vessels are usually eight or ten days in ascending the river to New Orleans, and often nine or ten weeks in reaching the Illinois River. Steamers, however, make the passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back in less than twenty days. Large ships seldom ascend above Natchez. The number of steamboats now plying on its waters is supposed to be above 1500. The delta of the Mississippi has an area of about 15,000 sq. m., and the depth of the alluvion is estimated at 1000 ft. It is a remarkable feature of the Mississippi, that flowing from N. to S., it has such a variety of climate, and consequently of productions, in the different parts of its basin, from the furs and cereal grains of the N. to the almost tropical growths of the S. As spring advances from the S., it releases in succession the snows of the lower and of the upper valley, and finally the remote sources. The annual swell of the waters is in consequence gradual and long continued, commencing usually about the end of February, and continuing to rise till the 1st of June, when they again subside. In some seasons the waters do not rise above the embankments, and in others the entire lower valley is submerged, and often great destruction of property occasioned. For many miles above and below New Orleans, embankments have been raised, called *levees*, from 5 to 10 ft. high, on both sides of the river.

**MISSISSIPPI**, one of the U. S. of North America, in the S.W. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 30° 12' and 35° N., lon. 88° 12' and 91° 45' W.; separated W. by the Mississippi river from Arkansas and Louisiana, having on other sides the states Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana, and S.E. ward touching an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. Area 47,156 sq. m. P. (1860) 791,805, of whom 778 were free coloured, and 436,631 slaves. Surface in the S. and W. flat and marshy, whence it rises into a tolerably elevated region in the E. and N. The climate is unhealthy. There are churches of all denominations, 3 colleges, with an aggregate attendance of 204 students, 762 public schools, and 189 academies. Principal rivers, the Yazoo, Pearl, and Pascagoula; & it has many lines of railway. Principal products, cotton and sugar in the S., maize, indigo, melons, grapes, and other fruits, tobacco, & timber. Principal towns, Jackson, the cap., Columbus, Natchez, the chief seat of trade, and Vicksburg. The state is divided into 59 cos. Present constitution formed in 1832. It was admitted into the Union in 1817; in 1861 it seceded, and joined the Southern Confederacy; and in 1863 the city of Vicksburg, after a long siege, surrendered to the Federals.

**MISSISSIPPI**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in the E.N.E. of Arkansas. Area 1000 sq. m. P. 2434 free, 1461 slaves.—II. in the S.E. part of Missouri. Area 400 sq. m. P. 3849 free, 1010 slaves.

**MISSIRI**, *Mesambria*, a seaport town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a peninsula in the Black Sea, 17 m. N.E. Bourgas, with a harbour, formerly a principal station of the Byzantine fleets.

**MISSOLOGHI**, a town, Greece. [**MESOLOGHI**.] **MISSON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3 m. E.N.E. Bawtry. Ac. 6129. P. 803.

**MISSOORIE**, India, a sanitarium, 7000 ft. above the sea.

**MISSOURI** (i. e., "*Mud River*"), the longest trib. of the Mississippi river, North America, rises among the Rocky Mountains in the territory of Idaho, lat. 45° N. and lon. 111° 53' W., not more than a mile from the head waters of the Columbia river, which flows W. to the Pacific. Its course is first N. for 460 m., when it enters the territory

of Dakota, which it traverses E. for 800 m., then S.E., separating, in its further descent, the territory Nebraska and state Kansas on the l. b. from Iowa and Missouri on the right, which last it traverses S.E. by E. ward, and joins the Mississippi near St. Louis, at an elevation of 416 feet above the sea, and 1286 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. It receives no very important affluent on its l. b. the principal are Marias, Milk, and James rivers, or Rivière à Jaques. On the r. b. are the Madison and Gallatins forks from Idaho, above which the river receives the name of Jefferson Fork, these three being the reputed head waters of the Missouri; Yellow Stone, Little Missouri, Shyenne, and White, from Dakota; the Niobrara and Nebraska or Platte river from Nebraska, and Kansas from the state of the same name, and lastly Osage in Missouri. Above the Marias river, and 411 m. from the source of the Missouri, the river is compressed to a width of 150 yards for a distance of 6 m. by precipices which rise from the water's edge to a height of 1200 feet. This wild gorge is called the "Gate of the Rocky Mountains." About 110 m. below this occur the Great Falls, where the river is precipitated over five ledges, one of which is 75 feet in height, and the others respectively 12, 42, 6, and 25 feet. These falls are considered among the grandest in North America. On the banks of the Missouri stand the cities of Jefferson, Lexington, Kansas, and Sioux. The breadth varies from 1500 feet below the Great Falls to 2500 at Sioux city and 3000 feet at the mouth. Its course throughout is rapid and its waters turbid, but no serious obstacle is presented to navigation from its mouth to the Falls, a distance of 2670 m., except perhaps shallows during the season of drought. The heights of various points on the river are—the junction of the Three Forks 4819 feet, foot of Falls 2964 feet, Sioux city 1065 feet, and at mouth 416 feet. Below the junction of the Niobrara river the Missouri flows through a fertile and populous region, but above that confluence its basin is an uncultivated waste, where comparatively little rain falls, in consequence of which the volume of the river is disproportionately small, when the drainage area is considered. Its mean discharge of water per second is 120,000 cubic feet, which is only about three-quarters of that of the Ohio, although its basin is nearly two and a half times as large, namely, 518,000 sq. m. The length of the river is stated at 3096 m., which, added to the lower Mississippi, gives a total of 4382 m. [**MISSISSIPPI**.]

**MISSOURI**, one of the U. S., North America, mostly between lat. 36° 30' and 40° 36' N., lon. 89° 13' and 95° 35' W., having E. the Mississippi river, separating it from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; S. Arkansas, N. Iowa, and W. Nebraska, Kansas, and Indian Terr. Chief towns, Jefferson city (the cap.), St. Louis, Hannibal, Booneville, Lexington, and Platte city. Area 67,880 sq. m. P. (1860) 1,182,012, of whom 3572 were free coloured, and 114,931 were slaves. Surface mostly undulating, and having many extensive prairies. S. of the river Missouri it rises in the Ozark chain to about 2000 feet. Along the banks of the Osage, and N. the Missouri river, which intersects the state from W. to E., there is a good deal of rich land. Vegetable products comprise tobacco, cotton, maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley; and the soil and climate adapt the country to yield all the products of the S. states, except sugar. Large herds of cattle, hogs, and horses are reared; and beef, pork, tallow, hides, and live stock, with lead, furs, timber, and maize,

constitute the chief exports. The state is very rich in iron ore, lead, copper, coal, and other mineral products. It possesses also a great variety of marbles. It has woollen and cotton factories, iron works, breweries, distilleries, and tanneries. There are churches of all denominations; and the state has six colleges, with an aggregate attendance of 400 students, and 18,400 volumes in their libraries; two medical schools, with 164 students; a state penitentiary, deaf-mute, blind, and lunatic asylums. It is divided into 100 cos. It was admitted into the Union as a slave state in 1821, joined the Southern Confederacy in 1861, and was the theatre of many conflicts in the war of secession.—II. a township, Missouri, cc. Boone.

**MISSUNDE**, a town of Denmark, duchy of Schleswig, Gotorp, on S. b. of the Slien. A battle was fought here between the Prussians & Danes, 1864.

**MISTAKEN POINT**, the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland, 65 m. S.S.W. St Johns.

**MISTASSINIE (LAKE)**, British North America, is in lat. 51° N., lon. 72° to 73° W. Length N.E. to S.W. 60 m.; greatest breadth 45 m. It contains several large islands. Rupert river flows from it W. into James Bay.

**MISTEK**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Preau, 50 m. E.N.E. Olmütz. P. 8500.

**MISTELBACH**, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Laya, 27 m. N.N.E. Vienna. P. 3000. It has a college of the Barnabites, and an hospital.

**MISTERBIANCO**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and 4 m. N.W. Catania. P. 6129.

**MISTERTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 1 m. E.S.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 3580. P. 554.—II. co. Notts, 4½ m. N.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 5420. P. 1627.—III. co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.E. Crewkerne. Ac. 1417. P. 588.

**MISU**, one of the grandest volcanic mountains of the Andes, Peru, overlooking the valley and city of Arequipa, 15,223 feet above the sea.

**MISTLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the navigable river Stour, 2 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 2115. P. 1539.

**MISTRA**, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Lacedæmon, on the side of a hill crowned by its citadel, 30 m. S. Tripolitza. P. 1500. About 6 m. N.E. are the remains of ancient *Sparta* scattered for about a mile over five low hills.

**MISTRETTA**, a commercial town of the island Sicily, 67 m. W.S.W. Messina, cap. circ. P. (1861) 10,638.

**MITAU** or **MITTAU** (Lettish *Jelyawa*), a town of Russia, cap. gov. Courland, on the Aa, 26 m. S.W. Riga. P. 22,900, about one-half of whom are of German descent. It lies low, and is exposed to inundations. Chief edifices, an old castle, theatre, school of surgery, a museum, astronomical observatory, and a bank. Manufs. japanned iron and tin goods. Exports hemp, flax, and corn.

**MITCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wandle, 8 m. S.S.W. London. Ac. 2893. P. 5078. It has a lavender farm.

**MITCHELDEAN**, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 11 m. W. Gloucester. Ac. of pa. 680. P. 689.

**MITCHELDEVER**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6½ m. N.N.E. Winchester. Ac. 9340. P. 1041.

**MITCHELL**, a co. of New South Wales, on S. bank of Murrumbidgee river, W. from Winyard co. Lat. 35° S.; lon. 146° 30' E. Ac. 791,700.

**MITCHELL**, 2 cos., U.S., N. Amer.—I. in Georgia. P. 2719 free, 1589 slaves.—II. in Iowa. P. 3409.

**MITCHELL-TROY**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 2000. P. 385.

**MITCHELMERSH**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.N.W. Romsey. Ac. 3983. P. 1099.

**MITCHELSTOWN**, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 25 m. N.N.E. Cork. P. 2922. It has a church.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 8 m. S.E. Nobber. Ac. 973. P. 157. Alt. 281 feet.—*Mitchellstown Caves*, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. E.N.E. Mitchellstown, are a large and fine series of stalactite caverns.

**MITFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 2½ m. W.S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 9895. P. 646.

**MITIA**, an island, Pacific Ocean. [AURORA.]

**MITRE ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, lat. of S.E. point 11° 55' S., lon. 170° 20' W. It was discovered in 1791, and named after one of two remarkable promontories resembling a mitre and steeple.

**MITROWICZ** (Hung. *Demotrovicze*), a market town of the Austrian dominions, Slavonian military frontier, circ. and 24 m. S.S.W. Peterwardein, on l. b. of the Save. P. 5400. It is the head-quarters of the Peterwardein regiments, and has a school and numerous Roman antiquities.

**MITTAGONG RANGE**, mountains of New South Wales, co. Camden. Contains great mineral wealth. Elevation 2454 feet.

**MITTELWALDE**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, on the Neisse, 39 m. S.W. Neisse. P. 1784.—*Mittelmoude*, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 23 m. E.S.E. Potsdam, on the Notte. P. 1966.

**MITTERBURG**, a town of Istria. [PISINO.]

**MITTERSILL**, a market town of Upper Austria, on the Salza, 23 m. S.S.W. Salzburg. P. 600.

**MITTEUTEICH** and **MITTENWALD**, two market towns of Bavaria.—I. prov. Upper Franconia, E. Bayreuth. P. 1553.—II. circ. Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 51 m. S.S.W. Munich. P. 1720.

**MITTON**, a pa. of England, cos. Lancaster and York, W. Riding, 3 m. S.W. Clitheroe. Ac. 18,103. P. 3403.—II. (*Lower*), a chapelry, co. Worcester, pa. and 28 m. S.S.E. Kidderminster. P. 2958.

**MITTUN-KOFE** or **MIRHUN KOFE**, a town of the Punjab, in its S. extremity, on the W. bank of the Indus, in lat. 28° 54' N., lon. 70° 25' E. P. 4000. It is surrounded by date groves, and is well situated for commerce, but unhealthy. Steamers ply to Mukhed, 357 miles from its mouth.

**MITTWEIDA**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 35 m. S.E. Leipzig, on the Zschoppau, an affluent of the Mulde. P. 7012. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

**MITYLENE**, *Lesbos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor. Estimated area 276 sq. m., and pop. 40,000, nearly half Greeks. Shape irregular; two bays indent it on the S. side, and it has good harbours and a fertile soil. Interior picturesque; traversed by a range of mountains, rising to 3080 feet, it is clothed with pine woods, and at their base are many olive grounds and vineyards. Principal products, oil, pine timber, grapes, figs, cotton, and pitch; its wine, anciently famous, is now inferior; and the corn raised is insufficient for the inhabitants. Principal towns, Castro (or Mitylene), on the E. coast—lat. of light-house (164 feet high) on the point, 39° 6' N., lon. 26° 24' E.—Molivo, and Culoni. The philosophers Theophrastus, Pittacus, and Cratippus were natives of this island.

**MIXBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 7½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 2630. P. 881.

**MIXCO**, a vill. of Central America, state and 5 m. S.W. Guatemala, with remains of an anc. city.

**MIXANDAB**, a highly cultivated plain in North Persia, prov. Azerbijan, on the S.E. side of the Lake Urumiyeh.

**MİYARISIMA**, an island of Japan, S.S.E. of Noki-sima, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

**MIZEN HEAD**, *Notium Promontorium*, a cape of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, in lat. 51° 27' N., lon. 9° 50' W. On it are the ruins of a castle.

**MIZQUE**, a town of South America, Bolivia, dep. Cochabamba, 32 m. S.E. Oropesa.

**MLAVA**, a river of Servia, joins the Danube, 13 m. E.N.E. Semendria, after a N. course of 50 m.

**MLAVA** or **MLAWA**, a town of Poland, prov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Plotzk. P. 3930.

**MOA**, an island of the E. Archipelago, lat. 8° 15' S., lon. 128° 5' E. Length 20 miles.

**MOAMA**, a post-town of New S. Wales, co. Cadell, 42 m. from Deniliquin. P. 144.

**MOATE**, a town, Ireland, co. Westmeath, on the Grand Canal, 9 m. E.S.E. Athlone. P. 1960.

**MOBBERTY**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2 m. E.N.E. Nether-Knutsford. Ac. 5138. P. 1245.

**MOBILE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Alabama. Area 1316 sq. m. P. (1860) 29,755 free, 11,376 slaves.

**MOBILE**, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, Alabama, cap. co., at the mouth of Mobile river, in Mobile Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 m. N.E. New Orleans, next to which city it is now the chief port in the Union for the export of cotton. P. (1860) 29,258. The adjacent marshes are partly drained; the town has been well rebuilt, having been destroyed by fire in 1839. Here are Barton academy, a United States naval hospital, and 6 m. distant is Springhill Roman Catholic college. The bay is defended by Fort Morgan, and has a lighthouse at its entrance, lat. 30° 10' 30" N., lon. 88° 15' W. *Mobile River* is formed by the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, length 40 m. A regular steamboat communication is kept up with New Orleans, via Lake Borgue, and it is connected by railway with Ohio.

**MOCALANGA** or **MOCARANGUA**. [**MONOMOTAPA**.]

**MOCAS**, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 1163. P. 196.

**MOCHA**, an island of Chile, off the coast of Araucania, lat. of S. summit 38° 24' S., lon. 74° W. Length 8 m. At its N. end is a peak 1230 feet in height. It is resorted to by whalers.

**MOCHA**, a town of Chile. [**CONCEPCION**.]

**MOCHA** or **МОКНА**, a fortified seaport town of Arabia, Yemen, on the Red Sea, 55 m. N.N.W. the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. Lat. 13° 20' N.; lon. 43° 12' 2" E. P. 7000. It stands on the margin of a sandy plain, between two points of land which enclose a small bay adapted for vessels of 10 or 12 feet water. It exports annually about 10,000 tons of the finest coffee to Jiddah, Suez, and Bombay, with dates, gums, senna, horns, hides, balm, ivory, and gold-dust; and imports rice, piece goods, iron, hardwares, slaves, and ghee from Abyssinia, whence many of its exported goods are brought to Mocha in the way of transit.—*Mocha* is a country S.W. of Abyssinia.

**MOCHRUM**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. and S.W. Wigtown, on Luce Bay. Ac. 25,601. P. 2694.

**MÖCKERN**, a town of Prussia, gov. and 13 m. E. Magdeburg, on the Ehle. P. 1679.

**MOCKWANPOOR**, Nepal. [**MUCKWANPOOR**.]

**MOCOMO**, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 2° 31' S.; lon. 101° 10' E.

**MODAIN**, a vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, on the Tigris, and on the site of the ancient *Ctesiphon*, with the traces of a palace.

**MODBURY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, on the Erne, 1½ m. E.S.E. Plymouth. Ac. of pa. 6258. P. 1621.

**MODENA**, *Mutina*, a fortified city of the kingdom of Italy in the N., formerly cap. duchy of Modena,

on the *Æmilian Way*, which forms its fine *Strada Maestra*, the city, 24 m. W.N.W. Bologna. P. (1862) 55,512. It has a citadel. Principal edifices, the ducal palace, a quaint building of the 17th century, with a picture gallery, gardens, and an extensive library; the *Biblioteca Estense*, containing 100,000 vols., and 3000 MSS.; a cathedral with curious sculptures and a square marble tower, in which is preserved the famous wooden bucket (*Secchia rapita*), the cause of feuds between the Modenese and Bolognese in 1325; a theatre and public baths. Its university, suppressed in 1821, was succeeded by a school of theology, law, medicine, and mathematics. It has an observatory, rich cabinets of natural history, and a botanic garden. Its campanile, a square turreted structure of white marble, is 315 feet high. It is connected by a navigable canal with the Panaro; and has manufs. of hempen and woollen cloths, hats, glass, and leather; its silk manuf., once important, has declined. It fell to the house of Este in 1228. The antiquarian Sigonius was born here in 1520, the anatomist Fallopius in 1523, and the poet Tassoni in 1565. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it was cap. of the dep. Panaro. In 1848 the Duke of Modena was deprived of his rights. In 1860 he was expelled, and the duchy was incorporated with the kingdom of Italy. The prov. has an area of 966 sq. m. P. (1862) 260,591. It is traversed by a portion of the Apennines; highest point Monte Cimone, 6976 feet. Minerals comprise iron and marble; soil very fertile in the plains; climate temperate and healthy. Chief products, maize, wheat, rich wine, silk, and honey. It has many mineral springs. The so-called *Artesian Wells* were used by the Modenese long before they were known in Artois.

**MODER**, a river of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, rises on the E. side of the Vosges mountains, flows S.S.E., and, after a course of 30 m., joins the Rhine 17 m. below Strasbourg.

**MODERN**, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 16 m. N.E. Presburg. P. 5010. It has a Protestant college; and is the seat of the Lutheran superintendent for Hungary on this side of the Danube.

**MODICA** (*Mohac* of the Saracens), a town of the island Sicily, prov. Noto, 30 m. W.S.W. Syracuse, cap. dist., in the Val di Noto. P. (1862) 30,547. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese. In its vicinity is the valley of *Ipsica* or *Isipica*, remarkable for its dwellings excavated in the rock.

**MODIGLIANO** (*Castrum Mutillum*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Florence, on the Marzeno, N. of the Apennines. P. (1862) 6202. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, several churches, and convents.

**MÖDLING** or **MEDLING**, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, 8 m. S.S.W. Vienna, on railway to Grätz. P. 3500. It has an old church, and comm. hall; manufactures of muslins and woollen cloths.

**MODON** (*Methone*), a fortified maritime town of Greece, Morea, gov. Pylos, 6 m. S. Navarino. It has a small port, with an open roadstead between it and the island Sapienza, and a few remains of antiquity. Its lighthouse is in lat. 36° 48' 5" N., lon. 21° 42' 5" E.

**MODRENY**, a pa. of Irel., co. Tipperary, containing the town Cloughjordan. Ac. 12,165. P. 2579.

**MODUGNO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. S.W. Bari. P. 8215. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton cloths; and tanneries.

**MODUM**, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the Drammen, 25 m. W. Christiania. P. 4500. Near it are important cobalt mines, and extensive manufactures of smalts.

**MODURLI**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, sanj. and 24 m. S.W. Boli, mostly built of wood.

**MOELAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimperlé. P. 4360.

**MÖEN**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, with a lighthouse on S.E. point, lat. 54° 57' N., lon. 12° 36' 36" E., separated N.W. from Zealand by the Ulf Sound, and S. from Falster by the Gröen Sound, each where narrowest, about 1 m. across. Area 87 sq. m. P. 15,000. Surface mostly level, but its E. coast is a precipitous limestone barrier, 500 feet above the sea, and termed the Möensklint. Soil fertile, & a surplus of corn is produced. Chief town, Steege, with a harbour on the N.W. coast.

**MÖEN**, an island of Russia, between the island Oesel and the mainland, about 40 m. in length.

**MOERBEKE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Moervaert canal, 14 m. N.E. Ghent. P. 3582.

**MOERDIJK** and **MOERGESTEL**, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant.—I. on Hollandsdiep, 110 m. N.W. Breda. P. 1054.—II. 18 m. E.S.E. Breda. P. 1164.

**MOERES (LES)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Dunkerque. P. 873. Near it are 2 great marshes called Great and Little Moere.

**MORIS (LAKE)** or **BIRKET-EL-KEROON**, a lake of Central Egypt, prov. Fayoum, and occupying the N. part of its valley, in lat. 29° 30' N., and from lon. 32° 30' to near 33° E. Length 30 m.; greatest breadth 6 m. Shores bold on three sides, but on the S. low and sandy. It communicates by two large channels with the Nile, and by an outlet with the canal of Joseph, and abounds with fish, the privilege to take which is farmed out by the government.

**MÖRZEKE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, on the Scheldt. P. 3036.

**MOFFAT**, a market town, watering-place, and pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Annan, 2 m. from Beattock station of Caledonian Railway, 19 m. N.N.E. Dumfries. Ac. 40,067, mostly pastoral. P. (1861) 2232; ditto of town, 1462. It is situated at the head of a broad rich valley, surrounded by mountains, 349 feet in elevation above the sea. It has a pa. and a free church, and banks; baths, with a reading and assembly room, and a hydropathic establishment. During the season it is increased by 800 or 1000 visitors, for whose accommodation there are numerous fine villas. The principal mineral spring is saline and sulphureous, resembling that of Harrogate.—The *Moffat-hills* form a mountain-chain between the cos. Dumfries on the S. and Lanark and Peebles on the N.; elevation of Hartfell, the principal summit, 2685 ft. above the sea. The Annan, Tweed, and Clyde rivers have here their sources.

**MOGADORE** or **SUIRA**, a fortified city, and the principal seaport of Marocco, on the Atlantic, 135 m. W.S.W. Marocco. P. estimated at 20,000, comprising 4000 Jews. It stands on a rocky promontory, surrounded by a barren and sandy region, and consists of two parts, each enclosed by walls; the one containing the citadel, the residences of the governor and foreign consuls, the custom-house, treasury, etc., while the other quarter is inhabited by the Jewish population. It is well built, and is defended by several strong batteries. Its port, S. of the citadel, is sheltered by an island off the shore, which was long a haunt of pirates, and is adapted for only small vessels. Exports comprise wool, gum, wax, hides, skins, almonds, feathers, gold-dust, wrought iron, hardwares, and cotton goods. In 1861, 92 vessels (48 British) entered, and 87 (46 British) cleared the port. It was founded in 1760 on the site of

an old Portuguese fort, and was bombarded by the French, 15th August 1844.

**MOGEELY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising a part of the town of Castlemartyr. Ac. 6429. P. 3129.

**MOGELSBURG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Unter-Toggenburg. P. 2961.

**MOGGIO-DI-SOTTO**, a market town of Northern Italy, prov. and 24 m. N. Udine, cap. dist. Moggio, on the Fella. P. 2800.

**MOGHILEV** or **MOHILEV**, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 52° and 55° 15' N., lon. 28° 35' and 32° 35' E., enclosed by the govts. Vitebsk, Smolensk, Tchernigov, and Minsk. Area 18,451 sq. m. P. (1858) 884,640. Surface mostly a wide plain. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, with its tributaries the Soja and Drouetz. Climate mild; soil generally fertile, and corn is exported. Sheep of improved breeds. Large quantities of timber and masts are floated down the rivers to the ports of the Black Sea. Manufs. unimportant; its tanneries, distilleries, and soap and potash works are mostly conducted by Jews.—*Moghilev*, the cap., is a walled town, on the Dnieper, 85 m. S.W. Smolensk. P. (1855) 19,112, many of whom were Jews. It is the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops, and has a Greek cathedral, built in 1780, and numerous other Greek, a Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, several Jews' synagogues, and Greek and Roman Catholic convents, 2 episcopal seminaries, a town school, and various charitable institutions; an extensive export trade to Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa, in leather, hides, wax, honey, corn, and other agricultural products; and a considerable import trade in thrown silk. It has also well frequented fairs.

**MOGHILEV** or **MOGHIOW**, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 53 m. E.S.E. Kamenietz. P. 8936, comprising many Jews. It has an active trade with Walachia and the adjacent provinces. Being enclosed by hills, the climate is so mild that fine fruits are extensively cultivated, and silk worms reared.

**MOGI-DAS-CRUCES**, a pop. and industrious town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. San Paulo. P. of dist. 9000.—*Mogi-Mirin* is a town same prov.

**MOGLIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. of comm. 3873.

**MOGORO**, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. 2144.

**MOGUECHON**, a town on the E. coast of Africa, Somali country, in lat. 20° 10' N. P., including slaves, 5000. It is dependent on the Iman of Muscat, and exports cotton, cattle, and ivory.

**MOGUER**, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. E. Huelva, with a port on the Tinto. P. 6592. Its old Franciscan convent is preserved as a national monument. Columbus, craving charity here in 1484, was received by the prior, by whose influence he was enabled to prosecute his discoveries. He sailed from the port of Palos, near this, on 3d August 1492.

**MOGUL EMPIRE (THE)**, under Baber, etc., existed in Hindostan, principally in the provs. Delhi and Agra, till superseded by British power.

**MOHACS** or **MOHACZ** (pron. *Mohatsch*), a town of S. Hungary, circ. Baranya, on the W. arm of the Danube, 25 m. E.S.E. Fünfkirchen. P. 9400. It has Reformed and Roman Catholic churches, and a gymnasium; and is a station for steamers plying on the Danube. The two great battles fought near it may be considered as marking the commencement and conclusion of the Turkish power in Hungary. On 29th August 1526, the Turks, under Solymán the Magnificent, com-

pletely defeated the Hungarians, who lost 22,000 men, numerous nobles, and their king Louis XI., on the field; but they received a total defeat from the Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine, at the second battle of Mohacz, in 1687.

**MORALITSH**, a town, Asia Minor. [MUHALITSH.]

**MOHAMMEDABAD**, numerous vill. of Asia, three being in Eastern Persia, prov. Khorassan, on the route from Meshed to Lake Zurrak.—I. 12 m. S. Turbat, with vestiges of formerly strong fortifications, and a citadel and lofty tower.—II. 40 m. S. Kakh, with a pop. of 250 families, mostly cattle breeders.—III. a fortified vill. a little S. of Tabas.

**MOHAMMERAH**, a town on the frontiers of Asiatic Turkey and Persia, and which has alternately belonged to each, on the canal between the Shat-ul-Arab (Euphrates) and Lower Karun; about 80 m. S.E. Bassorah. It was taken by the British in March, and restored in May 1857.

**MOHAWK**, a river of the U. S., North America, New York, joins the Hudson at Waterford, after a S. and E. course of 160 m., during which it has several falls; that called the Cahoes falls, 2 m. above its mouth, is one unbroken cataract of 70 feet.—II. a township, New York, co. Montgomery.

**MOHICAN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 88 m. N.E. Columbus.

**MOHILEV**, a gov. & town, Russia. [MOGHILEV.]

**MOHILL**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Connaught and Leitrim, co. Leitrim and Longford, 9 m. E.S.E. Carrick-on-Shannon. Ac. of pa. 30,122. P. 10,363; do. of town (co. Leitrim) 1123.

**MOHILLA**, island. [COMORO ISLANDS.]

**MÖHLIN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the high road from Basle to Zurich. P. 1923.

**MOHON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 29 m. N.N.E. Vannes. P. 2078.

**MOHRIN**, a town of Prussia. [MORIN.]

**MÖHRINGEN**, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Danube, 29 m. N.W. Constance. P. 1200.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N. Engen. P. 2146.

**MÖHRUNGEN**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 62 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., between two lakes. P. 3080. The French conquered the Russians here in 1807.

**MOHUNEAA**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 42 m. S.E. Benares. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of same name. Area 347 sq. m. P. 93,730. It has a bazaar.

**MOHURBUNGE**, a Cuttack mahal on the S.W. frontier of Bengal, between lat. 21° 24' and 22° 35' N., lon. 85° 38' and 87° 14' E. Area 2025 sq. m. P. 91,125.

**MOIDART**, a wild and rugged dist. in the S.W. of co. Inverness, Scotland, on an inlet of the Atlantic, of the same name, about 10 m. S.E. the island of Eigg. It forms a part of pa. Ardnamurchan.

**MOILAH** or **MOWILAH**, a seaport town of Arabia Petraea, on the Red Sea, near the Gulf of Akaba. It has a castle, some brick houses, and about 150 huts.—*Moitek* is a valley of Egypt, on the route from Fayoum to the Little Oasis.

**MOINES** (LE AUX), France. [SEPT ILES.]

**MOIRA**, a small market town and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 14 m. S.W. Belfast. Ac. of pa. 6096. P. 749; do. of pa. 3423, employed in manufactures of linen. Alt. 200 feet.

**MOIRANS**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Isère, on the Morge, 16 m. N.E. St Marcellin. P. 2789. It has Roman remains, paper and corn mills.—II. dep. Jura, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. St Claude. P. 1377.

**MOISDON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., 7 m. S. Châteaubriant. P. 2609.

**MOISLAINS**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Peronne. P. 1756.

**MOISSAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Tarn, and on railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 14 m. W.N.W. Montauban. P. (1861) 9751. It has a communal college and a parish church.

**MOJACAR**, *Meorgis*, a city of Spain, prov. and 39 m. E.N.E. Almeria. P. 4528.

**MOJAISK** or **MOSHAISK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Moskwa. P. 6000. It has a strong citadel, a cathedral, and extensive salt magazines. Near it, on 7th Sept. 1812, the battle of Borodino was fought between the French and Russians.

**MOJANO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1931.

**MOJENTE** or **MOXENTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W.S.W. San Felipe, near the Canoles, an affluet of the Jucar. P. 3170.

**MOJGURH**, a town of N.W. Hindostan, dom. and 36 m. S.E. Bhowlpoor.

**MOJOS**, Bolivia. [MOXOS.]

**MOKA**, a city of Arabia. [MOCHA.]

**MOKRIN**, a vill. of S. Hungary, Banat, co. Torontal, 42 m. W.N.W. Temesvar. P. 5264.

**MOKSHA**, a river of Russia, gov. Penza and Tambov, joins the Oka, 15 m. S.E. Jelatona, after a N.W. course of 230 m. The town of *Mokshansk*, cap. circ., is on its banks, 25 m. N.N.W. Penza. It has 5 churches and a Greek convent. P. 9105.

**MOLA**, a seaport town of South Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. P. (1861) 12,574. It stands on a low point, having 3 creeks, used for loading small vessels. On each side of the town is an open roadstead with 10 fathoms water. In 1710, 11,000 of its inhabitants were swept away by the plague.—II. *Mola di Gaeta*, anc. *Formia*, a town, prov. Caserta, 3½ m. N.E. Gaeta. P. 7985. Its vicinity was anciently famous for fine wines.

**MOLAKAI**, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean. Area 169 sq. m.

**MOLARE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui, cap. mand., on the Orba. P. 1895.

**MOLASANA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 1553.

**MOLDASH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.N.E. Ashford. Ac. 1449. P. 328.

**MOLD**, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, cap. co., and 6½ m. S. Flint, on the Allen, and on branch of Chester and Holyhead Railway. Ac. 18,104. P. of pa. 12,216. It is surrounded by hills; has a fine old church, some manufs. of cotton, and in the pa. are valuable coal and lead mines. Near it are Druidical circles, Roman roads, and ruins of ancient castles, etc. It unites with Flint, etc., in returning one member to House of Commons.

**MOLDAU**, a river of Austria, Bohemia, rises in the Böhmerwald mountains, 3800 feet above the sea, flows S.E. and then N., and joins the Elbe near Melnik, 20 m. N. Prague, after a course of 270 m. On its banks are the city Prague, and the towns Rosenberg, Krumman, and Budweis, from which last it is navigable to the Elbe.

**MOLDAUTHEIN**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. N. Budweis, on the Moldau. P. 3900.

**MOLDAVA**, a river of Austrian Poland and Moldavia, joins the Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy, after a S.E. ward course of 110 miles.

**MOLDAVIA** and **WALACHIA**, a state of Eastern Europe, formerly the Danubian principalities, which were united under one ruler in 1858, and under one administration in 1861, and designated **RUMANIA**. The united state is bounded E. and

N. by the Pruth, which separates it from Russia; S. by the Danube, separating it from Turkey (Bulgaria); W. and N.W. by the Carpathian mountains, which separate it from the Austrian Empire. *Moldavia* is 230 m. in length N. to S., and 85 m. in breadth. Area estim. at 20,368 sq. m., and pop. at 1,600,000. Surface mountainous in the W., where it is traversed by the Carpathians and their branches; level towards the E. Chief rivs. the Pruth, Sereth, Birbal, and Bistritz, all flowing S. It is covered with forests and pasture lands, in which vast numbers of horses and cattle are reared. Soil fertile in grain, fruit, and wine. Climate variable and unhealthy; hot in summer, excessively cold in winter. It has almost no manufactures nor practicable roads. It is divided into 13 districts, and has 36 towns and about 2000 villages. Chief town Jassy. *Walachia* is bounded S.E., S., and S.W. by the Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria and Servia, N. by Moldavia and the Austrian empire. Length E. to W. 270 m.; mean breadth 120 m. Area 28,283 sq. m. Estimated pop. 2,400,920. Chief town Bucharest. Surface mountainous in the N., low and marshy in the S. It is well watered by the Danube, and its affluents the Aluta, Schyl, Jalomniza, and Dumbovitz, and generally very fertile. Climate extreme; hot and moist in summer, and very cold in winter. Chief crops, wheat, barley, rye, hemp, and tobacco. The vine thrives well. Forests are extensive, and pasturage excellent. Cattle and sheep extensively reared, and fine wool is exported. The inhabitants are chiefly Walachians, with a mixture of gypsies, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, mostly of the Greek church, speaking a corrupt dialect of the Latin language. This country formed part of *Dacia* in the Roman empire. It was afterwards under the dominion of the Goths and Huns; it formed a separate kingdom in 1290; in 1479 it was conquered by Mohammed II.; it regained its independence for a short time, and afterwards formed a prov. of the Ottoman empire till 1829. By the treaty of Adrianople in 1830, it was placed under the protection of Russia, and its vassalage to Turkey became nominal. *Moldavia* was subjected to the Turkish empire in 1529, but since 1829 it has been only tributary to the Ottoman Porte. The prince or hospodar was nominated for life, by the Sultan and the Emperor of Russia conjointly. On the 2d July 1853, a Russian army, commanded by Prince Gortschakoff, invaded the Danubian principalities. In October the hospodars resigned their government to an extraordinary council of administration. November 8, an ukase of the Emperor of Russia conferred the administration on Baron de Budberg. On 31st July 1854, the Russians evacuated Bucharest, and in terms of the treaty of Paris in 1856, the Moldavians took possession of Bolgrad, Ismail, and Reni, in February 1857. Annual tribute to the Porte 4 million piasters (about 16,700*l.*), of which Moldavia pays 1,500,000, and Walachia 2,500,000.

**MOLDE**, a seaport town of Norway, stift Trondhjem, amt Romsdal, on the Bay of Molde, 32 m. S.W. Christiansund, with a convenient harbour, and trade in timber, tar, and fish.

**MOLDOVA**, a vill. of Hungary, Banat, military frontier, 15 m. S.E. Weisskirchen. P. 1575.—II. a small fertile island in the Danube, 5 m. S.W. the village.

**MOLE**, a river of England, rises in the N. of co. Sussex, and joins the Thames opposite Hampton Court. Between Dorking and Leatherhead its course is occasionally subterranean. Also a small river of Devonshire.

**MOLE (LE)**, a seaport town of Hayti, at its N.W. extremity, and with the best harbour in the isl., and some trade in cotton, coffee, and indigo.

**MOLSWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 6 m. N.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1710. P. 256.

**MOLFETTA**, *Respa*, a seaport town of S. Italy, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Bari, on the Adriatic Sea. P. (1861) 24,958. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a college, three monasteries, and four convents; a ship-building yard, a port formed by a mole and a natural break-water; and considerable trade in corn, oil, and almonds. A mile and a half from the town is the Pulo-di-Molfetta, a curious nitre cavern.

**MOLÈRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 11 m. Montauban. P. 2445.

**MOLIN** or **MÖLLEN**, a town of Denmark, duchy and 19 m. N.N.E. Lauenburg. P. 2750.

**MOLINA**, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 8 m. N.W. Murcia. P. 3957.—II. prov. and 72 m. E.N.E. Guadalupe, on the Gallo. P. 3893.

**MOLINARA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Benevento. P. 2310.

**MOLINELLA**, a commercial commune of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 9758.

**MOLISE** or **SANNIO**, now Campobasso, *Samuivum*, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, in the S., having N. the Adriatic, on other sides the provs. Chieti, Teramo, Foggia, Avellino, and Caserta. Area 1785 sq. m. P. (1860) 366,908. Surface mountainous; in the S. it is traversed by the main chain of the Apennines. Much of the surface is in forest and pasturage. Principal products, wheat, maize, millet, wine, fruits, and oil. Chief cities, Campobasso, the cap., Bojano, Trivento, Isernia, Larino, and Termoli.—II. (anc. *Melæ*), a town of this prov., to which it gives name, cap. co., 3½ miles N.N.W. Campobasso. P. 900.

**MOLITERNO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. circ., 10 m. N.N.E. Lagonegro. P. 6155.

**MOLIVO**, *Methymna*, a seaport vill. of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the island Mitylene. It is defended by a fortress, and has some trade in olive oil, fruits, and cotton.

**MÖLK**, a town of Austria. [**MELK**.]

**MOLKWERUM**, a maritime town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 2 m. N.E. Stavoren, inhabited by seafaring people, who preserve the anc. costume and usages peculiar to the province.

**MOLL**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 31 m. E. Antwerp. P. 4770. It has woollen manufs.

**MÖLLEN**, a town of Denmark. [**MOLIN**.]

**MOLLIS UND BEGLINGEN**, a town, Switzerland, cant. Glarus, on the canal of Mollis. P. 2110.

**MOLLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6¼ m. E.N.E. South-Molton. Ac. 6168. P. 598.

**MOLLINGTON**, a chapelry of Engl., cos. Oxford and Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 1820. P. 234.—*Great* and *Little Mollington* are townships, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Chester, with a station on the railway thence to Birkenhead. P. 215.

**MOLLIS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus. P. 2400, who manuf. woollen cloths, iron wares, and *Schabzieger* cheese.

**MOLLWITZ** or **MOLWITZ**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 25 m. S.E. Breslau. P. 535. Here the Prussians, under Frederick II., defeated the Austrians in 1741.

**MOLO**, a town of the Philippine island Molo, near Iloilo. P. 16,000. The island was formerly colonized by the Chinese.

**MOLOCCHIO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio, circ. Palme. P. 2287. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1783.

**MOLODETCHNO**, a town, Prussian Poland, gov. and 37 m. N.W. Minsk, whence Napoleon I. dated

his 29th bulletin, 3d Dec. 1812, after the dispersion of the army with which he invaded Russia.

**MOLGA**, a river of Russia, gov. Tver, Novgorod, and Jaroslavl, joins the Volga on left, near Mologa, after a N. and E. course of 250 miles.

**MOLOGA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. W.N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ. on the Volga, where it is joined by the Mologa. P. (1859) 5000. Trade in timber, and conveyance of goods in rafts on the river.

**MOLONG**, a post town, New S. Wales, co. Wellington, on Molong creek, 50 m. N.W. Bathurst. P. 263. The country in this locality is rich in gold and copper.

**MÖLSEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 15 m. S. Merseburg. P. 956.

**MOLSKOI**, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean. Area 190 sq. m. P. estimated at 6000. (?)

**MOLSHEIM**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 12 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. P. 3367. It has manufs. of hardwares.

**MOLTON (NORTH)**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. N.N.E. South Molton. Ac. 14,351. P. 1842. On the borders of Exmoor Forest, a rich copper mine has been opened, in which gold is often found.—II. (*South*), a munic. bor., market town, and pa., co. Devon, on the river Mole, 11½ m. E.S.E. Barnstaple. Ac. of pa. 6264. P. 3830. The town has a church, grammar school, blue-coat school, and manufs. of woollens and lace.

**MOLUCCA or SPICE ISLANDS**, between Celebes and Papua, comprise Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, the Banda Isles, Batjan, Oby, Waigoe, Ternate, Tidor, and Mortai; they are generally mountainous, volcanic, and very fertile; producing fine wood and fruits. The sago plant forms immense forests. But the islands are best known for the produce of nutmegs, cloves, and other valuable spices. In the neighbouring seas are pearl and trepang fisheries.

**MOMBARUZZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 2515.

**MOMBAZ**, a seaport town of East Africa, Zanguebar coast, in the territory of the Iman of Muscat, on an island immediately off the shore, lat. 4° 4' S., lon. 39° 43' E. It was visited by Vasco de Gama in 1497, held by the Portuguese from 1529 to 1681, and by the English from 1824 to 1826.

**MOMBELLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1244.

**MOMBELLO and MOMBERCCELLI**, two vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria.—I. cap. mand., 13 m. E.N.E. Turin. P. 2729.—II. 7 m. E.S.E. Asti, on the Tiglione, cap. mand. P. 3177.

**MOMO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. & circ. Novara, cap. mand. It is surrounded by walls. P. 1493.

**MOMPIANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 2470.

**MOMPOX or MONPOX**, a city of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. on the Magdalena, cap. prov., in lat. 9° 14' 20" N., lon. 74° 27' 30" W. Its pop. is estimated at 10,000. Though in a swampy uncultivated country, it is well built, and has a custom-house and ship-building docks.

**MONA**, a small island of the West Indies, in the Mona Passage, a strait 80 m. across, which separates Hayti from Porto Rico. The island is 7 m. long, and 2 m. broad. N.W. of it is the islet Monito.

**MONACH (ISLANDS)**, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 7 m. W. North Uist. Two m. in length E. to W. P. 127. On the westernmost isl., Shillay, is the highest light-tower in Scotland; 46 m. N. from Barra Head, and 33 m. E. St Kilda.

**MONACH-LOGDDU**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 7 m. S.E. Newport. P. 502.

**MONADNOCK (GRAND)**, U. S., N. America, in S.W. of New Hampshire, 3450 feet above the sea.

**MONAGAY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Limerick, containing part of the town of Newcastle. Ac. 22,790. P. 4960.

**MONAGHAN**, an inland co. of Ireland, Ulster, having N. Tyrone, E. Armagh, S. Louth and Meath, and W. Cavan and Fermanagh. Ac. 500 sq. m. or 318,733 acres, of which 285,885 are arable. P. (1851) 141,823; (1861) 126,482. Surface hilly, interspersed with many bogs and small lakes. The N. Blackwater riv. is on the N. boundary. Climate moist. Chief crops, flax, oats, wheat, and potatoes, but both grain and flax are of rather inferior quality. Butter is made in large quantities. The breed of cattle is improved, and goats are generally kept by the cottars. Limestone is the principal mineral product. Manufs. of linen, formerly very flourishing, have greatly declined. The Ulster Canal traverses the co. Monaghan comprises 5 baronies and 19 par., in the diocese of Clogher. Chief towns, Monaghan, Clonee, and Carrickmacross. It sends 2 mems. to House of Commons, both for the co.

**MONAGHAN**, a market town of Ireland, cap. of co., on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, and on the Ulster Canal, 68 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 13,547. P. (1861) 9302; do. of town 3799. It has a central square, a Roman Catholic college and cathedral, co. infirmary, infantry barracks, and market house. Large linen and swine markets, and a cheese trade. Alt. 208 feet.

**MONALTY**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on a small river of same name, 14 m. N.N.W. Navan. Ac. 12,678. P. 3050.

**MONASSA**, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat. 24° 27' N., lon. 75° 13' E. P. 4100. It has a bazaar, and a market is held here. It is 1440 feet above the sea.

**MONASTERANENAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 3 m. E. Croom. Ac. 7618. P. 1477.

**MOZASTEREVIN**, a pa. and town of Ireland, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Kildare, on the Barrow, and on a branch of the Grand Canal. P. 2490.

**MONASTERO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 2804.—II. (*de Rodilla*), a town, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Burgos. P. 578.

**MONASTERO**, a vill. of Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Acqui, on the l. b. of the Bormida. P. 1402.

**MONASTERORIS**, a pa. of Ireland, King's co., including the town of Edenderry (which see), 8 m. S.S.E. Kinnegad. Ac. 15,762. P. 3712.

**MONASTIER (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Loire, 9 m. S.S.E. Le Puy. P. 3589.

**MONASTIR**, a seaport town of N. Africa, dom. and 80 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. P. 12,000, who manufacture woollen and camlet fabrics, and have some maritime trade.

**MONASTIR or BITOLLA**, a town of European Turkey, cap. sanj., on an affluent of the Tzerna, near the Albanian frontier, 30 m. S.E. Ochrida, and a principal entrepôt for goods passing between E. and W. Turkey. It has 10 or 11 mosques, extensive and well stocked bazaars, and a large trade. P. 30,000.

**MONASTYRCHTCHINA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Moghilev. P. 3000.

**MONCADA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N. Valencia, on the Moncada. P. 2720.

**MONCALIERI**, a city of North Italy, prov. and 4 m. S. Turin, cap. mand., on the Po, with a station on railway to Genoa. P. (1862) 9907. It has a palace, containing a collection of portraits, and in October a fair.

**MONCALVO**, a town of North Italy, cap. mand. prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Alessandria. P. 4012.

It has tanneries, and manufs. of silk twist. A palace, large hospital, and college.

MONÇAO, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 28 m. N. Braga, on the Minho. P. 1200.

MONÇARAS or MONSARAS, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 28 m. S.W. Elvas. P. 1500.

MONCEAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corèze, 14 m. S.S.E. Tulle, near rt. b. of the Dordogne. P. 1894. It is also the name of a suburb of Paris, noted for its fine park.

MÖNCH ("the Monk"), one of the loftiest Alpine heights in Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the borders of the Valais, 3 m. N.E. the Jungfrau. Height 13,044 feet above the sea.

MÖNCHENSTEIN, a town, Switzerland, cant. Basle-Campagne, dist. Anlesheim. P. 1202.

MONCHIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma, on the ridge of the Apennines, cap. comm. P. 1914.

MONCHIQUE, a town, Portugal, prov. Algarve, 13 m. N.E. Lagos. P. 2760.

MONCHIQUE (SERRA DE), a mountain chain of Portugal, bounding N. the prov. Algarves. La Foya, its culminating point, is 4079 feet in elev.

MONCHOBO, a town of Burmah, formerly its cap., on the W. bank of a lake, 27 m. N. Ava.

MONCLAR, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. E.S.E. Montauban. P. 2118.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and 9 m. N.W. Villeneuve. P. 1842.

MONCONTOUR, two comms. and towns, France.—I. dep. Côtes du Nord, 12 m. S.S.E. St Brieu. P. 1432.—II. dep. Vienne, 9 m. S.S.W. Loudun. P. 711.

MONCORVO, Portugal. [TORRE DE MONCORVO.]

MONCOUTANT, a comm. and town, France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 16 m. N.W. Parthenay. P. 2250.

MONCABEAU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 7 m. S. Nerac. P. 2197.

MONCRIEFF HILL, Scotland, co. and 2½ m. S. Perth. Its summit is 756 feet above the sea.

MONCRIVELLO and MONCUCCO, two comms. and vills. of North Italy.—I. prov. Novara, 22 m. W. Vercelli. P. 2225.—II. prov. Alessandria, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Asti. P. 1779.

MONDA, *Munda*, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W. Malaga. P. 8300.

MONDAINO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. Rimini. P. 1546.

MONDAVIO, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 2068.

MONDEGO, a navigable river of Portugal, prov. Beira, rising in the Serra Estrella, 14 m. S.W. Guarda, flows W.S.W., and enters the Atlantic Ocean at Cape Mondego, close to Figueras. Length 130 miles.

MONDEGO, a navigable river of S. America, rises in N. Paraguay, and flowing N.W. through Matto Grosso, Brazil, joins the Paraguay on left, at lat. 19° 15' S. Length 260 miles.

MONDEJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. E. Madrid. P. 2670.

MONDOLFO, a walled town, Central Italy, prov. circ. and 15 m. S.E. Pesaro. P. 3549.

MONDOÑEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Lugo. P. 6194. It has a cathedral, seminary, and manufs. of coarse cloths.

MONDOUBLEAU, a comm. & town, France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 14 m. N.N.W. Vendôme. P. 1621.

MONDOVI, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Coni, cap. prov. Mondovì, near the Ellero. P. (1861) 17,726. It is divided into 4 parts, the *Piazz*, on a hill enclosed by walls, and having a citadel, and the suburbs at its foot, Carassone, Broc, and Piano del Valle. It has a

large cathedral, with fine paintings; & a bishop's palace, 4 hospitals, 2 asylums, a college, a diocesan school, tanneries, iron forges, and manufs. of woollen & cotton fabrics. Here, on April 22, 1796, the French, under Napoleon I., totally defeated the Sardinian troops under Colli. *Mondovì* was also sacked by the French under Soult in 1799.

MONDRAGON, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 33 m. S.W. San Sebastian, on the road from Bayonne to Vitoria. P. 2500.

MONDRAGON, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Orange. P. 2882.

MONDRAGONE, *Sinuessa*, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 17 m. S.E. Gaeta. P. 2951.

MONEGLIA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Chiavari. P. 1917.

MONELIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, 11 m. W. Pau, on the Baise. P. 4637.

MONEMVASIA or NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, *Minoa*, a marit. town of Greece, Morea, gov. Lacædemon, on the Ægean Sea, 20 m. N.N.W. Cape Malea. It stands on a small island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland (whence its name); and it consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are the remains of *Epidaurus Limera*.

MONER or MANER, a town of India, dist. and 20 m. W. Patna, presid. Bengal. P. 7000.

MONERO or MANERO, a pastoral dist. of New S. Wales, bordering on the Victoria, and extending from the sea to the Murrumbidgee dist., bounded on the N. by the cos. St Vincent, Murray, Cowley, and Buccleugh. It is traversed by high mountains and fertile auriferous valleys. Chief town, Cooma. Area 8335 sq. m. P. (1861) 9235.

MONESIGLIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovì, cap. mand. P. 1335.

MONESTIÉS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Albs. P. 1596.

MONETIÈRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. H. Alpes, 8 m. N.W. Briançon. P. 2639.

MONEWDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N.N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 1088. P. 223.

MONKEYASH, a chapelry of England, co. Derby; pa. and 5 m. W.S.W. Derby. P. 460.

MONYDIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. N.W. Perth. Area about 18 sq. m. P. 252.

MONY-GALL, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 8 m. S.W. Roscrea. P. 48.

MONYMORE, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 30 m. S. Coleraine. P. 729.

MONYMUSK, a pa. of Scotland. [MONYMUSK.]

MONFALCONE, a fortified town of Austria, gov. and 16 m. N.W. Trieste, near its Gulf. P. 1560.

MONFESTINO, a town of North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Pavullo. P. 5120.

MONFIA, an island off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dom., 75 m. N.N.E. Quiloa. Lat. 7° 50' S.; lon. 39° 40' E. It is low and fertile.

MONFLANQUIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. Villeneuve. P. (1861) 8842.

MONFORTE, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 17 m. W. Alicante. P. 3188.—II. (*de Lemus*), prov. and 25 m. S. Lugo. P. 5180.

MONFORTE, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba, cap. mand. P. 2105.—II. (*San Giorgio*), a town of the isl. of Sicily, prov. and circ. Messina. P. 3019.

MONGATZ, a town of E. Hungary. [MUNKACS.]

MONGEHAM, two pas. of England, co. Kent.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.W. Deal. Ac. 874. P. 349.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deal. Ac. 8160. P. 138.

MONGEWELL, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 1½ m. S. Wallingford. Ac. 1638. P. 177.

MONGHIDORO, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 4424.

**MONGHYR**, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 20' and 26° 1' N., lon. 85° 40' and 86° 50' E. Area 3592 sq. m. P. 800,000. Surface diversified; soil generally fertile. Staple crops are wheat, barley, opium, sugar, and tobacco. Chief rivers, the Ganges, the Gogari, and the Biagmutty. The passes: (1) from Berhampore to Benares, the chief pass used by the military; (2) from the city Monghyr to Ramguli; (3) from Surajguin to Behur; (4) from Sonah to Behur; are in this dist.

**MONGHYR**, a fortified and manufacturing town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Bhagulpore, on the S. bank of the Ganges, 80 m. E. Patna. Lat. 25° 23' N.; lon. 86° 30' E. Estim. pop. 30,000. It is situated on a rocky height, at the bend of the river, and has fine European and other residences, intersected with plantations, besides several temples, and other public buildings. It was formerly an important frontier fortress of the British, but its citadel is now in decay; it is, however, still a military station. Here are active native manufs. of guns, cutlery, carriages, furniture, army clothing, etc.; and the town has several native schools, and a depôt of the Church Missionary Society.

**MONGIANA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 1319. It has a government foundry for cannon.

**MONGIBELLO**, a name of Mount Etna. [ETNA.]

**MONGOLIA**, a wide region of Asia, comprised in the Chinese empire, mostly between lat. 37° and 50° N., lon. 88° and 125° E., having E. Manchuria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, S. and S.W. China and Chinese Turkestan, and N. the Russian govts. Irkutsk and Trans-Baikal. Estimated area 91,300 sq. m. Pop. estimated from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000. It is mostly a vast desert, its central part forming the E. half of the Gobi (which see); though here and there this stony and sandy region is interspersed with some productive tracts, feeding large herds of cattle belonging to nomadic tribes, and where also some wheat, barley, and millet are raised. In the N. the country is richly wooded. Rivers are mostly affls. of the Amoor or Yenisei, though some discharge themselves into extensive lakes, which are most numerous in the N.W., the principal lakes being the Kosgol, Ubsa Nor, and Ike-Aral Nor. The Mongols have a peculiar conformation, which has been taken by ethnologists as the type of a great subdivision of the human race inhabiting most part of Asia E. of the Caspian. They have determined the character of the mixed race we call Tartars. They have long enjoyed a preponderance in Asia, and were formidable in Europe. They are of the Buddhist religion, and live under various chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese emperor, but receive presents from him in return to a much greater amount. Trade almost exclusively with China-Propriety, to which the Mongols send live stock of all kinds, receiving in return large quantities of brick-tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, boots, and metallic wares. Mongolia is divided into 56 *aimaks* or chiefships, again into 135 "banners," or military tribes, and is again subdivided into regiments, etc. Chief city **Ourga**.

**MONGRANDO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, cap. mand., circ. Biella, 7 m. E.N.E. Ivrea. P. 3730. Manufs. carpets and towelling.

**MONGRASSANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 2314.

**MONGULLAT**, a town of British India, dist. and 22 m. N.E. Rungpoor, presid. Bengal. P. 4000.

**MONHEIM**, two small towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 35 m. S.S.E. Anspach. P. 1536.—II. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. P. 1110.

**MONLAVE AND DUNREGGAN**, a vill., Scotland, co. & 16½ m. N.W. Dumfries, pa. Glencairn. P. 817.

**MONIFIETI**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, with a station on the Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Railway, 10 m. S.S.W. Arbroath. Ac. 6767. P. 5052, includes vill. pop. 558.

**MONKIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Forfar. Ac. 9027. P. 1460.

**MONIMAIL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 4 m. W. Cupar. Ac. 6554. P. 1054. Here is "the Mount," site of residence of the celebrated satirical poet, Sir David Lindsay, in the reigns of James IV. & V.

**MONINGTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. S.W. Cardigan. Ac. 1010. P. 120.—II. (*on Wye*), a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 1011. P. 102.

**MONISROU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 11 m. N.E. Yessingaux. P. 4473.

**MONITEAU**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Missouri. Area 389 sq. m. P. 9379 free, 745 slaves.

**MONIVEA**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 5 m. N.N.E. Athenry. Ac. 21,931. P. 2677.

**MONK-BRETTON**, England. [BRETTON MONK.]

**MONKLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Leominster. Ac. 1079. P. 211.

**MONKLAND**, two pas., Scotland, co. Lanark.—I. (*New*), containing the bor. of Airdrie. Ac. 20,116. P. 20,554. [AIRDRIE.]—II. (*Old*), adjoins the above on the S.W., about 8 m. E. Glasgow, with which it is connected both by canal and railway. Ac. 11,281. P. 2943. It has many valuable coal and iron works.

**MONKLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. W.N.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 2177. P. 627.

**MONKNASH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. S.W. Cowbridge. P. 110.

**MONKSEATON**, a township of Engl., co. Northumberland, 8 m. E.N.E. Newcastle. Ac. 1110. P. 421.

**MONKSILVER**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 1005. P. 304.

**MONKS IRBY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Rugby. Ac. 8528. P. 1931.

**MONKSTON OR MONXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. W.S.W. Andover. Ac. 1141. P. 275.

**MONKSTOWN**, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Cork, in Cork harbour. Ac. 1540. P. 2246.—II. Leinster, co. Dublin, comprising Kingstown, 1½ m. W. of which is the hamlet Monkstown. Here are also several vills. on Dublin Bay. Ac. 2051. Pop. of pa. 21,733.—III. co. Meath, 5 m. E.S.E. Navan. Ac. 1869. P. 257.—IV. (*or Monksland*), co. Waterford, with the vill. Knockmahon. Ac. 2111. P. 1276.

**MONKTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.E. Honiton. Ac. 1233. P. 126.—II. co. Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 10 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 2364. P. 374.—III. (*Fearley*), co. Wilts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Bradford. Ac. 1796. P. 352.—IV. (*Moor*), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. York. Ac. 4230. P. 381.—V. (*Nun*), co. and 7 m. N.W. York, West Riding. Ac. 2692. P. 323.—VI. (*Tarrant*), co. Dorset, 4 m. E.N.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 3818. P. 350.—VII. (*West*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.E. Taunton. Ac. 3079. P. 1153.—*Fort Monkton*, co. Hants, 2 m. S. Gosport, defends Spithead, and the entrance to Portsmouth harbour on the W.

**MONKTON AND PRESTWICK**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N.E. Ayr, with a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway. Ac. 3971. P. 1937.—The vill. of *Monkton* has a modern and

two ancient churches, and the ruins of an hospital for lepers. P. 403. Vill. Prestwick. P. 851.

MONK-WEARMOUTH, a pa. of England. [WEARMOUTH, SUNDERLAND.]

MONLEON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 23 m. N.E. Bagnères. P. 1500.

MONMORE, the largest bog in Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, extending across the great peninsula of Clare, from Dunbeg Bay to the Shannon. Ac. 9254.

MONMOUTH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of New Jersey. Area 618 sq. m. P. (1860) 39,346.—II. a township of Maine, 16 m. S.W. Augusta.

MONMOUTH, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, cap. co., in a vale at the confl. of the navigable Wye and the Monnow, 17 m. S. Hereford, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa. 3420. P. (1861) 6829; do. of parl. bor. 5783. It has a parish church of the 14th century, with a fine spire, a grammar school, ruins of a royal castle, several banks; manufs. of bar-iron, tin-plates, and paper; and exports of bark and timber. The bor. joins with Usk and Newport in sending 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1812. In the vicinity is Troy House, in which are preserved the cradle of Henry v., and the armour he wore at Agincourt. Henry v., and Geoffrey of Monmouth, the historian, were natives of the town.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a maritime co. of England, having N. cos. Brecon and Hereford, E. Gloucester, from which it is separated by the Wye, W. Glamorganshire, and S. the Bristol Channel. Area 575 sq. m., or 368,399 ac., of which about 280,000 are cultivated. P. (1861) 174,633. Surface varied with hill and vale, and finely wooded; Sugar Loaf mountain, in N.W., is 1856 feet high; bordering the Bristol Channel, it is in parts flat; W. of the Usk, comparatively mountainous. Coast line 22 m. Chief rivers, the Wye, Usk (which is navigable for large vessels to Newport), Monnow, and Romney. Climate mild in the vales. Coal, iron, and limestone abound, and are extensively wrought. Canals and railways facilitate access to the mines. The Welsh language is in common use. *Monmouth* comprises six hundreds, and 127 parishes in the dioceses of Llandaff and Hereford, and in the Oxford circuit. Principal towns, Monmouth, Abergavenny, Newport, Caerleon, and Usk. The co. sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 4824. Under the Romans and Britons it formed part of the ancient Gwent or Siluria, which the Saxons never succeeded in conquering. It was made an English co. by Henry VIII., and abounds with British & Roman mediæval remains.

MONNAIE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Tours. P. 1575.

MONNICKENDAM, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., with a harbour on the Zuider-Zee, 8 m. N.E. Amsterdam. P. 2471.

MONNOW or MUNNOW, a river of England, rises in co. Hereford, near Hay, flows S. and S.E., and joins the Wye near Monmouth.

MONOMOTAPA, called also BENOMOTAPA, and MOCARANGUA, a region of E. Africa, stated to lie between lat. 15° and 19° S., lon. 30° and 35° E. It is supposed to comprise various independent states, including Moarunga, Manica, Botonga, Borora, etc. Principal river, the Zambezi.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, after a N. course of 300 m., unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio. It is navigable for large boats to 60 m. from its mouth, and for small craft for 200 m. On it is

the township Monongahela, 14 m. S.E. Waynesburg. P. 1178.—*Monongalia* is a co. N.W. of Virginia. Area 808 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,947 free, 101 slaves.

MONOPOLI, a seaport and episcopal city of S. Italy, cap. circ., 28 m. E.S.E. Bari, on the Adriatic. P. (1861) 17,505. It stands on a height, enclosed by walls, defended by a fortress, & has a cathedral.

MONOVAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Alicante, on the Elda. P. 7590.

MONPAZIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 24 m. E.S.E. Bergerac. P. 1025.

MONPEYROUX-DE-BOSQUET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, 8 m. from Espalion. P. 1550.

MONPORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Isle river, 19 m. S.S.W. Ribérac. P. 1914.

MONQUHITTER, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 5½ m. E. Turiff. P. 2580. In it is the vill. Cuminestown.

MONREALE, a city of the isl. Sicily, prov. and 4 m. S.W. Palermo. P. (1861) 15,561. It stands on a steep hill; has a cathedral, and an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit, raised in its vicinity.

MONROE, numerous cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in N.W. of New York. Area 607 sq. m. P. (1860) 100,648.—II. in E. of Pennsylvania. Area 494 sq. m. P. 16,758.—III. in centre of Georgia. Area 422 sq. m. P. 5776 free, 10,177 slaves.—IV. in S. of Florida. P. 2462 free, 451 slaves.—V. in S. of Alabama. Area 1063 sq. m. P. 6962 free, 8705 slaves.—VI. in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 723 sq. m. P. 8554 free, 12,729 slaves.—VII. in S.E. of Tennessee. Area 768 sq. m. P. 11,007 free, 1600 slaves.—VIII. in S. of Kentucky. Area 812 sq. m. P. 7629 free, 922 slaves.—IX. in S.E. of Ohio. Area 520 sq. m. P. 25,741.—X. in S.E. of Michigan. Area 540 sq. m. P. 21,593.—XI. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 420 sq. m. P. 12,847.—XII. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 414 sq. m. P. 12,832.—XIII. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 657 sq. m. P. 11,764 free, 3021 slaves.—XIV. in E. of Arkansas. Area 1050 sq. m. P. 3431 free, 2226 slaves.—XV. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 573 sq. m. P. (1860) 9643 free, 1114 slaves.—XVI. in Iowa. Area 439 sq. m. P. 8612.—XVII. in Wisconsin. P. 8410.—Also numerous townships.—I. New York, on the New York and Erie Railroad, 14 m. S.E. Goshen.—II. Maine, 54 m. N.E. Augusta.—III. New Jersey, co. Middlesex.—IV. Pennsylvania, 7 m. S.E. Carlisle.—V. Ohio, co. Claremont.—VI. Ohio, co. Richland.—VII. Indiana, co. Putnam.—VIII. Indiana, co. Washington.—IX. a "city," Michigan, cap. co., 37 m. S.W. Detroit, on the Raisin, 2½ m. from its mouth in Lake Erie. P. (1860) 4000. It has several factories and banks, a canal to Lake Michigan, and rail, 70 m. in length, to Hillsboro'.

MONROE, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. W. Tarragona. P. 3092.

MONROVIA, a town of W. Africa, cap. of the republic of Liberia, on the Guinea coast, and on l. b. of Mesurado river, in lat. 6° 19' N., lon. 10° 49' W. P. 9000. It has a government house, with a printing office, president's house, five churches, several schools, and a gaol. It was founded in 1821.

MONS (Flemish *Berghen*), a fortified town, Belgium, cap. prov. Hainaut, on the Trouille, at the head of the canal to Conde, by which it communicates with the Scheldt, and on a branch of the Belgian Railway, which joins the French line of Valenciennes, 36 m. S.W. Brussels. P. (1861) 26,799. Chief buildings, the church of St Waudru, a Gothic edifice of the 15th century, and the

castle of Mons. There are numerous coal mines in its vicinity at the villa. Jemappes, Framières, Warquignies, Hornu, and Boussu. This district of country is called the *Borinage*, & the miners, of whom there are nearly 30,000, are called *Borains*.

**MONSANTO**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 43 m. S.E. Guarda. P. 1418.

**MONSARAS**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 25 m. E.S.E. Evora. P. 1460.

**MONSÉGUR**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 7 m. N.E. La Réole. P. 1689.

**MONSELICE**, a walled town of Northern Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Padua, cap. dist., on the canal of Monselice, which extends from Padua to Este. It has a feudal castle and palace. P. 5400.

**MONSOL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, 18 m. N.W. Villefranche. P. 1279.

**MONSON**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 64 m. W.S.W. Boston.

**MONSUMMANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Lucca, on a conical hill. P. 5861.

Near it are limestone caverns, with hot springs.

**MONTA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Coni, immediately N.W. Casale. P. of comm. 2726.

**MONTABAUR**, a town of W. Germany, duchy and 8 m. N. Nassau. P. 2830. It has oil mills, and manufactures of linen and paper.

**MONTACUTE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Ac. 1485. P. 992.

**MONTAGANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Campobasso. P. 3411.

**MONTAGNAC**, a comm. and town of S. France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Herault, 21 m. W.S.W. Montpellier. P. 8719.

**MONTAGNA CLARA**, Canaries. [SANTA CLARA.]

**MONTAGNANA**, a walled town of N. Italy, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Padua. P. 8200. Manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, hats, and leather.

**MONTAGNY LES MONTS**, a vill., Switzerl., cant. Freiburg, dist. La Broie Dompière. P. 617.

**MONTAGUA**, a river of Central America, state Guatemala, enters the Bay of Honduras 15 m. W. Omoa. It is navigable for boats for the last 100 m.

**MONTAGUE ISLANDS**, several islands in the Pacific Ocean.—I. off E. Australia, lat. 36° 18' S., lon. 150° 24' E.—II. Russian America, Prince William Sound, lat. 60° N., lon. 146° 50' W. Length 50 m.; breadth 8 m.—III. New Hebrides, N. of Sandwich Island. The Montague and Bristol Islands are in the Antarctic Ocean, in lat. 58° S., lon. 27° W.—*Montague Sound*, N.W. Australia, is in lat. 14° 30' S., lon. 125° 30' E.

**MONTAGUTO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. Ariano. P. 2075.

**MONTAIGU**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 3 m. W. Diest. P. 2395.

**MONTAIGU**, three comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 20 m. N.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 1802.—II. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N. Moissac. P. 3500.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. & 24 m. N.W. Riom. P. 1700.

**MONTAJONE**, a comm. of Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Miniato. P. (1861) 10,143. Manufactures wine glasses.

**MONTALBAN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S. Córdova. P. 2850. It was fortified under the Moors.—II. a market town, prov. and 32 m. N.N.E. Teruel. P. 2902.

**MONTALBANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. and 26 m. S.S.W. Matera. P. 4244.—II. a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castrolibate. P. 4299.

**MONTALBODDO** (*Ostra*), a walled town of Central Italy, prov. and 19 m. W. Ancona, cap. gov. P. 5559. It has a palace and theatre.

**MONTALCINO**, an episcopal city of Central

Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Siena, cap. comm. P. 7540. It is celebrated for its wines, and has a fine cathedral, restored in 1832, and a castle on an adjacent height.

**MONTALDO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovì. P. 2056.

**MONTALE**, a comm. and town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Pistoja, in the valley of the Ubrone. P. of comm. 7461.

**MONTALEGRE**, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the Amazon, 100 m. W. Almeirim. P. 4000.

**MONTALEGRE**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 15 m. W.S.W. Chaves.

**MONTALLEGRO**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Girgenti. P. 1626.

**MONTALTO**, three towns of Italy.—I. Central Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.N.E. Ascoli. P. 1577. It is the see of a bishop.—II. South Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Cosenza, cap. circ. P. 5520.—III. (*Tarago*), Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino. P. 1348.

**MONTALVAO**, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 27 m. N.N.W. Portalegre.

**MONTANARO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Turin, cap. mand. P. 4316. It has a castle and two schools.

**MONTANCHEZ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S. Caceres. P. 5794.

**MONTAPONE**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, circ. Fermo. P. 1908.

**MONTAQUILA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 1271.

**MONTARGIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arr., at the junction of the canals Briare and Loing, 38 m. E. Orleans. P. 8636. Manufs. cloth and leather.

**MONT-ASTRUC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N.E. Toulouse. P. 1042.

**MONTAIRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis. P. 3581. It has important iron, copper, and zinc works.

**MONTAUBAN**, *Mons Albanus*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on r. b. of the Tarn, and on railway from Bourdeaux to Cette, 110 m. S.E. Bourdeaux. P. 27,054. It has a tribunal of commerce, a chamber of manufactures, a seminary with Protestant faculty of theology, normal school, and library of 14,500 vols. *Montauban*, founded in the 12th century, was ineffectually besieged by Montluc in 1580, and again by the French in 1621.—II. dep. Illet-Vilaine, arr. Montfort-sur-Meu. P. 3082.

**MONTAUD**, a hamlet of France, dep. Loire, arr. St Etienne. P. 5726. It has coal mines and iron refineries.

**MONTAUDIN**, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. and 17 m. W.N.W. Mayenne. P. 1547.

**MONTAUK-POINT**, a headland of the U. S., North America, New York, forming the E. extremity of Long Island, in the Atlantic. On it is a stone lighthouse, in lat. 41° 4' N., lon. 72° W.

**MONTAURO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 1587. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

**MONTAZZOLI**, a small town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, 17 m. S.W. Vasto. P. 2762.

**MONTBARD**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Burgundy Canal, and on the railway from Paris to Lyon, 9 m. N. Semur. P. 2742. It is the birthplace of the naturalists Buffon and Daubenton.

**MONTBAZON**, *Mons-Bazonis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Indre, 8 m. S. Tours. P. 1074.

**MONTBELLARD** or **MONTBELLIER** (German

*Mumpelgard*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 38 m. E.N.E. Besançon, on the Rhone and Rhine Junction Canal. P. 6353. It has a communal college and public library, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, and muslins.

**MONTBERON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., on the Tardoire, 16 m. E. Angoulême. P. 452.

**MONT BLANC**, a celebrated mountain of the Graian Alps, in the French dep. of Haute Savoie, the highest in Europe, in lat 45° 49' 58" N., lon. 6° 51' 54" E. Elevation, as given by the Italian engineers, 15,744 feet, but this varies to an extent of several feet, according to the amount of condensed snow on its summit. Limit of the snow line 8000 feet above the sea. 34 Glaciers bound the chain of Mont Blanc, occupying a surface estimated at 95 sq. m. The largest and most complex of these is the *Mer de Glace*, the lower part of which, called the *Glacier des Bois*, gives rise to the river Arveiron, 2 m. above Chamouni. [See Glacier map, *Johnston's Physical Atlas*.] *Mont Blanc* was first ascended by Paccard, 8th August 1786.

**MONTBLANCH**, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Tarragona. P. 4114.

**MONTBRÉHAIN**, a comm. and vill of France, dep. Aisne, arr. St Quentin. P. 2084.

**MONTBRISON**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Loire, 234 m. S.S.E. Paris. P. 7201. It has a normal school, and a public library of 15,000 vols., but no manufs. It communicates by railway with the Loire, and with the line from Roanne to Lyon. In its vicinity are mineral springs.

**MONTBRUN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Garonne, 33 m. S.W. Toulouse. P. 1521.

**MONTCALM**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 3968.

**MONTCEAU-LES-MINES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon, cant. Mont-St-Vincent. P. 3337.

**MONTCENIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Autun, cap. cant. P. 1859.

**MONT CERVIN** (Germ. *Matterhorn*). [CERVIN.]

**MONTCHANIN-LES-MINES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlon, cant. Mont-St-Vincent. P. 3016.

**MONTCORNET**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aisne, arr. Laon, with manufs. of woollens, tanneries, and brick-works. P. 1742.

**MONTCUQ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, 14 m. S.W. Cahors. P. 2321.

**MONT-DAUPHIN**, a comm. and small fortified town of France, dep. H. Alpes, on a height beside the Durance, 10 m. N.E. Embrun. P. 657.

**MONT-DE-MARSAN**, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Landes, in a sandy plain, on the Midouze, 63 m. S. Bordeaux. P. 5574. It has a comm. college, and mineral warm baths. Manufactures comprise common woollen cloths, blankets, sail-cloth, and leather; and by its position on the navigable river Midouze, it has become an entrepôt for the wine, brandy, wool, and agricultural produce of the surrounding country.

**MONTDIDER**, a market town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Amiens. P. 4292. It has a town-hall, a prison, communal college, and manufs. of coarse cotton cloth and serges.

**MONT-DOR**, France. [DOR or DORE (MOUNT).]

**MONTAGLE**, a co. of New South Wales, on l. b. of Lachan river, having cos. King on the E., Harden, S., and Bland, W. Young, on the Bur-rangong gold field, is the chief town. Ac. 856,960.

**MONTE ALEGRE**, a vill. of Brazil, on l. b. of the Amazon, 100 m. E. Obides. P. 1500.

**MONTE ALEGRE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Albacete. P. 3867.

**MONTE ARGENTARIO**, a comm. and promontory of Central Italy, with a fortified port, prov. Grosseto. P. 3661.

**MONTE BALDO**, a mountain of North Italy, prov. Verona, on E. side of the Lake of Garda, celebrated for its geological formation, its rare plants, and the victory of the French over the Austrians, 16th January 1797.

**MONTEBAROCGIO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 2622.

**MONTEBECCARIA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, cap. mand., near the Po, 7 m. S.W. Pavia. P., including comm., 3386.

**MONTEBELLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Vicenza. P. 3100. Cap. comm. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1800; and again by the French and Piedmontese, May 1859.—II. (*di Bertona*), South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 1577.

**MONTEBELLO CASTEGGIO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Alessandria. The French here defeated the Austrians 10th June 1800, and 20th May 1859.

**MONTEBELLUNA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Treviso. P. 5000.

**MONTEBURG**, a town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.E. Cherbourg. P. 2214.

**MONTECALVO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 14 m. E.N.E. Benevento, cap. circ. P. 4640.

**MONTE CARASSO**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, dist. Bellinzona. P. 633.

**MONTECARLO**, a town of Central Italy prov. Lucca, 30 m. W.N.W. Florence. P. 7138.

**MONTE-CAROTTO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 24 m. W.S.W. Ancona. P. 2590.

**MONTE CASSIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 4165. It has a fortified palace, and a collegiate and other churches.

**MONTE CASTELLO**, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. P. 1877.

**MONTE-CATINI**, two towns of Central Italy.—I. prov. Pisa, circ. Volterra. P. 4317. Celebrated for its copper mines.—II. prov. Lucca, 29 m. W. Florence. P. 6192. It has famous thermal springs, and elegant baths.

**MONTECCHIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Reggio, on the Enza, cap. comm., 8 m. W. Reggio. P. 4384.—II. (*Maggiore*), a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Vicenza. P. 4828. It has two fine castles.

**MONTECENISIO** (Fren. *Mont Cenis*), one of the most remarkable summits of the Alps, on the limits of Savoy and Piedmont. Lat. (of hospice) 45° 14' 8" N.; lon. 6° 56' 11" E. The road in the pass of Mont Cenis, made by the French 1808 to 1811, is one of the most frequented across the Alps. Highest point 6775 feet above the sea.

**MONTE-CERBOLI**, now called *LARDARELLO*, a vill. of Central Italy, 18 m. S. Volterra, celebrated for the boracic acid emanations and works for its extraction, of which it is the centre; 2000 tons are annually exported to England.

**MONTECH**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 7 m. W.S.W. Montauban, on an affl. of the Garonne, cap. cant. P. 2696.

**MONTE CHIARUGOLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma, cap. comm. P. 3981. It has a manuf. of gunpowder.

**MONTECHIARO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Brescia, on the Chiese. P. 6933, who manuf. silk stuffs. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796.

**MONTECHIARO D'ASTI**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. & 27 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 2016.

**MONTE-CHRISTI**, a marit. town of Hayti, cap. arr., on its N. coast, 30 m. E. Cape Haytien, near the mouth of the river, and on the declivity of the mountain range of Monte-Christi, whence its name. P. 3000.

**MONTE-CHRISTI**, a town of South America, repub. Ecuador, dep. Manabi, and 96 m. N.W. Guayaquil.

**MONTE-CHRISTO**, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the kingdom of Italy, prov. Siena, 26 m. S. Elba. Length and breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. each. Height 1933 feet, occupied by wild goats.

**MONTE CICCARDO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 1509.

**MONTE COLOMBO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Forli, circ. Rimini. P. 1931.

**MONTE CORVINO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. (1862) 6264. Near it are springs of mineral water.

**MONTE-CUCCOLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Modena, cap. cant., and birth-place of Raymond de Montecucculi in 1609.

**MONTE-DELLA-SIBILLA**, one of the Apennine mountains of Central Italy, Pontif. Sta., prov. and 26 m. N.E. Spoleto. Elevation 7212 feet.

**MONTE D'ORO**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. and circ. Caltanissetta. P. 2145.

**MONTEFALCO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. & 14 m. N.N.W. Spoleto. P. 5000.

**MONTEFALCONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 14 m. N.W. Larino. P. 3201. And *Montefalcone*, a vill., prov. and 5 m. N.E. Avellino. P. 2899.

**MONTE FANO**, a market town of Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. N. Macerata. P. 3678.

**MONTEFASCONI**, an episcopal town of Central Italy, deleg. and 9 m. N.N.W. Viterbo. P. 2656. It stands on a hill occupying the site of an ancient Etruscan city, of which some remains are found.

**MONTEFORTE**, two market towns of Italy.—I. North Italy, deleg. and 14 m. E. Verona. P. 1720.—II. South Italy, prov. and 5 m. W.S.W. Avellino, cap. cant. P. 3737. The revolution of 1820 broke out in this vill.

**MONTE-FRIO**, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Granada. P. 8350.

**MONTEFUSCO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 9 m. N.N.E. Avellino, cap. cant. P. 2126. It is a bishop's see, and has some manufactures of woollen stuffs.

**MONTE-GIORGIO**, a mkt. town of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, 20 m. S.W. Fermo. P. 5083.

**MONTEGO**, a bay, town, and cape on the N. coast of Jamaica; the town, cap. co. Cornwall, 17 m. W. Falmouth. P. 4000.

**MONTE-GRANARO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, 6 m. N.W. Fermo. P. 4100.

**MONTE GRIMANO**, a vill. and comm. of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino. P. 2027. It has large cattle markets.

**MONTEGROSSO D'ASTI**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 6 m. S.S.E. Asti. P. 2539.

**MONTEHERMOSO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N. Caceres. P. 3980.

**MONTEITH** or **MENTEITH**, a picturesque dist. of Scotland, in S.W. of the co. Perth, on the Teith. Length about 24 m.—II. (*Port of*), a part of Kippen pa. in the above dist., 8 m. W. Doune. Area about 32 sq. m., including Lochs Vennachar and Monteith; the latter lake has a circuit of about 7 m., richly wooded banks and beautiful islands. P. of pa. 1375.

**MONTEJAQUE**, a town of Spain, prov. Malaga, 4 m. W. Ronda. P. 2000.

**MONTEJICAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Granada. P. 2455.

**MONTELEONE**, *Hipponium*, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. dist., 11 m. E. Tropea. P. of comm. (1861) 10,262. Celebrated for its tunny-fish.—II. a town, prov. Avellino, 7 m. S.W. Bovino. P. 3247.

**MONTE LEONE**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Orvieto. P. 1829.

**MONTELMAR**, *Mons Adhemari*, a city of France, cap. arr., dep. Drome, 26 m. S. Valence, on the Roubion, and on the railway from Lyon to Avignon. P. 12,044. It has a comm. college and convent. The vicinity is covered with rich vineyards, plantations of mulberry trees, and orchards.

**MONTELLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Avellino, cap. cant. P. 7219.

**MONTELLANO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.S.E. Sevilla. P. 3565.

**MONTELOVEZ**, a town of Mexico. [COAHUILA.]

**MONTELUPO**, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Florence, on the Arno. P. 5059.

**MONTE LUFONE**, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Macerata. P. 3921.

**MONTE MAGGIORE**, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Palermo. P. 6212.

**MONTE-MARANO**, a town and bishop's see of South Italy, prov. and 10 m. E. Avellino, cap. cant. P. 2371.

**MONTE-MARCIANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, deleg. and 10 m. W.N.W. Ancona. P. 4329.

**MONTE-MAYOR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S.S.E. Madrid. P. 3580.

**MONTE MESOLA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 1904.

**MONTE MILETTO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Avellino, cap. cant. P. 3284.

**MONTEMLONE**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, 9 m. E.N.E. Venosa. P. 2557.

**MONTEMOLIN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 61 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 2530. It has linen and woollen factories.

**MONTEMOR**, two towns of Portugal.—I. (*O-Novo*), prov. Alentejo, 22 m. W.N.W. Evora. P. 3250.—II. (*O-Velho*), prov. Beira, on the Mondego, 12 m. W.S.W. Coimbra. P. 2700.

**MONTE MAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. and arr. Mayenne, cant. Erse. P. 2282.

**MONTEMDRE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 11 m. S. Jonzac. P. 1134.

**MONTENEGRO** or **KARA DAGH** ("Black Mountains," native name *Tzernagora*), a principality of E. Europe, between lat.  $42^{\circ} 10'$  and  $42^{\circ} 56'$  N., lon.  $18^{\circ} 41'$  and  $20^{\circ} 22'$  E., bounded E. by Herzegovina and Austrian Albania (Cattaro), and on the other sides by Turkish Albania. Area estimated at 1930 sq. m. P. (1863) 125,000. Surface forms a series of elevated ridges of limestone rocks, with lofty mountain peaks, of which Mount Dornitin in the N. is 8500 feet, & Kutch Kom in the E. 9300 feet above the sea, and generally covered with fir, ash, beech, oak, and poplar, and the sumach tree is common. Climate healthy. Houses of stone, roofed with shingle; there are about 800 villages, but no walled towns; almost every village has its church. *Cettigne* is the seat of government. Chief products, maize, potatoes, and tobacco. The wine of the district between Lake Scutari and Dalmatia is of good quality. Fish, which is plentiful, is exported in a dried state, with hides, wool, mutton, bacon, and lard. There are no roads; mules and asses are the beasts of burden. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Chief occupations, agriculture and fishing. The Montenegrins are Slaves

of the Servian race; they are hardy, robust, and brave. They belong to the non-united Greek church, and their language is a pure dialect of the Slavic. The Yladika was high priest, civil governor, and commander-in-chief of the army. In anc. times this country formed part of *Illyricum*, it was afterwards a dist. of Servia. In 1853 the Turks sent an army of 34,000 men against Montenegro, but by the interference of the Great Powers the war ended in a treaty. In 1860 the Montenegrins rose in insurrection against the Turks in Herzegovina, but they were put down, and accepted the sovereignty of the Porte, 8th September 1862.

**MONTE NERO DI BISACCIÀ**, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Larino. P. of comm. 3734.

**MONTE NERO DUOMO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 1600. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1804.

**MONTENOTTE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 26 m. W. Genoa, in the Apennines. Here the French defeated the Austrians 11th April 1796.

**MONTE-PAGANO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 15 m. E. Teramo, near the Adriatic. P. 4261.

**MONTEPELOSO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 24 m. E.N.E. Potenza, cap. cant. P. 6232.

**MONTEPULCIANO**, a city of Central Italy, prov. Siena, 26 m. S.W. Arezzo. P. with comm. (1861) 12,671. It stands on a mountain enclosed by an embattled wall, and has a fine church, some ancient inscriptions, a seminary, and is famous for its wine.

**MONTERRALE**, a fortified town of South Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Aquila. P. 5014.

**MONTERRAU (Condote)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 16 m. E.S.E. Mélin, on railway to Troyes. P. 6217. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has manufs. of earthenware. Steamers ply hence to Paris.

**MONTREY**, a town of the Mexican Confederation, cap. dep. New Leon, on the San Juan river, 180 m. from its mouth, and on the main route from the Rio Grande to Mexico, 115 m. S.E. Coahuila. E. (1857) 13,534. It was taken in 1846 by the U. S. army under General Taylor.

**MONTREY**, a seaport town of Upper California, on Monterey Bay, an inlet 24 m. in breadth, 80 m. S. the Bay of San Francisco, on a plain surrounded by wooded hills. It was formerly the seat of Government, but since the rise of San Francisco it is quite decayed.

**MONTE RODUNI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. P. 2797.

**MONTERONI**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 5 m. W.S.W. Lecce. P. 2985.

**MONTE-ROSA**, an aggregate mountain of the Pennine Alps, inferior in elevation only to Mont Blanc, from which it is distant 50 m. E.N.E., on the boundary between the Valais and Piedmont, lat. 45° 56' 1" N., lon. 7° 52' 10" E. Height of its principal summit, the highest of 9 peaks, 15,208 feet. It sends out ramifications to all the cardinal points, its loftiest peaks being on its N. and S. limbs. Its summit was first attained by Zunsstein in 1820. The mountain has rich mines of gold, copper, and iron. The vine flourishes up to 3200 feet on its S. side, and rye ripens at 6000 feet.

**MONTE-ROSSO**, two towns of South Italy.—I. island Sicily, prov. Noto, 27 m. W.N.W. Syracuse. P. 4942.—II. prov. Catanzaro, circ. and 10 m. E.N.E. Montelione. P. 2453.

**MONTE ROSSO**, two vills. of North Italy.—I.

prov. and circ. Cuneo. P. 1673.—II. (*al Mare*), prov. Genoa, circ. Levante. P. 1553.

**MONTE-ROTONDO**, the loftiest mountain of the island Corsica, 25 m. N.E. Ajaccio. Height 8763 feet above the sea.

**MONTERRUBIO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 78 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. P. 3206.

**MONTE-RUBBIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, 5 m. S. Fermo. P. 2865. Manufs., wool, cotton, silk, and hats. It has tanneries and iron forges, and 18 annual fairs.

**MONTE SAN GIULIANO** or **OLD TRAPANI**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Trapani, on a high mountain (the anc. *Eryx*), 27 m. N.N.E. Marsala. P. (1861) 14,681. On the mountain *Eryx* once stood a famed temple of Venus, of which only a few granite pillars remain.

**MONTE SAN MARTINO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 1492.

**MONTESANO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, 11 m. S.E. Diano, cap. circ. P. 5770.

**MONTE SAN PIETRANGELI**, a comm. and town, Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, circ. Fermo. P. 2214.

**MONTE SAN SAVINO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Arezzo. P. of comm. 7473. It stands on a lofty hill enclosed by walls.

**MONTE SAN' ANGELO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Foggia, on the S. slope of Mount Gargano. P. (1861) 17,936. It has a fine castle, and sanctuary, to which devotees from all parts of the kingdom crowd on the 8th of May.

**MONTE SANTA MARIA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Arezzo, 25 m. N.N.W. Perugia, on a hill close to the Tiber. P. 3081.

**MONTE SANTO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 10 m. E.N.E. Macerata, on a hill near the Adriatic, where it has a small haven for fishing-boats. P. (1862) 6466. It has a Capuchin convent.—II. a vill., prov. Perugia, 15 m. N.E. Spoleto. P. 603. [Athos.]

**MONTE SAN PIETRO**, a comm. and town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 3394.

**MONTE SAN VITO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 3910.

**MONTE-SARCHIO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, 13 m. N.N.W. Avellino. P. 5601. It has a castle, now a state prison.

**MONTE-SCAGLIOSO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Basilicata, on a hill 9 m. S.S.E. Matera. P. 6968.

**MONTE SCUDASS**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, circ. Volterra, cap. comm. P. 1505.

**MONTE-SCUDOLO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Forlì, 9 m. S.S.E. Rimini, on the Conca. P. 2728.

**MONTESE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Pavullo. P. 4672.

**MONTE SICURO**, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona. P. 1433.

**MONTE-SILVANO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne, 4 m. N.W. Pescara. P. 3220.

**MONTE SPERTOLI**, a comm. and town, Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence. P. of comm. 8264.

**MONTESQUIEU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, 10 m. W.S.W. Auch. P. 1800.

**MONTESQUIEU-LAURAGAIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, cap. cant., 28 m. S.S.W. Toulouse, on the Arize. P. 1319.—II. (*Volvestre*), same dep., arr. Muret. P. 4119.

**MONTESSON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles. P. 1425.

**MONTEUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. Carpentras, on the Auzon, 11 m. N.E. Avignon. P. 4512.

**MONTE-VAGO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Girgenti, on the Belice, 16 m. N.W. Sciacca. P. 3002.

**MONTEVARCHI**, a comm. and market town of

Central Italy, prov. Arezzo, 24 m. S.E. Florence, on the Arno. P. of comm. 8820. It is commanded by a castle on a neighbouring height, and has a college, manufs. of silk, twist, woollen stuffs, etc. Here is the museum of the Academy Val d'Ancese, rich in fossil remains.

MONTE-VECCHIO, two villas, of Central Italy.—I. prov. Pesaro, 4 m. N.N.E. Pergola, with 709 inhabitants.—II. prov. and 15 m. S.E. Forli, on the Marecchia.—Two hills in Lombardy, deleg. Como, have this name.

MONTE VEGLIO, a walled town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 2370.

MONTEVERDE, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, on the Ofanto, 19 m. E.N.E. St Angelo de Lombardi. P. 2317.—*Monte Verdi* is a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Pisa. P. 1818.

MONTEVERDE ISLANDS, a group, Pacific Ocean, Caroline Islands, in lat. 3° 27' N., lon. 156° E., and consisting of 30 low islets, named after their discoverer, in 1806.

MONTE-VETTOLINI, a market town of Central Italy, prov. & 16 m. W.N.W. Florence. P. 1627.

MONTE-VIDEO, a fortified seaport city, and cap. of the republic Uruguay (or Banda Oriental), S. America, on a peninsula in the estuary of the Plata, 105 m. E.S.E. Buenos Ayres. Lat. 34° 55' S.; lon. 56° 15' W. P. (1860) 37,787; and in 1862, with the boroughs of Cordon and Agnada, united by decree of 1st Jan. 1862, 45,765. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Houses of one storey, and flat roofed. It is ill supplied with water; and except a cathedral, a castle, and the governor's residence, it has no buildings of importance. Climate damp; the heat of the summer is oppressive, and storms are frequent. Its port, open to the S.W., is the best on the Plata. Exports to Britain, 1862, hides, tallow, wool, bones, horse hair, skins, horns, etc., to the value of 992,328*l.* Imports, cottons, woollens, iron, hardwares, apparel, linens, coals, silk, beer and ale, rice, tin, earthenwares, etc., to the value of 467,668*l.* Shortest sea voyage to Falmouth 6888 m.; shortest sailing 59 days.

MONTE-VISO, one of the Alps. [VISO MONTE.]

MONTEAUSO, sev. comms. and villis of France.

—I. dep. Lot, 17 m. N.N.E. Cahors. P. 2069.—II. dep. H. Loire, cap. cant., 20 m. E.N.E. Le Puy. P. 957.—*Montferrand* is the name of several comms. in the central depts. of France.

MONT-FERRAND, a city of France. [CLERMONT FERRAND.]

MONTFERRER, formerly an independent duchy of the Italian peninsula, situated between Piedmont, Milan, and Genoa, now a portion of the kingdom of Italy.

MONTFERRIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, 11 m. S.E. Foix. P. 1847.

MONTFOORT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Utrecht. P. 2400.

MONTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 2976. P. 468.

MONTFORT, two comms. and towns of France.—I. (*Lamaury*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 14 m. W.S.W. Versailles. P. 1576. Simon de Montfort, who headed the first crusade against the Albigenses, was born here in 1165.—II. (*Sur Meu*), dep. Illet-Vilaine, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Rennes, on the Meu. P. 2168. It has manufs. of linen thread, and bleach houses.

MONTFRIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 11 m. E.N.E. Nîmes. P. 2667.

MONTGISCARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Villefranche, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi. P. 1202.

MONTGOMERY, a parl. bor., market town, and

pa. of North Wales, cap. co., on the Severn, 20 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 3288. P. of pa. 790; do. of parl. bor. 1276. It is pleasantly situated near the foot of a high hill, in the vale of Montgomery. Chief buildings, the church, the guildhall, co. gaol, and house of correction. With the contributory bors. of Llanidloes, Welshpool, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, and Newton, it sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 954. The last battle between the Welsh and English took place in the vicinity in 1294.

MONTGOMERY, many cos., etc., U. S., North America.—I. in E. of New York. Area 356 sq. m. P. (1860) 30,866.—II. in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 508 sq. m. P. 70,500.—III. in W. of Maryland. Area 440 sq. m. P. 12,901 free, 5421 slaves.—IV. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 485 sq. m. P. 8398 free, 2219 slaves.—V. in S.W. of N. Carolina. Area 483 sq. m. P. 5826 free, 1823 slaves.—VI. in S.E. of Georgia. Area 1106 sq. m. P. 2020 free, 977 slaves.—VII. in centre of Alabama. Area 941 sq. m. P. 12,194 free, 23,710 slaves.—VIII. in N.W. of Tennessee. Area 448 sq. m. P. 21,045.—IX. in E. of Kentucky. Area 544 sq. m. P. 5107 free, 2752 slaves.—X. in S.W. of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. P. 52,230.—XI. in centre of Indiana. Area 504 sq. m. P. 20,888.—XII. in centre of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. P. 13,979.—XIII. in E. of Missouri. Area 594 sq. m. P. 8071 free, 1647 slaves.—XIV. in Arkansas. P. 3541 free, 92 slaves.—XV. in Iowa. P. 1256.—XVI. in Texas. P. 2668 free, 2811 slaves.—Also several towns.—I. New York, 83 m. S.S.W. Albany.—II. Pennsylvania, 16 m. S.W. Chambersburg.—III. Ohio, co. Richland.—IV. cap. state and on the Alabama, 160 m. N.E. Mobile. P. (1860) 35,902. It has large exports of cotton, by steamers to Mobile *via* the river. A railway connects it with Milledgeville, forming part of the great line of communication between New York and New Orleans.—V. New Jersey, 12 m. S.W. Somerville.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland co. of North Wales, having N. the cos. Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and W. Cardigan. Area 755 sq. m., or 483,323 ac., about one-half of which is uncultivated, and not more than 80,000 under tillage. P. (1861) 66,919. Surface mountainous, but intersected by some fertile sheltered vales, and well wooded. The mountain Plinlimon is partly in this co. Principal rivers, the Severn, Yrwnwy, Wye, and Dee, which rise in the county. The mountains are chiefly in sheepwalks; and the breeds of sheep are celebrated both for their wool and mutton. The pure breed of Welsh ponies, or "Merlins," is still preserved in this co. Cattle, butter, cheese, and superior oak timber, are chief products. Slate forms the general basis of the mountains, and is the principal mineral wrought. This co. is the chief seat of the Welsh flannel manuf., and agricultural labourers are in winter often employed at the loom. Montgomery is divided into 9 hundreds and 47 parishes, mostly in the dioceses of St Asaph and North Wales circuit. Principal towns, Montgomery, the cap., Welshpool, Newtown, and Llanfyllin. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons, and 1 is sent by its bor. Reg. co. electors (1864) 3337. During the Saxon era, it formed part of the Welsh principality of Powis, and was named Montgomery after one of its Norman conquerors.

MONTGUYON, a comm. & town of France, dep. Charente-Inferieure, 20 m. S.E. Jonzac. P. 1513.

MONTHEY, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, cap. of the dist. Monthey. P. 2114.

**MONTHERMÉ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Meuse, 8 m. N. Mézières. P. 2798. It has manufs. of glass.

**MONTHUREUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Mirecourt, on rt. b. of the Saône. P. 1601.

**MONTIANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. Cesena. P. 1678.

**MONTICELLI**, two vills. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, dist. Gaëta. P. 1456 and 1000.—II. (*Alba*), prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba. P. 1841.—III. a vill., Pontif. Sta., comarca di Roma, dist. Tivoli.—IV. a vill., North Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia. P. 1562.—V. a vill. (*d' Ongina*), North Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola. Pop. of comm. 7479.

**MONTICELLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Como. P. 1556.

**MONTICIANO**, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Liena. Pop. of comm. 2611.

**MONTIÈRE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., on the Voire, 8 m. W.S.W. Vassy. P. 1515.—*Montiers-sur-Saulx* is a comm. and market town, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Ligny. P. 1867.

**MONTIERI**, a comm. and town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Grosseto. Pop. of comm. 3941.

**MONTIGLIO**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 3016.

**MONTIGNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 12 m. N. Sarlat. P. 4013.

**MONTIGNOSO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Massa. P. 2157. With the ruins of the beautifully situated Castle d' Aghinolfo.

**MONTIGNY**, numerous comms. and small vills. of France, in the N., N.W., and central depts.—(*le-Roi*) is a town, dep. Haute-Marne, arr. Langres, formerly fortified. P. 1199.

**MONTIJO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. E. Badajoz, on the Guadiana. P. 4150, mostly employed in woollen and linen weaving.

**MONTILLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 13,224. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, oil-mills, and potteries; was formerly fortified, but its works were destroyed by Frederick the Catholic in 1508.

**MONTIRAT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Albi. P. 2502.

**MONTVILLIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, 5 m. N.E. Havre. P. 4564. It has a communal college; tanning, linen-bleaching, and sugar-refining works.

**MONTJALELA**, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 20 m. N.N.E. Krementchug. P. 1800.

**MONTJEAN**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, arr. and 13 m. E. Beaupréau. P. 3274.

**MONTJOIE** or **MONTSCHAN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Roër. P. 3196.

**MONTJOIE**, a vill. and spa of France, dep. Ariège, arr. and 1 m. N. St Giron. P. 1568.

**MONTLÉRY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. S.W. Paris. P. 1902. It has a town-hall and hospital.

**MONTLIEU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., 15 m. S.E. Jonzac. P. 970.

**MONTLOUIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. W. Pyrénées, 40 m. W.S.W. Perpignan, on a steep rock, close to the Tet, in a gorge at the foot of the Pyrénées, with a citadel. P. 745.—II. a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, \*6½ m. E. Tours, with a station on the Orleans and Tours Rail. P. 2214.

**MONTLUÇON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, on rt. b. of the Cher, close to the Canal de Berri, 38 m. W.S.W. Moulins. P. (1861) 16,212. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

**MONTLUEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 24 m. S.E. Trévoux. P. 2737. Manufs. cloth for the army, packing-cloth, and sewing thread.

**MONTMARIAULI**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 16 m. E. Montluçon. P. 1847. It has manufs. of cutlery and machinery, and trade in coal and agricultural produce.

**MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, close to the English Channel, 6 m. S.W. Coutances. P. 987.

**MONTMARTRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a N. suburb of Paris, within the new line of fortifications. P. (1861) 23,112. It is a favourite Sunday resort for the Parisians, and has many inns and villas; with an asylum for the aged, two schools, oil cloth factories, scagliola works, woollen mills, and gypsum quarries.

**MONTMÉDY**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Chiers, 25 m. N. Verdun. P. 2376. It is defended by extensive outworks, and has barracks, military hospital, prison, and manufactures of hosiery and leather.

**MONTMEILLAN** or **MONTMIGLIANO**, a fortified town of France, dep. Savoie, on the Isère, 7 m. S.E. Chambéry. P. 1540.

**MONTMERLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, 9 m. N. Trévoux, on the Saône. P. 1817.

**MONTMIRAIL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, 22 m. S.W. Epernay. P. 2610. It has manufs. of cutlery. A battle was fought here in 1814, between the French and the Allies.

**MONTMORENCY** or **ENGHIEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. P. 2613. Manufs. lace and embroidery.

**MONTMORENCY**, a river of Canada E., which joins the St Lawrence 6 m. N.E. Quebec, forming a cataract 250 feet in height, and 60 feet wide.

**MONTMORENCY FALLS**. [QUEBEC.]

**MONTMORILLON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, 17 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. P. 5130.

**MONTODINE**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cremona, 10 m. E.S.E. Lodi, on the Serio, 2½ m. above its junction with the Adda. P. 2339. Here the French defeated the Imperialists in 1705.

**MONTOGGIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa. P. 3270.

**MONTORÉ**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Loire-Inf., on the Loire, near its mouth, 29 m. W.N.W. Nantes. P. 5388.—II. dep. Loir-et-Cher, 24 m. W.N.W. Blois. P. 3099. It has cavalry barracks; and manufs. of linen fabrics, woollen hosiery, paper, and leather.

**MONTOLIEU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 10 m. W.N.W. Carcassone. P. 1402.

**MONTONE**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. P. 2245. It is surrounded by walls, and has a collegiate church and hospital.

**MONTOPOLI**, a walled town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Miniato, in the valley of the Arno. P. of comm. 3283.

**MONTORIO**, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Campobasso, 3½ m. S.E. Larino. P. 2235.—II. prov. and 6 m. S.W. Teramo. P. 3880.

**MONTORO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Cordova, on a height near the Guadalquivir. P. 10,732. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloths, and several potteries.

**MONTORO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Avellino, 11 m. N. Salerno, cap. circ. P. 4721. It has many manufs. of linen.

**MONTROUR**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of Pennsylvania. Area 206 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,053.

**MONTPELIER**, a township of the U. S., North America, cap. state Vermont, in a plain on Lake

Winooski, 37 m. E. Lake Champlain. P. 3000. It has a handsome state house.

**MONTPELLIER**, a city of France, cap. dep. Hérault, near the Lez, and on the railway from Nîmes to Cette, 75 m. W.N.W. Marseille. P. 51,865. Mean temp. of year 57°·5, winter 44°, summer 71°, Fahr. It is situated on the slope of a hill, and has a university, academy for the depts. Hérault, Aveyron, Aude, and E. Pyrénées; a tribunal of commerce, a school of engineers, a seminary, with schools of medicine and pharmacy; a national college, normal schools, museums of painting and sculpture, public library of 30,000 vols., and a botanic garden. Its manufs. comprise blankets, cottons, muslins, paper-hangings, corks, and surgical instruments. Among its chief ornaments are the gate and the splendid promenade of Peyrou. It was built in the 10th century out of the ruins of *Mangelonne*. Louis XIII. took it from the Calvinists in 1622. *Montpellier* attracts many strangers by its economical and literary advantages, but it has lost its prestige as a resort for invalids.

**MONTPENSIER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N.N.E. Riôm. P. 529.

**MONT-PERDU**, a mntn. of Spain. [PYRÉNÉES.]

**MONTPEYROUX**, two comm. & vills. of France.

—I. dep. Hérault, 9 m. E.S.E. Lodève. P. 1348.

—II. dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion. P. 1772.

**MONTPEZAT**, several comm. & vills. of France.

—I. dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.N.W. Largentière. P. 2575.—II. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.W.

Agen. P. 1450.—III. dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 16 m. N.N.E. Montauban. P. 2780.

**MONTPOINT**, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Saône-et-Loire, 23 m. N.E. Mâcon. P. 2508.

**MONTQUHITTER**, a pa., Scotl. [MONQUHITTER.]

**MONTREAL**, a comm. and town of France, dep.

Aude, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Carcassonne. P. 3009.

It stands on a height, and has a fine church and an hospital.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Gers,

29 m. N.W. Auch. P. 2790.

**MONTREAL** (formerly the Indian vill. *Hoche-*

*laga*), the second city and river port, and the chief

seat of commerce of Canada East, on the S.S.E.

side of the island of same name in the river St

Lawrence, at the foot of the Royal Mountain,

whence its name, 140 m. S.W. Quebec. Lat. 45°

30' N.; lon. 73° 35' W. P. (1851) 77,381; (1864)

120,000, of French Canadian; Scotch, English,

and Irish descent. Mean temp. of year 45°·8,

winter 17°·8, summer 71°·4, Fahr. It is divided

into an upper and a lower town; the latter, along

the river, being the trading quarter, and the former

the residence of the principal merchants.

The Roman Catholic cathedral is a fine building,

255 feet in length by 134 in breadth, faced

with stone, having two towers, each 225 feet

high, and capable of containing 8000 to 9000 per-

sons; several other Roman Catholic churches

and monastic establishments, the latter compris-

ing the *hôtel Dieu*, and asylums of the grey and

black nuns. The church of England has recently

erected a new cathedral at an expense of 20,000l.;

St Andrew Scotch Church, a Gothic structure,

cost 10,000l.; there are also American Protestant

churches, a general hospital, gov. house, banks,

ordnance office, merchants' exchange, 4 market

houses, and the statue of Nelson on a Doric

pillar. During the riots of 1849, the Parliament

House and valuable library were burned. *Mont-*

*real* has a college, besides the university of

M'Gill college, endowed by a citizen in 1814,

and chartered in 1821; it has a staff of 20 pro-

fessors, and (in 1862) 296 students; a royal

*grammar school*, and many other schools, public

libraries, and institutions. Several newspapers are printed here. Its solid limestone quays, uniting with the locks & wharves of the Lachine canal, present several m. of continuous masonry, and a broad terrace divides the city from the river through its entire extent. It is supplied with water brought by a magnificent aqueduct of 5 miles from the St Lawrence, above Lachine rapids, at a cost of 120,000l. The *Mount Royal* cemetery is finely situated on the north slope of the mountain, 2 m. from the city. *Montreal* is connected by railway with New York, Boston, and Portland. Victoria bridge, which conveys the line of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada across the St Lawrence at Montreal, was commenced in 1854, and opened with great pomp by the Prince of Wales in 1860. It is tubular, like the Britannia bridge of North Wales, but 10,284 feet, or nearly 2 m. long, and rests on 24 piers and 2 abutments of solid masonry; the central span being 350 feet. This magnificent bridge completes the entire chain of railway communication between the Atlantic and the Western States of America. The trade in furs has declined, but it has increasing trade in cast-iron founding, distilling, brewing, and ship-building; with factories for soap, candles, tobacco, hardware, and floor-cloth. In 1856 the exports and imports amounted to 20,000,000 dollars, but in 1862 they had increased to 39,000,000 dollars. A destructive fire occurred here on the 8th and 9th July 1852, when 1108 houses were destroyed, of the estimated value of 340,814l. But such is the vast progress of improvement, that, in 1863, the number of new buildings erected amounted to 736. *Montreal* was founded in 1640, and taken from the French in 1760.—*Montreal Island*, in the middle of the St Lawrence, is 32 m. in length and 10 m. in breadth. It forms a co., divided into 2 ridings, E. on *Hochelega*, and W. on *Jacques Cartier*, each of which sends a member to the Provincial Parliament.

**MONTREDON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Tarn, 17 m. E. Albi. P. 4890.

**MONTREJEAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 8 m. W. St Gaudens. P. 3680.

**MONTRELAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-Inf., arr. and 9 m. E. Ancenis. P. 1796.

**MONTRESOR**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. and 9 m. E. Loches. P. 653.

**MONTREUX**, several comm., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Mer*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., on the Cauche, 8 m. from its mouth, with a station on the Amiens branch of the N. Rail-

way, 20 m. S.S.E. Boulogne. P. 3686. It is enclosed by a rampart, and defended by a hill-fortress. It has manufs. of linen cloths.—II. (*sous Bois*), dep. Seine, 3½ m. E. Paris. P. 6871, employed in manufs. of enamelled leather and porcelain.—III. (*Bellay*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, near the Thoué, 9 m. S.S.W. Saumur. P. 2017.—IV. (*le Chétif*), a vill., dep. Sarthe, arr. and 19 m. W.S.W. Mamers. P. 1091.

**MONTREUX**, a large vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 14 m. S.E. Lausanne. P. of pa. 2278.

**MONTREVAULT**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Beaupréau. P. 967.

**MONTREVEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, on the Reyssouse. P. 1485.

**MONTRECHARD**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 18 m. S.S.W. Blois. P. 2807. It was formerly fortified.

**MONTRICHER**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. l'Isle Cossonay. P. 745.

**MONTRICOUX**, a comm. and town of France, public

dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on rt. b. of the Aveyron, 13 m. E.N.E. Montauban. P. 1561.

MONTREGAUD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 23 m. N.N.E. Valence. P. 1144.

MONTRONE, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Bari. P. 2594.

MONTROSE, a royal and parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 84 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on a peninsula between Montrose basin and the North Sea, at the mouth of the South Esk, across which it communicates with its suburb Inch by a suspension bridge 432 feet in length. Lat. of lighthouse, 56° 42' 5" N.; lon. 2° 28' W. P. of pa. (1861) 15,455; do. of bor. 14,563. Altitude 37 feet. Mean temp., Ju. 57°·5; Jan. 37°·8. Rainfall 23 inches. It has a collegiate pa. church, various other churches and chapels, a town-hall, gaol, 2 lunatic asylums, 3 infirmaries, Dorward's house of refuge, an academy, trades' school, custom-house, exchange, and news room, with an academy and many private schools, a subscription library, mechanics' institute, museum, anti-quarian and other societies, weekly newspapers, branch banks. Flax spinning is the chief branch of industry; there are four flax mills employing 2000 hands. Bleaching is extensively carried on, also shipbuilding. It has tanneries, breweries, soap and starch factories. East the town are the "Links" or downs, forming public grounds extending to the sea. Montrose basin is an expansion of the South Esk, about 3 miles in circuit, but shallow; the harbour, however, in the Esk, at high water, is accessible for the largest ships, and lined with quays, wet and dry docks, with two lighthouses at its entrance. Principal exports, manufactured goods, salmon, stone, and agricultural produce, to Dundee, Leith, London, and Glasgow. Imports coal, lime, slate, and iron. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 111, tons 17,318; steam 2, tons 30. Entered 740, tons 84,886; cleared 581, tons 63,400. Customs rev. (1862) 16,00*l.*; exports (1862) 11,350*l.* Corp. rev. (1862-3) 3012*l.* The port comprises all the coast from the Tay to Bervie, including Arbroath. Steamers communicate between it and London, Leith, Dundee, and Aberdeen; and it is connected with Edinburgh and Aberdeen by railway. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending 1 member to H. of C. Here, in 1296, Baliol is said to have surrendered the Scottish crown to Edward I. of England. The Marquis of Montrose was born here in 1612, and also Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., a financial reformer.

MONTROUGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, forming a S. suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. P. 3534. It comprises the asylum Rochefoucault, a theatre near Mont Parnasse; and has manuf. of spermaceti candles, soap, glue, colours and varnishes, steam and locomotive engines, hydraulic presses, etc. Here is the entrance to the catacombs, extending beneath Paris. The comm. of *Petit-Montrouge* is now enclosed by the fortifications.

MONTSERRAT, a British W. India isl., Leeward group, midway between Guadeloupe and Nevis, and 27 m. S.W. Antigua. Lat. 16° 41' N.; lon. 62° 20' W. Area 47 sq. m. P. (1861) 7654, of whom six-sevenths were blacks. Surface mountainous, rising to 2500 feet above the sea, and broken by numerous chasms. Chief town Plymouth. Climate comparatively healthy. Soil light and volcanic; and it produces some of the best coffee and sugar in the West Indies. Sugar is the staple commodity, besides cotton, wool, arrow-root, and tamarinds, the total value of exports amounting (in 1862) to 14,882*l.*, and the im-

ports to 22,386*l.* Revenue (1862) 4489*l.*; expenditure, 4466*l.* The government is vested in a president (subordinate to the governor-general of the Leeward Is.) and an executive council. The island was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493. Chief town, Plymouth, on its S.W. coast.

MONTSERRAT, a mountain in N.E. of Spain, 85 m. N.W. Barcelona, 3919 feet above the sea. On its slope, 1200 feet high, a Benedictine abbey, with 13 hermitages, were perched among the rocks; it was burned and plundered by the French in 1811, and again in 1827, when it was the stronghold of the Carlist insurrection.

MONT ST JEAN, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 11 m. S.E. Brussels, immediately E. of the field where was fought the action of Waterloo, called by the French the battle of Mont St Jean.

MONT ST MICHEL, a steep and fortified rock, off the coast of Normandy, in Cancale Bay, 7 m. S.W. Avranches. On its summit is an irregular town. P. 236. Its ancient castle, formerly a prison, is now (1864) being restored.

MONTSURS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and 12 m. E.N.E. Laval, on the Dinard. P. 1907. It has manuf. of linens.

MONT-TENDRE, one of the Jura mountains, Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the S.E. side of the Lake of Joux, 15 m. N.W. Lausanne. Height 5538 feet. Its lower slopes are well wooded.

MONT TERRIBLE, a former dep. under the French empire of Napoleon I., partly composed of the N.W. part of the Swiss cant. Bern, with Porentruy for its cap., and named after a mountain 3 m. S.E. in the Jura chain.

MONTURRI, a town of the Balearic Isles, Majorca, 17 m. E. Palmas. P. 2783.

MONTURANO, a town of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, circ. Fermo. P. 2028.

MONTVILLIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 8 m. N. Rouen. P. 4564.

MONTVILLE, a township of U. S., N. America, Maine, 27 m. E.N.E. Augusta.—II. a township, Connecticut, 36 m. S.E. Hartford.

MONYMUSK, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 19 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen, between the rivers Don and Oyne. P. 988. It has granite quarries.

MONZA, *Modetia*, a town of N. Italy, Lombardy, on the Lambro, prov. and 9½ m. N.N.E. Milan, with which, and with Como, it is connected by railway. P. (1861) 24,662. It was the cap. of the Lombard kingdom of Italy, and has a cathedral, built by the celebrated Queen Theodolinda in the sixth century, and where the iron crown and regalia of Lombardy were kept till 1859, when the Austrians removed them on the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia; the ancient Lombard palace, now a court-house; a theatre, gymnasium, a town hall, two hospitals, and extensive manuf. of coarse cotton stuffs, hats, and leather.

MONZAMBANO, a market town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 18 m. N.N.W. Mantua. P. 2427. The French gained a victory over the Austrians here in 1800.

MONZIE or MONIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3 m. N.E. Crieff. Area about 48 sq. m., mostly amongst the Grampians. P. 972. It has Monzie castle, and several ancient remains, including the reputed fort of Fingal, tomb of Ossian, etc.

MONZIEVAIRD and STROWAN, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 2 m. W. Crieff and Monzie. Area about 30½ sq. m. P. 782.

MONZON, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.E. Huesca, on the Cinca. P. 2880.

MOODKEE, a vill. of North-West Hindostan, Rajpootana, about 28 m. S.E. Ferozepore. Here,

in 1845, the first action took place between the Sikhs and the British forces, when the former were repulsed.

**MOOERS**, a town of the U. S., North America, Clinton co., New York. P. 3365.

**MOOK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 30 m. N.N.W. Venlo. Louis of Nassau was here conquered by the Spaniards in 1574.

**MOOKDEN**, Manchooria. [LEAO-TONG.]

**MOOLTAN** (prob. the seat of the anc. *Malli*), a city of the Punjab, in its S. part, ranking in importance immediately after Lahore and Amritsir, near the Chenab, 50 m. N.W. Bhawalpoor, and 190 m. S.W. Lahore. Estimated pop. 80,000. It is enclosed by a brick wall, and defended on its N. side by a strong fortress, containing a palace and mosque. Houses of burnt brick, lofty, and flat roofed; streets narrow and gloomy. Mohammedan tombs, and many Hindoo temples. Bazaars large, and well supplied; and manufactures of silks, cottons, shawls, and brocades are actively carried on, as are extensive banking transactions. It was taken by the British in 1849; and in same year the fort and many houses were destroyed by a flood of the river.

**MOON** (MOUNTAINS OF THE), a mountain range of E. Africa, placed by Captain Speke around the N. end of Lake Tanganyika, about 10,000 feet high, and in the direction of E. and W.; but Dr Beke supposes the true *Lunæ-Montes* of Ptolemy to form a continuation of the table-land of Abyssinia, parallel to the coast of Zanzibar, and of which the mountains Kenia and Kilimandjaro, about 20,000 feet high, form peaks.

**MOONCHY**, and **MOONUK**, two towns of India.—I. in the Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 38 m. S.S.E. Aurungabad.—II. in the protected Sikh territory, 117 m. N.W. Delhi.

**MOONDRA**, a town in the native state of Cutch, presid. of Bombay, situated on the coast of the Gulf of Cutch, and 29 m. S. from Bhooj.

**MOONE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kildare, with a vill. 1 m. S.S.W. Timolin. Ac. 7280. P. 985.

**MOONZIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 3 m. N.N.W. Cupar. Ac. 1257. P. 179.

**MOOR**, a town of West Hungary, co. and 16 m. N.W. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 7000. It has a citadel, a monastery, barracks, several Protestant churches, and a trade in wines.

**MOORBURG**, a town of Germany, Free State and 4 m. S. the city of Hamburg. P. 1773.

**MOORBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 950. P. 128.

**MOORDRECHT**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 9 m. N.E. Rotterdam. P. 1904.

**MOORE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ballinasloe. Ac. 20,727. P. 2920.

**MOORE**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, with a station on the London and N.-W. Railway, 3 m. S.W. Warrington. P. 269.

**MOORE**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Northampton.—II. a co. in centre of North Carolina. Area 650 sq. m. P. (1860) 8909 free, 2518 slaves.

**MOORGHAB**, a river of Afghanistan and independent Turkestan, rises in the Huzareh territory, flows N.W. into the Khiva dominions, and beyond Merv is lost in the sands, after a course of about 440 m. Merochak is the only town of consequence on its banks.

**MOORLINCH**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. E. Bridgewater. Ac. 9252. P. 2329.

**MOORSHEDABAD**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 48' and 24° 47' N., lon. 87° 52' and 88° 41' E. Area 1856 sq. m. P. estim. at 1,045,000. In E. part, it is low, level,

subject to inundations during the autumn rains, and abounds in small lakes. In the W. part are hills, from which several torrents descend, and flow into the Ganges or its affluents, and irrigate the country. Principal products, rice, sugar-cane, oil-seeds, pulse, and indigo. The mulberry is cultivated for feeding silk-worms. Chief towns, Moorsheadabad, the cap., Jeanganj, Jellinghee, and Suti.

**MOORSHEDABAD**, a city of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, of which it was formerly the cap., extending along the Ganges for about 8 m., 115 m. N. Calcutta. Lat. 24° 11' N.; lon. 88° 15' E. P. estimated at 146,963. It is meanly built, and its only remarkable edifice is the palace of the nabob, a large white building, in the European style; but many mosques are scattered throughout the city; and here are the remains of a Mohammedan palace, built out of the ruins of Gour. It is the seat of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presidency, and of a British college, founded in 1826.

**MOORSLEDE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ypres. P. 6595.

**MOORSLEY**, a township of England, co. and 4½ m. N.E. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. Ac. 588. P. 973.—*Moortown* is a station on the Lincolnshire branch of the Midland Railway, 7 m. N. Market-Raisen.

**MOORVEE**, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 300 m. N.W. Bombay. The subdivision annexed contains 110 towns and villages, with an estimated pop. of 24,000. It pays an annual tribute of 6000l. to the Guicowar.

**MOORWISTOWE**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.N.W. Stratton. Ac. 7956. P. 868.

**MOORZEELE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. W. Courtrai. P. 4656.

**MOOSE**, a river of British North America, enters James' Bay, in conjunction with the Abitibbe, after a N.E. ward course, estimated at 250 miles.

**MOOSEHEAD**, a lake of the U. S., N. America, Maine. It gives origin to the Kennebeck river. Length 35 m.; greatest breadth 1 to 10 m.—(*Hill-lock*), a mountain of New Hampshire, 14 m. E. Haverhill. Elevation of N. peak 4636 feet.

**MOOSE ISLAND**, West Indies, Bahamas, 25 m. S.E. the Great Bahama Island.

**MOOSH** or **MUSH**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 33 m. S.S.E. Erzeroum, cap. dist., in a fine plain N. the Niphates mountains. P. about 7000 Mohammedan, and 500 Armenian, families. It is built around a conical hill, and has well supplied bazaars, seven mosques, and four churches. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured here.

**MOQUEGUA**, a town of S. Peru, dep. of same name, and 68 m. N.W. Tacna, on the great route W. of the Cordillera. P. 9000.

**MORA**, a county of U. S., North America, New Mexico. P. (1860) 5566.

**MORA**, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Teruel. P. 2656.—II. prov. and 30 m. W. Tarragona, on rt. b. of the Ebro, with 3500 inhabitants, and well frequented mineral baths.—III. prov. and 20 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 5267.

**MORA**, the cap. town of the Mandara country, Central Africa, founded about 1814, is situated in a basin enclosed by a semicircular ridge of mountains. Lat. about 10° 20' N.; lon. 14° 48' E. **MORADABAD**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, N.W. provs., enclosed by Bareilly, Alighur, Delhi, Meerut, Seharunpoor, and Kumaon. Area 2967 sq. m. P. 1,138,461. Surface alternately undulating and flat, cultivated and waste. Soil mostly sandy. Products, rice, wheat, sugar

and numerous fruits. Zoology, elephant, tiger, leopard, bear, jackall, lynx, fox, nygaw, spotted deer, antelope, hare, and squirrel. Among the feathered tribe are the peafowl, partridge, bustard, quail, snipe, bittern, wild geese and ducks. Reptiles, boa constrictor, cobra di capello, and some others; scorpions and centipedes infest every building, and, though causing much suffering, seldom produce death. The streams abound with fish.—*Moradabad*, the chief town, is on a ridge between the Ramgunga and Ganges, 90 m. N.E. Delhi. P. 57,414. 673 ft. above the sea. It is irregular, and has no public buildings of importance, but is the seat of a thriving trade. W. the town are cantonments for a native regiment.

MORAL DE CALATRAYA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 2564.

MORANNES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cant. Durtal, arr. Baugé, on the Sarthe, 20 m. N. Angers. P. 2564.

MORANO, *Muracum*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 6 m. N.W. Castrovillari. P. (1862) 8275. It is commanded by a fine Gothic castle, and has manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.—II. a market town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale, 1½ m. W. Balzola, on the Po. P. 2390.

MORANT, a river of Jamaica, co. Surrey, enters Morant Bay (Caribbean Sea) 22 m. E.S.E. Kingston. At its mouth is the vill. Morant Town.—*Morant Point* is the E. extremity of the island, in lat. 17° 56' N., lon. 76° 11' W., and on which a cast-iron lighthouse has been erected.—12 m. W.S.W. is the inlet *Port Morant*.

MORAR, a lake of Scotland, in W. of co. Inverness, 1½ m. S. Loch Nevis. Length 10½ miles.

MORAS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, 25 m. N. Valence. P. 4018.

MORAT (LAKE OF), (Germ. *Murten See*), a lake of Switzerland, cants. Fribourg and Vaud, 2 m. S.E. the Lake of Neuchatel, and connected with it by the river Broye, which traverses the Lake of Morat. Length 7 m, breadth 2 m. Banks low, fertile, and agreeable. On its E. and S. sides are the towns Morat and Avenches. P. 2266.

MORAT (Germ. *Murten*), a town of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N. Fribourg, on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Morat, 15 m. W. Berne. P. 2266. It has a Protestant college, and some Roman antiquities, whence it is supposed to have been a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*. Immediately S.W. of it, the Swiss totally defeated the invading army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, 22d June 1476.

MORATA, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Madrid, on the Tajuna. P. 2500.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.N.W. Murcia, on an affl. of the Segura. P. 8475.

MORAVA or MARCH (*Marus*), the principal river of Servia, through the centre of which it flows, joining the Danube 6 m. N.E. Semendria. It is formed by the junction of the E. and W. Morava, 33 m. W. Nissa, whence the resulting stream has a N. direction, and a course of 180 miles.

MOBAVIA (Germ. *Mähren*), a crown-land of the Austrian empire, which, with Austrian Silesia, forming circs. incorporated with it in 1783, lies mostly between lat. 48° 41' and 50° 12' N., lon. 15° 10' and 19° E., having E. Galicia and Hungary, S. Austria, W. Bohemia, and N. Prussian Silesia. Area 8584 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,867,094. Cap. Brünn. Moravia forms an elevated plateau, inclined towards the S., and almost surrounded by mountains, having S. and E. the Carpathians, N. and W. the Moravian mountains, and N.E. the Sudetic mountains; it be-

longs almost entirely to the basin of the Danube, to which most of its waters are conveyed by the river March or Morava, except in the E., where the Oder and some of its branches rise. Soil very fertile. Climate milder than in most countries in the same latitude. Sufficient corn is produced for home consumpt. Products, flax, hops, and fruits. Vineyards were formerly so numerous, that in 1803 the government prohibited the appropriation of more land for the vine. Grazing lands are extensive; cattle and sheep breeding, and cheese-making from sheep's milk, are largely carried on. Horses are reared for export in the plain of Hanna. Principal mineral products are iron, coal, pipeclay, saltpetre, topazes, and garnets; the gold and silver mines were mostly abandoned in the 15th and 16th centuries. Linen and thread are made on a large scale, and are much in repute; other manufs. are cloths, flannels, and leather goods, silks, leather, paper, potash, glass, and beet-root sugar. Trade is facilitated by means of railways to Vienna, etc. P. about two-thirds Slavonian, and one-third German, among whom are many Jews. Since 1849, when it was separated from Bohemia, it has been divided into the 2 circles of Brünn with 12, and Olmütz with 13 districts. There is a university at Olmütz, 1 Protestant and 12 Catholic gymnasia, and parish schools in the rural districts. There are about 50,000 Protestants and 40,000 Jews, the rest being Roman Catholics. In the 9th century, Moravia was the centre of a powerful kingdom, comprising also Bohemia, Silesia, and parts of N. Germany and Hungary. In 1805 it was the great theatre of war between the French and Austro-Russian armies.

MORAVIA, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 158 m. W. Albany.

MORAY, MURRAYSHIRE or ELGINSHIRE, a northern co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Moray Firth, E. and S.E. by Banffshire, and for 25 m. by the river Spey, S. and W. by Inverness and Nairn shires. Ac. 340,000, of which 150,000 ac. are cultivated. P. (1861) 42,695. Shape very irregular, and indented by a portion of Inverness-shire. The co. consists of a level alluvial and fertile district on the borders of the Firth, and a mountainous district to the S. and S.W. Primary granitic rocks prevail in this latter region, and old red sandstone, limestone, and traces of oolitic strata form the basis of the low country, a deep alluvial clay prevailing along the valley of the Firth, and a gravel and conglomerate forming the sub-soil of the interior. Principal rivers, Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie. Loch-in-dorbh, Loch Spynie, and Loch-na-bo are the chief collections of water. Soil varies from deep loam to light sandy, and is highly cultivated. Climate mild, and comparatively dry (for temperature see ELGIN). All the usual agricultural crops are raised; and so fertile is the county, that it formerly received the name of the "Garden of Scotland." Farms range in extent from 50 to 300 acres. Cattle of excellent breeds are reared. It manufs. woollens, and has tanneries and distilleries, and ship-building at Garmouth. Chief exports, grain, cattle, and agricultural produce, salmon, and timber from the ancient forests of Strathspey and Darnaway. Herring fishing is prosecuted at the vills. of Lossiemouth, Hopeman, Burghead, and Findhorn, and the annual produce is 30,000l. a year. The co. contains 2 royal bors., Elgin (the cap.) and Forres, Fochabers, a bor. of barony, and the seaports Garmouth, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn. The first railway in the co. was that from Elgin to Lossiemouth, 6

m., opened 1852. Since then it has been intersected by numerous lines. It is divided into 15 entire pas., and 5 which are partially in other contiguous cos. The co. contains numerous antiquities. It sends, along with Nairnshire, 1 member to H. of C. The ancient *Province of Moray* contained, besides the modern co., the co. of Nairn, and part of Inverness and Banffshire. The *Moray Firth* is one of the largest indentations of the North Sea, the entrance from Burghhead to Tarbet Ness being 16 m. wide. The Firth extends S.W. for about 24 m. Its W. continuation is the branch called Inverness Firth and Beaulay Basin. Total length 39 miles.

MORAZZONE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Varese. P. 1373.

MORBECQUE, a comm. and market town, France, dep. Nord, arr. and 2 m. S. Hazebrouck. P. 3733.

MORBEGNO, a mkt. town of North Italy, prov. Sondrio, on the Adda, 33 m. N.E. Como. P. 3544. Its neighbourhood is reputed for cheese.

MORBEYA (Moorish *Umm-er-r'bieh*), a river of N.W. Africa, rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdoms Morocco and Fez, and after a W.N.W. course of 230 m., enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

MORBIÈRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, 24 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 1660.

MORBIHAN, a maritime dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Bretagne, cap. Vannes, having E. the depts. Ille-et-Vilaine and Loire-Inferieure, S. the Atlantic, S. and W. Finistère, and N. Côtes-du-Nord. Area 2625 sq. miles. P. (1861) 486,504. The coasts on the Atlantic in the S. are much indented; the chief bay is Morbihan, from which the dep. is named. Near the coast are the islands Groix, Belle-Isle, Houat, and numerous islets. Climate mild, but humid. Surface traversed by ramifications of the mountains of Arree from N. to S., and watered by the Vilaine, Oust, Blavet, and Scouff. It is very fertile in some parts, but nearly one-half is occupied by vast heaths, intermixed with excellent pasturage. Linth, hemp, inferior wine, cider, butter, and honey are the principal products. Horses, cattle, and sheep are reared, as well as bees, which yield large returns. Produce of river and coast fisheries valuable, especially in sardines. Among wild animals are the wolf, fox, wild boar, deer, and goat. Minerals comprise iron and lead. The dep. is divided into the arrs. of Lorient, Ploermel, Pontivy, and Vannes.

MORBIO (*Inferiore*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, dist. Mendrisio. P. 685.

MORBORN, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 2½ m. N.W. Stilton. Ac. 1174. P. 132.

MORCHARD-BISHOP, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 6 m. N.W. Crediton. Ac. 7088. P. 1658.

MORCES (DENT DE), one of the summits of the Alps, in Switzerland, between the cants. Vaud and Valais. Elevation of the Tête Noire 9757 ft.

MORCONE, a town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, 13 m. S. Campobasso. P. 7081. It has a castle, and manufactures of linens and cottons.

MORCOTT, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 4½ m. W. Duddington. Ac. 1343. P. 494.

MORDANO, a town of North Italy, prov. Bologna, circ. Imola. P. 2414.

MORDELLES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 8 m. W.S.W. Rennes. P. 2560.

MORDEN, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wareham. Ac. 6574. P. 939.—II. (*Steeple*), a pa., co. Cambridge, 5 m. W.N.W. Royston. Ac. 3767. P. 913. [MORDON.]

MORDIFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E.S.E. Hereford. Ac. 1478. P. 691.

MORDINGTON, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. and

4½ m. N.W. Berwick. Ac. 3069. P. 377, partly employed in fisheries. The coast is defended by bold cliffs.

MORDON, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9½ m. S.S.W. London. Ac. 1422. P. 564.

MORE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. E.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 3533. P. 227.

MOREA (*Peloponnesus*). [GREECE.]

MOREBATH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.W. Bampton. Ac. 3449. P. 430.

MOREBATTLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.E. Kelso. Ac. 22,518. P. 1031, includes vill., p. 341.

MORECAMBE BAY or LANCASTER BAY, an extensive inlet of the Irish Sea, on the W. coast of England, co. Lancaster, between the peninsula of Furness, with Walney Island on the W., and the projection of coast terminating near Fleetwood on the S. & E. Length 16 m., average breadth 10 m. It receives the Kent, Lune, and Wyre rivers. A broad arm of this bay is fordable at low water.

MOREHOUSE, a co. of U. S., N. America, Louisiana. P. (1860) 3788 free, 6569 slaves.

MORELAND, a tnsph., U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 14 m. N.E. Norristown.—II. a township, Missouri, co. Scott.

MORELEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. S.S.W. Totness. Ac. 1487. P. 122.

MORELIA, a city of Mexico, cap. state Michoacan, 125 m. W.N.W. Mexico, in a valley surrounded by high mountains. It has a fine cathedral, 5 convents, a well frequented seminary, and a magnificent aqueduct for the supply of water. P. 28,000.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Castellon, and 40 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 6211. It stands on a steep slope, commanded by a fortress, and has some interesting Roman antiquities.

MORENA (SIERRA), Spain. [SIERRA MORENA.]

MORES, a comm. and vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Ozieri. P. 2338.

MORESBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 2½ m. E.N.E. Whitehaven. Ac. 2187. P. 1222.

MORESNET, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 11 m. E.N.E. Liege. It has zinc mines.

MORESTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Winchester. Ac. 1519. P. 112.

MORESTEL, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Isère, 8 m. N. La Tour du Pin. P. 1358.

MORÈT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, near its mouth, at its junction with the Seine, 7 m. W.S.W. Montereau. P. 1932. It is enclosed by decayed walls, entered by 3 gates, and has a ruined castle.

MORETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, with a station on the London and S.W. Railway, 7½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 2311. P. 283.—II. co. Essex, 11 m. W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1421. P. 497.—III. (*Corbet*), co. Salop, 4½ m. S.E. Wem. Ac. 2140. P. 255.—IV. (*Maid*), co. and 1 m. N.E. Buckingham. Ac. 1260. P. 543.—V. (*North*), co. Berks, 3 m. W. Wallingford. Ac. 1103. P. 352.—VI. (*Say*), co. Salop, 3 m. W.S.W. Drayton-in-Hales. Ac. 4804. P. 679.—VII. (*South*), co. Berks, 3½ m. W.S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 1470. P. 371.—VIII. (*Valence*), co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Stroud. Ac. 900. P. 1420.

MORETON BAY, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Queensland, Australia, lat. 27° 30' S., lon. 153° E. Length 65 m. It is sheltered seaward by Moreton and Stradbroke islands, the former 25 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth; it contains many other isls., and receives the Brisbane and Logan rivers.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Devon, 13 m. W.S.W. Exeter.

Ac. of pa. 7656. P. 1468. The town is on an eminence near the verge of Dartmoor; in the vicinity are several druidical remains.

**MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 26 m. E.N.E. Gloucester. Ac. 900. P. 1420. The town is on the ancient Roman Foss-way, connected by railway with Stratford, and has some manufs. of linens.

**MORETTA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Po, 22 m. S.S.W. Turin. P. 3274.

**MOREUIL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Amiens. P. 2476, who manufacture hosiery and paper.

**MOREZ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Jura, on the Biemme, 25 m. E.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 4762. Manufs. cotton thread.

**MORFASSO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Piacenza, circ. Fiorenzuola, cap. comm. P. 3414.

**MORFIL** or **MORVIL**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Ac. 2551. P. 125.

**MORGAN**, numerous cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Virginia, in its N. part. Area 295 sq. m. P. 3638 free, 94 slaves.—II. Georgia, near its centre. Area 274 sq. m. P. (1860) 2991 free, 7006 slaves.—III. Alabama, in its N. part, bordered N. by the river Tennessee. Area 714 sq. m. P. 7629 free, 3706 slaves.—IV. Kentucky, in its E. part. Area 802 sq. m. P. 9067 free, 170 slaves.—V. Ohio, in its S.E. part, on Muskingum river. Area 354 sq. m. P. 22,119.

—VI. Indiana, near its centre. Area 453 sq. m. P. 16,110.—VII. Illinois, near its centre, bounded W. by the Illinois. P. 22,112.—VIII. Missouri, in its central part. Area 649 sq. m. P. 7553 free, 649 slaves.—Also, several townships.—I. in Ohio, co. Morgan.—II. Ohio, co. Butler.—III. Tennessee, on Emery river, cap. Montgomery.

**MORGARTEN**, a mountain slope of Switzerland, on the boundary of the cantons Schwytz and Zug, 5 m. N. Schwytz, where, on 15th Nov. 1315, 1300 Swiss defeated an army of 15,000 men under Leopold of Austria, this being the first battle fought for Swiss independence. In 1798, the Swiss also defeated a French force here.

**MORGENSTERN** or **MORCHENSTERN**, a vill. of Bohemia, 26 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 2550.

**MORGES** (German *Morsee*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 7 m. W. Lausanne. P. 3627.

**MORHAM**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. S.E. Haddington. Ac. 2087. P. 281.

**MORHANGE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, arr. and 24 m. S.W. Sarreguemines. P. 1260.

**MORIAH**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 94 m. N. Albany.

**MORICE-TOWN**, a hamlet of England, co. Devon, pa. Stoke-Damerel, a N. suburb of Devonport.

**MÖRKEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Lenzbourg. P. 907.

**MORIN** or **MOHRIN**, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circ. Königsberg. P. 1280.

**MORINGEN**, a walled town of Hanover, landr. and 35 m. S.S.W. Hildesheim, cap. dist. P. 1565. Near it is the vill. Moringen Oberndorf.

**MORIN GRAND**, a river of France, dep. Marne, enters the Seine on left. *Morin Petit*, an affl. of the Marne, in same department.

**MORITZ** (St), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 28 m. S.E. Chur. It has celebrated mineral baths.

**MORLAAS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, 6 m. N.E. Pau. P. 1681.

**MORLACCA** (Germ. *Vellebith*), a dist. of Austrian

Croatia, consisting of the mountainous coast-line, comprising the towns Carlpago and Zeng. The *Strait of Morlacca*, 3 m. in breadth, separates the Illyrian and Dalmatian islands, Veglia, Arbe, and Pago, from the mainland.

**MORLAIX**, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Finistère, 34 m. E.N.E. Brest. P. (1861) 14,008. It stands at the foot of two hills, and at the junction of 2 small rivers, forming an estuary and commodious harbour for vessels of 400 tons, and has a fortified castle and a large town-hall.

**MORLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 5 m. W.N.W. Appleby. Ac. 15,260. P. 1927.

**MORLEY**, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Derby. Ac. 5513. P. 951.—II.

(*St Botolph*), co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Wymondham. P. 278.—III. (*St Peters*), same co., 3½ m. S.W. Wymondham. United ac. of this and St

Botolph 1834. P. 147.—IV. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Batley, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, 4 m. S.S.W. Leeds. P. 6840.

**MORMANNO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, 13 m. N.W. Castrovinci. P. 5619. It has a public library, and various manufs.

**MORMOIRON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., on the Auzon, 7 m. E. Carpentras. P. 2511.

**MORMON CITY**. [SALT LAKE (GREAT).]

**MORNANT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Lyon. P. 2562.

**MORNE-A-L'EAU** (LE), a comm. and vill. of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, arr. la Pointe à Pitre. P. 3023.

**MORNOCO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 1468.

**MORNINGSIDE**, a vill., Scotl., co. & forming the S.W. suburb of the city of Edinburgh, a *quoad sacra* pa. of St Cuthbert's. It is much resorted to for its salubrious air. Here is the city and co. lunatic asylum, and St Margaret's convent.—II.

a vill., co. Lanark, pa. Cambusnethan. P. 780.

**MORNING-THORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Bungay. Ac. 1001. P. 140.

**MORNINGTON**, a hamlet of Ireland, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 2½ m. E.N.E. Drogheda. P. 401.

**MORNINGTON ISLAND**, the most N. and largest of the Wellesley islands, Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia, in lat. 16° 24' S., lon. 139° 37' E., mountainous and unexplored.—*Port Mornington*

is an inlet of the Red Sea, in Nubia, lat. 18° 11' N.

**MOROCCO**, empire and city, Africa. [MAROCCO.]

**MORON DE LA FRONTERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Sevilla, on the Guadeira. P. 10,743, partly engaged in the culture and preparation of olive oil.

**MOROSTICA**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Vicenza, cap. dist. and comm. P. 3421. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of straw hats and silk-twist.

**MOROVSK**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Tchernigov, on the Desna. P. 2500.

**MOROZZO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Coni, cap. mand. P. 1709.

**MORPETH**, a town of New South Wales, co. Northumberland, at the head of navigation of the Hunter river. It enjoys considerable trade, 3 m. N.E. from Maitland. P. (1861) 1175.

**MORPETH**, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, with a sta. on the York and Berwick Rail., 15 m. N. Newcastle. Alt. 88 feet. Ac. of pa. 8177. P. 5612; do. parl. bor. (1861) 10,012; do. (1861) 13,794. It is surrounded by hills, and has a town-hall, a co. grammar school, and a large cattle market. Manufs. flannels; & has breweries, tanneries, and iron foundries. It sends 1 mem-

ber to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 446. The town was burnt down by its inhabitants in 1215, that it might not furnish quarters to King John.

MORRA, two towns of Italy.—I. prov. Cuneo, 7 m. S.W. Alba, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. P. 3175.—II. South Italy, prov. Avellino, 3 m. E.N.E. St Angelo-di-Lombardi. P. 2771.

MORRIS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of New Jersey. Area 406 sq. m. P. (1860) 34,677.—II. a township of New Jersey, 26 m. W. New York.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Washington. *Morrisania* is a recently built vill. on New Haven Rail., co. and 10 m. N. New York.

MORRISTOWN, several townships, etc., of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 167 m. N.N.W. Albany. P. (1860) 9245.—II. a vill., New Jersey, 53 m. N.E. Trenton. It has a court-house, gaol, academy, banks, and several churches. A railway connects it with the Philadelphia and New York Railway.—III. Vermont, 23 m. W. Montpelier.

MORRONE, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 8 m. S.W. Larino. P. 3676.

MORROW, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Ohio. Area 397 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,445.

MORS, an island of Denmark, Jütland, in the Liim-fiord, & forming a part of the amt Thisted. Length 23 m.; breadth 11 m. P. 6000. Surface level; about two-thirds of it is fertile and cultivated, the rest marshy. Principal town, Nykiøbing on its E. shore.

MÖRSBURG or MEERSBURG, a walled town of Baden, circ. Rhine, cap. dist., on the Lake, and 5 m. E.N.E. Constance. P. 1500.

MÖRSCH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, N.W. Ettlingen. P. 1250.—*Alt Gorschen* is a vill. of Hessen-Cassel, 5 m. S.E. Melsungen.

MÖRSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Rorschach. P. 1377.

MORSHANSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. N. Tambov, cap. circ. P. (1859) 13,812. It has flour mills, soap works, and a large export trade in corn and cattle.

MORSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. E. Wells. Ac. 3825. P. 153.

MORTAGNE SUR HUINE, a town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 21 m. E. Alençon. P. 4887. It has a Gothic church with a lofty tower. Manufs. linen cloths for the colonies, packing cloths, calicoes, porcelain, and leather.—II. a comm. & town, dep. Manche, cap. arr., 45 m. S.W. St Lo. P. 2490. It has manufs. of linens.—III. a comm. and town, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes. P. 1104.—IV. (*sur Gironde*), dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. Saintes. P. 1661.—V. (*sur Sèvre*), a comm. and town, dep. Vendée, arr. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 2224. With mineral springs.

MORTARA, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, cap. circ. Lomellina, on the Arbogna, 25 m. N.N.E. Alessandria. P. 6926. It has an electoral college, barracks, and a theatre; but is nearly deserted on account of the miasma from its rice fields.

MORTEAU, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 16 m. N.E. Portarlier. P. 1946, engaged in linen and cotton weaving.

MORTEFONTAINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. Senlis. In its fine château the treaty of peace between France and the United States of America was signed in 1800. P. 297.

MORTESO, a small island of Dalmatia, circ. and 26 m. S.E. Zara, in the Adriatic, immediately off the mainland. It has a village, and some trade in olives, wine, and rush fabrics.

MORTHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ilfracombe. Ac. 2621. P. 347.

MORTIER, a small island of the Moluccas, Malaysia, S. of Tidor, fertile and well cultivated.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a township of England, cc. Hereford, pa. Amestry, 5½ m. N.W. Leominster. A pillar commemorates the victory of 1461.

MORTIZZA, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza, on the Po, cap. comm. P. 2632.

MORTLACH, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 29 m. W.S.W. Banff. Ac. about 35,000. P. 3095. It has an anc. pa. church, erected in the 11th century as a cathedral; but the see was afterwards removed to Aberdeen; also fine remains of Auchindune and Balveny castles. Near it Malcolm II. defeated the Danes in the year 1010.

MORTLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 8 m. W.S.W. London. Ac. 1168. P. 3778. It has an endowed school, and almshouses. In the parish is a station on the London and Richmond Railway.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, N. of the Solomon Isles, lat. 4° 55' S., lon. 156° 10' E.

MORTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Alfreton. Ac. 2800. P. 911.—II. co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N. Bourne. Ac. 9352. P. 1829.—III. (*Bagot*), co. Warwick, 2½ m. W.S.W. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 1160. P. 139.

—IV. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.W. Norwich. Ac. 977. P. 149.—V. (*Jeffries*), co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Ac. 703. P. 41.—VI. (*Morrell*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. N.W. Kingston. Ac. 536. P. 266.—VII. (*Pinkney*), co. Northampton, 8 m. W.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 2422. P. 565.—VIII. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. and 1½ m. W.N.W. Gainsborough. P. 623.—IX. (*East*), a township, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Dalton-le-Dale. Ac. 1466. P. 2104.

—X. (*East and West*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bingley. P. 2113.

MORTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 8126. P. 2253.

MORTON, a vill., Canada West, co. Leeds, tnshtp. S. Crosby, on the Rideau Canal, 26 m. from Kingston. It has an extensive flour & lumber business.

MORTREE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Orne, 14 m. N. Alençon. P. 1590.

MORTY ISLE, Malay Archipelago, is off the N.E. extremity of Gilolo, lat. 2° N., lon. 128° 30' E. Length 60 m.; average breadth 15 m. Chief product, sago.—The *Strait of Morty*, between it and Gilolo, is 30 m. across.

MORUMBIDGEE, river. [MURUMBIDGEE.]

MORUYA, a seaport of New S. Wales, co. Dampier, at the mouth of Moruya riv. Lat. 35° 55' S. P. 256. In 1862, 266 tons of silver ore were raised.

MORVAH, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.N.W. Penzance. Ac. 2060. P. 380.

MORVAL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. N.E. Looe. Ac. 3562. P. 765.

MORVAN, an old division of France, in the Nivernais, now partitioned among the depts. Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire. The mountains of Morvan are partly wooded.

MORVEN or MORVERN, a pa. of Scotland, forming a peninsula on the coast of co. Argyre, between Lochs Sunart and Linnhe. Ac. 65,000 (?), almost entirely mountainous, yielding good pasture, and abounding with game. P. (1861) 1226.

—II. a mountain of Scotland, co. Caithness, pa. Latheron, 8000 feet above the sea.—III. a mountain, co. Aberdeen, pa. Logie-Coldstone, 2700 feet above the sea.

MORVILL, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. W. Bridgnorth. Ac. 5166. P. 507.

MORVILLAR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H. Rhin, arr. and 7 m. S.E. Belfort. P. 601.

MOSALSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 48 m. W. Kalouga, on the Mojaika. P. 1200.

**MOSBACH**, several small towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Elz, 32 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. P. 2680. It is enclosed by walls; and has manufs. of porcelain and paper.—II. duchy Nassau, on the Rhine, 2 m. S. Wiesbaden. P. 2000.

**MOSBOROUGH**, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Eckington, 7 m. N.N.E. Chesterfield. P. 1044.  
**MOSBURG**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Isar, 29 m. N.E. Munich. P. 1739.

**MOSCHENITZA**, a maritime vill. of Istria, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 12 m. S.W. Fiume. P. 3000.

**MOSCHIANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.E. Téramo. P. of comm. 6302.

**MOSCHIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and S. Posen, circ. Schrimm. P. 1112.

**MOSCISKA**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. E. Przemysl. P. 2900.

Moscow, a gov. of Central Russia, mostly between lat. 54° 50' and 56° 40' N., lon. 34° 50' and 38° 50' E., enclosed by the govcs. Tver, Vladimir, Riazan, Tula, Kaluga, and Smolensk. Area 12,793 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,599,808. Surface an extended plain with few undulations; principal rivers, the Kliasma, Protwa, and Moskva, affls. of the Volga and the Oka. Soil infertile. Cattle and horse breeding are actively carried on. Manufs. extensive and very varied, embracing woollen, cotton, & silken fabrics, carpets, gold and silver wares, paper, pins, glass beads, etc. Next to Moscow the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov; and it contains the vill. of Borodino.

Moscow (Russ. *Moskwa*), a city of Europe, former cap. of Russia, near its centre, and now cap. of the gov. Moscow, on the Moskwa, and on railway to St Petersburg and Nijni-Novgorod, 390 m. S.E. St Petersburg, in lat. (Ivan Veliki) 55° 45' 21" N., lon. 37° 37' 54" E. P. (1858) 336,370; (1864) estim. at 400,000, of whom nine-tenths belong to the national Greek Church. Altitude 480 feet. Mean temperature of year 40°, winter 15°, summer 64°, Fahr. It covers a large circular area, and consists of the *Kreml* (or Kremlin), a walled town or citadel, surrounded by other quarters, enclosed by walls, beyond which are several suburbs. Since 1812 the city has been rebuilt, but is still mostly of wood. The principal edifices within the Kreml are the ancient palace where the Czars were crowned and buried, an arsenal, and a senate-house, a magnificent structure. Within the same area is the new palace, completed in 1850, ornamented with the finest statuary and sculpture; the cathedral of St Vassili; the orphan hospital, bazaar, and exchanges; the church of the Annunciation, in which the sovereigns of Russia are re-crowned; and the church of Ivan Veliki, with an elegant dome, 269 feet high. The great bell of Moscow, the largest ever founded, 21 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and weighing 198 tons 2 cwt. 1 lb., long buried under the soil, was raised and placed on a pedestal in 1836. Moscow is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct 9 miles in length; is the residence of the wealthiest and most ancient noble families, the seat of a section of the senate, of a military governor-general, and of a regency or council of administration. Its arsenal, surrounded by about 1200 pieces of artillery, taken from the French, and containing arms for 1000 infantry and 1000 cavalry, and an immense hall for exercising the troops in wet weather. The university, founded in 1755, has an average attendance of 1800 students, and a library of 90,000 vols.; an observatory, museums of natural history, botanic garden, and numerous scientific and lite-

rary institutions. Its manufs. comprise cottons, woollens, and silks, in which steam machinery is employed. It has also manufs. of carpets, jewelry, and trinkets. It had (in 1861) 1344 industrial establishments, employing in all 106,000 workmen. From its central situation, and its communication by water with all the principal cities and ports of the empire, its trade is immense; besides the great lines of railway to St Petersburg and Nijni-Novgorod, already in operation, another is now (1864) in progress to Sevastopol. *Moscow*, founded in the middle of the 12th century, was sacked by the Moguls in 1233 and 1293. From the middle of the 14th century, it was considered the cap. of Russia. It was taken by the Poles in 1611. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred his residence to St Petersburg; but Moscow was still regarded by the Russians as the cap. of their empire. It was occupied by the French in 1812; but, after the battle of Borodino, the Russian general set it on fire, and thus compelled the French to commence their disastrous retreat.

**MOSE**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Timor-laut, lat. 6° 20' S., lon. 131° 30' E., and 20 miles in circuit.

**MOSERAH**, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia, Muscat dom., lat. 20° 30' N., lon. 58° 30' E. Length 38½ m.; breadth 15 m. Surface rises to 600 feet above the sea, and its coasts are much broken. It is partially cultivated, and populous.

**MOSELEY**, a vill. and ecclesiastical dist. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. S. Birmingham. P. 2591.

**MOSELLE** (Germ. *Mosel*; anc. *Mosella*), a river of N. Europe, rises in the S.E. of the dep. Vosges (France), flows N. through depts. of Meurthe and Moselle, passing Remiremont, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz, and Thionville, in France; separates the duchy of Luxembourg from Rhenish Prussia, waters the duchy of Luxembourg, and passes from Trèves to Coblenz, in Rhenish Prussia, where it joins the Rhine on the left. It is navigable from its confluence with the Meurthe near Frouard. Chief affls. in France, the Meurthe and Seille on the right, and, in the Prussian States, the Sarr on the right, and the Sauer, Kyll, and Üs, on the left. Total course, tortuously N.N.E. 300 miles.

**MOSELLE**, a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provcs. Lorraine and French Luxembourg, between the depts. Lower Rhine, Meurthe, and Meuse, bounded N. by Belgium, Rhenish Prussia, and Bavaria. Area 2073 sq. m. P. (1861) 446,457. Surface partly covered with contreforts of the Ardennes and Vosges mountains. Chief rivers, the Moselle and Sarre. Climate mild in the valley of the Moselle, but cold in the mountain districts. It has mines of iron, coal, and excellent lime, and several salt springs. Forests cover a great part of the surface, and yield excellent building timber. Chief industry, mining, and manufs. of paper, cloth, and iron and steel goods. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Brièy, Metz, Sarreguimines, and Thionville; cap. Metz.

**MOSHAIK**, a town of Russia. [MOJAIK.]  
**MOSKENÆSOR**, the S. most of the Loffoden isls., Norway, lat. 67° 50' N., lon. 12° 5' E. Length 15 m.; breadth 8 m.; and immediately S. of which is the current called the Maelström. [LOFODEN.]

**MOSKONS**, an isl. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, in the Gulf of Adramyti, 10 m. N.E. Mitylene. Length N. to S., 4½ m. It is mntnous, connected by sands with the mainland, and has on its S. side the vill. Mosko, with trade in fruit and cotton.

**MOSKVA**, a river of Russia, traverses the gov.

Moscow, from W. to E., past Moscow, Mojaisk, Borodino, Bronnits, and joins the Oka at Kolonna. Total course 200 miles. The battle of Borodino, called by the French the battle of *Moskva*, was fought on the Kologa, an affl. of the Moskva, 7th Sept. 1812. [BORODINO.]

MOSLEY, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 3 m. S. Birmingham.—II. (or *Mossley*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, with a station on Leeds & Manchester Rail., 2 m. from Staleybridge. P. 779.

MOSQUITA, or the MOSQUITO COAST, a maritime tract of Central America, prior to 1859 a protectorate of Great Britain, now forming the E. portion of the state of Nicaragua, having N. and E. the Caribbean Sea, and S. the river San Juan, which partly separates it from Costa Rica. Lat. 10° 45' to 16° N.; lon. 83° 15' to 86° W. But its limits are quite undefined, and the interior is almost wholly unknown. It is inhabited by the Mosquito Indians and numerous other aboriginal tribes. Chief town, Blewfields. By the convention of London, 1856, the river Segovia, which enters the Caribbean Sea near Cape Gracias a Dios, was fixed as the boundary with Honduras. Products, cacao, cotton, sugar, indigo, vanilla, and logwood. Mahogany, which grows luxuriantly in the warm damp climate of the shore, forms the principal export. During 1846, a considerable immigration of Germans took place at the Blewfields river. Early in 1848, the Nicaraguans attacked the Mosquito subjects at San Juan, but were defeated by a British force, and retired from the territory. In 1850, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty bound Britain and the United States not to occupy or colonize any portion of the territory; and by treaty of Jan. 1860, it was made over to the state of Nicaragua.

MOSS, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt Smaalehnen, on Christiania fiord, 32 m. S. Christiania. P. 3132. In its vicinity are extensive iron mines.

MOSSAMEDES, a Portuguese colony in S. Africa, with a town and fine harbour, 170 m. S. Benguela, in a healthy climate. It has several forts.

MOSSER, a comm. and town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, 5 m. N.N.W. Prades. P. 1214.

MÖSSINGEN, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Steinbach, 8 m. S.W. Reutlingen. P. 2744.

MÖSSKIRCH, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., 24 m. N. Constance. P. 1720. Here the French defeated the Austrians, 5th May 1800.

MÖSSKIRCH, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 10 m. S.W. Grätz.

MOSSNANG, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Vieux Toggenburg. P. 3077.

MOSSO-SANTA-MARIA, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, 18 m. N.E. Biella. P. 1477.

MOSTAGANEM, a town of Algeria, prov. and 55 m. E.N.E. Oran, with a port in the Mediterranean. P. 11,959, of whom 5372 are Europeans.

MOSTAR, a walled city of European Turkey, and the chief town of Herzegovina, on the Nerenta, in lat. 43° 24' N., lon. 17° 58' E. P. 11,959, of whom 5372 are Europeans, comprising Turks, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and gypsies. *Mostar* is celebrated for its old Roman bridge, a single arch of 95 feet span. The houses are mostly of stone, roofed with slabs. Chief exports, hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, and cattle.

MOSTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. N.N.W. Beaminster. Ac. 1100. P. 346.

MOSTON, a tnsbp. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. N.N.E. Manchester. P. 904.

MOSTYN, a tnsbp. of North Wales, co. Flint,

pa. Whitford, at the mouth of the Dee, 4½ m. N.W. Holywell, with a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. P. 1905. Steamers ply hence to Liverpool.

MOSUL, a pash. of Asiatic Turkey, comprising most part of Turkish Kurdistan, between lat. 35° 30' and 38° N., and from lon. 42° E. ward to the border of Persia, having on other sides the pashes. Van, Diarbekir, and Bagdad. Surface mtnous., especially in the N. and E. Principal rivers, the Tigris, and its affls. the Great and Little Zab, and the Khabur. Besides Mosul, the cap., it comprises the town Arbil (*Arbela*), and the ruined Al-Hadhr.—*Mosul*, the cap. pash., is 216 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on the rt. b. of the Tigris, here 300 feet in width, and crossed by a bridge of boats, opposite the ruins of Nineveh. Pop. estimated from 20,000 to 40,000, of whom one-fourth are Christians, 1500 Jews, and the rest Mohammedans. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle on an artificial island in the river. Streets narrow and irregular; houses of stone or plastered brick. It has many mosques, khans, coffee-houses, baths and bazaars, 9 or 10 Greek churches, a Dominican convent, Turkish college, and barracks. From its manufs. of cotton cloths the word *muslin* is derived, but these are now supplanted in its bazaars by European goods. It exports gall nuts and copper to Bagdad, in return for Indian goods, which are forwarded hence to Diarbekir, Orfah, Tokat, and Kurdistan; and its merchants trade between Aleppo and Turkish Armenia. It is the seat of a Jacobite patriarch, and was formerly the metropolis of the Mesopotamian Christians. In this neighbourhood, on the E. b. of the river, Mr Layard has discovered many interesting remains of ancient Nineveh.

MOSULLA, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, 35 m. W. Resht. P. 2000.

MOSUR, a town of Russian Poland. [MOZIR.]

MOSZYN, a small town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Posen, on the Warta. P. 925.

MOTA DEL CUERVO, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Cuenca, on the road from Madrid to Valencia. P. 3712.

MOTALA, a market town of Sweden, læn and 23 m. W.N.W. Linköping, at the influx of the Motala river into Lake Wetter. P. 2000. It has ship-building, and manufactures of cutlery.

MOTCOMB, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 4780. P. 1535.

MOTHE (LA), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. (*Fénelon*), dep. Lot, arr. Gourdon. It is named from the family of the Archbishop of Cambrai, but Fenelon was born at the château Fenelon, dep. Dordogne, cant. Carlux. P. 592.—II. (*Montravel*), dep. and on the Dordogne, 21 m. W. Bergerac. P. 927.—III. (*St Héraye*), dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 17 m. E.N.E. Niort. P. 2528.

MOTHEL, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 2½ m. S. Carrickbeg. Ac. 20,740. P. 2605.

MOTHEBANK, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, is a shoal between the mainland and the Isle of Wight, forming the N.W. boundary of the roadstead of Spithead.

MOTHEWELL, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Dalziel, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 m. N.W. Carlisle. P. 2925. It takes its name from a vill. anciently dedicated to the Virgin.

MOTIERS-TRAVIERS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. W.S.W. Neuchâtel, inhabited by watch and lace makers, and where Rousseau resided when he wrote his *Lettres de la Montagne*. P. 1176.

**MOTILLA DEL PALANCAN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. P. 2890.

**MOTOLA**, a walled town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, 16 m. N.W. Taranto. P. 5040.

**MOTRICO**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, near the Mediterranean, 20 m. N.E. Bilbao. P. 2590.

**MOTRIL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.S.E. Granada. P. 12,850. Sugar, cotton, silk, and fruits are cultivated in its vicinity, and fishing is carried on.

**MOTSKI**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 167 m. S.S.W. Voroniej. P. 1800.

**MOTTA**, several towns of Italy.—I. (*del Friuli*), Northern Italy, Venetia, 20 m. N.E. Treviso, on the Livenza. P. 5000. Manufs. hats and linen, and it has large trade in corn.—II. (*Santa Lucia*), prov. Catanzaro, 9 m. N.N.W. Nicastro. P. 1702.—III. South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio. P. 3454.—IV. (*Sant Anastasia*), isl. Sicily, prov. & circ. Catania. P. 3306.—V. (*Camastra*), isl. Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale. P. 1618.—VI. (*Visconti*), North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Abbiategrasso, on the Ticino. P. 2434.

**MOTTAFERNO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, 4 m. N.W. Mistretta. P. 2124.

**MOTTE (LA)**, numerous comms. & mkt. towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 5 m. N. Loudéac. P. 3160.—II. (*St Jean*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, at the junction of the Loire and Arroux, 15 m. W.N.W. Charolles. P. 1672.

**MOTTE-SERVOLLER**, a vill., France, dep. Savoie, div., prov. and 4 m. N.W. Chambéry, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3453.

**MOTTISFONT**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. N.W. Romsey. Ac. 2270. P. 556.

**MOTTISTON**, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 5 m. S.E. Yarmouth. Ac. 1070. P. 143.

**MÖTLING**, a small town of Austria, Carniola, on the Kulpa, 13 m. S.S.E. Neustädt. P. 1000.

**MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, hundred Macclesfield, on the Sheffield Railway, 10 m. E. Manchester. Ac. 26,260. P. 23,354. The vill. W. the river Etherton, has extensive factories.—*Mottram St Andrew* is a township, same co. and hundred, pa. Prestbury. Ac. 1600. P. 408.

**MÖTZINGEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 5 m. S.W. Herrenberg. P. 1028.

**MOUAB**, a town of Southern Arabia, Yemen, 60 m. E.S.E. Sana.

**MOUCHAMPS**, a comm. and market town of France, on the Little Leay, dep. Vendée, 19 m. E.N.E. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 2803.

**MOUDANIA**, a large straggling vill., Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sea of Marmora, 15 m. N.W. Brusa, and the place of embarkation of travellers thence to Constantinople, with which city it has weekly steam communication.

**MOUDON** (Germ. *Milden*, anc. *Minidunum*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Broys, 14 m. N.N.E. Lausanne. P. 2329.

**MOUGHREX**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. S.W. Newton. Ac. 5025. P. 526.

**MOUKDEN, CHIN-YANG or FUNG-TIEN**, a city of Manchuria, cap. prov. Shing-Kiang, on an eminence about 380 m. N.E. Peking. Lat. 41° 56' N.; lon. 123° 20' E. It was the first residence of the Manchu sovereigns before their conquest of China, and the place where the early emperors of the reigning dynasty are buried. It is now a substantial thriving town, walled, and entered by eight gates.

**MOULE (LE)**, a town of the French colony of the isl. Guadeloupe, Leeward group, with a port on the N.E. coast of Grande Terre. P. 8047.

**MOULN**, a pa. of Scotl., co. and 26½ m. N.N.W.

Perth. Ac. 65,000. P. 1831. It has ancient remains. [KILLIECRANKIE.]

**MOULIN-LILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, of which it may be considered a suburb. P. 4875.

**MOULINS**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Allier, on the Allier, and on railway, 213 m. S.E. Paris. P. (1861) 17,581. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, never completed, but for which 1,500,000 francs were granted in 1852; a new town-hall, hospitals, a theatre, museum, public library of 20,000 vols., picture gallery, public baths, and cavalry barracks. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has chamber of manufs., and societies of rural economy, natural history, and fine arts. Manufs. cutlery, silk, woollen, and cotton goods, with glass polishing works; a trade in corn, wine, raw silk, timber and live stock. It owes its name to the great number of water-mills, formerly on the Allier. Marshal Villars, opponent of Marlborough, and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., were born here.—II. (*en Gilbert*), a comm. and town, dep. Nièvre, on the Gaze, 30 m. E. Nevers. P. 2828. It has manufs. of hats, earthenware, and leather.

**MOULMEIN**, a town of British India, the seat of government of the Tenasserim provinces, 30 m. N. Amherst. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the Salween, the Gyne, and the Attaran rivers. Lat. 16° 30' N.; lon. 97° 42' E. P. (1856) 43,683. The town is prettily situated, is well drained and healthy, and has many churches, chapels, and mission houses, barracks, hospitals, and a public library. Chief exports, teak, rice, and timber. Ship building is extensively carried on, the neighbouring forests yielding vast supplies of fine teak. Vessels of 10 ft. water approach the town.

**MOULMEIN**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Wakool, dist. Murrumbidgee, 62 m. from Deniliquin. P. 72.

**MOULSEY**, two pas. of England, co. Surrey.—I. (*East*), 3 m. E.N.E. Walton-on-Thames. Ac. 730. P. 1568.—II. (*West*), 2½ m. E.N.E. Walton-on-Thames. Ac. 650. P. 459.

**MOULSFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 1429. P. 180.

**MOULSOR**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. S.E. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1190. P. 234.

**MOULTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Holbeach. Ac. 13,785. P. 2143.—II. co. Norfolk, 12 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1018. P. 259.—III. co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1630. P. 1840.—IV. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Newmarket. Ac. 3134. P. 518.—V. (*St Michael*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.S.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1430. P. 235.—VI. a township, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.E. Richmond, with a station on York and Newcastle Railway. Ac. 2954. P. 244.

**MOULTONBOROUGH**, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, on Winnipiseogee Lake, 40 m. N. Concord.

**MOULTRIE**, a county of U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 6386.

**MOUNT**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. N. Cardigan. Ac. 1142. P. 146.

**MOUNT-CARMEIL**, a vill., U. S., North America, Illinois, 130 m. S.E. Springfield. It has a court-house and gaol.

**MOUNTCHARLES**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. W. Donegal, on the N. side of Donegal Bay. P. 424.

**MOUNT DESERT**, an island, U. S., North America, Maine, off the coast, 20 m. E. Penobscot. Length 15 m.; breadth 12 m. It is very pictu-

resque, and has good harbours; at its S. extrem. is a township of same name. P. 3329.

**MOUNT EDGECUMBE**, a mountain of New Zealand, N. island, in lat. 38° S., lon. 177° E., and about 10,000 feet above the sea.

**MOUNTFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.W. Battle. Ac. 8841. P. 585.

**MOUNT HOLLY**, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 56 m. S.S.W. Montpelier.—II. a vill., New Jersey, 16 m. S. Trenton.—*Mount Hope* is a township, state and 65 m. N.N.W. New York.—*Mount Joy*, a township, Pennsylvania, 22 m. S.E. Harrisburg.

**MOUNT-LEINSTER**, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Carlow, 7 m. E.N.E. Borris. Elevation 2610 feet above the sea.

**MOUNT-MELLIICK**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., on a branch of the Grand Canal, 6 m. N.W. Maryborough. P. 3062. It has cotton and woollen manufactures, iron and brass works, potteries, and a branch bank.

**MOUNT-MITCHELL**, the loftiest summit of the Darling Downs, Queensland, lat. 28° S., height 4100 feet above the sea.

**MOUNT-MORRIS**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 7 m. S.S.E. Genesee.

**MOUNTNESSING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S. Ingatestone. Ac. 4005. P. 844.

**MOUNT OF OLIVES**, a celebrated hill of Palestine, immediately E. Jerusalem. [JERUSALEM.]

**MOUNTON**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 1½ m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 407. P. 90.

**MOUNT PLEASANT**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 125 m. S. Albany.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, 185 m. W. Harrisburg.—III. Ohio, 122 m. E.N.E. Columbus.

**MOUNTRATH**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 14 m. E.S.E. Roscrea. P. 2080. It has a monastery and nunnery, several schools, and manuf. of cottons and worsteds.

**MOUNT'S BAY**, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the extreme S.W. coast of England, co. Cornwall, between the two large promontories (Horns of Cornwall), respectively terminating in the Land's End and Lizard Point. In it is St. Michael Mount.

**MOUNT-SORBEL** (properly *Mount Soar-Hill*), a market town of England, co. Leicester, pas. Rothley and Barrow-on-Soar, on the Soar, on a branch of Midland Cos. Railway, 7 m. N. Leicester, on the side of a steep hill of red granite.

**MOUNT VERNON**, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Maine, 15 m. N.W. Augusta.—II. a vill., Ohio, 40 m. N.N.E. Columbus.—Others are less important. Mount Vernon House, Virginia, long inhabited by General Washington, is on the Potomac, 6 m. from Alexandria.

**MOURA** and **MOURO**, two towns of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, both near the Guadiana.—I. 32 m. S.E. Evora. P. 4000.—II. 29 m. S.E. Evora. P. 2200.

**MOURIÉS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. B.-du-Rhône, 6 m. S.S.E. St Rémy. P. 2163.

**MOURNE ABBEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5 m. S.S.E. Mallow. Ac. 11,434. P. 2039.—The *Mourne Mountains*, Ulster, co. Down, extend about 11 m. E. to W. between Newcastle on the Irish Sea and Carlingford Bay. Their highest summits rise to between 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea.—The *Mourne*, a river of Ulster, co. Donegal, runs 8 m. N.N.E., and joins the Foyle at Lifford.

**MOUROM**, a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. S.E. Vladimir. P. 6000. It has iron mines.

**MOUROUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. and 2 m. W.N.W. Coulommiers, on the Grand-Morin. P. 1824.

**MOURZUK**, a city of Africa, cap. of pashalic of Fezzan, in lat. 25° 54' N., lon. 14° 12' E. P. estimated at 3500. Elevation 1495 feet above the sea. It is built of brick, cemented with mud, and has a mosque and a garrison of 500 men—Turks, Arabs, and Moors. Its commerce is mostly transferred to Tuarick in Ghat. The town is surrounded by a rank vegetation, and is very unhealthy. It has a British consul.

**MOUSCRON** or **MOESKROON**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, near Menin, the frontier sta., on rail from Ghent to Lille. P. of comm. 7244. The French defeated the Austrians here in 1794.

**MOUSEWALD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Ac. 5891. P. 633.

**MOUSSOUL**, Asiatic Turkey. [MOSUL.]

**MOUSTIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 16 m. S. Digne, divided into two parts by a ravine crossed by a bridge. P. 1297.

**MOUR**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Ithil, on the Ghieuk (*Calycaednus*), 22 m. N.W. Selefkeh, on the route from Karaman. It is a modern vill., on the site of a Greek city, many colonnades of which still remain. It stands in a picturesque country, is governed by a pasha, and has a fortress and a mosque.

**MOUTIERS**, a town of France, dep. Savoie, on the Isère, 30 m. E.S.E. Chambéry. P. (with comm.) 1957. It has hot mineral springs.

**MOUTIERS (GRAND VAL)**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, 9 m. from Delemont, at the entrance of the gorge of the same name.

**MOUVEAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 7 m. N.E. Lille. P. 2583.

**MOUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, 13 m. N.E. Château-Chinon. P. 1697.

**MOUY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 13 m. S.E. Beauvais, on the Thérain. P. 2955.

**MOUZAIVILLE**, a town of Algeria, dep. Algiers, arr. Blidah, cap. cant. P. (1861) 6972, of whom 1648 are Europeans.

**MOUZANGAYE**, a maritime town of Madagascar, on its W. coast, N.E. Bembatocka Bay.

**MOUZAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arr. & 9 m. W.S.W. Montmédy. P. 1545.

**MOUZON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 9 m. S.E. Sedan. P. 2220, chiefly employed in weaving woollen cloth.

**MOVILE**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 18 m. N.N.E. Londonderry. Ac. of pa. 15,950. P. 5192; dc. of town, 897. Steamers ply to Londonderry during the summer.—II. (*Upper*), a pa. adjoining the above on the S. Ac. 19,081. P. 4207.

**MOWA**, a town of India, state Jeypoor, 70 m. W. Agra. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and defended by a fort.

**MOWANUH**, a vill. of British India, dist. Meerut, in lat. 29° 6' N., lon. 77° 55' E. P. 6486.

**MOWEE** or **MAUI**, one of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.W. Hawaii. Area 620 sq. m. P. 24,199. Surface mostly rugged, and in some parts rising to 11,000 feet above the sea, but parts of the E. peninsula are fertile and cultivated. Products comprise wheat, potatoes, sugar-cane, and fine fruits. Lahaina, its chief vill., has a church, market house, and schools conducted by Protestant missionaries.

**MOWER**, a county of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 3217.

**MOXLEY**, an ecclesiastical pa. of England, co. Stafford. P. 3857.

**Moxos** or **Mojos**, a subdivision of Bolivia, in its N. part, between lat. 10° and 15° S., lon. 61° and 69° W., comprised in the dep. Beni, and having E. and N. territories of Brazil, and W.

Peru. Surface generally level, traversed by the Beni, Mamore, and other large affluents of the Amazon, and highly productive, but only partially explored. It comprises the towns or vills. Trinidad, Exaltacion, Loreto, and Concepcion, though chiefly inhabited by roving Indians.

MOY, a river of Ireland, rising in the co. Sligo, and flowing N. and W. through that co. and Mayo, after a course of about 40 m. enters Killala Bay. It has numerous small affls., and is navigable to near Ballina.—II. A market town of Ulster, co. Tyrone, 6 m. W.N.W. Armagh. P. 833, employed in manufs. of linen. The Moyvalley station, Midland Great Western Railway, is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Kinnegad, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Dublin.

MOYA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 30 m. N. Barcelona. P. 2649.—II. prov. and 42 m. E.S.E. Cuenca. P. 1396.

MOYACOMBE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow, and containing the vill. Clonegal. Ac. about 17,433. P. 2808.

MOY-AND-DALAROSSIE, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Inverness and Nairn, 11 m. S.E. Inverness. Area about 150 sq. m. P. 1026.

MOYARTA or MOYFFESTA, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, on the peninsula between the Atlantic and the estuary of the Shannon, 10 m. E.N.E. Loop Head. Ac. 15,613. P. 5033.

MOYCULLEN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Galway. Ac. 52,566. P. 4488.

MOYENMOUTIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Ravodot, 6 m. N. St. Dié. P. 2766.—*Moyenneville* is a vill., dep. Somme, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Abbeville. P. 1122.

MOYENVIC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, 4 m. S.E. Château Salins. P. 1321. Near it is the largest salt mine in France.

MOYLGROVE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. W. Cardigan. P. 453.

MOYLOUGH, a pa. of Irel., Connaught, co. Galway, 12 m. E. Tuam. Ac. 23,386. P. 4718.

MOYOBAMBA, a town of N. Peru, dep. Loreto, and 40 m. E. Chachapoyas, on the Moyobamba or San Miguel river, an affl. of the Huallaga. P. 7000.

MOYRAZES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Avéyron, arr. and cant. Rodez. P. 2065.

MOYRUS, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, immediately E. Clifden. Ac. 100,981, including lakes and mountains. P. 8558.

MOYVRE LA GRANDE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Moselle, on the Orne, 9 m. S.W. Thionville. P. 2536. It has iron foundries and mines.

MOZABAD, a considerable town of Hindostan, dom. and 36 m. S.W. Jeypoor, with a mosque, some good gardens, and several Jain temples.

MOZAMBIQUE, the principal of the Portuguese colonial possessions, on the mainland of Africa. Its authority extends along the E. coast line opposite Madagascar, between lat.  $10^{\circ}$  and  $26^{\circ}$  S., or from Cape Delgado to Delagoa Bay, and stretching to an uncertain distance inland, and over the doms. Inhamban, Sabia, Sofala, and Querimba. Area of the territory actually under the Portuguese estimated at 200,000 sq. m., and pop. at 300,000. Surface level near the coast, where the rich soil is well cultivated, and yields excellent crops; but it is mountainous inland. The elephant and lion inhabit the gorges, and crocodiles abound in the rivers. Climate fine in the uplands, but unhealthy in the low districts. Principal river, the Zambezi. Products comprise wheat, maize, rice, manioc, sugar, coffee, indigo, numerous drugs, and fine timber, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, hippopotamus' teeth, skins, oil, ambergris, gold dust, coal, and nitre.

Gold and copper are found, turtle are plenty on the reefs, and pearl-fishing is profitably pursued. The slave trade is still rife in this region in spite of measures adopted by the Portuguese authorities. Mozambique is the residence of a general, and is divided into six districts. Other chief settlements are Quilimane, Sena, and Tete.

MOZAMBIQUE, a fortified maritime city, and the cap. of the Portuguese possessions in E. Africa, on an island at the entrance of Mesaril Bay, an inlet of the Mozambique Channel,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad, and 6 m. in length, and receiving three small rivers, its entrance being sheltered also by the islands St George and St Jago, which help to bound its harbour. *Mozambique Island*, in lat.  $15^{\circ} 2' S.$ , lon.  $40^{\circ} 48' E.$ , is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, low, and of coral formation; on it is the city, capable of being rendered very strong, and containing large barracks, quarters, storehouses, and wharfs, a governor's residence, a cathedral and other fine churches, convents, etc., attesting its former importance; but most of its dwellings are mere huts. Each of the two entrances to its harbour is defended by a fort. It is the see of a bishop, and seat of a civil tribunal, subordinate to those of Goa. P. estimated at 8500, of whom 7000 are slaves, and 200 Christians. Its trade with British India, formerly considerable, has declined.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, a strait of the Indian Ocean, separating Madagascar from the mainland of E. Africa. Length, N. to S., about 1000 m.; breadth 250 m. in its centre, 550 m. at its N., and 600 m. at its S. outlet. Coasts a good deal broken, but only the inlets of Mozambique and Sofala are of much size. It receives the Zambezi river, and in its N. outlet are the Comoro and Querimba islands.

MOZDOK, a town and fortress of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, cap. circ., on the Terek, 168 m. S.E. Stavropol, on the route into Georgia. P. 8000, of very mixed descent, but chiefly Armenians. It is enclosed by gardens, and built of wood; has Greek, Armenian, and Roman Catholic churches, distilleries, and leather factories.

MOZIR, a town of Russia, gov. and 146 m. S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Pripet. P. 3000.

MOZUFFERPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Tirhoot, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 6' N.$ , lon.  $85^{\circ} 28' E.$  Estimated pop. 8945. It is the seat of the civil establishment of the district, and has a government school, in which Arabic and Persian languages are taught.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat.  $29^{\circ} 10'$  and  $29^{\circ} 50' N.$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 6'$  and  $78^{\circ} 10' E.$  Area 1617 sq. m. P. 672,861. It has a gentle inclination from N. to S., which is the direction of the course of the Ganges on the E. frontier, the Jumna on the W., and of the intermediate streams the Kalee Nuddee and the Hindon, and the Doab Canal. The Ganges Canal runs through this district. Chief products, rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, wheat, barley, and vegetables.

MOZUFFURNUGGUR, the principal place of dist. of same name, N.W. provs., in lat.  $29^{\circ} 28' N.$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 45' E.$ , 900 feet above the sea, and 984 m. N.W. of Calcutta. P. 9646.

MOZZATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 1905.

MRIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Tchernigov, on the Oster. P. 1800.

MROCCZEN, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Bromberg. P. 1380.

MSCHIR, a town of Georgia, on the Kur, 10 m. N.W. Teflis, with a fine church, and numerous royal tombs.

**MSCHTSCHONOW**, a town of Poland, gov. of Warsaw. P. 3599.

**MSENO** or **MSCHENO**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. W. Jungbunzlau. P. 1814.

**MSTA**, a river of Russia, gov. Tver and Novgorod, enters Lake Ilmen a little S. of Novgorod, after a tortuous N. and W. course of 250 m., for most part of which it is navigable; and at Voltchok a canal proceeds to connect it with the Tvertza, and thus unites the Baltic and Lake Ladoga with the Volga and Caspian Sea.

**MSISLAVI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 54 m. E.N.E. Moghilev, cap. circ., on the Soj, an affl. of the Dnieper. P. 4300. It has Unitarian and Greek churches, a Jews' synagogue, Greek and Roman Catholic monasteries, a Jesuit college, school for nobles, and trade in hemp and grain.

**MSKHEI** or **MESCHITI**, a town of Georgia, at the confluence of the Aragvi with the Kur, 10 m. N.N.W. Teflis, and the anc. cap. of the country, with two handsome churches, containing the tombs of the Georgian sovereigns, but otherwise unimportant since it was ruined by Timour.

**MTZENSK**, a town of Russia. [MZENSK.]

**MUBARAKPOOR**, two towns of British India. —I. in the dist. of Bijnour. Lat. 29° 19' N., lon. 78° 12' E.—II. in British dist. of Aldeman, territory and 35 m. south of Oude. P. estimated at 3000, employed in weaving.

**MUCCIA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Lucca, circ. Camerino. P. 1605.

**MUCHAMIEL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Alicante. P. 8654. The wine of its vicinity is of superior quality.

**MUCHELNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.S.E. Langport. Ac. 1566. P. 308.

**MUCH-WENLOCK**, a town of Engl. [WENLOCK.]

**MUCIDAN**, a town of France. [MUSSIDAN.]

**MUCKAIRN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, on Loch Eive, 17 m. W.N.W. Inverary. P. 729.

**MUCKART**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Devon, 4 m. N.E. Dollar. Ac. 4960. P. 615.

**MUCKING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N.N.E. Gravesend. Ac. 2631. P. 253.

**MUCKISH**, a mountain of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 5 m. S. Dunfanaghy. Its sides are very steep, and the summit 2190 feet above the sea.

**MUCKLE ROE**, one of the Shetland Islands, pa. of Delting. P. 189.

**MUCKLESTONE** or **MUXTON**, a pa. of England, cos. Salop and Stafford, 4 m. N.E. Market-Drayton. Ac. 8531. P. 1610.

**MUCKNO**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, containing the town of Castle-Blayney. Ac., including Lough Muckno, 16,616. P. 7271.

**MUCKROSS**, a peninsula of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney, with ruins of abbey, founded in 1440.

**MUCKTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S.S.E. Louth. Ac. 1025. P. 106.

**MUCKWANPOOR**, a strong hill-fortress of Nepal, 18 m. S. Khatmandoo. Lat. 27° 22' N.; lon. 85° 11' E. Rice is raised in great quantity in its vicinity.

**MUDDY-CREEK**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, Butler co.

**MUDFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Ac. 2035. P. 421.

**MUDGE**, a town of New South Wales, co. Phillip, 153 m. W. Sydney. P. (1861) 1507.

**MUFF**, a pa., Irel., co. Donegal, on Lough Foyle, 6 m. N.N.E. Londonderry. Ac. 15,030. P. 3052.

**MÜGELN**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 29 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. P. 2414. Near it is a fine castle.

**MUGGINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.W. Derby. Ac. 5324. P. 689.

**MUGGIO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1850.

**MUGHUR**, a town of British India, dist. Goruckpore, N.W. provs., 100 m. N. Benares. P. 2220.

**MÜGLITZ** (*Mora. Mohelnice*), a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 19 m. N.W. Olmütz, on rt. b. of the March. P. 3940. Manufs. woollens.

**MUGNANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.N.W. Naples. P. 3942.

**MUGRON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Adour, 9 m. W. St Sever. P. 2150.

**MUHABUN**, a town of British India, dist. and 8 m. S.E. Muttra, N.W. provs., on the Jumna, which is here fordable. P. 6968.

**MUHALITCH** or **MIKHALITCH** (improperly *Mohalitz*), a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 13 m. S. the Sea of Marmara, 37 m. W. Brusa. P. 11,000. It exports silk, wool, valonea, and fruits to Constantinople; and imports foreign goods, chiefly overland from Smyrna.

**MUHESUR**, a town of India, Indore territory, on rt. b. of the Nerbudda, 280 m. N.E. Bombay. Estimated pop. 17,500. It has a new palace, and numerous Hindoo temples.

**MÜHLBACH**, two market towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 40 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt-on-Oder.—II. Tirol, circ. Pustertal, 18 m. W. Brunecken. P. 620.

**MÜHLBERG**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 53 m. E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. P. 3320. Here Charles v. obtained a victory over the Elector of Saxony in 1547.—II. a vill., gov. and 11 m. S.W. Erfurt. P. 1345.

**MÜHLDORF**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Inn, 45 m. E.N.E. München. P. 1620.

**MÜHLBERG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Laupen. P. 2300.

**MÜHLENBACH** or **MULLENBACH** (*Hung. Szasz-Sebes*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap. circ., on the Mühlenbach, 29 m. W.N.W. Hermannstadt. P. 4400. It is enclosed by walls, and has Roman Catholic, Greek-United, and Lutheran churches; manufs. of woollen cloth and breweries; around it are numerous vineyards.

**MUHLNBURG**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Kentucky. Area 568 sq. m. P. (1860) 9141 free, 1584 slaves.

**MUHLNBURG**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 12 m. N.W. Circleville.

**MÜHLERN** (*NIEDER*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Seftigen. P. 782.

**MÜHLETHURNEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Seftigen. P. 639.

**MÜHLHAUSEN**, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., on the Unstrut. P. (1861) civil 15,611, military 493. It is fortified, and has several Lutheran churches, 3 hospitals, and an orphan asylum; manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, and carpets; dye-works, fulling and oil mills, tanneries, breweries, and distilleries.—II. E. Prussia, gov. and 49 m. S.W. Königsberg.—III. (*Boh. Milirzho*), Bohemia, circ. and 15 m. W.N.W. Tabor. P. 2230.—IV. a market town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 12 m. S.W. Bamberg.

**MÜHLHAUSEN**, a fortified city of Prussia, principality of Eichsfeld, on the Unstrut, 28 m. N.W. Erfurt. P. (1861) 15,611. It is divided into an upper and lower town. Manufs. linens and muslins, carpet and leather goods.

**MÜHLBEIM**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Danube, 4 m. N.E. Tuttlingen. P. 880. It has a church, greatly resorted to in pilgrimage.—*Mühligen* is the name of two contiguous vill. of Anhalt-Bernburg.

**MÜHLHEIM**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Turgau, dist. Steckborn. P. 1044.

**MÜHLHEIM**, two towns of Rhenish Prussia.—I. *an den Ruhr*, 16 m. N. Düsseldorf. P. 11,801. Trade in coal and shipbuilding, cotton-spinning, and paper-making.—II. *am Rhein*, on the Rhine, nearly opposite Cologne. P. 6790. Manuf. silks and paper, and has oil mills and dye-works.

**MÜHLTRUFF**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. W.N.W. Plauen. P. 1887.

**MUHR**, a river of Germany. [MUR.]

**MÜHRINGEN**, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 9 m. S.W. Röttenburg. P. 1175.

**MUIDEN**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, 8 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Vecht, in the Zuyder-Zee. P. 1650, mostly engaged in fishing. *Muidenberg* is a vill. 2 m. E. Muiden.

**MULREA** or **MULREA**, a mountain range of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, screening the N. side of Killery harbour. Elevation of highest summit 2688 feet above the sea.

**MULRAVONSIDE** (pron. *Moranside*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 5 m. E.S.E. Falkirk. Ac. 8015. P. 2660. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is here carried across the Avon on a superb viaduct.

**MURKIRK**, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. and 21 m. E.N.E. Ayr, with which town it communicates by railway. Ac. 30,429. P. 3270, partly employed in extensive iron smelting works. Coal and lime are also wrought here. Cairn table mountain, with 2 large cairns on its summit, is in this parish. Elevation 1650 feet above the sea.

**MUKALLAH**, a town of Arabia. [MAKALLAH.]

**MUKE**, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, 5 m. S.S.W. Eigg. Length about 2 m. P. 58, employed in cod fisheries.

**MURKER**, a market town of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Grinton, 17 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 30,262. P. 1005.

**MUKHMAS** (probably the *Mickmah* of Scripture), a considerable and flourishing vill. of Palestine, pas. Damascus, 7 m. E.N.E. Jerusalem, surrounded by fig and olive plantations, but without any vestiges of antiquity.

**MUKREE**, a town of India, Bundelcund, in lat. 25° 2' N., lon. 80° 33' E. It is the cap. of a jaghire of same name, with an area of 10 sq. m., and a pop. of 1600, 28 m. N.E. of Punnah.

**MUKTUL**, a town of Hindostan, Nizam's dom., 88 m. S.W. Hyderabad, and an important British military sta., though unhealthy for native troops.

**MULA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W. Murcia. P. 6228. It has manufs. of pottery; and in its neighbourhood are warm mineral baths.

**MULAHACEN**, mntn., Spain. [SIERRA NEVEDA.]

**MULAIR KOTELAH**, a town of Sirhind, India, in lat. 30° 31' N., lon. 75° 59' E. It is the chief place of a district held by a Sikh chief under British protection, and has an area of 144 sq. m., and a pop. estimated at 21,000.

**MULAZZO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Pontremoli. P. 4162.

**MULBARTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1348. P. 525.

**MULDE**, a river of Saxony, Prussia and Anhalt-Dessau, rises in the Erzgebirge, and after a N. course of 130 m. joins the Elbe on l., at Dessau.

**MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO**, Pacific Ocean, comprises various groups between lat. 3° S. and 12° N., lon. 160° and 177° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Piscadores, Marshall, and Mulgrave isls.

**MULGRAVE CAPE**, Russian America, north of Kotzebue Sound, is a range of hills terminating

inland, in a plain intersected by lakes. Lat. 67° 50' N.; lon. 171° 56' E.

**MULHARGURH**, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat. 24° 19' N., lon. 74° 58' E. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water from wells. The pergunnah, of which it is the principal, has 49 vills, which yields an annual rev. of 81,722 rupees. Assigned to the British government 1817.

**MÜLHAUSEN** or **MULHOUSE**, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill, 10 m. N.N.E. Altkirch, connected by railway with Strasbourg, Basle, and Thann. P. (1861) 45,887. It is divided into an old and new town, the former on an island formed by a division of the river, comprising 2 churches, a Jews' synagogue, town-hall, comm. college and hospital; while the latter, extending along the r. b. of the river, has a square, in which is the *Palais de l'Industrie*, comprising the exchange and the chamber of commerce. It has manufactures of printed cottons, muslins, dyed and printed silks, mixed stuffs, and cotton hosiery, cotton spinning mills, and fabrics of straw hats, Morocco leather, and soap; with tanneries, dye-works, metal foundries, steam engine and machine works, a manufacture of stained paper, and a lithographic establishment. Mülhausen was, in 1798, cap. of a small republic.

**MULK**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 62 m. S.W. Angora, with some curious caverns.

**MULL**, one of the largest of the Hebrides Islands, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyre, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull. Lat. of centre 56° 30' N.; lon. 6° W. Length 30 m.; breadth 25 m. Pop., with surrounding islets (1861), 6834. Coast line deeply indented. Surface rugged and chiefly moorland. Benmore is 3185 feet above the sea. Grazing is the chief branch of rural industry. Woods are extensive in the N. It is divided into 3 pas., and is the seat of a presbytery. Principal town, Tobermory.—The *Sound of Mull*, 18 m. in length, average breadth 2 m., separates this island from the dist. Morven, and connects Lochs Linnhe and Sunart.

**MULLAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 7 m. E.S.E. Virginia. Ac. 12,872. P. 4046.

**MULLAGHERACK**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Armagh, containing a part of the town of Market-hill. Ac. 11,556. P. (1861) 5889. Manufs. of linen.

**MULLAGHMORE**, a promontory of Ireland, co. and 13 m. N. Sligo, projecting N. into Donegal Bay. It has a harbour and fishing vill. on E. side.

**MULLET**, a peninsula off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, from which it extends both N. and S. almost at right angles.

**MÜLLHEIM**, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 18 m. S.W. Freiburg, on railway to Basle. P. 2650.

**MULLINGAR**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, cap. co. Westmeath, on the Brosna and on the Royal Canal (which connects it with Dublin and the Shannon), 50 m. W.N.W. Dublin by the Midland G.-W. Rail. Alt. 318 feet. Ac. of pa. 21,002. P. 9921; do. of town 5375. It has a parish church and a Roman Catholic cathedral, a convent, two schools, co. infirmary, infantry barracks, and market-house.

**MULLINS** (St.), a pa. of Ireland, cos. Carlow and Wexford, 9 m. S. Burris. Ac. 21,150. P. 4242. It contains the vills. Tinnahinch & Ballymurphy.

**MULLION**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.E. Helston. Ac. 4786. P. 679. In this pa. is Kynan's cove, a natural grotto.

**MÜLLROSE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Branden-

burg, 10 m. S.W. Frankfurt, on Müllrose Canal, which unites the Oder and Spree. P. 1830.

MULROY BAY, a deep sinuous inlet of the Atlantic, N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, between Sheephaven Bay and Lough Swilly. Length about 12 m.; average breadth 1 m. Its thinly inhabited shores are remarkably beautiful.

MULSEN, two vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau.—I. (*St Jacob*), 4 m. E. Zwickau. P. 3321.—II. (*St Niklas*),  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. E. Zwickau. P. 3244.

MULTNAMAH, a co. of U. S., North America, Oregon. P. 4150.

MULTYFARNHAM, a pa. of Ireland, co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Ac. 3972. P. 951.

MUMBLES HEAD, Wales, co. Glamorgan, bounds Swansea Bay on the W., and has a lighthouse 114 feet high, lat.  $51^{\circ} 34' 3''$  N., lon.  $3^{\circ} 58' 10''$  W.

MUMBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Alford. Ac. 2620. P. 786.

MÜMLISWYLD and RAMISWYLD, vill. Switzerland, cant. Soleure, dist. Balsthal. P. 1532.

MUNCASTER, a parochial chapelry of Engl., co. Cumberland, including the town of Ravenglass.

MÜNCHBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Pulsnitz, and with a station on the Neimarkt and Hof Railway, 19 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. P. 2630. It is enclosed by walls, and has an hospital, and manufs. of cottons and linens.—II. (*Müncheberg*), a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 21 m. N.W. Frankfurt on the Oder, between 2 lakes. P. 2944, employed in manufs. of silk stuffs.

MÜNCHEN, a city of Germany. [MUNICH.]

MÜNCHENBEENDORF, a market town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. Neustadt, 8 m. W.S.W. Gera. P. 1383.

MÜNCHENBUCHSEE, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 5 m. N. Berne. P. 1427.

MÜNCHENGRÄTZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Jung-Bunzlau, on the Isar. P. 3690. It has a palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton, and linen stuffs.

MÜNCHINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 7 m. N.W. Stuttgart. P. 1468.

MÜNCHWEILER, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, also called Villars-le-Moine.

MÜNCHWEILER, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 18 m. N.E. Deux-Ponts.

MUNDACA, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 13 m. N.E. Bilbao, with a small port. P. 1728.

MUNDELSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. S. Heilbronn. P. 1799.

MUNDEN, two pas. of England, co. Hertford.—I. (*Great*),  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Buntingford. Ac. 3352. P. 457.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Ac. 2204. P. 601.

MÜNDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality and 15 m. S.S.W. Göttingen, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Fulda and Werra rivers, here forming the Weser. P. 4125. It is enclosed by walls, flanked by towers, and has a gymnasium, numerous churches, and manufactures of tobacco and earthenwares.

MÜNDEN, a town of Hanover, principality Kalenberg, on the Hamel, 22 m. W.N.W. Hildesheim. P. 1960. It has a gymnasium, an hospital, and extensive salt works.

MUNDEKINGEN, an ancient walled town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 5 m. S.W. Ehingen, on the Danube. P. 2000.

MUNDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Brandon. Ac. 2050. P. 376.

MUNDHAM, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 5 m. Bungay. Ac. 1547. P. 282.—II. (*North*), co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.E. Chichester. Ac. 1882. P. 426.

MUNDI, a town of the Punjab, cap. rajahship, in the Jullinder Doab (British territory), near the head of the Beas, 120 m. E. Amritsir, with a massive palace, and a pretty well stocked bazaar.

MUNDI, a dist. of the Punjab, in the Jullinder Doab. The territory comprises several valleys with their enclosing ridges, on the S. slope of the Himalaya, having an area of 759 sq. m. P. 113,091. It has valuable mines of iron and salt.

MUNDLAH, a town and fort of British India, presid. Bengal, Saugur and Nerbudda dist., 135 m. N.E. Nagpore. It was ceded to the British in 1818.

MUNDLAISIR, a town of India, territory of Indore, in lat.  $22^{\circ} 12' N.$ , lon.  $75^{\circ} 47' E.$  Estimated pop. 2000. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a fort and bazaar.

MUNDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Maldon. Ac. 4295. P. 322.

MUNDOONEN RANGE, mountains of New South Wales, co. King, separating the tributaries of the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee river; alt. 3000 feet above the sea.

MUNDSELY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.E. North-Walsham. Ac. 674. P. 437.

MUNEELPOOR, a native state of Eastern India, lat.  $23^{\circ} 49'$  to  $25^{\circ} 41' N.$ , lon.  $93^{\circ} 5'$  to  $94^{\circ} 32' E.$  Area 7584 sq. m. It consists of an extensive valley in the heart of a difficult and mountainous country, and is under British protection.

MUÑERA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. W.N.W. Albacete. P. 2690.

MUNEVILLE-LE-BINGARD, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances. P. 1297.

MUNGHUR, a walled town of W. Hindostan, Odeypoor dom., with 4000 inhabitants, and a large annual fair for cattle.

MUNGO (ST), two pas. of Scotland.—I. (*North* or *Innerhigh*), co. Lanark, comprised within the city of Glasgow. P. 15,305.—II. co. Dumfries, in Annandale. Ac. 4982. P. 686.

MUNICH (Germ. *München*), the cap. city of Bavaria, S. Germany, and of the prov. Upper Bavaria, on the Isar; here crossed by 3 bridges, 225 m. W. Vienna. Lat. of Frauenkirche (1690 feet above the sea),  $48^{\circ} 8' 45'' N.$ ; lon.  $11^{\circ} 34' 42'' E.$  P., including military, (1862) 148,201. Altitude 1676 feet. Mean temp. of year  $46^{\circ} 4$ , winter  $29^{\circ} 65$ , summer  $61^{\circ} 15$  Fahr. It is situated in a plain, and has suburbs of Au, Haidhausen, and Ober-Giesing around the walled city. In the old city numerous streets diverge from the *Hauptplatz*, a central square. In *Karolinen-platz* is an obelisk 100 ft. high, made out of cannon taken from the Russians in the campaign of 1812, erected to the memory of 80,000 Bavarians engaged in that campaign. On its W. and N. sides are the *Pinakothek* and *Glyptothek*, or museums of painting and ancient sculpture, rich in choice works of art, the former containing 300,000 engravings, and 9000 drawings; and the new Pinakothek, devoted to the work of recent artists. The new royal palace, the cathedral, having two towers 333 feet in height, the churches of the Theatiner, with the burial vaults of the Royal family, Jesuits, St Louis, All Saints (the court chapel with rich art-treasures), St Michael's, St Kajetan, Ludwig's Kirche, the Basilica, and St Mariahief, all ornamented with fresco painting and rich stained glass; Protestant and Greek churches, a Jews' synagogue, an opera house, and post-office. Adjacent to the palace is the *Hoffgarten*, a space surrounded by arcades, and near this a public park. The theatre, the largest in Germany, is seated for 2400 spectators. Among other public establishments are the Leuchtenberg gallery,

formed by Prince Eugene Beauharnois; an academy of arts, with a triennial exhibition, salaried professors and pensioned students; a magnetical and meteorological observatory at the vill. of Bogenhausen, 2 m. N.E. The Ludwig-Maximilian university, removed from Landshut in 1826, comprises 5 faculties, and has 60 ordinary and 12 extraordinary professors, a medical school, & a library of 150,000 vols. There are also a polytechnic, and numerous other schools of art and science. The royal library has upwards of 100,000 printed vols., and 21,000 MSS. Here is also the Brazilian collection, made by Spix and Von Martius. All the superior courts, etc., of the Bavarian dom. are seated here. Except bronze and iron works, silk mills, and sugar refineries, *Munich* has few factories. It has manufs. of wax-cloth, paper-hangings, carriages, etc., and extensive breweries for the national beverage, Bavarian beer; its telescopes and mathematical instruments are famous, and it is greatly resorted to by the admirers and cultivators of the fine arts. Many newspapers and magazines are printed here. In a meadow to the W. is the colossal bronze statue of *Bavaria*, by Schwanthaler, 84 feet high, and near it is the "Hall of Fame." *Munich* is supposed to derive its name from having been founded, in 962, on a site belonging to a fraternity of monks (münchen); it was walled by Otho IV. in 1157, and taken by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. Previous to 1820, *Munich* was a small unpretending town; it owes its celebrity as the great modern centre of science and the fine arts to the ex-king Ludwig I., who devoted to its embellishment his fortune and the best portion of his life.

**MUNILLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.S.E. Logroño. P. 1817.

**MUNIPOOR**, a state, India. [MUNEPOOR.]

**MUNKACS**, a market town of E. Hungary, cap. circ. Beregh, on the Latorcza, 80 m. N.E. Debreczin. P. 5100. It has a hill fortress, now used as a state prison, Greek, Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of hosiery and alum. In its vicinity are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1687, after a siege of three years.

**MUNLOCHY**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, on an inlet of Moray Firth, 13 m. S.W. Cromarty.

**MÜNNESTADT**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Lauer, 35 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. P. 1640, mostly employed in rural industry.

**MÜNSINGEN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 23 m. W. Ulm. P. 1212.

**MÜNSINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. S.E. Bern, and noted as the place of a meeting which effected many popular reforms in 1831.

**MUNSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 1228. P. 234.

**MUNSWLO**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 3504. P. 712.

**MUNSTER**, the most S. and largest of the four provs. of Ireland, having N. Connaught; N.E. Leinster, and on other sides St George Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Ac. 5,934,789. P. (1861) 1,513,558. Surface highly diversified. Silurian rocks, old red sandstone, and limestone form the basis of the district. Coal is found in Tipperary, Kerry, and Cork. The N. part is watered by the Shannon river, and the E. by the Suir. Several parallel mountain ranges separate the basins of the Blackwater, Bandon, Lec, and Laune, terminating in rocky peninsulas on the W. coast, bounding Dingle, Kenmore, Bantry, Dunmanus, and other bays. Lough Derg is on the N. border, and the lakes of Killarney are in this part of Ire-

land. The prov. is divided into the cos. of Cork, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, & Waterford. Before the Norman conquest, it was separated into the kingdoms of North and South Munster.

**MÜNSTER**, a city of Germany, cap. Prussian Westphalia, on the Aa, an affl. of the Ems, with which river and the Vechte it communicates by canals, 78 m. N.N.E. Cologne. P. (1861) 23,336 civil, 3996 military. It is surrounded by walls, entered by eight gates, and has a Gothic cathedral. In the tower of St Lambert's church are the iron cages in which John of Leyden and his two accomplices were suspended in 1535, the archiepiscopal palace, now the governor's residence, and the town-hall, in which the peace of Westphalia was concluded in 1648. It has a Roman Catholic theological seminary, veterinary school, botanic garden, hospitals, manufs. of linen, beer, and draining tiles, and paper mills. During the French empire, under Napoleon I., Münster was cap. of the dep. Lippe.

**MUNSTER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Rhin, cap. cant., 10 m. W.S.W. Colmar. P. 4955, who manuf. printed cottons and muslins.

**MUNSTER**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Sursee. P. 1198.

**MÜNSTERBERG**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 35 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlau. P. 4959. It is enclosed by walls, and has breweries, manufs. of plush, and cotton stuffs.

**MUNSTERFEL** and **MUNSTER-MAYFELD**, two towns of Rhenish Prussia.—I. gov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Cologne, on the Erf. P. 2013.—II. gov. and 8 m. S.W. Coblenz. P. 1800.

**MUNSTERHAL**, two valleys of Switzerland, one in the cant. Grisons, the other in the N.E. part of the cant. Bern, and where the battle of St Jacob was fought between the Swiss and the French in 1444, which terminated in the almost entire destruction of the former combatants.

**MUNTOR**, a fortified seaport town of the island Banca, cap. of a Dutch resid., on the S.W. coast.

**MUNZENBERG**, a town of Germauy, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Ober-Hessen, at the foot of a mountain, 10 m. S.E. Giessen. P. 833.

**MUNZESHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kreich. P. 1180.

**MUONIO**, a river of Russian Lapland, joins the Tornea river after a S. course of 150 m. At the vill. Muonioniska it forms a cataract 100 ft. high.

**MUOTTA**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. E.S.E. Schwytz, on the Muotta. P. 1664. In September 1799, an engagement took place here between the French and Russians under Suwarrow.

**MUR** or **MURER**, a river of the Austrian empire, rises in Salzburg, traverses Styria throughout, and joins the Drave on left, in Hungary, 25 m. E. Warasdin, after a S.E. course of 280 miles.

**MUR**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 10 m. W.N.W. Loudéac. P. 2362.—II. dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion. P. 1445.

**MURAD-CHAI**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, and the E. branch of the Euphrates, rises about 50 m. S.W. Mount Ararat, flows W. ward and joins the N. branch, or Frat, about 85 m. N.N.W. Diarbekir. The towns Diadin, Melasghirb, Moosh, Khanos, and Faloo, are on its banks or those of its affluents.

**MURAFIA**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 37 m. N. Jampol. P. 1800.

**MURANO**, an island and town of Austria, Lombardy, deleg. and 1 m. N. Venice, of which it is a suburb. It has manufs. of mirrors and other glass wares. In the 15th century it had a pop. of 30,000, and its glass works, which have been cele-

brated since the 11th century, have now greatly declined. P. of town 3437.

**MURASHKINO**, a market town of Russia, gov. & 40 m. S.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. P. 6000, employed in manufs. of leather, soap, and hosiery.

**MURASSON**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. S.S.W. St Affrique. P. 1341.

**MURAT**, two comm. and towns of France.—I. dep. Cantal, near the Alagnon, 24 m. N.W. Aurillac, at the foot of Mount Cantal. P. 2604, chiefly employed in lace making, weaving coarse woollen cloths, and trading in cattle, horses, and cheese made in the neighbouring district.—II. dep. Tarn, 30 m. E. Castres. P. 2964.

**MURAU**, a town of Styria, on the Mur, 23 m. W. Judenburg, with extensive iron works. P. 1200.

**MURAVERA**, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. and circ. Cagliari. P. 2078.

**MURAZZANO**, a market town, N. Italy, Coni, cap. mand., prov. and 11 m. N.E. Mondovi. P. 1989.

**MURCHAKHOV**, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 35 m. N.N.W. Isfahan.

**MURCHISON**, a co. of New South Wales, drained by Gwydir river. Hardinge co. is on the E., Darling on the S., and Burnett on the N. Lat. of centre 30° N.; lon. 150° 30' E. Inverell, the cap., and Cobbadah, are the chief towns. Ac. 1,216,000. The Bingara gold fields are in this co.—II. a river of W. Australia, flows S.W., and enters the Indian Ocean at lat. 27° 40' S. Length upwards of 800 m.—III. mountain, Australian Alps, New Zealand.—IV. mountain, W. Australia.—V. mountain, Queensland.—VI. mntn., British North America.—VII. (*Sound*), Greenland.

**MURCIA**, an old kingdom of Spain, in the S.E., on the Mediterranean, now divided into the modern provs. of Murcia and Albacete. Surface traversed by several mountains. The soil, which is not well watered, is infertile, but contains iron mines. Climate hot; the palm and carob grow freely. Chief cities, Murcia, Albacete, Cartagena, and Lorca.

**MURCIA**, a town of Spain, cap. prov., and formerly cap. of the kingdom of Murcia, situated in a rich irrigated tract on the Segura, here crossed by a bridge, 28 m. N.N.W. Cartagena. P. (1857) 109,466. Streets narrow and irregular. It has a decorated cathedral, ten other churches, an episcopal palace, several colleges, hospital, custom-house, trades' hall, some public libraries, botanic garden, and a castle. Trade in silk and in red pepper, with potteries, cloth mills, white lead works, and tanneries. It has government factories of nitre and gunpowder, the saltpetre of Murcia being the best in Spain. It was rebuilt by the Moors from the materials of the Roman *Murgi*. The French took, and sacked it in 1810. Area of prov. 4474 sq. m. P. (1857) 308,969.

**MUR DE BARREZ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 34 m. N.N.E. Rodez. P. 1445.

**MURE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Grenoble. P. 3628.

**MURELLO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Saluzzo. P. 1544.

**MURET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H. Garonne, 10 m. S.W. Toulouse. P. 4137.

**MURFREESBOROUGH**, a town of the U. S., North America, Tennessee, on rail. 30 m. S.E. Nashville. P. 1500. Seat of the Union (Baptist) university, established 1841. It was the scene of a battle, 31st December 1862.

**MURG**, a river of S. Germany, Württemberg and Baden, rises in the Black Forest, and after a N. course of 40 m. joins the Rhine 4 m. N. Rasadt.

**MURG**, a river of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, joins the Thur, 1½ m. N. Frauenfeld.

**MURG**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 33 m. S. Freyburg, on the Rhine. P. 1000.

**MURI**, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 2 m. S.E. Bern. P. 1211.—II. cant. Aargau, 18 m. S.E. Aarau. It has some silk manufs. P. 1900.

**MURIALDO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, mand. and 4½ m. S.S.W. Millesimo. P. 2147.

**MURISENGO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale. P. 2222.

**MÜRITZ (SEE)**, a lake of N. Germany, and the largest in Mecklenburg Schwerin, immediately S. Waren. Length N. to S. 19 m. It communicates on the N. with Lake Flesen.

**MURLO**, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena. P. of comm. 2572.

**MURNAU**, a market town of Upper Bavaria, 38 m. S.S.W. Munich. P. 1510.

**MURO (Numistro)**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Potenza. P. 8388. It is an episcopal town, and has a castle.—II. a vill., prov. Lecce, and 8 m. W.S.W. Otranto. P. 2090.

**MURO**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corse, arr. Calvi, cap. cant. P. 1290.

**MURO**, a town of the island Majorca, Mediterranean, 25 m. N.E. Palma. P. 2300.

**MUROM**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.S.E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Oka. P. 6500. It comprises a *Kremi* or citadel, and two other quarters, a cathedral, 17 other churches, and several convents. It has manufs. of linens, leather, soap, and earthenwares.

**MUROS**, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 30 m. W.S.W. Santiago. P. 3912, engaged in fishing.

**MURRAY**, the most important river of the Australian continent, rises on the W. slopes of the Australian Alps, at lat. 36° 30' S., and flows W. and N., dividing New South Wales from Victoria for nearly 800 m., when it enters South Australia, and turning S. reaches the sea by Lake Alexandrina, 48 m. S.S.E. Adelaide, having passed through 9° of lon. On its left, 6 m. from Victoria, it receives the Muttu Muttu, Owens, Broken Creek, Goulburn, Campaspe, and Loddon, and on the rt. b. from New South Wales it is joined by Edward river, the united streams of Murrumbidgee and Lachlan, and by the Darling or Callewatta. It is navigable for steamers the greater part of the year as far as Albury, in lon. 147° E., and its lower part is a noble river. Its mouth is too shallow to be entered by large ships, and a tramway has been made between Goolwa and port Elliot, in connection with its river steamers and barges. Length 1060 miles.

**MURRAY**, a maritime co. of W. Australia, having N. Perth, E. Grantham, and S. Wellington cos. Chief rivers, Murray and Serpentine.—II. a co. of New South Wales, on rt. b. of Murrumbidgee river, enclosed by cos. Harden, King, Argyle, St Vincent, Dampier, Beresford, and Cowley. Chief town Queanbeyan, on river of same name. Lake George is in the N. of the co. Ac. 1,453,030. P. (1861) 6036.—III. a pastoral dist. of Victoria, S. of Murray river, bounded on the W. by Goulburn river, and S. by dist. Gippsland.—IV. a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Georgia. Area 586 sq. m. P. 5641 free, 1442 slaves.—V. a township, New York, 243 m. N.W. Albany.

**MURRAY RANGE**, mountains of New S. Wales, co. Selwyn, rise in Mount Dargel to 5490 feet above the sea.

**MURRAY SOUND AND HARBOUR** are amongst the Amherst islands, off the S.E. extremity of Corea; and *Murray islands*, a group in Torres Strait, lat. 9° 56' S., lon. 144° 5' E.

**MURRAYSHIRE**, Scotland. [MORAY.]

**MURRHARDT**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, an affl. of the Neckar, 24 m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 2400.

**MURRINGO**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Montegale, 14 m. from Young. P. (1861) 128.

**MURROES** or **MURHOUSE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 5 m. N.E. Dundee. Ac. 5304. P. 763.

**MURRUMBIDGEE**, a pastoral dist. of New South Wales, lies between the river of that name and the Murray. Area 26,897 sq. m. P. (1861) 12,938.

**MURRUMBIDGEE**, an important river of New S. Wales, rises on the W. slopes of the Wanderer Range, in the S. of Beresford co., and flowing N. 150 m., divides cos. Murray and Cowley, then flowing W. it unites with the Lachlan at lat. 34° 20' S., and lon. 144° 5' E., to join the Murray. Length 520 m. Its course is very tortuous.

**MURRUMBIDGEE RANGE**, mountains of New S. Wales, co. Cowley. Chief peaks are Mount Murray, 6987 feet, Mount Gungarlin, 5337 feet.

**MURRURUNDI**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Brisbane, on Page's river. P. (1861) 322.

**MURS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. S. Angers, on the Lubancy. P. 1581.

**MURSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. E.N.E. Winslow. Ac. 2840. P. 482.

**MURSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. E. Milton. Ac. 1462. P. 572.

**MURTEN**, a town of Switzerland. [MORAT.]

**MURTON**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, 3 m. N.W. S. Shields. Ac. 443. P. 543.

**MURVIEDRO** (*Saguntum*), a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Valencia, on the Canales, 3 m. from the Mediterranean. P. 7476. It stands at the foot of a mountain, along which run long lines of walls and towers; and is noted for its Roman antiquities, comprising the remains of a theatre and a circus. It has also a strong Moorish castle, a convent on the site of a temple of Diana, and some Moorish cisterns, etc. *Saguntum* was of Greek foundation; it was taken by Hannibal, B.C. 219, after an arduous siege of eight months, & its capture led to the second Punic war.

**MURVIEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 8 m. N.W. Beziers. P. 1712.

**MURZUK**, a town of Africa. [MOURZUK.]

**MÜRZUSCHLAG**, a vill. of Austria, Styria, on the Murz, 24 m. N.E. Brück, with a station on the railway between Vienna and Cilly. P. 1000. It has a convent, and near it iron works and scythe factories.

**MUSA**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 20 m. N.E. Mocha, and having a garrisoned fort.

**MŪSA** (JEBEL), a celebrated mountain of Arabia Petrea, the Horeb of the monks, and the true "Mount of the Law," 7497 feet above the sea, and 2000 feet above the Convent of St Catherine. *Jebel MŪsa* is shut in on the N. & S.W. by the higher ridges of Tiniab and St Catherine.

**MUSBACH** or **MUSCHBACH**, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 m. W.N.W. Spires.

**MUSBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Colyton. Ac. 2178. P. 493.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Bury, 3 m. S.W. Haslingden. Ac. 1170. P. 997.

**MUSCAT** (IMANAT OF), an extensive and powerful state of Arabia, comprising the E. portion of that peninsula, its authority also extending over its S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, and over parts of the coast of Persia on the Persian Gulf, and that of E. Africa from off Cape Guardafui, with the isls. Socotra, Zanzibar, and Monfera, S. to Cape Delgado. Area about 170,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 2,500,000. Besides Muscat, the cap., this dom. comprises the towns Rostak and Muttra, in

Arabia; and Juba, Melinda, Mombas, Magadoxo, Bravah, and Quiloa, in Africa; and it has some trade with all the adjacent countries, and with British India, although its resources are not developed. The Iman has a patriarchal and despotic sway, and the most efficient naval force of any native prince from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan. The Iman's army in Arabia consists of 20,000 men. Navy 86 ships, with 700 guns. Annual value of imports 1,000,000*l.*, and annual revenue about 900,000*l.*

**MUSCAT** (probably the anc. *Mosca*), a fortified maritime city of E. Arabia, cap. of Oman, & of the States of the Iman or sultan of Muscat, on a peninsula in the Arabian Sea, lat. 23° 37' N., lon. 58° 35' E. P. estimated at 50,000. It is surrounded by heights all strongly fortified; streets narrow, and houses mostly only one storey in height; but it has some good stone buildings erected by the Portuguese, who held it from 1507 to 1648; other edifices, chiefly in a Persian style of architecture, a new aqueduct, etc. The harbour of the city is well sheltered, and has deep water. *Muscat* is the grand emporium of E. Arabia, and the key to the entrance of the Persian Gulf. Imports consist chiefly of almonds, aloes, assafoetida, gum, ammoniac, sulphur, nitre, gum copal, frankincense, coffee, pearls, ivory, horns, hides, wax from Persia and Africa, most of which are re-exported to India and the East; the returns thence being made in British and Indian cotton goods, shawls, and China manufactures. Dates, wheat, hides, asses, horses, and salt, are among the principal exports. The port is usually touched at by vessels going up the Persian Gulf. Though the country around it is sterile, a plentiful supply of provisions may generally be obtained at Muscat. It is the residence of a British consul, and has telegraphic commun. with Kurachee.

**MUSCATINE**, a city, U. S., N. America, Iowa, on the Mississippi, 100 m. above Keokuk. P. 5324.

**MUSCATINE**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Iowa. P. (1860) 16,444.

**MUSCOGEE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 376 sq. m. P. (1860) 9139 free, 7445 slaves.

**MUSGRAVE** (GREAT), a pa., England, co. Westmoreland, 2 m. W.S.W. Brough. Ac. 4080. P. 192.

**MUSHED**, a city of N.E. Persia. [MESHED.]

**MUSHED-I-SIR**, a maritime town of Persia, prov. Mazanderan, 10 m. N. Balfrush, consisting of about 200 houses scattered around the Babol River, at its mouth in the Caspian Sea.

**MUSIANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 2026.

**MUSKAU**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 67 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, cap. principality, on the Niesse. P. 2242. Manufs. woollen cloths. Mineral springs.

**MUSKOGON**, a co. of U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 3947.

**MUSKERRY**, a mountainous dist. of Ireland, in the centre of the co. Cork. Ac. about 311,000. It is divided into the baronies of East and West Muskerry.

**MUSKHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Notts.—I. (*North*), 3 m. N.N.W. Newark. Ac. 2180. P. 848.

—II. (*South*), 2½ m. N. Newark. Ac. 2631. P. 277.

**MUSKINGUM**, a river, U. S., North America, Ohio, joins the Ohio river at Marietta, after a navigable S.W. course of 110 m. from Coshocton, where it is connected with the Ohio Canal. Steamboats reach Dresden, 95 m. up. There are many salt mills, iron works, & coal mines on its banks.

**MUSKINGUM**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 948 sq. m. P. 44,416.

Muso, a small town of S. America, Granadian Confed., dep. Boyaca, prov. and 65 m. W.S.W. Tunja, on an affluent of the Magdalena.

Musocco, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 1225.

MUSONE, two small rivers of Italy.—I. Northern Italy, enters the Venetian lagoon 3 m. W. Venice, after a S.E. course of 35 m.; one arm of it joining the Brenta Canal.—II. Enters the Adriatic 12 m. S.E. Ancona, after an E. course of 35 m. Under the French, it gave name to a dep., having for its cap. Macerata.

MUSSR-EL-KAHIRAH, Egypt. [CAIRO.]

MUSSALA, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Senegal, 8 m. E. Fort St Joseph.

MUSSELBURGH (*Eskmouth*), a royal and parl. bor., and seaport town of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E. Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway, pa. Inveresk. P. (1861) 7423. It stands on the Fifth of Forth, at the estuary of the Esk, has three bridges, connecting it with the suburb of Fisherrow, one of which was built by Lady Jane Seton; a curious Tolbooth, built in 1590, of materials from the ancient Scottish chapel of Loretto, which stood in the vicinity. It has some manufactures of sail cloth, hair cloth, hats, and leather. Exports chiefly of coal, wrought in the vicinity. The harbour dries at low water. Edinburgh races are held annually on Musselburgh Links, where is an excellent course; and it has a golf club. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 16931. The bor. unites with Leith and Portobello in sending 1 member to H. of C. The battle of Pinkie, in which the English defeated the Scotch in 1547, was fought in the immediate vicinity; also that of Prestonpans, fought in 1745, when the forces under the Pretender Charles Edward routed the royalists. It has a monument to (*Delta*) Dr Moir.

MUSSENDOM, MUSSELDOM or MUSANDAM (CAPE), a headland, Arabia, on an isl. at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 56° 34' E. It is an abrupt basaltic rock, 200 ft. above the sea.

MUSSIDAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 19 m. S.W. Périgueux, on the River Isle. P. 1919. It has mining and iron works.

MUSSOMELI, a town of Sicily, prov., circ. and 19 m. W.N.W. Caltanissetta. P. 8468.

MUSSOUREE, a sanitary station of India, on the N. frontier of the Dehra Doon, towards Ghurwal, in lat. 80° 27' N., lon. 78° 5' E. Elevation 6282 feet above the sea. The station is abundantly supplied with provisions. Here are situated a church, a club with a reading room, two schools for young ladies, a bank, and a botanic garden.

MUSSY, two comm. and vill. of France.—I. (*sur-Seine*), dep. Aube, arr. and 10 m. S.S.E. Bar-sur-Seine. P. 1650.—II. (*sous Dun*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 14 m. S. Charolles. P. 1561.

MUSTAFABAD, a considerable town of N.W. Hindostan, Sikh territory, 25 m. E.S.E. Umballah.

MUSTAPHA PASHA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Maritza, 20 m. N.W. Adrianople. P. 2000.—II. (*Palanka*), Rumili, on the Nissava, 20 m. S.E. Nissa. P. 2000.

MUSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 5½ m. W.N.W. Grantham, Ac. 1623. P. 360.—II. co. York, East Riding, 9½ m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 2226. P. 391.

MUTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on a branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 4½ m. E.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1574. P. 386.

MUTHILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S. Crief. Area about 76 sq. m. P. 2001; do. of vill., which is beautifully situated, 1074.

MUTHVEY, three small rivers of Wales, cos. Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Merioneth, the two

former tributary to the Towy, the last to the Avon.

MUTIGNANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Téramo. P. 1645.

MUTOVA, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific, belonging to Russia, nearly intermediate between Japan and Kamtchatka. Length 20 m. It has an active volcano, and fertile valleys.

MUTSHEN or MUTZSCHEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 22 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. P. 1689.

MUTSHKOVO, a market town of Russia, gov. Tver, 22 m. N. Staritz. P. 2100.

MUTTENZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Basle-Campagne, dist. Arlesheim. P. 2222.

MUTTERSCHOLTZ, a comm. and vill. France, dep. B.-Rhine, on the Ill, arr. Schelestadt. P. 2298.

MUTTERSTADT, a mkt. town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., 6 m. S.W. Mannheim. P. 2746.

MUTTON ISLAND, a fortified islet in Galway Bay, Ireland, Connaught, co. and 1½ m. S. Galway. It has a lighthouse, with fixed lights, in lat. 53° 15' 14" N., lon. 9° 3' 26" W.

MUTTRA or MATARAH, a populous town of East Arabia, dom. and 3 m. S.W. Muscat.

MUTTRA, a dist. of British India, between lat. 27° 14' and 27° 58' N., lon. 77° 20' and 78° 34' E. It lies 693 feet above the sea. Area 1607 sq. m. P. (1853) 862,909, principally Hindoos. Chief crops are wheat, barley, pulse, oil seeds, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and opium. Chief towns, Muttra, Bindrabun, Muhabun, and Rampore.

MUTTRA, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Jumna, 35 m. N.W. Agra. P. 65,749. The town is accounted sacred by Hindoos. About 1 m. S. the town, is a military cantonment, almost in decay, and celebrated for the ancient magnificent temples near it.

MUTZIG, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Rhine, on the Bruche, 13 m. W.S.W. Strasbourg. P. 3562. It has manufactures of fire-arms.

MUZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, cant. Fréjus. P. 2443.

MUZILLAC, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. S.E. Vannes, and about 3 m. from the mouth of the Vilaine. P. 2370.

MYAPORE, a vill. of British India, on rt. b. of the Ganges, presid. Bengal, in lat. 29° 56' N., lon. 78° 12' E. Here commences the artificial channel of the Ganges Canal, to which the water from the river is led by a natural branch. There is a dam across the branch of the Ganges, and a regulating bridge across the canal. The supply of water for the canal is here 6750 cubic feet per second.

MYCENE, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Argos, near the vill. Krabata, with Pelagian remains.

MYCONE, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, among the N. Cyclades, 5 m. S.E. Tinos. Area 45 sq. m. P. 6000, of whom about 5000 are in the town Mycone, on its W. side. The island produces a little corn, and has an export trade in wine, figs, and hides. Its ports are Mycone, Onos, Port Palermo, on the N., and St Anne on its S.E. side.

MYDDFAI, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4½ m. N.E. Llangadock. Ac. 11,914. P. 1118.

MYDRECHT, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 14 m. N.N.W. Utrecht. P. 1850.

MYDRIM, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 5½ m. N.N.W. Llangharne. Ac. 6905. P. 992.

MYERSCOUGH, a township of England, co. and pa. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Garstang. Ac. 2740. P. 1388.

MYHEE, a river of India, rising in the native state of Amjherra, in Malwa, lat. 22° 32' N., lon.

75° 5' E. Its course is generally W. for 350 m., for 15 of which it is navigable from its mouth, and falls into Cambay Bay in lat. 22° 10' N., lon. 72° 30' E. Source 1850 feet above the sea.

**MYHRE CAUNTA**, a division of the kingdom of Guzerat, under the superintendence of the Bombay Government, the district being divided into six zillahs. It lies between lat. 23° 14' and 24° 28' N.; lon. 72° 41' and 74° 5' E. Area 3400 sq. m. This tract is well wooded. The S. and W. portions of the country are level; in the N. and E. it is divided by hills. It is well watered. The British, in their capacity of mediators, obtained the establishment of a criminal court for the trial of serious offences, and also the abolition of suttee and infanticide. It is 100 m. long N. to S., and 60 m. broad E. to W.

**MYHIR**, a town of India, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, the principal place of a small state of same name, in lat. 24° 16' N., lon. 80° 49' E. The state has an area of 1026 sq. m. P. 100,000.

**MYLAU** or **MUHLAU**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 10 m. N.N.E. Plauen. P. 2611.

**MYLOR**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. E. Penryn. Ac. 5002. P. 2213.

**MYLOS**, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. and 4½ m. S. Argos, near the Lernean Marsh (where Hercules destroyed the hydra), and where in the late Greek struggle D. Ypsilanti, with 600 men, defeated Egyptian troops of double that force.

**MYMENSING**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 4' and 25° 41' N., lon. 89° 28' and 91° 13' E. Area 4712 sq. m. P. 1,487,000, equally divided between Hindoos and Mussulmans. In the N. and S.W. the country is hilly, and covered with jungle; in the other parts it is low and marshy, abounding in shallow lakes, & traversed by many water-courses. The Brahma-pootra is the principal river.

**MYNISH**, an island off the W. coast of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, in the Atlantic, 3 m. W. the centre of Kilkerran Bay. Length 2 m. P. 523, employed in fisheries.

**MYNPOOREE**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 26° 54' and 27° 50' N., lon. 78° 30' and 79° 30' E. Area 2009 sq. m. P. (1853) 832,714. The country is level, and watered by the Jumna, the Kalee Nuddee, several small streams, and the Ganges Canal. Soil light and sandy. Yields rice, sugar-cane, wheat, barley, tobacco, cotton, and indigo grows wild. Heat very great in summer, and cool in winter. It was ceded to the British in 1803, and contains 1353 villages. The district is traversed in its Southern quarter by the E. Indian Railway. The other principal routes are—1. N.W. to S.E. from Allypurr to Mynpooree, to Cawnpore; 2. W. to E. from Agra to Mynpooree, to Futtehgurh; 3. from N.W. to S.E. from Etawah to Mynpooree, to Azimgurh; 4. S.E. to N.W. from Etawah to Agra.

**MYNPOOREE**, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, formerly a very large walled town, and very populous, but since greatly destroyed by the Mahrattas. It lies 620 feet above the sea, and is 7½ m. E. Agra. P. 20,921. Has a Jain temple, with a Buddhistic idol. The rebels were expelled hence in 1857.

**MYNYDDMEAN**, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Mynyddyslwyn, 4½ m. N.N.E. Caerphilly. P. 1782.

**MYNYDDYSLWYN**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 8½ m. W.N.W. Newport. Ac. 15,938. P. 6877, mostly employed in collieries.

**MYO**, a small island, Asiatic Archip., between Celebes & Gilolo. Lat. 1° 10' N.; lon. 126° 40' E.

**MYOS HORMOS**, a port of Egypt, on the Red Sea, anciently famous as an emporium of trade between Egypt and India, now wholly uninhabited.

**MYRA**, a decayed town of Asia Minor, on its S. coast, lat. 36° 17' N., lon. 30° 3' E.

**MYROSS**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 1½ m. E. Castle Townsend. Ac. 4119. P. 1881.

**MYSLÉNICE**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Wadowice, cap. dist., on the Raba, an aff. of the Vistula, 18 m. S. Cracow. P. 2317.

**MYSLÓWITZ**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, with a station on the Breslau and Cracow Railway, 116 m. S.E. Breslau. P. 1680.

**MYSOI**, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, N. of Ceram. Lat. 2° S.; lon. 130° E. Length 50 m.; breadth 15 m. It has several vills. and harbours; and exports birds, pearls, shells, and slaves.

**MYSORE** (Hind. *Maheshasura*), a state of S. India, subsid. to the British, consisting of a tableland, 250 m. long N. to S., 238 m. broad E. to W., between lat. 11° 35' and 15° N., 74° 45' and 78° 45' E. Enclosed everywhere by the Madras territories, and bounded E. and W. by the Ghauts. Average elevation 2000 feet above the sea. Area 30,886 sq. m. P. 3,000,000. Principal rivers, the Cauvery, and others, having all a N.E. or S.E. course. Climate agreeable; temp. from 70° to 84° Fahr. Much of the surface is poor, but in the N. are good pasture lands, and in the W. extensive forests. Rice, sesamum, betel, sugar, tobacco, ginger, fruits, various drugs, and some European grains are raised. The condition of the peasantry is reported to be better than in most parts of India. Iron, granite, and pot-stone are abundant. A small quantity of gold dust is also found. Inhabitants mostly Hindoo, but in and about the towns are many Mohammedans. The Mysoreans of all classes are characterized as a deceitful, inconstant, profligate race, yet courteous, contented, and patient under misfortune. Annual average revenue 69,031,870 rupees, and expenditure 66,025,393 rupees. Subsid. to the Anglo-Indian army are 400 cavalry, and 4 regiments of infantry are maintained for home service. Chief cities and towns, Seringapatam, the cap., Bangalore, residence of a British commissioner, Mysore, Bednore, Chittledroog, and Shemocca. Hyder Ali resisted the British power in this part of India from 1780; on the death of his son Tippoo Saib, 1799, a large extent of territory was ceded; and the state became subsidiary to the British. In 1848 the rajah preferred a claim to be reinstated in his dominions, but it was deemed inadmissible on the ground of his incompetency for the duties of government. Zoology consists of the tiger, elephant, leopard, chetab, and bears.

**MYSONE**, a town of India, 10 m. S. by W. Seringapatam. P. 54,729. Under Hyder Ali and Tippoo it fell into decay, but it has latterly regained importance, and consists of a well-built native town, a fort, and a good suburb, in which is a British residency. It is 2450 ft. above the sea.

**MYSTIC RIVER**, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, enters Charleston Bay, 1 m. N. Boston.—II. Connecticut, enters the Atlantic E. the Thames. On it, 2 m. from its mouth, are Mystic, and Mystic Bridge vills., connected by a bridge across the river; navigable thence for vessels of 400 tons.

**MYSZNEC**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Plock, 25 m. N.N.W. Ostrolenka. P. 1718.

**MYTICHY**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 14 m. N.E. Moscow, which is hence supplied with water by means of an aqueduct.

**MYWOOLLA**, an island of the Pacific. [VITI.]  
**MZCZONOW**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Warsaw. P. 1080.  
**MZENSK** or **MTZENSK**, a town of Russian Po-

land, gov. and 80 m. N.E. Orel, cap. dist., on the Mzena. P. 12,327. It has a large trade in corn and hemp, and was formerly important as a military post.

## N

**NAAF**, a river of British India, Arracan, enters the E. side of the Bay of Bengal, at Mungdoo, 40 m. N. of Akyah, after a S. course of 50 m. It is broad, navigable, and has densely wooded banks.

**NAAGHI**, a vill. of Afghanistan, 17 m. S.W. Bajour. Lat. 34° 49' N.; lon. 71° 15' E. Some authorities have supposed it to be the *Aornus* of the historians of Alexander the Great, the capture of which was one of his most extraordinary exploits.

**NAALDVIK**, a vill. of Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. W.N.W. Rotterdam. P. 1350.

**NAARDEN**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. dist., near the Zuyder-Zee, 12 m. E.S.E. Amsterdam. P. 2620.

**NAAS**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Kildare, on a branch of the Grand Canal, near the Great S.-W. Railway, 9 m. S.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 5526. P. (1861) 4383; do. of town 2966.

**NAB** or **NAAB**, a navigable river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Main and Palatine, joins the Danube, 3 m. W. Regensburg, after a S. course of 90 m.

**NABAL**, a maritime town of Northern Africa, dom. and 43 m. S.E. Tunis, on the Gulf of Sidra. Near it are vestiges of the ancient *Neapolis*.

**NABEND**, a river of Persia, prov. Laristan, enters the Persian Gulf, at Cape Nabend, 160 m. S.E. Bushire, after a S. course of 115 miles.

**NABORD** (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. and cant. Remiremont. P. 2093.

**NABULUS**, a town of Palestine, anc. *Shechem* and *Neapolis*, 30 m. N. Jerusalem, in a verdant valley between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim. P. 8000, of whom 500 are Christians, 150 Samaritans, and 50 Jews.

**NACKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 906. P. 165.

**NACOGOCHE**s, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 948 sq. m. P. 5933 free, 2359 slaves.

**NACOGOCHE**s, a town of U. S., North America, Texas, cap. dist., 160 m. N. Galveston.

**NACTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2380. P. 660.

**NADAB**, a vill. of Austrian Hungary, co. Arad, dist. Simaud. P. 1750.

**NADAUN**, a town of the Punjab, on the Jullundur Doab, 43 m. N.W. Belaspour, on the S. b. of the Beas, here 350 yards wide, and with a greatly frequented ferry on the route from the British dominions into Cashmere. Near it is the famous Hindoo temple Jewala Mukhi.

**NADENDAL**, a town of Russian Finland, gov. and 10 m. N.W. Abo, on the Baltic. P. 725.

**NADUDVAR**, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 21 m. W.S.W. Debreczin. P. 6530.

**NADWORNA**, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 22 m. S. Stanislowow.

**NAEELS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Glarus, cap. dist., on the Linth. P. 2187. It is famous for an action fought in 1388, between 1300 Swiss and 6000 Austrian troops, which latter were totally defeated.

**NÆRIM**, a maritime vill. of Norway, stiff Christiansand, amt and 22 m. S.W. Stavanger, on the North Sea. P. 1700.

**NAFFERTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. E.N.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 5130. P. 1535.

**NAFTIA** (LAGO), a singular lake in Sicily, prov. Catania, 2 m. from Mineo. It is of circular form, and resembles a boiling cauldron, having in the midst of it three small craters, two of them active. The atmosphere around is so poisoned by the gas escaping from the craters, that no bird can fly across it, and small animals approaching to quench their thirst, leave their carcasses on its banks.

**NAGAPATAM**, a town of British India, prov. Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast, 16 m. S. Karikal. P. 10,000. It was taken by the Dutch in 1660, but the British took it in 1781. It has a small port, and trade with Ceylon.

**NAGARANOW**, a town of British India, prov. Oude, 30 m. S. Lucknow. P. 6000.

**NAGASAKI**, Japan. [NANGASIKI.]

**NAGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Castres, cant. Lacaune. P. 1845.

**NAGGAR**, a walled town of Afghanistan, in the plain of Bannoo, 65 m. S.W. Peshawar, with a bazaar. The country is well cultivated, but suffers much from incessant wars of the inhabitants, and the inroads of the Vizeree freebooters from the neighbouring mountains, to guard against whose attacks every house is fortified.

**NAGMUNGUM**, a town of India, territory of Mysore, 28 m. N. Seringapatam. It has a citadel, and two temples, court-house, and a palace of the former rajah.

**NAGOLD**, a river of Germany, tributary to the Enz, rises in Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, flows N. past Nagold and Calw, and joins the Enz at Pforzheim.

**NAGOLD**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Nagold, 16 m. W. Tübingen. P. 2500. It has manufs. of woollens.

**NAGORE**, several towns of India.—I. British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Beerbhoom, of which it was once the cap., 15 m. W. of Sooree.—II. presid. Madras, dist. and 48 m. E. Tanjore, on the Velloor or Nagore river, a branch of the Cauvery, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean, and here crossed by a fine nine-arched bridge. It is populous, busy, and well-built. Chief edifices, its mosques, & a square tower, 150 feet in height.

**NAGOTHANA**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Concan, 40 m. S.W. Bombay, on the river Amba.

**NAGOUR**, a walled town of India, in the state of Jodhpoor, 250 m. S.W. Delhi. It is abundantly supplied with water.

**NAGPORE**, a territory of British India, in the S., Deccan, watered by the rivers Wurda and Weingunga, now (1864) comprised in the Central Provinces. Before its incorporation with the new Provinces (1862) its revenue was 391,210*l*. The last rajah died towards the close of 1853, without any legal heirs, and his dominions fell to the British. [CENTRAL PROVS.]

**NAGPORE** (*Nagapura*, "the town of serpents"), a city of British India, Central Provinces, is in lat. 21° 9' N., lon. 79° 11' E., 100 m. E. Ellichpore, and 440 m. E.N.E. Bombay, on branch of Great India Peninsula Railway, opened 1864.

It is about 5 m. in circ., and enclosed by walls, but meanly built. P. 111,231, of whom about 2½ per cent. are Mussulmans and Brahmins. It has a transit trade, with manufs. of silk and cotton and woollen goods, besides several banking establishments. Mean annual temp. 79°, summer 89°, winter 69°, Fahr. Annual rainfall 65 inches.

**NAGY** (Hung. *Great*), a prefix to the names of several towns, etc., in Hungary and Transylvania. —I. (*Abony*), W. Hungary, co. and 49 m. S.E. Pesth. P. 9160. —II. (*Ag*), a vill. of Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 15 m. N.N.E. Vajda-Hunyad. The pop. (2761) are employed in the adjacent gold and silver mines. —III. (*Bajom*), co. Sumegh, near Marczal. P. 2054. —IV. (*Banya*), Germ. *Neustadt*, a town of E. Hungary, circ. and 32 m. E.S.E. Szathmar, in a deep valley, near the Transylvanian frontier. P. 5900. It has a Roman Catholic college, and is the cap. of one of the principal mining districts of Hungary. —V. (*Bittosa*), co. Trentshin. P. 2600. —VI. (*Becserekeli*). P. 14,340. [**BECSEREKELI**]. —VII. (*Boacsco*), co. Marmor, 6 m. N.E. Szigeth. P. 2285. —VIII. (*Enyed*, Germ. *Egidstadt*), a market town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 17 m. N.N.E. Karlsburg, with 6000 inhabs., a Protestant college, a museum, a cavalry barracks, and public library. —IX. (*Kallo*), [**KALLO NAGY**]. —X. (*Kanisa*), [**KANISA NAGY**]. —XI. (*Karoly*), a market town, co. Szathmar, 37 m. E.N.E. Debreczin. P. 9914. —XII. (*Kata*), co. and 32 m. E.S.E. Pesth. P. 4114. It has a Roman Catholic church and cattle markets. —XIII. (*Kikinda*), [**KIKINDA NAGY**]. —XIV. (*Koros*), [**KOROS**]. —XV. (*Michaly*, Germ. *Gross-Michel*), a market town, co. and 20 m. E.N.E. Zemplin. P. 1600. —The *Nagy* river, circ. Marmaros, joins the Theiss at Huszth. [**ENYED NAGY**].

**NAHANT**, a township of the United States, North America, Massachusetts, comprising a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, 14 m. N.E. Boston, with which it communicates by steamers. It is a favourite watering place.

**NAHE**, a river of W. Germany, joins the Rhine at Bingen, after a N.E. course of 60 m., between the territories of Saxe-Coburg, Rhenish Bavaria, and Hessen-Darmstadt on the S. and E., and parts of Oldenburg and Prussia on the N. and W. It is navigable for 20 miles. Affluents, the Glan and Simmer.

**NAHR**, several rivers of Asiatic Turkey, the principal being N.-el-Kebir, Syria, entering the Mediterranean 20 m. N. Tripoli, after a W.ward course of 85 m.—The *Nahravan* was an ancient canal, Assyria and Babylonia, which proceeded from the Tigris, near the confl. of the Zab, for 450 m. towards the Persian Gulf, with a breadth of from 120 to 130 yards, as is still discernible.

**NAHUX**, a town of N. Hindostan, Gurwahad, cap. rajashp Sirmor, 46 m. N.W. Seharunpore. Climate salubrious on account of elevation, which is 3207 feet above the sea.

**NALLA**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upp. Franconia, cap. dist., 27 m. N.N.E. Bayreuth. P. 1640.

**NALLAT**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. Guéret, cant. Dun-le-Palleteau. P. 2093.

**NAILOUX**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. cant., 18 m. S. Toulouse. P. 1408.

**NAILSEA**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, with a station on the G. W. Rail., 8 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Ac. 2771. P. 2278. Manufs. crown glass, and has coal works.

**NAILSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. N.E. Market Bosworth. Ac. 3806. P. 639.

**NAILSWORTH**, a hamlet of England, co. Gloucester, pas. Avening and Minchinhampton, 2 m. W.S.W. Minchinhampton. Manufs. woollens.

**NAIN**, a town of India, dist. Salon, territory of Oude, 60 m. E. Lucknow. P. 10,000.

**NAIN** (mod. *Neive*), a hamlet of Palestine, pash. & 24 m. S.E. Acre, now insignificant, but memorable as the place of the miracle recorded in St Luke.

**NAINTRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, cant. and arr. Châtellerault. P. 1621. It has the ruins of a large temple.

**NAIRN**, a royal and contributing parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., situated on the shore of the Moray Firth, at mouth of river Nairn, 15¼ m. N.E. Inverness, by the Inverness and Aberdeen Junction Railway. It has communication with the south by steamer. Area of pa. about 27 sq. m. P. (1861) 4488; do. of town, 3827. It is remarkably healthy, enjoying an almost complete immunity from epidemic diseases, and it is one of the stations established in connection with the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade. Rainfall 26 inches. It has a co. hall, with court-house and gaol; an academy, museum, weekly newspaper, circulating library, three branch banks, a large and elegant marine hotel, salt and fresh water baths, a sandy beach admirably adapted for sea-bathing, and an excellent harbour, with breakwater and pier. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 849l. The bor. unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1863) 131.

**NAIRNSHIRE**, a small maritime co. of Scotland, having N. the Moray Firth, E. Elginshire, S. and W. Inverness-shires. Area, including detached dists. in Elgin, Inverness, and Ross, estimated at 215 sq. m., or 137,600 ac., upwards of 70,000 of which are cultivated. P. (1861) 10,065. Surface mostly rugged and mountainous, except along the coast. Principal rivers, Nairn and Findhorn. The agriculture of this co. closely resembles that of Morayshire. It has neither mines nor manufactures of importance, except whisky, of which about 50,000 gallons annually are made at Brackla distillery. The co. is divided into 5 pas., besides parts of pas. Chief town, Nairn. It is under one sheriff with Elgin & Banff, and unites with Elgin in sending 1 member to House of C. Reg. elect. (1863) 293.

**NAIX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arr. Bar-le-Duc, on the site of the anc. *Nasium*, and where numerous fine statues, and other Roman antiquities, have been discovered.

**NAIZIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 8 m. S.E. Pontivy. P. 2109.

**NAJAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. and 9 m. S.S.W. Villefranche, on the Aveyron. P. 2406. Manufs. serges.

**NAJAFGURH**, a town of India, 16 m. S.E. Cawnpore, on r. b. of the Ganges. Indigo is much grown here.

**NAJERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. W.S.W. Logroño, on the Najerilla. P. 3000. It was once the seat of the court of Navarra, but is now in decay; and it was the scene of an obstinate battle between the troops of Peter the Cruel and his brother Henry, in April 1367.

**NAJERILLA**, a river of Spain, rises in the mountains W. Almarza, prov. Burgos, & flows N.N.E. into the Ebro, 10 m. below Najera; course 40 m.

**NAKEL**, a town of Prussia, gov. and 17 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. P. 3400.

**NAKEL** or **NARLO**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. & 18 m. W. Bromberg, on the Netze. P. 3563.

**NAKHITCHEVAN** or **NAKHSIVAN** ("first place of descent"), a town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, cap. dist., near the Aras, 83 m. S.E. Erivan. It was mostly ruined during the last Rus-

sian and Persian war. It claims to be the oldest city in the world; its Armenian name and tradition implying that the tenants of the ark first resided here after the flood. Its vicinity is fertile in fruits, especially grapes; but it is noted for insalubrity. The dist. *Nakhitchevan*, separated S.ward from Persia by the Aras, has on other sides the provs. Erivan and Karabagh, and comprises also the towns Abbasabad, Mergeri, and Terra Kali. It was ceded to Russia in 1828.

**NAKHITCHEVAN**, a town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 m. S.W. Novo-Tcherkask. P. 13,200. It was founded by an Armenian colony in 1780, is the residence of the Armenian patriarch in Russia, and is built in the Oriental style. Principal edifices, Armenian churches, convents, and a bazaar. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, soap and leather, with numerous distilleries; and an extensive trade, being, with the contiguous town Rostov, a principal entrepôt of the Don, and of the commerce from Taganrog to the interior of Russia.

**NAKHODEH**, a large vill. of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, S.S.W. Urumiyah, cap. the fertile dist. Solduz, formerly the see of a Christian bishop.

**NAKLO** or **NACKILLOO**, a marit. town of Persia, prov. Laristan, on the Persian Gulf, 50 m. W.N.W. Charrack, with a fort and a pearl fishery.

**NAKSKOV**, a seaport town of Denmark, island Laaland, on a bay of its W. coast, 15 m. N.W. Marieboe. P. 3687. It has a trade in corn.

**NALLERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 24 m. S.E. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 2107.

**NALON**, a river of N. Spain, rises near Tarna in Asturias, and after a N.W. course of 62 m. past Oviedo, enters the Bay of Biscay near Mures.

**NAMAQUA COUNTRY**, the W. and marit. portion of the Hottentot country, S. Africa, the Great Namaqua land being N., and the Little Namaqua territory S., of Orange river. The native tribes number 40,000 or 50,000; and wild animals, rhinoceros, giraffe, and lion, are yet found, though rapidly diminishing in numbers.

**NAMESZTO**, a market town of N. Hungary, co. Arva, 16 m. N.N.E. Kubin. P. 1726.

**NAMESCHT**, a town of Moravia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.E. Znaim, on the Oslava, here crossed by a bridge. P. 1850. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens.—II. a market town of Moravia, circ. and 8 m. W. Olmutz. P. 1530.

**NAMOI**, a river of New South Wales, rises on N. slope of Liverpool range, in the S. of Parry co., and flowing N.W. 270 m., separates cos. Inglis, Nandiwar, Jamison, on its N. bank, from Parry, Buckland, Pottinger, and White, and receives on the left the rivers Conadilly, Turra-beil, Brigalow creek, and Baradine. It falls into the Darling at Walgett.

**NAMSLAU**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 30 m. E. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Weida. P. 4000. It has manufactures of linens and woollens; breweries and important cattle fairs.

**NAMUR**, a strongly fortified city of Belgium, cap. prov. Namur, at the conf. of the Sambre and Meuse, 36 m. S.E. Brussels, with which it is connected by railway. P. (1862) 25,989. Its cathedral is one of the finest in Belgium; among its other churches are St Loup and Notre Dame; it has a town-hall, and a public library; its fortress is situated on a rock which commands the Meuse and the Sambre. It is celebrated for its cutlery, and has manufs. of iron, steel, and bronze articles, foundries, glass-works, and tanneries. Namur has sustained numerous sieges, was taken by the French in 1692, by the English and Dutch in 1695, and again by the French in 1701 and 1746.

Under the French empire it was cap. dep. Sambre and Meuse. *The prov. of Namur* is rich in mines of iron, lead, copper, and coal. Soil fertile in grain, hemp, and lint. Cattle are extensively reared. It is divided into 2 arrs. Chief towns Namur and Dinant. Area 1417 sq. m. P. (1862) 301,397.

**NANAIMO**, a town and port of Vancouver Island, British North America, in Gulf of Georgia.

**NANAS**, a market town, Central Hungary, circ. Szabolcs, 24 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. P. 10,390.

**NANCAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. Bourges, cant. Vierzon. P. 1060.

**NAN-CHANG**, a city of China, cap. prov. Kiangse, on the Kan-kiang river, 285 m. S.W. Nanking, in lat. 28° 35' N., lon. 116° E.

**NANCOWRY**, one of the NICOBAR ISLANDS.

**NANCY**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Meurthe, 29 m. S. Metz, on l. b. of the Meurthe, and 221 m. E. Paris, on railway to Strasbourg. P. (1861) 49,305. It has a town-hall, a bishop's palace, university, academy for the depts. Meurthe, Meuse, and Vosges, a tribunal of commerce, national college, school of medicine, normal school, and a library of 30,000 vols.; cabinet of natural history, and a botanic garden. In the Place Royale is a statue of the Duke of Lorraine, to whom it was indebted for many improvements. Its embroidery is celebrated, and it has manufactures of cloths, hats, oils of all kinds, hardwares, instruments, potash, soap, bricks and tiles, vermicelli, vinegar, etc. *Nancy* was taken by Charles the Bold in 1475, and he was killed while besieging it in 1477. Louis XIII. took it in 1634. Its citadel is still preserved, but its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. Birth-place of General Druot.

**NANDADERI**, a mountain of India, Himalaya group, dist. Kumaon, in lat. 30° 22' N., lon. 80° 1' E. Elevation 25,749 feet above the sea.

**NANDAOLI**, a town of British India, dist. Aylgurrh, N.W. provs., 43 m. N.E. Agra. It has a bazaar and weekly markets.

**NANDAIR**, a town of India, and place of Sikh pilgrimage in the Deccan, Nizam's dom., on the Godavery, 145 m. N.N.W. Hyderabad.

**NANDEWAR**, a co. of New South Wales, on rt. b. of the Namoi river, having W. Darling and East Buckland on the S., and Pottinger and White on the W. Lat. 30° 30' S.; lon. 150° 15' E. Length, from N.W. to S.E., 65 m.; breadth 23 miles. Ac. 775,700.

**NANFIO** or **ANAPHI**, *Membliaros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, South Cyclades, gov. and 14 m. E. Thera (Santorin). Area 25 sq. m. P. 800. Soil mostly barren, but it produces corn, figs, and honey.—*Pulo Nanji* is a group of rocky islets a little S.E.ward.

**NAN-GAN**, a city of China, prov. Kiang-se, cap. dep., on the Kiang, 180 m. N.N.E. Canton.

**NANGASAKI** (properly *Nagasaki*), next to Kanagawa, the principal seaport and commercial city of Japan, on the S.W. side of the island Kiu-siu, in lat. 32° 44' 8" N., lon. 129° 51' 53" E. Estimated pop. from 70,000 to 100,000. It stands on a hill slope, and is regularly built. Chief edifices are the palaces of the governors and other grandees, the Dutch and Chinese factories, arsenal, theatres, and upwards of 60 temples, enclosed by gardens, which, with numerous tea-houses, form the favourite public resort of the population. The harbour is about 6 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, and ships lie securely sheltered in 5 or 6 fathoms water. In 1862, 105 British vessels (tonnage 31,681), and 212 foreign vessels (tonnage 69,945), chiefly American, Dutch,

French, and Russian, entered the port. The imports consist chiefly of cotton, manufactured piece goods, cotton yarn, woollen manufactures, tin, and lead. Total value, 525,000*l.* Exports are, camphor, coals, crockery, cassia, gall nuts, planks, seaweed, rape-seed, silk, tea, tobacco, and wax. Total value about 750,000*l.* The total value of foreign trade at Nagasaki is about 1,275,000*l.* The Dutch and Chinese traders who resort to it were, previous to 1859, confined under strict supervision to the strongly fortified and artificial island Desima, off the shore, and only 600 feet in length by 240 feet in breadth. Shops numerous and well supplied; and here are many breweries for rice-beer. Nagasaki was opened to foreign commerce 1st July 1859, and in 1863 there were about 40 foreign residents.

**NANGIS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 13 m. W. Provins. P. 2421.

**NANIAMO**, a dist. of British N. America, 60 m. N. of Victoria, lat. 49° 15' N., lon. 123° 45' W. Excellent coal was discovered here in 1850, and now (1864) it is largely worked.

**NANKA ISLANDS**, a group of islets of the Asiatic Archipelago, in the Strait of Banca.

**NAN-KING** or **NANKIN** ("Court of the South"), a city, and the ancient cap. of China, cap. prov. Kiang-su, 237 m. by the river to Woosung, situated on the rt. b. of the Yang-tze-kiang, at its mouth. Lat. 32° 40' N.; lon. 118° 48' E. P. formerly 4,000,000, now probably 11,000,000. Its ancient walls can be traced for 35 m., but Nankin has so declined since the transference of the seat of empire to Peking in the 13th century, that the modern walls are of much less extent, and the city scarcely occupies 1-8th part of the surface enclosed by them. The city is commanded by hills, especially on the E., and is otherwise ill calculated for defence. It is divided into a Chinese and a Tartar town, separated by walls and gates. Principal objects, now ruined, were the porcelain tower of 9 stories and 200 feet in height, completed in 1432, and the "tomb of kings," supposed to be of the Ming dynasty (A.D. 1328 to 1621), leading to which is a fine paved road, with an avenue of gigantic armed figures; the governor's palace, and an observatory. The tower was destroyed in 1858 by the Imperialists, to prevent the rebels making it a fort. Since then the city has been held by the Taipings, who have made it their headquarters. The continued strife which has been carried on by the contending parties, has desolated the surrounding country for miles, and the interior of the city is in ruins. There were manufs. of crape, satin, paper, artificial flowers, China or Indian ink, and nankeen, which hence derives its name, but is also made throughout the whole prov. It had an extensive trade, and by the great canal, which crosses the Yang-tze-kiang, about 40 m. Eward, it communicates directly with Peking. For years its industrial manufactures have ceased, and now (1864) its trade is limited to contraband traffic in arms, and food for the beleaguered inhabitants. It was also the place of a grand viceroy, with authority over the Kiang provs., of a great military dépôt, and the chief seat of literature in the empire, which are now usurped by a fanatical despot and his illiterate myrmidons. The British forces remained before it from the 10th to the 29th of August 1842, on which latter day the treaty of Nanking between China and England was signed and ratified.

**NAN-LING**, the loftiest mountain chain in China, lat 26° N., and between lon. 104° and 118° E., separates the basins of the Yang-tze-kiang N.ward from that of the Hong-kiang and its

affluents S.ward, and the Quang provs. from those of Kwi-Choo, Hou-nan, and Kiang-se. Several of the summits rise above the snow line.

**NANN** or **NONNI**, a river of Manchuria, flows S. 660 m., and joins the Sungari in lat. 45° 30' N., and lon. 124° 45' E.; on its banks are the towns Merguen and Tsitsihar.

**NANNERCK**, a pa. of N. Wales, cos. Flint and Denbigh, 5 m. W.S.W. Flint. Ac. 1849. P. 275.

**NAN-NGANG**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., 230 m. S.S.W. Nanchang.—II. prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., on Yoo river, 70 m. N. the Gulf of Tonquin.

**NANNING**, a division of British India, Malay peninsula, the centre of the dist. being in lat. 2° 25' N., lon. 102° 30' E. Area 400 sq. m. Population and revenue on the increase.

**NANS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Brignoles, cant. St-Maximin. P. 1171.

**NANSEMOND**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 444 sq. m. P. (1860) 8212 free, 5481 slaves.

**NANT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. E.S.E. Milhan. P. 3106.

**NANTERRE**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine, 7 m. S. St Denis, on railway from Paris to St Germain. P. 3549. It has manufs. of glue and chemical products.

**NANTES**, *Nannetes*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Loire-Inférieure, 208 m. S.W. Paris. P. (1861) 113,625. It has a port on several islands in the Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, and at the head of a railway from Tours. The town, on rt. b. of the Loire, communicates by 12 bridges with the islands, and the suburb Madelaine on l. b. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral and an old castle built in 938, a tribunal of commerce, national college, normal school, public library of 45,000 vols., observatory, botanic garden, and a magazine of munitions for the marine. Chief edifices, prefecture, corn exchange, town-hall, and mint. It has ship-building, 15 cotton, 3 wool, and 3 hemp spinning factories, 13 copper, 17 iron, and 8 cast iron foundries, one palm-oil-soap factory, 2 steam saw-mills, 30 or 40 currieries and tanneries, 6 sugar refineries, gas and water works, and a large government tobacco factory. The railway to L'Orient was opened in 1862, and 3 bridges have been built over the Loire. The port admits vessels of only 200 tons; larger vessels unload at Paimboeuf. In proportion as the mercantile marine of St Nazaire has increased of late years, the shipping of Nantes has diminished. Entered (1862) 2781 vessels (tonnage 186,095); cleared 3174 vessels (tonnage 206,215). Exports consist chiefly of grain, flour, wine, and sugar; imports of coal, iron, timber, coffee, sugar, iron-ore, salt, wine, sulphur, pepper, etc. *Nantes* is the birth-place of Bouguer, the mathematician, and of Fouché. *Condivincium* was cap. of the Nametes before the conquest of the Gauls by the Romans. It sustained numerous sieges, and was united to France with the rest of Bretagne. The *edict of Nantes* was proclaimed here by Henri iv. in 1598. The Vendean army attacked it without success in 1793. The canal of Nantes connects the Loire and the Vilaine rivers.

**NANTEUIL**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. S.E. Senlis. P. 1545.

**NANTHWLLE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 6 m. N. Lampeter. Ac. 4603. P. 803.

**NANTGLYN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Denbigh. Ac. 5600. P. 320.

**NANTLAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant. arr. Bellac. P. 1926.

**NANTINAN** or **NANTENANT**, a pa., Irel., co. Limerick,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Askeaton. Ac. 7922. P. 1764.

**NANTMEL**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. E.S.E. Rhayader. Ac. 16,387. P. 1453.

**NANTON**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Chalon, cant. Sennecey. P. 1428.

**NANTUA**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Ain, 17 m. E. Bourg. P. 3726. Chief industry, cotton and woollen spinning, tanning and paper making. It has a considerable transit trade between France and Switzerland.

**NANTUCKET**, an island and town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, in the Atlantic, 56 m. S.E. Cape Cod. Lat.  $41^{\circ} 18' N.$ ; lon.  $70^{\circ} 5' W.$  The island is about 18 m. in length, with an average breadth of 4 m. Area 50 sq. m. P. 6094. Soil various. The town stands on a bay on the N.W. side of the island. In and around it are woollen cloth factories, rope-walks, fulling and corn mills. Steamers ply daily to New- Bedford.

**NANTUEIL-EN-VALLÉE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, cant. & arr. Ruffec. P. 1264.

**NANTWICH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Chester, on the Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, 5 m. S.W. Crewe, and 20 m. S.E. Chester. Its pa. church has recently been handsomely restored. Ac. of pa. 3165. P. (1861) 6763. It has manufactures of shoes, glass, silk, cottons, and salt. Alt. 240 feet.

**NAOS**, a port of the Canary Islands, on the S.E. coast of Lanzarote, and a cape on the S. side of the island Ferro.

**NAOURS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Somme, 10 m. N. Amiens. P. 1724.

**NAPA**, a co., U. S., N. America, in the N.W. of California. Area 800 sq. m. Surface uneven; soil fertile. Gold and quicksilver are found. The co. has several mineral springs. P. 5521.

**NAPAGEDL**, a market town of Moravia, circ. & 8 m. N.N.E. Hradisch, on the March. P. 2430.

**NAPA-KIANG**, the principal seaport town of the Loo-Choo isls., China Sea, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 12' 20'' N.$ , lon.  $127^{\circ} 35' 57'' E.$ , and having a secure harbour.

**NAPEH MEW**, a frontier town of Burmah, on the Aeng Road from Ava into Arracan, 32 m. S.S.W. Salnen.

**NAPIER**, a co. of New S. Wales, between rivs. Castlereagh on the N. and Coolaburgundy on the S. On the W. is co. Lincoln, and E. Pottinger. Lat. of centre  $31^{\circ} 45' S.$ ; lon.  $149^{\circ} 30' E.$  Chief town Coolah. It is traversed by the Liverpool range. Length from E. to W. 67 m.; breadth 42 m. Ac. 892,800.

**NAPIER**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Bedford.

**NAPLES** (anc. *Magna Græcia Campania*), prior to 1860 a separate state, now incorporated with the kingdom of Italy. It formed a political and administrative division of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, comprising the continental part of the state (cap. Naples). The Neapolitan states occupied the S. part of the Italian peninsula, between lat.  $37^{\circ} 56'$  and  $42^{\circ} 55' N.$ , lon.  $12^{\circ} 54'$  and  $18^{\circ} 33' E.$ , bounded E. by the Adriatic, S. by the Ionian Sea, W. by the Tyrrhenian Sea (Mediterranean) and the Strait of Messina, and N. by the Pontifical States and Terra di Lavoro. The coasts are high and bold, especially on the W., and greatly indented. Chief capes, Gaeta, Sorrento, Licosa, Baia, Vaticano, Nao, and Leuca. The principal gulfs are those of Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, St Eufemia, Squillace and Tarentum (which surround the two peninsulas of Otranto and Calabria), and Manfredonia. Surface in general mountainous, but includes exten-

sive valleys, especially the plain of Capitanata and that of Terra di Lavoro (the *Campania felice* of the Romans). The chain of the Apennines traverses the country nearly throughout its entire length. In the Abruzzi, where it attains its greatest height, it separates into three lateral ranges, which re-unite near Isernia; at Monte Caruso it again divides into two branches, the most elevated of which traverses Calabria. The culminating point of the whole is Monte Corno, 9521 feet above the sea. The chief isolated mountains are the volcano of Vesuvius, and Monte Gargano near the Adriatic. Soil volcanic and subject to earthquakes. In 1857, 40 towns and villages were destroyed in the central provs., and 10,000 lives lost in this way. Chief rivers, the Garigliano and Volturno, which flow W. to the Tyrrhenian Sea; the Pescara, Biferno, Candellaro, and Ofanto, flowing E. to the Adriatic; the Bradano, Basiento, and Crate, to the Gulf of Tarentum; the only large lake, that of Celano or Fucino, was drained in 1862. Climate divided into three regions; in the lower region the temperature is so mild that vegetation is never interrupted; in the middle region snow occasionally falls, but soon disappears; in the elevated regions of the Abruzzi, cold is sometimes severe and long continued—snow lies on the Monte Corno nine months in the year. Naples is unhealthy in the marshy districts, and during the prevalence of the *sirocco* from July to September, when the heat is excessive. The flora has, in addition to the plants common to Italy, several tropical products, including cotton, the sugar cane, pistachio, and dates. The wild boar, porcupine, and game of all kinds abound in the forests; and the coasts have always been celebrated for fish, on which the tunny, anchovy, mullet, and coral fisheries employ many of the inhabitants. Domestic animals comprise sheep, goats, and pigs; cattle are not numerous; horses are of a small breed, but active; buffaloes pasture in herds in the marshes; sheep are extensively reared in the plains of the Capitanata, and hogs and goats are numerous on the shores of the Adriatic. Agriculture, which is in a very backward state, occupies the greater part of the population. The chief crops are wheat, maize, cotton, melons, rice, oil, wine, hemp, lint, tobacco, and fruits. The olive is extensively cultivated in Otranto, Bari, and Calabria. The wines of the Neapolitan states are the best in Italy. The celebrated *Lacrima Christi*, a red wine, is grown in vineyards on the flanks of Vesuvius, which belong to the crown. Oranges and lemons are grown in the Capitanata, saffron in Basilicata, the Abruzzi and Calabria Ultra; lint and hemp are generally raised to a considerable extent. Manna is largely cultivated in Calabria, and is monopolized by the government. Silk is an important product, especially in the Terra di Lavoro, the Principati, and Calabria. Manufs. are unimportant; the chief are silks, linens, and woollens at Naples, Sorò, and Isola, and paper, glass, and cutlery to a small extent. Commerce is mostly concentrated in the cap. Chief exports, olive oil, silk, hemp, wool, wine, grain, macaroni, and coral. Imports, colonial & manuf. goods, iron & cutlery. Monasteries & nunneries were formerly very numerous, but many have been suppressed. It is calculated that there was one monk for every 250 of the population. Public instruction was entirely in the hands of the priests, & all classes were deplorably ignorant. A growing dissatisfaction with the oppressive measures of the former government led to frequent outbreaks

between 1826 and 1846. A constitutional form of government was granted after the revolution in 1848; and, on procuring liberty of the press, several journals were published, but in the end of 1849 they were entirely suppressed. On 7th September 1860, the king, Francis II., fled to Gaeta; on the 8th, Garibaldi entered the city, and proclaimed the new kingdom of Italy; on 15th Sept. the Jesuits were expelled, and ecclesiastical domains ordered for sale; 7th Nov., Victor Emmanuel entered Naples as king of the Two Sicilies. The prov. of Naples has an area of 428 sq. m. P. (1862) 867,983. Since the commencement of the new dynasty in 1860, great improvements have been introduced, brigandage has been suppressed, order restored, and elementary education provided for. [ITALY.]

NAPLES (Ital. *Napoli*, anc. *Neapolis*), a city of S. Italy, formerly cap. kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and of the prov. and dist. of Napoli, now cap. prov. Naples, on the N. shore of the Bay of the same name, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius, connected by railway with Rome on the N. and Salerno on the S. Lat. of observatory 40° 51' 8" N.; lon. 14° 15' 5" E. P. (1861) 447,065, excluding a garrison of about 20,000. The climate of Naples is more bracing than that of Rome, and more temperate than either Rome or Florence, being modified by the sea and land breezes. Mean temp. of year 61°, summer 73°-1, winter 47°-6, Fahr. It is in the form of an amphitheatre, on the slopes of a range of hills, which is divided into two natural crescents by a ridge, that on the E. containing the largest and most ancient portion of the city, and that on the W. the modern city, called the Chiaia. The castles are: St Elmo, on a height; Castel del Carmine, now the Castel-Nuovo, between the royal palace and the sea; the Castel dell' Ovo, on a small island; and the Castel Capuano, of Norman origin, joined to the mainland by a causeway on arches 800 feet long. It is intersected from N. to S. by a long street called the Toledo, and is densely peopled; there are more than 1800 streets; the chief thoroughfares lighted with gas. Chief ecclesiastical edifices, a cathedral, built on 100 granite columns, which belonged to the temple of Apollo; 300 other churches, that of the Holy Apostles, built on the ruins of a temple of Mercury; San Paolo, Filippo Neri, Spirito Santo, the convent and church of San Martino; Sta. Chiara, with magnificent monuments and royal tombs; San Domenico Maggiore, recently restored and ornamented; and Monte Oliveto. There are 4 cemeteries around Naples. Other public buildings are, the royal palace; the old palace used as a record office; the Borbonico library, containing 200,000 printed books and 4000 MSS., and an immense collection of antiquities, sculptures, frescoes, mosaics, bronzes, etc., and the famous objects found at Herculaneum; the archiepiscopal palace, adjoining the cathedral. The Liquefaction of the blood of St Gennaro is the greatest religious festival of the capital. The spaces corresponding to our squares, which in other parts of Italy are called *piazze*, in Naples are called *larghi*. The largest of these is the Largo del Castello, with two fountains. Naples has 2 aqueducts, 4 springs, and 2 Artesian wells. There are also mineral springs of local celebrity. Naples was the usual residence of the sovereign, the seat of an archbishop, and of the central administration of the kingdom; it has a commercial tribunal, arsenal and dockyard adjoining the Castel Nuovo and the royal palace, a cannon-foundry, ship-building yards, and a royal marine hospital. Its university, occupying the old college of the

Jesuits, has 54 professorships & a valuable library. It has an episcopal lyceum, medico-chirurgical school, veterinary school, deaf-mute institution, royal military school, schools of design and music, an observatory, a botanic garden, a mint, Chinese college, and a Royal Society. It is the centre of many learned institutions, and has four public libraries and many public schools; private palaces & museums, an exchange, theatres, among which the opera San Carlo is one of the largest in Italy. The Teatro di San Carlino is the headquarters of Pulcinella (*Punch*), and the characteristic theatre of Naples. The streets were infested with mendicants of all ages and both sexes, but this nuisance is being abated. The Marinella, a long open beach, beyond the Castel del Carmine, was formerly the abode of the *lazzaroni*, a class which has lost its distinctive features, and the term is now applied to the fishermen. The Molo is one of the favourite promenades of the lower classes, as the Toledo is of the higher. There are 60 charitable institutions, comprising hospitals for the sick (sometimes with 2000 patients), blind, poor, orphan, and for the British and Americans. Manufactures, gloves, soap, perfumery, silks, artificial flowers, corals, earthenwares, hats, and carriages. It has royal typefoundries, iron and glass works, and is the first maritime city of South Italy. Naples has three ports—the *Porto Piccolo*, now used for boats only; the *Porto Grande*, for passenger and mercantile steam-vessels, with a lighthouse; and a much more extensive port, the foundations of which were laid in May 1862 by King Victor Emmanuel. The *Porto Militare* is a new harbour, exclusively for ships of the navy. Since the commencement of the new dynasty in 1860, vast improvements have been projected and carried out in Naples, and education is being rapidly extended. An English church to cost 7000*l.* is now (1864) in progress. [ITALY.] Imports, manuf. goods and colonial produce. Naples was founded by the Greeks, who called it *Parthenope*. Virgil studied here; and in the height of Rome's greatness, her emperors, statesmen, and historians resided at Naples. The city, enlarged by Adrian & Constantine, was sacked by Belisarius in A.D. 536. It was governed for a time by dukes under the Eastern emperors; and after throwing off their yoke, retained its independence for nearly 400 years. It was peopled successively under the Normans, the emperors of Germany, and the kings of Spain. Under Charles III. it was greatly extended and improved. It has often suffered from earthquakes, and from eruptions of Vesuvius. The French took it in 1799, and again in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was made king of Naples, but was replaced by Murat in 1808, and the latter was driven from it by the Austrians in 1814. Naples was the scene of an outrage in May 1848, when it was plundered by the Lazzaroni, and 1500 lives were lost. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity of Naples, are Vesuvius, Pompeii, and Herculaneum, the isle of Capri, in its bay, the tomb of Virgil; and Sorrento. Naples retains nothing of its mediæval fortifications but its three castles and a few modernized gates, the chief of which are the Porta Capuana and the Porta del Carmine. There are but few remains of antiquity in the immediate vicinity of Naples, the principal being the Catacombs on the hill of Capodimonte, and the Julian aqueduct, now called *Ponti Rossi*.

NAPLES (BAY OF), *Crater Sinus*, a semi-circular inlet of the Mediterranean, celebrated for

its picturesque beauty, on the S.W. coast of Italy, and on the shore of which is the city of same name. It is about twenty-two miles in length, from Cape Miseno on the N.W. to Cape Campanella on the S.E., and about 10 m. in breadth; having on its shores, besides the cap. city, Pozzuolo, Portici, Stabia, Castell'-a-Mare, Vico, Sorrento, and Massa; E. ward, Vesuvius bounds the prospect, and W. ward is Montenuovo; while on its surface are the Isles Ischia and Procida at its N., and Capri at its S. side.

**NAPLES**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. S.S.W. Canandaigua, with a vill. on Canandaigua Lake.—II. a town, Illinois, on the Illinois river, and on Great W. Rail. It has an extensive shipping trade.

**NAPO**, a river of S. America, Ecuador, rises N. side Cotopaxi, flows E.S.E., joins the Amazon, lat. 3° 40' S., lon. 73° 20' E.; total course 500 m. Near its source is the vill. Napo, 120 m. S.E. Quito.

**NAPOLEON**, a vill., N. America, Arkansas, on the Mississippi, 125 m. S.E. Little Rock. Seat of a U. S. marine hospital.

**NAPOLEON (ST-LEU-TAVERNY)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, cant. Montmorency. P. 1568.

**NAPOLEON-VEKDÉE**. [BOURBON-VEKDÉE.]

**NAPOLEONVILLE**, a town of France. [PONTIVY.]

**NAPOLI**, two maritime towns of Greece, Morea.—I. *N. di Romania*. [NAUPLIA.]—II. *N. di Malvasia*. [MONEMVASIA.]—III. *Italy*. [NAPLES.]

**NAPTON-ON-THE-HILLS**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E. Southam. Ac. 4140. P. 978.

**NARA**, a town of the Empire of Japan, island of Nippon, 25 m. N.E. Miako.

**NARANJOS**, a group of isls. in the bay of Panama, S. America; and another group, Philippine islands, near the S. extremity of Luzon.

**NARAU**, a town of India, territory of Oude, 25 m. N. Allahabad. P. 6000, mostly Hindoos.

**NARBAH**, a town of India, Sirhind, in lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 76° 15' E. It is defended by a fort, and is the residence of a rajah, whose possessions comprised 313 villages, with a pop. of 80,000, and yielded an annual revenue of 40,000. The rajah having failed to fulfil his feudatory obligations to the British during the Lahore war, he was deprived of one-fourth of his possessions. His present territory lies between lat. 30° 17' and 30° 41' N., lon. 75° 51' and 76° 21' E.

**NARBERTH**, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Ac. 6084. P. of pa. 2546. It joins Haverford-West and Fishguard in sending 1 member to H. of C.

**NARBOLIA**, a vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Oristano. P. 1290.

**NARBONNE**, *Narbo Martius*, a city of France, cap. arr., dep. Aude, 32 m. E. Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette. P. (1861) 16,062. It has a Gothic cathedral, founded 1271, and numerous remains of antiquity. The canal of Narbonne traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean and with the Canal du Midi. Commerce in honey, for which it is celebrated, wine, oil, brandy, and salt. *Narbonne* is one of the oldest cities of Gaul; it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., and was made the metropolis of Southern Gaul, which the Romans called *G. Narbonensis*.

**NARBOROUGH**, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 5½ m. S.S.W. Leicester. Ac. 2657. P. 1156.—II. co. Norfolk, with a station on the E. Anglian Rail., 5½ m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 3545. P. 387.

**NARBOROUGH ISL.**, one of the GALAPAGOS ISLS.

**NARCAO**, a vill. of the isl. of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Iglesias. P. 2369.

**NARCONDAM**, a small isl. in the Bay of Bengal, 70 m. E. the N. point of N. Andaman island, rising conically to 2500 feet above the sea.

**NARCY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Cosne, cant. la Charité. P. 1240.

**NARDINPETT**, a town of India, Deccan, Nizam's dominions, 29 m. S.E. Hyderabad.

**NARDO** (*Veretum*), a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, 8 m. N.N.E. Gallipoli. P. (1862) 8979. It has a cathedral, many churches, an hospital, and manufs. of cotton goods from cotton raised in the neighbourhood.

**NARE**, a river of South America, Granadian Confed., after an E. course joins the Magdalena at Nare, 65 m. N.N.E. Honda; affls. the Samaná and Nus.

**NARENTA**, a river of European Turkey, in Herzegovina, rises in the Dinaric Alps, passes Mostar, traverses the S. of Dalmatia, and enters the *Channel of Narenta*, a gulf formed by the Adriatic between the coast of Dalmatia and the peninsula of Sabioncello. Length 140 m.—II. a town of Bosnia, 27 m. W. Seraievo, and the *Narenta* of the Romans. It was occupied by the Venetians in 987, and taken by the Turks in 1479.

**NAREW**, a river of Russia and Poland, rises in the gov. Grodno, traverses the provs. Bialystok, Augustow, and Plock, and joins the Bug at Sierock, 18 m. N. Warsaw, after a W. and S.W. course of 200 m. Chief affluent the Bober.

**NARFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 2896. P. 123.

**NARGEN**, an isl. of the Russian dominion, in the Gulf of Finland, 12 m. N.W. Revel, 5 m. in length, wooded, and having a lighthouse on N.

**NARGHUR** and **NARLAI**, two towns of India; the former in Malwah, 16 m. N.E. Mundessor; the latter, prov. Orissa, 3 m. E. Bustar.

**NARMATZO**, a vill. of Russia, with a palace, gov. and 38 m. from Kasan. P. 2300.

**NARNI**, *Narnia* or *Neguinum*, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Terni, on a height above the Neræ here crossed by the bridge of Augustus, a noble ruin, 45 m. N.E. Rome. P. 9145. It has a cathedral and five convents, and is the see of a bishop.

**NARNOL**, a town of Hindostan, dom. and 80 m. N.E. Jeypor. It has a large bazaar, and fresh water is abundant.

**NARO**, a town, Sicily, on the Naro, prov. and 12 m. E.S.E. Girgenti, cap. circ. P. (1862) 10,530. It has a royal college, an asylum, and trade in oil, wine, and sulphur.—II. a river (anc. *Hypsa*), rises 16 m. S.W. Caltanissetta, and after a S.W. course of 23 m. enters the Mediterranean 7 m. S.S.W. Girgenti.

**NAROV**, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripet, 21 m. S.S.E. Mozir. P. 1800.

**NAROVA**, a river of Russia, rises in Lake Peipus, flows between the gov. St Petersburg and Esthonia, and enters the Gulf of Finland at the vill. Narovskaia, after a N. course of 40 m. past Narva, to which town it is navigable from the sea.

**NAROVITCHAT**, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. N.W. Penza, cap. dist. P. 2780.

**NARRA**, two branches of the Indus river, above its delta. The *East Narra* leaves the main stream a few miles above Roree, flows S.E. past Omercote, and after crossing the Ruin of Cutch and the Ullah-bund, enters the sea by the Koree mouth. The *West Narra* leaves the Indus 25 m. N.E. Sukkur, and flows into Lake Manchar, which again communicates with the main stream. It encloses, with the Indus, a highly fertile tract,

and during the rains is preferred to the main channel for the purpose of navigation.

**NARRAGANSETT**, a bay and naval station of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island. The bay, extending to the Atlantic Ocean, between Point Judith on the W. and Seaconnet rocks on the E., penetrates inland about 28 m., with a breadth from 3 to 12 m. It receives the Providence, Pawtucket, Taunton, and Pawtuxet rivers, and contains many fertile islands, the chief being Rhode Island.

**NARRAGHMORE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kildare, 2 m. N.N.W. Ballytoore. Ac. 11,270. P. 1912.

**NARROMINE**, a co. of New S. Wales, in the pastoral dist. of Wellington, between Macquarie and Bogan rivers, and W. of Gordon co. Lat. of centre 32° 15' S.; lon. 148° E. Ac. 1,063,700.

**NARVA**, a fortified river-port town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. W.S.W. St Petersburg, on the Narova, 9 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Finland. P. 7255. It consists of an old and a new town; the former, founded in 1123, has wooden houses, town-hall, exchange, and the fortress of Ivangorod. The new town is enclosed by fortifications. *Narva* has a large cotton mill, saw mills, and a salmon fishery. Near it, Charles XII., at the head of 8000 Swedes, defeated an army of 80,000 Russians, 30th Nov. 1700. Exports flax and timber. Imports herrings and salt.

**NARVAR** or **NERVAR**, a town of Central India, dom. and 44 m. S. Gwalior, on the Sindh river, a tributary of the Ganges, at this part very rapid, and swarming with aquatic reptiles. It is celebrated for its fort, which is approached by a flight of steps 360 in number.

**NARYM**, a river and town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk; the river, on the Chinese frontier, tributary to the Irtysh; the town, 225 m. N.W. Tomsk, on the Obi. P. 1600.

**NARZOLE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Mondovi. P. of comm. 3717.

**NASBINALS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lozère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Marvejols. P. 1195.

**NASCA**, a maritime town of Peru, dep. Lima, on the Pacific, 30 m. S.E. Palpa.

**NASEBY**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 3690. P. 811. The troops of Charles I. were totally defeated here by the Parliamentary army in June 1645.

**NASH**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of North Carolina. Area 588 sq. m. P. 11,687.

**NASH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Pembroke. Ac. 1012. P. 171.—II. a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. S.E. Newport. Ac. 3563. P. 284.

**NASHUA**, a town of the U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 12 m. N.W. Lowell, on the Nashua. P. (1860) 10,065, employed in cotton manufs. On opposite side of the river is *Nashville*.

**NASHVILLE**, a city, U. S., North America, cap. state Tennessee, on the Cumberland river, spanned by a wire suspension bridge, 160 m. S.S.W. Louisville. P. (1860) 16,988. The capitol, 175 feet above the river, is a noble structure; others are the lunatic asylum, penitentiary, university of Nashville with a medical school of 100 students.

**NASO**, *Agathyrnum*, a town of Sicily, prov. and 44 m. W.S.W. Messina, on the Naso, near its mouth, cap. circ., surrounded by walls. P. 9225.

**NASSABERG**, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. S. Chrudim, with a castle. P. 586.

**NASSAU**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S.E. Albany.

**NASSAU**, a co., U. S., North America, Florida. P. 2092 free, 1612 slaves.

**NASSAU** (DUCHY OF), a state of Germany, in the

W., between lat. 49° 56' and 50° 48' N., lon. 7° 35' and 8° 35' E., bounded E. by Hessen-Darmstadt, the Prussian dist. Wetzlar, H.-Homburg, and the territory of Frankfurt; S. by the Rhine and Main, which separate it from H.-Darmstadt; W. and N. by Rhenish Prussia, from which it is partly separated by the Rhine; capital Wiesbaden, but Biberich and Wielburg are the usual residences of the Duke. Area 1818 sq. m. P. (1862) 457,571; Protestants, 238,941; Roman Catholics, 211,079; Mennonites, 110; German Catholics, 296; Jews, 7145. Surface mountainous, traversed in N. by the Westerwald, and in S. by the Taunus mountains. Soil fertile, with excellent pasturage. The rivers belong entirely to the basin of the Rhine; the chief are—the Rhine, Lahn, and Sieg. The duchy produces excellent wine in the district called the *Rheingau*, and in the vineyards of Steinberg, Rudesheim, Hockheim, and especially Johannisberg. Mines of iron, copper, silver, and lead are profitably worked; coal is found in the Westerwald, and the mineral waters of Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, and Ems are in high repute, and extensively exported. The chief means of transport are the navigable rivers Rhine and Lahn, and the railway from Frankfurt to Wiesbaden. In 1806, the states of Nassau were divided into two branches, *North Usingen* and *North Weilburg*, both of which formed portions of the Confederation of the Rhine. The first became extinct in 1816, and was incorporated with the second. It now forms a constitutional monarchy, and a member of the Zollverein. Contingent to the federal army 4279 men. Revenue (1862) 3,693,967 florins. Expenditure 5,117,831 florins. *Nassau*, cap. of Bailwick, is a small town on rt. b. of the Lahn, 25 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, pop. 1107. The ruined castle of Nassau, on opposite side of the river, gives title to the reigning family.

**NASSAU**, the cap. town of New Providence, Bahama isls., is situated on a declivity near the N. coast. Lat. of lighthouse 25° 5' 6" N.; lon. 77° 21' 2" W. P. (1861) 7000. It is regularly and well built, defended by two forts, and has a governor's residence, barracks, prison, hospital, and a harbour sheltered N.ward by Hog island. On account of its salubrity, it is a great resort of invalids from the N., and a new hotel for 100 visitors was built in 1863. It has a lunatic hospital and a leper house. P. of island (1861) 11,503.—*Fort Nassau*, British Guiana, the former cap. of the colony under the Dutch, is on the Berbice river, 45 m. from the sea.—(*Isles*, E. Archipelago. [**POGGY ISLES**].—(*River*), N. Australia, enters Nassau Bay, Gulf of Carpentaria, on the E. side of the latter, near lat. 15° 50' S., lon. 141° 35' E.

**NASSICK**, a large town and place of pilgrimage, British India, presid. and 95 m. N.E. Bombay, dist. Ahmednuggur. P. estimated at 25,000. Near it are extensive cave temples of purely Buddhist character, but the town itself is the centre of Brahminism in the Deccan. Rainfall 29 inches.

**NASSINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. E.S.E. Kingscliffe. Ac. 1660. P. 718.

**NASSIRABAD**, a town of India, dist. Salon, territory of Oude, 52 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 3000, three-fourths of whom are Mussulmans.

**NASSJELSK**, a town of Poland, prov. Plotyk, 26 m. N. Warsaw. P. 3885, mostly Jews. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1806.

**NASTÄTTEN**, a town of W. Germany, duchy Nassau, cap. dist., on the Mühlbach, 19 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, with many mineral springs. P. 1590.

**NATA**, a town, S. America, Granadian Confed.

dep. and on the W. side of the isthmus of Panama, 64 m. S.W. Panama.

**NATAL**, a colonial possession of Great Britain, on the S.E. coast of Africa, between lat. 27° 20' and 30° 55' S., lon. 28° 12' and 31° 30' E., having S.E. the Indian Ocean, W. the Drakenberg or Quathlamba mountains, separating it from the Orange River Free States and Basutu Land, recently annexed to the Cape Colony; and N.E. the Buffalo and Tugela rivers, dividing it from the Zulu country. Estimated area 25,000 sq. m. P. (1859) Europeans 11,580, Kafirs 150,000. Surface undulating, well watered (no fewer than 23 distinct rivers running into the ocean in its 150 miles of coast, but none navigable), and mostly covered with tall grass. Climate very healthy; range of temp. from 40° to 90° Fahr. Rainfall 32 inches. Thunderstorms of frequent occurrence. Timber in the interior grows only in clumps, the sea-coast is bordered by a belt of mangroves. Cotton and indigo grow wild. Sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, beans, and tobacco are important crops. Its only harbour is that of Port Natal, lat. 29° 30' S. Exports (1862), wool, ivory, hides, arrowroot, sugar, etc.; to the value of 127,228*l*. Imports, apparel, cottons, iron, beer and ale, leather, hardwares, machinery, woollens, tea, linens, etc., to the value of 449,469*l*. Rev. (1862) 109,299*l*. Expenditure 113,238*l*. Building stone occurs over its surface, and iron ore is abundant. The territory is administered by a lieutenant-governor nominally under the gov. of the Cape. It is the diocese of a colonial bishop, and has many Protestant mission stations and schools. Natal is subdivided into the dists. D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, Umvoti, Impafane, Upper Tugela, and Umzunyati, exclusive of a tract in the S. hitherto without an established magistracy. Pietermaritzburg, the cap., is 50 m. inland from Port Natal, which is near the centre of the coast line. Coal beds were discovered in the N.E. of the prov. in 1864, and a railway was in progress for its transport. The country was discovered by Vasco de Gama in 1497. Proclaimed a British colony in 1843, and erected into a distinct colony in 1856. [PORT NATAL.]

**NATAL** (formerly *Cidade dos Reis*), a fortified seaport town of Brazil, cap. prov. Rio Grande do Norte, near the mouth of the Rio Grande, in the Atlantic; lat. of its fort 5° 45' S., lon. 35° 15' W. P. 10,000. It was formerly an important military post, and has three churches, a governor's residence, and a harbour fitted for vessels below 150 tons burden, with an export trade in superior Brazil wood.

**NATAL OF NATAR**, a town of Sumatra, on its S.W. coast, lat. 0° 33' N., lon. 99° 0' E. Near it are some gold mines, and it has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, etc.

**NATCHEZ**, a city of the U. S., North America, state and on the E. bank of the Mississippi, 279 m. above New Orleans. P. (1860) 6612. It is built on a bluff 200 feet above the river. The lower town, where the heavy shipping trade is done, has warehouses of the traders. It has an extensive export trade in cotton, and numerous communications by steam & rail, with the chief towns of the Union. Lat. 31° 34' N.; lon. 91° 20' W.

**NACHTICOCHEZ**, a pa. of U. S., North America, in N.W. of Louisiana. Area 2257 sq. m. P. (1860) 7265 free, 9434 slaves.—The cap., pronounced *Nakitosh*, contains 2000 inhabitants.

**NATELY**, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Scures*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 1004. P. 271.—II. (*Upper*), 3 m. W.N.W. Odiham. Ac. 1013. P. 99.

**NATERS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Brieg. P. 964.

**NATHPORE**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Kosee, in lat. 26° 18' N., lon. 87° 10' E. P. 8000. It has an extensive transit trade between Nepal and Hindostan.

**NATIVIDAD**, a small island of Lower California, in the Pacific, immediately opposite the promontory of Morro Hermoso.

**NATIVIDADE** is a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the river Luiz Autes, 75 m. N.N.W. Arrayas. P. 2000.

**NATOLIA**, W. of Asia Minor. [ANATOLIA.]

**NATRON-LAKES** of EGYPT are situated in a valley of the Lybian Desert called the Natron Valley, about 60 m. W.N.W. Cairo, and consist of eight pools below the sea level, many of them rich in natron, the collecting of which occupies about 300 persons. The valley of the Natron-lakes has four monasteries, with valuable Arabic, Coptic, and Syriac MSS.

**NATTORE**, *Nathaver*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Rajeshae, 49 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. It has a good native school.

**NATUNAS**, several groups of islands off the N.W. coast of Borneo, in the China Sea. The Great Natuna island, lat. 4° N., lon. 108° E., is 40 m. in length and 3000 feet high. Pop. about 1300. Chief products, rice, maize, sago, and cocoa nut.

**NATUNZ**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 60 m. N.N.E. Ispahan.

**NATURNS**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. and dist. Méran. P. 1500.

**NAU (CAPE)**, *Lacium Promontorium*, a headland of S. Italy, forming the E. extremity of Catanzaro, 6 m. S.E. Cotrone. Here was anciently a temple of Juno, and here Hannibal is said to have embarked on leaving Italy, B.C. 202.

**NAUCELLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., arr. Rodez. P. 1282.

**NAUDERS** and **NAUDERSBERG**, two contiguous vills. of the Tirol, circ. Upper Innlthal, on the Swiss frontier, 15 m. N.W. Glurns. P. 1840.

**NAUEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 17 m. W.N.W. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway. P. 4300.

**NAUGARD**, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 29 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circ. P. 2800.

**NAUGHTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Hadleigh. Ac. 854. P. 155.

**NAUHEIM**, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 17 m. N.N.W. Hanau, with important saline springs and baths. P. 1450. The springs yield annually 100,000 cwt. of salt.

**NAUMBURG**, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Saale, and on the Thuringian Railway. P. 14,500. It has three suburbs, a fine Gothic cathedral, hospital, gymnasium, and manufs. cotton, leather, linen, and woollen stuffs. The Kindersfest, an annual festival, takes place here, in memory of the termination of the Hussite siege in 1432.—II. Hessen-Cassel, cap. dist., on the Eider, 16 m. W.S.W. Cassel. P. 1820.—III. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 33 m. W. Liegnitz, on the Queiss. P. 1750. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and potteries.—IV. gov. and 59 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on rt. b. of the Bober. P. 900. It has a station on the Hanover and Bremen Railway.

**NAUNHOF**, a town of Saxony, gov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on the Parthe. P. 1170.

**NAUN OF NAUNTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 5 m. W.S.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 3106. P. 536.—II. (*Beauchamp*), co. Worcester 4½ m. N.N.E. Pershore. Ac. 1025. P. 157.

**NAUPLIA** or **NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA**, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Argolis, near the head of the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 m. S.S.E. Argos. P. 5000. It is enclosed by Venetian fortifications, with several batteries, and has two fortresses; and its roadstead is one of the best in Greece. It was cap. of Greece from 1814 to 1835, when its pop. was 12,000.

**NAUPLIA** (GULF OF), *Argolicus Sinus*, an inlet of the Egean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. Length 30 m.; breadth 20 m. at its entrance. It contains several small islands, the chief being Spezzia, at its mouth. It receives the Xeria river, on which Argos is situated.

**NAUR**, a market town and fort of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 30 m. E. Mozdok.

**NAUROX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, arr. St. Quentin, cant. Le Catelet. P. 1383.

**NAUTA**, a town of Peru, on rt. b. of the Amazon, near the mouth of the Heagly river. It is finely situated for trade, and has been declared a free port.

**NAUVIALE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Rodez, cant. Marcillac. P. 1203.

**NAUVOO**, a city of the U. S., North America, Illinois, on the Mississippi, E. bank, at the last rapids below the falls of St. Anthony, 124 m. N.W. Springfield. It is the site of the famous Mormon city founded by "Joe Smith" in 1840, and once had a pop. of 18,000. The great temple was burned to the ground in 1848. It is now occupied by a colony of French socialists, the Mormons being expelled, & having gone to Utah.

**NAVA**, two towns of Spain.—I. (*del Rey*), prov. and 30 m. S.W. Valladolid. P. 4241.—II. (*Hermosa*), prov. and 26 m. S.W. Toledo. P. 2066.

**NAVALCARNERO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.S.W. Madrid. P. 3375. It has an active trade in the supply of the cap. with provisions.

**NAVALMORAL DE LA MATA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N.E. Caceres. P. 3000.

**NAVALVILLAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 67 m. E.N.E. Badajoz. P. 2390.

**NAVAN**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, at the confl. of the Boyne and Blackwater, 26 m. N.W. Dublin, with which, and with Drogheda, it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa. 3344. P. 4964; do. of town 4187. It has a court-house, corn and paper mills, manufs. of sacking, and considerable exports of agricultural produce by the Boyne. Alt. 138 feet.

**NAVARRA** (Fren. *Navarre*), a prov. of Spain, in the N., bounded E. by Huesca, S.E. by Zaragoza, S.W. by Logroño, N.W. by the Biscayan provs., and N. by the Mediterranean and France. Area 4042 sq. m. P. (1857) 297,422. Cap. Pamplona. Surface mountainous, traversed in the N. by the Pyrénées, which here form several fine valleys, the most celebrated of which are Roncesvalles and Bastan. The elevated mountains are in general rugged and bare; lower down, they are covered with wood, and afford excellent pasturage. It is divided into the Partidos or dists. of Estella, Tafalla, Tudela, Aoiç, and Pamplona. It is further divided into the Merindads (sheep districts) of Pamplona, Estella, Sanguesa, Olite, & Tudela. Climate, severe in the mountains, is mild on the plains of the Ebro. Chief rivers, the Ebro and Bidassoa. The greater portion of the pop. speak the Basque language. *Navarra*, which was never completely subjugated to the Arabs, formed a distinct kingdom at the end of the 9th century, and was united to Aragon from 1076 to 1134. The kings of France held it for a short time at the end of the 13th century. It was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1512, and united to

Spain. A small part of the country, called Basse-Navarre, remained to Catherine of Navarre, and was united to the crown of France in 1589. From that time till the revolution of 1830, the kings of France took the title of king of Navarre. It has peculiar privileges, and in the new division of the country (1833) it retained its ancient boundaries.

**NAVARRÉ** (BASSE) was an ancient division of France, in the old prov. Béarn.

**NAVARRÉ** (NEW) is a portion of the Mexican Confederation, now comprised in the dep. Sonora.

**NAVARIN** or **NAVARINO**, a fortified seaport town of Greece, Morea, gov. Pylos, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. Modon. P. 2000. Near it, on the N., are the ruins of Old Navarin, the anc. *Pylos*. The harbour, sheltered by the island Sphagia, is famous in antiquity for a total defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian navy, and in modern times for the victory of the English, French, and Russian fleets over those of the Turks and Egyptians, 20th October 1827.

**NAVARENXX**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. B.-Pyrénées, on the Oléron, 20 m. W. Pau. P. 1679. Manufs. coarse linens and woollens.

**NAVARETE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. W. Logroño. P. 2015, employed in brandy distilling and woollen weaving.

**NAVARRO**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 4106 free, 1890 slaves.

**NAVAS DEL MADROSO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Caceres. P. 3840.

**NAVAS DEL MARQUEZ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. E.S.E. Avila. P. 3000.

**NAVÉ**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Brescia, in Caino valley. P. 2362. It has paper mills and lime works.

**NAVELLI**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Aquila. P. 2312.

**NAVENBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. 2110. P. 1170.

**NAVER** (LOCH), co. Sutherland, near its centre, pa. Farr. Length 6 m., breadth 1 mile.

**NAVES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corréze, cant. and 3 m. N. Tulle. P. 2512.

**NAVESTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.E. Romford. Ac. 4329. P. 928.

**NAVIA**, a river of N. Spain, rises in Galicia, prov. Lugo, flows N.N.E. past a vill. of same name, & after a course of 65 m., enters the Bay of Biscay. It has an excellent salmon fishery.—II. a town on this river, about a mile from its mouth, and having 1600 inhabitants, and some Roman antiquities.—III. (*de Suarna*), a small town, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Oviedo, on the Navia. P. 1200.

**NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, lat. 14° S., lon. 170° W., the principal being Mauna, Tutuila, Savaii, and Upolu isls. They are lofty, of coralline or volcanic formation, fertile and populous. [SAMOAN ISLANDS.]

**NAVY** or **LIMON BAY**, an open roadstead in the Caribbean Sea, on the N. shore of the Isthmus of Panama, lat. 9° 21' N., lon. 80° W. [PANAMA.]

**NAWORTH CASTLE**, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Brampton, 11 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. P. 557.

**NAXOS** or **NAXIA**, *Naxos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, the largest and most fertile of the Cyclades, in lat. 37° N., lon. 26° 31' E. Length 19 m., breadth 15 m. P. 18,000. Surface mountainous. Chief products, wine, fruits, olive oil, and cheese. The island was formerly consecrated to Bacchus. In the 13th century, it formed, with the neighbouring islands, the Venetian duchy of *Naxos*. It was taken by the Turks

in the 15th century, and now forms a gov. of the kingdom of Greece. Chief town, *Naxia*, ancient *Naxos*, with a port on the N.W. coast; it has a citadel, and is the see of a Greek and of a Roman Catholic bishop. P. 5000.

**NAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. B. Pyrénées, on the Gave-de-Pau, 10 m. S.S.E. Pau. P. 3132. It has manufs. of broad cloth, serge, druggets, blankets and hosiery, and tanneries.

**NAYLAND**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the navigable river Stour, 14 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Ac. of pa. 941. P. 1061. It has manufs. of silk and soap.

**NAZAIRE (St)**, 2 comm. and towns of France.—I. a seaport, dep. Loire-Inférieure, close to the mouth of the Loire, on its N. side, cap. cant., 30 m. W. Nantes. P. (1861) 10,845. Its basin is capable of containing about 200 vessels of 600 tons, the average depth of water being 22 feet. About 150 vessels, average 500 tons, enter St Nazaire each year. Principal imports, coals, sugar, guano, & wheat. Value of imports about 2,000,000*l.*; of exports about 280,000*l.* St Nazaire communicates by railway with Paris, Redan, Loirent, Rennes, and Nantes. Mail steamers leave the port monthly for Martinique & Mexico, & there is a line to Lisbon, Gibraltar, & Malaga.—II. (or *Senary Beau-Port*), dep. Var, 6 m. W. Toulon, near the mouth of the Repe. P. 2525.—III. dep. Charente-Inf., arr. Marennnes, cant. St Agnant. P. 1476.

**NAZARETH (Arab. en-Nazirah)**, a town of Palestine, pash. and 17 m. S.E. Acre. P. 5000, Christians and a few Mohammedans. It stands on the S. ridges of Lebanon, near the plain of Esdraelon; with flat-roofed stone houses. Chief edifice the Latin convent, with a richly decorated church, reputed to be on the site rendered memorable as the scene of the Annunciation of the advent of Christ. The view from a hill behind the town, embracing the Lebanon, Hermon, Carmel, & the Mediterranean, is sublime & beautiful.

**NAZARETH**, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. S.W. Ghent, on railway to Brussels. P. 5550.

**NAZARETH**, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on I. b. of the Jaguaribe, 40 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic. P. 2000.

**NAZARIO (SAN)**, a vill., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Vicenza, dist. Bassano. P. 2529.

**NAZE (THE)**, a cape, forming the S. extremity of Norway, on the North Sea, near the entrance of the Skager-rack. Lat. 57° 57' N.; lon. 7° 2' E.—II. a headland of England, forming the E. extremity of the co. Suffolk, 5 m. S. Harwich.—III. a headland of Africa, Senegambia, 36 m. S.E. Cape Verd.

**NAZEING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. N.N.W. Epping. Ac. 3893. P. 763.

**NAZELLES**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Indret-Loire, arr. Tours, cant. Amboise. P. 1209.

**NAZZARO (SAN)**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1995.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. of dist. 3718.

**NEAGH (LOUGH)**, a lake of Ireland, prov. Ulster, on S.W. border of co. Antrim. Length 17 m., breadth 10 m. Area 153 sq. m., or 98,255 ac. Altitude above the sea at low water, 48 feet; mean depth, 40 feet. Besides minor streams, it receives the Upper Bann and Blackwater from the S., and discharges its surplus waters on the N. by the Lower Bann into the Atlantic, and canals extend from it to Belfast, Newry, and Tyrone. Its islands are few and small; shores mostly flat and marshy; its waters are remarkable for their petrifying qualities.

**NÉANT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. N.E. Ploërmel. P. 1696.

**NEAPOLIS (anc. Sichechem)**. [NÁBULUS.]

**NEATH**, *Nidum*, a parl. and munic. bor., river-port, market town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 7 m. N.E. Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, and on rail from Hereford. Ac. 1121. P. of pa. (1861) 6734. It has extensive copper & tin works, iron foundries, and collieries, the produce of which, as also the mining produce brought from the interior by canal, is largely exported. The bor. unites with Swansea, etc., in sending one member to H. of C. It is also a polling-place for the co.—The river *Neath* rises near Ystradvelly, and after a S.S.W. course of 20 m., enters the Bristol Channel 2½ m. S. Neath, to which it is navigable from the sea for vessels of 300 or 400 tons. In most part of its length it is accompanied by the Neath Canal.

**NEATSHHEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9½ m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1905. P. 580.

**NEAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Rambouillet, cant. Monfort-l'Amaury. P. 1242.

**NEBLAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Héruault, arr. Lodève, cant. Clermont. P. 1057.

**NEBO (MOUNT)**, whence Moses had a view of the Promised Land, an unknown point in the mountains of Moab, E. of Jordan, opposite Jericho.

**NEBRA**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. & 19 m. W.S.W. Merseburg, on the Unstrut. P. 1740.

**NEBRASKA** ("the Shallow Stream"), a territory of the U. S., North America, formerly comprised a very extensive region, but is now limited between lat. 40° and 43° N. and lon. 96° to 104° W., and is bounded N. by Dakota territory, W. by Idaho and Colorado territories, S. by state of Kansas, and E. by the Missouri river, which separates it from the states of Iowa and Missouri. It is traversed from W. to E. by the *Nebraska* or *Platte* river and its tributaries. Area 63,300 sq. m. P. (1863) 40,000. Cap. city is Omaha. The territory was organized in 1854. The Legislative Assembly consists of a Council and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of 13 members who hold office for 2 years, and the latter of from 26 to 39 members, of 1 year's office tenure. The government officers are all appointed by the President of the U. S. The *Mauvaises Terres*, partly in this territory, is a sterile region, covered with abrupt fantastic masses of pyramidal rocks, resembling ruined cities. The buffalo, grizzly bear, beaver, otter, etc., are extensively hunted.—The *Nebraska* or *Platte* river rises in the Rocky Mountains, flows E. through the territory 600 m., and joins the Missouri. [PLATTE.]

**NECHANITZ**, a market town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 9 m. W.N.W. Königgrätz. P. 1100.

**NECHARA**, a large vill. of Beloochistan, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Kelat.

**NECHES**, a river of the U. S., N. America, Texas, rises in the E. of the state, and flows S.E. 200 m. through Sabine B. to the G. of Mexico.

**NECKAR**, a circ. of the kingdom of Württemberg. Area 1284 sq. m. P. (1861) 497,375.

**NECKAR** or **NECKER**, a river of Germany, rises in the mountains of the Schwarzwald (Württemberg), on the frontiers of Baden, flows generally N. and W. past Rothenburg, Tübingen, Esslingen, near Stuttgart and Louisburg, to Heilbronn in Württemberg; and in Baden, past Heidelberg, to Mannheim, where it joins the Rhine on the right. Length 210 m. It is shallow and difficult of navigation. Chief affl., the Jaxt, on the right.

**NECKARAU**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine,

on an island in the Rhine, near the confl. of the Neckar,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Mannheim. P. 1660.

NECKARGEMÜND, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Elsenz with the Neckar, 17 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. P. 2200.

NECKARREMS, a vill. of Württemberg, 8 m. N.N.E. Stuttgart. P. 348.

NECKAR-STEINACH, a walled town of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., 6 m. E. Heidelberg. P. 1550.

NECKARSULM, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Sulm with the Neckar, 30 m. N. Stuttgart. P. 2450. It has a castle, and manufs. of leather and tobacco.

NECTAIRE (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 18 m. W. Issoire. P. 1421. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

NECTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 3748. P. 948.

NEDA (S. NICHOLAS DE), a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.N.E. Coruña, near Ferrol. P. 2806. It has iron and copper works, a glue factory, and a baking establishment for the arsenal of Ferrol.

NEDDE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Haute Vienne, 28 m. E.S.E. Limoges. P. 1770.

NEDENAES, an amt. or dist. of Norway, stift Christiansand, having W. and S. the amts. Stavanger and Mandal, E. Bradsberg, and S.E. the Skager-rack. Area, with Robygdelaget, 4624 sq. m. P. (1855) 59,112. Mountainous. Chief riv., the Torrisel; towns, Arendal, Grimstad, & Lillesand.

NEDERBRAKEL, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 17 m. S.S.E. Ghent. P. 3820, engaged in brewing and salt-refining.

NEDERLANDEN, *Koninkrijk der*, the Kingdom of the Netherlands. [NETHERLANDS.]

NEDGING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Hadleigh. Ac. 837. P. 171.

NEDJED, a country of Arabia, in the interior, bounded E. by Lasha, W. by the Hedjaz, N. and S. by desert. A great part of its surface is sandy desert, interspersed with fertile spots. The hills are generally wooded, but its characteristics are little known. Has good dromedaries and horses.

NEDRIGAILOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, on the Sula. P. 3800.

NEEDE, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 18 m. E. Zutphen. P. 2612.

NEEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Harleston. Ac. 1127. P. 395.—II. (*Market*), a small market town and chapelry of England, co. Suffolk, pa. Barking, with a station on the E. Union Railway, 9 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. P. 1877.

NEEDHAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on Charles riv., 11 m. S.W. Boston.

NEEDLES (THE), a cluster of 3 pyramidal and pointed rocks in the English Channel, off the W. point of Isle of Wight, here surmounted by a lighthouse, in lat.  $50^{\circ} 39' 9''$  N., lon.  $1^{\circ} 34' W.$

NEEDWOOD, an anc. royal forest of Engl., co. Stafford, disforested in 1801, and allotted for enclosure to the pas. Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, & Yoxhall. Is now mostly cultivated, except in its N. div., which presents remains of forest scenery.

NEE-E-GATA, a seaport, Japan, on W. coast of Nippon isl. Lat.  $38^{\circ} N.$  One of the ports opened by treaty to America, 31st March 1854. [JAPAN.]

NEEMBUCU, a small town of South America, Paraguay, and its principal port, in a marshy tract, on the Parana, 100 m. W.S.W. Assumpcion.

NEEMLA or NIMBA, a town of Afghanistan, 3 m. E. Gundamak. Here, in 1809, Shah Soojah was defeated and expelled from Cabool by the troops of Futeh Khan.

NEEMUCH, a town with a British military cantonment, in the Gwalior territory, Central Hin-

dostan, lat.  $24^{\circ} 27' N.$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 54' E.$  It is 1476 feet above the sea. P. (exclusive of cantonment) 4000. It has no manufactures. The surrounding country is fertile, and yields wheat, barley, rice, maize, and medicinal plants. Has a bazaar, a fort (at present used as a magazine). It is a healthy place, and the winters are moderately cool.

NEEN, two pas., Engl., co. Salop.—I. (*Savage*), 11 m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 8779. P. 452.—II. (*Sollars*), 10 m. E.S.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1779. P. 189.

NEENTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1140. P. 110.

NEER, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, on the Maese, 4 m. N. Roermonde. P. 1800.

NEERACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Regensberg. P. 727.

NEERWINDEN or NEERWINDE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Liège, 2 m. N.W. Landen, memorable for the victory of the Duke of Luxembourg over the army of William III. of England in 1693, and for the defeat of the French by the Allies under the Prince of Coburg in 1793.

NEERN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 2 m. E.N.E. Newport. Ac. 14,637. P. 1436.

NEFTENBACH, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Winterthur. P. 1470.

NEFYN, a town of Wales. [NEVIN.]

NEGAPATAM, a decayed maritime town of India, presid. Madras, dist. and 43 m. E.S.E. Tanjore, on the Coromandel coast. P. 10,000. Here are a government school, gaol, and barracks. It was formerly the cap. of the Dutch possessions in India, but taken by the British in 1781. It has a bazaar. Manufs. woollen and coarse cotton cloths, and silk fabrics, but the extraction of oil is the principal occupation of the people.

NEGOMBO, a town of Ceylon, on its W. coast, 18 m. N. Colombo. Its vicinity produces rice, pepper, cocoa nuts, betel, and coffee.

NEGRAIS, an island in the British prov. of Pegu, India, at the mouth of the Bassein or Negrais river, an arm of the Irawadi. *Cape Negrais*, in lat.  $16^{\circ} 1' 30'' N.$ , lon.  $94^{\circ} 12' E.$ , is the S.W. extremity of the same prov., and bounds the Gulf of Martaban on the N.W.

NEGREPELISSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Aveyron, 8 m. E.N.E. Montauban. P. 3111. It has manufs. of fustians and coarse cotton cloths, but it has never recovered its all but entire destruction by Louis XIII., in consequence of the firm adherence of its inhabitants to Protestantism.

NEGREVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manches, arr. Valognes, cant. Briquebec. P. 1173.

NEGRIL (NORTH and SOUTH), two headlands of Jamaica, 8 m. apart. The latter, lat.  $18^{\circ} 16' N.$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 22' W.$ , forms the W. extremity of the island.

NEGROPONT (CHANNEL OF), an arm of the Aegean Sea, Greece, between E. Hellas and Euboea, and consisting of the S.E. portion of the ancient *Euripus*. Length 40 m. Near its entrance it is 7 m. in width, but at its N. extremity, opposite Chalcis, it is only 100 feet across.—*Negropont* is also an obsolete name of Euboea and Chalcis, which see.

NEGRO (RIO), rivers. [RIO NEGRO.]

NEGROS (ISLA DE), one of the Philippine isls., Asiatic Archipelago, between Panay and Zebu. Estimated area 3780 sq. m. P. (1850) 58,773.—II. an island in the Pacific Ocean; near the N. coast of Admiralty Island.

NEH and NEHAVEND, two towns of Persia; the former, prov. and 175 m. E.N.E. Yezd; the latter, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 50 m. S. Hamadan, and where the Turks obtained a memorable victory over the Persians in 638.

**NEHEIM**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 6 m. N.W. Arnsberg, at the confl. of the Wöhne and Ruhr. P. 1970.

**NÉHOÛ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 6 m. S.W. Valognes. P. 2007, chiefly employed in manufacturing coarse earthenwares.

**NEHRUNG**, a long and narrow strip of land, bordering the Baltic, in E. Prussia, stretching for 60 m. S. from Memel, with an average breadth of 2½ m., and bounding the Curische-baff on the N.W.—II. a similar strip, between the Frische-haff and the G. of Danzig, Baltic, 35 m. in length.

**NEIDENBURG**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 24 m. S. Königsberg. P. 2800. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and leather.

**NEILGHERRY** or **NEELGHERRY HILLS** (the *Blue Mountains*), a mountain range of Southern India, British presid. Madras, at the junction of the E. and W. Ghauts, where they occupy an area of 700 sq. m., dist. and N.W. Coimbatour, having S. the remarkable Paulgautcherry Pass. Elevation of highest peak, Dodabetta, near its centre, 8760 feet, and several others rise to between 6000 and 7000 feet. Various affls. of the Coleroon, and some small rivers of the adjacent Malabar dist., rise in this region, which produces European grains and vegetables, and contains many well-cultivated tracts. Among these hills are the stations Ootacamund, a small town 7300 feet above the sea, Kotageri, and Coonoor, resorted to by Europeans on account of the eminent salubrity of their climate. These hills are not densely wooded, and are inhabited by tigers, chetas, polecats, bears, wild dogs, martens, jackals, wild hogs, and the sambar, a species of large deer. The elephant is found in the jungle at the base of the mountains. Hares are numerous, and otters infest the streams. Birds comprise the eagle, jungle fowls, partridges, woodcocks, quails, snipes, thrushes, blackbirds, and kingfishers. Venomous snakes rare, and the tiger less ferocious than those of the plain.

**NEILSTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 5 m. S. Paisley. Ac. 12,862. P. (1861) 11,013, of whom 1982 are in the vill. It has cotton works.

**NEISSE**, two rivers of Germany.—I. Bohemia, Saxony, and Brandenburg, joins the Oder 21 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, after a N. course of 115 m.—II. Prussian Silesia, also joins the Oder, 15 m. N.W. Oppeln, after a rapid N.E. course of 98 m.

**NEISSE**, a strongly fortified town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Neisse. P. 18,000, including garrison of 5000 men, of whom about 10,000 are military. It has a palace, a commandant's residence, circ. hall, eight Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches, a Jews' synagogue, convents, barracks, powder-mills and arsenals, a theatre, several hospitals, printing establishments, manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and several distilleries.

**NEITHROP**, a hamlet of Engl., co. Oxford, pa. & adjoining the town, 1½ m. E. Banbury. P. 4059.

**NEIVA**, a riv. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm and Tobolsk, after an E. course of 350 m. joins the Tobol 50 m. E. Tumen, which town is on its banks.

**NEIVA**, a town of South America. [NEYVA.]

**NEJIN** or **NIESHIN**, a town, Russia, gov. and 36 m. S.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Oster. P. 18,000. Enclosed by ramparts, has 25 churches, 2 monasteries, a lyceum, hospital, & college. Manufs. tobacco, soap, leather, preserves, and liqueurs.

**NEKSVORITCHE**, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 92 m. S. Poltava, on the Orel. P. 1570.

**NELLORE**, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, mostly between lat. 13° 55' and 16° N., lon. 79° 8' and 80° 21' E. Area 7930 sq. m. P. 935,690. It has N. the dist. Guntour, W.

Cuddapah, S. Arcot, and E. the Bay of Bengal. Surface undulating and picturesque. Climate salubrious; annual rainfall between 30 and 40 inches. Principal river, the Pennar. Chief products are dry grains, rice, indigo, salt, nitre, betel and tobacco, castor and other oil seeds. The dist. is famous for its cotton manufs. Chief towns, Nellore, Ongole, and Soondy. Nellore was transferred to the East India Company by treaty in 1801.—*Nellore*, the cap. of the dist., is on the Pennar river, 13½ m. from the Bay of Bengal, and 100 m. N.N.W. Madras. P. 20,000. In the last century it was an important fortress; it is at present a busy town, with suburbs. In 1784 many Roman coins of the 2d century were discovered under the ruins of a Hindoo temple.

**NELSON**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 109 m. W.N.W. Albany.—II. : township, Ohio, 164 m. N.E. Columbus.—III. : co., in centre of Kentucky. Area 357 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,269 free, 5530 slaves.—IV. a co. in centre of Virginia. Area 438 sq. m. P. 6777 free, 6238 slaves.—(*River*), British North America, enters Hudson Bay on its W. side, near Fort York, after a N.E. course through a territory to which it gives name.—*Nelson Lake* is an enlargement of Churchill river in the same region.

**NELSON**, a co. of W. Australia, lat. 34° S., lon. 116° E., having N. Wellington, W. Sussex, S. Lanark, and E. Goderich and Wicklow cos. It is traversed by Blackwood river.—(*Cape*), Victoria, bounds Portland Bay westward. Lat. 38° 25' 54" S.; lon. 141° 28' E.—(*Channel*), between Tasmania and King island, 60 m. across, connects Bass' Strait with the South Pacific Ocean.

**NELSON**, a prov. of New Zealand, in the N. of South Island. On the S. it is bounded by Hurunui and Grey rivers, separating it from province of Canterbury; on the E. by prov. of Marlborough. Chief towns, Dillon, Grey, Buller, and Motueka. Its surface is mostly mountainous, rising in Mount Franklin to 10,000 ft. Length 166 m.; greatest breadth 118 m. It is rich in mineral wealth, chiefly gold, copper, and iron. Climate very fine. P. (1862) 9952.—Cap. town of same name, lat. 41° 15' S., 150 m. by sea from Wellington and New Plymouth. P. with suburbs (1863) 5000.

**NEMAHA**, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. Kansas. P. 2436.—II. Nebraska. P. 3139.

**NEMAUR** or **NIMAWAR**, a dist. of Western India, between lat. 21° 28' and 22° 25' N., lon. 74° 48' and 76° 45' E. Area 2225 sq. m. P. 250,000. The dist. comprises a large part of the valley of the Nerbudda, and of the Vindhya mountains. The pop. for the most part consists of Hindoos, Mussulmans, Ghoonds, and Bheels.

**NEMAUR** or **NIMAWAR**, a town of India, cap. of district of same name, on rt. b. of the Nerbudda, in lat. 22° 27' N., lon. 76° 58' E.

**NEMBRO**, a town, N. Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.E. Bergamo, on the Serio. P. 2751. Has iron works, silk-spinning mill, and caves of alabaster.

**NEMETHI-SZATHMAR**, Hungary. [SZATHMAR.]

**NEMI**, a lake and vill. of Cent. Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 17 m. S.E. Rome. The lake is the crater of an extinct volcano, 5 m. in circumf. The vill. is on its N.E. margin. P. 1100.

**NEMIROV**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Bi-alystok, on the Bug, 23 m. S.E. Drohitezn. P. 3900.—II. a market town, gov. Podolia, circ. and 12 m. N.W. Bratslav. P. 2000. It has a college, and manufs. of cloths and leather.

**NEMOURS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 19 m. S.E. Fontainebleau. P. 3739. It is surrounded by the Canal du Loing,

enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of hats, tanneries, bark and corn mills, and marble works.

**NEMOURS**, a fishing vill. of Algérie, dep. Oran, arr. Tlemcen, cap. cant. P. 1127. It has a civil and military hospital, government nursery, and gardens.

**NEMPNET**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 1772. P. 259.

**NEMZA**, a town of Moldavia. [NYAMTZ.]

**NENAGH**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, near the Nenagh river, an affl. of the Shannon, 13 m. N.E. Newport. Ac. of pa. 3881. P. 7172; do. of town (1861) 6204.

**NENDAZ**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Conthey. P. 1871.

**NENE** or **NEN**, a river of England, rises in W. of co. Northampton, flows N.E., and enters the North Sea at the Wash, by a tidal channel, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable for vessels of small draught, and communicates by the Wisbeach Canal with the Ouse, and in the upper part of its course by canals with all the central navigation of England.

**NENNDRUF**, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, in a detached dist., 16 m. N.E. Rinteln, with mineral springs and baths.

**NENTHORN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 4 m. N.W. Kelso. Ac. 3478. P. 461.

**NEOGRAD** (Hung. *Nograd*), a town of Central Hungary, cap. co., 27 m. N. Pesth. P. 1500.—The *Gespann* or district of *Neograd*, has an area of 1620 sq. m. P. 172,371.

**NEOR** (ST), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.W. Huntingdon, on the line of the Great N. Railway, and on the E. bank of the Ouse. Ac. of pa. 4750. P. 3321.—II. a pa., co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.N.W. Liskeard. Ac. 18,997. P. 1584.

**NEOUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. and cant. Aubusson. P. 1165. It has an ancient castle.

**NEPAUL**, *Nepala*, an independent kingdom of the British empire of Northern India, comprising part of the S. slope of the Himalaya mntn. chain, between lat. 26° 25' and 30° 17' N., lon. 80° 15' and 88° 15' E., having W. and S. the Brit. districts, Purneah, Sirhoct, Sarun, Goruckpoor, Oude, and Kumaon; E. Sikkim; and N. Tibet. Length, W. to E., 500 m.; breadth 160 m. Area estimated at 54,500 sq. m., and pop. at 1,940,000. The S. part of the country is an undulating and densely wooded tract, called the *terriani*; further N. ward, the surface consists of a succession of mntns. & narrow valleys, in which many affls. of the Goggra, Guuduck, Koosse, and other tributaries of the Ganges have their sources. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, and sugar cane, are amongst the chief crops. Fruits, drugs, dyeing materials, & timber are abundant. Native animals comprise horses and large dogs of superior breeds, shaw-goats, and sheep, which are employed as beasts of burden. Many copper and iron mines are wrought; lead and zinc are amongst the mineral products. Principal manufs. are of cotton cloths, in which most of the pop. are clothed; metallic goods, salt, nitre, and flat bricks, used for the fronts of houses. Among the exports are elephants, ivory, rice, timber, hides, ginger, catechu, turmeric, fruits, and spices, with Tibet horses and sheep, small bullocks, borax, salt, sulphur, and mineral preparations brought from Bootan and Tibet, and sent into the Bengal territory, in return for Indian and British manufactures, and the native products of Hindostan. A portion of the transit trade between Cashmere and the Chinese empire passes through Nepaul. Population consists of several tribes, partly of Mongol origin and Budd-

hists, but chiefly of Hindoo faith and descent. Principal towns, Khatmandu or (Catmandoo), the cap. Lalita-Patah, Bhatgong, and Kirthipoor. After the termination of the war of 1814-16, the Ghoorkas ceded to the British all the countries situated between the Sutlej and the Kali rivers and agreed to evacuate the territory of the rajah of Sikkim. Since that time, peace has been preserved.

**NEPEAN**, a small island of the Pacific, S. o. Norfolk Island, and formerly a penal settlement but now abandoned.

**NEPEAN**, a river, New South Wales, rises in co. Camden, and flows N.W. between the cos. Camden and Cumberland, and joins the Warra-gamba to form the Hawkesbury. Length 55 m.—*Nepean Bay*, S. Australia, is on the N.E. sid. of Kangaroo island, 70 m. S.W. Adelaide; an *Point Nepean* is at the entrance of Port Philip 40 m. S.S.W. Melbourne.

**NEPHIN** and **NEPHINBEG**, two mountains of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo; the former, about 6 m. S.S.W. Crossmolina, 2638 feet above the sea; the latter, 9 m. N.W. Newport, 2065 feet above the sea.

**NEPI**, *Nepete*, an episcopal town of Central Italy, deleg. and 18 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on the road to Rome. P. 1943. It is enclosed by Gothic walls, and has an ancient church and town-hall, but most of its public buildings were ruined by the French in 1799.

**NEPOMUCK**, a small town of Bohemia, circ. Klattau, 55 m. S.W. Prague. P. 1530.

**NEPTUNE ISLANDS**, a group of islands off the coast of South Australia, near the entrance of Spencer Gulf, 45 m. N.W. Kangaroo island.

**NERA**, *Nar*, a river of Central Italy, passes Terni to Narni, near which it joins the Tiber on the left. It forms fine falls at Marmora, 5 m. above Terni. Length, 60 miles.

**NERAC**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. W.S.W. Agen, on the Bayse. P. 7283. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufs. of cork and linsens.

**NERBUDDA**, **NERBUDDAH**, or **NERBUDDAH** (*Narmada*), "the bestower of pleasure," anc. *Narmadus*), an important river of India, rises in the British dist. of Ramgurh, at an elevation of about 3500 ft. above the sea. Its remotest source is from an inexhaustible pond, enclosed by a wall of masonry, in lat. 22° 39' N., lon. 81° 49' E. The riv. is here one yard wide. At Jubbulpore it enters the Ner-budda plain, and varies greatly in width. Its navigation is in many places entirely stopped by innumerable basaltic rocks scattered over its surface. Near Jubbulpore is found a great quantity of excellent iron-ore, which, if the river were navigable, would prove a valuable source of wealth to the country. In lat. 22° 45' N., lon. 77° 49' E., where it is 900 yards wide, it receives the Towah, the largest of its tributaries; about 50 yards above the latter junction is a fall, at the foot of which is a deep hole, swarming with alligators. The extent of navigation is 346 m. above its mouth at Mundsir. Its total length 801 m. and its scenery very picturesque. The tide is felt as far as Broach, or 55 m. from the sea; here it is a noble sheet of water 2 miles wide. Ships o. burden can proceed as far up as this place, but very skilful pilotage is required. Coal of very poor quality is found here.

**NERCHAU**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 17 m. E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. P. 862.

**NERCHINSK** (GREAT), a celebrated mining town of Asiatic Russia, Trans-Baikal, on l. b. of the Nertche, S.E. Irkutsk. P. 5000. In the

centre of mines of silver, gold, copper, and iron. *Old Nerchinsk* is on the Onon river, to the N.W.

**NERE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, arr. St Jean d'Angely. P. 1169. Manufs. brandy.

**NERECHTA** or **NERECHTAR**, a town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Kostroma. P. 2000. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

**NERESHEIM**, a town of Wurtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Danube, 30 m. N.N.E. Ulm. P. 1030, who manuf. carpets and leather.

**NERESI**, the principal town of the isl. of Brazza, Dalmatia, circ. and 12 m. S. Spalato. P. 1580.

**NERETO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, cap. circ., 13 m. N.N.E. Teramo. P. 2541.

**NERIAD**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. Kaira, 28 m. N.E. Cambay. P. 40,000. Tobacco of excellent quality is cultivated here.

**NERIS**, *Aquæ Neræ*, a comm., town, and watering-place of France, dep. Allier, 8 m. S.E. Montluçon. P. 2000. It has Roman antiquities. Its baths and warm springs are resorted to from May to October.

**NERIZ**, a town of Persia, prov. and 108 m. S.E. Kerman, near E. end of lake of same name. It has manufs. of arms, and iron mines.—The *Salt Lake Neriz*, or *Bakhtegan*, is chiefly in prov. Farsistan, and receives the Pulwan or Meduz at the W. extremity, 68 m. long by 10 m. broad.

**NERJA**, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the small river Nerja, in the Mediterranean, prov. and 27 m. E. Malaga. P. 5000.

**NERONDE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., 16 m. S.E. Roanne. P. 1240.

**NERONDES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, with a station on the Bourges and Nevers Railway, 20 m. E.S.E. Bourges. P. 2505.

**NER SAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. and cant. Angoulême. P. 1345. Cotton and woollen manufactures.

**NERVI**, a seaport town of North Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Genoa. P. 4642. It is a health resort, has an excellent climate, and is well supplied with water.

**NERVIANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. W. Milan, on the Olona. P. 3359.

**NERVION**, a river of Spain, Biscay, enters the Bay of Biscay at Portugalete, 9 m. N.W. Bilbao. Affluents, the Salcedon and Durango.

**NERWINDE**, a vill. of Belgium. [*NEERWINDEN*.] **NESHANOCK**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Lawrence.

**NESHORA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 600 sq. m. P. 6131 free, 2212 slaves.

**NESLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, on the Ingon, 29 m. E.S.E. Amiens. P. 2135. *Nesle* is the name of numerous other comms. of France.

**NESMY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 6 m. S. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 1328.

**NESS (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 5279. P. 573.

**NESSLAU**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Ober Toggenburg. P. 2397.

**NESS (LOCH)**, a lake of Scotland, co. and 6 m. S.W. Inverness, and forming a portion of the Caledonian Canal. Length N.E. to S.W. about 23 m.; average breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m.; depth 810 feet. It receives the Oich, Tarff, Foyers, and Morriston rivers, and discharges itself into the Moray Firth by the river Ness, 8 m. in length.

**NESSO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 1165. In a beautiful situation near the E. shore of the lake.

**NESTING**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, com-

prising Lunnasting, Whalsay, and several islands on E. coast of the mainland. P. 2583.

**NESTON (GREAT)**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.W. Chester, on the estuary of the Dee. Ac. of pa. 15,293. P. 4049; do. of town 2563.—II. (*Little*), a township, same pa., 1 m. S.E. Great Neston. Ac. 1993. P. 580.

**NESTVED**, a town of Denmark, stift and on the island Seeland, amt. and 13 m. N.W. Præstø, and on the Suus-aa, near its mouth. P. 3647. It has manufs. of woollens, and trade in corn.

**NESVISH**, **NESVIJ**, or **NIESWIEZ**, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. and 58 m. S.W. Minsk, on an affl. of the Niemen. P. 4000.

**NEZSOUIL (Hung. Neszmedy)**, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 11 m. E. Komorn. P. 1280.

**NETHE** or **NEETHE**, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Great and Little Nethe, which, after a W. course, unite at Lierre, whence it has a W.S.W. and navigable course of 8 m., and joins the Ruppel 3 m. S.W. Boom. Under the French the present prov. Antwerp was named the dep. Deux-Nethes.

**NETHER-AVON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Amesbury. Ac. 5160. P. 546.

**NETHERBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Beaminster. Ac. 6225. P. 1875.

**NETHERBY**, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Arthuret, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Longtown. Ac. 8873. P. 395.

**NETHER-EKE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Ac. 450. P. 78.

**NETHERLANDS (KINGDOM OF THE)** or **HOLLAND (Dutch Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, Germ. Niederlande, Fr. Royaume des Pays Bas)**, a state of Western Europe (cap. Amsterdam), composed of the Netherlands Proper, or the ancient republic of the 7 united provinces, and part of the duchy of Limburg, between lat. 50° 43' and 53° 34' N., lon. 3° 24' and 7° 16' E.; bounded E. by Hanover and Prussia, S. by Belgium and the grand duchy of Luxemburg (the S.E. portion of which is held by the Netherlands), and W. and N. by the North Sea. Length 196 m.; greatest breadth 109 m. Area and pop., 31st December 1862, as follow:—

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1862.
<b>A. European possessions—</b>		
North Brabant, ... ..	1,985	414,665
Gelderland, ... ..	1,972	411,947
South Holland, ... ..	1,176	642,688
North Holland, ... ..	966	554,221
Zeeland, ... ..	642	172,249
Utrecht, ... ..	531	165,681
Friesland, ... ..	1,267	279,154
Overyssel, ... ..	1,308	241,835
Groningen, ... ..	907	214,425
Drenthe, ... ..	1,029	100,506
Duchy of Limburg, ... ..	854	218,775
	12,637	3,416,146
Gr. duchy of Luxemburg,	990	202,313
Total,	13,627	3,618,459
<b>B. Colonies—</b>		
East Indies, ... ..	614,965	17,549,785
West Indies, ... ..	60,170	85,898
Guinea Coast, ... ..	10,631	110,118
Total,	685,766	17,745,801

According to Religion the pop. is thus divided for 1859—Protestants 1,942,387; Lutherans 64,539; Roman Catholics 1,234,486; Greek 32; Jews 63,809.

Forming the W. extremity of the great plain of North Europe, the territory is perfectly flat, with the exception of a few low hills which traverse the provs. of Gelderland, Overyssel, and Utrecht; a considerable portion of it is formed of alluvium, or rescued by human industry from the sea, below the level of which much of it is situated. From the point of the Helder to the Hoekvan-Holland, at the mouth of the Maas, 78 miles, the coast is partly protected by natural downs, about 40 feet in height, composed of fine sand upheaved by the sea, and fixed by plantations of sea-grass (*arundo-arenaria*); on the other parts of the coast, especially in Zeeland, Friesland, and Gelderland, the sea is confined by enormous artificial dykes. The principal gulfs of the North Sea, on this coast, are the Zuyder Zee, the Lauwer Zee, and the Dollart. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Scheldt. On entering the Netherlands, the Rhine separates into two branches, the S. most of which, called the Waal, flows W. 45 m., and joins the Maas near Gorcum; whilst the other, called the Rijn (Rhine), flows N.W. 6 m. to near Westervoort, where it again divides; the New Yssel on right, flowing N. 65 m. to the Zuyder Zee; and the Beneden Rijn on left, flowing W. 30 m. to Wyk-by-Duurstede. Here the Rhine again separates: the main stream, called the Leek or Lek, after a W. course of 35 m., joins the Maas 7 m. E. Rotterdam, while a branch on right, called the Kromme Rijn, flows N.W. to Utrecht: here the Rhine splits for the fourth time, the right branch called the Vecht, flowing N. to the Zuyder Zee, and the left, called the Old Rhine, W. past Woerden and Leyden, 35 m. to Katwyk on the North Sea. [MEUSE—SCHELDT.] Holland presents the appearance of an immense network of canals, which form the usual access not only to towns and villages, but even to private mansions. The most important are those of North Holland, between Amsterdam and the Helder (North Sea), 52 m. in length, 125 feet broad at the surface, and 21 feet in depth. By means of this important work, ships bound for Amsterdam avoid the danger and delay of navigating the Zuyder Zee: it is spacious enough to admit two frigates abreast. The Voorne canal, from Voorne to Hellevoetsluis, shortens the outlet from Rotterdam, the S., Williamsvaart, N. Brabant, etc. Since not only the surface but the bed of many of the canals is above the level of the land, the drainage of the *polders* or meadows through which they pass is an object of great solicitude; it is effected by means of pumps worked by windmills. The chief lake, now that the Haarlem Meer is drained, is that of the Y. Marshes are numerous, and some of them, as the Bourtange and Peel morasses in the E., are extensive. The islands form two principal groups; one situated in the estuary of the Scheldt and the Meuse, comprises N. and S. Beveland, Walcheren, Tholen, Schouwen, Over Flakke, Voorne, Beyerland, Ysselmonde, etc.; the others, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, include the Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. There are several islands in the Zuyder Zee. Climate less extreme than in N. Germany. Mean temp. of year (at Amsterdam) 49°·8, summer 64°·4, winter 35°·6, Fahr., but the temp. rises to 80° or 90° in autumn. Little snow falls. The canal from Amsterdam to the Helder is frequently frozen for three months in the year, and the Zuyder Zee is often frozen over in January. Atmosphere humid and unhealthy for strangers, especially in the W. provs. Winds generally strong, and tempests frequent in winter and

spring. Prevailing winds N. and N.E.; when W. and N. winds are violent, they cause inundations, by accumulating the waters of the sea upon the coasts, or by repelling that of the rivers. The great amount of stagnant water would render the country uninhabitable but for the strong winds, which purify the atmosphere. The argillaceous soil has no minerals except a little bog iron, but immense deposits of turf and potters' clay. No stone of any size is to be found in the soil; and though, generally speaking, not a wooded country, large trees are by no means rare. The most fertile provs. are those of the S., and the least so those of the N.; a large tract of the formerly barren heath on the E. has been brought under culture by the pauper colony of Frederick's Oord: 3-4ths of the land are in pasture. Corn raised is insufficient for home consumption. The chief crops are rye, wheat, barley, buckwheat, oats, & potatoes; wheat is cultivated chiefly near Utrecht, in Friesland and Zeeland; vegetables, madder, millet, and horse radish in the last two provs.; flax is extensively cultivated in the S. provs., tobacco in Utrecht and Gelderland, and the vine in Luxemburg; potatoes, hemp, rape-seed, chicory, mustard, hops, and beetroot are cultivated generally. The flora resembles that of other European countries situated in the same latitude, but aquatic plants are more varied and extensive. Horticulture has long been a favourite employment of the Dutch, especially at Haarlem, which exports tulip, hyacinth, and other flower roots. Small fruit and vegetables are abundant; and bees are extensively reared in the provs. of Gelderland, Drenthe, and Utrecht. Rabbits and hares abound, as well as deer, pheasants, and partridges; water-fowl, and reptiles in the marshes. Storks are numerous, and almost superstitiously revered in some districts, and means are taken to prevent the destruction and to augment the number of these useful birds. The coasts abound in cod, turbot, sole, and other flat fish. Cattle and draught horses are of excellent breeds. In 1860, the country possessed 243,454 horses, 1,287,538 head of cattle, 865,728 sheep, 114,903 goats, and 276,586 pigs. Dairy work is the chief branch of rural industry; butter and cheese are in great repute, and form objects of extensive commerce. The fisheries formed the origin of prosperity in the Netherlands, and the herrings prepared by the Dutch still maintain their superiority. The whale fishery in the Sea of Spitzbergen has been carried on since the 16th century, but has now greatly declined. The manufacturing industry of the country is very active. During the 17th and 18th centuries, its typography enjoyed a well-merited reputation. The absence of coal, which is worked only in Limburg, and the prevalence of strong winds, have led to the adoption of the windmill as a motive power, and it is universally employed in all kinds of work, although the steam-engine is being largely introduced. The chief manufs. are linen, cotton, woollen, silks and velvets, paper, leather, carpets, cordage, hats, ribbons, glass, and fire-arms. It has iron and cannon foundries; powder-mills; saltpetre and tobacco factories. There are numerous distilleries of "Geneva" (rather jenever, from the juniper berry, with which the gin is flavoured), or "Hollands," extensive breweries, bleach-fields, and brick and tile works. The largest diamond-cutting business in the world is carried on at Amsterdam, where, and at Dordrecht and Rotterdam, there are large sugar-refineries. Paper is made chiefly in the provs. Holland and Gelderland;

and typefounding at Haarlem and Amsterdam. In a country where human industry is engaged in a continual struggle with the sea, from the domains of which it has been wrested, the management of dykes, canals, and roads is a special object of attention on the part of the government. The roads which are formed on the dykes, and bordered by canals, are excellent. In 1863, 266 miles of railway were completed from Amsterdam W. to Haarlem, and S. to Leyden, the Hague, and Rotterdam, and S. and E. by Utrecht to Arnhem. The principal imports consist of colonial products, and manufactured goods, corn, wines, cotton, wool, dried fish, and hides. Exports to Britain (1862), butter, cattle, sheep, cheese, flax, tobacco, sugar, grains, onions, oil, yeast, hides, cottons, wine, wool, etc., to the value of 7,863,081*l*. Imports cotton, wool, iron, silk, coffee, indigo, oils, linens, machinery, hides, seeds, coals, etc., to the value of 10,641,104*l*. Total exports (1861) 34,095,358*l*.; imports, 39,873,752*l*. In 1862, 8361 ships, tonnage 1,695,212, entered; & 4872 ships, tonnage 1,108,359, cleared its ports. With few natural resources, the inhabitants were driven to commerce as a matter of necessity. At the end of the 16th century they obtained possession of the Molucca Islands, and secured a monopoly of the spice trade; at the end of the 17th century, nearly half of the shipping of Europe belonged to the Netherlands; but in consequence of the wars in which she was at that time engaged, and the increase of the mercantile navies of other countries, she soon lost her commercial pre-eminence. The country took an active share in the wars against Louis xiv. It was conquered by the French at the commencement of the revolution, and in 1795 formed the Batavian republic; in 1806 it was made the kingdom of Holland, which Napoleon I. reduced to a dep. of France in 1810. After her incorporation with the French empire, Holland was deprived of all her colonies in the eastern seas. At the establishment of peace in 1814, these colonial possessions were restored, and a period of commercial prosperity succeeded. Holland and Belgium were then united into a single kingdom; but this union of two countries, betwixt which no sympathy existed, was broken by the revolt of Belgium in 1830. By the treaty of London, 19th April 1839, Belgium ceded to the Netherlands a portion of Luxemburg and Limburg. The Dutch occupy the country of the ancient Batavi and Frisii; their language is a dialect of the German. Flemish is still spoken in the S. The greater number of the inhabitants are Protestants. The Reformed Church (by far the most numerous body, and of which the reigning family are members) is Calvinistic in point of doctrine, and its form of government is Presbyterian. The government pays the salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church. The greatest toleration has always existed in regard to religion. The Roman Catholics are under the bishop of Utrecht. Education is well conducted and very generally diffused. The teachers are placed under the guardianship of 70 inspectors, who act under an inspector-general, depending on the minister of the interior; they grant licences for the establishment of schools, and present to the government, three times a year, an account of the state of public instruction. There are universities at Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht; 3 athenæums, and Latin schools in all the chief towns. For elementary instruction, there are district, com-

munal, and private schools. The ecclesiastical schools comprise Roman Catholic and Protestant seminaries, and Jewish schools. There are military, naval, and veterinary schools, and numerous academies of the fine arts; institutions for deaf-mutes and blind. The proportion of attendance at school is 1 in 8 of the entire population. The benevolent institutions comprise numerous hospitals for the sick and infirm, and for orphans; societies of public good, and several pauper colonies. Mendicity is interdicted throughout the kingdom. The people are remarkable for the extreme cleanliness of their streets and dwellings. The government is a constitutional representative monarchy; the title of the sovereign is King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg and Duke of Limburg. The crown prince has the title of Prince of Orange. The usual residence of the king is at the Hague. The Dutch afford a very remarkable example of industry and perseverance: to a country almost floating on the water, they have given a firm foundation; without stone, and growing comparatively little timber, they have built spacious cities; and though nearly destitute of arable land, their towns have often been granaries for surrounding states. With a territory not much larger than Wales, this people have maintained an army, a fleet, and a commerce, ranking high among the states of Europe. The standing army in 1863 amounted to 59,431 men of all arms, comprising volunteers, and 1 man in each 500 drawn by lot for 5 years' service. Navy, 3 steam frigates, 2 steam corvettes, 32 screw steamers, 13 paddle do., 2 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 36 corvettes and smaller vessels, 5 floating batteries, and 35 gunboats. There is only one privileged bank. Public revenue (1863) 8,976,000*l*. Expenditure 8,330,000*l*. National debt 65,000,000*l*. (*For colonies, see table.*) Slavery was abolished in the colonies on 1st July 1863, and compensation granted. The number of slaves was estimated at upwards of 40,000. In ancient times the Netherlands suffered greatly from floods: the greatest in recent times was that of 1855, which overwhelmed the town of Veenendaal and an extensive dist. in Gelderland. The *Netherlands* is a name which, for several centuries, was applied to the countries now forming the kingdoms of Belgium and the Netherlands, and part of the N. of France (deps. Nord and Pas-de-Calais). This country belonged almost entirely to Charles v. United to Franche-Comté, it formed the circle of Burgundy. From this, 7 of the N. provs. separated themselves in 1579, and formed the *Republic of Holland*, or the *Seven United Provinces*. Part of the low country was conquered by Louis xiv., and called the *French Netherlands*; and the rest, first under the dominion of Spain, passed in 1714 to that of Austria, and was called *Spanish Netherlands*, *Austrian Netherlands* or *Belgium*.

NETLEY, a chapelry, E. shore of Southampton Water, 2½ m. S.E. Southampton, with fine remains of a Cistercian abbey. Here is the Royal Victoria Hospital for army invalids; a noble structure, 1426 ft. in front, with accommodation for 1000 patients. It was built between 1855 and 1863, at a cost of 350,000*l*.; and has now (1864) a full medical staff, medical school for students, and school for female army nurses, under a lady superintendent.

NEROLITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Frachin, 14 m. N.W. Budweis. P. 2400.

NETTESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1521. P. 385.

NETTLEBED, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 1164. P. 739.

**NETTECOMBE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 6½ m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 2800. P. 327.

**NETTLEHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 3270. P. 919.

**NETTLESTEAD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 5 m. S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1441. P. 575.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S. Needham. Ac. 1028. P. 105.

**NETTLETON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.S.W. Caistor. Ac. 3570. P. 536.—II. co. Wilts, 8 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 1959. P. 632.

**NETZSTALL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Glarus. It is situated at the mouth of a narrow valley at the foot of Wiggis. Industry, paper mills, weaving, cotton-spinning, and dyeing. P. 2456.

**NETTUNO**, a seaport town of Central Italy, Pontif. States, comarca and 81 m. S.S.E. Rome. P. 3000. It has ruins of a temple of Neptune (whence its name).

**NETZSCHKAU**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 13 m. S.W. Zwickau. P. 2760.

**NEUBERG**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Treves. P. 1730.

**NEÜ-BISTRITZ**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 32 m. S.E. Tabor. P. 2938.

**NEUBOURG**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, 13 m. N.W. Evreux. P. 2567. It has a church, hospital, manufs. of fustians, cottons, and blankets, with trade in corn, wood, and iron.

**NEU-BRANDENBURG**, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Tollens, 17 m. N.N.E. Neu-Strelitz. P. 7400. It has a ducal palace, several churches, and manufs. of tobacco, chemical products, playing-cards, cottons and woollens. Near it, on the lake, is the ducal castle of Belvedere.

**NEUBURG**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., and formerly cap. duchy, on the Danube, 29 m. N.N.E. Augsburg. P. 6500. It has remains of ancient fortifications, a castle, containing a theatre and museum, an arsenal, barracks, a church, and a royal institute (college of nobles), superior schools, breweries, and distilleries.—II. a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, near the Rhine, 15 m. S.E. Landau. P. 1525, employed in fishing and trading in timber.—III. (*Vor-dem-Walde*), a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Schwarzach, 27 m. N.N.E. Regensburg. P. 2036. [KLOSTERNEUBURG, KORNEBURG.]

**NEUCHÂTEL**, **NEUFCHÂTEL**, or **NEUBURG**, a frontier canton of Switzerland, in the N.W., having S.E. the Lake of Neuchâtel, and on other sides France and the cantons Berne and Vaud. Area 508 sq. m. P. (1861) 87,369, mostly Protestants. The Jura mountains intersect it from S. to N., and the river Doubs bounds it on the N.W. Pastures occupy most part of the surface. Along the lake are numerous vineyards, and good wines are exported to the adjacent cantons. Except in wine, kitchen vegetables, and hay, the vegetable products are insufficient for home consumption, and corn is imported from the cantons Berne and Basle. Many cattle are reared, and cheese is an export of consequence. From 18,000 to 20,000 persons are more or less employed in watch-making, in both the urban and rural districts; cotton fabrics for export to the Netherlands, Prussia, Belgium, and Italy; hosiery, cutlery, and metallic wares generally, are other chief manufs. Until 1848, *Neufchâtel* acknowledged the sovereignty of Prussia; a revolution having afterwards occurred, it separated from Prussia in 1857, and is now a member of the Swiss Confederation. Principal towns are Neuchâtel, Chaux-de-Fonds, Valengin, and Le Locle.

**NEUCHÂTEL** (Germ. *Neuenburg*), a town of

Switzerland, on N.W. shore of the Lake Neuchâtel, 25 m. W. Berne. P. (1860) 10,328, of whom 1609 were strangers. It has an ancient castle, a cathedral, in which the Reformation was preached in 1530, a town-hall with a public library, an orphan asylum, several hospitals, a college, and a collection of natural history.

**NEUCHÂTEL (LAKE OF)** (Germ. *Neuenburger-See*), one of the larger lakes of Switzerland, in the W., 18 m. N. the Lake of Geneva, enclosed by the cantons Neuchâtel, Vaud, Freiburg, and Berne. Length 24 m.; average breadth 4 m. Estimated area 92½ sq. m.; height above the sea 143 feet, and depth 426 feet. It receives several rivers; the Broye brings to it the surplus waters of Lake Morat, and it discharges its own N. by the Thièle through the Lake of Biènné into the Aar.

**NEUDAMM**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 28 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. P. 3260.

**NEUDEK**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N. Einbogen, on the Rohla, with 2 castles. P. 2100.

**NEUDENAU**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Jaxt, 7 m. N.E. Wimpfen. P. 1800.

**NEUDORF (Hung. *Iglo*)**, a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 5 m. S. Leutschau. P. 6056.—II. Lower Austria, 9 m. S. Vienna. P. 1465.

**NEUENAUHR**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, with mineral springs, in the valley of the Ahr, 276 ft. above the sea.

**NEUENBURG**, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, gov. and 11 m. S.W. Marienwerder, on the Vistula. P. 2960.—II. Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Enz, 27 m. W.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 1600.—III. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 19 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 1150.

**NEUENBURG**, Switzerland. [NEUCHÂTEL.]

**NEUENDORF**, a vill. of Germany, Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 2 m. N. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 880.

**NEUENDORF**, a vill. of Anhalt-Köthen, amt. Warmsdorf, N.W. Güsten. P. 650.

**NEUENECK** or **NEUENEGG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. S.W. Berne. P. 2455.

**NEUENFORN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Frauenfeld. P. 1007.

**NEUENHAUS**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 50 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, cap. dist. P. 1444.

**NEUENKIRCH**, two towns of Switzerland.—I. cant. Lucerne, dist. Sursee. P. 2331.—II. cant. Schaffhausen, dist. Upper Kletgau. P. 1517.

**NEUENKIRCHEN**, a market town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 87 m. S.S.W. Minden, circ. Wiedenbrück. P. 1370.

**NEUENRADE**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 14 m. S.W. Arnberg. P. 1860.

**NEUENSTADT**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. P. 1421.

**NEUENSTEIN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Eppach, 31 m. N.W. Ellwangen. P. 1486. Its castle is now used as an hospital.

**NEUERN (OBER and UNTER)**, two contiguous small towns of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Klattau. United pop. 1500.

**NEUFARHWASSER**, a vill. of W. Prussia, at the mouth of the W. arm of the Vistula, gov. and 4 m. N. Danzig, of which it is the port. It has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort. P. 1600.

**NEUF-BERQUIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Hazebrouc, cant. Merville. P. 1893.

**NEUF-BRISACH**, a town of France. [BREISACH.]

**NEUFCHÂTEAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, on the Mouzon, 35 m. N.W. Epinal. P. 3623. It has a communal college, and manufactures of coarse woollens and cottons.

**NEUFCHATEAU**, a town, Belgium, prov. Luxembourg, cap. cant., 19 m. S.W. Bastogne. P. 856.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 25 m. N.E. Rouen, on the Bétoune. P. 3564. It is famed for its cheese, and has iron mines and mineral springs.

NEUFCHÂTEL-EN-SAONNAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers, cant. Fresnay-sur-chéronet. P. 1494.

NEUFFEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, in a picturesque valley, 9 m. N.E. Reutlingen. P. 2000.

NEUFNAHL, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières, cant. Charleville. P. 1482.

NEUGEDEIN, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. W. Klattau. P. 2100. It has woollen manufs. and dyeworks.

NEUHALDENSLEREN. [HALDENSLEREN.]

NEUHAUS, several towns and market towns of Germany.—I. a town of Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. S.S.E. Tabor. P. 8000. It has five churches, a theatre, gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, linen, and paper.—II. Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Lippe. P. 1440.—III. Hanover, landr. and 24 m. N.W. Stade, with a port on the Oste. P. 1560. It has shipbuilding and a fishery.

NEUHAUSEL (Hung. *Érsek-Ujvár*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, on the Neutra, co. and 27 m. S. Neutra. P. 7906. It has the ruins of a strong fortress, and manufs. of woollens.

NEUHAUSEN, several market towns and vills. of Württemberg.—I. circ. Neckar, 5 m. S.S.W. Eslingen. P. 2170.—II. circ. Black Forest, on the Erms, N.W. Urach. P. 1201.—III. same circ., 5 m. E. Tuttlingen. P. 1015.

NEUHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Schaffhausen, near the fall of the Rhine. P. 1286.

NEUHOF, several market towns of Central and S. Germany, the principal in Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Fulda. P. 1700.

NEULLÉ-PONT-PIERRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 13 m. N.N.W. Tours. P. 1538, chiefly employed in weaving.

NEULLY, several comms. and towns of France.—I. (*sur Seine*), dep. and on rt. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a bridge, 1½ m. from the W. extremity of Paris. P. (1861) 13,216, chiefly employed in manufs. of porcelain & starch, chemical works, and liqueur distilleries. The royal chateau of Neully, built in the reign of Louis xv., was destroyed during the revolution of 1848. The park extends some distance along the rt. b. of the river, and into the wooded islets that divide the stream.—II. (*St Front*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 11 m. N.W. Château Thierry. P. 1730.—III. (*en Thelle*), a comm. and vill., dep. Oise, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Senlis. P. 1906.—IV. (*les Reul*), dep. Allier, cap. cant., 18 m. S.S.E. Moulins. P. 1449.—V. (*de Vendin*), dep. and 18 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. P. 1427.—VI. (*l'Evêque*), dep. Calvados, 4 m. S.E. Isigny. P. 1078.—VII. dep. H.-Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. E. Langres. P. 1174.

NEUKALDEN, a walled town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 26 m. E. Güstrow, cap. dist., on Lake Cumerow. P. 2180.

NEUKIRCH, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 9 m. E.S.E. Leobschütz. P. 940.

NEUKIRCH, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Arbon. P. 1524.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, 6 m. S.E. Ziegenhain. P. 2150.

NEUKLOSTER, a vill. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, princip. and 10 m. E.S.E. Wismar. P. 740.

NEULERCHENFELD, a vill. of Lower Austria, 1 m. W. Vienna, with an hospital. P. 500.

NEULISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, cant. St Symphorien-de-Lay. P. 2434.

NEULLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Napoléonville. P. 1920.

NEUMAGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 14 m. N.E. Treves, on the Moselle. P. 1452.

NEUMARK, several towns of Germany.—I. W. Prussia, gov. and 36 m. S.E. Marienwerder, on the Drewenz. P. 1527.—II. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 34 m. W.S.W. Nowi-Sandec.—III. Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. W.S.W. Klattau. P. 1133.

NEUMARKT, several towns and market towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the railway to Glogau. P. 4320. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, and paper.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. presid., on the Sulz, 21 m. S.E. Nürnberg. P. 3200. It has manufs. of silk and tobacco.—III. Upper Austria, circ. Salzach, 13 m. N.E. Salzburg. P. 700.—IV. (Illyrian *Terzesch*), Austria, Illyria, circ. and 24 m. N.N.W. Laibach.

NEUMARKT or MAROS VASARHELY, a fortified town of Transylvania, 77 m. N.W. Kronstadt, on the Maros. P. 2736. It has a strong castle, a Roman Catholic college and seminary, and a Protestant college, with a cabinet of natural history.

NEUMÜNSTER, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, cap. dist., 17 m. S.S.E. Kiel, on the Hamburg Railway. P. 4260. Manufs. woollens.

NEUNG-SUR-BEUVRON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Romorantin, cap. cant. P. 1115.

NEUNKIRCH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. and cant. Sarreguimines. P. 1341.

NEUNKIRCHEN, two market towns of Germany.—I. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Treves. P. 1920.—II. Lower Austria, 10 m. S.W. Neustadt, on railway to Glocknitz. P. 2360.

NEUPAKA, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 57 m. N.E. Prague. P. 2600.

NEURODE, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 46 m. S.W. Breslau. P. 5314. It has manufactures of flannels.

NEUSATZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 48 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Oder. P. 3565. It was founded by a colony of Moravian brethren (*Herrnhüters*), and has ship-building docks, and manufactures of linen and lace.

NEUSATZ (Hung. *Uj-Vádek*), a fortified town of S. Hungary, co. Bacs, with a steamboat station on l. b. of the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats, 46 m. N.W. Belgrade. P. 10,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has numerous Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian churches, a Jews' synagogue, a gymnasium, Roman Catholic, high, and Jewish schools. It has active trade, and is a station for steamers on the Danube. In 1849 it was taken by the imperial troops from the Hungarian insurgents, and nearly destroyed.

Neuse, a river of the U.S., North America, North Carolina, after a S.E. course of 200 m. enters Pamlico Sound, 12 m. below Newbern, to which town it is navigable. It is 300 m. long.

NEUSIEDL (LAKE OF) (Hung. *Fertő Tava*), a lake of Hungary, near its W. frontier, between the cos. Oedenburg and Wieselburg, 19 m. S.S.W. Presburg. Length 23 m.; breadth 7 m.; depth 9 to 13 feet. It receives the Vulka river, and the town Rusth is on its W. side, where its banks are well wooded; on the E. the country is low and marshy, and here its waters, during inundations, are carried to the Rabinz by a canal.

NEUSIEDL-AM-SEE (Hung. *Nezider*), a market town of W. Hungary, co. Wieselburg, on Lake Neusiedl, 19 m. S.W. Presburg. P. 2036.

NEUSOHL (Hung. *Besztercze-Banya*), a town of N. Hungary, cap. co. Sohl, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bestritza, 80 m. N. Pesth. P. 3600, or with adjoining villages, 10,000, nearly half Protestants. It has numerous churches, hospital, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, several schools, manufs. of sword-blades and beet-root sugar, trade in linens and beer, and one of the largest smelting houses in Hungary, it being the seat of a mining council and tribunal. The Herengrund mines near it yield an annual average of 1500 cwts. of copper.

NEUSS, *Nova Castra* or *Novesium*, a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 4 m. S.W. Düsseldorf, a station on railway to Aix-la-Chapelle, cap. circ., on the Erf. P. 9776. Manufs. woollen and cotton cloths, starch, leather, dyes, ribbons, and velvets. It was besieged by Charles the Bold during 48 weeks, in 1474.

NEUSTADT, numerous towns of Germany, etc.—I. (*Neumiesto*), Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Königgrätz. P. 1750. It has woollen manufs.—II. Prussian Silesia, gov. Posen, 28 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Braune. P. 6816. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, linens, and lace.—III. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 2 m. N. Magdeburg, of which it is considered a suburb. P. 6700.—IV. Rhenish Prussia, gov. & 32 m. E. Cologne. P. 1208.—V. W. Prussia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Behde. P. 2050.—VI. Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on an island formed by an affl. of the Schalm, 17 m. E. Marburg. P. 1792.—VII. Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Baltic, 18 m. N.N.E. Lübeck, with a harbour for small vessels, and trade in ship-building. P. 2800.—VIII. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. dist., on the Elde, 18 m. S.S.E. Schwerin. P. 1771.—IX. Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., on two small rivers, 18 m. E.S.E. Freiburg. P. 1710.—X. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Koche, 8 m. N.E. Heilbronn. P. 1905.—XI. Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 22 m. S.W. Ratibon. P. 1077.—XII. (*Am Rübenberge*), 15 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. dist., on the Leine. P. 1500, engaged in linen weaving, brewing, and ship-building.—XIII. (*am Kulm*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 14 m. S.E. Bayreuth. P. 1000.—XIV. (*an der Aisch*), Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Aisch, 20 m. N.N.E. Anspach. P. 3061. It has manufs. of leather, and cotton and woollen cloths.—XV. (*an der Haardt*), Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Speyer, a small affl. of the Rhine, 12 m. N. Landau, at the junction of the railways from Strasbourg, Mannheim, & Kaiserslautern. It has a Gothic church of the 14th century, and a handsome Roman Catholic church, which was opened in 1862. P. 7600. Manufs. of muskets, paper, woollen cloth, chemicals & vinegar. It is a favourite resort for invalids undergoing the grape cure.—XVI. (*an der Heide*), duchy Saxe-Coburg, princip. & 9 m. N.E. Coburg, cap. dist., with 2000 inhabitants and a ducal residence.—XVII. (*an der Orla*), grand duchy Saxe-Weimar, princip. and 24 m. S.E. Weimar, cap. circ., on the Orla, an affl. of the Saale. P. 4250. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, linens, and leather.—XVIII. (*an der Saale*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Saale, 40 m. N.E. Würzburg. P. 1450.—XIX. (*an der Waag*), Hungary, 34 m. N.N.W. Neutra. P. 6750.—XX. (*an der Waldnab*), Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 31 m. S.E. Bayreuth. P. 1560.—XX. (*bei Stolpen*), Saxony, circ. and 21 m. E. Dresden, on the Polenz. P. 2266.—XXI. (*Eberswalde*), Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Finnow Canal, and on railway to Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Berlin, with well fre-

quented mineral springs. P. 6153, employed in manufs. of porcelain, ivory, brass, iron and steel wares, woollen and linen fabrics.—XXIII. (or *Nagy Banya*), Hungary. [BANYA.]—XXIV. Transylvania, near Kronstadt. P. 2846.—XXV. Moravia, circ. and 13 m. N.N.W. Olmütz, with a station on railway to Prague. P. 3920.—XXVI. a market town of Brunswick, circ. Wolfenbüttel, at the terminus of the Harzburg Railway, 24 m. S. Brunswick. P. 900.

NEUSTADT, a circ. of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Eisenach. Area 242 sq. m. P. (1861) 50,036.

NEUSTADT or WIENER-NEUSTADT, a town of Lower Austria, 13 m. S. Vienna, near the Hungarian frontier, on railway to Grätz, on the small river Kerbach, and on the canal to Vienna. P. 13,700, exclusive of military. The town is surrounded by walls, and entered by four gates; it was formerly the residence of the emperors, and has a cathedral of the 13th century, a gymnasium, a Cistercian abbey, military academy, with models and instruments, and a library. It has extensive sugar refineries, cotton manufactures, breweries, and paper mills. It was destroyed by fire in 1834, and has since then been elegantly rebuilt.

NEUSTADTL, several towns of Germany.—I. (Hung. *Kiszueza-Ujhely*), N. Hungary, co. Trentschin, 45 m. N. Kremnitz. P. 2500.—II. (*Boh.-Neumiesto*), Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N.E. Iglau. P. 1814. It has a castle, and iron mines.—III. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 40 m. N.W. Liegnitz. P. 1500. Manufs. of woollen cloths.

NEUSTADTL, RUDOLPHSWERTH or NOVOMESTO, a town of Austria, Illyria, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Laybach, cap. circ., on the Gurk. P. 1751.

NEUSTADTL-AN-DER-WAAG (Hungarian *Vagh-Ujhely*), a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 33 m. N.N.W. Neutra, on the Waag. P. 5440. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth.—*Böhmisch Neustadt* is a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 12 m. N.N.E. Reichenberg. P. 2496.

NEUSTETTIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 39 m. S.S.E. Köslin, cap. circ. P. 3864.

NEUSTIFT, several market towns of Germany, etc.—I. Tirol, circ. Lower Innthal, 11 m. S.S.W. Innsbruck. P. 1520.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. E. Tabor.—III. Styria, circ. and 16 m. S.W. Marburg. P. 140.

NEU-STRELITZ, a town of Northern Germany, cap. grand duchy Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Lakes Zierker and Glombeck, 60 m. N.N.W. Berlin. P. 7390. It is the usual residence of the grand duke and court, and has a theatre, college, mint and other government offices, a public library, and a collection of antiquities.—*Alt-Strelitz*, 1½ m. S., has a large horse market.

NEUTEICH (Pol. *Nitych*), a vill. of W. Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S.E. Danzig. P. 715.

NEUTTSCHEN, a town of Moravia, circ. and 26 m. E.N.E. Prerau. P. 8000, many of whom are employed in woollen weaving, and making flannel. Near it is a mineral spring.

NEUTRA, a town of N.W. Hungary, cap. circ., on the Neutra, 46 m. E.N.E. Presburg. P. 4490. It has a strong castle and cathedral.

NEUVE-EGLISE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 9 m. S.W. St Flour. P. 2000.

NEUVEVILLE (Germ. *Neuenstadt*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Bienna, 9 m. S.W. Bienna. P. 1931.

NEUVIC, several comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Dordogne, on the Isle, 15 m. W.S.W. Perigueux. P. 2227.—II. dep. Corrèze, 12 m. S. Ussel. P. 3776.—III. Haute-Vienne, 17 m. S.E. Limoges. P. 1803.

NEUVILLE, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Vienne, 8 m. N.W. Poitiers. P. 3310.—II. dep. Loiret, 13 m. N.E. Orleans. P. 2575.—III. dep. Nord, arr. Lille. P. 3421.—IV. dep. Rhône, on the Saône, 8 m. N. Lyon. P. 2439, chiefly employed in cotton and silk mills.—V. (*Aux-Joûtes*), dep. Ardennes, arr. Rocroi, cant. Signy-le-Petit. P. 1386.—VI. (*Champ d'Oisel*), dep. Seine-Inf., arr. Rouen, cant. Boos. P. 1306.—VII. (*Les-dames*), dep. Ain, arr. Trévoux, cant. Châtillon. P. 1418.—VIII. (*St Vaast*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Arras, cant. Vimy. P. 1429.—IX. (*sur-Ain*), dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, cant. Point d'Ain. P. 1374.—X. (*sur-Sarthe*), dep. Sarthe, arr. and cant. le Mans. P. 1348. Also numerous vills. in France.

NEUVY, numerous comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. W.N.W. Charolles. P. 1311.—II. (*le Roi*), dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tours. P. 1459.—III. (*Sautour*), dep. Yonne, 16 m. N.W. Tonnerre. P. 1462.—IV. (*St Sepulchre*), dep. Indre, cap. cant., and 8½ m. W. La Châtre. P. 2175.—V. (*sur Loire*), dep. Nièvre, near the Loire, 8 m. N.N.W. Cosne. P. 1988.

NEUWARP and NEUWEDEL, two small towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Pomerania, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Stettin. P. 1800.—II. prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 78 m. N.E. Frankfurt. P. 2417.

NEUWERK, a small island at the mouth of the Elbe, belonging to Hamburg. P. 65. It has a lighthouse, and is very important for signalling vessels navigating the river.

NEUWIED, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 8 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, cap. circ. and principality, with a railway pier on l. b. of the Rhine. P. 7246. Principal edifices, the ancient castle of the counts of Wied, with a museum of natural history, a library, and extensive gardens; Calvinist, Roman Catholic, Anabaptist, and other churches; gymnasium, normal school, several private boarding and educational establishments. Manufs. starch, chicory, and tin wares.

NEUWILLER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cant. Petite-Pierre. P. 1587.

NEVA, an important river or strait of Russia, gov. St Petersburg, connecting the Lake Ladoga with the Gulf of Finland. Length 40 m. from Schlüsselburg on the former, to St Petersburg at the head of the latter, which city it separates from its N. suburbs; breadth 1500 feet; depth in the channel about 50 feet. It is the great medium of communication between the internal parts of N. Russia and the sea, though usually frozen up from November to April; it has been found to carry into the gulf 116,000 cubic feet of water in a second. It receives several small rivers, and is crossed by two moveable bridges.

NEVADA (SIERRA), Spain. [SIERRA NEVADA.]

NEVADA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of California. Area 900 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,446. The city of Nevada is in the centre of a rich mining region, and has fine hotels, stores, and churches. P. 5000.

NEVADA, a territory of the U. S., N. America, extending between lat. 37° and 42° N., and lon. 115° and 120° W. It is immediately W. of Utah and E. of California. Area 83,500 sq. m. P. (1863) 40,000 whites and 24,010 Indians. It was organized March 2, 1861. The legislative assembly consists of a council of 13 members, and a house of 26 representatives, the former elected for two years, and the latter for one. The territory is divided into 10 cos. Cap. Carson city. P. 2500. It is exceedingly rich in minerals, gold, silver, mercury, lead, and antimony being found

in great abundance. The territory is traversed by mountains which rise to 6000 feet. Chief river, the Humboldt; and chief lakes, the Mud, Pyramid, Carson, and Walker Lakes.

NEVEL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 54 m. N. Vitebsk, cap. circ., surrounded by lakes. P. 3600, of whom about 1000 are Jews.

NEVELLE, a comm. and mkt. town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 8 m. W. Ghent. P. 3380.

NEVENDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. E.S.E. Bellericay. Ac. 991. P. 205.

NEVERDEEPOOR, a town of India, dist. Salon, prov. Oude, 75 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 3000.

NEVER, a pa. of Wales. [NEVERN.]

NEVERS, *Noviodunum*, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Nièvre, on rt. b. of the Loire, at the confl. of the Nièvre, and at the head of the branch railway *du centre*, 35 m. E.S.E. Bourges. P. (1861) 18,971. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college, and a cathedral. Manufs. iron and steel, porcelain and jewellery. Previous to 1789, it was the cap. of the prov. Nivernais. In its vicinity are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper works of Imphy, and the foundry of La Chaussade for cannons, cables, and anchors for the imperial marine. Near it are the mineral waters of Pouges.

NEVERSINK, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 100 m. S.W. Albany.—The *Neversink-highlands* are a wooded hill range in New Jersey, co. Monmouth, elev. 300 to 400 feet.

NÉVEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 18 m. S.E. Quimper. P. 2111.

NEVIANO, *degli Arduini*, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma. P. (of comm.) 5315. Principal products, grain and vegetables.

NEVIANSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, on Neiva river, 50 m. N. Ekaterinburg. P. 18,000. It is celebrated for its metallurgic riches, and for its mint, the tower of which leans more than that of Pisa.

NÉVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 28 m. N.W. Rouen. P. 1649.

NEVILLE (PORT), an inlet of North America, Oregon territory, N. of Vancouver Island. Lat. 50° 32' N.; lon. 125° W.—*Nevil Bay* is an inlet on the W. side of Hudson Bay.

NEVIN or NERYN, a mkt. town and pa. of North Wales, co. and on the Bay of Carnarvon, 5½ m. W.N.W. Pwllheli. P. of parl. bor. 1818. It has a harbour, but no trade. It joins with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Criccieth, and Pwllheli, in sending one member to House of Commons.

NEVIS, a West Indian island, belonging to Great Britain, Leeward Group, in lat. 17° 10' N., lon. 62° 40' W., separated from the S. end of St Christopher by a channel 2 m. across. Area 24,640 acres, of which 8000 are fit for cultivation. Greatest elevation 3200 feet. P. (1861) 9822. Shape circular; surface rises to a central peak 2500 feet in elevation. Soil generally fertile. Government vested in a gov., council, and house of assembly. The island consists of five pas.; Charlestown, the cap., is at its S.W. extremity.

NEW. For places with this prefix not under-mentioned, see additional names.

NEW-ABBEY, a pa., Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, 7 m. S. Dumfries. Ac. 15,424. P. 1063.

NEWAGO, a co., U. S., N. America, Michigan. P. 2760.

NEW ALBANY, a city, U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the Ohio, 3 m. below Louisville. P. (1860) 12,647. It is regularly built, and has numerous churches, a theological college, engine factory, and establishments for steam-boat building. It communicates extensively by railway.

**NEWARK**, a city, U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Passaic river, 9 m. W. New York, with which it communicates by steamboats and railway. P. (1860) 71,914. It has a court-house, post office, custom-house, several banks, and large and prosperous manufs. Vessels of 100 tons can reach the city, which is the seat of a whaling and sealing company.—II. a vill. of Ohio, cap. co. Licking, 29 m. E.N.E. Columbus.—III. a township, New York, 8 m. N. Owego.—IV. a vill., New York, co. Wayne, on the Erie Canal.

**NEWARK-UPON-TRENT**, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. N.E. Nottingham, on railway thence to Lincoln, also on the line of the G. N. Rail., and on the Newark river, a navigable branch of the Trent. Ac. of pa. 1889. P. of bor. 11,515. Altitude 56 feet. It has a spacious market-place, a church, grammar school, town-hall, courts of law, and a public assembly room. Manufs. of sheetings and other linen goods, with metal foundries, tile factories, and large exports of malt, corn, wool, gypsum, and limestone. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 751.

**NEWARTHILL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. P. 1382.

**NEW AUCHINCRAIG**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cadder. P. 744.

**NEWBOLD**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. North Cave. Ac. 5450. P. 910.

**NEWBATTLE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, 1 m. S. Dalkeith. Ac. 5224. P. 2837; includes vill. of Newton-Grange, pop. 787.

**NEW BEDFORD**, a town of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 55 m. S. of Boston, on Buzzard river. P. (1860) 22,300. It is famous for its whale fisheries, which employ 300 to 400 ships, and has oil, soap, and candle factories, and cotton mills.

**NEWBERN**, a town, U. S., N. America, North Carolina, at the confl. of the Neuse and Trent rivers, 50 m. above Pamlico Sound. P. 5432.

**NEWBERRY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of South Carolina. Area 616 sq. m. P. (1860) 7184 free, 13,695 slaves. It has grist, saw, and planing mills. There are churches of all denominations, and public schools.

**NEWBERRY**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. York.

**NEWBIGGIN**, a township of Engl., co. Durham, pa. Teesdale, 11½ m. N.W. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 4627. P. 641.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Woodhorn, 7¼ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Ac. 400. P. 948. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.—III. a pa., co. Westmoreland, 6 m. N.N.W. Appleby. Ac. 1184. P. 107.

**NEWBLISS**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. E.S.E. Clones. P. 434.

**NEWBOLD**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. (*on-Avon*), co. Warwick, 1½ m. N.N.W. Rugby. Ac. 4020. P. 1169.—II. (*Pacey*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.W. Kineton. Ac. 1824. P. 360.—III. (*Verdon*), co. Leicester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 2400. P. 708.—IV. (*and Dunstan*), a township, co. Derby, pa. and 1½ m. N.W. Chesterfield. P. 3283.—V. (*Astbury*), co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 2 m. S.E. Congleton. Ac. 2730. P. 741.

**NEWBOROUGH (St Peter)**, a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesea, on the Irish Sea, 4 m. W.N.W. Carnarvon. Ac. 7410. P. of pa. 918.

**NEWBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Peterborough. Ac. 4940. P. 806.—II. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Hanbury, 5½ m. S.S.E. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2762. P. 788.

**NEWBOTTLE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton,

4 m. W. Brackley. Ac. 2990. P. 527.—II. a township, co. and 7 m. N.N.E. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring. Ac. 1388. P. 2674.

**NEWBOURN**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S. Woodbridge. Ac. 897. P. 168.

**NEWBRIDGE**, a town of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Kildare, on the Liffey. P. 3986.

**NEW BRITAIN**, an archipelago, Pacific Ocean, between lat. 4° and 6° 30' S., lon. 149° and 152° E., E.N.E. of Papua, and consisting mainly of 2 large mountainous, wooded, and populous islands; the largest (New Britain isl.) is 300 m. long, and is mountainous, discovered by Dampier in 1699.

**NEW BRITAIN**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 10 m. S.W. Hartford. P. (1860) 5212. Manufs. hardware, locks, and jewellery.

**NEWBROUGH**, a chapelry, England, co. Northumberland, 4¼ m. W.N.W. Hexham. Ac. 6705. P. 703.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**, a British colonial territory, North America, between lat. 45° and 48° 5' N., lon. 63° 47' and 67° 53' W., having W. Maine and Canada East, N. Chaleur Bay, E. the Gulf of St Lawrence and Northumberland inlet, and S. the Bay of Fundy; connected at its S.E. corner with Nova Scotia by an isthmus 14 m. across. Climate severe in winter, though exceedingly healthy, fever and ague are entirely unknown. On the shores of the Bay of Fundy fogs prevail in summer. At St John, altitude 132 feet, the temperature ranges from 86° above to 12° below the freezing point, but at Fredericton in the interior the range is from 95° to minus 24° Fahr. Estimated area 27,614 sq. m. P. (1861) 252,047. In 1840 the population was only 154,000. Surface undulating. A range of hills in the N. extends from the falls of the St John to the Bay of Chaleur, attaining a height of 2170 ft., and forming the highest elevation in the lower provinces of British N. America. Principal rivers, the St John, Ristigouche, and Miramichi; the first of which is 450 m. in length, and is navigable for ships of 100 tons up as far as Woodstock; the other two are also navigable for considerable distances. Soil fertile; only a small portion is cleared, the rest is mostly covered with dense forests, and the exportation of timber has been hitherto the principal source of wealth. Of the 17,677,000 acres of land in the province, upwards of 11,000,000 remained to be disposed of in 1862. Land is very cheap, and there is no obstacle in the way of a man becoming a freeholder. Land can be obtained either, by cash, purchase, or under the Labour Act, at 3s. per acre. Potatoes are the chief article of culture. Other crops are wheat, maize, oats, and barley. The rearing of live stock is increasing. Fisheries highly important, comprising pollock, hake, haddock, herring, and mackerel. The annual value of these is about 40,000l. This province has a wide surface underlain by carboniferous strata, but this area includes only between 800 and 900 sq. m. of productive coal measures. Manganese and iron are abundant, and valuable mines of bituminous and cannel coal have recently been opened in Albert county, from which 15,000 tons were taken in 1859. In the vicinity of the rivers, oil works have been erected for the manufacture of rock oil. Gypsum is found in several localities, and grind-stones are largely exported. In 1858 the exportation of timber amounted to 563,090l. Ship-building, carried on mostly at St John, forms the chief industry: in 1863, 137 vessels were built, tonnage 85,250; new vessels registered (1860) 100, tonnage 41,003; vessels belonging to the province 825, tonnage 147,083. In 1861 the exports amounted

in value to 947,091L.; imports (1861) 1,238,133L. Number of emigrants arrived in 1862, 548. Government vested in a governor, a council, and house of assembly of 26 members, which meets at Fredericton, the cap. Besides the armed force maintained by the British government, a native militia of 20,000 is kept up. In education, this is in advance of most other British colonies, having King's college at Fredericton, a grammar school in each county except three. In 1853 there were 744 parochial schools, with 24,127 scholars, costing the government about 12,000L. annually. In 1858 there were 762 schools, with 24,138 scholars; provincial grant for educational purposes 25,000L. In 1853 there were 423 places of worship; 1 bishop, 1 archdeacon, and 58 clergymen belonging to the Episcopal church; 23 Roman Catholic priests; 25 Presbyterian ministers; 52 Baptists; and 83 Wesleyan Methodists. In 1858 a railway 65 m. in length, between St Andrews and Woodstock, was opened. Also the railway from St John's to Shediac, 108 m. long, was opened in 1862. A magnetic telegraph connects New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island with the U. S. The connection between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is by a submarine cable 9 m. from Cape Tormentine to C. Travers. Public revenue (1861) 145,593L.; expenditure 176,151L.; debt 1,026,000L. The colony is divided into 14 cos. Principal towns, St John, Fredericton, and St Andrews. It was ceded to Great Britain with Canada in 1763.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a city of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the river Raritan, and on the New York and Philadelphia Rail, 29 m. S.W. New York. P. (1860) 11,255. It is the seat of Rutgers's college, and of a theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed church. The Delaware and Raritan canal extends to the Delaware at Bordentown, 42 m. It is navigable by steamers of 150 tons.

NEWBURGH, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on the Hudson River, 84 m. S.S.W. Albany. P. (1860) 15,196. Steamers ply hence to New York. It has extensive trade and manufs.; and here the revolutionary army was finally disbanded, June 23, 1783.—II. Ohio, 150 m. N.N.E. Columbus.

NEWBURGH, a pa. and seaport town of Scotland, in the N.W. of co. Fife, on the Tay, 9 m. S.E. Perth, and on the Edinburgh and Perth Railway. Ac. 1399. P. 2693; do. of town, 2281. The town consists of one long street, with gardens, and has a good harbour for shipping, and 2 branch banks. Coarse linen weaving is carried on, and considerable trade in wood, grain, coals, and lime. Steamers ply daily to Perth & Dundee.

NEWBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, pa. and 11 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen. P. 541. It has a harbour.

NEWBURN, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Largo. Ac. 3222. P. 374.

NEWBURN, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ac. 11,566. P. 1800.—II. (Hall), a township in the same pa., 3¼ m. S.E. Heddon-on-the-Wall. Ac. 790. P. 703.

NEWBURY, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, here crossed by a bridge on the Ken and Avon Canal, and on the Hungerford branch of the G.-W. Rail., 16 m. W.S.W. Reading. Ac. of pa. 1722. P. (1861) 6206. It has a church, and several endowed poor's hospitals; manufs. of ribbons, and numerous corn-mills and malt-kilns. It was formerly noted for its manufs. of woollens. The house of its

famous clothier, "Jack of Newbury," who liberally aided Henry VIII., and who was a great benefactor of the town, is still standing. Two severe actions were fought in the vicinity, in 1643 and 1644. Donnington Castle, on the N., was the property of the poet Chaucer, who died here in 1400. The N. part of town, Speenhamland, was the ancient *Spine*.

NEWBURY, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 19 m. S.E. Montpelier.—II. Massachusetts, 33 m. N.N.E. Boston.—III. Pennsylvania, co. and 12 m. N. New York.

NEWBURYPORT, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, Essex co., at the mouth of the Merimac River, on rail. 36 m. N.E. Boston. P. (1860) 13,401, partly employed in fisheries. It has a custom-house, court-house, and gaol.

NEWBY, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Clapham, 7½ m. N.W. Settle. Ac. 1211. P. 129. Some smaller townships in England have this name.

NEW CALEDONIA. [CALEDONIA (NEW).]

NEW CARNBROE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell. P. 904.

NEWCASTLE, a co. of Queensland, Australia, in lat. 26° S., lon. 151° E. On the E. is Boyne river, separating Mackenzie co., N. Wicklow, W. Fortescue, and S. Bulwer and Lytton. Length from N.W. to S.E. 67 m.; breadth 37 miles.

NEWCASTLE, a seaport and city of New South Wales, co. Northumberland, at the mouth of Hunter river, on Port Hunter. Lat. 32° 57' S.; lon. 151° 47' E. It is the principal port for the town of Maitland, and for the N. dists. of New South Wales, and its coal trade is unrivalled in the southern hemisphere. Vessels cleared (1862) 715, tonnage 186,170. The value of coal in 1863 was 414,808L. P. (1861) 1462.

NEWCASTLE, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Delaware, 5 m. S.S.W. Wilmington. It has large establishments for steam engines.—II. a township, Maine, 22 m. S.E. Augusta.—III. a co. in N. of Delaware. Area 923 sq. m. P. (1860) 54,543 free, 254 slaves.—IV. a town, Indiana, on Blue River, 42 m. E. Indianapolis. P. 2000.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Canada West, on the N. shore of Lake Ontario, 85 m. E.N.E. Toronto. The dist. of which it is the cap., between Midland and Home dists., comprises nearly all the basin of the Trent.

NEWCASTLE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, adjoining Bridgend. Ac. 2870. P. 2244.

—II. (Little), a pa., co. Pembroke, 9 m. N. Haverfordwest. Ac. 2712. P. 354.—III. (*in-Emlyn*), a market town of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. Kenarth, on the Teify, 9 m. E.S.E. Cardigan. P., including pa., 1744. It has a union workhouse.

NEWCASTLE, two towns and some pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. and 25 m. S.W. Limerick. P. 2452. It has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, infantry barracks, a union workhouse, and a market-house.—II. a seaport town, Ulster, co. Down, 11 m. S.S.W. Downpatrick. P. 872. Also several pas.—I. Munster, co. Limerick. Ac. 5424. P. 3276.—II. co. Tipperary, 7 m. S.W. Clonmel. Ac. 10,855. P. 1715.—III. (*Upper*), Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising the town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Ac. 7026. P. 1754.—IV. Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. N.E. Kilmacthomas. Ac. 3961. P. 672.—V. (*Lower*), Leinster, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S.E. Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Ac. 4750. P. 743, of whom 74 are in the vill.—VI. (*or Newcastle-Lyons*), co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Ac. 4282. P. 753.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME or LYNE, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and pa. of Engly, co. and 15 m.

N.N.W. Stafford, and about 4 m. N.E. the Whitmore station of the London and N.W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 554. P. (1851) 10,569; do. (1861) 12,638. Altitude 428 feet. It has two churches, a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, and chapels belonging to Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians; a grammar school, founded in the reign of Elizabeth; almshouses, and numerous other charities; a guild-hall, mkt.-house, theatre, public library, literary institution, public promenade, and union workhouse. Manufs. are tanning, brewing, sugar refining, paper, and shoes. The manuf. of hats, once the staple trade, is now inconsiderable. In the vicinity are potteries, iron works, and large collieries. A branch canal connects it with the Grand Trunk navigation. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 176. It is a polling-place for the co. Of the castle built here by the Earl of Chester, in 1180, and whence the town takes its name, but slight traces remain.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, so called since A.D. 880 (Saxon name *Monkchester*, Roman *Pons Ælii*, being a station on the Roman wall), a earl, and municipal bor., town, and river-port of England; cap. co. Northumberland, also a co. of itself; situated on steep declivities on N. bank of Tyne; connected with Gateshead by two bridges. Railway to Carlisle 66½ m., Tynemouth, London 303½, (298½ to King's Cross). Circumference of bor. 16 m. Ac. 5925. P. (1851) 7,784, with Gateshead 113,352; (1861) 109,108, with Gateshead 142,695. The antiquities are, a castle, containing museum and library of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society; town walls; St Nicholas church, A.D. 1350, beautiful steeple and painted windows, altitude 100 feet; St Andrew's, the oldest; St John's, before A.D. 1287; the house of the Black Friars; the hospital of St Mary, at esmond; fragments of the Roman wall. No Saxon remains. Besides the above memorials of the Norman and Plantagenet period, there are several houses, etc., of Tudor and Stuart times. The "chares" (narrow peculiar lanes) are characteristic of Newcastle. The Guildhall (A.D. 658), with connected merchants' court and fish market; Trinity Chare, the hospitals, chapel A.D. 1491, and hall of Trinity House. Public buildings, etc.: The town was all but rebuilt by Richard Grainger on one uniform plan, deans lled up, and new ground made. Born poor, his works cost between 1,000,000L. and 2,000,000L. They comprise new streets, terraces, and squares. The *coup d'œil* of Grey Street is not surpassed; he market occupies two acres; theatre, after the Pantheon of Rome; music hall and lecture hall; exchange has three fronts, after temple of Vesta at Tivoli, and handsome area; arcade; Lambson's bank; branch bank of England; Grey monument at the head of Grey Street, 136 feet high, with statue by Bailey. Besides these works of Richard Grainger, there are county courts after the temple of Theseus at Athens, cost 52,000L.; high level bridge, by R. Stephenson, for rail. and road traffic; length of viaduct 11,337 feet, of waterway 512 feet; height to carriage-way 85 feet, to rail. 112 feet; total cost, 491,153L. Below, a little to E., another bridge of nine arches; the railway station is one of the noblest. This, with hotel, cost 130,000L. The town-hall buildings include corn market. In 1854 there was a great fire on the quay-side: the old buildings there are now supplied by new of great extent and beauty. Custom-house, town gaol, several fine public cemeteries, especially St John's; the new savings' bank, the Stephenson monument, assem-

bly rooms, public baths, and military barracks. The following religious denominations are represented:—Church of England, 12 places of worship; Methodists, 3—New Connex., 1; Primitive Methodist, 1; United Free Methodist, 1; Presbyterian, 8; Independent, 3; Baptist, 2, with some smaller congregations; Roman Catholic, 3; Quaker, 1; Unitarian, 1; Swedenb., 1; Jews, 1. There is also the Bath Lane church, not in connection with any denomination. Total, Established Church, 12; non-established, 27. The benevolent institutions are—infirmary (annual income 5570L.), dispensary, fever hospital, lying-in hospital, eye infirmary, Royal Victoria Asylum for the industrious blind, the Northern Counties Institute for the deaf and dumb, penitentiary, home for penitents, children's hospital. The literary are—Literary and Philosophical Society, Society of Antiquaries, Natural History Society, Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, Mechanics' Institute, Working Men's Club, N. of England Institute of Mining Engineers, Farmers' Club, medical school in connection with Durham University. It has three daily and five weekly newspapers. The yield of the northern coal field in 1861 was 22,000,000 tons. *Manufactures* of Newcastle and vicinity (only a small portion carried on in the town) are, from coal, asphalt, coke, 2,625,000 tons annually in the whole field; lampblack, 1200 tons do.; light oil, naphtha. *Metalurgy*:—Aluminium and aluminium bronze; antimony, 270 tons annually; copper, 700; iron, 700,000 in the whole northern coal field; lead (white, red, litharge, sheet, pipe, and shot), 19,559; silver, 600,000 oz.; steel, annual value 100,000L.; zinc. *Chemicals*:—Alum, 4000 tons annually; bicarb. of soda, 51,300; bleaching powder, 11,200; carbonate of magnesia, 250; caustic soda, 1600; cements, 12,000; Epsom salts, 1500; grease, 2800; hyposulphite of soda, 400; oil of vitriol, 6440; pearl hardening, 2000; prussiate of potash (yellow 105, red 40); resin size, 100; salt; soap, 6000; soda, 51,300; soda ash, 43,500; sulphate of copper, 100; sulphate of iron, 2000; superphosphate of lime, 15,000; Venetian red, 4000. The total annual value about 1,316,000L. *The engineering manufactures* are—general machine and millwork; stationary steam-engines; locomotive engines (Stephenson's "Rocket" dates 1829, and during the past 34 years 2400 have been made in Newcastle); engines for steamships; hydraulic engines; iron bridges; viaducts; lighthouses; iron ships, chains, and anchors. In *fire-clay*—bricks, 89,000,000 annually; retorts, 12,000; pipes, 175 miles; fire-clay ground, 50,000 tons. *Glass*—plate, crown, sheet, flint, bottles, stained. There are 25 earthenware potteries in the district. Paper, leather, hats, oils, tobacco, grindstones. (For trade and manufactures, see "History of Trade and Manufactures on Tyne, Wear, and Tees," read to British Association, 1853, and published by Lambert, Newcastle.) One of the greatest works of the age is that of the improvement of the river, in order to develop the capacities and powers of the town. The piers at the mouth of the Tyne are now (1864) being built to make a safe harbour, and to bring the water depth under control. They are two. Length of north pier, 3000 feet; of south, 5400; cost, 660,000L. The Northumberland and Jarrow docks are finished, and cost 1,100,000L. The low light docks will cost 600,000L. Dredging is employed to deepen the river 20 miles from the sea, to bring the largest ships to Newcastle, and screw-steamers of 1200 tons above the town. There are at work 6 dredging machines (2 the largest in the

world), 7 tug-steamers, 40 hopper barges, 10 screw do., 10 craft repairing shops, etc. 3,000,000 cubic yards are raised annually. The cost of dredging to Ryton will be 950,000*l.* The old town bridge will be replaced by a new one, the two centre spans each 100 feet wide, to swing open to admit ships above the town. In addition, the river is to be straightened and widened. The works to Newcastle are expected to be finished 1867, to Ryton 1871. Total cost, 3,250,000*l.* The following is from a return of the collector of customs for the year ending March 1863, save the last item of export of coal. That is from a Ho. of Cos. return, and the export is that of 1862:—Port of Newcastle—Number of ships, 608; tonnage, 102,280; number of cargoes: out, 18,821; in, 4077; total 22,898; coals and coke, tons in 1862, home 2,134,999; foreign 2,105,295; total 4,240,294. The whole Tyne (*i.e.*, Newcastle and North and South Shields)—Number of ships 2101; tonnage 464,054; number of cargoes: out, 20,905; in, 5322; total 26,227; coals and coke, tons in 1862: home 2,282,528; foreign 2,338,728; total 4,621,256. This last item will show how great must be the trade of Newcastle. As Newcastle is the centre of a network of railways, its trade inward is not at all out of proportion with its trade by sea. Vessels entered (1862) 4604, tons 754,574; cleared 8253, tons 1,518,223. Customs revenue (1862), 243,003*l.*; exports (1862), 1,968,118*l.* The following are more or less associated with Newcastle:—Duns Scotus, Bishop Ridley, Aken-side, Charles Hutton, John Brand, Lord Stowell (Admiralty judge), Lord Eldon, Lord Collingwood, Thomas Bewick, Dr Morrison (Chinese scholar), T. M. Richardson, sen., George Stephenson, Robert Stephenson, and Sir William Armstrong. The corporation includes 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. Police, 140 men. There are 1800 registered freemen. Sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864), 7152. There are special markets for corn, hay, and cattle. The supply of cattle, sheep, lambs, and swine for 1862 was 375,590; in 1842, 135,344. An assay office gives the privilege (only enjoyed by six or seven other towns) of assaying & marking silver plate. The post-office has 16 clerks & 23 carriers.

**NEWCHAPEL**, a vill. of England, co. Stafford, 2½ m. N. Tunstall. P. 979.

**NEWCHURCH**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.W. Romney. Ac. 3122. P. 332.—II. co. Monmouth, 5½ m. W.N.W. Chepstow. Ac. 5434. P. 729.—III. Isle of Wight, 4½ m. E.S.E. Newport. Ac. 9200. P. 14,008.—IV. 3 pa., S. Wales, co. Radnor, 7 m. S.W. King-ton. P. 153.—V. S. Wales, co. and 3¼ m. N.W. Carmarthen. Ac. 4894. P. 782.

**NEWCHURCH (in ROSSENDALE)**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 6 m. S.S.W. Burnley. Ac. 9650. P. 24,413, employed in cotton and woollen manufs., coal mines, and quarries. It has an endowed school.

**NEUCHWANG** or **YING-TSZE**, a seaport of Manchuria, Chinese Empire, open to foreign trade by the treaty of Tientsin; on l. b. of the river Liaou. Lat. 41° N.; lon. 122° 30' E. 35 m. by river from Mook-den. Here is a British consul, and foreign customs, but the trade is trifling, and confined to Shanghai and Swatow. Products, ginseng, hides, tallow, bean-cake, and indigo. Navigation is closed 3 months in the year by ice.

**NEW-CROSS**, a hamlet of England, cos. Kent and Surrey, pa. St Paul, Deptford, 3 m. S.E. London, with an important station on the London and Brighton Railway.

**NEWDIGATE**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6 m. S.S.E. Dorking. Ac. 4458. P. 608.

**NEW ELGIN**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Elgin, pa. Forres. P. 520.

**NEWENDEX**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Tenterden. Ac. 1044. P. 137.

**NEW ENGLAND**, a pastoral dist. of New South Wales, bordering on Queensland; W. from dists. Macleay and Clarence, and E. from Liverpool Plains. It is traversed by the great dividing range, forming a table-land of about 3000 feet above the sea, and enjoys a mild climate, and a soil well adapted for agriculture. Chief town, Armidale. Area 13,100 sq. m. P. (1861) 9676. Its live stock amounted in 1863 to 1,073,500 head.

**NEW ENGLAND**, a collective name applied to the former British possessions in N. America, now comprising the six Eastern states of the Union, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The inhabitants are descendants of English Puritans and Scotch Presbyterians, and familiarly designated as Yankees.

**NEWENT**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N.W. Gloucester. Ac. of pa. 7803. P. 3182.

**NEW FANE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Niagara, near Lake Ontario.—II. a township, Vermont, 90 m. S. Montpelier.

**NEW FIELD**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, near Cayuga Lake.—II. Maine, 86 m. W.S.W. Augusta.

**NEW FOREST**, a royal forest and hundred of England, occupying most part of the S.W. portion of the co. Hants, W. Southampton-water. Circumference of forest about 50 m. Ac. 64,000. It is divided into bailiwicks, under foresters, woodwards, and rangers, the whole under a lord-warden, whose forest-courts are held at Lyndhurst. It abounds in game, red-deer, hogs, and semi-wild horses. It supplies excellent timber, especially valuable from its proximity to Portsmouth dockyard.

**NEWFOUNDLAND**, an island, and one of the British colonies, North America, off the coast of Labrador, mostly between lat. 46° 40' and 51° 37' N., lon. 52° 25' and 59° 15' W., separated from the mainland by the Strait of Belle Isle, 12 m. across. Estimated area 35,850 sq. m., and pop. (1857) 122,638. Shape very irregular, and shores greatly indented. The country in the E. is generally low, W. ward more rugged and mountainous, and especially so in a peninsula which extends from the N. towards Labrador. The Long Range in the W. attains an elevation of 1500 ft. Principal navigable rivers, the Humber and the River of Exploits, which latter rises in Red Indian lake, one of several considerable lakes in the interior. Climate in winter very severe, the thermometer frequently falling to 30° below the freezing point; in summer there is a brief hot season; the colony is generally healthy. Surface mostly marshy, or covered with a scrubby vegetation, and the soil is ill-suited to agriculture. Kitchen vegetables are accordingly the principal crops raised; pasturage is however plentiful, and the plains abound with vast herds of caribou deer, which, with the famous Newfoundland breed of dogs (peculiar to the island), wolves, bears, foxes, and some beavers, constitute the prevailing animals. Timber is scarce; the principal resources of the pop. are in the cod, seal, and salmon fisheries, the chief fishing grounds being off the S.E. coast. The great bank of Newfoundland on this side, is the most extensive

submarine plateau yet discovered, being about 600 m. in length, and in some places 200 m. in breadth, with a depth varying from 25 to 95 fathoms, and a bottom of solid rock. The principal fishing ground is over this bank between lat. 42° and 46° N. In 1862 the exports from Newfoundland comprised 1,080,069 quintals of dried fish, upwards of 16,637 tons of oil, 268,624 seal skins. The seal fishing has become important within the present century, and in 1857 employed 802 vessels, the tonnage of which was 57,898, and 14,442 hands. In 1862, 1345 ships entered, and 1159 ditto left the ports of this colony; and the total exports amounted in value to 1,171,723*l.*, & the imports to 1,007,082*l.* Since 1832 the colony has had a representative assembly of 15 members, with an executive council of 12 members, appointed, like the governor, by the crown. The number of schools in 1857 was 280, with 14,136 scholars, while the sum voted for education in 1859 was 53,968 dollars. In the same year the religious census was as follows: Church of England, 44,285; Roman Catholics, 56,895; Wesleyan Methodists, 20,229; the Presbyterians are very few in number. In 1862 the revenue of the colony amounted to 116,929*l.*; the expenditure to 138,058*l.* Debt, 173,642*l.* Imperial expenditure, 21,307*l.* Newfoundland is a Protestant see. St Johns, the cap., is on the S.E. coast.

NEW GRANADA. [GRANADIAN CONFED.]

NEW GUINEA, island. [PAPUA.]

NEWHALL, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Acton, 4 m. S.S.W. Nantwich. Ac. 4033. P. 826.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the U. S., N. Amer., in the N. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 42° 40' and 45° 20' N., lon. 70° 30' and 72° 35' W., nearly enclosed by Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, having S.E. only 18 m. of marshy coast. Area 9280 sq. m. P. (1860) 326,073 free, of whom 494 are coloured. In the N. it comprises the loftiest ground in the Eastern States; Mount Washington is 6428 feet in height, and the region around it abounds in timber; elsewhere the surface consists in a great part of open plains, and is more adapted for a grazing than a corn-raising country. Principal rivers, the Merrimac and Connecticut, which latter forms all its W. boundary. Near its centre is Lake Winnipiseogee. Products comprise maize, wheat, and other grains, hops, potatoes, maple-sugar, timber, cattle, salted provisions, and wool; but this is becoming more a manufacturing than an agricultural state. Principal manufactures are of woollen and cotton fabrics, iron wares, and paper. Foreign trade inconsiderable and decreasing, its produce being mostly exported through Massachusetts and Connecticut. Chief towns are Concord (its cap.), and Manchester, Portsmouth, and Dover.

NEW HANOVER, a region forming the coast line of British North America, along the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 50° and 54° N., having N. Russian America, S. Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Sound.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 23° S., lon. 150° E., and separated by a narrow strait on its N.E. from New Ireland.

NEW HANOVER, a co., U. S., North America, North Carolina, on its S.E. part, bordering the Atlantic Ocean. Area 995 sq. m. P. (1860) 8326 free, 7103 slaves.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, 74 m. Harrisburg. Pop. chiefly Germans.—III. a township, New Jersey.

NEW HARMONY, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, Posey co., 15 m. N. Mount Vernon. It was held by Robert Owen in 1854 for experimenting on his social system.

NEWHAVEN, a seaport and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Ouse, at its mouth in the English Channel, on a branch of the South Coast Railway, 4 m. S.E. Lewes. Ac. of pa. 1217. P. 1886. The town is neatly built, has a church, a drawbridge across the Ouse, small fort, and a good harbour. Exp. agricultural produce; imp. coal and foreign timber. It has steam communication with Dieppe, in France. Exports (1862) 367,613*l.* Customs rev. 5399*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 15, tons 2488.

NEWHAVEN, a *quoad sacra* pa. and marine vill. of Scotland, 2 m. N. of, and connected with Edinburgh, by N. B. Railway. P. (1861) 2310, partly employed in fishing. It has a stone pier, a breakwater, a branch of the Caledonian railway, churches, and schools. The vill. belongs to the city of Edinburgh; 1 m. W. is Granton.

NEWHAVEN, a city and seaport, U. S., North America, and with Hartford, the joint cap. of Connecticut, on an inlet of Long Island Sound, 34 m. S.S.W. Hartford. Lat. 41° 18' 5" N.; lon. 72° 56' 5" W. P. (1860) 39,267. It stands in a plain, and is built on a regular plan. It has numerous churches; Yale College, with the finest mineralogical cabinet in the United States, and an anatomical museum; new state house, state hospital, academies, and benevolent institutions; and a beautiful public cemetery. The harbour has fine wharfs, and the coasting, fishing, and foreign trade is large. Steamers ply daily to New York; a railway connects the city with Hartford, and it communicates by Farmington Canal with Northampton and other ports of Massachusetts. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, leather, ropes, machinery, and hardwares. The American Journal of Science is published here.—II. a township, Vermont, 30 m. W. Montpelier.—III. a township, New York, 10 m. N.E. Oswego.—IV. a township, Ohio, 82 m. N.N.E. Columbus.

NEWHAVEN, a co., U. S., North America, Connecticut. P. 97,345.

NEWHILLS, a pa. of Scot., co. Aberdeen, 5 m. S.W. Old Machar. Ac. about 17,000. P. 3463.

NEW HOLLAND, an obsolete name for Australia.

NEWICK, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W. Uckfield. Ac. 1966. P. 991.

NEWINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Ac. 2103. P. 854.

—II. (*next Hythe*), same co., 8½ m. N.E. Hythe. Ac. 3194. P. 523.—III. co. and 9 m. S.E. Oxford. Ac. 3080. P. 446.—IV. (*Bagnath*), co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. W.N.W. Tetbury. Ac. 2131. P. 242.—V. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. W.N.W. Deddington. Ac. 1460. P. 400.

NEW JERSEY, one of the U. S., North America, in the E. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 39° and 41° 24' N., lon. 74° and 75° 30' W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, N. New York, and W. Pennsylvania and Delaware, from which it is separated by the Delaware riv. Length 163 m.; breadth 52 miles. Area 8320 sq. m. P. (1860) 672,035, of whom 25,318 were free coloured, and 18 were slaves. Surface level in the S., undulating in the centre, crossed by mountains in the N. The Hudson river forms its N.E. boundary. Principal crops, wheat, oats, maize, rye, potatoes, and other vegetables. In the hilly parts cattle are reared, and cheese, butter, and wool are produced. Iron, building-stone, and sand are the mineral products. Manufs. cotton and woollen goods, iron wares, paper, leather, and earthenware; and New York and Philadelphia are the principal outlets for the exports, and channels of its import trade. The railways in this state are extensive; and there are several canals, of which Morris Canal, 101 m. in length, connecting the

Hudson and Delaware, is the principal. *New Jersey* sends 5 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Trenton, the cap., Newark, Burlington, and Jersey. Educational establishments are numerous. The state is divided into 18 cos. The original constitution was formed in 1776; the present, in 1844, provides for a government chosen for three years, a senate composed of one member from each co., and an assembly of 60 members. Bergen co., in this state, was first colonized by the Dutch in 1614.

**NEW JOHORE**, a settlement at the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, the seat of a rajah, subject to Britain. Chief products, pepper and gambir. P. mostly Chinese.

**NEW KENT**, a co., U. S., North America, Virginia. P. 2510 free, 5374 slaves.

**NEWKINCH**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, dist. Arbon. P. 1524.

**NEWLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Monmouth. Ac. 8797. P. 5147, employed in extensive iron and coal mines.—II. (*Side*), a township, co. Durham, pa. Stanhopa, 5½ m. W. Wolsingham. Ac. 9680. P. 1045.—III. co. and 6 m. S.E. Worcester. Ac. 800. P. 211.

**NEWLANDS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 16 m. N.W. Peebles. Ac. 12,453. P. 987.

**NEW LEBANON**, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, 25 m. S.E. Albany.

**NEW LONDON**, a co., U. S., North America, Connecticut. P. 61,781.

**NEW LONDON**, a town, U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Thames, 3 m. from the ocean, and on railway, 50 m. E. Newhaven. P. (1860) 10,115. It has an excellent harbour, and extensive whale-fishing & coasting trade; iron foundries, saw mills, and manufs. of machinery.

**NEWLYN**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. W.N.W. St Michael. Ac. 8010. P. 1641.

**NEW MADRID**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Missouri. Area 573 sq. m. P. 3877 free, 1777 slaves. The vill. of New Madrid was important, till ruined by a terrible earthquake in 1811 & 1812, when thousands of acres were sunk.

**NEWMARKET**, a market town of England, cos. Suffolk and Cambridge, 13 m. E.N.E. Cambridge, with which it communicates by the E. C. Railway, and a branch from Chesterford. Ac., comprising two pas., 570. P. (1861) 3261, nearly half of whom are trainers, jockeys, stable-keepers, and grooms. The town is very well built, having many splendid residences of the patrons of "The Turf," elegant rooms belonging to the Jockey Club, and immense ranges of stabling. The races of Newmarket are held on a beautiful heath W. of the town. The course, upwards of 4 miles in length, belongs to the Jockey Club. Seven race meetings, each lasting three days, are held yearly.

**NEWMARKET**, a market town and pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 4½ m. N.E. St Asaph. Ac. 1031. P. 520.

**NEWMARKET**, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4 m. N.W. Kanturk. P. 779.

**NEWMARKET**, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 38 m. S.E. Concord.

**NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS**, a market town of Ireland, co. and 4½ m. S.S.E. Clare.

**NEW MEXICO**, a territory of the U. S., North America, between lat. 34° to 37° N., and lon. 103° to 117° W., bounded N. by Colorado and Utah, E. Texas and the Indian Territory, S. Arizona, and W. California. Length 750 m. E. to W.; and breadth 208 m. N. to S. Area 124,450 sq. m. It is a high table-land, crossed by mountain ranges, and mostly barren. In its E. portion are the valleys of the Rio Grande and its tributaries along

the base of the Rocky Mountains. In the Sierra Madre, Mount Taylor is estimated at 10,000 feet above the valley. So far as yet explored, it is found to have immense *canons*, deep ravines in the Sierra Blanco, where rivers flow in darkness hundreds of feet below the surface of the valleys, and there are lofty precipices, resembling castles or fortresses. Valuable mineral deposits, gold, silver, etc., exist in the territory. Cap. city Santa Fé.

**NEWMILL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Keith, on the Isla, 8 m. S.E. Fochabers. P. 600.—II. *Newmills or Low Torry*, a vill., co. Fife, pa. Torryburn, on the Burn, 1½ m. E. Culross. P. 371.—III. *Newmills* is a bor. of barony, co. Ayr, pa. Loudoun, on the Irvine, 2¼ m. E. Galston. P. 2313.

**NEWMOAT**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 10 m. N.E. Haverford. Ac. 3101. P. 311.

**NEWNHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Gloucester, on the Severn. Ac. 2105. P. 1525.

**NEWNHAM**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 2½ m. N. Baldock. Ac. 951. P. 135.—II. co. Kent, 5 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Ac. 1293. P. 409.—III. co. Hants, 4½ m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 1009. P. 367.—IV. co. Northampton, 2 m. S. Daventry. Ac. 1940. P. 514.—V. (*Kings*), co. Warwick, 4 m. W.N.W. Rugby. Ac. 1418. P. 129. Here are chalybeate springs.—VI. (*Murren*), co. Oxford, 11 m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames, and 4 m. from the Abingdon Road station of the Great Western Railway. Ac. 1830. P. 231.

**NEW ORKNEY**, an island group in the S. Atlantic, forming a part of New S. Shetland, S.E. Cape Horn. Chief islands, Pomona and Melville.

**NEW ORLEANS**, a city and river port of the U. S., North America, state Louisiana. The metropolis of the S. Western States, on the N. bank of the Mississippi, 94 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; distance from New York 1663 m. Mean temp. of year 69°-8, winter 55°-8, summer 82°, Fahr. P. (1840) 102,193; (1860) 168,675. It stands in an alluvial flat, 4 feet below the level of high water mark; and the river is prevented from overflowing the city by an embankment 15 feet wide and 4 feet high, called the *Levee*, which forms a promenade. Adjacent swamps render it very unhealthy in summer, and it frequently suffers from yellow fever. The cemeteries here are peculiar: owing to the low-lying situation of the city, the tombs being built of brick, rising tier upon tier from one to three stories in height, each coffin space being arched, as burial in the ground is never attempted except in the case of paupers, who are often washed out of their graves when the Mississippi overflows. It consists of the city proper, and six faubourgs or suburbs, all regularly laid out, well supplied with water, and as well drained as circumstances admit. Except Canal Street, few of the public thoroughfares are more than 40 feet in width. The houses are mostly of brick, many stuccoed, and in several quarters furnished with balconies, and similar in architecture to the dwellings in France and Spain. Here are fewer churches comparatively than in any other city in the United States. Principal edifices, a Roman Catholic cathedral with 4 towers, the state-house, custom-house, 2 exchanges, United States Mint and land offices, several hospitals, 3 theatres, the Ursuline convent, college, and orphan asylum. Ships of the largest size can discharge their cargoes close to the bank. *New Orleans* is the main outlet for the produce of the countries watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the great port for the shipment

of cotton. It is connected by a railway with Lake Borgne, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 10 m. distant; with Lake Pouchartrain, 5 m. distant by railway and canal, and with Carrollton by a railway; and railways unite the city with the other important cities of America. It communicates by steamers with most of the large trading cities in the West Indies. The city and suburbs form 3 municipalities. It was founded by the French in 1717, and purchased, with Louisiana, by the United States in 1803. In 1815 a British force, under General Pakenham, was compelled to retreat from before it by the troops under General Jackson. In the recent civil war, the Federal fleet appeared before it 25th, and it surrendered on the 28th, April 1862. The Confederates burned ships, steamers, and 11,000 bales of cotton, value 3,000,000 dollars. No statements of trade or shipping have been published during the war. In 1860 the value of exports was above 22,000,000.

NEW PALTZ, a town of the U. S., N. America, New York, 13 m. N.N.W. Newburg. P. 2729.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, two vills. of U. S., North America, the principal being in Ohio. P. 1415.

NEW PLYMOUTH, a town of New Zealand, N. Island. Cap. of prov. Taranaki. Mean temp. of year 56 min., 46 max., 64 Fahr. Pop. about 3000.

NEWPORT, a co. of the U. S., North America, consisting of several islands in Naragansett Bay, Rhode Island. P. (1860) 21,896.

NEWPORT, a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the cap., on the Medina river, at the head of its navigation, and here crossed by an old stone bridge, 17 m. S.S.E. Southampton. Ac. of pa. 80. P. (1861) 3819; do. of parl. bor. 7934. It has an ancient church (in which was buried Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle, after her father's execution), a grammar school, founded by James I., and within which Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners concluded the "Treaty of Newport;" an ancient guildhall and market house, bor. and co. gaol, two assembly rooms, a theatre, public library, literary and mechanics' institute, two or three banks, and a manufacture of lace. In the vicinity is the military depot of Parkhurst barracks, now in great part converted into a national model prison, and opposite to it a large house of industry for the entire island. Quarter-sessions are held, also an anc. governor's court, having extensive power over all the Isle of Wight. Customs rev. (1862) 13,500*l*. Exports 1761,855*l*. Vessels belonging to the port 75, tons 13,820. *Newport* sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 662.

NEWPORT, a parl. and munic. bor., and river port town of England, co. and 24 m. S.S.W. Monmouth, on the Usk, about 4 m. from its mouth, and on the Monmouth and Cardiff Railway. Ac. of pa. 3120. P. (1851) 19,323; do. (1861) 23,248. Chief buildings, the ancient pa. church, a union workhouse, several schools and chapels; new docks and wharfs, with yards for ship building; iron foundries, and exports of coal, iron, and tin, brought to it by canals, or tram railways. The port is accessible to large vessels. The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk in sending one member to H. of C. It is a polling-place for the co.

—II. a market town, seaport, and pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on the Irish Sea, 6 m. E.N.E. Fishguard. P. of pa. 1575. The town is a munic. bor. its bay, of same name, forms an excellent harbour, whence slate and agricultural produce are

exported. Chief imports, coal and timber.—III. a market town and pa. of England, co. Salop, on the Strine, 17 m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 800. P. 2856. It has almshouses, a town and market house, branch bank, malt works, and, in the vicinity, mines of coal and iron. It is connected by canals with Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Liverpool.—IV. a suburb of Launceston, co. Cornwall.—V. a pa. of England, co. Essex, with a station on the E.-C. Railway, 5 m. S. Chesterford. Ac. 2870. P. 886.

NEWPORT, several towns and townships of the U. S., North America.—I. on the S.W. shore of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the Atlantic, and 25 m. S.S.E. Providence. P. (1860) 10,508. It is the most elegant and fashionable of all American watering places; with manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs and leather. Its harbour is defended by three strong forts.—II. New York, 76 m. N.W. Albany.—III. New Hampshire, 35 m. W.N.W. Concord.—IV. Ohio, 106 m. E.S.E. Columbus.—V. Maine, 54 m. N.E. Augusta.—VI. Kentucky, across the Licking R. from Covington. P. 9000.

NEWPORT, a seaport town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Newport river, 8 m. W.N.W. Castlebar. P. 964. The harbour is spacious and safe.—II. (*Tip*), a market town, Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Mulkern, 9½ m. N.E. Limerick. P. 1102.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market town and pa. of England, co. Buckingham, on the Ouse, crossed here by two bridges, 4 m. E.N.E. Wolverton. Ac. of pa. 3220. P. 3823. It has manufs. of lace, employing a large part of the population.

NEW PORTLAND, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 40 m. N.N.W. Augusta.

NEW PROVIDENCE, one of the BAHAMA ISLES. Length 21 m.; breadth varies to 7 m.

NEW READING, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Perry.

NEW RIVER, a co. of the U. S., North America, Florida. P. 3076 free, 744 slaves.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a township of the U. S., North America, state and 18 m. N.E. New York, on Long Island Sound. Its first settlers were from Rochelle in France.

NEW RUSSIA, a division of the Russian Empire in Europe. [RUSSIA.]

NEWRY, a parl. bor., river port town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Down and Armagh, on the Newry Water, here crossed by 8 bridges, 6 m. above its fall in Carlingford Bay, on the Newry Canal, 34 m. S.W. Belfast, and on Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway. Ac. of pa. 22,282. P. (1861) 21,760. Ac. of parl. bor. 2543. P. of town 12,188. Altitude 20 feet. It has two churches, two Roman Catholic chapels, a convent, a preparatory seminary for Maynooth college, various minor schools, a town-hall, two gaols, infantry barracks, union workhouse, assembly rooms, a custom ho., and a court and market house. The port admits large vessels to Warrenpoint, about 4 m. below the town; and the canal, vessels of 600 tons burden. Vessels belonging to the port 40, tons 5659. Exports (1859) 1660*l*. Principal exports, linen, grain, cattle, eggs, and butter, chiefly to England; but it trades also with North America, the Baltic, and the Levant. Customs rev. (1862) 24,389*l*. The bor. sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 537.

NEW SANTANDER, a department and town of Mexico. [TAMAU-LIPAS, and NUEVO SANTANDER.]

NEW SCOTLAND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 9 m. W. Albany.

NEW SIBERIA, a group of islands, Arctic Ocean, off the N. coast of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk,

in which they are comprised, between lat. 73° 12' and 76° 20' N., lon. 135° 20' and 150° 20' E., and consisting of Kotlinoi, Fadiievskoi, New Siberia, Liakhov, and some smaller islands. Immense quantities of the bones and teeth of the mammoth, rhinoceros, and buffalo, are found in the soil. *New Siberia*, the most E. of these islands, is 75 m. in length by 30 m. in breadth. It was discovered by Hedenstroem in 1809.

**NEW SOUTH SHETLAND**, an archipelago & portion of mainland, in the Pacific, lat. 61° to 64° 30' S., lon. 53° W., and 600 m. S. Tierra del Fuego, and the coast line of which has been explored beyond the Antarctic circle. Principal islands, Livingston, Cornwallis, King George, Clarence, and Elephant. This region was discovered by Gheritz in 1598, and afterwards further explored by Cook and Weddell, and its S. part by Bischoe in 1832, and by Captain Sir J. Ross in 1842.

**NEW SOUTH WALES**, a British colonial territory in E. Australia, bounded on the W. by the colony of S. Australia; on the S. by the river Murray and the colony of Victoria; on the N. by Queensland; and on the E. by the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 28° 8' (Point Danger) to 37° 35' S. (Cape Howe); lon. 141° to 158° 33' E. Area 323,437 sq. m. P. (1861) 365,635; in 1851 it was only 197,168. The colony has thus nearly doubled its pop. in 10 years, though during that period two immense territories, Victoria and Queensland, were detached from it. The colony was first settled in January 1788 by a body of convicts, who landed first at Botany Bay, but which the authorities in charge soon after removed to Port Jackson. In the south of the colony are the Australian Alps, where Mount Kosciusko attains an elevation of 6510 feet, and is nearly all the year covered with snow. The Murrumbidgee river divides this range from the coast range of the Blue Mountains, running nearly N. and S. about 40 miles inland, and attaining an elevation of above 3000 feet, Mount York being 3292 feet. Near the N. frontier, Mount Lindsey reaches a height of 5700 feet. Towards the north, and further inland, are extensive and elevated pastoral tracts, such as the Liverpool Plains, enjoying a cool climate, as compared with their low position of 30° to 32° S. lat. Sea View Mountain, in this district, is 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The main range, with its spurs and the creeks and streams that issue from each flank are auriferous, and are being worked in many places as gold fields, since the great discovery at Ophir, by Hargreaves, in 1851. The limits of the great coal field are as yet imperfectly known; but it certainly extends into Queensland, and reappears in Tasmania. The mines now in operation are situated at or near Newcastle, 60 m. N. of Sydney. Other minerals are iron, copper, tin, lead, and platina. Principal streams are the Shoalhaven, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Manning, McLeay, Clarence, Richmond, etc. The water-shed towards the interior is upon a larger scale. In the extreme S. the Murray rises in the Alps, being joined in its westward course by the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, and finally by the Darling from the north, with its affils. the Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi, Barwan, and Balooni or Condamine. The Barcoo or Victoria, discovered in 1846, rises near these latter, and runs W. by N., then S.W., into Cooper's Creek of Sturt, and is lost in the soil before reaching Lake Eyre. The chief inlets & harbours are Twofold Bay, in the S., Jervis Bay, Botany Bay, the fine harbour of Port Jackson, Broken Bay, Ports Hunter, Stephens, and

Macquarie, and Trial Bay. The climate is salubrious and agreeable. The mean temperature of the year, at Sydney, in lat. 33° 34' S. is about 61°; the hottest month is January, when the temperature varies from 63° to 87°; July is the coldest month, the temperature varying from 48° to 64°. Rainfall 52 to 85 inches; rainy days, 138. The extent of land under culture was, in 1862, 260,798 acres, yielding 1,581,597 bushels of wheat, 1,484,467 of Indian corn, 39,801 of barley, 98,814 of oats, 28,127 tons of potatoes, 9704 cwt. of tobacco, 50,927 tons of hay, 99,791 gallons of wine, besides other produce. The value of the fruit (chiefly oranges) exported, was 61,466*l.* In the same year there were 6,119,163 sheep, 2,408,586 head of cattle, and 251,497 horses. The pastoral products of that year exported were, wool, 12,000,000 lbs., valued at 1,250,000*l.*; hides, to the value of 68,576*l.*; and tallow, 13,647 cwt*s.* The value of gold exported, was 1,876,049*l.* The quantity of gold exported in the ten years (1851-60), was 3,281,000 ounces, valued at 11,683,857*l.* As in Victoria, there is an export duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce. The mint cost about 50,000*l.*; its yearly expenses are 15,000*l.*, and revenue above 12,000*l.* The coin circulates, by consent of the free governments, in the adjacent colonies, and by imperial proclamation it is legal tender in Mauritius, Ceylon, and Hong Kong. Coal is plentiful, total produce, from 1851 to 1860, amounting to 1,780,000 tons, of which more than a half was exported to India, China, and the neighbouring Australian colonies. Imports for 1860 were 7,519,000*l.*, and exports, 5,072,090*l.* The shipping inwards, in 1860, was 1424 vessels of 427,835 tons, and outwards it was 1438 vessels. The public revenue for 1860 was 1,309,000*l.*, exclusive of loans; expenditure, 1,312,777*l.*; public debt, 3,820,000*l.* The staple products of the colony are wool, gold, and timber. At the International Exhibition of 1862, the timber of this colony was represented by upwards of 300 specimens. Some of the red cedars were 10 feet in diameter, yielding 30,000 feet of saleable wood. Some of the varieties are admirably adapted for ship-building. The first telegraphic post in the colony was planted in 1857, while, in 1861, the electric wires extended from Sydney to every important centre of population in the colony. From the same city, three lines of railway were in course of construction, which were open to traffic for 34 m. W., 51 m. S., and 36 m. N.; and an expenditure of 1,800,000*l.* was sanctioned for further extensions. The colony was at first laid out into what are called the 19 old counties; these were afterwards increased, until they now number 68. The chief towns are Sydney, Maitland E. & W., Parramatta, Bathurst, Goulburn, Braidwood, Newcastle, etc. New South Wales is self governed, with a governor of the Queen's appointment, who acts through a popular ministry, co-operating with an elected assembly, and a Second or Upper Chamber nominated by the crown. In 1860, there were 798 schools in the colony, with 34,767 scholars. There is a university at Sydney, and the public schools are maintained by the government and people, at a cost of 90,000*l.* annually.

**NEWSTEAD**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, pa. and 1 m. E. Melrose, on the Tweed. P. 250.

**NEWSTEAD**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.E. Buffalo.

**NEW TIMBER**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Ac. 1693. P. 162.

**NEWTON**, numerous pas., etc., of England and Wales.—I. co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac.

984. P. 216.—II. co. Lincoln, 2 m. W.N.W. Folkenham. Ac. 1220. P. 228.—III. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.E. Kettering. Ac. 1050. P. 84.—IV. (*near Sudbury*, co. Suffolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Sudbury. Ac. 2197. P. 529.—V. (*Old*), same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Bury. Ac. 2348. P. 718.—VI. co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Guisborough. Ac. 1440. P. 122.—VII. (*Blossomville*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. E. Olney. Ac. 1050. P. 277.—VIII. (*Bromshold*), co. Northampton, 3 m. S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 1740. P. 163.—IX. (*St Cyres*), co. Devon, 3½ m. E.S.E. Creditor. Ac. 4305. P. 1094.—X. (*Ferrers*), same co., 6½ m. S.E., Plymouth. Ac. 3191. P. 670.—XI. (*Flotman*), co. Norfolk, 7½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1173. P. 328.—XII. (*in the Isle*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. N.W. Wisbeach. Ac. 3056. P. 431.—XIII. (*Kyme*), co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N.W. Tadcaster. Ac. 1050. P. 162.—XIV. (*St Loe*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. W. Bath. Ac. 1578. P. 401.—XV. (*Long*), co. Durham, 4 m. W.S.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Ac. 4544. P. 353.—XVI. (*Longville*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S.W. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 1718. P. 547.—XVII. (*Norih*), co. Wilts, 8½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 810. P. 364.—XVIII. (*Old*), co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. Market-Stow. Ac. 2348. P. 718.—XIX. (*on Ouse*), co. and 8½ m. N.W. York, N. Riding. Ac. 4590. P. 931.—XX. (*St Petrock*), co. Devon, 7½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 1556. P. 231.—XXI. (*Purcell*), co. Oxford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 593. P. 105.—XXII. (*Rigny*), co. Cumberland, 3 m. W.N.W. Penrith. Ac. 2414. P. 253.—XXIII. (*Sobney*), co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Derby. Ac. 1280. P. 406.—XXIV. (*South*), co. Wilts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Wilton. Ac. 3370. P. 717.—XXV. co. Warwick, 5½ m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Ac. 1610. P. 442.—XXVI. (*by-Toft*), co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1004. P. 81.—XXVII. (*Toney*), co. Wilts, 4 m. E.S.E. Amesbury. Ac. 2365. P. 351.—XXVIII. (*Tracey*), co. Devon, 5 m. E.N.E. Bideford. Ac. 336. P. 136.—XXIX. (*on-Trent*), co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1390. P. 325.—XXX. (*Valence*), co. Hants, 4 m. S. Alton. Ac. 2253. P. 340.—XXXI. (*Welsh*), co. Hereford, 3½ m. N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1821. P. 116.—XXXII. (*West*), co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 778. P. 220.—XXXIII. (*on-the-Wolds*), co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 2060. P. 189.—XXXIV. (*Wood*), co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Oundle. Ac. 1590. P. 529.—XXXV. (*North*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. W.S.W. Narberth. Ac. 721. P. 56.—XXXVI. (*Notage*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W.S.W. Bridgend. Ac. 3877. P. 1082.—XXXVII. a township, England, co. Chester, pa. and ¼ m. S. Middlewich. P. 1657.—XXXVIII. a township, co. Chester, pa. Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 5½ m. N.E. Stockport. Ac. 868. P. 644.—XXXIX. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Manchester. Ac. 1585. P. 14,907, chiefly employed in calico printing, cotton and silk manufactures, and in chemical works.—XL. (*Poppleford*), a chapelry, co. Devon, pa. Aylesbear, on the Otter, 3 m. W.N.W. Sidmouth. P. 661.—XLI. (*Potter*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Ac. 1657. P. 1878.

NEWTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. E. Edinburgh. Ac. 2034. P. 1553, mostly employed in productive coal mines.—*Newton* is also the name of many small villas, hamlets, etc., in the lowlands of Scotland.

NEWTON, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 7 m. W. Boston, with which it is connected by railway.—II. New Jersey, 59 m. N. Trenton. It has several churches,

court house, gaol, academy, and lyceum—III. Ohio, 60 m. E. Columbus.

NEWTON, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. N. of Georgia. Area 414 sq. m. P. (1860) 7862 free, 6458 slaves.—II. Arkansas. P. 3369 free, 24 slaves.—III. Indiana. P. 2860.—IV. Mississippi. P. 6282 free, 3379 slaves.—V. Missouri. P. 8893 free, 426 slaves.—VI. Texas. P. 2106 free, 1013 slaves.

NEWTON-ABBOT (with NEWTON-BUSHELL), a market town of England, co. Devon, pa. Woolborough, on the Teign, with a station on the Exeter and Plymouth Railway, 5 m. S.W. Teignmouth. Ac. 1231. P. 4427.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a bor. and market town of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, on the Manchester and Liverpool and Grand Junction Railways, 15 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Ac. 2692. P. (1861) 5909. It has engine factories, with manufactures of fustian and glass works.

NEWTON-NEAR-NEWBURY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 10 m. N.N.E. Whitechurch. Ac. 475. P. 276.—II. (*Limford*), a pa. co. and 5½ m. N.W. Leicester. Ac. 3990. P. 500.

NEWTON-SHAW or NEWTON-OF-SAUGHIE, a vill. of Scotland, co. and pa. Clackmannan, 5 m. N.W. Kincardine. P. 319.

NEWTON-STEWART or NEWTON-DOUGLAS, a burgh of barony, and town of Scotland, co. and 8 m. N. Wigtown, pa. Penninghame, chiefly on rt. b. of the Cree. P. (1861) 2535. It has a Gothic church, town house, market house, subscription library, public reading rooms, horticultural and agricultural societies; some manufs. of leather, hand-loom, and a trade in wool with Lancashire.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a bor. of barony, and pa. of Scotland, co. and opposite Ayr, and on the Firth of Clyde. Ac. 696. P. of pa. (1861) 5124; do. of bor. 4307. It has a good parish church, and a council-hall, with ship-building docks, ropewalks, manufs. of sail-cloth and cotton fabrics, and several iron and brass foundries. The harbour has a lighthouse on its N. side. Coal is exported. The constitution of the burgh, supposed to have been originally granted by king Robert Bruce, has many curious peculiarities.

NEWTON, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales, and a municipality. The first station on the Great Southern Railway. P. (1861) 3727.

NEWTON, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 8 m. S.W. Montgomery, on the Severn, and on the Montgomery Canal, which connects it with the interior navigation of England. Ac. 2736. P. of pa. 3692. It has an ancient church, town-hall, and a flannel-hall, with manufs. of flannel. *Newton* is head of a poor-law union. It unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, in sending 1 member to H. of Commons. Altitude 365 feet.

NEWTON, a bor. of the Isle of Wight, pa. Calbourne, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport. Ac. 6397. P. 99.

NEWTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, pa. Borrowstounness. P. 816.

NEWTON, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 62 m. S.W. Hartford.—II. New York, 152 m. S. Albany.—III. Pennsylvania, 23 m. N.E. Philadelphia.

NEWTON, numerous pas., small towns, & villas of Ireland.—I. a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, 3 m. N. Kells. Ac. 1103. P. 111.—II. a pa., co. Westmeath, with the town Tyrrell's Pass, and some villas. Ac. 10,249. P. 2194.

NEWTON-ARDS, a bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 m. E. Belfast, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa.

14,802. P. (1861) 15,190; do. of town 9542. It has an ancient church, an endowed school, a town-hall, and infantry barracks; and weaving and embroidery of damask muslins.

NEWTOWN BARRY, a market town and pa. of Irel., Leinster, co. Wexford, at the confl. of the Clady with the Slaney, 3 m. S. Clonegal. Ac. of pa. 8284. P. 2488; do. of town, 1097.—II. (*Clonburn*), a pa., Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 1 m. E. Trim. Ac. 566. P. 193.—III. (*Crommelin*), a pa., Ulster, co. Antrim, with a vill., 3 m. N.E. Clough. Ac. 3448. P. 945; do. of vill. 106.—IV. (*Hamilton*), a market town and pa., Ulster, co. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Armagh. Ac. of pa. 12,404. P. 5504; do. of town, 1130.—V. (*Lennan*), a pa., Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.E. Carrick-on-Suir. Ac. 5774. P. 1148.—VI. (*Mount Kennedy*), a market town, Leinster, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Wicklow. P. 568.

NEWTOWN LIMAVADY, a disfranchised bor. and mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 m. N.E. Londonderry, with which it is connected by railway, on the Roe. P. 2732. It has a bridewell, union workhouse, and distilleries.

NEWTOWN-OF-ABBEYGREEN, a vill., Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Lesmahagow. P. 642.

NEWTOWN-OF-PITCAIRN, Scotland, [PITCAIRN.]

NEWTOWN-STEWART (formerly *Lislas*), a mkt. town of Ireland, co. and 20 m. by rail, S. Londonderry, on the Mourne. P. 1405.

NEWYCLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 10 m. N.W. Dundee, with which town, and with Forfar and Perth, it is connected by railway. P. 1139, of whom 619 are in the village.

NEW YEAR'S ISLAND, N. Australia, is off the coast of Arnhem's Land, 60 m. N.E. Port Essington.—(*Islands*), S. Atlantic, are in lat.  $51^{\circ} 41'$  S., lon.  $64^{\circ} 28'$  W., and were so named by Cook.—II. (*Range*), Central Australia, is a mountain tract, lat.  $30^{\circ} 21'$  S., lon.  $146^{\circ} 33'$  E.

NEW YORK, one of the middle U. S. of North America, and though not the largest, yet in every other respect, the leading state of the Union; between lat.  $40^{\circ} 30'$  and  $45^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $72^{\circ}$  and  $79^{\circ} 55'$  W., having N. W. Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St Lawrence, separating it from Canada West, on the E. side the states Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; and on the S., Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, except at its S. extremity, where it touches the Atlantic Ocean, in which it includes Long Island; Staten Island and Manhattan are also included in this state. Area 46,000 sq. m. P. (1855) 3,466,212; (1860) 3,880,735, of whom 49,005 were coloured. Mean annual temperature  $51^{\circ} 6'$ , summer  $70^{\circ} 3'$ , winter  $30^{\circ} 1'$  Fahr. Rainfall 34 inches. It is mostly an elevated region, with extensive indentations, watered by the Hudson, Mohawk, Oswego, Genesee, and other rivers, including many affls. of the Susquehanna. The Alleghanies traverse its E. part in two parallel chains; the Round Top, one of the Catskill mountains, is 3804 feet in height, and the mountains W. of Lake Champlain are upwards of 5000 feet. It contains Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Canandaigua, George, and many other lakes; Lake Champlain forms a part of its N.E. frontier. Chief rivers, St Lawrence, Hudson, Mohawk, and Genesee. There are rich marble quarries near the cap.; the salt springs, near the centre of the state, yield 7,000,000 bushels of salt annually. The Saratoga and Bellaton mineral springs are famous. Petroleum is abundant in the W. Soil in the S. rather light but fitted for pasture; it improves on proceeding northward, and the W. part is a highly fertile country. All the crops common

in Britain are raised, with the addition of maize. Horses and cattle are more numerous than in any other state. In the W. and the S.E. are extensive forests. Manufactures are in great variety, and the foreign commerce is greater than that of any other state of the Union. Exports more than 3-5ths of the total of the Union. Total length of the canals in operation 850 m.; the principal are the Erie, Champlain, Cayuga, and Chenango canals, connecting the Atlantic rivers with the Canadian lakes, and the first of which is 364 miles in length. The state is traversed by railways in all directions: it is divided into 59 cos., and sends 2 senators and 32 representatives to congress. Principal cities, Albany, the cap., New York, Brooklyn, Hudson, Buffalo, Oswego, and Ogdensburg, with Schenectady and numerous towns along the line of the Erie Canal. The first settlement was made by the Dutch on Manhattan Island in 1621. In 1664 the English obtained possession of the country; in 1673 it was retaken by the Dutch, but soon after restored to the English. The present constitution was framed in 1821. Governor and senators elected biennially.

NEW YORK, a co., U. S., North America, New York. P. (1860) 813,669.

NEW YORK, the largest and most populous city, principal seaport, and commercial cap. of the U. S., N. America, on an island near the S. extremity of New York State, between the mouth of the Hudson river and East river, which separates Long Island from the mainland; lat. of city-hall  $40^{\circ} 42' 43''$  N., lon.  $74^{\circ} 0' 7''$  W. Area of city, including co., and Manhattan or New York Island (separated from Westchester co., by Harlem river, crossed by 3 bridges), with some adjacent islets, 14,000 ac. P. (1850) 515,394; in (1860) 805,651. The island, on which the city is built, has an area of 22 sq. m. It is 13 miles long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and occupies a triangular area, the apex of which is covered by old, narrow, and crooked streets; but by far the greater part of New York consists of regular and handsome thoroughfares, the principal of which, Broadway, intersecting the city throughout, is nearly 4 m. in length, and bordered by shops or stores. Pearl, Cedar, Pine, Front, Water, and South, streets between it and the E. river, are important marts of business; and Wall Street is the seat of the chief monetary transactions. Greenwich, E. Broadway, Henry, Madison, Bleeker, and Bond streets and the Bowery, between the Broadway and Hudson river, are elegant public streets. Washington Square, in front of the New York University, Union Square, with a fountain, are among the chief open spaces; in the Park, an area of about 11 acres, is the city-hall, a Grecian edifice of marble and freestone, 216 feet in length by 105 feet in breadth. Tomkin's Park, and the Central Park, the latter a new public domain of great size, bids fair to be in a few years one of the finest city parks in the world. It lies between the Fifth and Eighth Avenues, and between 59th and 110th streets, in the upper part of the city. It is an area of 843 acres, beautifully diversified in surface, extending  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in breadth. The battery, with a fine view; and several smaller parks. The Merchant Exchange in Wall Street, built of granite, and with a central dome. Amongst the most conspicuous buildings are the custom house, of white marble; the University; Columbia college. The state library, with 64,200 vols.; Mercantile library, 64,000 vols.; the Historical Society, with a library of 25,000 vols.;

Apprentices' library, 19,000 vols. The hall of justice, American institute, and house of detention; Trinity church, a Gothic structure; St Paul's church, with an Ionic portico, and a steeple 224 feet in height; St John's, St Thomas's, the Dutch, French Protestant, and Baptist churches; St Patrick's cathedral; the Society library; Gothic hall, Astor house, and several other vast hotels. New York has 300 churches, 309 banks, aggregate capital (1863) 109,258,147 dollars, academy of music, theatres, museums, academy of design, studios, and galleries, and many large storehouses. In the vicinity of New York is Greenwood Cemetery, covering an area of 242 acres, and laid out in the most varied manner. The city is well supplied with water from Croton water works, 38 m. distant. Other public institutions are, the New York hospital, infirmary, deaf-mute, and lunatic asylums, and "Long Island Farms," a fund for provision of destitute children. Manufs. are in great variety. The harbour is 25 m. in circumference; it has 3 entrances, defended by 12 forts, with 1500 guns; and ships of the largest size can come up to the city wharves. New York communicates by the Hudson and Erie Canal with the W. States, Canada, and the whole region of the North American lakes, of which countries it is the great entrepôt. Export of bread stuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, year ending 1st September 1863, 9,886,826 bushels, being a great increase on former years. Its average exports amount in value to nearly one-half of the whole imports into the United States. Regular lines of packets maintain communication between New York and all the principal ports of the United States, the West Indies, Mexico, and S. America; and Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, and Havre in Europe. It is connected by railways with all the chief cities of America. Shortest sea route to England 8016 m. Shortest steam passage 1½ days. The city is divided into 17 wards, and governed by a mayor and common council. It was the seat of the first American Congress in 1785. During a conscription riot in 1863 several negroes were murdered.

NEW ZEALAND, a British colonial territory in the S. Pacific, consisting of a chain of islands, having two large and one small, besides others adjacent of less note. The main chain extends from Cape North in S. lat. 34° 18', to Cape South in 47° 20', and from C. West in E. lon. 166° 30', to C. East in E. lon. 178° 30'. The general direction is S.E. for above 400 miles, and S.W. for 900 miles. The area of the three islands is computed at 99,969 sq. m., or nearly the same as Great Britain and Ireland. The divisions and population by the census were:—

	Province.	Pop. 1861.	Dec. 31, 1862.
North Island.	Auckland, . . .	24,420	27,644
	Taranaki, . . .	2,044	2,211
	Wellington, . . .	12,566	13,643
	Hawkes Bay, . . .	2,611	2,608
	Nelson, . . .	9,952	11,091
South Island.	Marlborough, . . .	2,299	2,386
	Canterbury, . . .	16,040	20,432
	Otago, . . .	27,163	45,588
	Southland, . . .	1,820	3,455
	Stewart Island, . . .	56	—
	Chatham Islands, . . .	50	—
	Military & Families, . . .	7,294	—
	*Total, . . .	106,315	125,812†

\* The vast increase of pop. in South Island, during the year ending 31st December 1862, is due chiefly to the discovery of gold in Otago, but partly to the European character of the climate.  
† Besides soldiers and their families.

P. (1863) estimated at 196,500, of whom 56,000 are aborigines, and the remainder British settlers. Cook's Strait, separates the North Island from the South Island, and the latter is separated from Stewart Island by Foveaux Strait. When established as a colony in 1840, the N., Middle, and S. Islands were re-named,—New Ulster, New Munster, and New Leinster; but these titles are out of use, since the provincial divisions, with their local governments, have been instituted, and they are now known as North, South, and Stewart Islands. The mineral products are valuable and extensive. Coal and copper are met with in several localities. In 1857 gold was found in the Nelson province, which has since exported about 50,000l. annually, but is now on the decline. In 1861 productive diggings were discovered in Otago, 50 m. from Dunedin; the exports in 1863 being to the value of 1,584,000l. Steel sand has been found in the neighbourhood of Dunedin. The celebrated Kauri pine, and the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand flax, are abundant. The two main islands probably contain 10,000,000 acres of forest land, affording every variety and size of timber required for house and shipbuilding. "This colony, indeed, is almost the only country S. of the equator which grows any free working wood of the pine character." In 1863, 640,000 acres were under cultivation. There were 3,600,000 sheep, 240,000 head of cattle, 38,000 horses, and 50,000 pigs. The value of wool exports for 1859 was 339,779l., weighing 5,096,751 lbs.; total imports for 1863, nearly 3,000,000l.; exports, 1,600,000l.; revenue and expenditure, about 1,000,000l. each; public debt, 2,000,000l.; imperial expenditure for military purposes, 111,339l., the total strength being 1279 men. The climate is equable, pleasant, and salubrious. The mean annual temperature being, for Auckland, in lat. 36° 50' S., 59°; for New Plymouth, in lat. 39° 3' S., 56°; for Wellington, in lat. 41° 16' S., 55°; for Nelson, lat. 41° 15' S., 55°; for Christchurch, in lat. 43° 35' S., 53°; and for Otago, in lat. 46° 46' S., 50° Fahr. Mean of the coldest month at Otago 40°, and of the warmest at Auckland 68° Fahr. High winds prevail. Average rainfall in the North Isl. varies in the respective provinces from 45½ inches to 59 inches; while in the South Island it is from 30 to 34½ inches. Snow seldom falls, excepting in the southern parts of South Island. There are several volcanic cones, the chief of which is Mount Egmont in Taranaki, 8270 feet high. The town of Wellington has suffered from earthquakes. A mountain chain, the Southern Alps, runs through the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,460 feet. [CANTERBURY.] Mount Kaikora, in Nelson province, is 9300 feet. There are many good harbours in all the islands, and numerous lakes and small rivers in the two larger ones. In 1863 New Zealand had 237 vessels, aggregate tonnage 10,825. Of these 206 belonged to Auckland, 30 to Dunedin, 28 to Lyttleton, and 2 to Wellington. The first railway in New Zealand, between Christchurch and Port Lyttleton, was opened 1st Dec. 1863. The aborigines who had for some time settled down into farming and trading colonists, and shared the political franchise of the self-governed colony, have again (1863-4), on the ground of disputed right with the government about land, been waging a formidable war against the colonists. The race is rapidly on the decline, and the present disturbances will no doubt still further reduce their numbers. The country was first formally taken possession of as a British colony

in 1840. In 1837 the New Zealand Company was formed in England, and in 1851 made over its affairs to the Government for a money consideration of 268,370*l.* The territory was discovered in 1642 by Tasman, who examined the western coast; and by Cook on the east side in 1769. In 1853 a free constitution was proclaimed, and is now in force. During the year 1862, 11,440 emigrants left the United Kingdom for this colony. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 11,510 miles, shortest sailing voyage 95 days.

**NEXÖR**, a town of Denmark, stift Zealand, on E. coast of Bornholm island. P. 1400.

**NEXON**, a market town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Limoges. P. 2445.

**NEYOMBO**, a town of the island of Ceylon, on the coast, 20 m. N. Ledombo. It was fortified by the Dutch. The cinnamon grown in its vicinity is the best in the world and the most abundant.

**NEYRAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Espalion, cant. Estaing. P. 1238.

**NEYVA** or **NEVA**, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. Cundinamarca, cap. prov., 132 m. S.W. Bogotá. Trade in cacao.

**NEYVA**, a town of the island Hayti, cap. arr., 70 m. E. Port-Republican, on the Neyva.

**NGAMI**, a lake of S. Africa, 50 m. long, 20 m. broad, and 3285 feet above the sea, in lat. 20° 20' S., lon. 23° 30' E. It is fed by the river Tonk or Toeghe and the Zouga S.E. On its banks are large trees and a rich vegetation. It was discovered in 1850.

**NGAN-HOBI**, **AN-HWUI**, or **GAN-HWAY**, an inland prov. of China, between lat. 29° and 34° N., lon. 113° and 119° E., enclosed by Kiang-su, Che-Kiang, Kiang-se, Hoope, and Hoo-nan. Surface flat, and traversed by the rivers Yangtse-Kiang and Hoai-ho. Products comprise the precious metals; also copper, salt, and green tea from the South districts, etc. Chief city, Nganking (190 m. by river course), S.S.W. Nanking. Area 40,198 sq. m. P. 36,596,988; or about 850 on a sq. m., the greatest average on the habitable globe.

**NHA-TRANG** or **YATRANG**, a seaport town of Anam, cap. prov., with a good harbour at a river's mouth, in lat. 12° 19' N., lon. 109° 20' E.

**NIAGARA**, a river of North America, between Canada West, and the U. S. (New York state), unites Lakes Erie and Ontario, the river having a N. course of 35 m. from the former to the latter, and a total descent in that distance of 334 feet. It encloses numerous islands, the largest, Grand Island, having an area of 17,000 acres, and 15 m. from Lake Erie its forms the famous Falls of NIAGARA, where the river is precipitated over a vast ledge of silurian limestone, forming two cataracts, separated by Goat Island, 500 feet in width. The Horse-shoe fall, on the Canadian side, is 1800 feet across, and 154 feet in perpendicular depth; and the American Falls 600 feet in breadth, 163 feet in depth, and above the rapids near which a strong rude bridge crosses from the N. York side to Goat Island. The banks N. of the cataract rise to 180 feet in perpendicular elevation, and are sprinkled with hotels and villas; and on both sides of the Falls, for some distance below, the stream forms a rapid, enclosed within a bed only 160 yards across. It has been estimated that the Falls discharge 100,000,000 tons of water per hour. A wire suspension bridge 800 feet span, and at an elevation of 258 feet above the waters, has been erected across the river, at a point about 2 m. below the Falls in connection with the G. W. Railway, with a roadway beneath for carriages and foot passengers.—

*Niagara* is a township on the E. side of the river, New York State, containing Goat Island, and a portion of the Falls.—*Niagara Falls* is a contiguous vill., with churches, hotels, and manufs. of woollen cloth, steam engines, and paper, with corn and saw mills. The Buffalo and Lockport Railways meet here.

**NIAGARA**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. of New York. Area 484 sq. m. P. (1860) 50,399.

**NIAGARA** (formerly *Newark*), a town of Canada West, cap. dist., on the W. side of the Niagara river, at its mouth in Lake Ontario. It has a brisk traffic by steam with New York, Toronto, and Kingston. P. (1861) 2076.

**NIAS** or **PULO-NIAS**, an island of the Netherlands, E. Indies, Asiatic Archipelago, and one of the largest islands skirting the W. coast of Sumatra. Length 70 m.; average breadth 19 m. Soil fertile, producing large quantities of rice, sugar, and pepper. P. 170,000. On its E. coast is a village or town of same name. It was taken possession of by the Dutch in 1857.

**NIAZPETROVSK**, a vill. of Russia with extensive iron works, gov. Perm, 80 m. E.S.E. Krasno-Ufinsk.

**NIIBBIANO**, a vill. of N. Italy, Parma, prov. and 8 m. S. Piacenza. P. 3846. Cap. comm. with a strong old castle.

**NIBE**, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, 12 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Liimford. P. 1250.

**NIBELLE**, **ST SAUVEUR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loiret, arr. Pithiviers, cant. Beaune-la-Rolande. P. 1238.

**NIBIONNO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Como. P. 1233.

**NIBLEY (NORTH)**, a pa. of England, co. and 16 m. S.S.W. Glo'ster. Ac. 3245. P. 1020, partly employed in woollen manufactures.

**NIBRUNG**, a pass of India, Bussahir, across a ridge, 16,035 feet in elevation above the sea.

**NICÆA** (vulg. *Nice*), a city, Asia Minor. [ISNIK.]

**NICANDRO** (*Str*), a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, cap. circ., in the peninsula of Gargano, 10 m. E. Lesina. P. 7898.

**NICARAGUA**, a republican state of Central America, between lat. 9° 45' and 15° N., lon. 83° 20' & 87° 30' W., having N. Honduras, W. the Pacific, S. Costa Rica, E. Caribbean Sea, and elsewhere the Pacific Ocean. Area 58,167 sq. m., equal to above half of Great Britain. P. (1861) 1,648,894, about one half pure Indians, the others intermixed races, and a few Spaniards, nearly all Roman Catholics who speak Spanish. It is mostly a dead level, but has on the Pacific coast the volcanic mountains Coseguina, Viejo, & Masaya, etc. Climate, divided by a wet and a dry season, is tropical, but healthy. Mean temp. 78° to 88° Fahr. The river San Juan is partly in this state. Soil mostly of high fertility. Products, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, cacao, and coffee. Chief exports hides (about 50,000 annually), and various woods, indigo, sarsaparilla, mahogany, and Brazil wood. Imports British and North American manufactures; silks, wines, & gloves from France; linens and glass from Germany; other imports from Peru, Chile, etc. Chief cities, Managua, the cap., Leon, Maslaya, Greytown or San Juan de Nicaragua, Bluefields, Nicaragua, Granada. Chief port, Realejo. The State has been subject to perpetual revolutions; it formed itself into a republic on the dissolution of the Republic of Central America in 1838, and is governed according to the constitution of 1858, by a president, elected for 4 years, and two legislative chambers. [Mosquito].

**NICARAGUA**, a town in the above state, on the

W. shore of Lake Nicaragua, 38 m. S.E. Granada. P. upwards of 8000; but the commerce of the lake is mostly absorbed by Granada.

**NICARAGUA LAKE**, Central America, lies mostly between lat. 11° and 12° 12' N., lon. 84° and 86° W., 11 m. from the Pacific Ocean, and 80 from the Caribbean Sea, into which it discharges its waters by the river San Juan, its only outlet. Length, N.W. to S.E., 110 m.; average breadth 35 m. On its S. shore, near its head, stood the ancient city of Granada, once the most commercial town of the republic. The lake is adapted for ships of large burden, being 15 fathoms deep, and it contains the islands Ometepe, Zapetero, Solentinane, and others. Its surface is 128 feet above the level of the Pacific. The riv. San Juan is navigable for small steamers, except for several rapids; length, with windings, 119 m. It has been proposed to establish through it a water communication from the little port of Brito on the Pacific, across the isthmus between the ocean and the lake, thence across Lake Nicaragua to its outlet, and down the River San Juan to its port in the Atlantic. The length of the canal would be 194 m., and its summit-level 47½ feet above the lake. The gain in distance from Liverpool to Sydney, if the canal were made, would be 2320; Liverpool to Valparaiso 1200; and from New York to Canton 3280 miles. At its W. end this lake is connected by a small river with the Lake of Leon or Managua, from which also the cutting of a canal, or railway, to the Pacific, has been contemplated.

[PANAMA.]

**NICARIA**, *Icaria*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. W. Samos. Lat. 37° 35' N.; lon. 26° 10' E. Area 50 sq. m. P. 1000. Surface mountainous. Principal product timber. It is famous in mythology for the death near it of Icarus, after his reputed aerial flight (whence its name).

**NICASTRO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. dist., on the W. side of the Apennines, 24 m. S. Cosenza. P. (1862) 7000. It is an archbishop's see. Near it are some mineral baths. It suffered greatly by the earthquake of 1638.

**NICE** (Ital. *Nizza*, anc. *Nicæa*), a seaport and episcopal city of France, cap. of the dep. Alpes Maritimes, 98 m. S.W. Turin, with a port on the Mediterranean. Pop. (including garrison), (1862) 48,273. It is situated in a plain. Its principal edifices are, a palace, cathedral, convents, and hospitals; a theatre, bath establishments, an English chapel, and a triumphal arch. The port on the E., beyond Monte Albano, is protected by a mole. The climate is remarkably soft and mild in winter, but its salubrity has been overrated, as it is liable to great and sudden variations of temperature. Mean temp. of year 60°, summer 72°, winter 47° Fahr. Annual rainfall 26 inches. The suburb called the Croix de Marbe, is exposed to the baneful effects of the wind called the *libeccio*. It has a fine promenade, many hotels and boarding-houses for visitors, of whom there are on an average 5000 English, besides Russians and Germans. It has manufs. of wine, oil, silk, and perfumery, and is a free port. *Nice* has often been taken by the French, and was, under the empire of Napoleon I., cap. dep. of the Maritime Alps. It is the birthplace of the painter Vanloo, and the astronomer Cassini. *Nice*, with its territory, was transferred by Sardinia to France in 1860. Marshal Massena was born in its vicinity. [Nizza and ISNIK.]

**NICEA** or **NICE**, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Bithynia, on L. Ascania, famous for the Councils of Nice, A.D. 325 and 787.

**NICHOLAS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 281 sq. m. P. (1860) 9416 free, 1614 slaves.—II. in W. of Virginia. Area 676 sq. m. P. 4473 free, 154 slaves.

**NICHOLAS** (St), one of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic, between Santa Lucia and Santiago. Lat. 16° 35' N.; lon. 24° 15' W. Length 30 m.; breadth 13 m. Surface mountainous. It has a harbour on its S. side, near which is a small town, the residence of a governor and a Portuguese bishop.

**NICHOLAS** (St), an island of England, in Plymouth Sound. [DRAKE ISLAND.]

**NICHOLAS** (St), several pas. of England, etc.—I. co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Newton-Abbot. Ac. 790. P. 1148.—II. Isle of Wight, adjoining Newport. Ac. 410. P. 265.—III. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Halesworth. Ac. 450. P. 94.—IV. co. Kent, 6 m. W.S.W. Margate. Ac. 3660. P. 590.—V. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. W.S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 2104. P. 354.—VI. South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4½ m. S.W. Fishguard. Ac. 2141. P. 284. Others in London, Bristol, Exeter, etc.

**NICHOLAS** (St), a harbour on the N.W. side of the Isl. Zea, Grecian Archipelago.—II. (*Channel*), north side of Cuba, 60 m. in length by 33 m. in breadth.—III. (*Harbour*), Canada East, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence estuary, lat. 49° 18' N., lon. 67° 40' W.—IV. (*Point*), the N.W. extremity of the island Java, on the Strait of Sunda, lat. 5° 52' S., lon. 106° 2' E.

**NICHOLASTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. E.N.E. Penrice. Ac. 731. P. 109.

**NICHOL-FOREST**, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrews, 10½ m. N.N.E. Langtown. Ac. 7302. P. 1216.

**NICHOLSON**, a co. of New S. Wales, on l. b. of Lachlan river. Lat. of centre 33° 45' S.; lon. 145° 15' E.

**NICOBAR ISLANDS**, called by the Malays *Pulo Sambillong* (9 islands), a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, S. of the Bay of Bengal, between lat. 6° 40' and 9° 20' N., lon. 93° 3' and 94° 13' E. They constitute, with the Andamans, the extension of the great volcanic band of Sumatra and Java. In the S. group, *Great Nicobar* has an area of 1258 sq. m., and *Little Nicobar* 86 sq. m. Aggregate pop. about 6000, mostly Malays. Piracy was formerly carried on here, the crews of several English vessels having been murdered, the ships pillaged and afterwards sunk. *Camorta*, *Chowry*, and the other islands of the north group, are smaller. They are all covered with trees and very fertile, yielding in abundance cocoa nuts, oranges, sugar, tobacco, and bamboos. Animals comprise scorpions, crocodiles, serpents, rats, pigs, dogs, and cats. Mean annual temp. 70° Fahr. The islands are exposed to frequent hurricanes; the rainy season lasts 9 months, and the unusual phenomenon of frequent rain in the dry season (December to February), renders them most unhealthy. Repeated attempts at colonization have failed, on account of the prevalence of yellow fever.

**NICKOLAT** or **NIKOLAI**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 58 m. S.E. Oppeln. P. 3708.

**NICOLA** (SAN) several vills. of South Italy.—I. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 2132.—II. Catanzaro, circ. Cotrone. In its vicinity are sulphur springs. P. 2233.—III. Avellino, circ. Ariano. P. 944.—IV. prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 3674.—V. prov. and circ. Benevento. P. 1704.—*San Nicolo* is a volcanic island (one of the Tremiti islands), Adriatic Sea, which was in a state of activity in 1826.

**NICOLAS** or **NICOLAS** (St), a town of Belgium,

prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., 20 m. E.N.E. Ghent. P. 20,088. It has a town-hall, church, hospital, orphan asylums, prison, a tribunal of commerce, Latin and other schools, and extensive manufs.

NICOLAS (DU PORT) (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., arr. and 7 m. E.S.E. Nancy, on l. b. of the Meurthe. P. 3904. It has cotton-spinning, linen, and leather manufs.—II. (Pres Granville), a comm. and vill., dep. Manche, arr. Avranches. P. 1121.—III. (de-la-Grave), a comm. and vill., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castel-Sarrasin, on l. b. of the Garonne. P. 2984.

NICOLAS (SAN), one of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic, nearly in the centre of the group. Lat. 16° 35' N.; lon. 24° 15' W. Length 30 m.; breadth 15 m. P. 6000. Surface mountainous. The chief town is *San Nicolas*. P. 1400. It is the residence of the bishop of the Cape Verd Islands. The inhabitants manufacture cotton stuffs and hosiery.

NICOLAS (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire Inferieure, arr. Savenay, cap. cant. P. 1919. Manufs. hardware goods.

NICOLAS D' ALIERMONT (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inferieure, arr. Dieppe, cant. Envermen. P. 1950.

NICOLAIVSK, a Russian post near the mouth of the Amoor, in the Strait of Tartary. It is the seat of government, and has, as such, superseded Petropaulovsky in Kamchatka. P. (1860) 4000.

NICOLLET, a co., U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 3773.

NICOLO (SAN), the cap. town of the isl. Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, on the S.E. coast of the island. P. 4000. It is a bishop's see.

NICOLOSI, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Jaxt, 8 m. N.W. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount Etna. P. 2688.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Asia Minor. [ISMID.]

NICOPOLIS (Turk. *Nikopol*, anc. *Nicopolis ad Istrum*), a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. sanj., on rt. b. of the Danube, 56 m. W. Rustchuk. Pop. estimated at 16,000. It was founded by Trajan, and occupies a height enclosed by ramparts, mounting large cannon, and defended by a castle. It has mosques and baths, but little trade. Here the Turks defeated the Hungarians under Sigismund, in 1396.

NICOPOLIS, an ancient city of Epirus, the remains of which, consisting of a theatre and an amphitheatre, are visible about 3 m. N. Prevesa.

NICOSIA, a city of Sicily, prov. Catania, 14 m. N.E. Castrogiovanni. P. (1862) 14,731. It has a royal college, churches, convents, a few manufactures, and trade in the cattle and corn of the fertile surrounding district.—II. the cap. city of Cyprus. [LEFKOSIA.]

NICOTERA, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. circ., near the Gulf of Gioja, 13 m. S.W. Tropea. P. (1862) 6025. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

NICOYA, a peninsula, bay, river, and two towns of Central America, state Costa Rica; the peninsula in lat. 9° 40' N., lon. 85° W., bounding W. ward the bay which receives the river; and the two towns respectively, 76 m. W.N.W., and 96 m. W. Cartago, the latter on the peninsula, with 3000 inhabitants.

NIDAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. N.W. Bern, on the Lake of Biene. P. 852.

NIDD, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough. Ac. 1016. P. 141.

NIDDA, a river of Central Germany, Hessen and Nassau territories, after a S.W. course of 50 m., joins the Maine at Hochst, 6 m. W. Frankfurt.

NIDDA, a town of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Ober-Hessen, on the Nidda, 19 m. S.E. Giessen. P. 1850.

NIDIGULL, a town of British India, Deccan, dom. Mysore, 40 m. E. Chittledroog. It is defended by a fort.

NIDOKI, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 49 m. W.N.W. Vilna. P. 1600.

NIEBLA, *Ilipa*, a decayed town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Huelva, on the Tinto. P. 983. It has a ruined castle, and is cap. of a co., formerly a principality. Near it are copper mines.

NIED, a river, France and Rhenish Prussia, formed in dep. Moselle by the union of 2 branches, 12 m. E.N.E. Metz, flows N.N.E., and joins the Sarre, 6 m. N.W. Sarrelouis. Length 45 m.

NIEDERBIPP, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Wangen. P. 2314.

NIEDERBRONN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 26 m. N.W. Strasburg. P. 3203. It is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Vosges mountains, and has well-frequented mineral springs. It has also establishments for preparing steel and bar-iron, heavy articles of machinery, and large pieces of artillery.

NIEDERBÜREN, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Wyl. P. 1252.

NIEDERHASLI, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Regensberg. P. 988.

NIEDERHELFFENSCHWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Wyl. P. 1358.

NIEDERINGELHEIM, a market town of Hessen-Darmstadt, 9 m. W.S.W. Mayence. P. 2100.

NIEDERLAINSTEIN, a market town of Germany, duchy Nassau, 33 m. N.W. Wiesbaden, on the Lahn, near its mouth in the Rhine. P. 1966.

NIEDERSTETTEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 9 m. S.E. Mergentheim. P. 1600.

NIEDERURNEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Glaris. It is situated at the foot of the Rothenberg. P. 1707.

NIEDERWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Baden. P. 2477.

NIEDORP, two contiguous vills. of the Netherlands, 9 m. N.E. Alkmaar. United pop. 1446.

NIEFERN and NIEHEIM, two small towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Enz, 19 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. P. 1300.—II. Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 18 m. E.N.E. Paderborn. P. 1591.

NIJIN or NIESHIN, a town, Russia. [NEJIN.]

NIEHL, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Cologne, 6 m. W.N.W. Cleves. P. 970.

NIEMECZYN or NIEMENTCHIN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Vilna. P. 1800.

NIEMEGK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Potsdam. P. 2430.

NIEMEN or MEMEL, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Minsk, flows N.W. through the gov. Grodno, separates Augustowo from Vilna and Kovno; and through E. Prussia, and under the name of the Memel, enters the Curische-Haff by the Russ and Gile mouths, 30 m. N.W. Tilsit, after a total course estimated at 450 m. Principal affls., the Vilia and Szeschuppe. It is always navigable, and is the main channel for the trade of Lithuania and Volhynia. Near Grodno a canal connects it with the Bober and Vistula; and near Tilsit Napoleon I. and Alexander of Russia held a memorable interview on its waters in June 1807.

NIEMES, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 18 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 4100, who manuf. woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and paper.

NIEMIKOV, a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 25 m. W. Zolkiev. P. 1900.

**NIEMOKSZY**, a market town of Russia, gov. Vilna, 15 m. W.N.W. Rosienna. P. 1700.

**NIEMTSCHTZ**, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, 11 m. N.E. Wischau. P. 1058.

**NIENBURG**, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. *Kloster Nienburg*, duchy Anhalt-Köthen, cap. dist., on the Saale, here joined by the Bode, 10 m. N.W. Köthen. P. 1990.—II. Hanover, landr. and 30 m. N.W. Hanover, cap. co. Hoya, on the Weser, and on the Hanover and Bremen Railway. P. 4800. It has manufs. of linen and vinegar, some trade in timber, and a transit trade by the river.—III. Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Münster. P. 1000.

**NIEPPE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, 13 m. E. Hazebrouck. P. 4060, chiefly employed in potash and vinegar works.

**NIERS** or **NEIRS**, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Netherlands, after a N.W. course of 60 m. joins the Maese, 2 m. W. Gennepe.

**NIERSTERN**, a market town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Rhine, 9 m. S.S.E. Mayence. P. 2600. A celebrated Rhenish wine is made near the town.

**NIESCHIN**, a town of Russia. [NEJIN.]

**NIESKY**, a vill. and Moravian colony of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, 11 m. N.N.W. Görlitz, with a theological seminary, a museum, and manufs. of cotton stuffs. P. 640.

**NIESUCHATSI**, a market town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, 10 m. N.N.E. Kowel. P. 1500.

**NIENUL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, arr. Confolens, cant. St. Claud. P. 1389.

**NIEUWE-DIEP**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, with a spacious harbour, at the N. entrance of the North Holland Canal. P. 3000.

**NIEUWKERK**, a town, Netherlands. [NYKERK.]

**NIEUWPOORT**, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Lech, 16 m. E. Rotterdam. P. 520.

**NIEUWPORT**, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the North Sea, on which it has a small port, 10 m. S.W. Ostend. P. 2393, engaged in ship-building, rope-making, and fishing. A navigable canal connects it with Ostend and Bruges. It has been often besieged, and repeatedly taken by the English and French.

**NIEUWVELD**, a mountain range of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. Beaufort, between lat. 32° and 33° S., and upwards of 7000 feet above the sea. The Gariop or Orange river rises on its N. slope.

**NIÈVRE**, a small river of France, dep. Nièvre, to which it gives its name, joins the Loire on rt. at Nevers. Course S.ward. Length 25 miles.

**NIÈVRE**, a dep. of France, in the centre, formed of the old prov. Nivernais, and part of Orleansais, between the depts. Côte-d'Or, and Saône-et-Loire, Allier, Cher, Loiret, and Yonne. Area 2632 sq. m. P. (1861) 332,814. Surface mountainous and infertile in the E., but there are rich plains in the W. It is watered by the Loire, and its affl. the Allier, which separates it from the depts. Cher and Allier. The Yonne rises in the dep., and the canal of Nivernais connects it with the Loire. Minerals comprise iron and coal. It has several mineral springs. A third part of its surface is covered with wood, which partly supplies Paris with fuel. Corn is raised sufficient for consumption; the wine is of good quality. Fruits and hemp are cultivated. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared; lead, copper, and silver are found. Chief industry in iron and steel works. Linen, porcelain, and jewellery are manufactured. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Château-Chinon, Clamecy, Cosne, and Nevers, its principal towns.

**NIGDEH**, *Cadyna*, a town of Asia Minor, pash.

Karamania, cap. sanj., on a height, 47 m. N.E. Ereğli. P. 5060. It is the residence of a pasha, and has 3 fortresses and a Turkish college. The plain of *Nigdeh* extends S.W. from it for about 50 miles.

**NIGER**, the classical name of the great artery of tropical Africa, N. of the equator, called also the Joliba, Kwara, or Quorra; one branch of it rises in the Kong Mountains, near lat. 8° N., lon. 7° W., 1600 feet above the level of the sea, but the true source of the Niger is not yet ascertained. It flows N.W. through Soudan to Kabara, the port of Timbuctoo, for 800 m., watering the kingdoms of Bambarra and Masina, expanding in the latter in L. Debu, and passes the towns of Sego, Jenne, and Yowaru, then flowing E. for 150 m., it suddenly turns S.S.E., traverses the kingdoms of Songhay and Gando, passing the towns Gogo, Say, Bussa, Egga, Iddah, and Abo, and enters the Gulf of Guinea by a delta of 240 m. of coast, between lat. 4° and 6° N., lon. 5° and 7° 30' E. Principal mouths, the New Calabar, Bonny, Nun, Forcados, and Benin rivers. Chief tributaries on the E. the Sokoto, Kaduna, and Birne (not Chadda), the W. branch is the Kwaraba. The scenery near the delta of the *Niger* is of the wildest forest character. The only channel yet explored by Europeans is that of the Nun. Nearly the entire course (3500 m.) has been traced by Park and Lander; and 100 m. from its supposed source it has been found navigable for large canoes. In its lower part, the river is in some places impeded by shoals, though varying from 1 to 5 m. in width, and often deep enough for moderate-sized vessels. The greatest obstacle to the navigation of the river is the extreme insalubrity of the climate. The expedition under Captain Allen, in 1841, consisted of three steamers, fitted out by the British Government at an expense of 65,000l. In 1852, Baikie proved the identification of the Niger with the Joliba.

**NIGG**, two maritime pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Kincardine, opposite Aberdeen. Ac. 3376. P. 2074.—II. co. Ross and Cromarty, occupying a peninsula between the Firths of Moray and Cromarty, 2½ m. N. Cromarty. Area 14 sq. m. P. 1253. On the coast are traces of a fort of the 12th century, and some obelisks with hieroglyphics.

**NIGRITIA**, a region of Africa. [SUDAN.]

**NIGUA**, a marit. town of the island Hayti, on its S. coast, 10 m. S.W. San Domingo, and near the mouth of the River Nigua, in the Caribbean Sea.

**NIGUARDA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Milan. P. 2157.

**NIJAR-Y-HUEBRO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. E.N.E. Almeria. P. 5820.

**NIJNII** or **NIJNEI** (*i.e.*, *Lower*),—for places with this prefixed name, not under mentioned, see **NIJENII**.

**NIJNI-NOVGOROD** (vulg. *Nijegorod*), a gov. of Central Russia, between lat. 54° 26' and 57° 6' N., lon. 41° 40' and 46° 38' E., having E. the gov. Kasan, S. Tambov, Simbirsk, and Penza, W. Vladimir, and N. Kostroma. Area 19,632 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,259,606. Surface mostly level, soil fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, with its affls. the Oka, Betlougá, and Piana. Forests are extensive; the produce of corn exceeds the consumption, hemp and flax are cultivated in large quantities, and many cattle and horses are reared. It has manufs. of coarse linens and canvas, iron works, distilleries, tanneries, soap and glass works. Principal exports are corn and flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, linen, canvas, cordage, iron, timber, potash, and glass. The

gov. is subdivided into 11 circs. Principal towns, Nijni-Novgorod, Balachna, and Arsamias.

**NIJNI NOVGOROD, NIJGOROD** or **NIJNI**, a town of Russia, cap. gov. same name, near the angle formed by the confl. of the Oka with the Volga, 265 m. E.N.E. Moscow. Lat. 56° 19' 43" N.; lon. 44° 0' 58" E. P. (1858) 35,364, but at the time of its great fair 200,000 persons are here collected from all parts of Europe and Asia. It consists of an upper and a lower town; the former or citadel, on a height S. the Volga, has 2 cathedrals, churches, government offices, convents, schools, and an obelisk 76 feet in height. The lower town, along the Volga, is built of wood, and communicates by a bridge of boats across the Oka, where are vast iron & stone built bazaars, divided into sections for separate goods, and surrounded by the rivers and a canal. Here is held a large fair for eight weeks, from 1st of July, annually. *Nijni-Novgorod* has ecclesiastical and military academies, and manufs. of linens and leather. Steamers ply on the Volga to Astrakhan, & on the Kama to Perm. On 16th June 1864, the quarter prepared for the fair was destroyed by fire.

**NIJNY TAGILSK**, a town of Russia, in the Ural mountains, gov. and 135 m. E. Perm. P. 27,000. Chief Zavod of the Demidoff family. It has copper mines producing malachite, an observatory, schools, forges, and manufactures of machinery.

**NIJVERDAL**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 10 m. from Almelo, on the Regge. It has large steam bleaching mills, recently commenced, conducted by English workmen, and a weaving factory with 600 power-looms.

**NIKISH** or **NIKSIKI**, a vill. of Montenegro, cap. dist. of same name, 84 m. N.E. Cattaro, on the boundary line between Montenegro and Herzegovina. Pop. of dist. 6000.

**NIKITA**, a vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 26 m. S. Simferopol. It has a fine imperial garden, in which exotics are raised.—*Nikitinskaia* is a market town, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Orenburg.

**NIKITOVKA**, two market towns of European Russia.—I. gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Kharkov. P. 1600.—II. gov. Voroniej, 30 m. E.N.E. Valyki.

**NIKLAS** (St), a town, Hungary. [MIKLOS (St).]

**NIKOLAEVSK**, a seaport town of Maritime Region, Asiatic Russia, on I. b. of the Amur, 25 m. from its mouth in the Pacific. Lat. 50° 20' N.; lon. 131° E. P. (1861) 4000. The river is frozen here from November to June. A telegraph line to Castries Bay was opened in 1864.

**NIKOLAEV**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 39 m. N.N.W. Kherson, at the confl. of the Ingul and the Bug, 20 m. above the mouth of the latter, in the estuary of the Dnieper. Lat. of observatory 46° 58' 21" N.; lon. 31° 69' 0" E. P. (1858) 33,504. It was founded in 1790, enclosed by walls, well built, and is the chief naval station of Russia in the Black Sea since the fall of Sevastopol.

**NIKOLAÏKEN**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, on the Lake Spirding, 12 m. E.S.E. Sensburg. P. 1980.

**NIKOLSBURG** or **MIKULOW**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 28 m. S. Brünn. P. (1857) 8056. It has a princely castle, with valuable library and collection of natural history, a college, a philosophical institute, and manufactures of woollen cloth and other stuffs.

**NIKOLSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 194 m. E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Jug. P. 1000.

**NIKOPOL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 67 m. S.S.W. Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper. P. 3470.

**NIKOPOLI**, a town of Turkey. [NICOPOLIS.]

**NIKSAI**, *Neo-Cæsarea*, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 30 m. N.E. Tokat. It is surrounded

by orchards, and has 600 Turkish, 120 Armenian, and 60 Greek houses, and a citadel.

**NILE, Nilus**, "the river of Egypt," the *Hape-mu* ("abyss of waters") of the ancient Egyptians, is in some respects the most remarkable river of the world. It is the only African river that discharges its waters into the Mediterranean. The source of the Nile has been a mystery from the earliest times, and many expeditions have been sent to solve the problem, in vain. From the recent discoveries of Captain Speke we are now enabled to trace it from the south of the equator, where it has been found issuing, a broad clear stream, through Napoleon Channel from Victoria Nyanza, a vast lake about 230 m. in length, and as much in breadth, 3740 ft. above the sea. By the "Ripon Falls" the river tumbles out of the lake over a rocky barrier 12 ft. high and 500 ft. broad, and thence flows slowly N.N.W. through the countries of Uganda, Usoga, and Kidi, to lat. 3° 45' N., where it is joined by the Assua, which probably issues from the N.E. end of the Nyanza. One hundred miles further N., at Gondokoro, lat. 4° 56' N., lon. 31° 47' E., it is 1900 feet above the sea; thence it flows, with many windings, N.W. to lon. 28° 50', its extreme W. point. In lat. 9° N., lon. 30° E., it is joined by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, a sluggish stream from the W., when it turns abruptly E., and is augmented, by the Giraffe or Sobat from the S.E.; its course is now nearly N. to Khartum, lat. 15° 37' N., lon. 32° 32' E., 1188 feet above the sea, where it is joined by the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue river, from Lake Dembea, on the E. It now turns S.E. to lat. 17° 35', where, at El Damer, it receives the Atbara, its last tributary, from the E., 1740 m. from its mouth, where it is 1088 feet above the sea. At Berber, lat. 18° S., the river passes the northern limit of tropical rains, and flows N.W. to lat. 19° 30'; then, by the "Great Bend," S.W. back to lat. 18°, where it sweeps round, and flows, with a generally N. course, in solitary grandeur, without an affluent, to the Delta. From the junction of its head streams to the Delta, its basin is formed by two parallel chains of mountains, which in some places close upon it and form rapids, and in others open up and leave fine plains between them and the river. Its banks are generally elevated in Nubia; they are less so in Middle Egypt, and absolutely flat in the Delta. The Delta of the Nile commences 90 m. from the sea, where its waters spread out into numerous streams in the form of a triangle, extending at its base on the Mediterranean over a space of 180 m.; the two principal mouths are the W. or Rosetta branch, and the E. or Damietta branch. The others are the Bourlos and Dibe mouths. The great phenomenon of the Nile is its annual inundation, dependent on the rainfall from clouds caused by the S.E. trade wind of the Indian Ocean, and the melting of snow in the mountains near the equator. Year after year, for at least 4000 years, it has continued to rise within a few inches of the same height, and a few hours of the same time, to water a country nearly 2000 m. in length. In April the rise begins in the upper basin, but the flood is not perceptible at Cairo till near the summer solstice. It continues to rise for 90 or 100 days, remaining in flood till the middle of October, when it again subsides. The alluvium with which the Nile is always charged, especially during the inundation, is chiefly due to the Blue river (Bahr-el-Azrek), which brings down the decayed vegetable matter from Abyssinia, that makes the Nile the great fertilizer of Egypt. The Nile is navigated by steamers in the Delta, and by barges as

far as the second cataract; and the navigation is remarkably assisted by the wind, which blows from the N. during 9 months in the year. The water of the river is peculiarly soft and sweet; it abounds in fish, and its banks are covered with birds, among which are vultures, geese, quails, pelicans, cormorants, and the sacred ibis. The length of the Nile, in miles, measured along its windings from the Damietta mouth, is to Cairo 164, Siout 430, Kenh 581, Assouan 774, first cataract 779, Derr 933, second cataract 1029, third cataract 1250, fourth cataract 1484, fifth cataract 1679, Atbara river 1739, sixth cataract 1888, Khar-tum 1948, Kak 2428, Bahr-el-Ghazal 2658, Gondokoro 3258, cataract of Meru 3361, Karuma Falls 3576, Ripon Falls 3766 m.; or from the assumed source of the Kitangule, the principal feeder of the Nyanza on the W., 4100 m. It is thus 290 m. shorter than the Mississippi-Missouri, measured along its course, but in direct distance about 84° of lat., or 2350 m., it exceeds the great American river by 680 m. The general fall of the river through Egypt is about five inches to a mile, which gives about 350 feet from Assouan to Rosetta.

**NILES**, two townships of the U. S., North America, Michigan, on the St Joseph, 160 m. W.S.W. Detroit.—II. New York, 10 m. S.E. Auburn.

**NIMBERA**, a town of India, in Rajpootana, lat. 24° 36' N., lon. 74° 43' E. It is enclosed with walls and towers, has a mosque and temples, and is the chief place of a pergunnah, containing 275 villages, with an area of 172 sq. m., yielding an annual revenue of 14,000*l.* The dist. is farmed and governed by the British.

**NIMBURG** (Boh. *Wiczemilow*), a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on an island formed by the Elbe, 16 m. S.S.E. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 2506.

**NIMEGUEU** or **NYMEGEN**, *Noviomagus*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Waal, on rail, 9½ m. S. Arnhem. P. (1862) 21,765. It has Roman and Carolingian defensive works, a town-house, and churches; is the seat of a commercial tribunal and an agricultural institute, and has an extensive manuf. of pale ale, with others of Prussian blue and leather. It was formerly a free imperial town, and is celebrated for the treaty of 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794.

**NIMES** (formerly *Nismes*), *Nemausus*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Gard, on the railway from Beaucaire to Cette, and at the head of a branch line to Alais, 30 m. N.E. Montpellier. P. (1861) 57,129. It has a Gothic cathedral, 15 other churches, and an old citadel. Its Roman remains comprise an amphitheatre, a Corinthian temple called the *Maison-Carée*, which is restored, and serves for a museum of antiquities, the ruins of a bath called the *Temple of Diana*; 10 m. N.E. are the remains of the aqueduct called the *Pont-du-Gard*. It has a chamber of commerce, a university academy for the depts. Gard, Ardèche, Lozere, and Vaucluse; a bishop's palace, theatre, palace of justice, hospitals, national college, seminary, normal school, and library of 50,000 vols. Manufs. of silk, cotton, and woollen goods, bonnets, gloves, and shawls, and a trade in grain and medicinal plants. *Nimes* was subjugated by the Romans 120 years B.C., and ravaged by the Franks, Vandals, and Normans. In the 14th century it was ruined by civil and religious wars. In the 16th century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants. It is the birthplace of Nicot, who

introduced the use of tobacco (*tobacum Nicotiana*) into France.

**NIMFI**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Anatolia, about 23 m. E.N.E. Smyrna. Near it a monument has recently been discovered, consisting of a gigantic human figure, sculptured in bas-relief on the face of a rock.

**NIMSHILLEN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on Nimshillen Creek, co. Stark.

**NIMPTSCH**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Lohe. P. 2114. It is enclosed by walls.

**NINE MILE PRAIRIE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. Callaway.

**NINEVEH**, a famous city of antiquity, cap. of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of which occupy an extensive space around the vill. Nunia, on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul, Asia Minor, 275 m. N.N.W. the ruins of Babylon. At Nimroud, numerous remains of antiquity have been discovered by Layard, Botta, and others. The city was overthrown, and its empire merged in that of Babylon, in 625 B.C.

**NINFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, ¾ m. S.W. Battle. Ac. 2554. P. 587.

**NINGHIA** and **NING-KOU**, two cities of China, cap. depts.—I. prov. Kan-su, near the Great Wall, 210 m. N.N.E. Lan-Tchou.—II. prov. Nganhoei, on an affluent of the Yang-tze-kiang, 75 m. S. Nanking, with manufactures of paper.

**NINGO**, a decayed Danish settlement on the Guinea coast, 38 m. E.N.E. Acera, adjacent to which latter is the village *Little Ningo*.

**NING-PO**, a city of China, prov. Che-kiang, and one of the treaty ports recently opened to foreign trade, on the Takia or Ning-po river, the mouth of which is directly opposite Chusan, 95 m. E.S.E. Hang-chow-foo, on a tongue of land at the influx of an affl. into the river, here crossed by a bridge of boats. Lat. 29° 51' N.; lon. 121° 32' E. P. estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. The city, surrounded by a fine plain covered with villages and water-courses, is 6 m. in circumference, enclosed by walls 25 feet in height, and entered by 6 gates. It has well supplied shops, a temple of large size, hexagonal tower, 150 ft. high; a missionary hospital, opened in 1843; an active trade in junk-building, and a manuf. of silks for export to Japan. It has been reported that about 670 junks come to it annually from Shan-tung and Leao-tong, with oil, provisions, fruits, cordage, horns, drugs, rice, and silk; 560 from Fokien and Hai-nan, with sugar, alum, pepper, black tea, indigo, salt, rice, and dye-woods; from Canton and the Straits some vessels; and from the interior about 4000 small craft yearly. Besides the native traffic there is a large foreign trade carried on in upwards of 1000 ships annually, in the aggregate 130,000 tons, exporting 13,000,000 lbs. of tea, 20,000 bales of silk, & other commodities valued at 3,500,000*l.*, and general imports at 2,000,000*l.*, exclusive of specie. It exports wood and charcoal to Shang-hai. On the opposite side of the river is a foreign settlement, where the British consul resides, and from 30 to 40 foreigners carry on trade. Here is a custom-house under foreign management, with an annual revenue of 230,000*l.* It was taken by the British, without resistance, in 1841, when a ponderous bell, now in the British Museum, was captured. In Dec. 1861 it was captured by the Taiping rebels, and held until May 1862, when it was re-captured by a British naval force, aided by a body of disciplined Chinese.

**NINGUTA**, a considerable town of Manchuria, on an affl. of the Sungari, 145 m. N.E. Kirin-ula,

and stated to have been the original seat of the reigning dynasty of China.

**NINIANS (ST)**, (vulg. *St Ringans*), a pa. of Scotland, co. & 2 m. S. Stirling. Ac. 38,541. P. (1861) 8946. It contains the vills. St Ninians and Bannockburn, at which tartans, woollen stuffs, leather, and nails are manufactured, and it has several productive coal mines. In this pa. three memorable battles were fought: 1st, on 13th Sept. 1297, between the troops of Wallace and the English, who were totally routed; 2d, the famous battle of Bannockburn; and 3d, a battle on June 11, 1488, in which James III. of Scotland was defeated and killed by his insurgent nobles.

**NINOVE**, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. cant., on the Dender, 20 m. S.E. Ghent. P. 4500. It has breweries and manufs. of linen.

**NIO, Ios**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Naxos. Area 20 sq. m. P. 3700. Length 11 m., breadth 5 m. Surface mountainous and rugged. Cotton, oil, wine, and honey are produced. On the W. side of the isl. is the town Nio, with the best harbour in the Archipelago, and some remains of the ancient *Ios*.

**NIONS**, a town of France. [NYONS.]

**NIORT**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Deux-Sèvres, on the Sevre Niortaise, 34 m. E.N.E. La Rochelle. P. 20,831. It has a castle, a Gothic church built by the English; a market hall, two hospitals, barracks, a theatre, public library, public baths, a communal college, atheum, and botanic garden, with manufactures of woollen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionary; it is an entrepôt for the wines of the Gironde, timber, wool, hides, and cattle.

**NIORT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Mayenne, cant. Lassay. P. 1645.

**NIPHON or NIPON**, the principal island of Japan, lat. of S. part, 33° 26' N., lon. 135° 36' E., separated N. by the Strait of Matsmai from the island Jesso, S. by narrow straits from the islands Kiuisu and Sikoki, and S.W. from Corea by the Strait of Corea, 120 m. across. Shape irregular; length about 850 m., breadth varies to 200 m. Pop. uncertain. Shores steep, and greatly indented by inlets. A mountain chain traverses the island lengthways; its principal peak, Fusi-yama, is 14,177 feet, and snowclad for most of the year. It is the crater of a volcano 1100 yards long. There are passes in the mountain 7000 feet, with dense forests of trees and shrubs; its slopes are cultivated with care. *Nippon* contains the principal river of Japan, the sacred lake Fakonea, and several volcanoes. Products comprise wheat, barley, buckwheat, almonds, figs, pepper, ginger, tobacco, cotton, and camphor, with pearls, ambergris, an excellent breed of horses, gold, silver, copper, coal, naphtha, and porcelain clays. It is subdivided into 53 provs.; in it are Yeddo and Miako, the two caps. of Japan, and the seaport towns Osaka, Fitats, and Foyama.

**NIPISSING (LAKE)**, Canada West, is near the N.E. side of Lake Huron, nearly midway between it and the Ottawa river. Shape irregular; shores bold. Length 50 m., greatest breadth 14 m. It contains many islands, and discharges itself into Georgian Bay (Lake Huron) by French River, the navigation of which is impeded by numerous rapids; but E.ward it is separated by only a short portage from Turtle Lake and Little River, a tributary of the navigable Ottawa.

**NIRGUA**, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. Carabobo, 50 m. W.S.W. Valencia.

**NISCEMI**, a vill. of the isl. Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, circ. Terranova, cap. circ. P. 9325.

**NISHAPUR**, a city of Persia, prov. Khorasan,

and in one of its finest valleys, 50 m. W.S.W. Meshid. P. estimated at 8000. It is enclosed by a rampart and trench, about 2 m. in circuit. It is partly in ruins, but has a special trade in turquoises, raised from mines about 40 m. W.N.W. Iron and salt are also products of its district.

**NISHNII-DEVITZK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Voroniej, cap. circ. P. 1900.

**NISHNII-LOMOVA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. N.W. Penza. P. 3766. It has an annual fair in July, for leather, furs, wax, and drugs.

**NISHNII-NOVGOROD**. [NLSNII-NOVGOROD.]

**NISI**, a river of Sicily, prov. Messina, enters the Mediterranean near Ali, after an E. course of 10 m.; on its banks are the vill. Fiume di Nisi, and some productive, though now unwrought, mines of copper, lead, alum, and silver.—II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Messina, 7 m. W. Calamata, in an unhealthy neighbourhood.

**NISIB or NIZEER**, a vill. of N. Syria, pash. and 63 m. N.E. Aleppo, W. the Euphrates, and where Ibrahim Pasha defeated a Turkish force in 1839.

**NISIBIN or NIZIBIN**, a town or vill. of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 90 m. S.E. Diarbekir. It has an ancient triumphal arch and other antiquities.

**NISITA, Nesis**, an island of S. Italy, 3 m. S.E. Pozzuoli, in the Gulf of Naples. Marcus Brutus had a villa on the island, which is now occupied by a quarantine establishment, and a prison for criminals. Its mole is united to that of Pozzuoli by a causeway 1290 feet in length. P. 1760.

**NISMES**, a city of S. France. [NIMES.]

**NISSA, Naisus**, a fortified city of Servia, on the Nissava, an aff. of the E. Morava, with celebrated warm baths, 130 m. S.E. Belgrade. P. 10,000. 7.

**NISSA (NISCH)**, a province of the empire of Turkey, Bulgaria. Area 10,397 sq. m.

**NISSAN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, arr. Béziers, cant. Capetang. P. 1862. Brandy distillery.

**NISSAVA**, a river of Servia, after a W. course of 80 m., joins the Morava 8 m. W. Nissa.

**NISSUM-FIORD**, an inlet of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jütland, amt and 15 m. N. Rinkloping, 13 m. in length by 4 in breadth, and with the vill. Sønder Nissum on its S. side.

**NISTOS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. Bagnères-cn-Bigorre, cant. Nestier. P. 1863.

**NITH**, a river of Scotland, rises in co. Ayr, flows through dist. of Nithsdale, in co. of Dumfries, and after a S.E. course of about 60 m. past New Cumnock, Kirkconnel, Sanquhar, Thornhill, and Dumfries, falls into Solway Firth, 11 m. S. Dumfries, by an estuary 5 m. in width. Principal affluents, the Skarr and Cairn from the W.

**NITEROYO** (formerly *Praia-Grande*), a city of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, on the E. side of the bay, and 5 m. N.E. the city of Rio.

**NITU-GHAUT**, a pass across the Himaláya, between Tibet and the British dist. Kumaon, and in one part 16,814 feet in elevation above the sea. The village Niti is 13 m. S. of the pass, in lat. 30° 47' N., lon. 79° 56' E.

**NIRON**, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, at its S. extremity, 8 m. S. Newport. Ac. 1397. P. 700.

**NIRSHILL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 3 m. S.E. Paisley. P. 1029. In 1851, 50 lives were lost in a colliery here by fire-damp.

**NIVE**, a river of S. France, dep. E.-Pyrénées, rises in the Pyrénées, 10 m. S. St Jean-Pied-du-Port; after a N.N.W. course of 45 m. past St Jean and Ustaritz, joins the Adour close to Bayonne.

**NIVELLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 25 m. E.N.E. Valenciennes. P. 1200.

**NIVELLE**, a river rising in Spain, prov. Na-

vara, near the abbey of Urdache, and flowing N.W. 20 m. through dep. B.-Pyrénées into the Bay of Biscay at St Jean-de-Luz, near which the British army, under Wellington, crossed the Nivelle, after carrying the French posts, 1813.

NIVELLES (Flem. *Nyvel*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arr., 17 m. S. Brussels. P. 8830. It has a church, manufs. of woollens, coarse lace, cotton, and linen cloths.

NIVERNAIS, an old prov. of France, near its centre, now composing the dep. Nièvre, and part of Cher. The canal of Nivernais, 45 m. in length, connects the Loire with the Yonne and the Seine.

NIVILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 27 m. S.E. Vannes. P. 2908.

NIXDORF (GROSS), a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 5090. Manufs. woollen and linen; mineral baths.

NIZA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, comarca and 21 m. N.W. Portalegre, near the Tagus. P. 2250.

NIZA or NITZA, a vill. of European Turkey, Albania, on the Bay of Delvino, opposite Corfu.

NIZAMPATAM, a maritime town of Brit. India, presid. Madras, dist. and 31 m. S.S.E. Guntoor, with an active coasting trade. It is the chief place of a subdivision of the same name, with a pop. of 24,646.

NIZAM'S TERRITORY, a region of India, Hyderabad, between lat. 15° 10'–21° 42' N., lon. 74° 40'–81° 32' E. Is divided into 4 great provinces: 1. Ellichpore; 2. Hyderabad; 3. Aurungabad; and 4. Bidar. These are again subdivided into 36 districts. Area 93,337 sq. m. P. 10,666,080. The remains of Hindoo industry, in the caves of Ellore, show that a considerable population must have existed in these regions in very early times. In 1759, when the rupture between Nizam Ali and the French was irreconcilable, Salabat Jang concluded a treaty by which Masulipatam was ceded to the British. He also restored the office of Diwan to Nizam Ali. This led to an immediate war, in which the Nizam's forces were defeated near Dharur, and in consequence he was obliged to cede Ahmednuggur, the forts of Daulatabad, Sewnari, Asirgarh, Visayapoor, and the province of Aurungabad, with the exception of the city and two pergunnahs. In 1761, Salabat Jang was imprisoned by Nizam Ali, and he, being recognised as Nizam by the French treaty, became an object of jealousy to his brother, who caused him to be murdered in September of that year. In 1766, General Culliaud, the first British envoy that ever visited Hyderabad, negotiated a treaty by which Nizam Ali ceded to the British the N. Circars. In the same year he recovered Daulatabad. In 1790 he subsidized 2 battalions of sepoy, and 1 artillery corps of 6 guns, manned by Europeans, and then joined Lord Cornwallis in the war with Tippee. Sir John Kenneway, who was then appointed resident in 1788, was the first accredited English minister at this court. In 1798, the French forces were disbanded by the Bengal government, and in 1800 Nizam's forces were fixed at 8 battalions of sepoy and 2 regiments of cavalry, with the usual complement of guns; a revenue for the support of these was given back to the Company of 874,000*l*. Nizam Ali died in 1803, succeeded by his son, Mirza Sikandur Jah, who was not so well disposed to the English. He died in 1828, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nazir'u'd-dualat, who died in 1857. Few provinces of India are so deficient in aboriginal races as the Nizam's territory. Burhanpoor, in Birar, is celebrated for its Natch girls, who form the greater part of the female

population: their beauty is renowned throughout India, and many of them have been raised to sovereign dignity.

NIZIER (St), several comms. & vills. of France.—I. dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, cant. Charlieu. P. 1384.—II. (*de Fornas*), dep. Loire, 16 m. S. Montbrison. P. 1115.—III. (*d'Azergues*), a market town, dep. Rhone, cap. cant., 14 m. W.N.W. Villefranche. P. 1660.—IV. (*le Bouchoux*), dep. Ain, 17 m. S.W. Bourg. P. 1679.

NIZON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, cant. Pont-Aven. P. 1399.

NIZZA, a city of France. [NICE.]

NIZZA-MONFERRATO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. S.W. Alessandria, on the Belbo, cap. mand. P. 5331. It has silk-spinning, and trade in wine, with springs of salt water.

NJURUNDA, a river of Sweden, læn Hermodsand, after an E. course of 170 m. enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 8 m. S.E. Sundsvall. At its mouth are the village and harbour of Njurunda.

NOAILLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bazas, cant. Villandraut. P. 2509.

NOAILLES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Beauvais. P. 1251. It has trade in wheat, wood, cattle, horses, etc.

NOALE, a market town of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Padua, cap. comm. P. 3300. It has ruins of a fine old castle.

NOBBER, a pa., Ireland, co. Meath, 12 m. N.N.W. Navan. Ac. 9399. P. 1660; do. of vill. 203.

NOBEND-JAN, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, N. of Kazeroon.

NOBLE, two cos. of U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 423 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,915.—II. Ohio. P. 20,751.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 32 m. S.E. Augusta, at the head of the Damariscotta. P. 1408.

NOBRA, a division of Ladakh, Central Asia, mostly above 11,000 feet, but populous, well cultivated, and having a fort and vill. Deskit, the chief place, in lat. 34° 38' N., lon. 77° 37' E.

NOCCIANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Teramo, circ. Penne. P. 1630.

NOCCÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. Mortagne, cap. cant. P. 1603.

NOCCERA, *Nuceria Camellaria*, a decayed town of Central Italy, prov. and 21 m. E. Perugia. P. 5430. It is the seat of a bishopric, founded in 402. Near it are some mineral baths.—II. a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 11 m. N.W. Nicastro. P. 2941.

NOCCERA DEI PAGANI, *Nuceria Alfaterna*, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, on the Sarno, cap. circ., 8 m. N.W. Salerno. P. 6399. It has a citadel, monasteries, hospital, cavalry barracks, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

NOCETO, a town of North Italy, prov. Parma, circ. Borgo San Donnino. P. of comm. 5650. Trade in cattle, fungi, and nuts, whence the name of the town.

NOCI, a town of South Italy, prov. and 29 m. S.E. Bari. P. 7765. It has a large hospital, and an active trade in wine, oil, silk, and corn.

NOCIOLA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 2800.

NOCKAMIXON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 40 m. N. Philadelphia, Bucks co. P. 2445.

NOCKHOLT or KNOCKHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Seven Oaks. Ac. 1683. P. 617.

NOCTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E. Lincoln. Ac. 5340. P. 537. A handsome memorial church to the late Earl Ripon, built in 1864.

**NODAWAY**, a co., U. S., N. America, Missouri. P. 5125 free, 127 slaves.

**NODS**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Neuveville. P. 832.

**NOEL** or **MONI**, an island off the S.W. coast of Java.—II. an island, Pacific Ocean, S. of the Sandwich group.

**NOGAIK** or **OBITOCHEJ**, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the Sea of Azov, 65 m. S.S.E. Orikhov. P. 3000, mostly Nogais Tartars.

**NOGARO**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Midou, 32 m. W.N.W. Auch. P. 2323.

**NOGAT**, the E. arm of the river Vistula, at its delta in W. Prussia, leaves the main stream 12 m. N. Marienwerder, and after a N.N.E. course of 33 m. enters the Frische-haff by several mouths.

**NOGENT**, several comm. and towns of France.—I. (*le Bernard*), dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Mamers. P. 2114.—II. dep. Eure-et-Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Dreux, on l. b. of the Eure. P. 1412.—III. a town, dep. H. Marne, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Langres. P. 2834. It is the centre of manufactures of cutlery.—IV. (*l'Artaud*), dep. Aisne, arr. Château-Thierry, cant. Charly. P. 1853. Manufactures buttons.—V. (*le Roi*), dep. Haute Marne, arr. Chaumont, cap. cant. P. 8443. Manufs. cutlery, and has tanneries, flour-mills, and brick-works.

**NOGENT-LE-ROTRON**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Eure-et-Loire, 31 m. W.S.W. Chartres, on the Huine. P. 7505. It has a communal college at the foot of a height crowned by the ruins of a fortress, which was inhabited by Sully. Nogent was taken by the English in 1428.

**NOGENT-SUR-SEINE**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Aube, 29 m. W.N.W. Troyes, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the railway to Montreaux. P. 3530. It has trade in timber, charcoal, grains, and rough salt. The town was taken by the allies in 1814.—II. (*sur-Marne*), a comm. and vill., dep. Seine, 5 m. E. Paris, on rt. b. of the Marne. P. 2563. It has manufs. of chemical products, and a steam-engine for supplying the water of the Marne to the neighbouring cantons.—III. (*sur-Vernisson*), a comm. and vill., dep. Loiret, arr. Montargis, cant. Châtillon-sur-Loing. P. 1364.

**NOH**, a vill. of India, dist. Gorgeaon, N.W. provs., 40 m. S.W. Delhi. P. 6009.

**NOHANENT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and cant. Clermont Ferrand. P. 1458. Linen bleaching.

**NOHAVAL**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Cork, 4 m. E. Kinsale. Ac. 2568. P. 594.—II. (*Kerry*), co. Kerry, 2½ m. W. Castle-Island. Ac. 3204. P. 479.

**NOHAVALDALY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, cos. Cork and Kerry, 6½ m. W.N.W. Mill Street. Ac. 17,371. P. 3041.

**NOIRÉTABLE**, comm. & vill., France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, cap. cant. P. 1896. Saw-mills.

**NOIRMOUTIERS**, an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, dep. Vendée, separated from the continent by a narrow channel; length 12 m., greatest breadth 3 m. It has rich saline marshes; soil fertile. Oyster-fishing and boat-building are carried on. It was taken by the Dutch in 1674, and by the Vendeans in 1793. This island forms a canton in the arr. Sables, cap. *Noirmoutiers*, on the N.E. coast, with a fortress and a harbour, into which vessels of 200 tons can enter. Salt is the chief export. Imports are, wines, wool, building materials, and colonial produce. Upwards of 1000 vessels enter the port annually. (1861) 6248.

**NOISY-LE-GRAND**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise. P. 1258.

**NOISY-LE-SEC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, with a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, 5 m. N.N.E. Paris. P. 2549.

**NOJA**, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 9 m. S.E. Bari. P. 7027. The town was visited by the plague in 1816.—II. prov. Potenza, cap. circ., 13 m. S.S.W. Tursi. P. 1491.

**NOKE**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 794. P. 116.

**NOLA**, an episcopal city of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 14 m. E.N.E. Naples, in a wide and fertile plain, cap. dist. P. (1861) 12,030. It has 16 churches, convents, hospitals, a royal college and seminary, cathedral, and cavalry barracks. Ancient vases and other antiquities are numerous. *Nola* was anciently one of the largest cities of *Magna Græcia*, besieged by Hannibal after the battle of Cannæ, and was the place where Augustus and M. Agrippa died.

**NOLAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, on the Cuzance, 10 m. W.S.W. Beaune. P. 2345. It has manufactures of hats and leather, and an iron mine.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Nièvre, 11 m. N.E. Nevers. P. 1795.

**NOLI**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. and 8 m. S.S.W. Savona, on the Gulf of Genoa, cap. mand. P. 1773. Here is the famous gallery of Noli cut out of the solid rock.

**NOLINSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. S. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Kurchum. P. 1870.

**NÖLSOE**, one of the Færoe isls., E. of Sandoe, 6 m. in length by 2 in breadth, with a village.

**NOLTON**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1504. P. 205.

**NOLYE**, a town of Hindostan, Gwalior dom., 29 m. W.S.W. Oojein. P. 5000.

**NOMAIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Douai, cant. Orchies. P. 2388.

**NOMBRE-DE-DIOS**, a town of Mexico, dep. & 60 m. E. Durango. P. 7000. Near it are rich silver mines.—II. a port of Granadina Confed., dep. and 40 m. N.E. Panama, on Caribbean Sea.

**NOMENY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Seille, here crossed by a 7-arched bridge, 14 m. N. Nancy. P. 1298.

**NONA**, *Enona*, a decayed town of Dalmatia, circ. and 9 m. N. Zara, on a small island. P. 616.

**NONANCOURT**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Eure, on the Avre, 13 m. S. Evreux. P. 1404.

**NONANTOLA**, a vill., North Italy, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Modena, cap. cant., on the Panaro. P. 5463.

**NONE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Pinerolo, cap. mand., 12 m. S.W. Turin. P. 3092.

**NONINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 4081. P. 896.

**NONTRON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Bandiat, 23 m. N. Périgueux. P. 3658. It has a church, college, and hospital, large hot-blast furnaces, and manufs. of cutlery.

**NOOAHEEVA** or **NOUKA-HIVA**, the largest of the Marquesas Isles, Pacific Ocean, near the centre of the group; lat. of W. Point, 8° 53' S., lon. 139° 49' W. Length 13 m. Surface mountainous, and richly wooded.

**NOON**, a cape and river of Africa. [NUN.]

**NOORABAD**, a vill. of India, dom. and 11 m. N.W. Gwalior, and near which is a garden laid out by the emperor Aurungzebe. It is situated on the S. bank of the Sank, and is here crossed by brid. of 7 arches, built of good mason-work.

**NOOK-BROEK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 13 m. E. Groningen. P. 2020.

**NOORDPEENE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Hazebrouck, cant. Cassel.

**NOORDWYK-BINNEN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the Dunes, 7 m. N.W. Leyden. P. 2820.—Near it is *Noordwyk Am-zee*.

**NOOTKA SOUND**, an inlet of British America, on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, lat. 49° 35' N., lon. 126° 34' W., forming an excellent harbour 10 miles across, with deep water, and numerous islets.

**NORA**, a town, Sweden, læn and 18 m. N.N.W. Örebro, with iron works. P. 1133.

**NORBERG**, an iron-mining town of Sweden, læn and 36 m. N.N.W. Westerås.

**NORBOTEN**, a læn of Sweden. [NORBOTEN.]

**NORBURY**, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Ac. 1410. P. 1305, chiefly employed in cotton and silk weaving, and in coal mines.—I. a pa., co. Derby, 4 m. W.S.W. Ashborne. Ac. 2240. P. 476.—III. a pa., co. Salop, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 4584. P. 412.—IV. a pa., co. Stafford, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eccleshall. Ac. 3313. P. 364.

**NORCIA, Nursia**, an episcopal town, Cent. Italy, prov. & 18 m. E. Spoleto. P. (1862) 8128. It has a trade in wine, oil, and agricultural produce, but was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1858.

**NORD**, a dep. of France, so named from its position in the N. of that country, formed of the old prov. Flanders, cap. Lille, on the frontiers of Belgium, and between the depts. Pas-de-Calais, Somme, and Aisne, on the North Sea. Area 2192 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,303,380. Surface generally flat, and watered by the Aa, the Scheldt, and its affluents the Scarpe and Lys, the Deule and Sambre, all navigable, and generally united by canals. Climate cold and humid. It has rich mines of coal, iron, turf, and bitumen. Soil very fertile, and well cultivated; it is beyond the limit of the cultivation of the vine, but produces wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco (nearly 5000 acres are under tobacco cultivation), beet-root, fruit, and vegetables. Horses and cattle of excellent breeds, and the sheep yield valuable wool. Fishing is actively pursued. This dep. is the most industrious in France; its manufs. comprise thread of all sorts, cambric, linen, lace, and beet-root sugar; with oil-refining, salt works, tanneries, iron forges, marble works, and chemical products. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck, Lille, and Valenciennes.

**NORDBURG** or **NORBURG**, a town of the duchy Schleswig, cap. amt, on the island Alsen, 13 m. E.N.E. Apenrade, in Schleswig. P. 1100.

**NORDEX**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 14 m. N.W. Aurich, cap. dist., near the North Sea, with which it is united by a canal. P. 5651. It has manufs. of linen, yarn, tobacco, and soap.

**NORDENBURG**, a town of Prussia, gov. and 48 m. S.E. Königsberg, near a small lake. P. 2386.

**NORDER-HOUG**, a pa. of Norway, stift and 20 m. N.W. Christiania, with a vill. on the river Beina. P. of pa. 8000. *Norder* and *Suder-Oog* are islands of the duchy Schleswig, in the North Sea, W. Pelworm. They are the retreat of an immense number of sea-fowl.

**NORDERNEY**, an island in the North Sea, Hanover, landr. and 20 m. N.W. Aurich. Area 5 sq. m. P. 800. It has sea-bathing establishments.

**NORDHALBEN**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 30 m. N. Baireuth.

**NORDHAUSEN**, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 38 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, co. circ., on the Zorge. P. (1861) 17,496. It has Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, 3 hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. Manufs. woollen and linen cloths, sealing wax, soap, and

leather, and it has numerous distilleries and oil mills.

**NORDHEIM**, a town of Germany, Hanover, principality and 12 m. N. Göttingen, on the Ruhme. P. 4630. It has manufactures of tobacco.

**NORDHORN**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 44 m. W.N.W. Osnabrück, on the Vechte. P. 1750.

**NORDKÖPING** (Swed. *Norrköping*), a town and port of Sweden, læn Linköping, on the Motala, near its mouth on the Baltic, 85 m. S.W. Stockholm. P. (1859) 18,062, (1861) 20,828. It has manufs. of brass and hardwares, linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, and leather, sugar refineries, oil mills, shipbuilding docks, and a salmon fishery.

**NORDKYN**, the most N. point of the mainland of Europe, 45 m. E. of North Cape. Lat. 71° 5' N.

**NORDLAND**, an amt or division of Norway, between lat. 65° and 70° N., lon. 12° and 22° E. Area 14,620 sq. m. P. 77,587. Chief town Bodoe.—II. the N. division of Iceland.

**NÖRDLINGEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. presid., on the Eger, 50 m. S.W. Nürnberg, on railway to Oettingen. P. 6677. It was formerly a free imperial town; it has a Gothic cathedral, town-hall, orphan asylum, and manufs. of leather, linen, woollen stuffs, and carpets, and a trade in leathers. In 1634 the Austrians and Bavarians defeated the Swedes and their allies here, and in 1796 the French here defeated the Austrians.

**NORDSTRAND**, an island, off the W. coast of Schleswig, 15 m. N.E. the mouth of the Eider; length 4 m., breadth 3½ m. Area 20 sq. m. P. 2500. North of it is the islet *Nordstrandichs-Moor*, separated from it in 1634. In 1634 the sea broke over its dikes, and in less than an hour the island was submerged, and upwards of 6000 people and 50,000 cattle perished in the waves.

**NORE (THE)**, a part of the estuary of the English river Thames, E. of Sheerness, is thus named. The Nore light floats on a sandbank, 4 m. N.E. Sheerness. Lat. 51° 29' N.; lon. 0° 48' W.

**NÖRENBERG**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. & 40 m. E. Stettin, on Lake Enzig. P. 1624.

**NORFOLK**, a large maritime co. of England, on its E. side, having N. and E. the North Sea, S. Suffolk, W. the cos. Cambridge and Lincoln, and the Wash. Area 2024 sq. m., or 1,354,301 ac., of which about 1,200,000 are grass and arable. P. (1861) 434,798. Coast line low, and but slightly indented. Surface level, or gently undulating. Principal rivers, the Great and Little Ouse, Nene, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Climate dry. Soil in a few parts marshy, but mostly a light sandy loam, well suited for turnips and barley, which form the chief crops. Estates of all sizes; farms extensive, and mostly arable. Parks, woods, and rabbit warrens are numerous. Vast quantities of turkeys and geese are reared for the London market. Leases mostly from 7 to 14 years. Marl is the only mineral of consequence. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics, silk, crape, stockings and other woven goods. The Norfolk, and branches of the East Anglian and Eastern Counties Railway, traverse the co. Norfolk contains 33 hundreds in dioceses of Norwich and Norfolk circuit. Chief towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford. Its E. and W. divisions each send 2 members to House of Commons, and 8 members are sent by the above named bors. Reg. co. elect. (1864) for E. division 8054, for W. division 6543. Under the Britons, Norfolk formed part of the territory of the Iceni, and under the Saxons, of the kingdom of East Anglia.

**NORFOLK**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in

E. of Massachusetts. Area 350 sq. m. P. (1860) 109,950.—II. in S.E. of Virginia. Area 432 sq. m. P. 27,223 free, 9004 slaves.

NORFOLK, a bor. and seaport town of the U. S., N. America, Virginia, on Elizabeth river, 8 m. above Hampton roads, Chesapeake Bay. P. (1860) 15,611. It occupies a low site, and is irregularly built, with numerous churches and schools; and near it is a marine hospital, and Gosport U. S. navy yard. Its harbour has 18 ft. water, and is defended by Forts Monroe and Calhoun. Trade considerable.—II. a township of Connecticut, 30 m. W.N.W. Hartford.—III. a township of New York, co. St Lawrence, on Rachel river.

NORFOLK, a township & fort of Canada West, co. Norfolk, dist. and 54 m. E.S.E. London, on the N. coast of Lake Erie.

NORFOLK BAY, an inlet on the S.E. coast of Tasmania, co. Pembroke, 20 m. E. Hobart Town, and nearly landlocked by Forrester and Tasman peninsulas. It has deep water, and contains several islets.—II. (*Island*), Pacific Ocean, between New Zealand and New Caledonia, in lat. 29° S., lon. 168° 10' E., about 1200 m. E.N.E. Sydney. The island is 5 m. long by 2½ m. in breadth, is well watered and fertile. Ac. 8960. In its centre is Mount Pitt, 1200 feet above the sea. Climate healthy. It was appropriated to a penal colony for the worst class; but after being cleared of felons, it has been colonized by the Pitcairn islanders, under the government of New South Wales.

NORFOLK PLAINS, a dist. of Tasmania, having N. Bass' Strait, E. and S. the dists. Launceston, Campbell-town, and Clyde, and W. an unsettled country. Area 2250 sq. m. P. (1861) 3385. Surface rugged. Principal rivers, the Mersey, Rubicon, West, and Liffey. Principal towns, Latour and Westbury. On its coast are forts Frederick and Sorell.—*New Norfolk* is the name formerly applied to the coast line of Russian America, from Admiralty Bay to Baranov Island; and *Norfolk Sound*, on this coast, is a bay on the W. side of King George III. Archipelago, on which is the Russian town Sitka or New Archangel.

NORGE, the Norwegian name of NORWAY.

NORHAM or NORHAMSHIRE, a pa. of England, in the N. of co. Northumberland, on the Tweed. Ac. 19,849. P. 3783.

NORIC ALPS, that portion of the chain stretching from the Rhaetian Alps, lon. 12° 15' E., in an E. direction to Vienna and Presburg, and covering, with its ramifications, Styria, Salzburg, S. Austria, and a part of Carinthia, all which provinces were comprised in the ancient *Noricum*. The chief summits are Gross Glockner, 12,958 feet, and Gr. Golling, 9380 feet.

NORKA, a large vill. of Russia, gov. Saratov. P. 4300, mostly Lutherans.

NORLAND, a tnsph. of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Halifax. Ac. 1140. P. 1718.

NORLEY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 5 m. S.S.E. Frodsham. Ac. 1367. P. 728.

NORMACOT, a hamlet of England, co. and 13 m. N. Stafford, pa. Stone. P. 1011.

NORMANBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1420. P. 478.—II. co. York, N. Riding, 5 m. W.S.W. Pickering. Ac. 2863. P. 234.—III. (*on-the-Wolds*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1966. P. 138.

NORMANDY, a maritime co. of Victoria, 100 m. W. Port-Phillip. Area 3125 sq. m. Chief towns, Portland, Belfast, and Warnambool.

NORMANDY (French *Normandie*), an old prov.

of France, in the N.W., the cap. of which was Rouen. It is now divided into the depts. Seine-Inferieure, Eure, Calvados, Manche, and Orne. This country was taken by the Normans in the 9th century. It belonged to Britain till 1204, when it was united to France. It was again taken by the English in 1419, and maintained by them till 1425.

NORMAN ISLES comprise the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, etc., which see. They are the sole portions of Normandy yet remaining to England, to which kingdom they have uninterruptedly belonged since the Conquest.

NORMANTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 2 m. S. Derby. Ac. 1362. P. 437.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 1540. P. 172.—III. co. Rutland, 5 m. E.S.E. Oakham. Ac. 2450. P. 59.—IV. co. York, West Riding, 3½ m. E.N.E. Wakefield, and connected with York, etc., by the North Midland Railway. Ac. 3974. P. 1923.—V. (*on-Soar*), co. and 11 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1500. P. 360.—VI. (*South*), co. Derby, 2½ m. E.N.E. Alfreton. Ac. 1730. P. 1805.—VII. (*on-Trent*), co. Notts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Tuxford. Ac. 1110. P. 402.

NOROX, several comms. and market towns of France, the principal *Noroy-le-Bourg*, dep. H. Saône, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Vesoul. P. 1194.

NORRBOTTEN, the most N. and largest län or prov. of Sweden, between lat. 65° and 69° N., lon. 16° 15' & 24° E., having S. the län Westerbotten, W. & N. the Kiölen mountains, separating it from the Norwegian provs. Nordland and Finnmark, E. Russian Lapland and the Gulf of Bothnia. Area 41,261 sq. m. P. (1860) 69,225. The Muonio Elv and Tornea rivers form its boundary on the side of Russia; other rivers are the Lulea, Kalix Elv, and Pitea, and it contains numerous lakes. After Pitea, its principal vills. are Lulea, Nid-Kalix, Jochmock, Quickjock, and Gellimara. Its N. part is called Norrbotten-Lappmark.

NORRENT-FONTES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Béthune. P. 1406.

NORRIDGEWOCK, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, cap. co. Somerset, 25 m. N. Augusta.

NORRIESTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, 8 m. W.N.W. Stirling. P. 750.

NORRISTOWN, a bor., U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill river, here crossed by a good bridge, 17 m. N.W. Philadelphia. P. 6024.—II. a vill., Arkansas, cap. Pope co., 71 m. N.W. Little Rock. P. 1136.

NORRÖPING, Sweden. [NORDKÖPING.]

NORRLAND, Norway. [NORDLAND.]

NORRLAND and LAPLAND, one of the three great divisions of the kingdom of Sweden. Area 100,039 sq. m. P. (1860) 464,651.

NORRTELGE, a seaport town of Sweden, län and 37 m. N.E. Stockholm, on the Baltic. P. 1194.

NORT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. cant., on the Erdre, 16 m. N.N.E. Nantes. P. 5665. It has very rich coal mines, and trade in slate, cattle, butter, iron, etc.

NORTH ADAMS, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 105 m. W.N.W. Boston. P. 3000.

NORTHALLERTON, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 30 m. N.N.W. York, North Riding, on the G. N. of England Railway, in the vale of the Wiske. Ac. of pa. 18,630. P. 4980; do. of parl. bor. 2970. Alt. 135 ft. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 438. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so called from the famous "Battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scotch, under King David, in 1138.

**NORTHAM,** a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bideford. Ac. 4190. P. 3687.

**NORTHAMPTON,** a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co., on the navigable Nen, and on the Peterborough branch of the London and N.W. Railway, 4½ m. N.E. Blisworth. Area comprising four pas. 1520 ac. P. (1851) 26,657; (1861) 32,813. The town, chiefly N. and E. the river, has a spacious market square. All Saints' church is chiefly of Italian architecture, the tower excepted, which is decorated, having escaped the great fire in 1675; St Sepulchre's is one of the four remaining round churches, built, as supposed, by the Knights Templars; St Giles' has a fine Norman west doorway; and St Peter's, erected about the time of the Conquest, is celebrated for the beauty of its architecture; St Thomas's poor's hospital, founded in 1450; St John's hospital, the co. hall, and anc. town-hall, containing some good paintings; co. infirmary and lunatic asylum, union workhouse, theatre, barracks, endowed grammar school, corn exchange; Baptist, Independent, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels. *Northampton* is the chief seat of the boot and shoe manuf. in England, the produce being sent to London and other large towns. Leather-dressing, brass & iron works, & several extensive breweries, also employ the pop. The town has two banks and newspapers. A magnificent new town-hall was erected in 1864, from a design by Mr Goodwin of Bristol. *Northampton* is the principal place of election for the co., and sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 2717. Several parliaments have been held here. In 1460, the Earl of Warwick gained here a great victory over the Lancastrians, in the meadows on the Nen, S. the town. In 1642 it was fortified by Lord Brooke for the Parliament. In 1675 it was mostly destroyed by fire. Altitude 240 feet.

**NORTHAMPTON,** a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of North Carolina. Area 480 sq. m. P. (1860) 6568 free, 6804 slaves.—II. in E. of Pennsylvania. Area 418 sq. m. P. 47,904.—III. Virginia. P. 3960 free, 3872 slaves.

**NORTHAMPTON,** several tnsps., U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, cap. co. Hampshire, on the Connecticut River, 17 m. N. Springfield. It is connected with Hadley by a handsome bridge, and with Newhaven by canal.—II. New Jersey, co. Burlington, and containing 3031 inhabitants, with the vill. Mount Holly, and several distilleries and paper factories.—III. Pennsylvania, 20 m. N. Philadelphia.—IV. New York, 15 m. N.E. Johnston.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,** a central co. of England, having N. cos. Rutland and Lincoln, E. Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford, S. Bucks and Oxford, W. Warwick and Leicester. Area 1016 sq. m., or 630,358 ac., about half of which is grass land. P. 227,704. Surface diversified with gentle hills, and vales richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Nen, Welland, and Ouse. Soil mostly a stiff productive loam. Climate healthy. Agriculture well advanced. Wheat and beans are the principal crops; but the breeding of heavy black horses, short-horned cattle and sheep, and the feeding of cattle, forms, with the dairy, the chief object of husbandry. Many of the pastures are unusually rich. The Grand Junction and Grand Union Canals, and the London and North-Western, and Northampton and Peterborough Railways, traverse the co. Northamptonshire comprises 20 hundreds and 306 pas., in the diocese of Peterboro' and Midland circuit. Chief towns, Northampton, Peterborough, Higham-

Ferrers, Brackley, and Wellingborough. It sends 4 mems. to H. of C. for co., besides 4 for its bors. Reg. co. elect. (1864) for N. div. 3976, for S. div. 5172. Under the Britons, this co. was inhabited by the Coritani; under the Saxons it formed a part of Mercia.

**NORTHAW,** a pa. of England, co. Herts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Barnet. Ac. 3180. P. 551.

**NORTH BEAVER,** a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.

**NORTH-BERWICK,** Scotl. [BERWICK (NORTH).]  
**NORTHBOROUGH,** a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7 m. N.N.W. Peterborough. Ac. 710. P. 240.

**NORTHBORNE,** a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. W.S.W. Deal. Ac. 3628. P. 890.

**NORTH BRIDGE,** a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 39 m. W.S.W. Boston.

**NORTH BRIDGEWATER,** a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 22 m. E.S.E. Boston.

**NORTH BROOKFIELD,** a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 60 m. W. Boston.

**NORTH BRUNSWICK,** a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Raritan, and comprising New Brunswick city. P. 10,008.

**NORTH CAPE,** the extreme N. point of Europe, on an island off the mainland of Norway, in lat. 71° 11' 40" N., lon. 25° 50' E.—II. the N.E. extremity of North Island, lat. 34° 27' N., lon. 173° 6' E. Prince Edward Island, New Georgia, Brazil, and Tasmania, etc.

**NORTH CAROLINA.** [CAROLINA, NORTH.]

**NORTH CASTLE,** a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 6 m. N. White Plains.

**NORTH CHANNEL,** a strait in the Atlantic, between Scotland and Ireland; breadth from Mull of Cantire to Fairhead, 14 miles.

**NORTH CHAPEL,** a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. N.N.W. Petworth. Ac. 3854. P. 785.

**NORTHCHURCH,** a pa. of England, co. Herts, 1½ m. N.W. Berkhamstead. Ac. 3880. P. 1638.

**NORTH EAST,** several tnsps., U. S., N. America.—I. Pennsylvania, 10 m. N.E. Erie.—II. New York, 53 m. S.S.E. Albany.

**NORTH-EAST PASS,** or **BALIZE,** a vill. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on the S. side of the Pass of same name. P. 200, mostly pilots.

**NORTHEN,** a pa. of England, co. Chester, 4½ m. W. Stockport. Ac. 1434. P. 709.

**NORTHERN CIRCARS,** an antiquated division of Madras presid., between lat. 15° 40' and 20° 17' N., lon. 79° 12' and 85° 20' E. Its sea-coast begins at Motapilly, in lat. 15° 40' N., lon. 80° 17' E., and extends in a N.E. direction for 450 m. to Ganjam. The five former Circars were, Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Ellore, Condapilly, and Guntoor, but the tract within them is at present divided into the British districts, from S.W. to N.E., in the following manner—Guntoor, Musulipatam, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, and Gunjam. Area 24,412 sq. m. P. 4,292,187. It was annexed to British India in 1759 by Lord Clive.

**NORTHFIELD,** a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.E. Hales-Over. Ac. 5951. P. 2130.

**NORTHFIELD,** several tnsps., U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, 10 m. S.S.W. Montpelier.—II. New York, 3 m. N. Richmond.—III. New Hampshire, 15 m. N.N.W. Concord.—IV. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, 68 m. W.N.W. Boston.

**NORTHFLEET,** a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 1½ m. W. Gravesend. Ac. 4313. P. 5743. It has docks for shipbuilding, and adjoining it is Rosherville tea garden.

**NORTH HEMPSTEAD,** a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 144 m. S. Albany.

**NORTH-HILL**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Launceston. Ac. 6732. P. 1263.

**NORTHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 3 m. W.N.W. Biggleswade. Ac. 4210. P. 1366.

**NORTH-HUNTINGDON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland.

**NORTHHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Rye. Ac. 3486. P. 1260.

**NORTHINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7 m. N.E. Winchester. Ac. 1580. P. 283.

**NORTH KINGSTON**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Rhode Island, 21 m. S. Providence.

**NORTHLEACH**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 20 m. E.S.E. Gloucester. Ac. of pa. 3460. P. 1404. The town manufs. woollens.

**NORTHMAVEN** or **NORTHMAVINE**, a pa. of Scotl., co. Shetland, comprising the N. part of Mainland, and a number of environing islands. Ac. about 80,000. P. 2585. Rona's Hill is about 2000 feet in elevation above the sea.

**NORTHMOOR**, a pa. of England, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Oxford. Ac. 2037. P. 364.

**NORTHOLT**, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Ac. 2193. P. 658.

**NORTHOP**, a pa. of North Wales, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Flint. Ac. 12,866. P. 3657, employed in lead and coal mines, and fisheries.

**NORTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 1816. P. 194.

**NORTHOVER**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Ilchester. Ac. 436. P. 123.

**NORTH REEPS**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Aylsham. Ac. 2731. P. 625.

**NORTH RONALDSHAY**, Orkney Islands, Scotl., in lat.  $59^{\circ} 23' 15''$  N., lon.  $2^{\circ} 23' 38''$  W. P. 532. It has a lighthouse 140 feet above the sea.

**NORTH SEA** (erroneously called *German Ocean*), Dutch *Nord Zee*, anc. *Germanicum Mare*, is that part of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded E. by Norway and Denmark, S. by Hanover, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W. by the British islands. By the Danes it is called the "West Sea," in reference to their position. On the N.E. it forms a wide arm called the *Skager-rack*, 60 m. broad, which separates Norway from Denmark. This again communicates S. ward with the *Catte-gat* or *Kattegat*, a great arm of the North Sea between Sweden on the E., the Danish isls. on the S., and the peninsula of Jütland on the W. It is narrowest at its S. end, and widest at the N. It communicates with the Baltic by the three straits called the Sound or Ore Sund, and the Great and Little Belts, and by the Gotha Canal in Sweden, which avoids these straits. The principal rivers which flow into the North Sea are the Thames, Humber, Tay, Schelde, Rhine, Ems, Weser, Elbe, Eider, and Glömmen; chief ports London, Yarmouth, Hull, Leith, Dundee, Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, Bergen-op-Zoom, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Harlingen, Altona, and Hamburg. The navigation of a portion of it is impeded by sandbanks. It affords a valuable supply of fish. [ATLANTIC—BAL TIC.]

**NORTH SEWICKLY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 283 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg.

**NORTH SHIELDS**. [SHIELDS—TYNEMOUTH.]  
**NORTH STONINGTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 48 m. S.E. Hartford. P. 1936.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, the most N. co. of England, bounded N.W. by Scotland (cos. Roxburgh and Berwick), E. the North Sea, S. Durham, W. Cumberland. Area 1871 sq. m., or 1,249,299 ac.; 160,000 arable, 650,000 pasture, besides mountain

sheep walks. P. (1861) 343,025. Is divided into 6 wards and 97 pas. in the diocese of Durham and N. circuit. Sends (without Berwick) 8 members to House of Commons (4 bor., 2 each for N. and S. div.). Reg. co. electors (1864) N. div. 3118, S. div. 5443. *Northumberland* is a rugged county. The highest hills, the Cheviots, are on the N.W. border. They extend from Wooler in a S.W. direction, 2600 feet high; in shape nearly conical; covered with fine green turf; excellent pasture. Parallel to the Cheviots is another range of hills, including the Divot Hills, Egingham Common, Rothbury Forest, Simonside Hills, and Harwood Moor. Spurs from these go out towards the sea. The coast is low. The bays and estuaries are Buddle Bay, Alnmouth, Seaton Road, estuary of the Blyth, do. of the Tyne. On the coast are Holy Island and Coquet Island. Chief rivers, Tyne, Blyth, Coquet, Aln, and Till. That part of the Great N. coal field which is included in Northumberland begins at Warkworth on the N., is bounded on E. by the sea, on the W. the boundary line passes in nearly a straight line through Acklington, Earsdon, Morpeth, Ponteland, & Heddon-on-the-Wall; on the S. the Northumbrian portion is bounded by the Tyne. The field, however, crosses the Tyne, and occupies a large part of Durham. The climate cold, but dry as compared with W. coast of England. The picturesque parts of the co. are the Cheviots, Rothbury and vale of the Coquet, the North Tyne, and Tyneside, especially above Newcastle. Chief towns, Newcastle, North Shields, Tynemouth, Morpeth, Alnwick, and Hexham. *Railways*.—Newcastle to Carlisle (with branch to Alston); to Edinburgh, *via* N. Tyne valley (the Waverley route); to Tynemouth; to S. Shields & Sunderland; to the S. by N.-Eastern; to Blyth and Morpeth, *via* Percy Main; to Edinburgh, *via* Berwick. Other minor lines and tramways for colliery purposes innumerable. Agriculture is well conducted. Wheat, oats, beans, barley, and turnips all yield finest crops. Cattle, mostly short-horned, are of good breed. At Chillingham Park there are wild cattle which have to be shot like deer; they are cream-coloured with black muzzles. The Cheviot sheep are celebrated. Excellent farm horses are bred in the co. Coal, lead, and iron are the chief mineral productions. The miners are a greatly improved class. Manufs. chiefly confined to Newcastle. The peculiar interest of its history depends on Northumberland being a border county. The Roman wall is the chief antiquarian attraction. It extends from Wallsend to Greenhead, and then on through Cumberland to Bowness. The co. has the castles of Norham, Wark, Heton, Dudhope, Ford, Bamborough, Dunstanborough, Alnwick (recently restored), Warkworth, Callaley, Bothall, Mitford, Belsay, Harnham, Langley, Bienkinsop, Bellester, Thirlwall, Featherstone, Haward, and Prudhoe, besides many others; Tynemouth priory, Hulne abbey, near Alnwick, Brinkburn priory, near Rothbury. There are ruined churches or chapels at Old Bewick, between Alnwick and Wooler; Memmer-kirk in Coquetdale ward, near the border of Scotland; Bothall, near Morpeth; and Jesmond, near Newcastle.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, a marit. co. of New South Wales, having N. the Hunter river, which separates it from the cos. Durham and Gloucester, W. the co. Hunter, S. the Hawkesbury river, separating it from co. Cumberland, and E. the Pacific Ocean. Ac. 1,498,880. P. (1861) 31,271. Surface mountainous. Coal is a highly important product, and is exported from Newcastle, on the

Hunter; besides which town, this co. contains Maitland, Singleton, Gosford, etc. It returns two mems. to the New South Wales legislative assembly, one for the co., and one for its boroughs.

**NORTHUMBERLAND**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in centre of Pennsylvania. Area 431 sq. m. P. (1860) 28,922.—II. in E. of Virginia. Area 143 sq. m. P. 4092 free, 3439 slaves.—III. a township, New York, 15 m. N.N.E. Ballston Spa. P. 1775.

**NORTHUMBERLAND (CAPE)**, South Australia, is in lat. 38° 3' S., lon. 140° 37' E.—(Islands), are off the E. coast of Australia, lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 150° E.—(Inlet), British North America, a bay W. of Cumberland Island, and N. of Frobisher Strait, its entrance in lat. 65° N., lon. 65° W.

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES**, a division of India, between lat. 23° 51' and 30° 56' N., lon. 75° 20' and 84° 40' E., which includes the non-regulation districts. These provinces are distributed into the following six divisions, which comprehend 31 districts:—Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares. Area 71,972 sq. m. P. (1852) 30,271,882. The non-regulation districts comprise Ganjan, Vizagapatam, and Karmel, covering an area of 13,726 sq. m. P. 2,454,392. The administration of these provinces is conducted by a lieutenant-governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The land assessment is framed upon the basis of two-thirds of the net rent, for a term of thirty-two years.

**NORTH-WEST PASSAGE**, a water-communication by three or four channels between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to the north of the continent of America, through the Polar Seas. This passage, which for more than three centuries was the great desideratum of maritime nations, was discovered by Captain M'Clure, of H.M.S. "Investigator," in search of Sir John Franklin. As these channels are all more or less encumbered with ice, this discovery has been of little or no commercial importance. The "Investigator" entered Behring Strait on the W., 5th August 1850, and reached the N. side of Bank's Land, within 60 m. of Melville Strait, on the E., 24th September 1851.

**NORTH WHITEHALL**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 95 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg.

**NORTHWICH**, a market town of England, pa. Great Budworth, co. and 17½ m. E.N.E. Chester, on the river Weaver and the Grand Trunk Canal. Ac. 200. P. 1190. Altitude 37 feet. Mean temp. Ju. 63°·3, Jan. 36°·1. It has a church, grammar school, union workhouse, branch bank, dock yards for building flats; with manufs. and exports of salt, obtained from contiguous mines.

**NORTHWOLD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 5232. P. 1270.

**NORTHWOOD**, a pa. of the Isle of Wight, 1½ m. W.S.W. West-Cowes. Ac. 5122. P. 6534.

**NORTHWOOD**, a tnsph., U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 20 m. E. Concord. P. 1308.

**NORTH YARMOUTH**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, on Casco Bay, 12 m. N.N.E. Portland. It has fisheries and coasting trade.

**NORTKERRNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. St Omer. P. 1122.

**NORTON**, numerous pas., etc., of England and Wales.—I. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Gloucester. Ac. 1870. P. 458.—II. co. Derby, 8½ m. N.W. Chesterfield. Ac. 4330. P. 2318.—III. co. Durham, 2 m. N. Stockton-on-Tees. Ac. 4614. P. 2317.—IV. co. Herts, 1 m. W.N.W. Baldock. Ac. 1730. P. 352.—V. co. Kent, 3½ m. W. Favers-

ham. Ac. 902. P. 124.—VI. co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1990. P. 154.—VII. co. Northampton, 2½ m. E.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 3260. P. 480.—VIII. co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Bury. Ac. 2449. P. 948.—IX. co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Ac. 2614. P. 396.—X. (by *Kemsey*), same co., 3 m. S.S.E. Worcester. Ac. 1811. P. 661.—XI. co. York, E. Riding, forming a suburb of New Malton, with which it is connected by a bridge over the Derwent. Ac. 2679. P. 2983.—XII. (*Bavant*), co. Wilts, 2½ m. E.S.E. Warminster. Ac. 2165. P. 261.—XIII. (*Bishops*), co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 4240. P. 459.—XIV. (*Brize*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.E. Burford. Ac. 3140. P. 716.—XV. (*Cannock*), co. Stafford, 6 m. W.S.W. Lichfield. Ac. 4077. P. 1628.—XVI. (*Canon*), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.S.W. Weobley. Ac. 2111. P. 344.—XVII. (*Disney*), co. and 10 m. S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 2305. P. 196.—XVIII. (*East*), co. and 13 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1890. P. 139.—XIX. (*Fitzwarren*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. W.N.W. Taunton. Ac. 1307. P. 634.—XX. (*in Hales*), co. Salop, 3½ m. N.N.E. Drayton-in-Hales. Ac. 1920. P. 309.—XXI. (*under Hamdon*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. N.N.E. Crewkerne. Ac. 642. P. 467.—XXII. (*Hook*), co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 3730. P. 1393.—XXIII. (*Lindsey*), co. and 3½ m. W.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 590. P. 157.—XXIV. (*Malreward*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S. Bristol. Ac. 1067. P. 103.—XXV. (*Mandeville*), co. Essex, 8½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 757. P. 129.—XXVI. (*Mid-Somer*), co. Somerset, 9 m. S.S.W. Bath. Ac. 3922. P. 3836.—XXVII. (*on-the-Moors*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Ac. 4234. P. 4393.—XXVIII. (*St Philip*), a small market town and pa., co. Somerset, 6 m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 1527. P. 672.—XXIX. (*Pudding*), co. Norfolk, 1½ m. S.E. Fakenham. Ac. 840. P. 17.—XXX. (*Subcourse*), co. Norfolk, 13 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1882. P. 376.—XXXI. S. Wales, co. Radnor, 2½ m. N.N.W. Presteign. Ac. 3144.—P. 313.—XXXII. (*Kings*). [KING'S NORTON.]

**NORTON**, two townships of Engl.—I. co. Hereford, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Bromyard. P. 623.—II. co. York, West Riding, pa. Campsall, 8½ m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2080. P. 633.

**NORTON (CHIPPING)**, a pa., bor., and market town of England, co. and 20 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Ac. 4780. P. 3510. The town has a church, grammar school, and alms-house.

**NORTON**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 33 m. S. Boston.—II. Ohio, Summit co., on Ohio Canal.

**NORTON SOUND**, a large inlet of Behring Sea, Russian America, between lat. 62° and 65° N., lon. 161° and 167° W. Length and breadth at entrance 200 m. each. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1788.

**NORWALK**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 60 m. S.W. Hartford. The vill. has manufs. of hats and carpets.—II. Ohio, cap. co. Huron, 89 m. N.E. Columbus.

**NORWAY (KINGDOM OF)**, (Swed. *Norrige*, German *Norwegen*, French *Norvège*), a country of North Europe, united to the crown of Sweden, and forming the N.W. part of the Scandinavian peninsula, cap. Christiania. It extends from Cape Lindesnaes, lat. 57° 57' 45", to the North Cape, lat. 71° 11' 40" N., between lon. 4° 50' and 31° 15' E., bounded E. by Sweden and Russian Lapland, W. by the North Sea, N. by the Arctic Ocean, and S. by the Skager-rack. Length

1150 m.; breadth 7 to 270 miles. Area and pop. of the amts, by latest census, as follows:—

Ballewicks.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1855.
Christiania (town), . . .	...	31,715
Aggershuus, . . .	2,013	96,055
Smaalenen, . . .	1,670	84,416
Hedemarken, . . .	10,353	101,394
Christian, . . .	10,446	115,149
Buskerud, . . .	5,773	90,343
Jarlsberg and Laurvig, . . .	800	73,223
Bratsberg, . . .	5,408	76,546
Nedenaes and Robygdal, . . .	4,624	59,112
Lister and Mandal, . . .	2,066	67,370
Stavanger, . . .	3,530	91,539
Bergen (town), . . .	...	24,512
Bergenshuus (South), . . .	5,808	104,763
Bergenshuus (North), . . .	6,745	81,496
Romsdal, . . .	6,030	90,283
Trondhjem (South), . . .	7,193	96,318
Trondhjem (North), . . .	8,811	73,571
Nordland, . . .	14,620	77,587
Finmarken, . . .	27,317	54,655
Total, . . .	123,297	1,490,047

Norway is composed of a series of elevated and barren table-lands, called *Fields* or *Fjelds*, which extend along the W. shore from the North Cape on the N., to the Naaze on the S., with an average breadth of about 60 m., to the parallel of Trondhjem, and thence expanding on the S. to about 200 m. in breadth. The mountains of Norway do not form a continuous chain or ridge, as usually represented, but, especially in the S., a series of broad plateaux, separated occasionally by deep and narrow valleys. The most characteristic of these table-lands is the Dovre-field, which divides Norway into two great halves, called Nordenfields and Söudenfields, 3000 feet in elevation, on which rises the mountain of Sneehätten, 7620 feet above the sea. The culminating point of the southern or broadest portion is 8500 feet above the sea, in lat. 61° 30' N. In the N. or narrower portion, the Kiölen mountains assume more the form of a ridge; the highest point is Sulitelma, 6200 feet above the sea, in lat. 67° 30' N. The W. and N. parts of the peninsula descend abruptly towards the W.; while, on the other side, the mountains slope gently to the S.E. Skagastölsind, on the limits of the Sogne and Guldbrandsdal, is 8670 feet; Langefeld, in the Sogne-Field, 6573 feet; Gausta-Field and Hardanger-Field, in Tellemarken, 6162 feet; and Folgefonden glacier, on the border of the stift Bergen, 6200 feet. Scarcely one-half of the surface is under 2050 feet absolute height; and it is calculated that the proportion of arable land to the whole extent is not more than 1 to 10. The only plains are those formed by the table-lands between the stifts Aggershuus and Bergen, which extend from 60 to 80 m. in length, and have an elevation of 8600 to 4620 feet. The mountains contain rich minerals; but, from the difficulty of transport and the want of fuel, mining industry is but little developed. The only mines in operation are those of silver, copper, iron, cobalt, chrome, manganese, and lead. The chief product is iron, the mines of which are situated mostly on the Gulf of Christiania; the best is found in the dist. of Arendal, but the most productive at Kaaford, near Hammerfest. The silver mine of Konsberg is at present one of the richest in Europe, producing to the value of 600,000 franks a year, and, next to the copper mines of Roraas and the environs of Drontheim, is

the most important in the kingdom. The principal valleys are confined to the E. side of the peninsula; the longest is the Osterdal, watered by the Glommen, which, with its continuation the Solö and Oudal, is 215 m. in length. The next in extent, and the most fertile, is the Guldbrandsdal, watered by the Laugen. Narrow belts between the coasts and the commencement of the plateaux, are the only low lands in Norway; the most extensive of these surrounds the Gulf of Trondhjem. The W. shores are penetrated by an immense number of gulfs or *fjords*, which occasionally extend deep into the table-lands. The chief of these are, from S. to N., the Bukkefiord, Hardanger, Trondhjem, Saltens, Ofoden, Porsang and Varang fjords. The most extensive gulf on the S. coast is that of Christiania. Numerous peninsulas separate the fjords, among the most remarkable of which are Cape Nord-Kyn on the N., and Cape Stadt on the W. coast. Some of the fjords form excellent harbours; but the immense number of mountainous islands and rocky islets which border the coast render access difficult. The largest of these archipelagoes are the Lofoden islands, separated from the continent by the Vest-fiord. The chief of them is Ost-Waagen, the central point, where every February and March assemble 5000 boats, and 20,000 men, for the great fishing expedition; and farther N., the islands of Mageröe, Soröe, Ringvadöe, Qvalöe, on which is Hammerfest, the northernmost village in Europe, and the only place in the world where there are truly 3 months of day and 3 of night. The Norwegian archipelago may be divided into 5 groups; those of Stavanger and Bergen in the N. Sea, Drontheim and Helgö in the Atlantic, and Lofoden in the Glacial Ocean. The principal of the first group is Carmöe. The islands forming part of Finmark in the north are called the Tromsen group, the largest of which is Senjen, and the most important for commerce, Tromsöe. Between these island groups and the continent there is a wide passage for coasting vessels. A great part of the E. side of Norway is covered with lakes, said to number 30,000 in all, which, however, are generally of small extent. Many of them are situated at great elevations in the table-land: among these, the Bygdinsee, 15 to 20 m. long, is 3490 feet above the sea; the Miösen, 52 m. long, 9 m. broad at its widest part; the Randsford, 30 m. long, 3 m. broad; and the Miös-Vand, which communicates with the Tinelsöe. The lakes abound in fish. The river systems of Norway are of the utmost importance in the economy of the country; the smaller streams are employed in driving the machinery of mines, corn and saw mills, and in floating timber to the larger rivers; these serve also as the chief means of communication in winter, when they are covered with strong ice. The rivers on the N. are inconsiderable, the mountains approaching so close to the shore; the chief of them is the Tana, which, after a course of 190 m., falls into the gulf of the same name; the Alten, Mals, and Salten, whose fiord has a very violent current. The largest rivers are on the E. slope of the plateau, flowing S. to the Skager-rack: these are the Wefsen; the Namsen, by which the N. coasts are supplied with timber—at its mouth, in the Namsen-fiord, is a jet of water 130 feet in height; the Glommen, 310 m. long; & the Drammenelf, and Lougen, which flow into the Skager-rack. Ships enter the mouths of some of these rivers for 5 or 10 m., but none of them are navigable on account of numerous *fos* (waterfalls).

Of these the more celebrated are the Sarpfenfosso, the Glommen, near Fredrikstad, & the Riikanfon in the dist. Tellemarken, which falls 513 feet; Vöringsfos, in the dist. Hardanger, has a perpendicular fall of 870 to 920 feet; and the Feigumfos, near the Sognefiord, in the diocese of Bergen.

Scandinavia, from its vicinity to the sea, has a remarkably mild climate, considering its northern position. The snow line is much higher than in corresponding latitudes in other countries: in lat. 61° it is 5300 feet; and in lat. 70°, 3480 feet above the sea. In Siberia the cultivation of grain ceases at lat. 60°; while in Norway it extends to lat. 70° N. The mean annual temperature at the level of the sea is, at North Cape, 32°; Trondhjem (lat. 63° 5' 40°); Ullensvang in Hardanger-Fiord (lat. 60°) 45°; Christiania (lat. 59° 54') 41°, Fahr. The sea never freezes, even at North Cape, but the shallow water of the Skagerrack is occasionally frozen in winter. About 1-38th part of the surface is covered with perennial snow: vast glaciers descend from the table-lands, and terrible avalanches occur by the melting of the snow. In the E. and the interior the cold is felt with the greatest intensity. Winter is the most favourable season for commerce and for pleasure parties. The year is nearly divided between winter and summer; spring is almost unknown, and the autumn is cold and rigorous; snow covers the ground from the beginning of November till the end of March. In January and February the temperature is usually from 14° to 18°, and often as low as 2° Fahr. Summer lasts from May to Sept., during which the temperature is often as high as 108° Fahr. In the month of March the surface is strewed with ashes, earth, or sand, by which means the snow is melted; and from this process, combined with the great heat and the length of the day, 8 to 12 weeks are sometimes sufficient for sowing, ripening, and reaping the crops in the interior. The climate of the W. coast, though milder than that of the S. or the interior, is deteriorated by excessive humidity, and the exhalations from the sea, which injure vegetation; the gulfs never freeze. The W. wind, blowing over the Atlantic, carries moisture, which is intercepted by the mountains, and precipitated in the form of rain, to the amount of 70 or 80 inches annually; while the E. wind brings extreme drought. The vegetation of Norway varies according to climate and position. Among trees, the pine tribe is the most numerous. The fir, which is found in lat. 60° 20' at an elevation of 4000 feet, and the pine (*pinus sylvestris*), form vast and valuable forests in Aggershuus, Christiansand, and Trondhjem. The forests of fir extend N. to the Polar circle, and those of pine beyond it. The oak forms large forests in the ams Jærlsberg and Laurvig, and especially in Christiansand. The birch attains the highest northern latitude, and from its sap the Norwegian makes a beverage resembling white wine. In lat. 70° it grows at an elevation of 1580 feet above the sea. The wild apple is common in the lower regions, and the cherry is widely distributed. In the island of Touterøe, 21<sup>3</sup>/<sub>5</sub> from the Polar circle, the mild influence of the sea is such that these fruits come to maturity even there. In the S. the peach, apricot, and melon are largely cultivated; but flax, hemp, and hops are grown with most care and success. Flowers are successfully cultivated in the gardens of the S. and W. The principal grain of Norway is barley; the other cerealia are cultivated only in favoured spots in the S. Barley

attains the highest northern latitude, and the greatest elevation: in lat. 59° 25' it is grown at a height of 2838 feet; the extreme limit of its culture is lat. 70°, but there it ripens only at an elevation of 65 to 100 feet; its profitable culture is confined to a narrow belt of coast land, and to the agricultural colonies of Mølselv and Barodal, in Nordland. Of all the grains, oats are most successfully cultivated in this country, which has so many obstacles to encounter from climate and inundations of the rivers. The potato has of late been extensively cultivated. In the interior are small prairies, called *siters*, which are used for pasturage. The rearing of cattle is the chief occupation of the population of the mountainous districts, who, like the Swiss, leave the vills, and spend the summer, with their flocks and herds, in the higher regions. From the simple habits of the population, and the excellent climate, the value of life is understood to be high in Norway, except at Bergen, which is unhealthy, and where leprosy is prevalent. The industry of the Norwegians leads them to appropriate nearly everything to some useful purpose. The horses, a small but hardy breed, are extensively exported to Sweden, England, and Scotland. Sheep are of an inferior breed, and yield coarse wool. In the N. the reindeer is the only resource of the Laplander. Horned animals graze at liberty on the isls. along the coast. The most destructive wild animals are the brown bear, wolf, & lynx; these, with the fox & others, are hunted for their skins; but the increase of pop. has caused the diminution of wild animals. The elk is now very rarely met with. The eagle is destructive to sheep and lambs. Game of all kinds is abundant, and there are no game-laws. The chief objects of the chase are the deer, reindeer, and hare; the seal, which abounds on all the coasts; the fish-otter; and, among birds, the grouse and the caperkailzie. The coast literally swarms with sea-fowl: the wild goose and eider duck are numerous; the swan appears on the S. coast in winter, and ducks of various kinds abound on the shores, and in the lakes and rivers. In the small uninhabited isles off the N. coast, vast numbers of the eggs of sea-fowl are gathered. The procuring of the eider-down is perilous work, but very profitable, and there are very strict laws for the preservation of the eider duck. Fishing forms the most important branch of industry. In 1860 there were 5675 boats, with 24,266 men, employed in the fishery. Whales are occasionally taken on the coast of Finmark; salmon abound in the gulfs and rivers; there are extensive beds of oysters on all the shores, and the pearl oyster is found in many of the rivers. The peasants of Norway live in wooden huts covered with birch-bark and turf; they have no vills, but each proprietor lives on his own farm, however small. There are few manufs. in Norway. Brandy distilleries and saw-mills are the only extensive branches of industry; next to these are forges & metal foundries, the produce of which is exported in a raw state, except what is used in the manuf. of arms at Kongsberg, and in the manufs. of iron wire and nails. The manufs. of cloth, linen, and cotton, as well as the preparation of skins and leather, are almost entirely domestic. The other manufs. comprise glass, paper, oil, gunpowder, soap, tobacco, and sugar refining. Owing to the difficulty of transport, all the seats of industry, and the only towns, are on the coast, and chiefly on the Gulf of Christiania. Ship-building is actively carried on in the ports. In the middle ages, the commerce of Norway con-

sisted exclusively in the exportation of fish, and this is still the most important article of trade. Next to this is the export of timber, which was commenced by the Dutch in the 16th century; and, lastly, the products of the mines and metal forges. The principal forests are in the interior; the timber is felled in autumn and winter, and is conveyed over the snow to the coast. Fish is exported from all the towns on the W. coast, but Bergen is the chief entrepôt. Exports (1862), timber, fish, ice, copper, grains, seal skins, etc., to the value of 1,105,973*l*. Imports, iron, woollens, coals, cotton, hardwares, apparel, leather, earthenware, coffee, etc., to the value of 606,773*l*. Commerce in the interior of the country is greatly impeded for want of means of communication; none of the rivers are navigable except near their mouths. There are good roads between the towns of the S. coast, and several railways; but the usual communication is by sea. Among the numerous islands on the W. coast, there are violent and irregular currents, which render the navigation dangerous. Among these is the celebrated *Mælström* or Moskenstrom, the danger from which has, however, been greatly exaggerated. Regular communications have successively been established between the principal towns of the coast, from Christiania to Hammerfest, and steam vessels ply in the Gulf of Christiania, and on the Lakes of Mïösen and Tyriford. Nearly the whole pop. of the kingdom are Northmans or *Normanns*, with about 13,000 Fins or Lapps, who are of the Mongolian race. The chief occupation is agriculture and cattle-rearing. Silver, copper, and iron mining are carried on in 23 mining establishments. The Fins and Lapps live on the products of their reindeer. The inhabitants of Finmark lead a very miserable life; they have very little grain; and when it fails, they make cakes of bark from the young pine trees; also moss-bread, which is a much more wholesome food than the former. The Norwegian, or Norsk, is one of the Teutonic or German languages, and is nearly allied to the Swedish and Danish. Norway comprises five governments or dioceses (*stifts*), namely, Christian-sand, Aggershuus or Christiania, Bergen, Drontheim, and Nordland. These are divided into 16 prefectures or *amts*, comprising 46 rural districts or *fogderies*. It is a free, independent, and indivisible state, united only under the same sovereign with Sweden. The freedom of the press is guaranteed. Lutheranism is the state religion, in which Lutherans are obliged to train their children. Other religionists are tolerated, except Jews, Jesuits, and monks, who are excluded. The government is constitutional, and one of the most democratic in Europe, the entire legislative and executive powers being vested in the *Storting*, or great court of the realm. Rev. (1863) 1,036,022*l*., nearly all from customs and excise. Expenditure under the revenue. Army (1863) 18,157 men. Navy 156 war vessels (frigates, corvettes, and gunboats), with 5060 guns and 4000 men. There are few countries in Europe where elementary instruction is more widely spread than in Norway; every peasant can read, and many can write and cast accounts. The law forbids the marriage of any one who cannot procure a certificate of confirmation, and this is given to those only who can read. Every individual of the age of 20 not confirmed is liable to be sent to a house of correction to receive the necessary instruction. In all the towns there are elementary schools, and many have Sabbath and private schools. The chief seat of learn-

ing is the University of Christiania; there are nine royal and five other colleges, a military school at Christiania, and a school of marine at Frederickshavn. Six normal schools are supported by the state. There are excellent public libraries, museums, and scientific collections, in the different towns. The principal literary productions are periodicals. Each commune is bound to support its own poor, and mendicity is punished as a crime. The state maintains magazines of reserve for grain, which is supplied to the inhabitants on payment of a fixed amount of interest. The Norwegian clergy, as a class, are virtuous and enlightened, interested, and often occupying themselves in everything that concerns public usefulness and the prosperity of the country. Labour and frugality are characteristic traits of the people. The fêtes of Midsummer and Christmas are the only occasions in which the Norwegian deviates from his simple habits. In 1380, Olaf iv., King of Denmark, and heir to the throne of Norway, united the crowns of the two kingdoms, and this union lasted till 1814, when Norway was ceded by the King of Denmark, and annexed to Sweden by the Allied Powers, at the treaty of Kiel, and the two crowns of Norway and Sweden were declared united on the 4th November 1814.

NORWEGIAN, a town of the U. S., N. America, Schuykill co., Pennsylvania. P. 10,002.

NORWICH, a city, parl. bor., and river-port of England, cap. co. Norfolk, and a co. of itself, on a branch railway, and on the Yare or Wensum, here crossed by 10 bridges, 18 m. W. Yarmouth. Ac. of city and co. 4325. P. (1851) 68,195; (1861) 74,891. The city, about 5 m. in circumference, is bordered on the N. and E. by the river; elsewhere it was enclosed by fragments of walls, flanked with towers, and entered by 12 gates, but these have been mostly removed. Altitude 40 feet. On the S. and W. several new quarters have sprung up, and most of the hamlets of its co. now form suburbs continuous with the city. The market-place is one of the largest in the kingdom. Near the centre of the city is the castle, a massive quadrangular Norman keep, now used for a prison. On the castlehill are the co. gaol and the co. hall. The cathedral, built between the 11th and 16th centuries, is 411 feet in length, 191 feet in breadth, and surmounted by a spire 315 feet in height. Around it are the cloisters, bishop's palace, deanery, and St Ethelred and Erpingham gates, connecting the cathedral with the city. St Peter Mancroft is spacious; St George, Colegate, St Lawrence, and St Saviour. There are, besides, the Unitarian, Independent, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Friends' meeting houses, a Jews' synagogue, and other dissenting places of worship. St Andrew's hall, used for corporation and other festivities, and public meetings, was originally a part of a Dominican convent. The Guildhall, containing a collection of portraits; the city gaol, the corn exchange, public library, theatre, cavalry barracks, and a workhouse, are among the chief edifices. The great hospital charity, rev. 18,323*l*. a year, supports many aged persons; and a grammar school; the boys' and girls' hospital, rev. 4000*l*.; Doughty's hospital, Norfolk and Norwich general hospital, blind asylum, Norfolk and Norwich literary institute with a library of 11,000 vols., and a mechanics' institute with a library of 18,000 vols., and a people's college. *Norwich* was long famous for its worsted manufacture, but this has declined in favour of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and most of the yarns now wrought up at Norwich

arespun at Bradford, etc. Its principal manufactures are now bombazines, shawls, gauzes, crapes, gros-de-Naples, mousseline-de-laine, fringes, etc. It has, besides, silk, worsted, and woollen mills, and one cotton mill. Norwich has also iron and brass foundries; snuff, oil, mustard, and corn mills; breweries and dyeing works. It has a branch of the Bank of England, and several private banks. It communicates by a canal with the Lowestoff navigation; and with Ely, Cambridge, and London by the N. and E. Counties Railway. It returns two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 5506. It is the place of election for the East division of Norfolk. Throughout the civil war it was garrisoned for the Parliament. Archbishop Parker, Dr Kay, Drs Samuel Clarke and Beloe (the translator of Herodotus), were born at Norwich. The city is the seat of a triennial musical festival.

**NORWICH**, a city and township, U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Thames, at the head of its navigation, 35 m. S.E. Hartford. Its streets rise above each other in tiers, up the declivity of a steep hill.—II. a township, New York, cap. co. Chenango, on the Chenango, W. bank, 94 m. W.S.W. Albany.—III. a township, Vermont, united to Hanover by a bridge across the Connecticut, 42 m. S.S.E. Montpelier.

**NORWOOD**, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, 2 m. N. Hounslow. P. 4484.—II. (*Upper and Lower*), two large villas., co. Surrey, pas. Lambeth and Croydon, 6 m. S. London, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway. Ac. 9821. United pop. 30,240. They have two district churches, a school of industry for destitute children from London, a cemetery, and public gardens.

**NOSSA-SENHORA-DO-DESTERRO**. [**DESTERRO**.]

**NOSSEN**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 19 m. W. Dresden, on the Frieberg-Mulde, with a royal residence. P. 5472. It has manufactures of linens, and breweries.

**NOSS-HEAD**, a bold rocky point on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Wick. Under it is a vast cavern. It has a lighthouse in lat.  $58^{\circ} 28' 38''$  N., lon.  $3^{\circ} 9' 5''$  W.; light revolving; elevation 175 feet.

**NOSS-ISLAND**, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, E. Bressay, and separated from it by a narrow and dangerous sound. Circumference about 6 miles.

**NOSSI BE**, an island of the Indian Ocean, on the N.W. coast of Madagascar. It belongs to France. P. 6000.

**NOTAAWASAGA**, a river of Canada W., dist. Simcoe, after a N. course of more than 60 miles, enters Notaawasaga Bay by an inlet at the S. end of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

**NOTARESCO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Teramo, cap. circ. P. 3550.

**NOTGROVE**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Northleach. Ac. 1530. P. 162.

**NOTLEY**, 2 pas., Engl., co. Essex.—I. (*Black*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Braintree. Ac. 1936. P. 489.—II. (*White*), 9 m. N.N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 2228. P. 508.

**NOTO**, a city of Sicily, cap. prov. of same name, 16 m. S.W. Syracuse, on a hill 2 m. from the sea. P. (1861) 14,619. It has a cathedral, several churches and convents, a council-house, hospital, lyceum, and a trade in corn, wine, oil, and sulphur. Near the town is the famous abbey of the Cistercian friars, built in 1212. About 3 m. W. the town are the ruins of an amphitheatre and gymnasium, and remains of ancient *Netum*, destroyed by an earthquake in 1693.

**NORO** (**VAL DI**), an old division of Sicily, com-

prising its S.E. portion, and now forming the prov. of Noto, in the kingdom of Italy. Area 1436 sq. m. P. (1862) 259,613. A town of Japan, island Nippon, is named *Noto*.

**NOTRE DAME**, numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de Bondeville*), dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Rouen. P. 2751.—II. (*de Mont*), dep. Vendée, arr. Les Sables. P. 1345.—III. (*de Lièsses*), a town, dep. Aisne, arr. Liçon, near l. b. of the Souche. P. 1408.—IV. (*de la Rouvière*), dep. Gard, arr. Le Vigan, cant. Valleraugne. P. 1184.—V. (*de Samillac*), dep. Dordogne, arr. Périgueux, cant. St Pierre-de-Chignac. P. 1259.—VI. (*de Touchet*), dep. Manche, arr. and cant. Mortain. P. 1259.—VII. (*du Thil*), dep. Oise, arr. and cant. Beauvais. P. 1594.

**NOTRE DAME BAY**, Newfoundland, N.E. coast, is between lat.  $49^{\circ} 30'$  and  $50^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $55^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$  W., bounded N. by Cape St John.

**NOTTINGHAM**, a parl. and munic. bor., and manuf. town of England, cap. co. Nottingham, and a co. of itself, on the Leen, at its junction with the Trent, which is here crossed by a bridge of 19 arches, and on railway,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Derby. Ac. of bor. and co. 1870. P. (1851) 57,407; do. (1861) 74,693. It stands at the foot and on the declivity of a rocky eminence. Altitude about 115 feet. The town has a very large market-place, an exchange, with assembly rooms; co. and town hall, co. and bor. gaols, a general hospital, 2 lunatic asylums, cavalry and infantry barracks, and theatre, 12 churches, dissenting chapels; schools, hospitals, and other charities are numerous. *Nottingham* is the great centre of the lace and bobbin-net manufacture in England; besides which, it has silk, cotton, and flax mills; manufs. of hosiery and machinery; large bleaching works, malt-houses, breweries, dye works, and wire, pin, iron, and brass factories. It communicates by a canal and railway with the Codnor iron and coal district. It sends 2 members to H. of C., and is a polling-place for the S. division of the co. Reg. elect. (1864) 6583. Several parliaments have been held here; and hence Richard III. marched with his forces to Bosworth field in 1485.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**, a central co. of England, having N. the co. York, E. Lincolnshire, and W. Derbyshire. Ac. 526,076, of which about 470,000 are estimated to be in grass, or arable. P. (1861) 293,867. Surface, except in the vale of Trent, diversified with gentle hills, here and there exhibiting considerable remains of its ancient famous royal forest or Shire-wood. [**SHERWOOD**.] Principal river, the Trent, and its affls. the Soar and Idle. Climate remarkable for comparative dryness, supposed to be owing to the Derby hills intercepting the moist W. winds. Surface mostly a light sandy or a rich clayey loam. Agriculture well advanced. Limestone, and, in the W., coal is abundant. The co. is the principal seat of the cotton hosiery and lace manufs. in England. It is traversed by branches of the North Midland, Sheffield and Lincoln, and Great Northern Railways. Nottingham is divided into 6 hunds. and 246 pas., in the diocese of Lincoln and Midland circuit. Chief towns, Nottingham, Newark, E. Retford, and Mansfield. It sends 10 members to H. of C., viz. 2 for the N. and 2 for the S. division of co., and 6 for its bors. Reg. co. electors (1864), for N. div. 3983, for S. div. 3457. This co. formed a part of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

**NOTTINGHAM**, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New Jersey, 17 m. N.E. Mount Holly.—II. New Hampshire, 23 m. E.S.E. Concord.—Others are in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

**NOTTING-HILL**, England, co. Middlesex, is a suburban hamlet of London, pa. Kensington, on the Western Road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from St Paul's Cathedral. P. (1861) 15,662.

**NOTTINGTON**, a hamlet of England, co. Dorset, pa. Broadway, 2 m. N.W. Weymouth. P. 104. It has a sulphur spring, baths, and pump-room.

**NOTTOWAY**, a co. of U. S., North America, in S.E. of Virginia, traversed by the river of same name. Area 264 sq. m. P. 2868 free, 6468 slaves.—II. a vill., cap. above co., on Nottoway river, 45 m. S.W. Richmond.—III. a township, Michigan, 137 m. W.S.W. Detroit.

**NOTTURÖE**, an island of Norway, stift Aggershuns, in Christiania-fjord, immediately S. Tonsberg. Length 7 m.; breadth 3 m. P. 3506.

**NOUAILLE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 9 m. S.W. Aubusson. P. 1480.

**NOUAN-LE-FUSELIER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Romorantin, cant. la Motte-Beuvron. P. 1556.

**NOUANS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches. P. 1239.

**NOUART**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Vouziers, cant. Buzancy. P. 1827.

**NOUGHAVAL**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, cos. Westmeath and Longford, about 4 m. W.N.W. Ballymore. Ac. 12,723. P. 2765.

**NOUIC**, a vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. and  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. S.W. Bellac. P. 1470.

**NOURUNGA** or **AURUNGABAD**, a town of India, British dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, 101 m. S.E. Benares. P. 3075. It is the chief place of a thana of same name, containing 162 vills., and a pop. estimated at 160,630.

**NOUSHARA**, a town of the Punjab, Peshawur division, 18 m. N.W. Attock. The vicinity has been chosen as a sanatorium for troops in the province of Peshawur.

**NOUSHERA**, several small towns and vills. of the Punjab, Afghanistan, etc., the principal on the Cabool river, 20 m. N.W. Attock, and where the Afghans were routed by Runjeet Singh in 1823.

**NOUVALISE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, cant. St Genix. P. 1558.

**NOUVION**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 24 m. N.E. St Quentin. P. 3133. It has manuf. of cotton and linen thread.

**NOUVORON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. Château-Giron. P. 1920.

**NOUZON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. Mézières, cant. Charleville. P. 3628. Iron works and hardware manuf.

**NOVA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Milano. P. 2242.

**NOVAYA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. W.S.W. Koursk. P. 1000.

**NOVARA**, *Novaria*, a city of N. Italy, cap. prov. Novara, on the l. b. of the Mora, and on railway, 27 m. W. Milan. P. (1861) 27,528. It has a castle, a cathedral, many other churches, convents, a large hospital, two colleges, a hall of commerce, new market-place, and theatre; with manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, hats, and leather. Near the town the Piedmontese were defeated by the Austrians, March 23, 1849.

**NOVARA**, a prov. of North Italy, W. of Lombardy. Area 2525 sq. m. P. (1862) 579,385.

**NOVARA**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Castoreale, cap. circ. P. 7288. In its vicinity are found mines of silver, copper, & lead.

**NOVA SCOTIA**, a peninsula of North America, on its E. side, forming, with the island of Cape Breton (annexed in 1819), a British colonial territory, between lat. 43° 25' and 47° N., lon. 59° 46' and 69° 25' W., connected N.W. with New

Brunswick by an isthmus 14 m. across, separated on the N. from Prince Edward Island by Northumberland Strait, and by the narrow Gut of Canso from Cape Breton on the N.E.; having on other sides the Atlantic and the Bay of Fundy. Its position, farther E. than any other portion of the North American continent except Labrador, marks it as the great natural highway for travel between Europe and America. Nova Scotia proper is 256 m. long, and has an extreme breadth of 100 m. Area 15,600 sq. m. The isl. of Cape Breton is 100 m. in length, and 72 m. in breadth. Area 3000 sq. m. P. (1861) 330,857, of whom 5927 are negroes, 1407 Indians, and 20,859 Acadians. Surface undulating, the highest hills (in the Cohequid Chain) being 1100 feet high. Soil arable and well watered. Lakes and rivers numerous; Lake Rossignol, the largest in Nova Scotia proper, is 20 m., and the next in size, Ship Harbour Lake, 15 m. long. The lakes of Cape Breton are larger and more numerous; the Great Bras d'Or is a large expanse of water, about 50 m. long, and abounding in fish. Shores irregular, abrupt, and present numerous harbours, with deep water close to land. The Bay of Fundy is famous for the height and rapidity of its tides, and the excellence of its shad fishery. The harbour of Halifax is one of the best in the world, and capacious enough to afford anchorage to all the navies of Europe. Climate healthy, but the Atlantic coast is often visited by dense fogs. Mean temp. of year 43°, extreme heat 95°, greatest cold minus 24° Fahr. Rainfall 41 inches. Principal crops are, wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, potatoes, and turnips. The number of acres under cultivation in 1861 was 1,028,032. Fruits are, apples, pears, plums, strawberries, cherries, raspberries, cranberries, etc. The forests of Nova Scotia abound in good timber, ash, beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, and spruce, being the commonest. Live stock of Nova Scotia (1861): sheep 332,653, cattle 262,297, horses 41,927, swine 53,217. Among the native quadrupeds are the moose, cariboo, bear, fox, lynx, weasel, martin, otter, mink, hare, racoon, porcupine, beaver, etc. Fish forms one of the chief natural resources, and the seas abound with mackerel, herring, cod, haddock, halibut, pollock, gaspereau, salmon, and shad. Coal and iron are abundant; the area of the productive coal-field is about 750 sq. m. The number of vessels employed in the fishery in 1861 was 900, boats 8816, employing 14,322 men. Value of fish and oil exported (1861) 2,376,721 dols. In 1861, 6323 vessels (tonnage 696,763) entered the ports of Nova Scotia, & 6089 (tonnage 695,582) cleared. Exports are, coal, fish, gypsum, bark, hides, timber, sugar, etc. Imports provisions, cottons, woollens, apparel, tea, hardwares, machinery, etc. Total value of exports (1862) 1,129,392.; of imports 1,689,008. Revenue (1862) 234,133.; expenditure 255,710. The manufacturing industry of Nova Scotia is as yet small, but its position and natural resources warrant the expectation that in some years it will occupy a first place among its neighbours. In 1861, 216 ships (tonnage 23,634) were built, and there were 1401 saw mills, 130 shingle mills, 414 grist mills, 13,230 handlooms, 77 carding mills, besides soap, candle, paper, tobacco, brick, cloth, furniture, hardware, and other factories. By the census of 1861, it appears that 13,516 of the pop. are employed in manufacture. There are 93 m. of railway in operation, and 20 locomotives. The Shubenacadie Canal, begun in 1825, and still unfinished, is intended to connect Halifax harbour and the Bay of Fundy. St Peter's

Canal, commenced 1854, is to unite the Bras d'Or Lake with the Atlantic. There are 22 religious denominations, and 831 places of worship, giving a church for every 400 of the pop., of whom 47,744 are Episcopalians, 69,456 Presbyterians, 86,281 Roman Catholics, 55,336 Baptists, 34,055 Wesleyans, etc. The government is vested in a lieutenant-governor, a council of 9 members, a legislative assembly of 21 members, elected by 40s. freeholders, 2 members being returned by each of the 10 counties, and the rest by the towns; and a house of representatives of 55 members, elected once in 4 years, to represent 18 cos. Universal suffrage is the law of Nova Scotia. The principal towns, Halifax, the cap. and chief seat of commerce, Annapolis, Liverpool, Pictou, and Windsor. The colony has a supreme court, held twice a year in every county, and a court of equity in Halifax; general sessions, justices, probate, marriage and divorce, vice-admiralty, and error courts. There are 6 colleges in the province, the best endowed being King's College at Windsor, and numerous schools. Nova Scotia was discovered by Cabot in 1497, settled by the French, who named it *Acadie*, and finally ceded to Britain in 1758. Gold was discovered at Tangier river, about 40 m. N.E. of Halifax, in 1861 (when 800 diggers were at work), and digging is now carried on at Tangier, Wine Cove, Laurence-town, Sherbrooke, Isaac Harbour, and Lunenburg.

NOVATE MILANESE, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Milano. P. 2338. Manufs. saltpetre.

NOVAWE, a Bohemian colony in Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 2 m. E. Potsdam. P. 1772, who manufacture linen and cotton stuffs.

NOVA ZEMBLA (properly *Novaja Zemlia*, "New Land"), an insular region in the Arctic Ocean, comprised in Europe, and dependent on the Russian gov. Arkangel. Lat. 70° 30' to 76° 30' N.; lon. 52° to 76° E. Length estim. at 470 m., and average breadth at 56 m. It consists of two islands separated by the channel Matotshkin-shar. Surface on the W. side rises from a bold shore to 1000 or 2000 feet, and in other places to 3475 feet above the sea; but the E. shores are low and barren. Black clay-slate and limestone are constituent rocks, as in the Ural chain, of which Nova Zembla is an insular continuation. In summer its coasts are frequented by walrus hunters from Arkangel, but nowhere permanently inhabited. Subterranean stone labyrinths of great antiquity have been discovered here. It was first made known by the voyage of Stephen Burrough in 1556, but had been previously visited by the Russians.

NOVAZZANO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, dist. Mendrisio. P. 1124.

NOVÉANT-SUR-MOSELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. Metz. P. 1217.

NOVELDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 8095, partly engaged in distilling, and in manufs. of lace and confectionary.

NOVELARA, a town of Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Modena. P. 6631. It was cap. of a principality, annexed to Modena in 1737, and has an hospital, *podestà's* palace, some manufs. of silk and leather, weekly markets, and an annual fair.

NOVELLO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba, in a plain watered by the Tanaro. P. 1395. It has remains of antiquity, and a castle.

NOVIEMIASO, several towns of Poland.—I. Prussian Poland, gov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Posen. P. 1500.—II. gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Warsaw. P. 3200, mostly Jews. It has a fine palace and grounds, and a Capuchin monastery.—III. prov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Plock, on the Sonna. P. 500.

—IV. Prussian Poland, gov. and 32 m. S.E. Posen, on the Warta. P. 1000.—V. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 31 m. E.N.E. Sanok.—VI. (*Koczym*), prov. and 89 m. S. Kielce, on the Vistula. P. 1100. [NEUSTADT.]

NOVENTA, two vills. of Northern Italy.—I. Venetia, prov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. P. 3900.—II. (*di Piave*), on the Piave, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Venice. P. 2000. Both towns have large trade and an annual fair.

NOVÉS, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Toledo. P. 2450. It has a large pa. church, an hospital, and manufs. of coarse woollen goods.

NOVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on the Durance, 19 m. N.E. Arles. P. 2130. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked by square towers, & has silk-mills.

NOVGOROD, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 57° and 61° N., lon. 30° and 40° E., having E. the govts. Vologda and Yaroslavl, S. Tver, W. and N. Pskov, St Petersburg, and Olonetz. Area 45,479 sq. m. P. (1858) 975,201. The surface has a gradual descent towards the N.E. Principal rivers the Volkhof, Msta, Sheksna, Mologda, and Lovat, and it comprises the lakes Bielo-Osero, Voje, and Ilmen. Climate generally severe; soil only partially fertile. Chief crops, rye, oats, and barley. Hemp and flax are raised for exportation, but timber constitutes the principal product. Few cattle are reared. Many of the pop. are employed in fishing, and the salt springs of Staraja-Rouss furnish a sufficient quantity of salt for this gov. and that of Tver. Manufs. unimportant. It has a few copper, glass, tile, leather, and woollen cloth factories. The government is subdivided into 10 circles. Principal towns, Novgorod, Valdai, and Tikhvin.

NOVGOROD (*Veliki*, or "the Great"), a city of Russia, cap. gov., on the Volkhof, near its exit from the Lake Ilmen, 450 feet above the sea, 100 m. S.S.E. St Petersburg. P. (1858) 16,781 (is said to have amounted to 400,000 in the 15th century, but since 1570 it has fallen into decay). The town is divided into the Torgovaja or market town, and containing the governor's palace, and most of the shops and warehouses; and the Sophiiskaia. On the opposite bank of the Volkhof, enclosed by an earthen rampart & a ditch, are the kremlin or citadel, the cathedral of St Sophia, and the archbishop's palace; there are 60 churches, and numerous nunneries and monasteries. It has a few manufs. of sail-cloth, leather, and vinegar, and trade in corn. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, *Novgorod* was a grand commercial entrepôt.—The canal of *Novgorod*, which joins the Msta and Volkhof rivers, is 5 m. in length, and obviates the navigation of Lake Ilmen. [NIJNII-NOVGOROD.]

NOVGOROD-SEVERSKOYE, a town of Russia, gov. and 109 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Desna. P. 8500. It has an active trade in corn, hemp, and lime, and three large annual fairs.

NOVGORAD-VOLYNSKI, a town of Russia, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Slutsch, 62 miles W.N.W. Jitomir. P. 4500.

NOVI, three towns of Italy.—I. North Italy, prov. Genoa, cap. prov. and mand., in the plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Apennines, and on railway, 14 m. S.E. Alessandria. P. (1862) 11,445. It is surrounded by old walls, and has a tower, a college, hospital, and manufs. of silk thread, and an active trade. On the adjoining plain, the French were defeated in 1799 by the Austro-Russian army.—II. prov. and 20 m. N. Modena. P. 7285.—III. South Italy, prov. Salerno, 18 m. S.S.W. Capaccionuovo. P. 1400.

NOVI, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj. and 40 m. W.N.W. Banyaluka.—II. a maritime town of Hungarian Croatia, 12 m. N.W. Zeng, and the residence of its bishop. P. 2050.

NOVI, a township of the U. S., N. America, Michigan, 25 m. N.W. Detroit.

NOVI-BAZAR, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., on an affl. of the Morava, 130 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai. Estimated pop. 15,000. It has a castle, mosques, and shops.

NOVIDVOR, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 36 m. N.N.E. Bialystok. P. 578.

NOVIGRAD, a small seaport town of Austria, in the Hungarian Littoral, on the Morlacca channel, 22 m. S.E. Fiume. P. 2500.

NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 62 m. W.N.W. Jitomir, on the Slutsch. P. 4500.

NOVILARA, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 1773.

NOVION PORCIEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, arr. and cant. Bethel. P. 1290.

NOVITA, a town of the Granadian Confederation, dep. Cauca, cap. prov. Choco, 50 m. E. the Pacific, and 130 m. S.W. Antioquia. P. 2000.

NOVO-ARKHANGELSK, Russian Amer. [SITKA.]  
NOVOCHECHMINSK, a market town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. S.E. Kasan. P. 1800.

NOVOCHOPERSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. E.S.E. Voroniej, cap. circ., on the Choper. P. 2000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, flanked by bastioned towers, and has ship-building docks, and a considerable trade in timber.

NOVODIMITRIEVSKÖE or JELAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 105 m. W.S.W. Saratov, at the conf. of the Jelan and Berezojva. P. 2100.

NOVOEVANOVA or TCHERNTANKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 82 m. S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol. P. 1470.

NOVOFEDOROVKA or BEZGHINA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. S.E. Koursk. P. 1680.

NOVOGRUDEK, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. E. Grodné, cap. circ., on a tributary of the Niemen. P. 4067. It is enclosed by walls.

NOVOIDUBASSARIJ, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, circ. and 43 m. N.N.W. Tiraspol, on the Dniester. P. 2300.

NOVI-OSKOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 92 m. S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol. P. 5000.

NOVOLI, a town of South Italy, prov. circ., and 7 m. W.N.W. Lecce. P. 3390.

NOVOMESTO, a town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov, on the Iput. P. 2000.

NOVOMIRGOROD, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 155 m. N.N.W. Kherson. P. 3000.

NOVOMOSKOVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Jekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Samara. P. (1855) 10,560.

NOVOPETROVSKOE, a market town of Russia, gov. and 55 m. N.W. Kherson, on the Bug.

NOVO REDONDO, a seaport town and fort of the Portuguese possessions of S.W. Africa, at the mouth of the river Redondo, in the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 11° 12' S., lon. 13° 44' 40" E. The town is situated on the summit of a rock 150 feet above the sea, in a fertile district. The population are all free negroes, except 8 or 10 Europeans.

NOVORSHEV, a town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on Lake Podso. P. 2000, mostly military pensioners.

NOVOSELITZA, a town of S. Russia, prov. Besarabia, 27 m. E.S.E. Chotin. P. 3500.

NOVOSIL, a town of Russia, gov. and 86 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Narutch. P. 2000.

NOVO-TCHERKASK, a town of Russia, cap. of

the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 240 m. E.S.E. Jekaterinoslav. P. (1850) 17,875. It has a cathedral, and numerous other churches, a market place, a college, with a library of 1200 volumes, and a school.

NOWAGURH, a raj of India, having its centre in lat. 20° 20' N., lon. 82° 25' E. Area 1512 sq. m. P. estimated at 68,000. The raj is subject to the political agent of the S.W. frontier. Annual revenue 5000, tribute to the British 400, rupees.

NOWANUGGUR, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 310 m. N.W. Bombay. The town is large, has an active trade, and manufactures cloth of fine quality, and the dyes of these articles are much admired. In the sea are beds of pearl oysters. The town is the principal place in the district of Hallar, comprising 540 vills, and a pop. estimated at 207,680. Annual tribute to the British 47,259 rupees, and 77,547 rupees to the Guicowar. In a range of hills near the town, copper ore has been discovered.

NOWGONG, a town of India, Lower Assam, presid. Bengal, lat. 26° 21' N., lon. 92° 49' E. It is the principal place of a district of same name, with an area of 4160 sq. m., and a pop. of 70,000.

NOWIDWOW, a town of Russia, Poland, gov. and 16 m. N.W. Warsaw, at the junction of the Vistula and the Bug. P. 1500.

NOWOGEORGEWSK, a town of Poland, gov. of Plotzk. P. 1067.

NOWSHARRA, a town of Sinde, 70 m. S.E. Roree, on the route thence to Hyderabad.—II. a vill. of the Punjab, 8 m. N. Leia. [NOUSHERRA.]

NOWYI KORTSCHIN, a town of Poland, gov. of Radom. P. 3480.

NOXUBEE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Mississippi. Area 678 sq. m. P. (1860) 5171 free, 15,496 slaves.

NOYA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 21 m. W. Santiago, on an inlet called the *Ria de Noya*. P. 2610. It has a small ship-building yard, and pilchard fisheries.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 14 m. E.S.E. Vannes. P. 2385.—II. (*Pontivy*), a comm. and market town, same dep., 3 m. E. Pontivy. P. 3310.—III. (*sur-Vilaine*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. E. Rennes. P. 3102.

NOYANT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Baugé, cap. cant. P. 1518.

NOYEN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Le Mans. P. 3348.

NOYERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, on the Serin, 10 m. S. Tonnerre. P. 1607. It has manufactures of serges, coarse flannels, and worsted hosiery.—II. a comm. & vill., dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Blois, cant. St Aignan. P. 1679.

NOYON, *Noviomagus*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 42 m. E.N.E. Beauvais, with a station on a branch of the N. Railway, N.E. Creil. P. 6348. It has a cathedral, bishop's palace, an hospital, seminary, and manufs. of linens, tulle, cotton hosiery, leather, and a brisk general trade. Calvin was born here in 1509.

NOZAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 24 m. N. Nantes. P. 3692.

NOZEROT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Poligny. P. 854.

NOZIERES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, cant. la Mastre. P. 1361.

NOZZANO, a market town, Central Italy, prov. and 4 m. W.S.W. Lucca, on the Serchio, cap. comm. P. 2400.

NUBEENUGUR, a town of India, dist. Behar, 85 m. S.E. Benares. P. 2305.

NUBIA, a country of E. Africa, on the Red Sea,

between lat. 11° and 24° N., lon. 28° and 39° E.; bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. by Darfur and the Great Desert, & N. by Egypt. Area, with Kordofan, estimated at 300,000 (?) sq. m., and pop. at 2,000,000, who are Mohammedans. It is divided into Lower Nubia, extending from the frontier of Egypt to Dongola (lat. 18° N.); and Upper Nubia from Dongola to Abyssinia. The plain is almost always more or less arid, devoid of running water, and uninhabited; but in the high ground there are streams which fertilize a small portion of the soil before it is engulfed by the sand. Nubia is traversed in all its extent by the Nile, which makes here an immense sweep, called the Great Bend. Its valley is so narrow as to leave no space for cultivation on its banks, and the productive districts occur in the gorges between the mountains and on the islands. A desert of sand and rocks, with some small fertile oases, extends E. from Lower Nubia to the Red Sea. In Upper Nubia the country is more varied, the Nile here receives its affl. the Atbara or Tacazze, 340 m. below the junction of the White and Blue rivers; between these rivers are situated the region Senaar, which contains vast fertile plains. The climate of Nubia is extremely hot and dry, but on the whole healthy; the temp. rises from Jan. to April to 120° Fahr. The nights are very cool. Even on the Nile it never rains below the junction of the Atbara; S. of that point the rains commence every year in July. The Khamsyn, a pernicious wind of Africa, begins to be felt in Nubia about the end of April, and continues till the summer solstice. It often bears such a quantity of sand as sometimes to change a blooming soil to an arid hill in the course of a few hours. It is accompanied by thunder and lightning; the plague is said never to have penetrated S. of the second cataract (lat. 22° N.). The animals common to Nubia are the wild boar, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, lion, tiger, panther, fox, monkeys, crocodiles, the giraffe, and several species of antelopes. Among birds are the ostrich, partridge, wild goose, etc. Agriculture employs most of the pop. on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries, & artificial irrigation is resorted to as in Egypt. Chief products dhourra, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, senna, coffee, and dates. The vine and cotton plants are cultivated in some parts. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared by the Arabs of the neighbouring deserts. Manufs. are limited to objects for domestic use. An extensive transit trade is carried on with the interior of Africa and Egypt, in slaves, gold-dust, senna, and ostrich feathers. Suakin, on the Red Sea, is the only port. The Nubians belong to Arabian and Ethiopian races; the pastoral tribes on the banks of the Tacazze and the Upper Nile, speak the Arabic language. Previous to the conquest of Nubia by Ibrahim Pasha in 1821, it was governed by a number of independent chiefs; since then it has been under the dominion of Egypt.

**NUDDEA**, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges, enclosed by the dists. Moorsheadabad, Birbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Jessore, and the 24 pergunnahs. Area 2942 sq. m. P. estimated at 298,736. Soil highly fertile. Products comprise millet, maize, pulse, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, indigo, tobacco, hemp, and the mulberry is reared for food to the silkworm. Principal towns, Nuddea, the cap., on the Hooghly, 54 m. N.W. Calcutta, and Kishenagar and Plassey.

**NUECES**, a co., U. S., North America, Texas. P. 2690 free, 216 slaves.

**NUECES (RIO DE LAS)**, a river of Texas, enters the Laguna del Madre, between the dists. Refugios and San Patricio, 120 m. N. the mouth of the R. Grande del Norte, after a S.E. course of 400 m.

**NUBIL-SOUS-LES-ÂUBRIERS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Bressuire, cant. Châtillon-sur-Sèvre. P. 1759.

**NUBIL-SOUS-PASSAVANT**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Layon, 15 m. S.W. Saumur. P. 1759.

**NUBUA** or **NEW SEGOVIA**, a small town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on the Segovia river, 80 m. N.N.E. Leon.—II. a town, Luzon (*Philippines*), on the Tajo, in the north part.

**NUEVITAS**, a harbour, with a vill., on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba, 35 m. E. Puerto Principe, of which it is the port. P. (1861) 2248.

**NUEVO-LEÓN**, a dep., Mexico. [**LEON NUEVO.**]

**NUEVO-SANTANDER**, the former name of a maritime state of the empire of Mexico, now Tamaulipas. [**TAMAULIPAS.**]

**NUFFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 7½ m. W.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 2076. P. 259.

**NU-GARIEP**, a river of S. Africa, between the territory of Cape Colony and Griqua Land, after a N.W. course joins the Gariep or Orange river, near lat. 29° 5' S., lon. 24° 23' E. It rises in Basutu Land, and drains the divisions Albert and Colesberg. Length 430 miles.

**NUGEENAH**, a town of India, div. Rohilcund, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 27' N., lon. 78° 30' E. P. 14,001. It has manufactures of firearms.

**NUGUR KHAS**, a town of India, dist. Goruckpore, N.W. provs., in lat. 26° 42' N., lon. 82° 43' E., 44 m. W. the cantonment of Goruckpore. P. 600. It is well defended.

**NUILLE-SUR-VICOIN**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Mayenne, arr. and cant. Laval. P. 1590.

**NUITS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 8 m. N.E. Beaune. P. 3346.

**NUKHA**, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, gov. and 85 m. N.W. Shemakha, on the S. slope of the Caucasus mountains. P. (1856) 17,945.

**NULCHERA**, a town of India, dist. Backergunje, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges. It is the chief port of the district, and has active communication with Calcutta by water. Imports, teak and iron. Exports, rice, cocoa, & betel nuts.

**NULES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 2873.

**NULVI**, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Sassari. P. 2814.

**NUMMUL**, a thriving town of the Punjab, on the Indus, 24 m. E. Kala Bagh. Here are indications of excellent coal.

**NUN**, a cape and river of Morocco; the river (or *Akassa*) enters the Atlantic after a W. course of 130 m., 35 m. S.W. Cape Nun, which is in lat. 28° 46' N., lon. 11° 3' W.—II. the central branch of the Niger at its delta in the Gulf of Guinea. Total length about 120 miles.

**NUN**, a river of Manchuria. [**NAUN.**]

**NUN-BURNHOLME**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E.S.E. Pocklington. Ac. 2137. P. 281.

**NUNDA**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. N. Angelica.

**NUNDYDROOG**, a strong hill-fort of S. India, dom. Mysore, 31 m. E. Bangalore, 4856 feet above the sea. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1791.

**NUNEATON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Warwick, on the Anker, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 14 m. N.W. Rugby. Ac. of pa. 6112. P. 7666. The town has a Gothic church, a grammar school, a free school, and ribbon-weaving.

**NUNEHAM COURTENAY, England.** [**NEWNHAM.**] **NUNEZ** or **KAKUNDY**, a river of Western Africa, Senegambia, after a W. course enters the Atlantic Ocean, in lat. 10° 40' N., lon. 14° 40' W. Length about 200 m. Its banks are densely wooded.

**NUNIVAK**, an island of Russian America, in Behring Sea, off Capes Avinoff and Vancouver, lat. 60° N., lon. 165° to 167° W.

**NUN-KEELING**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 10 m. N.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 2220. P. 271.

**NUNNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Frome. Ac. 2421. P. 1088.

**NUNNINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Soleure (Dornach Thierstein). P. 1088.

**NUNNING**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4½ m. S.S.E. Helmsley. Ac. 1600. P. 423.

**NUN'S ISLAND**, an islet of the Hebrides, Scotland, close to Iona.

**NUNTON**, with **BODENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.S.E. Salisbury. P. 282.

**NUORO**, a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 78 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. circ. same name. P. of comm. 3671. It has a cathedral, a Jesuits' college; and a brisk trade in cattle, cheese, and olives.

**NUR**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Plock, on the Bug, 63 m. E.N.E. Warsaw.

**NURA**, a river of N. Italy, prov. Parma, rises in the Apennines, and after a N.N.E. course of 45 m. joins the Po 7 m. E. Piacenza, and S.W. of Cremona.—*Ponte Nura* is a vill. on this river and on the *Æmilian Way*, 6 m. from its mouth.

**NURAMINIS**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and circ. Cagliari. P. 1745.

**NÜRENSDORF**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Bülach. P. 1012.

**NURHEE**, a town of British India, dist. Ghazee-pore, N.W. provs., on l. b. of the Ganges, 29 m. N.E. Ghazee-pore. P. 5803.

**NÜRNBERG** (Eng. *Nuremberg*), a city of Bavaria, cap. circ. of same name, prov. Franconia, on the Pegnitz, on railway between Augsburg and Leipzig, and on the Ludwigs Canal, 97 m. N.N.W. München. P. (1861) 62,797, mostly Protestants. It is surrounded by walls and battlements. Chief edifices are the *Reichsveste*, an old imperial castle, often occupied by the German Emperors of the middle ages; the church of St Sebald, with fine paintings and sculpture; and the churches of St Laurent and St Giles. *Nürnberg* has a gymnasium founded by the reformer Melancthon, whose statue is placed on its front; a school of the fine arts, polytechnic school, commercial academy, and many libraries, museum of natural history, and numerous associations, religious, literary, and artistic. The German national museum has a library of 30,000 vols, 14,000 original MSS., and many coins and antiquities. The first paper mill in Germany was established here in 1390. Here also the first gun-carriages were made, and the first railway in Germany was opened from Nürnberg to Fürth in 1836. It is now the great centre of the manuf. of German wooden clocks and toys, which are exported to all parts of the globe; its other manufs. comprise jewellery, trinkets, telescopes, mathematical and musical instruments, sealing wax, black lead pencils, lacquered wares, articles in ivory and horn, paper, and parchments. Nürnberg is the birthplace of Albert Durer, whose house is still preserved. Founded in 905, Nürnberg was, in 938, the seat of the first German diet. Its inhabitants early embraced the doctrines of the reformation; and in 1532, the assembly was held here at which the treaty of toleration was signed. Napoleon I. deprived the city of privileges, and annexed it to Bavaria in 1805.

**NURNEY**, several pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. co. Carlow, 3 m. N.E. Leighlin-Bridge. Ac. 2722. P. 554.—II. co. and 4 m. S.W. Kildare. Ac. 1798. P. 572.—III. 3 m. N.N.W. Carbery. Ac. 2130. P. 599.

**NURPOOR**, a town of the Punjab, at the foot of the Himalaya mountains, 60 m. N.E. Amritsir. P. from 6000 to 8000, comprising many Cashmerians employed in shawl-weaving. It has a stone fort and a good bazaar.

**NURRI**, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Lanusei, 8 m. E. Isili. P. 2178.

**NURSING**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Romsey. Ac. 2124. P. 947.

**NURSTED**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Gravesend. Ac. 510. P. 57.

**NÜRTINGEN**, a town, Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 13 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart. P. 4382. Manuf. woollens.

**Nus**, a comm. and vill. N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Aosta. P. (of comm.) 2276.

**NUSCO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, 6 m. S.W. St Angelo di Lombardi. P. 4160. It is the see of a bishop.

**NUSLOCH**, a mkt. town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 6 m. S. Heidelberg. P. 1943.

**NUSSDORF**, three vills. of the Austrian doms.—I. Lower Austria, on the Danube, 4 m. N. Vienna. P. 2000. The Viennese have numerous villas here.—II. (Hung. *Also-Dios*), W. Hungary, co. and 26 m. N.E. Presburg. P. 1096.—III. (Hung. *Felső-Dios*), adjacent to the latter. P. 1806. In its vicinity are lead mines.

**NUSSKERABAD**, a British cantonment in the dist. and 15 m. S.E. Ajmeer, N.W. provs. It is situated in a plain of sand or gravel overlying primitive rock, and bounded on the N.W. by the mountains of Ajmeer. Climate hot, mean temperature of year 76° Fahr. Elevation above the sea 1486 feet. The cantonments are extensive and commodious, and vegetables are cultivated here with great success.

**NUTFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. E.N.E. Reigate. Ac. 3373. P. 997.

**NUTHALL**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1644. P. 842.

**NUTHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.S.E. Horsham. Ac. 3260. P. 767.

**NUITLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 2180. P. 141.

**NUVOLERA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 1204.

**NUYTS**, a headland of S. Australia, in lat. 32° 2' 18" S., lon. 132° 25' E.—The *Nuyts Archipelago* stretches along the coast north of lat. 33° between lon. 133° and 134° E. Chief island, St Francis. *Nuyts Land* is a name applied to the W. coasts of the Great Australian Bight.

**NYACK**, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson river, 108 m. S. W. Albany. P. 800. Steamers ply from it to New York.

**NYAMTZ**, **NEMZA**, or **NIAMZU**, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on a hill, 62 m. W. Jassy. P. 3500. It has large annual fairs, and a shrine of the Virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims.

**NYANZA** or **VICTORIA NYANZA**, a lake of E. Africa, between lat. 2° 50' S. and 0° 20' N., lon. 31° 40' and 35° E., 3740 feet above the sea. This lake, discovered by Capt. Speke in 1859, is the principal feeder of the White Nile, which issues from its N. side by Napoleon Channel and Ripon Falls. Length and breadth 280 m.

**NYBORG**, a fortified town of Denmark, stift and on the island Fühnen, 18 m. E.S.E. Odense, on the Great Belt. P. 3802. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has ship-building docks.

**NYGOWAN** or **NOWAGOAN**, one of the petty jaghires of Bundelcund. Area 16 sq. m.; it contains 4 vills. P. 1800, and yields a revenue of 10,000 rupees per annum. Upon the death of its present chief, the estate will lapse to the British Government. The town is of the same name. Lat. 25° 6' N., lon. 79° 39' E.

**NYIR BATHOR**, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 30 m. N.E. Debreczin. P. 3250.

**NYIREGHYHAZA**, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 29 m. N. Debreczin. P. 13,826. It has Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinistic churches, and some soda and salt works.

**NYKERK**, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., prov. Gelderland, near site of Zuyder Zee, 10 m. S.W. Harderwyk. P. 6380.—II. a vill., prov. Friesland, N.E. Dokkum. P. 250.

**NYKÖBING**, several small seaport towns of Denmark.—I. stift and island Seeland, on the Iseford, 38 m. W.N.W. Copenhagen. P. 1384.—II. stift and island Falster, on the Giddborg Sound, separating it from Laaland. P. 3242.—III. Jütland, stift and 44 m. W.S.W. Aalborg, on the Limfjord. P. 2034.

**NYKÖPING**, a län, Sweden. [SÖDERMANLAND.]

**NYKÖPING**, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. län Södermanland, on an inlet of the Baltic, 53 m. S.W. Stockholm. P. 4825. It has two castles, and manufs. of brass wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, shipbuilding docks, & a brisk export trade.

**NYLAND**, a gov. of Russia, Finland, on N. shore of the Gulf, cap. Helsingfors.

**NYMET-ROWLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.S.E. Chulmleigh. Ac. 595. P. 111.

**NYMPHENBURG**, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 4 m. N.N.W. Munich, with a female asylum, manuf. of porcelain, & a royal summer residence. P. 1119.

**NYMPFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3½ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Ac. 1472. P. 873.

**NYMPTON**, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*Bishops*), 3 m. E.S.E. South Molton. Ac. 9579. P. 1198.—II. (*Kings*), 3½ m. N.W. Chulmleigh. Ac. 5539. P. 697.

**NYNEHEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. N. Wellington. Ac. 1448. P. 321.

**NYON**, *Noviodunum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 21 m. S.W. Lausanne, on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Geneva. P. 2926.

**NYONS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Aignes, 83 m. N.E. Avignon. P. 3653. It has a citadel, and manufs. of silk, earthenware, and leather.

**NYSLOTT** or **SAWOLINNA**, a town of Russian Finland, län and 80 m. N. Viborg. P. 500.

**NYSTAD**, a town of Russian Finland, län and 38 m. N.W. Abø, on the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 2000. Manufs. of woollen cloth and linen.

**NYSTED**, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Laaland. P. 1000.

**NYVEL**, a town of Belgium. [NIVELLES.]



**OADBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.E. Leicester. Ac. 1560. P. 1254.

**OAHOO**, one of the Sandwich isls. [WOHOO.]

**OAJACA**, a state of Mexico. [OAXACA.]

**OAKE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Taunton. Ac. 865. P. 155.

**OAKFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bampton. Ac. 5464. P. 629.

**OAKHAM**, a market town\* and pa. of England, cap. co. Rutland, in the vke of Catmos, with a station on the E. Midland Railway, 11 m. W.N.W. Stamford. Ac. of pa. 3130. P. 2959. It has a grammar school, and a branch bank. A canal connects it with Melton-Mowbray.

**OAKHAM**, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 64 m. W. Boston.

**OAKHAMPTON**, a tything of England, pa. and 1 m. N.E. Wiveliscombe, co. Somerset. P. 641.

**OAKHAMPTON (MONK)**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. E.N.E. Hatherleigh. Ac. 1488. P. 2729.

—II. (*Okehampton*), co. Devon. Ac. 9552. P. 1929.

**OAKINGHAM**, England. [WORKINGHAM.]

**OAKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Cambridge, with a station on the railway to Wisbeach. Ac. 1757. P. 592.

**OAKLAND**, a county of U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 38,261.

**OAKLEY**, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 3½ m. N.W. Bedford. Ac. 1740. P. 443.—II. co. Bucks, 12 m. W. Aylesbury. Ac. 2250. P. 420.—III. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Eye. Ac. 1288. P. 332.—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 3049. P. 1038.—V. co. Northampton, 5 m. N. Kettering. Ac. 2810. P. 195.—VI. (*Little*), co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Harwich. Ac. 1119. P. 306.—VII. co. Northampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Kettering. Ac. 724. P. 127. [CHURCH OAKLEY.]

**OAKLEY**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Carnock, on railway, near Dunfermline. The Forth iron works are here. P. 1817.

**OAKOVER**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 10 m. E.N.E. Cheadle. Ac. 810. P. 61.

**OAKS**, a post-town of New South Wales, 10 m. S.W. of Camden.

**OAKSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 1802. P. 450.

**OAKTHORPE**, a hamlet of England, cos. Leicester and Derby, pas. Nether-Seal and Church-Gresley, 3 m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 715. P. with Donisthorp, 654.

**OARE**, two pas., Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 10½ m. W. Minehead. Ac. 4000. P. 60.—II. co. Kent, 1½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Ac. 686. P. 217.

**OASIS**, a word meaning a fertile tract surrounded by a desert, but applied especially to those in the Lybian desert, under the Egyptian dominions; the *Great Oasis* being 120 m. W. Thebes; the *Western Oasis*, 40 m. further W.; and the *Lesser Oasis* 100 m. S.W. Fayoum. They were used as places of exile under the Romans.

**OATHLAW** (formerly *Finhaven*), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Forfar, near the confluence of the Lemno with the South Esk. Ac. 3870. P. 399.

**OATLANDS**, a dist. of Tasmania, enclosed by the dists. Campbell-town, Clyde, Richmond, and Oyster-bay. Area 900 sq. m. P. (1861) 2333. Chief towns, Oatlands, 40 m. N. Hobart Town, and Jericho.

**OAXACA** or **OAJACA**, a state of Mexico, in its S. part, between lat. 15° 45' and 18° N., lon. 95° 10' and 98° 30' W., having S. the Pacific Ocean, and landward the states Guerrero, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Tehuantepec. Area 33,530 sq. m. P. (1857) 525,938. Its N. part is traversed by the great cordillera extending eastward from the table-land of Mexico. Principal rivers the Rio Chacalapa and Tehuantepec. Soil highly fertile. Products comprise wheat, maize, sugar, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, silk, and the precious metals. Chief cities, Oaxaca, the cap., and Ti-

laps.—*Oaxaca*, the cap. of the above dep., on the Rio Verde, 280 m. S.S.E. Mexico. Estimated pop. 25,000. Principal edifices, the bishop's palace, cathedral, two colleges, convents, and city hall. It has manufs. of chocolate, soap, and perfumery, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal.

OB, ORI, or OBE, one of the great rivers of Siberia, govts. Tomsk and Tobolsk; its basin, estimated to comprise 1,357,000 sq. m., is situated between that of the Yenisei and the Ural mountains. It rises in the Katunsk mountains, under the name of the Katune, in gov. Omsk, near its S. bound., lat. 49° 25' N., lon. 86° E., flows N.W. to Samarovskoe, and thence N. in a double channel to the Gulf of Oba, which it enters near lat. 67° N., lon. 69° E., after a course of 2000 m. Principal tributaries, the Irtysh, Tom, and Tchulim.—*The Gulf of Obe* is the wide estuary of the above river, forming an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 66° 30' and 72° 30' N., lon. 72° and 77° E. It receives the Obe at its S.E. extremity, and on its E. it has an arm called Tazovskaja Bay.

OBAN, a parl. bor. and seaport town of Scotland, co. Argyll, on Oban Bay, 20 m. N.W. Inverary, and on the proposed line of the Grand Junction Railway. P. 1940. Altitude 48 feet. Mean temp. Ju. 57°·5; Jan. 39°·7. It has an excellent harbour, and the bay has a depth of from 12 to 24 fathoms water. Manufs. silk and straw hats, and exports pig iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and slates. Steamers ply to Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, Liverpool, and the Western islands. The bor. unites with Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, and Inverary, in sending 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors 105.

OBDORSK, the most N. station in the gov. Tobolsk, Siberia, on the Obe, near its mouth, lat. 66° 40' N., lon. 66° 30' E. [URAL MOUNTAINS.]

O-BECE or RACZ-BECZE, a town of Hungary, co. Bac, on the Theiss, 26 m. N.N.E. Peterwardein. P. 9600. It has a Roman Catholic and a Greek church, and trade in grain.

OBEED (El), the cap. of Kordofan, E. Africa, is a large city interspersed with gardens.

OBER (Upper), a prefix to the names of numerous places in Germany; for those not found below, see second word, as *Ober-Glogau*. [GLOGAU.]

OBERALP, a pass and small lake of Switzerland, cant. Uri, at its S.W. extremity, near the sources of the Rhine, Aar, and Reuss rivers.

OBERETSCHDORF, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Wissembourg, cant. Sultz-sous-Forêts. P. 1290.

OBERBRONN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Wissembourg, cant. Niederbronn. P. 1317.

OBERDRAUBURG, a vill. of Austria, Carinthia, circ. and 42 m. W. Villach, on the Drave. P. 3000.

OBEREA, a vill. of N.W. provs., British India, dist. Shahjehanpore, on route from Futtegurh to the cantonment of Shahjehanpore, and 19 m. S.W. of the latter.

OBEREGG, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, dist. Inner Rhodes. P. 1202. Industry, cloth-weaving and embroidery.

OBERFRANKEN, Upper Franconia. [BAVARIA.]

OBERGESTELLEN and OBERWALD, two vills. of Switzerland, in the valley of the Rhone, Upper Valais, the former 4360 feet above the sea. Pop. of the former, 146; the latter, 249.

OBERHAUSEN, a vill. of Baden, on the Rhine, 5 m. S.W. Ettenheim. P. 1838.

OBERHESSEN, Germany. [HESSEN-CASSEL.]

OBERHERGHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cant. Ensisheim. P. 1661.

OBERHOFFEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Strasbourg. P. 1709.

OBERHOLFBRUNN, a market town of Lower Austria, 28 m. N.W. Vienna. P. 2688.

OBER-KAPUNGEN, a market town of Hessen-Cassel, circ. and 7 m. E.S.E. Cassel. P. 2180.

OBERKIRCH, a vill. and parish of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, dist. Sursee. P. 1141.

OBERKIRCH, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Reuch, 7 m. N.E. Offenburg. P. 2110.

OBERLAND (THE), Switzerland, comprises all the cant. Bern S. of Lake Thun, with adjacent parts of Unterwalden and Uri. In a more restricted sense it is applied to the valleys of Hasli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen.

OBERLIN, a post vill. of U. S., N. America, Ohio, 35 m. S.W. Cleveland, with a celebrated college, founded in 1834.

OBERLUNGWITZ, a vill., Saxony, circ. Zwickau, amt Lichtenstein. P. 3815. It has cotton-mills.

OBERMÖRLÉN, a vill. of H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 16 m. S. Giessen. P. 1728.

OBERMOSCHEL, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 19 m. N. Kaiserslautern. P. 1217. It has quick-silver and coal mines.

OBERNAI, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 14 m. N. Schelestadt. P. 5156. It has a college; manufs. of calicoes, soap, candles, and turmeric; and brick-works.

OBERNBERG, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Inn, 44 m. W. Linz, on the Inn. P. 1750.

OBERNBURG, a vill. of Bavaria, on the Main, 35 m. W.N.W. Würzburg. P. 1773.

OBERNDORF, a town, Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, cap. dist., on the Neckar, 42 m. S.W. Stuttgart. P. 1628. It has a cannon foundry and cloth manufactures.

OBERNKIRCHEN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., on the Auc, 9 m. E. Minden. P. 1862.

OBERNZELL, a vill. of Bavaria. [HAFNERZELL.]

OBERNZWEIL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Bas Toggenbourg. Pop. of pa. 2312. Manufs. of stuffs, cotton, and silk, dyeing, and machine-making.

OBERPFALZ, Upper Palatinate. [BAVARIA.]

OBERRIED, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, in its E. part, 4 m. S. Altstettin. P. 3909.—*Oberrieden* is a vill. cant. Zurich, on the W. side of the Lake of Zurich. P. 832.

OBERSAXEN, a parish in Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Glengen. The inhabitants speak German, but are surrounded by Romanche localities; the comm. has a fine exposure, and silver mines. P. 831.

OBERSEEBACH, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Wissembourg, cant. Seltz. P. 1793.

OBERSTIZKO or OBERZYKO, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 28 m. N.W. Posen. P. 2000.

OBERSTORF, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Iller, 29 m. E.S.E. Lindau. It has iron mines and forges.

OBERSTEIN, a town of North Germany, duchy Oldenburg, princip. and 6 m. E.N.E. Birkenfeld. P. 2261.—*Oberstenfeld* is a vill., Württemberg, circ. Neckar, S.E. Heilbronn. P. 1460.

OBERVESEL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. & 19 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 2673.

OBERWIESENTHAL, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Fichtelberg, 3000 feet above the sea. P. 1897. It has silver, cobalt, and iron mines, and manufactures in iron and wood, called Karlsbad wares.

OBERWINTER, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 10 m. S.S.E. Bonn. P. 960.

**OBER-WINTERTHUR**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, on the road to Frauenfeld. Pop. of parish 2158.

**OBIDOS**, a strongly fortified town of Portugal, Estremadura, E. Peniche, and 45 m. N. Lisbon. P. 3600. An engagement, between the English and French, took place under its walls in 1808.

**OBIDOS**, a town of Brazil, prov. Para, on the l. b. of the Amazon, at the head of its tide-water, and where it is narrowed in the Strait of Pauxis to about 1½ m. across. Lat. 2° 5' S., lon. 55° 45' W. It has a college, established in 1852, and some trade in cotton and cocoa. Pop. of dist. 14,000; do. of town 5000.

**OBION**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Tennessee. Area 1012 sq. m. P. 3233 free, 120 slaves.

**OBISPO**, a small river of the isthmus of Darien, New Granada, joins the Chagres near Cruces.

**OBITOCHEV**, a town of S. Russia. [NOGAISK.]

**OBJAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Brive, cant. Avall. P. 1588.

**OBLEY**, a post-town of New S. Wales, on the Little River, co. Gordon, and 34 m. from Wellington.

**OBLAGADO**, a vill. of the Argentine Confed., on the river Parana, near Buenos Ayres. The combined British and French fleets bombarded it, and silenced its batteries, 28th Nov. 1846.

**OBOC**, a French possession in the Gulf of Aden (Red Sea), near Ras Bir, in lat. 12° N. The territory is peopled by the warlike Danakil. Near it are an active volcano and hot springs. It was purchased by France in 1859.

**OBOJAN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 32 m. S. Koursk, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Obojanka and Psiol. P. 5800. It has several schools and charitable institutions. Trade in cattle.

**OBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1½ m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Ac. 593. P. 150.

**OBORNIK** or **OBERNIK**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on the Warta. P. 1550, one-fourth part Jews.

**OBRA**, a river of Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, rises near Kosmin, & after a W. and N.W. course, through marshes and many small lakes, joins the Warta, a little W. Schwerin. Length 130 miles.

**O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. S.S.W. Killaloe. Ac. 11,368. P. 2469, of whom 370 are in the vill., which stands on the Shannon, here crossed by a bridge. It has a good quay.

**O'BRIEN ISLANDS**, New South Sheiland, S. Atlantic Ocean, are in lat. 61° 32' S., lon. 55° 22' W.

**OBUKHOV**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.S.E. Kiev. P. 2000.

**OBVA** or **OBVINSK**, a town of Russia, gov. & 57 m. N.W. Perm, on an affl. of the Kama. P. 3000.

**OBY**, an island of Malaysia, S. of Gilolo, in lat. 1° 30' S., lon. 127° 50' E. Length, W. to E., 40 m.; breadth 15 m. The Dutch have a fort at its W. end, off which is the island Little Oby.

**OCA** (SIERRA DE), the N. most chain of the mountains of Spain, in Valencia.

**OCAÑA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Toledo. P. 4789. It has 4 parish churches, an hospital, cavalry barracks, and an aqueduct of Roman construction. Manufs. of coarse woollens, and linens, soap, earthenware, and leather. Here, on the 19th Nov. 1809, the Spanish troops were totally defeated by the French.—II. a vill., prov. and 81 m. N. Almeria. P. 2000.

**OCAÑA**, a town of S. America, Granadian Confed., dep. Magdalena, 60 m. N.W. Pamplona. P. 5000. It exports goods by the river Canaverales.

**OCATABOOLA**, a river and vill. U. S., North

America, Louisiana, the river an affluent of the Washita, and the vill. (also called Harrisonburg), at their confluence, 27 m. W.N.W. Natchez.

**OCHIEPPO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 1624.

**OCCIOBELLO**, a mkt. town of Northern Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Rovigo, cap. dist., on the Po. P. 3200. King Murat was defeated here in 1815.—*Occimiano* is a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Grana. Pop., with comm., 2258.

**OCCELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Eye, within the parl. bounds of which it is included. Ac. 1479. P. 570.

**OCEAN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of New Jersey. Area 435 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,176.—II. a town in Monmouth co., New Jersey, 36 m. E. Trenton. P. 3767.

**OCEANA**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Michigan. P. 1816.

**OCEANIA**, a name given by modern geographers to a fifth division of the globe, comprising W. Oceania [MALAYSIA], Central Oceania or Melanesia [AUSTRALASIA], and E. Oceania or Polynesia [POLYNESIA].

**OCEANO CANTABRICO**. [BISCAY (BAY OF).]

**OCHANSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. W.S.W. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kama. P. 2000, mostly employed in iron and copper mines.

**OCHIL HILLS**, a range of mountains, Scotland, co. Perth, commencing about 2 m. from the River Forth, near Stirling, and extending N.N.E. to the Firth of Tay. Length about 24 m.; average breadth about 12 m. Their S.E. side is very steep, and the highest summit, Benclough, 2800 feet above the sea, is at the S.W. end. Most of the range affords excellent sheep pasturage. The Ochils are formed of greenstone and basalt, and contain silver, copper, and iron ores.

**OCHILTREE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9½ m. E. Ayr, on the Lugar. Ac. 18,421. P. 1676; do. of vill. 709, who weave cottons, and manufacture reaping-hooks and snuff-boxes.

**OCHRIDA** (LAKE OF), *Lychnidus Lacus*, the principal lake of Albania, European Turkey, in lat. 41° N., lon. 20° 45' E. Length, N. to S., 18 m.; extreme breadth 8 m. It is surrounded by lofty mountains, and is highly picturesque.

**OCHRIDA**, *Lychnidus*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. pash., on the N. bank of Lake Ochrida, 100 m. N. Yanina. P. 1000.

**OCHSENFURT**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 11 m. S.E. Würzburg. P. 2250.

**OCHSENHAUSEN**, a vill. of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, 8 m. E.S.E. Biberach. P. 1383.

**OCHTA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 1 m. E. St Petersburg, on the Neva. P. 3300, mostly employed in the dockyards of St Petersburg, and in powder mills and imperial cannon foundries.

**OCHTRUP**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Münster, on the Vechte. P. 1000.

**OCK**, a river of England, co. Berks, after an E. course of 20 m. joins the Thames near Abingdon.

**OCKBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. E. Derby. Ac. 1730. P. 1506.

**OCKE** or **OKE**, a river of England, co. Devon, flows into the Torridge near Hatherleigh.

**OCKER** or **OKER**, a river of Germany, Brunswick, Hanover, and Prussian Saxony, rises in the Harz, flows N. past Brunswick, and joins the Aller 10 m. W. Gifhorn. Length 60 m. The vill. Ocker, on the river, 4 m. N.W. Harzburg, pop. 424, has copper and ballion refining works.

**OCKHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6½ m. N.N.E. Guildford. Ac. 2240 P. 682

OCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5½ m. S.W. Dorking. Ac. 4286. P. 683.

OCLE-PITCHARD, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. E.N.E. Hereford. Ac. 1507. P. 299.

OCLESEER, a town of British India, dist. Broach, presid. Bombay, in lat. 21° 38' N., lon. 73° 2' E. P. 7000.

OCMULGEE, a river of the U. S., North America, Georgia, cos. Gwinnet and Dekalb, flows mostly S.S.E. for about 200 m., and unites with the Oconee to form the Altamaha. It is navigable for small steamers to Macon.

OCONA and OCOPA, two towns of Peru.—I. in dep. and 110 m. W. Arequipa, on the Pacific.—II. dep. and 43 m. N.N.E. Huancavelica.

OCONEE, a river of the U. S., North America, Georgia, flows S.S.E., and joins the Ogeechee to form the Altamaha, 200 m. below Milledgeville, to which place it is navigable for small steamers.

OCONTO, a co. of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 3592.

OCOSINGO, a city of Mexico, state Chiapas, 65 m. S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 5000. Near it are remains of Tula, a city ruined before the discovery of America.

OCTEVILLE, several comms. of France.—I. dep. Manche, cap. cant., 1 m. S.W. Cherbourg. P. 2346.—II. dep. Seine-Inf., 5 m. N. Havre. P. 2042.

OCZAKOW, a town of Russia. [OTSHAKOV.]

ODCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W.S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 1276. P. 652.

ODDALONGO (GRANDE and PICCOLO), two contiguous villas of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and W. Casale. United pop. 2220.

ODDINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. S.S.E. Droitwich. Ac. 869. P. 202.

ODDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1660. P. 588.—II. co. Oxford, 5 m. S.S.W. Bicester. Ac. 1410. P. 169.

ODD-RODE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Astbury, 3½ m. S.S.W. Congleton. Ac. 3692. P. 2503.

ODEIPORE, a raj of India, having its centre in lat. 22° 40' N., lon. 83° 23' E. Area 2306 sq. m. P. 133,000. Annual revenue 15,000. The rajah forfeited his territory in consequence of his crimes, and his estate has been incorporated with the British territory.

ODEIPORE, a town of India, chief place in state of same name, 183 m. S.E. Benares.

ODELL, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.W. Bedford. Ac. 2980. P. 494.

ODEMES, a town of Asia Minor. [DEMISH.]

ODEMIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 58 m. S.W. Beja, on the Odemira, thence navigable to the sea. P. 2000. The Odemira rises in the Sierra de Monchique, and after a W. course of 25 m. falls into the Atlantic, 5 m. below Villa-nova.

ODENKIRCHEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 17 m. W.S.W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers. P. 1145, who manuf. velvets, paper, and leather.

ODENSE, a town of Denmark, cap. stift and of the isl. Fühnen, on a small river near its mouth, in Odense fiord, and on the Odense Canal, 89 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. Pop. (1861) 14,255. It is the residence of the governor of Fühnen, and has a Gothic cathedral, with manufs. of woollens and iron wares.

ODENSHOLM, an islet at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, 28 m. S.W. Revel, with a lighthouse in lat. 59° 18' 45" N., lon. 23° 25' 25" E.

ODENWALD, a wooded mountain district of Western Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, extending for 40 m., N. to S., between the Neckar and Main

ivers, 20 or 30 m. broad, and rising in the Katzenbüchel to 2300, and Melibocus 1630 feet above the sea. On it are many remains of Roman forts. The district of *Bergstrasse*, traversed by railway, on which are the towns Langen, Darmstadt, and Bensheim, borders it on the west.

ODER, a large river of Germany, traversing the centre of the Prussian dom., rises in the N. of Moravia, near Olmütz, flows N. and N.W. through Silesia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania, traverses the Stettiner Haff (lake of Stettin), and enters the Baltic by 3 branches, the Dievenow on the E., the Swine in the middle, and the Peene on the W. Length to Stettin 455 m., for most part of which it is navigable. Barges of from 40 to 50 tons ascend it from the Baltic to Breslau. It is of great commercial importance. Principal tributaries, the Warta, with the Netz, the Bober, Neisse, and Ihna. It is connected with the Havel and Elbe by the Finow Canal, with the Spree by Frederick William's Canal at Mulrose, and with the Vistula by a canal from Nakel on the Netz to Bromberg.—II. a river of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, rises in the Harz, and after an E. course of 30 m. joins the Leine near Nordheim, the chief town on its banks.

ODERAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 19 m. S.S.W. Troppau, on the Oder. P. 3000.

ODERBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 54 m. N.E. Potsdam, on the Oder. P. 2480.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 20 m. N.W. Teschen, on the Oder with a castle and an hospital. P. 840.

ODEREN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Belfort, cant. St. Amarin. P. 1893. Cotton spinning.

ODERNHEIM or GAU-ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, on the Salze, 4 m. N.E. Alzey. P. 1698.

ODERZO (*Opitergium*), a town of N. Italy, cap. dist., prov. and 15 m. E.N.E. Treviso. P. 2200.

ODESSA, a strongly fortified seaport city of S. Russia, gov. and 91 m. W. Kherson, on a fine bay of the Black Sea. Lat. (of cathedral) 46° 22' 49" N., lon. 30° 44' 5" E. P. (1858) 104,169. The city, with its two suburbs, has twenty-four streets, mostly macadamized, but partly paved with granite; all the houses are built of stone. Including the cathedral of St. Nicholas, it has 22 churches, 16 barracks, 30 bridges (16 stone and 14 wooden). Among its chief buildings is the bazaar, called "le petit Palais Royal," hotels, bath establishments, a theatre, and the college Richelieu, founded in 1817. Among its other educational establishments are a school for noble ladies, schools of navigation and commerce, and an ecclesiastical seminary, with cabinets of natural history. It has open boulevards, and a botanic garden of celebrity. Its port is formed by two moles, bordered by a quay, on which a bronze statue of the Duc de Richelieu is erected. Odessa was founded in 1792, and made a free port in 1817. It has several hundred great grain magazines. Exports consist chiefly of wheat, rye, barley, linseed, rapeseed, and wool; imports of cloth, iron, cutlery, machinery, linens, cottons, provisions, tea, etc. It has two steam navigation companies—one for the Black Sea, the Sea of Azov, and the Dnieper, and the other for Constantinople and the ports of the Danube. On the 21st April 1854, in consequence of the governor of Odessa firing upon a flag of truce, and refusing to give satisfaction, the mole for ships of war and the barracks were destroyed by an attack from the Anglo-French steam frigates. On the 12th of May following, the "Tiger," an English steam

frigate, ran aground during a fog, was attacked by artillery from the town and destroyed, her captain mortally wounded, and the crew made prisoners.

**ODEYPOOR**, a state of India. [ODEYPOOR.]

**ODHAM**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Hants, near the South-Western Railway, 22 m. E.N.E. Winchester. Ac. 7287. P. 2833. The town has remains of a royal palace and park, and the ruins of a castle in which David I., King of Scotland, was confined for 11 years, after his capture at Neville's Cross. P. partly employed in worsted-spinning and silk-winding. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian, was born here in 1468.

**ODOEV**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Tula, cap. circ., on the Upa.

**O'DORNEY**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 4 m. N. Tralee. Ac. 7227. P. 1808.

**ODOWARA**, a marit. town of Japan, island Nippon, on the E. coast, 40 m. S.W. Yeddo.

**ODRINKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. Kharkov. P. 1800.

**ODRYZPOL** or **ODRZYWOL**, a town of Poland, palat. Sandomir, 16 m. N.E. Opoczno. P. 700.

**ODSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S. Salisbury. Ac. 1220. P. 184.

**Ō**, for names commencing thus, and not found below, see *O*, as *Oerebro*. [ŌREBRO.]

**OEDELEM**, a pa. and vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bruges. P. 3500.

**OEDENBURG** (Hung. *Szerony*, anc. *Sempromium*), a free town of W. Hungary, cap. co., near Lake Neusiedl, 37 m. S.S.E. Vienna, with a station on the Raab branch of the Vienna and Cilli Railway. P. 12,216, chiefly of German descent. Of its anc. fortifications only a huge watch-tower remains. It has Roman Catholic churches, Dominican and Ursuline convents, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, hospitals, barracks, a riding-school, military academy, and theatre; with manufs. of cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. It is an extensive mart for wine grown in the vicinity, corn, tobacco, wax, honey, and cattle.

**OEENRODE** (St), a vill. of Belgium, prov. North Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dommel, 11 m. S.E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 3380.

**OEERAN**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 32 m. N.E. Zwickau. P. 4629, chiefly occupied in woollen and cotton weaving.

**OEHRINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Ohr, 14 m. E.N.E. Heilbronn. P. 3106. It has a palace, a lyceum, and manufactories of cottons and carpets.

**OEIRAS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 9 m. W.S.W. Lisbon, at the mouth of the Tagus, and of the small river Oeiras. P. 3400.

**OEIRAS**, a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Piauhí, on the Caninde, an affl. of the Paranahiba, near lat. 7° 5' S., lon. 42° W. P., with dist., 5000.—II. a vill. of Brazil, prov. & about 140 m. W.S.W. Para.

**OEIAND**, an island of Sweden, Baltic. [ŌLAND.]

**OEIENDE**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Münster. P. 1760.

**OEIK**, a town of E. Prussia. [LICK.]

**OEIS**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Breslau, cap. circ., and of a mediatised principality, belonging to the duchy of Brunswick, on the Oeisa. P. 6157. It has a ducal castle, with a library and museums, Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a theatre, a gymnasium, and manufs. woollens, linens, and paper.

**OEIS**, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N.W. Brünn. P. 1750.

**OEISNITZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on rt. b. of the Elster, 6 m. S.E. Plauen. P. 4272. Manufs. woollens, cottons, and leather.

**OENO ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, 90 m. N. Pitcairn's Island, is in lat. 24° 1' S., lon. 130° 41' W.

**OENSINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, dist. Balsthal. P. 1032.

**OERMINGEN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cant. Saar-Union. P. 1021.

**OESCHINEN**, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Frutigen, at the bottom of the Kander Thal. Charming waterfalls, wooded slopes, high rocks, combine to render it one of the finest in Switzerland.

**OESSEL** (Esth. *Kurre-Saar*), an island of Russia gov. Livonia, in the Baltic, mostly between lat. 57° 40' and 58° 14' N., lon. 21° 40' and 23° E. Area about 1200 sq. m. P. 46,000, mostly Lutherans, with some German landed proprietors, and a few Swedes. Climate milder than the neighbouring continent. Surface level, marshy, and well wooded. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and peas are raised. Rearing cattle, horses, and sheep, and fishing, form the principal occupations of the inhabitants. The seal fisheries are of some importance. Principal town, Arensburg, on the S.E. coast.

**OESTERREICH**, a country, Europe. [AUSTRIA.]

**OESTRICH**, a market town of Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 11 m. W. Mayence. P. 1892.

**OESTRINGEN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 8 m. N.E. Bruchsal. P. 2270.

**ŒTA** (MOUNT), Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Phthiotis, is 9 m. W. Thermopylae, consists of a chain, the principal elevations of which are Katabothra and Aninos, 7061 feet above the sea, and commanding magnificent views over Hellas, Eubœa, and Thessaly.

**ŒETTING**, a town of Bavaria. [ALT-ŒETTING.]

**ŒETTINGEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist. and principality, on the Wernitz, and on railway, 25 m. S. Anspach. P. 3410. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs.

**ŒFANTO**, *Œfidius*, a river of South Italy, rises in the prov. Avellino, circ. St Angelo dei Lombardi, 6 m. E. Monte Marano, flows E.N.E., separating the provs. Basilicata and Bari from Capitanata, and enters the Adriatic 4 m. N.W. Barletta. Length 75 m. On its rt. b., near its mouth, occurred the famous battle of *Canusa*, in which the troops of Hannibal totally defeated the Romans.

**ŒFENOR BUDA**, Hungary. [BUDA & ALT-ŒFEN.]

**ŒFENA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Aquila, in the Apennines. P. 3210.

**ŒFFA'S DYKE**, an entrenchment traceable through the English and Welsh cos. Hereford, Shropshire, Montgomery, Denbigh, and Flint, from the Wye to the Dee, constructed by Œffa, king of Mercia, to separate England from the Welsh principalities.

**ŒFAGNA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Ancona, near the Musone. P. 2142.

**ŒFFANENGO**, a small town of North Italy, prov. Cremona, circ. Creua. P. 2271.

**ŒFFCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 2273. P. 527.

**ŒFFENBACH**, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt prov. Starkenburg, on l. b. of the Main, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 5 m. S.E. Frankfurt. P. (1861) 16,685; increase nearly 2000 in three years. It has a castle and cabinets of natural history. It is the chief industrial town of the duchy. Principal manufs. pocket-books, purses, ornaments of stags' horn, bone, & wood; candles, cigars, etc. In 1861 there were 46 steam-engines at work in the town.

**ŒFFENBURG**, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., on the Kinzig, with a station

on the Baste and Mannheim Railway, 17 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe. P. 4010. It was formerly an imperial town, and has a gymnasium, a theatre, and a statue of Sir Francis Drake.

OFFENDORF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Strasbourg. P. 1309.

OFFENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. N.N.E. Evesham. Ac. 1215. P. 461.

OFFERLANE, a pa. of Irel., Leinster, Queen's co.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Mounttrath. Ac. 48,926. P. 5986.

OFFHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Rochester. Ac. 707. P. 411.

OFFIDA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Ascoli. P. 4437. It has a palace, theatre, and collegiate church.

OFFINGEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 9 m. N.N.E. Nordlingen. P. 764.

OFFLEY, two pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Herts, 8 m. W.S.W. Hitchin. Ac. 5160. P. 1215.—II. (*High*), co. Stafford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Eccleshall. Ac. 2727. P. 883.

OFFORD, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hunts.—I. (*Cluny*), 5 m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Ac. 960. P. 326.—II. (*Darcy*),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Ac. 1827. P. 437.

OFFRANVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 4 m. S. Dieppe. P. 1747.

OFFTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Needham. Ac. 1561. P. 394.

OFFWELL, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Honiton. Ac. 2206. P. 393.

OGBOURN, two pas. of Engl., co. Wilts.—I. (*St Andrew*), 2 m. N. Marlborough. Ac. 5348. P. 518.—II. (*St George*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Marlborough. Ac. 3585. P. 534.

OGDENBURG, a river port and vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on the St Lawrence, here crossed by a steam ferry, 168 m. N.N.W. Albany. P. 6000.

OGEECHEE, a river of the U. S., North America, Georgia, rises 30 m. N.N.E. Milledgeville, and flows S.E. into Ossabaw Sound, 10 m. S.E. Savannah, after a course of 250 miles, for 40 miles of which it is navigable.

OGEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. & cant. Oléron-St-Marie. P. 1498.

OGGERSEHEIM, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 12 m. N.N.W. Spire, with a castle. P. 1645.

OGGIONO, a commercial town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. E. Como, on the bank of a lake. P. 2710.

OGLE, two com. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Illinois. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,888.—II. in N.E. of Georgia. Area 515 sq. m. P. 4035 free, 7514 slaves.

OGLEY HAY, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5 m. S.S.W. Litchfield. Ac. 1000. P. 1357.

OGLASTRO, a vill. of the island of Sicily, prov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Palermo. P. 1931.

OGLASTRO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. 11 Vallo. P. 1829.

OGLIO, a river of North Italy, rises in the Rhetian Alps, flows through the Lake of Iseo, and after a course of 130 m. joins the Po at Torre d'Oglio, 10 m. S.W. Mantua. During winter it floods the surrounding country.

OGMORE, a river of South Wales, rising in the centre of co. Glamorgan, flows S.S.W. into the Bristol Channel. Chief affluent the Ewenny.

OGONNELLOE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 4 m. N.W. Killaloe. Ac. 6572, including part of Lough Derry. P. 1364.

OGWELL, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*East*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Newton-Abbot. Ac. 1249. P. 275.—II. (*West*),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Newton-Abbot. Ac. 683. P. 51.

OHANEA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Almeria. P. 2346.

OHETEROEA, an island, Pacific Ocean, 280 m. S.W. Tahiti. Lat.  $22^{\circ} 34'$  S.; lon.  $150^{\circ} 13'$  W.

OHIO, one of the most important rivers of the U. S., North America, drains the N.E. portion of the Mississippi basin, a fertile and populous region. It is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela in the western part of the state of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, lat.  $40^{\circ} 32'$  N., lon.  $80^{\circ} 2'$  W. It flows S.W. with a gentle current, uninterrupted by rapids, except near Louisville, when it descends 26 feet in 3 m., and joins the Mississippi opposite Cairo, at lat.  $37^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $89^{\circ} 10'$  W., 1097 m. from its mouth, and 189 m. below the mouth of the Missouri. It separates the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on its N. b., from those of Virginia and Kentucky on the S.; and receives the rivers Muskingum, Scioto, Miami, and Wabash from the N., and the Kanawha, Big Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee from the S. The most important of these are the last two. The N. head of the Ohio, the Alleghany, rises in the N. of Pennsylvania, and flows S. to Pittsburg. The Monongahela takes its rise in Virginia. The length of the Ohio is 975 m., or, from the source of the Alleghany, 1265 m. The area of its basin is 214,000 sq. m., and its mean discharge of water per second is 158,000 cubic feet. On its banks are situated many important towns, among which are Steubenville, Wheeling, Marietta, Portsmouth, Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg, Evansville, and Louisville, all on the l. b. except the last. The elevation of the various points at low water are—source of Alleghany 1649 feet, Pittsburg 975, Portsmouth 620, Cincinnati 615, and at the mouth 275 feet, making the average fall 5 inches to a mile. During flood, its waters rise 45 feet above low-water mark at Wheeling, and 51 at the mouth, at which time the largest vessels can navigate down from Pittsburg; but at its lowest stages its navigation is much interrupted by sand-banks, and can be forded at several places above Cincinnati. The waters of this river and its tributaries present at least 5000 m. of navigation. In winter its upper courses are frozen for many weeks.

OHIO, one of the U. S. of North America, between lat.  $38^{\circ} 23'$  and  $41^{\circ} 50'$  N., lon.  $80^{\circ} 30'$  and  $84^{\circ} 47'$  W., having E. Pennsylvania and Virginia, S. Kentucky, W. Indiana, N. Michigan and Lake Erie; length 200 m., breadth 195 m. Area 39,964 sq. m. P. (1860) 2,339,502, of whom 86,673 are free coloured. Surface level, and in parts swampy; but nearly 3-4ths are fertile, and 9-10ths supposed to be fit for cultivation. Principal rivers, the Ohio, and its affs. the Scioto, Miami, and Muskingum, and the Maumee, Sandusky, and Cuyahoga. Between the Scioto and Miami are wide prairies; forests are extensive. Ohio is rapidly becoming a thickly settled country of moderate-sized freeholds. Wheat, maize, rye, oats, buckwheat, and barley are the chief crops. Other products are tobacco, hemp, flax, hay, potatoes, fruits, silk, and wine. Swine are reared in large numbers, and Cincinnati is the largest pork market in the Union. Large droves of fat cattle are sent every autumn to the markets of the E. and S. The whole E. part of the state is one vast coal bed; other minerals are salt, lime, marble, and iron ore. Ohio takes the lead among the W. states for manufacturing industry. Cotton and woollen stuffs and yarn, iron, glass, and cabinet wares, paper, oils, and articles of clothing, are made in all the principal towns. Ship

and steamboat building is important. The Ohio canal extends from Cleveland on Lake Erie to Portsmouth, and is, including branches, 307 m. in length. The total canals in the state have an aggregate length of 930 m. In 1864 there were several thousand miles of railway in the state. Public revenue (1862) 6,368,499 dollars. Principal towns, Columbus, the cap., Cincinnati, the commercial metropolis, Cleveland, Chillicothe, Sandusky, Steubenville, and Zanesville. There are 3890 churches of all denominations. The state school fund amounted in 1862 to 3,155,220 dolls.; and the 15,152 schools were attended by 490,496 children, and the number of teachers was 21,390. In 1862 there were 11 colleges in the state, attended by 1952 students, with an aggregate of 69,450 volumes in their libraries, seven theological, one law, and four medical schools. The first settlement in this state was made in 1788. In 1802, the state formed its constitution, and was admitted into the Union. Governor and senate elected biennially. The state sends 21 representatives to Congress.—II. Ohio, a co. in the N.W. part of Virginia, on the Ohio, cap. Wheeling. Area 112 sq. m. P. 22,322 free, 100 slaves.—III. a co., Indiana. P. 5462.—IV. a co., Kentucky, cap. Hartford. Area 728 sq. m. P. 10,917 free, 1292 slaves.—V. a township, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 11 m. N.W. Pittsburg.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. and 10 m. S.W. Beaver.—VII. Ohio, co. Clermont.—VIII. (*City*), Ohio, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, opposite Cleveland. It has several churches, and an iron foundry.

OHYVAAO, the largest of the Mendaña islands, Marquesas, Pacific, 40 m. in circumference.

OHLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 17 m. S.E. Breslau, with a station on the railway to Vienna, cap. circ., on the Oder. P. 6003. It has a royal palace, and manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, vinegar, and tobacco.

OHRRUFF, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Coburg, principality and 8 m. S. Gotha, cap. dist. P. 4500. It has a palace, a lyceum, and manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, and porcelain, and trade in timber and cattle. In the vicinity are iron and copper forges and mines.

OHRE, a river of Germany, Prussian Saxony and Brunswick, joins the Elbe, 23 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, after an E. course of 65 m.—The *Ohrn*, Württemberg, is an affl. of the Kocher.

OICH (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, co. Inverness, between Lochs Ness and Lochy, and forming the summit level of the Caledonian Canal. Length N.E. to S.W. 6 m., average breadth 1 m. Alt. 95 feet. It receives the Glengarry river, and empties itself into Loch Ness by the river Oich.

OIGNAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, cant. Carvin. P. 1740.

OIGNON or OGNON, a river of E. France, between the depts. H.-Saône and Doubs, joins the Saône, 9 m. N. Auxonne, after a W.S.W. course of 80 m., through a picturesque country.

OIL CITY, a vill. of U. S., North America, co. Venango, Pennsylvania, with railway 27 m. from Titusville to Cory, for the conveyance of petroleum, which is here very abundant.

ON, a small town of the Punjab, on the Jhylum, lat. 31° 40' N., lon. 73° 50' E. Here the navigation of the Jhylum again becomes practicable, after its interruption between Bermuda and this place.

ORBA, a town of S. Italy, Naples. [ORIA.]

ORSCHOT, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. dist., 13 m. S. Bois-le-Duc. P. 3997.

ORSE, *Isara*, a river of France, rises by two streams, one near Chimay in Belgium, and the

other near Rocroy in Ardennes (France). It flows S.W. past Guise, La Fère, Chauny (where it becomes navigable), Noyon, Compiègne, Pontoise, and joins the Seine on right above Conflans, length 135 m. Affls. on left the Ain, on right the Thérain. It communicates by canals with the Sambre, Scheldt, and Somme.

ORSE, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of the old provs. Ile-de-France & Picardie, between the depts. Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Eure, Seine-Inf., & Somme. Area 2261 sq. m. P. (1861) 401,417. It is situated chiefly in the basin of the Seine, and is watered by the Oise, and its affls. the Ain and Thérain; the Epte on the W. separates it from the dep. Eure, and the Ourcq traverses it in the S.E. Surface generally flat. Soil fertile, and contains turf and marble. Agriculture is in a very advanced state, and grain is extensively cultivated. Wine of inferior quality is made, cider and beer are extensively used. The dep. contains several forests, the largest being that of Compiègne. Wolves and foxes are found. Cattle and sheep are numerous, and Paris is hence supplied with veal. The principal manufs. are butter and cheese, woollen goods, carpets, linens, calico, lace, and porcelain. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Beauvais, Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis.

ORSEAU, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 4 m. N. Mayenne. P. 4081.

ORSEAU-SUR-SEINE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 8 m. S. Rouen. P. 3865.

OSY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 17 m. E.S.E. Arras. P. 2158.

OJALAVA or OYOLAVA, one of the Navigators islands, Pacific, lat. 14° 2' 40" S., lon. 171° 22' W.

OJEN, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Malaga. P. 1800. Its vicinity is highly picturesque.—*Ojijares* is the name of two contiguous vills., prov. and S.W. Granada, on the Genil.

OKA, an important riv. of Central Russia, rises in the gov. and 40 m. S.W. Orel, flows through the govts. Tula, Kaluga, Moscow, Riazan, Vladimir, and Nijni-Novgorod, where it joins the Volga on right after a course of 650 m. Its basin is estimated to comprise 127,000 sq. m. of the richest part of the Russian dominion. It receives the Upa, Jizdra, Moskva, Zna, and Kliazma rivers. Though rapid, it is navigable for almost its whole course; and at Tula it is connected with the Don by the Ivanovska canal.—II. a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, joins the Angara at Bratsk. Course N. 500 m. Principal affl., the Ija.

OKAMANDAL, a dist. of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. of Guzerat, Bombay presid., between lat. 22° 5' and 22° 30' N., lon. 69° and 69° 17' E. Area estimated at 334 sq. m., and the pop. at 12,590. The district is separated from the mainland by a salt marsh, reaching from the Gulf of Cutch to the Arabian Sea, except by a narrow sandbank at Mudhe. It is supposed to have been formerly an island, and at spring tides the salt marsh is still overflowed. The district has a sea-coast of 75 m., and is in several places beset with shoals, reefs, and rocks, and it is indented with the harbour of Beyt. *Okamandal* was a haunt of pirates until overpowered by the British. The soil is barren, and water bad. The sankh or conch shell is the only article of export. The Guicowar is sovereign of this district, but the inhabitants pay no tribute.

OKANDA and OKASAKI, two towns of Japan, island Nippon; the former, 50 m. E.N.E. Yeddo; the latter on a river near the Gulf of Ovari, 132 m. S.W. Yedo, and stated to have a citadel.

**OKEBURN**, a pa. of England. [OGBOURN.]  
**OKEFORD-FITZPAINE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset,  
 6 m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2633. P. 685.  
**OKEHAMPTON**, a town of England, co. Devon,  
 a pa. of itself, 21 m. W. Exeter; on the Okment.  
 Ac. of pa. 9552. P. 1929.

**OKENDON**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I.  
 (North), 6 m. E.S.E. Romford. Ac. 1698. P. 341.  
 —II. (South), 6½ m. W.N.W. Gravesend. Ac.  
 2907. P. 1267.

**OKHOLM**, a vill. of the duchy Schleswig, on the  
 North Sea, 5 m. N.W. Bredsted.

**OKHOTA**, a river of Asiatic Russia, Siberia, after  
 a S. course of 150 m. from the Stannovoi moun-  
 tains, enters the Gulf of Okhotsk, at Okhotsk.  
 It is navigable only for boats.

**OKHOSK**, a maritime town on the Sea of  
 Okhotsk, gov. Primorsk, lat. 59° 20' N., lon. 143°  
 14' E. P. 800, formerly 2000. It is the principal  
 station of the Russo-American company, and the  
 chief entrepôt for the Russian trade with Kamt-  
 chatka and N.W. America.

**OKHORSK (SEA OF)**, an inlet of the Pacific  
 Ocean, between lat. 50° and 60° N., lon. 137°  
 and 163° E., having E. Kamtchatka, W. and N.  
 the isl. Saghalin, and Eastern Siberia. It receives  
 the waters of the Amoor, and at its N.E. end are  
 the Gulfs of Ghijinsk and Penjinsk. It has few  
 isls., and its navigation is generally safe, but its  
 N. shores are frozen from November to April.

**OKHRIDA**, a town of Albania. [OCHRIDA.]  
**OKI**, an island of Japan, off the W. coast of  
 Nippon, lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 133° E. Length 10  
 m., by 5 m. in breadth.

**OKNA**, several small towns of European Tur-  
 key, etc.—I. Moldavia, on the Tatros, 30 m.  
 N.N.W. Adjind.—II. Great Walachia, N.E.  
 Kimpina.—III. (Mare), Little Walachia, 5 m.  
 S.W. Rimnik, with 2000 inhabs., and 5 churches.

**OKOSIE**, a small uninhabited island of Japan,  
 W. of Jesso, lat. 42° 4' N., lon. 139° 24' E.

**OKTIBBEHA**, a co. of the U. S., North America,  
 in N.E. of the Mississippi. Area 618 sq. m. P.  
 (1860) 5346 free, 7631 slaves.

**OKULDOONGA**, a vill. of India, dist. Kumaon,  
 N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 31' N., lon. 79° 16' E.  
 Elevation above the sea 2000 feet. The sur-  
 rounding district is fertile and well watered, and  
 yields the celebrated Pillebheet rice, which is in  
 great request throughout India. During the hot  
 season it is unhealthy.

**OLAND** or **OEHLAND**, an island of Sweden, near  
 its S.E. extremity, læn Kalmar, in the Baltic,  
 separated from the mainland by Kalmar Sound.  
 Length 85 m., average breadth 7 m. Area 608  
 sq. m. P. 33,000. W. shore low, E. hilly; ex-  
 cept a small portion of land around the coast, is  
 principally appropriated to pasturage. Fishing  
 and navigation form the chief occupations of its  
 inhabs. Forests extensive. About 300 hands are  
 employed in an alum-mine, the most important  
 in Scandinavia, and the produce of which is  
 estimated to be worth 50,000 dollars annually.  
 Principal towns, Borgholm, the cap., on its E. side.

**OLAND (LITTLE)**, small isl. of the duchy Schles-  
 wig, between the mainland and the isl. of Föhr.

**OLARGUES**, a comm. and town of France, dep.  
 Hérault, 11 m. N.E. St Pons. P. 1017.

**OLAVE (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. and adjoining  
 the city of York, N. Riding. Ac. 2120. P. 3917.

**OLBERSDORF**, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ.  
 and 22 m. N.W. Troppau, on the Oppa. P. 1200.

**OLD** or **WOLD**, a pa., Engl., co. Northampton, 8  
 m. W.N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1650. P. 473.

**OLDBERNHAU**, a market town of Saxony, circ.  
 Zwickau, 22 m. S.E. Chemnitz. P. 2503.

**OLDBERROW**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester,  
 1½ m. W. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 1185. P. 52.

**OLDBURY**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Salop,  
 4 m. N.N.E. Halesowen. Ac. 808. P. 207.—II.  
 (on-the-Hill), co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. W.S.W. Tetbury.  
 Ac. 1342. P. 440.—*Oldbury-on-Severn*, is a  
 chapelry, co. Glo'ster, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W.  
 Thornbury. P. 707.

**OLDBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5  
 m. W. Birmingham. Ac. 1124. P. 9780.

**OLDCASTLE**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  
 7 m. N.N.E. Abergavenny. Ac. 922. P. 60.

**OLDCASTLE** or **OLOTYNGE**, a market town and  
 pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 12 m. W.N.W. Kells.  
 Ac. of pa. 7907. P. 2843; do. of town, 1213. It  
 has extensive corn mills, and trade in yarn.

**OLDCOTT**, a township of England, co. Stafford,  
 pa. Wolstanton, 2 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-  
 Lyne. P. 2238.

**OLDEBOORN** and **OLDEBROEK**, two vills. of the  
 Netherlands.—I. prov. Friesland, 12 m. S.E.  
 Leeuwarden. P. 1630.—II. prov. Gelderland,  
 3 m. S.E. Elburg. P. 3770.

**OLD-EBRICK**, a town of Guinea, Africa, on  
 the Old Calabar river, lat. 6° 40' N., lon. 8° 10' E.

**OLDEHOVE** and **OLDEMARK**, two vills. of the  
 Netherlands.—I. prov. and 10 m. N.W. Gronin-  
 gen.—II. prov. Overijssel, N.E. Kuinder.

**OLDENBURG**, a state of Germany, in the N.W.,  
 with the title of grand duchy, composed of three  
 separate portions: 1st, the duchy of *Oldenburg*,  
 which forms 8-9ths of the territory. It is sur-  
 rounded by Hanover on the E., S., and W., and  
 bounded N. by the North Sea, cap. Oldenburg;  
 2d, the principality of *Lübeck* or *Einin*, enclosed  
 in the duchy of Holstein (Denmark); and 3d, the  
 principality of *Birkenfeld*, between Rhenish  
 Prussia and Hessen-Homburg, cap. Birkenfeld.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.
Duchy of Oldenburg, . .	2,093	239,158
Principality of Lübeck, . .	142	21,693
Principality of Birkenfeld, .	194	34,391
Total, . . . . .	2,429	295,242

According to religion the population is thus divided:  
 Protestants 220,803; Roman Catholics 72,056; other  
 Christians 868; Jews 1487.

*Oldenburg* lies in the basin of the North Sea, and  
 is entirely level. Chief rivers, the Weser, the l.  
 b. of which belongs to the duchy from Bremen to  
 the sea; the Hunte, Haase, and Jahde. *Lübeck*  
 is also flat, and borders on the Baltic, but *Bir-  
 kenfeld* forms an inclined plain between the chain  
 of the Idarwald and the course of the Nahe,  
 which waters its S. frontier; its highest point is  
 2300 feet above the sea. Climate resembles that  
 of the Netherlands. Soil in general fertile, but  
 in several places are extensive sand dunes and  
 marshes. Corn deficient. Pasturage excellent;  
 horses, cattle, and sheep extensively reared.  
 Manufs. confined to linen-weaving and coarse  
 woollens. Exports (1862), including Kniphausen,  
 grains, etc. to the value of 20,952*l.*; the number  
 of cattle sent to England in 1862 was 3204. The  
 whale and herring fisheries from this port have  
 almost ceased. Imports, iron, coals, soda, petro-  
 leum, etc. to the value of 50,493*l.* About 25,000-  
 tons of coal were imported from Britain in 1862.  
 —*Oldenburg*, the cap., is situated at the confl. of  
 the Hunte with the Haaren, which here forms a

small port, 80 m. W.S.W. Hamburg. P. 8300. It is the residence of the grand duke, and has a gymnasium, military and normal school, and a library. Chief edifices, the castle of the grand duke, palace of the princes, and church of St Lambert.

OLDENDORF, a town of Central Germany, in a detached part of Hesse-Cassel territory, on l. b. of the Weser, 26 m. S.W. Hanover. P. 1363.

OLDENSWORTH, a vill., Denmark, duchy Schleswig, 6 m. S.W. Husum. P. 1500. A convention was concluded here between Peter the Great of Russia and Frederick iv. of Denmark, in 1713.

OLDENZAAL, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, cap. dist., 10 m. E.N.E. Delden. P. 2450.

OLDESLOE, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 24 m. N.E. Hamburg. P. 2867. It has copious brine springs and salt-works.

OLDHAM, a parl. bor. and munic. corp. of Engl., and one of the largest manuf. towns in the co. Lancaster, pa. Prestwich, on railway, 7 m. N.E. Manchester. Ac. 4617. Pop. of parl. bor. (1851) 72,357; do. (1861) 94,344. Alt. 687 feet. It has a Gothic parish church, 6 district churches, 12 Methodist, 5 Independent, 1 Unitarian, and 1 Roman Catholic chapel. A Friends' meeting-house, a blue-coat school, several literary institutions, baths, and a free park, the largest in the co. (upwards of 60 acres). Manufs. noted for fustians, velvets, cords, silks, hats, cotton yarn, and machinery, for which there are some of the largest mills in the kingdom. The celebrated machine works of Platts, the largest in the world, employing 6000 to 7000 hands, are established here. Collieries are extensive. The bor. sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 1665.

OLDHAM, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 178 sq. m. P. 4852 free, 2431 slaves.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a maritime pa. of Scotland, cos. Haddington and Berwick, 7 m. S.S.E. Dunbar. Ac. 8949. P. 615, of whom 138 are in the village.

OLDISLEBEN, a vill. of Saxe Weimar, cap. dist., on the Unstrut, 24 m. N.N.W. Weimar. P. 1456.

OLDLAND, a chapelry of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Bitton, 5½ m. E. Bristol. Ac. 2589. P. 5869.

OLDNEY ISLAND and BAY, Scotland, co. and off the W. coast of Sutherland, pa. Assynt, flanking the S. side of the entrance to Loch Assynt. The island, 1 m. in length, lies ¼ m. from the coast.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Granadian Confed., 100 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. of its centre peak (1190 feet in height), 13° 21' N.; lon. 81° 22' W. Shape oval; breadth 2½ m., length 4½ m. S. to N., where it is separated by a narrow channel from the island Santa Catalina. P. 342, who mostly speak English. Surface hilly, but fertile; provisions are plentiful, and cotton, tortoise-shell, and hides are exported. On its N. side is the vill. Isabel, with the chief anchorage. This isl. was a noted station in the times of the buccaneers.

OLD TOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Penobscot river, 80 m. N.N.E. Augusta. On an island in the river here, the Penobscot Indians have a settlement, and a Roman Catholic church.

OLEERA, a town of British India, Sinde, 6 m. N. Khyerpoor, on the route from Shikarpoor.

OLEGGIO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. N. Novara. P. with comm. 8105. It is the most commercial town of the prov. Chief trade in silk and oil. In its vicinity are mineral waters. —*Oleggio Castello*, a comm. in the same prov., has 841 inhabitants.

OLEKMA, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, after a N. course of 640 m., joins the Lena opposite the vill. Olekminsk.

OLENEK, a river of Siberia, gov. Yakutsk, enters the Arctic Ocean 55 m. W. of the W. mouth of the Lena, after a N. course of 800 miles.

OLERON (ISLE OF), *Uharus*, an isl. off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente. Lat. 43° 11' N.; lon. 1° 20' W. Shape oval; length 20 m., breadth 5 m., circumference 40 m., having at its N.W. extremity the lighthouse of Chasseron, which marks the entrance to the Strait of Antioche, dividing it from the island Ré. P. 18,178. On its S.E. side is the cap. town Château d'Oléron. [CHATEAU (LE).]

OLESA, *Rubicata*, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. P. 2634. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

OLESKO, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 27 m. E.N.E. Lemberg. P. 1250. It is the birthplace of King John Sobieski.

OLETTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. E.-Pyrenées, cap. cant., on the Tet, 9 m. W.S.W. Prades, with sulphur springs. P. 1012.

OLETZKO, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 41 m. S.S.E. Gumbinnen, on L. Oletzko. P. 3096.

OLEVANO, several towns of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, comarca and 29 m. E. Rome. P. 1000.—II. South Italy, prov. and 15 m. E. Salerno. P. 2771.—III. a market town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina, 4 m. S.S.W. Mortara. P. of comm. 1264.

OLEVSK, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 100 m. N.N.W. Jitomir. P. 1500.

OLEY, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 62 m. E. Harrisburg.

OLGIATE, two vills. of North Italy.—I. prov. and circ. Como. P. 2085.—II. prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate, on the Olona. P. 1712.

OLGINATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Como, circ. Lecco, on the Adda, which here forms a small lake. P. 1593.

OLGOPOL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 110 m. E.S.E. Kaminiecz, cap. dist. P. 1780. It has potash works and distilleries.

OLIARUS, Grecian Archipelago. [ANTIPAROS.]

OLIENA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. and 5 m. S.E. Nuoro. P. 3038.

OLIETE, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N.E. Teruel. P. 2012.

OLIFANT RIVER, two rivers of S. Africa, Cape Colony.—I. (or *Elephant River*), dist. Clanwilliam, enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 31° 20' S., lon. 18° 12' W. Length 250 m. Its mouth is greatly impeded by rocks. Chief affls., the Great Doorn and Holle.—II. dist. George, tributary to the Gauritz, which it joins after a W. course of 157 m.

OLINDA, a city of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, and formerly its cap., on the coast, 4 m. N.E. Recife. P. 8000. It is situated on a wooded hill, and has a cathedral and several other churches, a bishop's palace, hospital, and botanic garden; a school of law, with a public library, and a Jesuit college. [RECIFE.]

OLIPORE, a valley of Afghanistan, dist. of Lughman. The bottom of the valley is 3000 feet above the sea, and the timber which grows in it oak, olive, and cedar, is of the best quality, but owing to the difficulties of exportation, is but little used. Lat. 34° 54' N.; lon. 70° 12' E.

OLITA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 50 m. W.S.W. Vilna, on the Niemen. P. 3400.

OLITE, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 27 m. S. Pamplona. P. 2748.

OLIURSK, a vill. of Kamtchatka, on its N.E.

coast, at the mouth of the Olinotors river, in the bay of same name, which is bounded E. by Cape Olinotorsk, in lat. 59° 57' N., lon. 170° 19' E.

OLIVA, *Ad Stautus*, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Alicante. P. 5615. It has an ancient palace, and manufs. of linen cloths.—II. (*de Jerez*), prov. and 80 m. S. Badajoz. P. 4098.

OLIVA, a town of the island Lanzarote, one of the Canaries, Atlantic Ocean. P. 2132.

OLIVA, a vill. of W. Prussia, gov., circ. and 5 m. N.W. Danzig. P. 1765. A peace between the Swedes and Poles was concluded here in 1660.

OLIVARES, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W. Sevilla. P. 1946.

OLIVE, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 72 m. S.S.W. Albany.—II. Ohio, 96 m. S.E. Columbus.

OLIVEIRA, two vills., Portugal, prov. Beira.—I. (*do Bairro*), 10 m. S.E. Aveiro. P. 2000.—II. (*do Conde*), 16 m. S.W. Viseu, with 2500 inhabitants, and a Latin school.

OLIVENÇA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.S.W. Badajoz, on l. b. of the Guadiana, near the Portuguese frontier. P. 10,000. It stands in a fertile plain, and has a brisk trade in wine, oil, and corn. From the treaty of its cession to Spain by Portugal in 1801, Godoy acquired his title of "Prince of the Peace." It was taken by the French in 1811.

OLIVENZA, a town of Brazil, prov. and 140 m. S.S.W. Bahia, on the Atlantic. P. 1500.

OLIVER, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Mifflin. P. 1668.

OLIVES, MOUNT OF. [JERUSALEM.]

OLIVET, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loiret, 3 m. S. Orleans, on the Loiret. P. 3518. It has paper-mills, & a brisk trade in wine.

OLIVEVO, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Salerno, circ. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Campagna. P. 3744. It has a fine baronial castle.—II. prov. Potenza, circ. and 25 m. W.S.W. Matera. P. 1024.

OLKAVATKA and OLKOVKA, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 59 m. E.N.E. Kharkov.—II. gov. and 180 m. S.S.W. Saratov.

OLKHON, the principal island in the Lake Baikal, Siberia, gov. and 140 m. N.W. Irkutsk. Length, N. to S., 45 m.; breadth 15 miles.

OLKUSCH, a town of Russian Poland, gov. of Radom, 23 m. W.N.W. Cracow. P. 1905.

OLLAP, one of the Caroline islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 7° 37' 17" N.; lon. 149° 30' E.

OLLERIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Valencia. P. 8662. It has manufactures of linens; and brandy distilleries.

OLLERTON, a mkt. town of Engl., co. Notts, pa. Edwinstowe, 19 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. P. 932.

OLLIERGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pay-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on the Dore, 10 m. N.W. Ambert. P. 1998.

OLLOULES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 4 m. W. Toulon, at the foot of a defile called the *Vaux d'Ollioules*. P. 3360.

OLLON, a large parochial vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Aigle, the most beautiful comm. of the district. P. 2875.

OLM (NIEDER and OBER), two contiguous vills. of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, 7 m. S.S.W. Mayence. United pop. 2350.

OLMEDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S. Valladolid, with brandy distilleries. P. 1855.

OLMETO or OLOMETO, a town of the island of Corsica, 16 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. P. 1831.

OLMSTEAD, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 9524.

OLMŮTZ (Moravian *Holomauc*), a fortified city of Moravia, and formerly its cap., now cap. circ.,

on the March, and on railway from Breslau to Vienna, 40 m. N.E. Brünn. P. 15,000. Its fortifications are extensive. Principal edifices, a Gothic cathedral, archbishop's palace, deanery, town-hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, hospitals, and orphan asylums. Its university, founded in 1581, and restored in 1827, has a valuable library, and is attended by upwards of 500 students. It has also military and other schools; manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenwares, leather, and vinegar, and a transit trade in cattle. *Olmütz* was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years' war, and besieged by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined in it for many years, from 1794. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria, in his second flight from Vienna, and here he abdicated on 2d December 1848.

OLNEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Bucks, on the Ouse, 10 m. W.N.W. Bedford, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. of pa. 3140. P. 2347. The town has a Gothic church. Silk weaving, with manufs. of hoisery and lace, employ the population.

OLONA, a river of North Italy, enters canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan. Under the French it gave its name to a department of the kingdom of Italy.

OLONETZ, a gov. of N. Russia, between lat. 60° and 64° 30' N., lon. 29° and 41° 30' E., having N. Archangel, S. Vologda, and W. Finland. Area 57,774 sq. m. P. (1858) 287,354. Surface in the N. and W. marshy, and covered with vast forests. Principal rivers, the Onega, Schuia, Suna, and Svir. It contains numerous lakes, the principal being Onega and Vigo. Hemp and flax are raised, but not for exportation, and the extensive forests form the principal source of wealth derived from the land. Few cattle or horses are reared. Iron, copper, silver, marble, and granite are found, but are little turned to advantage, and except a royal cannon foundry, and a few tanneries and forges, there are no manufacturing establishments. Raw produce is exported to St Petersburg and Archangel, whence corn, salt, spirits, and colonial and manufactured goods are imported. The inhabitants mostly belong to the Greek or Lutheran churches, but some remain Pagans. The government is subdivided into 7 districts. Principal towns are Petrozavodsk, Olonetz, and Kargopol.

OLONEZ, a town of Russia, cap. dist. of the prov. Olonetz, at the conff. of two rivers, tributaries to Lake Ladoga, 110 m. N.E. St Petersburg. P. 2700. It has a custom-house.

OLONNE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vendée, near the Atlantic, 3 m. N. Les Sables d'Olonne, with a port. P. 3000.

OLONZAC, a comm. and town. of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the Canal du Midi, 15 m. W.N.W. Narbonne. P. 1763.

OLORON, *Iuro*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 15 m. S.W. Pau, at the conff. of the Aspe and Ossau. P. 9362. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has trade in wool, horses, and timber for ship-building.

OLOR, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. N.W. Gerona, on the Fluvia. P. 12,070. It is situated at the foot of a range of volcanic hills, and has cavalry barracks and an hospital, with manufactures of cottons and woollens, tanneries, soap factories, and paper mills. Near it are numerous caverns, and extinct volcanic craters, 14 distinct cones being found close to the town, the largest 1 m. in circumference and 445 feet in depth. A destructive earthquake occurred here in 1421.

**OLPE**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 28 m. S.S.W. Arensburg, cap. circ. P. 2047.

**OLRICK** or **OLRIG**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, E.N.E. Thurso, comprising the vill. of Castletown. Area  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. P. 2059; of vill. 758.

**OLSENE**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Lys, with a station on the railway to Tournay, 14 m. S.S.W. Ghent. P. 2100.

**OLSHANI**, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, with well-frequented fairs.—II. gov. and 89 m. S.S.E. Kiev.—*Olshansk* is a market town, gov. and 68 m. S.S.W. Voroniej. P. 1700.

**OLSZANY**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 13 m. S. Oshmiana. P. 1800.

**OLTEN**, a small but flourishing town of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. E.N.E. Soleure, on the Aar, and at the junction of routes from Basle, Zurich, Lucerne, and Neuchatel. P. 1500.

**OLTEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Soleure, chief place of the district, on the Aar. Manufs. of iron wire, linen, and cotton. P. 1634.

**OLTENITZA**, a fortified vill. of European Turkey, on l. b. of the Danube,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Tartukai. On 4th November 1853, the Russians were here defeated by the Turks.

**OLVA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. S.E. Teruel, on the Mijares. P. 1611.

**OLVENSTADT**, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 4 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. P. 2100.

**OLVERA**, *Ilipa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 67 m. N.E. Cadiz. P. 6116.

**OLVESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Thornbury. Ac. 4787. P. 1699.

**OLVIOPOL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 137 m. N.W. Kherson, cap. dist., on the Bug. P. 2600. It has a strong citadel.

**OLYMPIA**, a town and port of entry, in the west of U. S., North America, cap. of Washington territory, on Strule's river, at its mouth in Puget Sound.

**OLYMPUS (MOUNT)**, a mountain range of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia, its summit, famed by Homer and other poets as the throne of the gods, is 30 m. N. Larissa, in lat.  $40^{\circ} 4' 32''$  N., lon.  $22^{\circ} 25' E$ . Estimated height, 6332 feet.—II. Asia Minor, Anatolia, 8 m. S.W. Brusa.

**OM**, a river of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk, after a S.W. course of 400 m. joins the Irish at Omsk.

**OMAGH**, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, cap. co. Tyrone, 27 m. S. Londonderry, on Derry and Enniskillen Railway. P. 3533. Alt. 270 feet.

**OMAHA**, a town of U. S., North America, cap. of Nebraska territory, on the Missouri, opposite Council Bluff city. The first sod for the new Union Pacific Railway was cut in Nov. 1863.

**OMAN**, a country of Arabia, in the S.E., between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea or Sea of Oman, and forming the central part of the Muscat dom. It is "a desert thickly studded with oases," having among its mountains many fertile valleys, though only a small proportion of its extent is capable of being cultivated. Chief towns, Muscat, Rostak, and Sohar.

**OMBAY**, an island of Malaysia, N. of Timor. Lat.  $8^{\circ} 15' S$ ; lon.  $125^{\circ} E$ . Length, E. to W., 50 m.; greatest breadth 12 miles.

**OMBERSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. W. Droitwich. Ac. 6962. P. 2463.

**OMBLIE**, a pa. of Norway, stiff Christiansand, 23 m. N.W. Arendal.—*Ombøe* is an island in Bukke-fjord, amt and 20 m. N.E. Stavanger.

**OMBRONE**, *Umbro*, a river of Central Italy, rises in the Apennines, 10 m. E. Sienna, flows S. past Grosseto, and 10 m. below that town enters

the Mediterranean, after a course of 75 m. Chief affluent, the Orcia, rising near Radicoofani.

**OMEGNA**, a market town of N. Italy, Novara, prov. Pallanza, cap. mand., at the N. extremity of Lake Orta. P. 1614.

**OMER (ST)**, a comm. and fortified town of France, defended by fort Nôtre Dame, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arr., 22 m. S.E. Calais, on the Aa, at the mouth of the Canal of Neuf-Fossée, and on the railway from Arras and Lille to Calais. P. 22,011. It is a tribunal of commerce, and has a comm. college, library; and manufs. embroidery, coarse woollens, pipes, paper, soap, cotton stuffs, and oil, with flour mills, iron and copper foundries. St Omer was taken by Louis XIV. in 1677. During the first revolution, it was called *Morin la Montagne*. Birthplace of the Abbé Segur. Near it are extensive marshes, whence great quantities of turf are extracted.

**OMERKOTE**, a town of Sinde, in the Indian desert, 90 m. E. Hyderabad, with a fort, surrounded by a mud wall, 40 feet high. It was taken by the Ameers of Sinde from the rajah of Joudpoor in 1813. It is celebrated as the birthplace of the emperor Akbar.

**OMERKUNTUC** (Hind. *Amara Cantaca*), a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage, centre of Decan, India, 28 m. N.W. Ruttanpoor.

**OMESSA**, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, cap. cant., arr. Corte. P. 977.

**OMETA**, a town of British India, dist. Kaira, presid. Bombay, on rt. b. of the Mighee river, and 230 m. N. Bombay.

**OMETEPEC**, a volcanic island of Central America, state, and in the Lake Nicaragua, towards its S.W. side. Length 20 m., breadth 7 to 8 m. It consists of two granitic mountains, one rising to 5252 feet above the Atlantic, and both densely wooded. On it are the two vills. Ometepe and Muyagalpa, with a pop. of 1700, and numerous ancient Mexican sepulchres.

**OMEY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, including the town of Clifden. Ac. 20,835. P. 6357.

**OMMANNEY (CAPE)**, Russian America, is the S. point of King George III. Archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham Sound. Lat.  $56^{\circ} 10' N$ ; lon.  $134^{\circ} 34' W$ .

**OMMEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 14 m. E. Zwolle. P. 723.

**OMOA**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Shotts. P. 868.

**OMGA**, a seaport town of Central America, state, and on the Bay of Honduras, 15 m. E. the mouth of the river Montagua. Lat.  $15^{\circ} 47' N$ ; lon.  $88^{\circ} 3' W$ . P. 2000. Defended by a work called El Castillo de San Fernando. Exports, mahogany, hides, tobacco, indigo, and cattle.

**OMOE**, an islet of Denmark, in the S. part of the Great Belt, 4 m. S.W. Seeland. Length 5 m., breadth 1 m. P. 200.

**OMOLON**, a river of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, joins the Kolyma 80 m. S.W. of its mouth in the Arctic Ocean.

**OMRAH**, a fortified town of India, prov. Bundelcund, 72 m. S.W. Calpee. It belongs to the rajah of Sumpter, and is surrounded by a ditch.

**OMSK**, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Tobolsk, in a sandy treeless plain, on the Irish, at the confluence of the Om. Lat.  $54^{\circ} 57' N$ ; lon.  $72^{\circ} 40' E$ . P. (1855) 16,275, mostly European exiles. It has a military school for 250 pupils, who are instructed in the Kirghiz and Mongol languages, drawing, and geography; a Cossack school, hospital, and manufactures of military clothing. In civil jurisdiction it is subordinate to Tobolsk, but it has latterly superseded

that city as the virtual cap. of West Siberia, and the seat of government "for the gradual subjugation of the Kirghiz."

**OMUDPOOR**, a vill. of British India, N.W. Provinces, 13 m. N. Calpee. Soil fertile, and well cultivated.

**OMUN**, a town of Africa, Guinea, cap. of a territory on an island in the Old Calabar or Cross river. Lat. 6° 9' N.; lon. 8° 15' E. Estim. pop. 5000.

**OMUTWARA**, a dist. of Brit. India, in Malwa, between lat. 23° 28' and 24° 9' N., lon. 76° 19' and 77° 11' E. Its length, N. to S., 60 m.; breadth 55 m. Area 3300 sq. m. Principal places, Rajgurg, Nursingurg, and Khujnir.

**ON**, the Scripture and Coptic name of Heliopolis, Lower Egypt. The Egyptian name of Heliopolis was Ke-ri, or Ei-Re, "the house" or "abode of the Sun." The Jews called it Bethshemesh—of the same import. [**HELIOPOLIS.**]

**ONAH**, a town of Hindostan, prov. Malwa, Gwahar dom., 17 m. N.N.W. Oojain.

**ONALEGO**, one of the Marquesas isls., Pacific O.

**ONATE**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuscoa, 30 m. E.S.E. Bilbao. P. 4236. It has a town-hall, hospital, university, and college. Iron is wrought in the neighbouring mountains, and within the town are iron foundries, nail factories, and gun manufactures.

**ONDA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W.S.W. Castellon de la Plana. P. 4517.

**ONDAREE** or **HENERY**, a small island of India, off the W. coast of the Northern Concan, 20 m. S. the city of Bombay. It lies low, and is surrounded by a wall.

**ONDARROA**, a town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 18 m. N.E. Bilbao, on the Bay of Biscay. P. 1173.

**ONECHOW** or **ONHOW**, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean, S.W. Atooi, in lat. 21° 52' N., lon. 160° W., and famous for its yams, fruit, and mats.

**ONECOTE**, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. E.S.E. Leek. P. 463.

**ONEGA**, a river of Russia, gov. Olonetz and Archangel, rises in the Lake Latcha, and after a N. course of 250 m. enters the Gulf of Onega at its S.E. extremity. Affls., the Voloshka, Moshka, and Kena. Numerous falls render it unfit for navigation, but in spring many rafts are floated on it to the sea.

**ONEGA (LAKE)**, a lake of Russia, the next in size to that of Ladoga, from which it is distant 85 m. N.E., in the centre of the gov. Olonetz, mostly between lat. 60° 52' and 62° 53' N., lon. 34° 15' and 36° 12' E. Length 140 m., breadth 30 to 45 m. Area estimated at 3400 sq. m. It receives 10 rivers, the principal being the Vodla, and discharges itself at its S.W. extremity by the Svir into Lake Ladoga. Shores generally rocky, and present several deep bays and gulfs; and in it are numerous islands, especially near its N. extremity. Many shoals render its navigation dangerous, although it is less subject to storms than Lake Ladoga.

**ONEGA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.W. Archangel, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Onega river, in the Gulf of Onega. P. 1800.

**ONEGA (GULF OF)**, the most S. portion of the White Sea, mostly between lat. 63° 50' and 65° N., lon. 34° 30' and 38° E. Length and greatest breadth about 90 m. It receives the rivers Onega, Kemi, etc. At its mouth is the isl. Solovitzki.

**ONEGLIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, 41 m. E.N.E. Nice, cap. prov., on the Gulf of Genoa, near the mouth of the Impero, which is here crossed by a fine suspension bridge. P. of comm. 7902. It has remains of fortifica-

tions, destroyed by the French in 1792, a college, and a port. Andrea Doria, the celebrated Genoese admiral, was born here.

**ONEHOUSE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Stowmarket. Ac. 898. P. 336.

**ONEIDA (LAKE)**, U. S., N. America, New York, 14 m. W. Rome. Length 23 m.; breadth from 4 to 6 m. It receives several affls., including the Oneida from the N.W., and discharges its surplus waters W. into the Oswego river. It gives name to several townships, and to the co. Oneida. Area 1101 sq. m. P. (1860) 105,202. Chief towns, Utica, Rome, and Whitesborough.

**ONEKOFAN**, one of the Kurile islands, off the S. extremity of Kamtchatka, between the Pacific Ocean and Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 49° 24' N.; lon. 155° E. Length 30 m.; breadth 15 miles.

**ONEX**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on rt. b. of the lake. P. 1622.

**ONGAR (CHIPPING)**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Roding, 10½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. of pa. 508. P. 867. The town has a market-house and a union workhouse.—*High Ongar* is a pa. 1¼ m. E.N.E. the above. Ac. 4510. P. 1117.

**ONGKOR**, a town of E. Asia, ancient cap. of Cambodia. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 104° E.; 20 m. N. of the great lake Tale Sapi. Here, in 1860, Mouhot discovered ruins of noble temples and vast remains of a past civilisation.

**ONGOL**, a town of British India, presid. and 170 m. N. Madras, cap. a subdivision of the dist. Nellore, with a stone fort on the margin of a fine lake. The town, with the annexed subdivision, has a pop. of 31,666.

**ONIBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. N.W. Ludlow. Ac. 1992. P. 375.

**ONIKSZT**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 65 m. N.N.W. Vilna. P. 1650.

**ONIL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 2690. It has manufs. of woollens.

**ONION**, a river of U. S., N. America, Vermont, flows S. and S.W. to Montpelier, thence N. to its entrance into L. Champlain, 5 m. N.W. Burlington. It has falls which afford good water-power.

**ONIS** or **ONSA**, an isl. of Spain, at the entrance of the Bay of Pontevedra, lat. 42° 20' 00" N., lon. 8° 55' W. Length 2 m., breadth 1 m. Surface uneven; shores steep, but it has several harbours.

**ONNAING**, a town of France, dep. Nord, 4 m. N.E. Valenciennes. P. 3544. Chicory is extensively grown in its vicinity, its cultivation in France having been first attempted here.

**ONO**, the largest of a group of the Friendly Isls., Pacific Ocean, lat. 18° 55' S., lon. 178° 25' W.

**ONOD**, a market town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajó, an affl. of the Theiss, 46 m. N.W. Debreczin. P. 2900. It is memorable for a sanguinary battle with the Tartars in 1241, and a gathering of Rakotzi insurgents in 1707.

**ONOFRIO (SAN)**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 2262.

**ONOS**, a river of Mongolia and Asiatic Russia, gov. Irkutsk, after a N.W. course of 380 m. joins the Ingoda, 40 m. W. Nertchinsk, to form the Shilka, a tributary of the Amur.

**ONONDAGA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, on the Erie Canal, and containing Lake Onondaga, with the vills. Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes. Area 711 sq. m. P. (1860) 90,686. It has a large trade in salt, from the salt springs on the borders of the lake.—II. a township in this co., 5 m. S.S.W. Syracuse.

**ONRUST**, a small island of the Malay Archipelago, off the N. coast of Java, near Batavia, with the Netherlands gov. ship-building yard.

ON SLOW, a vill. of Nova Scotia, at the head of Mines Bay, 51 m. N.N.E. Halifax.

ON SLOW, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of North Carolina. Area 523 sq. m. P. 5357 free, 3490 slaves. *Onslow Bay*, North Carolina, extends for 80 m. between Capes Fear and Lookout.

ONTARIO (LAKE), the most E. of the great lakes of North America, between the state New York and Canada West. Lat. 43° 10' to 44° 15' N.; lon. 76° to 80° W. Length, W. to E., 180 m.; extreme breadth 65 m. Area 6000 sq. m.; height above sea-level 262 ft.; mean depth 500 ft. Near its S. extremity it receives Genesee, Oswego, and Trent rivers, and near its S.W. or upper extremity the Niagara river from Lake Erie; the river St Lawrence leaves it on its N.E. side. It is connected with Sherboro' on Lake Erie by the Welland Canal, with the Ottawa river, by the Rideau Canal, and the New York Grand Canal extends all along its S. side. Shores mostly level and wooded, or cultivated. On them are the towns Toronto, Kingston, Newcastle, and Niagara (Canada), Oswego, Genesee, and Sackett's Harbour (United States).—II. (*Erie*), a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of New York. Area 617 sq. m. P. (1860) 44,563.—III. a township in Wayne co., New York, 22 m. W. Lyons.

ONTENIENTE, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 11 m. S.W. San Felipe, on r. b. of the Clariano. P. 9508. It has an hospital and college, with manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

ONTONAGON, a co. of U. S., N. America, Michigan. P. 4568.—*Ontonagon River* flows into Lake Superior on its S. side. In its bed a mass of native copper was discovered, weighing at least 6000 lbs., and near it are now some copper mines.

ONZAIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, arr. Blois, cant. Héroult. P. 2254.

Oo, a vill. of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 4 m. W. Bagnères-de-Luchon, at the foot of the Port or Col d'Oo, a pass of the Pyrénées, 9848 feet above the sea. Near it is a cascade 853 feet high. P. 363, many of whom are employed as guides.

Oo or WOO-KIANG, a considerable river of China, provs. Kwi-choo and Se-chuen, joins the Yang-tze-kiang, after a N. course of 500 miles.

OCH, a fortified town of British India, dom. and 35 m. S.W. Bhowpore, near the junction of the Chenaub and Jhelum rivers.

OCHHEYRA, a state of British India, territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, between lat. 24° 10' and 24° 36' N., lon. 80° 35' and 81° 4' E. Area 436 sq. m. P. 120,000. Annual revenue 66321. Through the misconduct and crimes of the rajahs it has been placed under British protection, and is now in a flourishing condition.—*Ochheyra*, the cap., is in lat. 24° 23' N., lon. 80° 50' E.

OCHCOOLAROO, a mountain peak of British India, Gurwhal, between the rivers Jumna and Bhageruttee. It is covered with trees to the height of 11,800 feet. Except one small patch, it is bare of snow. Elevation above the sea 14,302 feet. Lat. 30° 54' N., lon. 78° 39' E.

ODANA, a large vill. of Beloochistan, 18 m. E. Gundava, on the route to Shikarpoor. It is surrounded by a mud wall. 7 miles E. of this place are the ruins of *Old Odana*.

ODAPEE, a town of British India, dist. of South Canara, presid. Madras, in lat. 13° 20' N., lon. 74° 49' E. P. estimated at 1200. Here are three Brahminical temples, and several convents for devotees of that caste. Rice, cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, and pulse of various kinds, are largely cultivated.

OODEPORE, a town of British India, prov. Guzerat, on route from Baroda to Mow, and 50 m. E. of the former, lat. 22° 20' N., lon. 74° 1' E. P. 6000.

OODEPORE CHOTA or MAHUR, a dist. of British India, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 22° 2' and 22° 32' N., lon. 73° 47' and 74° 20' E. Area 1059 sq. m. Surface undulating, jungly, and very unhealthy during part of the year. Annual revenue 74,000 rupees; tribute to the Guicowar 10,500 rupees; 500 rupees for the maintenance of a police under British superintendance. It maintains within its limits 368 infantry and 70 horse.

OODEYPORA, a town of British India, dist. Ghazeepore, N.W. provs., in lat. 18° 24' N., lon. 17° 11' E. P. 5865.

OODEYPORE or MUVAR, a Rajpoot state of India, between lat. 23° 46' and 25° 56' N., lon. 72° 50' and 75° 38' E. Area estimated at 11,614 sq. m., and the pop. 1,161,400. Surface hilly, of granite formation, yielding metals and other minerals, tin and copper being very abundant. The valleys are rugged, and watered by the rivers Bannas and Beris, with their tributaries, from the Aravulli mountains, which stretch over the S.W. part of the territory. Average elevation 2000 feet above the sea. By a treaty in the year 1818, this state became tributary to the British, to the yearly amount of 300,000 Oodeypore rupees, but which was reduced to 20,0001. in 1848.

OODEYPURE, a town of India, cap. of territory of same name, 395 m. N. Bombay. The town stands on a low ridge, in a basin surrounded by hills on all sides except the W., where is a lake 5 m. in circumference, besides other lakes and marshes in the neighbourhood, causing frequent attacks of fever, cholera, and ague. The town has a granite palace, and an artificial lake.

OJJEIN (Hind. *Ujjayni*, the *Ozoana* of Ptolemy), a fortified city of Central Hindostan, 254 m. S.W. Gwalior, and the former cap. of its dom. Lat. 23° 10' N.; lon. 75° 47' E. Its walls are about 6 m. in circumference, the area being for the most part closely built on, though the public ways are stated to be airy, paved, and clean. Principal edifices, several mosques and mausoleums, Sindia's palace, and some Hindoo structures, in one of which is a remarkable sculptured image of the bull-god Nundi. The city has an active trade: imports being fine white cloths, turbans, and dyed goods, with assafetida from Sindh, and European and Chinese produce from Surat; exports cotton, coarse cloths, Malwa opium, and diamonds, in transit from Bundelcund to Surat. Around it are various temples & palaces; & 1 m. N. extensiveremains of a more anc. city have been discovered. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindoos, and is 1698 feet above the sea.

OJHANE, a town of British India, dist. and 8 m. S.S.W. Budaon, N.W. provs. P. 6361.

OKEE MUTH, a vill. of the British dist. of Kumaon, 18 m. S. Srinagar. It is situated on an eminence of gneiss rock, 4339 feet above the sea, on the l. b. of the Maudikini, here crossed by a rope bridge.

OOLA, a pa. of Ireland, Maudkir, co. Limerick, with a station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway, 5 m. N.W. Tipperary. Ac. 6853. P. 1905, of whom 448 are in the village.

OOLPAR, a town of British India, dist. and 12 m. N. Surat, presid. Bombay. P. 2500.

OOLTGENSPLAAT, a vill. of the Netherlands, S. Holland, on Oversflakke island. P. 1950.

OOMNAK, one of the Fox islands, North Pacific, S.W. Oonalaska, 50 m. long, 12 m. broad, and having a volcano which ejects hot water.

**OMRAWUTTEE**, a town of British India, dist. Hyderabad, 90 m. W. Nagpore, on the route to Aurangabad. It has been recently transferred to the British government, & is a place of great commercial importance, having agents of the principal commercial firms of Bombay and Upper India, who purchase the growing cotton crops for export to Bombay. The commerce of this town was formerly much impeded by transit duties, which have been abolished since its incorporation with the British territories, and trade is now in a flourishing condition.

**OONALASKA** (or **OONALASHKA**) and **OONIMAK**, two of the largest of the Fox islands, N. Pacific; lat. of Port Iluluck, in the former, 53° 52' N., lon. 166° 32' W. Length 75 m., breadth varies to 20 m. Surface mountainous, and rising to the volcano Makonchinsk in its centre. The island is thinly peopled, but capable of supplying ships with all necessaries, except wood.—*Oonimak* is 65 m. in length, 25 m. in breadth. Surface mountainous and rugged, with three active volcanoes.

**OONCHOD**, a town of British India, state of Gwalior, 52 m. S.E. by E. Onjein. The united pergunnahs of Sonkach and Oonchod, with an annual revenue of 90,000 rupees, were placed under British protection in 1844 by the Gwalior treaty, for the support of the Gwalior contingent.

**OND SURWEYA**, a small dist. of British India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 21° 18' and 21° 30' N., lon. 71° 38' and 71° 55' E. Area 174 sq. m. P. 11,373. It is level and contains 53 villages.

**ONERPOOR**, a large vill. of Sinde, 20 m. N. Hyderabad, on the route thence to Sehwan.

**ONGA**, an island of Russian America, off the S. extremity of the peninsula Aliaska, lat. 55° 30' N., lon. 160° to 161° W. Length 25 miles.

**ORCHA**, a town of British India, Bundelcund, 142 m. S.E. Agra, on l. b. of the Betwa river. It stands on a rocky eminence, is enclosed by a wall 3 m. in circumference, entered by three gates, has a palace, and a temple.

**ORCHA**, a raj of British India, in lat. 25° 21' N., lon. 78° 42' E. Area 2160 sq. m. P. 192,000. Annual revenue 60,000. Armed force between 7000 and 8000 men.

**ORDEGHEIM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 9 m. S.E. Ghent. P. 2100.

**OROMIAH**, a town of N. Persia. [**URUMIYAH**.]

**OSCAT**, a town of Asia Minor. [**YUZGAR**.]

**OSIMA**, a small but populous island of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Nippon, Pacific Ocean.—II. a town of Japan, Nippon, on its E. coast.

**OSSORO**, a town of British India, dist. and 82 m. N.N.W. Salem. The government has here a breeding stud, which is very successful.

**OOSTBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, isl. Cadzand, 5 m. E.N.E. Sluis.

**OOST-EECLOO**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 10 m. N. Ghent. P. 1862. [**EECLOO**.]

**OOSTERHOUT**, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Breda. P. 8540, including 282 military. It has manufs. of tiles and pottery, and a Latin school.

**OOSTERZEELE**, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 7 m. S.S.E. Ghent. P. 2850.

**OOTAKAMUND**, a town of British India, dist. Coimbatore, presid. Madras, in lat. 11° 24' N., lon. 76° 47' E. It is a sanitary station on the Neilgherry hills, 7300 feet above the sea. Mean annual temp. 58° Fahr. Annual rainfall 44 in. Here is a meteorological station of the Madras presidency, besides a church and a public garden.

**OOTEGHEM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, 7 m. E. Courtrai. P. 2735.

**OOTERPARA**, a town of British India, dist. of the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs, on rt. b. of the Hoogly, presid. Bengal, in lat. 22° 35' N., lon. 88° 23' E. Income-tax has been levied here for municipal purposes.

**OOTMARSSUM**, a small frontier town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysssel, cap. dist., 10 m. E.N.E. Almelo. P. 1474.

**OOTRACH** or **TUROCH**, a district of India, in the southern slope of the Himalaya mountains, between lat. 30° 56' and 31° 6' N., lon. 77° 42' and 77° 54' W. Area estimated at from 60 to 70 sq. m., and the pop. at 2500. It consists of a portion of the crest and declivities of a lofty range proceeding from the Wartoo mountain in a S.W. direction to the Tons river, & has a considerable elevation. Tungru Peak, a little above the N.W. frontier, is 10,102 feet above the sea. Annual revenue 300l. It has been incorporated with Joobul.

**OOTUL**, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, 30 m. S.E. Belah. P. 2000. It is surrounded by corn and cotton fields, and good pasturage. It yields to the Jam of Lus an annual revenue of 4000 rupees. The people have immense flocks of sheep, goats, black cattle, and camels.

**OPALENIZ**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 23 m. W.S.W. Posen. P. 1345.

**OPALIN**, a mkt. town of Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Bug, 47 m. N.N.W. Vladimir. P. 1600.

**OPARO** or **RAPA**, an island of the Pacific, Dangerous Archipelago, lat. 27° 38' S., lon. 144° 3' W.

**OPATOW**, a town of Poland, gov. of Radom, and 20 m. N.W. Sandomir, cap. circ., on the Opatovka, an aff. of the Vistula. P. 8920.

**OPRAKEL**, a town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. E.S.E. Audenarde. P. 2300.

**OPELOUSAS**, a co. of U. S., North America, Louisiana. P. 11,668 free, 11,436 slaves.

**OPELOUSAS**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, on a branch of the Teché river, 54 m. S.S.E. Alexandria. P. about 500. It has Franklin's College, founded in 1839, and a court-house.

**OPENSHAW**, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Manchester. Ac. 571. P. 8623.

**OPHIR** (**MOUNT**), an isolated mountain of the Malay peninsula, dom. Johole, in lat. 0° 5' N., lon. 100° E., 45 m. E.N.E. Malacca, having a triple peak, and estimated to rise to 5693 feet above the sea. Its centre is of grey granite. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.—II. a mountain of the island Sumatra, near its W. coast, 70 m. N.W. Padang, on the equator. Lon. 100° E. Height 13,842 feet.

**OPHIR**, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Wellington, 14 m. from Orange. It was the first gold field ever worked in Australia. Discovered by Mr Hargraves, 12th February 1851.

**OPI**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, 15 m. S.E. Lake Fucino. P. 507.

**OPLADEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. S.E. Düsseldorf, on the Wipper. P. 1190. Manufs. of woollen cloth and cutlery.

**OPOCHNIA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. N. Poltava, with 8000 inhabitants.

**OPOLE**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Lublin. P. 1910.

**OPORTO** or **PORRO**, the second city of Portugal in rank and commercial importance, cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Douro, 2 m. from its mouth, and 175 m. N.E. Lisbon. Lat. (of Fort St J. de Foz), 41° 8' 54" N.; lon. 8° 37' 9" W. Pop. with suburbs, 95,000. The city proper extends 2 m. along the bank of the river, and is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, beyond which part of its suburbs extend. It has eleven open spaces, in

which are some of its principal public buildings. The most conspicuous of the latter are the general hospital, town-hall, cathedral, 80 other churches, episcopal palace, English factory, exchange, mint, barracks, Italian opera-house, and a suspension bridge. Many of its dwellings have gardens attached, and its public fountains are ornamented with arabesque carvings. It had formerly numerous convents, but many of these were destroyed during its siege by the troops of Don Pedro in 1832, and others have been appropriated to secular purposes. It is the seat of a medical college, and other superior schools, and has a founding hospital, public library, gallery of paintings, commercial association, clubs, banks, insurance offices, and a steam navigation company. Many silk factories are established in and around the city, which has also extensive manufs. of cotton goods, shawls, leather, earthenwares, and soap; ship-building yards, and iron foundries. *Oporto* is the chief manufacturing city in Portugal, and in 1860 there were 245 cotton-spinning mills, employing 2305 men, 1200 women, and 800 children. Upwards of 20 English mercantile firms are established here, who have large warehouses along the bank of the river, and by whom most part of the foreign trade is conducted. The Douro is crossed by a suspension bridge, formerly of boats, to the Villa Nova, where the principal merchants have their wine stores, and where 80,000 pipes are usually stored. *Oporto* is accessible from the sea for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and the Douro is navigable for river-craft to 100 m. above the city. The trade in wine is monopolized by the Douro Wine Company; the total export of port wines in 1858, amounted to 16,696 pipes, of which 11,592 were sent to Great Britain. Other exports are bullion, corn, fruits, wool, oils, provisions, salt, cabinet work, sumach, leather, and cork. Amount (1862) 6,130,128,470 reis. Imports consist of woven fabrics, cod fish, hemp, flax, metals, hides, wood, coals, drugs, etc. Amount 8,986,347,968 reis. Near the city are mines of coal, copper, & antimony, but they are at present little if at all wrought. Good roads connect *Oporto* with Braga and Viana. Shortest sea route to Southampton 730 m.; shortest steam voyage 3 days. Area of prov. Porto 1088 sq. m. P. (1863) 385,438.

**OPOSURA**, a town of Mexico, state Sonora, cap. dist., on river of same name. P. 4000. It is cap. of the Indian Opata tribe.

**OPOTSCHNO**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and N.E. Königgrätz, with a castle. P. 1525.

**OPOTSCHNO**, a town of Poland, gov. of Radom, cap. circ., at the confl. of two rivers, 37 m. W. Radom. P. 3548, amongst whom are many Jews. It has manufactures of linens.

**OPOTSHKA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 79 m. S. Pskov, cap. circ., on an island formed by the Veitkaja. P. 2265.

**OPPA**, a riv. forming a part of the boundary between Prussian & Austrian Silesia, joins the Oder 3 m. S.W. Oderberg, after an E.S.E. course of 60 m.

**OPPELN** (Slav. *Oppolie*), a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. gov. and circ., on the Oder, 51 m. S.E. Breslau. P. 7979. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle on an island formed by the river, a cathedral, Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, a Jews' synagogue, royal salt magazine, society of public good, a gymnasium, numerous schools, and manufs. of leather, ribbons, linen, and earthenware.

**OPPENAU**, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 11 m. E.N.E. Offenburg. P. 2205. It has trade in timber, and large manuf. of kirschwasser.

**OPPENHEIM**, a town of the grand duchy Hessen Larmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., on the Rhine, 11 m. S.S.E. Mayence. P. 2550. It was formerly an imperial free town.

**OPPENHEIM**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 54 m. N.W. Albany.

**OPPIDO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. and 10 m. E.S.E. Palmi, cap. cant., and the seat of a bishopric. P. 7374. It has a cathedral, 8 other churches, and 2 large monasteries. It was the central point of the earthquake of 1783.

**OPPIDO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Potenza. P. 3369.—*Oppidolo* is the cap. town of the island Pantellaria, in the Mediterranean Sea.

**OPSLOE**, an old town of Norway, now forming an E. suburb of Christiania. P. 6700.

**OPUS**, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 67 m. S.E. Spalatro, on the Narenta. P. 800.

**ORADOUR**, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*St Genest*), dep. H.-Vienne, 8 m. N. Bellac. P. 1202.—II. (*sur Glane*), 15 m. N.E. Rochecourart. P. 1848.—III. (*sur Vayres*), 6 m. S. Rochecourart, cap. cant. P. 3310.

**ORAGEUSE** and **ORAISSON**, two islands of the Pacific Ocean, near New Ireland.

**ORAISSON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. B.-Alpes, 20 m. S.W. Digne. P. 1995.

**ORAKH**, a town of Walachia, on the Jalomnitza, 7 m. W. from its confl. with the Danube.

**ORAN**, a fortified town of Algeria, cap. of its dep., 210 m. W.S.W. Algiers, on the Mediterranean. P. (1861) 30,529, of whom 8138 were natives. It is situated at the foot of a hill called Peak St Croix, at the mouth of a small stream, in a climate extremely hot, but healthy; its harbour is bad, but the port of Mers-el-Kebir, 3 m. distant, is the best in Algeria, and admits large vessels. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1505, embellished and surrounded by fortifications. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1790, and abandoned in 1792. Only the citadel was left standing after an earthquake. Taken by the French in 1830, and occupied by them in 1831. The dep. produces goats, cows, and sheep, anise, wheat, flax, millet, mustard, tobacco, vines, figs, olives, oranges, etc. It has silver, lead, zinc, and lignite mines, and marble quarries. Area 39,334 sq. m. P. (1861) 622,606.

**ORANGE** or **GARIEP**, a river of South Africa, forming the N. boundary of the Cape Colony, rises near lat. 29° S., lon. 30° E., in the *Mont Aux Sources*, which is 10,000 feet above the sea; flows S.W., N.W., and W., and enters the Atlantic, in lat. 28° 30' S., lon. 16° 30' E. Length (including its tributary the Vaal) 1270 m. Gold has been found here. *The Orange River Free State* is a tract of country 60,000 m. in extent, forming a plateau 5000 feet above the sea, on the N.E. of Cape Colony, between the Orange and Vaal rivers. It was assumed as a British territory in 1848, and abandoned in 1854. Bloemfontein is the principal town.

**ORANGE**, *Araucario*, a comm. and town of France, in a magnificent plain, dep. Vaucluse, on the Aigue, 12 m. N. Avignon. P. (1861) 10,007. It has several pa. churches, a Protestant church, communal college, and hospital, with manufs. of handkerchiefs, coloured linens called *toiles d'Orange*, serge, and silk twist. Here are Roman antiquities, the principal being a triumphal arch, about 64 feet in length, breadth, and height, having 3 arched passages, the central and largest of which is 28½ feet high, the whole flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, and profusely ornamented

with sculptured groups, etc.; also remains of a theatre and other Roman buildings. *Orange* was long the cap. of a principality, which gave title to the family now on the thrones of the Netherlands and Nassau. The king of the Netherlands still retains the title of Prince of Orange; but the town and territory were ceded to Louis xiv. at the peace of Utrecht.

ORANGE, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Wallington, 32 m. from Bathurst. It is the centre of extensive gold fields. P. (1861) 581.

ORANGE, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. part of Vermont. Area 740 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,455.—II. in S.E. of New York. Area 760 sq. m. P. 63,812.—III. in centre of Virginia. Area 380 sq. m. P. 4740 free, 6111 slaves.—IV. in N. part of North Carolina. Area 676 sq. m. P. 11,839 free, 5108 slaves.—V. in S. of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. P. 12,076.—VI. Texas. P. 1524 free, 392 slaves. Also several townships.—I. New Jersey, 4½ m. N.W. Newark.—II. Massachusetts, 58 m. W.N.W. Boston.—III. Connecticut, 4 m. S.W. New Haven.—IV. New York, near the Genesee.—V. Ohio, co. Cuyahoga.

ORANGEBURG, a dist. of the U. S., North America, in centre of S. Carolina, near the Edisto riv. Ac. 1453. P. (1860) 8313 free, 16,583 slaves.

ORANGETOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 123 m. S. Albany.

ORANGEVILLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Tonawanda creek.

ORANGO, the largest and S. most of the Bissagos islands, off W. Africa, lat. 11° 10' N., lon. 16° W. Length E. to W. 25 m.; breadth 10 miles.

ORANI, a comm. and vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Nuovo, cap. circ. P. 2350. It has thermal and mineral springs!

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist., 8 m. E.N.E. Dessau. P. 2020. It has a palace, with parks and orange groves (whence its name), manufs. of tobacco and woollen cloth.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. W. St Petersburg, cap. dist., on the Gulf of Cronstadt, with 1900 inhabitants, a large imperial palace, and a marine hospital.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Riazan, cap. dist. P. 3080.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, on the Havel. P. 2872. Manufs. cottons.

ORANMORE, a pa. and town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 5 m. E. Galway, at the head of Oranmore Bay. Ac., including loughs, 17,699. P. 4398; do. of town 414. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a traffic in turf, sea manure, and fish.

ORANSAY ISL., one of the Hebrides. [ORONSAY.]

ORATOV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. S.S.W. Kiev. P. 1500.

ORAVICZA (Hung. *Nemet-Oravicza*), a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Krasso, 53 m. S.S.E. Temesvar, with silver, iron, and copper mines. P. 4000.

ORB, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Orb, 42 m. N.W. Würzburg. P. 4600. It has mineral springs, salt mines, and paper manufactures.

ORB or ORBE, a river of France, dep. Héault, rises near Roumières, on the boundary of dep. Aveyron, flows S. past Beziers, where it is crossed by the canal du Midi, and 7 m. below enters the Mediterranean after a course of 60 m.

ORBASSANO, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Turin, cap. mand. P. (with comm.) 2881.

ORBE, *Urbigenum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. dist., on the river Orbe, here crossed

by two single-arched bridges, 5 m. S.W. Yverdon. P. 2000.

ORBE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, on the Orbec, 11 m. S.E. Lisieux. P. 3266. It has manufs. of *mousselines de laine*, fine cashmeres, tapes, and cotton umbrellas.

ORBETTOLO, a fortified town of Central Italy, prov. Grosseto, on a promontory, 49 m. S.E. Piombino. P. 5460. It has a port for small vessels. Near the town are the large ruins of the ancient *Cosa*.—The *Lake of Orbetello*, near the town, is 5 m. in length by 3 m. in width, communicates S.W. by a narrow outlet with the Mediterranean, and abounds with fish.

ORBEXY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 14 m. W.N.W. Colmar. P. 5259. Manufs. cotton, earthenware, and glass.

ORBÝ, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Spilsby. Ac. 2088. P. 357.

ORCADES, ancient name of the Orkney Islands. ORCE, a town of Spain, prov. and 80 m. E.N.E. Granada, near the source of the Orce. P. 2310. It has a fort and military magazines.

ORCHARD, several pas. of Engl.—I. (*East*), co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 860. P. 227.—II. (*West*), same co., 5½ m. S.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 617. P. 103.—III. (*Portman*), co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.E. Taunton. Ac. 635. P. 66.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. N. Frome. Ac. 715. P. 34.

ORCHIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 14 m. S.E. Lille. P. 3708. It has manufs. of cotton, earthenware, and soap.

ORCHISTON, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*St George*), 6 m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Ac. 2363. P. 236.—II. (*St Mary*), 13 m. E.S.E. Westbury. Ac. 1737. P. 177.

ORCHILLA or URCHILLA, a small island of the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 80 m. N.W. Tortuga. Length about 8 m.; surface low; soil arid, except on two elevated capes.

ORCHOMENUS, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Bœotia, the remains of which are on the W. shore of the Lake Topolias, 7 m. N.E. Lebadea.

ORCIANO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, 11 m. S.E. Leghorn. P. 893.

ORCIANO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pesaro. P. 1776. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufs. of linen and hemp.

ORCIÈRES, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, on the Drac, 14 m. N.E. Gap. P. 1405.

ORCINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. and cant. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1600.

ORCOP, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8 m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 2403. P. 583.

ORDESAL, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. S. East Retford. Ac. 1987. P. 1911.

ORDIQUHILL, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, 7 m. S. Portsoy. Ac. 5500, mostly mtnous. P. 764.

ORD-OF-CAITHNESS, a cliffy headland, Scotland on the coast of Caithness, lat. 58° 10' 12" N., lon. 3° 30' 30" W. The *Ordhill*, 4½ m. S.W. the cape, is in co. Sutherland, and 2000 feet above the sea.

ORDENA, a town of Spain, prov. Alava, 22 m. N.W. Vitoria, on the Nervion. P. 3400. It has Moorish walls, an hospital, and a custom-house for dues on goods entering Castile.

ORE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.W. Hastings. Ac. 2149. P. 1636.

OREBRO or ERÉBRO, a len or prov. of Sweden, mostly between lat. 59° and 60° N., lon. 14° and 16° E., enclosed by the lens Westerås, Nyköping, Linköping, Mariestad, Carlstad, and Fahlun. Area 3415 sq. m. P. (1860) 151,651. Surface undulating, and it contains many small

lakes. On its S.E. side is Lake Hielmar. Products comprise rye, barley, oats, potatoes, iron, and copper. Cherries are almost the only fruits which ripen in the open air. Iron and timber are the chief exports. Principal towns, Orebro, Nora, Linde, and Ashersund.—*Orebro*, the cap., is situated at the W. extremity of Lake Hielmar, 104 m. W. Stockholm. P. (1861) 7742. It is built of timber, houses painted deep red, streets wide and paved. In the principal church is a monument to Englehardt, and here is also the small house which was occupied by Gustavus Vasa at his election to the throne in 1523. It has manufs. of woollens, wax-cloths, stockings, vitriol, and snuff, and an active trade with Stockholm.

ORECHOV or OREKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, cap. circ., on the Koutskaja, an affluent of the Dnieper, 73 m. S.S.E. Ekaterinoslav. P. 1600. Several annual fairs are held here.

OREGON, one of the U. S., N. America, forming the most W. portion of the Union, bounded N. by the Columbia, which separates it from Washington territory, E. by the territory of Idaho, S. by Nevada and California, and W. by the Pacific, between lat. 42° and 46° N., lon. 117° and 124° 30' W. Area 95,274 sq. m. P. (1860) 52,465, of whom 128 are free coloured. It was admitted to the Union Feb. 14, 1859. Cap. Salem. The Coast and Cascade ranges of mountains traverse the state in its W. part from N. to S., and have many lofty summits. Mount Hood, in the Cascade range, is 14,000 feet above the sea. The principal rivers are the Columbia (forming most part of the N. boundary), and its affluents the Willamette, the Fall, and the Snake river. There are many small lakes in the S. Along the banks of the rivers are several trading stations. Climate mild on the coast region, but severe in the high lands. The country W. of the Cascade range is extremely fertile, especially in Willamette valley, where wheat is the staple produce. The central portion affords excellent pasturage, but the upper or eastern country is sterile, owing to the arid soil and variable climate. The state has vast forests of pines, a gigantic species (*Lamberts*), grows in the lower region to a height of 300 feet, with a girth of 40 feet; next to fir, the oak is the most valuable timber. Wild animals comprise the black and grizzly bears, deer, antelope, elk, fox, wolf, beaver, and martin. Principal towns, Salem, Oregon city, Portland, Empire city, Astoria, and Milton. By the treaty of 1849, the line of separation between the British territory and Oregon was fixed on the parallel of 46° N. *Oregon city*, the former cap. of the territory, is on the Willamette river, the falls of which afford great facilities for manufs. The legislative Assembly is composed of a senate of 16 members of 4 year's tenure, and a house of representatives of 34 members of 2 years' tenure.

OREGON RIVER, N. America. [COLUMBIA.]

ÖREGRUND, a strongly fortified seaport town of Sweden, læn and 70 m. N.E. Stockholm. P. 684.

OREL, ORLOV, or ARJOI, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 51° 50' and 54° N., lon. 33° and 39° E., enclosed by the gov's. Kaluga, Tula, Voroniej, Kursk, Tchernigov, and Smolensk. Area 18,266 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,532,034. Surface undulating. Rivers are affluents of the Dnieper, Don, and Volga. Soil very fertile, and agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Forests extensive. Principal products, corn, hemp, flax, linseed, honey, bristles, timber, and cattle, with iron, copper, mill-stones, nitre, and turf. Manufs. comprise steel works, tanneries, sugar refineries, distilleries, etc. The gov.

is divided into twelve dists. Chief towns, Orel, Mzensk, Bolkhov, Jeletz, Livny, and Karatchev.

OREL, a city of Russia, cap. of the above gov., on the Oka, here joined by the Orlik, 168 m. N.W. Veroniej. P. (1858) 31,664. It is mostly built of wood, and defended by an ancient citadel; has numerous churches, convents, a college, and schools. It is in a favourable position for commerce, being connected by rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas; and it may be considered the entrepôt of the commerce between North and South Russia. It exports rural produce to Moscow and St Petersburg, and has manufs. of cotton, woollen cloth, and linen stuffs; tanneries, and distilleries, and several important annual fairs. It was nearly destroyed by fire, 7th June 1848.

ORELLANA, a name of the river AMAZON.

ORELLANA LA VIEJA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. E. Badajoz. P. 1990.—*Orellana la Sierra* is a vill. 3 m. S.E. ward.

ORENBURG, a gov. of Russia, mostly comprised in Europe, but partly in Asia, between lat. 51° and 56° 25' N., lon. 52° and 65° E., having S. and S.E. the Kirghiz territory, and from N.E. round to W., the gov's. Tobolsk, Perm, Viatka, Kasan, and Samara. Area estimated at 147,080 sq. m. P. (1858) 2,036,581, including the Cosacks of the Ural. Surface mostly mountainous, its centre being covered with the S. ranges of the Ural, but both in the E. and the S. are extensive desert steppes. Principal rivers, the Ural, Bielaya, and Ufa in Europe; and in Asia several affs. of the Tobol. Salt lakes are numerous in the steppes. Forests extensive. Agriculture is very backward; and the principal wealth of the population consists in cattle, sheep, horses, camels, etc., herds often comprising from 200 to 2000 horses, and from 500 to 4000 head of horned cattle. Caviare, made from fish taken in the Ural and other rivers, is an important article of trade. Mineral products consist of gold, copper, iron, salt, sulphur, and vitriol. Trade principally with Asia by caravans and camels. The trade with European Russia is mostly in salt, and other mineral produce. Pop. very diversified, and comprises Greek, Armenian, and Lutheran Christians, Buddhists, and Mohammedans. The gov. is divided into 12 dists. Principal cities, Ufa, the cap., Orenburg, Orsk, Verkhneuralsk, and Troitskoi.

ORENBURG, a fortified city of European Russia, cap. dist., in above gov., on the Ural, in lat. 51° 48' N., lon. 55° 12' E. P. 186,230. Chief edifices, two cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, exchange, custom-house, government offices, barracks, and house of correction. It has a museum and a military school; and on the opposite bank of the Ural is a large bazaar. It has an extensive trade with Central Asia, imports consisting of silk, gold and silver, jewels, Chinese produce, and colonial goods received overland from India, and exports comprising woollen cloths, leather, pearls, cutlery, etc.

ORENO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Monza. P. 1663. It has a palace and gardens.

ORENSE (*Agua calida Ciliurum*), a town of Spain, cap. prov. Orense, on the Minho, 46 m. S.S.W. Lugo. P. 5022. It has a cathedral, an orphan asylum, hospital, seminary, house of industry, and highly reputed thermal springs, with manufs. of chocolate, and a trade in hams, both in great repute throughout Spain. Area of prov. 2736 sq. m. P. (1857) 371,818.

ORESMAUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, arr. Amiens, cant. Conty. P. 1394.

**ORFAH**, *Edessa*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 78 m. S.W. Diarbekir. Estimated pop. 30,000, a mixture of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It has numerous mosques, Greek and Armenian churches, and bazaars; manufs. of cotton goods, goldsmiths' wares, and marocco leather; commerce in British manufactures, obtained by way of Aleppo; a large trade in corn, raised in its vicinity, and sent to North Syria; and a transit trade between that country and Mesopotamia.

**ORFORD**, a decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, at the confl. of the Alde and Ore, near their mouth in the North Sea, 18 m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. of pa. 4000. P. 954. It has a large ancient church, an old town-hall, and assembly room, with fisheries, chiefly of oysters. The port was formerly of importance, but the sea has receded. The bor. is still governed by a mayor, etc., and until disfranchised by the Reform Act, sent 2 mems. to H. of C. It has 2 lighthouses, well known as "Orfordness lights." Lat. 52° 4' 8" N.; lon. 1° 34' 2" E.

**ORFORD**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 56 m. N.N.W. Concord.

**ORGÃO**s (*Serra dos Organ* mountains), near the E. coast of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, so called from their peaks, as seen from Rio, resembling the pipes of an organ. Highest point 3800 feet.

**ORGARSWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. N.E. New Romney. Ac. 392. P. 10.

**ORGAZ**, *Althaa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Toledo. P. 2670. It has a castle, an hospital, and manufs. of cloth and leather.

**ORGELET**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. cant., near the source of the Velouze, 10 m. S.S.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 1912.

**ORGEVAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. N.W. Versailles. P. 1259.

**ORGLANO**, a vill. of N. Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Vicenza. P. of comm. 3013.

**ORGON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., near l. b. of the Durance, 21 m. E.N.E. Arles. P. 3174.

**ORGOSOLO**, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 8 m. S.S.E. Nuovo. P. 2009.

**ORLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N. Almeria. P. 7000.

**ORLA** (*Hyria* or *Orra*) or **ORITANA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. and 22 m. W.S.W. Brindisi, on a hill between two small lakes. P. (1862) 6383. It has a mediæval castle, cathedral, several convents, and an hospital.

**ORIENT** (*L'*), a town of France. [LORIENT.]  
**ORIGGIO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Gallarate. P. 1743.

**ORIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, on the Thon, 7 m. N.E. Vervins. P. 2600.  
—II. (*St Benoite*), 8 m. E. St Quentin. P. 2763.

**ORIHUELA**, a city of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Segura. P. 18,932. It stands in a tract termed, from its fertility, "the garden of Spain." Principal buildings, a cathedral, and 10 other churches, 2 hospitals, a founding asylum, public granary, and cavalry barracks. It has a university college, with 16 professors; and manufs. of linens and hats, tanneries, corn, and oil mills.

**ORKHOVA** or **TRAJANOPOLIS**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. Gallipoli, 18 m. N.W. Ipsala. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

**ORINOCO**, one of the principal rivers of South America, ranking in size and importance immediately after the Amazon and Plata, N. of which former its basin lies. It rises in the E. parts of Sierra Parimé, Venezuelan Guiana, winds suc-

cessively W., N., and E., through the centre of Venezuela, and enters the Atlantic by numerous mouths, in lat. 8° 40' N., lon. 61° W. Total course estimated at about 1200 m., for more than the latter half of which, or to the rapids of Atures, it is uninterruptedly navigable. Area of its basin, which comprehends the greater part of Venezuela, and a considerable part of New Granada, 337,000 sq. m. It receives numerous large affls., the principal being the Meta and Apure, each having a navigable stream of 500 m., and the Guaviare on the l. b., and Caroni, Caura, and the Ventuari on the right. By the Cassiquiare, 160 m. from its source, it has a singular navigable communication with the Rio Negro and Amazon; and in the upper part of its course are several cataracts and long rapids. At 200 leagues from the ocean its breadth is about 3 m., and, at Angostura, 210 m. from its mouths, to which place the tide reaches, it is 4 m. across, and, when lowest, 65 fathoms deep. About 130 m. from the ocean, it separates into a delta of numerous mouths. It rises gradually from March to September, usually from 24 to 25 feet at Angostura; but in the upper part of its course it rises several feet higher. It is lowest in January and February. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which, like its waters, abound with animal life.

**ORIO**, a market town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 6 m. W.S.W. San Sebastian, at the mouth of the river Oria, in the Bay of Biscay.

**ORIO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1844.

**ORIOLO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. cant., 11 m. N.W. Roseto. P. 3243.

**ORIOLO** (ancient *Forum-Claudii*), a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 26 m. N.W. Rome, near Lake Bracciano. P. 1168.

**ORISSA**, a tract of India, comprising the British dist. Cuttack, a portion of the British dist. Midnapoor, and the unsettled region lying to the W. of these, and between them and Nagpore territory, in lat. 17° 16' and 22° 23' N., lon. 81° 35' and 87° 20' E. Area 52,995 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 4,534,813, comprising—1. The Urias, Orias or Odras, Brahminists, dwelling chiefly in the plains and valleys of the W., towards the British dist. of Cuttack; 2. The Coles in the N., a hospitable and honest race, but amongst whom suicide prevails to an alarming extent; 3. The Khonds in the middle part, who are reported brave and intelligent, but addicted to intemperance, worship the earth and moon, and offer human sacrifices to the god of the earth; and, 4. The Saurias or Sauras, in the S., who exercise the same revolting superstitions as the Khonds, and are so fierce and savage that human life is of no value among them. The British are using their influence to suppress human sacrifices. Surface of the country mountainous, forming a continuation of the Eastern Ghauts, with several summits reaching 2000 feet, and one 4000 feet above the sea. A vast forest of timber stretches from the Godavery to the Ganges, a distance of 600 miles. Iron ore, gold, diamonds, and rubies are found, with traces of coal. During the hot season the thermometer reaches 115° Fahr. in the shade, when decaying vegetable matter, saturated with moisture, renders the climate the most unhealthy in India. Principal rivers, the Mahanuddee and the Brahminy, with their numerous tributaries, which flow into the Bay of Bengal. Wild beasts of all kinds are numerous; enormous snakes infest the jungles, but the boa constrictor is the largest, and the cobra-di-capello the most venomous. Fish are plentiful in every tank and river.

**ORISTANO** or **ORISTAGNI**, a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, cap. circ., on the Oristano, 3 m. from its mouth, 55 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. P. (1862) 6485. It is situated in a marshy plain, enclosed by lofty walls, and has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, and Fiarist college. Its port, at the river mouth, is protected by a mole. Exports corn, salt, salt fish, and the wine of Vernaccia.—The *Gulf of Oristano*, between Capes Frasca and San Marco, is 10 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, and receives the river Oristano or Tirsi, which enters it after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

**ORIVAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inf., arr. Rouen, cant. Elbeuf. P. 1740.

**ORIZABA**, a town of Mexico, dep. and 70 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, and 25 m. S. the volcanic Peak of Orizaba (elevation 17,374 ft.), in a highly fertile and richly wooded valley. Manufs. coarse cloths, and has a tobacco factory. P. 12,500.

**ORJIBA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. S.E. Granada, on the Guadalfeo. P. 3220.

**ORJITZA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 86 m. W.N.W. Poltava. P. 1450.

**ORKHEI** or **ORGIEV**, a town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, 95 m. N. Kishenau.

**ORKHON**, a riv. of Mongolia, joins the Selenga a few miles S.W. Kiakhia, after a N.E. course of 300 m. Chief affl., the Tula. Its banks are fertile, and skirted by grassy plains.

**ORKNEY ISLANDS**, *Orcades*, an Archipelago off the N. of Scotland, between lat. 58° 41' 24" and 59° 23' 2" N., lon. 2° 22' 2" and 3° 25' 10" W., separated from the co. Caithness by the Pentland Firth, which is only 5½ m. broad at the narrowest part. Aggregate area 5377 sq. m., but the islands contain only 2448 sq. m., or about 207,200 acres, of which about 80,000 are under culture. P. 32,414 of whom 17,346 are in mainland, and 9553 in the N., and 5517 in the S. isles. There are 73 isls. and islets, counting every one that has flowering plants growing on it; but 17 of these become peninsulas at low water, and only 29 are inhabited. The principal are Pomona or Mainland, and in the order of their valuation, in the N. isles Sanday, Stronsay, Westray, Rousay, Shapinsay, Eday, N. Ronaldshay, Papa, Westray, and Egilshay; and in the S. isles, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, Burray, Hoy, Graemsay, Flottay, and Pharay. Shores bold & precipitous, particularly on the W., interior generally undulating. The hill of Hoy rises to 1555 feet above the sea, and terminates on the W. side in a precipice above 1000 ft. perpendicular. The rental of all the isls. in 1862 amounted to 49,865*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Climate mild, and the temperature remarkably equable, cooled by the surrounding ocean in summer, and raised by the warm gulf stream in winter. Mean temperature of year, 100 feet above sea, for last 37 years 46°-11, summer 54°-18, winter 39°-25. Annual rainfall 36.95 inches. Agriculture has made more progress during the last 10 or 20 years than for a century before, particularly in drainage and rotation of crops, and the small farms are being converted into large ones. The principal roads are excellent, above 30,000*l.* having lately been expended in their formation, and there are no tolls. Oats, here, barley, potatoes, and turnips, are the chief crops. Most of the land is nominally freehold, but burdened with very heavy payments to the Crown or the Earl of Zealand. The exports which, in 1848, amounted to 49,000*l.*, had increased in 1861 to 181,000*l.*, from the great improvement in agriculture and the fisheries, though the manufactures of kelp and straw plaiting may be said to have ceased. The prin-

cipal exports are, here and oats about 36,000*l.*, potatoes 12,000*l.*, cattle 62,000*l.*, bacon 13,000*l.*, eggs 12,000*l.*, kelp nearly 4000*l.*, fisheries nearly 31,000*l.* These islands were examined by Agricola in 84. In the middle ages they belonged to Norway, but in 1468 were annexed to the Scottish crown, and formed an earldom. Chief town Kirkwall, which was formerly the cap. of a bishopric, and Stromness, which is a burgh of barony.

**ORKNEY** and **SHETLAND**, the most N. co. of Scotland, comprising the islands of same names, Ac. 598,726., of which 220,000 are stated to be under culture, and 516,000 waste. P. (1861) 64,065. The co. is divided into 42 pas. Chief towns, Kirkwall and Lerwick. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 665.

**ORKUB** or **PREKOPLJE**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Morava, 18 m. S.W. Nissa.

**ORLAMÜNDE**, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, on the Saale, here joined by the Orla, 43 m. S.W. Kahla. P. 1244.

**ORLEANS**, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Loiret, in a fertile dist., on r. b. of the Loire, here crossed by a bridge of 9 arches, 58 m. S.S.W. Paris. P. (1861) 50,798. Chief edifices, the cathedral or church of St Croix, town-hall, and court of justice. It has a university academy for the depts. Loiret, Loire-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library of 33,000 vols., museums of natural history, botanic garden, and a theatre. Its industrial establishments comprise manufs. of hosiery, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar and saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, and it has an extensive commerce in the wine, brandy, and vinegar of its district. *Orleans* was built on the ruins of the anc. *Genabum*. Taken and destroyed by Cæsar, it took the name of *Aurelianum* in honour of the emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished. It was cap. of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and since the time of Philip le Valois, it gave the title of Duke to a member of the royal family. In 1428, *Orleans* was besieged for 6 months by the English, and delivered by the heroism of Joan of Arc, hence called the "Maid of Orleans," and to whom there is an equestrian statue. In 1567 it was taken and pillaged by the Calvinists. Eleven councils have been held here. It is the birthplace of Robert, king of France, of Pothier, and of the physician Petit.—The *Forest of Orleans*, extending N. and N.E. of the town, is one of the largest in France.—The *Canal of Orleans* connects the Loire, by means of the canal of Loing, with the Seine. The valley of Orleans was devastated by an inundation of the Loire in 1846.—*Orleanensis*, an old prov. of France, had for cap. Orleans; it now forms the greater part of the depts. Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher.

**ORLEANS**, several cos. of the U.S., N. America,

—I. in N. part of Vermont. Area 641 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,981.—II. in N.W. of New York. Area 372 sq. m. P. 28,717.—III. a pa. in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 160 sq. m. P. 160,007 free,

14,484 slaves.—Also several townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, 69 m. S.E. Boston.—II. New York, 12 m. N. Watertown.

**ORLEANS (NEW)**, U.S., North America. [New Orleans.]

**ORLEANS (ISLE OF)**, Canada East, is in the St Lawrence river, N.W. Quebec, 20 m. in length S.W. to N.E., by 6 m. in greatest breadth. Soil fertile, and well wooded; at its W. end are numerous country houses.

**ORLEANVILLE**, a town of Algérie, prov. and

S.W. Algiers, on l. b. of the Cheliff, cap. of a military subdivision. P. 1157, of whom 358 are natives.

ORLESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Ashford. Ac. 1825. P. 390.

ORLETON, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N. Leominster. Ac. 2603. P. 600.

ORLINGBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1990. P. 307.

ORLOV, a name of the Russian gov. OREL.

ORLOV, several towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Viatka, cap. circ., on the Viatka, here joined by the Pleskikha. P. 3600.—II. gov. and 19 m. E.N.E. Voronej, on the Usman. P. 3500. It was founded in the 17th century.—*Orlonka* is a market town, gov. Tchernigov, 32 m. S.W. Novgorod-Sieverskoi. P. 1560.

ORMEA, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 13 m. S. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Tanaro. P. 4814. It has manufs. of linens. It was nearly depopulated by the plague in 1630.

ORMES-HEAD (GREAT), a peninsular headland of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, projecting into the Irish Sea, 5 m. N.N.W. Conway, and forming the W. side of the inlet called Orme's-Bay, the opposite E. point being Little Orme's-Head. On each of these headlands is a lighthouse. Lat. of Great Orme's-Head, 53° 20' N., lon. 3° 51' 2" W.

ORMISTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 2½ m. S. Tranent. Ac. 3443, partly rugged. P. 915, of whom 349 are in the village.

ORMESBY or ORMSBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. York, North Riding, 5 m. W.N.W. Guisborough. Ac. 8948. P. 6299.—II. (*St Margaret*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. P. 777.—III. (*St Michael*), same co., 1¼ m. W. Great Ormsby. P. 311.—IV. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1707. P. 155.—V. (*South*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 2377. P. 261.

ORMSA ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, Scotland, N. Lunga, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. It is about 1½ m. in circumference. A lighthouse stands on its W. coast.

ORMSIDE, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 1½ m. S.S.E. Appleby. Ac. 2430. P. 188.

ORMSKIRK, a market town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and with a station on the E. Lancashire Railway, 13 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Ac. of pa. 30,832. P. 17,049. Alt. 159 feet. It has a town-hall, church, grammar-school, almshouses, and other charities. Manufs. of cottons, silks, and hats; and in the vicinity large collieries.

ORMUZ or HORMUZ, *Oziris* and *Organa*, an island in the Persian Gulf, on the north side near its entrance, 45 m. N. Cape Mussendun (Arabia), now belonging to the Iman of Muscat. Lat 27° 5' N.; lon. 56° 29' E. It is a mere barren rock about 12 m. in circumference, but important as having been formerly one of the richest commercial emporia in the east. It has an extraordinary appearance from the sea, its mountains being of variegated colours from extensive impregnations of salt, sulphur, iron, and copper, which first named mineral yields a considerable revenue to the Iman. On its N. side is a town with a good harbour, and a garrisoned fort, which formerly comprised 4000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, but is now in decay. *Ormuz* was captured in 1507 by the Portuguese under Albuquerque, but taken from them by the British and Persians in 1622, when its trade as a dépôt for the produce of India, China, etc., was transferred to Gombroon. The *Strait of Ormuz* connects the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman.

ORNAIN, a river of France, rises near Neuville

(dep. H.-Marne), flows N.W. past Ligny and Barle-Duc, and joins the Saulx on rt. b. Length 65 m.

ORNANS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 10 m. S.E. Besançon, cap. cant., on the Loue. P. 3522. It has a large trade in Gruyeres cheese, made in its vicinity.

ORNAVASSO, a market town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Pallanza, cap. mand., 12 m. S.E. Domo d'Ossola. P. 1571.

ORNE, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of Normandy, between the depts. Calvados, Manche, Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure. Area 2354 sq. m. P. 423,350. Surface diversified with ranges of low hills, presents along the river courses rich pasture land; a considerable part of it is sandy and sterile. Chief rivers, the Orne, Touques, Rillé, Eure, Sarthe, and Mayenne. The principal minerals are iron, black lead, and granite. Climate too cold for the vine, but hemp, apples, and pears are abundant. The cereal crops are insufficient for home use. Horses, among the best in France, are reared in the dep., and cattle are extensively fattened for the Paris markets. Fowls and eggs are important objects of commerce. Wolves and foxes are common, but few wild boars and stags. Manufs. pins, needles, lace, linens, cotton, cider and perry. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne.

ORNE, *Olina*, a small river of France, rises near Séez (dep. Orne), flows past Argentan, Ecouché, and Caen, where it becomes navigable, and enters the English Channel. Length 70 miles.

ORONO, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Penobscot river at its falls, 75 m. N.E. Augusta.

ORONSAY, two small islands of the Hebrides, Scotland.—I. pa. Morven. P. 31.—II. immediately S. of the island of Colonsay, and having fine remains of an ancient priory. Included in pa. of Colonsay. Rainfall 123 inches.

ORONTES (Arab. *El A'asy*), "the rebellious," a river of N. Syria, pash. Damascus and Aleppo, rises in the Anti-Libanus, flows N. through Lake Kadez or Homs, and to near Antakia (*Antioch*), where it turns W.S.W., and enters the Mediterranean, 40 m. N. Latakia; course 240 miles.

OROPESA, South America. [COCHABAMBA.]

OROPESA, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 65 m. N.E. Caceres, with a fine old castle belonging to the Duke of Frias.—II. prov. & 13 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mediterranean.

OROPO, *Oropus*, a vill. of Greece, gov. Attica, on the Asopus, near its mouth in the Euripos, 24 m. E. Thebes, with remains of anc. fortifications.

OROSEI, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nuovo, near the mouth of the river Orosei. P. 1814.

OROSHÁZA, a large vill. of E. Hungary, co. and 27 m. S.W. Békés, in a fertile region. P. 9581.

OROTAVA, a town of the Canary Islands, on N. coast of Teneriffe, below the Peak. P. 8315. It has churches and convents, the governor's residence, mole, and citadel. Its harbour is bad, but it has a trade in wine and fisheries.

ORPHANO, a maritime vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Orphano, 50 m. E. Salonika. It has a fortress, and its vicinity is fertile. The *Gulf of Orphano* is also called Gulf of Contessa. [CONTESSA.]

ORPHIR, a maritime pa. of Scotland, Orkney Islands, dist. Pomona, comprising a part of Mainland, and the small island Cava. P. 1133.

ORPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.W. Dartford. Ac. 3477. P. 1727.

ORRELL, a township of England, co. Lancaster,

with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Rail, pa. and 2½ m. W. Wigan. Ac. 1542. P. 2932.

**ORREY** and **KILMORE**, a barony of Ireland, co. Cork, in its N. part. Ac. 69,346. P. 18,000.

**ORRIN**, a river of Scotland, rises in the S.E. of co. Ross, flows E. and joins the Conan below Brabancastle in Urray, course about 27 miles.

**ORRINGTON**, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 60 m. N.E. Augusta. P. 1852.

**ORROLI**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, circ. Lanusei. P. 1758.

**ORSARA**, a town, South Italy, prov. Avellino. circ. and 5 m. N.W. Bovino. P. 4748.

**ORSE** (St), a comm. and vill., France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Périgueux, cant. Thenon. P. 1387.

**ORSENNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, arr. la Châtre, cant. Aigurande. P. 1823.

**ORSETT**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 4134. P. 1531.

**ORSHA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 44 m. N. Moghilev, cap. dist., on the Dnieper. P. 2400.

**ORSÈRES**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vallais, dist. Entremont. It is divided by the Drance; the valley separates into two branches, one leading to the Great St Bernard, the other to the Col Ferrex.

**ORSK**, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. and 155 m. E.S.E. Orenburg, on the river Ural. It is a custom-house station for caravans entering European Russia. Jasper is obtained in its vicinity.

**ORSOGNA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 15 m. from Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 6011.

**ORSOMARSO**, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Paola. P. 2593.

**ORSOVA** (NEW), a frontier town of Turkey, Little Walachia, on an island in the Danube, 4 m. above the "Iron-gate" pass, and 36 m. E. Moldova, on the borders of Hungary. P. 3200. It is a station for steam-packets, and for travellers on the Danube to cross to or from Servia, and re-embark after a land journey to avoid the innavigable part of the river during the dry season. In order to overcome this obstacle, a steamer on a new construction, having four paddles, and drawing only 12½ inches water, was built at London and sent out towards the close of 1854.—*Old Orsova* is a vill. of Hungary, 3 m. S.W. New Orsova, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 990.

**ORSOY**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Rhine. P. 1471.

**ORSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 8 m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 1940. P. 424.

**ORT**, a market town of Lower Austria, 16 m. E.S.E. Vienna, on the Danube. P. 1448.

**ORTA** (LAKE OF), *Lacus Custus*, North Italy, prov. Novara, is 7 m. W. of the Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. Length 8 m.; breadth 1½ m. It is highly picturesque, and on its E. side is the village Orta.

**ORTA**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Foggia, cap. cant. P. 4991.

**ORTE**, a decayed town of Central Italy, prov. and 15 m. E. Viterbo, on rt. b. of the Tiber. P. 2339.

**ORTEGAL** (CAPE), a headland of Spain, in the N. of Galicia. Lat. 43° 45' N.; lon. 7° 56' W.

**ORTELE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 1702.

**ORTELSBURG** (Pol. *Scytus*), a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 82 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ. P. 1932. Several engagements took place here between the French and Russians in 1807.

**ORTENBERG**, a town of North Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Ober-Hessen, on the Nidder, 24 m. N.E. Frankfurt. P. 1335.

**ORTENBERG**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig. P. 1355.

**ORTENBURG**, a vill. of Lower Bavaria, 10 m. W. Passau, with an old castle. P. 1000.

**ORTHEZ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. arr., on the Gave de Pau, 24 m. N.W. Pau. P. 6724. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, copper and iron wire, copper wares, and leather, with a trade in Bayonnehams, goose-feathers, and cattle. Near this town, on 27th February 1814, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army.

**ORTI**, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-Calabria. P. 2681.

**ÖRTLER** or **ORTELER**, one of the loftiest mountains of the Tirol, and of the Austrian Empire, Rhetian Alps, 10 m. S. Glurns. Elev. 12,822 ft.

**ORTODONICO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Il-Vallo. P. 1664.

**ORTON** or **OVERTON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Westmoreland, 8½ m. S.S.W. Appleby. Ac. of pa. 24,430. P. 1615.

**ORTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 5 m. W.S.W. Carlisle. Ac. 4277. P. 468.—II. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Leicester, 7 m. W. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 2290. P. 334.—III. (*Longueville*), co. Hunts, 4½ m. N.N.E. Stilton. Ac. 2400. P. 311.—IV. (*Waterville*), same co., 4½ m. N. Stilton. Ac. 1350. P. 299.

**ORTONA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, 8 m. N. Lanciano, cap. cant., on the Adriatic. P. (1861) 12,819. It has a cathedral, and a considerable trade in wine.

**ORTONA DI MARSI**, a vill., S. Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano, near the Lake of Fucino. P. 2346.

**ORTONOVO**, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante. P. 2228.

**ORTRAND**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 76 m. E. Merseburg. P. 1329.

**ORUNE**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Nuoro. P. 1891.

**ORURO**, a town of Bolivia, cap. dep., 100 m. N.W. Sucre. P. 7980. It has many churches and convents. The dep. Oruro, enclosed by those of Potosi, Paz, and Lamar, is chiefly in pasturage, on which large numbers of cattle are reared. Area 8480 sq. m. P. (1858) 110,930.

**ORUST**, an island of Sweden, stift and 28 m. N.W. Gottenburg, in the Kattegat. Length 14 m.; breadth 10 m. Surface level, and pop. employed in raising hops, rearing cattle, & fishing.

**ORVAULT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cant. Chapelle-sur-Erdre. P. 2163.

**ORVIETO** (*Herbanum, Urbs Vetus*), a city of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, cap. circ., at the junction of the Paglia and Chiana, affluents of the Tiber, 60 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. of city (1861) 6943, of comm. 14,644. It has a cathedral, several palaces, St Patrick's Well, archbishop's and papal residences, and Etruscan remains.

**ORWELL**, a river of England, co. Suffolk, rises near Felsham, flows generally S.E. ward past Stowmarket, Needham, and Ipswich, and joins the Stour at Harwich, the harbour of which town is formed by their united estuary. The site of the old town Orwell, at its mouth, is now covered by the sea.—II. a pa., co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.N.E. Royston. Ac. 1850. P. 645.

**ORWELL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross, 11 m. S. Perth, with vill. of Milnathort. Ac. 13,192. P. 2399; do. of vill. 1476.

**ORWELL**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on Champlain river, opposite Ticonderoga.—II. Pennsylvania, 146 m. N. Harrisburg. Others are in New York and Ohio.

**ORZINOVI**, a town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Chiari, near l. b. of the Ollio. P. 5752.

**OSAGE**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.

—I. E. of Missouri. Area 855 sq. m. P. 7623 free, 256 slaves.—II. Kansas. P. 1113.

**OSAGE**, a river of the U. S., North America, tributary to the Missouri, which it joins from the W., near Jefferson city, in Missouri, and 133 m. above the confl. with the Mississippi. It rises in Kansas. Length 340 m. In its lower part it traverses fertile and well-wooded lands, and it is navigable for steam-boats for 200 m. of its course.

**OSAKA** or **SAKAE**, a seaport, and one of the five great imperial towns of Japan, island Nippon, on its S.W. coast, 33 m. from Miako, of which it is the port. It has a citadel.

**OSALDESTON**, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. & 4½ m. W.N.W. Blackburn. Ac. 980. P. 238.

**OSALDWICK**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. E. York. Ac. 1740. P. 342.

**OSBORNE**, Isle of Wight. [WIGHT (ISLE OF).]

**OSBORNE ISLANDS** are a group in Admiralty Gulf, off the N.W. coast of Australia.

**OSBOURNBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N. Folkingham. Ac. 1260. P. 613.

**OSCARSTAD** or **ARVIKA**, a town of Sweden, læn and 40 m. N.W. Carlstad.

**OSCH**, a market town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Bois-le-Duc.

**OSCHATZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 31 m. E.S.E. Leipzig. P. 5774. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth and yarn.

**OSCHERSLEBEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 19 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg, on the railway to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Bode. P. 3850. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

**OSCHIRI**, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and 29 m. E.N.E. Sassari, on the Selema. P. 2125.

**OSCHITZ**, a municipal town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 8 m. N.W. Reichenberg. P. 1020.

**OSERO** or **LOSSINI** (*Aporus*), an island of Austria, Illyria, circ. Trieste, off the S.W. side of the island of Cherso. Length 17 m., breadth 4 m. P. 3000. Surface rugged and arid. Wine is the principal product. Chief towns, Lossini (or Lussini) Grande and Piccolo.

**OSERO**, a town of Austria, Illyria, on the W. side of the island of same name, in the Adriatic, S.W. the island Cherso, with which it communicates by a bridge. P. 1500. It has a fine cathedral.

**OSGATHORPE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1220. P. 351.

**OSGODBY WITH KIRKBY**, a pa., Engl., co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1710. P. 477.

**OSILO**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 6 m. E. Sassari. P. 4707.

**OSIMA**, a small town of Japan, 40 m. W. Matsmai, on the island Yesso.

**OSIMO** (*Auximum*), a town of Central Italy, on a hill near the Musone, prov. and 9 m. S. Ancona. P. (1861) 15,923. It has a cathedral, public palace, and a trade in corn and silk.

**OSIO DI SOTTO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Treviglio. P. 1759.

**OSKOL** (*Novor and Staroi*), two towns of Russia, gov. Koursk.—I. cap. dist., on the Oskol, an afl. of the Donetz, 92 m. S.E. Koursk.—II. on a hill, 70 m. E.S.E. Koursk.

**OSMA** (*Ovoma*), a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.W. Soria, on the Ueera. P. 617. It has a cathedral, and some Roman antiquities.

**OSMA** (anc. *Osmus*), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, joins the Danube near Nicopolis, after a N. course of 100 miles.

**OSMAN**, a town of India, Punjab, between the Indus and Jhylum rivers. Soil fertile, and well watered. Lat. 33° 53' N.; lon. 72° 52' E.

**OSMAN-BAZAR**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 32 m. W.S.W. Shumla.

**OSMANJIK**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Sivas, 54 m. W.N.W. Amasia, on the Kizil-Irmak, here crossed by a bridge of 10 arches, at the foot of a rock on which is a ruined fortress, and unhealthy from its low situation and bad water.

**OSMASTON**, two pas. of Engl., co. Derby.—I. 2½ m. S.E. Ashborne. Ac. 1254. P. 289.—II. 2½ m. S.S.E. Derby. Ac. 930. P. 125.

**OSMINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 1880. P. 485.

**OSMOTHERLEY**, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. North-Allerton. Ac. 7740. P. 1320.

**OSNABURG** (Germ. *Osna-brück*), a town of Hanover, cap. landr. and principality, on the Hase, an afl. of the Ems, 74 m. W.S.W. Hanover. P. 16,180. It is enclosed by walls, entered by five gates, and consists of an old and a new town.

Chief edifices, the old palace, town-hall, in which the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648, court house, cathedral, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, and two gymnasia; an orphan asylum, numerous hospitals, and a workhouse. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, tobacco, chicory, soap, paper, and leather. Its chief trade, the export of linen fabrics and cattle, is favoured by its position on the high route between Bremen and the Lower Rhine. Area of landr. 2418 sq. m. P. (1861) 262,316.

**OSNABURGH**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 129 m. N.E. Columbus.

**OSNABURG ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 21° 54' 0" S., lon. 138° 59' 34" W., is 14 m. in length, and well wooded.

**OSNE-LE-VAL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Vassy, cant. Chevillon.

**OSORKOW**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Warsaw. P. 6000.

**OSORNO**, a volcano, river, lake, and ruined town of Chile, prov. Valdivia. The volcano is near the Patagonian frontier. Elev. 7550 feet. The river rises in the large lake at its base, flows N.W., and enters the Pacific 34 m. S.W. Valdivia, having the ruins on its bank.

**OSPEDALETTO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1764.

**OSPITALETTO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia, cap. dist. P. 1988.

**OSPRINGE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, 2 m. W.S.W. Faversham. Ac. 2798. P. 1111.

**OSSA** (mod. *Kissovo*), a mountain of Thessaly, on E. side of the river Peneus, N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding, with the opposite chain of Mount Olympus, the reputed vale of Tempe.

**OSSA**, a river of W. Prussia, joins the Vistula near Grandenz, after a W. course of 45 miles.

**OSSA**, a bay of Malaysia, on E. side of the island Gilolo, with the village Ossa on its S. coast.

**OSSA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 58 m. S.W. Perm, cap. dist., on the Kama, here joined by the Osanka. Pop. about 2000.

**OSSALA** (*"the Bones"*), a frontier vill. of Cent. Italy, prov. Arezzo, 3 m. S. Cortona, and N. the Lake of Perugia (*Thrasymene*). From the number of human remains found here, it is supposed to be the site of the battle between the Romans and Carthaginians under Hannibal, B.C. 217.

**OSSES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, arr. Mauléon, cant. St Etienne-de-Bargey. P. 2004.

**OSSETT**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 3½ m. W. Wakefield. Ac. 3019. P. 7950.

**Ossi**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 4 m. S.S.E. Sassari. Pop., with comm., 2130.

**OSSINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 4 m. S.S.E. Tuxford. Ac. 2265. P. 231.

**OSSEPEE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 38 m. N.N.E. Concord.

**OSSORY**, an old principality, and a diocese of Ireland, Kilkenny, Queen's and King's cos. Since 1833, the Protestant as well as Roman Catholic see has had its seat at Kilkenny.—*Upper Ossory* was formerly a barony in Queen's county.

**OSSUN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 10 m. S.W. Tarbes. P. 2733. Near it a famous battle with the Saracens took place in the 8th century.

**OSTASHKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 104 m. W.N.W. Tver, cap. dist., on Lake Salig. P. 8990. It is built mostly of wood, but its public edifices are stone structures, & comprise several churches, hospitals, and a bazaar. It has salt and spirit magazines, malt houses, tanneries, soap works, and ship-building docks.

**OSTELLATO**, a comm. and town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Ferrara. P. 4282.

**OSTENDE**, a fortified seaport town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on the North Sea, 60 m. N. of the North Foreland (Kent). Lat. 51° 14' 1" N.; lon. 2° 55' 5" E. P. (1861) 17,032. Chief edifice the citadel. It is a watering place sometimes resorted to by the Belgian court, and has a large inner harbour, sugar and salt refineries, sailcloth and soap factories, rope-walks, building docks, active cod and herring fisheries, and a trade in agricultural produce. *Ostende* has regular steam communication with London and Dover, and is connected with Antwerp by the great Belgian Railway, and with Bruges by the Ostende and Bruges Canal.

**OSTER**, a town of Russia, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Tchernigov, cap. dist., on the Desna. P. 4000.

**OSTERBURG**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 47 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ. P. 2285.

**OSTERBY**, a small town of Sweden, län and 29 m. N.N.E. Upsal. It has forges for the iron from the adjacent mine of Dannemora.

**OSTERFELD** and **OSTERHOFEN**, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. P. 1399.—II. Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, 15 m. E.N.E. Landau. P. 592.

**OSTERGOTHLAND**, *Ostrogothia*, a län of Sweden, between the Baltic and Lake Wetter. Area 4253 sq. m. P. (1860) 240,917. Surface wooded, and interspersed with numerous lakes. The Motala river and the Gotha Canal traverse its centre. Products comprise corn, hops, flax, and timber, with iron, lead, and various other minerals. Manufs. barrels and sail-cloth. Iron and copper works. Principal towns, Linköping (the cap.), and Norrköping.

**OSTERODE**, a town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality Grubenhagen, on a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 51 m. S.S.E. Hanover. P. 6000. It has a gymnasium, and a castle now used as a royal granary for the supply of corn to the miners of the Harz. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton goods, table linens, tobacco, soap, white lead, and metallic and wooden wares, with breweries, distilleries, and tanneries.

**OSTERODE**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 75 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, cap. circ., on Lake Drewenz. P. 1571, mostly engaged in woollen weaving.

**OSTER-RISOER**, a seaport town of Norway, stift and 60 m. N.E. Christiansand, amt Nedenæs, on a peninsula in the Kattgat. P. 1700. It has an export trade in timber and iron.

**OSTERSUND**, a town of N. Sweden, cap. län, 112 m. W.S.W. Hernösand, on Lake Stor. P. 1500.

**OSTERWIECK**, a frontier town, Prussian Saxony, gov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. P. 3350.

**OSTHAMMER**, a small seaport town of Sweden, län and 65 m. N. Stockholm. P. 530.

**OSTHEIM**, several villages of Germany.—I. (*Gross or Great*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 5 m. S.W. Aschaffenburg. P. 2100, chiefly employed in cattle-rearing.—II. (*Klein or Little*), same circ., on the Main, 4 m. N.W. Aschaffenburg.—III. (*vor-der-Rhein*), a town of Saxe Weimar, principality, and 37 m. S.S.W. Eisenach, with a college and hospital. P. 2600.

**OSTHOFEN**, a market town of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, near the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.W. Worms. P. 2750.

**OSTIA**, a vill. of Central Italy, at the S. mouth of the Tiber, 14 m. W.S.W. Rome. The ancient city, 1½ m. distant, was, in former times, the chief port of Rome, but was destroyed in the middle ages.

**OSTIANO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 8 m. N.W. Canneto. P. 3030.

**OSTIGLIA**, *Hostilia*, a town of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. P. 3200.

**OSTRA** or **OSTRAWA**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 6 m. S.S.W. Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. P. 2430.

**OSTRAU** or **MORAVSKA-OSTRAWA**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Ostrawitza, 30 m. N.E. Weisskirchen. P. 1750.

**OSTRINA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Grodno. P. 1700.

**OSTRITZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Neisse, 10 m. N.E. Zittau. P. 1535.

**OSTROG**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Gorrin, 100 m. W. Jitomir. P. 6350.

**OSTROGONSK** or **OSTRAGASCHEK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S. Voroniej, cap. dist., on the Sosna. P. 4200. It has large magazines, and extensive horse and cattle fairs.

**OSTROLENKA**, a town of Poland, gov. and 86 m. N.E. Plotzk, on the Narew. P. 3090.

**OSTROPOL**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 59 m. S.W. Jitomir. P. 1920.

**OSTROV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S. Pskov, cap. dist., on an island formed by the Velikaja. P. 1500. It is mostly built of wood.

**OSTROVNO**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. N.N.W. Moghilev, on the S. Dwina. P. 2000, mostly Jews. Here the Russians were defeated by the French in 1812.

**OSTROW**, a town of Poland, gov. of Plotzk, and 54 m. S.E. Siedlec, with an ancient palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth. P. 3985.

**OSTROWETZ**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Radom. P. 3777.

**OSTROWIEC**, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Kamienna, 10 m. N. Opatow. P. 2060.

**OSTROWO**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 67 m. S.E. Posen. P. 4510. Manufs. woollens.

**OSTRUMJA**, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj, and 53 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil.

**OSTUNI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. cant., on a steep hill, 24 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. P. (1861) 16,367. It is a bishop's see.

**OSUNA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. E. Sevilla. P. 17,556. It has four hospitals, and barracks, and is important as a military post; it had formerly a university in considerable repute. Trade chiefly in corn, oil, wine, and fruit.

**OSVEJA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 98 m. N.W. Vitebsk, on Lake Osveja. P. 1800.

**OSWALDKIRK**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S. Helmsley. Ac. 3573. P. 974.

**OSWALDTHWISTLE**, a tnsph., England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3½ m. E.S.E. Blackburn. Ac. 4770. P. 7701, employed in manufs. of cotton.

**OSWEGATCHIE**, a river of the U. S., North

America, state New York, after a N.W. course of 120 m., joins the St Lawrence at Ogdensburg. —The township *Oswegatchie*, on its banks, pop. 7756, contains the vill. Ogdensburg, and a part of the Black Lake.

OSWEGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of New York. Area 923 sq. m. P. (1860) 75,958.

OSWEGO, a river-port and city of the U. S., North America, New York, on both sides of the Oswego river, at its mouth in Lake Ontario, and on rail and canal from Syracuse. P. (1855) 15,816. It has various churches, an academy, female seminary, and numerous minor schools; a custom-house, two banks, and an insurance company. Its harbour is formed by two piers, has two light-houses, and is defended by a large pentagonal fortress and some smaller forts. It has grain and saw-mills, tanneries, cotton factories, and iron-works, with ship-building, dry and wet docks, and great facilities for commerce, being connected with the Erie Canal by the Oswego Canal. A large portion of the trade between the U. S. and Canada West passes through the town. Steamers ply daily to Lewiston, Kingston, Sackett's Harbour, Ogdensburg, and other places on the lake. —The *Oswego River* is formed by the confl. of the Seneca & Oneida rivers, flows N.W. for 24 m., & enters Lake Ontario at Oswego. Its upper falls are overcome by a succession of locks, called the Oswego Canal, but its lower falls, near its mouth, prevent entrance into it from Lake Ontario. —The *Oswego Canal* borders the river to the Erie Canal.

OSWESTRY, a municipal bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Salop, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, 20 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 15,703. P. (1861) 9357. The town, formerly enclosed by walls, has a church, a grammar school, national school, town-hall, prison, theatre, and small manufs. of flannels. It is a polling-place for N. division of co. Its name is derived from that of Oswald, the Christian king of Northumbria, slain here in 642. Alt. 420 feet.

OSWECIM, Austrian Poland. [AUSCHWITZ.]

OSYTH (ST), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 11 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 9671. P. 1638.

OTAGO, a provincial government of New Zealand, forming the S. portion of South Island, and bounded on the N. by Canterbury prov. On the S. it encloses the prov. of Southland. It lies between lat. 44° 18' and 46° 40' S., lon. 166° 25' to 171° E. P. (1861) 27,163; (1864) estimated at 50,000, including 500 natives. The colony was founded by emigration from Scotland. The climate is very healthy, with little frost or snow. Mean annual temp. 50° Fahr. Annual rainfall 30 inches. The soil of the plains is fertile, pasturage abundant, and all kinds of European crops can be raised. The prov. contains many large lakes—Lake Wakatip, Te Anau, Maniouri, Wanaka, and Hawea. In 1861 gold was discovered at Tuapeka, 56 m. from Dunedin; and up to 1864 new gold fields were added all over the country, some much nearer the cap. In 1863, the export from Dunedin reached 701,713 ounces. Imports (1859) 218,845; exports 83,720. Acres in cultivation (1858) 9321. Sheep 223,589, cattle 20,971, horses 1680. The cap. town is Dunedin, on Otago Bay. P. about 4000.

OTAHA, one of the Society Islands, Pacific Ocean, N. of Ulitea.

OTALEITE, largest of Society isls. [TAHITI.]

OTAKI, a market town of South Russia, gov. Bessarabia, on the Dniester, 3 m. S. Mohilev.

OTAVALO, a town of S. America, Ecuador, 40 m. N.N.E. Quito. P. (1863) 8000. With manufactures of cottons and woollens.

OTFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N. Sevenoaks. Ac. 2852. P. 804.

OTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 947. P. 294.

OTHERY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. Langport. Ac. 1820. P. 698.

OTHRYS (MOUNT), a mountain chain forming the N. frontier of Greece, about lat. 39° N., lon. 21° 30' and 22° E., and connected W. ward with the Pindus chain. Height varies from 4500 to 5700 feet above the sea, and it consists mostly of limestone, with much iron ore intermixed.

OTISCO, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on Otisco Lake, 14 m. S.S.W. Syracuse.

OTLEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, W. Riding, 9½ m. N.W. Leeds. Ac. of pa. 23,060. P. of pa. (1861) 13,040; of town, 4458. The town is situated in the Vale of the Wharfe. It has a church, a grammar school, a mechanics' institute, and in the parish are several woollen and worsted mills.

OTLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Woodbridge. Ac. 2233. P. 4714.

OTROE, a co. of U. S., North America, Nebraska. P. 4211.

OTRANTO, *Hydruntum*, a fortified seaport town of S. Italy, cap. cant., on the cape of same name, and on the Strait of Otranto, opposite Cape Linguetta (Albania), prov. and 23 m. S.E. Lecce. P. 2032. It has a picturesque castle, an ancient cathedral, an archbishop's palace, and Roman antiquities. In 1480 it was sacked by the Turks. —The prov. *Lecce*, of which Lecce is cap., comprises the "heel of the Italian boot," with an area of 2883 sq. m.; pop. (1862) 401,488; and the cities Taranto, Brindisi, Gallipoli, etc.—*Cape Otranto*, lat. 40° 8' N., lon. 18° 29' E., is on the *Strait of Otranto*, a channel 44 m. across, and which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea.

OTRAR, a town of independ. Turkestan, khanat Khokan, on the Sihou, 93 m. N.W. Tunkat.

OTRICOLI, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 25 m. S.S.W. Spoleto, near the Tiber. P. 1528. Near it are the remains of the ancient *Oriculum*, the first Umbrian city which voluntarily submitted to Rome. In its vicinity, December 1798, the French completely routed the Neapolitan army.

OTSEGO, a lake of the U. S., North America, New York, 60 m. W.N.W. Albany. Length 9 m.; breadth 2 m. The Susquehanna rises in it, and it gives name to a co. Area 892 sq. m. P. (1860) 50,157. The cap. of which, Cooperstown, is on the S. side of the lake.—II. a township, co. Otsego, 66 m. W. Albany. P. 1792.

OTSELIC, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 15 m. N.W. Norwich. P. 1800.

OTSHAKOV or OCZAKOW (Lat. *Aziaca*), a seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper, 40 m. E.N.E. Odessa. P. 3400. Until 1788, it belonged to Turkey, and was strongly fortified. It has still a citadel, and is a quarantine station, but its trade has greatly diminished.

OTTAJANO, *Octavianum*, a town of S. Italy, dist. Castell-a-Mare, at the N.E. base of Mount Vesuvius, 12 m. E. Naples, cap. cant. P. (1861) 17,533.

OTTAKRING or OTTORIKIN, a vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. W. Vienna. P. 3800.

OTTANGE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. Thionville, cant. Cattenoun. P. 1264.

OTTAWA, a river of Canada, rises in lat. 48° 30' N., lon. 80° W., flows E.S.E., dividing Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the St Lawrence about 40 m. W. Montreal, after a course of 600 m., of which the last few miles is called the Lake of the Mountains. It traverses Temiscaming, Grand,

and other lakes, and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau canal. Its navigation is much impeded by rapids and cataracts, which add much to the beauty of its scenery. It receives the Mattawan, Du Moine, and other tributaries.

OTTAWA, the new cap. of Canada, at mouth of Rideau river, on S.W. side of river Ottawa, crossed by a fine suspension bridge. P. (1861) 14,669.

OTTAWA, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in W. of Michigan. Area 828 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,215.—II. in Ohio. P. 7016.

OTTENSEN, a vill. of Denmark, duchy Holstein, 2 m. W. Altona. P. 1500.

OTTENSHEIM, two market towns of Germany.—I. Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, 6 m. W.N.W. Linz. With 1250 inhabs., a fine castle, and alum mines.—II. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 6 m. N.W. Lahr, on the Rhine. P. 1340.

OTTENSTEIN, two market towns of Germany.—I. duchy Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Weser, 5 m. S.W. Rodenwerder. P. 1200, partly engaged in linen weaving.—II. Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Münster. P. 940.

OTTER, a river of England, rises in the E. part of co. Devon, flows S.S.W. past Ottery St Mary, and enters the English Channel near Otterton. Total length 24 miles.

OTTER, a river of Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine near Neupforzheim.

OTTERBACH, two contiguous vills. of Rhenish Bavaria, S. Landau. United pop. 2176.

OTTERBERG, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., 33 m. N.W. Spiers. P. 2580. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches; and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather, and trade in cattle.

OTTERBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.W. Winchester. Ac. 1508. P. 573.

OTTERBURN, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Elsdon, 20 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Ac. 8517. P. 378. About ½ m. from the vill. is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase in 1388.

OTTER CREEK, a river of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, flows mostly N.W., and enters Lake Champlain. It is navigable to Vergennes for the largest lake vessels, and for boats to Middleburg, a distance of 25 miles.

OTTERDEN, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 m. E.S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1434. P. 194.

OTTERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6½ m. S. Taunton. Ac. 2387. P. 476.

OTTERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6¼ m. N.N.E. Camelford. Ac. 3262. P. 160.

OTTERHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1880. P. 210.

OTTERINGTON, two pas. of England, co. York, North Riding.—I. (*North*), 3 m. S. Northallerton. Ac. 3625. P. 630.—II. (*South*), a pa., same co. and Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Northallerton. Ac. 1414. P. 353.

OTTERDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. and 28 m. N.W. Stade, cap. dist. P. 1864.

OTTERSBERG, a vill. of Hanover, landr. Stade, 15 m. E.N.E. Bremen. P. 1056.

OTTERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.S.W. Sidmouth. Ac. 3479. P. 1140.

OTTERY (ST MARY), a market town, hundred and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Otter, 12 m. E.N.E. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 9942. P. 4340. The town has an ancient church. Manufs. of silk and ropes partly employ the population. It is the birthplace of the poet Coleridge.

OTUGLIO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Casale, cap. mand. P. 2110.

OTTISBERG, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Fribourg, dist. la Sigine, on the rt. b. of the Sarine. P. 1977.

OTTMACHAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. & 37 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. P. 2740.

OTTO, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N.W. Ellicottville.

OTTOBREUREN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, cap. dist., 40 m. S.W. Augsburg. P. 1430.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. [TURKEY.]

OTZONE, a town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Bobbio, cap. mand., on the Trebbia. P. 3501.

ORTOWA, a vill., U. S., North America, Illinois, on the Illinois, here joined by the Fox river, 133 m. N.N.E. Springfield. P. 500.

OTTRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 15 m. E.S.E. Hull. Ac. 4320. P. 644.

OTTWEILER, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 33 m. S.E. Trèves, cap. circ. P. 2988.

OTUMBA, a vill. of Mexico, state and 35 m. N.E. Mexico. Before the Conquest it was a large city.

OTWAY (CAPE), a headland of Victoria, Australia, 80 m. S.W. Port-Phillip, on which is a lighthouse.—(*Port*), a good harbour of W. Patagonia, lat. 46° 49' 5" S., lon. 75° 18' 2" W.—*Otway Water* is an inland sea of Tierra del Fuego.

OTUCHITA, a co. of U. S., N. America, Arkansas. P. 8458 free, 4478 slaves.

OUAINE or OUANNE, a river and market town of France, dep. Yonne. The river, after a W. course of 45 m., joins the Loing near Montargis, dep. Loiret. The town is at its source, 12 m. S.S.W. Auxerre. P. 1132.

OUALAN, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Carolines. Estimated pop. under 1000. Mount Crozet, 2156 feet in height, is in lat. 5° 30' N., lon. 163° 30' E. Length about 10 m., by 7 m. in breadth.

OUBSA-NOR, a lake of the Chinese empire, Khalkas territory, lat. 49° 30' N., lon. 92° E. Length 75 m., breadth 25 m. It receives many small rivers, and yields large sturgeons.

OUCHE, *Ouca*, a river of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.E. and S.E. past Dijon, and joins the Saône near St Jean de Losne. Length 50 m. The canal of Burgundy accompanies it throughout.

OUCHI, YUN-PIN or FOU-HO, a town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. dist., 230 m. N.E. Kashgar. It has an imperial mint; was formerly populous.

OUCHITZA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Dneister, 23 m. E.S.E. Kamenietz. P. 2000.

OU-CHOU, a city of China, prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., 130 m. W.N.W. Canton.

OUCHY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, immediately S. Lausanne, of which it is the port. Altitude 1255 feet.

OUCCUES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 16 m. N. Blois. P. 1648.

OUTDABAD, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. and 38 m. S.E. Nakhchevan. P. 6000. (?)

OUDE, a former kingdom, now a prov. of British India, between lat. 25° 34' and 29° 6' N., lon. 79° 45' and 83° 11' E., having E. and N.E. Nepal, elsewhere enclosed by the Bengal territory. Area 27,890 sq. m. Pop. by the census of 1863, 8,671,075, who are tall and athletic. Surface slopes gently from N.W. to S.E., in which direction flow the Raptee, Surjoo or Ghogra, Gomtee, Sael, rivers, and the Ganges on its S. frontier. Besides these rivers, there are a few large marshes or pools, which become dry in the hot season; the exhalations from these are productive of great mortality in their vicinity, strangers rarely surviving twelve months. Soil light and sandy. Products comprise wheat, barley, grain, mustard, rice of superior quality, millet, sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, cotton, hemp, and fruit. In the N. and S.E. it has been little explored, being a dense marshy

forest, exposed to a deadly malaria. Husbandry insufficiently conducted. Oxen are exclusively used for agricultural purposes, a pair averaging in price from 10 to 20 rupees. Domestic animals are cattle, sheep, and goats. Manufactures consist of cotton cloths, coarse woollen blankets, paper, glasswares, gunpowder, firearms and other warlike weapons; and extracting soda, saltpetre, and culinary salt, by washing the soils in which they are found, and evaporating the saturated liquids. Exports salt and saltpetre. Imports iron, soap, spices, dye-stuffs, drugs, gems, and European wares. Commercial transactions are conducted at fairs held at the principal marts. In the southern districts of Oude the climate is salubrious, and longevity is common. During the greater part of the year throughout Oude, the climate is dry, and subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the thermometer at times rising to 112°, and again sinking to 28°, Fahr. Winter, from November till February, is pleasant and healthy, but chilly; from March till June the hot season, with westerly winds, loaded with a light greyish sand, is sultry, hot, and dry; or at times an east wind brings noxious vapours from the swamps of Bengal or Assam. The mornings and evenings of this season are generally cool and pleasant. The rainfall is varied and uncertain in quantity, at one time commencing in the middle of June and continuing till October, at other times continuing only two months; some years 30 inches fall, and in other years 80 inches. The zoology comprises the tiger, wolf, hyæna, flying-fox, reptiles, birds, and insects of many kinds. The botany is rich and varied. Thug-ana prevailed here to an alarming extent, over a space of 1400 miles. Oude was annexed to the British Empire in Feb. 1856. Revenue of prov. (1862) 1,253,946*l*. The mutiny broke out at Lucknow, 30th May 1857, and its inhabitants took a very active part in the rebellion.

**OUDE**, a city of India, 75 m. E. Lucknow, on rt. b. of the river Ghogra. P. 8000. The city is large, but a great part is in ruins. It is believed to have been the capital of the old Nero, now venerated as a god-Rama. Here is a temple to Hunooman, the monkey god, a friend and associate of Rama's, with an annual revenue of 50,000 rupees. The town is considered one of the most sacred places of antiquity. Lat. 26° 47' N.; lon. 82° 10' E.

**OUDEGARDE**, a town, Belgium. [AUDEGARDE.]  
**OUDEBOSCH**, a mkt. town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 11 m. W. Breda. P. 2640.

**OUDEKERK**, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. in S. Holland, 6 m. E. Rotterdam, with 1440 inhabitants.—II. pa. Ouderamstel, N. Holland, 3 m. S. Amsterdam, with a Jewish cemetery.

**OUDEWATER**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Yssel, 18 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. P. 2000. Arminius was born here in 1560.

**ODON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on rt. b. of the Loire, 14 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 1683.—II. a river, rising in dep. Mayenne, and flowing S. to join the Mayenne, 10 m. below Segré. Length 40 miles.

**ODSHOORN**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Old Rhine, 7 m. E. Leyden. P. 1691.

**ODUNPORE**, a town of British India, territory of Oude, on route from Shahjehanpore to Lucknow, and 14 m. S. of the former. It is situated close to a grove of mango trees, in the midst of which is a shrine of Siva. The country is well cultivated, especially under cotton. Lat. 27° 42' N.; lon. 80° E.

**OUED-EL-ALBEG**, a town of Algeria, cap. comm. arr. Bildah. P. 2063, of whom 1367 are natives. In its environs are numerous farms.

**OUEN** (St), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. (*de la Rouërie*), dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, 14 m. N.W. Fougères. P. 2102.—II. (*des Toits*), dep. Mayenne, 8 m. N.W. Laval. P. 1976.—III. (*Taunome*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, 2 m. S. Pontoise. P. 2022.—IV. (*sur Seine*), 4 m. N. Paris, on rt. b. of the Seine. P. 3194. With a château, where Louis xviii. signed the "declaration of St Ouen," 2d May 1814.—V. (*des Alleux*), dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. St. Aubin-du-Cormier. P. 1325.

**OUSSANT ISLAND**, France. [USHANT.]

**OUFA**, a river and town of Russia. [UFA.]

**OUGHTER** (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, co. Cavan. Length 5 m.; breadth 3 m. Ac. 3335. It is formed by an expansion of the Erne.

**OUGHTERAGH**, **OUTERAGH**, and **OUTRATH**, three pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Leitrim, including the town of Balinamore. Ac. 21,639. P. 6399.—II. Munster, co. Tipperary, 3 m. N.N.E. Cahir. Ac. 1547. P. 224.—III. Leinster, co. and 2 m. S.E. Kilkenny. Ac. 2050. P. 396.

**OUGHTERARD**, a market town of Ireland, Connaught, co. and 16 m. N.N.W. Galway, on the W. shore of Lough Corrib. P. 896. In the vicinity are good marble quarries.—II. a pa., Leinster, co. Kildare, 5 m. N.E. Naas. Ac. 2919. P. 433.

**OUGHTERSIDE**, a township of England, co. Cumberland, 3½ m. N.W. Cockermouth. P. 662.

**OUGLITCH**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 9000.

**OUICHITA**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Louisiana. P. 1887 free, 2840 slaves.

**OUKESIMA**, an island, Anam, Gulf of Tonquin, lat. 18° 50' N., lon. 106° 20' E., & 25 m. in circuit.

**OULAN-KHOTON**, a town of China, prov. Chili, 120 m. N.N.W. Peking.

**OULIASSOUTAI**, a considerable town of Mongolia, on the Ouliasoutai river, near lat. 47° 35' N., lon. 96° 30' E. It is the residence of a Manchoo general, and has a Tartar garrison.

**OULLINS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, with a station on the Lyon & St Etienne Railway, 3½ m. S. Lyon. P. 6584, engaged in the manuf. of muslin goods and glass.

**OULTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. Aylsham. Ac. 1849. P. 357.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1997. P. 747.—III. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Rothwell, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield. Ac. 1920. P. 2028.

**OULX**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 12 m. S.W. Susa, cap. mand., on the Dora, near its source in the Alps. P. 1529. Vineyards and orchards are numerous in its vicinity.

**OUUMAN**, a town of Russia, cap. dist. gov. and 110 m. S.S.W. Kiev, on river Ouman. P. 6800.

**OUNAK** and **OUNALASKA**, two of the Fox isls., N. Pacific Ocean. [OOMNAK, and OONALASKA.]

**OUNDLÉ**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Northampton, on the Nen, here crossed by bridges, 13 m. W.S.W. Peterborough, and with a station on a branch of the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. of pa. 5300. P. 3217. The town has a church, two ancient grammar schools, and poor's hospitals, a union workhouse, branch bank, and market house.

**OURAL MOUNTAINS AND RIVER**. [URAL.]

**OURALSK**, two towns of Russia. [URALSK.]

**OURCE**, a river of France, depts. H.-Marne, Côte-d'Or, and Aube, after a N.W. course of 40 miles, joins the Seine near Bar-sur-Seine.

**OURCOQ**, a river of France, rises in the dep.

**Aisne**, and after a S.W. course of 80 m., joins the *Marne* near *Lizy*.—The *Canal d'Ouvcg*, which supplies *Paris* with water, branches from the *Ouvcg* at *Senlis*, and terminates in the basin of the *Villette*, N.E. of *Paris*. Total length 58½ m.

**OUREM**, a town of *Portugal*, *Estremadura*, cap. comarca, on a hill, 15 m. S.E. *Leiria*. P. 3720. It has a magnificent ruined castle.

**OURG**, **OORGA** or **KURAN**, a city of *Mongolia*, cap. the *Khalkas* country, on the *Tula*, a tributary of the *Orkhon*, and on the grand route from *Kiakhta* to *Peking*, 165 m. S.S.E. *Kiakhta*. P. estimated at 7000, of whom a fifth part are priests. Its buildings are mostly of wood, and many of its inhabitants dwell in tents. It is shut in on the S. by the lofty mountain *Khan-oolo*, which tends to render its climate cold and damp. It has a college of *Mongolian* priests, and is the seat of the *koutouktou*, or deified lama of the *Mongols*.

**OURIQUE**, a town of *Portugal*, prov. *Alemtejo*, cap. comarca, on a height, 30 m. S.W. *Beja*. P. 2300. In the plain of *Ourique*, on its N. side, *Alphonso I.* defeated the *Moors* in 1139.

**OUROE**, an island of *Denmark*, in the *Lise-fjord*, an inlet of *Seeland*, 29 m. W.N.W. *Copenhagen*. Length 4 m.; breadth 3 miles.

**OURO PRATO** (formerly *Villa Rica*), a city of *Brazil*, cap. prov. *Minas Geraes*. It is situated on several hills, at an elevation of 4000 feet above the sea, 200 m. N.N.W. *Rio-de-Janeiro*. P. of dist. 9000. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and has the governor's palace, mint, and theatre, a collegio or Latin school, with a school of pharmacy and anatomy, a public library and botanic garden, and an agricultural normal school. The town is supplied with excellent water, and has an active commerce with *Rio-de-Janeiro*. It was founded in 1699, and called *Villa Rica* from the rich gold mines in its vicinity; it was erected into a city in 1822, when its original name, *Ouro Preto*, was restored. Its gold mines, though nearly exhausted, are still worked by *English* companies; before their decline it had 30,000 inhabitants.

**OUROUX**, a comm. and vill. of *France*, dep. *Nievre*, arr. *Château-Chinon*. P. 2630.

**Ours** (Str), a comm. and vill. of *France*, dep. *Puy-de-Dôme*, arr. *Riom*. P. 2028.

**OURTHE**, a river of *Belgium*, provs. *Luxemburg* and *Liege*, joins the *Maese* at *Liege*, after a N. course of 80 m., for the last 55 of which it is navigable. Affls. the *Ourt* and *Ambleve*.

**OURVILLE**, a comm. & market town of *France*, dep. *Seine-Inf.*, 10 m. N.W. *Yvetot*. P. 1202.

**OUSBY**, a pa. of *England*, co. *Cumberland*, 8 m. E.N.E. *Fenrith*. Ac. 6000. P. 294.

**OSDEN**, a pa. of *England*, co. *Suffolk*, 6½ m. E.S.E. *Newmarket*. Ac. 1200. P. 346.

**OUSE**, several rivers of *England*.—I. co. *York*, is formed by the junction of the *Swale* and *Ure*, near *Boroughbridge*, in the centre of the co., flows S.E. past *York*, *Selby*, and *Goole*, and about 8 m. E. the latter town unites with the *Trent* to form the estuary of the *Humber*. Total course about 57 m., for the last 43 m. of which, or to *York*, it is navigable for large vessels; and for barges as far as *Linton*. Total length from source of *Ure* or *Swale*, 120 m. Principal affls., the *Nidd* Wharfe, *Aire*, and *Don*, from the W., and *Derwent* from the N.—II. (*Great*), rises in the S. of *Bedfordshire*, and flows through the cos. *Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Huntingdon*, and *Cambridge*; and enters the *Wash* at *King's Lynn*, after a course of about 160 m., for the latter two-thirds of which it is navigable. Below *St Ives* it has been diverted

from its old course past *Ely* by the *New Bedford Canal*, a strait cut 20 m. in length. Chief affls., the *Ivel*, *Cam*, *Larke*, *Little Ouse*, *Stoke*, and *Nar*, all from the E. or S.—III. *Little Ouse* or *Brandon river*, joins it from *Suffolk* at the junction of the *Stoke*, *New Bedford Canal*, and the *Wisbeach Canal*, which connects it with the *Nen*.—IV. a small river, co. *Sussex* enters the *English Channel* near *Seaford*.

**OUSE**, a river of *Canada West*, has a S.E. course; its basin lying E. that of the *Thames*, and enters *Lake Erie* at *Sherbrooke*. Total course 130 m., for the last 30 m. of which it is navigable. It is connected with *Lake Ontario* by the *Welland Canal*, which commences at its mouth.

**OUSEBURN**, two pas. of *England*, co. *York*, *West Riding*.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. S.S.E. *Aldborough*. Ac. 840. P. 655.—II. (*Little*), 5 m. S.S.E. *Aldborough*. Ac. 4066. P. 543.

**OSER**, a river of *France*, depts. *Côtes-du-Nord* and *Morbihan*, joins the *Vilaine* near *Redon*, after a S.E. course of 70 m. In most part of its course it is accompanied by the canal between *Nantes* and *Brest*.—II. a comm. and town, dep. *Arriège*, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. *St Giron*. P. 1501.

**OSTOIJNA**, a town of *Russia*, gov. and 195 m. E. *Novgorod*, on the *Mologa*. P. 3000.

**OUSTON**, a pa. of *England*, co. *Leicester*, 7½ m. S.S.E. *Melton-Mowbray*. Ac. 2460. P. 169.

**OUST SYLSK**, a town of *Russia*, gov. and 380 m. E.N.E. *Vologda*, on the *Sysole*. P. 3500.

**OUTAGAMIE**, a co. of U. S., *North America*, *Wisconsin*. P. 9587.

**OUTEIRO**, a market town of *Portugal*, prov. *Tras-os-Montes*, 7 m. S.E. *Braganza*. P. 1600.

**OUTRÉAU**, a comm. and vill. of *France*, dep. *Pas-de-Calais*, arr. *Boulogne-sur-Mer*. P. 2050.

**OUTWELL**, a pa., *England*, cos. *Cambridge* and *Norfolk*, 5 m. S.E. *Wisbeach*. Ac. 3018. P. 1265.

**OUVEILLAN**, a comm. and vill. of *France*, dep. *Aude*, arr. *Narbonne*, cant. *Ginestas*. P. 1604. Manufactures brandy.

**OUZOUER**, several comms. and vills. of *France*, the principal (*le Marche*), dep. *Loire-et-Cher*, cap. cant., 17 m. W. *Orleans*. P. 1461.—II. (*sur Frézée*), dep. *Loiret*, arr. *Gien*, cant. *Briare*. P. 1781.

**OVADA**, a vill. of *North Italy*, prov. and 20 m. S. *Alessandria*, cap. mand., on the *Orbe*. P. 6594. It has iron works, silk mills, and manufactures of ribbons and linen.

**OVALAU ISLAND**, *South Seas*. [VIII.]

**OVAR**, a town of *Portugal*, prov. *Beira*, on the *Ovar*, at the head of its estuary, 15 m. N. *Aveiro*. P. 12,000. It has a considerable fishery.

**OVARI** (BAY OF), an inlet on the S. side of the island *Nippon*, *Japan*. Length 25 m., greatest breadth 20 m. *Nagoya*, the principal town on its shores, is the cap. prov. *Ovari*.

**OVENDEN**, a township of *England*, co. *York*, *West Riding*, pa. and 1½ m. N.W. *Halifax*. Ac. 5198. P. 11,067, partly employed in manufactures of woollens.

**OVENS**, a dist. of *Victoria*, *Australia*, 140 m. N.E. *Melbourne*, traversed by the *Ovens* river, a tributary of the *Murray*. There are rich gold diggings in the district.

**OVER**, a pa. and market town of *England*, co. and 15 m. E. *Chester*. Ac. of pa. 6532. P. 3454.

**OVER**, a pa. of *England*, co. and 9½ m. N.W. *Cambridge*. Ac. 3700. P. 1146.

**OVERBURY**, a pa. of *England*, co. *Worcester*, 5½ m. N.E. *Tewkesbury*. Ac. 3820. P. 925.

**OVERFLAKKEE**, an island of the *Netherlands*, prov. *S. Holland*, between two arms of the *Rhine* (or *Maas*), the *Haring-vliet* and *Flakkee*, at their entrance into *N. Sea*. Length 25 m., breadth 7 m.

OVERSCHIE, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. N.W. Rotterdam. P. 2440.

OVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1940. P. 206.

OVERSTOWEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 3647. P. 613.

OVERSTRAND, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Cromer. Ac. 598. P. 251.

OVERTON, several pas. of England and Wales.—I. co. Hants, 3½ m. E.N.E. Whitechurch. Ac. 6572. P. 1460.—II. co. and 5 m. N.W. York, North Riding. Ac. 5163. P. 763.—III. co. Wilts, 3½ m. W.S.W. Marlborough. Ac. 8030. P. 910.

OVERTON, a bor. and pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee, 15 m. S. Chester. Ac. 4398. P. of bor. 1397. The bor. unites with Flint, etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons. It is also a polling-place for the county.

OVERTON, a co., U. S., North America, in W. part of Tennessee. Area 526 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,550 free, 1087 slaves.

OVERYSSEL, a prov. of the Netherlands, E. the site of the Zuyder Zee, and enclosed landward by the provs. Gelderland, W. Friesland, and Drenthe, Hanover, and Rhenish Prussia. Area 1308 sq. m. P. (1862) 24,183. Surface almost wholly level, and in great part marshy or heath lands. Products comprise rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Cattle-rearing and digging turf are the principal branches of industry. It has manufs. of linen and cotton twist, wicker wares, mats, and iron goods. Cotton goods are made chiefly in the dist. called Twenthe; there were in the prov., in 1860, 54 cotton factories or mill shops. Exports consist of rural produce. It is divided into the six districts of Almelo, Delden, Ommen, Raalte, Hasselt, and Steenwik.

OVID, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes.

OVIDIOPOL (Turk. *Hadjider*), a fortified seaport town of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the estuary of the Dniester, opposite Akerman, and 20 m. S.W. Odessa. P. 2700. It is a station of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and has a custom-house and a lazaretto.

OVIEDO, a city of Spain, in the N.W., cap. prov., near the confluence of the Ovia and Nora rivers, 61 m. N.N.W. Leon, and 57 m. E. the Portuguese frontier. P. 12,583. Chief edifices, the cathedral, the ex-college of San Vicente, now used for government offices, the convent of San Pelayo, the university buildings, the castle, and the general and military hospital. Its educational establishments comprise the university, with 400 to 500 students, a large library, normal school, and 4 primary schools. It has a theatre, and 11 public fountains, supplied with water by 2 aqueducts, one of which has 41 arches. Manufs. of arms, hats, and leather; was the chief place of refuge for the Christian clergy during the early dominion of the Moors. In its vicinity are hot mineral springs and baths. Area of prov. 4088 sq. m. P. (1857) 524,529. [ASTURIAS.]

OVIGLIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 2867.

OVING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5½ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 971. P. 436.—II. Sussex, 2½ m. E. Chichester. Ac. 2946. P. 949.

OVINGDEAN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Ac. 1618. P. 121.

OVINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 11 m. W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ac. 15,740. P. 5014, partly employed in coal mines.

OVINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 6½ m. E.S.E. Haverhill. Ac. 705. P. 145.—II. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.E. Walton. Ac.

1497. P. 291.—III. co. Hants, 2 m. W.S.W. New Alresford. Ac. 1270. P. 152.

AVOCA or AVOCA, a river of Ireland, co. Wicklow, formed by the "Meeting of the Waters," Avonbeg and Avonmore, after a S.E. course of 6 m. enters the Irish Sea near Arklow, the chief town on its banks.

OVYRUSH, a township of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Marina, 82 m. N. Jitomir. P. 2500.

OWASCO (LAKE), U. S., North America, New York, immediately S.E. Auburn, is 12 m. long and 1 m. broad.

OWEGO, a township, U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Tioga, on the Owego and Susquehanna, 132 m. W.S.W. Albany.

OWEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lauter, 18 m. S.E. Stuttgart.

OWEN, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Kentucky. Area 289 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,059 free, 1660 slaves.—II. in centre of Indiana. Area 449 sq. m. P. 14,376.

OWER-MOIGNE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 6 m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 3271. P. 420.

OWERSBY (NORTH and SOUTH), two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 5528. P. 497.

OWLPEN, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E. Dursley. Ac. 720. P. 91.

OWMBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1650. P. 314.

OWRAM (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous townships of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. E. Halifax, and included in its parl. bor. P. of N. Owram 16,178; of S. Owram 7245.

OWSLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4½ m. S.S.E. Winchester. Ac. 5331. P. 843.

OWSLEY, a co. of the U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 5223 free, 112 slaves.

OWSTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 5350. P. 2520.—II. co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N.N.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2926. P. 454.

OWTHORNE, a marit. pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the North Sea, 16 m. E.S.E. Hull. Ac. 3810. P. 462. The sea has made great inroads here, and covers a submarine forest.

OWTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1278. P. 424.

OWYHEE, one of the Sandwich Isles. [HAWAII.]

OXBOURGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.N.E. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 2518. P. 225.

OXCOMB, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 1021. P. 27.

OXDEN (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. and 15½ m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1620. P. 228.

OXENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1½ m. N.W. Newent. Ac. 1887. P. 272.

OXENHOPE, a hamlet of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Bradford. P. 2880, mostly employed in worsted-weaving.

OXENTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. E.N.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1050. P. 136.

OXFORD, a city, parl. bor., and the seat of one of the principal universities of England, cap. co. Oxford, between the junction of the Isis and Cherwell, here crossed by numerous bridges, 55 m. W.N.W. London, on the Great Western Rail. & branch. Lat. of observatory 51° 45' 38" N., lon. 1° 15' 43" W. Alt. 220 ft. Ac. of parl. bor. 2930. P. (1861) 27,560. It stands on an undulating amphitheatre, 220 ft. above the sea. Rainfall 22 in. The High Street, proceeding from E. to W., & entered by a stone bridge over the Cherwell, is a very fine thoroughfare. In it are Magdalen, All Souls', Queen's, and University Colleges, and the uni-

**versity church.** At right angles with this street is another upwards of a mile in length. In St Aldate's Street, which forms the southern portion of this line, are situated the principal front of Christchurch College, the Town-hall, Post Office, Corn Exchange, Savings' Bank, and Police Station. In St Giles' Street, which is the northern end of it, are the recently erected University Galleries, and the Taylor Institution for the advancement of the study of modern languages. This street is very wide, and planted with an avenue of trees, terminating which, to the south, is the beautiful cross designed by Scott to the memory of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, who were burnt near the spot on which it stands. Parallel to High Street is Broad Street, in which are Balliol, Trinity, and Exeter Colleges, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Building, and the Sheldonian Theatre. Near these are the Academical Schools, with the Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries. The Bodleian Library contains more than 250,000 volumes and 20,000 manuscripts, many of great rarity. It is entitled to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. A museum on an extensive scale, for the promotion of the study of natural science, has lately been built at great cost in the parks to the north of Broad Street, to which many valuable collections, illustrative of subjects studied in this building, have been brought from smaller museums which were scattered about the university. The valuable collection of scientific books which formerly were kept in the Radcliffe Library, have, for the convenience of students, been removed to this museum. The cathedral of Oxford, attached to Christ-Church College, was the church of a priory founded by St Frideswide in the 8th century; traces of the original building remain, but the greater portion of the edifice is of the 12th and 16th centuries. It has a heavy early English spire, 146 feet high. The see comprises the county of Oxford and the archdeaconries of Berks and Bucks. Revenue of the bishopric, 5000*l.* Besides the cathedral there are 18 churches: St Mary's, which is the university church, is a fine building of perpendicular Gothic, with an earlier spire 180 feet high; Carfax, or St Martin's, is the city church; St Peter's-in-the-East is the oldest parish church in Oxford, it has a very fine Norman crypt, and throughout the building there are interesting specimens of the same style. Many of the other churches are deserving of notice, particularly St John's, which is also the chapel of Merton College, and which has a beautiful chancel of the best period of decorated Gothic. Besides the colleges, several of which, as Christchurch, New College, All Souls', Magdalen, and Queen's, boast of imposing architecture; other principal buildings are the town and co. hall, music hall, city bridewell, sessions-house and co. gaol, the market-houses, Radcliffe infirmary and observatory, house of industry for 11 pas., many almshouses, and chapels for Roman Catholics, Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. *Oxford* has diocesan and national schools, numerous charitable endowments, and several banks. It is chiefly supported by its university, but it has some transit trade in coals and corn, facilitated by wharfs and quays on the Isis, and by railway communication by means of the Great Western, West Midland, and North-Western Railways. It is governed, exclusive of the university, by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors, and is the seat of quarter and petty sessions, a mayor's court, a court of hustings, and of assizes and monthly courts for the co. Corp. rev. 3000*l.* It

sends 2 mems. to H. of C. for the city, reg. electors (1864) 2985; and 2 mems. for the university. In this year, 1864, there are 3891 mems. of convocation in the university, with whom the election of its M.P.'s rests. It is the place of election for members for the co.—The UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD consists of 19 colleges and 5 halls, as follow:—*University college*, reputed to have been founded in 872, revived in 1249; *Baliol*, founded between 1263 and 1268, and of which Wickliffe was once master; *Merton*, founded at Malden in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274; *Exeter*, founded 1314; *Oriel*, dating from 1326; *Queen's*, founded in 1340, and the buildings of which are among the finest in the city; *New college*, 1386, with the most gorgeous and elegant chapel in the university; *Lincoln*, founded in 1427; *All Souls'*, 1437, with a noble hall, and a library of 40,000 vols.; *Magdalen*, 1456, at the entrance of the city from London, with fine Gothic architecture, and a hall that has been the banqueting-room of many English sovereigns; *Brasen-Nose*, founded 1509; *Corpus Christi*, 1516; *Christ-Church*, originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, and with by far the most extensive buildings and grounds belonging to any of the colleges, a W. front 382 feet in length, a tower, containing the "Great Tom," a bell weighing 17,000 lbs., a magnificent hall, picture gallery, library, etc.; *Trinity*, founded in 1554; *St John's*, 1557, with handsome buildings in the N. part of the city; *Jesus*, founded 1571; *Wadham*, 1613; *Pembroke*, 1620; *Worcester college*, 1714; and St Mary's, New Inn, St Alban, Magdalen, St Edmund's hall, and 1 private hall. Total members in 1864, 6754. The university is governed by its own statutes, administered by a chancellor, a resident vice-chancellor, who is magistrate for Oxford, and the cos. of Oxford and Berks, two proctors, and subordinate officers. The corporate business is conducted by the house of congregation, composed of certain official persons and all those members of convocation who have resided 20 weeks, during the year ending September 1st, within a mile and a half of Carfax, and by the House of Convocation, consisting of all masters of arts and all doctors of the three superior faculties who have their names upon the books of some college or hall. Public professorships are of royal or private endowment, and in all there are forty-one. The fellowships and scholarships of some colleges are by the wills of their founders given to students born in certain counties, or educated at certain schools, but in many they are quite open to competition. Most of the colleges have exhibitions, with stipends from public bodies elsewhere, and at Christ-Church there is a body of servitors similar to the sizaris of Cambridge. Total revenues of the university estimated at 457,490*l.* *University college* claims to have been founded by Alfred the Great. It is certain that Oxford was a seat of learning as early as the time of Edward the Confessor. It was a principal residence of numerous Saxon, Danish, and Norman monarchs. In the civil war, Oxford sustained a siege in favour of King Charles I. The university has sent 2 members to House of Commons since the time of James I. The first recorded member is "Thomas de Soly, in 23d year of Edward I."

OXFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the W. part of Maine, cap. Paris. Area 1876 sq. m., comprising many lakes. P. (1860) 36,698.—Also several townships.—I. Maine, co. Oxford, 50 m. S.W. Augusta.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W.S.W. Boston.—III. Connecticut, 32 m. S.W.

**Hartford.**—IV. New York, 8 m. S.W. Norwich.  
—V. New Jersey, co. Warren, on the Delaware.  
—VI. Pennsylvania, co. Philadelphia, on the Delaware.  
—VII. Ohio, 91 m. W.S.W. Columbus. It is the seat of Miami university.

**OXFORDSHIRE**, a central co. of England, having E. the co. Bucks, N. Warwick and Northampton, W. Gloucestershire, and S. Berks, from which it is wholly separated by the Thames. Shape extremely irregular. Area 756 sq. m., or 472,717 ac., of which upwards of 400,000 are under cultivation. P. (1861) 170,944. Surface mostly level or undulating, except in the S., where it is traversed by the Chiltern hills. Soil in the N. a fertile loam, elsewhere gravelly or thin, and on a limestone subsoil. Principal rivers, the Thame, Cherwell, Windrush, and Evenlode, affls. of the Thames. Parts of the co. are well wooded. Barley, wheat, and turnips are the main crops. Dairy produce of excellent quality. Stock of sheep large, especially on the Chiltern range. Minerals of no importance. Manufs. of lace, gloves, and blankets. The Oxford Canal, 91 m. in length, traverses the co. from N. to S., connecting the Thames with the Coventry Canal, and through it with the Mersey, Severn, and Trent, and a branch of the Great Western Railway extends in the same direction. The co. is divided into 14 hundreds and 203 par., mostly in diocese and circuit of Oxford. Principal towns, Oxford, Banbury, Woodstock, and Henley. The co. sends 3 members to House of Commons, and 6 are sent by its bors. and university. Reg. co. electors (1864) 6060. The aboriginal inhabitants of this co., the Dobuni, are said to have welcomed their Roman conquerors, and always to have lived contentedly under them. Roman remains are numerous in the county.

**OXHEY**, a hamlet, Engl., co. and 20 m. W.S.W. Hertford, pas. Watford and Cashiobury. P. 733.

**OXHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Kineton. Ac. 1688. P. 373.

**OXIA**, one of the smaller Ionian isls., off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. Length 4 m., breadth 1½ m.  
**OXLEY**, a co. of New South Wales, post dist. of Wellington, between the Macquarrie river and the Bogan, N. from Narromine. Ac. 1,200,000. Lat. 32° S.; lon. 147° 30' W.

**OXNA**, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, pa. Tingwall, 4 m. S.W. Scalloway, 3 m. in circumference. P. 29.

**OXNAM** (formerly *Ovenham*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, adjoining Jedburgh. Ac. 21,223, mostly mountainous. P. 627.

**OXNEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.E. Aylesham. Ac. 644. P. 57.

**OXNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.E. Dover. Ac. 813. P. 12.

**OXOMERLA**, a marit. town on the W. shore of the isl. of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. P. 2000.

**OXTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. E.N.E. Godstone. Ac. 3627. P. 1074.

**OXTON**, a vill. of Scotland. [CHANNEL KIRK.]

**OXTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Notts, 5 m. W.S.W. Southwell. Ac. 3580. P. 738.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Woodchurch, 6½ m. N.N.E. Great Neston. Ac. 802. P. 2670.

**OXUS AMOO** or **JHON**, one of the great rivers of Central Asia, independent Turkestan, rises in a lake, the Sir-i-kol, the most elevated in the world, in the table-land of Pamir, in lat. 37° 27' N., lon. 74° E., and 15,600 feet above the sea, flows mostly N.W. through the dominions of Kunduz, Bokhara, and Khiva, and enters the Sea

of Aral on its S. side by numerous mouths, in lat. 43° 30' N., lon. 58° to 59° E. Total course estimated at 1300 m. It receives some considerable affls., and the towns Issar, Hazrat, Imam, Koongrad, and Termez, are on its banks, but for the most part it traverses a sandy and unproductive region. It formed the N. limit of the dominions of Cyrus and Alexander the Great.

**OXWICH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Ac. 1602. P. 328.

**OXWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 719. P. 66.

**OTAPOK**, a river of South America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, joins the Atlantic by an estuary 18 m. across, 70 m. S.E. Cayenne, after a N.E. course of 180 m., for the last 30 miles of which it is navigable. On it, 25 m. from the sea, is the village Otapok or St. Louis.

**OYARZUN**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 7 m. S.E. St. Sebastian, at the foot of a mountain near the river Oyarzun. P. 3238.

**OYE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. N.N.W. St. Omer. P. 1867.—II. a comm., dep. Saône-et-Loire. P. 982.

**OYKILL**, a river of Scotland, rises on Ben More, Assynt, co. Sutherland, and flows E. ward into the Firth of Dornoch, after a course of 32 m., separating the cos. of Sutherland and Ross. Principal affluents the Cassley, Shin, and Carron.

**OYNE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, dist. Garioch, 6 m. N. Monymusk. Ac. 11,000. P. 1127.

**OYONNAIX**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Nantua. P. 3501.

**OYSTER BAY**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, Long Island. P. 6900. It is a pleasant summer resort, and has constant steam communication with New York.

**OYSTER BAY**, Tasmania, is on the W. coast of the island, lat. 42° 40' S., lon. 148° 2' E.—*Oyster Harbour*, S.W. Australia, is an inlet of King George Sound, 3 m. N.E. Albany.

**OYSTER ISLAND**, Ireland, Connaught, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Sligo, in Sligo Bay, 1½ furlong from the nearest part of the mainland. It has a beacon, & the two lighthouses of Sligo port. Ac. 32. P. 19.

**OYSTERMOUTH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.S.W. Swansea, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. 5194. P. 2460.

**OZARK**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S. part of Missouri, on the borders of Arkansas. Area about 16,000 sq. m. Cap. Rockbridge. It is drained by the forks of the White River. Surface hilly, and covered by very extensive forests of yellow pine. Soil fertile in the valleys. P. 2404 free, 43 slaves.

**OZARK MOUNTAINS**, a chain of the U. S., North America, extending N.E. and S.W. between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers, in the states of Missouri and Arkansas.

**OZAUKEE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. (1860) 15,682.

**OZIERI**, a town of the island Sardinia, cap. circ., prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Sassari. P. 7143. It has three convents, and a Jesuit college.

**OZLEWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. E. Wotton-under-Edge. Ac. 1114. P. 130.

**OZOLLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and cant. Charolles. P. 1206.

**OZORA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Tolna, on the Sio, 30 m. S. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 3406.

**OZORKOV**, a town of Poland, gov. and 76 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, on the Buzra. P. 5100.

**OZZANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna, near the Emilian Way. P. 3470.

## P

PA, two towns of China.—I. prov. Se-chuen, cap. dist., near lat. 31° 50' N., lon. 106° 50' E.—II. (*Pa Choo*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dist., 50 m. S. Peking.—*Pa or Ba-thang* is a town, E. Tibet, on the Upper Yang-tse, lat. 29° N., lon. 99° E.

PABBAY, three islets of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. pa. and at the N.W. end of the Sound of Harris, 3½ m. N. Bernera; length 2½ m.; breadth 1½ m. P. 21. It has a peak 1000 feet in height.—II. 6½ m. S. Barra, divided from Sanderay by Pabbay Sound. Length and breadth about 1½ m. P. 14.—III. in Broadford Bay, Islg. of Skye. P. 6.

PACAJAZ or PACAYA, a river of Brazil, prov. Para, joins the estuary S. of the island Marajo and W. Oeiras, after a N. course of 190 miles.

PACAJES, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 100 m. S.S.E. La Paz, on an affl. of the Desaguadero.—The *Sierra de Pacajes*, connecting the Cordilleras of the Andes, rises to 15,100 feet above the sea.

PACARAIMA (SIERRA), a low mountain chain of South America, extending for about 200 m. from W. to E., in lat. 4° N., and between lon. 60° and 63° W., separating the basin of the Orinoco from that of the Rio Branco, and Venezuelan Guiana from Brazil.—*Mount Pacaraima* is an isolated mountain of Brazil, near the Parimé River, lat. 3° 38' N., lon. 63° 8' W.

PACAUDÈRE (LA), a comm. & town of France, dep. Loire, 13 m. N.W. Roanne. P. 1994.

PACÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 1½ m. N.W. Rennes. P. 2522.

PACECO, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. cant. P. 4303.

PACENTRO, a market town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, 4 m. E. Sulmona. P. 3781.

PACHACAMC, a vill. of Peru, dep. and 18 m. S.E. Lima, with a ruined temple, from which immense treasure was taken by Pizzaro. Opposite the coast here are the islands of Pachacamac.

PACHECO, a modern town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Murcia. P. 5180.

PACHETE, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 22° 56' and 23° 54' N., lon. 85° 46' and 87° 10' E. Area 4792 sq. m. No population returns. Surface diversified between hill and dale, the former covered with forest and jungle, and the latter yielding rice and other crops. Coal and iron are found. Principal rivers, the Damooda, Subunrika, Cossye, and other minor streams. It is traversed by several important routes.

PACHETE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, 9 m. N.E. Ragonatpoor.

PACHINO, a vill. of Sicily, prov. circ. and 12 m. S. Noto, 4 m. N.W. C. Passaro (anc. *Pachynum*), whence its name. P. 4933. It has a tunny fishery.

PACHUCA, a town of Mexico, dep. and 50 m. N.N.E. Mexico, on the route to Tampico. Near it are silver mines, formerly of high importance.—The *Pachucaca*, river Peru, dep. Cuzco, rises in Lake Pachucaca, Andes, and joins the Apurimac, after a N. course of 130 miles.

PACIFIC OCEAN, a vast watery expanse extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle, through 126° of latitude, and between America on the E., and Asia, Malaysia, and Australia on the W. In its widest part, at the equator, it is 10,000 m. across; it narrows especially toward the N., where it communicates with the Arctic

Ocean by Behring Strait; and is computed at upwards of 70,000,000 sq. m., or more than all the dry land on the globe. Its coast line on the American side, though generally bold, is very little broken by inlets; on the Asiatic side it is very irregular; and the Celebes, China, and Yellow Seas, with the Seas of Japan, Okhotsk, and Kamtschatka, are the principal inlets of the Pacific. It is studded with a great number of island groups, the principal of which, proceeding from W. to E., are the Ladrones, Carolines, Solomon New Hebrides, Gilbert, Marshall, Viti, Friendly Navigators, Society, Sandwich, Low, Marquesas and Galapagos islands, and New Zealand: besides a vast multitude of solitary islands, reefs and sandbanks. The great equatorial current of this ocean originates in the *Antarctic drift current*, which flows N. along the shores of South America, and then W. through the Pacific, where it occupies the entire space between the tropics. Strong land currents sweep round the shores of E. Australia and Japan. The N.E. trade wind prevails uninterruptedly between lat. 5° and 23° N.; the S.E. trade wind commonly blows from the equator to lat. 26° S.; between them is the region of calms, extending over 5°, and varying in position according to the season. Greatest equatorial temperature of Pacific 88°·5 Fahr. In lat. 56° 26', the temperature of the sea throughout its depth is 39°·5 Fahr. This ocean became first known to Europeans in 1513; it received its name from Magalhaens, who sailed across it in 1521. In the 18th century its different parts were explored by Behring, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Cook, Vancouver, Broughton, and La Perouse; in the present century by D'Entrecasteaux, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitzroy, D'Urville, Wilkes, Sir James Ross, and others.

PACKINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Leicester and Derby, 1½ m. S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 2360. P. 1190.—II. (*Great*), co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.E. Coleshill. Area 2451. P. 336.—III. (*Little*), same co., ¾ m. S.S.E. Coleshill. Ac. 1110. P. 124.

PACKWOOD, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4½ m. N.N.E. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 1655. P. 292.

PACTOLUS, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Hermus 50 m. E. Smyrna, and was anciently famous for the gold found in its sands.

PACY-SUR-EURE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Eure, 10 m. E. Evreux. P. 1723.

PADANG, a Dutch settlement of Sumatra, on its W. coast, 1 m. from the sea, lat. 0° 48' S., lon. 100° 20' E. Off the coast are the rocky Padang Islands.

PADBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Buckingham. Ac. 1900. P. 550.

PADDINGTON, a suburb and municipality of Sydney, New South Wales. P. (1861) 2692.

PADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming a N.W. suburb of London, 3½ m. W.N.W. St Paul's. Ac. 1245, for the most part laid out in streets. P. (1861) 75,784. It contains a new and elegant quarter of the metropolis, and the terminus of the Great Western Railway.

PADDLESWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.N.W. Folkestone. Ac. 349. P. 57.

PADERBORN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 41 m. S. Minden, cap. circ., on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. P. 10,763.

It is the seat of a bishopric, erected by Charlemagne, and has a gymnasium.

**PADFIELD**, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 10 m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 1619.

**PADIHAM**, a tnsph. of England, co. Lancaster,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Burnley. Ac. 1917. P. 5911.

**PADRIA**, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 20 m. S.E. Alghero. P. with comm. 1682.

**PADRON**, *Iria Flavia*, a town of Spain, prov. Coruña, 19 m. S.S.W. Santiago, on the Sar. P. 6090. It has a collegiate church, and is greatly resorted to in pilgrimage by Roman Catholics.

**PADSHAHGANJ**, a vill. of British India, prov. Oude, dist. and 2 m. S. of Sultanpoor, in lat.  $26^{\circ} 18' N.$ , lon.  $81^{\circ} 59' E.$  P. 300.

**PADSTOW** (corrupted from *Patuck Stowe*), a seaport mkt. town & pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Camel, at its mouth in St George Channel, 29 m. N.N.E. Falmouth. It is 232 ft. above the sea. Ac. of pa. 3864. P. 2489. Imports iron and coal; exports tin, slates, and sand. Vessels belonging to the port 71; tons 10,147. The harbour affords good shelter, and has 13 to 18 feet at spring ebbs. Customs rev. (1862) 190l. Exports (1862) 549l.

**PADUA** (Ital. *Padova*, anc. *Patavium*), a fortified city of Northern Italy, cap. deleg., gov. and 22 m. W. Venice, on the Bacchiglione, and on railway to Vicenza. Lat. of observatory  $45^{\circ} 24' 3'' N.$ , lon.  $11^{\circ} 52' 48'' E.$  P. (1857) 53,584. It is of a triangular form, surrounded by walls and fosses, entered by seven gates. Chief objects of interest, the vast place called *Prato-della-Valle*, where a fair is held, and which contains an island, encircled by a canal, the banks of which are decorated by numerous statues; a cathedral, church of St Antoine, the university *del Bo*, *Palazzo della Ragione*, botanic garden, gymnasium, ecclesiastical seminary, observatory, cabinet of natural history, and a library of 100,000 vols. The celebrated university of Padua, founded 13th cent., had in former times students from every part of Europe; among these were Tasso and Columbus. It is the birthplace of Titus Livius, and of the traveller Belzoni. Manufactures silks, ribbons, and cloth. *Padua*, anciently the most important town of Venetia, was sacked by Alaric and by Attila. It came under the power of the Venetians in 1405. Under the French it was cap. of the dep. of the Brenta.

**PADUCAH**, a town of the U. S., North America, Kentucky, on the Ohio, near the entrance of the Tennessee. P. 3600.

**PADUL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Granada, on S. of the Sierra-Nevada. P. 2700.

**PADULA** (*Consilinum*), a town of South Italy, prov. and 54 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 6947.—II. a market town, prov. and 11 m. W. Teramo.

**PADULI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Ariano. P. 3569. It has a baronial palace and hospital.—II. Cosenza, circ. Rossano. P. 1619.

**PADWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. W.S.W. Reading. Ac. 1175. P. 298.

**PÄJÄNE (LAKE)**, Finland, is between lat.  $61^{\circ}$  and  $62^{\circ} 27' N.$ , lon.  $25^{\circ}$  and  $25^{\circ} 50' E.$ ; length 90 m., breadth 20 miles.

**PÆSANA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 13 m. W.N.W. Saluzzo, on rt. b. of the Po, cap. mand. P. 6403.

**PAESTUM**, an anc. city, S. Italy, prov. Salerno, surrounded by massive walls, and containing ruins of an amphitheatre and magnificent temples.

**PAGANI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Salerno. P. 8000.

**PAGANICO**, several small towns of Italy.—I.

South Italy, cap. cant., prov. and 5 m. E. Aquila. P. 4258.—II. same prov., 11 m. N.N.W. Aquila.—III. Central Italy, prov. and 28 m. S. Siena, on the Ombrone. P. 1600.—*Pagano* is a vill. of Northern Italy, Venetia, prov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Treviso. P. 1680.

**PAGE**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. N.E. of Virginia. Area 185 sq. m. P. 7259 free, 850 slaves.—II. Iowa. P. 4419.

**PAGEAS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Vienne, cant. Chalus. P. 1522.

**PAGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. Chichester. Ac. 4376. P. 988. A marshy inlet of the English Channel here forms a harbour for vessels of 40 tons.

**PAGHAM MEW**, a decayed town of Burma, India, 99 m. W.S.W. Ava. It is celebrated for its numerous splendid temples, to count which is among the proverbial impossibilities of the Burmese. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 7' N.$ , lon.  $94^{\circ} 42' E.$

**PAGLESHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.N.E. Rochford. Ac. 1828. P. 474.

**PAGLIA**, a river of Central Italy, rises in the prov. Siena, Tuscan, and after a S.E. course of 30 m. joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

**PAGLIAE**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Chieti, cap. cant. P. 4246.

**PAGNY-SUR-MOSELLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, on rail. to Metz. P. 1048.

**PAGO**, an island of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Zara, in the Adriatic, separated from the Croatian mainland by the Morlacca Channel, 2 to 3 m. across. Shape very irregular; length 37 m., breadth 6 m. Area 106 sq. m. P. 4600. Near its centre is the lake or inlet Zascha. Surface arid, but it exports wine and salt. Inhabitants mostly of Slavonic descent.—II. the chief town of this island on Lake Zascha, near the E. coast. P. 2000.—III. a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, 12 m. N.W. Ariano. P. 2158.

**PAHANG**, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its E. coast mostly between lat.  $2^{\circ}$  and  $4^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $103^{\circ}$  and  $104^{\circ} E.$  Estimated pop. 50,000, mostly Malays and Chinese. Products gold and tin, exported to Singapore. Imports thence and from Malacca, opium, silk, rice, tobacco, salt, cloths, iron wares, and agricultural implements. Principal towns, Pahang, Kuantan, and Undowe—*Pahang*, the cap., is on both sides of a broad and shallow river, which divides the Malay and Chinese quarters, 5 m. from its mouth. Lat.  $3^{\circ} 34' N.$ ; lon.  $103^{\circ} 24' E.$

**PAHARPOOR**, a considerable town of Afghanistan, dist. Daman, on rt. b. of the Indus, 22 m. N. Dera Ismael Khan, and scarcely less in size. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 8' N.$ ; lon.  $79^{\circ} 41' E.$

**PAHLUNPORE**, a petty state of British India, presid. Bombay, between lat.  $23^{\circ} 57'$  &  $24^{\circ} 41' N.$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 61'$  &  $72^{\circ} 45' E.$  P. 130,000, one-seventh of whom are Mussulmans, the remainder Hindoos. Surface undulating. Area 1850 sq. m. In the N. and W. soil light and sandy, yields one crop per year. In the S. and W. soil rich, yielding three yearly crops. Principal products, wheat, rice, and sugar. There are four seasons, viz., two hot, a rainy, and a cold. Principal rivers, the Bunass, Surruswutee, Numrodakee, & other small streams. Annual revenue 2,98,838 rupees. Tribute to the Guicowar 50,000 rupees.

**PAHLUNPORE**, a walled town of British India, Guzerat, cap. of state of same name, in lat.  $24^{\circ} 12' N.$ , lon.  $72^{\circ} 23' E.$  P. 30,000.

**PAILHARÉS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Tournon, cant. St Félicien. P. 1575.

**PAILLENCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Cambrai. P. 1274.

**PAILTON**, a hamlet of Engl., co. Warwick, pa. Monks-Kirby, 5 m. N.N.W. Rugby. P. 704.

**PAIMBEUF**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr. dep. Loire-Inférieure, 21 m. W. Nantes, on l. b. of the Loire, near its mouth. P. 3509. It has manufs. of marine stores.

**PAIMOGO**, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. & 42 m. N.N.W. Huelva, on the route to Sevilla. P. 2310.

**PAIMPOL**, a comm. and marit. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 22 m. N.W. St Brieuc, cap. cant., on the English Channel. P. 2116.

**PAIMPOINT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 12 m. S.W. Montfort. P. 3387.

**PAINTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. E. Totness. Ac. 5092. P. 3090.

**PAINSVILLE**, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, cap. co. Erie, on Lake Erie, 28 m. N.E. Cleveland. P. 3128. It is connected with Fairport by railway.

**PAINSWICK**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Glo'ster. Ac. of pa. 5815. P. 3229. The town, crowned by the ancient Roman camp of *Kimsbury*, has manufactures of woollen cloths.

**PAINT**, numerous townships of the U. S., North America, in state Ohio.—I. Highland co.—II. Holmes co.—III. Fayette co.—IV. Ross co.—V. Indiana State, Wayne county.

**PAINTED POST**, a vill., U. S., North America, New York, at the confl. of the Conhocton and Tioga, on the New York and Erie Railway, and 176 m. W.S.W. Albany. Pop. about 700. It has a mineral spring of some celebrity in its vicinity.—II. a township, co. Steuben, 18 m. S.S.E. Bath. P. 4372.

**PAISLEY**, a parl. and munic. bor., manuf. town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on both sides of the White Cart, crossed by 3 bridges, and on the Glasgow and South-Western and Greenock Railways, from which there is a branch to Renfrew, 7 m. W.S.W. Glasgow. Ac. of pa. 16,160. P. (1861) 61,229. Ac. of parl. bor., including part of 2 pas., 8520. P. (1861) 47,419. It is partly situated on an eminence, altitude 46 feet, and is plentifully supplied with water. It has numerous churches and chapels, of which the old collegiate abbey church is the most striking; an educational institution, a government school of art, a grammar school, a philosophical institution, county buildings, gaol, barracks, reformatory & ragged schools, poor-houses, and infirmary. The Cart is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, and joins the Clyde 3 miles below the town. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnstone Canal passes the town. Principal manufs. are those of silk and other shawls, silks, muslins, cotton thread, and ornamental or fancy goods, for the delicacy and beauty of which Paisley has been long famous. There are besides, several iron foundries, tanneries, breweries, distilleries, soap works, starch works, and extensive bleachfields. Markets, Thursday. Co., sheriff and commissary courts are held here. Corp. rev. about 3000. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. In the vicinity of the town, coal, ironstone, fire and potter's clay, are raised. The late Professor Wilson, Alexander Wilson, the American ornithologist, and Robert Tannahill, the poet, were born here. The town occupies the site of the Roman station *Vanduaria*.

**PAKAI (NEU)**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 57 m. N.E. Prague. P. 2300.

**PAKFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. S.S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 771. P. 768.

**PAKHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. St Edmund's-Bury. Ac. 3696. P. 1130.

**PAK-NAM**, a fortified town of Siam, Asia, on the Menam, about 4 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Siam, 20 m. S.E. Bang-kok. P. 6000.

**PAKOSC**, a small town of Prussian Poland, prov. Posen, gov. and 23 m. S. Bromberg. P. 900.

**PAKRAC**, a market town of Austria, Slavonia, co. and 23 m. W.N.W. Poschega, on an affl. of the Save. P. 1200. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

**PAKRAJANTY**, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 119 m. N.W. Vilna. P. 1650.

**PAKS**, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 62 m. S. Buda, on the Danube. P. 8700. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches.

**PAL DE CHALANÇON (Str)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H. Loire, 16 m. N.N.W. Yssingeaux. P. 2541.—*St. Pal de Mons* is a comm. and vill., same dep., 10 m. N.E. Yssingeaux. P. 1898.

**PALACIOS (Los)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S. Sevilla. P. 1835.

**PALÆA** and **PALÆO** are Greek terms signifying old, and applied to numerous sites and places in the East.—*Palæa Achaia* is the name of the remains of the ancient *Dyme*, Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, 18 m. S.W. Patras, on the S. side of its gulf.—*Palæocastro*, the remains of two anc. towns, in Acarnania, near Ætos, and in Phocis.—*The Gulf of Palæocastro* is an inlet on the E. coast of Crete.—*Palæopolis*, the remains of the anc. *Elis*, Morea, 8½ m. E.S.E. Gastuni.—II. the remains of the anc. *Gythium*, Maina, N. Marathouisi, and comprising a theatre and some Roman baths.—*Palæovouni* is a modern name of Mount Helicon.

**PALAFURGELI**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Gerona, near the Mediterranean. P. 3731.

**PALAGIANO**, a comm. and vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Taranto. P. 4392.

**PALAGONIA**, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Catania. P. 4904.

**PALAIS (LE)**, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on the N. side of the island Belleisle. P. 4896. It has a small port, defended by a citadel, and an active trade in salt and fish.

**PALAIS (Str)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant. P. 1579.

**PALAISEAU**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. S.S.W. Paris. P. 1912.

**PALAJA**, a comm. and town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa, in the Valley d'Era. P. of comm. 9035.

**PALAMOS**, a fortified maritime town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Gerona. P. 2000.

**PALAMOW**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, between mountains containing coal and iron, dist. and 88 m. W.N.W. Ramghur.

**PALAMOW**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 12' and 24° 22' N., lon. 83° 18' and 84° 31' E. Area 3468 sq. m. P., with that of Chota Nagpore, 482,000. The country has been little explored. Chief river the Koel, but there are many torrents. Minerals comprise iron ore, and there are extensive coal-fields. The soil yields resin & dye-stuffs; the lac insect abounds, and bees are plentiful, producing good honey. Wild animals, snakes, and reptiles are plentiful.

**PALANCIA**, a river of Spain, Valencia, rises about 4 m. W. Bexis, flows past Xerica and Segorbe, and after a S.E. course of 45 m. enters the Mediterranean 4 m. E. Murviedro.

**PALANKA (NEW, GERMAN, & OLD)**, three contiguous vills. of S. Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.W. Baes, on l. b. of the Danube, with Roman Catholic and Greek churches. United pop. 6697.

**PALAR**, a river of India, rising in Mysore, in lat. 13° 20' N. lon. 78° 2' E., flows through the

dists. Arcot and Chingleput (Madras presid.), and enters the Bay of Bengal 42 m. S.W. Madras, after a course of 220 m. It separates the dists. North and South Arcot.

**PALATA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Larino. P. 2950.

**PALATINATE** (Germ. *Pfalz*), an old division of Germany, consisting of—I. Lower Palatinate or Palatinate of the Rhine. Chief towns, Mannheim, Heidelberg, Simmern, and Deux Ponts.—II. Upper Palatinate, in the N. of Bavaria. The whole of the upper and part of the lower portion is now incorporated with Bavaria. Area 2293 sq. m. P. (1861) 608,069. The remainder is divided between the states of Rhenish Prussia, Baden, and Hessen-Darmstadt.

**PALATINE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 48 m. W.N.W. Albany.

**PALAWAN** or **PARAGUA**, an island of Malaysia, between Borneo and the Philippine isls., in lat. 8° 37' and 11° 30' N., lon. 119° and 119° 30' E., separating the China and Sulu Seas, and having S. Balabac Strait. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 260 m., average breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous in the interior, coasts flat, but it has been little explored. Cowries and gold, ebony and other fine woods, are among its products.

**PALAZZO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. and 17 m. E.S.E. Melfi. P. 6880.

**PALAZZO-ADRIANO**, a town of Sicily, prov. Palermo, dist. and 12 m. S.S.E. Corleone. P. 4988.

**PALAZZOULO**, several towns of Italy.—I. island Sicily, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Noto. P. 8987. Near it are the remains of the anc. *Acra*.—II. North Italy, prov. Brescia, on the Oglio, 5 m. N.W. Chiari. P. 3878.—III. a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence. P. 3615.—IV. a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserto, circ. Sora. P. 2198.

**PALDEO**, a state of India, Bundelcund, in lat. 25° 6' N., lon. 80° 51' E. Area 28 sq. m. P. 3500. Annual revenue, 1000*l*. Army 100 men.

**PALEMBANG**, a town of Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies, cap. prov. of same name, in its E. part, extending 3 m. along both sides of the river Musi, here 400 yards across, 50 m. from its mouth in Banca Strait. P. 25,000, partly inhabiting houses raised on posts, and partly living on rafts moored in the river. It has a sultan's palace, and dwellings of Arab and Chinese merchants, and its port is one of the best in Malaysia. An active trade is carried on here with Java, Malacca, Penang, and Rhio. Coal was discovered near it in 1848.

**PALEXA**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Lanciano, cap. circ. Manufs. woollens. P. (1861) 3892.

**PALENCIA**, *Palentia*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. of same name, 118 m. N.W. Madrid, on the Carrion, affl. of the Pisuerga. P. 11,470. Area of prov. 3123 sq. m. P. (1857) 185,970. It is a bishop's see, has a Gothic cathedral, and manufs. of woollens.

**PALENQUE**, a vill. of Mexico, state Chiapas, 100 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real, about 7 m. S.W. of which are some of the most extensive and magnificent ruins in Central America.

**PALENZUELA**, a town of Spain, prov. Palencia, on the Orzuela, 26 m. S.W. Burgos. P. 1562.

**PALERMO**, *Panormus*, a fortified city, cap. prov., and of isl. Sicily, with a port on N. side, on a slope of its bay, in a rich valley. Lat. of lighthouse 38° 8' 2" N., lon. 13° 22' 2" E. P. (1862) 584,929. The climate of Palermo is one of the most delightful in Europe. Rail. opened to Bagaria in 1863, the only one in Sicily. Mean temp. of year 64° 4, winter 52° 5, summer 74° 4 Fahr. Rainfall 22 in.

It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, facing the sea, and enclosed by an old wall, with fifteen gates. Next the sea is the strong fort of Castell'-a-Mare. The city has a cathedral, royal palace, observatory, archbishop's, and many other palaces, large squares, 54 churches and convents, a town hall, royal palace of finance, lottery office, library of the commune, with 75,000 vols., a public garden, a picture gallery, and 6 theatres. The port is enclosed by a mole terminated by a lighthouse and a battery; a second interior port is reserved for the marine. *Palermo* is the residence of the military commandant of the island, and has an arsenal and ship-building yards. Its university, founded 1806, with a library of 40,000 vols., was, till 1860, under the Jesuits. Here are a promenade, extending along the shore, a botanic garden, and numerous learned societies. Chief benevolent institutions, a royal and a founding hospital. Manufs. cotton goods, straw hats, silk gloves, chemical products, and paper; and it has an extensive export and import trade. In a valley near it grow the finest lemons in Europe, and the essence of lemon is made here. Founded by the Phenicians, Palermo became the cap. of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It was taken by the Romans 250 B.C.; it was afterwards cap. of the Saracen states in the island. The Normans took it in 1072. It 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the "Sicilian Vespers." The court of Naples resided here from 1806 to 1815. On the 27th May 1860, Garibaldi, by a *coup de main*, attacked and took the city.

**PALERMO**, two townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 15 m. S.E. Oswego. P. 2053.

—II. Maine, 13 m. E.N.E. Augusta. P. 1659.

**PALESTINE**, two vills. of the U. S., North America.—I. Missouri, 42 m. W.N.W. Jefferson.—P. 1354.—II. Louisiana, 65 m. N. New Orleans.

**PALESTINE** or the **HOLY LAND** (*Philistia, Judea*), a country of South-Western Asia, comprising the S. part of Syria, between lat. 30° 40' and 33° 32' N., lon. 34° 30' and 36° 25' E. This interesting country, the scene of the greatest events in the history of the world, is a narrow belt of land, bounded by the Mediterranean on the W. and the Jordan on the E. On the N. it is bounded by the mountain ranges of Lebanon and the glen of the Litany, and on the S. it merges with the desert of Sinai. Length 145, and mean breadth 45 miles. From the Lebanon, ranges of hills, rising on an elevated table-land, cover the centre of the country to the extreme S. Near the middle distance, the ridge of Carmel extends from the table-land N.W. to the Mediterranean, where it ends in a bold promontory. This central mountain mass is flanked on the W. by the plains of Philistia and Sharon, and on the E. by the deep depression of the Jordan valley. On the E. the descent is steep and rugged; on the W. it is more gentle. The mean height of the central table-land is 1600 feet. The salient points are from N. to S., Safed 2775, Mount Tabor 1900, Gerizim 2700, Bethel 2400, Jerusalem 2610, Mount of Olives 2724, Bethlehem 2704, Hebron 3029 feet. The drainage is nearly always E. and W. from the central water shed. The S. (Judea & Benjamin) is a dry parched land, with rounded hills and a scanty soil. Proceeding N. ward the country becomes better watered and the soil more rich and varied, till at Nablous the running streams and exuberant vegetation recall the scenery of the Tirol. These streams are supplied by springs, some of which, as at Banias, burst once as large rivers from rocky caverns. T

maritime region comprises the plain of Philistia, 15 m. in mean width, and the plain of Sharon, about 10 m. In the S. the plain is open, with a rich loamy soil, without a stone; a vast corn field; in the N. it is undulating, soil still rich, but encroached on by the sea sand. Of the many splendid cities which occupied the sea-board in former times, Jaffa, the anc. Joppa, alone maintains a faded position. The other plains are those of Esdraclon or Jezreel, the battle-field of Palestine, and the plain of Jericho. The only river of Palestine, the Jordan, flows through a deep narrow cleft, running N. and S., parallel to the coast. The valley, which forms its bed, begins at the springs of Hasbeya, 1700 feet above the sea; and the river, passing through the Lake of Galilee, the depression of which is 653 feet, flows 132 m. S. to the Dead Sea, the surface of which is 1312, and the bottom 2620 ft. below the Mediterranean. The width of the valley varies from 5 to 12 m. The river is accompanied on the E. by the mountains of Moab, like a straight and massive wall. [GALILEE, JORDAN, DEAD SEA.] The surface of the country in the S. is mostly hard and rocky, the soil being only in the lowlands. The geology presents masses of limestone in the Moab mountains on the E.; as well as on the W. of the Jordan, often greatly contorted, but with no trace of basalt or primitive rock; and, according to Mr Tristram (1864), no evidence of volcanic agency is visible in the Jordan Valley, the Lake of Galilee, or the Dead Sea. Immense numbers of caverns exist in the limestone, many of them, like Adullam, of vast extent. Rock salt abunds near the Dead Sea. The botany of Palestine is rich and varied, resembling that of Asia Minor; the oak and many other European trees, wheat, barley, and other cereals and fruits occur, with the addition of the palm, olive, carob, fig, orange, lime, banana, almond, and prickly pear. The date now ripens its fruit only on the southern seaboard. Flax, hemp, cotton, and indigo are cultivated. The papyrus grows in marshes near the Lake of Galilee. The gay flowers which in spring enamel the surface and tinge the entire landscape, comprise the adonis, ranunculus, mallow, poppy, pink, anemone, and geranium. In the Jordan valley, 100 feet below the sea, the vegetation is that of Arabia and Western Asia; the *nubb* (spina Christi) is conspicuous; and in the district on the E. of the river, at the foot of the Moab mountains, the heat and vegetation are still more tropical. On the shores of the Dead Sea the vegetation is of a saline character. The most valuable products of the vegetable kingdom are derived from the vine, fig, olive, and mulberry trees. Among wild animals are the Syrian bear in Lebanon, the panther, jackal, fox, hyena, wolf, wild boar, gazelle, and fallow deer; the lion is now unknown. Domestic animals are the Arabian camel, ass, mule, horse, buffalo ox, broad-tailed sheep, and ox. Birds comprise the eagle, vulture, kite, owl, nightingale, jay, and kingfisher, raven, crow, cuckoo, partridge, stork, heron, and sparrow; bats and lizards abound. Fish swarm in the Sea of Galilee. Climate very various. January is the coldest and July the hottest month. The isotherm line of Jerusalem passes through California, Madeira, and the Bermudas. Mean annual temp. 65° Fahr. The great heat of the summer months is modified by a sea breeze from the N.W. The Sirocco is often oppressive in early summer. Snow falls in Jan. and Feb., and thin ice is occasionally found at Jerusalem, where the rainfall is 61 inches. From April to Nov. the weather is

very fine, almost without a cloud. In summer heavy dews fall, and the nights are cold. Violent thunder storms occur in winter. The rainfall is diminished by denudation of trees, but the earlier and the latter rains still occur, and, if the terraces were restored, the produce might be such as to support as large a population as in former times. The anc. division of Palestine into tribes and provinces is very uncertain. In modern times it has changed its boundaries with every new race of conquerors. At present, under the Turks, the whole of Palestine proper is comprised in the Pashalic of Sidon. The Pasha resides at Beyrout, the chief commercial city, and under him is the Pasha of Jerusalem. The pop. comprises Syrians, Mohammedans, Druses, Maronites, Christians, Jews, and Turks. The holy cities of the Jews are Jerusalem, Hebron, Tiberias, and Safed. [JERUSALEM, SYRIA.]

**PALESTRINA**, *Præstese*, an episcopal city of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 22 m. E.S.E. Rome. P. 6000. The town is built on the site of the temple of Fortune erected by Sylla. It has some interesting churches, an old palace of the Barberini family, and a castle, once the chief stronghold of the Colonna, to whom the town belonged.

**PALESTRO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina. P. 2486. It was the scene of a very brilliant victory of the Piedmontese over the Austrians on 30th and 31st May 1859.

**PALGHAT**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on the Palau, 68 m. S.E. Calicut. It is situated in a beautiful country, in the great depression of the Western Ghats, lat. 10° 35' and 10° 55' E., and is surrounded by stately teak forests. The fort of Palghat is a fine structure, built in 1757 by Hyder Ali, and, after a long siege, was surrendered to the British under Colonel Stuart 1790.

**PALGRAVE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Eye. Ac. 1474. P. 739.

**PALLIANO**, a fortified town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, deleg. Frosinone, 7 m. N.W. Anagni. P. 3688. It is enclosed by strong walls.

**PALINGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, cap. cant. P. 2076. On the canal "Du Centre."

**PALISSE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. arr., 27 m. S.E. Moulins. P. 2801. It has flour mills, & chamois leather manuf.

**PALIZZI**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Geraci. P. 1983.

**PALK STRAIT**, Indian Ocean, separates Ceylon from the mainland of India, in lat. 10° N.

**PALLAMCOTTAH**, a town and military station of British India, dist. Tinnevely, presid. and 348 m. S. Madras. Here is a fort, with artillery and infantry quarters, an hospital, church, gaol, baths, and accommodation for the officers. Sum annually obtained from duties 75000. Water and supplies for troops may be had here in abundance. Lat. 25° 48' N.; lon. 73° 24' E.

**PALLANZA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, cap. prov., on a tongue of land in the Lago Maggiore, 5 m. E. Gravelona. P. 3566. It has two colleges and a massive tower.

**PALLASKENRY**, a town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Limerick. P. 554.

**PALLEE**, a large commercial town of India, dom. and 40 m. S.S.E. Joudpoor, on an aff. of the Loony river. P. 50,000. It is a great entrepôt for Malwa opium in its transit to Bombay, and has an extensive import trade.

**PALLET (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arr. Nantes, cant. Vallet. P. 1588.

**PALLICE** or **PALLAS**, a hamlet of Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 1½ m. S.E. Ballymahon. Oliver Goldsmith was born here in 1731.

**PALLING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9½ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 905. P. 442.

**PALLISER ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, Lower Archip., lat. 15° S., lon. 145° W.—*Cape Palliser* is the S. extremity of New Zealand, N. island. Lat. 41° 35' S., and lon. 175° 25' E.

**PALMA**, one of the Canary islands, Atlantic, its W. extremity being in lat. 28° 45' N., lon. 17° 50' W. Estimated area 335 sq. m. P. 33,089. Highest peak, Picodelabraz, in N. of island, 7751 feet. Coasts and valleys fertile, and the island is well wooded. Products, wine, fruit, honey, wax, silk, and sugar. Chief towns, Santa Cruz on the E., and Tazacorte on the W. coast.

**PALMA**, a town of the island Sicily, near its S.W. coast, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Girgenti. P. (1862) 11,227. Trade in almonds, dried fruits, soda, wine, and sulphur.

**PALMA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. circ., 4 m. S. Nola. P. 6909.

**PALMA**, a fortified town of the Balearic islands, cap. of the island Majorca, with a fine harbour in the Bay of Palmas, on its S.W. coast. P. 40,514. It is the residence of the Captain-General of Majorca, and has a cathedral, governor's palace, and manufactures of silks and woollens. In its vicinity is a vast palace formerly occupied by the inquisition.

**PALMA**, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 26 m. N.E. Huelva. P. 3630.—II. (*del Río*), prov. and 30 m. S.W. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, at its confluence with the Xenil. P. 5528.

**PALMA-NUOVA**, a fortified town of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. S.S.E. Udine, on the Itoja, cap. dist. P. 2800.

**PALMARIA**, an islet of N. Italy, in the Mediterranean, near the promontory of Porto Venere, 1 m. long, celebrated for its black marble, with golden veins. It bounds the Gulf of Spezzia on S.W.

**PALMAS (IAS)**, the cap. town of the Great Canary island, on its E. coast. P. 17,382. Its port called Luz, has an active trade.—II. (*Cape*), a low promontory of N. Guinea in the Atlantic. Lat. 4° 22' 1" N.; lon. 7° 44' 2" W.—III. a small island of South America, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Buenaventura, in the Bay of Choco, discovered by Pizarro in 1527.—IV. (*Gulf of*), Sardinia, is on its S.W. coast.—(*Point*), Yucatan, on its W. coast near Sisal.—*Palmas* is a river of Zanzibar, E. Africa, and a harbour of South America, Ecuador, under the equator.

**PALME (LAGOON OF)**, France, dep. Aude, 14 m. S. Narbonne, is separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow island. Length 2½ m.; breadth 2 m.

**PALMELLA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 18 m. S.E. Lisbon. P. 3700. It has several churches, an hospital, and a Latin school.

**PALMER**, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 63 m. W.S.W. Boston.

**PALMERSTON**, a peninsular co. of Queensland, having S. Livingstone and E. Liebig, from which it is partly separated by Broad Sound. On its E. coast are Shoalwater Bay and Port Bowen. Lat. 22° 30' S.; lon. 150° 30' E.

**PALMERSTON ISLAND**, Pacific, is in lat. 18° 4' S., lon. 163° 10' W.—*Cape Palmerston* is a headland E. Australia, lat. 21° 30' S., lon. 149° 50' E.

**PALMERSTOWN**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Dublin, adjoining Phoenix Park. Ac. of pa. 1517. P. of pa. 1823; of vill. 357.

**PALME**, a royal city of South Italy, prov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Reggio-Calabria. P. 9724. It has a port on the Gulf of Gioja, and an active trade.

**PALMOLI**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, 13 m. S.S.W. II Vasto. P. 2837.

**PALMYRA** (the *Tadmor* of Scripture), a ruined city in an oasis of the Syrian desert, pash. and 120 m. N.E. Damascus. Lat. 34° 18' N.; lon. 38° 13' E. Its remains, which cover a surface of about 3 sq. m., are situated near the E. declivity of a mountain range, and consist of a great number of columns, portions of a temple of the sun, occupying a quadrangular space of 740 feet on each side, enclosed by a wall 70 feet high, and which had a double row of columns, 100 of which still remain; fragments of some other temples, several gateways, traces of an aqueduct, and numerous sepulchres on the sides and summits of the adjacent heights. *Palmyra* derives its name from having been the *palm grove* of Solomon and Zenobia.

**PALMYRA**, three towns of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 177 m. N.W. Albany.—II. Maine, 43 m. N.N.E. Augusta.—III. Missouri, 6 m. from the Mississippi. The *Palmyra Islands* are a small group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 50' N., lon. 162° 23' W.

**PALMYRAS POINT**, a headland of British India, on the coast of Orissa. It formerly had a lighthouse on it, but was abandoned through the encroachment of the sea, and another built upon False point. Lat. 20° 43'; lon. 87° 6' E.

**PALO** (anc. *Alsium*), a maritime town of Central Italy, on railway, 24 m. W. Rome, with an ancient castle, and a harbour for fishing boats.

**PALO**, a city of S. Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Bari. P. 8459.—II. a market town, prov. 9 m. E. Campagna. P. 2289.

**PALOMAR (SAN ANDRES DE)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. P. 4350. It has manufactures of lace.

**PALOMBARA**, a market town of Central Italy, comarca di Roma, 8 m. N. Tivoli. P. 2694.

**PALO PINTO**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 1394 free, 130 slaves.

**PALOMBARO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Chieti, 11 m. S.W. Lanciano. P. 2248.

**PALOS**, a town on the W. coast of the island Celebes, cap. of a dist. It gives its name to a fine bay in the Strait of Macassar, and to an isthmus which joins the N. peninsula to the S. part of Celebes.—II. (*Port of*), Spain. [*MOGUER*.]—*Cape Palos* is the E. extremity of Murcia, in the Mediterranean, 18 m. E. Cartagena.

**PALOTA**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 13 m. N.N.E. Veszprim. P. 4994.

**PALTE (LAKE)**, a lake of E. Tibet, 30 m. S.W. Lassa, nearly circular, 40 m. in diameter. In it is a large island, with a Tibetan temple.

**PALU** or **PALOO**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 55 m. N. Diarbekr, on the Murad Chai, the E. arm of the Euphrates. P. estimated at 1000 families, of whom 400 are Armenian, and 600 Mohammedan.

**PALUAT**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Indre, 20 m. W.N.W. Châteauroux, on the Indre. P. 1854.—II. dep. Vendée, 12 m. N.W. Napoleon-Vendée. P. 627.

**PALUD (LA)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 13 m. N.N.W. Orange, on railway from Lyon to Avignon. P. 2528.

**PALUZZA**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Udine. P. 1800.

**PALYAD**, an inland town of W. Hindostan, Baroda dom., 64 m. W.S.W. Cambay.

**PAMAKASSAN** and **PAMANUKAN**, two towns of the Dutch East Indies.—I. on the S. coast of the island Madura, residence of a native prince.—II. on the N. coast of Java, 70 m. E. Batavia.

**PAMBER**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 2150. P. 677.

**PAMBU**, a small town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the riv. San Francisco, 50 m. E.S.E. Santa Maria. It has an electoral college, instituted 1843.

**PAMELLA**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. N. Watertown.

**PAMIERS**, a comm. and town of France, cap. art., dep. Ariège, 10 m. N. Foix, on rt. b. of the Ariège. P. (1861) 7910. It has a comm. college, and was formerly cap. of the comté Foix.

**PAMIR**, an extensive table-land of Central Asia, its highest point, called by the natives the "Roof of the World," in lat.  $37^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $73^{\circ}$  E., is 15,600 feet above the sea. It is bounded S. by the Hindoo-Koosh, and on it is Lake Sir-i-Kol, which gives origin to the Oxus river. The Pamir sheep or rass abounds here.

**PAMLICO**, a river of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, forming the expansion of the Tar from below Washington to Pamlico Sound, about 40 m. in length by from 1 to 8 m. in breadth.—*Pamlico Sound* is a shallow estuary, separated from the Atlantic by long sandy islands, and about 80 m. in length by from 8 to 30 m. in width. At the outer point of one of the islands is Cape Hatteras. Its chief entrance is Ocracoke Inlet. It is connected on the N. with Albemarle Sound.

**PAMPARATO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 10 m. S. Mondovi, cap. mand., on the Casotto. P. 2561.

**PAMPAS** are the vast plains of South America, extending from Patagonia, over  $27^{\circ}$  of lat., and 1,620,000 sq. m., comprising all the central part of the Argentine Confederation, and traversed by the Pilcomayo, Vernejo, Salado, and other tributaries of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, besides the Colorado, and other rivers in the S., all having a S.E. direction. The N. part of these plains is rich in tropical palms, and other vegetable products; the central part is grassy ground, almost destitute of trees; the S. portion swampy and barren ground, covered with shingle.—II. (*del Sacramento*), consist of the E. and little explored territory of Peru, watered by the Ucayale and its affluents, covered with forests, and of the highest fertility. The *Pampa Grande*, S. Peru, is a level sandy desert between Arequipa and the Pacific Ocean, 2000 feet above the sea, and destitute of water or vegetation.

**PAMPATAR**, a maritime vill. of South America, Venezuela, on the S. side of the island Margarita, fortified, and having a pretty good harbour.

**PAMPOLONNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Viaur, 14 m. N.N.E. Alby. P. 2268.

**PAMPELUNA**, a town of Spain. [**PAMPLONA.**] **PAMPIGNY**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, Isle, dist. Cossonay. P. 629.

**PAMPISFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Linton. Ac. 1500. P. 347.

**PAMPLONA**, *Pampelo*, a fortified town of Spain, cap. prov. Navarra, on the Agra, an affl. of the Aragon, 195 m. N.N.E. Madrid, and 20 m. from the French frontier. P. 80,000. It has a promenade and public fountains, supplied by a noble aqueduct, an ancient cathedral, palaces of the Viceroy and of the bishop, a Latin college and several other schools. Manufs. comprise paper, leather, and coarse woollens; and it has an active commerce with France in wool and silk. It was taken from the Arabs by Charlemagne A.D. 778. In 860 it was made cap. of Navarra, of which Count Garcias took the title of king. The French took it in 1808, and held it until 1813, when it surrendered to the Duke of Wellington.

**PAMPLONA**, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. Boyaca, cap. prov., on an affl. of the Zuila river, 200 m. N.E. Bogota. P. 3200. Principal edifices, its churches and convents. Near it are mines of gold and silver.

**PAMPROUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 14 m. N.N.E. Melle. P. 2308.

**PAMPUR**, a town of Cashmere, on the Jhelum, here crossed by a Bridge of several arches, 5 m. W. Sirinagur, and comprising between 300 and 400 houses, a bazaar, & two Mohammedan shrines. The town is surrounded by luxuriant orchards and vegetation, and the saffron grown here is reckoned the best throughout Hindostan.

**PANAMA**, a fortified seaport city of S. America, Granadian Confed., cap. state Panama or Ystmo, on the Gulf and S. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, Pacific Ocean. Lat.  $8^{\circ} 56' N.$ ; lon.  $79^{\circ} 31' 2'' W.$  It stands on a peninsular tongue of land, at the termination of the railway to Aspinwall. P., with suburbs, about 12,000. It has a cathedral, convents, a nunnery, & a Jesuit college. Its harbour is protected by numerous islets, and affords secure anchorage. The country around is fertile. Provisions are plentiful, and the city has some trade in South American produce. Exports (1861) consisted of about 1200 tons of pearl shells, value 12,000*l.*; pearls to the value of 25,000*l.*; and a small quantity of hides and sarsaparilla. Imports, roughly estimated at 80,000*l.*, chiefly of British cotton goods, American lumber and hardware, French silks and wines, ready-made goods, flour from the U. S., etc., chiefly by way of Chagres, on the opposite coast. It is on route to California, and now a station for the mails between Great Britain, Peru, and Chile.

**PANAMA (GULF OF)**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Granadian Confed., on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama, between lat.  $7^{\circ}$  and  $9^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $78^{\circ}$  and  $80^{\circ} 25' W.$  Length and breadth at entrance about 120 m. each. Its W. part is called the Gulf of Parita; on its E. side is the Gulf of San Miguel. The anchorage is safe, and storms are of rare occurrence; but there are no lights or lighthouses. The Gulf of Panama contains the Pearl Islands (Archipelago de las Perlas), so named from an important pearl fishery carried on there. On its shores are the city Panama, and the towns Nata and Parita.

**PANAMA OF DARIEN (ISTHMUS OF)**, connects Central and S. America, having N. the Caribbean Sea & Gulf of Darien, and S. the Gulf of Panama. Length, W. to E., about 200 m.; average breadth 40 m., but in lon.  $79^{\circ}$  it is narrowed to less than 30 m. Surface undulating; the hill chains which extend through the isthmus, uniting the mountain systems of Central and S. America, are near Panama not more than 270 feet above the level of the Pacific. In 1855 Panama or Ystmo was erected into a new Republican state by an act of the Congress of New Granada. It comprises the provinces of Panama, Azuero, Veraguas, & Chiriqui. P. 138,108. A great quantity of rain falls; in the months of July, August, and September, it rains incessantly. Soil very fertile; products comprise fine timber, in great variety, fruits, rice, maize, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, caoutchouc, vanilla, dyes, drugs, hides, & limestone. On its N. coast are the towns of Puerto-Bello & Chagres; on its S. side is the city of Panama. A ship canal communication betw. the Atlantic & Pacific Oceans has been proposed, and at the narrowest part a railway 49 m. in length, between Navy Bay on the Atlantic and Panama on the Pacific, was completed in 1855 at a cost of 1,500,000*l.* Starting from *Aspinwall*, the Atlantic terminus, a new place in an unhealthy

marsh, on the small isl. of Manzanilla, occupied by employes of the rail, and steamers; the line passes over marshy ground to Gatun on the Chagres river, then through a dense tropical forest, and on the W. the Cerro Gigante, the highest point of the Isthmus, whence Balbao discovered the Pacific. The summit of the line is 250 feet above the sea, thence the descent of 11 m. is rapid to Panama. The immense importance of the Panama Railroad to the trade between Europe and the United States and the ports on the Pacific, is apparent from the great increase in the commercial activity of these ports since its establishment. Total number of passengers (1861) 30,969. Aver. annual amount of treasure conveyed 11,000,000*l.* sterling, and freight 66,000 tons.

PANAON, one of the Philippine islands, in the Surigas Passaga, between Leyte and Mindanao. Length 18 miles.

PANARAGA, a town in the S. part of the island of Java, S.E. Surakarta.

PANARIA (*Hycesia* and *Thermisia*), one of the Lipari islands, Mediterranean, 5 m. N.E. Lipari. It is about 7 m. in circuit, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains many volcanic products. On its S. side is a good port. P. 200.

PANARO (*Scultenna*), a river of N. Italy, rises in Monte Cimone, and flows N. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where the canal of Modena joins it to the Serchio; and it enters the Po on the right, 12 m. N.W. Ferrara. Length 75 m. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the prov. Modena.

PANAROOBAN, a town of the island of Java, 85 m. E.S.E. Surabaya.

PANAY or PANY, one of the Philippine islands. Lat. 10° 24' N.; lon. 122° 6' E. Estimated area 4560 sq. m. It is elevated and fertile. P. 566,957. On it are the Spanish settlements Iloilo and Antique. [PHILIPPINES.]

PANAZOL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. and cant. Limoges. P. 1363.

PANBRIDE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 6 m. S.W. Arbroath. Ac. 5506. P. 1299, of whom 134 are in the village.

PANBULA, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Auckland, 12 m. N. Eden, on Panbula river. P. (1861) 186.

PANCALIERI, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. S. Turin, prov. Pinerolo, cap. mand., near the Po. P. 2625.

PANCORVO, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.E. Burgos, in a mountain defile. P. 1217.

PANCRAS (St), a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising a large part of the N. division of London, and extending N., so as to include a portion of the town of Highgate, with the suburbs Camden Town, Kentish Town, Somers Town, etc. Ac. 2716. P. 193,788. Its "old" church, lately rebuilt, is supposed to occupy the site of one of the most ancient Christian temples in Britain. The new church is an elegant structure. In this pa. are a university-college, hall, and hospital, small-pox and fever hospitals, a Scotch church, King's Cross, part of the Regent's Park and canal, and the termini of the London & North-Western and the Great Northern Railways.

PANCRASSWEEK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.N.W. Holsworthy. Ac. 3782. P. 378.

PANCRAZIO (SAN), a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Parma, cap. comm. P. 3325.

PANCSOVA, a fortified market town of S. Hungary, Banat, headquarters of a German regiment, with a steam-packet station on the Danube, 62 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. P. 12,000. It has Roman

Catholic and Greek churches, mathematical and German schools, and an active trade.

PANDINO, a town of North Italy, prov. Cremona, circ. Crema, cap. dist. P. 2025.

PANEAS or BANIAS, *Cæsarea Philippi*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 45 m. W.S.W. Damascus, at one of the sources of the Jordan. It comprises a few miserable houses, and has on its N. side the ruins of the ancient town, a cavern (the *Panium* of Josephus), and some traces of a temple erected by Herod in honour of Augustus.

PANEEPUT, a dist. of British India, Delhi territory, N.W. provs., between lat. 28° 50' and 29° 48' N., lon. 76° 40' and 77° 16' E. Area 1279 sq. m. P. (1863) 389,085. Surface level, and where intersected by the Delhi canal and its branches, and other watercourses, fertile. Where not watered, barren. Sugar-cane is the principal crop. The land assessment has been fixed for a term of years, which terminates on 1st July 1872. The district is divided into five pergunnahs. It came into the hands of the British by treaty from Sindia in 1803.

PANEEPUT, a town of India, chief place of the British dist. of same name, 78 m. N. Delhi. P. (1853) 22,612. It is surrounded by walls 4 m. in extent. Here is a civil establishment. *Paneeputis* on the line of the military route between Western Asia, Afghanistan, and the Punjab, on the one side, and Central and Eastern Hindostan on the other, and its neighbourhood has frequently been the battle-field of contending powers for the empire of India. It is situated in a well-cultivated country; and its environs are celebrated for its tombs and mosques of a remote date.

PANFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.N.W. Braintree. Ac. 1475. P. 361.

PANGANSANE, an isl. of Malaysia, off the S.E. extremity of Celebes, about lat. 5° S., lon. 122° 30' E. Length N. to S., 60 m.; average breadth 16 m. It is well wooded and populous.

PANGBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.N.W. Reading. Ac. 1925. P. 753.

PANGOUTARAN, an island of Malaysia, Sulu group, lat. 6° 15' N., lon. 120° 40' E. Length 10 m.; breadth 4 m. It is of coral formation, and abounds with cocoa palms and live stock.

PANCALIE, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia, on a hill overlooking the lake. P. 3642. It has several frescoes by Perugino.

PANISSIÈRE, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Loire, 18 m. N.E. Montrbrison. P. 4142.

PANIX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Glenner. It is celebrated for the passage of the Russian army under Suwarow in 1799.

PANJANG or PULO PANJANG, an isl. off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 103° 36' E.; 20 m. in length, N. to S., by 4 m. in breadth, and similar to the isl. Junkceylon, from which it is 12 m. E.ward. Some islets, S. Madura, N. Papua, and E. Borneo, have the same name.

PANNALL, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.E. Harrogate, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway. Ac. 4520. P. 1587.

PANNANICH, a vill. and mineral Spa of Scotland, co. and 39 m. W. Aberdeen, pa. Glenmuick, on the Dee. Its waters strongly resemble the Seltzer waters of Germany.

PANNECÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arr. Ancenis, cant. Riaillé. P. 1367.

PANNI, a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. Bevino. P. 3782.

PANOLA, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. N.W. of Mississippi. Area 735 sq. m. P. 5237 free, 8657 slaves.—II. Texas. P. 5417 free, 3058 slaves.

**PANORMOS**, a marit. town on the N.E. shore of Tinos, Grecian Archipelago, and with the best harbour in that island. P. 2500.

**PANTALEO (SAN)**, an islet off the West coast of Sicily, 5 m. N. Marsala, with ruins of the ancient *Moyta*.—II. a vill. of the island of Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. and 11 m. N.N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 1712.

**PANTALÉON (ST)**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cant. and arr. Autun. P. 1095.

**PANTAR**, an island of Malaysia, separated on the E. from Ombay by the Strait of Pantar, and on the W. from Lomblem by the Strait of Alloo. Lat. 8° 10' S.; lon. 124° E. Length N. to S. 30 m.; breadth 15 miles.

**PANTEAGUE**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Usk. Ac. 3454. P. 2828.

**PANTELLARIA**, *Cossyra*, an isl. of South Italy, in the Mediterranean, prov. and circ. Trapani, 60 m. from the S.W. coast of Sicily, and 100 m. E. Kalybia (Tunis), its chief town, of same name, being in lat. 36° 51' 15" N., lon. 11° 54' 29" E. Shape oval, circuit about 30 m. P. (1862) 5990. It is wholly of volcanic formation, presenting vestiges of craters, with lava, pumice, hot springs, etc., and it produces fine fruit, especially grapes, but not enough corn for its own consumption; and its principal product is a fine breed of asses. At its N.W. point, at the head of a cove, is the town Oppidolo, with pa. church, several chapels, and a Capuchin establishment. It has also a castle, batteries, and a port for small vessels, with export trade in wine, oil, cotton, orchill, & raisins.

**PANTIN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., 2 m. N.E. Paris. P. 4842.

**PANTON**, a pa. of England, Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 1966. P. 172.

**PANUCCO**, a town of Mexico, dep. Vera Cruz, on the Montezuma or Panuco river, 50 m. from its mouth, near Tamaulipas. On the banks of its rivers some curious Mexican antiquities have been discovered.

**PANWELL**, a town of British India, presid. and 22 m. E. Bombay, on a river which flows into its harbour. Rainfall 107 inches. Lat. 18° 58' N.; lon. 73° 12' E. It has an active trade, and is the seat of the government station for travellers. It formerly had a fort which is now decayed; but it still has a splendid pagoda dedicated to Siva.

**PAO**, numerous towns of China, the principal being—I. (*King*), prov. Hou-nan, cap. dep., in lat. 27° N., lon. 111° 12' E.—II. (*Ning*), prov. Szechuen, cap. dep., lat. 31° 32' N., lon. 106° E.—III. (*Ting*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 95 m. S.W. Peking. It is second in its prov. after the cap., and is the seat of the provincial viceroy.

**PAOLA**, *Patzcos*, a city of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. dist. and cant., on a height, near the sea, 13 m. W.N.W. Cosenza. P. (1862) 8606. It is defended seaward by a fortress and 2 towers; has several churches and convents, 2 hospitals, and manufactures of woollen cloths, silks, and earthenware.

**PAOLO (SAN)**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. S. Severo. P. 2753. It has a palace, churches, and a convent.

**PAOU** or **TACANOVA**, the principal isk of the Viti Archipelago, Pacific, lat. 17° S., lon. 179° E., 130 m. in circumference, populous, and densely wooded. Sandal-wood is one of its chief products.

**PAPA**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 26 m. N.W. Veszprim, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Marczal. P. 13,800. It has Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches; Jews' synagogues, convents, hospitals, and a gymnasium. Manufs. of paper, glass, and stonewares.

**PAPAGAYO**, a gulf and volcano of Central America, state and S.W. the Lake of Nicaragua, the gulf an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, and the volcano on its N.E. shore. It is also the name of the most S. point of Lanzarote, Canary islands.—The *Papagayos* are an island group off the E. coast of Brazil, immediately E. Cape Frio.

**PAPAL STATES**, Italy. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

**PAPANDAYANG**, a volcano of Java, 87 m. S.E. Batavia. A violent and destructive eruption occurred in it, August 11th and 12th, 1772.

**PAPANTLA**, a vill. of Mexico, state Vera Cruz, 125 m. S.S.E. Tampico. It has a trade in maize, tobacco, and vanilla, which grows in the vicinity.

**PAPASQUIERO**, a town of Mexico, state and 50 m. W.N.W. Durango, on the Culican. P. 7000.

**PAPA-STOUR**, one of the Shetland Isles, Scotland, pa. Walls, on the S. side of the entrance of St Magnus Bay. Length 2½ m. P. 366, mostly fishermen. Another small island in Shetland bears the name of *Papa*. P. 17.

**PAPA-STRONSAY** and **PAPA-WESTRAY**, two isls. of the Orkney group, Scotland.—I. pa. and N.E. Stronsay, about 3 m. in circumference, flat and fertile. P. 18. Here are several remains of old ecclesiastical edifices.—II. pa. Westray, 1½ m. E. Akerness. Length 3½ m. P. 392, mostly agricultural.

**PAPCASTLE** and **GOAT**, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Bride-Kirk, united to Cocker-mouth by a bridge over the Derwent. Ac. 1216. P. 736.

**PAPENBURG**, a town of Hanover, landr. Osnabrück, in a marshy tract, 21 m. S.S.E. Emden, and united to the Ems by several canals. [BAFFA.] P. 5000. It has ship-building docks, and manufs. of tobacco, chicory, and linen fabrics.

**PAPENDRECHT**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the Waal, 1 m. N.E. Dort.

**PAPHOS**, an ancient city of Cyprus. [BAFFA.]

**PAPIETE**, a vill. of the Society islands, on the N.W. coast of Tahiti, in the Pacific Ocean.

**PAPLEWICK**, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 5250. P. 378.

**PAPOUL (ST)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. E. Castelnaudary. P. 1287.

**PAPOVKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 47 m. N.W. Kharkov. P. 1520.

**PAPOZZA**, a vill. of Northern Italy, dist. and 5 m. S.S.W. Adria, on the Po. P. 2400.

**PAPPENHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 37 m. S.W. Nürnberg. P. 2160.

**PAPS OF JURA**, three conical heights near the S. extremity of the island of Jura, Hebrides, Scotland. Benanoir, the N. most and most lofty, rises to 2566 feet above the sea.—II. Paps, mountains of Kerry, Ireland, 2268 feet above the sea.

**PAPS OF MATANE** are two mountains, Canada East, dist. Bimouski, on the S. side of the estuary of the St Lawrence. Lat. 48° 43' N.; lon. 67° 30' W.

**PAPUA** or **NEW GUINEA**, an extensive island of the E. Archipelago, beyond Ceram and Gilolo, and comprised in the great division Australasia, between the equator and lat. 11° S., lon. 131° and 151° E., separated S.ward by Torres Strait from the N. point of Australia, and having W. the Arafura Sea. Area estimated at from 200,000 to 275,000 sq. m. Length from E. to W. 1600 m.; breadth from 30 to 400 m.; but its interior is wholly unknown, even its coast having been only partially explored by Europeans. It has a remarkably irregular shape, its W. end especially being indented by large and deep bays, and some large rivers forming estuaries. The country inland has been observed to rise into mountain

chains of considerable height, and apparently to the snow line, and most part of the surface yet seen appears to be covered with timber of large size. Many of the finest productions of the Archipelago, comprising birds of paradise, pearls, gold, fine woods, resins, bamboos, etc., are brought from this region by Bughis, and other traders to the Arru islands, Singapore, and the Dutch settlements in the east. Some new species of marsupial animals have been discovered, and it is rich in birds of various kinds. The inhabitants are partly Malays, and partly a negro race, which extends into Australia, and has been termed the "Papuan Negro." Several villas have been remarked along the coast, with large houses capable of containing several hundred people, and at Ootenata, on the S.W. side of the island, the Dutch established a fort, and a space of 118 m. in extent was taken possession of, in the name of the King of the Netherlands.

**PAPUDO BAY**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, Chile, dep. Aconcagua, 45 m. N.E. Valparaiso.

**PAPWORTH**, 2 pas. of England, cos. Cambridge, and Hunts.—I. (*St Agnes*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Caxton. Ac. 1290. P. 165.—II. (*St Everard*), 3 m. N.N.W. Caxton. Ac. 1091. P. 133.

**PARA** ("Father of Waters"), the name originally applied to the river Amazon, South America, but now employed to designate its S. arm, which receives the Tocantins and Anapu rivers, and bounds the island of Marajo on the S. It is 40 m. across at its entrance, and has on its E. side the city Para. It is in this mouth of the Amazon that the *bore* is chiefly manifested, the tide rising to high water in a few minutes before the new and full moons, by a vast wave, 15 feet in height, followed sometimes by three others, which enter the estuary with irresistible violence.

**PARA**, a maritime prov. of Brazil, in the N., comprising large tracts of country on both sides of the lower course of the Amazon, and extending from lat. 10° S. to 4° 20' N., and from lon. 46° to 60° W. It is bounded on the N. by British, Dutch, and French Guiana; W. by the prov. Amazonas; S. by Matto Grosso; and E. by Goyaz and Maranhaz. Estimated area, including new prov. of Amazonas, 1,158,188 sq. m. P. (1856) 207,400. The Tapajos, Xingu, and Tocantins, three immense tributaries of the Amazon, traverse this prov. from the S. Most part of this region remains unexplored, and covered with dense primeval forests. Valuable products are in immense variety; at present the chief articles of commerce are rice, manioc, millet, cotton, sugar, caoutchouc, cocoa, sarsaparilla, cloves, balsams, gums, medicinal plants, and Brazil nuts. The principal manufs. are of shoes, and other articles made from Indian rubber. The trade is important, and increasing. In 1863 there were 433 vessels, of which 8 were steamers, employed on the rivers of the prov.—*Para* or *Belem*, the cap., and *Obidos* on the Amazon, are the only cities of importance in this region; in the interior are some scattered villas, mostly on tributaries of the Amazon.

**PARA** or **BELEM**, a seaport city of Brazil, cap. prov., 70 m. from the Atlantic, at the junction of the river Guama with the Para, and on rail to Rio de Janeiro, partly opened in 1864. Lat. of Fort St Pedro 1° 28' S., lon. 48° 30' 5" W. P. 20,000. It stands on elevated ground, on S. shore of the Bay of Guajara, on rt. b. of the Para or Tocantins. Chief edifices, the governor's palace, cathedral, convents, barracks, arsenal, episcopal palace and seminary, formerly a Jesuits' college, and a prison. Vessels of large draft can lie near the city; and cocoa, caoutchouc, isinglass, rice, and drugs ex-

ported from Brazil, are chiefly from Para. It has also a trade in cotton, vanilla, annatto, dye-woods, honey, wax, and a great variety of other vegetable and animal products. The trade is mostly with Liverpool, London, Barbadoes, Cayenne, & the N. American & other Brazilian ports.

**PARABIAGO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Milan. P. 4196.

**PARABITA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 2478.

**PARACATU**, a river and city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes. The river joins the San Francisco, near lat. 16° 20' S., after an E. course of 280 m. Near its head is the city of *Paracatu*, having a Latin school, and mines of gold and diamonds in its vicinity. It exports sugar and coffee.

**PARACELS**, a group of islets and reefs of the China Sea, mostly between lat. 16° & 17° N., lon. 112° and 118° 30' E., 150 m. E. of Cochinchina.

**PARACLET**, a hamlet of France, dep. Aube, arr. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Nogent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of a convent founded by Abelard in the 12th century, and of which Heloise was abbess.

**PARACOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10 m. N.N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 4363. P. 410.

**PARACORIO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Palme. P. 2114.

**PARADAS**, a comm. and town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Sevilla. P. 4396.

**PARADE (LA)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. and 19 m. S.E. Marmande. P. 989.

**PARADISE**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. York.

**PARADOMIN**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 10 m. S. Vilna. P. 1500.

**PARAGUANA**, a peninsula of S. America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Coro, extending into the Caribbean Sea, in lat. 12° N., lon. 70° W. Length and breadth about 40 m. each. Surface mountainous in the centre, whence it slopes gradually to the coasts. It has no town of importance.—The *Paraguayan* river, dep. Orinoco, tributary to the Caroni, has a N. course of 340 m.

**PARAGUASU**, a river of Brazil, prov. Bahia, after a tortuous E. course of 320 m. enters the Bay of Todos-os-Santos, 35 m. W.N.W. San Salvador. Chief affluent, the Jacuhyte.

**PARAGUAY**, a large river of South America, and one of the principal uniting to form the Plata, rises by numerous heads in the Brazilian prov. Matto-Grosso, near the sources of the Guapore, Tapajos, and Xingu, tributaries of the Amazon, and in lat. 13° 30' S., lon. between 55° and 58° W. It thence flows mostly S., between Bolivia on the W., and Brazil and Paraguay E.-ward; and near Corrientes, lat. 27° 20' S., it unites with the Parana. Total course 1420 m., throughout nearly all which, from the sea upwards to the influx of the Jauru, it is navigable. It receives from the E. the rivers Louvenco, Taquari, and Mondago; from the W. the Sipotuba, Jauru, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo. In 1858 its navigation was opened to ships of every flag.

**PARAGUAY**, an indep. state of South America, between lat. 20° 27' and 27° 30' S., lon. 53° 30' and 58° W.; bounded N. and E. by Brazil, S. and S.E. by the Argentine Confederation, and W. by Bolivia. It is separated from these states by the river Parana on the E. and S., and by the Paraguay on the W. Its N. and E. boundaries, however, are yet unsettled. Area about 75,000 sq. m. P. of the 25 depts. (1857) 1,337,431. Cap. Asuncion. The central dep., in which the cap. (ASUNCION) is situated, had in 1857 a pop. of 398,628. Surface mountainous in N.E., where the Cordillera Mara-

cayou runs S. and N.; flat in centre, and marshy in S.W. Soil fertile, watered by tributaries of its limiting rivers. Chief vegetable products, the Yerba maté or Paraguay tea, medicinal herbs, balsams, gums, wax, dye-stuffs, hemp, rice, cotton, sugar; and vast forests of useful and ornamental timber. Exports (1858) tobacco, etc., to the value of 14,077*l.*; for the following years there are no returns. Imports (1862) machinery, furniture, etc., to the value of 1764*l.* The Spaniards established themselves in Paraguay in 1515. The Jesuits commenced their missions in 1608, and were expelled in 1768. The people rebelled against the Spanish yoke in 1811. Francia was elected dictator in 1817, and until 1844 the country was closed against foreigners. The independence of the state was recognised by Britain in 1853. A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded with Prussia and the German Confederation in August 1860. The Government of the Republic is making vast strides in the improvement of agriculture by the introduction of the best implements from Europe and the United States. Cotton is now (1864) being planted on a large scale. A magnificent arsenal, maritime and military works, were begun in 1855, and there is a foundry at Ibicuy. Tanning has become an important branch of industry, from the abundance of bark and the numerous streams. Lime is largely made on the l. b. of the Paraguay, where limestone and fuel are abundant. Bricks, tiles, and pottery are new branches of industry. Salt is largely extracted from salines near Fort Olympo. Private industry is now (1864) progressing favourably.

PARAGUAY DO SUL, a town of Brazil, prov. and head of m. Rio de Janeiro. P. 2000. It was made head of an electoral college in 1840.

PARAHIBA, two rivers of Brazil.—I. (*do Norte*), prov. Parahiba, to which it gives name, separates the provs. Piahy and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic by an estuary, in lat. 7° 8' S., after an E.ward course of upwards of 200 m. In summer its bed is dry beyond 20 leagues from its mouth, near which, on its S. b., is the city Parahiba.—II. (*do Sul* or the *Southern Parahiba*), provs. São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, enters the Atlantic at São Joao da Barra, lat. 21° 40' S., after an E. course of 500 m. Chief affls., the Pomba, Muriahe, and Paraibuno.

PARAHIBA, a small maritime prov. of North Brazil, mostly between lat. 6° 30' and 7° 30' S., lon. 85° and 38° 40' W., having E. the Atlantic Ocean, and inland the provs. Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, and Pernambuco. Area 24,193 sq. m. P. (1856) 209,300. Surface mostly elevated. Principal rivers, the Parahiba and Piranhas. Chief products, cotton and sugar, with Brazil-wood, drugs, and timber. Cattle of European breeds are numerous. Cap. Parahiba.

PARAHIBA, a marit. city of Brazil, cap. prov., and the centre of its trade, on rt. b. of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 65 m. N. Pernambuco. P. (including district) 15,000. It consists of a lower and an upper town. The former is the commercial quarter; one of its chief edifices is a government warehouse. In the upper town the streets are wide and well paved, the architecture antiquated. Here are Franciscan and other convents, the principal churches, prison, governor's palace, military arsenal, and treasury. Trade chiefly in sugar, cotton, and Brazil-wood. Near the city are coffee plantations.

PARAHATINGA, a town, Brazil, prov. and 140 m. N.E. São Paulo, on l. b. of the Parahiba. P. 4000.

PARAMARIBO, the cap. town of Dutch Guiana, on

the W. bank of the Surinam, 5 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic; lat. 5° 49' N., lon. 55° 22' W. P. 15,843. It is regularly built; streets unpaved, but ornamented with rows of tamarind and orange trees; it has Lutheran, Calvinistic, Roman Catholic, and English churches, Portuguese & German Jewish synagogues, and is the centre of the trade of the colony. Fort Zeelandia, N. of the town, is the residence of the governor. In an hospital for lepers, on rt. b. of the Coppename, 450 patients are maintained at the expense of the colony. The Kwatta canal, begun 1846, was the first public work executed by free labourers.

PARAME, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and cant. St Malo. P. 3493.

PARAMYTHIA, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, cap. dist., 30 m. S.W. Yanina. P. 5000. It has an old castle, garrisoned by Turks.

PARANA, a large river of South America, and one of the principal which contribute to form the Plata, rises in the Brazilian prov. São Paulo, among the mountains of Paranapicaba, lat. 24° S., lon. 48° W., less than 50 m. from the Atlantic Ocean. It flows N.W. and W., and joins the Paranhiba, a much larger stream, then flowing S.W. and W., enclosing the republic of Paraguay, and separating it from the prov. of Parana and Argentine Confed., joins the Paraguay near Corrientes, and confers its own name on the united stream. Thenceforward its course is generally S. to within 50 m. N. of Buenos Ayres, where it unites with the Uruguay river to form the estuary of the Plata. Total course is at least 1800 m. In its upper part it receives numerous large affls., as the Paranhya and Iguassu or Curutiba; but owing to falls, it is navigable only to the island Agipe, 120 m. above its junction with the Paraguay. Below this point it is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, and receives the considerable rivers Salado and Cuarto from the W. Few towns border it in its upper part. In the territory of the Plata Confederation, Candelaria, Itu, Itaty, Corrientes, Santa Lucia, and Santa Fé, are on its banks. It is also a name of the Rio Negro (Brazil, which see). [For Parana town, see BAJADA DE SANTA FÉ.]

PARANA, a prov. of Brazil, bounded on the W. by the Parana river, and E. by the Atlantic, N. by São Paulo, and S. by Santa Catherina and Rio Grande do Sul. It is in lat. 25° S. P. 72,400. Chief town, Curitiba.

PARANA, a town of the Argentine Confed., cap. dep. Entre Rios, on l. b. of the river Parana, 17 m. S.E. Santa Fe. P. (1860) 8000.

PARANAGUA, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Parana, on bay of same name, in the Atlantic, 170 m. S.W. Santos. P. 7000. Its port is excellent, and fitted for vessels of 400 tons. It has a custom-house and hospital.

PARANAHIBA or PARANHIBA, two rivers of Brazil.—I. rises near lat. 11° S., lon. 46° W., flows N.N.E., separating the provs. Piahy and Maranhão, and enters the Atlantic by several mouths, about lat. 2° 50' S., lon. 41° 35' W. Total course estimated at 880 m. It drains the whole prov. Piahy, its chief affluents from the S. and E. being the Grugueia, Piahy, Poti, and Longa; from the W. it receives the Balsas. Paranhiba, near its mouth, is the chief of the towns on its banks.—II. rises by two heads, lat. 15° 30' S., lon. 48° 50' W., flows S.W. and S., separating Goyaz and Matto Grosso provs., on the W. from Minas Geraes and São Paulo on the E., and joins the Rio Parana near the frontier of Paraguay, lat. 23° S. Its chief tributaries are from the W., Rio Grande and Tieté. Length 860 m.—The

*Parapaneme* and *Paranan* are other considerable rivers of Brazil provs. São Paulo and Goyaz, respectively tributaries to the Parana and Tocantins.

**PARANAÍHA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauh, on the E. bank of the Paranaíba, near its mouth. It is an entrepôt for cotton and leather. Pop. of dist. 10,000.—II. *Paranaíba* is a town, prov. and 33 m. N.W. São Paulo, on the river Tieté.

**PARATY**, a seaport town of Brazil, prov. Rio-de-Janeiro, and 135 m. E.N.E. São Paulo, on the W. coast of the Bay of Angra. P. 10,000. It has several churches, a grammar school, extensive commerce, and numerous distilleries.

**PARAY-LE-MONIAL**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., in a rich valley, arr. and 7 m. W. Charolles. P. 3396.

**PARCÉ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 11 m. N.W. La Flèche, on l. b. of the Sarthe. P. 2200.—II. dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Baugé, cant. Noyart. P. 1622.

**PARCHIM** or **PARCHEN**, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. duchy and 23 m. S.E. Schwerin, on the Elde. P. 6489. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, leather, chicory, straw hats, and tobacco.

**PARCHVITZ**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, gov. circ. and 10 m. N.E. Liegnitz, on the Katzbach. P. 1851. Manufs. woollen cloth.

**PARCO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 3501.

**PARCOW**, a town of Poland, prov. and 46 m. S.E. Siedlec. P. 2830.

**PARDOUX** (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 4 m. S.E. Nontron. P. 1650.—II. dep. Deux-Sevres, 5 m. S.W. Parthenay. P. 1855.

**PARDUBITZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, on the Elbe, and on railway, 61 m. E. Prague. P. 4380. It has iron and copper forges, and paper mills.

**PAROCHIA** (*Paros*), the cap. town of the island of Paros, Grecian Archipelago, on the W. side of the island. It contains numerous remains of the ancient city, and about 4 m. E. are the quarries of the celebrated Parian marble.

**PARDES DE NAVA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Palencia, in a marsh near the Canal of Campos. P. 4662. It has 4 pa. churches, an hospital, and manufs. of coarse hempen cloths.

**PAREDON**, an island of the West Indies, in the old Bahama Channel, N. Cuba. Lat. 22° 25' N.; lon. 78° 8' W. Length 10 m. by 2 m. in breadth.

**PARENTIS-EN-BORN**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., arr. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 2049.

**PARENZO**, a town of Austria, circ. Istria, on a peninsula in the Adriatic. P. 2362. It is a bishop's see, and has a fine cathedral, a good harbour, and trade in wine.

**PARGA**, a maritime town of European Turkey, Epirus, on a steep rocky height opposite the isl. Paxo, 35 m. W.N.W. Arta. P. 4000.

**PARGHELLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 3895. It was destroyed by the earthquake of 1733.

**PARHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Arundel. Ac. 1264. P. 71.—II. co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2212. P. 470.

**PARIA** (GULF OF), South America, Venezuela, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Trinidad and the mainland, and lat. 10° and 10° 40' N., lon. 62° W. Length 100 m. Its S. entrance, called the "serpent's mouth," is 9 m. across; its N., or the "dragon's mouth," is 13 m. in width, and contains several islands. It receives

several arms of the Orinoco, and on its shores are the towns Port of Spain and Porto Nuevo.

**PARIGNÉ L'ÉVEQUE**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, 9 m. S.E. Le Mans. P. 3532.

**PARIGNY-LES-VAUX**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, cant. Pougues. P. 1119.

**PARIMÉ** (SIERRA), a mountain system of South America, enclosed by the great bend of the Orinoco river, between lat. 3° and 8° N., lon. 58° and 68° W., and connected E. with the Sierra Pacaraima. Its principal summit, Mount Maravaca, is supposed to rise to 10,500 feet in height. In these mountains rise the Orinoco, Caura, and Paragua.—The *Parima* river, Brazil, is a principal head stream of the Rio-Branco.

**PARINACOCNAS** (LAKE OF), S. Peru, dep. Ayaçacho, S.W. Pausa, surrounded by high mountains, is 20 m. in length, N.W. to S.E., traversed by the river Pausa.

**PARIS**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 36 m. W.S.W. Augusta.—II. New York, 10 m. S.S.E. Utica.—III. a vill., Kentucky, 30 m. E. Frankfort.—IV. a township, Ohio, co. Stark.—V. a town and port of entry, Canada West, on Grand river and Great Western Railway, 26 m. W. Hamilton. P. 3000.

**PARIS**, *Lutetia*, afterwards *Parisii*, an important city of W. Europe, cap. of France and of the dep. Seine, situated on both banks of the Seine, and on two islands in its centre. Lat. (of observatory, 193 feet above the sea) 48° 50' 13" N.; lon. 2° 20' 9" E. P. (1851) 1,053,262; (1861) 1,696,141. Mean temperature of the year 51°·3, winter 37°·8, summer 64°·5, Fahr. Mean annual rainfall, 25 inches; average number of rainy days, 105; days on which snow falls, 12. One of the greatest, most beautiful, richest, and most industrious cities of the world. The work of its embellishment has been in progress for 20 years, especially since 1856. The narrow, small, unhealthy lanes give place to long and broad streets and boulevards, sided by magnificent buildings. The commune of *Paris*, surrounded by the fortifications, extends on both sides of the Seine over an area of 19,278 ac. The interior circumference of the fortification, comprising two breadths of the Seine, is 21 m. in length. It is divided into 20 arrs., each of which is subdivided into quarters. This space comprises two distinct portions: 1st, that comprised within the old city wall, erected for the collection of the *octroi* or customs; and 2d, the communes of the banlieue, comprised between the old wall and the line of the new fortifications. The 1st part, which forms the 12 municipal arrs. of the commune of Paris, is in many parts covered with splendid monuments, magnificent hotels, and gardens. The houses are generally lofty, and built in a uniform style. The new streets are wide, straight, well paved, and lighted with gas; but many of the old streets are narrow and crooked. The Rue de Rivoli, prolonged on the W. by the Avenue des Champs-Élysées, and on the E. by the Rue du Faubourg St Antoine, intersects the northern division of Paris from E. to W. within a short distance of the river. The Boulevard de Sébastopol, at right angles to the Rue de Rivoli, intersects the city from N. to S. The old and chief line of the boulevards forms a semicircle, the chord of which is the Rue de Rivoli from the Place de la Bastille to the Rue Royale. The new Boulevard Malesherbes, extending N.W. from the Madeleine, and the Boulevard Prince Eugène on the E., between the Place du Trône and the Boulevard St Martin, promise to be very fine streets; the Boulevard de Magenta, now (1864) in course of construction, is

a continuation of the latter to the N. W. Beyond this is the irregular line of the outer boulevards; while a third ring is formed by the fortifications. The Seine, which traverses Paris from E. to W. for a length of 7 miles, is lined with spacious quays, and planted with trees. On it are moored washing-boats, in which from 200 to 300 women are daily engaged, and floating baths. Within the limits of the city, it is crossed by 27 bridges of various kinds, 8 of which have been constructed since 1852: on two of these payment is exacted from passengers. It receives the small stream of Bièvre or the Gobelins, at the Quai de l'Hôpital, and the Canal of St Martin, which joins those of the Ourcq and St Denis. It here forms two islands, the *Ile St Louis* and the *Ile du Cité*; on which last is situated the cathedral church of Notre Dame, a Gothic building, in the form of a Latin cross, with a magnificent façade, terminating by two square towers 295 ft. in height, the restoration of which was completed in June 1864: the Hôtel Dieu, the Palais de Justice, and the Pont-Neuf, which latter connects the island of the city with both sides of the river. This is the largest and one of the oldest bridges in Paris, having been reconstructed in 1852; in its centre is a bronze statue of Henri IV. The portion of Paris situated on the rt. b. of the river is the most extensive, and contains the greatest number of public offices. It is also the richest and most commercial, its centre being occupied by the *Bourse* (Exchange of France). Among the many splendid edifices of this quarter, are the palace of the Tuileries, long the residence of the kings of France, and the scene of many of its most remarkable events, opposite whose central pavilion is the triumphal arch (Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel), an imitation of the Arch of Septimius Severus at Rome, erected by Napoleon in 1806, to the glory of the French armies; the palace of the Louvre, appropriated to rich collections of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, antiquities, and prints; the New Louvre, uniting the palaces of the Tuileries and Louvre; the Grand Hôtel du Louvre; the Oratoire, the largest Protestant church in Paris; the Palais-Royal, the galleries of which are occupied by elegant shops and cafés; the palace of the Elysées Napoléon, where Napoleon I. signed his last abdication; the Halles Centrales (central markets); the old Tour de la Boucherie, at the intersection of the Rue de Rivoli and the Boulevard de Sébastopol; the Hôtel de Ville, the municipal palace of Paris; and the Church of the Madeleine. Its principal streets and squares are the Place de la Concorde, an immense square, decorated with fountains and statues; Place des Victoires, in which is the Bank of France, and an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.; the Place Vendôme, in the centre of which is a triumphal bronze column erected by Napoleon I.; the Place Bastille, with the Colonne de Juillet, a bronze monument, 154 feet high, erected on the site of the Bastille, in honour of those who fell in the revolution of 1830; the Place du Trône, where a triumphal arch is being erected to commemorate the prowess of the French armies between 1852-62; Rue de Rivoli, one of the finest streets of the city, nearly 2 m. long; Rue de la Paix, and Rue Castiglione. Most of these are in the centre or west of Paris. The finest and most fashionable promenades are the Boulevards and Champs Elysées, at the W. end of which is the triumphal arch of L'Etoile and Bois de Boulogne; Place du Carrousel, Garden of the Tuileries, and in the E. the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

The left bank of the river contains the Boulevard St Germain, the principal residence of the oldest noblesse; the boulevards are here also planted, but the promenades are not frequented. On this side is the *Pays Latin*, the seat of the principal educational establishments, and the Sorbonne, College of France, Colleges of St Louis, Louis-le-Grand, Henri IV., Polytechnic School, and the Normal School, inaugurated 1846; the School of Medicine, and Schools of Law. The principal public buildings on this side are the Palace of the Luxembourg, in part appropriated to the exhibition of the works of living artists; the Fontaine St Michel, a marble structure 82 feet high; Palace of the Fine Arts; the Odeon and the Lycée St Louis; Assemblée Nationale; the Palace of the Institute, containing the Mazarene library; the Observatoire, at the end of the Boulevard de Sébastopol, with a library of 45,000 vols.; the mint, with a collection of coins, dies, and medals, from the time of Charles VIII.; the Pantheon, a colossal edifice, occupying the highest part of Paris, originally designed for a church, but afterwards appropriated to the remains of eminent Frenchmen; the Hôtel-des-Invalides, an immense military hospital for 5000 men, with an elegant dome, in the centre of which is a church containing the tombs of Napoleon I., Turenne, and Vauban. It has a library of 30,000 vols., and a collection of models of fortifications. The military school, situated in a vast open space, 3080 ft. long by 2290 broad, called the *Champ-de-Mars*, where the grand military displays are usually held; the botanic garden (*Jardin des Plantes*), and the celebrated tapestry and carpet manufactory of the Gobelins. This quarter also contains the greater number of hospitals, the largest of which, the Salpêtrière, has upwards of 4500 inmates. Here are also the ruins of the Palais des Thermes, and the Hôtel de Cluny, founded by Dusommerard, and purchased by the state, containing a museum of arts, arms, and antiquities; the *abattoirs* (slaughter-houses) of Grenelle and Villejuif; and the artesian well. [GRENELLE.] There are 8 prisons in Paris, including the Conciergerie in the Palais de Justice, the principal being *La Force*, on the Boulevard Mazas, near the Lyon Railway terminus. A great portion of this quarter was built from quarries, extending under the river, which formed the celebrated catacombs used as a deposit for the bones found in the cemeteries at the time of their suppression. The space contained between the city wall and the fortified circle is composed of the communes of the banlieue, in which the population has greatly increased within a few years, but the greater part of it is still occupied by fields or gardens. These comms. comprise on the right bank Bercy, Charonne, Belleville, La Vilette, La Chapelle, Montmartre, Les Batignolles, Passy, and Auteuil; and on the left bank Grenelle, Vaugirard, Montrouge, and Gentilly. The approach to the new walls is defended by 13 detached forts, viz., Romainville, Noisy, Rosny, Nogent, Charenton, and the castle of Vincennes, on the E.; Bicêtre, Montrouge, Vanvres, and Issy, on the S.; Mont Valerien, on the W.; Aubervilliers, and St Denis with the Couronne de la Briche, and double Couronne, on the N.

Considered in reference to its scientific, literary, and educational establishments, Paris surpasses all the cities of the world. The headquarters of the University of Paris are at the *Sorbonne*, founded 1253, near the Hôtel de Cluny, where degrees are granted in the faculties of

sciences, letters, and theology, and where gratuitous public lectures are given by 11 professors, attended by about 2000 pupils; the college occupies an area of nearly 3 acres, and its library contains 80,000 vols. The *Ecole de Droit* (school of law) is in the Place du Pantheon; it has 25 professors and about 1500 students. The *Ecole de Médecine*, in the street of the same name, has 50 professors and 5000 students. The Collège Impérial de France, founded 1530 by Francis I., is in the Rue St Jacques; it has 29 professors, all the lectures being gratuitous. There are 5 *lyceums*, or preparatory schools, supported by government, comprising 178 professors, 1800 boarders, and 2960 day scholars; also 3 *municipal colleges* for the annexed communes. Among the special schools are the Ecoles Polytechnique, Nationale, Normale, des Beaux-Arts, des Mines, and the *Conservatoires des Arts et de Musique*. The cost of primary instruction in the city now amounts to 120,000*l.* The observatory, containing a valuable collection of astronomical and mathematical instruments; the *Jardin des Plantes*, a large botanic garden, with museums of natural history, and a collection of living animals; conservatory of arts and trades, containing models and descriptions of machinery. A garden, of 45½ ac., with 25 hothouses, was opened in 1860 by the Acclimatization Society, in the W. part of the Bois de Boulogne, in which legions of plants of every description are reared, & afterwards transplanted to ornament the public gardens of Paris. Paris is the seat of numerous learned and other societies, among which are the society for the encouragement of national industry, societies of agriculture, geography, geology, statistics, and antiquities. There are 32 libraries in Paris, 6 of which are public; of these the great national library (Bibl. Imperial) is a magnificent institution. It is divided into 5 sections, containing—*I.* Printed works and pamphlets, 1,800,000, including duplicates.—*II.* Manuscripts, 200,000 vols.—*III.* Medals and antiquities 170,000, and 10,000 gems.—*IV.* Engravings, 1,300,000.—*V.* Maps and charts, 300,000. The charity of Paris is administered by the department of "Assistance Publique," whose staff numbers about 2200. There are 8 general and 7 special hospitals. There was (1861) a pauper pop. of 90,300 in Paris. The benevolent institutions comprise a deaf-mute institution, with 12 professors, a school for the blind, a government pawn bank, and numerous civil, maternity, founding, and orphan hospitals. The principal theatres are the Opera or Academy of Music, Theatre Français, Opera Comique, Odeon, Italian Theatre, and many minor theatres; an olympic circus, panorama, diorama, and géorama. The industrial establishments of Paris embrace all kinds of manufactures and commerce, but it is especially distinguished for objects of taste and fashion,—furniture, jewellery, trinkets, bronzes, porcelain, mirrors, clocks and watches, painted paper, perfumery, bonnets, gloves, and carriages. There are about 30,000 master tailors, shoemakers, hatters, furriers, dressmakers and milliners, employing 120,000 men and women, doing business to the amount of 12,000,000*l.* a year. The manuf. of trinkets (articles de Paris) employs about 120,000 operatives. The confectioners produce annually about 240,000*l.* worth of goods. The carpets and tapestries of the Gobelins are held in high estimation, and Paris is celebrated for its mathematical and optical instruments. It is one of the chief centres in Europe for the production of works connected with literature and the fine

arts. It has 13 principal newspapers, besides periodical sheets of journals, reviews, bulletins, and annals of politics, literature, science, arts, and fashions. The commerce of Paris is facilitated by navigation on the Seine, by its connection with many canals, and by railways to the chief towns of France. [FRANCE.] It has a chamber of commerce with a commercial library, an exchange which publishes daily returns, and it is the seat of all the principal financial, industrial, and commercial societies in the country. Among the eminent persons that Paris has produced may be mentioned the great Condé, Prince Eugène of Savoy, Rousseau the poet, Thou the historian, Moliere, Boileau, Voltaire, Rollin, d'Alembert, the painters Lebrun and David, the geographer d'Anville, Lavoisier, Madame Roland, and Madame de Staël. Paris was a place of importance in the time of Cæsar; it was then confined to the island in the Seine, now called the Ile du Cité, and was cap. of that part of Gaul occupied by the *Parisii*. Under the Roman emperors it was greatly extended. Clovis fixed his empire here in 508. The establishment of the university, in the year 1200, gave it great importance; it was surrounded by walls under Philip Augustus; the inner or city wall (d'Octroi) was built nearly as it now stands, in 1786. The new line of fortifications was commenced in 1840, and finished in 1848. Paris was delivered up to the English in 1420, and held by them for six years. The allied army entered it in 1814–15. The first revolution began 14th July 1789; the second, 27th July 1830; and the third on 23d February 1848; and in 1851 Louis Napoleon, at that time President of the Republic, appealed to the people, and was elected Emperor by a vast majority of votes.

P<sup>ARISHVILLE</sup>, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 17 m. E. Canton.

P<sup>ARITA</sup>, a maritime town of S. America, New Grenada, dep. Isthmus, on the Gulf of Parita, an inlet of the Gulf of, and 100 m. S.W. Panama.

P<sup>ARITCHI</sup>, a market town of Russia, gov. and 108 m. S.E. Minsk, on the Beresina. P. 1600.

P<sup>ARIZE ST LE CHATEL</sup>, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, cant. St Pierre-le-Moutier. P. 1751.

P<sup>ARIZOT</sup>, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. St Antonin. P. 1614.

P<sup>ARKANY</sup>, a market town of Hungary, on the Danube, co. and immediately opposite Gran. P. 1374. Here, in 1683, the Turks were defeated by the Imperialists and Poles.

P<sup>ARKE</sup>, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Indiana. Area 428 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,588.

P<sup>PARKER</sup>, a co. of the U. S., North America, Texas. P. 3991 free, 222 slaves.

P<sup>PARKERSBURG</sup>, a town, U. S., N. America, Virginia, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Kanawha, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railway. P. 3000.

P<sup>PARKGATE</sup>, a township of England, co. and 12 m. N.W. Chester, pa. Neston, on the Dee.

P<sup>PARKHAM</sup>, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.W. Bideford. Ac. 5808. P. 886.

P<sup>PARKHEAD</sup>, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Glasgow. P. 1150. The Glasgow water-works are in its immediate vicinity.

P<sup>PARKHILL</sup>, a vill. of Scotland, co. Cromarty, on the N. shore of Cromarty Firth.

P<sup>PARKINGTON</sup>, a co. of Queensland, Australia. On the N. boundary is the river Fitzroy and its tributary the Dawson. On the E. are the cos. Livingston and Raglan. Chief town, Westwood. Lat. 23° 30' S.; lon. 150° E.

P<sup>PARK-QUARTER</sup>, a township of England, co.

Durham, pa. and 4 m. W. Stanhope. Ac. 12, 109. P. 1091.

PARKUR, a dist. of W. Hindostan, on the N. side of the Runn of Cutch, lat. 24° 20' N., lon. 70° 52' E., and containing the towns Veerawow and Nuggur, each ruled by a Rajpoot chief.

PARKUTA, a town of Asia, Little Tibet, on the Indus, Bulhi, 22 m. E.S.E. Iskardo.

PARLEY (WEST), a pa. of Engl., co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.S.E. Wimborne-Minster. Ac. 3407. P. 268.

PARMA, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 10 m. N.W. Rochester.—II. Ohio, 6 m. S. Cleveland.

PARMA, till 1860 a duchy, now a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, on rt. b. of the Po, between lat. 44° 19' 30" and 45° 7' 45" N., lon. 9° 23' and 10° 40' E., having N. Lombardy, E. Modena, W. Piedmont, S. the Apennines, which separate it from the Genoese territory. Area 1251 sq. m. P. (1862) 256,029. Surface slopes to the N., where the Po forms the boundary, and receives from the S. the Trebbia, Nure, Taro, and Parma, which last joins the Po after a N.N.E. course of 65 m. Climate temperate and healthy, except on the banks of the Po. In the plains the soil is fertile, irrigated by many canals, and produces maize, wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, and silk. Rice is raised in the dist. Guastalla, and near Parma. In the hilly region little corn is grown; forests and pasture grounds are extensive, and chestnuts and goat-milk cheese are principal articles of food. About 12,300 quintals of salt are made annually. Silk fabrics in the larger towns, iron wares, glass, earthenware, paper, straw hats, and gunpowder, are the principal manufs. Under the French, this territory formed most part of the dep. Val di Toro.

PARMA, a city of the kingdom of Italy, in the north, cap. prov., on the Parma, an affl. of the Po, & on railway between Modena and Piacenza, 75 m. S.E. Milan, lat. 44° 48' 7" N., lon. 10° 20' 8" E. Its elevation above the sea is 162 feet. Mean annual temperature 57°, greatest heat 88°·7, greatest cold 24° Fahr. The prevailing winds are, summer W.S.W.; winter N.E., E., and N.W. P. (1861) 47,428. It is of a circular form, surrounded by walls, and entered by five gates, and has a glacis forming a public promenade. Chief public edifices, a cathedral with valuable paintings, the ducal palace, an academy of fine arts, museum of antiquities, botanic garden, public library, a Benedictine monastery, several churches, Farnese palace, and theatre. The university of Parma was suppressed in 1831, but it has a school of four faculties, numerous scientific establishments, civil and military hospitals, and a school for deaf-mutes, established in 1837.

PARNAC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Indre, 22 m. S.E. Blanc. P. 1354.

PARNASSUS (MOUNT), a famous mountain of Greece, gov. Phocis, its culminating point in lat. 38° 35' 57" N., lon. 22° 27' 36" E., 8068 ft. above the sea. Between this and an adjacent peak is a renowned rivulet known in antiquity as the Castalian fountain; and on the S. declivity of the mountain is the Corycian cave, a stalactitic grotto, 330 feet in length by nearly 200 in width.

PARNDON, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Epping. Ac. 2211. P. 491.—II. (*Little*), 1½ m. N.N.E. Great Parndon. Ac. 584. P. 71.

PARNES (MOUNT) (mod. *Nozea*), a mountain in Attica, Greece, between Attica and Boeotia, 16 m. N. Athens. Height 1415 feet above the sea.

PAROPAMISAN MOUNTAINS, Afghanistan and E. Persia, cover an extent of 350 m. in length E. to

W., separate the deserts of Yezd and Turkestan, and are connected E. with the Hindoo-Koosh, and W. with the Elburz mountains, S. of the Caspian Sea. In the E. they are rugged and broken by narrow valleys; they nowhere reach to the limit of perennial snow. W. ward the valleys are wider, and the hills lower. They are inhabited by Eimauks, Huzauhrs, and other tribes, whose chief resources are in their flocks & herds.

PAROS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. W. Naxos, with which and many smaller islands it forms the gov. Naxos and Paros. Lat. of Mount St Elias 37° N.; lon. 25° 11' E. Area 100 sq. m. P. 6000. Surface fertile. Products, corn, wine, oil, cotton, and marble; the last of the finest quality, and of which the best ancient statues were made. The quarries are about 4 m. E. the chief town Parechia. Port Nassau, on the N. side, is one of the best harbours in the Archipelago; 1½ m. W. is the islet of *Antiparos*.

PARR, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescott, 3 m. W.S.W. Newton-in-Makerfield. Ac. 1601. P. 8253.

PARRAMATTA, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on rail, 14 m. W. Sydney. Alt. 60 feet. The viceregal lodge and several government establishments are here. P. (1861) 5577. It is at the head of the navigation of a small river of the same name, which falls into Port Jackson.

PARRAS, a town of Mexico, state Coahuila, on E. shore of Lake Parras. P. 8000. It is celebrated for its vines.

PARRET, a river of W. England, rises near Beaminster, co. Dorset, flows N. & N.W. through co. Somerset, and after a winding and sluggish course of about 40 m. enters Bridgewater Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

PARRY, a co. of New South Wales, on N. slope of Liverpool Range, E. from Buckland and W. from Inglis cos. It is traversed by Peel river, and is auriferous in some parts. Length 65 m. Ac. 880,000. Lat. 31° 25' S.; lon. 151° E.

PARRY (CAPE), British N. America, is on the Arctic Ocean, near lat 70° N., lon. 123° 35' W., and terminates a promontory bounding Franklin Bay on the E.—II. W. coast of Greenland, near the N. extremity of Baffin Bay. Lat. 77° 8' N.; lon. 71° 23' W.—III. E. coast of Greenland, lat. 72° 22' N., lon. 22° 2' W.—The *Parry Group* is the N. cluster of the Arzobispo Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 27° 44' 55" N.; lon. 142° 7' E.—*Parry Islands*, a group in the Arctic region of N. America, between lat. 75° and 77° 30' N., and between lon. 93° and 119° W., consisting of Prince Patrick, Melville, Bathurst, Cornwallis, and many smaller islands.

PARSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, arr. Boussac, cant. Garnages. P. 1595.

PARSIDYPORE, a town of India, territory of Oude, in lat. 26° 4' N., lon. 81° 34' E. P. 4000, three-fourths of whom are Mussulmans.

PARSON DROVE, a chapelry of Eng., co. Cambridge, pa. Leverington, 4 m. W. Wisbeach. P. 876.

PARSONSFIELD, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, 68 m. S.W. Augusta.

PARSONSTOWN, a pa. of Ireland, Lefthster, co. Louth, 4 m. E.S.E. Dunleer. Ac. 524. P. 178.—II. a town of Ireland. [Br.]

PARTANNA, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Trapani, cap. circ. P. (1861) 11,972.

PARTHENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. arr., on the Thone, 24 m. N.N.E. Niort. P. 5057. It has manufactures of cloth and leather.

**PARTICK**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Govan, on the Kelvin, near its confluence with the Clyde, 2 m. N.W. Glasgow. P. 8183.

**PARTINICO**, a city of the island Sicily, prov., dist., and 14 m. W.S.W. Palermo. P. (1861) 19,072. Exports wine and oil, and has manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics.

**PARTNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1210. P. 148.

**PARTON**, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, situated between Loch Ken and the river Urr. Ac. 16,248. P. 764.

**PARTON**, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Moresby, on the Irish Sea,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Whitehaven. P. 759.

**PARTRIDGE ISLAND**, New Brunswick, is in St John harbour, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, S. St John.

**PARTSCHIEW**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Ljublin. P. 3930.

**PARURO**, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 18 m. S.S.W. Cuzco, cap. prov., on the Apurimac.

**PARVES-NATTAGES**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Ain, arr. and cant. Belley. P. 1097.

**PARVICH** or **PARVICHIO**, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulf of Quarnero, between the islands Veglia and Arbe, 7 m. S.W. Zeng. Length 4 m.

**PARWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Derby,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Ashborne. Ac. 3247. P. 521.

**PARYS**, a mountain of Wales, co. and on the N. side of the island of Anglesey, parish and S. the town of Amlwych, which owes its prosperity to the copper mines of the mountain. These were, in modern times, first wrought in 1762, and from 60,000 to 80,000 tons of ore, yielding 3000 tons of metal, were formerly obtained, but the quantity is now much reduced.

**PAS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, on the Quillienne, 16 m. S.W. Arras. P. 906.—II. dep. Mayenne, arr. Mayenne, cant. Ambrières. P. 1794.

**PASAGES**, a town and port of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 3 m. E. St Sebastian, in a deep and landlocked haven, in the Bay of Biscay. P. 895.

**PASAY**, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its N. coast, about 140 m. E.S.E. Achen. It has a good harbour, and provisions are to be had in plenty.

**PASCAGOULA**, a river of the U. S., N. America, Mississippi, formed by the confl. of the Chickasaw and Leaf Rivers, flows S. and falls into Pascagoula Sound, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for its last 50 miles for vessels drawing 6 feet water.

**PASCHENDAELE**, a market town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ypres. P. 3000.

**PASCO** or **CERRO DE PASCO**, the chief mining town of N. Peru, dep. Junin, 130 m. N.E. Lima, at the head of two ravines, and 13,720 feet above the sea, the most elevated city in the world. P. varies at different periods from 4000 to perhaps 12,000. The ground broken up for mining occupies a space  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length by  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, quite honeycombed with shafts, most of which are now filled with water. All its ores are feruginous. Though coal exists in the vicinity, turf, dung, and timber are mostly employed for smelting.—The *Cerro*, or mountain knot of Pasco and Huanuco, unites two branches of the Andes. Summit 16,000 feet above the sea.

**PASCUARO** or **PAZQUARO**, a town, Mexico, dep. Michoacan, 28 m. S.W. Morelia, on E. bank of Lake Pascuaro. P. 8000. It has copper mines.

**PAS-DE-CALAIS**, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of parts of the old provs. Artois, Picardie, and Flanders, on the English Channel, or Pas-de-Calais, between the deps. Nord and

Somme. Area 2551 sq. m. P. (1861) 724,938. Surface traversed S.E. to N.W. by a chain of hills which separates the basin of the North Sea from that of the Channel, and gives rise to numerous rivers; the chief of which are the Scarpe and Lys, affls. of the Scheldt, the Aa, which flows to the North Sea, and the Canche, flowing to the English Channel; these are all navigable, and connected by canals. The dep. has excellent harbours, the chief of which are Calais and Boulogne. Commerce is also facilitated by the Great Northern Railway and its branches. Soil rich in coal and turf, marble, and slate; is remarkable for the facility with which water is found by means of artesian wells. It has a superior breed of sheep and horses, but indifferent cattle. Agriculture participates in the perfection of that of the dep. Nord. It is marshy in some parts, but generally fertile in wheat, hemp, lint, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. Manufacturing industry comprises beet-root sugar, linen and linen thread, cotton, lace, common woollens, paper, potteryware, and leather. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Arras, Béthune, Boulogne, St Pol, Montreuil, and St Omer.

**PAS-DE-CALAIS** or **STRAIT OF DOVER**, the strait which separates England from France. [DOVER.]

**PASEWALK** or **PASSEWALK**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Stettin, on the Ucker. P. 7169. It is enclosed by walls, and has woollen cloth and leather factories.

**PASLIAN**, two of the smaller Philippine islands, Malaysia, between the isls. Leyte and Zebu.

**PASMAN**, an island of Dalmatia, circ. and 6 m. S. Zara, in the Adriatic. Length 15 m.; breadth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. Surface mountainous. Principal products oil and wine. On it are several villages.

**PASQUOTANK**, a river of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, rises in the Dismal-Swamp, and flows S.E. into Albemarle Bay. It is connected with the Elizabeth river by a canal 28 m. in length, and gives name to a co. of 241 sq. m. P. 5957 free, 2983 slaves; cap. Elizabeth.

**PASSAGE**, two small seaport towns of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Waterford, on the estuary of the Suir. P. 852. It is irregularly built on a rocky height, and has a pier and a block-house.—II. (*West*), co. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Cork, on the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island. P. 2282. It has several churches, a quay, dockyard, and many bathing-houses; is the port of Cork for all large shipping, and a seat of petty sessions. A village and hamlet, co. Cork, have the same name.

**PASSAGE ISLANDS**, two groups of Malaysia, one off the W. coast of Sumatra, near lat.  $2^{\circ} 30'$  N., the other between Celebes and Sangir.—*Passage Island* is a name of the West India island Culebra.—*Passage Fort*, Jamaica, is on Hunt Bay, 6 m. E. Spanish-town.

**PASSAGE (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. & cant. Agen. P. 2018.

**PASSAIC**, a co., U. S., North America, in N.E. part of New Jersey. Area 198 sq. m. P. (1860) 29,013.—II. a river, same state, flows E., and enters Newark Bay after a course of 70 m. It is navigable for sloops to Acquackanonk.

**PASSAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront, cap. cant. P. 1819.

**PASSAMAQUODDY BAY** is partly in state Maine, U. S., North America, and partly in the British prov. of New Brunswick, about 12 m. in length, and 8 m. in width at its entrance. It is well sheltered, deep, never closed by ice, and contains Deer and Campobello islands. Its waters abound with fish; tide rises from 25 to 33 feet. The

large rocky island Grand Manan lies opposite the mouth of this bay.

**PASSARO (CAPE)**, *Pachynum Promontorium*, the S.E. extremity of the island Sicily, prov. Noto, 26 m. S.S.W. Syracuse. Immediately N.E. of it is the barren island Passaro, with a fort, in lat. 36° 41' 5" N., lon. 15° 9' E.

**PASSAROWITZ** or **POSHAROVITZ**, a town or vill. of Servia, and a judicial cap. of its E. division, dist. and 13 m. E.S.E. Semendria. A treaty of peace was concluded here between the Imperialists and the Turks, 21st July 1718.

**PASSAU**, *Batava Castra*, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. circ. Lower Danube, at the confl. of the Inn and Danube, and on railway, 92 m. E.N.E. Munich. P. (1861) 13,860. It is situated in a picturesque defile, separated into 3 parts by the rivers which traverse it, and is defended by 2 fortresses and 8 forts. Chief edifices, the cathedral, church of St Paul, and the old abbey of St Nicholas. It has manufs. of tobacco and porcelain, breweries, and tanneries. The treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552, conferred religious liberty on the Protestants of Germany.

**PASSAVANT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Saône, arr. Vesoul, cant. Gussey. P. 1660.

**PASSENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 8 m. S.E. Towcester. Ac. 2280. P. 1105.

**PASSENHEIM**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, 21 m. E.N.E. Hohenstein. P. 1415.

**PASSERIANO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Udine. P. 3000. Near it is a villa, in which Bonaparte resided during the preliminaries of the peace of Campo Formio.

**PASSIGNANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Perugia, on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Perugia or Thrasymene. Near it was fought the battle of Thrasymene, B.C. 217. P. 3298.

**PASSO CABALLO**, Texas, North America, is the entrance to Matagorda Bay, 80 m. S.W. the mouth of the Rio Brazos.

**PASSY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. Bonneville. P. 1850.

**PASTASA**, a river of Ecuador, rises in the Andes, and after a S.E. course of 400 m. joins the Amazon, 25 m. W. the influx of the Huallaga.

**PASTENA**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Gaeta. P. 2397.

**PASICO**, a town of the Granadian Confed., in the table-land of the Andes, dep. Cauca, 148 m. N.N.W. Quito. P. 7000. It is built at the foot of a volcano, in a site 8577 feet above the sea, and surrounded by woods and bogs, in the line of the great Pass from Popayan to Quito.

**PASTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1445. P. 286.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N. Peterborough. Ac. 3150. P. 1071.

**PASTOS-BONS**, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, 115 m. N.W. Oeiras, between the Paranaíba and Itapicuri.

**PASTRANA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Guadalaxara, in a valley on the Arlas. P. 3021. It has manufs. of silk and paper.

**PASURUAN** or **PASUROOAN**, a town of Java, near its N.E. coast, 30 m. S.S.E. Surabaya.

**PATA**, an island of Malaysia, immediately S. Sulu, lat. 5° 48' N., lon. 121° 11' E.—II. a town on the N. coast of the island of Luzon, Philippines.

**PATA**, a market town of Central Hungary, co. Heves, 6 m. W.N.W. Gyöngyös. P. 2300.

**PATAGONIA**, an extensive region comprising the S. extremity of South America, from lat. 38° 54' S., and having N. the territories of the Argentine Confed. and Chile, and S. the Strait of Magellan. Length 1100 m. It has been little explored. The

W. coast is greatly indented and bordered by the Andes, which here rise generally to between 3000 and 6000 feet in height. Surface in the E., a series of terraces, extending over 700 m., composed of tertiary sandstone, with marine shells; clay, earth, and gravel; arid and sterile; the W. coast is subject to excessive rains, and it is only along the Rio Negro, on its N. border, that wheat, maize, and pulse are cultivated. Guano, pumas, foxes, and great numbers of mice, are the principal quadrupeds. The condor, hawks, ibis, and a few others, are among the number of birds. Fish are abundant on the coasts. The Indians, who are thinly scattered over this region, are remarkable for their lofty stature; they lead a wandering life, and subsist chiefly on the flesh of wild quadrupeds, mushrooms, and fish. Exports (1862) guano, etc., to the value of 22000. Patagonia was discovered by Magellan in 1519, and more recently explored by Captains Fitzroy and King. It is nominally subject to Chile, under the title of the Colony of Magellan, but it is also claimed by the Argentine Confederation.

**PATAK (SAROS-NAGY)**, a market town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Tokay. P. 5806. It has a Protestant gymnasium.

**PATANAGO**, a town of Burmah, on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, 75 m. N. Prome. N. of the town are famous wells, reported to yield annually 80,000,000 lbs. of asphaltum.

**PATANI** or **THANI**, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Siam, on the Gulf of Siam. P. 100,000. (?)—*Cape Patani* is in lat. 7° 4' N.; lon. 101° 5' E.

**PATAFSCO**, a river of the U. S., North America, Maryland, rises in co. Baltimore, flows 80 m. E., and joins Chesapeake Bay, by a broad estuary, between North and Bodkin points. It is navigable for large ships to Baltimore.

**PATARA**, a ruined city of Asia Minor, celebrated in antiquity as a principal seat of the worship of Apollo. Its remains, on the coast, 12 m. S. the ruins of Xanthus, and 27 m. S.S.E. Makri, comprise Greek tombs, parts of small temples, a triple arch, a theatre, and ruins of large churches.

**PATAZ**, a market town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., 14 m. N.W. Orleans. P. 1208. Here, in 1429, the French, under Joan of Arc, defeated the English under Talbot.

**PATAZ**, a town of North Peru, dep. and 80 m. E.N.E. Truxillo, cap. prov., near the Marañon.

**PATCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.W. Brighton. Ac. 4398. P. 638.

**PATCHING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. E. Arundel. Ac. 1748. P. 275.

**PATELYK-BRIDGE**, a market town of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Nidd, pa. and 10 m. W.S.W. Ripon.

**PATER** or **PEMBROKE-DOCK**, a suburban town of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on Milford-Haven, pa. St Mary's, 1 m. N.W. Pembroke, within the parl. and municipal boundaries of which it is included. Ac. 3457. P. (1861) 12,559. A government dockyard, removed to this place from Milford in 1814, covers 60 ac., and in it some of the largest ships of the navy have been constructed. It has an arsenal, and is protected by a fort and jetty. The town has a market-house, and carries on a thriving trade.

**PATERNA**, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Ribiera*), prov. and 23 m. E. Cadiz. P. 2436.—II. (*del Campo*), prov. and N.E. Huelva. P. 1678.

**PATERNE (Str)**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 18 m. N.N.W. Tours. P. 1957.

**PATERNÓ**, *Hýbla Major*, a city of the island

Sicily, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Catania, cap. cant., at the foot of Mount *Ætna*. P. (1861) 15,308. It has hot chalybeate springs, and a trade in wine, oil, flax, hemp, and timber.

**PATERNO**, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 5 m. S. Cosenza. P. 2307.—II. prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Avellino. P. 2151.

**PATERNOSTERS** (GREAT and LITTLE), two dangerous rocks in the English Channel, between Cape Carter, on the coast of France, and the island of Jersey.

**PATERNOSTERS** or **BALABALAGAN ISLANDS** (LITTLE), are a group in the Strait of Macassar, lat. 2° S., lon. 117° 28' E.

**PATERSON**, a town, U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, on Erie rail., 16 m. from New York. P. (1860) 19,588. It has extensive manufs. of cotton, machinery, and paper. The falls of the Passaic are in the town.

**PATERSON** or **YIMMING**, a navigable river of New South Wales, co. Durham, joins the Hunter river about 20 m. from the sea. Length 65 m. Chief affl., the Allyn, on W. bank, below the influx of which is the vill. of Paterson, 12 m. N. Maitland. P. (1861) 241.—*Cape Paterson*, Australia, between Port Philip and Wilson promontory, on the S. coast.

**PATGONG**, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and 44 m. N.N.W. Rungpore.

**PATH-HEAD**, a town of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dysart, forming the E. suburb of Kirkcaldy. P. 2393. It has a church, endowed and other schools; and manufs. of ticks and checks.—II. a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. Crichton, 4½ m. S.E. Dalkeith. P. 735, partly colliers.—III. a vill., co. Ayr, pa. New Cunnock. P. 494.

**PATINGS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cher, arr. St Amand, cant. la Guerche-sur-l'Aubois. P. 1693.

**PATIVILCA**, a vill. of Peru, dep. Lima, 25 m. N. Huacho. It has some remains of edifices built by the Incas.

**PATMOS** or **PATMO**, an island of the *Ægean* Sea, one of the Sporades. Lat. 37° 17' N.; lon. 26° 35' E. P. 4000, all Greeks, and mostly seafaring people. It is divided into N. and S. parts by a narrow isthmus, 28 m. in circ.; on its E. is a secure harbour. This island is famous as the place to which St John was banished by Domitian, and where he wrote the book of the Revelation.

**PATNA**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, prov. Bahar, having N. the Ganges, W. the Son, separating it from Shahabad, and on other sides the dist. Bahar, between lat. 25° 3' and 25° 38' N., lon. 84° 45' and 86° 10' E. Area 1823 sq. m. P. 1,200,000. The chief towns are Patna and Dinapore. It is a highly cultivated dist., producing abundant crops of rice, wheat, barley, fruits, opium, and sugar. The growth of the white poppy, from which opium is made, is a monopoly rented by Government to the Patna Opium Company. The district is traversed by the East India Railway.

**PATNA**, a city of India, cap. dist. of the same name, on the S. bank of the Ganges, and on the East India Railway, 410 m. W.N.W. Calcutta. Lat. 25° 37' N.; lon. 85° 15' E. P. 284,122. The city-proper, or fort, is enclosed by a wall which extends 1½ m. along the river bank, and nearly a mile inland. Internally, there is found to be but one wide street, very irregularly built, and many of the houses are merely of earth, with tiled roofs; but E. of the city are suburbs, which extend nearly 7 m. along the Ganges, with good storehouses, and a Mohammedan palace, with large gardens; and W. ward is Bankipoor,

the European quarter, with a military depôt.—*Patna* has a small citadel, a British college, and Portuguese Roman Catholic church, a government school, private Hindoo schools, a penitentiary, and house of correction, well supplied markets, and a large trade in rice, wheat, opium, nitre, indigo, and sugar, and it is the seat of one of the six superior courts for the presids. Bengal and Agra. It was taken by the British in Nov. 1763, and was the scene of many memorable events in the mutiny of 1857.

**PATNA**, a raj of India, having its centre in lat. 20° 40' N., lon. 83° 15' E. Area 1158 sq. m. P. 25,000. Annual estimated revenue 25,000 rupees.

**PATNA**, a vill. and *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.E. Ayr. P. of pa. 630; do. of vill. 470.

**PATNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. E.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 830. P. 184.

**PATOKA**, a township, U. S., North America, Indiana, 138 m. S.W. Indianapolis.

**PATONES**, a vill. of Spain, in a mountain defile, prov. Soria, 78 m. N.N.E. Madrid. In the 8th century, this was a place of refuge for Christians.

**PATOOK** or **PATUCCA**, a river of Honduras, rises near Juticalpa by several streams, all celebrated for their gold washings, and enters the Bay of Honduras, 120 m. E. the port of Truxillo. Length 150 m.

**PATOS** (LAGO DOS), Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, is an enlargement of the Rio Grande or Jacuhy, near its mouth in the Atlantic. Length about 165 m.; breadth 36 m. It receives several small rivers and the surplus waters of L. Mirim. Shores generally low. At its N. point is Porto Alegre, and at its S. end the city of Rio Grande do Sul. It is separated from the Atlantic by a narrow neck of land.

**PATRAS**, *Patras*, a fortified seaport town of Greece, and the principal seat of its foreign trade. Morea, cap. gov. Achaia, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 m. S.W. Lepanto. Lat. of castle, on the site of the anc. acropolis, 38° 14' 5" N.; lon. 21° 44' E. P. 20,000. The anc. *Patras* stood on the declivity of Mount Voidhia. The modern town occupies a portion of the low and unhealthy plain between that hill and the sea. Houses mostly only one storey in height, on account of the frequency of earthquakes. One of its churches is traditionally connected with the martyrdom of St Andrew, and greatly resorted to by devotees. A ruined Roman aqueduct is one of the few relics of antiquity in Patras. Principal trade is in currants of the best quality, large quantities of which are raised all along the N. shore of the Morea. At this town, in 1821, the standard of revolution was first raised in the Morea.

**PATRAS** (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ionian Sea, Mediterranean, between the Morea and W. Hellas, Greece. Length 22 m.; greatest breadth 13 m. It receives the *Fidari* (anc. *Evonius*), and the *Kamenitza* rivers, and at its E. end leads into the Corinthian Gulf by the Strait of Lepanto.

**PATRICK**, a co., U. S., N. America, in S. of Virginia. Area 506 sq. m. P. 7289 free, 2070 slaves.

**PATRICK'S-BOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1637. P. 228.

**PATRINGTON**, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on a creek of the Humber, 14 m. E.S.E. Hull. Ac. of pa. 4494. P. 1724.

**PATRISHOW**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. N.N.W. Abergavenny. Ac. 1481. P. 73.

**PATSCHEAU**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 44 m. W.S.W. Oppeln, on the Neisse. P. 3966. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens.

**PATTA**, a seaport town of E. Africa, Muscat

dom., Zanguebar coast, on an island at the mouth of a river in lat. 2° 9' S., lon. 40° 50' E. It was formerly of much greater importance, and held by the Portuguese during most part of the 16th and 17th centuries. At present it is a mere vill.

PATTENSEN, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, Calenberg, 7 m. S. Hanover. P. 1830.—II. a vill., landr. and 12 m. N.W. Lüneberg.

PATERDALE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, 7 m. N.N.E. Ambleside. Ac. 8314. P. 693.

PATTESHULL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7½ m. W.N.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 1850. P. 194.

PATTI, a city of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, on a height near the Gulf of Patti, N. coast of the island, cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Milazzo. P. 7574. It is surrounded by a wall, and has remains of a Norman castle, now the residence of the bishop. It has a cathedral, a manuf. of earthenware, and a fishery.—The *Gulf of Patti* is a semicircular bay, 20 m. across, between the promontory of Milazzo and Cape Calava; and on a headland on its S. side are considerable remains of the ancient *Tyndaris*.

PATTINGHAM, a pa., Engl., cos. Salop & Stafford, 6 m. W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 4042. P. 1126.

PATTISHALL, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4½ m. N.N.W. Towcester. Ac. 2460. P. 885.

PATTISWICK, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. W.N.W. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 1297. P. 324.

PATUN, called also BUTISI and TONRAWUTTEE, a raj state of India, between lat. 27° 31', 27° 56' N., lon. 75° 48', 76° 12' E. The country is a tract of barren hills and fertile valleys, and tributary to Jeypoor. It is inhabited by a tribe called Minas, who formerly subsisted by plunder and murder; but this has been greatly checked by the British, who have destroyed nearly all the forts in the hills. Patun is the principal town.

PATUN, a town and cap. of the dist. of same name, on the l. b. of the Chumbul, and 22 m. S.E. from Bhoondo, is in a strong position at the foot of a hill, surmounted by a citadel. It has a fine palace and temple, built for and dedicated to the rajah of Bhoondo. It pays an annual tribute of 40,000 rupees. Lat 25° 15' N.; lon. 76° 2' E.

PATURAGEZ, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 4 m. S.W. Mons. P. 6591. It has coal mines in its vicinity.

PATUXENT, a river of the U. S., North America, Maryland, after a S.E. and S. course of 90 m., enters Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 250 tons from its mouth to Nottingham, distant 50 miles.

PATZAU or PACZOW, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. E.N.E. Tabor. P. 2621.

PATZIZIA and PATZUM, two towns of Central America, state Guatemala, having respectively 6300 and 8000 inhabitants.

PAU, *Patum*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 56 m. E.S.E. Bayonne, on rt. b. of the Gave de Pau, over which is a bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for its great elevation. P. (1861) 21,873. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national college, manufs. of linens, and trade in ham and Jurançon wine. Mean temp. of year 56°, summer 70°, winter 41°, Fahr. From its wild scenery and fine climate it is a great resort of foreign visitors. *Pau* was cap. of the old prov. Béarn. Henri IV. was born in its ancient royal castle. It is also the birthplace of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden.—*Gave de Pau*. [GAVE.]

PAUCARTAMBO, a river and town of S. Peru, the town, cap. prov., dep. and 60 m. E.N.E. Cuzco, on the river, which has a N. ward course.

PAULLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 26 m. N.N.W. Bordeaux. P. 3863. It has a good port, and a trade in wine.

PAUK-PUTTEN (*Pure Town*), a town of India, in lat. 30° 17' N., lon. 73° 25' E. It is a place of pilgrimage, and here is the celebrated residence and tomb of a saint called Shekh Farid-u-Din.

PAUL or PAGHALL, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the Humber, 5½ m. E.S.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 10,364. P. 844.

PAUL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S. Penzance. Ac. 3433. P. 5072.

PAUL (ST), a town of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, cap. arr., 19 m. S.W. St Denis. P. of comm. 15,000. This was the first French establishment on the island.—*St Paul*, a city of Brazil. [SÃO-PAULO.]

PAUL (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.E. Barcelonnette. P. 1512.—II. (*de Fenouillet*), dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, cap. cant., on the Agly, 14 m. N.N.E. Prades. P. 2186.—III. (*de Jarrat*), dep. Ariège, 4 m. S.E. Foix. P. 1520.

—IV. (*du Bois*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, 23 m. W.S.W. Saumur. P. 1192.—V. (*en Jarrét*), dep. Loire, 10 m. N.E. St Etienne. P. 3111.—VI. (*la Roche*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. E.S.E. Nontron. P. 1580.—VII. (*Trois Châteaux*), dep. Drôme, 14 m. S. Montélimart. P. 1893.—VIII. (*lès Dax*), dep. Landes, arr. and cant. Dax. P. 2817.

PAUL (ST), a town, U. S., North America, cap. state Minnesota, on the Mississippi, 12 m. below St Anthony. P. 9972.—II. an island at the entrance of the Gulf of St Lawrence.—III. an island in Behring Sea.—IV. an island in the Indian Ocean, lat. 38° 43' S., lon. 77° 38' E.

PAUL (ST), a river of Liberia, W. Africa, after a S.W. ward course of probably 300 m., enters the Atlantic N. of Monrovia.

PAUL'S BAY (ST), on the N. coast of the island of Malta, 6½ m. N.W. La Valletta, is where St Paul is supposed to have been shipwrecked.

PAUL DE LOANDA (ST), a seaport town or city, and cap. of the Portuguese dom. in W. Africa, Lower Guinea, lat. 8° 4' 1" S., lon. 13° 13' E. It is defended seaward by 3 forts, and has a large and secure harbour, sheltered by the isl. Loanda. Chief edifices, the governor's palace and government buildings. It was, in the 17th century, celebrated for its fine churches and monasteries, now in ruins. Along the shore are built the huts of the black population. Its market is well supplied with provisions, and it has an export trade in slaves and ivory. P. 12,000 or 14,000.

PAULDING, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Georgia. Area 663 sq. m. P. 6466 free, 572 slaves.—II. in Ohio. P. 4945.

PAULE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp. P. 1483.

PAULERSPURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3 m. E.S.E. Towcester. Ac. 2961. P. 1233.

PAULHAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, arr. and cant. St Flour. P. 1425.

PAULHAGUET, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 9 m. S.E. Brioude. P. 1402.

PAULHAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, arr. Lodève, cant. Clermont. P. 1320.

PAULIEN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, 6 m. N.N.W. Le Puy. P. 2932.

PAULIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, arr. Albi, cant. Alban. P. 2461.

PAULTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. S.W. Bath. Ac. 1056. P. 1958.

PAULX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arr. Nantes, cant. Machecoul. P. 1833.

PAUMBEN (PASS or CHANNEL OF), a strait 1½

m. across, separating the island of *Rameswaram* from the mainland of India, 140 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. The channel has been deepened and rendered navigable for ships of 200 tons burden, effecting a saving of 360 miles distance over the route by the S. of Ceylon.

**FAUNTLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.N.E. Newent. Ac. 1967. P. 233.

**FAUSA**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m. W.S.W. Zwickau. P. 2760.

**FAUSA**, a town of S. Peru, dep. Ayacucho, cap. prov. Parinacocha.

**FAUSULA** or **MONTEOLMO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. (with comm.) 7840.

**FAVENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Bedford. Ac. 1840. P. 536.

**PAVIA**, *Ticinum*, afterwards *Papire*, a city of North Italy, cap. prov. Pavia, 19 m. S. Milan, on the l. b. of the Ticino. P. (1861), 30,480. It is surrounded with walls, and has an old castle. The university founded by Charlemagne, recently restored, and in which Spallanzani and Volta were professors, has a library of 50,000 vols., and a botanic garden. The situation is unhealthy.—*Pavia* has a royal gymnasium, a theatre, numerous charitable institutions, a chamber of commerce, an unfinished cathedral, and trade in silk, rice, wine, and Parmesan cheese. In 1525, Francis I., king of France, was conquered and made prisoner by the Imperialists near Pavia. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and by the French in 1796. Area of prov. 1286 sq. m. P. (1863) 419,785.

**PAVILLY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., on railway, 40 m. N.W. Rouen. P. 3207. It has manufs. of linens and paper.

**PAVLOGRAD**, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. dist., on an affl. of the Dnieper. P. 4400. It is chiefly built of wood, and has several churches, and a district school.

**PAVLOVKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. Koursk, 8 m. W.S.W. Obojan. P. 1680.

**PAVLOVO**, a town of Russia, gov. Nijnii-Novgorod, 10 m. S. Gorbатов, on the Oka. P. 8000. It has factories of cutlery and iron goods.

**PAVLOVSK**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. St Petersburg, on an affl. of the Neva. P. 2540. It has a magnificent imperial palace, with extensive grounds, a citadel, barracks, large almshouses, and military and civil hospitals.—II. gov. and 90 m. S.S.E. Voronij, cap. dist., on the Don. P. 3500. It is defended by a citadel, and has an active trade.

**PAVLOVSKAJA**, two market towns of Russia.—I. gov. Kherson, 35 m. E.N.E. Olviopol. P. 1800.—II. gov. and 17 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg. P. 1600.—*P-Krepost*, prov. Caucasia, is a fort on an affl. of the Terek, 18 m. S.E. Georgievsk.

**PAVONE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Ivrea, near the Chinsella, cap. mand. P. 2585.

**PAVULLO**, a comm. and town of N. Italy, prov. and 35 m. S. Modena, circ. Pavullo, cap. circ. P. of comm. 9303.—II. a vill., prov. Milan, circ. Lodi. P. 1780.

**PAWLET**, a township, U. S., North America, Vermont, 73 m. S.S.W. Montpelier.

**PAWLETT**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N. Bridgewater. Ac. 3566. P. 555.

**PAWTUCKET**, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 36 m. S. Boston.—II. a vill., Rhode Island, on the Pawtucket river, opposite the foregoing. It has large cotton mills and print works; iron works and extensive commerce. P. 7000.

**PAWTUCKET**, a port and vill., U. S., N. America, Rhode Island, 5 m. S. Providence. P. 1500.

**PAXO**, the smallest of the seven principal Ionian Islands, 10 m. S. Corfu, and S.W. the

coast of Acarnania, 5 m. in length N. to S., and 2 m. broad. Area 7·16 sq. m. P. 5025. Surface rocky. Principal product, oil. In conjunction with Ithaca and Cerigo, it sends four members to the legislative assembly. On its E. side is the cap. vill. Gavo.—*Anti-Pazo*, 1½ m. S.E., is an islet 2 m. in length W. to E.

**PAXTON**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. (*Great*), 3¼ m. N.N.E. St Neot's. Ac. 1120. P. 411.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. E.N.E. St Neot's. Ac. 2040. P. 247.

**PAYERNE** (Germ. *Peterlingen*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 25 m. N.N.E. Lausanne, on the Broye. P. 3085.

**PAYRAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, arr. Gourdon, cap. cant. P. 1320. It has stone and chalk quarries.

**PAYRÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, arr. Civray, cant. Couhé. P. 1531.

**PAYTA**, a town of Peru, Pacific Ocean; lat. 5° 5' 5" S., lon. 81° 8' 5" W. P. 2000.

**PAYZAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Nontron, cant. Lanonaille. P. 2504.

**PAZ** (LA), a town of Bolivia, of which it is the commercial cap., on an affl. of the Beni, near the S.E. end of Lake Titicaca. P. (1858) 76,372. It is cap. of a dep., with a pop. of 475,332.

**PE** (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Pyrénées, cap. cant., on the Gave de Pau. 15 m. S.W. Tarbes. P. 2765.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. B.-Pyrénées, 10 m. S.S.W. Bayonne. P. 2708.

**PEACE RIVER**, a large river of British North America, rises N. of British Columbia, flows at first N., and after receiving Finlay's branch, breaks through the Rocky Mountains. It has thenceforth a generally N.E. course to near Lake Athabasca, where it again turns N., and under the name of the Slave River enters the Great Slave Lake near lat. 61° 30' N., lon. 113° 30' W. It receives the surplus waters of Lake Athabasca, and gives name to a wide territory between lat. 55° and 61° N., lon. 115° and 125° W. [MACKENZIE.]

**PEACH CREEK**, Texas, is an affl. of the river St Bernard, dists. Colorado and Matagorda.

**PEACH ISLAND**, Canada West, is in the S.W. part of Lake St Clair.

**PEAGE**, a comm. and market town of France dep. Isère, 10 m. S.S.W. Vienne. P. 1638.

**PEAK** or **HIGH PEAK**, a wild and mountainous dist. of England, in the N.W. angle of the co. Derby. It abounds in lead, and in extraordinary caverns of the limestone rocks; height 1809 feet. [CASTLETON.]—The *Peak Forest* is an extra-parochial liberty in the above dist., 3 m. N.W. Tideswell, with limestone quarries. Ac. 1360. P. 542.

**PEAKIRK**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3¼ m. S.E. Market Deeping, and with a station on the Great Northern and East Lincolnshire Railway, N. Peterborough. Ac. 630. P. 246.

**PEARL ISLANDS**, Granadian Confed., in the Bay of Panama, 60 m. S.E. Panama, consist of the islands del Rey, San Jose, and Pedro Gonzales, with many islets.

**PEARL LAGOON**, Mosquito territory, state Nicaragua, 30 m. N. Bluefields, is an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, 25 m. in length by 12 m. in width. Off its entrance are the Pearl Keys.

**PEARL RIVER**, U. S., North America, rises in Mississippi state, co. Winston, lat. 87° 30' N., lon. 32° 20' W., flows S., and joins by several mouths the Rigolets, which forms a communication between Lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne, through which it flows into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable for boats to Jackson, but its course is obstructed by sand-bars and rafts of timber.

PEASE, a township of the U.S., North America, Ohio, co. Belmont.

PEASEMORE, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. East Ilsley. Ac. 2048. P. 332.

PEASENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 1995. P. 875.

PEASMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Rye. Ac. 3718. P. 906.

PEATLAW, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.W. Selkirk. Height 1964 feet above the sea.

PEATLING, two pas. of Engl., co. Leicester.—I. (Magna), 6 m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1900. P. 272.—II. (Parva),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 870. P. 168.

PEAULE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, cant. Questembert. P. 3940.

PEBMARSH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Halstead. Ac. 2023. P. 653.

PEBWITH, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 3050. P. 736.

PECCIOLI, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Pisa. P. 5777.

PECETTO-TORINESE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Turin. P. 1961.

PECHARN (GREAT and LITTLE), two contiguous towns of Lower Austria, 19 m. W. St Polten. United pop. 1148.

PECHTCHANOE, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 24 m. S.E. Perejaslav. P. 1650.

PECKELSHAIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Minden. P. 1670.

PECKHAM, a vill. of England, co. Surrey, pa. Camberwell, forming a suburb of London, about 4 m. S.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral. Ac. 1146. P. (1861) 23,135. It has numerous handsome residences. Nunhead cemetery adjoins Peckham Rye or common. It is about 23 ft. above the sea.—II. (East), a pa., co. Kent,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Tunbridge. Ac. 3358. P. 2341.—III. (West), a pa., same co., 5 m. N.E. Tunbridge. Ac. 1583. P. 446.

PECKLETON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Hinckley. Ac. 2020. P. 378.

PECQ (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cant. St Germain, 7 m. N.N.E. Versailles, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Paris. P. 1601. The army of the allies crossed the Seine at Le Pecq, 1st July 1815.

PEQUENCOURT, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Douai, cant. Marchiennes. P. 1426.

PECSVAR, a market town of South Hungary, 10 m. N.E. Fünfkirchen. P. 2800.

PEDAVOLI, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. Palme. P. 2232.

PEDEE (GREAT), a river of the U. S., North America, rises in North Carolina, co. Wilkes, under the name of Yadkin, flows S. into South Carolina, and falls into Winyaw Bay, immediately below George Town. Length 415 m., for 200 of which it is navigable for boats of 60 to 70 tons burden. Principal affluents, the Little Pedee and the Waccamaw.

PÉDERNEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp. P. 3145.

PEDERNEIRA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 5 m. W.N.W. Alcobaz, on Bay of Pederneira, which receives the Alcoa, but is shallow and inaccessible except for fishing-boats. P. 2000. Near it is the sanctuary of Nossa Senhora de Nazareth, greatly frequented by pilgrims.

PEDIR, a maritime town of Sumatra, Malaysia, on its N. coast, 50 m. S.E. Acheen.

PEEMORE, a pa. of England, co. Worcester,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Stourbridge. Ac. 1474. P. 297.

PEBRAZA, a town of South America, Venezuela, prov. and 38 m. W. Varinas. P. 3100.

PEBRO, a prefix to the names of two towns of

Spain.—I. (Bernardo), prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Avila. P. 2120.—II. (Munoz), prov. and 36 m. N.E. Ciudad Real. P. 1958. [SAN PEDRO.]

PEDRO BRANCA, a detached rock in the Eastern Archipelago, 32 m. S.E. Singapore, The Horsburg light (revolving), 75 feet in height, was opened 15th October 1851.

PEDROCHES (Solia), a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Cordova. P. 1444. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

PEDROGAO-GRANDE, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca and 27 m. N.E. Thomar, on the Zezere. P. 2020.

PEDROLA, a town of Spain, prov. & 20 m. N.W. Zaragoza, near the canal of Aragon. P. 1627.

PEDRONERAS (LAS), a town of Spain, prov. and 53 m. S.S.W. Cuenca. P. 3260.

PEDROSO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Logroño. P. 1097.—*El Pedroso* is a town, prov. & 32 m. N.E. Sevilla, with flourishing iron works wrought by English machinery.

PEDROTALLAGALIA, a mountain of the island Ceylon, 8280 feet above the sea.

PEEBLES, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Alleghany.

PEEBLES, a royal burgh, town, & pa. of Scotl., cap. co., on the Tweed, here crossed by a bridge, and joined by the Eddleston Water, 21 m. S. Edinburgh, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. 16,685. P. (1861) 2856; do. of town 2045. Altitude 550 feet. The Eddleston divides it into an old and a new town. It has a parish church, town-house, gaol, a grammar school, and the Chambers institution, a handsome building, with an extensive library, reading-rooms, and lecture-hall. Corp. revenue (1861-2) 468l. From the salubrity of its climate, and the Tweed fishings, it is a favourite place of summer resort, and many fine villas have been erected in its vicinity since the railway was opened.

PEEBLESHIRE or TWEEDDALE, an inland co. of Scotl., having N. the co. Edinburgh, E. Selkirk, W. Lanark, & S. Dumfries. Ac. 227,869, about 1-3d arable and 2-6ths under grass. P. (1861) 11,408. Much of the surface is mountain, moor, and bog, but it is well-wooded in the valleys. The Broadlaw hill rises to 2741 feet above the sea. Principal river, the Tweed, with its numerous tributaries. Industry almost wholly pastoral, and large numbers of Cheviot and Leicester sheep, with cattle, are reared for annual exportation into England. Coal is raised in the N.W., and a few manufactures of woollens are carried on. The co. is subdivided into 16 pas. Peebles, the cap., is its only town of importance. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 466.

PEEKSKILL, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, state and 38 m. N. New York, on l. b. of the Hudson river. Steamboats ply hence to New York.

PEEL, a seaport town of the Isle of Man, Irish Sea, in an inlet on its W. coast, 10 m. N.W. Douglas. P. 2848, mostly employed in fisheries. It has a harbour admitting small vessels.

PEEL, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh, 8 m. N. Bathurst. P. (1861) 130.

PEEL, a dist. of W. Australia, having N., W., and S., the dists. Minto, Wicklow, and Hay, and E. an unsettled country.—II. a maritime town of W. Australia, dist. Murray, on a point of land, 30 m. S. the mouth of Swan river, and at the entrance of Peel inlet, a lagoon 20 m. in length, N. to S., by 6 m. in greatest breadth, and which receives the Murray river.

PEEL, a river of New-South Wales, rises in co. Parry, on N. slope of Liverpool Range, flows

N.W., and joins the Conadilly to form the Nammoi or Peel river. [NAMMOI.]

PEEL, an extensive marsh of 60 sq. m. in the E. part of the Netherlands, provs. N. Brabant and Limburg, between the Maes and the Aa rivs.

PEEL (ISLAND), the largest of the Bonin isls., Pacific, middle group, with Fitton Bay, a considerable inlet at its N.E. extremity.—(Plains), Queensland, are large patches perfectly clear of trees N. of the Darling Downs, lat. 28° S., lon. 152° E., and having an average elevation of 1800 feet above the sea.—*Peel Plains* is also a tract of W. Australia, Peel district.

PEEL RIVER, British North America, rises in lat. 64° N., lon. 132° W., flows mostly N., and joins the Mackenzie at the commencement of its delta. In the country through which it flows, alum and coal are met with, and furs are brought by the Indians of the region around it to Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie. Fort Mackenzie is on its right bank.

PEENE, a navigable river of N. Germany, rises in the duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, flows N.E. and E. into the Prussian dominions, and enters the Little Haff. Total course 70 m. Affluents, the Tollense and Trebel.

PEENEMÜNDE, a vill. of Prussian Pomerania, gov. Stettin, near the Baltic, 6 m. N. Wolgast.

PEEPLEY, a town of British India, dist. Balasore, presid. Bengal, on l. b. of the river Soobun-eeka, 90 m. S.W. Calcutta. This was the first place in which the English were formally permitted to trade, the privilege being obtained in 1634.

PEEPRA, a town, British India, dist. and 52 m. S.E. Goruckpore. P. 600.

PEEPRAICH, two towns of British India, dist. Goruckpore, N.W. provs.—I. (*Eastern*), in lat. 26° 47' N., lon. 83° 36' E.—II. (*Western*), in lat. 26° 42' N., lon. 82° 48' E. P. 1200.

PEER, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 14 m. N.N.E. Hasselt. P. 1412.

PEER PUNJAH, a town of Sind, 48 m. N. Schwan, 3 m. W. of the right bank of the Indus. It is a well-cultivated country, interspersed with jungles. The roads in this part are good, and practicable for carriages.

PEESWEEP, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Dalry. P. 916.

PEGALAXAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. S.E. Jaen. P. 2516.

PEGAU, a town, Saxony, circ. and 14 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the White Elster. P. 3983.

PEGLI, a comm. and town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa, with many fine villas and gardens. P. 4283.

PEGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circs. Upper and Lower Franconia, flows S. and W., and joins the Rednitz to form the Regnitz at Fürth. Total course 60 m.—II. a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Pegnitz, near its source, 13 m. S.S.W. Bayreuth. P. 1412.

PEGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Alicante. P. 5565. It has manufs. of woollens.

PEGU, a British prov. of Eastern India, extends from lat. 15° 49' to 19° 30', and from lon. 94° 11' to 96° 55', bounded N. by Burma, E. by the Tenasserim provs., S. by the Gulf of Martaban, W. by Aracan and the Bay of Bengal. Length, from N. to S., 240 m.; breadth, E. to W., 170 m. Area 32,000 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,150,189. The principal river is the Irawaddi, with its branches. Surface flat or undulating. Climate warm and moist, but healthy. Soil very fertile. Products, rice, teak, gums, and dye-woods. Minerals comprise iron, tin, lead, and precious stones. Chief towns, Pegu, Martaban, Rangoon, and Prome.

*Pegu*, the cap., is on the river Pegu, a tributary of the Irawaddi, 62 m. N. Rangoon; it was captured by the British in 1824, and the town deserted, but during the second war in 1852 it was again occupied; a third and more determined attempt was made by the Burmese to recover it, but it was met by Major Hill with a skill and determination which enabled him to maintain it, through great difficulties, till assistance arrived. For trade, etc., see BURMA (ASSISTANCE).

PEI-HO, or TIEN-TSIN-HOA, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, rises near the great wall, flows S.E., passing E. of Peking, 70 m. S. of which it receives several tributaries; then passes the treaty port of Tien-tsin, whence it flows through marshy and sterile land, and enters the Gulf of Pechi-li, lat. 38° 33' N. It is navigable for boats to Ting-chau, 12 m. from Peking, and 108 m. from its mouth, where the famous Taku forts are situated. From this point the river is closed to navigation during winter and spring, when communication is held with Tien-tsin and the capital by way of Che-foo.

PEILAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 33 m. S.S.W. Breslau. P. 7000, mostly Moravians, and employed in woollen and linen weaving.

PEILLAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, cant. Allaire. P. 1905.

PEILLE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Alpes-Maritimes, arr. Nice, cant. l'Escarene. P. 1825.

PEINE, a town, Hanover, landr. and 17 m. N.E. Hildesheim, on railway to Brunswick, cap. circ., on the Fuse. P. 2991. It is enclosed by walls.

PEINT-WITH-HURSOOL, a native state of India, within Bombay presid., between lat. 20° 1' and 20° 27' N., lon. 72° E. Area 750 sq. m. P. 55,000. The state is under British administration.

PEIPUS (LAKE), (Russ. *Tchondskoi-Osero*), a large lake of Russia, between lat. 57° 52' and 59° N., lon. 26° 55' and 27° 55' E., is surrounded by the govts. Esthonia, Livonia, St Petersburg, and Pskov. Length 80 m.; greatest breadth 32 m. Shores marshy, sandy, or covered with forests. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and at its N. end discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the Narova. It is deep, and easy of navigation. In winter its fisheries mostly supply the markets of St Petersburg. Its S. extremity is termed the Lake of Pskov, to which city it nearly reaches.

PEISERN or PYZDRY, a frontier town of Poland, gov. of Warsaw, and 34 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta, here crossed by two bridges. P. 3220. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

PEISEY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. Montiers, cant. Aimé. P. 1479. It has argentiferous lead mines.

PEISKRETSCHAM, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 38 m. S.E. Oppeln. P. 3250. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, and potteries.

PEITZ or PEIZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 35 m. S. Frankfurt. P. 2670.

PEKEL-AA, two vills. of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, on the Peelkel-aa, and respectively 3 and 6 m. S.W. Winschoten. Pop. of the 1st, or *Old P.*, 3843; and 2d, or *New P.*, 3850.

PEKIN, a town of U. S., North America, Tazewell co., Illinois. P. 3467.

PEKING or PEKIN (Chinese *Pih-king*, "the Northern Capital"), the cap. city of China, and modern metropolis of the Chinese empire, cap. prov. Chi-li, in a sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and its affl. the Hoen-ho, 100 m. N.W. the mouth of the former river, in the Yellow Sea, and 50 m. S. the great wall of China. Lat. 39° 42' N.; lon. 116° 20' E. Mean annual temp. 54° 8'; winter

26°-7, summer 81°-1, Fahr. Climate very healthy. P. (1863) estimated at 2,000,000. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately encircled by walls, 25 m. in circuit & 30 feet high, & together entered by 16 gates, and occupying an area of from 25 to 28 sq. m., though much of this space is occupied by gardens and enclosures, the houses seldom being more than one storey in height. The S., or Chinese city, the seat of commerce, and residence of the majority of the pop., is intersected throughout by four wide and regular thoroughfares, which abound with shops of all descriptions, and are continually filled with a motley crowd. At the points where these streets meet each other, are large arches. Chief objects of interest, astronomical observatory, temple to the god of architecture, Jesuits' burying ground, temple of the Great Bell, and the Lama monastery to accommodate 3000 persons. The houses are of brick, with red-tiled roofs, and the city is unpaved and undrained. The Northern, Tartar, or imperial city, consists of three separate enclosures. The outer of these, formerly appropriated to the Tartar garrison, is now mostly occupied by Chinese traders; but it contains five of the supreme tribunals of the empire. The second enclosure (*Hwang-Ching*, "the august city") is 6 m. in circuit, & entered by four large, and several smaller, gates. In it are extensive public granaries, a military arsenal, and seminary; the college and buildings of the Russian embassy, the national college, and residences of the great dignitaries of the empire. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," with walls 2 m. in circumf., faced with yellow tiles, and surrounded by a moat faced with masonry, is appropriated to the public and private palaces of the emperor and empress, and has a magnificent temple of the imperial ancestors, pavilions, gardens, a lake, and an artificial mountain. Outside of both cities are open suburbs; & Peking has, besides its numerous temples and pagodas, a fine mosque, a Greek church and convent, & a Roman Catholic chapel. About 10 m. W.N.W. is an imperial park, covering at least 12 sq. m., and containing 30 palaces of the emperor and great officers of state. *Peking* has a large printing and bookselling trade, and manufs. of coloured glass, idols, and other articles. On 30th October 1860, it was taken by the allied British and French, since which date, ministers of these two nations have been resident there, and in 1862 an American legation was established. At the British legation there is a college for student interpreters. The Pei-ho is navigable for boats to within 12 m., and communicates with the grand canal, by which most of the provisions for the supply of the city are conveyed. Camels are extensively used in conveying coal from the mines of the W., and goods into the country.

**PEKINI**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, on the S. bank of the Scombi, near its mouth in the Adriatic Sea, 23 m. N.N.W. Berat.

**PELAGO**, a market town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. E. Florence. Pop., with vicinity, 9208. Manufs. woollen fabrics. In this comm. is the sanctuary of *Vombrosa*, the richest convent in Tuscany.—*Pelagosa* is a desert island in the Adriatic Sea, midway between the promontory of Gargano, South Italy, and Dalmatia.

**PELDON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Colchester. Ac. 2186. P. 501.

**PELESTRINA**, an island and town of North Italy, gov. and deleg. Venetia, the island extending along the shore of the Adriatic, from the Porto-di-Malamocco to the Porto-di-Chioggia, 7½ m. in length, and having at its N. extremity Fort

San Pietro, and at its S. end the town of Pelestrina, 10 m. S. Venice. P. (1862) 7000.

**PELEW ISLANDS**. [CAROLINE ISLANDS.]

**PELHAM**, a co. of Queensland, Australia, enclosed by cos. Raglan, Clinton, Bowen, Wicklow, and Ferguson. Lat. 24° 30' S.; lon. 150° 30' E. Length 63 m.; breadth 34 m.

**PELHAM**, several pas. of England, co. Herts.—I. (*Brent*), 5 m. E.N.E. Buntingford. Ac. 1601. P. 286.—II. (*Furneaux*), 13 m. N.N.E. Hertford. Ac. 2535. P. 620.—III. (*Stoking*), 6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 628. P. 120.

**PELING**, an isl. of Malaysia, off the E. coast of Celebes. Length 50 m.; breadth varies to 20 m.—II. an island, Yellow Sea, off the W. coast of Corea. Lat. 13° 5' N.; lon. 125° E.

**PÉLISSANNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 15 m. W.N.W. Aix. P. 1946. It has trade in olive oil.

**PELISSIER**, a town of Algeria, dep. Oran, cap. comm. and arr. Mostaganem. P. 2177, of whom 557 are Europeans. Trade in grain, vegetables, tobacco, and vines.

**PELLA**, a ruined town of Macedonia, the birth-place of Alexander the Great, and the remains of which are traceable 6 m. S.E. Yenidje-Vardar.

**PELLARO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-Calabria. P. 4327.

**PELLERINO**, a comm. and town of N. Italy, prov. Parma, circ. Borgs, S. Donnino. P. 5476.

**PELEGRINO (SAN)**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. N. Bergamo. P. 720. It has mineral baths and manufs. of cloth.

**PELEGRUE**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Gironde, 32 m. E. Bordeaux. P. 1678.

**PELLERIN (LE)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, with a small port on the Loire, 9 m. W. Nantes. P. 1851.

**PELOPONNESUS** is the anc. name of the **MOREA**.  
**PELOTAS**, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, 20 m. N.W. Rio-Grande. P. 2419.

**PELSALL**, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolverhampton, with a station on the South Staffordshire Railway, 7 m. S.W. Lichfield. Ac. 1194. P. 1892.

**PELTON**, a township of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street. Ac. 1109. P. 2787.

**PELŪMSK** or **PELYMSK**, a small town of Siberia, gov. and 180 m. N.W. Tobolsk, on the Pelym.

**PELUSIUM**, a city of anc. Egypt, the remains of which, consisting of "mounds, and a few broken columns," are near the Mediterranean coast, E. Lake Menzaleh.—The *Pelusiac*, or most E. arm of the Nile, at its delta, enters the sea at Tineh, after a N.E. course of 120 miles.

**PELUSSIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. St Etienne. P. 4039. Has silk mills.

**PELVEREK, Ferre**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, 45 m. S.W. Malatiah. It is still, as in antiquity, a point of union of several great roads from Asia Minor, Syria, and the Euphrates.

**PELVOUX**, a mountain of France, between the depts. Hautes-Alpes and Isère, lat. 44° 53' 56" N., lon. 6° 24' 16" E.; height 13,442 feet above the sea.

**PELWORM**, an island of the duchy Schleswig, in the North Sea, 5 m. N.W. Nordstrand. Area 15 sq. m. P. 4000. Soil fertile. It was the highest portion of the former island Nordstrand, before the inundation of 1634.

**PELYNT** or **PLINT**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Looe. Ac. 4683. P. 729.

**PEMBA**, an isl. off the E. coast of Africa, Muscat dom., 30 m. N. the isl. Zanzibar. Lat. of E. point 4° 54' S.; lon. 39° 53' E. Length 35 m. It produces excellent timber, and plentiful supplies

for shipping.—II. a country, river, & town, Congo, W. Africa; lat. of town 5° S., lon. 14° 30' E.

**PEMBERTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, pa. and 2 m. W. Wigan. Ac. 2868. P. 6870.

**PEMBINA**, a vill. of N. America, on Red River, opposite the influx of the Pembina, 60 m. S. Assiniboine, and on the frontier line between the territories of Great Britain and the United States.—II. a river, much further W., joins the Athabasca, 40 m. N.E. Fort Assiniboine.

**PEMBINA**, a county of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 1612.

**PEMBREY**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.S.E. Kidwelly. Ac. 26,735. P. 4145.

**PEMBRIDGE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Arrow, 4 m. N.N.W. Weobley. Ac. of pa. 7077. P. 1500.

**PEMBROKE**, a parl. and munic. bor., and seaport town of South Wales, co. Pembroke, on a creek of Milford-Haven, 210 m. W. London. Ac. of bor. 1817. P. (1861) 15,071. Altitude 30 feet. Mean temp., June 63°·1, Jan. 42°·9. The town was formerly enclosed by walls, a part of which still remain; but it has now a village-like appearance. *Pembroke Dock* is a government naval establishment 2 m. N.W. of the town. It has an area of 60 ac. enclosed by a lofty stone wall, inside of which are the public offices. There are twelve building slips. [PATER.] The bor. unites with Tenby, Milford, and Wiston, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 1510.

**PEMBROKESHIRE**, a maritime co., and the most W. of South Wales, having W. and N. the Irish Sea, N.E. and E. the cos. Cardigan and Carmarthen, and S. the Bristol Channel. Area estimated at 610 sq. m., or 401,691 ac., of which about 140,000 are arable, and 160,000 pasture. P. (1861) 96,278. Surface in the N.E. mountainous, elsewhere undulating. Coast line bold and deeply indented. Chief bays, Newport, St. Bride's, and Milford-Haven. Principal rivers, the Teify, and E. and W. Cleddy. Climate mild, but rainy. Soil generally fertile, even on the higher hills. Principal crops, wheat, barley, and oats. Butter, cheese, and a fine breed of black cattle, are extensively exported. Anthracite coal, lime, slate, and marl are plentiful. Lead ore is also found. Manufs. unimportant. The fisheries are valuable. Pembroke comprises 7 hundreds, and 148 pas., in the diocese of St. David's and S.W. circuit. Chief towns, Haverford-West, St. David's, Pembroke, and Tenby. The co., exclusive of bors., sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 4001.

**PEMBROKE**, a co. of Tasmania, comprising its S.E. part, E. of Storm Bay and Kangaroo river. Chief towns, Buckland, Tenby, and Sorell.

**PEMBROKE**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, near Lake Erie.—II. Massachusetts, 26 m. S.E. Boston.—III. New Hampshire, 6 m. S.E. Concord, on the Merrimac.—IV. Maine, near Passamaquoddy Bay.—*Cape Pembroke* is on the S. coast of Southampton Island, Hudson Bay.

**PEMBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.E. Tunbridge. Ac. 3481. P. 1257.

**PEÑAFIEL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Valladolid, near the conff. of the Douro and Duranton. P. 3161. It has manufs. of coarse worsted stuffs and leather.

**PEÑAFIEL**, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 26 m. S.E. Braga. P. 2900.

**PEÑAFIOR**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Sevilla, on the Guadalquivir. It

has some Roman antiquities.—*Penalba* is a market town, prov. and 42 m. S.E. Zaragoza.

**PENAGUILA-Y-ARES**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N. Alicante. P. 1280.

**PENALBA**, a vill. of Spain, prov. Huesca, 18 m. N.W. Mequinenza, near which the troops of Philip v. were defeated, 15th August 1710.

**PENALLY**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 1½ m. S.W. Tenby. Ac. 2832. P. 545.

**PENALTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Monmouth. Ac. 2284. P. 458.

**PENAMACOR**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, comarca and 28 m. N.E. Castelo-Branco. It is walled, and defended by a castle. P. 2506.

**PENANG, PINANG or PRINCE OF WALES' ISL.**, an island belonging to Great Britain, in the E. Straits Settlements, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Malacca, 2 m. from prov. Wellesley, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula. Length 13½ m., breadth 5 to 10 m. Area 107 sq. m. Lat. of flag-staff 5° 24' N., lon. 100° 21' E. P., with prov. Wellesley (1860), 124,722, mostly Malays, Chinese, and Chulias from Madras. Surface densely wooded, and highly picturesque; mountainous in the N.—greatest elevation 2922 feet; elsewhere level or undulating. Climate healthy. Temperature from 76° to 90° Fahr. It is well adapted for raising spices, which are largely exported. Cocoa nuts, areca, gambier, rice, indigo, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, betel, and ginger are other products; and tin ore is found at the base of the mountains. Transit trade between British India and the countries of the Asiatic Archipelago. Imports (1862) 16,887,434 rupees. Exports 20,363,653 rupees. Trade increasing. The cap., George Town, is at its N.E. extremity, with a good and spacious harbour, barracks for European troops, & prison, with 1089 convicts in 1862.

**PENANTIPODE ISLAND**, Pacific. [ANTIPODES.]

**PENARANDA-DE-BRACAMONTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Salamanca. P. 4140. It has manufs. of coarse woollen fabrics, hats, tape, cord, morocco leather, and shoes.—II. (*de Duero*) a market town, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Burgos. P. 694.—*Penarroja* is a market town, prov. Zaragoza, 22 m. S.E. Alcaniz. P. 1650.

**PENARTH**, two pas. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan.—I. 3 m. S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 1507. P. 1406.—II. Pennard, 7½ m. W.S.W. Swansea, with a headland on the Bristol Channel. Ac. 2292. P. 321. Its old church and town are partly buried in sand.

**PEÑAS (GULF OF)**, S. America, on the W. coast of Patagonia, between the peninsula Taytao and Wellington Island. Lat. 47° 30' S.; lon. 75° W. Length and breadth about 70 m. each. In it are the Guaiacoco Islands.

**PEÑAS-DE-SAN PEDRO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Albacete. P. 9876. It has a castle, and is the residence of a military governor.

**PENBOYR**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. S.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 6876. P. 1146.

**PENBRYN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Cardigan. Ac. 8947. P. 1575.

**PENBUALT**, a hamlet of S. Wales, co. Brecon, pa. Llangamarch, 8 m. N.E. Buall. Ac. 5423. P. 604.

**PENCAITLAND**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Haddington, on the Tyne, here crossed by a bridge. Ac. 5075. P. 1187.

**PENCARREG**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. W.S.W. Lampeter. Ac. 10,392. P. 1208.

**PENCORSE**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W.S.W. Bromyard. Ac. 879. P. 415.

**PENCOYD**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 879. P. 219.

**PENDE**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Somme, arr. Abbeville, cant. St. Valery-sur-Somme. P. 1417.

**PENDERYN**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Brecon,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Merthyr-Tydvil. Ac. 12,765. P. 1381.

**PENDLE**, a hill of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. from Clitheroe. Height above the sea 1816 feet.

**PENDLEBURY**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Manchester. Ac. 930. P. 3548.

**PENDLETON**, a vill. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Manchester. Ac. 1720. P. 20,900, employed in manufs. of cotton and silk, and in collieries.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Clitheroe. Ac. 2800. P. 1446.

**PENDLETON**, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in centre of Virginia. Area 620 sq. m. P. 5920 free, 1244 slaves.—II. in N. of Kentucky. Area 286 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,019 free, 424 slaves.

**PENDOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 1163. P. 329.

**PENDOMEY**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 1090. P. 96.

**PENDOYLAN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. E.N.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 3504. P. 380.

**PENDINE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, 4 m. W.S.W. Laugharne. Ac. 1578. P. 175.

**PENEDO**, a flourishing city of Brazil, prov. and 55 m. S.W. Alagoas, on the San Francisco. P. of city 9000, of dist. 17,574, mostly Indians.

**PENEGOS**, a pa., N. Wales, co. Montgomery,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Machynlleth. Ac. 5808. P. 1126.

**PENELLA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Douca, 15 m. S.E. Coimbra. P. 3460.

**PENESTIN**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, cant. La Roche Bernard. P. 1622.

**PENFIELD**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 6 m. E.N.E. Rochester.

**PENGE**, a hamlet of England, co. Surrey, pa. Battersea, 7 m. S. St Paul's Cathedral, London, and on Croydon Railway. Ac. 840. P. 5015.

**PENGEOR**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Caerleon. Ac. 1784. P. 293.

**PENHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Battle. Ac. 1462. P. 105.

**PENICHE**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. W. Obidos, on the Atlantic and the S. side of the peninsula of Peniche. P. 2600. It has a small port and an active fishery.

**PENICUCK**, a burgh of barony and pa. of Scotland, on the North Esk, co. and 10 m. S. Edinburgh, with a station on the Peebles Railway. Ac. 18,966. P. (1861) 3249. It has a church of Grecian architecture, subscription library, gunpowder factory, and extensive paper mills, on the N. Esk. The pa. contains the vill. Kirkhill. P. 1570.

**PENIG**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 33 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. P. 4120.

**PENINSULA**, an abbreviation for the Iberian or Pyrenean Peninsula. [SPAIN.]

**PENISCOLA**, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 1391. It is perched on a rock rising 240 feet above the Mediterranean, and connected with the mainland by a narrow strip of sand.

**PENSCOT**, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 2694 free, 268 slaves.

**PENJINSKOE**, a small town, E. Siberia, prov. Primorsk, on the Penjina, near its mouth in the Gulf of Penjinskoe, an inlet of the Sea of Okhotsk.

**PENKAU** or **PENKUM**, a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 17 m. W. Stettin. P. 1750.

**PENKETH**, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Prescott,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Warrington. Ac. 1048. P. 784.

**PENKHULL**, a township of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-on-Trent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 10,865.

**PENKIDGE**, a town and pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S. Stafford, on the Penk, an affluent of the Trent, and near the Grand Junction Railway. Ac. of pa. 19,605. P. (1861) 3146. The town is supposed to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*.

**PENLLŊCH**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 10 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 2187. P. 261.

**PENLLINE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 2 m. W.N.W. Cowbridge. Ac. 1784. P. 286.

**PENMACHNO**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. S. Llanrwst. Ac. 11,208. P. 1254.

**PENMAEN**, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Castellllwchwr. Ac. 1538. P. 123.

**PENMAEN-MAWR**, a mountain of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, in the vicinity of Aberconway. Elevation 1400 feet above the sea.

**PENMARCH**, a comm. and maritime vill. of W. France, dep. Finistère, on a headland in the Atlantic, 16 m. S.W. Quimper. P. 2029.

**PENMAIN**, a hamlet of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Mynyddy's-Lwyn, 12 m. N.W. Newport. P. 2686.

**PENMARK**, a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 3395. P. 529.

**PENMON**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Beaumaris. Ac. 7180. P. 240.

**PENMORFA**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 2 m. W. Tremadoc. Ac. 10,157. P. 1104.

**PENMYNYDD**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 6 m. W. Beaumaris. Ac. 3158. P. 446.

**PENN**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.W. Beaconsfield. Ac. 4270. P. 1026.—II. co. Stafford, 2 m. S.S.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 3986. P. 1765.

**PENN (NORTH)**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, contiguous to Philadelphia.—II. (*Yan*), a vill. of New York, on Crooked Lake. It has a gaol and court-house.

**PENNA-DI-BILLI**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, 20 m. W.N.W. Urbino, near rt. b. of the Marecchia. P. 2354.

**PENNA SAN GIOVANNI**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 2581.

**PENNAL**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Merioneth, 3 m. W.S.W. Machynlleth. Ac. 7461. P. 588.

**PENNANT**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 9 m. S.E. Bala. Ac. 5000. P. 712.

**PENNAH**, two rivers of India.—I. (*Northern*), presid. Madras, rises in Mysore, and after an E. course through the dists. Bellary, Cuddapah, and Nellore, enters the Bay of Bengal, 104 m. N. Madras. Length 355 m.—II. (*Southern*), a river of Mysore, which has its source N. of the Nundydroog Hills. It flows generally S.W., and enters the Bay of Bengal, in lat.  $11^{\circ} 45' N.$ , lon.  $79^{\circ} 51' E.$  Total length 245 m. Gold is found in its sands in its course through the Carnatic.

**PENNAH**, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 4 m. S.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 2829. P. 631.—II. (*West*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Glasstonbury. Ac. 3063. P. 836.

**PENNAUTIER**, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Aude, 3 m. N.W. Carcassonne. P. 1185.

**PENNE**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 6 m. E.S.E. Villeneuve-sur-Lot. P. 8008 (of whom only 600 are in the town).—II. dep. Tarn, on l. b. of the Aveyron, 15 m. N.W. Gaillac. P. 2053.

**PENNE**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 23 m. E. Teramo, cap. circ. P. 9800. It is an anc. city with a cathedral, convents, a theatre, & a seminary.

**PENNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, arr. Aix, cant. Gardanne. P. 1960. It has marble quarries.

**PENNIGANT**, a mountain of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Horton, 7 m. N. Settle. Elev. 2270 ft.

**PENNINGHAME**, a pa., Scotland, co. Wigtown, comprising the town of Newton-Stewart. Ac. 34,762. P. 4061.

**PENNINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. Ulverstone. Ac. 2767. P. 879.—II. a township, same co., pa. Leigh, 12 m. W. Manchester. Ac. 1437. P. 5015, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.

**PENNINGTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Don, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 6½ m. W.S.W. Barnsley. Ac. 21,580. P. 7149. It has woollen and cotton manufactures.

**PENN'S NECK**, two contiguous townships of the U. S., North America, New Jersey.—I. (*Lower*), co. and 5 m. N.W. Salem, on Delaware river.—II. (*Upper*), 11 m. N. Salem.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, one of the largest and most important of the U. S., North America, between lat. 39° 44' and 42° N., lon. 74° 50' and 80° 35' W.; enclosed by the states New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio, but at its N.W. extremity bordering on Lake Erie. Area 46,000 sq. m. P. (1860) 2,906,115, of whom 56,849 were free coloured. Its central part is traversed from S.W. to N.E. by the Alleghany mountains, and watered by the river Susquehanna and its affls. The Delaware forms its E. boundary. Other rivers are the Schuylkill, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Juniata, Alleghany, and Monongabella. It is productive and well cultivated, and its live stock is very extensive. Most of the finer fruits of temperate climates are raised, and this state is well adapted for the culture of the grape and mulberry. So much iron and coal are raised, that this has become the headquarters of manufacturing and railway enterprise in the Union. Salt, building-stone, and timber are important products. At Pittsburg, ironmongery of all descriptions, with steam engines and machinery, is manufactured in large quantities. Cotton and woollen stuffs, and yarn, soap, paper, gunpowder, carriages, and most other kinds of goods are made; and this state ranks among the first in manufacturing industry. Foreign trade is carried on chiefly through Philadelphia, but in part through New York and Baltimore. The whole of its S.E. part is intersected by a network of canals and railways. Total public revenue (1863) 4,314,964 dollars. Public debt 39,495,840 dollars. In 1862, there were 21 colleges and 12,047 schools. The state is divided into 63 cos., and sends 25 representatives to Congress. Chief cities, Harrisburg, the cap., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, and Carlisle. The state was granted to William Penn by James II. of England, in 1681. Present constitution adopted in 1898. Government vested in a governor and senators, elected triennially, and representatives, elected annually.

**PENOBSCOT**, the principal river of the state Maine, U. S., North America, is formed by two branches, the E. and the W., which unite near the centre of the state and flow S.W. to Bangor, at the head of navigation, 60 m. from the sea; to which large vessels ascend. Length 300 m. At Bangor the tide rises to a height of 17 feet, owing to the current of the gulf stream.—*Penobscot Bay* is 80 m. in length and breadth at its entrance, and contains many islands.—II. a co. in E. part of the state, pop. (1860) 72,731; and a tnspp., co. Hancock, on its E. side, 8 m. N.E. Castine. P. 556.

**PENOM-PENH**, a town of E. Asia, the great bazaar of Cambodia, at the confl. of two great rivers, where the Mekong divides. Lat. 11° 37' N. P. 12,000, nearly all Chinese.

**PEÑON DE VELEZ**, a fortified town belonging

to Spain, on an elevated rock, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, 80 m. S.E. Ceuta. It was founded by Pedro of Navarre in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1664. It has a bomb proof magazine, ample storehouses, and a state prison.

**PENPOINT**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 15 m. N.N.W. Dumfries. Ac. 22,099. P. 1326, of whom 494 are in the village.

**PENRHOS**, two pas. of North Wales.—I. co. Carnarvon, 3 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 555. P. 104.—II. (*Lligwy*), co. Anglesey, 4 m. E.N.E. Llanerch-y-Medd. Ac. 2894. P. 473.

**PENRHYN ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, 600 m. N. Raratonga, lat. 9° 2' S., lon. 157° 35' W. They are low, marshy, and densely wooded.

**PENRHYN (PORT)**, a township of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, pa. Llandegai, at the mouth of the Ogwen, in Menai Strait. It has a good quay for vessels of 300 tons, and large exports of slate from a quarry employing about 2000 men.

**PENRICE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 11½ m. W.S.W. Swansea. Ac. 2248. P. 307.

**PENRITH**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cumberland, with a station on the Lancaster Railway, 15 m. S.S.E. Carlisle, 428 feet above the sea. Ac. of pa., which includes a part of Inglewood Forest, 7664. P. (1861) 7948, partly employed in linen weaving, and manufactures of checks, fancy goods, etc. The town has a church, in the cemetery of which is a monument of high antiquity, known as "the giant's grave;" a grammar school, a co. court-house, and house of correction, union workhouse, an assembly room, museum, and subscription library.

**PENRITH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6½ m. S.S.E. Cardigan. Ac. 3081. P. 370.

**PENRITH**, a town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 34 m. N.W. Sydney, on Great W. Railway. P. (1861) 710.

**PENROSE**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 2695. P. 378.

**PENRYN**, a parl. and munic. bor., and market town of England, co. Cornwall, pa. St Gluivias, at the head of Falmouth harbour, and almost adjoining Falmouth, on the N.W. Ac. 325. P. of town 3547. It has a church, town-hall, gaol, market-house, custom-house, and considerable exports of granite. The bor. joins with Falmouth in sending 2 members to House of Commons.

**PENSACOLA**, a city and seaport town of the U. S., North America, Florida, on the W. side of Pensacola Bay, about 8 m. from the Gulf of Mexico, 64 m. E.S.E. Mobile. P. 2000. It is sheltered by Rosa island, and defended by Forts Pickens, M'Crear, and Barrancas. About 8 m. below the town is a U. S. navy yard, covering nearly 80 ac., and enclosed by a high brick wall.—*Pensacola Bay* is an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 30° 20' N., lon. 87° 17' W., 25 m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth, divided into three basins, Escambia, Yellow-water, and Blackwater Bays, receiving the rivers of same names, and its E. part admits frigates of the largest class.

**PENSAX**, a chapelry of England, co. Worcester, pa. Lindridge, 6 m. S.W. Bewdley. Ac. 1190. P. 503.

**PENSELLWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. E.N.E. Wincanton. Ac. 1101. P. 442.

**PENSFORD (ST THOMAS)**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, 24 m. N.N.E. Somertown. P. 312.

**PENSHAW**, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5 m. W.S.W. Sunderland. Ac. 1066. P. 2075. It has stone quarries.

**PENSHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the

Medway, with a station on the S.E. Railway, 4½ m. W.S.W. Tunbridge. Ac. 4526. P. 1698.

PENSTORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Ac. 758. P. 12.

PENSTON, a vill. and barony of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Haddington. P. 233, mostly colliers. It has a school.

PENSTROWED, a pa. of North Wales, co. Montgomery, 3 m. W. Newton. Ac. 1220. P. 142.

PENTECOST ISLAND, two islands of the Pacific Ocean.—I. Cumberland islands, off E. Australia, lat. 2° 23' 10" S., lon. 148° 59' 30" E.—II. New Hebrides, lat. 15° 59' S., lon. 168° 19' E.—*Pentecost Riv.*, Canada East, is an affl. of the St Lawrence.

PENTELICUS (MOUNT), Greece, Attica, 10 m. N.E. Athens, rises to 3500 feet above the sea. It contains quarries of white marble, greatly renowned in antiquity, and which are still worked.

PENTENISIA, a group of islets in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 m. N.W. Ægina.

PENTERRY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. N.W. Chepstow. Ac. 479. P. 28.

PENTIMA, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. and 5 m. N.W. Sulmona. P. 2407.

PENTLAND-FIRTH, a sound dividing continental Scotland from the Orkney isls., and connecting the Atlantic Ocean and North Sea. Length E. to W. 17 m., breadth from 6 to 8 m. Its navigation is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; a current flows from W. to E. with a velocity of 3 to 9 m. an hour, which at the change of tides is met by opposing currents, causing dangerous eddies and whirlpools.—The *Pentland Skerries* comprise two islets and some contiguous rocks: the larger, about 4½ m. N. Duncansby Head, has a lighthouse, with a higher and a lower light, the former 170 feet above the sea, in lat. 58° 41' N., lon. 2° 55' W.; the latter 140 feet in height, and 100 feet N.N.E. the former. Upwards of 4000 loaded vessels, aggregate tonnage 664,000 tons, annually pass through the Firth, exclusive of ships of war, and vessels in ballast.

PENTLAND-HILLS, a range in Scotland, extending for about 14 m. N.E. from the E. borders of Lanarkshire, through the N.W. corner of Peebleshire and the centre of Mid-Lothian, to within 4 m. S.W. Edinburgh. Highest summit, East-Carnethy hill, in the centre of the range, 1806 feet above the sea. They are composed chiefly of porphyry & greenstone; the sides and valleys are under cultivation, and the remainder in pasture. From springs in these hills, water of superior quality is brought into Edinburgh, a distance of about 7 miles.

PENTLOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. E. Clare. Ac. 1847. P. 397.

PENTNEY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 2330. P. 642.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. W.N.W. Andover. Ac. 1044. P. 277.

PENTRAETH, a pa. of North Wales, co. Anglesey, 5½ m. N.N.W. Beaumaris. Ac. 4013. P. 962.

PENTRICH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. Ac. 3889. P. 5829.

PENTRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3½ m. N.N.W. Cranborne. Ac. 1764. P. 235.

PENTROBIN, a township, N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. and 5 m. W.S.W. Hawarden. Ac. 1586. P. 942.

PENTYCH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, with a station on the Taff Vale Railway, 6 m. W.N.W. Cardiff. Ac. 3975. P. 2110.

PENVENAN, a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, near the English Channel, 3 m. N.W. Tréguier. P. 8042.

PENWORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. W.S.W. Preston. Ac. 2277. P. 1506.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2½ m. E.N.E. Ragland. Ac. 614. P. 53.

PENZA or PENSA, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 53° and 55° N., lon. 42° 30' and 46° 30' E., enclosed by the gov's. Nijni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Saratov, and Tambov. Area 14,647 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,188,535. Surface mostly level; principal rivers, the Moksha, Sura, and their affluents. Soil fertile, and corn is extensively exported. Cattle, sheep, swine, and horses are reared. Forests very extensive. Mineral products comprise iron, chalk, sandstone, sulphur, and vitriol. Manufs. embrace coarse linens and woollen stuffs; and there are besides, soap, glass, beet-root sugar, and leather, factories, and iron foundries. The gov. is subdivided into 10 dists. Principal towns, Penza, Nijni-Lomov, and Saransk.—*Penza*, the cap., is situated 130 m. N.N.W. Saratov, on the Sura, at its confl. with the Penza. P. (1858) 25,132. It has a large cathedral and 12 other churches, a gymnasium, extensive government offices, and manufactures of leather and soap.

PENZANCE, a munic. bor., seaport, and the most westerly town in England, co. Cornwall, pa. Madron, in a picturesque situation on Mount's Bay, 9 m. E.N.E. Land's End, and 65 m. W.S.W. Launceston, and about 40 feet above the sea. Lat. of lighthouse on pier, 50° 7' N., lon. 5° 28' W. Ac. 486. P. 9414. It is situated in a district noted for its fertility, and mild, though moist climate. Mean annual temp. 51°·7, summer 60°·9, winter 44°·2, Fahr. Rainfall 38 inches. It has a church, grammar school, national school, and school of industry, a guildhall and market-house, union workhouse, public library, the hall and valuable museum of the Cornwall geological society, baths, and boarding houses for the accommodation of the numerous invalids and residents attracted thither by the fine climate. Principal exports, tin and copper ore, the produce of the neighbouring mines, agricultural produce, and pilchards. Imports, timber, iron, and hemp. Customs rev. (1862) 12,947. Exports (1862) 47,804. Vessels belonging to the port 77, tons 8860. The harbour, with a pier about 800 feet in length, having at its end a lighthouse, is accessible by vessels of moderate burden, and extensive improvements are projected. It is a polling place for W. Cornwall. Sir H. Davy was born in the pa. in 1778.

PENZING, a handsome vill. of Lower Austria, 3 m. W. Vienna, on the Wien. It has numerous villas, and manufs. of silk fabrics. P. 4135.

PENZLIN, a frontier town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality and 43 m. E.S.E. Custrow, on a small lake. P. 2400.

PEOPLETON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3 m. N.N.W. Pershore. Ac. 1474. P. 326.

PEORIA, a co. of U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 36,601.—II. a city, co. Peoria, Illinois, on the Illinois river, at the junction of the Chicago and Rock Island rails, 70 m. N. Springfield. P. (1860) 14,045. It is the most important commercial place in the state.—*Lake Peoria* is picturesque, and abounds in fish.

PEOVER (SUPERIOR), a chapelry of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. S.S.E. Nether-Knutstord. P. 531.—*Little and Nether Peover* are contiguous chapelries and townships.

PEPIN, a co. of U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 2392.

PEPPER-HARROW, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. W. Godalming. Ac. 1454. P. 104.

PEQUENI, a river of S. America, New Granada, on the isthmus of Panama, tribut. to the Chagres riv. On its banks some gold mines are wrought.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, on the N.

side of the "Golden Horn," across which it is connected with the city proper by a bridge of boats. It stands on the summit of the hill above Galata and Tophané, chiefly inhabited by Franks, and comprises the residences of the foreign ambassadors, with a Greek and 4 Roman Catholic churches, a Mohammedan college, & a monastery of dervishes.

**PERAK**, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending along its W. coast, between lat.  $3^{\circ} 40'$  and  $5^{\circ} N.$ , having N. Quedah, S. Salangore, and W. the Strait of Malacca. Estimated pop. 35,000. Principal products, tin, rice, and rattans. Its cap., Perak, is a small town on river of same name.

**PERALEDA DE LA MATA**, a town of Spain, near the Tagus, prov. and 58 m. E.N.E. Cáceres. P. 2800, employed in weaving coarse woollen cloths.

**PERALTA**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Agra, 31 m. S. Pamplona. P. 2348.

**PERASTO**, a maritime town of Dalmatia, circ. and 6 m. N.N.W. Cattaro, on the Gulf of Perasto, at the foot of a castle-crowned mnta. P. 2400.

**PERAY (St)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 9 m. S. Tournon. P. 2680.

**PERCHE**, an ancient division of France, in the old prov. Maine, now divided among the deps. Orne, Eure-et-Loire, and Eure.

**PERCY**, a comm. and market town, France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. St Lô. P. 333.

**PERCY ISLANDS**, a group off the E. coast of Australia, Northumberland isls., lat.  $21^{\circ} 31' S.$ , lon.  $150^{\circ} 18' E.$  The largest is 12 m. in circumference, and rises to upwards of 1000 ft. in elevation.

**PERDIFUMO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Il Vallo. P. 2067.

**PERDJANSK**, a new seaport town of S. Russia, on the Sea of Azov, between Taganrog and Mariupol. P. 2500, partly Greek and Italian merchants. It has a harbour, and being near the German colonies on the Moloschna, has a rapidly increasing trade in wheat and merino wool.

**PERDU (MONT)**. [PYRÉNÉES.]

**PERE (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Châteauneuf. P. 1838.—II. (*en Retz*), dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant. Paimboeuf. P. 3086.

**PEREJASLAV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 140 m. W.N.W. Poltava, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Trubesh and Alta, near the Dnieper. P. 7000. Trade in cattle, horses, corn, and raisins.

**PEREKOP** (meaning *rampart*), a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on the isthmus of same name, 85 m. N.N.W. Simferopol. It is only a hamlet, which in ordinary times is garrisoned by a few invadéd troops. A rampart of little strength crosses the isthmus at its narrowest point, 5 m. across. The situation of the town is very unhealthy, and the inhabitants suffer severely from intermittent fever. During summer the isthmus and the neighbouring steppes are covered with waggons sent for the conveyance of salt, which abounds in the vicinity.—The *Gulf of Perekop*, on the N.W. side of the Crimea, is separated by the isthmus from the Sea of Sivas, or Putrid Sea, on the east.

**PEREMYSCHL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. S. Kaluga, cap. dist., on the Oka. P. 2300. It has manufs. of sail-cloth, and trade in timber.

**PERENCHIES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord-au-Lille, cant. Quesnoy-sur-Deûle. P. 1179.

**PERESLAV-ZALIESKI**, a town of Russia, gov. & 70 m. W.N.W. Vladimir, cap. dist., on Lake Pleschetsovo. P. 8625. It has manufactures of linens, and was formerly fortified.

**PERGAMINO**, a town of S. America, Argentine Conféd., dep. and 155 m. N.W. Buenos-Ayres.

**PERGAMUS**, Asia Minor. [PERGAMA-TROY.]  
**PERGÉ**, a ruined city of Asia Minor, 50 m. E.S.E. Smyrna, between two hills, with remains of a theatre, stadium, and large palace. About 10 m. distant are the supposed remains of *Isondia*, consisting of Cyclopean walls, and a stadium.

**PERGINE** or **PERGEN**, a vill. of Austria, Tirol, circ. and 7 m. E. Trient. P. 3056. It has a castle, and manufactures of woollen cloth; in its vicinity an extensive iron mine is wrought.

**PERGOLA**, an episcopal town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, 16 m. S.E. Urbino, on the Cesano. P. 6113, mostly engaged in tanning & weaving. It has manufs. of wool, felt, and carpets: a cathedral, palaces, and a public library.

**PERIAPATAM**, a decayed walled town of India, territory of Mysore, 43 m. W. Seringapatam. The soil is rich and fertile, and the climate moist. It formerly had two forts, a pop. of 7500 persons, and is celebrated for its Brahminical temples.

**PÉRIERS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, 9 m. N. Coutances. P. 2794.

**PÉRIGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arr. Saintes, cant. Pons. P. 2595.

**PÉRIGNÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Melle, cant. Brioux. P. 1586.

**PERIGNEUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Montbrison, cant. St Rambert. P. 2601.

**PERIGORD**, an old div. of France, Guienne, of which the city Périgueux was the cap. It now forms the dep. Dordogne, and part of Gironde.

**PÉRIGUEUX**, *Vesuna*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Dordogne, on rt. b. of the Isle, 41 m. S.E. Angoulême. P. (1861) 19,140. It is composed of the old town and Le Puy St Front, which till 1240 was a separate town. Chief edifices, a cathedral, church of St Front, and town-hall. It has a comm. college, a primary normal school, and a library of 14,000 vols. Manufs. of cutlery and nails, woollen spinning and tanning. Trade in wood, iron, paper, lithographic stones, and liqueurs. It was cap. of old dist. *Perigord*, & has Roman remains. *Périgueux* was several times taken and retaken by the English and French in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

**PERIJA**, a small town of South America, Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. and 82 m. S.W. Maracaybo, on the Perija River, 25 m. from its mouth, in the Lake of Maracaybo.

**PERIM**, an island off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, belonging to Britain. Lat. of S. point  $12^{\circ} 38' N.$ , lon.  $43^{\circ} 23' 00'' E.$  Length 5 m. It is a bare, bleak rock, on which turtles are caught.

**PERIM**, an island in the Gulf of Cambay, Hindostan, 10 m. S.S.E. Gogeh, with a lighthouse.

**PERINALDO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, circ. San Remo. P. 1768.

**PERLAR** (Slav. *Prelok*), a vill. of S.W. Hungary, co. Szalad, on the Drave, 13 m. E.N.E. Warasdin. P. 2570.

**PERLAS (ISLAS DE)**. [PEARL ISLANDS.]  
**PERLEBERG**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 69 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. P. 6414. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and chicory, breweries and distilleries.

**PERLES** (German *Preterlen*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Büren. P. 633.

**PERM**, a gov. of the Russian dom., mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, being separated by the Ural mountains into two unequal portions, between lat.  $55^{\circ} 40'$  and  $62^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $53^{\circ} 10'$  and  $65^{\circ} E.$ , enclosed by the govvs. Vologda, Viatka, Orenburg, & Tobolsk. Estim. area 128,640 sq. m. P. (1858) 2,046,572. Its European or W. portion is traversed by the river Kama and several of its affs.;

its E. division by affls. of the Tobol. More than 3-4ths of the surface are covered by dense forests; the climate is very severe; and beyond lat. 60° N. the soil is hardly capable of culture. Its mines are said to employ 100,000 persons, and produce large quantities of gold, platinum, and copper, with about 98,000 tons of iron, and 120,000 tons of salt, annually. *Perm* is divided into 12 dists. Chief towns, Perm, Kungur, and Krasno-Ufimsk, in Europe, and Ekaterinburg, Alpayevsk, and Shadrinsk, in Asia. It was formerly the centre of an extensive and flourishing empire, ruined by the Mongols in the 13th century.—*Perm*, the cap., is situated on the Kama, 240 m. E.S.E. Viatka. P. 12,000. It is mostly built of wood: is the see of an archbishop, and has several churches and hospitals, with iron forges. Its inhabitants trade chiefly in metallic produce, tea and other Chinese imports, by way of Kiakhka.

**PERMACOIL**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. S. Arcot, 16 m. N.N.W. Pondicherry.

**PERNES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, arr. and 4 m. S. Carpentras, cap. cant., on an affl. of the Rhone. P. 5278.

**PERNAGOA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauh, 260 m. S.W. Oeiras, on the E. side of Lake Parana-aha or Pernagoa. P. 4000.

**PERNAMBUCO**, a prov. of Brazil, consisting of a long strip of territory, stretching from the Atlantic inland, mostly between lat. 7° and 9° 20' S., lon. 34° 50' and 47° 20' W., separated by several continuous mountain chains from the provs. Piauh, Ceara, and Paraiba on the W. and N., and by the Rio Francisco on the S. from Bahia & by Alagoas. Its maritime slope is watered by the Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and Una rivers. Area 61,824 sq. m., and pop. (1856) 950,000. It has many rich sugar and cotton plantations. Other products are timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. Principal cities and towns, Recife, its cap., Olinda, St Antonio, and Formozo.

**PERNAMBUCO**, a name under which is commonly designated the two towns of Recife and Olinda, Brazil. [RECIPE.]

**PERNAU** (Russ. *Pernov*), a fortified seaport town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. dist., at the entrance of the Pernaui into the Gulf of Riga, 99 m. N.N.E. Riga. P. 6850. It is defended by a citadel, and comprises an old and a new town, and two suburbs; with Lutheran, Esthonian, and Russian churches. Large vessels require to load and unload in the roadstead. Imports, salt, herrings, wine, & coal. Exports, flax, lint, & grain.

**PERON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. Gex, cant. Collonges. P. 1206.

**PÉRONNE**, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Somme, 21 m. S.W. Cambrai, on the Somme. P. (1861) 4445. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of mixed cloths.

**PEROSA**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 8 m. N.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand., on the Clusone. Pop. of comm. 1814.

**PEROS BANHOS**, a group of 27 islands, Chagos Archipelago, Indian O., lat. 5° 14' N., lon. 77° E.

**PEROTE**, a market town of Mexico, dep. and 88 m. N.W.N.W. Vera Cruz, on the route to Mexico, and N.W. of the Cofre-de-Perote. P. 2500.

**PERPIGNAN**, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, on rt. b. of the Tet, and on railway to Prades, opened 1864, 34 m. S. Narbonne. P. (1861) 23,462. Chief edifices, the citadel, cathedral, and military prison. It has a tribunal of commerce, a comm. college, primary normal school, school of design, library, and botanic garden. Manufs. comprise woollens, paper, hats, and it has an extensive commerce in the wines of

the country; wool, silk, iron, & corks. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, & by Louis XIII. in 1642. The French conquered the Spaniards near it in 1793.

**PERPENDICULAR (POINT)**, a headland of New S. Wales, co. St Vincent, at the N. of Jervis Bay. Lat. 35° 6' S.; lon. 150° 50' E.

**PERPEZAC-LE-NOIR**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, arr. Brive, cant. Vigeois. P. 1115.

**PERQUIMANS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of North Carolina. Area 172 sq. m. P. 3680 free, 3558 slaves.

**PERRAN (ARWOTHAL)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. N.N.W. Penryn. Ac. 1796. P. 1517.—II. (*Uthnoe*), a pa., same co., 1½ m. S.E. Marazion. Ac. 1182. P. 1507.

**PERRANZABULOE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, near its N. coast, 6 m. N.W. Truro. Ac. 11,840. P. 2959. Its church was buried by shifting sands many centuries ago, and exhumed only in 1835. The parish has large tin and copper mines.

**PERRECY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saone-et-Loire, arr. Charolles, cant. Toulon-sur-Arroux. P. 1809.

**PERREUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. Roanne, cap. cant. P. 2552.

**PERRIER (LE)**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Vendee, arr. les Sables-d'Olonne, cant. St Jean-de-Mont. P. 1762.

**PERRINGTON**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Monroe.

**PERRIVALE**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3 m. S.S.E. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Ac. 626. P. 48.

**PERROS GUERÇ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, with a large port on the English Channel, 87 m. N.W. St Brieuç. P. 2765.

**PERROTT**, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. E. Crewkerne. Ac. 1248. P. 374.—II. (*South*), co. Dorset, 3½ m. N.N.W. Beaminster. Ac. 1451. P. 363.

**PERRY**, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. Wyoming, on Silver Lake.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Union.—III. do. Co. Fayette.—IV. Ohio, co. Brown.—V. co. Columbian, with the village Salem.—VI. co. Wayne, Indiana. P. 11,847.—VII. co. Stark, Ohio.—VIII. a vill., Illinois, 66 m. W. Springfield.

**PERRY**, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in W. of Alabama. Area 934 sq. m. P. (1860) 9518 free, 18,206 slaves.—II. in S. of Illinois. Area 420 sq. m. P. 9552.—III. in S. of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. P. 7268.—IV. in S. of Pennsylvania. Area 540 sq. m. P. 22,793.—V. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 430 sq. m. P. 8389 free, 739 slaves.—VI. in S.E. of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. P. 19,678.—VII. in S.W. of Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. P. 5494 free, 548 slaves.—VIII. in the S.E. part of Mississippi. Area 1040 sq. m. P. 1863 free, 788 slaves.—IX. Arkansas. P. 2162 free, 303 slaves.—X. Kentucky. P. 3877 free, 73 slaves.

**PERRY**, a co. of New South Wales, on E. b. of Darling river. Lat. 33° 10' S.

**PERRY-BARR**, a hamlet of England, co. Stafford, pa. Handsworth, with a station on the London and North-Western Railway, 3½ m. N.W. Birmingham. P. 1061.

**PERRYBURG**, a vill., U. S., North America, Ohio, at the head of the steam-boat navigation on the Maumee, 118 m. N.N.W. Columbus.—II. a township of New York, co. Cattaraugus.

**PERSAIM**, a town, Burmese dom. [BASSEIN.]

**PERSANTE**, a river of Prussian Pomerania, rises near the vill. Persanzig, and after a N.W. course of 70 m., enters the Baltic at Colberg. It is navigable for the last 18 miles of its course.

**PERSAC**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Vienne, arr. Mont Marillon, cant. Lussac. P. 1744.

**PERSÉPOLIS** (*Istakhar* and *Takhti Jemshîd*), the anc. cap. of Persia, the traces of which exist in a fine plain, prov. Fars, on an affl. of the Bundemir river, from 25 to 30 m. N.E. Shiraz. Its ruins cover a wide surface; and on a terraced platform, 1430 ft. in length & from 800 to 900 ft. in width, are large gateways, numerous columns, and bas-reliefs, the whole supposed to be the remains of the palace of Darius, destroyed by Alexander the Great. The walls are covered with inscriptions in arrow-headed characters, and numerous tombs are in row in the adjacent mountains.

**PERSERN**, a town, Europ. Turkey. [**PRISREND.**]  
**PERSHORE**, a market town of England, co. and 8½ m. S.E. Worcester, on the navigable Avon. Ac. of two pas. 12,910. P. 5061; of town 2905, partly engaged in manuf. of hosiery. It is the polling-place for E. division of co., and the head of a poor-law union.

**PERSIA** or **IRAN**, a country of W. Asia, comprising, in its widest acceptation, the region between the Caspian Sea and the Indian Ocean, from the Oxus and Indus to Kurdistan & the Persian Gulf. Its boundaries have undergone many changes, but it is now politically divided into Western Persia, or doms. of the Persian Shah, whose cap. is Teheran, and Eastern Persia or Cabool. *Persia Proper* lies betw. lat. 26° and 40° N., lon. 44° and 61° E., having W. Asiatic Turkey, N. the Russian gov. Transcaucasia, the Caspian Sea, and the desert of Kharesm (Khiva), E. Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and S. the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. Length, N. to S., 570 m.; average breadth 160 m. Area estimated at 562,380 square miles. Population not more than 10,000,000.

The following are the great divisions of the country:—

Modern Names.	Ancient Names.	Chief Towns.
Azerbaijan.	Media Atropatene.	Tabreez.
Irak-Ajemi.	Media Magna.	Teheran.
Ardelan.	Elymais.	Sennah.
Luristan.	Syro-Media.	
Khuzistan.	Susiana.	Shuster.
Farsistan.	Persis.	Shiraz.
Laristan.	Mesambria.	Lar.
Kerman.	Caramania.	Kerman.
Ghilan.	Co. of Gela.	Reshd.
Maazanderan.	Co. of Japyri.	Balfrush.
Astrabad.	Hyrcania.	Astrabad.
Khorasan.	Parthia.	Nishapoor.
Yezd.	Artacene.	Yezd.

Chief cities, Teheran the cap., Ispahan the former cap. and still the largest city, Tabriz, Urumiah, Hamadan, Shuster, Kashan, Reshd, Balfrush, Astrabad, Meshed, Nishapoor, Yezd, Bushire, Shiraz, Lar, and Kerman. The principal ports are Balfrush on the Caspian, and Bushire on the Persian Gulf. Its central part (Irak-Ajemi, and the greater portion of Fars) is a table-land. A average height from 2500 to 3500 feet above the sea, but traversed by mountain ranges rising to upwards of 7000 or 8000 feet, and bounded N. by the Elburz chain, in which Demavend is, 18,550 feet; these are prolonged from Azerbaijan E. to the Paropamisan mountains in Afghanistan, and S. by another chain stretching from Kurdistan E. to the mountains of W. Beloochistan. This table-land contains in its W. part many irrigated and fertile tracts, but nearly all the E. part of Persia is a wide and irremediable salt desert, forming a portion of that rainless and sterile zone which extends from the Atlantic throughout the Sahara of Africa, Arabia, Central Asia, and Mongolia, to the mountains on the N. frontier of the

Chinese empire. S. of the table-land, the country is mostly parched up and barren, and the heats of summer are almost insupportable. The absence of sufficient water is a great disadvantage to Persia. Except the Aras, forming the N.W. frontier, the Seid-rood and Gurgun, which enter the Caspian Sea, the Kerah, Karun, Jerahi, etc., affls. of the Tigris and Shat-ul-Arab in Khuzistan, and the Bundemir in Fars, the rivers are quite insignificant, and by far the greater portion of the country is unproductive. There are many salt lakes in the table-land, of which the chief is that of Urumiyah. Azerbaijan and the Caspian provs. must, however, be excluded from this general description. N. of the Elburz mountains the country is covered with dense forests of oak, elm, beech, and box, interspersed with fine pastures, and numerous orchards and vineyards. The climate of these provs. is similar to that of Europe, the grains common in which continent, with rice, are plentifully raised. The region between the table-land in the S. and the Persian Gulf, called Dushistan, or the level country, about 100 m. in mean breadth, is a sandy waste, interspersed with patches of cultivation and date trees. Besides grain, the principal products of Persia are cotton, tobacco, silk, gall-nuts, madder, yellow berries, opium, gum-ammoniac, assafetida, and other drugs; wool, wine, rose water, saffron and other fruits. The wine of Shiraz is celebrated by the Eastern poets, and the vine still flourishes there. Near it the liquorice plant is found in great abundance. The mulberry flourishes in the rich districts on the Caspian; dates are extensively used for food, and the melons are the finest in the world. Very little is known of the geology of Persia. Copper mines have been wrought in some of the N. provs. There are lead mines in Fars and Kerman. Iron is abundant, but little worked. 40 m. W. of Nishapoor are famous mines of turquoise, a gem peculiar to Persia. Rock salt is abundant in most parts of the country, and salt is also procured from the waters of lakes Urumiyah and Bakhtegan. Coal is found in the Elburz mountains, as well as fine varieties of marble; sulphur, naphtha, and garnets are other chief mineral products. Wild animals, including the lion, tiger, jackal, hyena, wolf, wild boar, wild ass, antelope, and deer, are very abundant. Domestic animals include most of the species common in Europe, with the camel and argali sheep. The native horses are very strong, but camels are preferred as beasts of burden in the deserts, and mules in the mountainous regions. Sheep are everywhere abundant, and, with cattle, they compose the principal wealth of the wandering tribes of Moguls, Turks, Uzbeks, and Kurds, who dwell in all the outlying provs. of the kingdom. Birds are rare, from the absence of trees. Pheasants are found on the coasts of the Caspian, and pelicans and bustards on those of the Gulf. The song-birds include the *bulbul* or nightingale, the blackbird, and thrush. There are few fish in the rivers, but valuable fisheries on the shores. Principal manufs. are silk fabrics, of all kinds; in the chief cities, shawls of goats' hair, especially in Kerman, carpets, felts, cotton cloths, cutlery and arms, glass, pottery, leather, and saddlery. The foreign commerce of Persia is small, and chiefly with Russia on the Caspian, and with Europe and India by the Persian Gulf. The internal trade is carried on by means of caravans from countries E. of Persia, conveying leather, lamb skins, china, glass, indigo, and spices. Exports consist of the native products

already enumerated, with copper wares, carpets, goats' hair shawls, saffron, specie, skins, swords, daggers, and cutlery. Imports from India are indigo, chintzes, muslins, calicoes, gold and silver brocades, gum, chinaware, sugar, shawls, and metals; from Turkey, European goods, & specie; from Russia, iron, broadcloth, calicoes, gold lace, & manufactured goods, tea, quicksilver, & furs; from England, woollen & cotton fabrics, shawls, jewellery, arms, cutlery, watches, and metallic wares. A large proportion of the British cottons imported at Trebizond on the Black Sea is intended for the Persian markets. Government despotic. The *shah* is assisted by a grand vizier, who exercises control over the military and foreign departments, and by a lord high treasurer, who superintends the revenue and home arrangements. Each prov., or important dist. of a prov., is governed by a *beg-lerbeg*, usually a prince of the blood or a nobleman of high rank, who exercises almost absolute power, and appoints *hakims* over the subordinate dists. Each town and village has its magistrate, who is generally chosen by the people. The revenue of the *shah* is derived from a land tax, and taxes on vineyards, horses and other animals, etc. The pop. comprises the settled inhabitants and the wandering tribes called *Illyats* or clans, including Turks, Kurds, Laks, and Arabs. The pop. of the towns and settled dists. are Mohammedans of the *Sheah* sect, rejecting the authority of the three first caliphs, on which, and other accounts, there is between them and the Turks, Arabs, Bokharese, and most other Mussulmans, a perpetual feud. Education, to the extent of reading and writing, is general in the towns, where there are schools for gratuitous instruction. Astronomy, astrology, logic, and metaphysics, are the favourite studies of the learned. The Scriptures were translated into the Persian language, and sent into the country for circulation by agents of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. The Persians are a handsome, active, and generally warlike people. The nomadic tribes consist of Arabs in the S.; Turkmans, Moguls, Uzbeks, in the E. and N.E.; and Kurds in the W. They dwell in tents, subsisting on the produce of their herds and on plunder; and they furnish most part of the armed force, which is very large, but variable in amount. In 1856, Persia having seized on Herat, war was proclaimed by the British, who took possession of Karak, Bushire, and Mohammerah, but a peace was concluded in March 1857.

**PERSIA**, a township of the U. S., North America, Missouri, co. Boone.

**PERSIAN GULF**, an arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and Persia. Lat. 24° to 30° N.; lon. 48° to 56° 30' E. Length 550 m.; breadth varies to 220 m. At its N.W. extremity it receives the *Shat-ul-Arab*, formed by the union of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, and the Karun. It communicates on the E. with the Arabian Sea by a strait 50 m. across. It contains numerous islands, the principal being Kishm, Ormuz, Bushsheh, and Karak, off its N. or Persian coast, and the Bahrein islands on its Arabian side, around which last named an extensive pearl fishery is carried on. Shores almost everywhere arid and sterile. On them are the cities of Basorah and Bushire, and the towns Congoon, Nac-kiloo, Gombroom, Zabarah, El Khatif, and Grane.

**PERS-JUSSY**, comm. & vill., France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. St Julien, cant. Reigntier. P. 1793.

**PERSON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of North Carolina. Area 400 sq. m. P. (1860) 6026 free, 5195 slaves.

**PERTABPORE**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 28 m. E. Midnapoor.

**PERTENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Ac. 1805. P. 404.

**PERTH**, a city, royal, parl., and munic. bor., seat of a presbytery and synod, and formerly the metropolis of Scotland, cap. co., in a plain on rt. b. of the Tay, here crossed by a bridge 880 ft. in length, and on railway 33 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh, lat. 56° 23' 50" N., lon. 3° 26' 20" W. Ac. 3810. Pop. of city, including royal burgh, (1861) 26,094. It is partially enclosed by hills. Altitude 25 feet; rainfall 36 inches. On its N. and S. sides are two spacious parks called *Inches*. Principal edifices, the church of St John, supposed to have been originally erected in the 5th century, with a square tower 155 ft. in height, and divided into three distinct places of worship; numerous other churches and chapels, the public reservoir, co. buildings, general prison for Scotland, formerly a depot for prisoners of war, co. infirmary, lunatic asylum, large barracks, the Marshall monument appropriated to the public, with a large library, the museum of the Perth literary and antiquarian society, town-hall, and King James VI. hospital. Perth has an educational seminary, a grammar school, an academy, and several other endowed schools, three weekly newspapers, one local and six branch banks, and a custom-house. The Tay is navigable to the city for vessels of considerable burden. It is the general terminus of the Edinburgh and Perth, Central, Scottish Midland, Dundee and Perth, Aberdeen, and Perth and Inverness railways. The railway to Dundee crosses the Tay by a stone bridge. Manufactures coloured cotton stuffs, gingham, wineceys, and shawls; it has also flax-spinning mills, bleach-fields, a distillery, breweries, corn mills, and iron foundries, rope-walks, tanneries, and dye-works. The glove trade has declined. Ship building is carried on, and the salmon fisheries in the Tay are very valuable and increasing. There are ponds for artificial propagation of fish at Stormontfield, on the Tay, 5 m. above Perth. Exports manuf. goods, corn, potatoes, salmon, cattle and sheep. Registered shipping (1864) 5206 tons. Entered 284, tons 20,380; cleared 126, tons 8365. Races take place on the North Inch, on which a statue of the late Prince Consort was erected in 1864. Customs rev. (1862) 16,858*l.* Corporation rev. (1863) 7519*l.*, besides harbour revenue. The bor. sends 1 mem. to House of Commons. About 2 m. N. of the city is Scone, long a royal residence. Perth was an important station under the Romans, at the meeting of three great highways, and it has some remains which have been attributed to Agricola, with various ruins of ecclesiastical buildings. It was also frequently resorted to by the Scottish kings, and was the scene of many historical events. Its vicinity is very fertile.

**PERTSHIRE**, a large and important co. of Scotland, occupying its centre, having N. the cos. Aberdeen and Inverness, W. Argyre, S. Dumbarton, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross, E. Fife, Forfar, and the Firth of Tay. Excluding a detached district on the Firth of Forth, it is of a compact circular form; length and breadth about 60 miles each. Ac. 1,814,063, of which upwards of 1,000,000 are arable or pasture. P. 133,500. Surface extremely diversified, comprising both a highland and a lowland region. The Grampians extend through it in a N.E. direction, and are composed of granite and primary slate. Principal mountains, Benlawers, 3984 feet, Ben-

More, & many of the other principal summits in Scotland in the districts Athol, Breadalbane, Strathearn, Strathmore, and Stornont. The S. and lower part of the co. is intersected by the Ochil and Sidlaw Hills, which are of greenstone. The principal lakes are Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, and Erich. Perthshire is wholly drained by the Tay, and its affils, the Earn, etc., except its S. part, which is watered by the Teith, Allan, & Devon. The Carse of Gowrie, on the Tay, consists of a deep alluvial clay, and is very productive; the soil in the mountain dists. is mostly light, and chiefly adapted for pasturage, sheep and cattle breeding being extensively followed. Agriculture has greatly improved, and wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits are raised for exportation. Farms vary in size from 50 to 500 ac. A large part of the co. has within the last century been planted with woods. Some coal is raised in the S.E.; limestone, sandstone, marble, and slate are generally abundant, and lead is found in some places. Manufs., except at Perth, are not flourishing; the principal are of linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, leather, and paper. Railways traverse the E. part of the co., and communicate with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Dundee, N. to Aberdeen and Inverness. Perthshire is subdivided into 79 pas. Principal towns, Perth, Crieff, and Dunblane. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1862) 3754.

PERTH, a dist. of West Australia, intersected by lat. 32° S., lon. 116° E., having W. the Indian Ocean, and on the other sides the dists. Twiss, York, and Murray. It is watered by the Swan river, which has, 10 miles from its mouth, the town of Perth, cap. of the colony.

PERTH, a township of Canada West, dist. and 10 m. W. Johnstown, on an aff. of the Rideau.

PERTHES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H.-Marne, 16 m. N.W. Vassy. P. 870.—Perthois was an old dist. of France, cap. Vitrye-Français. It now forms parts of the depts. Marne and Haute-Marne.

PERTRE (LÈ), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ile-et-Vilaine, arr. Vitré, cant. Argentré. P. 2015.

PERTUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, near the Durance, 88 m. E.S.E. Avignon. P. 4859.

PERTUS BRÉTON and PERTUS D'ANTIOCHE are traits which separate the island Ré from the W. mainland of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, and from the island Oleron.

PERTWOOD (UPPER), a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. N.W. Hindon. Ac. 450. P. 30.

PERU, a republican state of South America, between lat. 3° 25' and 21° 30' S., lon. 65° and 81° 20' W., having N. the republic of Ecuador, E. and S. the territories of Chile, Bolivia, and Brazil, & W. the Pacific Ocean. Length 1320 m.; breadth 760 m. It is divided into 12 depts. and 4 littoral provs., including 32 cities, 74 towns, and 1558 vills. The divisions are, in the N., the depts. of Caxamarca, Amazonas, Libertad, and Ancachs, and the littoral provs. of Piura and Loreto, the last on the borders of Brazil; in the centre, the depts. of Lima, Junin, and Huancavelica, and the littoral provs. of Callao and Ica; on the S., the depts. of Ayacucho, Cuzco, Arequipa, Moquegua, and Puno. The boundaries of the country are disputed on all sides except the W., and very little is known of the area and pop. of the separate divisions. The total area is estimated at 509,034 sq. m., and pop. (1859) 2,500,000. The double Cordillera of the Andes traverses Peru from S.E. to N.W., separating it into three great natural regions.—I. "La Costa," on the coast

between the base of the Andes and the shores of the Pacific, mostly an arid desert, intersected at intervals by fertilizing mountain streams, extending 1500 m. in length, and rarely more than 60 m. in breadth.—II. "La Sierra," or Andine div., embracing all the valleys on the Pacific side of the W. Andes, above the level of 7000 feet, including the hills and valleys between the double Cordillera chains. From a little below the crest of the eastern mountains is "La Ceja," or brow of the Montaña, and here begins the fertile region called "La Montana," from the Spanish word "monte," meaning a wood or thicket. A few miles beyond the eastern crest of the Cordillera is the warm and steaming woodland, which stretches into the Brazilian territory, and contains the head-streams of the Peruvian river navigation, flowing into the bed of the Amazon. Principal rivers, the Marafon, Hualaga, Ucayale, Apurimac, and Purus, all having a N.ward course, and tributaries to the Amazon, which waters most part of the north frontier. About half of the Lake Titicaca is comprised in S. Peru. The whole coast region is arid and destitute of timber; and only the Piura river in this division is at all navigable. Rain rarely falls in the coast valleys of Peru W. of the Andes, but fogs, called the "garua," are frequent. The amount of rain diminishes gradually from the southern tropic to the N. borders of Peru. Climate on the coast sultry and unhealthy, but higher up mild and salubrious. Temp. at Lima in summer 80° to 84°; minimum in winter 60° to 64° Fahr. On the E. slopes of the Peruvian Andes rain falls copiously. Soil in the valleys of the upland region highly fertile, and here the grains of Europe are successfully raised. Domestic animals generally bred are the same as in Britain. Here are extensive pastures, where sheep introduced by Europeans have been acclimated, and multiply with amazing rapidity. The vast plains E. of the mountains, as already noted, are in great part covered with dense forests. In the hotter portions of the country, sugar, wheat, maize, cotton, indigo, tobacco, yams, sweet potatoes, cocoa, and fine fruits, with cinchona bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, vanilla, and other drugs, and valuable timber, are principal products. One cause which prevents the Peruvians from fully availing themselves of the productiveness of these rich valleys is the prevalence in them of intermittent fevers. Cholera morbus is a very common disease, for which the standing remedy is ice; but the most novel feature in the medical history of Peru is the introduction of yellow fever, which appeared on the shores as an epidemic for the first time in 1851. Goitre is the chief endemic disease of the dry mountain climate, but cretinism is unknown. The country is extremely rich in natural resources, especially in minerals, & those are being gradually developed. The mines of Peru are the principal source of its wealth; but this branch of industry continues in great decadence, owing to the absence of capitalists and roads. The silver mines of Cerro de Pasco are the richest in the republic. The Cordillera of the Andes contains veins of gold, copper, lead, bismuth, tin, and nitrate of soda. The only coal mine partially worked is that of Muro, in Caylloma; at Huancavelica is a celebrated mine of quicksilver. The llama, alpaca, guanaco, and vicuña are natives of the country, and the first especially is used as a beast of burden; mules are, however, mostly employed for travelling. Coarse cotton, woollen cloths and leather goods are generally made, with fine cloaks and blanket-

ing, at Tarma; iron wares at Caxamarca; gold and silver articles, and jewellery, at Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco; but in general manufactured goods are imported from Europe and North America, in return for raw produce. The want of roads interposes great obstacles to internal traffic; but a railway is now (1864) projected from the port of Islay to Arequipa, which, in connection with steamers to be launched on Lake Titicaca, will greatly facilitate the trade of the interior. No statistical tables are kept in Peru, and there are no means of ascertaining its specialties of trade. Exports (1862) guano, wool, nitre, copper, Peruvian bark, tin, archal hides, cotton, silver, etc., to the value of 2,394,092*l*. Imports, cottons, woollens, iron, linens, hardware, apparel, coals, machinery, leather, wine, opium, etc., to the value of 836,365*l*. The maritime trade is chiefly with the ports on the W. side of America, but that with Europe is considerable. Scarcely any Peruvian coinage exists, that in circulation being from the mint of Bolivia. The constitution was framed in 1828, on the basis of that of the United States. The legislative body consists of a senate and a chamber of deputies, one of the latter chosen for every 20,000 inhabitants by electoral colleges composed of one elector for every village of 200 inhabitants. The executive government is vested in a president, popularly chosen for six years, and assisted by a ministry chosen by himself, and a council of state chosen by the legislature. Each dep. is commanded by a prefect, who resides in the capital; the provs: by a sub-prefect; the dists. by governors of an inferior rank; and the minor villages by lieutenant-governors. In each cap. of the depts. there is a superior court, composed of a chief judge, 4 assistant judges, and a fiscal. There are also three or more judges of civil law, and an 'agente fiscal' (deputy attorney-general). In each prov. there is a judge of civil law, and in each district one or two justices of the peace. Every vill. entitled to name an elector of deputies, has a municipal body. With a few exceptions, every Peruvian enjoys the rights of citizenship. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, and no other is tolerated. In each of the departments is a diocese or bishopric. Public instruction has made little progress, and in the interior not more than 2 per cent. of the youth receive education. It is better in the chief towns, and there are three universities; at Cuzco, Arequipa, and Puno, 12 boys' and 6 girls' schools, and 45 schools of primary instruction, mostly supported by the state. Standing army (1862) 16,000 men; navy, 1 frigate and 6 other steamers, and 10 sailing vessels—in all, 17 ships with 84 guns. Rev. (1862) 466,323 reals, being a considerable increase on former years. Peru was conquered from the dynasty of the Incas by the troops of Pizarro in 1532; from which time it remained one of the most important foreign possessions of Spain, until its independence in 1821.

PERU, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Ohio, 93 m. N. Columbus. P. 1632.—II. New York, 10 m. S. Plattsburg. P. 3640.—III. Maine, 40 m. N.W. Augusta. P. 1109.—IV. Indiana, cap. Miami, 90 m. N. Indianapolis. P. 1266.—V. Illinois, on the Illinois and on Chicago Rail, 70 m. above Peoria. P. 3500.

PERUGIA, *Perusia*, or *Perusium* (Fr. *Perouse*), a city of Central Italy, 10 m. E. of the Lake of Perugia, on the S. declivity of the Apennines. P. (1862) 44,130. It is enclosed by walls. Public buildings comprise a cathedral, with several paintings and a library of rare MSS.; upwards of 100 other churches, and 50 monastic estab-

lishments; a city hall, an academy of fine arts, several private palaces, a well endowed university, with museums of antiquities and minerals, and a botanic garden; public library, hospital, and lunatic asylum; 2 theatres, a ball-court, and bull-ring; a splendidly sculptured fountain, 2 celebrated gates of Etruscan architecture, and the house of Perugino. Perugia has little commercial industry beyond a few soap-works, distilleries of brandy and liqueurs, and trade in wine, oil, corn, fruits, and other provisions; but its fairs in August and November, for cattle and merchandise, are frequented by a concourse of people from all parts of Central Italy, and numerous visitors are attracted to the city by its agreeable society and abundant works of art.—The *Lake of Perugia* (Ital. *Trasimena*), 10 m. W. Perugia, is situated in a basin enclosed on every side by the Apennines. It is about 30 miles in circumference, surrounded by gentle eminences covered with oak, pine, and olive plantations, and it contains three islands. The prov. of Perugia, formerly Umbria, has an area of 3685 sq. m. P. (1862) 513,019.

PERUWELS, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., near the French frontier, 16 m. W.N.W. Mons. P. 7879. It has breweries, lime-burning works, and some linen manufactures.

PÉRY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Courtelary. P. 626.

PESARO, *Pisaurum*, a fortified town of Central Italy, in the Marches, cap. prov., 19 m. N.E. Urbino, on the Foglia, at its mouth in the Adriatic. P. (1861) 19,905. It has a cathedral and numerous other churches, a legate's palace, a public library, convents, two hospitals, a foundling asylum, and theatre. Area of prov. 1144 sq. m. P. (1862) 202,568.

PESCADORES, isls., China Sea. [PHENG-HOU.]

PESCAGLIA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. LUCCA. P. (including comm.) 6770.

PESCARA, a river of S. Italy. [ATERNO.]

PESCARA, *Aternum*, a fortified town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, at the mouth of the Aterno, in the Adriatic, 8 m. N.E. Chieti. P. 4557.

PESCAROLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. CREMONA. P. 1510.

PESCIASSEROLI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. Avezzano. P. 1664.

PESCHE and PESCHICI, two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Campobasso, 4 m. E.N.E. Isernia. P. 1474.—II. prov. Foggia, 11 m. W. Viesti. P. 2171.

PESCHIERA, *Piscaria*, a fortified town of North Italy, prov. and 21 m. N.N.W. Mantua, on the Mincio, here crossed by a bridge at its issue from the Lago di Garda. P. 2525. It has a citadel, two parish churches, a convent, hospital, arsenal, and a port, with trade on the lake, and an active fishery, especially of eels. It was taken by the Sardinian troops under Charles Albert, 30th May 1848.

PESCIA, a town of Central Italy, prov. Lucca, 30 m. W.N.W. Florence. P. of comm. (1861) 12,026. It is situated among olive groves and mulberry plantations, is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and three convents, a large hospital, a citadel, and important manufs. of paper, woollen cloth, silk twist, leather, and felt hats.

PESCINA, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, 11 m. E.S.E. Avezzano, on the E. side of the Lake Fucino. P. 4523. It has a fine cathedral, is the see of a bishop, and the birth-place of Cardinal Mazzarin.

PESCO, several towns of South Italy.—I. (*Cos-tanzo*), prov. Aquila, circ. and 13 m. S.E. Sul-

mona. P. 2122.—II. (*La-Mazza*), prov. Benevento, 15 m. W.N.W. Ariano. P. 2303.—III. (*Pagano*), prov. Potenza, circ. and 17 m. S.W. Melfi. P. 3391.—IV. (*Solido*), prov. Caserta, circ. and 3 m. N.E. Sora, at the foot of the Apennines. P. 1974.—V. (*Rocchiano*), prov. Aquila, circ. Cittaducale. P. 4009.

PESEI, a comm. of the Sardinian dom., prov. Tarentaise, 16 m. E.N.E. Moutiers. P. 1700. Here are the largest lead mines in Savoie, which, late in the 18th century, yielded annually 40,000 cwt. of lead, and 4000 marcs of silver, but are now less productive.

PESEUX, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel, dist. Boudry. P. 670.

PESHAWUR or PESHAWAR, a prov. of the British principality of the Punjab, between the Indus and the Khyber Mtns., through which is the Khyber Pass. It is situated between lat. 33° 42' and 34° 30' N., lon. 71° 35' and 72° 42' E. Area 2400 sq. m. P. 450,099. Soil well cultivated, and amazingly productive. Principal crops, rice, wheat, barley, maize, millet, sugar-cane, ginger, tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and fruit. Temp. in summer ranges from 110° to 112° Fahr. in the shade, but is at times mitigated by breezes from the mountains. Chief rivers, the Indus and Cabool, with their tributaries. Irrigation is procured by means of canals and small channels, from which water is raised by the Persian wheel and by other modes. Since its annexation to the British territory, it has been held by a military force of 10,500 men, in which are two European regiments, and a detachment of artillery. Annual rev. 100,000l.

PESHAWUR or PESHAWAR, a town, cap. prov. of same name, of the Brit. principality of the Punjab, 12 m. E. of the Khyber Pass, and 4 m. W. Attock. Lat. 33° 59' N.; lon. 71° 40' E. P. 53,295, mostly Mussulmen. It was taken and ruined by Runjeet Singh during the present century, & has never yet recovered prosperity, much of it still remaining in ruins. Its only remarkable edifices, besides its desecrated mosques, are a caravansera, and a Sikh fort on the site of its ancient citadel. It is 1068 feet above the sea, and is well furnished with water, has a fertile neighbourhood, and since its occupation by the British its trade is rapidly increasing. It was formerly very populous, but has suffered great devastation from the Sikhs.

PESMES or PEMES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., arr. and 10 m. S. Gray. P. 1825. It has iron works.

PESSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cap. cant. P. 2537.

PÉSTH, a royal free city of Hungary, and its chief commercial depôt, on l. b. of the Danube, immediately opposite Buda, with which it is connected by a noble suspension bridge, and the cities thus united are called Buda-Pesth, 136 m. E.S.E. Vienna. P. (1857) 131,705, of whom about two-thirds are Roman Catholics, one-sixth Jews, the others Protestants and adherents of the Greek church. It is situated on level ground, is about 7 m. in circumference, and is regularly laid out. Principal edifices, national casino, co. hall, *Neugebaude*, a vast structure, used as an artillery depôt, grenadier barracks: Jesuit and several other convents, Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, Calvinist, and other churches, and a handsome Jews' synagogue, finished 1863. The ancient structures of the Hungarian cap. are all in Buda, and Pesth is the "new city." The university, the only one in Hungary, has 49 professors and a library of 70,000 vols., attended by an average of 1000 students; it is one of the most

richly endowed in the world. The observatory is situated on a hill called the Blocksberg, in Buda. It has also a botanic garden, veterinary hospital, a national museum, with a library rich in Hungarian MSS. and valuable collections of coins, medals, minerals, fossils, and antiquities; a Hungarian academy of sciences, devoted chiefly to the scientific cultivation of the Hungarian language; a national theatre, one of the best in Europe; Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and normal schools, and a Piarist gymnasium; civil and military hospitals, asylums for the insane, blind, and deaf-mutes, & charitable institutions.—*Pesth* has silk, woollen, leather, oil, and tobacco factories, dye-works, and manufs. of meerschaum pipe bowls. It has extensive railway and river traffic, four large annual fairs, and a great printing and book-selling trade. Immediately around the city is the *Rakosfeld*, a wide plain, on which the Hungarian diets were held for many centuries. Pesth occupies the site of the Roman *Transacincum*. The old town was enclosed by walls in the 13th century. It was held by the Turks for 160 years. Buda and Pesth suffered severely from an inundation of the river in March 1838. Pesth is a station for steam-packets on the Danube, and is connected by rail. with Vienna, & with the principal places in Hungary. [BUDA.]

PESTIVIEN, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp, cant. Callac. P. 1450.

PETALIDHA, a small island off the W. coast of Crete.—The *Petalies* are a group of islands in the Channel of Eubœa, near its S. extremity.

PET-CHE-LE, prov. & Gulf of, China. [CHI-LI.]

PETCHENEGUE or PÉTSHENEG, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. E. Kharkov, on rt. b. of the Severno-Donetz. P. 7000.

PETCHORA, a river of European Russia, govts. Vologda and Archangel, rises in the Ural mountains, flows N.W. through govts. Vologda and Archangel, and enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide estuary containing numerous islands, about lat. 68° N., lon. 55° E. Total course probably 900 m. Principal affls., the Ishma from the S., and Ussa from the E.

PETEN or ITZA, a lake and island of Central America, state and 190 m. N. Guatemala. The lake is about 45 m. in length, 3 m. broad, and very deep. It contains several islands, on one of which the town of Flores is built.

PETER and PAUL (STS), the cap. vill. of Kamtchatka. [PETROPOLVSK.]

PETER (ST), several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2 m. N. Ramsgate. Ac. 3312. R. 2855.—II. co. Hants, adjoining the city of Winchester, within which it is included. P. 752.—III. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Bungay. Ac. 900. P. 88.

PETER (ST), two pas. of Scotland, co. Orkney.—I. comprising a part of Ronaldshay island, besides Burray and Hund islands. P. 2344.—II. comprising a part of Stronsay island. P. 457.

PETER (ST), a vill. of Styria, near Judenburg, having a great manufacture of scythes.

PETER (ST), a mkt. town of Hungary, co. Borsod, on the Sajó, 8 m. N.N.W. Miskolcz. P. 3325.

PETER (ST), a lake of Canada East, being an expansion of the river St Lawrence, between lat. 46° and 46° 18' N., lon. 72° 40' W. Length 35 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. It receives many rivers, the largest of which is the St Francis, from the S.E. At its S. end are many islands; and the towns Sorel, Berthier, Maskinonge, and St François du Lac are on its banks.—II. an island, Malaysia, 35 m. W. Point Api, Borneo.—*St Peter Harbour* is an inlet, N. coast of Prince Edward Island, British North America.

**PETER-LE-PORT (St)**, the cap. town of the island Guernsey, on its E. side, in lat.  $49^{\circ} 27' 2''$  N., lon.  $2^{\circ} 32' W.$  Ac. 1499. P. of pa. and town (1861) 16,388. Principal buildings, the government house, court house, town hospital, assembly rooms, and theatre. The harbour is enclosed by noble granite piers, and defended by Fort George and Castle Cornet. Fort George has barracks for upwards of 5000 men; and the town is the residence of military and civil governors, both appointed by the crown.

**PETERBOROUGH**, a co. of Canada West, between cos. Victoria, Northumberland, and Hastings. Area 1005 sq. m. P. 15,237. Cap. Peterborough; other chief town Coburg. Surface undulating, with the Otanabee and several other rivers.

**PETERBOROUGH**, a city, parl. bor., pa.- and episcopal see of England, with a station on the Gt. N. Railway, 79 m. N.N.W. London, co. & 37 m. N.E. Northampton, on the navigable Nene, here crossed by a bridge. Ac. of pa. 1430. P. (1861) 10,559; do. of parl. bor. (1851) 8672; (1861) 11,735. The cathedral, surrounded by old monastic buildings, is a splendid edifice of the 12th and 13th centuries; extreme length 471 feet. It contains the tomb of Katherine of Arragon, first wife of Henry VII. Mary Queen of Scots was buried here, but her remains were transferred by James I. to Westminster Abbey. The town hall, market house, infirmary, union workhouse, gaol, house of correction, and a theatre, are the other chief edifices. Corn and malt are exported by the Nene. Market, Saturday. The city is under the jurisdiction of the dean and chapter; is a polling-place for the N. division of the co., and sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elec. (1864) 640. The see, founded by Henry VIII., extends over cos. Northampton, Leicester, and Rutland, and comprised, in 1838, 305 benefices. The Rev. Dr. Paley was born at Peterborough in 1743. Alt. 29 feet.

**PETER CHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. W. Hereford. Ac. 5089. P. 710.

**PETERCULTER**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.W. Aberdeen, on the N. bank of the Dee. Ac. 9690, partly moor and heath lands. P. 1410.

**PETERHEAD**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 27 m. N.N.E. Aberdeen, on the point of a flat rocky promontory, projecting into the North Sea, lat.  $57^{\circ} 30' 1''$  N., lon.  $1^{\circ} 46' 0''$  W. Ac. of pa. about 9000. P. (1861) 9796; do. of parl. bor. 7541; do. of town 7541. Principal public edifices, the parish church, and town house. It has a scientific association, news room, a museum, two public libraries, and four branch banks. Its harbour has been by recent improvements rendered one of the best on the east coast of Scotland. A lighthouse, on the opposite corner of the bay, marks the entrance to the port. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on; and it is the principal station for the Greenland whale and seal fisheries. The products of the fisheries are exported, besides corn, butter, and granite, which is celebrated for its durability and fine polish. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 77, tons 12,264; entered 714, tons 47,387; cleared 592, tons 38,644. Exports (1862) 156,213*l.* Customs rev. (1862) 2264*l.* Imports timber, lime, wool, flour, salt, and iron. The bor. unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverary, and Kintore, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C.

**PETERHOF**, a vill. and royal palace of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 m. W. St Petersburg, with which it is connected by railway.

**PETERS**, two townships of U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. 12 m. S.W. Chambersburg.—II. 11 m. N.E. Washington.

**PETERSBOROUGH**, a tnsnp., U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 28 m. S.W. Concord. P. 2222.

**PETERSBURG**, a bor. and river port of the U. S., N. America, Virginia, on the Appomattox, 12 m. above its influx into James river, and on railway, 22 m. S. Richmond. P. (1860) 18,266. It has churches, & schools; manufs. woollens, cottons, ropes, and earthenwares: corn and saw mills, and forges. Exp. tobacco and flour. Attacked by the Federals, June 1864, but were repulsed with great loss.—II. a tnsnp., New York, 26 m. E. Albany.—**PETERSBURG (St)**, a gov. and one of the Baltic provinces of European Russia, mostly between lat.  $58^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $27^{\circ} 30'$  and  $34^{\circ} E.$ , having N. the Gulf of Finland and Lake Ladoga, with parts of the gov. Viborg and Olonez, E. the gov. Novgorod, S. Pskov, and W. Lake Peipus and the river Narova, separating it from the gov. Livonia and Esthonia. Area 24,805 sq. m. P. with the military gov. of Cronstadt, 1,083,091, mostly Russians, but comprises many foreigners, most of whom are Lutherans. Surface mostly level, soil thin, climate damp and cold, and 2-3ds of the gov. are covered with woods and marshes. Principal rivers, the Pliusa and Luga, flowing to the Gulf of Finland; the Volkhov, Siasi, and Svir, entering the Lake Ladoga; and the Neva, uniting the lake and gulf, and on which is the cap. city. Rye, barley, oats, and some wheat, hemp, and flax, are cultivated; but the climate is unfavourable for corn, and the quantity produced is far below the consumption. Around the cap. are many market gardens, kept by German colonists. Timber deals and masts form chief articles of export. Some building stone and lime are obtained, and in the cap. all kinds of manufs. are carried on. The gov. is divided into 9 circs. or dists. After St Petersburg, the chief towns are Schlusselferg, Luga, Jamburg, Cronstadt, and Zarskoe-Selo.

**PETERSBURG (St)**, the modern cap. city of the Russian empire, cap. gov.; founded by Peter the Great in 1703, on both sides of the Neva, at its influx into the Gulf of Finland, 18 m. E. Cronstadt. Lat. of observatory  $59^{\circ} 56' 5''$  N., lon.  $30^{\circ} 19' 0''$  E. P. (1840) 470,202; do. (1858) 520,131. Mean temperature of year  $59^{\circ} 6'$ , summer  $61^{\circ} 7'$ , winter  $18^{\circ} 6'$ , Fahr. It stands chiefly on the S. bank of the Neva, and partly on islands formed by the divergence of the river, which is crossed by 10 bridges, many of them richly decorated, as Isaac's bridge, and over its branches and canals there are upwards of 70 bridges; 9 of its 12 quarters are on the mainland, which is called the "Great Side," the island and settlements on the N. bank of the Neva being termed the Petersburg Side. Being situated on a flat and marshy soil, it is difficult of drainage, and subject to destructive inundations, during one of which, in 1824, 15,000 lives were lost. Its public buildings, surmounted by gorgeous gold-plated domes, are massive and elegant, entitling it to rank among the finest cities of Europe, but the Italian style of architecture, generally adopted, is unsuited to the climate. Its principal thoroughfares and large squares are wide and spacious. The street called the *Neuskoi Prospekt* is 4 miles long, 130 feet wide, and is one of the finest in Europe. The principal channel of the Neva is bordered by granite quays, of an extent surpassing those of any other city, except perhaps Paris. On the side of the mainland are the cathedral of St Isaac, of chaste and noble proportions, the admiralty, the hermitage, a palace, long the residence of Catharine II., and which comprises the court theatre, a picture gallery occupying 41 apart-

ments, a valuable library of 120,000 vols., and a rich museum. In the same quarter are the marble palace, city hall, senate and ministerial offices, bank, post-office, grand bazaar, *hotel de l'état major*, and the cathedral of our Lady of Kasan, built on the model of St Peter's at Rome. The winter palace is the largest and most magnificent in the world. Close to the quay is the bronze equestrian statue of Peter the Great, on a block of granite, which has been split by the frost. Opposite this is a long bridge leading to an island on which is the exchange and custom house. The citadel is on a small island in the Neva, which contains the mint, the *hôtel des mines*, the academies of arts and sciences, with museum, astronomical observatory, and barracks, and the cathedral of St Peter and St Paul, in which are the tombs of all the Russian sovereigns since Peter the Great. On an adjacent island is the house in which Peter the Great lived while constructing the original town; and in the Grand Square the column erected to the emperor Alexander, a magnificent granite monolith, 84 ft. in height. The S. part of the city is intersected by the Fontanka and other canals, lined by quays. The bridges across the Neva, and its principal branches, are erected on boats, and annually removed before the river is frozen, for it is open for navigation only 219 days in the year (May to November). Besides the university, founded in 1819, there are 5 other colleges, and many public schools, a medical chirological academy of high reputation, an imperial library with 450,000 vols. and 25,000 MSS., many of which are Oriental, an academy of sciences having valuable museums, an astronomical and a meteorological observatory, and a library of 110,000 vols., the imperial academy, a Kalmuck institution, an imperial geographical society, a government botanic garden, a naval hospital, a school of mines, with a geological and mineralogical cabinet, said to be the most extensive in the world. The Rumiahtzoff museum has an extensive collection of Oriental objects. Manufs. of all kinds are carried on, and it has imperial gunpowder, tapestry, and porcelain factories, extensive cannon foundries, and near the city the glass-works of Osiersk. The great bazaar of St Petersburg is said to have 10,000 merchants. It receives merchandise from all parts of the Russian empire and Central Asia by means of navigable rivers and canals, and one of its most characteristic features is the winter market, in which are seen enormous pyramids composed of the carcasses of cattle, sheep, and swine, fish, fowls, eggs, and butter, frozen into solid masses. Chief exports, tallow, flax, hemp, iron, copper, corn, timber, potash, canvas and coarse linens, oils, furs, hides, and tar; imports colonial produce, cotton and woollen goods, dye stuffs, wines, silks, woollens, hardwares, salt, tin, lead, coal, linens, etc. It has regular steam-packet communication with all the principal ports of Europe, and is connected by railways with Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, and Warsaw. The channel at the mouth of the river is impeded by sand, narrow and difficult of access. The low islands of the Neva are strongly fortified.

PETERSDORF, a vill. of Prussia, Silesia, gov. and 34 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 2010.

PETERSFIELD, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Hants, 17 m. N.N.E. Portsmouth. Ac. of pa. 1788. P. 1950; do. of bor. 1050. Altitude 210 feet. Mean temp. Jan. 63°-1, Jan. 37°-9, Fabr. It has a church, an endowed school, a union workhouse, and branch bank. The town has a titular mayor, & sends 1 mem. to

H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 316. It is a polling-place for N. division of co.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Minden, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Weser. P. 2110.

PETERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 10 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 660. P. 637.

PETERSHAM, a township of U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 54 m. W.N.W. Boston.

PETERSTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 13 m. E. Offenburg. P. 1520. It has medicinal springs and baths.

PETERSTONE, two pas. of England, co. Monmouth, 6 m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 3234. P. 241.

—II. (*Super Ely*), a pa., South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. E.N.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 2010. P. 235.

PETERSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. W.N.W. Ross. Ac. 1544. P. 276.

PETERSWALDAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 32 m. S.W. Breslau. P. 4830.

PETERSWALDE, a frontier vill. of Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. N.N.W. Leitmeritz, in the Erzgebirge. P. 2600, with manufs. of bugles and beads.

PETERWARDEIN (Hung. *Petervarad*), a town of Austrian Slavonia, on a scarp rock, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite Neusatz, with which town it is connected by a bridge of boats, defended by a strong *tête du pont*, 44 m. N.W. Belgrade. P. 6722. It is the residence of the general commandant of the Slavonian military frontier, and of several subordinate military authorities, and has barracks for 10,000 men. It derives its present name from Peter the hermit, who here marshalled the soldiers of the first crusade. In 1716 the Austrians, under Prince Eugene, here defeated the Turks, who then lost their last footing in Central Europe.

PETHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. 3235. P. 596.

PETHERICK (LITTLE), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. S. Padstow. Ac. 1215. P. 236.

PETHERTON, two pas. and mkt. towns of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*North*), 2½ m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 10,336. P. 3943.—II. (*South*), 4½ m. N.N.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 5064. P. 876.

It has a fine church.

PETERWIN, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Devon, 4½ m. N.W. Launceston. Ac. 8157. P. 945.—II. (*South*), co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. Launceston. Ac. 5064. P. 876.

PETHORA GURH, a military cantonment of British India, dist. Kumaon, N.W. provs., on the frontier towards Nepal, in lat. 29° 35' N., lon. 85° 50' E. It has a small fort, hospital, and bazaar.

PETONVILLE, a modern town of the isl. Hayti or San Domingo, 8 m. E. Port-au-Prince.

PETIT-CANAL, a town of the island Guadeloupe, art. Pointe-a-Pitre, cant. Port Louis, 12 m. N.W. Mould. P. 6000.

PETITE-PIERRE (LA), a comm., town, and fort of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., in the Vosges mountains, 8 m. N.N.W. Saverne. P. 1037.

PETITE-SYNTHÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Dunkerque. P. 2290.

PETT-QUEVILLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Rouen, cant. Grand Couronne. P. 2465.

PETOONE, a town of Manchuria, on the Sungari, 130 m. N.N.W. Kirin-Oola. It is a place of exile for Chinese offenders, and is garrisoned by Tartar troops.

PÉTORCA, a small town of S. America, Chile, dep. and 50 m. N.N.W. Aconcagua.

PETRA (the *Sela* and *Joktheel* of Scripture), a ruined city of Arabia Petraea, in the Wady Mousa, on E. side of Mount Hor. Lat. about 30°

15° N.; lon. 35° 35' E.; with edifices hewn in the solid rock. It was discovered by Buckhardt, 1812.

PETRA, a town of Spain, in the island Majorca, 23 m. E. Palmas. P. 2640.

PETRALIA (SOTTANA and SOPRANA), two contiguous towns of the island Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. and 18 m. S. Cefalu. P. of *P.-Sottana* 6521; and of *P.-Soprana* 5877. Exports grain, wine, oil, and cheese.

PETREL, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 24 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 2537.

PETRELLA, a town of South Italy, prov. circ. and 9 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. P. 2711.—II. a vill., prov. Aquila, circ. Cittaducale, E. of the Salto. P. 4038. It has a castle, in which took place the murder of *Francesco Cenci* at the instance of his wife and daughter.

PETRIKAU or PIOTRKOW, a town of Poland, prov. and 76 m. E.S.E. Kalisz, cap. co., on the Strada. P. 2300.

PETRIKOV, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, on the Pripet, 29 m. W.N.W. Mozir. P. 2000.—*Petrikovka* is a market town, gov. and 133 m. N.N.E. Kherson. P. 1550.

PETRINIA, a fortified town of Hungary, in the Banat, E.S.E. Agram. P. 4000.

PETRIOLO, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 2206.

PETRITOLI, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, circ. Fermo. P. 2473.

PETRIZZI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Catanzaro. P. 1866.

PETROCKSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 4000. P. 613.

PETRONEL, *Carnuntum*, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Vienna. P. 200. It has Roman antiquities.

PETROPOLSKII or PETER-PAULS-HAVEN, a town of Russian Asia, cap. of Kamtschatka, on its E. coast, North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 53° 1' N., lon. 158° 43' 5" E. P. 656. Its fortresses are abandoned, and the seat of government removed to Nikolaievsk. It was bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet October 1854.—II. a fortified town of Siberia, gov. and 250 m. S.S.E. Tobolsk, on the Ishim. P. 5590. It has an active trade by caravans with Bokhara and Khiva.

PETROPOLIS, a town of Brazil, prov. and N.N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on railway.

PETROVITCH, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 30 m. N.W. Seres, near the Radovitz, an affl. of the Struma. It is enclosed by a brick wall, flanked with towers; comprises 1200 houses, and has a trade in tobacco.

PETROVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. S.E. Voroniej. P. about 1500.

PETROVSK, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Saratov, cap. dist., on the Medveditz. P. 7000. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1697, and has a citadel, an ancient and ruined fortress, and trade in corn.—II. gov. and 52 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl. P. 2000.

PETROVSKAYA, two market towns and forts of Russia.—I. (or *Buturlinozka*), gov. Voroniej, 30 m. E.S.E. Bobrov. P. 1700.—II. gov. Voroniej, 55 m. W.N.W. Kortajak.

PETROVSKOI-POGROMETZ, a market town of Russia, gov. Voroniej, 15 m. N.W. Valoniki. P. 1500.—*Petrovskoi* is the name of petty places, goes. Viatka and Moscow, and *P. Ostrov* is an island in the Neva, near St Petersburg.

PETROX (St), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. S.W. Pembroke. Ac. 967. P. 78.

PETROZAVODSK, a fortified town of Russia, cap. gov. Olonetz, on the Lake Omega, 185 m. N.E. St Petersburg. P. 8000. It has two spacious docks

for large vessels, a very extensive imperial cannon foundry, powder mills, and manufs. of silks.

PETSH or IPEK, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 73 m. E.N.E. Scutari, cap. Kadilik, on the Bistritza or White Drin, which divides it into two parts, and turns numerous mills. Pop. upwards of 12,000, mostly Turks. Arms are extensively made in the town.

PETT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S.W. Winchelsea. Ac. 2350. P. 320.

PETTAU (Slav. *Ptuj*), a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 14 m. S.E. Marburg. P. 1996.

PETTAUGH, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Needham. Ac. 794. P. 275.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Hesketh-in-the-Forest, 8½ m. N.W. Penrith. Ac. 4916. P. 528.

PETTIGOE, a vill., Ireland, Ulster, cos. Donegal and Fermanagh, on the Termon, near its mouth in Lough Earne, 13 m. S.E. Donegal. P. 426. It is a station for the pilgrims who resort to Lough Derg.

PETTINAIN, a pa., Scotl., co. & 5½ m. E. Lanark Length 3 m., breadth 2½ m. Ac. 3997. P. 407.

PETTINENGO, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, 4 m. N.E. Biella. P. of comm. 2364.

PETTIS, a co., U. S., N. America, in W. of Missouri. Area 655 sq. m. P. 7510 free, 1882 slaves.

PETTISTREE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 12 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1767. P. 290.

PETRON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Ellesmere. Ac. 822. P. 45.

PETTORANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. and 5 m. S.S.E. Sulmona. P. 3883.

—II. a market town, prov. and 19 m. W. Campobasso, circ. Isernia. It has a German Protestant church. P. 1100.

PETTY or PETTIE, a maritime pa. of Scotland, chiefly in co. Inverness, along Moray Firth. Ac. about 8100, mostly well cultivated. P. 1671.

PETTYCUR, an old harbour of Scotl., co. Fife, on the E. shore of the Firth of Forth, 1 m. S. Kinghorn, and immediately opposite Leith.

PETWORTH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Sussex, 13 m. N.N.E. Chichester. Ac. of pa. 5982. P. 3368.

PETZKA or PECSKA, a market town of Hungary, co. Arad, 51 m. E.S.E. Szegedin. P. 13,441. It consists of Ratz and Magyar Petzka.

PEVENSEY, a pa., Engl., co. Sussex, 5 m. S.E. Hailsham, and with a station on the South C. Rail., 10 m. W.S.W. Hastings. Ac. 4856. P. 585.

PEVERAGNO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Cuneo, cap. mand. P. of comm. 6404.

PEWSEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 20 m. N. Salisbury. Ac. 4791. P. 2027.

PEYIORA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, arr. and cant. Castelnaudary. P. 1320.

PEYHANNEE, a town and cantonment of British-India, prov. Oude, 34 m. W. Seetapoor. It has a bazaar, and abundance of good water.

PEYRAT, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. H.-Vienne, 23 m. E. Limoges. P. 2813.

—II. same dep., 2 m. N.N.W. Bellac. P. 1300.—III. dep. Creuse, 10 m. N.E. Aubusson. P. 1680.

PEYRATTE (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres; arr. de Parthenay, cant. Thénezay. P. 1488.

PEYRERORADE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, on the Gave-de-Pau, 38 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 2516.

PEYRELEVADE and PEYREMALE, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Corrèze, near the Vienne, arr. Ussel. P. 1929.—II. dep. Gard, arr. Alais. P. 702.—*Peystortes* is a vill., dep. Pyrénées Orient., 4 m. N.W. Perpignan. The French here defeated a Spanish force Sept. 1793.

PEYRIAC-MINERVOIS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 12 m. N.E. Carcassonne. P. 1288.—II. (*de Mer*), same dep., is a comm. & vill., 8 m. S.S.W. Narbonne. P. 967.

PEYRINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 12 m. N.N.E. Valence. P. 3041.

PEYROLLES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Aix, cap. cant. P. 1260.

PEYRUS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arr. Forcalquier, cap. cant. P. 774.—*Peyrus* is a vill., dep. Drôme, 10 m. E. Valence. P. 807.

PEYRUSSE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 11 m. N.N.E. Villefranche. P. 966.

PEYSTER, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago; lat. 8° 5' S.; lon. 178° E.; and named after its American discoverer in 1819.

PEZENAS, *Piscenna*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Hérault, 25 m. S.W. Montpellier, near rt. b. of the Hérault. P. 7204. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of chemical products.

PEZILLA-DE-LA-RIVIÈRE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. Perpignan, cant. Millas. P. 1502.

PEZZANA, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Verceili. P. 2526.

PRAFFENHAUSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 27 m. S.W. Augsburg. P. 790.

PRAFFENHEIM, a market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 7 m. S.W. Colmar. P. 1612.

PRAFFENHOFEN, a town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 12 m. N.E. Saverne. P. 1437.

PRAFFENHOFEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Ilm, 28 m. N. Munich. P. 1912.—II. a vill., circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Lauterach, 11 m. S.W. Amberg. P. 580.

PFÄFFIKON or PFEFFIKEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. 11 m. E. Zurich, on N. shore of the small lake of Pfäffikon. P. 3066.

PFÄFFNAU, a town of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, dist. Willisau. P. 1885.

PFALZ, a gov. of Bavaria. [PALATINATE.]

PFALZBURG, a town of France. [PHALSBOURG.]

PFALZDORF, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 44 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 2660.—*Pfalzel*

is a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 3 m. N. Trèves, on the Moselle. P. 1050.

PFARRKIRCHEN, a vill. of Lower Bavaria, 26 m. W.S.W. Passau. P. 1572.—*Pfarro Weissach* is a vill. of Bavaria, Lower Franconia, 19 m. N.W. Bamberg. P. 442.

PEASTATT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. and cant. Mulhouse. P. 1381.

PFEDDERSHEIM, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., 4 m. W.N.W. Worms. P. 2031. A battle fought here in 1525 terminated the "Peasants War."

PFEFFERS, a watering-place of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, in a deep gorge, dist. and 5 m. S.E. Sargans. The waters, having a temperature of 98° Fahr., are administered in two buildings adapted to receive from 200 to 300 persons, and reached by a rude stair, formed of trees, and of steps cut in the perpendicular rock.

PFORING, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on l. b. of the Danube, 13 m. E.N.E. Ingolstadt. P. 790. It has remains of a Roman fort at the commencement of the Teufelsmauer, "devil's wall," a line of masonry extending hence for 150 miles.

PFORTEN, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Frankfurt. P. 325.

PFORZHEIM, *Porta Hercynia*, an ancient city of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, cap. dist., at the conf. of the Enz and Nagold, 16 m. S.E. Carlsruhe. P. (1861) 13,854. The city

is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, and a church, with old grand-ducal vaults. It has manufs. of jewellery, woollen cloth, leather, and chemical products, with copper and iron forges, trade in timber, oil, and wine.

PFREIMT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, between the Nahe and the Pfreimt, 16 m. E.N.E. Amberg. P. 1592. It has manufactures of mirrors.

PFULLENDORF, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on Lake Ilmen, 20 m. N.E. Constance. P. 1940.

PFULLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 3 m. S.E. Reutlingen. P. 4118, mostly employed in paper mills and brush factories, and in the cultivation of fruit and wine.

PFUNGEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Winterthur. P. 644.

PFUNGSTADT, a vill. of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, 5 m. S. Darmstadt. P. 3390.

PFYŶN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, dist. Stekborn. P. 1128.

PHALASARNA, a ruined city of Crete, near the W. end of the isl., its chief remains being walls and towers, on an acropolis close to the shore.

PHALEMPIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille, cant. Pont-à-Marcq. P. 1442.

PHALGU or PHALGOO, a river of British India, dist. of Béhar, presid. Bengal. It is formed by the junction of two mountain streams, the Mehanee and Lilajun, which have their source in the British dist. of Ramgurh, and flow N. through the mountains on the S. frontier of Béhar.

From their junction in lat. 24° 44' N., lon. 85° 3' E., where during the rainy season it is an immense volume of water, 500 yards wide, it flows through Béhar and Patna, and after throwing off many branches, it enters the Ganges in lat. 25° 11' N., lon. 86° 10' E. Total course 246 miles.

PHALSBOURG, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Meurthe, at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 49 m. E. Nancy. P. 3685. It is fortified, and was besieged by the allies in 1814-15.

PHANGA, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, N. the island Junkceylon. Lat. 8° 8' N.; lon. 98° 17' E. Though recently founded, it has many thousands of inhabitants, mostly Malays and Chinese.

PHARAY, two islets of the Orkneys, Scotland, separated by a narrow sound from Eday.—I. pa. Stronsay and Eday. P. 82.—II. pa. Walls and Flotta. P. 45.

PHAROS, a peninsula, and anciently an isl. of Lower Egypt, on which stood a lighthouse. It forms the site of the modern city Alexandria.

PHARSALIA, a town of Thessaly. [SATALGE.]

PHASIS (Mod. *Rhion*), a river of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, and which was anciently considered the boundary between Europe and Asia, rises in a spur of the Caucasus, traverses Imeritia, and after a W. course enters the Black Sea at its E. extremity, near Poti, 34 m. N. Batum. The European pheasant (*gallus phasianus*) derives its name from having been originally imported from the banks of this river, and it still frequents an island at its mouth.

PHEASANT ISLAND, in the Bidassoa river, between France and Spain, is the place where the treaty of the Pyrénées was concluded, Sep. 7, 1659.

PHELPS, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 15 m. E. Canandaigua.

PHELPS, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 5636 free, 84 slaves.

PHENG-HOU, PESCADORES or the FISHER'S ISLANDS, an island group in the Channel of Fokien, China Sea, between the island Formosa and the mainland. The largest has a tolerable harbour.

**PHIGALEIA**, a ruined city of Greece, Morea, gov. Triphylia; its remains, on a precipitous height, 16 m. N.E. Kyparissia, consist of a citadel, presenting curious specimens of Grecian military architecture.

**PHILADELPHIA**, Asia Minor. [ATA-SHEHR.]

**PHILADELPHIA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 120 sq. m. P. (1860) 565,529.

**PHILADELPHIA**, a city and river port of North America, formerly the cap. and still the second city in extent & pop., state Pennsylvania, extending between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, above their junction, and for 6 m. along the Delaware, 100 m. from its junction with the Atlantic, and opposite Camden in New Jersey, 28 m. S.W. Trenton, and 80 m. S.W. New York, with both which cities it communicates by railway, as also with Columbia on the Susquehanna, Baltimore, Reading, and Norristown, and by branches with all the great railways in this part of the Union. Lat. 39° 57' N.; lon. 75° 10' W. Mean annual temp. 50°·8, winter 30°·1, summer 71°·4, Fahr. P. with adjacent municipalities, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Spring-Garden, Southwark, and Moyamensing (1860), 562,529. The city proper, regularly laid out, is drained into the Delaware. Many of the streets are shaded with trees, & the public buildings are mostly of white marble. The princ. are the state-house, in which the Independence of the Union was declared in 1776; Girard college, for the education of orphans; merchants' exchange, custom-house, U. S. navy yard, the U. S. mint, exchange, post-office, the eastern penitentiary, county prison, and houses of refuge and correction. There are 300 churches of all denominations, and two Jews' synagogues. The chief charitable institutions are the Pennsylvania hospital, with an anatomical museum and a library of 8000 vols., co. alms-house, U. S. naval hospital; deaf-mute, blind, & Magdalen asylums; the university of Pennsylvania, founded in 1791; Jefferson medical college, with an average of 300 pupils; the Pennsylvania medical college, opened 1840; the Philadelphia library, with 65,000 vols.; Franklin institute; academy of natural history, with 14,000 vols. and an extensive collection. The beautiful cemetery of Laurel Hill is 3½ m. N. the city, on E. bank of the Schuylkill. Philadelphia has an opera house, theatres, public gardens, and excellent and extensive markets. Manufs. in great variety. The city is supplied with water by the Fairmont water-works, 2 m. N.W. on E. bank of the Schuylkill, covering 30 ac., and containing reservoirs for 22,000,000 gallons. The Delaware, here 1 m. across, is navigable to the city for the largest ships. The coasting and river trade is highly important. Large quantities of provisions are brought hither from the interior, and the city is the great depôt for coal in the Union. The city, independent of its suburbs, is governed by a mayor, 12 select councillors, & a common council of 20 members. It was founded in 1682 by W. Penn, whose residence, Pennsburg manor, was near the city. It was held by British troops from Sept. 1777 till June 1778.—II. a township, New York, 16 m. N.E. Watertown.

**PHILÆ**, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, close to the Nubian frontier, 6 m. S.S.W. Assuan. Length only 400 yards, but it contains some fine Egyptian remains, comprising 4 temples and several obelisks, with a Roman triumphal arch.

**PHILATES**, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj, and 25 m. S.E. Delvino. P. 4000. (?)

**PHILBERT (St)**, two comms. and vills. of France.

—I. (*de Grandieu*), dep. Loire-Inférieure, 13 m. S.S.W. Nantes. P. 3672.—II. (*de Bouaine*), dep. Vendée, 20 m. N. Napoleonville. P. 2078.

**PHILIPPEVILLE**, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Namur; cap. cant., on a height in the forest of Ardennes. P. 1654. Near it are iron works and stone quarries.

**PHILIPPEVILLE**, a fortified town of Algeria, prov. Constantine, on the Gulf of Stora, 35 m. W. Bona. P. 12,191, of whom 2275 were natives. It was nearly destroyed by fire in October 1849.

**PHILIPPI**, a ruined town of European Turkey, Macedonia, its site 10 m. S.E. Drama. In the plain W. of it, B.C. 42, the memorable actions took place, in which the troops of Octavius and Antony defeated those of Brutus and Cassius, and put an end to the republican gov. of Rome.

**PHILIPPINE**, a fortified vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, 6½ m. W. Axel. P. 433.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS** (Span. *islas Filipinas*), a large and important group of Malaysia, forming its N. division, & next to Cuba the most valuable colonial possession of Spain, chiefly between lat. 5° 32' and 19° 38' N., lon. 117° and 126° E., having N. and E. the Pacific Ocean, W. the China and Sulu Seas, and S. the Sea of Celebes. There are about 1200 isls. in all, of which 408 are inhabited. Principal isls., Luzon, Mindanao, & Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate, and many of less size. Total area estimated at about 110,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 4,500,000, but the Spanish dominion extends over only 53,303 square miles, with a pop., in 1857, of 2,679,500, consisting of Papuan Negroes and independent tribes, Malay Indians, half-castes, and Chinese, Europeans, and native whites. The isls. are of volcanic formation, traversed by a chain of mountains from N. to S., rising in some of them to 6000 ft., & some of these are still active volcanoes. The coasts of most of them are deeply indented by the sea, and the larger islands are well watered by large streams, with estuaries, affording excellent harbours. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. [MANILA.] The group is within the range of the monsoons, and violent hurricanes are common. From May to September the W. coasts are deluged with rain, while the Oct. monsoon brings rain to the E. coast, which is at other seasons dry. The high temperature and abundance of moisture produce a luxuriant vegetation, so that they are capable of yielding all kinds of colonial, and probably European produce. Rice, millet, maize, sugar, indigo, hemp, tobacco, coffee, and cotton are raised; and sago, cocoa nuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel, numerous fine fruits, timber for shipbuilding, and dye woods, are among the products. Buffaloes, and most of the domestic animals common in Europe, are reared; the horse, introduced by the Spaniards, runs wild among the mountains. The wild animals comprise the antelope, fox, wild cat, and monkey; the cayman is found in the rivers and lakes, the tortoise abounds on the shores; fish are very abundant, and serpents numerous. Among the birds of the islands are the parrot, a species of pheasant, pigeon, and water fowls: Pearls, pearl-oyster shell, the sea slug, edible birds' nests, and sapan wood are important articles of export hence to China. The mineral products are gold, copper, iron, lead, mercury, sulphur, and coal. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the females, and straw hats, cigar cases, and earthenwares are made; but the chief manufacture is that of "government Manila" cigars, which occupies 2000 persons at a royal factory in Manila. The eo

lonial policy of Old Spain excluded all foreign ships and Chinese settlers from these islands, and the trade with the Spanish dominions in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship! But such restrictions have vanished, and the colony is now progressing in many ways. Exports (1862), including the Ladrone Islands, sugar, hemp, indigo, tobacco, coffee, mother-of-pearl, gums, etc., to the value of 708,866*l.* Imports, cottons, machinery, linens, coats, iron, umbrellas, earthenware, hardwares, woollens, apparel, etc., to the value of 468,890*l.* Manila is the principal seat of trade, the seat of the government, and residence of the governor-general, who is appointed by the crown of Spain. In each of the larger islands is a lieutenant-governor; and each of the 30 provs., governed by an alcalde, is divided into pueblos, or communes. The Roman Catholic religion has been extensively diffused among the Malays, who form the greater part of the pop. The Negritos, or Oriental negroes, are found mostly in the mountain regions of the four larger islands. Many Chinese have recently settled in the group. Public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on exports and imports, the tobacco monopoly, and a capitation tax. These islands were discovered by Magalhaens in 1521, and settled by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II., after whom they were named.

**PHILIPPOLIS** (Turk. *Philibe*), a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 86 m. W.N.W. Adrianople, on an isl. in the Maritza, here navigable. P. 40,000. In 1818 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. It has 20 mosques, and manufs. of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, soap, tobacco, and a considerable transit trade.

**PHILIPSBURG**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 16 m. N. Carlsruhe. P. 1940.

**PHILIPS**, a co., U. S., North America, in E. of Arkansas. Area 755 sq. m. P. (1860) 5936 free, 8941 slaves.

**PHILIPSBURG**, a town, U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, at terminus of Morris canal, and of railways.

**PHILIP'S ISLANDS**, Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 20' S., lon. 144° 8' W.

**PHILIPSTOWN**, a market town, formerly a parl. bor., and assize town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., on the Grand Canal, 9 m. E.N.E. Tullamore. P. 918. Principal public edifices, an old castle, once the residence of King Philip of Spain, now used as barracks; two schools, a sessions house, and a gaol.—II. a pa., co. Louth, 4 m. N.W. Ardee. Ac. 3659. P. 1058.—III. (*Nugent*), a pa. 4 m. W.N.W. Dundalk. Ac. 1035. P. 317.

**PHILISBURG**, a town of the W. Indies, cap. the Dutch portion of the isl. St Martin. P. 2000.

**PHILISTIA**, a country of Syria, another name for PALESTINE.

**PHILLACK**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8½ m. W.S.W. Redruth. Ac. 3237. P. 5381. It has a smelting house, and large exports of copper from the rich mines in its vicinity.

**PHILLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.W. Tregoney. Ac. 2392. P. 636.

**PHILIP**, a co. of New S. Wales, lies between the rivers Goulburn and Cudgong. Lat. 32° 40' S.; lon. 150° E. Length 65 m. Chief town Dabee. Ac. 1,035,520. P. (1861) 1652.

**PHILIP (PORT)**, Australia. {**PORT PHILIP**, VICTORIA.—II. (*Phillip Isl.*), Australia, is opposite the mouth of Western Port, 40 m. S.E. Port Phillip. Length 16 m.—III. (*Phillip's Islands*), Pacific Ocean, Carolines, lat. 8° 6' N., lon. 141° E.

**PHILLIPSTOWN**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. W. Carmel.

**P'HING**, a prefixed name of cities, China. [**PING.**] **PHITTI**, or **PITTY RIVER**, one of the largest, deepest, and best defined mouths of the Indus, India, much frequented by the steamers to and from Kurrachee. Lat. of mouth 24° 42' N.; lon. 67° 12' E.

**PHOCÆA**, *Fouges*, a seaport town or vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Fouges, 30 m. N.W. Smyrna. P. 4000.—*Old Phocæa* is a village 4½ m. S.W. ward.

**PHENICIA**, a tract of country in the N. part of Palestine, in which Tyre and Sidon were the chief cities.

**PHOOLGHUR**, a raj of India, having its centre in lat. 21° 15' N., lon. 83° E. Area 890 sq. m. P. 40,000. Soil fertile, but little cultivated.

**PHOOLPORE**, a town of British India, dist. Allahabad, on route from the city of Allahabad to Jounpoor, and 19 m. N.E. of the former. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water.

**PHUKOK**, an island in the Gulf of Siam, near its E. coast, lat. 10° N., lon. 104° E.; length 34 m., greatest breadth 16 m. It is high and wooded.

**PHULOWDRE**, a walled town of India, state Jodhpoor, in lat. 27° 8' N., lon. 72° 28' E. It is large and populous, has three Jain temples and some Hindoo pagodas.

**PHYLE**, a fortress of Greece, famous in history, the remains of which occupy a position in a pass of Mount Parnes, 13 m. N.N.W. Athens.

**PIA**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, arr. & cant. Perpignan. P. 1552.

**PIACENZA**, *Placencia*, a fortified city of N. Italy, cap. of the former duchy of Parma and of the prov. Piacenza, on rail., 36 m. W.N.W. Parma, near the rt. b. of the Po, a little below the influx of the Trebbia. Lat. 45° 3' 54" N.; lon. 9° 41' 48" E. P. (1862) 39,387. It is enclosed by ramparts, environed by a wide fosse, defended by a citadel, and entered by 5 gates. It has a Gothic cathedral, and numerous charitable institutions; a college, with 3 faculties; an episcopal seminary, government pawn-bank, small theatre, and public library; manufs. of woollen stuffs and serges, fustians, stockings, and hats. Pope Gregory x., Cardinal Alberoni, Pallavicini, and Laurentius Yalla, were born at Piacenza; and in its vicinity Hannibal defeated the Romans, B.C. 219. [**PARMA.**]

**PIADENA**, a mkt. town of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. E. Cremona, cap. dist. P. 1514.

**PIAGGINE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Il Vallo. P. 3032.

**PIANA (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of Corsica, arr. Ajaccio, cap. cant. P. 1229.

**PIANI-DEI-GRECI**, a town of the island Sicily, prov., circ. and 10 m. S.W. Palermo. P. 7270.

**PIANELLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Teramo, 6 m. W.N.W. Chieti. P. 5778.—II. (*Val Tidone*), a comm. and vill., N. Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza, cap. comm. P. 3518.

**PIANENZA**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Turin, on the Dora Riparia, cap. mand. It has a palace and castle. P. 2115.

**PIANO (di Sorrento)**, a vill., Italy. [**SORRENTO.**]

**PIANORO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna, on the Savena. P. 3106.

**PIANOSA**, *Planasia*, an islet of the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. of the W. Cape of Elba. Length 3½ m., breadth 2½ m. The island was left in the power of Napoleon I., after his first abdication, as an annexation to Elba. An agricultural colony was established on it in 1835.—II. an isl. in the Adriatic Sea belonging to Italy, prov. Foggia, 14 m. N.E. the Tremiti islands. Length 1½ m.

**PIANURA**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Napoli, circ. Pozzuoli. P. 3301. Near it are extensive quarries.

**PIASNA**, a lake and river of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk; the lake, lat. 69° 30' N., lon. 95° E., is 75 m. in length N. to S., 30 m. in breadth, and 170 m. E. the Gulf of Yenisei; the river, flowing from it, enters the Arctic Ocean near lat. 73° 45' N., lon. 90° E., after a N. course of 250 miles.

**PIASEKI**, a town, Poland, gov. & 14 m. S.E. Lublin, on an affl. of the Wieprz. P. 950.—*Piatki* is a mkt. town, gov. Volhynia, 21 m. S.W. Jitomir.

**PIATT**, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Illinois. P. 6127.

**PIAUIH** or **PIAUIHY**, a river of Brazil, prov. Piaui, after a N. course of 300 m. joins the Caninde on right, 70 m. N.W. Oeiras.

**PIAUIH** or **PIAUIHY**, a prov. of Brazil, between lat. 2° 42' and 11° 20' S., lon. 40° 30' and 46° W., having E. the provs. Ceara, Pernambuco, and Bahia, from which it is separated by mountain chains, Serra Ibiapaba and S. da Borborema, W. Maranhão, and N. the Atlantic, the river Paranhaha intervening, to which all its rivers are tributary. Area 97,732 sq. m. P. (1856) 150,400. Surface mostly level, with a slope N.W. ward, and chiefly in extensive and rich pasturages, on which large herds of cattle are reared. Manioc, millet, rice, sugar, and cotton are among the cultivated products. The prov. produces jalap, ipecacuanha, and cinchona, and has silver, iron, and lead mines. Chief towns Oeiras, the cap., Therezina, and Paranhaha.

**PIAVE**, a river of Northern Italy, rises in the Alps, near Lienz, flows at first S.W. past Pieve-di-Cadore and Belluno, to the vill. of Vas, whence its course is S.E. to the Adriatic, which it enters at Porto-di-Cortellazzo, 22 m. E.N.E. Venice. Length 125 m. Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Belluno was the cap.—*Piazola* is a market town, prov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Padua, near the Brenta.

**PIAZZA**, a city of the island Sicily, on a height, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Caltanissetta, cap. dist. P. (1861) 22,142. It has a castle, a cathedral, 4 convents, a college, hospital, and many churches; with manufs. of woollen cloth and caps, and trade in corn, oil, fruits, & other agricultural produce.

**PICA**, a vill. and small river of S. Peru, dep. Arequipa, near the Pavillon de Pica, a headland on the Pacific Ocean, 50 m. S. Iquique.

**PICARDY** (French *Picardie*), an old prov. of France, in the N., having N.W. and W. the English Channel, and landward the provs. Artois, Flanders, Champagne, Ile-de-France, and Normandy. It is now subdivided among the depts. Aisne, Somme, Oise, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

**PICERNO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 8 m. W. Potenza. P. 4620. It has manufactures of silk and woollen goods.

**PICHINCHA**, a volcano of S. America, Ecuador, in the W. Cordillera of the Andes, 11 m. W.N.W. Quito, 15,922 feet in elev., its topmost 200 feet being always covered with snow.—*Pichupichu* is a volcano, S. Peru, immediately N. Arequipa, and which rises to nearly the limit of perpetual snow in that portion of the Andes.

**PICINISCO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. and 15 m. E.S.E. Sora. P. 3184. Manufs. wool and paper.

**PICKAWAY**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, near Circleville.—II. a co. in S. of Ohio. Area 242 sq. m. P. (1860) 23,469. Cap. Circleville.

**PICKENHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3 m. E.S.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1590. P. 287.—II. (*South*), 4 m. S.S.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1830. P. 159.

**PICKENS**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of South Carolina. Area 997 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,444 free, 4196 slaves.—II. in W. of

Alabama. Area 985 sq. m. P. 10,125 free, 12,191 slaves.—III. in Georgia. P. 4705 free, 246 slaves.

**PICKERING**, a pa. & market town of Engl. co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the York & N. Midland Rail, 18 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Ac. of pa. 31,785. P. 4501. Alt. 149 ft. The town has a church, an endowed school, & a union workhouse.

**PICKERING**, a pa. of Canada West, dist. Home, on the N. shore of L. Ontario.

**PICKHILL**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Thirsk. Ac. 5006. P. 783.

**PICKWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5½ m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1480. P. 169.

**PICKWORTH**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 9½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 3680. P. 151.—II. co. Lincoln, 1¼ m. W. Folkingham. Ac. 1478. P. 253.

**PICO**, one of the Azores isls., in the Atlantic Ocean. Area 254 sq. m. P. 86,000. Surface covered with lava. The culture of the vine, and fishing, are the chief branches of industry, and provisions are mostly imported from Fayal. Principal towns Lagos, Magdalena, and San Rocco. The volcanic peak of Pico, 7613 feet in height, is in lat. 38° 28' N., lon. 28° 25' W.

**PICQUIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, on l. b. of the Somme, and on railway, 8 m. N.W. Amiens. P. 1346.

**PICTON**, a town of New Zealand, cap. of prov. Marlborough, on S. side of Queen Charlotte Sound. Lat. 41° 17' S.; lon. 174° 3' E., a gold field was discovered here in 1864.—II. chief town of Camden co., New South Wales, on railway, and 52 m. from Sydney. P. (1861) 884.

**PICTOU**, a co. and town of Nova Scotia, on N. shore of the island. Pop. of co. (1861) 23,785, chiefly of Scotch descent. The town is situated 3 m. from the entrance of an excellent harbour. It has an academy, library, and grammar school. Exports coal, building stones, and dried fish.

**PICTOU ISLAND**, at the mouth of the Channel, S. of Tierra del Fuego. The Patagonian missionaries died from starvation here in 1852.

**PIDAVARO**, a marit. vill. of Greece. [EPIDAUROS.]

**PIDDINGHOE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. S.S.E. Lewes. Ac. 2658. P. 243.

**PIDDINGTON**, 2 pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford, 5 m. S.E. Bicester. Ac. 2322. P. 389.—II. co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1980. P. 1102.

**PIDDLE (NORTH)**, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Worcester. Ac. 810. P. 181.

**PIDDLETRINTHIDE**, a pa. of Engl. co. Dorset, 7 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 7653. P. 1241.

**PIDJAN**, two towns of Chinese Turkestan.—I. 40 m. E. Turfan.—II. 50 m. W. Aksu. The ruins of *Old Pidjan* are 140 m. E.N.E. Cashgar.

**PIDLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.N.E. St Ives. Ac. 8739. P. 569.

**PIÉ-DI-CAVALLO**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Biella. P. 2138.

**PIEDMONT**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, circ. Aci Reale. P. 5147. The town is built of lava, and has a battlemented castle, now converted into a prison.

**PIEDMONT**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Caserta, cap. circ. P. (1862) 8538. It stands in a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, and has a royal palace, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, caps, paper, cotton, oil, and wine, called *Pellagrello*. It has very pure water.—II. (*di San Germano*), a town, same prov., circ. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sora. P. 2725. It has several churches.

**PEDMONT**, Ital. *Pié die Monte* (foot of the mountain), N. Italy, the metropolitan & cent. portion of Sardinia, merged in the kingdom of Italy in 1861. On the N., W., and S. the region is en-

closed by the Alps and the Apennines, and consists of the upper valley of the Po, by which river and its affluents the Tanaro, Bormida, Clusone, Dora, Sésia, etc., it is wholly drained. Its E. part forms a portion of the great plain of Lombardy, is carefully irrigated, and of high fertility; much of it is in pasturage, and large herds of cattle are reared. Wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and fruits, are principal crops; wines are of inferior quality, and oil is produced only in small quantities; the silk is amongst the best in Italy. Mineral products comprise iron, lead, copper, marble, sulphur, manganese, cobalt, and small quantities of the precious metals. Principal manufactures are silk fabrics and organzine, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy and liqueurs, glass and iron wares. After Turin, the chief cities are Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, Susa, Varallo, and Aosta. The great routes of the Simplon, Mont Cenis, St Bernard, and the Col de Tende, cross the Alps into Piedmont.

**PIEDRA BLANCA**, a town of the Argentine Confeder., prov. and 14 m. S.E. of Catamarca. P. (1863) 10,000.

**PIEDRABUENA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Ciudad Real. P. 2308.

**PIEDRAHITA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Avila. P. 847.—*Piedrales* is a town, prov. and 23 m. S. Avila. P. 732.

**PIEDRAS**, a town of Venezuela, 65 m. W.S.W. Angosturo, on the Orinoco.—II. a headland on the Gulf of Mexico, dep. and 65 m. N.W. Vera Cruz.—III. a headland, 90 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres.

**PIEGARO**, a town, Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Orvieto. P. 3955. Manufs. glass.

**PIELIS** or **PIELISJOERVI**, a lake of Finland, len and 60 m. E.N.E. Kuopio, between lat. 62° 55' and 63° 35' N., lon. 29° and 30° 20' E. Length 56 m.; greatest breadth 16 m. The river Pielis carries its surplus waters S. into Lake Orivesi. On its E. side is the village *Pielis*.

**PIENZA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Siena, 5 m. S.W. of Montepulciano. P. 3299. It has a college and a diocesan seminary; and is the birthplace of popes Pius II. and III., who built the Piccolomini Palace.

**PIERCE**, several cos. of U. S., North America.—I. of Georgia. P. 1740 free, 233 slaves.—II. of Wisconsin. P. 4672.—III. of Washington. P. 1115.

**PIERMONTE**, a vill., U. S., North America, state and 24 m. N. New York, at the commencement of the New York and Erie Railway. P. 1200.

**PIERPONT**, a township, U. S., North America, state New York, 8 m. E. Canton. P. 1459.

**PIERRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Louhans, cap. cant. P. 1900.

**PIERRE-BUFFÈRE**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., on the Briançon, 10 m. S.S.E. Limoges. P. 1038. The celebrated surgeon Dupuytren was born here.

**PIERREFEU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Toulon, cant. Cuero. P. 1693.

**PIERREFITTE**, several comm. & vills. of France, the principal in dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16 m. N.W. Commercy. P. 594.

**PIERREFOND**, a vill. of France, dep. Oise, arr. and 8 m. S.E. Compiègne. P. 1728.

**PIERREFONTAINE-LES-VARANS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Doubs, arr. Baume-les-Dames, cap. cant. P. 1131.

**PIERREFORT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 19 m. E.S.E. Aurillac. P. 1122.

**PIERRELATTE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Drôme, 13 m. S. Montélimart, near l. b. of Rhone, on railway from Lyon to Avignon. P. 3512.

**PIERRE-PERTUIS**, a naturally formed passage in the Jura mountains, Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. N.W. Bern, on the road between Bienne and Porrentruy, 40 ft. in height, and from 10 to 12 ft. in breadth, and in which is a Roman inscription.

**PIERRE (Str)**, Guernsey. [**PETER-LE-PORT (Str)**.]

**PIERRE (Str)**, numerous comm., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*d'Allevara*), dep. Isère, 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1995.—II. (*de Cormeilles*), dep. Eure, near the Calonne, 10 m. S.W. Pont-Audemer. P. 1013.—III. (*de Maille*), dep. Vienne, on the Gartempe, arr. Montmorillon. P. 2221.—IV. (*de Plesguen*), dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 14 m. S.S.E. St Malo. P. 2358.—V. (*de Quilbignon*), dep. Finistère, 2 m. W. Brest. P. 5574.—VI. (*des Eglises*), dep. Vienne, arr. Montmorillon. P. 1713.—VII. (*des Landes*), dep. Mayenne, arr. Laval. P. 1973.—VIII. (*de Trevisi*), dep. Tarn, 18 m. N.E. Castres. P. 1580.—IX. (*d'Oléron*), dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., and on the island Oléron, 17 m. S.S.W. La Rochelle, having a small port, and 4981 inhabitants.—X. (*du Champ*), dep. Haute-Loire, near the Lambron, 14 m. N. Le Puy. P. 1508.—XI. (*du Chemin*), dep. Vendée, 17 m. N.N.E. Fontenay. P. 1739.—XII. (*d'Eglise*), dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Cherbourg. P. 2265.—XIII. (*Eynac*), dep. Haute-Loire, near the Sumene, 7 m. E. Le Puy. P. 1426.—XIV. (*la Cour*), dep. and 20 m. E.S.E. Mayenne. P. 2379.—XV. (*le Moutier*), dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., on railway to Clermont, 18 m. N.W. Moulins. P. 2989.—XVI. (*les Calais*), dep. Pas-de-Calais, and a suburb of Calais, with a station on the Railway du Nord. P. (1861) 15,008.—XVII. (*sur Dives*), dep. Calvados, cap. cant., on the Dives, 19 m. S.E. Caen. P. 1950.—XVIII. (*Louvrières*), dep. Seine-Inférieure, with a station on the Paris, Havre, and Rouen Railway, 21 m. S.S.E. Rouen.—XIX. (*d'Albigny*), dep. Savoie, cap. cant. Chambéry. P. 3142.—XX. (*de Chartrouse*), dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble, cant. St Laurent-du-Pont. P. 1734.—XXI. (*de Liéroult*), dep. Seine Infér., arr. Rouen, cant. Elbeuf. P. 3238.

**PIERRE (Str)**, the cap. town of the island of Martinique, on its W. coast, 12 m. N.W. Port Royal. P. (1861) 23,000. It is the largest town of the French West Indies, and the chief entrepôt of those islands, and is divided into two quarters by a rivulet. It has numerous public buildings and schools, a theatre, and a botanic garden. Its roadstead is defended by several forts. The empress Josephine, first wife of Napoleon I., was born here in 1768.—II. a town of the island of Bourbon, Indian Ocean, arr. and 34 m. S. St Denis. P. 14,135.—III. an island, Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.E. Madagascar, and dependent upon the British colony Mauritius. P. 3991.—IV. an isl. in Lake of Bienne, Switzerland, cant. Bern.

**PIERRE (Str)**, an island of North America, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. Surface rocky, vegetation scanty. It forms, with Miquelon isl. immediately N.W., a colony belonging to France. United pop. 2283. [**MIQUELON**.]—*St Pierre*, a small town on S.E. side, is the cap. of the colony.

**PIETERMARITZBURG**, the cap. vill. of the British colonial territory of Natal, South Africa, cap. division, 50 m. N.W. Port Natal.

**PIETOLE**, a vill. and fort of Northern Italy, prov. and 2 m. S.E. Mantua, on the Mincio. P. 1000. It is the anc. *Andes*, birthplace of Virgil. (?)

**PIETRA**, a prefix to the names of several small towns of Italy.—I. North Italy, prov. and on the Gulf of Genoa, circ. & 8 m. N.N.E. Albenga, cap. mand. Pop. with comm. 1764.—II. (*P. Abbandante*), South Italy, prov. Campobasso, 14 m. N.E.

Isernia. P. 3654.—III. (*Camela*), prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Teramo. P. 1148.—IV. (*Catella*), prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. P. 3262.—V. (*de Fusi*), prov. Avellino,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Montefusco. P. 4877.—VI. (*di Monte-Corvino*), prov. Foggia, 4 m. S.S.E. Castelnuovo. P. 3188.

PIETRAFESA and PIETRAGALLA, two market towns of South Italy, prov. Potenza.—I. 12 m. S.W. Potenza. P. 2717.—II. 8 m. N.N.E. Potenza. P. 5293.—*Pietralcina* is a market town, prov. Avellino, 13 m. W.N.W. Ariano. P. 2950.

PIETRALUNGA, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Perugia. P. 3566.

PIETRAMALA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Florence, at the foot of Monte di Fo, in the Apennines. P. 1180. Near it are two remarkable natural escapes of gas, one of which is perpetually burning.—*Pietra Mellara* is a market town, prov. Caserta, at the foot of a mountain, 11 m. N. Capua. P. 2866.

PIETRA PEROSA, a town of S. Italy, prov., circ. and 16 m. E.S.E. Potenza. P. 2876.

PIETRAPERZIA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 5 m. S.E. Caltanissetta, cap. cant. P. (1861) 10,540. It has a fortress and castle. Near it are sulphur mines.—*Pietra-rojá* is a mkt. town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 7 m. E.S.E. Piedimonte; derives its name from the red marble quarried in its vicinity. P. 1971.

PIETRA (SANTA), a town of Central Italy, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Lucca, in an unhealthy situation near the Mediterranean. P. (1861) 11,704. It is surrounded by walls, and has a *Duomo*, and other fine churches. Near it are mines of argentiferous lead, and quicksilver ores.

PIETRA (STORNINA), a market town of South Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Avellino. P. 2598.—*Pietro-Vairano* is a market town, prov. Caserta, 16 m. N. Capua. P. 3100.

PIETRO (SAN), several towns of Italy.—I. (*in Lama*), a comm. and vill. of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 1634.—II. (*Vermotico*), same prov. and circ. P. 2413.—III. (*in Casale*), a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Bologna. P. 5191.—IV. (*sopra Patti*), a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. P. 3496.

PIEUX (LES), a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Manche, 12 m. S.W. Cherbourg. P. 1526.

PIEVE, numerous small towns and vill. of N. and Central Italy.—I. North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, 13 m. N.W. Oneglia, cap. mand., on the Arosia. Pop. with comm. 3162.—II. (*del Cairo*), prov. Pavia, circ. Lomellina, cap. mand., near the Po, 14 m. S.S.E. Mortara. P. 3286.—III. (*di Cadore*). [CADORE.]—IV. (*d'Olmí*), North Italy, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Cremona, cap. dist. P. 1628.—V. (*Santo-Stefano*), a market town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, 16 m. N.E. Arezzo, on the Tiber, near its source. P. 4155.—VI. (*di Cento*), N. Italy, prov. Ferrara, circ. Cento, near the Reno. P. 4279. It is surrounded by walls.—VII. (*Bovigliana*), Central Italy, prov. Macerata, circ. Camerino. P. 1908.—VIII. (*Torina*), same prov. and circ. Pop. of comm. 3090.—IX. (*Pelago*), comm. and vill., N. Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Pavullo. P. 3418.—X. (*Porto Morone*), N. Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia, near the l. b. of the Po. P. 3341.

PIGEON, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, co. Vanderburgh.

PIGEON-ISLANDS, a small group in Grecian Archipelago, 14 m. S. Milo.

PIGNA, a town of North Italy, prov. P. Maurizio, 27 m. N.E. Nice. Pop. of comm. 3246. Near it is a thermal sulphurous spring.

PIGNANS, a comm. and market town of France,

dep. Var, 10 m. S.E. Brignoles. P. 2703. It has copper works and paper mills.—II. dep. Hérault, arr. and cant. Montpellier. P. 1982.

PIGNATARO, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 3430. Several antiquities have been found here.

PIKE, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 569 sq. m. P. 7155.—II. in centre of Georgia. Area 383 sq. m. P. (1860) 5356 free, 4722 slaves.—III. in S.E. of Alabama. Area 996 sq. m. P. 15,650 free, 8785 slaves.—IV. in S.W. of Mississippi. Area 846 sq. m. P. 6200 free, 4935 slaves.—V. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 568 sq. m. P. 7277 free, 97 slaves.—VI. in S. of Ohio. Area 502 sq. m. P. 13,643.—VII. in W. of Illinois. Area 735 sq. m. P. 27,249.—VIII. in N.E. of Missouri. Area 585 sq. m. P. 14,362 free, 4055 slaves.—IX. in S.W. of Arkansas. Area 545 sq. m. P. 3798 free, 227 slaves.—X. a township, New York, 257 m. W.S.W. Albany.—XI. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 323 sq. m.—XII. a township, Pennsylvania, 158 m. N. Harrisburg. P. 1747.—XIII. (*Run*), Pennsylvania, 18 m. S.E. Washington.

PIKE'S PEAK, a peak of the Rocky Mountains, U. S., N. America, Colorado terr., lat. 39° N., 11,497 ft. above the sea, in the Rocky Mountains gold region, of which Denver is the chief mining town.

PILAO-ARCADO, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the river San Francisco. Lat. 11° 30' S.; lon. 42° 40' W. P. 5000.

PILAR, a town of Brazil, prov. Parahiba, on l. b. of the river, and 50 m. W. the city of Parahiba. P. 3400.—*Cape de los Pilares* is the N.W. extremity of Tierra del Fuego.

PILAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. W.S.W. Sevilla. P. 2411.—II. one of the Sulu islands, Malaysia, W. Basilan.

PILATE (MONT), a mountain of France, in the Cevennes chain, between the depts. Rhône and Loire, 3517 feet above the sea.

PILATE (MOUNT), a branch of the Alps, between the Swiss cants. Lucerne and Unterwalden; its principal peak the Tomlishorn, 5 m. S.W. Lucerne, and 6998 feet above the sea.

PILCOMAYO or ARAGUA-GUAZI, a riv. of Bolivia, and Argentine Confed., rises 90 m. N.W. Sucre, flows S.E. through the *Llanos*, and joins the Paraguay, nearly opposite Asuncion, by two arms, enclosing a marshy island, 150 m. in length. Total course estimated at 900 m. Chief affluent, the Pilaya. It is navigable for boats throughout most of its course.

PILES GROVE, a tshp. of the U. S., N. Amer., New Jersey, 10 m. N.E. Salem.

PILGRAM, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. E.N.E. Tabor. P. 3200. Manufs. woollens.

PILHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 1100. P. 89.

PILICA, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, on the Pilica, 33 m. N.N.W. Cracow. P. 3000.

PILITZA, town of Poland, gov. Radom. P. 3065.

PILLAR (CAPE), the most S.E. headland of Tasman peninsula, Tasmania. Lat. 43° 12' S.

PILLATON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Callington. Ac. 2478. P. 349.

PILLAU, a town of E. Prussia, with a fortress at the entrance of the Frische-Haff, 25 m. W. Königsberg, of which, and of Elbing and Braunsberg, it is the port. Lat. of lighthouse 54° 38' 4" N.; lon. 19° 54' E. P. 3675. The inlet to the Haff not having more than 12 feet water, vessels of large burden here unload or lighten cargo, and it has, consequently, a thriving trade.

PILLEEBHEER, a town of India, British dist. Bareilly, N.W. provs., on l. b. of the Gurrak.

P. (1853) 26,760. The town is cap. of a pergunnah of same name, celebrated for its rice, and is the mart of a considerable traffic, by which timber, pitch, wax, honey, wool, borax, & metals of various kinds, are exchanged for goods furnished from the plains. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 38' N.$ ; lon.  $79^{\circ} 52' E.$  The territorial div., of which the town is the cap., is now incorporated with the dist. of Bareilly.

PILLERTON, two pas. of England, co. Warwick.—I. (*Hersey*), 3 m. W.S.W. Kington. Ac. 1460. P. 190.—II. (*Priors*),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Stratford. Ac. 1390. P. 242.

PILLING, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6 m. W.N.W. Garstang. P. 1388.

PILLITH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 3 m. S.W. Knighton. Ac. 1897. P. 104.

PILLKALLEN, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. P. 1788.

PILLTOWN, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, 4 m. E. Carrick-on-Suir. P. 606.

PILNIKAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. N.E. Bidschow. P. 1200.

PILNITZ, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Meissen, on l. b. of the Elbe, 6 m. S.E. Dresden. It has a royal park and chateau, where, on 25th August 1791, was concluded the convention of European powers to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France.

PILOT ISLAND, at the entrance of the Red Sea, is between the Arabian coast and the isl. Perim.

PILOVDA, a town of India, territory of Jeypore, 90 m. S.W. Agra. P. 6000.

PILSDON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Beaminster. Ac. 648. P. 86.

PILSEN (NEC), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Beraun, a tributary of the Elbe, and on railway, 52 m. W.S.W. Prague. P. (1857) 10,200. It is an important commercial town, and has a Gothic church, town-hall, gymnasium, theatre, military, and other schools; flourishing manufs. of woollen goods, morocco leather, iron and horn wares, and alum; and a considerable transit trade with Bavaria.—II. (*Alt*), a market town, circ. and 5 m. S.E. of the foregoing. P. 931.

PILSNO, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. E. Tarnow, on the Wisloka.

PILTEN, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Windau, 92 m. W.N.W. Mitau. P. 600.

PILTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 4 m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Ac. 832. P. 72.—II. co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 5593. P. 1202.—III. co. Devon, 1 m. N.N.W. Barnstaple. Ac. 1861. P. 1863.—IV. co. Northampton,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Oundle. Ac. 1473. P. 144.

PIMLICO, a S.W. suburb of London, co. Middlesex, in the liberty of Westminster, immediately W. St James' Park, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. St Paul's cathedral. It comprises many elegant streets and squares, with Buckingham Palace, part of Belgravia, and the suburban district between Westminster and Chelsea.

PIMPERNE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 4510. P. 495.

PIN (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. Ancenis, cant. St. Mars-la-Gaillé. P. 1318.

PINA, a town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Zaragoza. P. 1790.—*Pina de Campos* is a town, prov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Palencia. P. 950.

PINAHT or PINNAHT, a town of British India, dist. and 30 m. S.E. Agra. P. 6592.

PINAR-DEL-RIO, a town of the island Cuba, dep. Occidental. P. (1861) 3059.

PINASCA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin,

circ. and 7 m. N.W. Pinerolo, on the Clusone. P. of comm. 2870.

PINCHBECK, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Spalding. Ac. 11,640. P. 2933.

PIND-DADUN-KHAN, a town of the Punjab, near the Jhylum, 110 m. N.W. Lahore, India. P. 13,588. Houses mostly built of earth, in cedar frame work. It is a dépôt for salt, about 40,900 tons of which are annually raised from adjacent mines, yielding to the government a revenue of 160,000*l.* a-year. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 36' N.$ ; lon.  $73^{\circ} 5' E.$

PINDUS (MOUNT), a mountain chain of European Turkey, between Albania and Thessaly, connected on the N. with the Dinaric Alps, and on the S. with Mount Othrys, on the frontier of Greece. Mount Mezzovo, the highest point, has an estimated height of 8950 feet above the sea.

PINE, two townships of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. 11 m. N. Pittsburg. P. 2109.—II. co. Armstrong, on the Alleghany. P. 2288.

PINE GROVE, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 31 m. N.E. Harrisburg.—*Pine Creek*, a river of same state, joins the Susquehanna, 10 m. W.S.W. Williamsport, after a S.ward course of 70 miles.

PINEGA, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dvina, 12 m. E.S.E. Kholmogori, after a tortuous N.W. course of 290 m.

PINEGA, a town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. E.S.E. Archangel, on the Pinega. P. 1500.

PINEROLO, a comm. and town of North Italy, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Turin, cap. circ., on the Clusone. P. (1861) 15,832. It is situated at the foot of the Alps, enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral and three other churches, 8 convents, a large hospital, barracks; manufs. of woollen cloths, paper, leather, silk, and iron.

PINES (ISLE OF), W. Indies. [ISLA DE PINOS.] PINEUILH, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Libourne, cant. St Foy. P. 1229.

PINEX, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, 11 m. N.E. Troyes. P. 1654.

PING, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities.—I. (*Hoi*), prov. Quan-tong, on Harlem Bay, 85 m. E.N.E. Macão.—II. (*Liang*), prov. Kan-su, cap. dep., lat.  $35^{\circ} 34' N.$ , lon.  $106^{\circ} 30' E.$ —III. (*Lo*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Canton river, 180 m. W.N.W. Canton.—IV. (*Yang*), prov. Shan-se, cap. dep., on the Puen-ho, 135 m. S.W. Tai-Yuen, the cap. prov.—V. (*Yuen*), prov. Kwei-chow, cap. dep. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 37' N.$ ; lon.  $105^{\circ} 40' E.$  Fine tea is raised in its vicinity.

PINHEL, a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. comarca, 8 m. N.W. Almeida. P. 2300. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and town-hall.—*Pinheiro de Bemposta* is a market town, prov. Beira, 40 m. N.W. Coimbra. P. 1200.

PINHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Exeter. Ac. 1735. P. 508.

PINJOR, a town and valley of India, on the N.E. boundary of Sirhind, in lat.  $38^{\circ} 48' N.$ , lon.  $76^{\circ} 59' E.$  The town is celebrated for the garden of the rajah, which contains 60 ac., is well stocked and cultivated, and yields very fine mangoes, oranges, pomegranates, apples, & other fruits; and the valley for its beauty, which teems with vegetable and animal life.

PINK, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Wayne.

PINKAFELD, a market town of West Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Pinka, 20 m. W. Güns. P. 4000. Manufactures of coarse woollens.

PINNE, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 29 m. W.N.W. Posen. P. 2000.

PINNEBERG, a small town of the duchy Hol-

stein, cap. co., 11 m. N.W. Hamburg, on the Pinau, a small affl. of the Elbe. P. 1100.

PINNER, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 2½ m. N.W. Harrow-on-the-Hill. Ac. 3720. P. 1849. With a station on the N.-W. Railway, 1 m. from the village.

PIHO, a vill. of Northern Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 1867.

PIHOS PUENTE, a market town of Spain, prov. and 11 m. N.W. Granada. P. 2605.

PIHNSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 143 m. S.S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the Pripet. P. 5300.

PIHNTSCHIEW, a town, Poland, gov. Radom, and 24 m. S.S.W. Kjelje, on the Nidda. P. 4753. Here in 1702 the Poles were defeated by the Swedes.

PIHNTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. E.S.E. Alfreton. Ac. 1210. P. 1367. There are large coal mines in this parish.

PIHNYAREE, a branch of the river Indus, at its delta, enters the Indian Ocean by the Scer mouth, in lat. 23° 41' N., lon. 78° 11' E., at which place it is two miles wide.

PIHOLENC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. N.W. Orange. P. 2188.

PIHOMBINO, a maritime town of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island Elba, and 12 m. W. Follonica. P. (1862) 3283. It has a palace, a harbour, and a citadel, and near it are salt works, and traces of the anc. *Populonia*. From 1805 to 1815 its principality, which formerly comprised the island Elba, etc., belonged to Bacciocchi, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I.—The *Channel of Piombino*, between the town and the island of Elba, is 6 m. across.

PIHONNAT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Creuse, 23 m. N.W. Riom. P. 2175.

PIHONSAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 29 m. N.W. Clermont. P. 2156.

PIHOTKOFF or PIHOTKOW, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Warsaw. P. (1860) 11,209.

PIHOVE-DI-SACCO, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venetia, deleg. Padua, cap. dist., on the Brenta Canal, 17 m. S.W. Venice, with many country residences of Venetians. P., with dist., 5400.

PIHPE, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N. Hereford. Ac. 1620. P. 205.

PIHPERNO (*Pirvernum*), a town of South Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Frosinone. P. 3700.

PIHPRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 13 m. N.E. Redon. P. 3343.

PIHPUA, a town, U.S., North America, Ohio, on Great Miami river, and on railway, 65 m. W.N.W. Columbus. It has many mills and factories.

PIHPRACUCA, a small town of Brazil, prov. Piaui, 85 m. S. Parahiba. P. 2000.

PIHREUS, a town of Greece, Attica, the port of Athens, and 5 m. S.W. that city. The modern town, built since 1834, and called Porto Leone, is on an isthmus connected with the mainland, a hilly peninsula, on which are the remains of the tomb of Themistocles. P. 6264. It has a custom-house, lazaretto, and quay.

PIHRAHI, a town of Brazil, prov. and 52 m. W.N.W. Rio-de-Janeiro, on rt. b. of river Pirahi, an affluent of the Parahiba. P. 3000.

PIHRAINO, *Pyracium*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, on the N. coast, 6 m. W.N.W. Patti, on river of same name. P. 3462. Exports oil, wine, and corn.

PIHRIANGA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Piranga river, 20 m. S.E. Mariana. Pop. of dist. 15,000.

PIHRIANO, a seaport town of Austria, Istria, on the Gulf, and 13 m. S.W. Trieste. P. 8141. It has a citadel, Gothic cathedral, and an export trade in salt, wine, oil, and olives.

PIHRIARA, a vill. of British Guiana, at the E. end of Lake Amucu. Lat. 3° 40' N.; lon. 59° 12' W.

PIHRIATE ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of Tonquin, Chinese Sea, lat. 21° N., lon. 108° 10' E.

PIHRIATINIM, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on l. b. of river Piratinim, 75 m. W.N.W. Rio Grande. P. 3673.

PIHRIGHT, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 6 m. N.N.E. Guildford. Ac. 4579, mostly heath. P. 599.

PIHRIÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. Rennes, cant. Gauzé. P. 3442.

PIHRIATIN, a town of Russia, gov. Poltava, cap. dist., on the Udai, 26 m. N.W. Lubny. P. 2790.

PIHRIITU, a maritime town of Venezuela, dep. Caracas, prov. and 23 m. W. Barcelona. Nearly opposite to it are the Piritu islands, in the Caribbean Sea.

PIHRI-JELALPOOR, a town of the Punjab, near the confl. of the Ghara (Sutlej) and Chenab, 40 m. S. Mooltan. Lat. 29° 28' N.; lon. 71° 16' E. It has a bazaar, and extensive ruins in its vicinity.

PIHRIASENS, a cant. and town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. dist., in the Vosges, 13 m. E.S.E. Deux-Ponts. P. 5596. It has Roman Catholic & Calvinist churches, a high school, and manufs. of tobacco, straw hats, musical instruments, and glasswares.

PIHRIANA, a town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Dresden, on l. b. of the Elbe. P. 6173. It has manufs. of cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. Here Frederick the Great of Prussia obtained a signal triumph over the Saxons in 1756.

PIHRIKITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 7 m. S.E. Jglau. P. 3680. It has an ancient castle, and manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs.

PIHRION, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances, cant. Lessay. P. 1531.

PIHRI-PANJAL or the SAINT'S MOUNTAIN, a lofty mountain range of India, forming a portion of the S.W. boundary of Cashmere, which it separates from the Punjab. It stretches from the N.W. to S.E., is 40 m. in length, its highest point being 15,000 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 40' N.—*Pir-Panjial Pass* is at its S.W. extremity, 12,000 feet above the sea.

PIHRIPTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. N.W. Hitchin. Ac. 2560. P. 1023.—II. co. Oxford, 4 m. S. Tetworth. Ac. 5140. P. 705.—III. co. Worcester, 4 m. W.N.W. Pershore. Ac. 1669. P. 212.

PIHSA, a walled city of Central Italy, cap. prov. Pisa, in a marshy but fertile plain, on the Arno, 7 m. from its mouth, and 12 m. N.N.E. Leghorn, with which, and with Florence, it is connected by railways. Lat. 43° 43' 11" N.; lon. 10° 23' 58" E. P. (1862) 51,057. It is 5 m. in circumference, and has many noble edifices. The Arno, within the city, is bordered by fine quays, lined on each side by a majestic thoroughfare (*Lungo l'Arno*), and crossed by four bridges, one of which is built of marble. In one of its squares are the famous *Campanile*, or leaning tower, 170 feet in height, 53 feet in diameter at the base, and the topmost storey overhanging the base about 13 feet; and the celebrated cemetery of *Campo-santo*, adorned by sepulchral monuments, and fine fresco paintings of the 14th and 15th centuries, containing earth brought from the Holy Land in the 12th century, and formerly used for a mausoleum; the baptistry, a polygonal building, 160 feet in diameter; and the cathedral—all of which are marble edifices. The cathedral, which is now (1864) being carefully restored, has a remarkable pulpit, the work of Nicolo Pisano. Most of the churches are adorned with works of art. Other buildings are the palace of the academy of fine arts, city hall, custom house, prisons, hospitals, theatre,

and an aqueduct 4 miles in length, which brings water from Ascanio. Its old citadel, the *Galera*, is now used as a house of correction. The anc. university of Pisa is still the great centre of education in Tuscany, and has a library of 55,000 vols., museums of natural history, and a botanic garden. *Pisa* has a college of nobles, episcopal seminary, and many other public schools. About 3½ m. N. are the *Bagni di Pisci*, medicinal baths, frequented in summer by many visitors. It is the seat of the civil government of the prov. and of an archbishopric. From the 10th to the 14th century it was the cap. of an enterprising republic, and one of the most celebrated towns of Italy. It is the birthplace of Galileo. It was taken by the French in 1799. Area of prov. 1131 sq. m. P. (1862) 243,028.

**PISANG**, two isls., Malaysia, one in the Gilolo Passage, the other belonging to the Banda isls.

**PISANIA**, a vill. and British factory of W. Africa, on the Gambia, 200 m. from its mouth.

**PISCATAQUA**, a river of the U. S., N. America, flows S.S.E., forming the boundary between New Hampshire and Maine, and after a course of 40 m. joins the Atlantic below Portsmouth, forming one of the best harbours in the U. S. Principal affls. the Cocheco and Great Bay. It is navigable, with its affluents, for sloops to South Berwick.

**PISCATAQUIS**, a co. of U. S., North America, in N. part of Maine, on Piscataquis river, bordering Canada. Area extensive, but only the S. part inhabited. P. (1860) 15,032.

**PISCATAWAY**, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 5 m. N. New Brunswick.

**PISCLADEI**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Bernina, on the road to the Bernina.

**PISCIANO**, a town of Central Italy, comarca and 26 m. E. Rome. P. 1230.

**PISCIORTA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. and 9 m. S. Il Vallo, on the Mediterranean. P. 3431. Trade in fruit and wine.

**PISCO**, a maritime town of N. Peru, dep. Ica, 130 m. S.S.E. Lima, near the mouth of the Pisco river, in the Pacific Ocean. Celebrated for its manuf. of pale brandy, & its wines, dates, & olives.

**PISCOPI**, an isl. off the W. coast of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 21 m. N.W. Rhodes.—II. a marit. vill. of Cyprus, on its S. coast, 24 m. E. Baffa.

**PISEK** or **PISECA**, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. Prachin, on the Watawa, 24 m. W.S.W. Tabor. P. 6000. It has a gymnasium, a high school, several churches, a military academy, woollen cloth and nitre factories, and a transit trade.

**PISILL**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 785. P. 214.

**PISINO** (Germ. *Mitterburg*), a town of Austria, circ. Istria, in its centre, 34 m. S.E. Trieste. P. 2260. It has trade in corn, fruit, and wine.

**PISOGNE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, 23 m. E.N.E. Bergamo, at the N.E. extremity of Lake Iseo. P. 3292. It has iron works.

**PISSEVACHE**, a waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Sallenche river, near its confl. with the Rhone, 4 m. N.W. Martigny. Total height 280 feet, and its final leap 120 feet.

**PISSOS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, arr. Mont-de-Marsan, cap. cant. P. 1951.

**PISTICCI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. & 19 m. S. Matera. P. 6494. It has 3 churches, a convent, 2 hospitals, and some manufactures of woollen cloths. It was nearly ruined by the earthquake of 1688.

**PISTILL**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 5½ m. N.N.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 3949. P. 495.

**PISTOJA**, *Pistorium*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Florence, on l. b. of the

Ombrone, and on rail. from Florence to Pisa. P. within the walls (1861) 12,274. It is enclosed by ramparts and bastions, and defended by a citadel. Principal public buildings, a cathedral and several other churches, an episcopal and other palaces, and town-hall. It has an academy, a museum of natural history, two public libraries, a theatre, and an ancient hospital; with manufs. of woollen cloths, silk twist, leather, iron-wire, and bars; some trade in cattle, raw silk, and straw hats. *Pistoja* claims the invention and first manufacture of pistols, and it has still considerable manufs. of firearms, nails, cutlery, and surgical instruments.

**PISUERGA**, a river of Spain, Old Castile, rises in the Cantabrian Mountains, flows mostly S.S.W., and joins the Douro 10 m. below Valladolid. Length 140 m., in a part of which the canal of Castile accompanies it on the W. Affls., the Arlanzon and Esquera from the E., and Carrion from the N.W.

**PITCAIRN (NEWTOWN OF)**, 2 vills. of Scotland, co. Perth.—I. pa. and 1 m. S. Dunning. P. 333.—II. *Pitcairngreen*, in pa. Redgorton, 4 m. W.N.W. Perth, on the Almond. P. 345. It has flour and spinning mills, and a large bleachfield.

**PITCAIRN ISLAND**, a solitary island in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 25° 3' 6" S., lon. 130° 8' 00" W., about 7 m. in circumference, elevated in the centre, with a peak at each extremity, greatest height 2500 feet; of volcanic origin. Soil fertile but porous, and rather defective in water; well wooded, and climate very healthy; thermometer ranging from 59° to 89° Fahr. Prevailing winds S.W. and E.S.E. It is surrounded by rocky shores, and has only one landing place at Bounty Bay. The cocoa nut, plantain, and banana trees, hibiscus or cloth tree, banyan tree, and orange flourish. The potato, sweet potato, yams, water melons, pumpkin, taro, sugar cane, ginger, turmeric, tobacco, tea-plant, and maize are cultivated. The island contained no indigenous quadrupeds, but goats, swine, and poultry have been imported. In 1790, Pitcairn was resorted to by the mutineers of the "Bounty," consisting of 9 British sailors, 6 native Tahitian men, and 12 women. In consequence of discords and massacres, at the end of 10 years there remained only one Englishman, Adams, the Tahitian females, and 19 children, their offspring. Under the superintendence of this man the children were educated and trained up to habits of industry and morality. In 1825 Captain Beechy found a most interesting and intelligent colony of 66 persons. In 1831, with the sanction of the British government, the colony, numbering 87 persons, was removed to Tahiti. After remaining five months there, they, at their own solicitation, were again reinstated in their native island. In 1851 the pop. amounted to 160. The whole population, 198 in number, removed to Norfolk Island in July 1856. The island was seen by Carteret in 1767, and named by him after one of his officers.

**PITCHCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 1½ m. S.W. Painswick. Ac. 217. P. 178.

**PITCHCOTT**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 924. P. 36.

**PITCHER**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. W. Norwich.

**PITCHFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1645. P. 772.

**PITCHELY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. S.S.W. Kettering. Ac. 2833. P. 586.

**PITCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Bruton. Ac. 1050. P. 443.

**PITRA**, a river of N. Sweden, laus Westerboten

and Norrbotten, enters the Gulf of Bothnia near Pitea, after a S.E. course of 180 miles.

**PITEA**, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. län Norrbotten, on the Pitea, near its mouth in the Gulf of Bothnia, 110 m. N.N.E. Umea. P. 1587. It has a convenient harbour and several ship-building docks.

**PITGAM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Dunkerque, cant. Bergues. P. 1628.

**PITHUIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, 23 m. N.E. Orleans. P. 4778. It has manufs. of almond-cakes & other confectionary.

**PITIC**, a town of Mexico, dep. Sonora, 95 m. S.W. Arispe, on the Sonora river. It is an entrepôt for goods imported through Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

**PITIGLIANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Grosseto. P. 4104.

**PITLESSIE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Cults, 4 m. S.S.W. Cupar, on the road to Kinghorn. P. 457.

**PITLOCHRIE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Great Highland Road, and on railway 16 m. N. Dundek. P. 334. It has two branch banks.

**PITMINSTER**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. Taunton. Ac. 5120. P. 1572.

**PITNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. W. Somerton. Ac. 1500. P. 374.

**PITRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N.N.E. Louviers. P. 1026.

**PITSCHEN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Oppeln. P. 2009.

**PITSEA**, a pa. of Engl. co. Essex, 5 m. W.S.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2167. P. 263.

**PITSFORD**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N. Northampton. Ac. 2700. P. 609.

**PITSLIGO**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Kinnaird-head. Ac. 4500. P. 1890.—*New Pitsligo* is a vill., pa. Tyrie, 10 m. S.W. Fraserburgh. P. 1773.

**PITT**, a co., U. S., N. America, in E. of North Carolina. Area 583 sq. m. P. (1860) 7607 free, 8473 slaves.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, immediately W.W. Pittsburg. Coal abounds here.

**PITTENWEEM**, a royal, parl., and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, and on the railway from Kirkcaldy to Anstruther, 24 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 772. Pop. of pa. 1710; do. of parl. bor. 1671. Corp. rev. (1863) 772l. Altitude 75 feet. Mean temp., Ju. 58°-6, Jan. 37°-5. Its harbour is small; and fishing and fish-curing are nearly the only occupations carried on. The bor. unites with St Andrews, the two Anstruthers, Crail, Cupar, and Kilrenny, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

**PITTHEM**, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. Bruges. P. of comm. 5400.

**PITTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Durham, with a station on the Durham and Sunderland Railway. Ac. 6727. P. 5699.

**PITTSBOROUGH**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, North Carolina, cap. co. Chatham, 31 m. W.S.W. Raleigh.

**PITTSBURG**, a city, port of entry, and manufacturing town of the U. S., North America, W. Pennsylvania, Alleghany co., on the Ohio, at the confl. of the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, 50 m. N.E. Wheeling, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway. P. (1860) 49,217, with its suburbs, Alleghany, Birmingham, Manchester, and Lawrenceville, and many villages, all situated within a radius of five miles from the Court-house. The manufactures of the city are carried on in these towns and vills., the warehouses being in Pittsburg. During summer

immense numbers of travellers and emigrants pass through the city on their way W. ward. The town is supplied with water by steam power from the Alleghany. Coal and iron abound in its vicinity; and, besides iron-rolling mills, it has iron-mongery of every description, including steam-engines and machinery, cutlery, nails, stoves, and arms; it has extensive manufs. of glass, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, paints, and drugs, breweries, pulling, saw, and oil mills. The commerce of Pittsburg, from its unlimited command of inland navigation, and from its being connected by railway with the Great Lakes, Philadelphia, etc., is very extensive. Ship-building, especially for steamers, is carried on here on a large scale, and most of the machinery for the Mississippi steam-boats is made at Pittsburg.

**PITTSFIELD**, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, on the railway, 151 m. W. Boston, 1000 feet above the sea. Manufs. cottons, woollens, machinery, and fire-arms.—II. New Hampshire, 15 m. N. Concord.—III. New York, 95 m. W. Albany. Others are in Maine and Vermont.

**PITTSFORD**, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 8 m. S.E. Rochester.—II. Vermont, 43 m. S.W. Montpelier.—III. Michigan, 89 m. W.S.W. Détroit.

**PITTSROGVE**, a township, U. S., North America, New Jersey, 16 m. E. Salem.

**PITSTON**, a town, U. S., N. America, Maine, 7 m. S.E. Augusta.—II. a town, Pennsylvania, 8 m. W. Scranton.—*Pittstown* is a township, New York, 12 m. E. Troy.

**PITTSYLVANIA**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. of Virginia. Area 866 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,763 free, 14,340 slaves.

**PITT TOWN**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, on Hawkesbury river, 3 m. from Windsor. P. (1861) 298.

**PITYUSA ISLANDS** (*Pityusæ Insulæ*), Spain, Mediterranean, comprise the islands of Iviza and Formentera, Balearic group.

**PIURA**, a town of N. Peru, dep. Truxillo, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Piura, 120 m. N.N.W. Lambayeque. Lat. 5° 10' S.; lon. 80° 40' W. It was the first settlement of the Spaniards after their entrance into the country, and the largest town of Peru. Pop. estimated at 10,000, of whom 1000 were whites; 1000 negroes. The streets are narrow and unpaved. In the centre is the Plaza, with a temple of Liberty. It has seven churches, government offices, and a college opened in 1846, with 120 pupils.—The river *Piura* enters the Pacific Ocean, after a W. course of about 120 m.

**PIVNICZNA**, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Poprad, 13 m. S. Nowi-Sandec. P. 2156.

**PIXLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 655. P. 110.

**PIZZIGHETONE**, a fortified town of N. Italy, prov. and 12 m. W.N.W. Cremona, on the navigable river Adda. Pop., including the suburb of Gerra, on rt. b. of the river, 5189. It is enclosed by an old wall.

**PIZZO**, a city of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. & 5 m. N.N.E. Monteleone, on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia. P. 7208. Murat, ex-king of Naples, was taken prisoner and shot here in Oct. 1815.

**PIZZOLI**, a town of S. Italy, prov. circ. and 6 m. N.N.W. Aquila, on a mountain in the E. Apennines, with a large monastery. P. 3436.

**PLAIBENEC**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Finistère, 9 m. N.N.E. Brest. P. 3357.

**PLACANICA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. and 16 m. N. Gerace. P. 1295.

**PLACENCIA**, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa,

on the Deva, 23 m. W. San Sebastian. P. 1665. Manufs. firearms, swords, cutlery, and bronze work.—I. (*de Xalon*), prov. and 21 m. W. Zaragoza, on the Xalon.

PLACENCIA or PLACENCIA, *Debogria Placencia*, a city of Spain, prov. Caceres, on the Gertes, here crossed by 3 bridges, 44 m. N.W. Almaraz. P. 6800. It is enclosed by old walls and semi-circular towers, with a ruined citadel on the N. It has a Gothic cathedral, with rich works of art; numerous other churches, convents, and an episcopal palace; manufs. of hats, leather, woolen, linen, and hempen stuffs, and an aqueduct on 80 arches, by which it is supplied with water.

PLACENTIA, a city of North Italy. [PLACENZA.]

PLACENTIA, a town of Newfoundland, on the E. side of Placentia Bay, 70 m. S.W. St John.—*Placentia Bay* is a deep inlet on the S. coast of the island, 75 m. in length, and nearly 60 m. in breadth at its entrance between Capes St Marie and Chapeau-rouge.

PLACER, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of California. Area 1600 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,270.—*Placerville* is an important town of the co., in the centre of a rich gold-mining district. P. 2000.

PLADDA, a low rocky isl. of Scotland, Firth of Clyde, off the S. end of the isl. Arran, with a lighthouse, having two fixed lights, 77 & 130 ft. above the sea, lat. 55° 25' 33" N., lon. 5° 7' W. P. 11.

PLAIN, a township, U. S., N. America, Ohio, co. Wayne, 92 m. N.E. Columbus.—Others are in Stark and Franklin cos., Ohio.

PLAINE, a river of France, dep. Vosges, joins the Meurthe at Raon l'Étape, after a W. course of 15 m.—II. a vill., dep. Vosges, arr. and 13 m. N.E. St Dié. P. 1666.

PLAINE-HAUTE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Briec. P. 1768.

PLAINFAING, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, on the Meurthe, arr. St Dié. P. 4159.

PLAINFIELD, numerous townships of U. S., N. America, among which are—I. New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, 47 m. N.W. Concord. It has a flourishing academy.—II. Connecticut, on the Norwich and Worcester Railway, 40 m. E. Hartford. It has an academy, founded in 1783.—III. New York, 15 m. N.W. Cooperstown.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Northampton.

PLAINPALAIS, a town of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on rt. b. of the lake. P. 6597.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, a table-land immediately S.W. the city of Quebec, Canada East. Here Generals Wolf and Montcalm, the respective commanders of the British and French forces, were killed in the action of 18th September 1759.

PLAINTEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Briec. P. 2996.

PLAISANCE, a town of France, dep. Gers, on l. b. of the Laitros, 26 m. W. Auch. P. 1922.—II. a vill., dep. Aveyron, arr. St Afrique. P. 1665.

PLAITFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 11 m. S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1178. P. 248.

PLAN, a town of Bohemia, circ. & 31 m. W.N.W. Pilsen, on the Mies. P. 3200. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, alum, and vitriol works.

PLANCHE (LA), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., arr. Nantes, cant. Aigrefeuille. P. 1878.

PLANCHER-BAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Saône, arr. and 10 m. E.N.E. Lure. P. 1249.—*Plancher les Mines* is a vill., same dep., arr. Lure. P. 1730, employed in cotton spinning, and in the manuf. of jewellery.

PLANCOËT, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Dinan. P. 1910.—*Plancy* is a market town, dep. Aube, 8 m. W. Arcis, on the Aube. P. 1304.

PLAN-DE-LA-TOUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. Draguignan, cant. Grimaud. P. 1541

PLANDES QUATES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on l. b. of the lake. P. 857.

PLANTZ, a mkt. town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. E. Klattau, on the Bratava. P. 1600.—II. a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 3 m. S.S.W. Zwickau.

PLAQUEMINES, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 967 sq. m. P. 3109 free, 5385 slaves.

PLASENCIA, a town of Spain. [PLACENCIA.]

PLASKY, a vill. of Austrian Croatia, military frontier, circ. and 30 m. S.S.W. Carlstadt. P. 4510. It is the see of a Greek bishop.

PLASSY, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, 96 m. N. Calcutta, and memorable for the great victory obtained there, June 23, 1757, by the troops under Clive, over the army of the Bengal viceroy, and which established British supremacy in India. Lat. 23° 46' N.; lon. 88° 15' E.

PLATA, an island, Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Ecuador, 20 m. S.W. Cape San Lorenzo.

PLATEA, a ruined city of Greece, gov. Beotia; its remains on the W. slope of Mount Citharon, 7 m. S.W. Thebes, consisting of walls and parts of a citadel. Near it, B.C. 479, the Greeks, under Pausanias, totally defeated and nearly annihilated the grand Persian army under Mardonius.

PLATA (LA), a town of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 62 m. S.S.W. of Neyva, on an affluent of the Magdalena. It stands in a fertile valley.

PLATAMONA (*Heraclæa*), a maritime town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Salonica, 5 m. N. the mouth of the Salympria. P. 1500. It has some remains of antiquity, a citadel on a rock, and a Turkish cemetery.

PLATANA, a small town of Asia Minor, 8 m. W. Trebizond, with a roadstead, which is the winter anchorage of large ships trading to that port.

PLATANI (*Camicus*), a river of Sicily, provs. Palermo and Girgenti, enters the Mediterranean 18 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, after a S.W. course of 60 m. mostly through a cultivated plain.

PLATA REPUBLIC. [ARGENTINE CONFED.]

PLATA (RIO DE LA) or the PLATE RIVER, one of the great rivers, or rather a great estuary of South America, Argentine Confed., formed by the junction of the Parana and Uruguay rivers, in lat. 34° S., lon. 58° 30' W.; its basin lying S. of those of the Amazon, Tocantins, and San Francisco, and its numerous tributaries draining most part of the Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay territories, with considerable portions of Bolivia and Brazil. The estuary resulting from their union is 200 m. in length N.W. to S.E., and where it joins the Atlantic Ocean, is 140 m. across (between Maldonado & Cape St Antonia). Its muddy waters can be traced in the ocean 200 m. from its mouth. [PARANA, PARAGUAY.]

PLATE, a vill. of Germany, grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 6 m. S.S.E. Schwerin.

PLATEL, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 15 m. W.N.W. Telsk. P. 1500.

PLATHE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 37 m. N.E. Stettin, on the Rega. P. 1949. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and trade in timber.

PLATO, a vill. of S. Amer., Granadian Confed., dep. Magdalena, 12 m. S.S.E. Teneriffe. P. 2000.

PLATTE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Missouri. Area 393 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,037 free, 3313 slaves.

PLATTE or NEBRASKA, a river of U. S., North America, tributary to the Missouri, rises by two heads, called the N. and S. Forks, in the Rocky

Mountains of the territory Colorado, and flows E. through Nebraska territory, joining the Missouri, near Platte city, about lat. 41° N. It is in general about 1 m. wide, and its depth is insufficient for navigation. Length 980 m.—The *Little Platte River*, state Missouri, joins the river Missouri, after a S. course, nearly opposite the Kansas.

PLATTEKILL, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. S. Kingston.

PLATTEN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, 14 m. N. Elnbogen, in the Erzgebirge. P. 2000. With iron mines and paper mills.

PLATTEN SEE, a lake of Hungary. [BALATON.] PLATEVILLE, a post-vill., U. S., North America, Wisconsin, 78 m. W.S.W. Madison, in the centre of an extensive lead region.

PLATTLING, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, here crossed by a bridge 900 feet in length, 16 m. S.E. Straubing. P. 2019.

PLATTSBURG, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Clinton, on the Saranac river, 145 m. N. Albany. P. 6800. It has a court-house, gaol, bank, lycum, academy, several churches, and water-power on the Saranac river.

PLATZ, two towns of Austria, Bohemia.—I. circ. and 22 m. E.N.E. Budweis. P. 1323.—II. circ. and 14 m. N.W. Saatz, in the Erzgebirge. P. 1323.

PLAU, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, principality Güstrow, on Lake Plau, 37 m. E.S.E. Schwerin. P. 2934.

PLAUDREN, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes, cant. Grand-Champ. P. 2317.

PLAUEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on l. b. of the White Elster, 61 m. S.W. Leipzig, with a station on the Saxon-Bavarian Railway. P. (1861) 16,166. It has a royal castle, and a gymnasium; manufs. of linen and cotton goods, paper, and leather.

PLAUZAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 11 m. S. Clermont. P. 1251.

PLAYDEN, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N. Rye. Ac. 1360. P. 314.

PLAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 650. P. 260.

PLAZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, 6 m. W.S.W. Montignac. P. 1636.

PLEASANT, numerous townships of the U. S., North America, chiefly in Ohio.—I. co. Fairfield.—II. co. Brown.—III. Indiana, 82 m. S.E. Indianapolis.—*Pleasant Valley* is a township of New York, 34 m. S. Poughkeepsie.

PLEASANTS, a co. of U. S., North America, Virginia. P. 2930 free, 15 slaves.

PLEASINGTON, a tnsbp., England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. W.S.W. Blackburn, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway. Ac. 1600. P. 422.

PLEASLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 8½ m. E.S.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 3750. P. 613, partly employed in the cotton manufactures.

PLEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 18 m. N.W. Aurillac. P. 5856.

PLECHATEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 23 m. N.E. Redon. P. 2588.

PLEDELIAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 14 m. W. Dinan. P. 2051.

PLEDRAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 4 m. S. St Brieuc. P. 3571.

PLÉHÉDHEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Brieuc. P. 1706.

PLEIDESHHEIM, a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 3 m. W.N.W. Marbach. P. 1494.

PLEINE-FOUGÈRES, a comm. and town, France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 22 m. E.S.E. St Malo. P. 3201.

PLEISNITZ, a market town of N. Germany, co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Gömör, on the Sajo. P. 2102, partly employed in iron works.

PLEISSE, a river of Saxony, joins the White Elster at Leipzig, after a N. course of 50 miles.

PLELAN, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 20 m. W.S.W. Rennes. P. 4138.—II. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Dinan. P. 1183.

PLELO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Brieuc. P. 4350.

PLEMET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 7 m. E. Loudéac. P. 3378.

PLEMONSTALL, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.E. Chester. Ac. 3131. P. 2019.

PLEMY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. N.N.E. Loudéac. P. 2965.

PLENCIA, a seaport town of Spain, prov. Biscay, 14 m. N.W. Bilbao, at the mouth of the river Placentia. It has a school of navigation, and docks for building vessels. P. 1193.

PLÉNÉE-JUGON, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Disian, cant. Jugon. P. 4223.

PLÉNEUR, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Brieuc, cap. cant. P. 2146.

PLERGUER, a comm. & vill. France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. St Malo, cant. Châteauneuf. P. 3123.

PLES or PLOSS, a town of Russia, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Kostroma, on the Volga. P. 1750.

PLESCHEN or PLESZEW, a town of Prussia, gov. and 54 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ. P. 5147. With manufs. of woollens and tobacco.

PLESHEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 726. P. 342.

PLESSALA, a market town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Loudéac. P. 3324.

PLESSÉ, a market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 13 m. N. Savenay. P. 4856.

PLESSE (Pol. *Pszczyna*), a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., and of a principality belonging to the prince of Anhalt-Köthen. P. 3146. It has a castle; and manufs. of woollen cloth, oil cloth, and leather.

PLESTAN, a comm. & vill. France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Dinan, cant. Jugon. P. 2040.

PLESTCHIEVO or PLESTCHINO-OZERO, a small lake of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Vladimir, near the head of an affl. of the Volga, and interesting as the place where Peter the Great, in 1691, made his first essays to form the Russian navy. Length 5 m.; breadth 4 miles.

PLESTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 9 m. S.W. Lannion. P. 4527.

PLESZEW, a town of Pruss. Poland. [PLESCHEN.]

PLETTENBERG, a town, Pruss. Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. S.S.W. Arensburg, on the Else. P. 1828.

PLETTENBERG BAY, Cape Colony, S. Africa, dist. George Town. Lat. 34° S.; lon. 23° 20' E. It is bounded on the S.W. by Seal Cape.

PLEUBIAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Lannion, cant. Lezardrieux. P. 3600.

PLEUDANIEL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cant. Lezardrieux. P. 2573.

PLEUDIHEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and cant. Dinan. P. 4693.

PLEUGUENEUC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. Tinténiac. P. 1843.

PLEUMARTIN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 12 m. S.E. Châtelleraut. P. 1410.

PLEUMEUR, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Lannion.—I. (*Bodon*). P. 2864.—II. (*Gautier*). P. 2438.

PLEURTUIT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. S.W. St Malo. P. 5481.

PLEYBEN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 16 m. N.N.E. Quimper. P. 5164.

PLEYBERCHRIST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 5 m. S.S.W. Morlaix. P. 3393.

PLEYSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 8 m. N.E. Leuchtenberg. P. 1068.

PLIEGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. W. Murcia. P. 3004.

PLIENINGEN, a vill., Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Kersch, 5 m. S.S.E. Stuttgart. P. 2147.

PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains of Wales, cos. Montgomery and Cardigan, 12 m. W. from Cardigan Bay, and 11 m. W.N.W. Llanidloes. Elevation 2481 feet. The rivers Severn and Wye have their sources in this mntn.

PLOGAGHE, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. & 11 m. E.S.E. Sassari, cap. mand. P. of comm. 3000.

PLOARE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, cant. Dourvanenez. P. 2444.

PLOCHINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 6 m. E.S.E. Esslingen. P. 1759.

PLOCKTON, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Ross, on its W. coast, pa. Lochalsh. P. 539.

PLOCMEUR, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 3 m. W. Lorient. P. 9219.

PLOEN or PLÖN, a town of the duchy Holstein, cap. amt, on a narrow isthmus below the great and little Plöen lakes, 17 m. S.E. Kiel. Pop. with suburbs 2700.—The Lake of Ploen, the largest in Holstein, is about 7 m. in length, and 4 in breadth; the Little Ploen Lake is the N. portion separated by the narrow isthmus on which Ploen is situated.

PLOERDUT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 15 m. W. Pontivy. 3592.

PLOERTEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arr., 25 m. N.E. Vannes. P. 5478, principally employed in weaving linen and mixed fabrics. It has a communal college.

PLŒUC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 12 m. S.E. St Brieuc. P. 5051.

PLÉZAL, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 11 m. N.N.W. Guingamp. P. 3110.

PLOGOFF, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 23 m. W.N.W. Quimper. P. 1596.

PLOMBIÈRES, a comm., town, and watering-place of France, dep. Vosges, on the Angroune, 14 m. S. Epinal. P. 1500. Its warm saline baths are well frequented. The town has manufs. of cutlery.—II. a market town, dep. Côte-d'Or, on railway to Lyon, 3 m. W.N.W. Dijon. P. 1582.

PLOMB DE CANTAL, France. [CANTAL.]

PLOMPTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Spofforth, 2½ m. E.S.E. Knaresborough. Ac. 2250. P. 219.

PLÖN, a town and lake of Holstein. [PLOEN.]

PLÖNE, a river of Prussia, provs. Brandenburg and Pomerania, joins the Haft at Damm, 4 m. E. Stettin, after a N. course of 40 miles.

PLONEOUR-LANVERN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, cant. Plogastel, St Germain. P. 3238.

PLONEVÉZ-DU-FAON, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin. P. 4416.

PLOMSK or PLASK, a town of Poland, gov. and 30 m. E.N.E. Plotzk, on the Plonna. P. 4050, mostly Jews. It has a fine Carmelite church.

PLOTZK, a city of Poland, cap. gov., on the Vistula, 58 m. W.N.W. Warsaw. P. (1861) 13,351. It is enclosed by walls, and consists of an old and a new town. Principal buildings, a cathedral, bishop's palace, theatre, and government offices. It has also Piarist and other colleges, a seminary, and manufs. of leather and skins, and an active transit trade. Area of gov. 6766 sq. m. P. (1860) 561,903.

PLOU, a prefix of the names of numerous communes and vills. in Brittany, France, the principal being,—I. (Plouaret), cap. cant., 8 m. S. Lannion. P. 5498.—II. (Plouasne), dep. Côtes-

du-Nord, 10 m. S. Dinan. P. 2524.—III. (Plouay), dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Lorient. P. 4360.—IV. (Ploubazane), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 1 m. N.N.E. Paimpol. P. 3402.—V. (Ploubezre), 2 m. S. Lannion. P. 3402.—VI. (Ploudalmezeau), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Brest. P. 3267.—VII. (Ploudaniel), dep. Finistère, 14 m. N.E. Brest. P. 3331.—VIII. (Plouénan), dep. Finistère, 7 m. N.W. Morlaix. P. 2925.—IX.

(Plouer), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 6 m. N.E. Dinan. P. 3850.—X. (Plouescat), dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 16 m. W.N.W. Morlaix. P. 3082.—XI.

(Plouézic), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. St Brieuc. P. 4565.—XII. (Plougastel-Daoulas), dep. Finistère, 6 m. E. Brest, near its harbour. P. 6090.—XIII.

(Plouganou), dep. Finistère, near the English Channel, 8 m. N.N.E. Morlaix. P. 3621.—XIV.

(Plougonvelin), dep. Finistère, arr. Brest, near the coast. P. 1434.—XV. (Plougonven), dep. Finistère, 7 m. S.E. Morlaix. P. 4190.—XVI.

(Plougonver), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp. P. 3953.—XVII. (Plouguenast), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 16 m. S. St Brieuc. P. 3503.—XVIII. (Plouguerneau), dep. Finistère, arr. Brest. P. 3868.—XIX. (Plouguernével), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp. P. 3485.—XX.

(Plouha), dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. St Brieuc. P. 5112.—XXI. (Plouider), dep. Finistère, arr. Brest. P. 3116.—XXII. (Plouigneau), dep. Finistère, 6 m. E. Morlaix. P. 5017.

—XXIII. (Ploumoguer), dep. Finistère, 9 m. W.N.W. Brest. P. 1904.—XXIV. (Plourin), dep. Finistère, 4 m. S.S.E. Morlaix. P. 3145.—XXV. (Plouorn), 9 m. W. Morlaix. P. 3065, who trade in farm-horses, reputed the best in the dep.—XXVI. (Plouzané), dep. Finistère, 5 m. W. Brest. P. 2264.

PLOUHINEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper, cant. Pont-Croix. P. 3378.

PLOUNOUR-TREZ, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Brest, cant. Lesneven. P. 3808.

PLOUNEVEZ-LOCHRIST, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cant. Plouescat. P. 4275.

PLOUNEVEZ-MÔLDEC, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Lannion. P. 3660.

PLOUZÉVÉDÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., arr. Morlaix. P. 1946.

PLÖVIST, a town of Walachia, 32 m. N. Bucharest. P. 3000. It has a great wool fair.

PLUCKLEY and EVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, with a station on the S.E. Railway, 5 m. W.N.W. Ashford. Ac. 3047. P. 777.

PLUDENZ, a town of the Tirol. [BLUDENZ.]

PLÜDERHAUSEN, a mkt. town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, 4 m. W. Lorch. P. 1495.

PLUMAS, a co. of the U. S., N. America, California. P. 4363.

PLUMB, a township of U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany, 14 m. E. Pittsburg.

PLUMBLAND, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N. Cockermouth. Ac. 2970. P. 726.

PLUME (LA), a comm. & town, France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Agen. P. 1742.

PLUMELEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. S.W. Plouermel. P. 3082.

PLUMELIAU, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S. Pontivy. P. 4286.

PLUMIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Loudéac. P. 3367.

PLUMSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.E. Holt. Ac. 1272. P. 178.—II. co. Kent, 10 m. E.S.E. St Paul's cathedral, London. Ac. 3715. P. (1861) 24,502.—III. (Great), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E. Norwich. Ac. 1403. P. 342.—IV. (Little), same co., 4½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1395. P. 319.

PLUMPTON, several cos. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 6 m. W. Towcester. Ac. 1800. P. 42.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Lewes. Ac. 2428. P. 404.—III. (*Wood*), a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. St Michael, 4½ m. N.W. Preston, and with a station on the Preston & Carlisle Railway, 13 m. S.S.E. Carlisle. Ac. 4722. P. 1462.

PLUMSTEAD, a vill. of S. Africa, Cape Colony, and dist. South of Cape Town. The salubrity of its climate renders it a favourite residence of the colonists. It has several schools, chapels, etc.

PLUMSTEAD, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 30 m. N. Philadelphia.

PLUMTREE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3460. P. 551.

PLUNERET, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Morbihan, 19 m. E.S.E. Lorient. P. 2922.

PLUNGAN, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 13 m. W. Telsch. P. about 1550.

PLUNGAR, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 10 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1310. P. 251.

PLUVIGNER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. N.W. Vannes. P. 4699.

PLYMOUTH; a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and naval station of England, co. Devon, on the N. side of the bay called Plymouth Sound; aspect due S. It is one of "the Three Towns" (a local designation) which form virtually one great town. Stonehouse (*q. v.*) is W. of Plymouth. Devonport (*q. v.*) is still further to W., but rather N.W. of Stonehouse and Plymouth. Lat. of Mount Wise (between Stonehouse and Devonport) 50° 22' N.; lon. 4° 10' 2" W. P. of munic. and parl. bor. (1851) 52,221; (1861) 62,599. Railway communication, W. by Cornwall line; E., and to all England, by S. Devon line; N., *vid* Tavistock, to Launceston. It stands on very uneven ground, is irregularly laid out, lies in the midst of a very beautiful neighbourhood, and from all these reasons is one of the loveliest places in the south of England. In public buildings it is not rich. The chief are the group of the royal hotel, theatre, and *athenæum*; the public and Cottonian libraries; freemason's hall, market, post-office, mechanics' institute, guild-hall, borough prisons, custom house, exchange; the S. Devon Railway station; and several banks are of some pretensions. Street architecture is vastly improved of late years. Plymouth is well supplied with churches—established and non-established. The principal in point of architecture are St Andrew's, Charles', Christ church, Oxford Street, St Peters, new Congregational church, Tavistock Road, Roman Catholic church, Cecil Street. The Congregationalists have a handsome college, called "the Western College," in Tavistock Road. There are public baths, an hospital, dispensary, eye infirmary, orphan asylum, the usual charities of a large town, and a fine cemetery. The citadel, beside the barracks at Millbay, is the only military establishment of importance. Other establishments, military and naval, are at Devonport and Stonehouse. The citadel stands E. of the Hoe, & commands the Sound, the entrance to Sutton Pool and Catwater, and is open, except at stated intervals, to the public, who may walk on the ramparts, which afford one of the most delightful views in the neighbourhood; it contains houses for the Lieut.-Governor and other officers, barrack, hospital, chapel, magazine, and armory. *The Hoe* is a commanding eminence overlooking the Sound, and extends from Millbay to the citadel. Fine limestone cliffs descend from it to the sea. Carriage drives, walks, and seats, make it the promenade of Plymouth. Part of it has been planted with ornamental shrubs. On it are

an obelisk and camera obscura. Manufs., sugar soap, Roman cement, lead, rope, canvass, ship-building, iron-founding, brewing, steam saw mills, lead works, British spirits, starch, pottery.—*The port* includes all harbours, creeks, etc., from Looe on the W., to the river Kalm on the E., but the pilotage district extends E. to Start Point. It has a trade with America, the Mediterranean, W. Indies, the Baltic, etc. There are consuls and vice-consuls for thirty nations. An extensive coasting trade. Steamers to Ireland, Liverpool, Penzance, Falmouth, Jersey, Portsmouth, Southampton, & London. It is an emigration port; & has extensive fisheries. Chief exports, coffee, lead ores, manganese, granite, limestone, clay, fish; imports, wine, fruit, corn, timber, and coal. There are large bonded warehouses. The chief docks are Sulton Pool, opening N. from Catwater, and on E. of Plymouth; the Great Western docks and Millbay on the W. Registered shipping 457, tonnage 46,807. *The celebrities* of the town are Sir F. Drake (born at Tavistock); Sir J. Hawkins, who helped to defeat the Armada; General Mudge, who directed the first Trig. survey of the kingdom; Kitto, Northcote, S. Prout, Haydon, and Sir Charles Eastlake. It sends two members to House of C. Reg. elec. (1864) 2913. *Plymouth Sound* is an inlet of the English Channel, about 3 miles wide at its entrance, bounded on three sides by elevated land, descending abruptly to the sea. On the W. are Cawsand Bay, new fortifications, Mount Edcumbe house and park; on the N. the Hoe; on the W. Mount Balten and Bovisand Bay; on Bovisand heights are fortifications. In the Sound are Drake's island, fortified, 3 ac. in extent, and the celebrated breakwater, with its lighthouse and beacon, which cost 1,500,000*l.*, and is 5100 feet long. Eleven miles beyond the breakwater is the Eddystone lighthouse. In fine weather boats can reach it, and in summer there are constant steamer excursions. Eastward from the Sound is the harbour of Catwater, leading to a lakelike expanse called the Laira, into which falls the "sylvan Plym." Across the Laira is an elegant cast-iron bridge; on the S. Chelson meadow, the groves of Saltram, and Saltram house, the seat of the Earl of Morley; on the N. a fine embankment and the railway.

PLYMOUTH, a seaport town, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, cap. co., on Cape Cod Bay, 37 m. S.S.E. Boston. P. 6272. It has a courthouse, gaol, many churches, cotton manufs., and vessels employed in fisheries and in foreign trade. This is the oldest town in New England, having been the landing place of the "Pilgrim Fathers," from the "Mayflower," 22d December 1620. Area of co. 640 sq. m. P. (1860) 64,768.—II. a township, Connecticut, 20 m. W.S.W. Hartford. It is noted for its manufactures of cloth.—III. Michigan, 25 m. S.W. Detroit.—IV. New Hampshire, 39 m. N. Concord.—V. Vermont, 25 m. S. Montpelier.—VI. New York, 7 m. N.W. Norwich.—VII. Pennsylvania, near Bethany.—VIII. Ohio, 77 m. N.N.E. Columbus.

PLYMOUTH (MATRICE or EARL'S), a decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E. of Plymouth. Ac. of pa. 373. P. 900. The town is old and irregular. It is a stannery town, and a municipal bor. by prescription. Birthplace of the painter Sir Joshua Reynolds.

PLYMPTON (ST MARY), a pa. of England, co. Devon, ½ m. N. Earl's Plympton, with a station on the South Devon Railway, 5 m. E. Plymouth. Ac. 9983. P. 3026.

PLYMSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. E.S.E. Plymouth. Ac. 3650. P. 2997.

PLYMPTREE, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Collumpton. Ac. 2185. P. 462.

PO (*Padus* and *Eridanus*), the largest river of Italy, in the north, irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy, rises in Monte Viso, lat.  $44^{\circ} 38' N.$ , lon.  $7^{\circ} E.$ , flows at first N.E. to Turin, and thence mostly E. ward with a very tortuous course to the Adriatic, which it enters by several mouths between lat.  $44^{\circ} 48'$  and  $45^{\circ} 19' N.$ , the principal surnamed the Po della Maestra, della Tolla, di Goro, and di Volano. Total estimated length 390 m., of which about 280 m. are navigable for large barges and river steamers. Principal affluents, on left, the Dora Baltea, Sesia, Ticino, Lambro, Adda, Oglio, and Mincio; and on right, the Maira, Tanaro, Trebbia, Taro, Parma, Secchia, and Panaro. The Po is, in many parts of Lombardy, above the neighbouring plains; below Piacenza it is enclosed by embankments formed by its own deposits, and carefully kept up to prevent inundations from floods. Its ordinary width averages 1900 feet; its depth varies, according to the season, from 13 to 36 feet. Its current in the dry season is sluggish, but in spring and summer turbulent. Its rapid stream, numerous islands, and the many sand banks in its lower reaches greatly impede navigation; but it is highly useful in fertilizing the country, and abounds with sturgeons, salmon, and other fish.

POBJANITZE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. of Warsaw. P. 4520.

POBLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. P. 1758.

POCAHONTAS, a county of U. S., North America, Virginia. P. 3706 free, 252 slaves.

POCKLINGTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 13 m. E.S.E. York, in the E. Riding of co. Ac. of pa. 4668. P. 2923; of township 2671. It has a station on the York and North Midland Railway, 6 m. N.W. Market Weighton.

POCOMOKE, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the Cypress swamp between Maryland and Delaware, and after a S.W. course of 45 m., enters Pocomoke Bay, an arm of Chesapeake Bay. It is navigable to Snowhill.

POCZINKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 116 m. S.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod. P. 6400.

PODENZAC, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, and on railway to Cette, 16 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1681.

PODENZANO, a town of N. Italy, near the Nura, prov. and 7 m. S. Piacenza, with two churches, a monastery, hospital, and 3161 inhabitants.

PODCORITZA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 38 m. N. Scutari, cap. kadilik, on the Montenegrin frontier. P. 6000, nearly all Mohammedans. A few miles N. are the remains of the ancient *Dioclea*, consisting of ruined temples, columns, and the bed of an aqueduct about 12 miles in length.

PODGOZEE, a small town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, separated by the Vistula from Cracow, of which it is a suburb. P. 1997.

PODHARD, two market towns of Bohemia.—I. circ. and 5 m. N.N.W. Budweis, on the Moldau. P. 1817.—II. circ. Bidschow, 3 m. S.W. Gitschin. P. 394.

PODIEBRAD, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, on the r. b. of the Elbe, 4 m. S.E. Nimburg, and on the railway to Prague. P. 3400.

PODI PRIMARO, a riv. of N. Italy, provs. Ferrara and Ravenna, being a continuation of the Reno, which rises near Pistoja, thence runs N.N.E. 65 m., & afterwards E.S.E. for 24 m. as far as Traghetto, where it assumes this name; its lower

course is nearly E.S.E. past Argenta, and after an entire course of 120 miles it enters the Adriatic at Porto-di-Primaro, 13 m. N.E. Ravenna.

PODOLIA or PODOLSK, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat.  $47^{\circ} 30'$  and  $49^{\circ} 45' N.$ , lon.  $26^{\circ} 25'$  and  $30^{\circ} 48' E.$ , having W. Galicia, and elsewhere enclosed by the gov. Volhynia, Kiev, Kherson, and Bessarabia. Area 16,388 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,748,466, mostly Poles. Surface generally level. Principal rivers, the Dniester, forming its S.W. boundary, and the Bug. Soil fertile; hemp, flax, hops, tobacco, and various fruits are grown; and vineyards and mulberry plantations are increasing. Cattle rearing is important, and many cattle of fine breeds are sent into Galicia and Germany; swine, poultry, and bees, are also numerous; and the fisheries in the Dniester are valuable. Mineral products comprise nitre, lime, and alabaster. Manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and potash, are carried on, and it has many distilleries. Trade is mostly in the hands of the Jews. The government is divided into 12 districts. Principal towns, Kaminitz, Mohilev, and Szargrod.

PODOLSK or PODOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Moscow. P. 1300.

PODOR, a vill. of W. Africa, Senegambia, built by the French in 1743, on the Senegal, lat.  $16^{\circ} 35' N.$ , lon.  $16^{\circ} W.$  The fort is abandoned.

PODOROSK, a market town of Russia, gov. Grodno, 12 m. S.S.E. Volkovisk. P. 1600.

POEL, an island of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Gulf of Lübeck, Baltic, circ. and 4 m. N. Wismar. Length and breadth about 5 m. each.

POGAR, a market town of Russia, gov. and 119 m. N.E. Tchernigov, with trade in flax. P. 3000.

POGGIARDO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 2135.

POGGIBONSI, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena, at the junction of the Elsa & Staggia torrents. Pop. of comm. 7149, with an old castle.

POGGIO, several towns of Italy.—I. (*Reale*), in the island Sicily, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Trapani. P. 3295.—II. (*Imperiale*), South Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. San Severo. P. 1579.—III. (*Renatico*), a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Ferrara, circ. Cento. P. 4834.

POGGIO MIRETO, an episcopal town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti, cap. dist. P. 2247. It is surrounded by walls, and has a cathedral and two palaces; manufs. crystal.

POGGY ISLES (NORTH and SOUTH), two contiguous islands of Malaysia, 60 m. S.W. Sumatra. Surface irregular, and densely wooded.

POGIR, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 18 m. N.W. Vilkomirz. P. 1500.

POGOST, three market towns of Russia, gov. Minsk.—I. 28 m. E.N.E. Igumen.—II. 18 m. N.E. Pinsk.—III. 13 m. S.S.E. Slutsk.

POHONEY, a town of British India, territory of Nagpore, on l. b. of Weingunga, dist. and 45 m. S.E. Nagpore.

POINSETT, a co. of U. S., North America, Arkansas. P. 2335 free, 1086 slaves.

POINT-A-PITRE (LA), a town of the French West India island Guadeloupe, cap. arr. Grande Terre, on the Little Cul-de-Sac, 18 m. N.E. Basse-terre. P. (1861) 20,000. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1843.

POINT COUPÉE, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Louisiana. Area 429 sq. m. P. 4815 free, 12,903 slaves.

POINT DANGER, a headland of Australia, from which the boundary between Queensland and New South Wales is drawn. Lat.  $28^{\circ} 25' S.$ ; lon.  $123^{\circ} 35' E.$

**POINT-DE-GALLE**, Ceylon. [GALLE.]  
**POINTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. E.N.E. Yeovil. Ac. 1020. P. 174.

**POINT-MALCOLM**, a headland on the S. coast of Australia, near lat. 33° 48' S., lon. 123° 40' E.

**POINT NOIRE**, a town in the isle of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, arr. la Basse-terre, cap. cant. P. 1749.

**POINT-PEDRO**, the N. extremity of the island Ceylon, lat. 9° 46' N., lon. 80° 20' E.

**POINT-ROMANIA**, the S.E. extremity of the Malay peninsula. Lat. 1° 22' N.; lon. 104° 16' E.

**POIRÉ**, a comm. and market town of W. France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Napoleon Vendée. P. 3902.

**POIRINO**, a market town, N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Turin, cap. mand. P. (with comm.) 6334.

**POISSY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Oise, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway to Rouen, 10 m. N.N.W. Versailles. P. (1861) 5101. It has a house of correction, and the principal cattle market for the supply of Paris.

**POITIERS**, *Limonum*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Vienne, on the Clain, and on the railway to Bordeaux, 58 m. S.S.W. Tours. P. (1861) 30,563. It has a castle, university academy, several schools, hospitals, a public library, theatre, botanic garden, manufs. woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats, and some trade in corn, wool, & wine. *Poitiers*, anciently the cap. of the *Pictones*, came by marriage into the possession of the dukes of Normandy, and was for three centuries attached to the crown of England. It was the scene of a signal and most unexpected victory, gained September 9, 1356, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured and brought to England John, king of France.

**POITOU**, an old prov. of France, the cap. of which was Poitiers. It is now subdivided among the depts. Charente, Vendée, Deux-Sèvres, Haute-Vienne, and Creuse.

**POIX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, 14 m. W.N.W. Avèsnès. P. 1943.

**POKHURN**, a town of India, state of Jndpoor, 134 m. S.W. Nagpore, in lat. 26° 54' N., lon. 72° E. It is situated close to a deserted town of the same name, and having 3000 houses, surrounded by an uncemented stone wall, 15 feet high. The site of the old deserted city is marked by a very conspicuous temple, for which it is celebrated. The country is fertile. Annual rev. 10,000*l.*, which was formerly three times as much.

**POKROV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. W.S.W. Vladimir, near the Kliazma. P. 1500.

**POKROVSKAJA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 4 m. S.E. Saratov, on the Volga. P. 1500. It has magazines of salt, stored here from the works on Lake Elton.

**POKUR** or **PUSHKAR** (*Water*), chief town of a pergunna of same name, British India, dist. and 5 m. N.W. Ajmere, N.W. provs. The town is surrounded by shrines and cenotaphs of many styles of architecture, the principal one of which cost 15,000*l.*, surmounted by a cross, and accessible by steps to the sacred water. At the first moon of October, it is frequented by pilgrims for the purpose of ritual ablution. It has fine vineyards, and produces the largest and best grapes in India. P. 4334.

**POL** (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. arr., on the Ternoise, 19 m. W.N.W. Arras. P. 3440. It has two ruined castles, a comm. college, and mineral baths.

**POLA**, two towns of Spain, prov. Oviedo.—I. de Leña, 13 m. S.S.E. Oviedo. P. 1228.—II. *Pola de Siero*, 12 m. S.E. Oviedo. P. 1542.

**POLA**, *Pietus Julia*, the great port and arsenal

of Austria, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Istria, on the Bay of Porto delle Rose, 19 m. S.S.E. Rovigno. P. (1857) 11,000. It is enclosed by Venetian walls of the 16th century, and has a cathedral on the site of an ancient temple, 3 Greek churches, convents, and one of the best harbours on the Adriatic. It was an important city under the Romans, and its former magnificence is attested by a fine amphitheatre, several temples, and other remains.

**POLAND** (KINGDOM OF), (Polish *Polska*), the W. most prov. of European Russia, comprised between lat. 50° 4' and 55° 6' N., lon. 17° 40' and 24° 18' E., bounded E. and N.E. by the Russian govts. Vilna, Grodno, and Volhynia, from which it is separated by the Bug & Niemen rivers, S. by Galicia, W. by Prussian Silesia and Posen, and N. by East and West Prussia. Cap. Warsaw. It is divided into 5 govts. Area and pop. as follows:—

Governments.	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1860.
Warsaw, . . .	14,209	1,728,090
Lublin, . . .	11,653	967,205
Radom, . . .	9,662	946,737
Augustowo, . . .	7,265	636,531
Płotzk, . . .	6,766	561,903
Total,	49,555	4,840,466

According to religion, the pop. is thus divided:—Orthodox Greeks, 4856; Roman Catholics, 3,657,140; United Greeks, 215,967; Protestants, 274,707; Reformed, 4189; Mennonites, 1581; Moravians, 1451; Jews, 599,875.

Surface a vast plain, with a mean elevation of 300 to 500 feet above the Baltic, except in the S., where offsets of the Carpathian mountains rise to 1000 feet. It is well watered, and covered with extensive forests. Chief rivers, the Narew, Niemen, Vistula, Bug, and Warta, mostly navigable. There are many small lakes and marshes in the N.E. dists. Climate extreme, but healthy. Summer very hot, mean temperature 90°; winter excessively cold, temperature 10° below zero, snow-clad and frozen for five months in the year. Soil, sandy loam, resting mostly on granite; generally fertile. Agriculture has recently been much improved, and corn is exported. The chief crop for home consumption is rye. Buck-wheat, barley, and oats are also cultivated. The grain called Danzig white wheat is grown in the S. provs. Building-timber, hemp, flax, and tobacco, are important products. The cattle, sheep, and horses are of excellent breeds. The wild animals comprise the wolf, fox, martin, and polecat, and pike abound in the rivers. Chief mineral products, bog iron, copper, silver, lead, zinc, and coal; and the chief resources of the country are in agriculture and mining. The celebrated salt mines of ancient Poland are in Galicia. Nearly all the commerce is in the hands of the Jews, and the manufs. are mostly conducted by Germans; they comprise woollen cloths, cottons, hosiery, leather, paper, glass, clocks, musical instruments, and carriages. The cap., Warsaw, is connected by railways with St Petersburg, Moscow, Berlin, etc. In the 15th century, Poland extended from Russia on the E. to Germany on the W., and from the Baltic on the N. to Turkey on the S. Its area was larger than that of France, and its pop. is supposed to have amounted to 15,000,000. It was then divided into *Great Poland*, *Little Poland*, and *Lithuania*, which was incorporated with it in 1386. At the dismemberment of Poland in

1773, the three neighbouring powers, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, appropriated nearly one-third of the territory. Russia and Prussia, on the second partition in 1793, seized about half of the remaining portion, and the third partition in 1795 put an end to the republic. The last king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, died at St Petersburg in 1793. In 1807, Napoleon I., by the peace of Tilsit, united a great part of ancient Poland under the name of the *Grand Duchy of Warsaw*; this continued till 1815, when the new kingdom of Poland was formed of the greater part of the former grand duchy. This state, of which the emperor of Russia was king, had a constitution, a separate army, and the use of the national language. It lasted till 1830, when a revolution took place, which terminated in 1831 by the surrender of Warsaw to the Russians, and the dispersion of the Poles. In 1832, Poland was declared an integral part of the Russian empire, but with a separate administration, and under a governor general. A fresh attempt to restore its independence was made at Cracow in 1846, which ended in the subjugation of this last remnant of ancient Poland, and its annexation to Austria. In 1862, a revolution broke out under a secret "National Government;" and the insurrection, on account of a forced conscription, which broke out at Warsaw, 22d January 1863, has led to the serious measures now (1864) in force to compel subjection. [GALICIA—POSEN.]

**POLANGEN**, a frontier town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, 42 m. W. Telsch, with a custom-house. P. 1500, mostly Jews. In 1831, the Poles were here defeated by the Russians.

**POLAR REGIONS**, the zones surrounding the North and South Poles, within the Arctic and Antarctic circles. The North Polar Regions comprise the N. portion of Scandinavia in Europe, the N. portion of Siberia in Asia, the N. coast of North America, Baffin Bay, the greater part of Greenland, the islands of Spitzbergen, and the Parry Islands, in the North Polar Sea. Within this region the temp. is, at Melville Isl., Jan. minus 31°·3, July 42°·5, Fahr. The first attempt to discover a N.W. passage through the Polar Sea was made by Cortereal, a Portuguese, about A.D. 1500. Willoughby sailed from the Thames in 1553. From that time till 1840, about 27 different sea and land expeditions were undertaken by British navigators, without success. In 1827, Captain Parry attained lat. 82° 40' N., lon. 19° 25' E., in boats. On 24th May 1845, Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier left England in the "Erebus" and "Terror;" they were last seen on 26th July 1845, in lat. 74° 48' N., lon. 66° 13' W. Searching expeditions were sent out in 1848; but the first traces of the missing vessels were found at Cape Riley, in Barrow Strait, August 1850, in which year also Captain McClure solved the question of a N.W. passage, having coasted the N. shore of America from Behring Strait on the W. to the entrance of Melville Strait on the E. In 1854, remains of several seamen, with cooking utensils and other relics belonging to Franklin's expedition, were discovered on King William Land, W. of the Isthmus of Boothia, but the ships were not found. The South Polar Regions were penetrated by Cook to lat. 67° 30' S., lon. 39° E., and to lat. 71° 10' S., lon. 110° W.; and in 1841, Sir James Ross discovered Victoria Land, with the active volcano of Erebus, 12,000 feet above the frozen surface of the ocean, in lat. 78° S., lon. 170° E., within 15° of the South Pole.

**POLCH**, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 13 m. W.S.W. Coblenz. P. 1700.

**POL-DE-LÉON (St)**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 10 m. N.W. Morlaix. P. 6704. It has a cathedral, church, town-hall, and an episcopal palace.

**POLEBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. E.S.E. Oundle. Ac. 2730. P. 488.

**POLESWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, with a station on the Trent Valley Railway, 4 m. N.N.W. Atherstone. Ac. 6310. P. 2451.

**POLJANI**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 19 m. S.E. Minsk. P. 1500.

**POLICASTRO (Pyrcus)**, a maritime town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Policastro, 22 m. S. Diano. P. 7000. It is a bishop's see, and has a Gothic cathedral, and an active fishery.—II. a town, prov. Catanzaro, circ. and 18 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. P. 5043.

**POLICZKA**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. S.E. Chrudim. P., with suburbs, 3626.

**POLIGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Loire, 2 m. N.W. Le Puy. P. 2305.

**POLIGNANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 26 m. E.S.E. Bari, near the Adriatic, on a high cliff in which is a curious cavern. P. 6499.

**POLIGNY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, cap. arr., 14 m. N.E. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 5401. It has a comm. college, manufs. of hosiery, earthenware, glue, saltpetre, and leather.

**POLLILLO**, one of the Philippine islands, Malaysia, E. Luzon. Length 30 m.; breadth 20 m. Soil fertile. In its centre is Mount Maloio.—The village *Pollilo* is on its W. side.

**POLING** or **POOLING**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Little Hampton. Ac. 923. P. 203. Near it are traces of a Roman bath.

**POLISTINA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, circ. and 13 m. E.N.E. Palme. P. 8411. The old village was totally destroyed by the earthquake of 1783.

**POLITZ**, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 9 m. N. Stettin, on the Oder. P. 2820.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. N.E. Königgrätz. P. 1399.

**POLIZZI**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. and 17 m. S.W. Cefalu. P. 6161. It has a Franciscan convent, and was depopulated by the plague in the 16th century.

**POLK**, several cos. of U. S., North America.—I. S.E. of Tennessee. Area 282 sq. m. 1' 8292 free, 434 slaves.—II. in centre of Missouri. Area 576 sq. m. P. 9483 free, 512 slaves.—III. Arkansas. P. 4090 free, 172 slaves.—IV. of Georgia. P. 3855 free, 2440 slaves.—V. of Iowa. P. (1862) 11,625.—VI. N. Carolina. P. 3423 free, 620 slaves.—VII. Oregon. P. 3625.—VIII. of Texas. P. 4102 free, 4198 slaves.—IX. Wisconsin. P. 1400.

**POLKVIITZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 20 m. N. Liegnitz. P. 2244.

**POLLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, in the Val-di-Diano, on the Tanagro, 10 m. N.N.W. Sala. P. 5490. Industry in throwing silk, and weaving coarse woollen cloths and caps. Nearly ruined by the earthquake of Dec. 1857.

**POLLENA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Naples. P. 2664.

**POLLENZA, Pollentia**, a town of the island Majorca, on its N. side, 23 m. N.E. Palma. P. 6402. It stands about 2 m. W. the Bay of Pollenza, and has a church, a Jesuit's college, & manufs. of black woollen cloth. The bay, large & secure, is formed by two narrow peninsulas, the points of which are called the Capes Formentor and del Pinar.

**POLLICA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. II Vallo. P. 2961.

**POLLINGTON**, a tnsbp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2½ m. S.W. Snaith. Ac. 1960. P. 501.

POLLNOW, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Köslin. P. 1390.

POLLOCK, formerly a pa., Scotl. [EASTWOOD.] POLLOCKSHAW, a bor. of barony and town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood, on the White Cart, S.W. Glasgow. P. 7648. It has a church, a town-hall, and branch bank. Weaving silk and cottons by hand and power looms, cotton spinning and bleaching, calico printing, and fancy dyeing, are carried on. The Pollock and Govan Railway connects the coal-fields, 3 m. S. of Glasgow, with that city.

POLLOCKSHIELDS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Govan. P. 580.

POLLUTRI, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 3058.

POLMONT, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, 4 m. E. Falkirk. Ac. 7289, mostly very fertile. P. 4111.

POLNA, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. S.S.E. Czaslau. P. 6000, partly employed in woollen weaving, and in large iron mines.

POLO, an island of the Philippines, Malaysia, Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Luzon. Lat. 15° N.; lon. 122° 20' E.

POLONKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 13 m. E.N.E. Slonim. P. 1580.

POLONOE, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 51 m. W. Jitomir. P. 1730.

POLO (SAN), a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-Emilia. P. 2282.

POLOTZK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Vitebsk, at the confl. of the Dvina and the Polota. P. 11,844. It has a kremlin or citadel, numerous churches and monasteries, a Jesuits' college, and a dist. school for nobles. It was taken by the Russians from the Poles in 1579, and again in 1655.

POLSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 12 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 3402, P. 922.

POLTAVA or PULTAWA, a gov. of S. Russia, between lat. 48° 25' and 51° 6' N., lon. 30° 45' and 36° 40' E., enclosed by the govts. Tchernigov, Kursk, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, and Kiev, from which last two the Dnieper separates it on the W. Area 19,196 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,819,110. Surface a level plain, with only a few hills on the banks of the Dnieper, of which river the Sula, Psiol, and Vorskla, are the affluents. Soil excellent. Corn is cultivated for exportation. Hemp, flax, red pepper, tobacco, & fruits, are also raised. Live stock are reared in large numbers, and honey and silk are important products. It has manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather and candles.—*Poltava*, the cap., is situated on the Vorskla, 70 m. W.S.W. Kharkov. P. 20,200. It has a cathedral, college, convent, & three large annual fairs. In its principal square is a monument to Peter the Great, who gained here, on 27th June 1709, a decisive victory over Charles XII. of Sweden, then obliged to escape into Turkey.

POLTEN (Str), a fortified town of Lower Austria, circ. above the Wienerwald, on the Trasen, 35 m. W. Vienna. P. 5800. It has a cathedral, episcopal palace, theatre, hospitals, and manufs. of cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware.

POLTIMORE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Exeter. Ac. 1710, P. 348.

POLWARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 4 m. S.W. Dunse. Ac. 8012, mostly hilly. P. 251.

POLYANDRO, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Naxos, 16 m. E. Milo. Area 20 sq. m. P. 200. Surface rugged, but it yields some corn. It has a village of the same name.

POLYNESIA ("many islands"), a division of

Oceania, extending, in its now restricted sense, from the tropic of Cancer on the N., to the parallel of 40° S., bounded W. by Micronesia and Melanesia, & E. by the meridian of 110° W. Among its principal groups it comprises the Sandwich, Navigator, Viti (or Fiji), Friendly, Cook, Society, Low, and Gambier islands, and the small isolated islands of Pitcairn, Ducie, and Easter, on its eastern extremity. These islands are all, more or less, of coral formation; the Low and Society islands presenting the regular atoll form, with circular reefs and lagoons. The Friendly and Sandwich Islands present fringed reefs, and have active volcanoes, with mountain peaks varying from 2000 to 13,000 ft. in height. In the lower coral islands the elevations do not exceed 500 ft. In the atoll islands, Darwin supposes that a depression of surface is taking place, and that the volcanic islands are either stationary or rising, in reference to the sea level. From the great predominance of ocean, the temperature of Polynesia is comparatively moderate, the climate delightful and salubrious. Mean annual temp. of Sandwich Isls. 77°; temperature of Society Isls. 70° to 80°, and rarely 90°, Fahr. The S.E. tropical wind generally prevails, but N.W. and S.W. winds are not uncommon. Thunder-storms and water-spouts are frequent. Hurricanes are rare; earthquakes slight, and not of frequent occurrence. The refreshing coolness of the trade winds, and a regular but not excessive supply of moisture, are favourable to a luxuriant vegetation. Soil in the valleys and in the river courses, a rich volcanic mould; on the mountains less fertile. Both vegetable and animal productions are limited as to number of species. The bread fruit, peculiar to this region, the cocoa, banana, plantain, banyan, sugar-cane, yam, and cotton-plant, paper mulberry, and a species of chestnut, are indigenous. Other trees and plants of tropical climates have been introduced, and flourish; and arrowroot, sweet potatoes, the common potato, and maize, are now reared abundantly. There are several timber trees, especially sandal-wood, a few spices, and ornamental trees, which, however, have little odour or decided colour. The isls. are all remarkably deficient in indigenous animals, thus indicating their isolated & comparatively recent origin. Vampire bats are found in some of the islands. Land birds are not numerous, owls, paroquets, pigeons, and some passerinæ forming the most remarkable; wild ducks and other water-fowls are more abundant. Turtles resort in great numbers to many localities, and fish are plentiful on the coasts. Several species of whales, the cachalot or sperm whale, Cape whale, hump-back, and black fish, are peculiar to the seas of the Pacific, and their capture has been the chief inducement for ships visiting these regions. Swine, dogs, and rats were till recently the only quadrupeds; but oxen have been introduced from New South Wales, and horses from South America; they thrive well. The natives of Polynesia are in general well-formed, tall, active, and intelligent. In 1767, Wallis, and subsequently Cook, explored and described the leading islands of Polynesia. Soon after this, missionaries began to settle in the region, and after many discouragements have at last succeeded in promoting Christianity and civilisation in most of the principal islands. [OCEANIA.] (For further information, see the individual groups and islands.)

POLZIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 31 m. S.W. Köslin, on the Wipperbach. P. 3328. It has a castle, mineral baths, and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and tobacco.

**POMABAMBA**, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 110 m. S.E. Sucre (Chuquisaca), cap. prov., but of little importance.

**POMARICO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, circ. and 11 m. S.S.E. Matera. P. 4834.

**POMBA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, on l. b. of the Pomba, 60 m. S.E. Ouro Preto. Pop. of dist. 12,000, chiefly employed in the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

**POMBAL**, a town of Brazil, on the Pianco, prov. and 250 m. W. Parahiba. P. 4000.

**POMBAL**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on a hill near the Sora, 20 m. N.E. Leiria. P. 5000. It has three churches, a provincial asylum, manufs. of hats, and large weekly markets.

**POMERANCE**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Pisa, in the Maremma, 7 m. S. Volterra, and near the famous borax lagoons. P. 7774.

**POMERANIA** (Germ. *Pommern*), a marit. prov. of Prussia, mostly N. of lat. 53° N., and stretching along the Baltic from lon. 12° 30' to 18° E., having landward the provs. W. Prussia, Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg. Area 12,260 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,389,739, chiefly Protestants. Surface level, and in many parts marshy; principal rivers, the Oder, Persante, and Stolpe. Coasts low, sandy, defended by dykes, and bordered by numerous inlets. The island Rügen is comprised in the province. Soil not very fertile. Principal crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle and poultry, ship-building, manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, iron and glass wares, tanning, brewing, and distilling, are the principal branches of industry. The salmon and sturgeon fisheries are very productive, and smoked geese are important articles of trade. The prov. consists of the govts. Stettin, Stralsund, and Köslin.

**POMEROON**, a small river of British Guiana, enters the Atlantic 40 m. N.W. the estuary of the Essequibo. The tract on the coast around its mouth is of the highest fertility, and an acre has been known to yield 6000 lbs. of sugar, or 20,000 lbs. of farinaceous food in a year.

**POMEROY**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 9 m. N.W. Dungannon. Ac. of pa. 15,951. P. (1861) 7170; do. of vill. 614.

**POMFRET**, a town of England. [PONTEFRAC.]

**POMFRET**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Lake Erie, 12 m. N.E. Mayville. In it are the vills. Dtnkirk and Van Buren harbour.—II. Vermont, 49 m. S. Montpelier.—III. Connecticut, 40 m. E.N.E. Hartford.

**POMIGLIANO D'ARCO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Naples, circ. Casoria, with a monastery and an hospital. P. 8929.

**POMMERAYE-SUR-LOIRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Choleb, cant. St Florent-le-Vieil. P. 3729.

**POMONA** or **MAINLAND**, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and nearly in their centre. Shape very irregular; it is divided by Kirkwall Bay and Scapa Flow into two principal portions; the W. and largest, 16 m. in length, the E. part 9 m. in length, breadth varying to  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. Total area 150 sq. m. P. (1861) 17,193. Its W. coasts are precipitous, but it has several good harbours, and that of Stromness is the best in N. Scotland. Surface hilly; highest peak, the Ward hill of Orphir, 876 feet. Much of the heath and moor has lately been improved, and there are many tracts, several miles long, of fertile and well cultivated soil, with fresh water lakes, as the Stennes, Orphir, and Birsay. The island is subdivided into 13 parishes, and the only towns in Orkney, Kirkwall and Stromness, are respectively on its

E. and S.W. coasts. It contains, in the pa. of Stennes near its centre, the famous antiquities called "the Standing Stones of Stennes," and Maes Howe. The latter was excavated in 1861, and there are about 1000 Runes or Runic letters inscribed on the walls. [ORKNEY ISLANDS.]

**POMORZANY**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zloczow, 49 m. E.S.E. Lemberg, with Greek and Roman Catholic churches. P. 2900.

**POMPEII**, an ancient city of South Italy, 14 m. S.E. of Naples, at the S. base of Mount Vesuvius, by an eruption of which, 24th Aug. A.D. 79, it was buried with cinders, scoria, and lava, and so remained until it was rediscovered in 1748. About 2-5ths of its area have since been uncovered, whence it appears that it was enclosed by walls, entered by several gates, 6 of which are exposed, and had streets paved with lava, terraced houses of one storey, with shops and shop-signs still plainly visible, a chalcidicum or hall of justice, 2 theatres, temples, baths, street of the tombs, forum, prisons, and shops of the money-changers. The most important recent discoveries (June 1864) are an altar with remnants of a sacrifice, and a well about 90 ft. deep, with water sweet and fresh. The most valuable articles recovered are preserved in a museum at Naples.

**POMPEY**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S.E. Syracuse.

**POMPIANI**, a market town of Russian Poland, Vilna, 13 m. N. Poneviej. P. 1500.

**POMPTON**, a township of U. S., North America, New Jersey, 14 m. N.W. Hackensack.

**PONANY**, a commercial town and seaport of British India; dist. Malabar, 34 m. S.E. Calicut, at the mouth of the Ponany river. Its pop. (8000) is mostly of Arab descent, supported by fishing and trade by boats, which ply to Surat, Arabia, Bombay, and Madras. Exports:teak, pepper, cocoa nuts, iron, and rice. Imports wheat, sugar cane, molasses, oil seeds, groceries, and spices. Its trade was formerly much more extensive. It has numerous mosques, and is connected by railway with Madras. The *Ponany River* traverses the Faulghautcherry Pass, to within 15 m. of which it is navigable for small boats in the rainy season. Total course E. to W. 128 m.

**PONDERS END**, a hamlet of Engl. co. Essex, with a station on the E. C. Rail., 3 m. S. Waltham.

**PONDICHERY**, a maritime town, and the cap. of the French settlements in India, on the Coromandel coast, 86 m. S.S.W. Madras. Lat. 11° 55' N.; lon. 79° 54' E. P. (1861) 43,341. Exports (1862) indigo, cotton, skins, nuts, oils, etc., to the value of 166,176*l*. It stands on a sandy plain, and is divided by a canal into a European and a native town, the former of which is regularly laid out and well built, the houses being flat-roofed and stuccoed. It is enclosed by planted boulevards, and in its centre is a handsome square, in which are the government house, church of foreign missions, and bazaar. It has a European college, Indian school, botanic garden, and the high court for the French possessions in Asia. It has no port, but only an open roadstead, with a lighthouse erected in 1836, visible 18 m. Its territory comprises an area of 107 sq. m. P. 90,000. It is watered by a small river, and contains 92 vills.

**PONDY ISLAND**, N. of Java, Pacific Ocean, 807 m. S.E. Singapore. It is 9 m. in circumference, productive and populous.

**PONEDELJ**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 53 m. N.N.E. Wilkomirz. P. 1620.

**PONEVASH** or **PONEVIEJ**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kovno, 84 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Niemen. P. 3580.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. W. Leon. P. 2520.

PONGAS or PONGOS, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, enters the Atlantic near lat. 10° N., lon. 14° W. Between its mouths are the Pongos Isls.

PONG-HOU or PESCADORES. [PHENG-HOU.]

PONOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Poltava, 10 m. Mirgorod. P. 1510.

PONS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Seugne, 12 m. S.S.E. Saintes. P. (1861) 4894. It consists of an old and a new town, and has an old castle, 2 churches, and an active trade in wines and brandy.

PONS, a town of Spain, prov. and 42 m. N.E. Lerida, on the Sègre. P. 740. It has brandy distilleries, and 6 annual fairs.

PONS (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arr., 56 m. W. Montpellier. P. 6497. Manufs. woollen cloths and hosiery, and has extensive stone quarries in its vicinity.

PONSACCO, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Pisa. P. 3109. Near it are the baths of Casciano.

PONSONBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4 m. S.E. Egremont. Ac. 2265. P. 175.

PONT ("Bridge"), a prefix to the names of numerous commss., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*à Mousson*), a comm. and vill., dep. Meurthe, arr. and 15 m. N.N.W. Nancy, on the Moselle. P. 8115. It has a comm. college and manufs. of earthenware.—II. (*Audemer*), a comm. and town, dep. Eure, cap. arr., 37 N.W. Evreux, on the Rille, which here becomes navigable. It has celebrated manufs. of leather. P. 6136.—III. (*Aven*), a comm. and market town, dep. Finistère, with a port on the river Aven, 9 m. W. Quimperlé. P. 1060.—

IV. (*Château*), a comm. and market town, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Savenay. P. 4449.—V. (*Croix*), a comm. and market town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 18 m. W.N.W. Quimper, on the Goyen. P. 2297.—VI. (*d'Ain*), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Bourg, on the Ain. P. 1371.—VII. (*de Beauvoisin*), a comm. and town, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. E.S.E. La Tour-du-Pin, on the Guiër, which divides the town into 2 portions, the largest of which is in Sardinia. P. of French portion, 1871. The Sardinian portion is cap. mand. P. 1388.—

VIII. (*de Camarès*). [CAMARÈS.]—IX. (*du Gard*). [GARD.]—X. (*de l'Arche*), a comm. and town, dep. Eure, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Louviers, on l. b. of the Seine, on railway to Rouen. P. 1661.—

XI. (*de Vaux*), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, 20 m. N.W. Bourg, on the Reyssouse. P. 3077. It is the birthplace of General Joubert, and has manufs. of earthenware.—XII. (*de Veyle*), a comm. and town, dep. Ain, cap. cant., 17 m. W. Bourg, on the Veyle. P. 1412.—XIII. (*du Château*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E.N.E. Clermont, on the Allier. P. 5521.—XIV. (*en Royans*), a comm. and market town, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 6 m. S. St Marcellin. P. 1140.—XV. (*Faverger*), a comm. and market town, dep. Marne, 12 m. E.N.E. Reims. P. 1960.—XVI. (*Gibaud*), a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 13 m. S.W. Riom. P. 1087. Near it are lead mines.—XVII. (*l'Abbé*), a comm. and market town, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 10 m. S.S.W. Quimper. P. 4286.—XVIII. (*le Roi* or *sur Seine*), a comm. and town, dep. Aube, 4 m. E.N.E. Nogent-sur-Seine, on railway to Troyes. P. 916.—

XIX. (*l'Evêque*), a comm. and town, dep. Calvados, 25 m. E.N.E. Caen, on the Toques. P. 3114.—XX. (*St Esprit*), a comm. and town, dep. Gard, 20 m. N.N.E. Uzès, on rt. b. of the Rhone. P. 5123. It has an active commerce.—XXI.

(*St Vincent*), a comm. and market town, dep. Meurthe, 7 m. S.W. Nancy, on the Meuse. P. 810.—XXII. (*Scorff*), a comm. and market town, dep. Morbihan, 6 m. N.N.W. Lorient, on rt. b. of the Scorff. P. 1602.—XXIII. (*sur Yonne*), a comm. and town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 6 m. N.N.W. Sens, on l. b. of the Yonne, and on Paris and Lyon Railway. P. 1903.

PONT-A-CELLES, a vill. of Belgium, with a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, N.W. Charleroi.

PONTACQ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 15 m. S.E. Pau. P. 3015, partly employed in woollen weaving.

PONTA DELGADA, the largest town, though not the cap., of the Azores Islands. Lat. of S.E. cliff, 42° 46' N., lon. 63° 37' E. P. (1863) 25,529.

PONTA DE PEDRAS, Brazil, prov. Amazonas, is a projecting point on the Rio Negro, where the rocks form curious corridors and chambers. Near it is the village Airao, with 500 inhabitants.

PONTAILLER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on an island of the Saône, 17 m. E. Dijon. P. 1243.

PONTARLIER, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, 27 m. S.E. Besançon, at the entrance of a mountain pass into Switzerland. P. 5007. It has a communal college and manufactures of leather and paper.

PONTASSIEVE, a comm. and town of Central Italy, prov., circ. and 10 m. distant from Florence, on the Sieve. P. 9940.

PONTAUMUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Rione, cap. cant. P. 1749.

PONTCHARRA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, arr. Grenoble. P. 2322.

PONTCHARTRAIN LAKE, U. S., North America, Louisiana, 6 m. N. New Orleans, is about 45 m. in length by 23 m. in breadth, and communicates with Lake Maurepas on the W., with Lake Borgne through the Rigolets on the E., and with New Orleans through St John's bayou, and a canal. Several rivers enter it on its N. side.

PONTE, several market towns of Italy.—I. prov. and 25 m. N. Turin, circ. Ivrea, cap. mand., at the confl. of the Orca and Saona. P. (with comm.) 4372.—II. (*San Pietro*), prov. circ. and 6 m. E. Sondrio. P. 3022.—*Ponte-a-Eignano* is a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Florence, on the Arno. P. of comm. 4609.—III. (*dell'Olio*), N. Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza, on the Nure. P. of comm. 3600. It has iron works and paper mills.—IV. (*Nure*), N. Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. P. of comm. 3071. Near it were discovered fine mosaic pavements.

PONTEBA, a vill. of Northern Italy, gov. Venice, prov. and 31 m. N. Udine. P. 1700. It is a place of considerable trade.

PONTECORVO, *Fregella*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 20 m. S.E. Frosinone, in a detached territory surrounded by Naples, on l. b. of the Liris. P. 9314. It has a castle and a cathedral, and was the cap. of a small state.

PONTE-CURONE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 5 m. N.E. Tortona, on the Curone. P. of comm. 2785.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a town of Portugal, prov. Minho, on the Lima, here crossed by a bridge of 24 arches, 13 m. N.W. Braga. P. 2000.

PONTERERA, a town, Central Italy, prov. & 13 m. E.S.E. Pisa, on the Era, at its confl. with the Arno. P. of comm. 9721. Manufs. cotton fabrics.

PONTE DE SORA, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Sora, 16 m. S.E. Abrantes.

PONTEFRAC (vulg. *Pomfret*), a parl. & munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. York, West

Riding, wapent. Osgoldeross, on the Aire, and with a station on the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway, 21 m. S.S.W. York. Ac. of pa. 4598. P. (1861) 10,971. Area of bor. 1860 sq. m. P. 11,736. Principal edifices, the town-hall, with a gaol and court-house, the market cross, pa. church, a Roman Catholic and other dissenting chapels, a grammar school, and several other schools and almshouses. The famous castle of Pomfret, in which Richard II. died, and where Rivers, Grey, and Vaughan were put to death by order of Richard III., is now in ruins. The town has public libraries and news-rooms. Trade chiefly in corn, malt, filtering stones, and garden produce. Manufs. the celebrated "Pontefract liquorice cakes," the plant being grown extensively here. The borough sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. elec. (1864) 711.

PONTE LAGOSCURO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 4 m. N. Ferrara, with a free port and extensive transport trade on the Po. P. 3923.

PONTELAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 7 3/4 m. N.N.W. Newcastle. Ac. 10,073. P. 1089.

PONTELANDOLFO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 19 m. S. Campobasso. P. 4284.

PONTELUONGO, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Pavia. The canal of *Pontelungo* connects Bovolenta with the Brenta.

PONTESBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 10,667. P. 3466.

PONTE-STURA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 5 m. W.N.W. Casale, on the Po, at the influx of the Stura. P. 2155.

PONTEVEDRA, *Pons-Vetus*, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Pontevedra, on the Lerey, near its mouth, in the Bay of Pontevedra, & 13 m. N.N.E. Vigo. P. 4549. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton velvet, muslins, hats, and leather. The port is commodious for small vessels, and it has an extensive pilchard fishery. Area of prov. 1737 sq. m. P. (1857) 428,886.

PONTEVICO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio. P. 6224.

PONTEVAEN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.S.E. Fishguard. Ac. 695. P. 32.

PONTIAC, a vill. and township, U. S., North America, cap. Oakland, co. Michigan, on the Clinton, 25 m. N.W. Detroit, with which it is connected by railway. Exports timber, wheat, fruit, and butter.

PONTIANAK, the principal of the Dutch settlements on the W. coast of Borneo, in a marshy tract on the l. b. of the river Capuas, near its mouth, lat. 0° 3' S., lon. 109° 20' E. P. of town and dist. 19,115, of whom 10,000 were Malays, and 2000 Chinese. It has a fort, and exports diamonds, pepper, gold dust, and edible birds' nests. It was settled by the Dutch in 1823.

PONTICELLI, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and 4 m. E. of Naples, with 5764 inhabs., chiefly employed in cultivating vegetables for the supply of the cap.

PONTIFICAL STATES, or STATES OF THE CHURCH (*Ital. Stati Pontificii*), a country of Italy, comprising the central part of the peninsula, between lat. 41° 12' (Monte Circeo) and 42° 52' N., lon. 11° 27' and 13° 33' E.; bounded E. and S.E. by the Neapolitan provs., W. the Mediterranean, and N. by the provs. of Grosseto and Orvieto; cap. Rome. Since the new division of the kingdom of Italy in 1860, the Pontif. states have been limited to the delegations of Rome and the Comarca, Viterbo, Civita-Vecchia, Veiletri, & Frosinone. Total area 4555 sq. m. P. (1863) estim. at 700,000. Previous to 1860 the states comprised 17,494 sq. m., with upwards of 3,000,000 inhabitants. The territory is watered by the Tiber,

which forms its N.E. boundary from N.E. to S.W., and crosses it nearly in the centre of the state; with its affluents. The principal lakes are those of Bolsena, Bracciano, and Albano; and the Pontine marshes. The territory is traversed by the lower ramifications of the Apennines; in the W. and S.W. the undulating plain called the Campagna di Roma, terminates in the Pontine marshes, noted for insalubrity. The climate is very mild, and the region of the Campagna of Rome would be a blooming garden, but for the fatal effects of the miasma, which forces the cultivators of the soil to seek refuge at night in the few scattered towns near its borders. The mean temperature of the year at Rome is 60°·4; warmest month 76°; coldest month 45° Fahr. The soil is generally fertile, but neglected; much of the surface affords excellent pasturage, which is occupied by great herds of buffaloes. Considerable flocks of sheep and many horses are reared. The chief crops are wheat, maize, pulse, hemp, wine, oil, and tobacco; and in the extreme S., sugar, indigo, and cotton are cultivated to a small extent, and cork trees are numerous. The wines are of inferior quality. Chestnuts form a considerable article of food. There are in the states mines of iron, lead, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and other volcanic products, but they are all nearly unproductive. Salt is made in the lagoons. Manufacturing industry is confined to articles for home consumpt; it comprises silks, leather, gloves, paper, musical strings, iron and glass wares, and a few cotton goods at Rome. Commerce limited, and decreasing. In 1858, 2130 vessels entered and 2067 cleared the port of Civita-Vecchia; in 1859 only 1861 entered and 1822 cleared the same port. Exports to Britain (1862) to the value of 9577.; imports, 48,674. The state is traversed by a railway from Rome S. towards Naples, and N.W. to Civita-Vecchia. Previous to the 7th century, the popes were only bishops of Rome; the basis of their temporal power was laid by the successive donations of Pepin, Charlemagne, and the emperor Henry III., but was consolidated only in the 16th century. At the French revolution of 1790, the popes lost their possession of Avignon and Venaissin; and in 1797 their dominion was further diminished by the legations ceded to the Cisalpine republic. In 1808 Napoleon I. divided the other states between the kingdom of Italy and the French empire, but in 1814 all these territories were restored to the Pope, except Avignon. In 1847, Pope Pius IX. established a constitutional parliament, consisting of 99 deputies popularly elected; but the revolution of 1848, which commenced by the assassination of Count Rossi, overturned these arrangements. The pope fled from Rome, but soon returned. In 1859 the Romagna detached itself from the Papal rule; and in 1860 the Marches and Umbria followed, and their territories were incorporated into the kingdom of Italy; and the whole of the States of the Church would ere now be annexed to the kingdom of Italy but for the presence of a strong French garrison at Rome. Revenue (1860) 2,893,545l.; expenditure, 3,006,872l.; deficit, 113,327l. Army, formed by enlistment in 1863, 9588 men. There are within the states, the fortresses of Civita-Vecchia, Porto d'Anzior, and the Castel Sant Angelo, in Rome.

PONTINE MARSHES, *Paludi Pontine*, a vast marshy tract of Italy, in the S. portion of the Campagna di Roma, extending along the coasts of the Mediterranean, from Cisterna on the N. to Terracina on the S., a distance of 25 m., by 5

to 10 m. broad, in which the waters from the mountains stagnate, on account of the level nature of the soil and the accumulation of sand on the coast. It is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples. From the time of the Roman republic, efforts have been made to reclaim this tract, but its drainage is not yet completed. The region is highly fertile, but extremely pestilential. Part of it is cultivated, and horses, cattle, and buffaloes find pasture.

PONTISBRIGHT, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. W.N.W. Colchester. Ac. 1146. P. 370.

PONTIVY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Blavet, 30 m. N.N.W. Vannes. P. (1861) 7602. Manufs. cloth, leather, and iron tools. It was cap. of the ancient duchy of Rohan, and in 1848 its former name of Napoleonville was for a time restored.

PONTRIGLIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, circ. Chiari. P. 1679.

PONTOISE, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine-et-Oise, 19 m. N.W. Paris, on r. b. of the Oise, near the N. Railway. P. (1861) 6065. It has manufs. of chemical products, and was taken by the English in 1419 and in 1437.

PONTON, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 4 m. N. Colsterworth. Ac. 2930. P. 561.—II. (*Little*), a pa., same co., 2½ m. S.S.E. Grantham. Ac. 1490. P. 208.

PONTOROC, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 902 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,517 free, 7596 slaves.

PONTREMOLI, a town of Central Italy, prov. Massa, at the S. declivity of the Apennines, 23 m. N.W. Carrara. Pop. of comm. (1862) 11,371. It is divided into an upper and lower town; the former enclosed by fortifications and defended by an old castle; the latter modern. It has a cathedral, and industry in weaving silks and linens.

PONTS, a town of Switzerland, cant. Neuchatel, dist. Locle. P. 2103.

PONTS-DE-CÉ, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 3 m. S.S.E. Angers. P. 3739. Six m. S.S.W. of the town 306 soldiers were drowned crossing a suspension bridge in April 1850.

PONTVALLAIN, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 12 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. P. 1862. Under its walls the English were defeated by Duguesclin in 1369.

PONTYPOOL, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. Trevethin, 8 m. N.N.W. Newport, with which it is connected by railway. P. 4661, employed in large coal and iron works.

PONT-Y-PRIDD, a vill. of Wales, Glamorgan, pa. Lantwitfayrdre. It has extensive coal and tin works, chain and cable manufs. It gets its name from a bridge which here spans the Taff river, in one arch, built early in the century by Edwards, the self-taught architect. Near it is a druidical circle.

PONZA, the chief of a group of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, South Italy, prov. Caserta, 29 m. S.W. Terracina. Lat. 40° 53' N.; lon. 12° 57' 5" E. Length, N. to S., 4 m. by about ½ m. in breadth. It has a harbour, governor's house, and several storehouses. P. (1862) 3238, engaged in fisheries and salt works. The other islands are uninhabited. Here many of the early Christians suffered martyrdom in the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula. The island was taken from the French by Sir Charles Napier.

PONZONE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 10 m. S. Acqui, cap. mand. Pop. of comm. 3381.

POODOCOTTAH or RAJAH TONDIMAN'S COUN-

TRY, India, lies between lat. 10° 6' and 10° 46' N., lon. 78° 33' and 79° 16' E. Area 1165 sq. m. P. 61,745.

POOL (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 2289. P. 413.

POOLAJEE, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Cutch-Gundava, on the route between the Indus and the Bolan Pass. The summer heat is excessive. Lat. 29° 3' N.; lon. 68° 30' E.

POOLE, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town & pa. of Engl., & a co. of itself, in the co. Dorset, on a peninsula at the N. side of Poole harbour, 6½ m. S. Wimborne, with a station on the London and S.W. Railway, 18 m. E. Dorchester. Ac. of town, co., and pa. 700. P. (1861) 6815. P. of parl. bor. 9759. Alt. 12 ft. Chief buildings the church, a chapel of ease and dissenting chapels, the guildhall with the gaol, the exchange, custom-house, public library, and union workhouse. The town-peninsula is mostly bordered by spacious quays, close to which vessels drawing 14 feet water can anchor; and the town has an extensive and increasing commerce with the British American colonies, a coasting trade, and exports of corn to London, and Purbeck clay to the Staffordshire potteries. Customs rev. (1862) 5307l. Exports (1862) 24,593l. Vessels belonging to the port 66, tons 11,801. Poole returns 2 mems. to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 566.—*Poole harbour* is an inlet of the English Channel, 6 m. in length, 4 m. in greatest breadth, and having S. the Isle of Purbeck. At its entrance, ¼ m. across, is a shifting sand bar with only 15 feet water at high tide; near this are extensive beds of oysters. The tide here ebbs and flows twice in the 12 hours, owing to geographical peculiarities in the position of the harbour.

POOLE-EWE, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, on the W. coast of Ross-shire, disjoined from Garioch pa. in 1833; length 20 m., breadth 12 m.

POOLE-KEYNES, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. N.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 1110. P. 180.

POOLKEE, a ruined town of Afghanistan, prov. Seistan, on the Helmund, lat. 30° 45' N., lon. 62° 20' E., its remains covering an area of 16 sq. m.

POOLROON and POOLAWAY, two of the Banda Islands, Asiatic Archipelago, W. Banda.

POONA or POONAH, a dist. of British India, presid. Bombay, enclosed by the dists. Ahmednuggur and S. Concan, with S. and E. the Sattara and Nizam's doms. Area 5298 sq. m. P. 666,006. Surface mountainous, but interspersed with well-watered valleys, and the climate is more suitable to Europeans than in most parts of India. Besides Poona, the cap., it comprises the towns Paidgaon, Seroor, etc.—*Poona*, cap. above dist., on the Moota, and on rail, 75 m. S.E. Bombay. P. 80,000. It stands about 2000 feet above the sea, is an agreeable place and rising in importance; streets clean and uniform, and roads in vicinity much improved. The Peshwa's castle, environed by a large unfinished fort, was mostly destroyed by fire in 1827, but a part remains and now serves for a prison; here are also other native palaces, a Hindoo college, female school, government English school with 60 students in 1862, the church, a good library, military bazaar, civil hospital, barracks, arsenal, and the various gov. offices.—*Poona* is the principal military cantonment of the Deccan, and a favourite place of resort on account of the salubrity of the air. Rain-fall 21 inches. An abundant supply of water has been obtained by placing a dam across the river. It is 1823 feet above the sea.

POORA, a town of W. Beloochistan, India, 110 m. E.N.E. Bunpoor. Lat. 25° 23' N., lon. 66° 30' E. It is neatly built, and situated between groves

of palm trees, yielding fine dates, which form the wealth of the inhabitants, who are a fine, tall, active race. Their predatory character, on which they pride themselves, is sufficiently proved by their deeds. P. 2000.

**POORALLY**, a river of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, enters Soumeanee Bay, Indian Ocean, 50 m. N.E. Kurrachee, after a S. ward course of about 100 m. The towns Belah and Lyaree are on its banks. It is a shallow stream, but when swelled with rains, becomes a furious torrent, sweeping along with it trees and stones.

**POORBUNDER**, a town of India, dist. Burda, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat. Lat. 21° 37' N.; lon. 69° 45' E. It is large and populous, and is the commercial emporium of the Guzerat peninsula. It carries on a brisk trade with Africa, Sinde, Beloochistan, and Arabia. It has sixty vessels of different sizes belonging to the port.

**POOREE**, a marit. town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 47 m. S. Cuttack. P. 29,705. Noted for its great idol temple. [JUGGURNAUTH.]

**POORSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. N.E. Bridport. Ac. 4078. P. 1067.

**POORTON (NORTH)**, a pa., England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Beaminster. Ac. 664. P. 92.

**POORUNDHUR**, a hill fort and sanitarium of India, presid. and 90 m. S.E. Bombay, 4472 feet above the sea. Annual rainfall 41 inches. It surrendered to the British in 1818.

**POOSHT-KHUR**, a mountain of E. Asia, between the Tsing-ling and Hindoo Koosh Mountains, 19,000 feet above the sea.

**POOTE (LA)**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. and 24 m. E.N.E. Mayenne. P. 3208.

**POOTO** or **POO-TEON-CHAN**, a small rocky isl. off the E. extremity of Chusan, China Sea. It has numerous temples and monasteries of Buddhist priests, many very richly ornamented, and good causeways are carried over all parts of its surface.

**PORA**, an island of Malaysia, 100 m. S.E. Gilolo, 50 m. in circumference.

**POPAYAN**, a city of South America, Granadian Confed., cap. dep. Cauca, in a fertile plain on the Cauca River, near its source, and 6000 feet above the sea, between the cordilleras of Quindiu and Chocoa lat. 2° 28' 38" N., lon. 76° 36' W. P. 20,000. It has a cathedral and a mint. Its inhabitants are mostly mulattoes and negroes. It had formerly a trade in the precious metals, but it suffered much from an earthquake in 1834, and its commerce is now principally in rural produce. *Popayan*, founded in 1537, was the first city built by Europeans in this region of America.

**POPE**, two cos. U. S., N. America.—I. Arkansas. P. 6905 free, 978 slaves.—II. Illinois. P. 6742.

**POPEDOM**, Italy. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

**POPERINGHE**, a town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. cant., on a canal near the French frontier, 6 m. W.S.W. Ypres. P. 10,690. It has manufs. of lace, linens, and woollen cloths.

**POPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 7½ m. S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1387. P. 124.

**POP-LAR**, a suburban pa. of London, England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway, 4 m. E.S.E. St Paul's. Ac. 1490. P. (1861) 43,529. It comprises the East and West India Docks, has numerous places of worship, schools, and charities, alms-houses for the widows of servants of the East India Company, and yards for shipbuilding. [DOGS (ISLE OF).]

**POPO**, a dist. of Guinea, nominally included in the territory of Dahomey, with two coast towns or vills., Great and Little Popo.—*Great Popo* is situated between the sea and a backwater or inlet, 15 m. W. Whydah. Lat. 6° 16' N.; lon. 1° 54' E.

P. 5000, including many Spaniards & Portuguese. It has manufs. of cotton goods and earthenwares, but is chiefly noted for its traffic in slaves.—The *Popo Isles*, Asiatic Archipelago, are between Gilolo and Papua, lat. 1° 15' S., lon. 129° 45' E. The largest island, Popo, is 50 m. in circumference, and produces sago, cocoa nuts, and salt.

**POPOCATEPETL** or **VOLCAN GRANDE** (*Mex.* the Smoking Mountain), an active volcano of Mexico, state and 35 m. S.W. La Puebla. It is a truncated cone, rising to 17,783 feet above the sea, and the highest mountain of the N. American continent. Principal geological formation, porphyritic obsidian. Forests cover its base, but at 12,693 feet in height vegetation ceases, and beyond this its slope is a desert of volcanic sand and pumice, mostly covered with snow.

**POPOLI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Aquila, circ. and 8 m. N.N.W. Sulmona, on the Pescara, with two handsome churches, a ruined castle, and a palace. P. 6082.

**POPPELAW**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 14 m. N.W. Oppeln, on the Prinitza. P. 2263.

**POPPELSDORF**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, 1 m. S.W. Bonn, with a botanic garden, museum, and laboratory of its university; porcelain and carpet factories. P. 1180.

**POPPENHAUSEN** and **POPPELNAUER**, two vills. of Bavaria.—I. circ. Lower Franconia, 6 m. N.W. Schweinfurt, with 1179 inhabs.—II. on an affl. of the Saale, 4 m. E.S.E. Mûnnerstadt. P. 1249.

**POPPI**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Arezzo, 26 m. E. Florence, on the Arno. Pop. of comm. (1862) 6067. It has a palace, formerly of the Guidi family, an old castle, an abbey, convent, hospital, public library, and theatre.

**POPPLETON (NETHER)**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.W. York, with a station on the E. and W. York Railway. Ac. 1150. P. 311.

**POP-RAD**, a river of N. Hungary, co. Zips, an affl. of the Dunajec, length 35 m.; on it is the town of Poprad. [DEUTSCHENDORF.]

**PORA**, two islands of Malaysia, off the W. coast of Sumatra, between lat. 1° and 2° 30' S., lon. 98° 30' and 100° E.; the most S. or Se-Pora is 40 m. in length by 15 m. in greatest breadth; and the N. Pora or Se Beroo, 60 m. in length by 30 m. across.

**PORAMUSHIR**, one of the Kurile Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 35 m. S. Kamtchatka. Length, N. to S., 60 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface hilly and bare of timber. It exports fox, otter, and wolf skins.

**PORCHESTER**, a vill. of Engl. [PORTCHESTER.]

**PORCHOV**, a town of Russia. [PORKHOV.]

**PORCILI**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Il Vallo. P. 1634.

**PORCO**, a mntn. knot of the Bolivian Andes, in lat. 19° 45' S., lon. 65° 30' W. Height 16,000 ft. From this mntn. the Incas derived a large amount of silver, and here was the first mine wrought by the Spaniards after the conquest of Peru. Near it is the town of Porco, 20 m. S.W. Potosi.

**PORCUNA (Obulco)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. W.N.W. Jaen. P. 5272. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, serges, and soap.

**PORDENONE**, a town of Northern Italy, Venetia, prov. and 28 m. W.S.W. Udine. P. 4000. It has an active trade in wine and corn. It has manufs. of cotton, and large paper-works.

**PORDIC**, a comm. & market town, France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 5 m. N.W. St Briec. P. 4992.

**PORÉ**, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. Boyaca, on an affluent of the Meta, 114 m. N.E. Bogota.

**PORENTRUY** (Germ. *Fruntrut*), a town, Switzerland, cant. and 38 m. N.W. Berne, near the French

frontier. P. 2880. It has tanneries, breweries, and a manuf. of woollen cloth. In 1793-4 it was cap. of the French dep. Mont Terrible, and was afterwards comprised in the dep. H-Rhin.

PORECHIE or PORIETCHÉ, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. N.N.W. Smolensk. P. 6000.

POREZKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 15 m. S.E. Vladimir. P. 1530.

PORINGLAND, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 5½ m. S.S.E. Norwich. P. 464.—II. (*Little*), 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. P. 46. United area 1740 acres.

PORKA, a marit. town of British India, dom. Travancore, on the Malabar coast, 100 m. N.W. Tinneveli. Lat. 9° 20' N.; lon. 76° 25' E. It has a trade in timber, cocoa nuts, pepper, and coir.

PORKA, an island of Russia, in Lake Peipus, well wooded, and having several villages.

PORKHOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. E.S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Shelon, a tributary of Lake Ilmen. P. 3040.

PORLEZZA, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. N. Como, at the N. extremity of Lake Lugano. P. 1197.

PORLOCK, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 5½ m. W. Minehead. Ac. of pa. 6019. P. 835, partly employed in fisheries. The town has a harbour, and some imports of coal and lime.

PORNIC, a small maritime town of France, dep. Loire-Inf., cap. arr., on the Bay of Bourgneuf, 26 m. W.S.W. Nantes. P. 1608. It is frequented for its chalybeate springs, and for sea-bathing.

PORO or PULO SEPORA (*island of good fortune*), an island of Malaysia, off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, N.W. the Foggy Islands. It is about 40 m. in length N.W. to S.E., by 15 m. in average breadth, and densely wooded.

POROMUSCHIR, the most N. of the Kurile Isls., Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, and off the S. extremity of Kamchatka. Lat. 50° 50' N.; lon. 155° 26' E. Surface mountainous.

POROS, *Sphæria*, a small island of Greece, at the W. entrance of the gulf, and 7 m. S. the island of Ægina. Chief town, Poros.

PORQUEROLLES, one of the Hyères Islands, France, dep. Var, in the Mediterr. Length 5 m.

PORQUER (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. W.S.W. Montauban. P. 1354.

PORRERA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. P. 1321.—*Porreras* is a town, Majorca, 21 m. E.S.E. Palmas.

PORRETTA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Bologna. P. 2999. It has well-frequented sulphur baths.

PORSGRUND, a town of Norway, stiff and 91 m. N.E. Christiansand, on an inlet of the Skagerrack. P. 1750.

PORT, a prefix of the names of numerous towns and maritime stations in all parts of the globe. For those not found below, see additional titles.

PORTADOWN, a market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the Bann, and on the Ulster Railway. P. (1861) 5528. Alt. 75 ft. Manuf. linen and cotton goods, & a distillery.

PORTACOMARO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Asti. P. 1852.

PORTAFERRY, a seaport and market town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, near Lough Strangford, 7½ m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. P. 1960.

PORTAGE, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 648 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,208.—II. in Wisconsin. P. 7507.—III. a township, New York, on the Genesee Valley Canal, 16 m. N. Angelica.—IV. a town, Summit co., Ohio.

PORTAGE CITY, a town, U. S., North America, Wisconsin, 36 m. N. Madison, at the head of navigation on the Wisconsin river. It has an extensive trade. P. 3000.

PORTALÈGRE, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. dist., 49 m. N.N.E. Évora. P. 5800. It has an episcopal palace, 2 hospitals, a seminary, college, and manuf. of druggets. Area of dist. 2391 sq. m. P. (1863) 90,078. [PORRO.]

PORTARLINGTON, a parl., munc. bor., and town of Ireland, Leinster, King's and Queen's cos., on the Barrow, 40 m. W.S.W. Dublin, and with a station on the Great S. and W. Railway. Ac. of parl. bor. 915. P. 2728; of town, 2581. Altitude 230 feet. Mean temp. June 59°·3, Jan. 40°·1. It has 2 churches, 2 Roman Catholic chapels, schools, market house, and manuf. of leather, tobacco, soap, and candles. It sends 1 mem. to H. of C.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti. [PORT REPUBLICAIN.]

PORT BAII, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Manche, with a small port on the English Channel, 15 m. S.W. Valognes. P. 1863.

PORT BANNATYNE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. and on the island Bute, at the head of Kames Bay, 1½ m. N.N.W. Rothesay. P. 300. It is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

PORT BEAUFORT, a harbour of S. Africa, Cape Colony, dist. and 50 m. S.E. Swellendam, at the mouth of the Breede river in St Sebastian Bay.

PORT BOWEN, British N. America, on Prince Regent Inlet, in lat. 73° 13' N., lon. 88° 54' W. Here the "Hecla" and "Fury" remained from September to July 1824-5, during which period the mean temperature was 4°·33 Fahr., the lowest temperature on 26th January being minus 38°, and the highest, 13th July, 45°·42.

PORTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.N.W. Bristol. Ac. 3849. P. 677.

PORT BYRON, a vill. of the U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Erie canal, co. Cayuga. P. 1200.

PORT CARBON, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, at the confl. of Mill Creek and the Schuylkill river, at the head of the canal, navigable 49 m. N.E. Harrisburg and near Pottsville.

PORT CASTRIES, St Lucia. [CASTRIES.]

PORT CHARLOTTE, a maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Kilchoman, in the island Islay, opposite Laggan-Point. P. about 562.

PORTCHESTER, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Hants, on the N. side of Portsmouth harbour, with a station on a branch of the London and S.W. Railway, 3¼ m. N.N.W. Portsmouth. Ac. of pa. 2949. P. 771. It is the ancient *Caer Peris*, one of the principal cities of Britain before the Roman conquest, and has a castle.

PORT CLARENCE, a marit. vill. of England, co. Durham, near Stockton, and with a station on the Stockton and Hartlepool Railway.

PORTCROS, one of the Hyères Islands, France, dep. Var, 5 m. E. Porquerolles. Length 2½ m.; breadth 1 m. It is defended by several forts.

PORT CURTIS, an inlet on the coast of Queensland, Australia, off Clinton co. Lat. 23° 55' S.—II. a pastoral dist. on the same coast, extending from lat. 21° 30' to 24° 40' S.

PORT-DE-LA NONNELLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aude, cant. Sigean. P. 1981.

PORT DENISON, a spacious and safe harbour of Queensland, Australia, forming the inner part of Edgecombe Bay, in lat. 20° S., discovered in 1860. Imports (1862) 10,4654; exports 40694.

PORT-DE-PAIX (LE), a marit. town of the island Hayti, on its N. coast, 35 m. W. Cape Haytien.

PORT DUNDAS, a vill. and suburb of Glasgow, Scotland, about 1 m. W. that city, at the end of the Forth & Clyde Canal. It has large warehouses.

**PORT D'URBAN**, a marit. vill. of Natal, South Africa, on the N. side of the inlet Port Natal, 50 m. E. Pietermaritzburg.

**PORT EASY**, a fishing vill., Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, E. Port Gordon. P. 575.—*Port Edgar* is a small harb. on the Firth of Forth, co. Linlithgow, pa. Dalmeny,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Queensferry.

**PORTEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne-sur-Mer. P. 3284.

**PORTEL**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 20 m. E.S.E. Evora. P. 2000.

**PORT ELIZABETH**, a seaport town of South Africa, Cape Colony, with a harbour, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Uitenhage, of which it is the port, on the W. side of Algoa Bay. P. 4500, nearly all of English descent. It has a pier projecting 350 feet into the sea, and an arsenal. It is a free port, the most frequented along the S. coast of the colony; and has a rising trade.

**PORT ELLEN** or **PORT ELLINOR**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the S.E. coast of the island Islay, pa. and 8 m. S.S.E. Bowmore, with a distillery, a quay, and a lighthouse. P. 1007.

**PORTENDIC**, a French trading station, on the W. coast of Africa, 160 m. N. Port Louis.

**PORTER**, two tnshps. of the U. S., N. America. —I. New York, on the Niagara river, 16 m. N.W. Lockport.—II. Maine, 86 m. S.W. Augusta.

**PORTER**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Indiana. Area 396 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,313.

**PORTES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, arr. Alais, cant. Génolhac. P. 2512.

**PORTE-SAINTE-MARIE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Garonne, 11 m. W.N.W. Agen. It has a small port, and manufactures of leather.

**PORT ESSINGTON**, a bay of North Australia, on the N. side of Coburg Peninsula. Shores of the bay low and destitute of vegetation. Climate unhealthy. On W. side, 17 m. from its entrance, in lat.  $11^{\circ} 22' 3''$  S., lon.  $132^{\circ} 10' 7''$  E., the British settlement of Victoria was founded in 1839. It was abandoned for its insalubrity in 1845.

**PORTETS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Podensac. P. 1904.

**PORT FAMINE**, South America, Patagonia, in the Strait of Magellan, lat.  $53^{\circ} 38'$  S., lon.  $70^{\circ} 52'$  W., formerly a penal settlement of the gov. of Chile, now removed to Sandy Point. Captain Gardener of the Patagonian mission, and part of his boat's crew, perished here from hunger.

**PORT GIBSON**, a post vill. of U. S., N. America, Mississippi, on Bayou Pierre, and 28 m. from its mouth, 65 m. S.W. Jackson. It is surrounded by a rich planting dist., and has a considerable trade in cotton. On the 1st and 3d May 1863 the Federals here gained two battles, in which the Confederates were defeated with great loss.

**PORT GLASGOW**, a parl. and munic. bor., river-port town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the l. b. of the Clyde, and on a branch of the Caledonian Railway, 18 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Ac. 1031. P. (1861) 7214. It has endowed and other schools, a public library, branch banks, harbours, with quays, and large graving dock. Ship-building is extensively carried on at three large building yards, and here are manufactures of sail-cloth and ropes, with a sugar refinery. The town was founded (before the deepening of the Clyde), by the Glasgow magistrates in 1668, to be the seaport of Glasgow, and its trade was long in the hands of Glasgow merchants, but the inhabitants have of late carried on commerce on their own account, and they now own a large portion of the shipping. It is one of the chief ports on the Clyde for imports of N. American

timber. Customs revenue (1863) 140,423*l.* Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 38, tons 1787; steamers 8, tons 524; entered 79, tons 30,492; cleared 56, tons 30,890; vessels belonging to the port 7, tons 658. Market, Friday. Exports (1862) 84,375*l.* Corp. revenue 4808*l.* The bor. unites with Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1863) 223. Ann. value of real property (1862-3) 20,696*l.*

**PORTGLENONE**, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, chiefly in co. Antrim, on the Bann, here crossed by an elegant bridge, 7 m. S.S.E. Kilrea. P. 833.

**PORT GORDON**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Rathven, 4 m. E.S.E. of the mouth of the Spey, with 630 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the coasting trade.—*Port Gower* is a fishing vill. on the E. coast of co. Sutherland, 3 m. W.S.W. Helmsdale. P. 236.

**PORT (or HARBOUR) GRACE**, a small maritime town of Newfoundland, on the W. side of Conception Bay, 25 m. N.W. St John.

**PORT HOWE**, a landing place on the E. coast of San Salvador, Bahama Islands, supposed to be that where Columbus first set foot in the new world, 12th October 1492.

**PORT HUDSON**, a post vill., U. S., N. America, Louisiana, on l. b. of Mississippi, 25 m. above Baton-Rouge, on the Clinton Railway. It is a place of active business, from which were shipped annually about 30,000 bales of cotton, and 2000 hogsheds of sugar. On 23d May 1863, the Federals here gained a victory over the Confederates, by which the latter lost 6233 prisoners, 51 pieces of artillery, 2 steamers, and 5000 small arms.

**PORT HUNTER**, an inlet of New South Wales, between cos. Gloucester and Northumberland, 75 m. N.N.E. Sydney. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 55'$  S.; lon.  $151^{\circ} 48'$  E. It extends 5 m. inland, receives the Hunter river at its W. extremity, and has the town Newcastle on the S. side of its entrance.

**PORT HURON**, a town, U. S., North America, Michigan, at the mouth of the Black river, 2 m. S. Lake Huron. P. 3000.

**PORT KERRY**, a pa. and seaport of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 10 m. S.W. Cardiff. P. 1131.—II. (*Port-eynon*), a pa., same co., 3 m. S.S.W. Penrhys. Ac. 1136. P. 297. Here is an oyster fishery.

**PORTICI**, a town of South Italy, 4 m. S.E. of Naples, of which it is a suburb, at the N. base of Vesuvius. P. (1861) 11,288. It has a royal palace, with pictures and frescoes from Pompeii, a museum of statues, bronzes, arms, and furniture, taken from the buried city, and is a favourite resort of the Neapolitans in spring and autumn. The harbour is defended by a mole, and has a fishery and brisk coasting trade.

**PORTILLO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Valladolid, with a ruined castle. P. 1467.

**PORTIMAO**, a town of Portugal. [*VILLA-NOVA.*]

**PORTISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 4540. P. 704.

**PORTISHEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. W.N.W. Bristol. Ac. 2388. P. 1201. The vill. is frequented as a watering place. It has a floating pier or breakwater, for the shelter of ocean steamers.

**PORT JACKSON**, an inlet of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, its entrance being between two lofty cliffs, the N. and S. heads, on the latter of which is a lighthouse, 345 feet above the sea, in lat.  $33^{\circ} 51' 32''$  S., lon.  $151^{\circ} 18'$  E. It extends 15 m. inland, has numerous creeks and bays, and forms one of the finest harbours known, with dry dock and naval station. The city of Sydney is on its S. side.

**PORT KNOCKIE**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co.

Banff, pa. Rathven, 2 m. W.N.W. Cullen. P. 1159.—*Port Lethan* and *Port Logan* are maritime villas; the former in co. Kincardine, pa. Banchory-Devenick, 6½ m. N.N.E. Stonehaven, with 265 inhabitants; the latter in co. Wigtown, at the head of Portnessock Bay, pa. Kirkmaiden, and 11 m. S.S.E. Stranraer. P. 223.

PORTLAND (ISLE OF), a peninsula and pa. of England, co. Dorset, insular only at certain times of the tide, and extending into the English Channel, 4½ m. in length N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth, connected with the mainland by the Chesil bank, a narrow ridge of shingle, 10½ m. in length, and terminating on the S. by *Portland-bill*, a rocky promontory, with two lighthouses 198 feet above the sea, in lat. 50° 31' N., lon. 2° 26' W. Ac. of pa. 3555. P. (1861) 8468. It forms the W. side of Weymouth harbour, and has stone quarries, and several anc. remains. Off its S. extremity is *Portland-race*, a dangerous part of the channel, in which the tides set E. with great velocity.—*Portland* is famous for its immense breakwater, the foundation stone of which was laid 25th July 1843, under the auspices of the late Prince Consort. Strictly speaking there are two breakwaters, one connected with the shore ¼ m. S.E. off Portland castle, length 1800 feet; the other or principal breakwater, 6000 feet long, is separated from the first by a passage of 400 feet in breadth, and 45 feet deep at the lowest tide. The stone was conveyed from the top of the island by the convicts from Portland prison. About 6,000,000 tons of stone have been consumed, which was thrown in at the rate of 2500 to 3000 tons daily. From an official chart published by order of the House of Commons, the average of sheltered anchorage within a S.E. line will be as follows:—At 5 fathoms deep & upwards 1290 ac.; at 3 do. 1590 do.; at 2 do. 1758 do.; up to low water line 2107 do.;

PORTLAND, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, Cumberland co., Maine, on a peninsula in *Casco Bay*, on Grand Trunk Rail, which connects it with Montreal, 50 m. S.S.W. Augusta, lat. 43° 39' N., lon. 70° 15' W. P. (1860) 26,341. It has a picturesque appearance, rising like an amphitheatre from the sea. Chief buildings, city hall, court house, and churches; atheneum, with a library of 10,000 volumes, and several banks; a natural history society and museum. The harbour is safe, spacious, and defended by two forts. At its entrance, on Portland head, is a lighthouse 70 feet high. In 1862, 632 vessels (tonnage 149 690) entered the port of Portland. Value of cargoes, 1,878,920. In the same year 759 vessels (tonnage 179,959) cleared. Value of cargoes, 1,003,138. The greater part of British imports to Portland are for transmission to Canada, during the winter season, by the Grand Trunk Railway. The principal commercial business is with the island of Cuba, exporting lumber and coeprage stock, and importing molasses and sugar. Total value of foreign exports from the port for the year 1862 amounted to 4,117,292 dollars. The principal branches of trade in Portland are coeprage, drugs, fish (over 300 sail of fishermen are fitted out at the port), flour, grain, hay, lumber, molasses, oil, pork and beef, potatoes, plaster, sugar, salt, tea and coffee, and tobacco. The Portland sugar company gives employment to an average of 196 men each month. The manufactures of Portland consist of 2 iron foundries, a sugar refinery, & steam flour mills, oil works, sailcloth, matches, tanneries, wool stapling, soap works, distilleries, steam bakeries, planing mills, etc., and it has an extensive coasting trade.—II. a township, New York, on Lake

Erie, on which it has a good harbour, 76 m. N.N.W. Maysville. P. 1905.—III. a township, Ohio, co. Erie, on Sandusky Bay.—IV. the largest and most important town in Oregon, on the Willamette river, at the head of ship navigation; 15 m. from its mouth is the Columbia, with extensive commerce. P. 8000.

PORTLAND, a township of Australia, Victoria, on Portland Bay, about 170 m. W.S.W. Melbourne.—*Portland Bay* is a wide inlet, its centre in lat. 38° 25' S., lon. 142° E., bounded W. by Cape Nelson, and containing Lady Julia Percy Island.

PORTLAND (CHANNEL), off W. coast of North America, stretches inland, in lat. 55° N., lon. 136° W., and separates Russian and British America.—(*Islands*), a small group, Pacific Ocean, W. New Hanover, and so named by Carteret in 1767.—(*Point*), the S. extremity of Jamaica. Off it, on the E., are Portland Keys.

PORTLAW, a manuf. town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 9 m. W.N.W. Waterford, on an affluent of the Suir. P. 3852. It has cotton factories.

PORTLEMOUTH (EAST), a pa., Engl., co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 2143. P. 403.

PORT (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, arr. St Girons, cant. Massat. P. 2177.

PORT LESCHENAULT, an inlet of W. Australia, dist. Wellington, forming a backwater of the Indian Ocean, 15 m. in length, 1 m. across. The settlement Australind is on its E. side.

PORT LINCOLN, a settlement of S. Australia, on the W. side of Spencer Gulf, lat. 34° 45' S., lon. 135° 50' E. It has a good roadstead and harbour, but the country around it is barren.

PORT LOUIS, a comm. and seaport town, France, dep. Morbihan, 2½ m. S. Lorient, on a peninsula at the entrance of its bay. P. 2937. It is defended by a citadel on a neighbouring rock, and has an arsenal. The port is of size and depth sufficient for ships of 1000 tons. Chief industry, a fishery and trade in pilchards. It was founded in 1635.

PORT-LOUIS, the cap. town of the island Mauritius, at the head of a bay, on its N.W. side, lat. 20° 9' 56" S., lon. 57° 29' 30" E. P. (1861) 74,525; increase over 1851, 24,616. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, a Protestant church, and two mosques; a citadel, barracks, bazaar, theatre, public library, and botanic garden. In 1862 its royal college had 243 pupils. The town and harbour are strongly fortified, but the entrance to the latter is difficult, and during the hurricane months it is unsafe. A railway is now (1864) being constructed from the port to the extremities of the island, and the town is about to be lighted with gas.—II. a maritime town of the island Guadeloupe, dist. Grand Terre, on the Great Cul-de-Sac, 12 m. N. Pointe-a-Pitre. P., with vicinity, 4140. It is well built, and has a small harbour defended by forts.

PORT MACQUARRIE, an inlet of New S. Wales, at the mouth of Hastings river, co. Macquarrie, lat. of entrance, 31° 25' S., lon. 152° 57' E.—*Port M.*, a post town on the same bay. P. (1860) 514.

PORTMAHOLMACK, a vill. & seaport of Scotland, cos. Ross and Cromarty, pa. Tarbet, on a peninsula S. side of the Dornoch Firth, 14 m. N.N.E. Cromarty. P. 489, mostly employed in fishing.

PORT MAHON, *Portus Magonis*, a fortified town of Spain; cap. of the isl. Minorca, Balearic Isls., on its S. side, in lat. 39° 52' 32" N., lon. 4° 20' 59" E. P. (1857) 13,102. It is the residence of the military governor, and of the bishop of Minorca. *Mahon* was taken by the English in 1708, and by the Spaniards and French in 1756. Restored to England in 1763, it was again taken by the French and Spaniards in 1782; it was captured once

more by the English in 1798, but ceded to Spain at the peace of 1802.

**PORT MARIA**, a seaport vill. of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, on its N. coast, 25 m. E. St Ann's.

**PORTMARNOCK**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 8½ m. N.N.E. Dublin. Ac. 2084. P. 421.

**PORT MARY BAY** is a creek of Kirkcudbright, pa. Berwick, 6 m. E.S.E. of the entrance of Kirkcudbright Bay, where Mary, Queen of Scots, embarked in her last flight to England.

**PORTMOAK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Kinross, between Loch Leven and Fifeshire. Ac. 9957. P. 1450. Mostly mountainous.

**PORTNAHAVEN**, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Argyle, at the S.W. extremity of the island Islay, pa. Kilchoman, 20 m. S.W. Port Askaig. P. 438. Opposite the vill. is a small island, with a lighthouse 150 feet above high water, in lat. 55° 41' N., lon. 6° 29' W.

**PORT NATAL**, an inlet of Natal, E. Africa, lat. of cape at entrance, 29° 53' S., lon. 31° 2' E. On the coast between it and the Cape Colony are the 1st, 2d, and 3d Points of Natal, about 80 m. apart.—*Port D'Urban*, on N. shore of this inlet, is the port of the British colony of Natal, 50 m. S.E. Pietermaritzburg. Exports chiefly butter, hides, ivory, tallow, wool, and natural curiosities.

**PORT NICHOLSON**, a harbour of New Zealand, in Cook Strait, S. extremity of North Island, with the town of Wellington on its W. side.

**PORTO**, a city of Portugal. [OPORTO.]

**PORTO**, a prefix to the names of several places in Brazil.—I. (*Alegre*), a city, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, 150 m. N.N.E. Rio Grande, at the N. end of the Lake of Patos, in lat. 30° S. P., with suburbs, 12,000. It was founded in 1743, by a colony from the Azores. It has an hospital and several schools. Its trade was flourishing till 1835, when it was interrupted by the disturbed state of the country.—II. (*Alegre*), a maritime town, prov. Espirito Santo, at mouth of Mercury R., on N. frontier. P. 1000.—III. (*Alegre*), a town in the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, 190 m. W. Natal. P. 4000.—IV. (*Bello*), a town, prov. Santa Catharina, lat. 27° 8' S., lon. 53° 24' E., 37 m. from Desterro. P. 2000.—V. (*Calvo*, formerly *Bom-Successo*), a town in the prov. and 45 m. N.E. Alagoas Bay. P. of district 8000, engaged in agriculture and the manu. of sugar.—VI. (*das-Caixas*), a town in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, with a port on the Rio Aldea, 37 m. S. Macaçú. It is an entrepôt for the sugar and coffee of the district.—VII. (*das-Pedras*), a town in the prov. and 47 m. N.E. Alagoas, on l. b. of the Mangape. P. 3000.—VIII. (*do-Moz*), a maritime town, prov. Para, on rt. b. of the Xingu, at its conff. with the Amazon, 40 m. S.W. Gurupa. P. of dist. 4000.—IX. (*Feliz*), a town in prov. and 50 m. W.N.W. São Paulo, on l. b. of the Tietê. P. of dist. 10,000.—X. (*Seguro*), a maritime town, prov. Bahia, cap. comarca, lat. 16° 26' 9" S., lon. 38° 58' W., on l. b. of the Buranhen, at its mouth in the Atlantic. It has several hospitals and schools. Its town-house was formerly a Jesuits' college. Its port, comprising the vills. Pontinha, Marcos, and Pacata, is defended by a fort. Its trade is chiefly with Bahia and Rio. P. 2650.

**PORTO**, *Portus Trajanus*, a ruined city and port of Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 14 m. S.W. Rome, on the Tiber.

**PORTO ATACAMES**, a harbour of South America, Ecuador, on the Pacific, 100 m. N.W. Quito.

**PORTOBELLO**, a *quoad sacra* pa., parl. & munic. bor., seaport town, and summer resort, Scotland, co. and 8 m. E. Edinburgh, pa. Duddingston, in

a plain on the S. bank of the Firth of Forth, with a station on the N. B. Railway. P. of parl. bor. and town (1861) 4366. It has a fine sandy beach, hot and cold salt-water baths, branch bank, brick-works, and potteries. The bor. unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending 1 mem. to H. of C. The bor. was founded in 1762, and is governed by a provost and 2 bailies.

**PORTOBELLO**, a maritime town of South America. [PUERTO-BELLO.]

**PORTO BUFFOLE**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Treviso, on the W. bank of the Livenza.

**PORTO D'ANZO**, *Antium*, a seaport vill. of Central Italy, prov. Velletri, on the Mediterranean, 33 m. S.S.E. Rome. Its ancient port is enclosed by two moles, constructed by Nero, E. of which is a modern port, but both are now choked with sand. It has various remains of antiquity, the principal being a palace of Nero, in the ruins of which the famous Apollo Belvidere and Borghese Gladiator were discovered.

**PORTO D'ASCOLI**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Ascoli, on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Tronto. P. 3231.

**PORTO-ERCOLE**, *Herculis Portus*, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 26 m. S. Grosseto, on the E. side of the peninsula of Monte Argentaro. It has an active tunny fishery.

**PORTO-FERRAJO**, the cap. town of Elba, Central Italy, prov. Livorno, on the N. side of the isl. Elba. P. (1860) 5537. It stands at the extremity of a tongue of land, enclosing a harbour, 210 feet above the sea, surrounded by fortifications, and defended by batteries. It has a government house, two churches, a seminary, town-hall, barracks, and military hospital, with a few unimportant manufs., and an export trade in iron from mines in its vicinity. It was the residence of Napoleon I. from May 1814 till February 1815.

**PORTO FINO**, a seaport town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on a promontory in the Mediterranean. P. of comm. 1157.

**PORT OF SPAIN**, the chief town of the island of Trinidad, on its W. coast, near the mouth of the Carony river, Fort St David being in lat. 10° 38' 7" N., lon. 61° 32' W. P. (1857) 11,693. It is built wholly of stone or brick, having wide thoroughfares, Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian and Methodist chapels, a harbour, and an active trade. Near it are St James's barracks, built in one of the most pestilential spots in the island.

**PORTOGRUARO**, a town of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Udine, cap. dist., at the conff. of the Lemene and Righena. P. 3000. It has a cathedral.

**PORTO LAGO**, a small town of W. Africa, in a detached portion of British territory, on the Sierra Leone river, 50 m. E.N.E. Free-town.

**PORTOLE**, an inland town of Austria, Istria, gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Trieste. P. 2300.

**PORTO LONGONE**, a port and small town of the Ionian island Paxo, on its N.W. side.—II. a town of the island Elba, Mediterranean, on its E. side, 5 m. S.E. Porto-Ferrajo. P. 1715.

**PORTO MAGGIORE**, a maritime town of N. Italy, prov. Ferrara, on the Adriatic Sea, 4 m. E. Commachio. P. of comm. (1861) 13,791. It has a palace, theatre, and collegiate church.

**PORTO-MAURIZIO**, a seaport town of N. Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, cap. prov., 2 m. W.S.W. Oneglia. P. (1862) 6906. It has an extensive trade in olive oil. It was erected cap. of a new prov. in 1860. Area of prov. 467 sq. m. P. (1862) 121,330.

**PORTO NOVO**, a maritime town of British India,

on the Coromandel coast, 63 m. N.E. Tanjore. It was formerly important, but ruined in 1782 by Hyder Ali, whose army was in the same year defeated near it by the troops under Sir Eyre Coote. The town is prosperous, extensive iron works having been established, and iron ore of superior quality being abundant in the neighbourhood. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; lon.  $79^{\circ} 49' E.$

**PORTO PLATA**, a town of San Domingo, North coast, 12 m. N.W. Santiago. It is the outlet for the commerce of the northern provinces.

**PORTO PRAYA**, the cap. town of the Cape Verd Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island Santiago. Trade chiefly in slaves, which is carried on to a great extent, and here the fraudulent Portuguese ship papers are prepared for the American and Spanish slavers. In the spring of 1864, a famine, induced by a severe drought, nearly annihilated the pop. of Santiago and its capital.

**PORTO RE**, a vill. of Austria, Croatia, on the Gulf of Quarnero, 8 m. S.E. Fiume. P. 1200.

**PORTO RECANATI**, a small fishing town of Central Italy, Macerata, at the mouth of the Potenza, 4 m. S.W. Loreto. P. 3052. Near it are the ruins of the ancient *Potentia*.

**PORTO RICO** (Span. *Puerto Rico*), one of the Spanish West India islands, between Hayti and the Virgin Islands, lat.  $17^{\circ} 56'$  to  $18^{\circ} 32' N.$ , lon.  $65^{\circ} 40'$  to  $67^{\circ} 20' W.$ , having S. the Caribbean Sea, and N. the Atlantic Ocean. Length, E. to W., 110 m.; breadth 40 m. Area 3750 sq. m. P. (1860) 300,430 whites, 241,142 free coloured, 41,736 slaves—total 583,308. Surface generally undulating, and very fertile. It is considered to be the most healthy island in the West Indies. A mountain range extends E. to W. through the island, and from their sides descend many small rivers, some of which are navigable for several leagues from the sea. Coasts indented by numerous good harbours. There were in 1862 533 sugar estates, 335 distilleries, 53 coffee and 54 tobacco plantations, 57 cattle estates, 10 tanneries, besides small farms. Indigo, cotton of short fibre, hides, cattle, dye-wood, and timber, are the other chief products. The work on the farms is conducted by both free & slave labour. Gold, copper, iron, lead, and coal are met with, but no mines except salt are wrought; only a small quantity of which has been procured. Manufs. are insignificant. In 1860, an average year, 1389 vessels (tonnage 194,260) loaded at the different ports of the island, 312 being British, 443 Spanish, and 461 American. The Spanish flag has a privilege over foreign to the extent of 6 per cent. reduction of duty on cargoes. Exp. (1860) consisted of 60,000 tons sugar, 23,604 quintals tobacco, 15,924,524 lbs. coffee, 296,696 lbs. cotton, 43,445 puncheons molasses, 1254 puncheons rum, 672,472 lbs. hides, and 5524 head of cattle; total value 1,100,000*l.*, of which 300,000*l.* went to England or its colonies in N. America. During the same year the value of imports of almost every sort of European & American manufs. was 1,500,000*l.*, of which 500,000*l.* worth came from England. Trade chiefly with Spain & the Spanish American colonies, the United States, Great Britain, and N. Germany. There were (in 1862) 2965 trading establishments of all kinds in the island. Porto Rico is governed by a captain-general, who is president of the royal audiencia, and is assisted by a junta of military officers. It is divided into seven depts. Principal towns, San Juan de Porto Rico, Mayaguez, Ponce, and Guayanilla. Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

**PORTO RICO (SAN JUAN DE)**, the principal city and seaport of the above island, on a peninsula

off its N. coast. Lat.  $18^{\circ} 29' N.$ ; lon.  $66^{\circ} 7' 2'' W.$  P. (1860) 15,367. It is strongly fortified. Principal edifices, the bishop's palace and seminary, royal military hospital, cathedral, custom-house, town-house, theatre, arsenal, and gaol. The town is the seat of the government and superior courts of the island, and of a society of arts, and numerous schools. The harbour, on its W. side, is defended by the Morro castle and other forts.

**PORTO SAL REY**, a town of the island Boa Vista, Cape Verd Islands, on its W. coast.

**PORTO SANTO**, one of the Madeira Islands, Atlantic Ocean, 26 m. N.E. Madeira. Length 8 m.; breadth 3 m. P. 6000. Surface mountainous; soil of volcanic origin, parched, and destitute of timber; principal products, wine of inferior quality, maize, barley, and fruits. Chief town of same name, on E. coast, with an excellent harbour.

**PORTO TORRES**, a comm. and vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and circ. Sassari. P. 2019. It has a cathedral, and some remains of antiquity.

**PORTO-VECCHIO**, a fortified town of France, in the island Corsica, cap. cant., on an inlet of its E. coast, 15 m. N.N.E. Bonifacio. P. 2290. It has the best port in the isl., but is so unhealthy, owing to adjacent salt-marshes, that its inhabitants mostly leave it during the summer months.

**PORTO-VENERE**, a vill. and port of North Italy, prov. and 44 m. S.E. Genoa, at the W. boundary of the Gulf of Spezzia, separated by a narrow channel from the island Palmaria. P. of comm. 3565. It has a small port, an active anchovy fishery, and is famed for the marble called *Portor*.

**PORT-PATRICK**, a seaport town, burgh of bar., and pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton, on the Irish Channel,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Stranraer. Ac. 9145. P. (1861) 2189; do. of town 2156. The town is enclosed by hills, in a semicircular form. It is the nearest port to the coast of Ireland ( $21\frac{1}{2}$  m.), with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph to Donaghadee. Steamers also ply regularly between these two places. It is the terminus of the railway from Dumfries. Its harbour is protected by two piers, and has a lighthouse. Port-Patrick was long famous as the "Gretna Green" for Ireland. It has no manufs., but many of its inhabitants are engaged in the cod-fishery. The "Orion," Liverpool and Glasgow steamer, was lost off this coast by striking on a rock.

**PORT-PHILLIP**, a bay of the S. coast of Victoria, Australia. Lat. of Point Nepean at its entrance  $38^{\circ} 18' S.$ ; lon.  $142^{\circ} 42' 7'' E.$  Length and breadth about 35 m. each; entrance nearly 2 m. across; it is capable of receiving all the navies of civilised nations. A lighthouse has been erected 2 m. within its entrance. At its W. side is an inlet, near the head of which is the town Geelong; and on its N. side it receives the Yarra-yarra river, on the banks of which is the town of Melbourne, cap. the colony of Victoria, to which Port Phillip, until lately, gave name. [VICTORIA.]

**PORT PLATE**, a seaport town of the island Hayti, cap. arrond., on the N. coast, 12 m. N.W. Santiago.

**PORT RAFFLES**, Australia. [RAFFLES BAY.]

**PORTREE**, a pa. and maritime vill. of Scotland, co. Inverness, the pa. comprising the E. part of the isl. of Skye, and the isls. Raasay, Rona, and Fladda. Alt. 50 feet. Mean temp. June  $56^{\circ}-3$ , Jan.  $39^{\circ}-4$ . Rainfall 148 inches. Ac. about 41,900. P. 3159, of whom 679 are in the village, which stands at the head of Loch Portree, and is cap. of the Skye group of the Hebridean islands. It has 3 churches, a gaol, 2 branch banks, harbour, and exports of cattle, sheep, wool, kelp, salted herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

**PORT-REPUBLICAN (PORT-AU-PRINCE)**, the cap. city, and principal seaport of the island Hayti, on its W. coast, at the head of the Bay of Gonaives. Lat. 10° 35' N.; lon. 72° 18' W. P. (1863) about 21,000. It is partially fortified, and built chiefly of wood. Principal edifices, the palace of the state; the church, arsenal, mint, lyceum, military hospital, and courts of law. The vicinity is marshy, and climate unhealthful. Harbour safe, except during the hurricane months, from August to November. It is the seat of all the superior courts in Hayti, and of most part of its foreign trade.

**PORT ROYAL**, a town of U. S., N. America, S. Carolina. Its forts Walker and Beauregard were taken by the Federal fleet, 7th March 1861.

**PORT ROYAL**, a fortified town of Jamaica, co. Surrey, at the extremity of a long sandy tongue of land, which bounds Kingston harbour on the S., 3 m. S.W. Kingston. Lat. of Fort Charles, 17° 56' N.; lon. 76° 51' W. P. 15,000. It has a royal naval dock-yard, naval hospital, & barracks.

**PORTRUSH**, a seaport vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, near the Skerry Islands, and 5 m. N. Coleraine. P. 1086. Altitude 14 feet. Mean temp. June 58° 3, Jan. 39° 5, Fahr. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and is frequented by the steamers plying between the N. coast of Ireland, the Clyde in Scotland, and the Mersey in England.

**PORTSDOWN HILL**, England, co. of Hants, extends along the coast for 7 m. E. to W. opposite the isls. Portsea and Hayling, and the harbours of Langston and Portsmouth; height 600 feet.

**PORTSEA**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, comprises most of the island of same name. Ac. 6891. P. (1861) 83,966. The pa. church is at Kingston. For *island* and *town*, see Portsmouth.

**PORT-SEATON**, a vill., Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Tranent, on the Firth of Forth, 2 m. E. Prestonpans. P. 340. It has saltworks and a fishery.

**PORT SIR FRANCIS DRAKE**, U. S., North America, Upper California, is a little W. of Port San Francisco, lat. 38° N., lon. 122° 50' W.

**PORTSKEWETT**, a pa. of Engl., co. Monmouth,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 1779. P. 175.

**PORTSLADE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Brighton. Ac. 2006. P. 1103.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a parl. and munic. bor., fortified seaport town, pa., and the principal naval station of England, co. Hants, hund. Portsdown, at the S.W. extremity of Portsea Island, and at the entrance of Portsmouth harbour. Lat. of observatory 50° 48' N., lon. 1° 6' W. Ac. of bor., including also the town and pa. of Portsea, 5090. P. (1851) 72,096; (1861) 94,799. Ac. of pa. 172. P. (1851) 10,832; (1861) 10,833. There are three railway routes to London: *via* Brighton and S. Coast, 95 m.; *via* London & S.-Western, 90 m.; *via* Godalming and Guildford, much shorter. The London and South-Western line connects with Southampton, and thence to all parts of the W. of England.—The *island of Portsea* is bounded N. by the Portsbridge Canal (a muddy creek), E. by Langstone harbour, S. by Spithead, W. by Portsmouth harbour. At the S.W. corner of the island is an immense populous district. A stranger would call it all Portsmouth. It, however, comprises Portsmouth, Portsea, Landport, & Southsea. Portsea is joined to the mainland by the railway and an ordinary bridge. The island is 4 m. long, same wide. P. 72,126. Surface level, generally fertile; shores marshy from N.W. round to E. Besides the towns so nearly related to Portsmouth, it contains the hamlets Fratton, Milton, Copnor, Kingston, and Hilssea, the last in pa. of Wymering, the rest in pa. of Portsea.—

*Portsmouth* is not ancient. Its importance dates from the 16th century. There are three extensive barracks in the town, besides the artillery barracks at Point, the Cambridge, the Clarence (good paintings in the mess-room), the Colewort. Occasionally imposing military spectacles on the Grand Parade and the Governor's Green. The garrison chapel is a fragment of an hospital endowed A.D. 1238; the communion-plate was given by Queen Anne, the altar-cloth by Charles II., who was married here; the graveyard is full of "hero dust." St Thomas's Church (A.D. 1210) contains on vellum the illuminated entry of the marriage of Charles II. and the Infanta, also many monuments. St Mary's Church is a very commodious chapel of ease. In the locality there are 13 established places of worship and 20 unestablished. No. 10 High Street occupies the spot where the Duke of Buckingham was murdered by Felton. The custom-house, the Green-row ball-rooms, the post-office, bank of England, house of the Lieutenant-Governor, savings' bank, building of the philosophical society, market, town-hall, and soldiers' institute, are the principal public buildings. Portsmouth proper is comparatively small, and is completely fortified. On its W. side is *Point*, a quarter of great historical interest, formerly much frequented by sailors. It has one principal street, Broad Street. In Capstan Square used to stand the capstan to draw "a mightie chayne of yron" across the mouth of the harbour. The floating bridge to Gosport starts from Point. Point beach is a general landing-place from boats. Between Point and the rest of Portsmouth runs in the commercial harbour called the *Camber*. The town of *Portsea* is close to Portsmouth, due N. It is separated from it by only an inlet from the sea similar to the *Camber*. This is called the Mill Pond, and is crossed by the Mill Gate and the Mill Dam. Portsea is regularly fortified on the E., and is entered by two gates on that side, the one with a lion on the entablature, the other with a unicorn—hence called the Lion Gate and the Unicorn Gate. Is a new place. Within this century there were only a few houses on a common. The dockyard is within these fortifications, and occupies quite half the space within the walls. The new and old gun-wharves, the Hampshire library, sailors' home, atheneum, seamen and marines' orphan school, military hospital, the Anglesea barracks, convict prison, are the principal buildings. In the atheneum is to be seen the figure-head of Captain Cook's "Resolution." Churches and chapels all modern. The Hard, with its crowd of houses of entertainment, is now the resort of sailors. From the Hard projects the Royal Albert Pier.—The *Dockyard* occupies the N.W. of the ground enclosed by the Portsea fortifications, the oldest in the kingdom. These waters were the rendezvous of the navy of Alfred the Great. The grand improvements, however, commence with Charles II. Queen Anne made great additions, and there are continually fresh advances. The yard is 3500 feet from N. to S., and 2000 from E. to W. Ac. 118. Has a police (91 men) and military (77 men) guard. The principal buildings and places open to visitors are the mast-house; new boat-house; royal naval college; ropery—iron ropes are fast lessening the interest of this department, the scene of three great fires, 1760, 1770, 1776; the tarring-house; the anchor rack; the block manufactory, the most interesting of all the departments by virtue of the marvellous machinery invented by Sir Isambart Brunel; the

docks, owe much to Sir Samuel Bentham, but some have had lately to be lengthened to accommodate the large ships recently introduced—vessels belonging to the port, sailing & steam (1862) 259, tonnage 15,381—customs rev. (1862) 21,884; the five building slips, cover 15 ac., and were redeemed from mud-land in 1765; the steam basin, where the machinery of ships is repaired, 900 feet by 400 feet, 26 feet of water at spring-tide, opened 1848 by the Queen, has opening into it 3 docks; the steam factory; foundry; smithery, containing one of Nasmyth's steam hammers; the sheers; the wells for supplying fresh water to ships; the dock church, in the cupola the ship's bell of the "Royal George;" officers' houses; port-admiral's house; statue of William III.; guard-house; pay-house; muster-house, where the 6000 men are registered as they come in & go out in the space of 10 minutes, without the least confusion, or use of pen & ink, & with a truth that admits of no dispute; the semaphore, for announcing, by electric telegraph from Greenwich, one o'clock to the yard, and to the ships about to go to foreign stations. It is probable that the Hard may some day be taken into the yard, and thus the dockyard and gunwharves be connected. Magnificent improvements have already (1864) been proposed by the department of public works, and still further are sketched out as possible. Should these be ultimately carried out, the yard will extend so as to include both Whale Island and Little Whale Island. The proposed improvements include a tidal basin, three times the size of the present steam basin, with three docks, 30 feet deep at low water spring-tides; a repairing basin, still larger, 30 feet deep at high water neap-tides, with 4 berths for ships and a hydraulic lift. These improvements would extend the yard to a line drawn due W. into the harbour from the gasworks on the present shore. A still greater addition is possible, though not actually proposed, which would extend the yard 100 feet further N. than Little Whale Island.—*Landport* is the N.E. suburb of Portsmouth; not very interesting. The birthplace of Charles Dickens. Here are the Royal Portsmouth Hospital, railway terminus, and the theatre. In this same direction are Kingston church, the new Portsea cemetery, and the Hulsea barracks.—*Southsea*, at the commencement of the century, was open fields and gardens. It is now the S.E. suburb of Portsmouth, and a fashionable watering-place. Fine armies have here many a time had their rendezvous before going to foreign service. There are rich historical associations. The castle and two adjacent batteries constitute the key of Portsmouth. From the esplanade are fine views of Spithead and the Isle of Wight. On the beach are the baths, and the following memorials:—Russian guns, the gibbet of Pelton, the "Victory's" anchor, the Crimean memorial (an obelisk), and the largest gun ever made in England.—*Spithead*, the great naval roadstead, lies between Southsea and the Isle of Wight. Here sank in action in 1544, the "Mary Rose;" the "Edgar," with 400 souls, was blown up in 1711; also the "Boyne" line-of-battle ship, in 1795. Here, too, sank the "Royal George," with 900 souls, without a moment's warning, in 1792. A red buoy marks the spot.—*The Harbour*, the finest in the world for ships of war, is an inlet of the English Channel, about 4 m. in length by 5 or 6 m. in greatest breadth. The entrance is only 220 yards across. It has these advantages,—cannot be attacked unless the enemy be master of the sea; is so protected that no wind to injure can blow

from any point; can float first-class ships at low water; is spacious enough to contain the British navy; no bars or obstructions at the mouth; the entrance perfectly commanded by forts and batteries. The resources of the dockyard, proximity of immense stores and a large garrison, and the possibility of blocking the entrance, may be added. After passing the dockyard, in front of which the water is very deep, the harbour expands into a picturesque lake, or rather series of inlets. Pleasurable water excursions may be taken to Fareham and the ruins of Portchester castle. Several islands and islets. In the harbour Admiral Byng was shot in 1757. There lie here the "Victory" flag-ship (the spot where Nelson fell is marked by a brass plate); the "Excellent," gunnery ship; the royal yacht, and the "Fairy;" and the "Britannia," training ship (in which Prince Alfred was trained); all of which may be visited.—*Gospport* is on W. side of the harbour. Owes all its importance to proximity to Portsmouth. Its interest as a place is centred in the Royal Clarence victualling establishment and the Haslar hospital.—*The Fortifications* on the Portsmouth side of the harbour are the more important. Portsmouth is the most regular fortress in Great Britain. The town's own defences consist of segments of irregular many-sided polygons. There are 6 curtains with 5 bastions, and ravelins in advance of all the curtains, some with retired flanks. The promenade is made more pleasant by the planting of trees. The fortifications of Portsea, including the dockyard, are stronger, are segments of larger polygons, consist of 3 bastions and 2 demi-bastions, with outworks; and, like Portsmouth, the ditches can be kept full of water. These two lines strengthen each other. Portsea and Portsmouth, like 2 bastions of the same fort, mutually defend each other. But new defences of late years have become necessary. These are along a curve of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m., at the N. side of Portsea island, commanding the Portsbridge canal. The creek itself will be deepened to admit the passage of gunboats from Langstone harbour on the E. to Portsmouth harbour on the W. The position will be immensely strong, when the neighbouring hill (Portsmouth) on the mainland, 2000 yards away, is also armed with redoubts. An enemy trying to enter the island on the N. would be thus exposed to both vertical and horizontal fire. Cumberland Fort protects the mouth of Langstone harbour. On the Gosport side, the works are in the same style, but not so complete. Along a line of 4 m. the main features are Blockhouse Fort, Monkton Fort, Gomer Fort, and Fort Elson. Nelson's pillar is on Portsdown hill, from which the view is magnificent. From Portsmouth there is steam communication with Southampton, Isle of Wight, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Dublin. Imports cattle and sheep from W. of England, corn and provisions from Ireland, timber & wines from the continent, & coals. Sends 2 mems. to H. of C., and is the polling-place for the S. division of the county. Reg. elect. (1864) 4583.

**PORTSMOUTH**, two seaport towns and several minor places, U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, Rockingham co., of which it is the largest town, and the only seaport, on a peninsula on rt. b. of the Piscataqua, 3 m. from the Atlantic, 56 m. N.N.E. Boston. Lat. of lighthouse 43° 3' N.; lon. 7° 43' W. P. (1860) 9335. It has numerous churches, an athenæum with a library of 5000 vols., museums, a state lunatic asylum, courthouse, gaol, market-houses, banks, and almshouses. The harbour is safe and deep, defended

by several forts; and on Navy Island is a large U. S. navy yard. Portsmouth has woollen manufs., tanneries, distilleries, ship-building, and a considerable trade. In 1862, 39 British and American vessels (tonnage 4855) entered, and 38 (tonnage 3081) cleared the port. Many of its inhabitants are engaged in the cod fishery. Registered shipping (1860) 14,979 tons.—II. Virginia, cap. co. Norfolk, at the mouth of the Elizabeth river in Chesapeake Bay, opposite Norfolk, and 85 m. S.E. Richmond. P. 9502. It has a court-house, masonic hall, theatre, military academy; and in its suburb, Gosport, a U. S. navy yard, which employs 1000 men; dry dock, and a naval hospital. Vessels of the largest size come up to its wharves. It is connected by railway with Roanoke and Charleston.—III. a town, Ohio, cap. co., on the Scioto and Ohio rivers, 86 m. S. Columbus. It has nail and iron factories.—IV. Rhode Island, on the N. port of the island, 7 m. N.W. Newport. It has valuable fisheries, a coasting trade, and mines of plumbago and coal.

**PORTSOX**, a burgh of barony and seaport town of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Fordyce, on the W. side of the estuary of the Durn, 5 m. E. Cullen. P. 1908. It has a harbour, and a brisk trade in corn, salted herrings, flax, and woollen stuffs.

**PORT-STE-MARIE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, arr. Agen, cap. cant. P. 2856.

**PORT STEPHENS**, an inlet of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, 18 m. N.E. Port Hunter. Lat. of Baroinea point 32° 45' S.; lon. 151° 18' E. It extends 15 m. inland; breadth 5 m.; and receives the Keriah river. On its N. bank is Carrington, cap. of the co.

**PORT-STEWART**, a maritime town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 4 m. N.N.W. Coleraine. P. 542. It is frequented as a watering place.

**PORT ST PÈRE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 17 m. S.E. Faimbœuf. P. 1897.

**PORT-SUR-SAÔNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., on the Saône, 7 m. N.W. Vesoul. P. 1944.

**PORTUAL**, a maritime vill. of W. Africa, Senegambia, on the Atlantic, 35 m. S.E. Cape Verd. It exports hides, ivory, and gold dust.

**PORTUGAL**, *Lusitania*, a country and kingdom of S.W. Europe, forming the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, and situated between lat. 36° 57' and 42° 8' N., lon. 6° 15' and 9° 32' W., bounded E. and N. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic; cap. Lisbon. Length, N. to S., 368 m.; breadth 80 to 140 m. Area and pop. of Portugal and its colonial possessions as follow:—(see table.) The surface has a general inclination from N.E. to S.W. It is traversed by several mountain ranges, chiefly prolongations of the Spanish mountains.—I. the Serra Estrella, a continuation of the Serra de Gata; highest point 7524 feet in elevation.—II. the Serra de Monchique, a continuation of the Sierra Morena. N. and S. of these extend fine plains, watered by the Minho, the Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana, which enter the country from Spain, and with the Mondego and the Sado, rising in Portugal, all flow W. to the Atlantic. The largest plain is that of Alemtejo, S. of the Tagus. There are no lakes in Portugal, but several marshes. The coast line, 500 m. in extent, presents many fine harbours. The climate, in general healthy, is especially so in the elevated coast regions, and on the plateaux of the interior; the exceptions are the vicinity of the salt marshes, and parts of the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. Mean temp. of year at Coimbra 62°; Lisbon

Dist. and Provs.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1863.
<b>I. CONTINENT.</b>		
Vianna, . . . . .	957	198,937
Braga, . . . . .	1,088	303,484
Oporto, . . . . .	1,088	385,438
Prov. of Minho, . . . . .	3,133	887,659
Braganza, . . . . .	2,380	144,352
Villa-Real, . . . . .	1,650	195,934
Prov. of Tras-os-Montes, . . . . .	4,030	340,186
Aveira, . . . . .	1,459	244,446
Coimbra, . . . . .	1,327	273,990
Vizeu, . . . . .	1,291	336,844
Guarda, . . . . .	2,128	202,193
Castello-Branco, . . . . .	2,470	152,583
Prov. of Beira, . . . . .	8,675	1,210,056
Leiria, . . . . .	2,338	164,497
Santarem, . . . . .	2,320	176,669
Lisbon, . . . . .	3,623	444,705
Prov. of Estremadura, . . . . .	8,281	785,866
Portalegre, . . . . .	2,391	90,078
Evora, . . . . .	2,619	91,680
Beja, . . . . .	5,011	129,971
Prov. of Alemtejo, . . . . .	10,021	311,729
Prov. of Algarve, . . . . .	2,344	157,666
Continent, total, . . . . .	36,484	3,693,362
<b>II. ISLANDS.</b>		
Angra, . . . . .	...	69,324
Horta, . . . . .	...	64,680
Ponta-Deigada, . . . . .	...	106,544
Azores, . . . . .	1,147	240,548
Funchal (Madeira), . . . . .	394	101,420
Total Islands, . . . . .	1,481	341,968
Total, I. and II., . . . . .	37,965	4,035,330
1) Possessions in Africa.		
Cape Verd Islands, . . . . .	1,650	85,400
In Senegambia, Bissao, etc., . . . . .	35,879	1,095
Prince's and St Thomas' Isls., with Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mossamedes, . . . . .	545	12,250
Mozambique & dependency, . . . . .	203,110	2,000,000
	287,037	300,000
Possessions in Africa, . . . . .	528,221	2,398,745
2) Possessions in Asia.		
In India: Goa, Salsette, . . . . .		
Bardes, etc., . . . . .	1,458	363,788
Daman, Diu, . . . . .	95	44,808
Indian Archip., . . . . .	?	850,800
China: Macao, . . . . .	11	29,587
Possessions in Asia, . . . . .	...	1,288,483
Total Colonies, . . . . .	...	3,667,228

61°-3 Fahr. Rain is very abundant on the W. coast. Near Santarem, in the spring of 1864, the country was flooded, many villages inundated, and a great amount of property destroyed. Snow is rare in the S., but falls heavily on the mountains of the N. provs.; it lies permanently on Mount Gaviarra (prov. Minho), 7865 feet above the sea. Earthquakes occur frequently in the S., and in the vicinity of Lisbon. The soil is rich, husbandry is backward, and there are few passable roads. Wheat, barley, oats, flax, and hemp are cultivated in the elevated tracts; rice in the lowlands; olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds in the central and S. provs.; and at the S. extremity, the American aloe, the date, and other tropical plants. The cultivation of the vine is the most important branch of indus-

try; and the produce of the vineyards, on the upper Douro, termed *port*, is the staple export. There are extensive forests of oak in the N., chestnut in the centre, and the sea pine, kermes, and cork in the S. The olive oil is of inferior quality. Mules and asses are the chief beasts of burden; oxen are used for draught in the provs. Cattle and sheep are reared in considerable numbers, but the wool is of inferior quality. Goats and swine are numerous; and fish abound in the rivers and on the coasts. The wild animals comprise the wolf, boar, goat, and deer. Among birds are the partridge, and the eagle in the mountains. Iron, marble, and salt are the chief mineral products. Numerous mines were worked in ancient times, as shown by the remains of shafts, etc., now neglected. Copper, lead, tin, and coal exist in many places, but coal is worked only at Buarcos and at Cape Mondego. There are numerous salt marshes on the coast, and upwards of 200 mineral springs. The manufactures are very limited, chiefly arms and porcelain at Lisbon, woollens at Portalegre and Fundão, cotton spinning at Thomar, jewellery and trinkets at Lisbon and Oporto, glass at Marinha-Grande, paper at Alemquer, silks at Bragança and at Campo-Grande, near Lisbon. Thirty years since there was only one spinning-mill in Portugal, now (1864) the spinning-mills supply the home market with 2,000,000 kilogs. of yarn annually. Exports (1862) wine, pyrites, cattle, cork, wool, oranges and lemons, cotton, oils, onions, ivory, potatoes, copper, etc., to the value of 2,040,396*l*. Imports cottons, iron, woollens, butter, spirits, rice, silk, brimstone, tea, coals, tobacco, sugar, hardwares, etc., to the value of 1,887,065*l*. The Portuguese are a handsome people, with regular features, olive complexions, and dark eyes. The government is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, and the religion of the state Roman Catholic, but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The number of Protestants in the country is only 500, mostly foreigners. The church is governed by a patriarch, 2 archbishops, and 14 bishops. The inquisition was abolished in 1821, and the conventual establishments were suppressed in 1834; the revenues have been applied to state purposes. Educational establishments are very defective, except in the cap., which contains extensive libraries, an observatory, & several literary & scientific institutions. The only university is that of Coimbra, which has 46 professors, and 800 to 900 students; there is a military college at Mafra. A law of 1854 enforces the sending of children to school, but it is not attended to. Within ten years, 1854 to 1864, government has founded 588 new missionary schools. In 1862 it was estimated that only one in 36 of the pop. was at school. In the extinct monastery of Belem 900 orphan and abandoned children are maintained. Portugal, which forms the greater part of the ancient *Lusitania*, was successively conquered by the Romans in the 2d century B.C., by the Visigoths in the 6th century, by the Arabs in 712 and 715, and afterwards by the Christians of Spain. In 1139, Alphonse Henriquez, son of Henry of Burgundy, having gained a victory over the Moors at Ourique, was proclaimed the first king of Portugal. In 1348, one-half of the population died of the plague. The dynasty of Burgundy governed the country till 1380. About this period the country rose to the highest point of political and commercial splendour. The Portuguese discovered the greater part of the W. and S. coasts of Africa, and the maritime route to India, and founded numerous colonies; they also took pos-

session of Brazil, and retained it till 1826, when it finally separated itself. On the invasion of the French in 1807, the royal family went to Brazil. From 1827 to 1833, the throne was usurped by Don Miguel; in 1836 several changes were introduced, and the present constitution was established. In 1854 railways were projected, and have since been extended from Lisbon on a centre to 227 m. Rev. (1862-3) 3,330,000*l*. Exports 3,456,328*l*. Army of the kingdom (1862), 16,640 men. Navy, 34 ships, with 294 guns, and 2832 sailors and marines. The colonial possessions of Portugal, once so vast and flourishing, are now greatly reduced, and so late as 1860 some islands in the Eastern Archipelago were sold to the Netherlands. [See TABLE.] The troops in the colonies (1861) amounted to 8236, infantry and artillery, with a reserve of 9572 men.

**PORTUGALETE**, a town and river port of Spain, prov. Biscay, 7 m. N.N.W. Bilbao, on the Nervion, near its entrance into the Mediterranean. P. 1200. It has several batteries for the defence of the port, which belongs to Bilbao, sea-borne vessels not being able to go higher up the river.

**PORTUGUESA**, a river of S. America; Venezuela, after a S.S.E. course of at least 200 m., joins the Apure at San Fernando. Principal affs. are the Codjeda, Guanarito, and Guanapari.

**PORTUMNA**, a mkt. town of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 17 m. E.S.E. Loughrea. P. 1160. It has a parish church, and a retail trade.

**PORT VALLAIS**, *Portus Vallesia*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on a flat, formed by deposits of the Rhone, 1½ m. from the Lake of Geneva, though in the time of the Romans it stood on the margin of the lake. Near it the Helvetians under Divico defeated the Roman forces under Lucius Cassius, B.C. 107. P. 602.

**PORT VENDRES**, *Portus Veneris*, a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. E. Pyrénées, on the Mediterranean, with a harbour, formed by a projecting tongue of land, 17 m. S.E. Perpignan. P. 1832. Its port is protected by several forts.

**PORT WILLIAM**, a vill. and seaport of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.W. Wigtown, on the E. coast of Luce Bay. P. 884. It has a convenient harbour, and trade in agricultural produce.

**POSADAŞ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. W.S.W. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. P. 3736.

**POSCEGA**, a town, Austrian Slavonia, cap. co., on rt. b. of the Orlyava, 16 m. E.N.E. Neu-Grasdiska. P. 6850. It was taken from the Turks in 1787.

**POSCHAEV (NOVOI)**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 9 m. S.W. Kremenetz. P. 1800.

**POSCHEGON** or **POSCHECHONJE**, a town of Russia, gov. and 69 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. dist. P. 3030. It has extensive salt magazines.

**POSCHIAVO** (Germ. *Fuschlav*), a town, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, 16 m. S.W. Bormio (Valtellina). It has Roman Catholic & Protestant churches, & a transit trade across Mount Bernina. P. 2741.—The *Lake of Poschiavo*, on S.E., is 3 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.

**POSEN (GRAND DUCHY OF)**, or **PRUSSIAN POLAND**, a prov. of Prussia, mostly between lat. 51° 30' and 53° 30' N., lon. 15° 30' and 19° E., having E. Russian Poland, S. Silesia, W. Brandenburg, and N. Prussia. Area 11,401 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,485,550, mostly Poles, of whom two-thirds are Roman Catholics and the rest Protestants and Jews. Surface mostly level, and in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Vistula, Netze, Warta, and Proсна, which last forms the E. frontier. It contains numerous small lakes. Climate healthy, but cold. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture and cattle-rearing. Flax,

**hemp, tobacco, hops, wool, bog-iron, and nitre** are among the chief products. **Manufs.** woollen cloth, leather, and brandy. It comprises the two regencies of Posen and Bromberg. Chief towns, Posen, the cap., Bromberg, Lissa, etc.

**POSEN** (Polish *Poznan*), a fortified city of Prussia, cap. Grand Duchy Posen, on the Warta and Lowna, and at the termination of the railway from Stettin, 100 miles E. Frankfort-on-the-Oder. P. (1861) civil 43,879, military 7353. The city is walled, and entered by four gates, and has a citadel on an adjacent height. It has a cathedral, twenty-three Roman Catholic and two Protestant churches, & manufactories of tobacco and leather. On the opposite side of the Warta is the suburb of Wallischei, with an ancient cathedral. Posen was cap. of ancient Poland. In 1807 it was cap. dep. in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

**POSEY**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Indiana, co. Clay.—II. a co. in S.W. of Indiana. Area 408 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,167.

**POSTLIPPO** (vulg. *Pausilippo*), a hill of S. Italy, immediately adjoining the city of Naples, on the W., and through which a tunnel, the "Grotto of Posilippo," 2316 feet in length, 22 do. in breadth, 89 do. in height, and of very remote antiquity, forms a part of the road from Naples to Pozzuoli.

**POßING**, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 12 m. N.E. Presburg, on an affl. of the Danube. P. 4950. It has celebrated mineral baths.

**POSTLINGFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Clare. Ac. 2438. P. 350.

**POSSAGNO**, a vill. of Northern Italy, Venetia, prov. and 22 m. N.W. Treviso. P. 2600. It is the birthplace of Canova, and has a splendid temple built by him.

**POßSNECK**, a walled town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, principality and 11 m. E.N.E. Saalfeld, on the Kerschau. P. 3821. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, leather, and porcelain.

**POSSONNIÈRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers, on rail. from Angers to Nantes, cant. St Georges-sur-Loire. P. 1378.

**POSTA** (LA), a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Aquila, on the shore of a beautiful lake of the same name, and of great clearness and depth. P. 1957.

**POSTELBERG**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 8 m. N.N.E. Saatz, on l. b. of the Eger. P. 988.

**POSTIGLIONE**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Salerno. P. 3047. It has an old castle, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

**POSTLING**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.W. Hythe. Ac. 1560. P. 139.

**POSTWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1426. P. 291.

**POTENZA**, a fortified town of South Italy, cap. prov. of same name, on the E. declivity of the Apennines, 57 m. E.S.E. Salerno. P. (1861) 15,777. It has a cathedral, 6 convents, a royal college, episcopal seminary, 2 hospitals; manufs. of serge, woollen cloth, coarse cotton goods, leather, and earthenware. It suffered severely from the earthquake of December 16, 1857.

**POTENZA**, a river of Central Italy, rises in Monte Pennino, prov. Perugia, flows E.N.E. about 50 m., and enters the Adriatic at Porto Recanati, 2½ m. E.S.E. Loreto.

**POTENZA**, a prov. of Italy. [BASILICATA.]  
**POTHÈRIE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. N. Condé. P. 2035.

**POTI**, a fort of Asiatic Russia, prov. Transcaucasia, dist. Imeritia, on the S. bank of the Rion (ancient *Phasis*), near its mouth in the Black Sea. It is a military post of importance, and the depôt for all the Caucasian, Caspian, and Persian merchandise sent by this route to Europe. Exports

(1862) comprised cocoons, wool, raw silk, cotton, hides, insect-powder, silkworm eggs, maize, walnuts, walnut and boxwood. Imports consist chiefly of sugar, coffee, spices and drugs, liquors, iron, hardware, cotton, woollen, and silk stuffs, furniture, etc. Fishery, on a large scale, is carried on in the district. It was finally ceded to Russia in 1829.

**POTI** or **PURI**, a mercantile town of Brazil, prov. Piahy, 120 m. N. Oeiras, on l. b. of the Parana-hiba, at the confluence of the river Poti.

**POTOMAC**, a river of the U. S., North America, rises by two heads in the Alleghany mountains, flows tortuously S.E., along the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, and enters Chesapeake Bay by a mouth 10 m. in width. It has a course of 550 m., for 300 m. of which, to Washington, it is navigable for ships of the line. Principal affls., the Savage and Shenandoah. Leonard town, Harper's Ferry, and Alexandria are on its banks. Above Washington it is obstructed by falls of 40 feet in height, and rapids, around all which canals have been constructed.

**POTOSI**, a dep. of Bolivia, S. America, having W. Peru, and on other sides the depts. Oruro, Chuquisaca, and Tarija. Estimated area 31,800 sq. m. and pop. 281,229. Surface mtnuous., frequently rising above the limit of vegetation, and it contains the richest silver mines in S. America. It is divided into the provs. Chayanta, Chicas, and Porco. Chief city, *Potosi*, situated on the N. declivity of the Cerro de Potosi, 70 m. S.W. Sucre, 13,330 ft. above the sea. P. (1858) 22,850. Early in the 17th century, it is believed to have had from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. It stands on uneven ground, and has in its centre a spacious square, in which are the gov. house, town-hall, gaol, treasury, mint, and religious edifices. The vicinity is barren and cheerless, and all articles of merchandise are expensive.—The *Cerro de Potosi* is 18 m. in circumference, with an elevation of 16,152 feet above the sea, and is rich in metallic ores.

**POTOSI**, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Missouri, 111 m. E.S.E. Jefferson. P. 1000, mostly employed in lead, iron, and copper mines.—II. a town of Grant co., Wisconsin, on Grant river, 80 m. S.W. Madison. It has a large trade in lead, from mines in its vicinity.

**POTCHERSTROM**, E. Africa, chief town of the Transvaal Republic. Lat. 26° 32' S.; lon. 27° 35' E.

**POTSCHINKI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 120 m. S.S.E. Nijni-Novgorod, on the Rudnia. P. 5000. It has a large depôt for military horses.

**POTSDAM**, a city and the second royal residence of Prussia, cap. gov., at the confl. of the Ruthe with the Havel, and on the Berlin and Magdeburg Railway, 17 m. S.W. Berlin. P. (1861) civil, 34,869; military, 6955. It consists of an old and a new town (separated by the Havel Canal), and 5 suburbs; partly walled, & entered by 5 land and 4 water gates. In 1854 water for domestic use was introduced into the city. It has many elegant squares, in one of which is a marble obelisk 76 feet high. Chief buildings, the royal castle and council-house, the garrison church, and theatre. It has a gymnasium, a seminary, a school for military cadets, a geographical school, and an institution for the education of orphans of the military; manufs. of firearms, cotton and silk, and sugar refinery. It is the birthplace of Alexander von Humboldt. In its immediate vicinity is the palace of *Sans-souci*, the favourite residence of Frederick the Great, the new palace, the marble palace, and the *Pfauen-*

*Insel*, an island in the Havel, with a summer house, a menagerie, palm house, & flower gardens.

POTSDAM, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Racket River, near the St Lawrence. It has extensive quarries of sandstone.

POTSGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2 m. S.S.E. Woburn. Ac. 1385. P. 298.

POTTAWATOMIE, two cos. of U. S., N. America. —I. Iowa. P. 4968. —II. Kansas. P. 1529.

POTTENDORF, a market town of Lower Austria, 20 m. S. Vienna, with manufs. of cotton. P. 2846.

POTTENSTEIN or BODENSTEIN, a town of Lower Austria, 22 m. S.W. Vienna. P. 900.

POTTER, two townships of the U. S., N. America. —I. New York, near Moscow. —II. Pennsylvania, 10 m. S.E. Bellefonte. —III. a co. in N. of Pennsylvania. Area 1064 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,470.

POTTER-HANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. 4150. P. 413.

POTTERIES (THE), a collective name of several towns and villages of England, co. Stafford, where china and stoneware manufs. are carried on; comprising Stoke-upon-Trent, Hanley, Shelton, Etruria, and Fenton-Cobridge, included in the borough of Stoke.

POTTERNE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Devizes. Ac. 4956. P. 1826.

POTTERNEWTON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.N.E. Leeds. Ac. 1657. P. 1878.

POTTERSURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. S.E. Towcester. Ac. 2820. P. 1710.

POTTINGER, a co. of New South Wales, bounded on the E. by rivers Peel and Conadilly, separating Buckland and Nandewar cos.; on the S. is the Liverpool Range. It is traversed by the Turra-beil river. Length from N. to S. 95 m.; breadth 50 m. Ac. 1,535,998.

POTTON, a pa. and small mkt. town of England, co. and 11 m. E. Bedford. Ac. 2200. P. 1944.

POTTSVILLE, a bor. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 99 m. N.W. Philadelphia. P. 7946, chiefly employed in coal mining and coal trade.

POUANCÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 33 m. N.W. Angers. P. 3227. It has blast-furnaces and iron mines.

POUGHILL, two pas. of England. —I. co. Devon, 11 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Ac. 1663. P. 356. —II. co. Cornwall, 1½ m. N.N.W. Stratton. Ac. 2070. P. 404.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a township & vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. Duchess co., on l. b. of the Hudson, 68 m. S. Albany. P. (1860) 14,726. It has a collegiate institution, 16 churches, 4 banks, 3 newspapers, and several manufs.

POUGES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., between hills, 7 m. N.N.W. Nevers. P. 1434. It has mineral baths.

POULLON, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 30 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 3540. Near it is a thermal spring.

POULLY, several comms. and towns of France. —I. (*sur Loire*), dep. Nièvre, on the Loire, 22 m. N.N.W. Nevers. P. 3550. —II. (*sur Charlieu*), dep. Loire, 7 m. N. Roanne, on the Loire. P. 1886. —III. (*en Montagne*), dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 21 m. N.W. Beaune. P. 1065.

POULPENTE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Carolines, and the largest of the Seniavine group. Lat. 6° 52' N.; lon. 158° 24' E. About 50 m. in circumf., partly basaltic, surrounded by a coral reef, and rises in its centre to 2860 feet in height. Surface fertile. P. about 2000, of the Papuan race.

POULAINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, 21 m. N.W. Issoudun. P. 2137.

POULDERGAT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 10 m. W.N.W. Quimper. P. 2261.

POULDREUZIC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimper. P. 1683.

POULE, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche-sur-Saône, cant. la Mure. P. 1989.

POULIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre, on the Suir, an affl. of the Creuse, 4 m. N. Le Blanc. P. 1040.

POULLAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 10 m. W.N.W. Quimper. P. 3360.

POULLAOUEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, 5 m. N.W. Carhaix. P. 3720. It has lead mines & refineries. Two mines, in the transition strata, are rich in galena, & yield annually 450 tons of metallic lead, and 1540 lbs. of silver.

POULSHOT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.W. Devizes. Ac. 1589. P. 334.

POULNEY, two townships of the U. S., North America. —I. Vermont, 62 m. S.S.W. Montpelier. —II. New York, co. Steuben.

POULTON, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 17 m. S.S.W. Lancaster, on the Wyre and Preston Railway. Ac. of pa. 20,666. P. 8665. —II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N. Cricklade. Ac. 1580. P. 454. —III. a tnsph. of England, co. Chester, pa. Walasey. Ac. 1069. P. 3683. —IV. (*le Sand*), a chapelry, co. and pa. Lancaster, with a station on Morecambe branch of the N.-W. Rail. P. 995. —V. a tnsph., same co., pa. Warrington. P. 672.

POUNDSTOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. S.S.W. Stratton. Ac. 4420. P. 672.

POURCAIN (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. S. Moulins, cap. cant. P. 5006.

POURRIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 7 m. W.N.W. St Maximin. P. 1780.

POUSSAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hérault, 13 m. S.W. Montpellier. P. 2066.

POU-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., near l. b. of the Hoang Ho. Lat. 34° 54' N.; lon. 110° 5' E. Pop. not known.

POUTIVL, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.S.W. Koursk. P. 9000.

POUTROYE (LA), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Colmar. P. 2567.

POUZAUGES, a town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. cant., 20 m. N. Fontenay. P. 2572.

POUZIN (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, on the Rhone, 7 m. E. Privas. P. 3060.

POVNETZ or POVIENETZ, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the N. bank of Lake Onega, 70 m. N. Petrozavodsk. P. 1530.

POVIGLIO, a comm. and town of N. Italy, prov. Reggio-Emilia, circ. Guastalla. P. of comm. 5367.

POW, numerous sluggish streams in Scotland, the principal being the Pow of Cummertrees, co. Dumfries, traversing the W. side of the Howe of Annandale, through pas. Dalton, Ruthwell, and Cummertrees, to the Solway Firth, 3 m. W. of the Annan estuary.

POWANGHUR, a town of Guzerat, India, 22 m. N.E. from Baroda.

POWDERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.E. Exeter. Ac. 1947. P. 238.

POWELL, a co. of U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 2132 free, 125 slaves.

POWERSCOURT or STAGONIL, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. W.S.W. Bray, with a waterfall. Ac. 18,938. P. 2285.

POWESHIEK, a co. of U. S., North America, Iowa, cap. Montezuma. P. 5668.

POWHATAN, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Virginia. Area 220 sq. m. P. 2989 free, 5403 slaves.

POWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. S.W. Worcester. Ac. 5194. P. 2222.

POWIS, the ancient British name of an eastern portion of Wales.

**POWNAL**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 107 m. S.W. Montpelier.—II. Maine, 18 m. N.E. Portland.

**POWNAL-FREE**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Wilmslow. Ac. 3556. P. 2181.

**POXIM**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 26 m. S.S.W. Alagoas, on rt. b. of the Poxim. P. 3000.

**POXWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N. Weymouth Bay. Ac. 887. P. 82.

**POYALS**, a river and dist. of Central America, Mosquito territory, with a settlement on the river. Lat. 15° 10' N.; lon. 85° 10' W.

**PO-YANG**, a large lake of China, prov. Kiangsi, in its N. part. Lat. 28° 40' N.; lon. 116° E. Length 68 m.; greatest breadth 40 m. It discharges its surplus waters N. ward into the Yangtse-kiang, 485 m. from its estuary at Woosung.

**POYK or PUIKA**, a river of Austria, Illyria, gov. Laibach, circ. Adelsberg, rises on the borders of the gov. Trieste, N. Klana: flows N.N.W., passing Adelsberg, in a deep subterranean ravine, to Planina, where it again sinks underground, and rises with the name of the Laibach.

**POYNINGS**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Brighton. Ac. 1843. P. 261.

**POYNTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, with a station on the Macclesfield Railway, 6 m. N. Manchester. Ac. 2490. P. 1284.

**POYSDORF**, a market town of Lower Austria, 26 m. N.N.E. Korneuburg. P. 2500.

**POZA DE LA SAL**, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Burgos. P. 2670.—II. prov. Valladolid, 5 m. N.E. Medina-del-Campo.

**POZO-BLANCO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.E. Cordova, in the Sierra Morena. P. 6748. It has manufactures of woollen cloths.

**POZOHONDO**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S. Albacete. P. 2820.

**POZZALLO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Noto. P. 2728. It is the port of Modica, and has a feudal palace and fortress, and large trade.

**POZZO DI GOTTO AND BARCELONA**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and 29 m. from Messina. P. (1861) 20,246. The town is traversed through its centre by the stream called Fiume di Castro Reale.

**POZZOLENGO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 1957.

**POZZOLO FORMIGARA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 28 m. N.W. Genoa. P. of comm. 3643.

**POZZO MAGGIORE**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, 21 m. E.S.E. Alghero. P. of comm. 2976.

**POZZUOLI**, Naples. [PUZZUOLI.]

**PRACHELITZ or PRACHATITZ**, a town, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on an affl. of the Banitz, 22 m. S.S.W. Pisek. P. 2900. It has a castle.

**PRADELLES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Loire, cap. cant., 19 m. S. Le Puy. P. 1752.

**PRADES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. arr., on the Tet, 24 m. W.S.W. Perpignan. P. 3162. It has manufs. of coarse cloth, woollen hosiery, and paper.

**PRADO**, a mkt. town of Portugal, prov. Minho, 3 m. N.W. Braga. P. 6500.

**PRADO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, dist. and 70 m. S. Port Seguro, at the mouth of the River Jucurusu.

**PRADO (EL)**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.W. Toledo. P. 3000.—II. (*del Rey*), prov. Cadiz. P. 2000.

**PRESTOE**, a maritime town of Denmark, island Seeland, on Prestoe Bay, Baltic, 13 m. E.S.E. Nystad. Chief exports corn and lime.

**PRÆTIGAU**, a valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Haute-Landquart; it extends upwards of 80 miles, with many lateral valleys.

**PRAGA**, a town of Poland, gov. and opposite Warsaw, from which it is separated by the Vistula. P. 8000. In 1656 the Poles were defeated here by Gustavus of Sweden; and on the 29th Nov. 1830 the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia was forced to retreat hence with his forces at the commencement of the unsuccessful resistance of the Poles to the Russians.

**PRAGUE** (Germ. *Prag*, anc. *Praga*), a city of Austria, cap. of Bohemia, near its centre, on both sides of the Moldau & on railway, 160 m. N.N.W. Vienna, and 75 m. S.S.E. Dresden. Lat. of observatory 50° 5' 19" N.; lon. 14° 25' 22" E. P. (1857) 142,588. Altitude 531 feet. Mean temp. of year 50°, winter 31°-9, summer 68°, Fahr. It stands in a basin-shaped valley surrounded by five hills, on the slopes of which the houses rise in successive tiers from the water's edge; it is about 12 m. in circumference, and is enclosed by fortified walls. The Moldau, which flows N. through the city, is crossed by a celebrated stone bridge 1855 feet long, ornamented with groups of statuary, and having a lofty tower at each end, built in the 15th century; by the railway bridge on the Dresden line, and at the S. end of the Kleinseite by a modern chain bridge, which rests on the small island called "Little Venice." The fortified city comprises, on rt. bank of the river, the Altstadt (old town), with the Judenstadt (Jews' quarter), and the Neustadt (new town); and on left bank the Hradschin and the Kleinseite; the vill. of Wissehrad on the right, and that of Smichow on the left bank, are included in its bounds. *Prague*, from its peculiar architecture, and numerous domes, spires, and turrets, has quite an oriental aspect. The finest quarters are the Neustadt, the Kleinseite, and the Hradschin; the Altstadt is gloomy, and the Judenstadt filthy. Principal buildings:—I. In the Altstadt, the Theinkirche, with the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the town-house, with a remarkable clock, the royal library, observatory, and many scientific establishments, the buildings of the old university, and the church of St Gallas, in which Huss preached.—II. In the Judenstadt, the Jewish synagogue, believed to be the oldest in Europe. The Jews have here a town-hall and magistrates of their own.—III. In the Neustadt, the new town-house, military hospital, and several churches with fine paintings.—IV. In the Kleinseite, the palace of Wallenstein, the church of St Nicholas, church of St Thomas, and the artillery barracks.—V. In the Hradschin, the former palace of the Bohemian kings, a massive and imposing structure; the cathedral church of St Vitus, a richly decorated Gothic building, containing the tomb of St John of Nepomuk, with a silver shrine weighing 37 cwt., and those of many Bohemian kings.—VI. In Wissehrad the church of St Peter and St Paul, and the royal armoury. In the vill. Smichow is a noble botanic garden. The university, founded by Charles IV. in 1348, is remarkable as the first school of learning established in Germany. The Strahow monastery has a library of 50,000 vols. There are also three gymnasia, a normal school, a school for the blind, cabinets of natural history, several large public libraries, and many public hospitals. Manufs. comprise printed cottons, linens, silks, and woollens. It is the centre of the commerce of Bohemia, its transit trade being facilitated by the navigation of the Moldau and by railways, which connect it with Olmütz and Vienna on the E. and S., and with Pilsen on the S.W. Prague was taken by the French in 1741, and by the Prussians in 1744; it was bom-

barred, and was the scene of atrocious cruelties, on 16th June 1848. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague.

**PRAHAN**, a town of Victoria, Australia, near Melbourne. P. 8000. Near it is the mansion of Toorach, the new residence of the governor.

**PRAIRIE**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Arkansas. P. 6015 free, 2839 slaves.

**PRAIRIE**, several townships of U. S., N. America.—I. Arkansas, co. Washington.—II. Illinois.—III. Indiana, co. Henry.—IV. (*du Chien*), a town, Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, 125 m. W. Madison. P. 6000. Near it are rich copper mines.

**PRANLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. and cant. Preivas. P. 1785.

**PRASZKA** or **PRAUSKA**, a town of Poland, prov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Kalicz. P. 2000.

**PRAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cant. la Roche-Derrien. P. 2275.

**PRATO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.W. Florence, on rt. b. of the Bisenzio. P. (1861) 11,370. It is enclosed by walls and ditches; has a cathedral, and 29 other churches, hospitals, and asylums, the Cicognini college, an anc. prætorian palace, now a prison, two work-houses, a theatre, manufactures of straw plait, woollen cloth, silk-thread, hats, red Turkish caps, and soap, with tanneries, and copper-works for smelting and manufacturing the metal found in the district.—*Prato Vecchio* is a vill. 24 m. E. Florence, on the Arno. P. of comm. 4382. It is connected with Florence by railway.

**PRATOLA**, two vills. of South Italy.—I. prov. Aquila, 2½ m. N.W. Sulmona. P. 5952.—II. (*Serra*), prov. and circ. Avellino. P. 2265.

**PRATS-DE-MOLLO**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., on the Tech, 14 m. S.W. Céret. P. 3336. It has manufs. of coarse woollen fabrics and hosiery. In its neighbourhood, at La Preste, are hot sulphur baths and hotels.

**PRATTELEN** or **BRATTELEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bâle-Campagne, dist. Liestall. P. 1455.

**PRATTSBURG**, a township, U.S., North America, New York, 13 m. N.W. Bath.—*Prattsville* is a township, 38 m. W. Catskill.

**PRAULE-POINT**, a headland of England, forming the extreme S. point of co. Devon, and projecting on the English Channel, 4 m. W.N.W. Start point, and E. Bolt-head.

**PRÄUSNITZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Breslau. P. 2450.

**PRAVADI**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 28 m. S.E. Shumla, on the river Pravadi, which enters the Black Sea at Varna. The Russians here defeated the Turks in 1829.

**PRAVIA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Oviédo, on the Nalon, which is navigable from the sea to the town. P. 1153.

**PRAYSAC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot, 13 m. W.N.W. Cahors. P. 2029.

**PRAYSAS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.W. Agen. P. 1593.

**PREANGER**, a Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island. P. 700,000. Chief products coffee and indigo.

**PREEBLE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the S.W. part of Ohio. Area 432 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,820.—II. tshp., N. York, co. Cortland.

**PRÉCHEUR (LE)**, a market town and pa. of the island Martinique, Windward group, on its W. coast, 4½ m. N.W. St Pierre. P. 5108.

**PRECI**, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Spoleto. P. 2555.

**PRECIGNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, 12 m. W.N.W. La Flèche. P. 2947.

**PREEN (CHURCH)**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 10 m. S.S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1050. P. 97.

**PREES**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 14 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 14,461. P. 8097.

**PRESALL**, a township of England, co. and pa. Lancaster. P. 812.

**PREEZ**, a market town of the duchy of Holstein, cap. dist., on a small lake, 8 m. S.S.E. Kiel. P. 4750. It has a seminary for noble ladies.

**PRÉGEL**, a river of E. Prussia, formed by the union of the Angerap, P. Instér, and Pissa in the gov. Gumbinnen, flows W., and enters the Frische-Haff at its N.E. extremity, after a course of 120 m., for the last 45 m. of which it is navigable. Principal affluents, the Distra from the N., and Alle from the S.

**PREGNY**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on the rt. b. of the lake. P. 615.

**PREIGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Podensac. P. 2550.

**PRÉ L'ÉVEQUE**, a hamlet of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, in the commune of Eaux Vives, with the chapel of the late Rev. Cesar Malan.

**PRÉMERY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Nevers. P. 2212. It has iron foundries and manufs. of machinery.

**PREMLICUORE**, a comm. & town, Central Italy, prov. Florence, circ. Rocca S. Casciano. P. 2909.

**PREMITI**, a town of European Turkey, Epirus, sanj, and 55 m. E.S.E. Valona, on the Voyussa. It has a citadel. P. 3000.

**PREMNAY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 24 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. P. 916.

**PRENDERGAST**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, adjoining Haverford, on the Cleddy. Ac. 1104. P. 1540.

**PRENY** or **PRENN**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Augustow, on the Memel, 27 m. E.N.E. Mariampol. P. 2500.

**PRENZLOW**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 71 m. N.N.E. Potsdam, cap. circ. Ucker-Mark, on the Ucker. P. 12,985. It has a Calvinist and six Lutheran churches, schools, hospitals, and a public library; manufs. of linens, woollens, and tobacco; breweries, tanneries, and trade in corn and cattle. In 1806, 20,000 Prussian troops, who escaped from the battle of Jena, surrendered here to the French.

**PREPARIS ISLES**, a group in the Bay of Bengal, about midway between the Andaman Islands and Cape Negrais. Lat. 14° 50' N.; lon. 93° 25' E. Two are named the Cow and Cali.

**PRERAU**, a town of Austria, Moravia, on l. b. of the Betschwa, 15 m. S.E. Olmütz. P. 4800.

**PRESBA**, a small town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj, and 16 m. S.E. Ochrida, on the W. side of the Lake of Presba, which is 7 m. in length.

**PRESBOT**, a market town and pa., Engl., co. Lancaster, 8 m. E.N.E. Liverpool. Ac. of pa. 36,554. P. (1861) 63,540, employed in watch-making, cotton and flax mills, and collieries. Alt. 260 feet.

**PRESERVATION HARBOUR**, a fine bay of New Zealand, near the S.W. extremity of South Island. Lat. 46° S.; lon. 166° 30' E.

**PRESHUTE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 1½ m. S.W. Marlborough. Ac. 5351. P. 1209.

**PRESICCE**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 2786.

**PRESNOGORKOVSKAIA**, a fort of Asiatic Russia, gov. Omsk, on the Upper Tobol, 145 m. W. Petropalovsk, and forming a post of the military line of Ishim.—*Presnovskaia* is another fort of the same line, 80 m. W. Petropalovsk.

**PRESQUE-ISLE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Michigan, in the N.E. part of the peninsula, having N.E. Lake Huron. Area 720 sq. m.

**PRESSATH**, a market town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, near Forest of Pressath, 20 m. S.E. Baireuth. P. 1756. It has manufs. of linen.

**PRESSBURG** (Hung. *Posony*, anc. *Posonium*), a town of Hungary, cap. co., on l. b. of the Danube, and on the Pesth Railway, 36 m. E.S.E. Vienna. P. (1857) 43,863. Principal structures, a ruined castle, on a height above the town, burnt by the French in 1811, but memorable as the scene of the appeal made, in 1741, by Maria Theresa to the Hungarian states; the hall of the diet, Gothic cathedral, in which the kings of Hungary are crowned; the co. hall, German theatre, barracks, and archbishop's palace. It has a Roman Catholic academy and a Calvinist college, both with good libraries; a college for poor students, and several hospitals, one supported by the Jews, who are numerous here, and have many charitable institutions. Principal manufs., silk and woollen goods, nitre, rosoglio, tobacco, and leather. It has a large transit trade in corn, linen, and Hungarian wines. The treaty, giving Venice to the French, and Tirol to Bavaria, was concluded here in 1805.

**PRESSIGNY-LE-GRAND**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches. P. 1809. Has the ruins of a castle of the 13th cent.

**PRÉS-ST-GERVAIS (LES)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. St Denis. P. 1921.

**PRESTBURY**, two pas. of England.—I co. and 34 m. E.N.E. Chester, and with a station on the Manchester Railway, 2 m. N. Macclesfield. Ac. 61,901. P. (1861) 55,680, chiefly employed in cotton and silk mills.—II co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 3022. P. 1297.

**PRESTEIGN**, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England and Wales, cos. Hereford and Radnor, on the Lugg, 12 m. W.N.W. Leominster. Ac. 11,126. P. 2383. The town has an endowed school, a co. sessions house, gaol and house of correction. It unites with Radnor in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

**PRESTON**, a parl. and munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, hund. Amounderness, on the N. bank of the Ribble, 21 m. S.S.E. Lancaster. Altitude 132 feet. Ac. of pa. 15,834; of bor. 2650. P. (1851) 69,542; (1861) bor. 82,985, of pa. 85,699. Public edifices, the court-house, exchange, town hall, and co. gaol, custom-house, almshouses, co. infirmary, and numerous places of worship. In the pa. are 8 perpetual curacies, united value 52,817*l.*, mostly in the gift of the vicar. *Preston* has a grammar school; blue coat, national, and many other schools; a provident society, workhouse, savings' bank, and 3 public libraries; and it is the seat of an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, which has an extensive library, and a good museum; also of an agricultural society. The staple manuf. formerly was linen, which is still made to some extent, but cotton weaving and spinning have nearly eclipsed it, there being upwards of 50 cotton mills and manufs. of worsted and machinery; tanneries, and fishery in the Ribble, etc. It communicates by the Lancaster Canal, and by railways, with Wyre, on Morecambe Bay, and with Bolton and Manchester. Every 20th year a jubilee, called "Preston guild," is held for a month, from the last week in August. Preston sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 2659. Customs rev. (1862) 62,597*l.*; exports (1862) 355*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 48, tons 3648. The town is supposed to have risen on the decay of Ribchester, the ancient *Rerigonium*, on the Ribble, about 11 m. distant; and it derived its original name of

"Priest's-town," from its religious houses, some traces of which remain.

**PRESTON**, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Melcombe Regis. Ac. 2679. P. 723.—II co. Glo'ster, near Cirencester. Ac. 2190. P. 218.—III same co., Newent dist. Ac. 884. P. 78.—IV co. Kent, near Faversham. Ac. 1547. P. 1535.—V same co., 6½ m. E. Canterbury. Ac. 1478. P. 557.—VI co. Sussex, near Brighton. Ac. 1286. P. 1044.—VII co. Rutland, hund. Martinsley. Ac. 980. P. 349.—VIII co. Somerset, adjacent to Yeovil. Ac. 790. P. 363.—IX co. Suffolk, 15 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1931. P. 348.—X co. York, East Riding, 6 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 6170. P. 1061.—XI (*Bagott*), co. Warwick, near Henley. Ac. 1302. P. 172.—XII (*Bisset*), co. and 3½ m. S. Bucks. Ac. 1940. P. 469.—XIII (*Capes*), co. Northampton, 5 m. S. Daventry. Ac. 2280. P. 320.—XIV (*Deanery*), co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1470. P. 80.—XV (*East*), co. Sussex, 15 m. W. Brighton. Ac. 609. P. 320.—XVI (*Gubbals*), co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 2281. P. 478.—XVII (*Long*), co. York, West Riding, 4 m. S. Settle. Ac. 3533. P. 536.—XVIII (*on-Stour*), co. Glo'ster, hund. Deerhurst. Ac. 1990. P. 376.—XIX (*on-the-Wild-Moors*), co. Salop, 3 m. N. Wellington. Ac. 1057. P. 228.—XX (*on-Wye*), co. and 8½ m. W. Hereford. Ac. 1379. P. 277.—XXI (*Quarter*), a township, co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees. Ac. 2699. P. 5471.—XXII co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth. Ac. 443. P. 543.—XXIII (*on-the-Hill*), co. Chester, pa. Runcorn. Ac. 1122. P. 596.

**PRESTON**, a decayed vill. of Scotland, co. Haddington, pa. Prestonpans, 8 m. E. Edinburgh.—II a vill., co. Edinburgh, pa. Cranston, 6 m. E.S.E. Dalkeith.

**PRESTON**, a co., U. S., North America, in N. part of Virginia. Area 545 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,245 free, 67 slaves.—II a township, Connecticut, 45 m. S.E. Hartford.—III a township, New York, 118 m. S.W. Albany.—*Preston Cape* is a headland of N.W. Australia, Ivitt's Land.—*Preston river*, W. Australia, dist. Wellington, after a N.W. course enters Leschenault Bay, S.W. Australind.

**PRESTONKIRK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Haddington. Ac. 7088. P. 1960.

**PRESTONPANS**, a burgh of barony, vill., and pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the Firth of Forth, 8½ m. E. Edinburgh. Ac. 1429. P. 2080; do. of vill. 1577. It is straggling and ill-built, but formerly was of some commercial importance. Chief industry, ale breweries and salt pans. Its port, Morrison's Haven, is ½ m. W. the town. Near it was fought the battle between the royalist army and Charles Edward Stuart in 1745.

**PRESTWICK**, a pa., Engl., co. Leicester, comprising the town of Oldham. Ac. 21,625. P. 117,961.

**PRESTWOLD**, a pa. of Scotland. [MONKTON.]

**PRESTWOLD**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E.N.E. Loughborough. Ac. 4720. P. 969.

**PRETSH**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 43 m. N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. P. 1850.

**PRETTIN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 45 m. E.N.E. Merseburg, on the Elbe. P. 1706.

**PREUILLY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 19 m. S.W. Loches. P. 2194.

**PREUSSEN**, a kingdom of Europe. [PRUSSIA.]

**PREUX AU BOIS**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, cant. Landrecies. P. 1660.

**PRÉVEZA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Epirus, on the N. side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, 18 m. S.W. Arta. Pop. about 8000. It is defended by a few forts, meanly built, partly

out of the ruins of Nicopolis, 3 m. N. ward.—The Bay of *Préveza*, between the sea and the Gulf of Arta, is about 4 m. in length.

**PRE-ZEN-PAIL**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. and 21 m. N.E. Mayenne, cap. cant. P. 3300. It has a large market for cattle.

**PRIAMAN**, a marit. town of the island Sumatra, Indian Ocean, on its W. coast, 20 m. N. Padang.

**PRIBYLOV ISLANDS**, a group in Behring Sea, lat. 55° N., lon. 170° W., and consisting of the islands St Paul and St George, with several islets. They were discovered by the Russian navigator Pribylov in 1786. Climate severe, with constant fogs and snow. Formerly a great number of skins were procured, but now they are scarce.

**PRIDDX**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.W. Wells. Ac. 1861. P. 251.—*Priddy's Hard* is an islet in Portsmouth harbour, on which is a gunpowder magazine.

**PRIDROISK**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vitebsk, 19 m. W.N.W. Drissa. P. 1500.

**PRIEBUS**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 57 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Niesse. P. 1257. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.

**PRÍEGO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Cordova, in the Sierra di Algarrinejo. P. 13,464. It has manufs. of woollens and silks.—II. a town, prov. and 24 m. N.N.W. Cuença. P. 1145.

**PRIEPOŁ**, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj. and 50 m. W.N.W. Nova-Bazar. P. 2000.

**PRIESEN**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, gov. Eger, circ. Sciasz. P. 800. It has coal mines and mineral springs.

**PRIESTHOLM**, an islet of N. Wales, co. and off the N.E. coast of Anglesey, pa. Penmon, about 1 m. from the shore. It is frequented by sea-birds, and has some rabbit warrens.

**PRIEST (St)**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Isère, arr. Vienne, cant. St Symphorien-d'Ozon. P. 2428.—II. (*des Champs*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Riom, cant. St Gervais. P. 2062.

**PRILUKA**, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Kiev, 20 m. S. Mashnovka. P. 1550.

**PRILUKI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 123 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. circ. P. 3250.

**PRIMORSK**, a government of Asiatic Russia, East Siberia. [MARITIME REGION.]

**PRINCE**, a co. of Prince Edward Island, forming the W. division. Cap. Princetown.

**PRINCE CHARLES ISLAND**, off the W. coast of Spitzbergen, is in lat. 78° 30' N., lon. 11° E.

**PRINCE EDWARD**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Virginia. Area 255 sq. m. P. (1860) 4503 free, 7341 slaves.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**, one of the British colonies of North America, in the Gulf of St Lawrence, mostly between lat. 46° and 47° N., lon. 62° and 64° 30' W., separated S. and N. from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait. Length 140 m.; breadth 15 to 34 m. Area 2134 sq. m. P. (1856) 71,496; (1861) 80,857, of whom 44,975 were Protestants, and 35,882 Catholics. It is divided into three cos., Queen's, Prince, and King's. Surface generally level, or undulating, and well watered. Shores indented by numerous inlets. The island is entirely composed of carboniferous sandstone, and coal is abundant. Climate milder than in the surrounding British colonies, and generally free from fogs. Soil fertile. Most of the grains and vegetables raised in England come to perfection in this colony; timber is plentiful, and the pastures are of a superior quality. The fisheries employ 200 or 300 vessels in the summer months, mostly from the United States. Ship-building is important. In 1860, 66 vessels were built, of

the aggregate value of 309,225 dollars. Trade principally with Great Britain, Ireland, and the adjacent colonies, with which its agricultural produce, timber, deals, shipping, and fish, are exchanged for colonial and manufactured products. Exports (1863), timber, oats, pork, etc., to the value of 150,549*l*. Imports, tea, apparel, iron, cordage, cottons, woollens, linens, hardwares, copper, etc., to the value of 211,240*l*. Public revenue (1863) 25,861*l*; expend. 34,451*l*; public debt 54,803*l*. Government vested in a lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Crown, a council of thirteen members, and a house of assembly of thirty members, elected by the inhabitants. Chief towns, Charlottetown, the cap., Princetown, and Georgetown. Free schools were established over all the island in 1856.—II. an island of Canada West, on W. side of Lake Ontario, separated from the mainland by the Bay of Quinté. Length 36 miles.

**PRINCE FREDERICK HARBOUR**, an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, lat. 15° S., lon. 125° E. Coasts steep, and it is full of islets.—*Prince Frederick Sound*, Russian America, is in lat. 57° 6' N., lon. 133° 48' W.

**PRINCE FREDERICKTOWN**, a vill. of U. S., North America, Maryland, on Parker's Creek, 31 m. S.S.W. Annapolis.

**PRINCE GEORGE**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of Virginia. Area 275 sq. m. P. 3414 free, 4997 slaves.—II. in W. of Maryland. Area 492 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,848 free, 12,479 slaves.

**PRINCE HENRY (OR LOSTANGE) ISLAND**, in the Pacific Ocean, Low Islands, is in lat. 18° 43' S., lon. 151° 42' W.

**PRINCE LEOPOLD ISLAND**, British North America, is at the W. end of Barrow Strait. Lat. 74° 5' N.; lon. 90° W.

**PRINCE OF WALES ARCHIPELAGO**, Russian America, between lat. 54° 25' and 56° 30' N., lon. 132° and 134° W., 40 m. N. Queen Charlotte Island.—(*Cape*), the W. extremity of N. America, on Behring Sea, lat. 66° N., lon. 167° 59' W. On its S. side the coast is bold, on the N. low and swampy.—(*Island*), Pacific Ocean, Low Islands, is in lat. 15° 16' 30" S., lon. 147° 22' W., and called also Dean or Oanna Island.—II. an island, Malaysia, in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, lat. 6° 30' S., lon. 105° 12' E. On it is a town named Samadang.—(*Islands*), a group, Torres Strait, off Cape York, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

**PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND**. [PENANG.]

**PRINCE REGENT BAY**, W. coast of Greenland, is in lat. 76° N., lon. 66° W.—(*Inlet*), British North America, between lat. 72° and 74° N., lon. 88° and 95° W., leads from Barrow Strait into Boothia Gulf, and was discovered in 1819.—(*River*), N.W. Australia, enters the Indian Ocean, in lat. 15° 17' S., lon. 124° 50' E.

**PRINCE RUPERT BAY**, British West Indies, is on the N.W. coast of the island Dominica, and has the town Portsmouth on its E. coast.

**PRINCE WILLIAM**, a co. in N.E. of Virginia, U. S., North America. Area 306 sq. m. P. 6203 free, 2356 slaves.

**PRINCE'S ISLAND**, an island belonging to Portugal, in the Bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 m. S.S.W. Fernando Po. Length, N. to S., 10 m.; breadth 5 m. Surface mountainous, and in the centre it rises to 3000 feet above the sea. Chief fort and harb. St Antonio, on its E. coast.

**PRINCES' ISLANDS (THE)**, (Greek *Daimonissoi*), Sea of Marmora, 13 m. S. Constantinople, near the coast of Asia Minor, consist of 9 islands, the largest being Prinkipos and Chalki. Surface

mountainous, with fertile valleys, in which corn, fruits, and wine are raised, and cattle are reared. Numerous visitors resort to them, attracted by the beauty of their scenery and agreeable climate.

**PRINCESS ANNE**, a co. in S.E. of Virginia, U. S., North America. Area 351 sq. m. P. 4523 free, 3186 slaves.—Also a vill., Maryland, on the Manokin, 70 m. S.S.E. Annapolis. It has a court-house, gaol, and bank, and near it is Washington college.

**PRINCESS CHARLOTTE BAY**, N.E. coast of Australia, is in lat. 14° 29' S., lon. 144° E., and has a breadth of 30 m. Over its head is a level-topped hill, named by Capt. Cook, Jones' Table-Land.

**PRINCESS ROYAL HARBOUR**, W. Australia, dist. Plantagenet, is a bay of King George Sound, capable of receiving the largest ships. On its N. side is the town Albany.

**PRINCESS ROYAL ISLANDS**, British N. America, are in the Pacific Ocean, N. Vancouver Island.

**PRINCETON**, a bor. of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 11 m. N.E. Trenton. It is the seat of Princeton college, a famous establishment, founded 1746.—II. a township, Massachusetts, 13 m. N.N.W. Worcester. In it is Wachusett Mountain, 3000 feet in height.—III. New York, co. and 8 m. W. Schenectady.

**PRINCETOWN**, a marit. town of Prince Edward Island, cap. Prince co., on the North coast, 35 m. N.W. Charlotte Town.

**PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND**, Russian America, is on its S. coast, between lat. 60° and 61° 20' N., lon. 146° and 148° W. It contains numerous islands, but is without a good harbour.

**PRINCE WILLIAM**, an island, in the Viti group, Pacific Ocean; and *Prince William Henry* or *Matthias*, an island in the Pacific, N.W. of New Hanover, in lat. 1° 28' S., lon. 149° E., 60 m. in circumference, mountainous and wooded.

**PRINCIPATO (CITRA and ULTRA)**, now **SALERNO** (area 1215 sq. m., pop. (1862) 528,256) and **AVELLINO** (area 1238 sq. m., pop. (1862) 355,621), two contiguous provinces of the kingdom of Italy, in the S., the former extending along the Mediterranean, the latter inland, and together enclosed landward by the provs. Naples, Caserta, Campobasso, Foggia, and Potenza. Surface mountainous, especially in Avellino; the Volturno and Sele Rivers, and their affils., water numerous fertile valleys, and the vegetation of both provs. is most luxuriant. Rearing live stock is an important branch of industry. Chief cities, Salerno, Nocera, Sarno, Amalfi, and Diano, in Salerno; and Avellino, Atribaldo, Ariano, Frigento, St Angelo, and Lacedogna, in Avellino.

**PRING**, a co. of Queensland, Australia, N. of Carnarvon and S. of Rogers cos. Lat. 27° 50' S.; lon. 149° 50' E. It is traversed from E. to W. by Moonie river. Chief places are Cooroora, Southwood, and Tartha.

**PRINKIOS**, one of the Princes' Islands, Sea of Marmora; on its E. coast is a town of same name.

**PRIOCCA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, circ. Alba, 28 m. S.E. Turin. P. 2106.—*Priola* is a comm. and vill., prov. Cuneo, 14 m. S.S.E. Mondovì, on the Tanaro. P. 1619.

**PRINLAWS**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Leslie. P. 1343.

**PRIOR**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 7½ m. S.W. Cahirciveen. Ac. 11,795. P. 2738.

**PRIOR'S LEE**, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. and 3 m. W.N.W. Shifnal. P. 2461.

**PRIPET**, a river of Russian Poland, chiefly in the gov. Minsk, after a N. and E. course of 350 m., joins the Dnieper, on the W., 43 m. N. Kiev. It is navigable for its mouth to Pinsk.

**PRISREND** or **PERSERIN**, a town of European

Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., on the Rieka, 4 m. from its confl. with the Drin, and 80 m. E. Scutari. P. 25,000. It is the see of Greek and Roman Catholic bishops, and has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, 40 mosques, manufs. of firearms, and an active trade. Area of sanj. 18,944 sq. m. P. 1,200,000.

**PRISTEN**, a market town of Russia, gov. Khar'khov, 9 m. S. Kupiansk, on the Oskol. P. 1500.

**PRISTINA**, a town of European Turkey, Servia, 42 m. N.N.W. Uskup. P. 12,000. It is enclosed by earth ramparts, and has mosques, bazaars, and baths. Near it is the tomb of Sultan Amurath I.

**PRISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.W. Bath. Ac. 1850. P. 292.

**PRITTLEWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 17 m. S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 11,293. P. 3427.

**PRITZERBE**, a town of Prussia, prov. and 8 m. N.W. Brandenburg, on the Havel. P. 1005.

**PRITZWALK**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 63 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Domnitz. P. 3900.

**PRIVAS**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Ardèche, 26 m. S.W. Valence. P. 6657. It has manufs. of blankets and coarse woollen goods.

**PRIVAT (St)**, several comms. and vills., France.—I. dep. Corrèze, 17 m. E.S.E. Tulle. P. 1154.

—II. (*d'Allier*), dep. Haute-Loire, near the Allier, 10 m. W.S.W. Le Puy. P. 1518.

**PRIVET**, a pa. of Engl., co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Petersfield. Ac. 1270. P. 258.

**PRIVICZ** or **PRIVIGY**, a town of N. Hungary, co. and 40 m. N.E. Neutra, with a Piarist college, and a trade in corn. P. 4730.

**PRIZIAC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Morbihan, 20 m. W. Pontivy. P. 2214.

**PRIZZI**, a commercial town of the island Sicily, prov. and 40 m. S. of Palermo, circ. Corleone. P. (1861) 11,187.

**PROBOLINGO**, a fortified Dutch town of the isl. of Java, on the north coast.

**PROBUS**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. N.E. Truro. Ac. of pa. 8113. P. 1449. The vill. was formerly a market town, and has a church with a tower 108 feet high.

**PROBY ISLAND**, Pacific O., Friendly Islands.

**PROCIDA**, *Prochyta*, an island at the N.W. extremity of the Bay of Naples, S. Italy, N.E. Ischia, and separated from the mainland by a channel 2½ m. across. Lat. 40° 45' 50" N.; lon. 14° E. Length 3 m.; breadth 1½ m. P. (1861) 13,810. On a bay, S.E. side, is the town of same name, with a lighthouse, royal palace, an active fishery, and a brisk coasting trade. P. 3400.

—**PRODANO**, *Porte*, one of the smaller Ionian islands, off the W. coast of the Morea, Greece, 12 m. N.W. Navarin. Length 2 m.; breadth 1 m.

**PROME**, a town of British India, territory of Pegu, on the E. bank of the Irrawadi, cap. dist. of same name, 113 m. N.W. Pegu. Lat. 18° 47' N.; lon. 95° 3' E. Area 5500 sq. m. P. 100,000. It was taken by the British in 1825, and again in 1852. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1856, but is since being rebuilt.

**PRONSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 31 m. S. Riazan, cap. dist., on the Pronia. P. 6700. The town proper, founded in the 12th century, and mostly built of wood, has 8 churches.

**PROPOISK**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. S.E. Moghilev. P. 1800.

**PROPONTIS (SEA OF)**. [MARMORA.]

**PROPRIA**, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 85 m. N.N.E. Sergipe, on the riv. São Francisco.

**PROSKUROV**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 53 m. N. Kamenietz.

**PROSNA**, a river of Europe, which, after a N.

course of 100 m. between Silesia and Poland, joins the Warta, 38 m. S.E. Posen.

**PROSPECT**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 54 m. E.N.E. Augusta.

**PROSPERO** (SAN), a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Modena, circ. Mirandola. P. 3056.

**PROSSNITZ**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 13 m. S.W. Olmutz, on the Rumza. P. 10,759, of whom 1500 are Jews. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cashmeres, linen and cotton stuffs, distilleries, and breweries.

**PROTOPOVKA**, a town of Russia, gov. Khar-kov, 17 m. W.N.W. Izium. P. 1700.

**PROVENCAL ISL.**, Mediterranean, is off the S. coast of Asia Minor. Lat. 36° 10' N.; lon. 38° 47' E.

**PROVENCE**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, dist. Glandson. P. 956.

**PROVENCE**, an old prov. of France, in the S.E., the cap. of which was Aix, now forming the depts. Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse. It is visited by the baneful W. wind called the *mistral*. The country which the Romans called *Provincia* composed the whole of the Narbonnaise. In the 9th century it gave name to the kingdom of Burgundy or Provence, afterwards called Arles. [BURGUNDY.]

**PROVIDENCE**, an island in the Indian Ocean, 240 m. N.E. Madagascar.

**PROVIDENCE**, a city and seaport of the U. S., North America, semi-cap. of Rhode Island, finely situated on the N. arm of Narraganset Bay, called Providence River, 30 m. from the Atlantic Ocean, on rail. 40 m. S.S.W. Boston. Lat. 41° 49' 6" N.; lon. 71° 24' 7" W. P. (1860) 50,666. Principal edifices, the Arcade, the Brown university, with a large and valuable library; state house, theatre, and athênæum; the Butler hospital for the insane, an admirable institution, and 50 public schools. It has cotton factories, print works, bleaching grounds, dye houses, iron works, manufs. of jewellery, breweries, distilleries, corn and fulling mills, and fisheries. The first cotton mill built in America is still in use at the suburban vill. of Pawtucket. Vessels of 900 tons reach its wharfs. It was founded by Roger Williams in 1635.

**PROVIDENCE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. part of Rhode Island. Area 380 sq. m. P. (1860) 107,799.—II. a township, New York, 41 m. N.N.W. Albany.—III. Pennsylvania, with the vill. of Centreville.—IV. (*East and West*), Pennsylvania, co. Bedford.

**PROVIDENCE (NEW)**. [NEW PROVIDENCE.]

**PROVIDENCE (NORTH)**. [NORTH PROVIDENCE.]

**PROVIDENCE (OLD)**, an island of the Caribbean Sea, 100 m. E. the Mosquito coast. Lat. 13° 21' N.; lon. 81° 22' W. Length 10 m.; breadth 4 m. P. 850. *Providence* is the name of a cape, Patagonia; and of a lake and fort, British North America; and *Providence Channels* separate several of the Bahama Islands. [NEW PROVIDENCE.]

**PROVINCETOWN**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the extreme N.W. point of Cape Cod, 51 m. E.S.E. Boston. It has a good harbour, and fisheries. Salt is extensively manufactured here.

**PROVINCE WELLESLEY**, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, immediately opposite Penang (Prince of Wales' Island). It consists of a strip of country 35 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth. [STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.] Surface undulating. Climate healthy. Principal products, rice, pepper, sugar, and cocoa nuts, with poultry and cattle, which it supplies to Penang.

**PROVINS**, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Seine-et-Marne, 29 m. E. Melun. P.

(1861) 7547. It is enclosed by high walls, and has a comm. college, a tribunal of commerce, and trade in grain and wool. In its vicinity roses are extensively cultivated for medicine & perfumery. In the middle ages, Provins was rich from its commerce and manufactures.

**PROVO**, a town of U. S., N. America, co. and territory Utah, cap. of co. P. 3000.

**PROZELTEN**, a town of Bavaria, landr. Franconia, leg. Klingenberg, on the Main. P. 980. It has a trade on the river.

**PRUDHOE**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Ovingham, with a station on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 7 m. E.S.E. Corebridge. Ac. 1440. P. 471.

**PRÜM**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Treves. P. 2260.

**PRUNTRUT**, Switzerland. [PORENTROY.]

**PRUSA**, a city of Asia Minor. [BRUSA.]

**PRUSSIA (KINGDOM OR) OR PRUSSIAN STATES** (Germ. *Königreich von Preussen*), a kingdom of Central Europe, situated between lat. 49° 7' and 55° 52' N., lon. 6° and 22° 50' E., comprising a great part of N. Germany, besides the former duchy of Prussia, the prov. Posen, and a part of Poland; cap. Berlin. *Prussia* is composed of two distinct and very unequal portions, separated by Brunswick, Hessen, Waldeck, Lippe, and Nassau, for 30 m. at nearest point. The E. most and largest portion, or Prussia E. of the Weser, is bounded E. by Russia; S. by Austria, Saxony, and Electoral Hessen; W. by Brunswick, Hanover, and Mecklenburg; and N. by the Baltic Sea. The W. portion, or Rhenish Prussia (*Rhein Preussen*), is bounded E. by Hessen-Darmstadt, Nassau, Electoral Hessen, Waldeck, Brunswick, Lippe, and part of Hanover; S. by France, Rhenish Bavaria, and parts of Oldenburg and Hamburg; W. by the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg; and N. by Hanover. Besides these great portions, Prussia possesses since 1850 the principality of Hohenzollern, and the territory of the Jahde, purchased from Oldenburg in 1854. The distance between the E. and W. extremities of Prussia is 715 m.; the E. portion is 550 m. long, E. to W., and 185 to 435 m. broad, N. to S.; and the W. portion 250 m. in length, N. to S., and 45 to 120 m. in breadth, E. to W. Divisions, area, and pop. as follows:—

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop. (1861.)
Prussia, . . . . .	25,047	2,866,866
Posen, . . . . .	11,401	1,485,550
Pomerania, . . . . .	12,260	1,389,739
Silesia, . . . . .	15,771	3,390,695
Brandenburg, . . . . .	18,609	2,467,759
Saxony, . . . . .	9,794	1,976,417
Westphalia, . . . . .	7,823	1,618,065
Rhenish Prussia, . . . . .	10,358	3,215,784
Hohenzollern, . . . . .	451	64,675
Territory of Jahde, . . . . .	5	950
Military (abroad), . . . . .	---	14,720
Total, . . . . .	108,519	18,491,220

Of the total population 18,222,848 are civilians, and 268,372 military.

The surface of Prussia is in general flat, except in the prov. Saxony, where it is traversed by parts of the Harz mountains and the Thüringerwald; and in the S. between Silesia and Bohemia, by the Riesen Gebirge, or Giant mountains. The E. provs. belong to the basin of the Baltic, in which the chief rivers are, the Memel or Niemen,

the Pregel, Vistula, and Oder, with its affluent the Warta. The W. provs. belong to the basin of the North Sea, and are watered by the Elbe, and its affls. the Saale, Havel, and Spree, the Weser, Ems, and Rhine, with its affls. the Moselle and Lippe. The canal of Bromberg connects the Vistula with the Warta; the canal of Finow unites the Oder with the Havel, an affl. of the Elbe; and the canal of Frederick William connects the Oder with the Spree. The Rhine, which is here navigable for large vessels, and is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, separates Rhenish Prussia into two nearly equal parts, each of which has an elevated table-land and a low plain; the chief part of the table-land lies N. of the Moselle, on l. b. of the Rhine, and is called the Eifel and the Hohe Veen, 1600 feet in elevation. This region is of basaltic formation, intermixed with tracts of lava; it presents evident traces of volcanic action. On the rt. b. of the Rhine, the table-land forms the elevated ridge of the Taunus, about 2000 feet; culminating point the Feldberg, 2850 feet above the sea; this table-land extends N. between the rivers Lahn & Sieg, where it is called the Westerwald, mean elevation 1600 feet. The only coast line of Prussia is that of the Baltic, 520 m. in length, and covered with extensive lagoons, the principal of which are the Curische-Haff at the mouth of the Niemen, the Frische-Haff at the mouths of the Vistula and Pregel, and the Stettiner-Haff at the mouth of the Oder. The level E. provs. are remarkable for the great number of lakes they contain; of these, Lake Spirding has an area of 20 sq. m., and Lake Mauer is nearly as large. The islands of Prussia are Rügen, Usedom, and Wollin, in the Baltic. Climate, generally temperate and salubrious, is humid and cold in the N. Mean temp. of year in E. Prussia (Prussia proper), lat. 50° 30', at an elevation of 40 feet, 48°; Central Prussia, lat. 52° 30', elevation 210 feet, 48°; Rhenish Prussia, lat. 51°, elevation 250 feet, 49°·5, Fahr. Mean annual rainfall in the W. provs., 20 inches, decreasing towards the E. Prevailing winds W., and cold often severe. The soil is fertile in many places, and grain is exported to a considerable extent. The most fertile dists. occur along the course of the Niemen and Vistula, on l. b. of the Oder, and on the Elbe, where the vicinity of Magdeburg is so fertile, that it is called the granary of Berlin. The most barren region is the Tuchler Heide, in the prov. W. Prussia, 50 m. long and 25 m. broad, which is covered with sand and stunted shrubs. The cap. is situated in an extensive sandy plain, which is interspersed with fertile tracts, and covered in some places with fine forests. Agriculture, which forms the chief source of national wealth, is carefully conducted; the principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, hops, sugar, beet-root, and tobacco; fruit culture has been widely extended of late years, and the forests furnish excellent timber. The vine is cultivated in Rhenish Prussia, on the banks of the Moselle and Rhine, and to a small extent in detached districts of Central and E. Prussia. The pasturage is excellent; sheep, cattle, and horses, of improved breeds, are extensively reared. In 1861, there were in Prussia 1,600,000 horses, 8000 asses and mules, 5,500,000 oxen, 16,400,000 sheep, 670,000 goats, 2,600,000 swine; wool is an important product. Goats in the mountain dists. of Silesia and Saxony; swine in Pomerania, Saxony, and Westphalia, which last is celebrated for its hams; wild boars, stags, fallow deer, hares, and rabbits, are plentiful, as are wolves and foxes; bears are

seldom met with. The lynx, beaver, badger, otter, weasel, and marten, are common, but the ermine is rare. Wild geese are extremely numerous. Bees are extensively reared, and the breeding of the silk-worm has recently made great progress. The fisheries on the shores of the Baltic and in the lakes and rivers are important. Mines of iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, alum, and salt, are worked in the provs. of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, and in the Harz mountains; and mining industry is on the increase. The mountains contain marble and some of the precious stones, & there are many mineral springs. Amber (a government monopoly) is fished from the sea, or found on the shores of the Baltic. The manufactures of Prussia are very extensive, and increasing in value; the chief branches are linens, in all the provs.; woollen cloths, and cottons, in Rhenish Prussia, at Barmen, Crefeld, and Elberfeld, silk stuffs, iron founding, porcelain & glass making, carriage building, saddlery, chemical products, beet-root sugar making, sugar refining, and brewing. Commerce is very active in Prussia, & has been greatly developed by the establishment of the commercial customs union (Zollverein), by the many navigable rivers, excellent roads, and canals; and by railways, of which, upwards of 3000 miles were open in 1864; there are upwards of 3500 miles of rivers and nearly 500 miles of canal navigation; connected with these are lines of telegraph extending to the chief points on the frontier; and the postal arrangements are excellent and complete. Exports (1862) grains, timber, flax, seed, zinc, rags, oil, oil-cake, wool, spruce beer, pork, etc., to the value of 7,833,927*l.* Imports cotton, tea, herrings, iron, coffee, oils, coals, woollens, linens, machinery, copper, hides, etc., to the value of 3,998,663*l.* The population of Prussia comprises two principal races.—I. the Germans, who form the majority,—and II. the Slavonians in the grand duchy of Posen, in Prussia Proper, and in a part of Upper Silesia, besides about 80,000 Celts (French) in the Rhenish provinces, and 250,000 Jews. The government is a hereditary monarchy, & the present constitution dates from 1850, but is modified by more recent acts. The executive government is carried on under the king by an irresponsible *Staatsrath*, or council of state, and a council of ministers. The king is a member of the Zollverein for the German portion of his states, *i. e.*, all except Prussia & Posen. Each prov. has a governor and a military commandant, a court of justice, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. Calvinism is the religion of the royal family, and of the majority of the people, but all sects enjoy the same privileges. In 1861 the pop. comprised—Protestants, 11,298,294; Roman Catholics, 6,906,988; Menonites, 13,716; of other sects, 16,233; Jews, 254,785; Greek Catholics, 1204. Public instruction is more developed in Prussia than in any other country in Europe; attendance at school is enforced by law. In 1861, there were 23,859 Protestant and 9895 Roman Catholic elementary schools, the children in attendance between the ages of 6 and 14 amounted to 3,500,000; and 141 *Gymnasias*, or higher schools, with 39,737 pupils and 1823 professors and teachers. The six universities of Prussia, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Halle, Greifswald, and Königsberg, with the Roman Catholic high school at Münster, had in 1862 5421 matriculated students. In the middle of the 18th century, the Teutonic knights subjugated E. Prussia, and converted the people to Christianity. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, appropriated the country in 1525; his family augmented

these possessions; and Frederick, one of his descendants, obtained the title of King in 1701. By the treaty of Utrecht, William I. obtained a portion of the duchy of Gelders, he acquired the duchy of Limburg, and took from Sweden the greater part of Pomerania. Frederick II. (the Great) conquered Silesia, which was abandoned by Austria in 1742; this king and his successor took part in the dismemberment of Poland, and thus acquired the grand duchy of Posen. By the treaty of Tilsit, Prussia was deprived of all her possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, and the greater part of Prussian Poland; but in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon I., the Congress of Vienna restored all these estates, except a part of Poland, and at the same time granted to Prussia a part of Saxony, and the duchy of the Lower Rhine. There are 27 fortresses in Prussia, of which 5 are of the first class. They are garrisoned by 7317 men in time of peace, and 135,000 during war. Military service for 2 years is imperative on all the male pop., who subsequently form the *Landwehr*, or militia, for 9 years more. On leaving they are enrolled in the *Landsturm*, which is called out for active service within the frontiers of the country only, in case of invasion. Total strength of the army (1863) 214,482 men. In 1859 the standing army was 161,000 men. In the same year the royal navy was composed of 6 screw and 2 paddle steamships carrying 178 guns; 3 sailing frigates, 113 guns; 3 brigs, 38 guns; 1 transport, 6 guns; & 22 gunboats, carrying 62 guns; in all, 37 vessels with 398 guns. Pub. rev. (1863) 137,497,302 thalers, nearly 20,000,000*l.* Expenditure 133,361,469 thalers. Public debt, 269,997,187 thalers.

PRUSSIA (EAST), or DUCAL PRUSSIA, a prov. of Prussia, comprising the govts. of Königsberg and Gumbinnen. It long belonged to the knights of the Teutonic order. Albert of Brandenburg, grand master of the order, was created Duke of Prussia, under the sovereignty of Poland, in 1525; afterwards it gave its name to the kingdom of Prussia.—*West or Royal Prussia*, a prov. of Prussia, in which it forms the 2 govts. of Danzig and Marienwerder. It formerly belonged to Poland, when Danzig was its capital. P. of East and West Prussia (1861) 2,866,866.—*Prussia Proper*, a great division of the kingdom of Prussia, comprising East or Ducal and West or Royal Prussia.

PRUSSIAN HOLLAND, a circ. of Prussia, gov. Königsberg. It is level and fertile.—II. a town in the above circ., on the Drausensee. P. 3824.

PRUSSIA (RHENISH), a prov. of Prussia, in the W., cap. Cologne. It was formed by the union of the two provs. of Cleve-Berg & Lower Rhine. Area 10,358 sq. m. P. (1861) 3,215,784.

PRUSZANY or PRUSHANI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 79 m. S.S.E. Grodno. P. 2120.

PRUTH, *Poras*, a river of E. Europe, rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows at first E. through Galicia and the Bukovina, and afterwards S.S.E., forming the boundary between Moldavia and the Russian prov. Bessarabia. At Reni, 75 m. from the Black Sea, it joins the Danube, of which it is the last great affl. on the left. Total course 360 m. Affls. numerous.

PRZASNYSZ, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 59 m. N.E. Plock, cap. co., on the Wegierka. P. 5020.

PRZEDBORZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Radom. P. 4357.

PRZELAUTSCH, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Chrudim, on the Elbe. P. 1700.

PRZEMYSL, a royal town of Austrian Galicia,

cap. circ., on rt. b. of the San, 51 m. W. Lemberg. P. 8650. It has a Benedictine monastery, and manufs. of linens and leather.

PRZESTITZ, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. N. Klattau, on the Bradawka. P. 1623.

PRZEWORSK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 22 m. E. Rzeszow. P. 2950.

PRZIBRAM, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 21 m. S.S.W. Beraun. P. 5206. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen cloth and paper, and silver and lead mines.—*Przechowitz* is a vill., circ. and 28 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 2200.

PRZYSCHA, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, on the Radomka, 24 m. W.S.W. Radom. P. 3000.

PSIORIT (MOUNT), *Ida*, the most lofty mountain of Crete, near its centre, and 7674 feet high.

PSIOL, a river of Russia, govts. Kursk, Kharkov, and Poltava, after a S.S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Dnieper, 10 m. E.S.E. Kremenchug.

PSKOV, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° and 58° N., lon. 27° 15' and 32° E., enclosed by the govts. St Petersburg, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Vitebsk, and Livonia. Area 17,353 sq. m. P. (1858) 706,462. Surface mostly flat. Rivers numerous, but none large. At its N.W. extremity is the *Lake of Pskov*, connected with that of Peipus, 22 m. by 12 m. Marshes numerous. Soil infertile, but corn is grown. Forests extensive. Cattle are reared; manufs. are unimportant. The gov. is subdivided into 3 districts. Principal towns, Pskov, the cap., Toropetz, and Veliki-Luki.—*Pskov or Pleskov*, the cap., on the Velikaja, near its mouth in Lake Pskov, is 162 m. S.W. St Petersburg. P. 17,140. It comprises the kremlin or citadel, the middle town and the great town, all enclosed by ramparts. Principal buildings, the archbishop's residence and the consistory, cathedral, a Lutheran and 60 Greek churches, convents, and schools. It has manufs. of leather, an export trade and an annual fair, at which large quantities of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, books, jewellery, etc., are sold. This town is mentioned in Russian hist. as early as A.D. 903.

PITCH, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 8 m. S.S.W. Dubno. P. about 1500.

PUBLOW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W. Bath. Ac. 1335. P. 643.

PUBNA, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 23° 34' and 24° 36' N., lon. 88° 55' and 89° 48' E. Area 2606 sq. m. P. 600,000. The district is covered with numerous shallow lakes.—*Pubna*, chief town of dist. of same name, 130 m. N.E. Calcutta.

PUGHBUDRA, a town, India, state of Joudpoor, in lat. 25° 57' N., lon. 72° 21' E. P. 5000. It has a manufactory of coarse cloths.

PUCHOV, a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 19 m. N.E. Trencschin, on the Waag. P. 3000.

PUCKINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Ac. 610. P. 260.

PUCKLE-CHURCH, a pa., England, co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 2428. P. 1265.

PUDDINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Bedford. Ac. 2770. P. 643.—II. co. Devon, 6½ m. N. Crediton, with a station on the Great Western Railway. Ac. 1361. P. 210.

PUDDLE-HINTON, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4½ m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 2264. P. 414.

PUDDLESTONE-WITH-WHITE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. E. Leominster. Ac. 1743. P. 349.

PUDDLETOWN, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 8830. P. 1297.

PUDÉWITZ (Pol. *Powidzisko*), a town, Prussian Poland, gov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Posen. P. 1850.

PUDLEIN or PODOLIN, a market town of North

Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, 9 m. N.N.E. Kesmark. P. 2300. It has an ancient castle, Roman Catholic and Piarist colleges, and near it is a chapel often resorted to in pilgrimage.

PUDOSHI or PUDOGA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonez, 65 m. E. Petrozavodsk. P. 1500.

PUDSEY, a tnsbp., England, co. York. W. Riding, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Calverley. Ac. 2342. P. (1861) 12,952, chiefly employed in the manufs. of woollens. It has a mechanics' institute, & branch bank.

PUEBLA (LA), a dep. of Mexico, between lat. 17° 40' and 20° 30' N., lon. 97° and 98° 40' W., having E. Vera Cruz, and on the other sides Mexico, Guerrero, and Oajaca. Area 14,203 sq. m. P. (1857) 658,609. Its central part belongs to the Anahuac table-land, and within it is Popocatepetl mountain. The Nasca river traverses it nearly throughout. It contains the towns La Puebla, the cap., Cholula, and Tehuacan.—*La Puebla de los Angeles*, the cap., is situated on a table-land 7500 feet above the sea, in a healthy situation, 76 m. E.S.E. Mexico. P. (1862) 85,000. It is regularly built and well paved, with handsome squares, houses of stone, and many with iron balconies and painted fronts; a richly decorated cathedral, 60 churches, 9 monasteries, 13 nunneries, and 21 collegiate houses. Manufs. of glass, earthenwares, and soap, and an extensive trade. In its vicinity are mineral springs, and large gardens. It was bombarded for four days by the French, and entered 31st March 1863.

PUEBLA (LA) or POBLAT, a small town of Majorca, on a height, 27 m. N.E. Palmas. P. 3012.

PUEBLA (LA), numerous small towns of Spain.—*I. (de Alcocer)*, at the foot of the Sierra d'Alcocer, prov. and 87 m. E. Badajoz. P. 2612.—*II. (de Almuradiel)*, prov. and 50 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 1985.—*III. (de Arenoso)*, prov. and 31 m. N.W. Castellon de la Plana. P. 2158.—*IV. (de Arganzon)*, prov. Alava, 9 m. N.E. Miranda. Near this the battle of Vitoria commenced in 1813.—*V. (de Cazaba)*, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Sevilla. P. 2882.—*VI. (de Don Fadrique)*, prov. and 77 m. N.E. Granada, at the foot of Mount Calar. P. 6555. It has 4 pa. churches, manufs. of woven fabrics, and an active trade in timber.—*VII. (de Guzman)*, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Huelva. P. 3855.—*VIII. (de la Calzada)*, prov. and 16 m. E. Badajoz. P. 2160.—*IX. (de la Reyna)*, prov. and 40 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 2200.—*X. (del Dean)*, prov. Coruña, 29 m. S.W. Santiago. P. 1840.—*XI. (de los Infantes)*, prov. Sevilla, 19 m. N.W. Ecija. It has some Roman antiquities.—*XII. (de Montalban)*, prov. and 17 m. W. Toledo, on the Tagus. P. 4333. It has a picturesque castle, and a palace of the dukes of Uceda.—*XIII. (de Sanabria)*, prov. and 53 m. N.W. Zamora. P. 849.—*XIV. (de Sancho Perez)*, prov. and 36 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 1892.—*XV. (Nueva)*, prov. Toledo, 7 m. S. Talavera. P. 2400.—*XVI. (de Hajar)*. [HLJAR.]

PUESTA GORDA, a settlement of Caribs, British Honduras, 150 m. S. Balize.

PUEENTE ("a Bridge"), numerous towns of Spain.—*I. (del Arzobispo)*, prov. Toledo, near the Tagus, 18 m. S.W. Talavera. P. 979.—*II. (del Congosto)*, prov. and 43 m. W. Avila, on the Tormes. P. 2000.—*III. (de Eume)*, prov. and 13 m. E. Coruña, on the Euma, here crossed by a long ancient bridge. P. 2170.—*IV. (Genil)*, prov. and 27 m. S. Cordova, on the Genil. P. 6408, engaged in woollen weaving, and in oil and earthenware factories.—*V. (de la Reyna)*, Navarra, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Pamplona, on the Arga, here crossed by 4 bridges. P. 3700.—*Puentes de Garcia Rodriguez* is a town, prov. and 24 m. E.N.E. Coruña. P. 1496.

PUERCO, a river of Texas, and the principal affluent of the Rio Grande, which it joins near lat. 29° 15' N., lon. 103° W., after a S. course of 500 m.

PUEURS, a market town of Belgium, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Antwerp. P. 4000.

PUERTO, "a Port," a prefix to the names of many places in Spain.—*I. (de Santa Maria)*, a city in the prov. and 7 m. N.E. Cadiz, on rt. b. of the Guadalete, near its mouth in the Bay of Cadiz. P. 17,930. The town is uninteresting. It is the principal place for the export of the wines of Xerez, 7 m. N.E. Many extensive English and French wine merchants are established here. It supplies Cadiz with water.—*II. (Real)*, a seaport town of the same prov., on the bay, and 6 m. E. Cadiz. P. 3871. It has manufs. of leather.—*III. (Llano)*, a town in the prov. and 21 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. P. 2812, who manuf. lace.—*IV. (Maria)*, a town in the prov., and 21 m. S.W. Lugo. P. 553.

PUERTO BELLO, a seaport town of South America, Granadian Confed., dep. and 40 m. N. Panama, on the N. side of its isthmus. It is surrounded by mountains, and unhealthy, but the excellence of its harbour (whence its name) rendered it formerly of high commercial importance. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1739, at which time it was strongly fortified. P. 1300. It has now greatly declined.

PUERTO CABELLO, a seaport town of South America, Venezuela, prov. Caracas, in the Gulf of Trieste, 20 m. N.E. Valencia, of which it is the port. P. 7500. The town stands on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge. It is unhealthy, but has a good harbour.

PUERTO CORTEZ or CABELLOS, a seaport town on the N. coast of the Bay of Honduras, Central America, lat. 15° 49' N., lon. 87° 57' W., at the terminus of a proposed canal across Honduras to Fonseca Bay, Pacific. It was the first port established by the Spaniards on these shores, and was selected by Cortez.

PUERTO D'ESPAÑA, a town of the British West Indies, on the coast of the island of Trinidad, with a fortress. P. 4000.

PUERTO-DE-LA-MAR. [COBIJA.]

PUERTO LLANO, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Ciudad-Real. P. 5000.

PUERTO MONTT, the port of Llanquihue, Chile, established 1853, named from the president, Don Manuel Montt. A German settlement. P. (1863) 15,000.

PUERTO PRINCIPE, an inland city of Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, 36 m. W.S.W. its port, Las Nuevitas, on the N. coast, between the rivulets Tinima and Jatibonico. Climate hot and humid. P. (1861) 30,685.

PUERTO RICO, West Indies. [PORTO RICO.]

PUERTO VIEJO, a town of South America, Ecuador, dep. and 85 m. N.N.W. Guayaquil, on a river flowing into the Pacific. P. 2000.

PUFFIN ISLAND, a rocky islet of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, in St. Finnan's Bay, 3 m. S.E. Breahead, Valentia Island.

PUGET SOUND, U. S., North America, on the N.W. coast of Washington territory, is the S.W. termination of Admiralty inlet. The island and peninsulas supply slate and sandstone, and timber is exported.

PUGLIA, a region of S. Italy. [APULIA.]—*II.* a river, which joins the Tiber at Orvieto.

PUGMAN or PEMGHAN, a town and fort of Afghanistan, 13 m. W. Cabool, on affl. of Cabool riv. Climate salubrious.

PUHPOOND, a town of British India, dist. of

Etawa, in lat. 26° 36' N.; lon. 79° 32' E. P. 6063. It is the chief place of a pergunnah of same name, 56 m. W. Cawnpore.

PUICELLY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 11 m. N.W. Gaillac. P. 2085.

PUIDOUX, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, Lavaux, dist. St Saphorin. P. 1302.

PUG, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Valencia, on a hill close to the Mediterranean.

PUISEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. cant., arr. and 12 m. Pithiviers. P. 1959.

PUISSERGUIER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hérault, 9 m. W.N.W. Beziers. P. 2200.

PUIVERS, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Aube, arr. Limoux, cant. Chalabre. P. 1716.

PUJOLS, a comm. & mkt. town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 13 m. N.N.E. Agen. P. 1193.

PUKANTZ (Hung. *Bakabanya*), a mining town of N. Hungary, co. Honth, 9 m. N.W. Schemnitz. P. 2350.

PULA, a comm. and marit. town of the island Sardinia, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. 1451.

PULASKI, seven cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in centre of Arkansas. Area 1151 sq. m. P. (1860) 8194 free, 3505 slaves.—II. in S. of Georgia. Area 758 sq. m. P. 4638 free, 4106 slaves.—III. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 1120 sq. m. P. 15,871 free, 1330 slaves.—IV. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 363 sq. m. P. 3827 free, 1589 slaves.—V. Illinois. P. 3943.—VI. Indiana. P. 5711.—VII. Missouri. P. 3779 free, 56 slaves.

PULAWA, a town of Poland, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Lublin, on rt. b. of the Vistula. P. 3000.

PULBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 8 m. N.N.W. Arundel. Ac. 6398. P. 1852.

PULFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Chester, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. Ac. 2567. P. 354.

PULHAM, a town of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.W. Harleston, in the two pas. St Mary and St Magdalen, the united area of which is 9555 ac. P. 2142.—II. a pa., co. Dorset, 7 m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 2370. P. 302.

PULICAT, a town of British India, presid. Marhas, situated on an island at the S. extremity of the salt water lake of same name. The lake is 37 n. long, and varies from 3 m. to 11 m. broad, and contains several islands. It is bounded seaward by a long narrow island, and 2 m. off the shore is a good anchorage. An extensive line of water communication has been established between Madras and Doogooranzepatam, principally by means of this lake. Lat. 13° 25' N.; lon. 80° 22' E.

PULLOXHILL, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 1½ n. S.W. Silsoe. Ac. 1760. P. 704.

PULLY, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ. 1 m. E. Lausanne. P. 1387.

PULO, "an island," the prefixed name of many islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, some of the principal being—I. (*Baniach*), off the S.W. coast of Sumatra, lat. 2° 20' N., lon. 96° 50' E.—II. (*Brasse*), off the N.W. extremity of Sumatra, 22 m. W.N.W. Acheen. Circumference 10 n.—III. (*Canton*), China Sea, off the coast of Anam, lat. 15° 20' N., lon. 109° E.—IV. (*Ciecer de Mer*), China Sea, 10 m. S. Cape Padaran, Cochinchina, and yielding many edible birds' nests.—V. (*Coond*), a cluster of islands, China Sea, 120 n. E. Point Camboja, the principal island, 12 m. n. length, having a vill. and good anchorage.—VI. (*Daoo*), off the W. coast of Borneo, lat. 0° N., lon. 10° 37' E.—VII. (*Dammer*), off the S. extremity of Gilolo. Circumference about 30 n.—VIII. (*Laban*), Borneo.—IX. (*Lancavi*), W.

coast of the Malay peninsula, at the mouth of the river Quedah. P. 3000.—X. (*Laut*), off the S.E. extremity of the isl. Borneo. Length 50 m.; greatest breadth 35 m.—*Little Pulo Laut* is a group 55 m. S.W. ward.—XI. (*Nancy*), off the W. coast of Sumatra, W. Acheen.—XII. (*Oby* or *Ubi*), China Sea, 20 m. S. Point Camboja. [PENANG.] For others not here mentioned, refer to additional names.

PULO ANAPHI, an islet, Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. S.E. Santorin.

PULO KAMBING or PASSAGE ISLAND, Malaysia, a noted landmark at a point where two frequented tracts cross. The island is 25 m. in circumference, with a peak 250 feet high. It is very populous. Chief products maize and yams.

PULO LONTAR, an island of the Indian Ocean, off the S.W. coast of Lower Siam, lat. 7° 45' N., lon. 99° E.

PULO PENANG, Prince of Wales Isl. [PENANG.]

PULSNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Dresden. P. 2204.

PULTNEY, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 12 m. N.E. Bath. P. 1815.—II. Ohio, co. Belmont. P. 1816.

PULTNEY TOWN, Scotland. [WICK.]

PULTOWA, a town & gov., Poland. [POLTAVA.]

PULTOSK or PULTOWSK, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 60 m. E.N.E. Plotzk, cap. co., on an island formed by the Narew. P. 4816. It has a bishop's palace, a collegiate church, a nunnery, and a Jews' synagogue, with a trade in corn. Here, on the 26th December 1806, the French gained a victory over the Russians.

PULVERBATCH-CHURCH, a pa., Engl., co. Salop, 7½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 4063. P. 584.

PULWUL, a town of British India, dist. Goergaon, N.W. provs., 41 m. S. Delhi. P. 12,010. Lat. 28° 9' N.; lon. 89° 45' E.

PUNA, an island off the W. coast of South America, Ecuador, dep. and 40 m. S.W. Guayaquil, in the Gulf of Guayaquil. Length N. to S. 30 m.; breadth 10 m. Surface well wooded. On its N. side is the village *Puna*, with a harbour.

PUNCH, a town of the Punjab, in lat. 33° 51' N., lon. 73° 53' E., near the frontier of Cashmere, where it is crossed by the Punch Pass, 8500 ft. above the sea. The town is 3280 feet above the sea, in lat. 33° 51' N., lon. 74° 10' E.

PUNCKNOWLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bridport. Ac. 2160. P. 502.

PUNDERPOOR (Hind. *Puny-ad-hara-pura*), a town of British India, dom. and 89 m. E. Sattara, on the Beema. It is regularly and well built, and has several palaces. P. 20,000. (?)

PUNHEE, a mkt. town & military post of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the Tagus, at the head of its navigation, 9 m. W.N.W. Abrantes. P. 1750. It exports raisins and other fruits.

PUNJARI, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, in lat. 26° 6' N., lon. 78° 6' E. In the vicinity the British defeated the Mahrattas, 29th Dec. 1843.

PUNTZ (Pol. *Powiec*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 44 m. S. Posen. P. 1790. A battle between the Swedes and Saxons here in 1706.

PUNJAB, an extensive province of British India, embracing the country traversed by the "five great waters," of which the Indus is the most westerly, and the Sutlej the most easterly. The rivers are the Indus, Jhylum, Chenab, Ravee, & Sutlej. The outline of the district is a sector of a circle, the centre of which, is at the confluence of the Punjab and Indus. Lat. 28° 55' N.; lon. 70° 31' E. Its length from E. to W. 550 m., breadth N. to S. 420 m. Area 73,534 sq. m. P. 10,435,710. No two regions can differ more in

physical character than the N. and S. part of this territory. Within the N.E. angle is comprehended the Alpine region of Kangra; the N.W. angle comprizes the Eusofzye country, Peshawur, Kohat, Huzara, and the country thence extending southward to the Salt range, the entire tract being intersected by mountain ranges, and consisting of a series of valleys encircled by hills. The remainder includes the plain country of the Punjab, stretching S.W. with a regularity rarely broken by any eminence of importance. This plain is divided into 5 Doabs, by the intersections of its rivers:—1st, Julinder, between the Sutlej and Beas; 2d, Barea, between the Beas & Ghara, on the E., and the Ravee on the W.; 3d, Rechna, between the Ravee and the Chenaub; 4th, Jetch, between the Chenaub and the Jhelum; 5th, Sind Sagur, between the Jhelum, Chenaub, and Punjnad, and the Indus; of these the latter is the most extensive, but that of Barea by far the most populous and important, containing the 3 cities, Lahore, Amritsir, and Mooltan. From the Salt range great quantities of salt, alum, sulphur, nitre, and coal are obtained. Iron is raised in Mundi, and gold is found in the sands of the streams of the Chenaub, Huroo, and Swan. The soil in general is sandy and barren, but with many fertile spots intermixed, and there are abundant means of irrigation. Summer temperature of the plains excessively hot and dry; winter cool, with frost at intervals. Temperature at Lahore in June, in the shade, 112° Fahr. The vegetation of the Punjab resembles that of Eastern India, trees being very scarce. The sugarcane, palm, orange, and other fruit-trees flourish, and all kinds of grain crops are raised, as well as opium, indigo, & tobacco. The tea plant flourishes well here; product (1862) 13,589 lbs. Camels, buffaloes, and horses are reared in the extensive pasture lands, but rural industry is by no means generally followed. Silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, and warlike arms are manufactured in the towns. A considerable transit trade is carried on in goods imported from eastern India and carried westward; bullion, silk, drugs, grain, ghee, hides, wool, cotton, carpets, shawls, tobacco, salt, horses, and dyes being received in return. The population consists of various races, being composed of Jats, Gujurs, Rajpoots, and Patans, also a few Eusofzye Afghans; the most prominent are the Jats, who formed the core of the Sikh army and commonwealth, occupying the centre of the Barea Doab, and the vicinity of Amritsir about Mooltan; they are held in little repute, their importance there being merely agricultural. The Gujurs, said to be the aborigines of Huzara, are an industrious class, giving much attention to agriculture. The localities of the Patans are Mooltan and Kussoor. From Beas to Chenaub the Hindoo race predominates, but throughout this region the Mohammedans are numerously dispersed, and in the south form the majority of the population; beyond the Indus the pure Mohammedan race prevails, and of the whole population two-thirds are Mussulmans, and the remainder Hindoos. For administrative purposes it is divided into 8 territorial divisions, Lahore, Jhelum, Mooltan, Leia, Peshawur, Jullindur, Hoshiyapoor, & Kangra. Revenue (1862) 3,097,456 rupees. Armed force 16,000 European, and 13,500 native troops. The Punjab was the scene of Alexander the Great's oriental conquests. At the beginning of the 10th century, it was overrun by Mahmoud of Ghuznee "the destroyer;" subsequently it was conquered by the Afghans, and in 1526 by Baber the Mogul conqueror. Under the

late Runjeet Singh, the power and boundaries of the kingdom were greatly extended; on his death in 1839, and the subsequent massacres of his nearest heirs, the country became a scene of anarchy. An unprovoked invasion of the British territories E. of the Sutlej by a powerful army of the Sikhs in 1845, led to a series of British victories at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and their submission by treaty in 1846. This treaty was again broken by Moolraj and Shere Singh in 1848, and the Sikh force was finally defeated and dispersed at Goojerat, 21st February 1849. The Punjab was then formally annexed to the British possessions in India, since which time the country has rapidly improved, and is still improving.

PUNJGOOR, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mekran, on the Dusstee, 74 m. N.N.E. Kedje. It is the cap. of an independent and very fertile dist., yielding fine dates, grapes, grain, and esculent vegetables. The annual income of this state is 2000l. sterling. Lat. 27° 20' N.; lon. 62° 42' E.

PUNJNUD, a name applied to the conjoined stream of the Ghara and Chenaub rivers, which unites with the Indus near Mittun-Kote, after a S.W. course of about 60 m., in lat. 28° 57' N., lon. 70° 30' E. At Ooch it is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in width at its lowest period, with a depth of from 15 to 20 feet. It is navigated by flat-bottomed boats, without keels, and with perpendicular sides, which prevent them making leeway with the wind abeam.

PUNNAH, a rajahship of India, between lat. 23° 52' and 25° 5' N., lon. 79° 50' and 80° 45' E. Area 648 sq. m. P. 67,000. The raj comprises 1062 villages. Revenue estimated from 40,000l. to 80,000l. Tribute to the British 1000l. Armed force 3250 men.

PUNNAH, a town of India, Bundelcund, principal place of territory of same name, 62 m. S. Banda. The town, which is now in ruins, was built of stone, having a palace, and numerous Hindoo temples. Monkey tenants whole streets, viewing travellers without alarm. Here is an extensive tank or jhil, formed at the extremity of a deep valley, around which are numerous mausoleums; the tank swarms with alligators, which are considered sacred by Hindoos. In the vicinity are rich diamond mines.

PUNO, a dep. of S. Peru, mostly between lat. 12° and 17° S., lon. 69° and 71° W., having E. Bolivia, and on other sides the depts. Cuzco, Arequipa, and Moquegua. Estimated area 21,540 sq. m., and pop. (1852) 285,661. It is nearly enclosed by cordilleras of the Andes; comprises the greater part of Lake Titicaca, and was formerly famous for the number and wealth of its silver mines. Cattle, potatoes, and barley are the principal products. Chief towns, Puno, Asangaro, and Lampa.—II. a city of S. Peru, cap. dep. and prov., on the Bay of Puno, W. shore of Lake Titicaca, 130 m. E.N.E. Arequipa, and 12,870 feet above the sea. P. 9000. It is built mostly of stone, and has a cathedral and a high school.

PUNTA ARENAS (*Sandy Point*), cap. of the colonial territory of Magellan, in Brunswick Peninsula, Strait of Magellan. It has a good anchorage.

PUNTA DE PIEDRA, a maritime town of Venezuela, dep. and 70 m. E. Cumana, at the head of the Gulf of Paria. It has risen into importance within the present century.

PUNTAS ARENAS, the principal port of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya. Lat. 9° 55' N.; lon. 84° 52' W. P. 1240. It has a good harbour. Climate unhealthy, but less so than the Port of Caldera, which it has replaced, & which was abandoned on account of its insalubrity.

**PURACÉ**, a vill. of the Granadian Confed., 12 m. E.S.E. Popayan, on the volcano of Puracé, by an eruption of which, in 1827, it was temporarily destroyed. Elevation of vol. 17,064 feet.

**PURATIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 103 m. N.W. Poltava, cap. dist. P. 1600.

**PURBECK (ISLE OF)**, a peninsular district of England, co. Dorset, between the river Frome, entering Poole harbour N., and the English Channel on the S.; terminating in St Alban's Head. Length 10 m.; breadth about 7 m. It has excellent quarries of stone, slate, and marble.

**PURCHENA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.N.E. Almeida. P. 1596.

**PURDIE ISLAND**, off the S. coast of Australia, belongs to the Nuyts Archipelago. *Purdy Islands*, Pacific Ocean, form a part of the Admiralty group.

**PURFLEET**, a township of England, co. Essex, pa. W. Thurrock, Thames, 15 m. E. London. P. 704. It has a small pier for steamers, and a government bomb-proof powder magazine.

**PURGATORIO**, a small island in the Gulf of Naples. P. 14,000. It has a quarantine station.

**PURIFICACION**, a town of Granadian Confed., dep. Cundinamarca, on the Magdalena, 72 m. S.W. Bogota.

**PURIFICACION**, a town of Mexico, state Jalisco, and 95 m. W.N.W. Colima. Gold mines.

**PURITON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.E. Bridgewater. Ac. 1632. P. 604.

**PURLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. S. Maldon. Ac. 5578. P. 1095.

**PURLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3½ m. N.W. Reading. Ac. 1020. P. 220.

**PURMEREND**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, cap. cant., on the North Holland Canal, 10 m. N. Amsterdam. P. 2680. It has large markets for cattle and cheese.

**PURNEAH**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 9' and 26° 37' N., lon. 86° 48' and 88° 23' E. Area 5878 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 1,600,000. Surface level, and traversed by several streams, which flow from the Himalaya mountains lying to the N. Chief products, rice, wheat, barley, pulse, oil-seeds, Indian corn, indigo, opium, vegetables, and tobacco. Domestic animals are the buffalo, sheep, and goat. Manufactures comprise metals, cottons, woollens, silk, and sugar-refining.

**PURNEAH**, a town of British India, cap. of dist. of same name, presid. Bengal, in lat. 25° 46' N., lon. 87° 30' E. Pop. estimated at 50,000.

**PURTABGHUR**, a raj of India, between lat. 23° 14' and 24° 14' N., lon. 74° 27' and 75° E. Area 1457 sq. m. P. 145,700. The country is hilly and badly cultivated.—*Purtabghur*, a town, and cap. of the above dist., on the route from Neemuch to Baroda. Lat. 24° 5' N.; lon. 74° 58' E.

**PURTABGURH** or **BELHAGHAR**, a walled town of British India, prov. Oude, 32 m. N. Allahabad. P. 10,000.

**PURTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 4½ m. W.N.W. Swindon. Ac. 7878. P. 2087.

**PURUS**, a river of South America, one of the principal tributaries of the Amazon, which it joins in lat. 4° S., lon. 61° W. Its sources are unknown, but are supposed to be in dep. Puno, Peru; its course is N.E.

**PUSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4½ m. E. Great Farringdon. Ac. 1070. P. 134.

**PUSIANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. E. Como, on the Lake of Pusiano, which is about 3 m. long by 1 m. in breadth, 160 feet deep, and 840 feet above the Adriatic Sea.

**PÜSPÖKÖ** (Germ. *Bischdorf*), a market town of

W. Hungary, co. and 6 m. S.E. Presburg, with Roman Catholic and Reformed churches. P. 1218.

**PÜSTERHAL**, the E. part, and formerly a circle, of the Tirol, watered by head streams of the Drave and Adige. Area 2100 sq. m. P. 99,211. Chief town Brunecken.

**PÜST-ÖZERSK (Samoyede Yungorie)**, the most N. town of the Samoiede country, in European Russia, gov. Archangel, on the Petchora, near its mouth in the Northern Ocean. P. 600, who live chiefly by hunting and fishing.

**PUTBUS**, a vill. of Prussia, in the island Rügen, 5 m. S.E. Bergen. P. 1340. It has sea baths, and the castle of the Prince of Putbus, whose lordship has an area of 128 sq. m. P. 13,000.

**PUTEAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, 11 m. W. Paris, on l. b. of the Seine, and on the Paris and Versailles Railway. P. 7613.

**PUTEOLI**, a town of S. Italy. [PUZZUOLI.]

**PUTFORD**, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*East*), 8½ m. S.W. Great Torrington. Ac. 2380. P. 190.—II. (*West*), 9 m. W. Great Torrington. Ac. 2620. P. 362.

**PUTIGNANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 23 m. S.E. Bari, cap. circ. P. (1862) 9307. Manufs. linen, cotton, and wool.

**PUTILAM**, a maritime vill. of the island Ceylon, on the W. coast, 74 m. N. Colombo. An extensive manufacture of bay salt is carried on here.

**PUTIVL** or **PUTYVL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. W.S.W. Koursk, cap. dist., on the Sem. P. 9000. It is well built, and though mostly of wood, has some good public edifices, churches, and charitable institutions, and brick kilns.

**PUTLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. W. Ledbury. Ac. 589. P. 197.

**PUTNAM**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. of Georgia. Area 273 sq. m. P. (1860) 2987 free, 7138 slaves.—II. in W. of Indiana. P. 20,681.—III. in S.E. of New York. P. 14,002.—IV. in N.W. of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. P. 12,808.—V. in W. of Virginia. P. 5721 free, 580 slaves.—VI. Florida. P. 1665 free, 1047 slaves.—VII. Illinois. P. 5587.—VIII. Missouri. P. 9176 free, 31 slaves.

**PUTNAM-VALLEY**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 9 m. W. Carmel.

**PUTNEY**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge, and with a station on the London and Richmond Railway, 6½ m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. of pa. 2176. P. (1861) 6481. The vill. has a church; rowing and sailing matches are here often held. Steamers ply constantly between it and London. Oliver Cromwell, the protector, and Gibbon, the historian, were natives of Putney.

**PUTNUM**, a co. of U. S., North America, Tennessee. P. 7876 free, 682 slaves.

**PUTRID SEA**, Russia. [SIVASH GULF.]

**PUTTAN SOMNAUTH**, India. [SOMNAUTH.]

**PUTTEE**, a town of the Punjab, 12 m. W. of the Beas, and 38 m. S.E. of Lahore. P. about 5000. It is well built, and has a Sikh government stud.

**PUTTEALA**, a native state of Sirhind, British India, within the jurisdiction of the Cis-Sutlej states. Area 4448 sq. m. P. 1,310,960. Soil fertile, and exports immense quantities of grain. This territory has been increased by grants from the British government, in reward for the rajah's fidelity during the Lahore war, it being stipulated that the rajah should renounce the right of levying transit duties, and abolish suttee, infanticide, and slave-dealing within his dominions. *Putteala*, chief town state of same name, Sirhind, British India, is well built and compact, well peopled,

and defended by a citadel. It is the residence of the rajah. Lat. 30° 20' N.; lon. 76° 25' E.

**PUTELANGE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, 9 m. S.W. Sarreguemines. P. 2378.

**PUTTEN**, an island of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, formed by the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam.—II. a vill., prov. Gelderland, 6 m. S. Harderwyk. P. 3233.—*Puttershoek* is a vill., prov. S. Holland, 4 m. W. Dort. P. 1476.

**PUTTENHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Tring. Ac. 690. P. 135.—II. co. Surrey, 4½ m. W.S.W. Guildford. Ac. 1896. P. 402.

**PUTTLITZ**, a town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 9 m. N.W. Pritzwalk. P. 1570.

**PUTTUN** or **ANHULWAR PATTAN**, a town of British India, territory of the Guicowar, in lat. 23° 46' N., lon. 72° 3' E. P. estimated at 30,000. It has manufactures of swords, spears, pottery, and silk and cotton weaving.

**PUTUMAYO** or **ICA**, a river of South America, Ecuador, rises by many heads near Pasto, flows generally E., and joins the Amazon at S. Antonio, 70 m. E.N.E. Ollivenza. Total course 700 m. **PUTZALO**, a small island of Russian Finland, in the N. part of Lake Ladoga. Near a harbour on its E. side are some curious caverns.

**PUTZIG**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Danzig, on the Gulf of Danzig. P. 2200. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and several iron forges.—The *Bay of Putzig* is the W. arm of the Gulf of Danzig, and separated from the Baltic by a long and narrow tongue of land. Length of bay, S.E. to N.W., 20 miles.

**PUXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N. Axbridge. Ac. 613. P. 147.

**PUYCERDA**, a fortified frontier town of Spain, prov. and 52 m. N.W. Gerona, at the foot of the Pyrénées. P. 1824. It is the residence of a military governor, and has manufs. of woollens.

**PUY-DE-DÔME**, a mountain of France, near the centre of the dep., to which it gives name. Height above the sea 4806 feet. It is the chief peak of a volcanic group of mountains, covering about 80 sq. m., and attached S. ward by a series of basaltic peaks or *puys* to the great mass of Mont-Dor. It is almost bare of trees, but has good pasturage on its sides, and corn land at its base.

**PUY-DE-DÔME**, a dep. of France, in the S.E., formed of part of the old prov. Auvergne, and surrounded by the depts. Loire, Haute-Loire, Cantal, Correze, Creuze, and Allier. Area 3069 sq. m. P. (1861) 576,409. Cap. Clermont-Ferrand. Surface mountainous, and contains a great number of *puys* or peaks, the chief of which are the Mont-Dor and the Puy-de-Dôme. These mountains are of volcanic origin, and contain numerous extinct craters, the lava, formerly emitted from which, is used for building and paving. Between the mountains extend rich valleys; and that of Lemagne is celebrated for its fine vegetation. The principal rivers are the Allier, and its affl. the Dor. Among the wild animals are the wolf, fox, deer, and wild boar. Chief mineral products coal, antimony, silver, alum, lead, iron, copper, zinc, and marble. There are numerous mineral springs in the dep., the most celebrated of which is that of Mont-Dor. Soil rich in the valleys, and produces grain, lint, hemp, wine, and fruits; chestnuts are in some cantons the principal food of the inhabitants, and the vine is carefully cultivated. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared; and the cheese of the dep. is in repute. The principal manufs. are linens, woollens, and paper. Many of the pop. of the sterile districts emigrate every year. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Ambert, Clermont, Issoire, Riom, and Thiers.

**PUYLAURENS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, 15 m. S.E. Lavaur. P. 5940. It was fortified, but dismantled by Louis XIII.

**PUY (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Haute-Loire, 68 m. S.W. Lyon, near l. b. of the Loire. P. 17,045. It is built on the S. slope of Mount Anis, crowned by the basaltic rock of Corneille, and has on its highest point a cathedral. It has a national college, a normal school, a library of 8000 vols., and some manufs. of lace. It was a cap. of the old dist. of Velay.—II. (*Guillaume*), a comm. and market town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N.N.W. Thiers. P. 1791.—III. (*la Roque*), a comm. and market town, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 19 m. N.E. Montauban. P. 2118.—IV. (*l'Évêque*), a comm. and town, dep. Lot, 15 m. N.W. Cahors, on rt. b. of the Lot. P. 2394.

**PUYMIROL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 8 m. E. Agen. P. 1482.

**PUY NOTRE-DAME**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Saumur, cant. Montreuil-Belley. P. 1528.

**PUY STE REPARADE**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhone, arr. Aix. P. 1633.

**PUZZUOLI** or **POZZUOLI**, *Puteoli*, an episcopal town of South Italy, on the Gulf of, and 7 m. S.W. Naples. P. (1861) 14,752. It has a cathedral, a mole, mineral waters, and many Roman remains. In ancient times it was an important city, but was destroyed by an earthquake. Near it are Lake Averno, the Solfatara, from which sulphur is obtained, and the grotto del Cane.

**PWLLHILLI**, a parl., munic. bor., and seaport town of North Wales, on Cardigan Bay, co. and 19 m. S.S.W. Carnarvon, pa. Denis. Ac. 1278. P. 2420. It has a union workhouse, a branch bank, a harbour for vessels of 60 tons, and is frequented by sea-bathers. The port is subordinate to Beaumaris. The bor. was incorporated by Edward the Black Prince. It unites with Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway, Crickioeth, and Nevin, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

**PWLL-Y-CROCHAN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. W. Pembroke. Ac. 3016. P. 264.

**PYCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N. Brighton. Ac. 2249. P. 283.

**PYCKED STANE** or **HELL'S CLEUGH**, a mountain of Scotland, co. Peebles, pa. Kirkurd, elevation 2100 feet above the sea.

**PYLE** and **KENFIG**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 6 m. W.N.W. Bridgend. Ac. 5251. P. 292.

**PYLE-RUDBAR**, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, in a pass of the Elburz mountains, 35 m. S.W. Reshd.

**PYLLLE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. S. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1055. P. 207.

**PYLSTAART** or **SOLA**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, S.S.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 22° 0' S.; lon. 176° 4' W.

**PYMATUNING**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Mercer.

**PYNACKER**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 3 m. E. Delft. P. 1298.

**PYRAMUS**, a river of Asia Minor. [*JYHOON.*]

**PYRÉNÉES**, *Pyrenæi Montes*, an extensive mountain chain of Europe, forming the limit between France and Spain, and extending in a direction S.S.E. to N.N.W. from Cape Creux on the Mediterranean in the E. to near Fuenterabia on the W., a distance of 270 m.; with a breadth of from 50 to 100 m.; is joined on the W. by the Cantabrian mountains, which may be considered a prolongation of the chain. Next to the Alps, the Pyrénées are in general the highest mountains of Europe; the summit of the chain forms a

curved line with a mean altitude of 7990 feet. The slope is much more gentle on the N. than on the S. side. On the N. side the mountains send off numerous offsets which cover part of the French depts., and the descent is more gradual at the W. than at the E. extremity. The primary formation is less extensive than in the Alps; it consists of granite, micaceous schist, and primitive limestone, which form a continuous band stretching three-fourths across the isthmus. The bulk of the system is composed of secondary rocks, which are arranged in vertical bands flanking the older rocks, and consist of clayslate, grauwacke, and blue limestone. The oolite and chalk formations occur on the lower part of the chain. Snow lies deep in the mountains during a great part of the year, and is perennial on the higher points. From the Marbore to Maladetta the summits are covered with broad bands of ice, yet no true glaciers have been discovered. Corn grows in some of the upper valleys, maize is cultivated at the vill. of Lescar (Lower Pyrénées), at an elevation of 3280 feet, and the pine tree grows at 10,870 feet above the sea. The bear is found in the high desert regions near the snow line, and the lynx ascends to 8300 feet. The principal summits are *Pic Nethou* (Maladetta), 11,168 feet; *Mont Perdu*, 10,994 feet; the *Vignemale*, 10,820 feet; *Pic du Midi*, 9540 feet; and *Lee Canigou*, 9137 feet. The principal passes of the Pyrénées are, from E. to W., *Port d'Oo*, 9843 feet; the *Breche de Roland*, 9500 feet; *d'Estaube*, 8402 ft.; *Tourmalet*, 7143 feet; *Gavarnie*, 7654 feet, above the level of the sea; there are about 50 in all, of which the following are fit for carriages.—I. the Col de Perthus, between Perpignan and Jonquera, passable at all seasons.—II. the pass of Puymeries, between the valley of Segre and that of the Ariège.—III. the Port de Confranc between Zaragoza and Pau.—IV. the Port of Roncevalles, between Pamplona and San Jean.—V. the pass of the Bidassoa, between Vitoria and Bayonne. The chief rivers rising in the Pyrénées are, the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Llobregat and numerous affls. of the Ebro flowing S. The Pyrénées contain iron-ores; copper and argentiferous lead-ore were formerly worked, but are now abandoned. There are many mineral springs on the N. side. Several of the streams are auriferous, but no gold or silver mines are worked. The valley of Cardona contains a remarkable deposit of rocksalt, one of the beds measuring 390 by 750 feet. The Pyrénées give their name to three depts. of France.

**PYRÉNÉES (BASSES or LOWER)**, a frontier dep. of France, formed of part of the old prov. Béarn, bounded E. by the dep. H. Pyrénées, S. by the Pyrénées, W. by the Bay of Biscay, on which are the ports of Bayonne and St Jean-de-Luz, and N. by the depts. Landes and Gers. Area 2943 sq. m. P. (1861) 436,628. Cap. Pau. Nearly half the surface is covered with pastures and marshes, one-sixth part is occupied by fine forests, and the rest is fertile. Numerous torrents descend from the mountains, the chief of which are the Gave-de-Pau, Gave d'Oléron, and the Nive. Minerals comprise iron, copper, and marble. The mineral springs of Eaux-Bonnes and Eaux-Chaudes are well frequented, and the salt from the springs of Salies is in repute. Among vegetable products are the oak, gall-nut, lint, and wine; and among animals, the bear, wolf, and izard, a species of chamois. Manufactures unimportant; the chief are iron forging, and manufactures of

linen and paper. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Bayonne, Mauléon, Oléron, Orthez, and Pau.

**PYRÉNÉES (HAUTES or UPPER)**, a frontier dep. of France, S.E. of the former, composed of part of the old prov. Gascoigne, having E. the dep. H.-Garonne, & N. Gers. Area 1749 sq. m. P. (1861) 240,419. Surface covered by the ramifications of the Pyrénées, enclosing the fine valleys of Adour, Campan, Barrèges, Cauterets, and Azun. The Adour and its affls., the Arros and Gave-de-Pau, rise in the dep.; the soil contains numerous minerals, but only marble is quarried. The mineral springs of Bagnères, Barrèges, and Cauterets are much frequented. Soil fertile in the valleys, but grain is insufficient for the wants of the population. Wine is abundant and of good quality. Cattle are extensively reared, horses are excellent, and the sheep are protected from the wolves by the powerful dogs of the Pyrénées. Bears and wolves are of great size and ferocity. The chief manufs. are those of woollen stuffs called Barrèges. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Argèdes, Bagnères-de-Bigorre, and Tarbes.

**PYRÉNÉES-ORIENTALES**, a dep. of France, having W. the dep. Ariège, and bounded E. by the Mediterranean, N. by the dep. Aude, and comprised in the old prov. Roussillon and part of Languedoc. Area 1591 sq. m. P. (1861) 181,763. The Pyrénées on the S. separate the dep. from Spain, and connect it with their centreforts; the highest point in the dep. is Canigou, 9137 ft. Chief rivers the Tet, Gly, and Aude, flowing E. to the Mediterranean, the Ariège affl. of the Garonne, and the Segre affl. of the Ebro. On the coast are the marshes of Leucate and St Naziare, and the ports Collioure, Port Vendres, Bagnols, and Nouvelle. The soil contains iron, copper, lead, bismuth, antimony, fine marble, and mineral springs. Climate cold in the mountains, but sufficiently mild in the valleys for the culture of the pomegranate and the mulberry. The orange grows here on espaliers. The wines of Roussillon are esteemed. Among wild animals are the wolf, bear, fox, wild boar, chamois, eagle, vulture, and serpents. Manufs. are unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Céret, Perpignan, and Prades; cap. Perpignan.

**PYRÉNÉES (AUSTRALIAN)** is a name given to a range of mountains in the colony of Victoria, between the Australian Alps and Grampians; principal summits Mounts Cole, Byng, and Campbell.

**PYRGOS**, a vill. of Greece, Morea, gov. Elis, 17 m. S.S.E. Gastuni, near the coast. It has a good bazaar, some export trade in rural produce, and imports of European manufactured goods.

**PYRITZ**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 24 m. S.E. Stettin, cap. circ. P. 5354. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and leather. Near it is the Otobrun spring, so called from Otto, bishop of Bamberg, who here christened the first Pomeranian converts in 1124.

**PYRMONT**, a town of Central Germany, Waldeck-Pyrmont, cap. the detached principality of Pyrmont, in a valley, 34 m. S.W. Hanover. P. 1260. It has mineral baths.

**PYRMONT**, a suburb of Sydney, New S. Wales.

**PYTHON** (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 12 m. E. Cambray. P. 1617. It has paper mills.

**PYWORTHY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. W.S.W. Holsworthy. Ac. 5021. P. 567.

**PYZDRY or PEISERN**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Kalisz, on the Warta. P. 3100.

## Q;

For names not found under Q, see C or K.

**QUA**, a mountain of W. Africa, Guinea, 64 m. N.W. the peak of Cameroon. Lat. 6° N.; lon. 8° 50' E. Height 5000 feet above the sea.

**QUACO**, a maritime vill. and headland of British North America, on the S. coast of New Brunswick, 25 m. E.N.E. St John.

**QUADRA and VANCOUVER ISL.** [VANCOUVER.] **QUADRELLA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. and 6 m. E.N.E. Nola. P. 1520.

**QUADRING**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. N.N.W. Spalding. Ac. 4210. P. 1001.

**QUAÉPPYRE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Dunkirk, cant. Bergues. P. 1702.

**QUAENANGER FJORD**, Norway, Finnmark, is 30 m. S.W. Altengaard.

**QUAINTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 5368. P. 929.

**QUAKENBRÜCK**, a town of Hanover, landr., principality and 29 m. N. Osnabrück. P. 2850.

**QUALQUI**, a small town of Chile, dep. and 20 m. E.S.E. Concepcion, on the Biobio.

**QUANG**, a prefixed name of numerous provs. of E. Asia.—*Q-Binh*, *Q-Ai*, & *Q-Nam*, are provs. of the empire Anam, Cochín-China.

**QUANG-PING**, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., 240 m. S.S.W. Peking. It has numerous temples.—II. a city of third rank, prov. Kwi-chow, 80 m. E.N.E. Kwi-yang.

**QUANG-SEE or QUANG-SI** ("Wide West"), one of the S. provs. of China, between lat. 22° and 26° N., lon. 105° and 112° 30' E., having S.W. Tonquin, and on other sides the provs. Quang-tung, Hoo-nan, Kwei-chow, and Yun-nan. Area 78,250 sq. m. P. (1842) 8,121,327. People rude and unlearned. Surface mostly mountainous, densely wooded, and uncultivated. Nearly all its rivers join the Se-kiang, the great western river, which has an E. course, and ultimately one of its outlets becomes the Choo-kiang, the Pearl or Canton river. Principal products, cassia, grain, timber, metals, and gems. Chief city, Kweilin.—II. a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 75 m. S.E. Yun-nan.

**QUANG-TONG**, a town of Brit. Burma, on the E. arm of the Irrawady river, N.N.W. Umerapoora. It has an extensive trade with China.

**QUANG-TUNG** ("Wide East"), the most S. and greatest maritime prov. of China, between lat. 20° and 25° 30' N., lon. 108° and 117° E., having landward the provs. Quang-si, Hoo-nan, Kiang-si, and Fo-kien, and E. and S. the China Sea, and Gulf of Tonquin, which are separated by the peninsula of Houi-tchou, stretching towards Hainan. Besides the latter island, this prov. includes all the isls. from Fokien to Cochín-China. Area 79,456 sq. m. P. (1842) 21,152,603. Surface very varied. Soil generally fertile; and it has excellent water communication. Principal products are rice, sugar, inferior green tea, cassia, betelnut, iron, inferior silks, cottons, and grass cloths, gold, precious stones, pearls, glass, stone, & lacquered wares, with a great variety of other goods made in Canton, the cap., & chief seat of the trade.

**QUANO**, a town of Japan, on the E. coast of the island Nippon, 56 m. E. Miako. It has two forts.—*Quanto* is one of the five divisions of Nippon.

**QUANTOCK HILLS**, a range in England, co. Somerset, extending from the Bristol Channel, near Watchet, S.E. to between Bridgewater and Taunton. Greatest height 1428 feet above the sea.

**QUANTOCKSHEAD**, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*East*), 11 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 2582. P. 339.—II. (*West*), 12 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1491. P. 223.

**QUARANTE**, a mkt. town and comm. of France, dep. Hérault, 13 m. W. Béziers. P. 1426.

**QUAREGNON**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 4 m. W.S.W. Mons. P. 2490. Has coal mines.

**QUARFF**, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotl., Shetland, comprising part of Mainland, with Burra, Papa, Housa, & Halvery isls., off its W. coast. P. 215.

**QUARTZ**, a mkt. town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 31 m. N.N.W. Liegnitz. P. 1790.

**QUARREN**, the narrowest part of the Gulf of Bothnia, Baltic Sea, between the island Holmoe in the N.W., and Bioerkoie in the S.W.

**QUARLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W.S.W. Andover. Ac. 1983. P. 182.

**QUARNDON**, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Derby. Ac. 960. P. 496.

**QUARNERO** (GULF OF), Adriatic Sea, between Istria and the Hungarian Littorale, is 15 m. in length and breadth. It is nearly enclosed seaward by the islands Cherso and Veglia, and communicates with the Adriatic by three channels. It is exposed to violent winds.

**QUARNSFORD**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Stafford, pa. Alstonfield, 6½ m. N.N.E. Leek. P. 549.

**QUARROUBLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cant. and arr. Valenciennes. P. 2433.

**QUARRÉ-LES-TOMBES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Yonne, 9 m. S.S.E. Avallon. P. 2098.

**QUARRELTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Abbey, 1 m. S. Johnstone. P. 271.

**QUARRENDON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Bucks, 1½ m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 2080. P. 58.

**QUARRI**, a town of Central Africa, kingdom, and 96 m. E. Sokoto. P. 6000.(?) It is enclosed by an earthen rampart.

**QUARRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W.S.W. Sleaford. Ac. 1620. P. 299.

**QUARRINGTON**, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Kelloe. Ac. 1589. P. 1056.

**QUARTEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Sargans. P. 1943.

**QUARTO**, a river of the Argentine Confed., dep. Cordova, flows S.E. ward and joins the Parana, after a course of at least 280 miles.

**QUARTO**, a town of Sardinia, prov., circ. and 4 m. E.N.E. Cagliari, in an unhealthy salt-marsh of the same name. P. of comm. 6252.—*Quartuccio* is a vill. 1 m. N. Quarto. P. 1017.

**QUATFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2½ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 512. P. 228.

**QUATRE BRAS**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 3 m. S.S.E. Genappes, and 10 m. from the vill. of Waterloo, at the intersection of routes from Brussels to Charleroi, and Namur to Nivelles (whence its name). On 16th June 1815, it was the theatre of an indecisive action between the French and the British, with their allies, in which the Duke of Brunswick fell.

**QUATRETONDA**, a market town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 8 m. E.N.E. San Felipe.

**QUATT**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. S.S.E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 2674. P. 485.

**QUAY** (St), a comm. and marit. vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, on the English Channel, 11 m. N.N.W. St Brieuc. P. 3030.

**QUEANBEYAN**, a post town of New S. Wales,

on river of same name, co. Murray, 190 m. from Sydney. P. (1861) 526.

**QUEBEC**, a city of Canada East, on l. b. of the St Lawrence, at the influx of the St Charles river, about 340 m. from the ocean. Lat. 46° 49' 1" N.; lon. 71° 13' W. Pop. of city (1861) 51,109; do. of co. (1851) 269,771. Mean temp. of year 41°, coldest month 13°, hottest month 73° Fahr. It covers a promontory between the two rivers, and is divided into two sections—(1.) The upper town, occupying the highest point of the promontory, which is surrounded by strong walls and fortifications; (2.) The lower town, the business quarter, built round the base of Cape Diamond. The citadel is a massive work on the summit of Cape Diamond, covering about 40 acres. It is the strongest fortress on the W. continent, and has been called the "Gibraltar of America." It is entered from the upper town by five gates, near one of which is the hospital and guard house. The St Louis gate on S.W. leads to the "Plains of Abraham," the scene of Wolfe's victory and death in 1759. The promenade above the esplanade affords extensive views. In the public garden is an obelisk in memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. Both towns are built chiefly of stone, and roofed with tin plates or with shingles. Public edifices comprise the new parliament house, which replaces the building destroyed by fire in 1854; Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, convent and church of St Ursula, barracks formerly the Jesuits' college, exchange, reading-room, government warehouses, and hotel-Dieu. The French college, royal grammar school, royal institution, literary and historical society, medical school, mechanics' institute, city library, and many benevolent associations, are amongst its chief public institutions. It has distilleries, breweries, soap, candle, and tobacco factories, and ship-building yards. Its harbour, between the city and the island Orleans, is accessible for ships of the line, and merchantmen lie close to its wharfs. It is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Britain, the West Indies, etc.; and in 1851, 1185 ships, aggregate burden 505,034 tons, carrying 41,899 passengers, arrived. A railway 375 m. in length, is to connect it with Halifax (Nova-Scotia). Quebec was founded by the French in 1608, taken by the English in 1629 and 1759, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763. A large part of the town outside of the fortifications was destroyed by fire in 1854. The Mount Hermon cemetery, above the St Lawrence, three miles from the city, covers 32 acres. The most attractive object in the vicinity is the Fall of Montmorenci, eight miles distant; the river here is 60 feet wide, and the descent of the torrent 250 feet. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 2634 sea m.; shortest steam voyage 9½ days.

**QUEDAH** or **KEDAH**, a state of the Malay peninsula, tributary to Siam, on the Strait of Malacca, between lat. 5° and 7° N. The town of Quedah, lat. 6° N., is the residence of a rajah.

**QUEDILLAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, arr. Château Gontier. P. 2028.

**QUEDGLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 3¼ m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Ac. 1453. P. 408.

**QUEDLINBURG**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 31 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. Aschersleben, on the Bode, a tributary of the Saale. P. 14,018. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, distilleries, and sugar refineries, and a brisk trade in cattle and hogs, reared in the vicinity. Klopstock the poet, and Karl Ritter the geographer, were born here.

**QUEEN ANNE**, a co. in E. of Maryland, U. S.,

North America. Area 403 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,787 free, 4174 slaves.

**QUEENBOROUGH**, a decayed bor. and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, near its mouth, 2 m. S. Sheerness. Ac. of pa. 500. P. 973, mostly employed in oyster, shrimp, and lobster fisheries.

**QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS**, two isls. (Graham and Moresby) and numerous islets of British North America, in the Pacific Ocean, mostly between lat. 52° and 54° N., lon. 131° and 133° W., 50 m. from the mainland. Length of group 178 m.; breadth varies to 75 m. Coasts low; surface inland mountainous and wooded.—*Queen Charlotte Islands*, South Pacific, are a group between the Malicollo and Solomon Islands; and an island, lat. 19° 17' S., lon. 138° 42' W.—*Queen Charlotte Sound* is the N. portion of the strait which separates Vancouver Island from the mainland. Lat. of entrance 51° 55' N.; lon. 131° 2' W.

**QUEENSBERRY**, a mountain of Scotland, co. and 14 miles N. Dumfries, pa. Closeburn, 2259 feet above the sea.

**QUEENSBURY** (formerly *Queenshead*), a vill. of England, co. York, between Leeds and Halifax. An Albert memorial, with a cross 40 feet high, and a statue of the late Prince Consort, was erected in 1864.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY**, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, having N. King's co., E. Kildare, S. Kilkenny, and W. Tipperary. Ac. 424,853, of which 342,422 are arable, 69,289 uncultivated, and 11,630 in plantations. P. (1861) 90,650. Surface mostly flat, rising in the N.W. into the Slievebloom mountains. Principal rivers, the Barrow and Nore. The co. is intersected by the Great S. and W. Railway, and Grand Canal. Soil fertile, interspersed with large tracts of bog. It has coal, iron, copper, and manganese, marl and fuller's earth. Manufs. woollen, linen, and cotton. It is subdivided into 11 baronies and 58 pas. Principal towns, Maryborough, Montmellick, and Mount-rath. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Long Island, New York. Area 396 sq. m. P. (1860) 57,391.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY**, Nova Scotia, on the S.E. coast. P. 8575. Chief town, Liverpool.

**QUEEN'S COUNTY**, a co. of Prince Edward's Island, in centre. Chief town, Charlotte Town.

**QUEENSFERRY (SOUTH)**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, on the S. shore of the Firth of Forth, 9 m. N.N.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 26. Pop. of pa. and town 921; do. of parl. bor. 1230. Corp. rev. 350l. The harbour is formed by two piers. Unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Culross, and Stirling, in sending one member to H. of C.—II. (*North*), on the opposite side of the firth, here 2 m. across, co. Fife, pa. Dunfermline. P. 396.

**QUEEN'S FORELAND**, an island of British North America. Lat. 62° 30' N.; lon. 65° W.

**QUEENSLAND**, a British colony of E. Australia, established as a distinct colony in 1859, under S. G. Bower as first governor. Lat. 10° 40' (Cape York) to 28° 8' S. (Pt. Danger); lon. 141° to 153° 33' E. Its settled portion was mainly the Moreton Bay district, forming the N. part of New South Wales, and was a penal settlement till 1842. From that colony it is now divided by a line from Point Danger in 28° 8' S. lat., following for the most part the parallel of 29° to 141° lon. E., then N. to the 26th parallel, then W. to lon. 138°, and thence N. to the G. of Carpentaria, where it includes the "Plains of Promise." This large area comprises 678,000 sq. m., nearly twice as large as

**Canada, & 6 times as large as the United Kingdom.** Approximate area of country occupied by pastoral stations 195,000 sq. m. P. (1862) 45,077 Europeans, 15,000 Aborigines. On 30th Sept. 1863 the population was 57,129, and colonists are now (1864) arriving at the rate of 3000 a week. Immigrants from Britain (1862) 8573. Sea-board well suited for maritime commerce, having many noble bays, among which are Moreton Bay (65 m. long by 20 m. wide), Keppel Bay, Wide Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, and Port Denison. Ranges of mountains run parallel with the E. coast at a distance of 60 or 70 m., and give rise to numerous streams and rivers (many of which are navigable), as the Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, Barcoo, Burdekin, etc. Chief towns, Brisbane and Ipswich, both on the river Brisbane; the former the capital, pop. (1861) 4225; the latter at the head of the navigation, pop. 3500. Imports (1862) 1,830,225*l.*; exports 769,742*l.* Exports (1860) chiefly wool, quantity 5,007,167 lbs.; value 444,188*l.* Climate warm but healthy, and closely resembling that of Madeira; mean annual temperature at Brisbane 68°; of June and July 55°; of December and January 78½°. Rainfall 43 in. during 108 days, chiefly in February, March, April, and August. The mineral products of the colony are varied and abundant. Gold of the finest quality has been found in several localities; copper and tin are also found in a very pure state. Coal of excellent quality and iron are abundant. The success which has attended the attempts to grow cotton, promises to make this invaluable textile the greatest source of wealth to the colony. Numerous samples of Queensland cotton from widely separated localities, were shown in the International Exhibition of 1862, from which it appears that Sea Island cotton of the finest texture can not only be grown in the coast region, but also on the elevated table-lands of the interior. The cost of cultivation is about 9*l.* per acre, and the quantity grown (1862) was 14,344 lbs.; in the year ending 31st December 1863, it was 34,000 lbs. The colony also seems admirable for the growth of the sugar-cane, maize, arrowroot, and the coffee-tree. The mulberry tree has also been successfully reared, and silk of good quality has been manufactured. Number of sheep in the colony (1861) 3,449,350; cattle 492,890; horses 23,504. Education is well attended to. The form of government resembles that of other principal Australian colonies—that is, a governor and two Houses of Legislature. The legislative council, or Upper House of Parliament, is nominated by the governor, while the House of Assembly is elective. Public rev. (1862) 346,431*l.*; expenditure 318,311*l.*

**QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.** [COVE OF CORK.]

**QUEENSTOWN, a vill. of Canada West, on the Niagara, 5 m. N. its falls.**

**QUEGUAY, a river of Uruguay, South America, after a W. ward course of 100 m., joins the Uruguay river, 26 m. N. Concepcion.**

**QUEICH, a river of W. Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, after an E. course of 80 m., joins the Rhine.**

**QUEICH (N. and S.), two rivers of Scotland, co. Kinross, flow E. into L. Leven.**

**QUEI-CHOW, prov. China.** [KWI-CHOW.]

**QUEIMADA ISLANDS, two islets of Brazil, prov. São Paulo, off the coast, 40 m. S.W. Santos.**

**QUEISS, a river of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, after a N. course of 65 m., joins the Bober 6 m. W. Sprottau.**

**QUEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Logroño. P. 1792.**

**QUELAINES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Mayenne, 8 m. N.W. Château-Gontier. P. 2028.**

**QUELPAERT, an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 m. S. Corea. Lat. of Beaufort Island 33° 9' 7" N.; lon. 126° 56' 5" E. Length 45 m.; breadth varies to 12 m.; highest peak 6544 ft., of volcanic formation. Cattle are extensively reared. The island is subordinate to the Korean government, and is used as a penal settlement.**

**QUELUZ, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 20 m. S.S.W. Ouro Preto. P. of dist. 6000.**

**QUEMINES, an islet off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. W. Brest.—*Quemeneven* is a comm. and vill. of N. Quimper. P. 1356.**

**QUEMPEP-GUÉZENNEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Guingamp, cant. Pontrieux. P. 2775.**

**QUEND, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 17 m. N.N.W. Abbeville. P. 1832.**

**QUENDON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 643. P. 165.**

**QUENBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.E. Leicester. Ac. 1390. P. 511.**

**QUENNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N. Fairford. Ac. 1630. P. 426.**

**QUENSTADT, a vill. of Prussia, gov. Magdeburg, 3 m. N.N.E. Halberstadt. P. 1195.**

**QUENTIN (St), *Augusta Veromandorum*, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arrond., on the Somme, on the Canal of St Quentin, and at the terminus of the railway from Creil, 24 m. N.W. Laon. P. (1861) 30,790. It has a cathedral, town-hall, court-house, hospitals, public library, chamber of manufactures, theatre, and concert hall; with manufs. of striped and spotted muslins, lace and cotton yarn, table linens, leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. The Canal of St Quentin is 58 m. in length, and forms a communication between the Oise, the Somme, and the Scheldt. Here the French were defeated by the Spaniards 10th August 1557.—II. a market town of France, dep. Gard, cant. and near Uzès. P. 2334.—III. dep. Isère, arr. Vienne, cant. la Verpillière. P. 1645.—IV. dep. Manche, arr. Avranches, cant. Ducey. P. 1501.**

**QUERASCO, a town of N. Italy.** [CHERASCO.]

**QUERCY, an old. dist. of France, comprised in Guyenne, the cap. of which was Cahors. It now forms most part of the dep. Lot, and a portion of Tarn-et-Garonne.**

**QUERETARO, a state of Mexico, enclosed by the states Mexico, Méchoacan, Guanajuato, and San Luis Potosi, between lat. 20° to 22° N., lon. 99° 15' to 100° 50' E. Area 2466 sq. m. P. (1857) 165,155. It is wholly on the Anahuac table-land, and the mountain Calpulalpin rises to upwards of 8000 feet above the sea. Products comprise maize and cotton, grains and fruits; and it has mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron, with manufs. of woollen cloths and iron wares. Chief towns, Queretaro and San Juan del Rio.—II. *Queretaro*, the cap. above dep., is in a fine valley, 110 m. N.W. Mexico. Lat. 20° 36' 39" N.; lon. 100° 10' 15" W. P. 29,702. It is well supplied with water by an aqueduct 10 m. in length. Principal buildings are mostly of a religious character. It has factories of coarse woollens, for army clothing, etc., in some of which from 10 to 30 looms are employed. The wool used in the factories is brought chiefly from the depts. San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas.**

**QUERFURT or QUERNFURT, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 18 m. W. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Quern, an affl. of the Saale. P. 3840.**

**QUEI-LING, a fortified city of China, prov. Quangsi, in lat. 25° 13' 12" N., lon. 110° 15' E.**

**QUERIMBA ISLANDS, a chain of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, between lat. 10°**

30' and 12° 30' S., lon. 40° 30' E., comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. They are all low, and formed of coral, with long flat reefs extending E. ward. The principal are Aswafada, Ibo, on which are a town & fort, Matemmo, Favno, and Querimba, the most S. of the group, with some scattered houses and a church.

QUERO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. E.S.E. Toledo. P. 1800.

QUERO, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Belluno, on the Piave, 7 m. S. Peltre. P. 800.

QUERQUEVILLE, a comm., vill., and fort of France, dep. Manche, on its N. coast, 4 m. N.W. Cherbourg. P. of comm. 917.

QUERRIEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. N.N.E. Quimperlé. P. 2527.

QUERZOLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Modena. P. 2400.

QUESADA, a town of Spain, on the Sierra de Cazorla, prov. and 40 m. E. Jean. P. 4503.

QUESALTENANGO, a city of Central America, state and 115 m. W.N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep. of same name, on an elevated plateau at the foot of a range of mountains, crowned by a volcano. P. 25,000, mostly Indians. Manufs. cotton and woollen fabrics, and has an active trade. It has a cathedral, a city hall, and in its vicinity are numerous antiquities.

QUESNOY (LÉ), a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., between the Ecaillon and the Rhonelle, 9 m. S.E. Valenciennes. P. 3758. It has an arsenal, large barracks, military and civil hospitals, & manufs. of iron wares, cotton thread, and leather.

QUESNOY-SUR-DEULE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Lille, on the Deule. P. 4446. It has manufs. of bolts, screws, and chain work.

QUESSOY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 8 m. S.E. St Brieuc. P. 2970.

QUESTEMBERT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, 13 m. E.S.E. Vannes. P. 3940.

QUETHOCK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E. Liskeard. Ac. 4531. P. 728.

QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan. [SHAWL.]

QUETTEHOT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., near the English Channel, 9 m. N.E. Valognes. P. 1598.

QUEVEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 4 m. N.W. Lorient. P. 2154.

QUEVILLY (GRAND), a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Rouen. P. 1548.—II.

(le Petit), a comm. and vill., same cant. P. 2465.

QUEYRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 4 m. N. Lesparre. P. 1928.

QUIBDO, a town of South America, Granadian Confed., 80 m. S.W. Antioquia, on the Alvalo.

QUIBERON, a peninsula of Brittany, France, dep. Morbihan, S.S.E. Lorient and N.N.E. Belleisle. Lat. 47° 26' 30" N.; lon. 2° 4' 15" W.; 7 m. in length N. to S., by 2 m. in width, and united to the continent by a low isthmus, defended by Fort Penthièvre. Surface sandy and bare. The town of *Quiberon*, at its extreme S. end, has a small port, and 2086 inhabitants, mostly engaged in fishing.

QUIBO or COIBA, an island, Granadian Confed., state Ysthmo, in the Pacific, at the entrance of Montijo Bay. Lat. 7° 25' N.; lon. 81° 54' W. Length and breadth 20 m. each.

QUICATLAN, a town of Mexico, dep. and 44 m. N. Oaxaca.—*Quicara* is an island, Pacific Ocean, 8 m. S. Quibo island.

QUICHÉ (SANTA CRUZ DEL), a ruined city of Central America, state Guatemala, E.N.E. of Quesaltenango. Near it is a vill. of same name.

QUIDDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.N.E. East Harling. Ac. 1126. P. 111.

QUIEPPE, an island and fort of Brazil, prov. and 70 m. S.S.W. Bahia, on the Atlantic.

QUIERSY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, on l. b. of the Oise, 20 m. W. Laon. P. 703. It was formerly an important city, and had a palace of the Carolingian kings, where Charles Martel died.

QUIÉVRAIN, a market town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 12 m. W.S.W. Mons, at the junction of the Belgian and French Railway. P. 2178.

QUI-FOO, a town of Anam. [PHU-YEN.]

QUILIMANÉ (*Kilimane*), a maritime town of East Africa, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, on l. b. of the Quilimané river, the N. branch of the Zambesi, 15 m. from its mouth, 12 m. from the sea. Lat. 17° 51' 8" S.; lon. 37° 1' E. It is occupied by a company of soldiers; its free population amount to 130, 12 of whom are Europeans. Its situation is most unhealthy; principal edifices, the fort, and a church. It has a trade in gold and ivory, but its principal traffic is in slaves. Coal of good quality is reported to be plentiful.

QUILLAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 13 m. S. Limoux. P. 1978.

QUILLEBEUF, a comm., town, and river-port of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, at commencement of its estuary, with a lighthouse, 7 m. N. Pont-Audemere. P. 1449. Opposite Quillebeuf the navigation of the Seine is impeded, and there is a pilot station and salvage depot here, with a staff of about 110 pilots.

QUILLOTA, a town of Chile, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Valparaiso, on the Aconcagua, 20 m. from the Pacific, in a plain bounded S.W. by a peak, which is a conspicuous sea-mark for the harbour of Valparaiso. Estimated pop. 10,000. Houses of sun-dried brick, only one storey in height. To almost every one is attached a vineyard, but the inhabs. are ignorant of the art of making wine.

QUILOA or KEELWA, a town of E. Africa, Zanguebar, on an island off the coast, 6 m. in length, and between which and the mainland is a secure harbour. Lat. of fort 8° 57' S.; lon. 39° 34' 2" E. Climate very unhealthy. The fort is the residence of a governor under the Iman of Muscat. It was held by the Portuguese for a short period early in the 16th century, previous to which it was an important town; it is now a mere vill.

QUILON, a seaport town of British India, Travancore dom., on the Malabar coast, 38 m. N.W. Trivanderam. P. 20,000. It has an active export trade in timber, cocoa-nuts, ginger, pepper, cardamoms, etc.; a barrack for European troops, an hospital, gaol, and an Episcopal church. The climate is healthy, and water plentiful.

QUIMERCH, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. de Chateaulin, cant. le Faou. P. 1777.

QUIMPER or QUIMPER-CORENTIN, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Finistère, on the Odot, 10 m. from the Atlantic, and 32 m. S.S.E. Brest. P. (1861) 11,488. It is divided into an old and new town, the former on the river-side, fortified. Public buildings, a town-hall, hospital, and barracks. It has a comm. college, a theatre, and baths. Manufs. hats and porcelain, ship-building, and a trade in wheat, wax, linen, butter, horses, and pilchards, of which last it has an extensive fishery. Its port is small.

QUIMPERLÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Ellé and Isolle, 27 m. E.S.E. Quimper. P. 6686. It has paper mills.

QUIN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. and 5 m.

E. Clare. Ac. 9352. P. 2020, of whom 254 are in the vill.—*Quince* or *Squince*, is a small island off the S.W. coast, Munster, co. Cork, about 5 furlongs S.W. the entrance to Glandore harbour. It has good pasturage.

QUINCINETTO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 8 m. N.W. Ivrea. P. 1290.

QUINCY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 4 m. S. Meaux. P. 1711.

QUINCY, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 9 m. S.E. Boston. Granite is exported hence from quarries in the vicinity.—II. Pennsylvania, 57 m. S.W. Harrisburg.—III. a town, Illinois, Adam's co., on the Mississippi, 170 m. above St Louis. P. (1863) 13,632. It has large exports of pork, and is visited by numerous steamers.

QUINDICI, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, S.W. Nola. P. 2425.

QUINDIU, a portion of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, Granadian Confed., separating the basins of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers. In it is a volcano about 100 m. W.S.W. Bogota; near which is the dangerous pass of Quindiu, between Cartago and Ibagua. Elevation of its summit 11,502 feet above the sea.

QUINGEX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Besançon. P. 1154. Near it is a curious stalactitic grotto.

QUINTON, a town and harbour of Anam, E. Asia, the town a cap. prov., on a river entering the harbour, about 10 m. further E. Lat. 14° N.; lon. 190° 11' E. P. 8000.

QUINILUBAN ISLANDS, a group in the Philippines, Malaysia, between Fanay and Palawan. Lat. 11° 30' N.; lon. 120° 47' E.

QUINTANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. P. 3290.

QUINTANAR DE LA ORDEN, a town of Spain, prov. Toledo, 17 m. W. Belmonte. P. 5974. It has manufs. of woollen goods, and trade in merino sheep.—*Quintanar del Rey* is a mkt. town, prov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. P. 2810.

QUINTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Gouet, 9 m. S.W. St Briec. P. (1861) 3710. It has mineral springs, and manufs. of linens and cambrics.

QUINTO, a river of the Argentine Confed., depst. San Luis and Cordova, after a S.E. course of 180 m. loses itself in a marsh near lat. 33° 30' S., lon. 64° W.

QUINTO, a vill. of Northern Italy, Venetia, prov. and 4 m. N.E. Verona, with 1800 inhabitants, and the sanctuary of Santa Maria della Stella.

QUINTO, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Zaragoza, on the Ebro. P. 1373. It is frequented for its mineral baths.

QUINTO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, dist. Levantine. P. 1309.

QUINTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 5½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 4800. P. 557.

QUINTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1170. P. 119.

QUINTON, a pa. of England, co. Worcester 2 m. E. Halesowen. P. 2495.

QUINZANO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Brescia. P. 4138.

QUI-PHU or QUI-FOO, Anam. [PHU-YEN.]

QUIRIGUA, a ruined city of Central America,

state Guatemala, on the Motagua river, with sculptured idols and monumental remains. Near it is a small hamlet of same name.

QUIRIN (ST), a vill. of France, dep. Meurthe, arr. Sarrebourg. P. 1500. It has extensive manufs. of mirror-glass.

QUIRIQUINA, a small island of Chile, dep. and 10 m. N. Concepcion, at entrance of its bay.

QUIROS ISLANDS, Pacific. [HEBRIDES (NEW).]

QUIRPON, an island off the N. extremity of Newfoundland, at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, lat. 51° 40' N., lon. 55° 16' W.

QUISSAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 19 m. W.N.W. Nîmes. P. 1558.

QUISTELLO, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, 14 m. S.E. Mantua. The Austrians defeated the French here in 1734.

QUITMAN, a co., U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 1874 free, 1625 slaves.

QUITTO, the cap. city of the republic Ecuador, S. America, in a ravine E. of the volcano Pichincha, 150 m. N.N.E. Guayaquil, 9543 feet above the sea. Lat. 0° 13' 27" S.; lon. 78° 50' W. P. 76,000. It has a cathedral, town-hall, and palaces of the archbishop and president of the republic, a public seminary, and free library of 15,000 vols. The ex-Jesuits' college contains a large library & halls, now appropriated to the university. Other principal structures are the churches and convents, a workhouse, orphan asylum, and large hospital. It has manufactures of coarse cotton and woollen goods, lace, hosiery, jewellery, and confectionary; corn, and other agricultural produce. Exports indigo, iron, and steel. Imports brandy, wine, oil, and the precious metals. The markets are well supplied with provisions, and cheese is extensively made in the vicinity. During the eruption of Pichincha, in Feb. 1797, the city was surrounded by lava. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1859, when 5000 of the population perished. Eleven snow-capped mountains are in view from Quito, and about 10 m. N.E. is a plain, chosen in 1736 and 1742 by the French and Spanish astronomers for measuring a degree of the meridian.

QUITTA, a town & British sta. of W. Africa, on the slave coast, 225 m. E.N.E. Cape Three Points. P. 5000. (?) Near it is the Danish fort Prinzenstein.

QUIVOX (ST), a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the river and 3 m. N.E. the town of Ayr. Ac. 4930. P. (1861) 7097. It stands on a coal field in which three mines are wrought; and it contains the vills. Whitelets, pop. 855, Contat, and Wallacetown, suburbs of Ayr.

QUIZAMA or KISAMA, a dist. of Lower Guinea, S.W. Africa, between the rivers Coanza and Longa. Lat. 10° S. Surface mountainous. Products, wax, honey, and salt.

QUOIN (GREAT and LITTLE), two rocky islets in the entrance of the Persian Gulf, 12 m. N.E. Cape Mussendom.—*Quoin* is also the name of islands off the N.E. coast of Australia and the E. coast of Tasmania.

QUORNDON, a township of Engl., co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 2½ m. W.N.W. Sibley station, on the Leeds branch of the Midland Counties Railway. Ac. 1990. P. 1622.

QUORRA, a river of Africa. [NIGER.]

QVARKEN STRAIT, Gulf of Bothnia. [QVARKEN.]

R

RAAB, *Arabo*, a navigable river of Hungary, rises in Styria, circ. Grätz, flows N.E., traverses

the W. part of Hungary, and enters the Danube near Raab. Length 180 miles.

**RAAB** or **NAGY-GYÖR**, *Arrabona*, a town of Hungary, cap. co., 67 m. W.N.W. Buda, on the Raab, at its confl. with an arm of the Danube. P. 18,000. It has a cathedral and several other churches, a royal academy, gymnasium, manufs. of tobacco and an extensive trade. It is a steam-packet station. In June 1809, the French defeated the Austrians under its walls.

**RAALTE**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Zwolle. P. 5005.—*Raamsdonk* is a vill., prov. N. Brabant, 9 m. N.E. Breda.

**RAASAY ISLAND**, Scotland. [**RASAY**.]

**RAAT**, a town of British India, dist. Humeerpore, in lat. 25° 36' N., lon. 79° 38' E. P. 8616. It is the principal town of a pergunnah of the same name, and has a bazaar. Supplies and water are abundant.

**RABAGH** (Er.), a town of Arabia Hedjaz, 110 m. N.N.W. Mecca, on the road to Medina, near the Red Sea, and where pilgrims to Mecca perform ablutions.

**RABASTENS**, two comms. and towns of S.W. France.—I. dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, arr. and 12 m. N.E. Tarbes. P. 1266. It suffered greatly during the religious wars.—II. dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 23 m. W.S.W. Albi, on the Tarn. P. 5441.

**RABAT**, a fortified maritime town of Morocco, on the S. side of the Boc-Regreg, at its mouth opposite Sallee, 20 m. S.S.W. Mehediah. Lat. 34° 2' N.; lon. 6° 46' W. P. 21,000, of whom many are Jews. It has strong walls and batteries, a citadel, mosques and minarets, mausoleums, and well-supplied markets. The water near it is deep enough for a frigate to come almost close to its walls. It has manufs. of carpets, an export trade in wool and corn, and considerable traffic. It was formerly the centre of the European trade with Morocco. Outside of the city are numerous walled orchards and gardens, beyond which, on the S.E., are the conspicuous tower Sma-Hassan, and the remains of *Sala* or *Shella*, a frontier Roman station.

**RABBA**, a large and populous town of Soudan, king. Gando, 45 m. from the Niger, lat. 9° 15' N., lon. 6° E. It has a large trade in slaves & ivory.

**RABBA**, a collection of ruins in Syria, pash. Damascus, E. the Dead Sea, and 9 m. N. Kerek, with remains of a temple, etc., marking the site of Rabbath Moab, the *Areopolis* of the Greeks, and the Ar of Moab mentioned in Scripture.—*Rabbath Ammon* (anc. Philadelphia) is represented by extensive ruins, near the vill. Amman, 25 m. E.N.E. the Dead Sea.

**RABBIT ISLANDS**, a small group in the Ægean Sea, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

**RABENAU**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Dresden. P. 784.—*Rabenstein* is a town of Bohemia, circ. Pilsen. P. 600.

**RABIL**, a town of the island Boavista, Cape Verd Islands, on its W. side, 4 m. E. Porto Sal Rey. P. 1100. On a height above it are the hamlets *Moradinha* and *Estacia de Baixo*.

**RABINAL**, a town of Central America. P. 6500.

**RABUN**, a co., U. S., N. America, Georgia, cap. Clayton. P. 3065 free, 206 slaves.

**RABY**, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Staindrop, 5 m. N.N.E. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 1472. P. 214.

**RACALMUTO** or **RAGALMUTO**, a town of the isl. Sicily, Girgenti, on the crest of a hill, 2 m. S.E. Grotte. P. (1862) 8500. With a castle, built in the 14th century.

**RACAVAN**, a pa. of Irel., co. Antrim, including the town of Broughshane. Ac. 17,565. P. 5078.

**RACCA**, a town on the Euphrates. [**RAKKA**.]

**RACCONIGI**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, circ. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Maira, 21 m. S. Turin. P. (1861) 10,938. It has a royal park and château, & manufs. of silk fabrics, twist, & woollen cloths.

**RACE**, a name applied to a heavy running sea.—The *Race of Alderney* is chiefly in the strait between the island Alderney and Cape la Hogue, France, but the tide often sets up the Channel furiously on both the N. and S. sides of Alderney.—The *Race of Portland*, on the English coast, nearly opposite, lies off the peninsula of Portland Bill.—*Race Point*, headlands of the U. S., Massachusetts, and S.E. extremity of Newfoundland.

**RACHES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and cant. Douai. P. 1554.

**RACHOU** or **ANNAPOL**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, on the Vistula. P. 763.

**RACHOVA**, a town of Turkey. [**RAHOVA**.]

**RACHOVA**, a vill. of Greece, gov. Bœotia, 10 m. E.S.E. Salona, on the slope of Parnassus. Near it is the Corycian cave.

**RACINE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 339 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,360.—*Racine*, a city, cap. co., on W. shore of Lake Michigan, 25 m. S.E. Milwaukee. P. 12,000. It has an excellent harbour, formed by the mouth of Root riv., ship-building yards, and iron works.

**RACILA**, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, S. Naxo.

**RACKENFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Ac. 3938. P. 486.

**RACKET RIVER**, U. S., North America, New York, after a N.ward course of 75 m. enters the St Lawrence, opposite Cornwall Island, Canada.

**RACKHEATH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1980. P. 271.

**RACKWITZ**, a town of Prussia, gov. Posen, circ. Bomst. P. 1548. Near it is a vill. of same name.

**RACoon**, a river of the U. S., North America, an affl. of the Ohio, on the right.—II. a township of same state.

**RACON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Chichester. Ac. 1180. P. 95.

**RACZ** or **BECSE**, a town of Servia, Austria, co. and 48 m. E.N.E. Bacs, on l. b. of the Theiss. P. 11,182. It has Roman Catholic & Greek churches.

**RACZ-FEGERTO** or **NEW WEISSENSEE**, a vill. of Hungary, circ. Szabolcz. P. 6000.

**RACZ-KEVE**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 22 m. S.S.W. Pesth, on an island of same name in the Danube. P. 4200.—*Racz-Keve* island is 23 m. long and 1 to 2 m. broad; its N. point is immediately S. of Pesth.

**RACZKI**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Augustow. P. 1634.

**RADACK CHAIN**, a group of the Marshall islands, in the Pacific, lat. 5° to 12° N., lon. 165° to 172° E.

**RADAUTZ**, a market town of Austrian Galicia, Bukowina, 10 m. S.W. Sereth. P. 2000.

**RADBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W. Derby. Ac. 2034. P. 225.

**RADCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. Bury. Ac. 2466. P. 8838, partly employed in cotton manufs. and in coal mines.

**RADDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 1505. P. 121.

**RADE**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 25 m. E. Düsseldorf. P. 1092. Manufs. iron and steel wares, and woollen and cotton cloths.

**RADEBERG**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. N.E. Dresden, on rt. b. of the Roeder, and on the Silesian Railway. P. 2711. It has important manufactures of ribbons and gloves.

**RADEBURG**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 11 m. N. Dresden, on the Roeder. P. 2281.

**RADFORD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 1½

m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1000. P. 13,495. It has a union workhouse, and a station on the Peterborough and Leicester Railway,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Nottingham.—II. (*Semele*), co. and 4 m. E. Warwick. Ac. 2093. P. 527.

RADHUNPOOR, a petty state of British India, in the N.W. of Guzerat, including the pergunnahs of Moorjpoor and Summee, between lat.  $23^{\circ} 26'$  and  $23^{\circ} 58' N.$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 28'$  and  $72^{\circ} 3' E.$  Area 800 sq. m. P. 45,000, mostly Hindoos. Chief crops, wheat and cotton. Principal river, the Bunnas and its tributaries. Chief products are wheat, cotton, and all the common grains.

RADHUNPOOR, a town of British India, Guzerat, in lat.  $23^{\circ} 50' N.$ , lon.  $71^{\circ} 30' E.$  P. 15,000. It has manufactures of coarse cotton. Exports butter, hides, and grain.

RADICENA, a market town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, 11 m. E. Palmi. P. 4167.

RADIOFANI, a market town of Central Italy, prov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Siena, on the slope of a volcanic mountain of same name, on the summit of which is a ruined castle. P. 2721.

RADICONOLI, a villa of Central Italy, prov. Siena, 13 m. S.E. Volterra. P. 3852.

RADIPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. N.N.W. Melcombe-Regis. Ac. 1338. P. 691.

RADKERSBURG, a town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 37 m. S.E. Grätz, on an island in the Muhr.

RADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Berks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Abingdon. Ac. 2994. P. 484.

RADMANNSDORF or RADOUZLA, a town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. and 26 m. N.W. Laybach, on the Save. P. 1060. It has manufactures of woollens and muslins.

RADNAGE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. W.N.W. High Wycombe. Ac. 1352. P. 478.

RADNITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Pilsen. P. 2218.

RADNOR (NEW), a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of South Wales, cap. co. Radnor, 13 m. N.N.E. Brecknock. Ac. 3342. P. of pa. 490; do. of parl. bor., which has an area of about 30 m. in circumference, 2345. The bor., with Presteign, Knighton, Cefn-Llys, Knucklas, and Rhyvader, sends one member to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 460.

RADNOR (OLD), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. New Radnor. Ac. 10,069. P. 1349.

RADNOR, two townships, U.S., N. America.—I. Ohio, 32 m. N. Columbus. P. 1204.—II. Pennsylvania, 13 m. N.W. Philadelphia. P. 1372.

RADNORSHIRE, a co. of South Wales, having N. cos. Montgomery and Salop, E. Hereford, S. Brecknock, and W. Cardigan. Area 426 sq. m., or 272,128 ac., of which more than one-half is said to be moorland and bog. P. (1861) 25,382. Surface, except in the S.E., bleak and mountainous. Principal rivers, the Wye, Arrow, Lugg, and Ython. Tillage mostly confined to the fertile and comparatively level S.E. districts. Sheep, of a small hardy breed, and cattle are the staple products of the co.; woods numerous. Encroachments, i.e., illegal enclosures of the wastes of the co., have been extensively effected. Radnor comprises 6 hunds. and 52 pas., in diocese of St David's, and S.E. circuit. Chief towns, New Radnor, Presteign, and Knighton. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1864) 1601.

RADOCH-KOVITSCHI, a market town of Russia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Minsk. P. 1550.

RADOLFINGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Aarberg. P. 1400.

RADOLFSZELL, a town of Baden, circ. Laka, on the Unter-see, 17 m. N.W. Constance. P. 1455.

RADOLIX, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Bromberg, 3 m. S.E. Schonlanke. P. 990.

RADOM, a town of Russian Poland, cap. gov., on the Radomka, 57 m. S. Warsaw. P. (in 1861) 10,073. It is well built, and has several fine squares. Area of gov. 9662 sq. m. P. (1860) 946,737.

—*Radomsk* is a town, gov. of Warsaw, and 78 m. S.E. Kalisz, on railway to Warsaw. P. 3853.

RADOMIR, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 20 m. N.N.E. Ghiustendil.

RADOMYSL, several towns of E. Europe.—I. Russia, gov. and 59 m. W.N.W. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Teterov. P. 4000.—II. Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 20 m. N.W. Dubno. P. 2000.—III. Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Tarnow. P. 1500.

RADONITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, gov. Eger, circ. Kaaden. P. 750.

RADOVITZ, a town of European Turkey, sanj. and 50 m. S.W. Ghiustendil, on the Radovitz river, an affl. of the Kara-su (ancient *Strymon*), and on the great route from Rumili into Albania. P. 2000. It has trade in corn and wine.

RADSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, circ. and 35 m. S.E. Salzburg, on the Ens. P. 800.

RADSTOK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Frome. Ac. 1005. P. 2227. A railway connects it with Mitford.

RADSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Brackley. Ac. 810. P. 168.

RADSYN, a town of Russian Poland, gov. of Ljublin, and 80 m. S.S.E. Siedlec, cap. co. P. 2420.

RADUA, a town of Hungary, dist. Arad, on rt. b. of the Maros. P. 1390. Excellent wine is grown in its vicinity.

RADWAN (Hung. *Radvány*), a market town of Hungary, co. Sohl, on the Gran, 2 m. S.W. Neusohl. P. 1510. Manufactures woollens.

RADWAY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. S.E. Kineton. Ac. 1530. P. 375.

RADWELL, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 2 m. N.N.W. Baldock. Ac. 748. P. 102.

RADWINTER, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Thaxted. Ac. 3802. P. 946.

RADZIVILOV, a frontier town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 115 m. W.N.W. Kamenez.

RAEGANJ or DINAJI-PORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, lat.  $25^{\circ} 40' N.$ , lon.  $88^{\circ} 8' E.$  P. 5000. It is the principal mart in this district, and nearly engrosses the traffic of an extent of rich country 70 m. long and 20 m. broad.

RAFFLES BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Coburg peninsula, N. Australia, 13 m. E. Port Essington. A British settlement named Port Raffles, established here in 1827, was abandoned in 1829.

RAFFORD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, 2 m. S.E. Forres. Area 32 sq. m. P. 1055.

RAFZ, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Zürich,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Eglisau. P. 1558.

RAGATZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Sargans, where the Tamina joins the Rhine. Pipes are laid from the Baths of Pfeffers to bring the mineral water down to a spacious bathing establishment, the water retaining its high temperature. P. 1601.

RAGDALE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1980. P. 120.

RAGENDORF, a market town of Western Hungary, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Wieselburg, on the Danube. P. 3300.

RAGHLEY or AUGHLEY, a peninsula and fishing vill., Ireland, Connaught, on its N.W. coast, co. & 9 m. N.W. Sligo. P. of vill. 170. Surface of peninsula desolate, and often encroached on by the sea.

RAGLAN, a co. of Queensland, Australia, enclosed by cos. Livingston, Deas, Thompson, Clinton, Pelham, and Pakington. Lat. of centre  $24^{\circ} S.$ , lon.  $150^{\circ} 30' E.$  Length, 72 m.

**RAGLAND**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 4083. P. 905.

**RAGNIT**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 30 m. N. Gumbinnen, on the Niemen. P. 2815.

**RAGOV**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 25 m. N.N.W. Vilkomir. P. 1520.

**RAGUHN**, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, on the Mulde, 8 m. S. Dessau. P. 1835.

**RAGUSA**, a town of the island of Sicily, prov. Noto, circ. and 3 m. W. Modica, on the W. bank of the river Ragusa. P. (1861) 21,988. It has a Capuchin convent and several churches, manufs. of woollens and silks, with a trade in corn, oil, wine, and cheese. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1693. Near it stood the ancient *Hybla Heræa*.—The river Ragusa (*Flumen Hirmanium*), after a S.ward course of 25 m., enters the Mediterranean 12 m. S.S.W. Modica.

**RAGUSA** (Slav. *Dubrovnik*, Turk. *Pagrovnik*), a fortified seaport city of Austria, Dalmatia, cap. circ., on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 38 m. W.N.W. Cattaro. Lat. of mole fort, 42° 38' 9" N., lon. 18° 7' 0" E. P. (1862) above 9000, including a garrison of from 2000 to 3000 men. It is partly enclosed by old walls, flanked by massive round towers; has a cathedral, a Gothic custom-house, a palace of the former rectors of the republic, guard-house, barracks, a lyceum and various other public schools, a lazaretto, and a theatre. The port, immediately S. the city, is fitted only for vessels not exceeding 200 tons; but the harbour of Gravosa, the real port N. the peninsula, will receive ships of the line. Both are defended by forts. In 1861, 35 vessels (tonnage 5536) entered the port of Gravosa; and 94 vessels (tonnage 5129) entered the port of Ragusa. Total value of imports to Gravosa 13,418*l.*, to Ragusa 19,853*l.*; exports, 1383*l.* and 2342*l.* Its trade, once important, has greatly declined. It is visited frequently by earthquakes, and suffered severely from that of 1667, by which a fifth part of the population lost their lives. Manufs. of silks, leather, and rosoglio, which, with oil, anchovies, and the products of Herzegovina, constitute the chief exports. Imports of manufd. goods. *Ragusa*, founded about the middle of the 7th century, continued to be a republic under the successive protection of the Greeks, Venetians, and Turks, until 1806, when it was erected by Napoleon I. into a duchy for Marshal Marmont. P. of circ. (1862) 51,296, chiefly Roman Catholics.—*Ragusa Vecchia*, a vill. on the Adriatic, 7 m. S.E., was the anc. Epidaurus, destroyed by the Croats in 656. It has many vestiges of antiquity.

**RAHAD** or **SHIMFA**, a river of Abyssinia and Nubia, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue Nile, 67 m. N. Sennaar, after a N.W. course of 260 m.

**RAHAN** or **RAGHAN**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Cork, with the vill. Ballymagooey. Ac. 10,082. P. 1639.—II. King's co., on the Grand Canal, 5 m. W. Tullamore. Ac. 14,985. P. 2944.

**RAHDEN**, a mkt. town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. N.W. Minden, on the Au. P. 1200.

**RAHENY** or **RATHENY**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. and 4 m. N.E. Dublin, on the N. side of its bay, with a station on the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. Ac. 920. P. of its vill. 509; do. of pa. 509.

**RAHMANYEH**, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Bahari, cap. dist., 25 m. S.S.E. Rosetta, on the Rosetta branch of the Nile. It was taken by the English from the French in 1801.

**RAHNIS**, a town of Prussia, gov. Erfurt, on the Kolschau. P. 1008.

**RAHO**, a vill. of Hungary, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Szeged. P. 2407.

**RAHOON**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Connaught,

co. and containing a part of the town of Galway. Ac. of pa. 15,168. P. (1861) 9114.

**RAHOVA**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 55 m. E.S.E. Widdin, on the Danube, here crossed by a ferry. P. 2000.

**RAHWAY**, a town, U. S., North America, New Jersey, on the Rahway river, 10 m. S.S.W. Newark. P. 3306. It has manufs. of carriages, stoves, hats, and earthenware.

**RALATEA** (the *Ulitea* of Cook), one of the Society Islands, Pacific, 130 m. N.W. Tahiti. P. (1862) 1000. Circumference about 40 miles; surface mountainous, abundantly watered, and covered with vegetation. It has many good anchorages, sheltered by a coral reef, that encloses this and the neighbouring island Fula. Principal products, taw, yams, plantains, sweet potatoes, cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, oranges, arrow-root, and limes. Pigs and fowls are in plenty, and nearly 1000 head of cattle belong to the foreign residents. Imports consist of clothing, iron ware, cordage, groceries, etc., value (1861) 4197*l.* Exports, cocoa-nut oil, oranges, bêche-de-mer, fungus, kauri-shells, lime juice, and pearl shells, value (1861) 4026*l.* Here is a mission station.

**RAIADAI**, a seaport town of Arabia, cap. a territory on its S.E. coast, lat. 15° N., lon. 50° 30' E.

**RAI-KOKE** or **RACH-KOKE**, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, and near the centre of the group. Length and breadth about 15 m. each. Surface rocky and mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

**RAIN** or **RHAIN**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, 23 m. N. Augsburg. P. 1060. Before it the Austrian General Tilly was mortally wounded in 1631.

**RAINBEAUCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cant. and arr. Douai. P. 2181.

**RAINTÉ**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1¼ m. W. Braintree. Area 1676. P. 401.

**RAINFORD**, a chapelry of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. N.N.E. Prescott, with a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. P. 2784.

**RAINHAM**, four pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 4 m. E.S.E. Chatham. Ac. 8668. P. 1422.—II. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1635. P. 139.—III. (*South*), same co., 11 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 1040. P. 129.—IV. (*West*), same co., 4 m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1370. P. 369.

**RAINHILL**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. E.S.E. Prescott, with a station on the Manchester Railway, 9 m. N.E. Liverpool. Ac. 1642. P. 2130.

**RAINOW**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. E.N.E. Macclesfield. Ac. 5750. P. 1550.

**RAINFORD**, two townships of England, co. Durham.—I. (*East*), pa. Houghton-le-Spring, 5 m. N.E. Durham. Ac. 1065. P. 1505.—II. (*West*), same co. and pa., 4¼ m. N.E. Durham. Ac. 1788. P. 1447.

**RAINY LAKE**, North America, 160 m. W. Lake Superior, forms part of the boundary between the British and United States' territories, and has on its S. side a fort of the American Fur Company. It discharges its surplus waters westward into the Lake of the Woods, by *Rainy river*, 100 m. in length, and having banks covered with pine forests.

**RAISEN (MARKET)**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1220. P. 2563. Rainfall 17 inches.—II. (*Middle*), a pa., same co., 1¼ m. W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 3470. P. 1063.—III. (*West*), a pa., same co., 2½ m. W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2720. P. 245.

**RAISMES**, a town of France, dep. Nord, with a

station on the Northern Railway, 3 m. N.W. Valenciennes. P. 4305. It has coal mines and iron works.

**RAISSEEN**, a decayed town & hill fort of India, Gwalior dom., cap. dist., 22 m. N.E. Bhopal.

**RAITHBY**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln, 12 m. W.N.W. Spilshy. Ac. 680. P. 217.—II. 2 m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 1930. P. 145.

**RAIVA**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 46 m. S.W. Warsaw. P. 1800. It was formerly a strong fortress, and has an ancient castle.

**RAJAHMUNDRY**, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, between lat. 16° 18' and 17° 38' N., lon. 81° 7' and 82° 40' E. Area 4501 sq. m. P. 1,012,036. Rev. 130,118*l.*; charges of collection 13,522*l.* Near the coast the soil is fertile, level, low, and, during the rains, inundated. The N. and N.W. part is hilly; and further E. from this are other hills of slight elevation, containing iron ore. The sea-coast is generally shallow. There is a lighthouse on a sand bank called Hope Island, situated about 5 m. E. of the mouth of the Coringa river. Principal river the Godavery, down which large quantities of teak timber are floated to the sea. About 7 m. below the town of Rajahmundry the river divides into two branches, the right branch flowing generally S.W. to the Bay of Bengal; the left branch taking a S.E. course for 50 m., then E. for 52 m., enters the same bay 4 m. E. of Coringa. At the delta a dam has been formed for the purpose of retaining its surplus waters, to be used in irrigation. Numerous small islands are formed in its course by mud deposits, which are assisted in their formation by the natives planting long grass, thereby retaining the silt until large isls. are formed, on which tobacco is raised. Principal crops, wheat, barley, rice, maize, millet, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, and indigo.

**RAJAHMUNDRY**, a town of British India, cap. of a dist. of same name, presid. Madras, on l. b. of the Godavery, in lat. 17° N., lon. 81° 50' E. Pop. estimated from 15,000 to 20,000. It has a fort, barracks, hospital, gaol, and a bazaar.

**RAJAWUR**, a town of the Punjab, British India, cap. rajahship, on the Chenaub, 120 m. N. Lahore, mostly built of earth, and unhealthy from adjacent rice grounds.

**RAJECZ**, a market town of Hungary, co. Trentschin, on an affl. of the Waag, 34 m. N.W. Neusohl. P. 3450. It has manuf. of leather.

**RAJEPPOORAH**, a town of British India, Sirhind, 13 m. N.W. Umballa. Lat. 30° 29' N.; lon. 76° 41' E. It has a bazaar, and affords abundant supplies. Water is plentiful.

**RAJESHAYE**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 6' and 24° 58' N., lon. 88° 18' and 89° 20' E. Area 2084 sq. m. P. 671,000. Surface hilly and jungly in the W., elsewhere flat, rich, and well cultivated. Principal rivers the Poddá (Ganges), Mahamunda, Attree, Jubuna, Nagor, Burrul, and the Narrud, besides many swampy lakes. Principal crops, rice, wheat, oats, barley, oil-seeds, sugar-cane, hemp, and ginger; pine apple, and many other fruits. Exports silks and indigo.

**RAJGHEER** or **RAJAGRIHA**, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, in lat. 25° 2' N., lon. 85° 29' E. P. 4000. It has an ancient palace and a fort. In the vicinity are numerous hot springs, with a temperature of 108° Fahr.

**RAJGURH**, a town of British India, Alwar, on route from Nusserrabad to Muttra, 76 m. S.W. of the latter. It is situated on an eminence, surrounded by a large fort. Water and supplies in abundance. Lat. 27° 14' N.; lon. 76° 42' E.

**RAJGURH**, a vill. of British India, dist. and 10

m. S. Ajmeer, N.W. provs. It is chief place of a pergunnah of same name, with a pop. of 12,340.

**RAJKOTE**, a town of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, in lat. 22° 18' N., lon. 70° 50' E. A church has been erected here for the Christian pop. The town is the chief place of a territory containing 55 villages, and a pop. of 20,000. Annual revenue of the chief 34,500 rupees; annual tribute to the British 17,000 rupees.

**RAJMAHAL**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges, and on railway between Delhi and Calcutta, in lat. 25° 1' N., lon. 87° 50' E., 202 m. from Calcutta. P. estim. 30,000. It is celebrated for the ruins of a palace and mosque. Here, in 1855, a dreadful insurrection broke out among the natives, which was only quelled by a considerable military force, and after much destruction to property and loss of life.

**RAJPREELA**, a petty Rajpoot state of British India, in the Rewa Caunta division of Guzerat, between lat. 21° 23' and 21° 59' N., lon. 73° 5' and 74° E. Area 1650 sq. m. P. 122,100. It is celebrated for its carnelian mines and ornaments.

**RAJPOOTANA**, a tract of British India, between lat. 23° 35' and 29° 57' N., lon. 70° 5' and 77° 40' E. Area 114,391 sq. m. P. estim. at 17,000,000. This tract is composed of 16 states, and takes its name from the prevailing population, the Rajpoots. They are a military race, cruel in their attacks, being generally under the influence of opium. Sutteeism, in its worst aspect, and female infanticide, prevail; but since the different states which compose this tract have become connected with the British, a great and beneficial change has taken place in the habits of the people.

**RAKITNALA**, a market town of Russia, gov. Kursk, on an affl. of the Psiol, 16 m. N. Kotmysk. P. 1500.—*Raditno* is a vill., gov. Pskov, 19 m. N.E. Ostrov.

**RAKKA**, *Nicephorium*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. same name, on the Euphrates, 92 m. S.E. Birt. It has remains of antiquity. P. 8000.

**RAKONTZ**, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ., on two small rivers, 30 m. W. Prague. P. 2888.

**RAKOV**, a town of Poland, prov. and 34 m. W. Sandomir, on the Czarna. P. 1520. It has a fine church, and a large paper mill.

**RAKWITZ**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 34 m. S.W. Posen. P. 1829.

**RALDONE**, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Verona. P. 2000.

**RALEIGH**, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. North Carolina, on an elevated site near the Neuse, 27 m. N.W. Smithfield. P. 4780. It has an elegant state-house, built of granite, state lunatic asylum, and deaf and dumb institution.

**RALEIGH**, a maritime co. of New S. Wales, N. from Dudley, S. from Fitzroy, and E. from Sandon cos. Ac. 1,120,000.

**RALEIGH**, a co., U. S., North America, Virginia. P. 3310 free, 57 slaves.

**RALICK ISLS.** [*MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO.*]

**RALLS**, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Missouri. Area 475 sq. m. P. 6801 free, 1791 slaves.

**RAMAH** or **ER-RAM** [*Ramah of Benjamin*], a vill. of Palestine, 5 m. N. Jerusalem.

**RAMAPO**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, on the New York and Erie Railway, 132 m. S. Albany.

**RAMBERT** (St.), three comms. & towns of France.—I. dep. Loire, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Montbrison, on the Loire, and near a station on railway to St Etienne. P. 2545.—II. dep. Ain, cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Bourg. P. 2597.—III. (*Piste Barbe*), dep. Drôme, arr. Valence, cant. Limonest. P. 1523.

**RAMBERVILLERS**, a comm. and town of France,

dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on the Mortagne, 16 m. N.E. Epinal. P. 4861. It has manufs. of linen and cotton thread, woollen hosiery, earthenwares, iron works, and paper mills, in its vicinity.

**RAMBLA (LA)**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. S. Cordova. P. 9040. It has several convents, and some woollen manufactures.

**RAMBLA**, a town of the island Teneriffe, in the Atlantic, on the W. coast. P. 1413.

**RAMBODDE**, a sanitarium in the central prov. of the island Ceylon, 34 m. from Kandy, at an elevation of 3320 feet above the sea. It is situated in a healthy position, amidst beautiful scenery; and has a regimental hospital. Cottages have been built for the accommodation of visitors.

**RAMBOUILLET**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. dep., 17 m. S.W. Versailles, on railway from Paris to Chartres. P. 4228. Has an annual fair for the sale of merino wool from the royal sheep-fold, and a royal chateau in which Charles x. took refuge previous to his exile in 1830.

**RAME**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. S.S.W. Devonport. Ac. 1231. P. 792.—The *Rame Head* is a promontory bounding the entrance to Plymouth Sound on W., lat. 50° 19' N., lon. 4° 13' W.

**RAMERUPT**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Aube, 7 m. E. Arcis-sur-Aube. P. 595.

**RAMESHWARAM**, an island in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan, lat. 9° 18' N., lon. 79° 22' E. Estimated length 14 m.; average breadth 6 m. P. 4288. Surface low, sandy, and jungly. It has a remarkable temple, much resorted to in pilgrimage, and is the scene of many Hindoo fables, and a noted point in Hindoo astronomy. Chief port, Paumbum, on its W. side. Until 1840, it was connected with the mainland by a neck of land, the vestiges of which render the channel innavigable except for small vessels. It is visited by 30,000 pilgrims annually.

**RAMETTA**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 8 m. W. Messina. P. 3639. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

**RAMGUNGA**, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., after a tortuous course of 373 m., joins the Ganges in prov. Oude, 28 m. S.E. Furruckabad. Moradabad is on its banks.

**RAMGURH** or **HAZAREEBAGH**, a dist. of India, between lat. 23° 20' and 24° 50' N., lon. 83° 50' and 86° 38' E. Area 8524 sq. m. P. estimated at 372,216. Surface diversified. It is well watered. Iron, lead, antimony, and coal are abundant. The forests are infested with tigers, boa constrictors, and the cobra di capello.

**RAMGURH**, several towns of British India.—I. dist. of same name, N.W. prov., 45 m. S.W. by S. Sohgappoor. Pop. of territory 41,766.—II. N.W. prov., dist. Kumaon, 19 m. S.W. Almora. Supplies are abundant, but water scarce.

**RAM-HORMUZ**, a town of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 82 m. S.E. Shuster, on the route thence to Shiraz, and on an affluent of the Jerahi.

**RAMILLES**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 19 m. S.S.E. Louvain. Here the Duke of Marlborough defeated the French, 23d May 1706.

**RAMIREZ**, a wooded isl. in the Lake of Tamiagua, Mexico, state Vera Cruz, S.W. Tampico.

**RAMLEH**, a town of Palestine, pash. Gaza, 22 m. W.N.W. Jerusalem, on the route to Jaffa. P. about 3000. It stands on a slope facing the E., and has well-built stone houses, mosques, a large Roman Catholic convent, and schools, and a Saracenic tower. Its vicinity is covered with gardens and olive plantations.—II. a vill. and watering-place, Lower Egypt, 5 m. E. Alexandria, to which a railway was opened in 1863.

**RAMNAD**, a walled town of British India, presid. Madras, on the Vagai river, 125 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. P. 13,000, 6000 of whom dwell inside the fort, the remainder outside the walls, on the E. side. It has a palace and a Protestant church, and is defended by several bastions; it is the cap. of a barony of 1300 sq. m., between lat. 9° 3' to 10° 2' N., lon. 78° to 79° 24' E., one-half of which is cultivated, the remainder being chiefly jungle. Ramnad dist. is divided into 17 taluks, containing 2174 vills., and 288,100 inhabitants. It is garrisoned by Sikhs, under European officers, and is a hot but healthy station. Annual rev. 40,000 rupees, principally from the land.

**RAMNEGHUR** or **RAMNUGUR**, a walled town of the Punjab, on the l. b. of the Chenaub, 62 m. N.W. Lahore.

**RAMNUGUR**, a town of British India, dist. and 4 m. S. Benares, N.W. provs. P. 9490. It has a fort, the residence of the titular rajah of Benares.

**RAMOAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, at its N.E. extremity, co. Antrim, and comprising the town Ballycastle, with Kenbane headland, and the mountain Knocklayd. Ac. 12,066. P. 3903.

**RAMPFISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. E.N.E. Beaminster. Ac. 2680. P. 412.

**RAMPOOR**, an extensive jaghire of India, between lat. 28° 30' and 29° 11' N., lon. 78° 55' and 79° 30' E. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. estimated at 320,000. Surface level, soil fertile and well cultivated. Principal rivers, the Kosila, Nahul, and their tributaries. In the N. it is very unhealthy, arising from the luxuriant vegetation. Annual revenue 100,000. Armed force, 500 cavalry, 1447 infantry.—*Rampoora*, the cap., is situated on l. b. of the Kosila, here 450 yards wide. It is irregularly built of mud, and densely peopled. The market-place is decorated by a large mosque, and the town is surrounded by a thin belt of bamboos, trees, and brushwood, defended by strong wooden barriers. Lat. 28° 48' N.; lon. 79° 5' E.

**RAMPOORA**, a town of India, territory of Indor; on l. b. of the Taloy river. Lat. 24° 28' N.; lon. 75° 25' E. It is of considerable size, surrounded by a strong wall, and has a good bazaar. Rampoora has annexed to it several pergunnahs, containing 100 vills., and yielding a revenue of 375,000 rupees.

**RAMPTON**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Notts, 6½ m. E.S.E. East Retford. Ac. 2155. P. 496.—II. co. and 6½ m. N.N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1312. P. 240.

**RAMREE**, an island of British India, Arracan. Length 50 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. [ARRACAN.]

**RAMSAY** or **RAMSEY**, a seaport and mkt. town of the Isle of Man, on its N.E. coast, at the mouth of the Ramsay river, in a bay of same name, 13 m. N.N.E. Douglas. P. 2890. It has a chapel, a court-house, in which deemster and high bailiff courts are held; and a pier, with a herring fishery, and exports of provisions.

**RAMSBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 30 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 9742. P. 2533.

**RAMSDON**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Belhouse*), 3 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Ac. 2683. P. 430.—II. (*Crays*), a pa. same co., 2½ m. E.S.E. Billericay. Ac. 1453. P. 262.

**RAMSEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Schaffhausen, dist. Stein. P. 1087.

**RAMSEY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Huntingdon. Area of pa., which extends into co. Cambridge, 16,196 ac. P. 4500. The town stands at the base of a hill on the margin of the fens, and has an ancient church, and two endowed schools. The Lake Ramsey-mere (*Ram's Ey, island*), 400 acres, is now drained

and grows fine crops of wheat; there is a road through it.—II. a pa., co. Essex, 8 m. W.S.W. Harwich. Ac. 6698. P. 605.—*Ramsey Isle* is an islet off the coast of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, at the N. point of St Bride's Bay, 3 m. W. St David's, length two miles.

**RAMSEY**, a co., U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 12,150.

**RAMSGATE**, a seaport town, watering place, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 15 m. E.N.E. Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa. 355. P. (1861) 11,865. The town, built on the declivity and summits of two hills, and on the interval or *gate*, between them, has a Gothic church, market and custom houses, a bank, barracks, assembly rooms, baths, and bazaars. Its harbour, the largest artificial haven in England, is formed by two stone piers projecting from 1500 to 2000 feet into the sea, and enclosing an inner basin. Customs rev. (1862), 2739. Exports (1862), 3087. Vessels belonging to the port 32, tons 5041. It is bordered by wet and dry docks; vessels of 300 tons burden enter it at ordinary tides; a lighthouse stands at its entrance, and it is guarded by batteries. Ramsgate is a member of the cinque ports of Sandwich, and has some coasting trade, fisheries, and imports of eggs, fruit, and other provisions from France and the Netherlands.

**RAM'S HEAD**, a mountain of New S. Wales, in the Muniong range, 6600 feet above the sea.

**RAMSHOLT**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 2107. P. 186.

**RAMSTADT** (UPPER and LOWER), two contiguous vills. of the grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Moldau, 5 m. S.E. Darmstadt. United pop. 3600.

**RAMTEAK** (*Ram's Hill*), a town of India, Cent. provs., in lat. 21° 24' N., lon. 79° 22' E. It has several temples on a hill-top, and is a place of pilgrimage.

**RANAL**, one of the Sandwich Isls., Pacific Ocean, W. Mowee. Length 20 m.; breadth 10 m. It is mntnous, fertile, and pretty thickly inhabited.

**RANBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. E. Wragby. Ac. 1240. P. 142.

**RANCE**, two rivers of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine and Côtes-du-Nord, after a N. course of 50 m., enters the English Channel at St. Malo. It is navigable for small vessels from the sea to Dinan, near which begins the canal of Ille and Rance, connecting it with the river Vilaine.—II. dep. Aveyron, tributary to the Tarn; length 25 m.

**RANÇON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Vienne, on the Gartepe, 6 m. E. Bellac. P. 1972.

**RAND**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W. West Wragby. Ac. 2330. P. 165.

**RANDALSTOWN**, a market town, and formerly parl. bor. of Ireland, Ulster, 2½ m. N. Lough Neagh, co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Antrim, on the Main, near its mouth in the Lough. P. 640. It is connected by a branch rail. with Belfast & Ballymena.

**RANDANS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., on a wooded height, 21 m. N.N.E. Clermont. P. 1803.

**RANAZZO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., at the N.W. foot of Mount Etna. P. (1862) 7136. It is a quaint mediæval town, with battlemented walls & Norman towers, and has three handsome churches.

**RANDERATH**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 710.

**RANDERS**, a town of Denmark, Jütland, 22 m. N.N.W. Aarhus, with a port at the mouth of the Guden-Åa, in the Cattegat. P. 9725. It has shipbuilding docks and manufactures of gloves.

**RANDERSACKER**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 3 m. S.E. Würzburg.

**RANDOLPH**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 21 m. S. Montpelier.—II. Massachusetts, 13 m. S.S.E. Boston.—III. New Jersey, in a mineral district, 7 m. N.W. Morris-town.—IV. Ohio, Portage co.

**RANDOLPH**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Alabama. Area 917 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,155 free, 1904 slaves.—II. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 713 sq. m. P. 5104 free, 4467 slaves.—III. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 514 sq. m. P. 17,205.—IV. in E. of Indiana. Area 428 sq. m. P. 18,997.—V. in N. of Missouri. Area 457 sq. m. P. 8788 free, 2619 slaves.—VI. in centre of North Carolina. Area 724 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,148 free, 1645 slaves.—VII. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 1484 sq. m. P. 4807 free, 183 slaves.—VIII. Arkansas. P. 5902 free, 359 slaves.

**RANDWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Ac. 1260. P. 1060.

**RANDWICK**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 4 m. S.E. Sydney. P. (1861) 900.

**RANEGUNGE**, a town of British India, dist. Bancoora, presid. Bengal, 120 m. by rail. N.W. Calcutta, on the river Damoodah, amidst the Burdwan collieries. The dist. is very rich in iron and coal; and since the Calcutta railway was opened, trade has been much facilitated.

**RANETPOOR**, a manufacturing town of Sinde, 45 m. S.W. Hyderabad. P. 5000, mostly engaged in cotton-weaving.

**RANES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. and 11 m. S.W. Argentan. P. 2294.

**RANGENDINGEN**, a vill. of Prussia, Hohen-Zollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel, 4 m. N.W. Hechingen. P. 1360.

**RANGOON** or **RANGUN**, a town of British India, in the prov. of Pegu, on the E. branch of the Irrawadi river. Lat. 16° 46' N.; lon. 96° 17' E. P. (1863) 12,000 or 15,000. The town was almost destroyed by fire in 1850. In 1852 it was taken by the British, when it was bombarded by the shipping in the river. In 1853 it was again destroyed by fire. It is now fortified in the European style, and has a new arsenal and a military magazine. A lighthouse is now (1864) being erected on Alguada reef, near the centre of the river. Exports teak timber, floated down the river. The dist., of which this is the chief town, has an area of 9300 sq. m. P. (1863) 187,130.

**RANKIN**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Mississippi. Area 795 sq. m. P. (1860) 6532 free, 7103 slaves.

**RANKWEL**, a market town of Austria, Tirol, Vorarlberg, 3 m. N.E. Feldkirch. P. 2125.

**RANN** or **WRESCHE**, a town of Austria, Styria, Marburg, on the Save. P. 860.

**RANNOCH** (LOCH), a lake of Scotl., co. Perth, E. Rannoch Moor, and 16 m. W.S.W. Blair-Athol. Length 9 m.; breadth 2 m. Alt. 680 ft. It is enclosed by high mntns., and contains two islands. Its superfluous waters are carried E. by the Tunnel to the Tay; at its W. end it receives the Gauer and Errocht, from Lochs Lydoch and Errocht. The vills. George Town and Kinloch-Rannoch are at its extremities.

**RANSART** and **RANSBEEK**, two vills. of Belgium.—I. prov. Hainaut, 3 m. N.N.E. Charleroi.—II. prov. South Brabant, near Vilvorde.—*Ranst* is a market town, prov. and 7 m. E.S.E. Antwerp.

**RANSLIFF**, a township, England, co. Stafford, pa. Wolstanton, 4 m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 1443.

**RANSTÄDT** or **MARKRANSTÄDT**, a town, Saxony, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Leipzig. P. 1050.

**RANTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W. Stafford. Ac. 1970. P. 283.

**RANWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Acle. Ac. 1902. P. 403.

**RAON L'ETAPE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on the Meurthe, 10 m. N.N.W. St. Dié. P. 3519.—II. (*aux bois*), dep. Vosges, arr. and cant. Remiremont. P. 1896.

**RAPALLO**, a seaport town of N. Italy, prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand., finely situated on a bay of the Mediterranean. P. (1862) 10,422. In its collegiate church are some good paintings and curious inscriptions. It has also a picturesque and lofty campanile. Trade in olive oil, and a manufacture of lace.

**RAPHAEL** (Str), a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Var, 1½ m. E.S.E. Fréjus. P. 1143.

**RAPHOE**, an episcopal market town, pa., and barony of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, 5½ m. W.N.W. Lifford. Ac. of bar. 220,106; of pa. 13,224. P. of town (1861) 1214; do. of pa. 4939; of bar. 48,634. Town well built: has a cathedral, episcopal palace, deanery, free school endowed with 11,000 acres of land, and a public library.

**RAPHOE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 12 m. N.W. Lancaster.

**RAPHTI**, a harbour of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 16 m. E.S.E. Athens. Length and breadth about 2 m. It is believed to have been the ancient *Panormus*, and on its N.W. shore are the supposed ruins of *Prasie*.

**RAPIDES**, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Louisiana. Area 1993 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,002 free, 15,358 slaves.

**RAPINO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Chieti. P. 2405.

**RAPLOCH**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and pa. Stirling, ¾ m. from Stirling Bridge, and immediately S.W. Stirling Castle. P. 389.

**RAPOLANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Siena, on a height surrounded by walls. P. 3996. It is much frequented as a watering-place.

**RAPOLLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, 1½ m. S.E. Melfi. P. 3524. An earthquake occurred here in 1851.—*Rapone* is a market town 10 m. S.W. Melfi. P. 2046.

**RAPPAHANNOCK**, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, rises in the Blue Ridge, flows S.E. and joins Chesapeake Bay by a large estuary, after a course of 130 m., for the last 110 m. of which, from Fredericksburg to the bay, it is navigable.

**RAPPAHANNOCK**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 368 sq. m. P. 5330 free, 3520 slaves.

**RAPPENAU**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Neckar. P. 1200. It has extensive salt-works.

**RAPPERSCHWYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, 8 m. W. Uznach, on the Lake of Zurich. P. 2480. It is picturesque, and has a castle.

**RAPRI**, a large town of Siam, Asia, on the Meklong, 40 m. W. Bang-kok.

**RAPTEE**, a river of British India, presid. Bengal, joins the Ganges, in the dist. Goruckpoor, after a tortuous course, chiefly S.E., 400 m.

**RARAKA**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Low Archipelago, lat. 16° 6' 25" S., lon. 144° 57' 40" W.

**RARATONGA ISLAND**. [COOK ISLANDS.]

**RARITAN**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, on branches of Raritan river, 20 m. N. Trenton.—II. a river, New Jersey, after a S.E. course enters Raritan Bay, at Amboy, and for its last 17 m. is navigable for sloops of 80 tons burden to Brunswick, whence a canal joins it to the Delaware at Trenton.—*Raritan Bay*, between Staten Island and Sandyhook, is an inlet, 15 m.

in length, from the ocean to Amboy, 12 m. in greatest breadth, and 10 m. S. New York.

**RAS** ("a *Headland*"), a prefix of the names of numerous capes in Africa and W. Asia.—*Ras-al-Had* is the E. extremity of Arabia, lat. 22° 33' N., lon. 59° 56' E.—*Ras Baghashu*, a rocky cape, S.E. Arabia, 300 feet in height, lat. 14° 49' 10" N., lon. 50° 9' 30" E.—*Ras Bernass* or *Cape Nose*, a headland on the W. side of the Red Sea, 20 m. N.E. the ruins of Berenice.—*Ras Beirut*, Syria.

**RASASNA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 54 m. N.N.E. Mogilev, on the Dnieper. P. 1600.

**RASAY** or **RAASAY ISLAND**, an island of the inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Portree, between Skye and the mainland, 1 m. N.E. Skye; Length 12 m.; breadth 2 m. Area 28 sq. m. P. 388. Surface mountainous in the S., level in the N.—II. (or *Black Water*), a river of Scotland, co. Ross, rises on the E. side of Dirry-more, flows S.E. and joins the Conan.

**RASCHAU**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 18 m. S.E. Grünhain. P. 2467.

**RAS-EL-KHYMA**, a fortified maritime town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf, S.E. El-Khatiff. It was formerly notorious as a resort for pirates.—*El-Rass* is a town of Arabia, Nedjed, 230 m. W.N.W. El-Derayah, and E.N.E. Medina.

**RAISEN MARKET**, England. [MARKET.]

**RASGRAD**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 33 m. S.E. Rustchuk, on the Ak-Lom and on the route from Chumla. P. 6000.

**RASHARKIN**, a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 6 m. N. Portglenone. Ac. 19,261. P. 6824.

**RASKELF**, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Easingwold, with a station on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, 4 m. N.N.W. York. Ac. 5030. P. 577.

**RAS MOHAMMED**, the S. point of the peninsula of Sinai, Red Sea, at the divergence of the Gulfs of Suez and Akaba. Lat. 27° 43' N.; lon. 34° 15' E.

**RAS MUSSENDOM** (CAPE). [MUSSENDOM.]

**RASSEGU**, one of the Kurile Islands, Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, near the centre of the group. Length and breadth 20 m. each. Surface mountainous. Shores rocky, with sandy bays. Products, timber, beaver, seal, and other skins.

**RASSEIN**, a lake of European Turkey, N. Bulgaria, between the Danube and the Black Sea, with which latter it is connected by two mouths. Length, W. to E., 27 m.; breadth 5 to 20 miles.

**RASSOVA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, at its great N. bend, 40 m. W. Kustendji, on the Black Sea. Between it and Kustendji are the remains of Trajan's Wall.

**RASTADT**, a fortified town of Baden, 14 m. S.S.W. Carlsruhe, near rt. b. of the Rhine, and on railway to Basle. P. 6350. In 1714, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Austria; and in 1798-99, a conference was held here between the same two powers, at the conclusion of which two plenipotentiaries of France were assassinated. Its strong Federal fortress is garrisoned by the troops of Baden.

**RASTEDE**, a vill. of N.W. Germany, grand duchy, and 8 m. N. Oldenburg. P. 1017.

**RASTENBERG**, a town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. Weimar. P. 1012.

**RASTENBURG**, a town, E. Prussia, gov. and 54 m. S.E. Königsberg, on the Guber. P. 4391.

**RATRICK**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Halifax, 3 m. N.N.W. Huddersfield. Pop. (1861) 4904, chiefly employed in woollen manufactures.

**RASZKOW**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 60 m. S.E. Posen. P. 1540.

**RAGASS**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry, comprising a part of the town of Tralee. Ac. 6982. P. 3077.

**RATBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. W.N.W. Leicester. Ac. 5410. P. 1264.

**RATCLIFFE**, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Stepney, 2½ m. E.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 152. P. 16,874.—II. (*on-Scar*), a pa., co. & 8½ m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 970. P. 165.—(*on-Trent*), a pa., same co., 5 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1880. P. 1371.—IV. (*on-the-Wreak*), a pa., co. & 7 m. N.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 880. P. 126.

**RATH**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Clare, 2 m. S.S.W. Corrofin. Ac. 8488. P. 1436.—II. a vill., Leinster, King's co., 5 m. S.W. Frankford.

**RATHANGAN**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 5 m. N.N.W. Kildare, on the Blackwood river, and a branch of the Grand Canal. Ac. of pa. 11,530. P. 2079; do. of town 798. It has barracks, and flour mills on the Barrow.

**RATHASPICK**, three pas. of Ireland, Leinster.—I. (*or Rathaspick*), chiefly in Queen's co., 5 m. S.S.W. Athy. Ac. 3438. P. 807.—II. co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Rathowen. Ac. 7580. P. 1267.—III. co. and 3 m. S.S.W. Wexford. Ac. 2804. P. 585.

**RATHBORNEY** and **RATHERAN**, two pas. of Ireland; the former in Munster, co. Clare, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ballyvaughan, with 9633 ac., and 483 inhabitants; the latter, co. Wicklow, containing town Stratford-on-Slaney. Ac. 5831. P. 1160.

**RATHCLARIN**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 4½ m. S.E. Bandon. Ac. 5900. P. 1557.

**RATHCLINE**, a pa. and barony of Irel., Leinster, co. Longford, the pa. containing the town Lanesboro'. Ac. of pa. 10,968. P. 1960.

**RATHCONNEL**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Westmeath, 3½ m. E.N.E. Mullingar. Ac. 15,659. P. 2247.

**RATHCONRATH**, a vill., pa., and barony of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, the vill. 3½ m. W. Mullingar. Ac. of pa. 8745. P. 1727.

**RATHCOOLE**, three pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. and 3½ m. N.E. Kilkenny. Ac. 3672. P. 596.—II. co. and 11 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Ac. 4705. P. 1139.—III. Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.W. Fethard. Ac. 5904. P. 902.

**RATHCOONEY**, a pa. of Irel., Munster, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Cork. Ac. 5152. P. 2262.

**RATHCORE**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Royal Canal, and comprising the town Enfield. Ac. 12,804. P. 1996.

**RATHCORMACK**, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, and formerly a parl. bor., co. and 15 m. N.N.E. Cork, on the N. bank of the river Bride. Ac. of pa. 13,995. P. 2528; do. of town, 447.—II. (*or Rathgormack*), a pa. of Munster, co. Waterford, 4 m. S.W. Carrick-on-Suir. Ac. 17,965. P. 1737.

**RATHDOWNNEY**, a mkt. town and pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 6½ m. S.S.E. Borris-in-Ossory. Ac. of pa. 17,224, including much bog. P. 3835; do. of town, 1087.

**RATHDRUM**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Wicklow, on the Avonmore. Ac. 5798. P. 2794; do. of town, 1871.

**RATHEN**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the North Sea, S.S.E. Fraserburgh. Ac. about 6310. P. 2554.

**RATHENOW**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 54 m. W.N.W. Potsdam, on the Havel. P. 5750. It comprises a new and an old town, the latter enclosed by walls; it has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, gloves, leather, and optical instruments, and a statue erected to commemorate the victory of Frederick-William over the Swedes in 1675.

**RATHFRANHAM**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. and 3 m. S. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 2581. P. 5624.

**RATHFRYLAND**, a market town of Ireland, co. Down, 9 m. E.N.E. Newry. P. 1916, chiefly employed in linen-weaving.—*Rathgar* is a vill., co. and 2 m. S. Dublin. Ac. 304. P. 1656. It has muslin, calico, and print works, and limestone quarries.

**RATHGRAFF** or **RATHGARVE**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, comprising the town of Castle-Pollard. Ac. 6024. P. 2161.

**RATHKEALE**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 17 m. W.S.W. Limerick, on the E. bank of the Deel, a tributary of the Shannon. Ac. of pa. 12,095. P. 5152, including many descendants of German Protestants termed "palatines," established here by the Southwell family, whose seat, Castle Mattress, is immediately S. Rathkeale. Pop. of town 2751.

**RATHKENNAN** and **RATHKENNY**, 2 pas. of Irel.—I. co. Tipperary, 4 m. W.S.W. Holycross. Ac. 786. P. 130.—II. co. Meath, 5 m. N.W. Slane. Ac. 5496. P. 1229.

**RATHLIN**, **RACHLIN** or **RAGHERY**, an island off the N. coast of Ireland, Ulster, forming a pa. of co. Antrim, in the N. Channel, 3 m. N.W. Fairhead. It has a lighthouse with a fixed light. Lat. of church 55° 17' 6" N.; lon. 6° 11' W. Ac. 3398. P. 453. Like the Giant's Causeway, on the opposite coast, it is of basaltic formation. *Rathlin O'Birne* is a group of islets off Teelin-head, Ulster, at the N. side of entrance to Donegal Bay.

**RATHMELTON**, a market town of Irel., Ulster, co. Donegal, on the W. side of Lough Swilly, 6 m. S.W. Rathmullen. P. 1429. [RATHMELTON.]

**RATHMINES** (Ireland), a suburb of Dublin, on its S. side, 1½ m. S. Dublin castle. P. (1861) 15,747.

**RATHMOLYON**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, 2½ m. W.N.W. Summerhill. Ac. 9782. P. 1767, of whom 200 are in the village.

**RATHMORE**, several pas. of Ireland, prov. Leinster.—I. co. Carlow, 3½ m. N. Tullow. Ac. 815. P. 152.—II. co. Kildare, 3½ m. E.N.E. Naas. Ac. 7756. P. 981.—III. co. Meath, 4 m. N.N.E. Athboy. Ac. 5345. P. 817.—A bog, Munster, co. Kerry, with an area of 1371 ac., has the same name.

**RATHMULLAN**, a pa. of Irel., Ulster, co. Down, bordering Dundrum Bay, and containing the town Killough. Ac. 3369. P. 1702.—II. co. Donegal, near Letterkenny.

**RATHNEW**, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, comprising a part of the town of Wicklow. Ac. 8432. P. 3605, of whom 940 are in the village Rathnew.

**RATHO**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 8 m. S.W. Edinburgh, on the Union Canal, and with a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. Ac. 6168. P. 1659, of whom 658 are in the neat and well-built village.

**RATHOWEN**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Westmeath, on the route from Dublin to Sligo, 12 m. N.N.W. Mullingar, with 341 inhabitants, a church, school, court-house, and 2 annual fairs.

**RATHREAGH**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Longford, 4 m. S. Edgeworthstown. Ac. 4023. P. 711.—II. Connaught, co. Mayo, 3½ m. N.W. Killala. Ac. 4164. P. 642.

**RATHRONAN**, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Limerick, with the vill. Athea. Ac. 18,117. P. 3113.—II. co. Tipperary, 3 m. N. Clonmel. Ac. 2641. P. 646.

**RATHSALLAGH** and **RATHSARAN**, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Wicklow. Ac. 1776. P. 139.—II. Queen's co., 2 m. W. Rathdowney. Ac. 2291. P. 473.

**RATHVEN**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, on Moray Firth, 10 m. N. Keith. P. 8240.

**RATHVILLY**, a vill., pa., and barony of Ireland,

Leinster, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Carlow. Ac. of pa. 9212; do. of bor. 44,306. P. of pa. 2222; do. of bor. (1861) 11,856; do. of vill. 336.

**RATIBOR**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 44 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Oder, and on railway from Breslau to Vienna. P. 8993. It has manufs. of woollen and linen stuffs, porcelain, tobacco, hosiery, and leather. Cap. principality of same name.

**RATINGEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 6 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. P. 4335.

**RATISBON** (Germ. *Regensburg*, anc. *Regina*), a town of Bavaria, 67 m. N.N.E. Munich, on rt. b. of the Danube, opposite the confl. of the Regen, and at the head of a railway to Nürnberg, cap. circ. Regensburg. P. (1861) 27,875. Mean temp. of year 47°·5, winter 31°·7, summer 64°·3 Fahr. It is walled, and entered by six gates. Chief edifices, the cathedral, restored in 1864; a town-hall, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1662 to 1806; the old episcopal palace, & a bridge over the Danube. It has a lyceum, gymnasium, an observatory, and a public library; a steam-packet station, on the Danube; and manufactures of porcelain, tobacco, leather, and steel goods. *Regensburg* was long the cap. of Bavaria, and afterwards a free imperial city till 1806. The Roman Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants in 1524. Near it, in 1809, Napoleon I. was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat. A Roman wall extended from *Reginum* to *Colonia Agrippina* (Cologne). Area of circ. with Oberpfalz, 3706 sq. m. P. (1861) 485,895.

**RATLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.E. Kineton. Ac. 1500. P. 476.

**RATLINGHORE**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. N.N.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 5559. P. 285.

**RATMANOFF ISLAND**, one of the Diomedé Isls., Behring Sea, lat. 65° 51' N., lon. 169° 63' W.

**RATNAPOORA**, "*the City of Gems*," a town of the island Ceylon, on a river navigable for boats, 45 m. S.E. Colombo. It has barracks, and has been found more healthy for British troops than any other station in Ceylon, except Point de Galle.

**RATNO**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 30 m. N.N.W. Kovel. P. 1300.

**RATOATH**, a vill., pa., and formerly par. bor. of Irel., Leinster, co. Meath, 14 m. N.N.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 9331. P. 1140; do. of vill. 346.

**RATONEAU**, a fortified island off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, N. the island Pomègue, and 2 m. W.S.W. Marseille, the roadstead of which city it defends. Length 2 m.; breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile.

**RATTENBERG**, a town of Austria, Tirol, circ. Lower Inntal, on rt. b. of the Inn, 28 m. E.N.E. Innsbrück. P. 1050. It has a ruined castle, and copper mines in its vicinity.

**RATTERY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Totnes. Ac. 2823. P. 896.

**RATTLESDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Market-Stow. Ac. 8254. P. 1117.

**RATROO**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Listowel. Ac. 8201. P. 2113.

**RATTRAY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Coupar-Angus. P. 2261, of whom 558 are in Old Rattray, and 565 in New Rattray, mostly employed in flax mills, and in weaving coarse linen fabrics for the Dundee manufacturers.—*Rattray Head* is a dangerous promontory of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. E. Kinnaird Head.

**RATZ-BÖSZÖRMENY**, a town of S.E. Hungary, co. Bihar, cap. dist. of the Haiducks, 11 m. W.N.W. Grosswardein. P. 17,000.—*Ratz-Almaz* is a vill., co. Stuhlweissenburg, near Adony.

**RATZBUHR**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 51 m. S.S.E. Koslin. P. 1590.

**RATZBURG**, a town of the duchy Lauenburg, 12 m. S.E. Lübeck, on a small island of the Lake of Ratzburg. P. 3250. It is the seat of administration of the Danish duchy of Lauenburg, but the northern quarter belongs to the principality of Ratzburg, a dependency of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, which possesses the cathedral. The *Lake of Ratzburg* is 6 m. long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. broad; its surplus waters are carried by the Wakenitz, a navigable river, to the Trave; the principality of Ratzburg has an area of 143 sq. m., and a pop. of 16,855.

**RAUCBY**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 3460. P. 279.—II. (*South*), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Sleaford. Ac. 2430. P. 474.

**RAUCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, 15 m. S.E. Mezières. P. 1604.

**RAUDKANI**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 138 m. N.W. Vilna. P. 1500.

**RAUDNITZ**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, cap. principality, on the Elbe, 9 m. S.E. Leitmeritz. P. 1800.

**RAUDTEN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Breslau, on the Schwarzwasser.

**RAUENSTEIN**, two vills. of Central Germany.—I. duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 3 m. N.E. Schalkau, with an ancient castle and a porcelain factory.—II. Saxony, circ. Leipzig, in the Erzgebirge.

**RAUMO**, a seaport town of Finland, on a bay of the Gulf of Bothnia, 100 m. N.W. Abo. P. 1700. It has an export trade in timber.

**RAUNDS**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 3680. P. 2337.

**RAURIS**, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. and 40 m. S. Salzburg, on an affl. of the Salza. P. 1610, partly employed in gold and silver mines.

**RAUSCHE**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, with a station on the Berlin and Glogau Railway, 16 m. N.W. Bunzlau. P. 1054.

**RAUSCHENBERG**, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper-Hessen, cap. circ., on the Wohra, 9 m. E.N.E. Marburg. P. 1528.

**RAUSSANTA**, a comm. and vill. of Algeria, cap. cant. P. 8510, of whom 1589 are Europeans. Chief industry, grain, cheeses, straw hats, and rearing of cattle. Territory extremely fertile.

**RAVANUSA**, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 21 m. E.S.E. Girgenti. P. (1862) 7448. It has a trade in oils, almonds, and pistachio nuts.

**RAVEE** (Hind. *Iraotee*, anc. *Hydroates*), one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rises near Chamba, lat. 32° 30' N., lon. 76° E., flows S.W. and joins the Chenab, 35 m. N. Mooltan. Total length 450 m.; course tortuous, and banks steep. The city Lahore, and towns Chamba, Meanee, and Chowchuk, are on its banks.

**RAVELEY**, two pas. of Engl., co. Huntingdon.—I. (*Great*), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Ramsey. Ac. 2040. P. 318.

—II. (*Little*), 4 m. S.W. Ramsey. Ac. 760. P. 60.

**RAVELLO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 11 m. E.N.E. Salerno. P. 1560.

**RAVENDALE** (EAST), a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1430. P. 144.—II. (*West*), a chapelry in above pa., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. G. Grimsby. P. 50.

**RAVENGLASS**, a market town and seaport of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Muncaster, 42 m. S.S.W. of Carlisle, with a station on the Whitehaven and Furness Railway. It has a harbour and oyster fisheries.

**RAVENINGHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Great Yarmouth. Ac. 2415. P. 264.

**RAVENNA**, a city of North Italy, formerly cap.

of the Romagna, now cap. prov. Ravenna, in a marshy plain, on the Montone, 5 m. from its port on the Adriatic, and 16 m. N.E. Forl. P. (1861) 57,303. It is about 3 m. in circuit, entered by 6 gates, and is rich in antiquities of the early middle ages, having been the residence of the Emperors of the West from the time of Honorius, and the cap. of Italy under Odoacer, Theodoric, and the succeeding Gothic kings, the Byzantine monarchs, the Lombards, and the Greek exarchs. Its ancient monuments are nearly all Christian. The cathedral, founded in the 4th century, has fine pictures by Guido, and remarkable antiquities; the magnificent church of San Vitale; the baptistry, the mausoleum of Placidia, containing the tombs of that empress, of Honorius, and Valentinian III., all richly ornamented with mosaics. The other objects of interest are the archbishop's palace, communal hall, a rich public library, the museum, academy of fine arts, hospital, theatre, the leaning tower, fortress, remains of the palace of Theodoric, Byron's house, college, Basilica of S. Apollinare, and the tomb of Dante. About 1 m. N. the city is the tomb of Theodoric, now the church of Santa Maria Rotondo; a pillar, also outside of the city, commemorates the death of Gaston de Foix, and the victory of Louis XII. of France and the Duke of Ferrara over Pope Julius II. and the Spaniards in 1512. *Ravenna* has manufs. of silks, and a trade in wine and agricultural produce, facilitated by a large canal connecting its port with the Adriatic. Along the coast of that sea extends for 25 m. a fine forest which supplied timber for ship-building in the time of the ancient Romans, under whom Ravenna was the chief port of the empire on the Adriatic. The prov. of Ravenna comprises 742 sq. m. P. (1862) 209,518.

**RAVENNA**, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, near the branch of the Cuyahoga, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 128 m. N.E. Columbus. It has churches and schools, a female seminary, court-house, and gaol.

**RAVENSBURG**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Schussen, 22 m. E.N.E. Constance. P. 4519. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, paper, and sealing-wax, and a considerable transit trade.

**RAVENSDEM**, a pa. of England, co. and 14 m. N.N.E. Bedford. Ac. 2160. P. 477.

**RAVENSFIELD**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Rotherham, and 13 m. E. of the North Midland Railway. Ac. 1170. P. 183.

**RAVENSTEIN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, on the Maas, 5 m. N.W. Grave. P. 812. It has an old fort, and a Latin school.

**RAVENSTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 2871. P. 701.

**RAVENSTONE**, two pas. of England.—I. cos. Derby and Leicester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1131. P. 392.—II. co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Olney. Ac. 2230. P. 400.

**RAVENSTONDALE**, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 4 m. S.W. Kirkby-Stephen. Ac. 18,450. P. 1264.

**RAVENSWORTH**, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Kirky-Ravensworth, 4½ m. N.N.W. Richmond. Ac. 2176. P. 257.

**RAVIERES**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, 13 m. S.E. Tonnerre. P. 1283.

**RAWA**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 45 m. S.W. Warsaw, cap. dist., on the Rawka. P. 4716.—II. a market town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. Zolkiew, 32 m. N.N.W. Lemberg.

**RAWCLIFFE**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Snaith, and

with a station on the Lancaster and Yorkshire Railway, W. Goole. Ac. 4410. P. 1630.—II. (*Nether*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. St Michael, 4 m. E.N.E. Poulton. Ac. 4340. P. 771.—III. (*Upper*), a township, same co. and pa., 6½ m. E.N.E. Poulton. Ac. 3743. P. 682.

**RAWDEN**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guiseley, 6 m. N.N.E. Bradford. Ac. 1535. P. 2576, employed in woollen manufs.

**RAWUL PINDE**, a fortified town of the Punjab, 50 m. E.S.E. Attock. It consists of flat-roofed earthen houses, with a palace built by Shah Soojah, a bazaar, and a brisk transit trade. It is surrounded by a wall with bastions, and an old fort mounted with a few cannon. P. 15,813. The dist. of which this is the chief place has an area of 5995 sq. m. P. 553,750. Lat. 33° 37' N., lon. 73° 6' E. It is the head-quarters of the Punjab bank.

**RAWITSCH** or **RAWICZ**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 55 m. S. Posen. P. 10,018. Manufs. woollen cloth, linens, leather, and tobacco.

**RAWMARSH**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. N.N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 2448. P. 4374.

**RAWRETH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2377. P. 386.

**RAY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Missouri. Area 563 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,045 free, 2047 slaves.

**RAYDON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Hadleigh, on E. Union Rail. Ac. 2335. P. 561.

**RAYGEN**, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 8 m. S. Brünn, on the Schwarza. P. 786.

**RAYGROD**, a town of Poland, gov. and 14 m. S.W. Augustowo, on Lake Raygrad. P. 1880. An engagement between the Poles and Russians took place here on the 28th May 1831.

**RAYLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. S.S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 2873. P. 1433.

**RAYMOGHY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, bordering Lough Swilly, and containing the vill. Manor-Conyngham. Ac. 15,189. P. 4059.

**RAYMOND**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 45 m. S.W. Augusta.

**RAYMOND TERRACE**, a town of New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the E. bank of the Hunter River, near the confl. of the William, 20 m. from Newcastle. P. (1861) 535.

**RAYMUNTERDONY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Donegal, 4½ m. S.W. Dunfanaghy. Ac. 12,613. P. 2232.

**RAYNE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ury, 8 m. N.W. Inverury. Area 11 sq. m. P. 1514.

**RAYNHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. N.W. Purfleet. Ac. 3312. P. 924.

**RAZ (LE)**, a headland of France, Brittany, dep. Finistère, on the Atlantic, opposite the island Sein, 25 m. S.S.W. Brest. Lat. of lighthouse, 259 feet above the sea, 42° 2' N., lon. 4° 44' W.

**RAZO**, one of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic, S.E. Branco. It is barren and uninhabited.

**Ré** or **Rhé**, a fortified island off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inf., arr. and 6 m. W. la Rochelle, in the Gulf of Gascony, separated on N. from the dep. Vendée by the strait called *Pertuis Breton*, and on S. from the Ile d'Oléron by that of *Pertuis d'Antioche*. Length 18 m.; breadth 4 m. P. (1861) 16,618. It has valuable salt works, and its vines are excellent. The Ile de Ré forms two cantons of the arr. Rochelle, of which towns the chief are Ars and St Martin. It has extensive oyster-beds.

**READING**, a parl., munic. bor., and mkt. town of Engl., cap. co. Berks, on the Kennet, near its junction with the Thames, and on the Great Western Rail., 33 m. W.S.W. London. Ac. of bor., including three pas., 2080. P. (1861) 25,045. Alt. 142 ft. It has several churches, grammar school,

school for 47 boys, rev. 965*l.*, national school, almshouses, co. hospital, co. goal, town hall, library & news room, museum, several learned societies, a theatre, and baths. Reading has flour mills, a biscuit factory employing 600 persons, breweries, iron foundries, and exports of corn, malt, and timber, and is connected with Guildford, Dorking, and Reigate by a branch of the S. E. Railway. In the public gardens are the noble ruins of an abbey founded by Henry I. It is head of a poor-law union, a polling place for the co., and sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 1682. Parliaments were held here in the 13th and 15th centuries. Archbishop Laud was born here in 1573.

READING, a bor. and several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, Berks co., on the Schuylkill, here crossed by two covered bridges, at the union of the Schuylkill and Union Canals, and on the Reading and Philadelphia Railway, 49 m. N.W. Philadelphia. P. (1860) 23,161. Principal edifices, numerous churches, an academy, a female seminary, the court-house and other public offices, gaol, etc. Of seven weekly newspapers, two were lately published in Germany. About 55,000 dozen hats are made here annually; and there are several tanneries, and an iron rolling mill, manufacturing annually 3500 tons of iron. In the vicinity are iron mines and limestone quarries.—II. Massachusetts, on the Ipswich, 12 m. N. Boston.—III. Connecticut, 50 m. S.W. Hartford.—IV. Vermont, 61 m. S. Montpelier.—V. New York, on Seneca Lake, 21 m. N.E. Bath.—VI. Pennsylvania, 13 m. N. Gettysburg.—Readington is a township, New Jersey, 5 m. N.E. Flemington.

READFIELD, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 12 m. W. Augusta.

REALIJO, a seaport town of Central America, state Nicaragua, on a bay of the Pacific, 20 m. N.W. Leon. P. 5000.(?) The harbour is capacious and safe, and vessels can come within 1 mile from the town. Exports mahogany, cedar, and other timber, raw sugar, cotton, brazil wood, and indigo. During the dry season, November to April, it is healthy, but during the rains, which commence in May, it is subject to fever and ague. It was made a port of Deposit in 1861.

REALMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 10 m. S. Albi. P. 2676.

REALVILLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 8 m. N.N.E. Montauban, on the Aveyron. P. 1815.—*Reauville* is a vill., dep. Drôme, arr. Montélimart, with 1575 inhabitants, a ruined castle, and chalk pits.

REARSBY, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. N.N.E. Leicester, with a station on the Peterborough & Leicester Railway. Ac. 1800. P. 468.

REARMORE, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, Queen's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Mountmellick. Ac. 13,943. P. 1438. Its S. part comprises a part of the Slieve Bloom mountains. Highest point 1676 feet above the sea.

REAY, a maritime pa. of Scotland, cos. Caithness and Sutherland, 9 m. W.S.W. Thurso. P. 2476.—“*Lord Reay's Country*,” comprising the pas. Durness, Tongue, and Eddrachillis, in the N.W. of Sutherland, is a wild tract of 800 sq. miles. The Sutherland portion includes the vill. of Portskerra. P. 427.

REBAIS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 6 m. E.N.E. Coulommiers. P. 1186.

REBSTEIN, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Ober Rheimthal. P. 1601.

REGANATI, a town of Central Italy, prov. Macerata, on the Musone, 4 m. S.W. Loretto. P.

of comm. (1861) 18,853. It has a cathedral, a town-hall rich in works of art, a communal and other palaces, and an aqueduct by which water is supplied to Loretto; a port, now a small fishing town of 3000 inhabitants, about 3 m. from Loretto. Near it are the ruins of *Potentia*. In the middle ages it was an important military post.

RECCO, a town of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Genoa, on the Mediterranean. P. 4564.

RECEY-SUR-OURCE, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Ource, 14 m. E.S.E. Châtillon-sur-Seine. P. 981.

RECHERCHE ARCHIPELAGO, off the S.W. coast of Australia, is mostly between lat. 34° and 35° S., lon. 122° E.—*Recherche Bay* is near the S. extremity of Tasmania; and *Recherche Island* in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 11° 40' 3" S., lon. 166° 45' E.

RECHICOURT (*le Château*), a comm. and vill. of France, cap. cant., dep. Meurthe, arr. and 11 m. S.W. Sarrebourg, on railway from Paris to Strasbourg. P. 950.

RECHNA DOAB, India, Punjab, lies between the rivers Ravee and Chenab.

RECHNITZ, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 8 m. S.W. Güns. P. 5000.

RECHTHALLEN (French *Dirlaret*), a vill., Switz. cant. Freiburg, on the road to Planfayon. P. 903.

RECIFE, (Portug. *a Cidade do Recife*) (“City of the Reef”), (erroneously called *Pernambuco*), a city of Brazil, cap. prov. Pernambuco, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of Rio Capibaribe, between the remarkable reefs of Cape Augustin and the shore, lat. 8° 4' N., lon. 34° 52' W. P. about 68,000. It consists of 4 distinct quarters.—I. the town of S. Pedro-Gonçalves, on a sandy peninsula.—II. São-Antonio, between the rivers Biberibe and Capibaribe, and connected with the continent by 2 bridges. A railway, extending S.W. over the waterfall of Paulo Afonso, was commenced by an English company in 1855.—III. Olinda, 4 m. N. of Recife, was formerly cap. of the prov. Pernambuco.—IV. Boa-vista. P. 12,000 free & 6000 slaves. In 1810 it was only 5391. The port is defended by 4 forts, and the harbour is protected by an extensive reef of rocks: it is fit for vessels drawing less than 12 feet water only. The chief buildings are the governor's palace, an episcopal palace, and the hospital; it has two Latin and several other schools. Chief exports, cotton, sugar, and dye-wood. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 4056 sea m.; shortest steam voyage, 30 days.

RECIGLIANO, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, on a height, 20 m. E. Campagna. P. 2323.

RECKEM or RECKHEIM, a town of Belgian Limbourg, 5 m. N.N.E. Maestricht, near the Maese. P. 2140.—II. a frontier vill., prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 5 m. S.W. Courtrai.

RECKENDORF, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 8 m. N.N.W. Bamberg. P. 1180.

RECKLINGHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 31 m. S.W. Münster. P. 3690.

RECOARO, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Vicenza. P. 3200. It has chalybeate springs and baths, the waters of which are bottled and exported in large quantities.

RECONVILLERS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Moutiers. Inhabitants chiefly occupied in straw-plaiting. P. 622.

RECULET, the loftiest point of the Jura mountains in France, dep. Ain, 10 m. W.N.W. Geneva, 5643 feet above the sea.

RECVLVER, a marit. pa. of England, co. Kent, 9 m. N.N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1663. P. 254. The Reculver Cliff is a noted sea-mark.

REDANG, an island in the Gulf of Siam, E. the Malay peninsula. Lat. 5° 50' N.; lon. 103° E.

RED BANK, a township of U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 190 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg.

REDBERT, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. W.N.W. Tenby. Ac. 305. P. 107.

REDBOURN, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 15 m. W. Hertford. Ac. 4515. P. 2043.—II. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.S.W. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 3919. P. 320.—Redbridge, a vill., co. and 3 m. N.W. Southampton, on the Anton, and with a station on the Dorchester line of the S.-W. Rail.

REDCAR, a watering-place of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Maske, 6 m. N. Guisborough, with a station on the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Ac. 4323. P. 1330. The coast here is rocky, but bordered by fine sands.

REDDING, a vill., Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Polmont, 2½ m. E.S.E. Falkirk. P. 642, mostly colliers.

REDDISH, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4½ m. S.E. Manchester. Ac. 1541. P. 1363.

REDDITCH, a vill. of England, co. Worcester, pa. Tardebigg, 12 m. S.S.W. Birmingham. P. (1861) 5441, mostly employed in the manuf. of needles. It has Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapels, and two branch banks.

REDENÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 3½ m. E.S.E. Quimperlé. P. 1338.

REDENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. E.N.E. Harleston. Ac. 3714. P. 1736.

REDFERN, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. P. (1861) 3984.

REDGORTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3½ m. N.N.W. Perth. Area 12 sq. m. P. 1671.

REDGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Ac. 3533. P. 1266.

RED HOOK, a township of U. S., North America, New York, 22 m. N. Poughkeepsie.

REDINHA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, in a plain, 8 m. N.N.E. Pombal. P. 2000.

REDISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.E. Halesworth. Ac. 733. P. 182.

REDLINCH, a chapelry of England, co. Somerset, pa. and 1½ m. S.S.E. Bruton. P. 61.

REDLINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Eye. Ac. 1075. P. 203.

RED LION, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Delaware, 35 m. N. Dover. P. 1600.

RED-MARSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 4 m. W.N.W. Stockton-on-Tees. Ac. 3513. P. 278.

REDMILE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 12 m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1170. P. 521.

REDNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, after a N. course of 50 m., past Weissenburg and Roth, joins the Pegnitz at Fürth, to form the Regnitz. Affluents, the Rezat from the W., and Roth from the E. It communicates by the canal of the Main and Danube with the Altmühl.

REDON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arr., on the rt. b. of the Vilaine, on which it has a port for vessels of 200 tons, 38 m. N.W. Nantes. P. 5943. It has manufs. of serge, docks for building small vessels, and an active trade in timber and iron, by the canal between Nantes and Brest.

REDONDA, two islets of the British West Indies.—I. between Nevis and Montserrat.—II. off the N. extremity of Grenada.

REDONDELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, at the mouth of the Redonella Bay, with a port on the bay, 7 m. N.E. Vigo. P. 2790.

REDONDO, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 22 m. E. Evora. P. 3000.—Novo-Redondo is a Portuguese fort, Lower Guinea, on the Atlantic, 65 m. N.N.E. Benguela.

REDOU KALÉ, a fort of the Russian dominion, Transcaucasia, in a marshy position, at the mouth of the Kalé or Kalla, in the Black Sea, lat. 42°

14' N. It was bombarded and captured by the British, 19th May 1854.

RED RIVER or RIO ROXO, a river of the U. S., N. America, rises in the Llano Estacado, in the N. of Texas, at an elevation of 2500 feet above the sea, flows at first E., forming the limit between Texas and the Indian territory, and then S.E. through Arkansas and Louisiana, and joins the Mississippi 128 m. N.W. New Orleans. Total course estimated at 1200 m. Area of basin 97,000 sq. m. At 450 m. above the mouth commences the Atchafalaya *raft*, formed by vast collections of fallen timber 13 m. in length, and divided into numerous channels. The United States government have expended large sums in its removal, but without permanent success. Affluents, the Washita and False-Washita from the N.—There are three other Red Rivers in North America.—I. the Red River of Lake Winnipeg, forming the W. boundary of Minnesota.—II. the Red River of Texas.—III. the Red River of California, or Rio Colorado.

RED RIVER, a co. of U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 5496 free, 3039 slaves.

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH, rises in a series of small lakes in the centre of Minnesota, flows 50 m. S.W., then turns to the N.W. and N. through Minnesota into Hudson Bay.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, British North America, Hudson Bay territory, on the confines of the U. S., between Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, lat. 49° 30' N., lon. 97° W., was founded by the Earl of Selkirk in 1812. P. (1857) 6522. Soil well cultivated, and produces fine wheat. Live stock extensively reared. The Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company, established in 1863, propose to construct and maintain a post road and line of telegraph between Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, and New Westminster, in British Columbia, passing through this settlement. This line of communication will also connect the Red River with the Saskatchewan. Hitherto all British communication with this settlement has been through Minnesota.

REDRUTH, a market town and pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 9 m. W.N.W. Falmouth. Ac. 3907. P. 11,504. It has rich copper and tin mines in the vicinity, employing 2500 persons, the ore of which is transported by railways connecting with the Fal river, and with St Ives' Bay. It has two churches, a grammar school, union workhouse, reading-room, branch bank, and a theatre. Near to the town is the hill called Carn Brae, with Druidical remains.

RED SEA or ARABIAN GULF, an inland sea between Africa and Asia (Arabia), lat. 12° 40' to 30° N., lon. 32° 30' to 43° 30' E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 1490 miles; breadth varies to 200 miles. At its southern extremity it communicates with the Indian Ocean by the Strait Bab-el-Mandeb. In its N. part it bifurcates into the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, which enclose the peninsula of Sinai. Depth varies, average about 100 fathoms. It abounds with islands and coral reefs, and is supposed to have derived its name from the red coral and pink-coloured fuci which it yields; or from the anc. *Idumæ*, "Sea of Edom" or "Red Sea;" or from the blood-red colour frequently imparted to it from animalculæ. The country almost everywhere around it is mountainous. The S.E. monsoon blows constantly for eight months of the year, and during the remainder, the N.W. monsoon. From October to May, when S. winds prevail, the water rises in the N. part of the sea, which then attains an elevation much higher than the Mediterranean, but from

careful levellings it has been ascertained that the low water levels of the Red Sea and Mediterranean are identical. The navigation is difficult, owing to the sudden changes of wind and heavy gales. Principal ports are Mocha, Hodeida, Locheia, Jiddah, and Yembo, on the Arabian side; and Suez, Kosseir, Suakin, and Massuah on the Egyptian, Nubian, and Danakil coasts. The Jews and Phenicians appear to have carried on an extensive trade upon this sea; and after the destruction of the Persian empire, it resumed importance as the principal route of traffic between Europe and the East, which distinction it retained until the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope. [ADEN—BAB-EL-MANDEB.]

REDWITZ, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 23 m. E. Baireuth. P. 1580.

REE (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, near its centre, between Leinster and Connaught, and formed by an expansion of the Shannon at Lanesborough, 17 m. in length, N. to S., by 7 m. in greatest breadth, having W. co. Roscommon, and E. cos. Longford and Westmeath. Outline very irregular. Estimated area 42 sq. m.; height above the sea in summer, 122 feet; in winter, 129 feet; greatest depth, 75 feet. It contains many islets, and receives the river Inny from the E. There are no towns on its shores, and the chief traffic on it is between Lanesborough, and Athlone on the Shannon, near its N. and S. extremities.

REBAN, a town of India, state Jodhpore, in lat. 26° 32' N., lon. 74° 20' E. P. estimated at 6650. It has a stone fort, which commands the town. Abundance of fresh water may be had.

REED, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Herts, 3½ m. S. Royston. Ac. 1460. P. 1222.—II. co. Suffolk, 6½ m. S.S.W. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 1224. P. 245.

REEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Acle, and with a station on the E. C. Rail., 1¼ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 3328. P. 836.

REEDNESS, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Whitgift, 5 m. S.S.E. Howden. Ac. 2884. P. 601.

REEPHAM, a pa. of England, co. & 5 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway. Ac. 1430. P. 436.—II. a pa. and market town, co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 570. P. 346.

REES, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 41 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, cap. circ., on the Rhine. P. 3386. It has a trade on the river, and manufs. of cotton stuffs. *Rees* was taken by the Dutch in 1614, and the French in 1678.

REETH, a mkt.-town, Engl., co. York, N. Riding, pa. Grinton, 8 m. W.S.W. Richmond. Ac. 5659. P. of town 1299. Has lead mines & stocking manufs.

REETZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circ. Arnswalde, on the Inna, 42 m. E.S.E. Stettin. P. 2210.

REVENSEY ISLAND, S. Australia, Spenser Gulf, 20 m. N.E. Port Lincoln. Length N. to S. 4 m.

REFUGIO, a co., U. S., North America, Texas. P. 1366 free, 234 slaves.

REFUGIO (EL), Mexico. [MATAMORAS.]

REGAN, a town of Persia, prov. Kerman, near the Belooch frontier, lat. 28° 50' N., lon. 59° 8' E.

REGAN, a river of Bavaria, rises in the Böhmerwald, flows generally W. and S., and enters the Danube on right at Stadt-am-Hof, opposite Regensburg, length 68 m.—II. a market town of Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Regen, 32 m. N.N.W. Passau. P. 1220.

REGENSBURG (P. 343), and REGENSDORF (P. 1201), two contiguous vills. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. N.W. Zurich.

REGENSBURG, a town of Bavaria. [RATISBON.]

REGENSTAUF, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Regen, 8 m. N.N.E. Ratisbon. P. 1763.

REGENT'S SWORD, a remarkable promontory of China, prov. Leao-tong, which divides the Gulf of Pe-che-li from the Yellow Sea. Lat. 39° N.

REGENT'S TOWN, a settlement of liberated Africans, in Sierra Leone, on the W. coast of Africa, founded 1813.

REGENWALDE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Stettin, cap. circ., on the Rega. P. 2933.

REGGELLO, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Florence, near the Vallombrosa. P. of comm. 10,246.

REGGIO (*Rhegium Julii*), the most S. city & seaport of South Italy, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Messina, on the E. side of its strait. P. of comm. (1861) 30,577. It is fortified and well supplied with water, is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, library, chamber of commerce, college, hospital, foundling asylum, theatre, manufs. of silks, gloves, and an export trade in wine, oil, citron, and olives, the produce of its vicinity. In ancient times this was one of the most renowned cities of Magna Græcia, and was celebrated for its wines. Birthplace of Agathocles, and of the philosophers Hippias and Hipparchus. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783. The climate is very healthy. The Bay of Reggio is remarkable for the optical phenomenon called *Fata Morgana*. On 21st August 1860 it capitulated to the troops of Garibaldi. Area of prov. (Reggio-Calabria) 1514 sq. m. P. (1862) 324,546.

REGGIO (*Rhegium Lepidi*), a fortified city of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. W.N.W. Modena, cap. dist., on the Æmilian Way, and connected with the Po by the river Crostolo and the navigable canal of Tassone. P. of comm. (1861) 50,317. It has a cathedral, numerous convents, a citadel, city hall, theatre, college, public library, a museum of antiquities; manufs. of silks, hempen fabrics, horn, wooden, and ivory articles; and a trade in wine, cattle, and agricultural produce. It is the birthplace of Ariosto. Area of prov. (Reggio-Emilia) 883 sq. m. P. (1862) 230,054.

REGIS, a small town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. Leipzig, on the Pleisse. P. 623.

REGIS (SR), a township of Canada East, on the S. side of the St Lawrence, and the state of New York frontier, at the S. extremity of Lake St Francis, 63 m. S.W. Montreal.

REGLA, a fortified town of the island Cuba, suburb of Havana, on the opposite side of its bay. It has large gov. warehouses, and a spacious hospital. It is the principal seat of the Havana slave-trade.—II. a celebrated waterfall of Mexico, falls over a columnar rock near the mines of Real del Monte.

REGNEVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, cant. Montmartin. P. 1994.

REGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, formed by the union of the Rednitz and Pegnitz at Fürth, flows N. past Forchheim, Erlangen, and Bamberg, and joins the Main, 3 m. N.W. Bamberg, after a navigable course of 35 m. Chief affluent the Aisch from the west.

REGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, 6 m. E.S.E. Roanne. P. 1377, partly engaged in cotton weaving, and in quarrying marble.

REGOA, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Beira, on the Douro, 3 m. N. Lamégo. It has large wine stores, and an annual fair for the purchase of port wines.

REGUINY and REGUISHEIM, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. in dep. Morbihan, 15 m.

W.N.W. Ploermel. P. 1210.—II. dep. Haut-Rhin, on the Ill, arr. Colmar. P. 2145.

REHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey. [ORFA.]

REHAU, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on the Grünebach, 17 m. N.W. Eger. P. 1600.

REHBERG, a town of Hanover, landr. and 22 m. W.N.W. Hanover. P. 1380. *Rehden* is a town of W. Prussia, 24 m. S. Marienwerder. P. 1300.

REHETOBEL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell (Outer Rhode). P. 2343.

REHME, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 6 m. S.W. Minden, on the Weser, with a station on the Berlin and Cologne Railway. P. 1990.

REHNA, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, dist. Wismar, 17 m. E.S.E. Lübeck. P. 2579.

REHOBOTH, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 38 m. S.W. Boston.

REICHELSEHEIM, two mkt. towns of Germany.—I. grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 14 m. S.E. Darmstadt, at the foot of a height, surmounted by the castle of Reichenberg. P. 1270.—II. duchy Nassau, cap. a detached dist., on the Horlof, 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt. P. 815.

REICHENAU, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. (Bohm. *Saukeniczky*), Bohemia, circ. and 19 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on an affluent of the Wilde-Adler. P. 4500. It has manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 7 m. E. Zittau. P. 3663, mostly employed in manufs. of linen and ribbons.

REICHENAU, a hamlet of Switzerland, Grisons, at the junction of the two heads of the Rhine (Vorder and Hinter Rhein), 6 m. W.S.W. Chur.

REICHENAU, an island of the grand duchy of Baden, circ. Lake, in the Untersee,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Constance. Length 3 m.; breadth 1 m. P. 1460. Surface fertile.

REICHENBACH, a river of Switzerland, cant. Bern, joins the Aar opposite Meyringen. It descends nearly 2000 feet in a succession of falls, near the last of which are baths and a large hotel.

REICHENBACH, several towns and vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. N.N.E. Plauen. P. (1861) 10,198. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cashmeres, cotton and linen stuffs.—II. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 31 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Pellau. P. 5499. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a Jews' synagogue, and manufactures of woollen cloth, muslins, cotton stuffs, canvas, and gloves.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 7 m. W. Roding. P. 1358.

REICHENBERG or LIBERK, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Neisse, 58 m. N.E. Prague. P. 13,184. It has several churches, a royal and a normal school, a theatre, and a brewery, with manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and yarn, and dyeing houses in its vicinity.

REICHENBOURG, a vill., Switz., cant. Schwytz, dist. la Marche. P. 967. Sulphurous baths.

REICHENHALL, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Saal, 8 m. S.W. Salzburg. P. 2860. In its vicinity are salt works, which furnish annually 240,000 cwt. of salt.

REICHENSACHSEN, a vill. of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Sünter, 4 m. S.W. Eschwege. P. 1689.

REICHENSTEIN, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 48 m. S.S.W. Breslau. P. 2000.—II. (Unter), Bohemia, circ. Frachin, on the Wotawa, 21 m. S.S.E. Klattau.

REICHSHOFEN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. and 14 m. S.W. Wissembourg. P. 2737.

REICHTADT, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunz-

lau, 45 m. N.N.E. Prague. P. 2130. In 1818 it was made a duchy for the son of Napoleon I.

REICHTHAL, a town of Prussia, gov. Breslau, circ. Ramlau, on the Stadnitz. P. 1249.

REIDEN or REYDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, 7 m. N.W. Sursee. P. 1685.

REIDISHEIM, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Mulhouse, cant. Habsheim. P. 2005.

REIGATE, a parl. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on a branch of the Mole, 6 m. E. Dorking, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Redhill station on the London and Brighton and S.E. Railways. Ac. of pa. 5900. Pop. of parl. bor. (1851) 4927; (1861) 9975. It is situated on a rock in the dist. of Holmsdale, and has a town-hall, market-house, and a cave in which the barons are said to have met and arranged the articles of *Magna Charta*. Fuller's earth, and sand used in the manufacture of glass, are articles of commerce. The town is the head of a poor-law union, and is governed by a manor bailiff. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 835. *Reigate* is surrounded by scenery of the most beautiful description. It had a castle, of which there is little more than the site remaining. The church is first authentically mentioned in the reign of King John, and is a mixture of styles, principally Gothic.

REIGHTON, a pa., England, co. York, E. Riding,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 1680. P. 251.

REIGNAC, several vills. and comms. of France.—I. dep. Charente, arr. and 3 m. S.S.W. Barbezieux. P. 1223.—II. dep. Gironde, arr. Blaye. P. 2337.—III. dep. Indre-et-Loire, near the Indre, 15 m. S.E. Tours. P. 785.

REIGNIER, a vill. of France, dep. Haute-Savoie, arr. St Julien, cap. cant., near the Arve, 7 m. S.E. Geneva. Pop., with comm., 1772.

REIGOLDSWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bâle-Campagne, dist. Waldenbourg. P. 1334.

REILLANNE, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. cant., 3 m. S.W. Forcalquier. P. 1480.

REILLO, a market town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. S.E. Cuenca.

REIMS or REHMS, *Durocotorum*, a city of France, cap. arr., dep. Marne, 25 m. N.W. Châlons, on the Vesle, and in the canal of the Aisne & Marne. P. (1861) 55,808. The town is ornamented with fountains, and has a cathedral, the church of St Remi, the hotel de ville, and the old gate of Mars, closed since 1545. Manufs. of cloth, cassimeres, flannels, merinos, and trade in the wine of its vicinity. It is the birthplace of Colbert, Gobelin, and Linguet. Colvis was baptized at Reims in 496, after the battle of Tolbiac. Philip Augustus was consecrated here in 1179, and all his successors have been also consecrated at Reims till the revolution of 1830, with the exception of Henri IV., Napoleon I., and Louis XVIII. It is renowned in the history of the middle ages for the maintenance of its liberties against the bishops. Before the revolution of 1793, it had a celebrated university, and many councils have been held here.

REINACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 12 m. S.S.E. Aargau. P. 2853. It has cotton printing works.

REINACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bâle-Campagne, dist. Arlesheim. P. 329.

REINERZ (Boh. *Durmik*), a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 58 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Weistriz. P. 2450. It has manufs. of woollens and lians. In its vicinity are several springs, which attract many visitors.

REISEN (Pol. *Rydzyzna*), a town of Prussian

Poland, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 1426. It has a castle, and manufs. of linens.

REISENBURG (Pol. *Prabutha*), a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 11 m. E. Marienwerder. P. 4377. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

REISSBACH, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, in the parish of Neumunster. P. 4575.

REITNAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Zofingen. P. 959.

RELLEU, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Alicante. P. 2435.

REMAGEN, Rhenish Prussia. [RHEINMAGEN.]  
REMALAR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Huisne, 13 m. S.E. Mortagne. P. 1839.

REMBANG, a Dutch residency of the island Java. P. 460,000. Cap. Rembang, a maritime town on the N. coast, 38 m. E.N.E. Samarang.

REMDA, a town of Germany, duchy and 16 m. S.S.W. Weimar, on the Rinne. P. 985.

REMEDIOS, a town of Granadine Confed., state and 83 m. N.E. Antioquia.—II. a town of the island Cuba. P. (1861) 6818.

REMNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 8 m. W.N.W. Maidenhead. Ac. 1590. P. 493.

REMICH, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 11 m. S.E. Luxembourg, on the Moselle. P. 2200.

REMIGOLY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 75 m. N.W. Vilna. P. 1500.

REMIRE, an island group of French Guiana, 4 m. E. from Cayenne.—A village of same name is on the opposite mainland.

REMIREMONT, a comm. and town, France, dep. Vosges, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Moselle, 13 m. S.E. Epinal. P. 5668. Has a comm. coll., public library, & manufs. of cotton goods, velvet, and iron wares.

REMLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 11 m. W. Wurtzburg, with two noble residences. P. 1088.

REMO (SAN), a maritime vill. of North Italy, prov. Porto-Maurizio, cap. circ., on the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.W. Oneglia. P. (1861) 10,012. It is the mildest situation in the Riviera, and has a harbour, where coasting vessels load with oil, dried fruits, oranges, and fish.

REMOULINS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Gard, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 12 m. N.E. Nîmes, at the commencement of the Roman aqueduct, anciently carried across the river by the famous Pont-de-Gard, 1 m. W.N.W. the town. P. 1403.

REMSTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. S. Nottingham. Ac. 1660. P. 377.

REMSCHIED, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf. P. (1861) 16,412. It has extensive manufactures of all kinds of iron wares, which are sent to Russia and America.

REMSEN, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on Black river, 18 m. N. Utica.

REMSAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Nions. P. 725.

REMY (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Arles. P. (1861) 6348. Chief industry, woollen weaving and silk throwing. About 1 m. distant are remains of the ancient *Glanum*, comprising a fine Corinthian monument and an arch.—II. a comm. and town, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 25 m. E.N.E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 5070.

RENAC and RENAGE, two comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and 7 m. N.E. Redon. P. 1478.—II. dep. Isère, arr. and 14 m. N.N.E. St Marcellin. P. 1700.—*Renaison* is a comm. and market town, dep. Loire, 7 m. W. Roanne. P. 1843.

RENAIX, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders,

cap. cant., 21 m. S.S.W. Ghent. P. 14,100. Manufs. of linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, yarn, tobacco, and chicory, with breweries & dye works.

RENAN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Courtelary. P. 2099.

RENAN (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Brost. P. 1233.

RENCHEM, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rensch, 9 m. N.N.E. Offenburg, with a station on the Basle and Mannheim Railway. P. 2600. On 28th June 1796, the French here defeated the Austrians, and entered Swabia.

RENDCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. N. Cirencester. Ac. 2532. P. 246.

RENDE, a town of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Cosenza, cap. cant. P. 8723.

RENDEVOUS ISLAND is off the S.W. coast of Borneo, N.W. Point Sambar. Lat. 2° 40' S.

RENDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 1721. P. 384.

RENDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. S.S.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 2020. P. 359.

RENDSBURG, a fortified town of the duchy Holstein, cap. amt, on an island in the Eyder, at the commencement of the Kiel Canal, and with a station on the Kiel and Altona Railway, 18 m. W. Kiel. P. 11,500. It has extensive fortifications, and is divided into an old and a new town. Principal public edifices, the church of St Mary, arsenal, military provision dépôt, and barracks; it has a garrison school, numerous other schools, several houses of charity, a house of correction, workhouse, manufs. of stockings, earthenware, and tobacco, and a brisk trade in timber. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1627, by the Swedes in 1643, and by the Prussian and Confederate troops in 1848.

RENFREW, a royal, parl., and munic. bor., and cap. co. pa. of Scotland on l. b. of the Clyde, 3 m. N.E. Paisley, and 5 m. W.N.W. Glasgow. Ac. of pa. 4488. P. 4664; do. of parl. bor. 3228; do. of town 3412. Principal edifices, the pa. church, town-hall, and gaol. It was connected with the Clyde by a canal in 1786; and, in 1835, a commodious quay was built on the river, opposite the town. It has weaving in silks and muslins, a bleachfield, starch manuf., & distillery. The bor. unites with Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Kilmarnock, in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 4040l.

RENFREWSHIRE (formerly *Strathgrufe*), a marit. co. of Scotland, having N. and W. the river and Firth of Clyde, S. Ayrshire, and E. Lanarkshire. Ac. 158,268, of which about 100,000 are arable, and 20,000 in grass. P. (1861) 177,561. Surface mostly flat, except in the W., where there is a large extent of hill and moor. Principal rvs., White-Cart, Black-Cart, and Gryfe. Coal, limestone, and freestone abound. Manufs. important, chiefly of cotton stuffs and shawls at Paisley, Pollokshaws, Neilston, etc. The co. is subdivided into 30 pas. Principal towns, Renfrew, the cap., Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. The co. sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1862) 2316. In the 12th century, this co. was the seat of the Stewart or Stuart family, so called from their office of Stewards of Scotland, and afterwards possessors of the Crown.

RENHOLD, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. N.N.E. Bedford. Ac. 2360. P. 484.

RENI, a market town of Russia, prov. Bessarabia, at the confl. of the Pruth and Danube, 106 m. S.S.W. Kishenua. P. (1849) 7314.

RENINGELST and RENINGHE, two market towns of Belgium, W. Flanders.—I. 5 m. S.W.—II. 8 m. N.W. Ypres.

**RENNELE ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, S. the Solomon Islands, is in lat.  $11^{\circ} 30' S.$ , lon.  $160^{\circ} 30' E.$

**RENNES**, *Condé*, a city of France, cap. dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 186 m. W.S.W. Paris, and 61 m. N.W. Nantes, on rail, on the Vilaine and on the Ille, which joins it in the vicinity. P. (1861) 45,485. It has a cathedral, university academy for the depts. Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, and Loire-Inférieure; a school of artillery, an arsenal, a seminary, schools of law and medicine, a national college, and a provincial normal school, with a library of 40,000 vols. It has a tribunal of commerce, and extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, and linen goods. The Duke of Lancaster besieged it unsuccessfully in 1357. Henri II. held a parliament here in 1555.

**RENO**, a river of Italy, in the N. part of the provs. Bologna and Ferrara, rises in the Apennines of Tuscany, and after a N. course of about 75 m. past Poretta, Vergato, and Cento, joins the Po-di-Primaro, 14 m. S. Ferrara. It is navigable only for about 25 miles in winter. A canal from it traverses the city of Bologna.

**RENSELAEK**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. of New York. Area 626 sq. m. P. (1860) 86,328.

**RENSELAEKVILLE**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 23 m. W.S.W. Albany.

**RENTON**, a town of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N. Dumbarton, pa. Cardross, on the Leven. P. 2891, actively engaged in calico and bleaching establishments. Smollet was born here in 1721.

**RENTY** and **RENEWZ**, two comm. and market towns of France.—I. dep. Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. S.S.W. St Omer, and where Henri II. defeated the Spaniards in 818.—II. dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., 7 m. N.W. Mézières. P. 1623.

**RENWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Penrith. Ac. 4200. P. 266.

**RÉOLE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Garonne, and on railway to Cette, 30 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 4133. It has a communal college, and manufs. of hats, leather, and cutlery.

**REPNI**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov. P. about 2000.

**REPLONGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ain, arr. Bourg, cant. Bagé-le-Châtel. P. 1918.

**REPPEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 12 m. E. Frankfurt. P. 3211.

**REPPS**, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Accle. Ac. 2731. P. 625.—II. (South),  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. North Walsham. Ac. 2081. P. 816.

**REPS**, a market town of Transylvania, Saxonland, cap. Stuhl, on the Rossbach, 19 m. S.S.W. Udvarhelyi. P. 2210. It has saline springs.

**REPTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Derby. Ac. 6440. P. 2177. It has a church and a grammar school.

**REPUBLICAN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana.—*Republican Fork* is a river of the U. S., North America, Missouri territory, joins other streams, to form the Kansas, after an E. course of 400 miles.

**REPULSE BAY**, British North America, is on the S. side of Melville peninsula, lat.  $66^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $86^{\circ}$  to  $87^{\circ} W.$ —II. E. Australia, lat.  $20^{\circ} 36' S.$ , lon.  $148^{\circ} 40' E.$  At its mouth are Repulse Islands.

**REQUEÑA**, *Loretum*, a town of Spain, on the Ollana, prov. and 64 m. S.E. Cuenca. P. 11,020. It has two Gothic churches, a college, convents, manufactures of silks, and ruins of the ancient town *Requena*.

**REQUSTA**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 21 m. S. Rhodéz. P. 4207.

**RERRICK** or **RERWICK**, a maritime pa. of Scot-

land, stewartry, and 5 m. E.S.E. Kirkcudbright, on Solway Firth. Ac. 21,724. P. 1738. In it are the villages Auchencairn, Dundrennan, and Port Mary.

**RESCOBIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Forfar. Ac. 6724. P. 747.—*Rescobie Loch* is an expansion of Lunan Water.

**RESENDE**, a town of Brazil, cap. comarca, prov. and 92 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro, with an electoral college. P. of dist. 5000.

**RESHITZA** or **REJITZA**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Vitebsk. P. 1770.

**RESHT** or **RESHD**, a town of Persia, cap. prov. Ghilan, 16 m. S.E. its port Enzelli, on the Caspian Sea, in an unhealthy situation. P. 50,000. It imports Russian manufactured goods for consumpt in Ghilan, and exports silks, fruits, and gall nuts.

**RESINA** (*Retina*), a market town of South Italy, at the W. foot of Mount Vesuvius, and built over the ruins of Herculaneum, prov. and 6 m. S.E. Naples. P. (1861) 12,557. It has many country seats; and *La Favorita*, the villa of the late Prince of Salerno.

**RESINAR** or **ROSSINAR** (Germ. *Städterdorf*), a vill. of Transylvania, Saxonland, on the Stebes, co. and 8 m. S.W. Hermannstadt. P. 6100. It is the see of a Greek-Wallachian bishop.

**RESOLIS**, a pa. of Scotland. [KIRKMICHAEL.]

**RESOLUTION ISLAND**, Brit. N. America, is at the entrance of Hudson Strait, lat.  $61^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $65^{\circ} W.$  Length and breadth, nearly 40 m. each. On its E. side is Cape Resolution.—II. an isl., Pacific Ocean, Dangerous Archipelago, lat.  $17^{\circ} 22' S.$ , lon.  $141^{\circ} 35' W.$ —*Resolution Bay* is on the W. side of Santa Christina, Marquesas Islands; and *Port Resolution*, in Tanna Island, New Hebrides.

**RESSANT**, a vill. of Morocco, Africa, E. Mount Atlas, and in the vicinity of the town Taflet.

**RESSONS-SUR-MATS**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 9 m. N.N.W. Compeigne. P. 943.—*Restigny* is a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 7 m. N. Chinon. P. 2035.

**RESTALRIG**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Edinburgh, pa. South Leith, where anciently stood the pa. church, part of which is still occupied as a place of worship.

**RESTON**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (North), 4 m. S.E. Louth. Ac. 703. P. 44.—II. (South),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Alford. Ac. 710. P. 235.

**RESTORATION ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, off the E. coast of Australia, lat.  $12^{\circ} 37' 30'' S.$ , lon.  $143^{\circ} 27' E.$ , is a granitic rock, first visited by Captain Bligh, in the "Bounty," in 1789.

**RESTORMEL CASTLE**, England. [LOSTWITHIEL.]

**RESUTANA**, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 14 m. N. Caltanisetta. P. 4069.

**RETFORD (EAST)**, a parl. and munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Notts, on the Idle, here crossed by a bridge of 5 arches, connecting it with the suburb of W. Retford, 21 m. N.N.W. Newark, with a station on the Hull, Sheffield, and Manchester, and another on the Great Northern Railway. Ac. of pa. 170. P. 2982. It has a Gothic church, free grammar school, poor's hospital, union workhouse, town-hall, news-rooms, and three branch banks. The bor., which sends two members to H. of C. (reg. elect. (1864) 2514), was convicted of gross bribery in 1826; and in 1830, the franchise was extended to the whole hundred of Bassetlaw.—II. (West), a pa., same co.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. East Retford. Ac. 968. P. 637.

**RETHIL**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Aisne, 23 m. S.W. Mézières. P. 7312. It has a comm. college, and extensive manufs. of merinoes and cashmeres. Its trade is facilitated by the canal of Ardennes.

**RETHEN**, a town of Hanover, cap. amt, on the Aller, S.W. Lüneburg. P. 1368.

**RETHY**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, 7 m. S.E. Turnhout. P. of pa. 2300.

**RETIMO** (*Rithymna*), a seaport town of the island Crete, on its N. coast, 38 m. W. Candia. P. (1863) 5800 Turks, and 2000 Greeks. Its harbour is very shallow, but it has a trade in oil and soap.

**RETOURNAC**, a market town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Yssengeaux, on l. b. of the Loire. P. 3190.

**RETSCHITZA** (Pol. *Rzeczyca*), a town of Russia, gov. and 158 m. S.E. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Dnieper. P.-2500.

**RETTENDON**, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 9332. P. 785.

**RETY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Boulogne-sur-Mér, cant. Marquise. P. 1653.

**RETZ**, an old dist. of France, in Brittany, now comprised in the dep. Loire-Inférieure.

**RETZ**, a walled town of Lower Austria, 43 m. N.E. Vienna, near the borders of Moravia. P. 2777. Excellent wine is produced in its vicinity.

**REUGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loir, 10 m. N.E. Tours. P. 1212.

**REUILLY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, arr. and 10 m. N.E. Issoudun, on railway to Bourges. P. 2568.

**REULMARE** (*Nagy-Aranyos*), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, co. Lower Weissenburg, on a small river, 12 m. N.N.W. Abrudbanya. P. about 3000.

**REUNION** (ILE DE LA), a name given to the island Bourbon in 1793, and resumed since the French revolution of 1848. [BOURBON.]

**REUS**, a manuf. town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. W. Tarragona. P. 25,043. It consists of an older portion founded in the 12th century, and a new and regularly built quarter which rose up about the end of the last century. It has manufactures of silk, cotton and linen fabrics, twist, soap, leather, glass, spirits, etc. A canal connects it with its port Salon, 5 m. distant.

**REUSCH** (ALT and NEU), two contiguous market towns of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 15 and 18 m. S. Iglau. United pop. 1510.

**REUSS**, a principality of Central Germany, between lat.  $50^{\circ} 28'$  and  $51^{\circ} 3' N.$ , lon.  $11^{\circ} 28'$  and  $12^{\circ} 20' E.$ , enclosed by Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, and the Saxon duchies, Coburg Gotha, and Weimar, which last separates the territory into two unequal portions. Surface mostly hilly; principal rivers the Elster in N., and Saale in S. Cattle and sheep rearing, and the weaving of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, form the principal occupations. The principality is divided into the older branch or *Reuss-Greiz*, in the E. part of the territory—area 144 sq. m.; P. (1861) 42,130; revenue 29,500l.; cap. Greiz, on the Elster,—and *Reuss-Schleiz*, consisting of the districts Schleiz and Lobenstein-Ebersdorf in the S., and of Gera N. of Weimar. Area of Reuss-Schleiz 319 sq. m. P. (1861) 83,360; do. of Gera with Saalburg, 152 sq. m. P. 83,208; and of Lobenstein with Ebersdorf, 168 sq. m. P. 22,826. Principal towns, Schleiz, Lobenstein, Saalburg, and Gera. Reuss-Lobenstein, Ebersdorf, and Reuss-Schleiz, with Gera, were formed into the state of Reuss in 1848.

**REUSS**, a river of Switzerland, cant. Uri, nearly the whole of which it drains, rises on the S. side of Mount St Gothard, and enters the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, after a N. course of 30 m., during which it descends 4500 feet.

**REUTE**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Appenzell, dist. Outer Rhodes. P. 2343.

**REUTINGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 4 m. S. Thun. P. 723.

**REUTLINGEN**, a fortified town of Würtemberg, cap. circ., Black Forest, on the Eschatz, and on railway to Plochingen, 20 m. S. Stuttgart. P. (1861) 13,449. It is enclosed by old walls, has several churches, a town-hall, an hospital, an orphan asylum, manufs. of leather, lace, net, paper, cloaks, & watches. It was the first town in Swabia which embraced the Reformation.

**REVEL** or **REVAL** (Esth. *Talline*, Russ. *Kolyvan*), a strongly fortified seaport town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, on a small bay on the S. side of the Gulf of Finland, 200 m. W.S.W. St Petersburg. Lat. of cathedral  $59^{\circ} 26' N.$ ; lon.  $24^{\circ} 45' 2'' E.$  P. (1855) 27,905. Principal edifices, a small imperial palace, the admiralty, a town-hall; Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Greek churches; a theatre, club houses, collegiate episcopal seminary, etc. It is much resorted to as a watering-place, having good warm baths. The harbour has been materially improved, and its roadstead is well sheltered by islands, but it was destroyed in 1854, by sinking large blocks of stone at its mouth, to prevent the entrance of the Anglo-French fleet, which blockaded the Russian ports in the Baltic, in the same year. The town and castle were founded by Valdemar II., king of Denmark, in 1218, and afterwards sold to the Teutonic knights. The Russians took it from the Swedes in 1710. It was formerly the great emporium of the Hanseatic League for the trade with Novgorod.

**REVEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute Garonne, cap. cant., 29 m. E.S.E. Toulouse. P. 5386. It has manufs. of linens, leather, cotton thread, and hoisery and dye-works.

**REVELLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Coni, cap. mand., on a hill near the head of the Po. P. of comm. 5211.

**REVESTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. S.S.E. Earl's-Plympton. Ac. 1478. P. 505.

**REVERE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 17 m. E.S.E. Mantua, on the Po. P. 7500.

**REVERSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 4660. P. 614.

**REVIGNY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Bar-le-Duc, between the Ornain and the Canal of Revigny, which unites that river with the Chee. P. 1496.

**REVILLA-GIGEDO**, an island of Russian America, between lat.  $55^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $131^{\circ} W.$  Length 50 m.; breadth 25 m.—II. a group of rocky islands, Pacific Ocean, 260 m. S. Lower California, lat.  $19^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $110^{\circ} W.$ , and consisting of the island Socorro, with some islets.

**REVILLE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, arr. and 13 m. N.E. Valognes. P. 1780.

**REVIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, 6 m. E. Rocroy. P. 3144.

**REWA CAUNTA**, a division of Guzerat, British India, under the superintendence of the Bombay presid., between lat.  $21^{\circ} 23'$  and  $23^{\circ} 33' N.$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 3'$  and  $74^{\circ} 18' E.$  In 1839 a court of justice was established here, and sutticism is interdicted. It comprises the states of Rajpeepia and Oodepore, trib. to the Guicowar; Soanb, trib. to Scindia; Loonawarra, trib. to Scindia and the Guicowar; and Deoghur Barrauh, trib. to the British.

**REWAH**, a state of Hindostan, called also Baghelcund, mostly between lat.  $24^{\circ}$  and  $42^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $81^{\circ}$  and  $82^{\circ} E.$ , enclosed by the territory of the Bengal presid., to which it is subsidiary. Area 9827 sq. m. P. 1,200,000. Surface a tableland, much of which is cultivated. Principal rivers, the Sone and Tonse, tributaries of the

Ganges. Annual revenue 200,000. Principal towns, Rewah, Simerea, Mowganj, and Bandoo-gurh.—*Rewah*, the cap., is 70 m. S.W. Allahabad, with a large stone fort, & extensive suburbs. P. 7000.

REWE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Ac. 1340. P. 260.

REYDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 20 m. N.W. Lucerne, on the Wigger. P. 1500.

REYDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.N.W. Southwold. Ac. 2727. P. 294.

REYES (LOS), two towns of America.—I. Granadian Confed., state Magdalena, prov. and 100 m. S.E. Santa Martha. Near it are silver, lead, and copper mines.—II. (*San Sebastian de Los*), Venezuela, prov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Caracas.

REYKJAVIK, the cap. town of Iceland, near its S.W. coast, on a small isthmus in Faxaflord, in lat. 64° 8' 24" N., lon. 21° 51' W. P. 900. It is a bishop's see, the seat of the Icelandic society, and has an observatory and library. Manufactures coarse woollens.

REYMERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Ac. 1599. P. 321.

REYNAGH, a pa. of Ireland, King's co., comprising the town of Banagher. Ac. 8713. P. 2505.

REYNOLDS, a co., U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 3135 free, 38 slaves.

REYNOLDSTON, two pas. of South Wales.—I. co. Glamorgan, 12 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Ac. 1047. P. 270. Here is a large cavern, and the Druidical antiquity called Arthur's stone.—II. co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.W. Tenby. Ac. 525. P. 106.

REYNOSA, a mountain range of Spain, extends from the Cantabrian Mountains to near Burgos.—II. a town, 36 m. S.S.W. Santander. P. 1541.

REZAT, two small streams of Bavaria, affls. of the Rednitz, which give name to the circle of Rezat or Middle Franconia.

REZE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, near l. b. of the Loire, 1 m. S.W. Nantes. P. 7209.

REZZATO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 2040.

RHAGES, a ruined city of Persia, the remains of which are a little S. Teheran.

RHAYADER or RADYR, a parl. bor. and market town of South Wales, co. Radnor, pa. Nantmel, on the Wye, here crossed by a bridge, 14 m. W.N.W. New Radnor. Ac. 188. P. 846. It has manufs. of flannel and coarse grey cloth, and joins with Radnor, Cefn-Llys, Knighton, Knucklas, and Presteign, in sending 1 member to H. of C.

RHEA, a co., U. S., N. America, Tennessee. P. 4376 free, 615 slaves.

RHEDA, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, on the Ems. P. 1795.

RHEENEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, on the Rhine, 15 m. W. Arnhem. P. 10,200.

RHEIDT or RHEYDT, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 10 m. S.S.E. Cologne. P. 2950, employed in manufs. of silks and velvets.

RHEIMS, a city of France. [REIMS.]

RHEIN, a river of Europe. [RHINE.]

RHEIN, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 51 m. S.S.W. Gumbinnen, on Lake Rhein. P. 1478.

RHEINAU, a vill. of Switz., cant. Zürich, on a peninsula formed by the Rhine, 4 m. S. Schaffhausen, on an island on which there is a Benedictine abbey, with library and church. P. 698.

RHEINBACH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 21 m. S. Cologne. P. 1500.

RHEINBERG, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 24 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, circ. Gledern, on the Rhine. P. 2366. It was strongly fortified until 1703, and has sustained numerous sieges.

RHEINE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. & 23 m. N.N.W. Münster, on rail., cap. principality Rheine-Wolbeck, on the Ems. P. 2319. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, and leather. The principality has an area of 318 sq. m. P. 24,500.

RHEINECK or RHEINEGG, a small town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, on the Rhine, near its entrance into the Lake of Constance. P. 1285.

RHEINFELDEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 10 m. E. Basle, on the Rhine, here forming several rapids. P. 1939.

RHEINGAU, a val. in the S. of Nassau, between the Rhine and Mount Taunus; chf. town Eltville. The district is celebrated for its rich vineyards.

RHEINMAGEN or REMAGEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N.W. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 1779.

RHEINPREUSSEN, Prussia. [RHENISH PRUSSIA.]

RHEINSEBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 48 m. N. Potsdam, on Lake Rhin. P. 2349. It has a royal castle, with a vast park. Here Frederick the Great spent his youth.

RHEIN THAL (*Rhine Valley*), an extensive valley of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, traversed by the river Rhine.

RHEINZABERN, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Erlbach, 9 m. S.E. Landau. P. 2020.

RHEENEN or RHEENEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Utrecht, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhine, 9 m. E. Wyk-by-Duurstede. P. 2500.

RHENISH BAVARIA or PALATINATE. [BAVARIA.]

RHENISH HESSEN, H.-Darmstadt. [HESSEN.]

RHENISH PRUSSIA, Germany. [PRUSSIA.]

RHÉTIERS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, arr. and cant. Vitré. P. 3127.

RHIN, a river of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, joins the Havel, 26 m. N.N.W. Brandenburg, after a S.W. course of 60 m., through numerous small lakes. [RHINE.]

RHIN HAUT (UPPER RHINE), a frontier dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of the old prov. of Upper Alsace, cap. Colmar, bounded E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Baden, S. by Switzerland and the dep. Doubs, W. by the Vosges mtns. and the depts. Haute Saône & Vosges, & N. by Bas Rhin. Area 1586 sq. m. P. (1861) 515,802. One-third of the surface is covered with forests; it has mines of iron, lead, gold, silver, asphalt, granite, and coal, and numerous mineral springs; it is fertile in grain, and produces excellent wine, beet-root, tobacco, madder, linseed, and hemp. The fauna comprises the wolf, fox, wild cat, wild boar, deer, eagle, and falcon. It has manufs., among which printed cottons and silks of Mulhausen are celebrated. The dep. is traversed S. to N. by the Ill, a tributary of the Rhine, by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and by the railway from Strasburg to Basle.

RHIN BAS (LOWER RHINE), a dep. of France, contiguous to the former on the N. Area 1758 sq. m. P. (1861) 577,574. It is situated between the Vosges mountains on the W. and the Rhine on the E., which separates it from Baden, and which here receives the Ill, Moder, and Lauter; the last separates it on the N. from Rhenish Bavaria. The soil is rich in mines of iron and coal, is well cultivated, and fertile in corn, wine, tobacco, beet-root, linseed, and hemp. One-third of its surface is covered with forests. It has numerous manufs., and its commerce is facilitated by the canal of the Rhine and Rhone, and several other canals, and by the Strasbourg and Basle Railway. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Strasbourg, Saverne, Schelestadt, and Wissembourg.

RHINAU, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 18 m. N.E. Schelestadt. P. 1427.

**RHINE** (German *Rhein*, French *Rhin*, anc. *Rhenus*), an important and celebrated river of Europe, is formed in Switzerland by the union of two small streams, the *Hintere* and *Vordere Rhein*; the first springs from the glacier of Rheinwald, and the second rises on the N. side of Mount St Gothard at a height of 7650 feet; these meet at Reichenau in the canton of Grisons. The united stream flows generally N. past Meyenfeld, and enters the Lake of Constance on the S.E. near Rheineck, 1344 feet above the sea; at Stein it quits the Lake of Untersee at its W. extremity, flows W. past Schaffhausen, where it falls 70 feet, and Lauffenburg, separating Switzerland from Baden. At Basle, where the Upper Rhine terminates with an elevation of 755 feet, & a breadth of 550 feet, it turns to the N., and flows past Alt Breisach, Strasbourg, and Speyer to Mannheim, where it receives the Neckar, and where its bed is 300 feet above the sea, between the territories of Baden on the E., and France and Rhenish Bavaria on the W. From Worms to Mayence, it traverses Hessen. At Mayence it receives the Main, and flows W. to Bingen, where it turns to the N.W., passing Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne (110 feet above the sea), and Düsseldorf (near which it attains its greatest breadth, 2300 feet), Wesel and Emmerich, where its course is again westerly, till entering the Netherlands it reaches the North Sea by several branches, having a delta larger than that of any other European river, which begins 104 m. above the mouth. [NETHERLANDS.] The principal affluents of the Rhine are, on right, the Kinzig, Neckar, Main, Lahn, Sieg, Ruhr, and Lippe; and on left, the Thur, Aar, Ille, Moselle, and Meuse, which joins it in the delta. From Chur to Basle, the Rhine is only partially navigable, on account of the rapidity of its current, the numerous rocks which impede it, and its waterfalls, the greatest of which is at Laufen, near Schaffhausen. From Basle to the sea, the navigation for steamers and large barges is continuous. It is navigated by steam vessels, belonging to several companies, which ply constantly on its middle course, and is visited by tourists from all countries, on account of its picturesque scenery. The goods traffic amounts to about 3,500,000 tons annually. Below Cologne it is navigable for sea-going vessels, and the current is sluggish. In September 1852, it rose 13 feet above its highest water-mark, and overflowed the country near Strasbourg. In the Netherlands it is connected by canals with its several branches and to the sea. The Great North Canal unites it to the Meuse and the Nêthe, affluent of the Scheldt; and the canal of the Rhône and Rhine in France connects it with the Rhône by the Saône. In Bavaria it communicates with the Danube by means of the Main, and the Atmühl and Ludwigs Canal. The direct distance of the Rhine from its source to its mouth is 415 m. The following are the distances in miles of various points from the mouth, according to the windings: to Cologne, 218; to river Main, 344; to Basle, 570; to Stein, at the mouth of the Lake of Untersee, 654; to Rheineck, 692; and to the source, 800. Its basin comprises an area of 87,178 sq. m., or including the Meuse basin, 105,560 sq. m. The Rhine gives name to 3 circles of Baden, to a prov. of Hessen-Darmstadt, a prov. of Bavaria, 2 depts. of France, and a prov. of Prussia.—*Rhine Confederation*. [GERMANY.]

**RHINE (LOWER AND UPPER)**, two old circs. of Germany.—I. on l. b. of the Rhine, now comprised mostly in Hessen-Darmstadt, Rhenish Bavaria, and Rhenish Prussia.—II. on rt. b. of the Rhine,

enclosed by circs. Lower Rhine, Westphalia, Lower and Upper Saxony, and Franconia, now mostly included in the dominions of H.-Darmstadt and Electoral Hessen. The grand duchy of the Lower Rhine is a name sometimes applied to the provs. of Prussia W. of the Weser, forming the provs. of Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia.

**RHINEBECK**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson, 32 m. S. Albany.

**RHINNS, RHYNS OR RINNS OF GALLOWAY, Chersonesus Novantium**, a peninsula of the S.W. coast of Scotland, co. Wigtown, nearly separated from the rest of the co. by Loch Ryan and Luce Bay, but connected in its centre by a low isthmus 7 m. across. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 28 m.; breadth varies from 2 to 5 m. Area 116 sq. m. It terminates on the S. in the Mull of Galloway, and comprises 5 parishes, a part of Inch, and the towns or vills. Portpatrick, Kirkmaiden, Stoneykirk, Kirkcolm, and Stranraer.

**RHINOW**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 39 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Rhin, near its junction with the Havel. P. 610.

**RHIO**, a town and Dutch settlement in Malaysia, on S.W. coast of the island Bintang, Strait of Malacca, 45 m. S.E. Singapore. P. 24,000 (?), Chinese and Malays.

**RHIW**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 10 m. W.S.W. Pwllheli. Ac. 1653. P. 370.

**RHIWABON OR RUABON**, a pa., N. Wales, co. Denbigh, 5 m. S.S.W. Wrexham. Ac. 14,364. P. 14,343.

**RHO or RO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. W.N.W. Milan. P. 4002.

**RHODA**, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, immediately opposite Cairo, 2 m. in length. It contains the Pacha's gardens, and the famous Nilometer, a graduated pillar, divided into *denaks* or cubits to mark the rise of the inundation, the amount of which is watched with the greatest anxiety, and daily proclaimed by criers. The pillar is erected in a square, well-like building, which was once covered with a dome. Here Arab tradition fixes the finding of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter.

**RHODE ISLAND**, the smallest of the U. S. of North America, in the N. part of the Union, between lat. 41° 18' and 42° 1' N., lon. 71° 6' and 71° 55' W., having S. the Atlantic, W. Connecticut, and on other sides Massachusetts. Area 1306 sq. m. P. (1860) 174,620, of whom 3952 are free coloured. Number of deaths 1 in 50. It derives its name from Rhode Island in Narraganset Bay, 17 m. in length by 3 m. in width, besides which it comprises some other islands in the Atlantic. Surface hilly in N., elsewhere level or undulating. Principal river the Pawtucket. Soil better adapted for grazing than tillage. Scarcely sufficient corn is raised for home consumption. Principal exports are flax, seed, cattle, beef, pork, and cotton goods. Manufs. of cottons, woollens, iron goods, leather, and paper, are important. There are 221 churches of all denominations; and a university. Number of schools (1864) 512, attended by 27,075 pupils. Total length of railways 56 m. Value of imports (1852) 201,680 dollars; do. of exports 179,175 dollars. Public revenue (1864) 372,289 dollars. Interest on state bonds 15,000,000 dollars. A constitutional government was formed in 1842. The governor, lieutenant-governor, sec. of state, treasurer, and attorney-general, are chosen annually by the people at an election held on the first Wednesday of April. It sends 2 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Providence and Newport, alternately the caps., Bristol, Warwick, and Coventry. It was first settled at Providence in 1636.

**RHODEN**, a town of Central Germany, princip. Waldeck, 24 m. W.N.W. Cassel. P. 1846.

**RHODES**, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, termed "the pearl of the Levant," between lat. 35° 58' and 36° 28' N., lon. 27° 40' and 28° 12' E. Length 46 m.; greatest breadth 18 m. Area 420 sq. m. P. estimated at 30,000, of whom 500 are Europeans, 6500 Turks, 21,000 Greeks, and 2000 Jews. It is traversed by a mountain chain, covered with forests, which supply good timber for ship-building. Climate excellent, and the soil of high fertility. Shipping (1862) 396 vessels (tonnage 137,969). Principal exports, wax, honey, madder, roots, bark, cotton, liquorice, apricots, figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, wine, and manufactured silk. Value (1862) 60,833*l*. In addition to which, sponge, timber, shoes, and red leather are among its products. Imports, colonial produce, American cotton, German woollens, iron, nails, shot, tin, paper, soap, salt-fish, cordage, glass and earthenwares, hardware and cutlery, and French fancy articles; coals from England, for the supply of the Mediterranean steam-packets, and horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry, hides, skins, wool, carpets, and corn, from the opposite coast of Asia Minor. Value 132,979*l*. Rhodes is governed by a pasha, immediately subordinate to the capitan pasha, and whose jurisdiction extends over the Turkish Sporades, and the naval station Marmorice.

**RHODES**, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the island Rhodes, at its N.E. extremity, 13 m. S.E. the nearest promontory of Asia Minor. Lat., tower of St Elons, with revolving light, 118 feet high, 36° 27' 9" N.; lon. 16° 10' E. P. 15,000, of whom 8000 are Turks, and 8000 Jews. It is enclosed by walls, built by the knights of St John. On the N.E. side two piers enclose a harbour, which is fast silted up. The city has 33 mosques, a Jews' quarter and ruins of synagogue, and the ancient hospital of the knights of St John. Outside the walls, on the N., are the pasha's palace, the dock-yard, and a Roman Catholic quarter. S. of the city are the Greek suburbs, with about 3000 inhabitants, and 10 churches. Rhodes has 3 Mohammedan colleges, a Turkish library, Turkish and Greek schools, and manufs. of red leather, and shoes for exportation. It is the residence of a Greek consul, French and other vice-consular agents. An earthquake, which occurred on 22d April 1863, ruined the light tower, and the palace of the Grand Master, recently converted into a prison, destroyed 2000 houses, and killed many of the inhabitants. In ancient times it was a celebrated Greek city, and boasted of the famous brazen Colossus—one of the seven wonders of the world. After the destruction of its republic, it belonged successively to the Romans, the Greek emperors, the Genoese, and the knights of St John of Jerusalem; which last held it from 1308 to 1522, when, after a heroic resistance, it capitulated to the Turks under Solyman the Magnificent.

**RHODES (INNER and OUTER)**, two divisions of the Swiss canton APPENZEL.

**RHODEZ**, a town of France. [RODEZ.]

**RHODOPE MOUNTAIN**. [DESPOTO-DAGH.]

**RHOE or ROOE (MICKLE)**, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, near the head of St Magnus Bay. Length about 2½ m. by 2 m. broad. P. 189.—*Little Rhoe* is an islet in its vicinity, with 16 inhabitants.

**RHÔNE**, a dep. of France, in the S.E., formed of the old prov. Lyonnais, cap. Lyon, bounded

E. by the Rhône and Saône, and the depts. Ain and Isère, S. and W. by the dep. Loire, and N. by Saône-et-Loire. Area 1077 sq. m. P. (1861) 662,493. It is partly covered by the mountains which unite the Vosges and the Cevennes, and contains the summits Mont d'Or and Pilat. The wolf, fox, and badger are found among these mountains. Soil rich in mines of copper, iron, and coal, besides argentiferous lead mines. It produces excellent wine, the most valued of which is that of Côte-Rotie, Condrieux, and Beaujolais. The goat-milk cheese of Mont d'Or is in high repute. The silks of Lyon are sent to all parts of the world, and muslins are extensively manufactured at Tarare. The other branches of industry comprise cotton and linen spinning and weaving, hat making, glass and paper making, and the rearing of silkworms. The railway from Lyon to St Étienne was one of the first constructed in France. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Lyon and Villefranche.

**RHÔNE (BOUCHES DU.)** [BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE.] **RHÔNE, Rhodanus**, an important river of Europe, rises in Switzerland, in the Rhône Glacier, on the W. of Mount St Gothard, between Mounts Furka and Grimsel, at an elevation of 5500 feet, flows S.W. past Brieg and Sion to Martigny, where it turns sharply to the N.W., and enters the Lake of Geneva near its S.E. extremity. At Geneva it leaves the lake and takes a S.W. direction, forming the boundary between Italy and the French dep. Ain. At Seyssel it becomes navigable; its course is now W. to Lyon, where it receives the Saône, and it then flows nearly due S., past St Genis, where its bed is 640 feet above the sea, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Avignon, Beaucaire, to Arles, where it separates into several branches, forming a delta called the Ile de la Camargue, and enters the Gulf of Lions, Mediterranean. The E. arm is called le Petit Rhône, and the W. the Rhône Mort. Principal affls., on right, the Ain, Saône, Ardeche, and Gard; on left, the Isère, Drôme, and Durance. Its fall is much greater than that of the Rhine, and consequently its navigation is difficult and dangerous. It is connected with the Loire by means of the Saône and Canal du Centre; the Canal of Burgundy unites it to the Yonne and Seine, and that of the Rhône and Rhine connects it with the Rhine. Distance from source to mouth 285 m., following windings 645 m., extent of basin 30,000 sq. m. The Rhône formerly disappeared at a place called the *Perte du Rhône*, on the frontier of France, but the rock which covered it has been removed. Below Lyon it is navigated by steam packets, which, by means of the Saône, ascend as far as Châlons.

**RHÔNE-GEIRGE**, a mountain-chain of Central Germany, N.W. Bavaria and Hessen-Cassel, separates the basins of the rivers Fulda and Werra from those of the Kinzig and Maine. In it are the traces of many extinct volcanoes.

**RHÔNE GLACIER**, one of the finest in Switzerland, in the N.E. corner of the canton Valais.

**RHOS**, several pas. of Wales.—I. (*Colym*), N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 5 m. S.S.E. Holyhead. Ac. 2580. P. 462.—II. (*Tie*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 6½ m. S.E. Aberystwith. Ac. 1307. P. 122.—III. (*Crowther*), S. Wales, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Pembroke. Ac. 2536. P. 202.—IV. (*Rosemarket*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 3½ m. N.E. Milford. Ac. 1759. P. 451.—V. (*Beirio*), N. Wales, co. Anglesey, 3½ m. S.W. Amlwch. Ac. 369. P. 29.—VI. (*Cilly*), S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 16 m. W.S.W. Swansea. Ac. 2470. P. 294.

**RHOTASGURH**, a town and fort of British India,

presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 110 m. S.E. Patna, with some Hindoo temples, and many Moham- medan remains. The climate is very unhealthy, more especially to European constitutions.

RHUABON, Wales. [RHINABON.]

RHUDDLAN or RHYDDLAN, a contrib. parl. bor. and pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint, in the beautiful vale of Clwyd, 3 m. N.N.W. St Asaph. Ac. 5670. P. 4397. It unites with Flint, St Asaph, Holywell, Mold, etc., in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

RHULEN, a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 6½ m. E.S.E. Builth. Ac. 756. P. 111.

RHUTHYN, a parl. bor., N. Wales. [RUTHIN.]

RHYSSELEDE, a town of the Netherlands, 5 m. from the Bloemendaal station, on road from Bruges to Ghent. Here is a government school of reform for 500 boys.

RHYD (Y-BREW), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 8 m. W. Brecon. P. 356.—II. (Y-Boithan), a hamlet, co. Glamorgan, pa. Eglwys-Llan, W. Caerphilly. P. 1925.

RHYL, a chapelry of North Wales, co. Flint, pa. Rhuddlan, 5 m. N.N.W. St Asaph, at the mouth of the Clwyd. P. 2965. It has a station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, 13 m. E.N.E. Conway, and steamers from Liverpool to Holyhead usually touch here.

RHYND, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5½ m. S.W. Perth, immediately S. the Tay. Ac. 2894. P. 297.

RHYNDACUS (mod. *Edrenos*), a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises about 40 m. S.W. Kutaiya, flows mostly N.W., and after having traversed the Lake Abullionte, on its W. side, enters the Sea of Marmora, 20 m. W. Moudania. Total course about 150 m. On it are the towns Mohimul and Ulubad, near which last it receives the Macestos (mod. *Susugherli-su*), and probably the waters of the Lake of Maniyas or Miletopolis.

RHYNLE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, E. the pa. of Cabrach. Area 5 sq. m. P. 1061; includes vill. of Muir of Rhynie. P. 349.

RIALLÉ, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 24 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 2083.

RIAJSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. S.S.E. Riazan, cap. dist., on the Rása. P. 3000.

RIANS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 20 m. N.W. Brignolle. P. 2603.

RIANTEC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Lorient, cant. Port Louis. P. 4620.

RIARDO, a mkt. town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on a hill, 11 m. N.N.W. Capua. P. 1451.

RIASS, a fort and town of India, dom. of Gholab Singh, in lat. 33° 5' N., lon. 74° 52' E. P. 1000.

RIATOWA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 50 m. W.N.W. Rossiena. P. 1530.

RIAUJO, a market town of Spain, prov. Coruña, on the Bay of Arosa, 27 m. S.W. Santiago.

RIAZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. E.N.E. Segovia, on the small river Riazza. P. 3736.

RIAZAN, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 53° and 55° 35' N., lon. 38° and 41° 20' E., enclosed by the govts. Moscow, Vladimir, Tambov, and Tula. Area 16,216 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,427,299. Surface generally level. Principal river, the Oka, which divides it into two unequal and widely differing portions, the S. ward and larger, fertile and healthy; the N. ward low, marshy, and mostly uncultivated. Chief products, hops, tobacco, garden produce, rye, and fruits. Pasture lands extensive, and the graziers of the Ukraine bring hither large herds to feed; the gov. has a superior breed of horses. Manufs. are of glass and hard- wares, woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, and cord-

age. It has numerous distilleries. Principal ex- ports, corn, cattle, honey, lead, iron, and timber. The gov. is subdivided into 12 dists. Principal towns, Riazan, Zaraisk, and Kasimov.—*Riazan*, the cap., is situated on the Trubesh, a tributary of the Oka, 110 m. S.E. Moscow. P. (1855) 21,449. It has greatly increased in size and im- portance within the last 50 years, and consists of 2 distinct portions; first a fortress, enclosed by an earthen rampart, and having the cathedrals, episcopal palace, formerly the residence of the princes of Riazan, and the consistory; and the town-proper, with numerous churches, govern- ment offices, convents, a seminary with a pub- lic library, hospital, college, society of arts, and school of drawing and architecture.—*Old Riazan*, destroyed by the Tartars in 1568, is a village about 30 m. S.E. ward.

RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Orense, on rt. b. of the Avia. P. 2211.—*Ribadeo* is a town in the prov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Lugo, at the mouth of the Po. P. 2789.

RIBAUD (GREAT and LITTLE), two islands of the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, dep. Ain, S.W. Toulon.

RIBBSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, ½ m. S. Bewdley. Ac. 4330. P. 3158.

RIBBLE, a river of England, rises in the dist. Craven, in the W. part of the co. York, flows S. and W. through the central part of the co. Lan- caster, and joins the Irish Sea 15 m. W. Preston, by an estuary 7 m. across. Principal affl., the Calder, in Lancashire, from the S.E.

RIBCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 7½ m. E.N.E. Preston. Ac. 8150. P. 3885. It has Roman Catholic and Independent chapels.

RIBE or RIFEX, a town of Denmark, N. Jüt- land, cap. stift and amt, near the North Sea, 29 m. W.N.W. Hadersleben. P. 2600. It is the re- sidence of a bishop, and has a cathedral.

RIBEAUVILLE (Germ. *Rappoltsweiler*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Strasbourg Railway, 5½ m. S.S.W. Schele- stadt. P. 7181. It has manufs. of calicoes.—*Ribécourt* is a vill, dep. Oise, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. Compiègne, on railway to Creil. P. 703.

RIBERA GRANDE, a town on the N. coast of the island St Michael, Azores. P. 3300.—II. *Cape Verde* islands. [SANTIAGO.]

RIBEMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., near the Oise, 17 m. N.N.W. Laon. P. 3220. It has manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics. Condoreet was born here in 1743.

RIBERA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 22 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, on the Calatabellota. P. 6439.

RIBERAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. arr., near l. b. of the Dronne, 18 m. W.N.W. Périgueux. P. 3658.

RIBIERS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, cap. cant., on the Buech, 26 m. S.S.W. Gap. P. 1266.

RIBLEH (*Riblah* of Scripture), a vill. of Syria, pash. Damascus, on the Orontes, S.S.W. Homs.

RIBNITZ, a town of Northern Germany, Meck- lenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 84 m. N.N.E. Güs- trow, at the mouth of the Recknitz, in a bay of the Baltic. P. 2800. It has manufactures of coarse woollens.

RIBSTONE, a tnsph. of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Spofforth, on the Nidd, 4 m. N.N.W. Wetherby. Ac. 855. P. 230. At Ribstone hall the famous Ribstone pippin was first cultivated.

RIBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5½ m. W.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 2749. P. 242.

RITCA (*Villa*), a town of Brazil. [OURO PRETO.]

**RICA DEL ORO**, a rocky islet of the South Pacific Ocean, N.E. the Mariannes.

**RICAMARIE (LA)**, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Loire, arr. S. Etienne, cant. Chambon. P. 2373.

**RICCAL**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Selby. Ac. 3060. P. 788.

**RICCARTON**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, dist. Kyle, on the Irvine, which separates it from Kilmarnock, of which the village is a suburb. Ac. 7598. P. 5629, engaged in woollen and cotton weaving, and in coal mines, brick-works, etc.

**RICCIA**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.E. Campobasso, cap. cant. P. 7595. It has a collegiate church, and near it are sulphur springs.

**RICE**, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Minnesota. Area 3120 sq. m. P. 7543.

**RICE LAKE**, Canada West, cos. Northumberland and Peterborough, is 22 m. in length, by 3 m. in average breadth, receives from the N. the surplus waters of several lakes, and pours its own by the Trent into Quinte Bay, Lake Ontario.

**RICEYS (LES)**, three contiguous comm. and villa. of France, forming together a town, in the dep. Aube, cap. cant., on the Laignes, surrounded by vine-clad hills,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Bar-sur-Seine. P. 3225, engaged in distilling, tanning, and a trade in wine of superior quality.

**RICHARD'S-CASTLE**, a pa. of Engl., cos. Hereford and Salop, 7 m. N. Leominster. Ac. 4871. P. 710.

**RICHARDSON**, a co. of U. S., North America, Nebraska. P. 2835.

**RICHARDSON RIVER**, British North America, enters Back Inlet, Arctic Ocean, in lat.  $67^{\circ} 54' N.$ , lon.  $115^{\circ} 56' W.$

**RICHBOROUGH**, a decayed vill. of England, co. Kent, on the Stour, 2 m. N.N.W. Sandwich, with vestiges of a castle on site of the Roman station *Rhutupium*.

**RICHE**, an island, Pacific Ocean, off the E. end of Papua, lat.  $8^{\circ} 2' S.$ , lon.  $147^{\circ} 57' E.$

**RICHEBOURE L'AVOUÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, arr. Béthune, cant. Cambrin. P. 2171.

**RICHELIEU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Chinon. P. 2601. It was formerly important, and is the birthplace of Cardinal de Richelieu.

**RICHELIEU**, a co. of Canada East. Area 373 sq. m. P. 26,000. Cap. Sorel.

**RICHELIEU, SOREL, ST JOHN or CHAMBLY**, a river of Canada East, leaves Lake Champlain at its N. extremity, and after a N. course, estimated at 92 m., enters the River St Lawrence at Lake St Peter. Near its centre it expands into the basin of Chamby, besides which villa., St John, Sorel, etc., are on its banks.—*Richelieu Islands* are in Lake St Peter.

**RICHFIELD**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Canaderaga Lake, 72 m. W.N.W. Albany.—II. Ohio, 134 m. N.N.E. Columbus.—III. Ohio, co. Huron.

**RICH-HILL**, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Armagh, on the road to Belfast. P. 696. It has some linen trade, and a station on the Belfast and Armagh Railway.

**RICHLAND**, several cos. of U. S., N. America.—I. N. of Ohio. Area 468 sq. m. P. (1860) 31,158.

—II. Illinois. P. 9711.—III. Wisconsin. P. 9732.

—IV. a dist. in centre of S. Carolina. Area 483 sq. m. P. 7302 free, 11,005 slaves. Also several townships.—I. New York, co. and semi-cap. of Oswego.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Venango.—III. Pennsylvania, 37 m. N.W. Philadelphia.—IV. Ohio, co. Belmont.

**RICHMOND**, a parl. and municipal bor., town, and pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the

Swale, 42 m. N.W. York, with which it is connected by the Great North of England Railway, and a short branch. Ac. of pa. 2341. P. of parl. bor. (1861) 4290. Chief buildings, the old church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a free grammar school. Richmond has a scientific society, mechanics' institute, and banking company. An ecclesiastical and a civil court, for the extensive dist. of Richmondshire, are held here. The bor. sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 306. It is a polling place for the North Riding, and the head of a poor-law union. It was given by William the conqueror to his nephew, Earl of Bretagne and Armorica. The charter was signed and dated from his siege before York.

**RICHMOND**, a town and pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the rt. b. of the Thames, 10 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London, with which it is connected by a branch of the S.-W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 1230. P. (1861) 10,926. Richmond commands one of the finest prospects in the vicinity of London. In its church are the tombs of the poet Thomson and the tragedian Kean. It has a national school, several amply endowed almshouses, and a Wesleyan college.—*Richmond Park*, adjoining the town on the S., is 8 m. in circuit, well wooded, stocked with deer, and open to the public.

**RICHMOND**, a town of Tasmania, co. Monmouth, on Coal river, 11 m. N.E. Hobart-town. It has a court-house and gaol.—Other settlements are Sorell, Brighton, and Bagdad.

**RICHMOND**, a town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, 4 m. W. Windsor. P. (1861) 943. It is rapidly increasing; has a church, many ornamental cottages, and good land in its vicinity.—*Richmond River*, New South Wales, rises in Macpherson Range, separates cos. Rous from Buller and Richmond, enters the Pacific Ocean about 60 m. S. Moreton Bay, and is navigable for small vessels for 70 m. from its mouth. Its valley is said to be well suited for the culture of wheat, and remarkable for the size of its trees.

**RICHMOND**, a maritime co. of New South Wales, bounded N. by Richmond river and Buller co., W. by Clarence river, and S. by co. Clarence. Chief town, Grafton. Ac. 736,000.

**RICHMOND**, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S. part of New York, containing the whole of Staten Island. Area 63 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,492.—II. in E. of Virginia. Area 200 sq. m. P. 4390 free, 2466 slaves.—III. in S. part of North Carolina. Area 648 sq. m. P. (1860) 5556 free, 5453 slaves.—IV. in E. of Georgia. Area 313 sq. m. P. 12,895 free, 8389 slaves.

**RICHMOND**, a town of U. S., North America, Indiana. P. 6603.

**RICHMOND**, a city and river port, U. S., N. America, former cap. state Virginia, on James river, at its lower falls, 150 m. above its mouth, opposite Manchester, with which, and Spring Hill, it is connected by 3 bridges, and on the Richmond and Aquia Creek: the centre of numerous railways. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 32' N.$ ; lon.  $77^{\circ} 29' W.$  P. (1860) 37,910. Principal edifices, 80 churches, a college, the capitol, in a spacious square, with a statue of Washington, custom-house, co. court-house, state penitentiary, city gaol, Virginian armoury, an orphan asylum, theatre, museum, masonic hall, Richmond college, St Vincent Roman Catholic college, various schools, public libraries, etc. Vessels drawing 10 feet water come up to the Rockets, 1 m. below the city; and the river above, by the aid of a canal, is navigable for boats for 220 m. The city is supplied with water from the river by means of forcing pumps, which supply 3 reservoirs of 1,000,000 gallons each. It has

manufs. of machinery, cotton stuffs, tobacco, and paper; various forges, a cannon foundry, and corn and saw mills. It is the depôt for the famous tobacco product of Virginia. Principal exports, wheat, flour, hemp, and tobacco.—II. a town of Indiana, on a fork of White Water river, 69 m. from Indianapolis. P. 6000. It has manufs. of cotton, wool, iron, paper, and flour.—III. a township, Pennsylvania, Berks co., on Moslem Creek.—IV. New York, 14 m. W. Canadaigua.—V. Maine, on the Kennebec, 13 m. S. Augusta.—VI. Missouri, co. Howard.—VII. New Hampshire, 61 m. S.W. Concord.—VIII. Vermont, 26 m. W.N.W. Montpelier.—IX. Rhode Island, 32 m. S.S.W. Providence.—X. Indiana, Wagne co. P. (1860) 6603.

RICHTENBERG, a town of Prussia, gov. and 12 m. S.W. Stralsund, on a small lake. P. 1862.

RICHTENSWEIL or RICHTERSWYL, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Zürich, circ. Horzen, on the S. shore of its lake. P. 3498.

RICKENBACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, dist. Sursee. P. 1060.

RICKINGHALL, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Inferior*), 13½ m. N.E. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 1510. P. 437.—II. (*Superior*), same co., 7 m. W.N.W. Eye. Ac. 1857. P. 742.

RICKLING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7 m. N. Stortford. Ac. 1831. P. 502.

RICKMANSWORTH, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Herts, on the Colne and the Grand Junction Canal, 10 m. S.W. St Albans. Ac. of pa. 9937. P. 4873, employed in manufs. of silk and straw plait, paper and flour mills.

RICLA (*Nertobriga*), a town of Spain, prov. Zaragoza, 15 m. N.E. Calatayud. P. 1303.

RIQUER (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, 5 m. N.E. Abbeville. P. 1734.

RIDDENS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Dalry. P. 518.

RIDDERKERK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, in the island Ysselmonde, cap. cant., 6 m. S.E. Rotterdam. P. 4670.

RIDDES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Martigny. P. 609.

RIDDLESWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. Harling. Ac. 1157. P. 97.

RIDEAU RIVER and CANAL, Canada. West, connects Kingston on Lake Ontario with the Ottawa River at Ottawa. The canal is partly formed by the Catarqui river, which flows to Kingston from Lake Rideau, in lat. 44° 40' N., lon. 76° 15' W.

RIDGE, a pa. of Engl., co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Barnet. Ac. 3607. P. 437.

RIDGEFIELD, a township, U. S., N. America, Connecticut, 81 m. W. Newhaven.

RIDGEMONT, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. N.E. Woburn, with a station on a branch of the London and N.W. Railway. Ac. 2248. P. 1029.

RIDGEWAY, several tshps., U. S., N. Amer.—I. New York, 11 m. W.N.W. Albion.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford.—III. a hamlet of England, co. Devon, pa. Plympton.

RIDGEWELL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. E.S.E. Haverhill. Ac. 1717. P. 795.

RIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Ac. 814. P. 101.

RIDLINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 635. P. 236.—II. co. Rutland, 2½ m. N.N.W. Uppingham. Ac. 2027. P. 282.

RIDMARLEY-D-ABITOT, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 9 m. S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 3778. P. 1265.

RIDWARE, two pas. of England, co. Stafford.—

I. (*Mavesyn*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Rudgeley. Ac. 2475. P. 462.—II. (*Pipe*), 3½ m. E. Rudgeley. Ac. 816. P. 93.

RIEC, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Quimperlé, cant. Port Aven. P. 3178.

RIED, a mkt. town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Inn, 25 m. S. Passau. P. 2900. It has manufs. of linens and woollens, and a brisk transit trade.

RIED, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, dist. Conches. P. 646.

RIEDLINGEN, a town, Württemberg, circ. and on the Danube, cap. dist., 28 m. S.W. Ulm. P. 1779.

RIEGEL, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, and on the Mannheim and Basle Railway, 11 m. N.N.W. Freiburg. P. 1852.

RIEHN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.E. Basle. P. 1359.—II. a vill., cant. Basle, dist. Ville. P. 1651.

RIENECK or RHEINECK, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Sinn, 25 m. N.N.W. Würzburg. P. 1542.

RIERI, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 14 m. S. Caltanissetta. P. 9325. Near it are sulphur mines.

RIESA, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Dresden, on the Jahna, at its junction with the Elbe, and on Dresden Railway, 12 m. N.W. Meissen. P. 2950.

RIESENGEBIRGE ("Giant Mountains"), a mountain range of E. Germany, separating Bohemia from Prussian Silesia, continuous Eward with the Sudeten-gebirge, and W. with the Erzgebirge. Length N.W. to S.E. 50 m. Principal height, the Schneekoppe, is 5255 feet above the sea. The Elbe rises on its S. side.

RIETBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Ems. P. 2111. It has linen weaving and bleachfields.

RIETCHKI, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 10 m. N.N.E. Vileika. P. 1800.

RIETI (*Reate*), an episcopal city of Central Italy, cap. deleg., prov. Perugia, on the frontiers of Naples. P. (1861) 14,224. It supplies Rome with cattle; and has a cathedral, and mineral springs. *Reate* was one of the most important Sabine towns, celebrated for its mules and asses. The valley of the Velians, in which it is situated, was called Tempe. Area of deleg. 400 sq. m. P. (1862) 73,680.

RIEUMES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 10 m. W.S.W. Muret. P. 2302.

RIEUPEYROUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 15 m. W.S.W. Rodéz. P. 8752.

RIEUX, several comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Garonne, cap. cant., 26 m. S.S.W. Toulouse. P. 2546.—II. a market town, dep. Morbihan, 30 m. E. Vannes. P. 1663.—III. a vill., dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai. P. 2056.

RIEXINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 2 m. from Vaihingen. P. 1108.

RIEZ (*Albiace*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 20 m. S.S.W. Digne. P. 2386. Under the Romans it ranked as a colony.

RIFF, a semi-independent prov. of Morocco, in the N.E., on the Mediterranean, between Milonia and Tetuan, separated from Algeria by the desert of Angad. It comprises 16 large vills, inhabited chiefly by audacious pirates.

RUFFEL, a plateau in the cant. Valais, Switzerland, 5 m. higher up than Zermatt, with a splendid view. A hotel has lately been built on it.

RUGA, a city and port, European Russia, cap. of the gov. Livonia, on the Duna, 7 m. from its mouth, and 25 m. N.E. Mitau. Lat. 56° 57' N.; lon. 24° 6' 5" E. P. (1858) 72,136. It is enclosed by fortifications, and protected by the fortress of Dunamünde. The suburbs are regularly laid

out, but built chiefly of wood. Principal structures, the cathedral, church of St Peter, the castle, with a chantery, and residence of the general and civil governors; hall of the provincial states, town-house, exchange, arsenal, and a column with a colossal bronze statue of Victory. It has several colleges, a school of navigation, a public library, and numerous rare MSS., a cabinet of natural history, an observatory, and a society of Lithuanian literature. The Riga-Dunaburg Railway was opened in 1861; and a connection subsequently made with the St Petersburg and Berlin Railway, places Riga in direct communication with the rest of Europe. The inner harbour admits vessels drawing 12 to 15 feet water, and ships of larger burden load and unload at Bolder-aa, a small port outside of the bar, at the mouth of the Duna, where is the custom-house. In 1861, 1870 vessels (tonnage 285,990) entered, and 1864 (tonnage 284,490) cleared the port. Total value of exports (1861) 3,428,800*l.*, a decrease of 952,835*l.* as compared with the preceding year. Total value of imports, 901,270*l.*, an increase over the previous year of 97,455*l.* Principal exports, flax, hemp, wheat, rye, barley, oats, linseed, wool, hides, tallow, timber, tobacco, spars, and feathers. Imports are of coffee, cottons, woollens, fruits, herrings, oil, indigo, dye-wood, salt, tobacco, wines, spirits, etc. It was founded A.D. 1200, and was one of the chief Hanseatic towns.—The Bay of Riga, in the Baltic, on the coast of Esthonia, Carlaw, and Livonia, is free from rocks, the water contains little salt, and is easily frozen.

RIGA, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Black Creek, in the W. of the state.

RIGGSBERG, a town, Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Seftigen. P. 1881.

RIGHT-ÖULM (*Mons-Regius*), an isolated mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. W. Schwytz, between the lakes of Zug and Luterne, 5905 feet above the sea. It commands magnificent views; on its summit is an inn, and on its E. side a chapel, resorted to by pilgrims.

RIGNAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, 14 m. W.N.W. Rodez. P. 1850.

RIGNANO, several vills., Italy.—I. South Italy, prov. Foggia, 8 m. S. San Marco in Lamia. P. 2052.—II. Pontif. States, deleg. Civita-Vecchia, 22 m. N. Rome.—III. Central Italy, prov. and 11 m. E.S.E. Florence, on the Arno. P. of comm. 4506.

RIGNY LE FERON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aube, 21 m. W.S.W. Troyes. P. 1241.

RIGOLATO, a vill., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. & 38 m. N.N.W. Udine, at the foot of the Carnic Alps.

RIGSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W.S.W. Alford. Ac. 1040. P. 120.

RIGTON, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkby-Overblow, 6 m. E.N.E. Otley. Ac. 8120. P. 364.—Rigton Crag is a lofty rocky eminence, commanding a fine view of Wharfedale.

RIHURSI, a town of the Punjab, on the Che-naub, 90 m. N.N.E. Lahore.

RIJANOVKA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 91 m. S. Kiev. P. 1600.

RIKEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Nouveau Toggenburg. P. 1352.

RILEY, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Kansas. P. 1224.

RILLE, a river of France, depts. Orne and Eure, joins the estuary of the Seine on left after a N. course of 75 m. It is navigable for barges, in the last 8 miles, from Port Audemer.

RILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4½ m. E.N.E. New Malton, on the Whitby and Scarborough branch of North Midland Railway. Ac. 2460. P. 884.

RILSK, a town of Russia. [Rylsk.]

RILU, a small town of the East Punjab, 108 m. N.E. Lahore, with a fort and a neat bazaar.

RIMAC, a river of North Peru, enters the Pacific Ocean at Callao, 4 m. W. Lima, past which city it flows. Total course about 75 miles.

RIMA SZOMBAT, a vill. of Hungary, co. Gömör, 20 m. W.N.W. Putnok. P. 8050. Wine is extensively made in its vicinity.

RIMGHANY, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 72 m. N.N.E. Vilna. P. 1600.

RIMINGTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Gisburne, 12½ m. W.S.W. Skipton. Ac. 3082. P. 501.

RIMINI (*Ariminum*), a city of Central Italy, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Forli, on the Marecchia, 2 m. from its mouth in the Adriatic. P. (1862) 33,272. Principal edifices, the bridge of Augustus over the Marecchia, the arch of Augustus, a cathedral and other churches, town-hall, gov. palace, theatre, Gambalunga palace, with a public library, a lighthouse, and several remains of antiquity. Its port, though shallow, is frequented by fishing vessels, and it has trade in fish; manufs. of silk, glass, and earthenwares. It was the seat of a great ecclesiastical council in 359.

RIMITARA, an island in the Pacific, S. the Society Islands. Lat. 22° 37' S., lon. 115° 30' W.

RIMMON, *Rummon*, a vill. of Palestine, pash. Gaza, on a steep conical height, 13 m. N.N.E. Jerusalem.—The Rimmon of Zebulon (modern *Rummaneh*) is a vill., pash. Acre, 6 m. N. Nazareth.

RIMNIK, two towns of Walachia.—I. on the Rimnik, 75 m. N.E. Bucharest, and where the Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow defeated the Turks in 1789.—II. on the Aluta, 100 m. N.W. Bucharest, and 48 m. N. Slatina. P. 3000.

RIMONT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, arr. St Girons, on a height, 16 m. W. Foix. P. 1927.

RIMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Yeovil. Ac. 670. P. 298.

RINGAGNACH, a pa. of Ireland, co. Waterford, 4 m. S.S.E. Dungarvan. Ac. 3246. P. 1200.

RINGCURRAN, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, comprising part of the town of Kinsale. Ac. 5417. P. 2784.

RINGEBO, a pa. of Norway, stift and 115 m. N.N.W. Christiania, on the Lougen. P. 3100.

RINGSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. S.W. Beccles. Ac. 1666. P. 324.

RINGENBERG, with Goldswyl, a town, Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Interlacken. P. 1105.

RINGGOLD, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Iowa. P. 2923.

RINGKÖBING, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of Jütland, stift and 56 m. N.W. Ribe, cap. amt. on the E. side of Rinkjöbbing-fjord. P. 1380. It has manufs. of tobacco, leather, and lacquered wares.—*Ringkjöbbing-fjord* is a lagoon, 28 m. in length N. to S., greatest breadth 9 m., and separated from the North Sea by a strip of land 1 m. across.

RINGLAND, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 1210. P. 360.

RINGER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. E.N.E. Lewes. Ac. 5626. P. 1522.

RINGMORE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S. Modbury. Ac. 1128. P. 271.

RINGRONE, a maritime pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. S. Kinsale. Ac. 9238. P. 2794.

RINGSEND, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland, 1½ m. E. Dublin Castle. P. 1933. Adjoining Irish-town. It has wet and other docks.

RINGSHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Needham. Ac. 2116. P. 359.

RINGSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. co.

Northampton, on the London and North-Western Railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Higham Ferrers. Ac. 1981. P. 831.—II. (*Great*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. W. Burnham Westgate. Ac. 2814. P. 522.—III. (*Little*), same co., 10 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising.

RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, stift and isl. Seeland, amt Sorø, 36 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen. P. (1855) 1477. It is very ancient.

RINGWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Deal. Ac. 1710. P. 846.

RINGWOOD, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. and 18 m. W.S.W. Southampton, on the Dorchester branch of the S.-W. Rail., on the Avon, and on the W. border of the New Forest. Ac. 8050. P. (1861) 3751, partly employed in manufs. of woollens and hosiery, and in brewing ale for export. The town is ancient.

RINKENIS, a vill. of the duchy Schleswig, on the N. side of Flensburg-fiord, 9 m. N.E. Flensburg. P. of pa. 1200.

RINTELN, a fortified town of H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. circ. Schaumburg, on the Weser, here joined by the Exoter and crossed by a bridge of boats, 10 m. S.E. Minden. P. 3461.

RIOBAMBA (NUEVO), a town of S. America, Ecuador, 84 m. N.E. Guayaquil. P. (1863) 16,000. 9 m. distant from the ruins of Old Riobamba, which is at the foot of Chimborazo, and was destroyed by an earthquake A.D. 1797.

Rio (*River*), for names with this prefix not found, see the following word.

Rio is a prefix to the names of numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*Bonito*), prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of dist. 8000.—II. (*R. de Contas*), a small town, prov. and 230 m. S.S.W. Bahia, near the head of the river Contas or Jus-siape, which flows E. 220 m. to the Atlantic Ocean; near its mouth is the town of Barra-do-Rio Contas.—III. (*Pardo*), a town of the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, on river Pardo, near its junction with the Jacuhi, 58 m. W. Porto Alegre. Pop. of dist. 10,445.—IV. (*Vermelho*), a market town, prov. Minas-Geraes, 80 m. E.N.E. Serro, on the Barreiro, an affl. of the Vermelho.

Rio, a vill. of the isl. of Elba, prov. Grosseto, Central Italy. P. of comm. 4450.

RIO ARIBA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in New Mexico. Area 56,000 sq. m. P. 9849.

RIO BRANCO, QUECUEME, PARAVIANA, or PARIMA, a river of Brazil, prov. Amazonas, rises near the source of the Orinoco, lat.  $4^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $65^{\circ}$  W.; runs E. to its junction with the Takutu, and thence mostly S.S.W. to the Rio Negro, which it joins as its principal affluent, by several mouths, 90 m. S.E. Barcellos. Total course 850 m. Principal tributaries, the Itacutu or Takutu, Macajahi, and Uanauau. In lat.  $1^{\circ} 45'$  N., its navigation is impeded by a series of falls and rapids, formed by ledges of granite rock. The aggregate perpendicular descent of these throughout 7 m. is estimated at 60 feet, and at the largest, the Caruwanna, canoes must be unloaded. Its waters are opaque and whitish. On it are Fort St Joaquin, and the towns Carmo and Santa Maria.—The upper part of the river San Miguel, Brazil, has the same name.

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE. [RIO GRANDE.]

RIOCHICO, a town of Santiago de Alanje.

RIO DAS MORTES, a river of Brazil, prov. Mato Grosso, joins the Araguay; course 500 miles.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, the metropolitan prov. of Brazil, between lat.  $21^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ} 20'$  S., lon.  $40^{\circ} 53'$  and  $44^{\circ} 40'$  W., having E. and S. the Atlantic, and landward the provs. São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Espirito-Santo. Estimated area 18,283 sq. m. P. (1856) 1,200,000, of whom many

were slaves. Surface low along the coast, but the interior is mostly mountainous, consisting of the Serra do Mar, Organ mountains, and their ramifications. Principal river, the Parahyba, which forms a part of the N. frontier. Soil extremely fertile; products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, and fine woods. After Rio, the chief towns are Niteroy (the cap.), Cabo Frio, Cantagallo, S. João-da-Barra, and Lorena.

RIO-DE-JANEIRO, the cap. city of Brazil, forms with its environs a neutral municipality independent of the prov. Rio. It is the most important commercial city of South America, is situated on the W. side of a vast bay. Lat. of Fort Vilagagnan  $22^{\circ} 54' 7''$  S., lon.  $43^{\circ} 9'$  W. P. (1855) 296,136, of whom 77,989 were native whites, 36,329 white strangers, 10,722 free coloured, and 78,835 slaves. Mean temperature of year  $73^{\circ} 7'$ , winter  $68^{\circ} 5'$ , summer  $79^{\circ}$ , Fahr. Its port, which is large and deep, is defended by a castle. Rio consists of an old and a new town, the latter of which dates from 1808, and is separated from the former by an open space called the Campo do Honra; it extends on uneven ground, along the side of the bay. Streets generally straight, but narrow and ill-paved. It is so placed as to be deprived of the benefit of the land breeze by a range of mountains, and is exposed to suffocating heat, relieved only by the sea breeze in the middle of the day. The city is supplied with water by means of an aqueduct, which traverses a deep valley 7 m. in length, and has numerous public fountains. The churches, of which there are upwards of 50, have no external elegance, but are richly decorated in the interior. The chief public edifices are the Imperial palace, a plain brick building, the old palace on the shore, used for public offices, the naval and military arsenal, and a public hospital. Its educational establishments are the Imperial college of Don Pedro II., the college of St José, schools of medicine and surgery, military and naval academy, and many public schools. The national library has 120,000 printed volumes, and valuable MSS. Rio is the see of a bishop, the residence of a governor, and the seat of an electoral college; it has many scientific establishments, a museum of natural history rich in ornithology and mineralogy, an alcaza or theatre, and a public botanic garden. From its position, Rio is naturally the great mart of Brazil, and especially of the provs. Minas Geraes, St Paul, and Goyaz, and its advantages are such as to fit it for concentrating the commerce of the globe. Its imports comprise the products of every country; its chief exports are cotton, sugar, coffee, rum, building timber, leather, tallow, gold, diamonds, topazes, amethysts, and aquamarine. In 1864 a line of railway was opened to the foot of the Serra do Mar, 50 m., and another to Belem, 520 m. The bay or inlet of Rio, 17 m. in length, and 11 m. in extreme width, forms one of the noblest harbours in the world. Its entrance, 2 m. S. of the city, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide between Fort Santa Cruz on the E., and a fort on the sugar loaf rock on the W. The bay contains many small islands, the largest of which is Ilha do Governador, 6 m. in length. Shortest sea route to London 5240 sea m. Shortest sailing voyage 52 days.

RIO DE LA PASION, a river of Central America, rises in the Lake Lacandon, British Honduras, flows W., and having been joined by the rivers Santa, Isabel, Mataquece, and Sacapulas, it acquires the name of Usumasinta (which see) During the rains it is often half a league across

RIO DE LA PLATA, South America. [PLATA.]

**RIO DE LA CASAS GRANDAS**, a river of Mexico, state Chihuahua, after a N. course of 100 m. enters the Lake Guzman. On it, towards its source, is the ruined Aztec town called Las Casas Grandas.

**RIO DEL REY**, a large shallow bay in the Bight of Biafra, Guinea, E. the Old Calabar river, opposite the island Fernando Po. It receives several creeks, and is skirted by populous villages.

**RIO DOCE**, a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. Minas Geraes, 50 m. S.E. Ouro Preto, and enters the Atlantic in the prov. Espirito-Santo. Lat. 19° 40' S. Length 460 m. Opposite its mouth is a great bar, and there are many sand-banks.

**RIO DULCE**, the outlet of the Golfo Dulce, Central America, state Guatemala, enters the Caribbean Sea in lat. 15° 50' N., lon. 88° 46' 20" W., after a winding course of 23 miles, during which it expands into El Golfeito or the Little Gulf, 9 m. in length by 2 m. across. At its mouth is a bar with less than 6 feet water. Banks skirted by abrupt wooded heights, rising to 300 feet in elevation. The Upper Rio Dulce enters the Gulf from the West.

**RIO GRANDE**, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia, rises in the Futa Jallon, near Laby, lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 11° W., flows W. and enters the Atlantic by an estuary 10 m. across, between the Geba and Cassini rivers. On it is the town Kade, and opposite its mouth are the Bissagos islands. The whole country between it and the Nuñez is supposed to be a collection of islands, divided by its branches, many of which remain unexplored. Its banks are densely wooded, and studded with immense ant hills. The country watered by it is populous, and produces gold, ivory, wax, hides, and horses.

**RIO GRANDE**, a river of Bolivia. [MAMORI.]

**RIO GRANDE**, a river, Granadian Confederation, state Panama, rises N.W. Panama, about 2 m. from which city it enters the Pacific Ocean. It receives several streams, is navigable for the last 5 m. of its course, and admits the entrance of large vessels at high water. Its head is near the Obispo, an affluent of the Cruces.

**RIO GRANDE**, a river of the Mosquito territory, Central America, enters the Caribbean Sea, 30 m. N. Pearl Key lagoon, and is said to be navigable for boats 200 m.

**RIO GRANDE (OR RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE)**, the largest river of Texas, of which it forms the S. boundary, rises in the Rocky Mountains, lat. 41° N., lon. 110° W., flows S.S.E., and enters the Gulf of Mexico at El Refugio, in lat. 25° 56' N., lon. 97° 12' W. Total course 1800 m. Principal affls. the Puerco and Conches. Its navigation is impeded by rapids and shoals, but small steamers ascend 450 m. from the sea to Kingsbury Rapids. —I. a river of the Argentine Confed., dep. Salto, tributary to the Rio Vermejo.

**RIO GRANDE-DE-SANTIAGO**, a river, Mexico, states Queretaro, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Jalisco, enters the Pacific near San Blas, after a N.W. course of 400 m. across the Anahuac tableland. It is greatly interrupted by cataracts, and is very rapid. Affluents, the Lerma, etc. It traverses a part of the Lake of Chapala.

**RIO GRANDE DO NORTE**, a maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 5° and 6° 30' S., lon. 35° and 38° 40' W., having N. and E. the Atlantic, W. the provs. Ceara and S. Parahiba, forming the most N.E. corner of Brazil. Area 17,050 sq. m. P. (1856) 190,000. Its name is derived from a river which, after an E. course, enters the Atlantic at Natal. Other rivers are the Serido and Appody. Surface level near the coast, uneven inland. Products, the best Brazil wood, cotton,

sugar, rice, drugs, salt, and large numbers of cattle. Besides Natal, the cap., it contains the towns Villa Flor, Arez, Anacu, Portalegre, Villa Nova de Princeza, and Villa Novo do Principe.

**RIO GRANDE OR SÃO PEDRO DO SUL**, a town of Brazil, cap. prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on a low peninsula at the S. extremity of Lake Patos, with a lighthouse in lat. 32° 7' S., lon. 52° 8' W. P. 3590, or including dist. 12,000. From its low situation it is subjected to inundation. It has a considerable trade on the lake. Imports, cigars, coal, cotton. Manufs. earthenware, furniture, hats, hardware, hides, ink, lard, linen manufs., machinery, made clothes, medicines, oil, paper, salt, silk manufs., specie, spirits, tea, wheaten flour, wines, woollen manufs., etc. Total value (1861) 582,573*l*. Exports consist almost entirely of products from cattle, being hides dry or salted, dried beef, bone ashes, hair, horns, hoofs, etc., besides matté, timber, maize, beans, etc. Total value (1861) 1,637,846*l*. In 1861, 173 vessels (tonnage 29,591) entered, and 147 vessels (tonnage 24,586) cleared the ports of Rio Grande do Sul and São José do Norte.

**RIO GRANDE DO SUL**, a maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 27° 30' and 33° 30' S., lon. 50° and 57° 20' W., having E. the Atlantic and the prov. Santa Catharina, N. the prov. Parana, W. the Argentine Confed., and S. Uruguay. Area 86,294 sq. m. P. (1856) 201,300. Surface mostly level. The coast is bordered by numerous lagoons, and it contains the large lake of Patos. Chief rivers the Uruguay, forming its N. and W. boundary, and the Gacuhy. Products comprise wheat, manioc, sugar cane, coffee, olives, Paraguay tea, and timber. Most of the land is in pasturage.

**RIO HACHA**, a maritime town of Granadian Confederation, state Magdalena, cap. prov., at the mouth of the Hacha, in the Caribbean Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Santa Martha.

**RIO HONDA and RIO HONDO**, two small rivers of America.—I. in Texas, dist. Bexar.—II. forming the N. limit of British Honduras.

**RIOJA (LA)**, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., between lat. 27° 50' and 31° S., and extending from lon. 66° 20' westward to the Andes, and on other sides having the deps. Catamarca, Cordova, San Luis, and San Juan. Area 31,103 sq. m. P. (1860) 34,500. Its central part consists of two valleys, enclosed by mountain chains extending N. and S. Products, copper and silver. Wheat is raised, and wine and brandy exported, but its remote inland situation places many obstacles in the way of its trade. Principal towns, Rioja, Chilecito, and Guandacal.—*Rioja*, the cap. town, is situated in a wide plain, 118 m. S.S.W. Catamarca. Lat. 29° S.; lon. 67° 50' W. P. 4000.

**RIOJA (LA)**, Spain, is a region comprising most part of the prov. Logroño and part of Soria, named from the Oja, an affluent of the Ebro. It is not a political division.

**RIOLO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Ravenna, circ. Faenza, in a picturesque valley. P. 3270. It has ferruginous mineral springs.

**RIOIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Héruault, arr. St Pons. P. 2597.

**RIOM**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arr., on a hill, 8 m. N.N.E. Clermont. P. (1860) 10,863. It is well built, and paved mostly with basalt and lava, from the quarries of Volvic. It has a communal college, a public library, and manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics, brandy, and leather. It is the birthplace of Gregory of Tours, and of Anne Dubourg.

**RIO MAYOR**, a market town of Portugal, Estremadura, 43 m. E.N.E. Lisbon.

**RIOM-ÈS-MONTAGNE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., 16 m. E.N.E. Muriac. P. 2594.

**RION or RIONT**, river, Asia. [PHASIS.]

**RIO NEGRO**, a river of Brazil, is the principal tributary of the Amazon, on the N. side, and under the name of the Guainia, rises in the Granadian Confed., near lat. 3° N., lon. 71° W. It flows generally E.S.E., traverses the S.W. corner of Venezuela, where it has a remarkable communication with the Orinoco by the navigable Cassiquiare, and joins the Amazon in the prov. of Amazonas, in lat. 3° 10' S., lon. 60° W. Total course has been estimated at 1300 m. Principal affls., the Ubaupes, Cababuri, Padanriry, and Rio Branco. At its mouth it is scarcely 1½ m. in breadth, but a little higher up it is nearly 9 m., and opposite Barcellos, 15 m. across. It contains numerous islands. [CASSIQUAIRE.]

**RIO NEGRO or LIMAY LEOFU**, a river of South America, forming the whole boundary between the territory of the Argentine Confed. and Patagonia. It is navigable from the E. side of the Andes, 600 or 700 m., to the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 41° 4' S., lon. 62° 50' W., 90 m. S.W. the mouth of the river Colorado. At its mouth it is 2 m. across. A railway is (1864) proposed to connect it with Chile by a new route over the Andes, between lat. 40° and 41° S., discovered in 1863 at an elevation of only 2800 feet. The route passes Lake Naguelhuape (Lake of Tigers) on E. side of the Andes.—II. a river of Uruguay, the central part of which it drains, enters the Uruguay river at Soriano, 80 m. N. Buenos Ayres, after a W. course of 250 m. Principal affl., the Yic.

**RIO NEGRO**, a town of Granadian Confed., state Antioquia, 20 m. E.S.E. Medellin.

**RIONERO**, two towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Potenza, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Melfi. P. (1861) 12,051. Manufs. wooden tobacco-boxes, and trade in oil and wine. It has a collegiate and several other churches. An earthquake occurred here in 1851.—II. prov. Campobasso, cap. cant., 9 m. N.W. Isernia. P. 2179.

**RIONS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, on rt. b. of the Garonne, 15 m. S.S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1240. It has remains of ancient fortifications.—*Rion* is a comm. and vill., dep. Landes, 18 m. N.W. St Sever. P. 2174.

**RIOPAR**, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Albacete, at the foot of the Santa Calar mountain. P. 964, mostly employed in mining.

**RIORGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. and cant. Roanne. P. 2355.

**RIO TINTO**, a river of Spain, prov. Huelva, rises near Aracena, and flows S. to the Bay of Huelva, in the Mediterranean. Length 60 m. Near its mouth is the port of Palos, whence Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.

**RIO TINTO**, a river of Cent. America, Mosquito territory, enters the sea E. Cape Cameron. Lat. 15° 54' N.; lon. 84° 55' W. Course of 120 m.

**Riou**, an islet off the S. coast of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, 7 m. S. Marseille.—*St Riou* is an islet of Brittany, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, S.E. the island Brehat.

**Rioz**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. H.-Saône, cap. cant., 14 m. S.S.W. Vesoul. P. 1001.

**RIPA**, a prefixed name of several market towns of Italy.—I. (*Bottomi*), South Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.N.E. Campobasso. P. 4366. An earthquake occurred here in 1851.—II. (*Canàida*), prov. Potenza, 6 m. S.S.E. Melfi. P. 4846.—III. (*di Chieti*), prov. and 3 m. E. Chieti. P. 2551.—IV. (*Frattra*), a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 6 m. N. Pisa, with a fine feudal fortress.

**RIPAGLIA or RIPAILLE**, a vill. of France, dep. Haute Savoie, 20 m. E.N.E. Geneva, on the S. shore of its lake, with a farm house, formerly a convent, to which Amadeus VIII, Duke of Savoy, subsequently Pope Felix v., retired after his renunciation of both the dignities he had held.

**RIPALIMOSANI**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 2 m. N.W. Campobasso. P. 3919.

**RIPATRANSONE** (*Cupra Montana*), a town of Central Italy, on a hill, prov. Ascoli, 12 m. S.S.E. Fermo. P. 5763.

**RIPE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.N.W. Hailsham. Ac. 1120. P. 358.

**RIPEN**, Denmark. P. 3594. [RIBE.]

**RIPLEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Nidd, 5 m. W.N.W. Knaresborough, with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, 3 m. from Harrogate. Ac. 6836. P. 1558. It has a church and an endowed school.—I. a chapelry, co. Surrey, pa. Send, 6 m. N.E. Guildford. P. 933.—III. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Pentrich, 3½ m. S.S.W. Alfreton. P. 5244, chiefly engaged in coal and iron works.

**RIPLEY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Indiana. Area 499 sq. m. P. (1860) 19,054.—II. a co. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1080 sq. m. P. 3669 free, 78 slaves.—III. a township, New York, 10 m. W. Mayville.

**RIPOLI**, a town, Spain, prov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Gerona, on the Ter. P. 3000. Its Benedictine convent contains many curious tombs.

**RIPON**, a city, parl. and munic. bor., and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ure, 23 m. W.N.W. York, and with a station on the Leeds and Thirsk branch railway, 10 m. S.W. Thirsk. Ac. of pa. 56,471. P. (1861) 15,165; do. of parl. bor. 6172. The cathedral, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, is considered one of the best proportioned churches in England. Length 266 feet; length of transepts 132 feet. Here are an episcopal palace, elegant modern Gothic pa. church, a free grammar school, national endowed blue-coat schools, several ancient poor's hospitals and money charities, town-hall, with assembly rooms; a council house, gaol, and house of correction, public rooms, with a library, a mechanics' institute, and several branch banks; with manufs. of flax, saddle-trees, and markets for wool, corn, and butter. Ripon sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 353. The new diocese of Ripon was founded in 1836, and comprises most of the West Riding of co. York, formerly in dioceses of York and Chester, and a part of the North Riding. In 1405, Henry iv. held his court at Ripon. Bishop Porteus was born here in 1731.

**RIPOSTO**, a modern town of the island Sicily, on its E. coast, prov. Catania, 10 m. S.W. Taormina. P. (1862) 6581. It has a small fort.

**RIPPINGALE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N. Bourne. Ac. 2740. P. 569.

**RIPPLE**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Worcester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 4140. P. 1045.—II. co. Kent, 2½ m. S.W. Deal. Ac. 1134. P. 254.

**RIPPONDEN**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5 m. S.W. Halifax. Population employed in manufs. of coarse woollens.

**RIPTON**, two pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. (*Abbot's*), 4 m. N. Huntingdon. Ac. 3956. P. 381.—II. (*King's*), 3½ m. N.E. Huntingdon. Ac. 1210. P. 267.

**RIQUEWIHR**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 6 m. N.N.W. Colmar. P. 1904.

**Ris**, a comm. and small town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 10 m. N. Thiers. P. 1355.

- RISANO, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ., on the Gulf of, and 7 m. N.N.W. Cattaro. P. 3200.
- RISBOROUGH (MONKS), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 8220. P. 985.—II. (*Princes*), a market town and pa., same co., 7 m. S.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 4710. P. 2392.
- RISBY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2801. P. 427.
- RISCA, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. W.N.W. Newport, with large iron works. Ac. 1877. P. 2744.
- RISCH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant., and on the Lake of Zug. P. 1027.
- RISCLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 26 m. W.N.W. Mirande. P. 2010.
- RISE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 2012. P. 188.
- RISEHOLME, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1370. P. 93.
- RISELEY, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. N. Bedford. Ac. 2980. P. 1026.
- RISHANGLES, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Eye. Ac. 718. P. 229.
- RISHTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Blackburn. Ac. 2760. P. 1198.
- RISHWORTH, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Halifax, 7½ m. W.N.W. Huddersfield. Ac. 6190. P. 1244.
- RISPE, a vill. of India, Bussahir, on J. b. of Sutlej. The vicinity abounds with manes, or tumuli formed of stones from 10 to 40 feet long, 4 feet high, and 2 feet broad, covered with slabs of slate, and inscribed with holy texts in the Tibetan language. It is 8046 feet above the sea. Lat. 31° 34' N.; lon. 78° 28' E.
- RUSSINGTON, three pas. of England, co. Glo'ster.—I. (*Great*), 16 m. E.S.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 2420. P. 499.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. S. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1300. P. 290.—III. (*Wick*), 2½ m. S. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1140. P. 206.
- RUSTON (LONG), a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 6½ m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 3490. P. 401.
- RUTHER, a co. of U.S., North America, Virginia. P. 6809 free, 38 slaves. Cap. Harrisville.
- RITZBÜTTEL, a free town of N.W. Germany, territory of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, in the North Sea, 2 m. S. Cuxhaven. P. 1850. It has a lighthouse, and quarantine station.
- RUUDOMS, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Tarragona. P. 3247.
- RIVA, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Ticino, 8 m. S. Lugano, & at the S. extremity of its lake. P. 913.
- RIVA, several vills., etc., of North Italy.—I. prov. Novara, on the Sesia, 16 m. W.N.W. Varallo. P. 737.—II. (*di Chieri*), prov. and 10 m. E.S.E. Turin. P. 2984.—III. (*di Mazzano*), prov. and 20 m. E. Alessandria, on an affl. of the Po. P. 2062.—IV. a vill. at N. extremity of the Lake of Como.
- RIVA or REIF, a town of Austria, in the Tirol, circ. and 10 m. W.S.W. Roveredo, at the N. extremity of Lake Garda. P. 4980. It has a castle, and monasteries. Its port is well frequented. Its fisheries are productive, and its vicinity furnishes olives, oranges, and lemons.
- RIVA-DA-SELLA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Oviedo, on the Sella.
- RIVAFRECHA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Logroño, on the Leza. P. 1485.
- RIVALTA, several vills. of North Italy.—I. (*di Acqui*), prov. Alessandria, circ. and 4 m. N.E. Acqui, cap. mand., on the Bormida. P. 2142.—II. (*di Torino*), prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Turin. P. 1858.—III. *Rivara* is a village, cap. mand., 20 m. N.N.W. Turin. P. 1629.—IV. prov. and circ. Piacenza, on the Trebbia, cap. comm. P. 2509.
- RIVAROLO, several vills. of North Italy.—I. prov. and 19 m. N. Turin, cap. mand., on an affl. of the Po. P. with comm. 6104.—II. prov. Cremona, circ. Casalmaggiore, surrounded by solid walls. P. 3486.—III. (*Ligure*), prov. and circ. Genoa, cap. mand. P. of comm. 6973.
- RIVAS or NICARAGUA, a town of Central America, on the isthmus between Lake Nicaragua and the ocean, 45 m. S. Granada. P. 4000.
- RIVE-DE-GIER, a town and comm. of France, dep. Loire, cap. cant., on the Gier, an affluent of the Rhône, at the head of the canal of Givors, and on the Lyon Railway, 12½ m. N.E. St Etienne. P. (1861) 14,202. It has manufs. of glass wares, steel, hardwares, and steam-engine factories. Near it are silk mills, distilleries, and coal fields.
- RIVELLO, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, 4 m. S. Lagonegro. P. 3812.
- RIVENHALL, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. N.N.E. Witham. Ac. 3589. P. 719.
- RIVER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Dover. Ac. 1181. P. 445.
- RIVERGARO, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Piacenza. P. 4002. It has a large cattle and dairy market every week.
- RIVERHEAD, a liberty of England, co. Kent, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Sevenoaks. P. 1800.
- RIVERHEAD, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, cap. co. Suffolk and Long Island Sound. Exports wood to New York.
- RIVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 16 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 2506. Manufs. linens, paper, and steel.
- RIVESALTES (*Ripa-Alta*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Perpignan. P. 4821.
- RIVIERA DI GENOVA, a name of two portions of the coast of the Mediterranean, between which Genoa is situated. The E. part is called *Riviera di Levante*, and the W. part *Riviera di Ponente*, which extends W. to Nice.—*Riviera* is a dist. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino; chief town Osogna.
- RIVIÈRE PILOTE, a town on the S. coast of the island Martinique. P. 2792.—*Rivière Salée* is a town on the S.W. coast of Martinique. P. 2122.—II. the strait which separates Guadeloupe into two islands.
- RVINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. S.E. Chorley. Ac. 2630. P. 369.
- RIVOLI, a town of North Italy, cap. mand., S. the Dora-Ripaira, prov. circ., and 8 m. W. Turin, with which it communicates by a continuous avenue. P. 5617. It has a palace, in which Victor Amedeo II. was confined in the interval between his attempt to reascend the throne and his death, 1730–32; numerous villas, and a botanic garden, with manufactures of silks and woolen fabrics.—II. a vill., N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. N.W. Verona, on the Adige. Here the French defeated the Austrians, Jan 14, 1797.
- RIVOLI, a comm. and vill. of Algeria, dep. Oran, cap. cant. Mostaganem. P. 1499, of whom 1116 are Europeans.—*Rivoli Bay* is an inlet of South Australia, co. Grey, lat. 37° 35' S.
- RIVOLTA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cremona, near the Adda, 15 m. E. Milan. P. 3578.
- RIXHEIM, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, with a station on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 3½ E. Mülhausen. P. 3202.
- RIXTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Warrington. P. 752.
- RIZAH or RIZEH, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 m. E. Trebizond, on the Black Sea, with a bazaar, and a manufacture of fine hempen fabrics. P. 30,000.
- RJEV or RSHEV, a town of Russia, gov. and 74 m. S.W. Tver, cap. dist., on the Volga, which

divides it into two parts. P. 9100. It has salt and corn magazines, large exports of corn, and two great annual fairs.

ROA, a town of Spain, prov. and 49 m. S.S.W. Burgos, on the Douro. P. 2000.

ROADE, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 5½ m. S.S.E. Northampton, with a station on the North Western Railway. Ac. 1600. P. 664.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Frome. Ac. 928. P. 663.

ROAG (LOCH), a large and intricate inlet of the sea, on the W. coast of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, about 12 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth. It contains the island Bernera.

ROAN, an island of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Tongue. P. 45.

ROANE, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Tennessee. Area 468 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,835 free, 1748 slaves.—II. in Virginia. P. 5309 free, 72 slaves.

ROANNE, *Rodunna*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Loire, 40 m. N.W. Lyon, on l. b. of the Loire, which here becomes navigable. P. (1861) 17,398. It has a chamber of arts and manufs., and a comm. college. Situated at the terminus of the railway from St Etienne and Lyon, and at the head of the canal of the Loire, Roanne is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce, and has manufs. of cottons, muslins, paper, and jewellery. A great part of it was destroyed by an inundation of the river in 1846.

ROANOKE, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia and North Carolina, formed by the confl. of the Staunton and Dan, flows mostly S.E., and enters Albemarle Sound, after a course of at least 300 m.; for the last 75 m. of which, to the great falls at Halifax, it is navigable for vessels of 45 tons. A canal around the falls opens a boat navigation to its head streams, both of which are navigable for some distance for boats of 5 tons; and another canal connects it with the vil. Washington, on a branch of Pamlico Sound.

ROANOKE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Virginia. Area 322 sq. m. P. 5405 free, 2643 slaves.

ROAPOA, one of the Marquesas or Mendaña islands, Pacific, 58 m. W. Santa Christina. Length 10 m. Surface rises to upwards of 2500 feet, and in it are many fertile valleys. On its W. side is the excellent anchorage Port Jarvis.

ROARING WATER BAY, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, extends inland for 9 m. behind Cape Clear.

ROASIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 18 m. N.N.W. Vercelli. P. 2300.

ROATAN ISLAND, Gulf of Honduras. [RUATAN.]

ROATH, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 1½ m. N.E. Cardiff. Ac. 8500. P. 8044.

ROBBEN ISLAND, an island off the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance of False Bay, lat. 33° 48' S., lon. 14° 22' E. It is used as a penal station.

ROBBIO, a vill. of North Italy, cap. mand., prov. Pavia, 11 m. S.W. Novara. P. 8973.

ROBE, a river of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, rises near Clare, and after a W. ward course of 26 m. enters Lough Mask, 2 m. W. Ballinrobe.

ROBE, a town of S. Australia, cap. of co. Frome, near Guichen Bay, lat. 37° 10' S.

ROBECCO, a vill. of N. Italy, cap. dist., on the Oglio, prov. circ., and 7 m. N. Cremona. P. 2492.

ROBECCO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas de Calais, 5 m. N.W. Béthune. P. 1465.

ROBEEN, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 2 m. N.W. Hollymount. Ac. 10,240. P. 2196.

RÖBEL, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 34 m. S.E. Güstrow, on the Lake Müritz. P. 3210. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, distilleries, and breweries.

ROBERT ISLANDS, Pacific O. [MARQUESAS.] ROBERT (LE), a town on the E. coast of the island Martinique. P. 5007.

ROBERTON, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Selkirk and Roxburgh, 6 m. W. Hawick. Ac. 29,666. P. 640.

ROBERTSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Tennessee. Area 484 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,404 free, 4861 slaves.—II. a co. of Texas. P. 2739 free, 2258 slaves.

ROBERTSTOWN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Munster, co. Limerick, 4½ m. W. Askeaton. Ac. 5684. P. 1299.—II. Leinster, co. Meath, 4 m. W. Drumcondra. Ac. 1678. P. 181.

ROBESON, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill.

ROBESON, a co., U. S., North America, North Carolina. P. (1860) 10,034 free, 5455 slaves.

ROBILANTE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Coni. P. 2639.

ROBIN HOOD BAY, an inlet of the North Sea, E. coast of England, co. York, North Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitby, with a fishing village.

ROBINSON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Ohio, 6 m. N.W. Petersburg.

ROBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. E.S.E. Great Torrington. Ac. 3114. P. 478.

ROCAMADOUR, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lot, 13 m. E.N.E. Gourdon. P. 1646.

ROCAS, an island of the Atlantic, 125 m. N.E. Cape St Roque, Brazil. Lat. 3° 55' S.

ROCCA, numerous small towns and vill. of Italy and Sicily.—I. Sicily, prov. and 10 m. W. Messina. P. 2390.—II. (*Bianca*), prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Parma. P. (of comm.) 5234.—III. (*Bigliera*), N. Italy, prov. and 23 m. N. Nice. P. 1995.—IV. (*Bruna*), N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Coni. P. 2997.—V. (*Casale*), S. Italy, prov. Aquila, 5 m. N.N.W. Sulmona. P. 1750.—VI. (*Contrada*). [ARCEVIA.]—VII. (*d'Arazzo*), N. Italy, prov. and 20 m. W. Alessandria, cap. mand., near the Tanaro. P. 2221.—VIII. (*de Baldi*), N. Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 4 m. N.W. Mondovi. P. 2598.—IX. (*d'Aspide*), S. Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. cant., 16 m. S. Campagna. P. 5309.—X. (*di Corio*), N. Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Turin. P. 2707.—XI. (*di Neto*), S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 13 m. N.W. Cotrone.—XII. (*di Papa*), a vill., Pontifical States, comarca and 15 m. S.E. Rome, on the site of the ancient Fabia. P. 2100. It belongs to the Colonna family.—XIII. (*Forle*), a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Coni, 7 m. S.W. Mondovi. P. 3242.—XIV. (*Grimaldia*), prov. and 18 m. S. Alessandria. P. 2541.—XV. (*Guglielma*), S. Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 13 m. E.N.E. Fondi. It has a collegiate and a fine Carmelite church. P. 1744.—XVI. (*Imperia*), prov. Cosenza, beside the Gulf of Taranto, 7 m. N. Roseto. P. 1780.—XVII. (*Mandolfi*), prov. Campobasso, 6 m. W. Bojano. P. 2506.—XVIII. (*Monfina*), prov. and 23 m. N.W. Caserta, cap. cant., with numerous churches, and 4642 inhabitants.—XIX. (*Piemonte*), prov. and 7 m. N.N.W. Salerno. P. 3648.—XX. (*Palomba*), Sicily, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Palermo. P. 1923.—XXI. (*San Felice*), S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 2 m. N. St Angelo-dei-Lombardi. P. 1627. Near it is the lake Amsanctus of Virgil.—XXII. (*Secca*), S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 12 m. S. Sora. P. 4759. It has numerous ecclesiastical edifices, and is the residence of the bishop of Aquino, and the birthplace of Thomas Aquinas. In the plain below it, Louis of Anjou gained a victory over Ladislaus, king of Naples, May 1411.—XXIII. (*Verano*), N. Italy, prov. and 29 m. S.S.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P., with comm., 2021.

—XXIV. (*Vione*), prov. and 6 m. S.W. Coni, ap. mand. P. 2452.—XXV. (*Sinibaldi*), a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Rieti, ap. gov. P. 1561. It is surrounded by walls.

—XXVI. (*d'Arce*) (*Arcanum*), S. Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Sora. P. 2874. It was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and has remains of polygonal walls.—XXVII. (*di Mezzo*), S. Italy, prov. and circ. Aquila. P. 2032.—XXVIII. (*Raso*), prov. Aquila, circ. Solmona. P. 1784. The highest inhabited vill. in South Italy.—XXIX. (*San Casciano*), N. Italy, prov. Florence, on the rt. b. of the Montone, cap. circ. It is the most important town of the Tuscan Romagna. P. (of comm.) 3699.—XXX. (*Lumera*), island Sicily, prov. and circ. Messina. P. 2259. It is so called from its alum mine.—XXXI. (*Gloriosa*), S. Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. Il Vallo. P. 2164.—XXXII. (*d'Evandro*), prov. and circ. Caserta, on an arid mountain. P. 2796. It has a castle, 3 churches, and an hospital.—*Rocca Partida* is the most W. of the Revilla-gigedo Islands, North Pacific Ocean.

· **ROCCALBEGNA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Grosseto, on the Albegna. P. 3915.  
· **ROCCELLA**, two market towns of Sicily.—I. rov. and 37 m. S.W. Messina, at the foot of Mount Etna. P. 1888.—II. prov. Palermo, 8 m. V.S.W. Cefalu, on the Mediterranean.

**ROCCELLA (LA)** (*Romechium*), a town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, on the Mediterranean Sea, 9 m. N.E. Gerace. P. 5139.

**ROCCETTA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 8 m. N.E. St Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 3597.

**ROCKSTER**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. N.E. Uttoxeter, on the banks of the Dove, crossed by a bridge, and has a station on the Hurvet-Valley branch of the N. Stafford Railway, 4 m. N. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2105. P. 1175.

**ROCHDALE**, a parl. bor., manuf. town and pa. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Roche, tributary of the Irwell, and on the Leeds Railway, 11 m. N.N.E. Manchester. Rainfall 50 inches. Ac. f pa. 58,620. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 29,195; (1861) 38,114. It has a pa. church, numerous hospitals and schools, a town-hall, assembly rooms, literary society, and important manufs. of flannels, baizes, kerseys, coarse calicoes and fustians, hats, and machinery. Coal is plentiful, and commerce is facilitated by the Rochdale Canal, connected W. ward with the Bridgewater Canal, and E. ward with the Calder navigation. The bor. is under the jurisdiction of the co. magistrates. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the S. division of the co. Sends 1 member to P. of C. Reg. electors (1861) 353.

**ROCHE**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.E. Columb-Major. Ac. 6440. P. 1882.

**ROCHE**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 1 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 4603. P. 679.

**ROCHE (LA)**, a prefix to names of numerous towns, and vill. of France.—I. (*Beauvoir*), dep. Dordogne, 13 m. W.S.W. Nontron. P. 1067.—II. (*Chalais*), dep. Dordogne, 17 m. W.S.W. Ribérac, on railway from Tours to Bordeaux. P. 2475.—III. (*de Glun*), dep. Drôme, arr. Valence. P. 1949.—IV. (*en Brenil*), dep. Côte-d'Or, arr. Semur. P. 2273.—V. (*Guyon*), dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 3 m. N.N.W. Mantes. P. 833.—VI. (*Fabeille*), dep. Haute-Vienne, 6 m. N.N.E. St Yrieix. P. 1382.

**ROCHECHOUART**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. arr., on an affl. of the Vienne, 20 m. W. Limoges. P. 4194. It has iron works and manufs. of glass.—*Rochecorbon* is a vill., dep. Indre-et-Loire, 3 m. E. Tours. P. 1592.

**ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER**, a comm. and maritime town of France, near its W. coast, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 18 m. S.S.E. La Rochelle, on the Charente, 7 m. from its mouth. Lat. of the hospital, 45° 56' 6" N.; lon. 0° 57' 7" W. P. (1861) 30,912. Rochefort is strongly fortified, and forms the third military port of France. It is situated in a marshy district, surrounded by ramparts planted with trees; and has a tribunal of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, a magnificent hospital, a public library, a botanic garden, and a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all times. Attached to it are a prison for 1000 convicts, and a naval hospital. The commercial port admits vessels of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal has immense magazines, cannon foundries, and ship-building docks. Rochefort was only a small town when Louis XIV. commenced its extension in 1666.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Jura, on the railway from Mülhausen to Dijon, 4 m. N.E. Dôle. P. 6509.—III. (*Samson*), a comm. & market town, dep. Drôme, arr. Valence. P. 1094.—IV. (*sur Loire*), a comm. and town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 6 m. S.W. Angers. P. 2410.

**ROCHEFORT**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Namur. P. 1300. It has an old castle and marble quarries in its vicinity.

**ROCHEFOUCAULD (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on the Tardouère, 13 m. N.E. Angoulême. P. 2770.

**ROCHELLE (LA)**, a comm. and fortified seaport town of France, cap. dep. Charente-Inférieure, on the Atlantic, nearly midway between Nantes and Bordeaux. Lat. of tower 46° 9' 24" N.; lon. 1° 9' 16" W. P. (1861) 18,904. It is entered by 7 gates; streets mostly bordered by arcades. Principal edifices, the cathedral, town-hall, exchange, courts of justice, military hospital, arsenal, docks, and a good bathing establishment. An inner harbour opens from an outer port, capable of receiving vessels of from 400 to 500 tons; the roadstead is protected by the islands Ré and Oléron. *La Rochelle* is a bishop's see, and the cap. of a military division. It has a diocesan seminary, schools of navigation and drawing, a public library, a botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, manufs. of glass and earthenwares: sugar refineries, building docks, and a trade in wine, brandy, and colonial produce. In the religious wars it was long a stronghold of the Protestants, but it was finally taken by Louis XIII. in 1628.

**ROCHEMAURE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, near rt. b. of the Rhône, 12 m. S.E. Privas. P. 1210.

**ROCHESSEVIERE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. Napoléon-Vendée. P. 1995.

**ROCHE'S POINT**, Ireland. [CORK, COVE OF.]

**ROCHESTER**, a city, parl. and munic. bor., and river port of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Gravesend, connected by rail, with London, Maidstone, and Canterbury. Alt. 30 ft. Ac., with Chatham, 4273. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 14,938; (1861) 16,862. It is situated on a bend of the Medway, here crossed by bridges, with Chatham on the E. and Stroud on the W. The cathedral, mostly constructed by Gundulph, the first bishop after the Conquest, presents, in its recently repaired interior, one of the finest specimens of Norman and early English architecture; length 383 feet. The parish church of St Nicholas is also very ancient. The grammar school was founded in 1542. It has a custom-house, theatre, guild-hall, corn exchange, free mathematical school, and several alms-houses, baths, remains of ancient walls, gateways, and monastic structures, and on a

bank rising from the river, majestic ruins of a Norman castle built by Bishop Gundulph, and a new public hospital. The trade of the city is comprised with that of Chatham. Coal is extensively imported for the supply of the interior of the co., and hops are exported. Vessels of heavy burden come up to the bridge. Customs rev. (1862) 7234*l*. Exports 5268*l*. Reg. shipping (1864) 24,392 tons. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 1599. The bishopric is, next to Canterbury, the most ancient in England, having been founded by St Augustine in 604, but it is also the smallest.

**ROCHESTER**, a city of the U. S., North America, New York, Monroe co., on both sides of the Genesee, here crossed by three bridges, on the Erie Canal, at the terminus of the Genesee Valley Canal, and on the G. W. Railway, 7 m. S. Lake Ontario, & 203 m. N.W. Albany. P. (1856) 44,403; (1860) 48,204. It has risen into consequence since 1812, when it consisted of only two wooden frame buildings. It has a collegiate institute, 2 female seminaries, several academies and other schools, two orphan asylums, museum, arcade, atheneum, and mechanics' institute. It principally owes its rise to the water power caused here by the falls in the river Genesee; and it has manuf. of machinery, cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, ropes, and earthenware, besides distilleries, breweries, & numerous saw, oil, fulling, and flour mills. Also several townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Buzzard Bay, 48 m. S.S.E. Boston.—II. New York, on Roundout Creek, 16 m. S.W. Kingston.—III. New Hampshire, on the Cochecho, 30 m. E. Concord.—IV. Vermont, 32 m. S.S.W. Montpelier.

**ROCHESTOWN**, two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Tipperary, 3 m. E.S.E. Cahir. Ac. 1063. P. 264.—II. co. Limerick, 2 m. N.N.W. Six-mile-Bridge. Ac. 1164. P. 156.—III. a hamlet, co. Dublin, 4½ m. E.S.E. Dundrum. Ac. 208. P. 97.

**ROCHETTA DEL TANARO**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 9 m. E.S.E. Asti. P. 3202.

**ROCHETTE (LA)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, cap. cant. Chambéry. P. 1227.

**ROCHFORD**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, 15½ m. S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. of pa. 1855. P. 1696.—II. a pa., co. Worcester, 2½ m. E. Tenbury. Ac. 1379. P. 315.

**ROCHLITZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, cap. dist., on Mulde, 16 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. P. 4543.

**ROCHLITZ**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 34 m. N. Bidschow. P. 2500.

**ROCK**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4½ m. W.S.W. Bewdley. Ac. 7754. P. 1379.—II. a chapelry and township, co. Northumberland, pa. Embleton. P. 250.

**ROCK**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Wisconsin. Area 720 sq. m. P. (1860) 86,690.

**ROCKAWAY BEACH**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, between Jamaica Bay and the Atlantic. A fashionable watering place.

**ROCKBEARE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Ottery-St-Mary. Ac. 2375. P. 540.

**ROCKBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3½ m. N.W. Fordingbridge. Ac. 3798. P. 507.

**ROCKBRIDGE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of Virginia. Area 652 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,263 free, 3985 slaves.

**ROCKBRIDGE**, a post vill. of the U. S., N. America, cap. Ozark, 150 m. S. Jefferson city.

**ROCK CASTLE**, a co., U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 4986 free, 357 slaves.

**ROCKCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,

with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 4½ m. N.W. Carlisle. Ac. 6572. P. 949.

**ROCKENHAUSEN**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. co., on the Aelsen, 13 m. N. Kaiserslautern. P. 1783. It has mineral springs.

**ROCKFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1993. P. 270.

**ROCKHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Thornbury, Ac. 1206. P. 248.

**ROCKHAMPTON**, the chief town of Livingstone, co. Queensland, Australia, on l. b. of Fitzroy river. Lat. 23° 23' S. Imports (1862) 244,919*l*.; exports 148,636*l*.

**ROCKINGHAM**, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Northampton, in Rockingham Forest. Ac. of pa. 890. P. 211.

**ROCKINGHAM**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of New Hampshire. Area 812 sq. m. P. (1860) 50,122.—II. a co. in centre of Virginia. Area 769 sq. m. P. 21,021 free, 2387 slaves.—III. a co. in N. of North Carolina. Area 412 sq. m. P. 10,428 free, 6318 slaves.—IV. a township, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, 80 m. S. Montpelier.

**ROCK ISLAND**, a co., U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 21,005.

**ROCK-ISLAND-CITY**, U. S., North America, Illinois, is cap. of co., at the conf. of Rock River with the Mississippi, 150 m. N.N.W. Springfield. P. (1860) 5130.—*Rock Island* has an elevation of 20 feet above the highest flood, and *Rock Rapids* are opposite the village.

**ROCKLAND**, several pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 6 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1360. P. 476.—II. (*All Saints*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Ac. 1671. P. 373.—III. (*St Andrew*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. P. 111.—IV. (*St Peter*), 3¼ m. W.N.W. Attleburgh. Ac. 1010. P. 386.

**ROCKLAND**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of New York. Area 172 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,492.—*Rockland Lake*, the source of the Hacksack River, 250 feet above the sea, 4 m. in circumference; supplies New York with excellent ice, which is cut in large square blocks.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Berks.—*Rockport* is a township of Massachusetts, 32 m. N.E. Boston.

**ROCKVILLE**, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Indiana, 62 m. W.S.W. Indianapolis.—*Rocky Fork* is a township of Missouri, co. Boone.

**ROCKY MOUNTAINS** of CHIPPÉWYAN CHAIN (*French Montagnes rocheuses*, German *Felsen-gebirge*), a lofty range of North America. It consists of a continuous broad and elevated belt of great parallel mountain-chains, and high included table-lands, occupying the whole N.W. side of the continent; and twice as broad and almost as long as the Andes of South America, commencing in the S. with the plateaus and cordilleras of Central America, where, between the parallels of 7° and 8° N., a wide depression separates the system from that of the Andes, and ending on the N.W. in the broken ridges of Russian America. The name Rocky Mountains, however, is more particularly confined to those portions situated in U. S. and Brit. America. This chain is not less than 5000 miles in length, and embraces three distinct grand parallel belts; first, on the E. the lofty Chippéwyans, or double chain of the Rocky Mountains proper; secondly, a range of high, wide, and broken table-lands, lying W. of that chain; and thirdly, bounding the table-lands and overlooking the narrow Pacific slope, a still more lofty chain, partially volcanic and extremely rugged, the Pacific Alps of the N.W. coast, the cascade range of Oregon

and Washington, the Sierra Nevada and coast range and the peninsular mountains of Lower California. These belts unite in the table-land of Anahuac, in Mexico, on which are the volcanoes of Orizaba and Popocatepetl (17,783 feet), the highest mountain in North America. The great E. range lifts itself out of the western edge of the steppes of the central continental plain, like a colossal wall, deeply indented and gashed on its steep flank, and with vast mountain buttresses jutting forward into the desert. The whole system includes longitudinally many sections, separated by the river passes, which break it, and by the interruptions of the leading crests which are not in strictly continuous lines. The chief rivers and streams pass round the ends of the long ridges rather than through true gorges cutting them. This feature presents great facilities for carrying railways through this broad and lofty mountain chain linking the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by avenues of easy commerce. In N. Mexico, the eastern range is called the cordillera of Cohahuela and Potosi, the Gaudaloupe mountains being only an eastern outlying branch; and the western range is the Sierra de los Mimbres and Sierra Madre. Further north, at the sources of the Arkansas, the eastern belt is named the Moro, and Chowatche, or Wet Mountain; and the western the Sierra Verde or San Juan. These two ranges enclose between them the noble valley of Santa Fé, or of the Rio del Norte, a fertile plain nearly 50 m. broad at its northern end. Between this high plain, descending southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and the great middle table-land—here the basin of the Colorado—there interposes no mountain axis whatever, the watershed of the eastern and the western waters being on a level at the northern end of the San Juan or Sierra Verde, in a passway some 8 m. broad, and about 9000 feet above the sea. From the Arkansas to the N. fork of Platte River, the chain is more complex and triple; and its eastern range, including the Medicine Bow Mountains, contains some of the highest summits in the whole chain; such are the Spanish Peaks, and Pike's, Long's, and Laramie's Peaks, which rise to 10,000 and 12,000 feet above the sea. North of the main Platte River are the Wind River Mountains, where Fremont's Peak has an elevation of 13,370 feet. This great mountain axis is the central water-shed of the whole continent; for from its flanks descend the head streams of the Missouri, which flows towards the Atlantic, and those of the Columbia and the Rio Colorado going W. to the Pacific. Westward of the Wind River range, and diverging from it southward near lat. 44°, occurs the N. end of Wahsatch range, a long and lofty mountain axis, which passes west of the Green River or Upper Colorado, and forms the eastern boundary of the Great Utah basin. This is not strictly a ridge of the proper Rocky Mountain chain, but of the Desert table-lands. To the northward of the Wind River Mountains, the main axis, which is here also the eastern one, is exceedingly high where it separates the middle & northern sources of the Columbia River from the head streams of the Missouri and Saskatchewan. Near the head of the latter, in British America, towers the great peak of Mount Hooker, 15,700 feet above the sea, and a little further N. that of Mount Brown, 16,000 feet. From this culminating point northward the crest gradually declines in elevation to the Arctic Ocean, but even in lat. 62° it is estimated at between 3000 and 4000 feet. Beyond lat. 55° the eastern range ceases to be the main water-shed of the Pacific and Atlantic

drainage.—The *Great Interior Plateau* is a wild and elevated middle belt, between the Rocky Mountains proper on the E., the Pacific Alps and Sierra Nevada on the W., and stretches from the Gulf of California to the Arctic Ocean, having a mean elevation of nearly 5000 feet above the sea. It is naturally divided into three regions, a Central, a S., and a N. The *Pacific Mountain chain* is the third or western belt of the system, and observes a general parallelism with the eastern or proper Rocky Mountain chain, and ranges from the peninsula of California, where it is comparatively low, northward, with augmenting height, till it becomes in the N. part of California, and thence the whole distance to Russian America, a wide and very elevated chain. Its loftiest peaks surpass in elevation those of the highest in the eastern belt. The Cascade range contains, in the vicinity of Columbia River, the three colossal peaks of Mount Jefferson, Mount Hood (11,934 feet), and Mount St Helens (13,300 feet), and Mount Shasta, in California (14,400 feet). Mount St Helens and Rainier (12,000 feet) are volcanoes, though rather torpid. Mount Fairweather 14,782, and Mount St Elias 14,970 feet, the culminating summits of the whole chain, are both volcanoes, and are supposed to be occasionally in eruption. Castle Peak in the Sierra Nevada is 13,000 feet above the sea.

**ROCROI**, a comm. and frontier fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arr., in the Forest of Ardennes, 15 m. N.W. Mézières. P. 3202. It has a military hospital and a custom-house. The Duke of Enghien, afterwards "the Grand Condé," here defeated the Spaniards in 1643.

**RODA**, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 38 m. N.E. Barcelona, on the Ter.—II. prov. and 56 m. S. Cuenca. P. 2400.

**RODA**, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Altenburg, circ. Eisenberg, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Saale, 8 m. E.S.E. Jena. P. 2800.

**RODACH**, a town of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, princip. and 10 m. W.N.W. Coburg, cap. dist. P. 1600.

**RODAH** or **RODDA**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 8 m. N.N.W. Sana. It has fine gardens and vineyards, and is governed by an Ameer, who occupies its citadel. [RHODA.]

**RODAUK**, a town of Central Asia, Little Tibet, about 120 m. S.E. Leh, and having an active trade in shawl wool, and salt from adjacent lakes.

**RODBORNE-CHENEY**, a pa., England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Swindon. Ac. 2728. P. 670.

**RODBOROUGH**, a chapelry and tything of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.W. Stroud. Ac. 1310. P. 2165.

**RODBYE** or **RODBY**, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Laaland, 7 m. S.S.W. Maribo. P. 1200.

**RODDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. E.S.E. Frome. Ac. 990. P. 234.

**RODE (NORTH)**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 3 m. N.N.E. Congleton, with a station on the North Stafford Railway, 4½ m. S.W. Macclesfield. Ac. 1520. P. 285.

**RODEMACK**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Moselle, 8 m. N.N.E. Thionville. P. 918.

**RODEWALD**, a vill. of Hanover, Kalenberg, 11 m. N. Neustadt-am-Rübenberge. P. 1580.

**RODEZ** or **RHODEZ**, a town of France, cap. dep. Aveyron, 85 m. N.W. Montpellier, on rt. b. of the Aveyron. P. (1861) 11,856. It has a national college, a Gothic cathedral, and trade in wool and cheese. It is the ancient *Segodunum*.

**RODHEIM**, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Nidda, 4 m. W.N.W. Frankfurt. P. 1560.

**RODI**, a maritime town of South Italy, prov.

Foggia, on the N. coast of the Garganian Promontory, Adriatic Sea. P. 4723.

RODIGO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 7 m. N.W. Mantua. P. 1445.

RODING, a river of England, co. Essex, rises near Dunmow, flows mostly S.S.W. past Chipping Ongar, and between Epping and Hainault forests, and near Barking joins the Thames, whence it is navigable to Ilford.

RODING, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Regen, 23 m. N.E. Regensburg. P. 1190, partly engaged in a pearl fishery.—*Rödingen* is a vill., Rhenish Prussia, gov. & 18 m. N.E. Aachen.

RODINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 1615. P. 481.

RODMAN, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 11 m. S. Watertown.

RODMARTON, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 6 m. W.S.W. Cirencester. Ac. 4010. P. 401.

RODMELL, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. S. Lewes. Ac. 1924. P. 292.

RODMERSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.S.E. Sittingbourne. Ac. 1231. P. 294.

RODNA or RODNEN, a vill. of Transylv., Saxonland, circ. and 26 m. N.E. Bistritz. P. 2000. It has gold, silver, & iron mines, & mineral springs.

RODOSTO or RHODOSTO (Turk. *Tekir-Dagh*, ancient *Bisanthe* and *Rhædestum*), a fortified maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 60 m. N.E. Gallipoli, on the Sea of Marmora. P. 40,000. (?) It has caravanserais, khans, and public baths, Greek and Armenian churches.

RODRIGUEZ, an island of the Indian Ocean, belonging to Britain, 930 m. E.N.E. the Mauritius, of which it is a dependency. Lat.  $19^{\circ} 4'$  S.; lon.  $63^{\circ} 25'$  E. Length 12 m.; breadth 3 to 6 m. Surface mostly mountainous, but it has about 9000 ac. of cultivable land, producing rice and maize, which, with turtles and some other products, are exported to the Mauritius.

ROEDØE, an island off the coast of Norway, in lat.  $66^{\circ} 40'$  N., lon.  $13^{\circ} 10'$  E.—*Røedskioer* is a small island in the Gulf of Finland.

ROEMHILD, a dist. of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. P. (1861) 14,374.

ROER or RUHR, a river of W. Germany and the Netherlands, after a N. course through Rhenish Prussia, past Duren and Juliers, turns N.W., enters Dutch Limburg, and joins the Maese on the right at Roermond. Total course 90 m. It is subject to extensive inundations, feeds many mill canals, & has valuable fisheries. Under the French it gave name to a dep., cap. Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROERMOND or RÖREMONDE, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Maese, at the influx of the Roer, 27 m. N.E. Maestricht. P. 9246. Its fortifications were dismantled under Joseph II., but it is still the residence of a military commandant. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, soap, leather, beer, and vinegar, and a considerable general and transit trade.

ROESKILDE, a town of Denmark, island and stift Seeland, with a lake port, 19 m. W.S.W. Copenhagen, with which it is connected by railway, at the head of an inlet of the Ise-fjord. P. (1861) 4651. In the middle ages it was the residence of the Danish kings, of whom it is the great mausoleum; has a royal castle, and a cathedral.

RÖEULX, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., 8 m. E.N.E. Mons. P. 2701.

ROFRANO, a market town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, 13 m. S.S.W. Diano. P. 2644.

ROGART, a pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, 9 m. N.N.W. Dornoch. Area about 93 sq. m., mostly mountain and heath. P. 1439.

ROGASEN or ROGOZNO, a town of Prussian Po-

land, gov. and 24 m. N. Posen, on a large lake, and on the Wetna. P. 4750. It has manufs. of linens, woollens, and leather.

ROGATCHEV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Moghilev, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Drutch and the Dnieper. P. 2200.

ROGATE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Ac. 4873. P. 990.

ROGERSTON, a hamlet of Engl., co. Monmouth, pa. Bassalleg,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Newport. P. 1210.

ROGGWEI, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, dist. Arbon. P. 1204.

ROGGWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, Aarwangen. P. 1597.

ROGIET, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Chepstow. Ac. 2905. P. 36.

ROGLIANO, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 9 m. S. Cosenza, cap. cant. P. 4646. It was nearly destroyed by the earthquake of 1638.

ROGLIANO, a town of France, at the N. extremity of the island Corsica, Mediterranean Sea, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Bastia. P. 1869.

ROGNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, arr. Aix, cant. Lambesc. P. 1578.

ROHAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 28 m. N. Vannes. P. 567.

ROHAN, an old division of France, in Bretagne, with the title of duchy, now comprised in the dep. Morbihan.—*Rohan-Rohan* or *Frontenay*, is a comm. & vill., dep. Deux-Sèvres, 6 m. S.W. Niort. P. 2276.

ROHATYN, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. W.S.W. Brzezany. P. 2715.

ROHILCUND, a region of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., between lat.  $27^{\circ} 15'$  and  $29^{\circ} 51'$  N., lon.  $78^{\circ} 3'$  and  $80^{\circ} 30'$  E.; watered by the Ganges, Ramgunga, etc., and now subdivided among the dists. Bareilly, Moradabad, & Bijnour.

ROHRBACH, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Seftigen. P. 1621.

ROHRSDORF, three vills. of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Liegnitz, on the Bober. P. 1500.—II. Saxony, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Dresden. P. 2908.—III. circ. Zwickau, dist. Chemnitz. P. 1175.

ROHTUK, a dist. of British India, div. Delhi, between lat.  $28^{\circ} 38'$  and  $29^{\circ} 16'$  N., lon.  $76^{\circ} 10'$  and  $77^{\circ} 4'$  E. Area 1340 sq. m. P. 377,133. The district is traversed from N. to S. by a branch of Feroze's Canal, and the old Delhi Canal passes through it. The land revenue has been fixed for a term of 30 years, which expires in 1870.

ROHTUK, a town of India, 42 m. N.W. Delhi, cap. of dist. of same name. P. 13,237. It has a good bazaar.

ROISEL and ROISSY, two comm. and vills. of France.—I. in dep. Somme, cap. cant., 7 m. E. Péronne. P. 1768.—II. dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. W. Pontoise. P. 860.

ROITZSCH, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 19 m. N.E. Merseburg. P. 1640.

ROJALES, a market town of Spain, prov. and 23 m. S.W. Alicante, on the Seguro.

ROJANKA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 87 m. E.S.E. Grodno. P. 1500.

ROJESTVENKA, a market town of Russia, gov. Koursk, 12 m. W. Staroi-Oskol. P. 1500.

ROJESTVENKOE, a market town of Russia, gov. Simbirsk, 32 m. E.S.E. Stavropol. P. about 1500.—*Rojestveno*, is a market town, gov. and 49 m. S.S.W. St Petersburg. P. 1500.

ROJEV, a market town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. W. Kiev. P. 1500.

ROKEBY, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Tees, 2 m. S.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 1114. P. 151.

ROKELLE, a river of W. Africa, Senegambia,

after a W. course, estimated at 250 m., joins the Atlantic by a wide estuary at Sierra Leone.

**ROKITZAN** (Boh. *Rokiczny*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. E. Pilsen, on the Kladowa. P. 3520. Manufs. of woollen cloth.

**ROLLE**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the Lake of Geneva, 16 m. S.W. Lausanne. P. 1591.

**ROLLEBOISE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Mantes, on l. b. of the Seine, with a tunnel under the Rouen Railway. P. 287.

**ROLLEGHEM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, arr. and 5 m. S. Courtrai. P. 1558.

**ROLLESBY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.E. Acle. Ac. 1653. P. 531.

**ROLLESTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 4 m. W.S.W. Newark. Ac. 2705. P. 587.—II. co. Stafford, 3 m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 3647. P. 956.

**ROLLESTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Ac. 836. P. 52.

**ROLLOUG**, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, on the Louven, 54 m. W. Christiania. P. of pa. 4000.

**ROLLRIGHT**, two pas. of England, co. Oxford.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 2360. P. 410.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. N.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 780. P. 36.

**ROLVENDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Ac. 5622. P. 1483.

**ROM**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux Sèvres, on the Dive, 13 m. E.N.E. Melle. P. 1818.

**ROMA**, a city of Italy. [ROME.]

**ROMA**, an island of Malaysia, in the Banda Sea, 50 m. N.E. Timor, 40 m. in circuit.

**ROMAGNA**, a former prov. of Central Italy, and one of the possessions of the Roman bishops, on the Adriatic. Since 1860, comprised in the kingdom of Italy.

**ROMAGNANO**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. circ. and 18 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on the Sesia. P. 2516.

**ROMAGNANO**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 20 m. E. Campagna. P. 753.

**ROMAGNAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont. P. 1765.—*Romagneu* is a comm. and vill., dep. Isère, arr. La Tour du Pin. P. 1894.

**ROMAGNESE**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bobbio. P. 1980.

**ROMAIN** (ST), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Yssengeaux. P. 1243.—II. dep. Charente, arr. Barbezieux. P. 1716.—III. dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 11 m. E.N.E. Havre. P. 990.—IV. (*de Bénéet*), dep. Charente-Inf., 10 m. W.S.W. Saintes. P. 1762.—V. (*de Popcy*), dep. Rhône, 6 m. S.E. Tarare. P. 1506.—VI. (*d'Urphé*), dep. Loire, 15 m. S.W. Roanne. P. 1427.—VII. (*en Jarrét*), dep. Loire, 12 m. N.E. St Etienne. P. 1141.—*Romanville* is a vill., dep. Seine, near the N.E. extremity of Paris, 4 m. S.E. St Denis, with a fine chateau and park, and a wood greatly resorted to by the inhabitants of Paris. P. 4289.

**ROMALD-KIRK**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 18 m. N.N.W. Richmond. Ac. 53,776. P. 2714.

**ROMAN**, a town of Moldavia, at the confluence of the Moldava and Sereth, 36 m. S.W. Jassy.

**ROMANÈCHE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Mâcon. P. 2678.

**ROMANO**, a fortified town of N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Bergamo. P. 4440. It has a college.

**ROMANO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 5 m. S. Ivrea. P. 2419.

**ROMANO KEY** or **CAYO ROMANO**, an island off

the N. coast of Cuba, lat. about 22° N., lon. 78° W., 60 m. in length by 8 m. across, and divided into two parts by a narrow channel.

**ROMANOV**, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 24 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 2250. Manufs. silk and linen fabrics.

**ROMANOVKA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. S. Kiev. P. 1570.

**ROMANS**, a comm. & town, France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Isère, across which it communicates with Bourg-du-Péage, 10 m. N.E. Valence. P. (1861) 11,257. It has silk and woollen manufs., tanneries, and an active trade.

**ROMANSHORN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, dist. Arbon. P. 1817.

**ROMANSLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.E. South Molton. Ac. 2491. P. 230.

**ROMANZOV**, several islands of the Pacific, Low and Mulgrave Archipelagos.—II. a bay of Yesso, Japan.—III. a headland, Russian America.

**ROME** (Ital. *Roma*), a city of Italy, cap. of the Pontifical States, and formerly the metropolis of the greater part of the world known to the ancients, is situated on the Tiber, 17 m. N.E. its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. of the Roman College 41° 53' 52" N., lon. 12° 28' 40" E.; altitude, on the Tiber, under the Ælian bridge, 20 feet. P. (1800) 153,000; (1833) 170,701; (1846) 180,200, including 18,650 visitors; (1862) 197,078. The city is built on marshy ground, at the foot of a range of low hills, and is separated by the Tiber into two unequal portions, which are divided into 14 *Rioni* or quarters; of these 12 are in Rome proper, or the space on the E. or l. b. of the river, and only 2 on the W. or rt. b., called the Borgo and Trastavere; in the former are the Vatican and the castle of St Angelo. Its walls are 12 m. in circumference, with nearly 300 towers, and 50 feet high on the outside; they are pierced for 16 gates, 4 of which are built up,—the finest are the Porta del Popolo, the ancient *Porta Flaminia*, on the N.; the Porta San Giovanni on the S. of the city; and the Porta S. Pancrazio, by which the French effected a breach in 1849. Little more than one-third of the area within its walls is inhabited. N. of the Capitol is modern Rome, all S. of it ruins and vineyards. The most populous part of the modern city occupies the site of the ancient *Campus Martius*, a plain extending between the Capitoline, Quirinal, Pincian, and Viminal hills, and the river. The Tiber, within the walls, has a winding course of 3 miles. It is navigable for large boats and river steamers; after heavy rains it frequently rises 20 or 30 ft., and inundates a great part of the city. Near the middle of its course the Tiber forms an island, called S. Bartolomeo, 900 feet long and 300 feet broad, connected with the mainland by 2 bridges, the Ponte di Quattro Capi, and the Ponte S. Bartolomeo; besides which, are Pons Sublicius, the oldest & most celebrated of all the Roman bridges; the Ponte Sisto, the Ponte Rotto, now converted into a suspension bridge, and Pons Ælius, now the Ponte S. Angelo, the latter connecting the city with the Castle of St Angelo, the citadel of Rome, which serves for a state prison, and which has a covered way to the Vatican. Only 4 of these bridges are now in use. The three principal thoroughfares of Rome diverge from the Piazza del Popolo, an irregular open space at its N. extremity; the central of these, the Corso, extends in a direct line S.S.E. for about a mile. There are in all 506 streets, 275 lanes, and 148 squares, of all dimensions; most of these are ornamented with richly sculptured fountains, of which there are in Rome 150. These are supplied with excellent water by

3 aqueducts; the finest fountain is that called *Aqua Vergine*—the others are *Aqua Felice* (called also the *Fountain of Moses*), *Aqua Paola*, and the *Fontana di Trevi*, the largest in Rome. The water supply for the city is about the best in Europe, being 944 litres per head per day. The municipal body of Rome consists of a senator (who is appointed by the Pope for 6 years), of 8 conservators, and of 40 councillors. The police of Rome is entirely under the director-general of police, whose residence and offices are in the palace of Monte Citorio. The Carnival, the great public festival of Rome, begins after New Year's day, & continues until the beginning of Lent. The masking only takes place during the last 8 days. Notwithstanding its architectural and artistical riches, modern Rome has a sad and desolate aspect. Most of the streets are narrow, dirty, and paved with cubes of lava; in these the finest palaces and the most wretched hovels are often seen side by side. Near the Capitoline Mount is the *Ghetto* or Jews' quarter, a filthy space, enclosed by walls with gates, under charge of the police, within which 6000 or 7000 Jews reside. The situation of Rome is unhealthy, from the effects of malaria, especially in summer; but from the mildness of its winter climate, it is a favourite resort for invalids. The mean temp. of the year is 59°-3, winter 44°-5, summer 75°, Fahr. The *tramontana* or N. wind is often attended by severe storms. The *sirocco* or S. wind is debilitating in summer. Frost seldom lasts over the night, and snow falls on an average only 1½ days in the year; but, in the severe season of 1812, and again in 1863, the ponds were frozen over for several days. Rome has 354 churches, with 7 basilicas, many of which are remarkable for their architecture and their decorations; of these the cathedral of St Peter's is the largest and most sumptuous in the world. Founded A.D. 1450, its building occupied 176 years; it was planned and commenced by Bramante, but altered and carried on by Raphael, Peruzzi, Sangallo, and Michael Angelo Buonarroti. It was dedicated by Urban VIII., 18th November 1626. Length of the cathedral 613 feet, width 286 feet, height to top of cross 484½ feet. The space covered by the buildings of St Peter's is said to be 240,000 sq. feet; and the cost, exclusive of the sacristy, bell-towers, etc., was 10,000,000*l.* In A.D. 306 Constantine the Great built a basilica on same area, which, in 1450, had fallen into decay. The church of St John Lateran, founded by Constantine, in which the Popes were crowned, is the mother church of Rome, and contains the gorgeous Corsini chapel. The 5 general councils, known as the Lateran councils, have given celebrity to this basilica, which also contains the *Scala Santa*, consisting of 28 marble steps, with the *Sancta Sanctorum*, a Gothic chapel at the summit. The basilica of S. Maria Maggiore, and the ancient church of *Ara Coeli*, built about the 6th century. The Palace of the Vatican, adjoining St Peter's, is said to contain 4422 halls, chapels, and other apartments; it became the permanent residence of the Popes after their return from Avignon in 1377, and has extensive gardens. Its galleries and halls, the *Sala Regia* or ambassadors' hall of audience, and the *Sistine* chapel, decorated by Raphael and Michael Angelo, contain the most choice paintings and statues, including the great fresco of the Last Judgment, and the portion of those carried off by the French, which were restored in 1815. A series of its galleries, splendidly decorated with statues and marbles, contains the famous library of the Vatican,

founded A.D. 1447, which is estimated to comprise 30,000 printed books, though generally supposed to amount to 100,000 volumes, and 23,580 MSS. in all languages. Its museum of sculpture, the richest in the world, contains among other specimens the *Apollo Belvidere*, the *Torso*, and the *Laocoon*. The superb palace of the Quirinal, or palace of Monte Cavallo, is surrounded by extensive gardens; attached to this is the palace called the *Dataria Apostolica*, whence the pontifical bulls are issued. In the square of the Quirinal is the palace of the Consulta, seat of the supreme tribunal. The palace of Salviati contains the archives of Rome. In the Campidoglio, or modern Capitol, forming three sides of a square, are the palace of the senator of Rome, that of the conservatori, the Capitoline museum, rich in objects of art and antiquities; between these is placed the famous bronze statue of *Marcus Aurelius*. There are upwards of 60 splendid private palaces; the finest of these are the *Barberini* palace, the *Doria* palace, remarkable for its extent and its gallery of paintings; the *Colonna* palace for its gardens; the *Rospigliosi* and *Farnese* palaces, the latter celebrated for its architecture; the *Borghese* palace, with colossal statues, and one of the richest picture galleries in Rome; the *Cenci* Palace, scene of the tragedy of which *Beatrice Cenci* was the victim. The villas or residences of the Roman nobles, in the suburbs of the city, are situated amidst orange and citron groves, and are ornamented with fountains and statues; the most magnificent of these is the *Villa Borghese*, on the *Pincian* hill, outside of the *Porta del Popolo*, with gardens 3 miles in circuit, which were much injured during the revolution of 1849. The *Villa Medici*, formerly celebrated for its *Venus*, now belongs to the French government, and an annual exhibition of pictures by French artists is held here. The *Villa Albani* is rich in ancient sculptures and architectural treasures. Of the many scientific and literary establishments, the university of Rome has the first rank. It was founded A.D. 1244, as a school for the canon & civil law. Succeeding Popes enlarged it, and added new chairs. There are now 42 professors, and it is well attended. The chief of the others are the *Roman college*, founded by the Jesuits, with a rich library and museums of natural history and antiquities, and a celebrated observatory; the college of the *Propaganda*, in which natives from all parts of the world are trained as missionaries for the spread of the Roman Catholic faith, and to which a celebrated printing establishment is attached. The principal academies are that called *degli Arcadi*, one of the oldest and most celebrated in Europe, *Acad. Archaeologica*, *Acad. de Lincei*, *Acad. of the Fine Arts*, etc., and the academies of theology, archaeology, the *Tiberina*, and others. Next to the library of the Vatican, the chief public libraries are the *Casanatense* in the convent of *Minerva*, with 120,000 vols. and 4500 MSS.; the *Angelic* library, with 84,820 printed vols. and 2945 MSS.; and the *Corsini* library, with 60,000 printed books and a large collection of engravings. Besides the museums of the Vatican and the Capitol, the public collections comprise museums of anatomy, natural history, mineralogy, antiquities, and mosaics, and there are numerous and valuable private collections. Rome has at present 8 theatres, the finest of which is that of *Apollo*, on the *Tiber*, near the bridge of *St Angelo*; others are the *Valle* and the *Argentina*; a deaf-mute institution, and numerous hospitals and benevolent institutions, orphan hospitals, and houses of industry, the chief of which are *San*

Spirito, containing a founding hospital and lunatic asylum; the Holy Trinity, and Santissimo Salvatore. In the hospital of San Michele at the *Ripa Grande*, 800 children are instructed in arts & trades. This institution contains also numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture, a house of correction for juvenile offenders and women, and an asylum for old people; also hand-loom for supplying clothing to the papal troops. The Protestant cemetery is situated near the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, and contains the tombs of Shelley and Keats. The chief industry of the inhabitants of Rome is connected with the production of articles of art, and the supply of the numerous artists, invalids, and other visitors; its few manufactures are confined to woollen and silk fabrics, hats, gloves, strings for musical instruments, artificial feathers, false pearls, mosaics, jewellery, trinkets, coarse glass, and pottery. Many of the population are occupied in attendance on the ecclesiastical courts. The number of priests and friars is about 4500, and of nuns 1900. The remains of ancient Rome comprise the *Cloaca Maxima*, a great subterranean tunnel still in good repair, the aqueducts, the circus of Romulus, and the circus Maximus, the coliseum, remains of the theatres of Marcellus and of Pompey, the palace of the Cæsars, the temple of Æsculapius on an island in the Tiber, the temples of Concord, of the Sun, and of Vesta, the mausoleum of Augustus in the Campus Martius, the tomb of Cocilia Metella, the mausoleum of Hadrian, now the castle of St Angelo, the columbaria on the Appian way, the Tarpeian rock, the Mamertine prisons, the Prætorian camp, fountain of Egeria, the pantheon, a part of the *Thermae* of Agrippa, those of Caracalla, Diocletian, Nero, Titus, etc.; the triumphal arches of Titus, Constantine, and Septimus Severus; the columns of Antoninus and Trajan, several Egyptian obelisks, the Roman forum, now called *Campo Vaccino*. Ruman is said to have been the oldest appellation of the Tiber, hence the name of the cap. Rome, which was founded by Romulus 754 B.C. In the two centuries preceding the Christian era, its dominion extended over all the countries of the Mediterranean; its territories were further extended by the first emperors; but in the 5th century, the barbarians of the N. and E. deprived it of several provs. The city was taken by Alaric in 410, and by Genseric in 455. It passed successively under the domination of the Ostrogoths and the Emperors of the East; it was given to the Popes by Pepin and Charlemagne in the 8th century, and then became cap. of the States of the Church. From 1809 till 1814, it was cap. of the dep. Rome in the French empire under Napoleon I. In 1848, an insurrection broke out after the assassination of Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, 15th November; the Pope fled in disguise on the 24th. A republican form of government was attempted in 1849, when on the 8th February the national assembly declared the Pope divested of all temporal power; but this was overturned by the intervention of a French force, which now has possession of Rome.

ROME, a town, U. S., North America, New York, on the Mohawk river, Erie canal, and Central railway, 96 m. N.W. Albany. P. (1860) 16,246. It has various manufs.—II. a town, Georgia, at the head of the Coosa river.

ROME DE TARN (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. St. Affrique, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Tarn, 25 m. S.E. Rodez. P. 1597.

ROMEN or ROMNY, a town of Russia, gov. and 90 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Sula,

here joined by the Romen. P. 2300. A fair is held here yearly in May, at which goods to the amount of nearly 2,000,000 rubles are sometimes sold, and 8000 persons attend.

ROMENAY, a comm. & small town, France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 10 m. E.S.E. Tournus. P. 3493.

RÖMERSTADT (Morav. *Rzimarow*), a town of Austria, Moravia, 24 m. N. Olmütz. P. 2900.

RÖMERSWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, dist. Hochdorf. P. 1117.

ROMFORD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, on the E. C. Railway, 14 m. E.N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. P. (1861) 6604. The town has an anc. church, a national school, almshouses, a union workhouse, town-hall, gaol, market-house, and barracks.

ROMHLD, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., 13 m. S.S.E. Meiningen. P. 1727. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

ROMILLY, several commss., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Aundelle*), dep. Eure, 9 m. N.W. Les Andelys. P. 1366. It has important copper and brass works.—II. (*sur Seine*), dep. Aube, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Montereau, 10 m. E. Nogent-sur-Seine. P. 4290. It has manufs. of cotton, hosiery, and cordage.

ROMILY, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Ac. 2290. P. 1468.

ROMMEDAL, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift Aggershuus, amt Hedemark. P. of pa. 2800.

ROMNEY (NEW), a cinque port, decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the English Channel, 22 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. of pa. 2919. P. 1062. It has a town-hall, market-house, church, & is the head of a poor-law union. Its harbour was destroyed by an irruption of the sea. *Romney* is a prescriptive munic. bor., and a polling-place for the E. division of the co.—*Romney-Marsh* is a level tract of about 24,000 ac. of rich sheep pasture, secured against the sea by an immense embankment, under the management of a corporation.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Kent, 2 m. W. New Romney. Ac. 2535. P. 151.

ROMÖE, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of the duchy Schleswig, 4 m. N.E. the island Sylt, partly belonging to Jütland. Length 8 m.; breadth 2 m. P. 2000. It has two harbours and several villages.

ROMONT, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. S.W. Fribourg, on the Glan. P. 1555.

Romoos, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, dist. Entlebuch. P. 1543.

ROMORANTIN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arr., on the Saudre, at the confl. of the Morantin, 25 m. S.E. Blois. P. (1861) 7642. Formerly the cap. of Sologne. Manufs. woollen stuffs, cards, tape, and leather. It was taken by the English in 1356; and here, in 1650, the Chancellor l'Hôpital issued the famous edict of Romorantin, preventing the inquisition in France.

ROMROD, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, 27 m. E.N.E. Giessen. P. 1088.

ROMSDAL, an amt or district of Norway, stift Trondhjem, extending from the Sneehäiten, W. and N.W., to the Atlantic, and having landward the amts Trondhjem, Christiania, and Bergen. Area 6030 sq. m. P. (1855) 90,283. Surface mountainous, and it comprises the Romsdals-horn, the course of the Romsdals-elv, and the Romsdal-fjord, an inlet of the sea, 60 m. in length, and on an arm of which is the village Romsdal. The Romsdalen valley, with the Guldbransdal, intersects Norway in a direction N.W. to S.E.; and Romsdals Horn, a peaked mntn., is at its N.W. end, near Molde, the chief town of the amt.

ROMSEY or RUMSEY, a munic. bor., town, and

pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Southampton, with which it is connected by the Andover Canal, and by a branch of the S. W. Railway. Ac. 7652. P. 5848. The town has a church, a charity school, almshouses, and a branch bank. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling-place for the county.

ROMULUS, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, 188 m. N.N.W. Richmond.

RONA, several isls. of the Hebrides, Scotland. —I. co. Inverness, 1 m. N. Raasay. P. 147. Length 5 m.; breadth 1 m. Soil poor, and it is chiefly appropriated to rearing a few cattle. —II. Outer Hebrides, 1 m. S. North Uist. P. 4. Length 2 m. Surface rocky, but improved for grazing.

RONA (NORTH), an island in the Atlantic, off the coast of Scotland, a dependency of the Lewis, in lat. 59° 7' N., lon. 5° 48' W. It is 1 m. long and 1 m. broad. Soil good. It has been proposed to make the island a penal settlement.

RONALDSHAY (NORTH), an island and pa. of the Orkneys, Scotland, and the most N. of that group, 2½ m. N.N.W. Taftness, in Sanday. Area about 4 sq. m. P. 532. A beacon on its southern promontory is in lat. 59° 20' N., lon. 2° 26' W. —II. (South), is, except Pentland Skerries, the most S. island of the group, 6 m. N.N.E. Duncansby Head. Length 8 m. Area about 18 sq. m. P. of pa. (including Burra Island) 3282, includes also Hunda, Pentland Skerries, and Swona Isles. Surface mostly low, level, and well cultivated. St Margaret's Hope, on the N. coast, has a safe and convenient harbour. P. of island 2551.

RONCAL, a valley of Spain, Navarra, watered by the Esca, & having a vill. 37 m. E. Pamplona.

RONCESVALLES (French *Roncevaux*), a frontier vill. of Spain, Navarre, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Pamplona, in a gorge of the Pyrenées, 3275 feet above the sea. Here, in the Col de Roncevaux, it is believed the rear of Charlemagne's army, under Roland, was defeated and destroyed in 778.

RONCHAMP, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Saône, arr. Lure, cant. Champagny. P. 2860.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 11 m. S.S.E. Viterbo, on the Lake of Vico. P. 4255. It has paper mills and iron works, where iron from Elba is wrought.

RONCO (RIVER), Central Italy, enters the Adriatic, 5 m. E. Ravenna. Course N.N.E. 50 m.

RONCO, several vills. of North Italy, the principal being—I. Venetia, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. P. 2000.—II. (*Biellese*), prov. Novara, circ. and 7 m. E. Biella. Pop. of comm. 1375.—III. (*in Canavese*), prov. Turin, circ. and 17 m. W. Ivrea. P. 1946.—IV. (*Scrvia*), prov. and circ. Genoa, cap. mand. P. 2758.

RONCO D'ASCONA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Ticino, near the source of the Ticino river.

RONCO, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 7 m. N. Lille. P. 4948. The French here defeated the Austrians in 1794.

RONDA, a city of Spain, prov. Malaga, at the foot of the Sierra Ronda, a prolongation of the Sierra Nevada, 42 m. N. Gibraltar. P. 15,943. It occupies precipitous heights, on the Guadiaro, across the bed of which, from 200 to 300 ft. above the river, are three bridges, one having a single arch 110 feet in span. The old city encircled by Moorish fortifications, has a ruined Moorish palace. The new town, also in a contracted space, enclosed by cliffs, is regularly laid out, and has a bull-ring, and celebrated breeding stud; and a theatre. Churches numerous and highly decorated. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, flannel, leather, and silk stuffs. Its fair in May is fre-

quented by a large concourse of people, often including English merchants from Gibraltar. It is renowned for its salubrity and the longevity of its inhabitants. In the 14th century it was the cap. of the Moorish chief Abu-Melik.

RONDISSONE or RONDIZZONE, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. N.E. Turin, near the Dora-Baltea. Pop. of comm. 1930.

RONDOUT, a vill. of the U. S., North America, New York, on Rondout Creek, near its entrance into Hudson river, 59 m. S. Albany. It is a depot for anthracite coal from the coal-fields of East Pennsylvania.

RÖNNE, a seaport town of Denmark, stiff Seeland, on the W. coast of the island Bornholm, of which it is the cap. P. 5455. Its port is defended by batteries, and it has shipbuilding, docks, and manufs. of woollen cloth and tobacco.

RONNEBURG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, cap. dist., 4 m. E.S.E. Gera. P. 5969. It has manufs. of woollens, porcelain, earthenware, and leather. In the vicinity are mineral baths.

RÖNNEBY, a mkt. town, Sweden, län Blekinge, 12 m. N.W. Carlskrona, on the Rönneby-Aa, near its mouth in the Baltic. P. 1800. It has a custom-house, sugar-refining, tanning, soap, and dyeing establishments.

RONSAY and EGLISHAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising the islands Ronsay, Eglisay, Weir, and Enhallow, and two holms in small pasture islands. P. 1152.

RONSEBERG, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. W.N.W. Klattau. P. 2000. It has manufactures of linen, woollen, and paper.

RONSDORF, a town of Rhinish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 3 m. S.E. Elberfeld. P. 6764. It has manufactures of silk, linen, and cotton goods.

ROODURPOOR, a town of British India, dist. and 26 m. S.E. Goruckpore, N.W. provs. P. 5535.

ROOK'S ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is between Papua & New Britain. Lat. 5° 29' S.; lon. 147° 46' E.

ROORKEE, a town of British India, dist. Suharunpore, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 53' N., lon. 77° 57' E. The situation of this town is the most elevated in the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges, and the Ganges canal passes this place, whence channels for irrigation have been made for most places in the Doab. "Thomason College" has been estab. here, for the purpose of teaching civil engineering to Europeans & natives.

Roos, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 12 m. E. Hull. Ac. 2190. P. 594.

ROOR, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 43 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. 2736.

ROOR, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, on the road to Zug. P. 994.

ROOTHING, numerous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Abbots*), 6 m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Ac. 1602. P. 220.—II. (*Aythorp*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 1394. P. 269.—III. (*Beauchamp*), 9 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1311. P. 266.—IV. (*Berners*), 7½ m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1050. P. 94.—V. (*Hight*), 4½ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 1803. P. 469.—VI. (*Leaden*), 6½ m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 907. P. 207.—VII. (*Margaret*), 8 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1222. P. 236.—VIII. (*White*), 7 m. S.S.W. Great Dunmow. Ac. 2520. P. 466.

ROPA, a vill. of India, Bussahir, dist. Koonawur, in lat. 31° 47' N., lon. 78° 28' E. Altitude 9800 feet. In the vicinity are several rich veins of copper ore, 13,000 feet above the sea.

ROPESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 3740. P. 845.

ROPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. E.S.E. New Alresford. Ac. 4595. P. 796.

**ROPSHA**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 25 m. S.W. St Petersburg, circ. Oranienbaum, with an imperial palace, in which Peter the Great died, 1725.

**ROPUR**, a town of British India, in Sirhind, near the l. b. of the Sutlej, in lat. 30° 58' N., lon. 76° 37' E. An important ferry station between Sirhind and the Punjab. P. 7110.

**ROQUE (LA)**, a headland of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine estuary, 7 m. N.N.W. Pont-Audemer.

**ROQUE (SAN)**, a town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, circ. Algeciras, 8 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar. P. 6700.

**ROQUEBROU (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on the Cère, 12 m. W. Aurillac. P. 1403.

**ROQUEBRUNE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, 5 m. W. Fréjus. P. 1388.—*La Roquebrussane* is a comm. and market town, dep. Var, cap. cant., 15 m. N. Toulon. P. 1312.

**ROQUECOR**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Moissac. P. 1094.—*Roquecourbe* is a market town, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Agout, 12 m. S.S.E. Albi. P. 1793. It has a Protestant church, and woollen manufs.

**ROQUEFORT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Douze, 23 m. N.E. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 1745. It has manufs. of earthenwares.—II. a comm. and market town, dep. Aude, cap. cant., 22 m. S. Limoux. P. 718.

**ROQUELAURE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., near the Rhône, 25 m. N.E. Nîmes. P. 3649.

**ROQUES (LOS)**, a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela. Lat. 11° 57' 40" N.; lon. 67° 40' W.

**ROQUETAS**, a maritime vill. of Spain, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Almeria, on the Bay of Almeria. P. 2072. It has salt works.

**ROQUEVAIRE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on the Huveaune, 11 m. E.N.E. Marseille. P. 3465. It has manufs. of soap, olive oil, and silk.

**RØRAAS**, a mining town of Norway, stiff and 67 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on an affl. of the Glommen, near its source. P. 3500. It yields a great amount of copper ore. From its position, on a table-land 6000 to 7000 feet in height, its climate is all but perpetual winter. The town has benevolent institutions and public schools.

**RORBACH**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Sarreguemines. P. 1158.

**ROBBAS**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Bülach. P. 1071.

**ROREE** or **LOHUREE**, a town of Sinde, on l. b. of the Indus, 20 m. S.S.E. Shikarpoor. Lat. 27° 38' N.; lon. 68° 55' E. P. about 8000. Its houses are lofty and flat-roofed, and it has mosques and bazaars. The inhabitants, manufs. coarse paper, leather, silks, and cotton fabrics.

**RORSCHACH**, a town, and the principal corn mart of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.E. St Gall, with a harbour on the L. of Constance. P. 2597.

**RORSCHACHERBERG**, a comm. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall. P. 1241.

**ROSA (MONTE)**, Alps. [MONTE ROSA.]

**ROSA (SANTA)**, a town of the Granadian Confed., state and 40 m. E. Antioquia, across the Andes. It has rich gold mines.—II. Mexico, dep. and 32 m. N. Coahuila. There are rich silver mines in its vicinity.—III. Chile, 40 m. N.N.E. Santiago.—IV. an island off the coast of California, 35 m. S.W. Santa Barbara.

**ROSARIO**, a small island of the Arzobispo group, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 14° 5' S., lon. 141° W.

**ROSARIO**, a town of the Argentine Confed., 210 m. by river course N.W. Buenos Ayres, on the

W. bank of the Parana. P. (1860) 30,000. It is fast rising in importance. Exports comprise dry hides, hair, calf, goat, and sheep skins, wool, tallow, copper, etc. Value (1862) 554,830L. Customs rev. (1854) 68,074L.; (1862) 131,103L.

**ROSARIO (EL)**, a town of Mexico, state Sinaloa, on river of same name, 145 m. S.E. Culiacan. P. 6000. Near it are rich silver mines.

**ROSARIO DE CUCUTA**, a town of the Granadian Confed., state Boyaca, on the river Zulua. P. 5000. It is the dépôt for the produce of the surrounding countries.

**ROSARNO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, 6 m. N.E. Gioja. P. 3456. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

**ROSAS (Rhoda)**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.E. Gerona, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Rosas. P. 2580.

**ROSATE**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Milan, 13 m. N.W. Pavia. P. 2589.

**ROSBERCON** or **ROSEBERCON**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, on the W. side of the Barrow, opposite New Ross, of which it is a suburb. Ac. 2674. P. 941.

**ROSCARBERY**, a town of Ireland. [ROSS.]

**ROSCOBIE**, a pa. of Scotland. [RESCOBIE.]

**ROSCOFF**, a comm. and maritime vill. of France, dep. Finistère, on a tongue of land extending into the English Channel, opposite Bas Island, 13 m. N.W. Morlaix. P. 3917. In 1558, Mary Queen of Scots disembarked here, to espouse the French Dauphin.

**ROSCOMMON**, an inland co. of Ireland, co. Connaught, separated by the river Shannon on the E. from the cos. Longford and Westmeath (Leinster), and by its affluent the Suck on the W. from Galway and Mayo, and having N. the cos. Sligo and Leitrim. Ac. 585,406, of which 440,522 are arable and 130,800 uncultivated. P. (1861) 157,272. Surface mostly undulating; mountainous in the N., flat in the E. Soil generally fertile, and the pastures are fine. Bogs comprise 100,000 acres. Tillage has of late been extended. Oats and potatoes are the chief crops; wheat is now raised to some extent. Cattle and sheep are of good breeds. Coal and iron have been wrought, but never to advantage. The linen manufacture has declined. The co. is divided into 9 baronies. Principal towns, Roscommon, Boyle, Castlereagh, Strokestown, and a part of Athlone. It sends 2 members to House of Commons.

**ROSCOMMON**, a market town, pa., and formerly parl. bor. of Ireland, cap. above co., 17 m. N.N.W. Athlone. Ac. of pa. 9819. P. (1861) 5055; do. of town 2619. Principal edifices, the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, gaol, and co. infirmary. Manufs. of coarse woollens, flannel, shoes, and earthenwares. The town has an increasing corn trade.

**ROSCREA**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, near its N.W. extremity, 7 m. W. Borris-in-Ossory. Ac. of pa. 10,653. Pop. of pa. (1861) 6003; do. of town 3725. Principal edifices, the church, several chapels, barrack, court and market house, bridewell, fever hospital, & work-house. It has trade in corn; brewing, distilling, tanning, and a manufactory of coarse woollens.

**ROSE**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 7 m. N. Lyons.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Jefferson.—III. Ohio, 128 m. N.E. Columbus.

**Rose (LE)**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza. P. 2505.

**ROSE-ASH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. South Molton. Ac. 5082. P. 549.

**ROSEAU**, the principal town of the island Dominica, British West Indies, on its W. coast, lat. 15° 18' 4" N., lon. 61° 24' 7" W. P. 5000. It has an arsenal and an excellent harbour.

**ROSEDALE (WEST)**, a chapelry and township of England, co. York, North Riding. Ac. 7900. P. 338.

**ROSEHALL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 1058.

**ROSEHARRY**, a fishing vill. and burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Pitsligo, on the Moray Firth, 4 m. W. Fraserburgh. P. 908.

**ROSE ISLAND**, an island of the Bahamas, E. New Providence, —II. an island, Pacific Ocean, Navigator Islands, lat. 14° 32' 47" S., lon. 169° W.

**ROSELL**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.E. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 2425.

**ROSELLO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, 24 m. S. Lanciano. P. 1218.

**ROSEMARKIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, comprising the town of Fortrose. Area about 15 sq. m. P. 1545.

**ROSEMARY ISLANDS**, Dampier Archipelago, W. Australia, lat. 20° 28' 15" S., lon. 116° 30' E.

**ROSENALLIS**, a pa. of Ireland, Queen's co., comprising a part of the town of Mountmellick. Ac. 14,118, partly mountainous. P. 4723, of whom 132 are in the village of *Rosenallis*.

**ROSENAU (Hung. *Rosnyobanya*)**, a town of North Hungary, co. and 15 m. N.E. Gömör, on the Sajo. P. 9000. It is the see of a bishop, and has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, an Episcopal seminary, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic and Lutheran colleges, high schools, and manufs. of woollen cloth and linen, stoneware, leather, and paper.—II. (Hung. *Rosnya*), a town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, on an affl. of the Aluta, 7 m. S.W. Kronstadt. P. 4020. It has a strong castle, and Roman Catholic and Greek churches.—III. a vill., Lower Austria, 5 m. W. Zwettel, with a noble residence and fine grounds.—IV. a vill. in the duchy Saxe-Coburg, 5 m. N.E. Coburg.

**ROSENBERG**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., at the source of the Stober. P. 2300. It has manufs. of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, etc.—II. (*Susz*), a town of W. Prussia; gov. and 17 m. E. Marienwerder, cap. circ. P. 2453.

**ROSENBERG (Hung. *Rozmberk*)**, a market town of North Hungary, co. Liptau, at the confluence of the Waag and Revucza, 23 m. N.N.E. Neusohl. P. 2558. It has a Roman Catholic college.

**ROSENBERG**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Budweis. P. 1223.

**ROSENEATH**, a peninsulated pa. of Scotland, in the extreme W. of co. Dumbarton, between Lochs Gare and Long, N.W. Greenock, 2½ m. W. Helensburgh. Ac. 8829. P. 1626.

**ROSENFELD**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. N.E. Rotweil. P. 1362.

**ROSENEHM**, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., at the confluence of the Inn and Mangfall, 32 m. S.E. Munich. P. 2350. It has extensive salt works and mineral baths.

**ROSENTHAL**, several market towns of Germany.—I. Bohemia, on the Lomnitz, 23 m. N.N.W. Pisek.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., 12 m. N.N.E. Marburg. P. 1597.—III. Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. S. Budweis. P. 1000.

**ROSE (SAINTE)**, a maritime town of the island Guadeloupe, French West Indies, on its N. coast, 10 m. S.W. Port Louis. P. 3251.—II. a town of the island Bourbon, Indian Ocean, on E. coast, 31 m. S.E. St Denis. P. 2700.

**ROSETO**, two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Foggia, 11 m. W. Troja. P. 5764.—II.

prov. Cosenza, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 m. N.E. Cassano. P. 1282.

**ROSETTA (Arab. *Rāshīd*)**, a seaport town of Lower Egypt, cap. prov., on the W. arm of the Nile, at its delta, 40 m. N.E. Alexandria. Previously to the opening of the Mahmoudieh Canal, which connects Alexandria with the Nile, it had 25,000 inhabitants; pop. now only about 4000. It has still a thriving general trade, and manufs. of sail-cloth, leather, and iron goods for the dockyards of Alexandria. The town is in repute for salubrity, and attracts many summer visitors. It was founded A.D. 870, near the site of the ancient *Bolbitinum*; and here was discovered the famous "Rosetta Stone," now in the British Museum. Rosetta was taken by the French in 1798, and besieged by the English in 1807.

**ROSHIM**, a comm. and walled town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., at the foot of the Vosges mountains, 14 m. S.W. Strasbourg. P. 3912. It has manufs. of cotton fabrics.

**RÖSHIRTZ**, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Bulka, 80 m. N.W. Korneuburg. P. 1425.

**ROSIÈRES**, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Haute-Loire, 8 m. N.N.E. Le Puy. P. 2694.—II. (*aux Salines*), a town in the dep. Meurthe, 9 m. S.E. Nancy, on l. b. of the Meurthe, and on the railway to Strasbourg. P. 2179.—III. a town in the dep. Somme, cap. cant., 18 m. E.S.E. Amiens. P. 2391.—*Les Rosiers* is a comm. and market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, and on the Nantes and Tours Railway, 18 m. S.E. Angers. P. 2774.

**ROSGNANO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Alessandria, cap. mand. P. 2759.

**RÖSKILDE**, a town of Denmark, formerly its cap., 20 m. W. Copenhagen: Its old cathedral was founded by Harold, A.D. 980. P. 4338.

**ROSLAU**, a town of Germany, duchy Anhalt-Dessau, Köthen, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Roslau, 4 m. N. Dessau. P. 1595.

**ROSLAVL or ROSLOVL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 69 m. S.S.E. Smolensk, cap. circ. P. 3965.

**ROSLSTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.S.W. Derby. Ac. 1197. P. 382.

**ROSLIN**, a *quoad sacra* pa. and small vill. of Scotland, co. and 7 m. S.E. Edinburgh, on the North Esk, with ruins of a castle destroyed by the English in 1544, and the celebrated Roslin chapel, built in 1445, and now restored. It has the tombs of many of the Earls of Orkney & Roslin. P. 467.

**ROSMANINHAI**, a small fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 65 m. S.S.E. Guarda, near the Tagus and the Spanish frontier. P. 700.

**ROSLAU or ROZNOV**, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, on the Betschwa, 20 m. E.S.E. Weisskirchen. P. 2275.

**ROSNY-SUR-SEINE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 4 m. W. Mantes, on l. b. of the Seine, and on railway from Paris to Rouen. P. 703.—*Rosny* is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine, cant. Montreuil, with one of the detached forts near Paris.—III. sur Bois, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, cant. Vincennes. P. 2156.

**ROSOLINI**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Noto, built on low cliffs overhanging a richly cultivated valley. P. 5851.

**ROSS**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Hereford. Ac. of pa. 3118. P. 4446. The town, situated on a rocky eminence above the Wye, has hospitals, union workhouse, branch bank, mechanics' institute, etc. It is a polling-place for the county. The cider of the vicinity is in high repute. Pope's lines on the "Man of Ross" have rendered the name of this place familiar to students of English literature.

ROSS, numerous localities in Ireland.—I. the largest island in the lower Lake of Killarney, Munster, 2 m. S. Killarney. Ac. 131. P. 23.—II. a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 12½ m. N.W. Oughterard. Ac. 53,364. P. 6726. Surface mountainous, and the "devil's mountain" rises to 2131 feet in height. The parish comprises parts of Loughs Mask and Corrib.

Ross, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Ohio. Area 650 sq. m. P. 35,071.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, on Pine Creek, 4 m. N. Pittsburgh. P. 1442.—III. a township, Ohio, co. Greene. P. 1367.

Ross or ROSS CARRERY, a pa., market town, and Episcopal see of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, the town on an eminence, near its shallow harbour, 7 m. W.S.W. Clonakilty. Ac. 13,350. P. of pa. 4283; do. of town 803. It has a cathedral, R. C. chapel, bridalwell, market and court houses, and corn stores. The see, comprising 32 pas. in the same co., is united to the diocese of Cork and Cloyne.

ROSSLEA, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Clones. P. 376.

Ross (New), a parl. and munic. bor., river port, town, & pa., Irel., co. & 13 m. N.N.E. Wexford, on l. b. of the Barrow, across which it communicates with its suburb Rosbercon, by a bridge. Ac. of pa. 4922. P. (1861) 7916. Ac. of parl. bor. 4400. P. 7845. Alt. 34 ft. It is enclosed by old walls; has a quay 650 yards in length, which vessels of 600 tons can reach at high tides. It has churches and chapels, monastic establishments, an infirmary, and various hospitals; market-houses, sessions-house, barracks, gaol, and custom-house. Trade extensive. Exports corn, flour, wool, butter, cattle, and bacon. Chief imports fish and timber. Vessels belonging to the port 10, tons 3332. Customs rev. (1862) 21,836l. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. 191.

ROSS and CROMARTY, a united co., extending across the N. part of Scotland, from sea to sea, between the Minch on the W. and Moray Firth on the E., and including in detached portions, Cromarty, and the islands of Lewis, etc., in the Hebrides, its mainland portion having N. Sutherland and S. Inverness-shire. Ac. 2,016,375, or 3150 sq. m., of which 560 sq. m. are in the Hebrides, 344 belong to Cromarty, & 93 to Nairn. Of the mainland portion, about 301,000 ac. are arable, 545,000 in pasture, and 921,000 waste. P. (1861) 81,093. Cromarty, Beaully, and Dornoch firths indent it on the E., and Lochs Broom, Greinord, Ewe, Gairloch, Torridon, and Aish on the W. Granite and primary schists form the N. & middle parts of the co. The sea-coasts, and a considerable way inland, are composed of old red sandstone. Mean annual temperature 46° Fahr. Climate on the W. coast is moist, and subject to heavy rains, but drier and colder in the E. Rainfall at Butt of Lewis 51 inches. It is a wide region of mountains (Ben Wyvis 3422 ft.; Ben Attow 4000 ft.), moors, and lakes, traversed by the Conon, Orin, Beaully, and other small rivers, along which are extensive tracts of fertile soil. Agriculture has greatly improved of late years; in some parts much good wheat is raised, and many plantations of trees have been made; but the greater part of the co. is appropriated to sheep and cattle farming. No manuf. of importance are carried on; few mines or quarries are wrought; and the pop. is in general very poor. The co. is subdivided into 33 pas. Principal towns, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty. It sends 1 member to House of Com. Reg. electors (1862) 887. [CROMARTY.]

ROSSA, a market town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. S.E. Grodna. Pop. about 1500.

ROSSANA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 8 m. S.S.W. Saluzzo. - P. 2258.

ROSSANO, a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, on a hill near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. W.N.W. Cariati. P. (1861) 14,257. It has a cathedral, and is the see of an archbishop. It is the birth-place of Popes John VII. and XVII. Near the city are alabaster and marble quarries.

ROSSBACH, several vills. of Germany.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. W.N.W. Elnbogen. P. 2954.—II. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, on the Rossbach, at the foot of the Taunus mountain, 13 m. N. Frankfurt. P. 1225.—III. Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 17 m. S. Halle. Here, on 5th November 1757, Frederick the Great defeated the French and Imperialists.

ROSSBERG, a mntn., Switzerland. [GOLDAU.]

ROSSDORF and ROSSDUFF, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Wexford, 4 m. W.S.W. Ennis-corthy. Ac. 8166. P. 1560.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 2½ m. N.W. Dunmore. Ac. 196. P. 69.

ROSSEL, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 52 m. S.S.E. Königsberg, cap. circ. P. 2900. It has a college, and manuf. of linens and woollens.

ROSSIE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Indian river, 25 m. S.W. Canton. P. 1471, mostly employed in lead mines, iron foundries, and manufactures of machinery.

ROSSIE ISLAND, a low flat island, in the channel of the South Esk, Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Craig, between Montrose basin & the North Sea. P. 212.

ROSSIENA (Pol. *Rossienie*), a town of Russia, gov. Kovno, 100 m. W.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Lubissa. P. 5770. It is the see of the Roman Catholic bishop of Samogitia, and has several churches and a Piarist college.

ROSSIGNOL LAKE, Nova Scotia, Queen's co., 30 m. S.S.E. Annapolis, is about 11 m. in length. From it flows the Mersey river, at the mouth of which is the village Rossignol or Liverpool.

ROSSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 4 m. N.W. Bawtry. Ac. 3009. P. 400.

ROSSINVER, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, cos. Sligo and Leitrim, and comprising the village Kinlough. Ac. 52,314. P. 11,184.

ROSSKEEN, a maritime pa., Scotland, co. Ross, on Cromarty Firth, 12 m. N.E. Dingwall. P. 3766.

ROSSLA, a town, Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, cap. co., 10 m. W. Sangershausen. P. 1425.

ROSSELEEN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 25 m. W. Merseburg. P. 1310.

ROSSMIRE, a pa. of Ireland, Munster; co. Waterford, comprising a part of the town of Kilmac-thomas. Ac. 8160. P. 1535.

ROSSORY, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, comprising a part of the town of Ennis-killen. Ac. 7504. P. 2408.

ROSSREYVOR, a marit. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, on the N. side of Carlingford Bay, 8 m. E.S.E. Newry, with which it is connected by railway. Stationary pop. 653. It is resorted to by many visitors in summer, and has some trade in coals and fish.

ROSSWEIN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, on the Mulde, 5 m. W.N.W. Nossen. P. 5964. It has manufactures of woollen and other stuffs.

ROSTAK, an inland town of South Arabia, dom. and 68 m. W. Muscat, and stated to be large.

ROSTARZEWÓ, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Posen. P. 674.

ROSTHERN, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. N.N.W. Nether Knutsford. Ac. 19,096. P. 4058.

ROSTOCK, a commercial city and seaport of W. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 m. from its mouth in the Baltic, and at the termination of a branch of the Hamburg and

Berlin Railway, 44 m. N.E. Schwerin. P. (1862) 26,396. It consists of an old, a middle, and a new town, with several suburbs. Principal edifices, a palace, churches, hospitals, town-hall, and theatre. In one of the principal squares is a statue of Marshal Blücher, a native of Rostock. It has a university, founded in 1419, with a valuable library, theological and other schools, an anatomical theatre, laboratory, and botanic garden. Manufs. woollen cloth, soap, and chicory: with breweries, distilleries, vinegar, colour, and chemical factories, and sugar refineries. Trade extensive; exports principally consist of red wheat, barley, pease, rape seed, oats, wool, rags, oil-cake, rape oil, bones, flax, horses, cattle, and provisions. Imports colonial produce, wines, and manuf. goods. In 1862, 675 vessels entered, and 703 cleared the port. The depth of the water in the river is from 8 to 9 ft., and vessels above that draught load and unload at Warnemünde, its outpost. *Rostock* is mentioned in history as early as 1161, and was annexed to Mecklenburg 1323. It was long one of the Hanse towns, and retained, until lately, some exclusive privileges.

ROSTOV (formerly *Dmitria-Rostofskaga*), a town of Russia, gov. and 225 m. E.S.E. Ekaterinoslav, on rt. b. of the Don, 22 m. above its mouth, in the Sea of Azov. P. 12,434. It is defended by a fortress, and has numerous depôts of provisions for the army, and is a principal entrepôt for the trade of the countries traversed by the river Don.

ROSTOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 87 m. S.S.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on Lake Nero. P. 6100. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Principal edifices, an ancient cathedral, several convents, episcopal palaces, and a seminary. It has manufactures of linens, vitriol, and colours, and an active commerce. Its annual fair is often frequented by about 45,000 persons.

ROST-RAVER, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela. P. 1689.

ROSTRENEZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., 25 m. S.S.W. Guin-gamp. P. 1560.

ROSYTH CASTLE, near North Queensferry, co. Fife, a ruined tower, dated 1561, with Queen Mary's arms, but built long before. Cromwell's mother was a Stuart of Rosyth.

ROTA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 6 m. N.N.W. Cadiz. P. 7987. It has a castle, and a small harbour for coasting vessels. Chief industry, agriculture and fishing.

RÖTGEN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Vesdre. P. 1602. It has manufs. of cassimers.

ROTH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rednitz, 15 m. S. Nürnberg. P. 2500. It has a castle, a high school, and manufs. of cutlery, gold and silver lace, and glass.

ROTHBURY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, 11 m. W.S.W. Alnwick. Ac. of pa. 33,170. P. of pa. 2545; do. of township 895.

RÖTHENBACH, a pa. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Ober Simmenthal. P. 1623.

ROTHENBURG or ROTENBURG, several towns of Germany.—I. Hesse-Cassel, prov. Lower Hesse, cap. circ. and dist., on the Fulda, 24 m. S.S.E. Cassel. P. 3650. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge, and has several educational establishments.—II. Hanover, landr. Stade, princip. and 15 m. N.E. Verden, cap. dist., on the Wümme. P. 1500. It has a transit trade between Hamburg and Bremen.—III. Prussian Saxony, gov. and 23 m. N.N.W. Merseburg. P. 1438. It has copper and other mines and nitre

works.—IV. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.W. Lucerne.

ROTHENBURG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Lucerne, dist. Hachdorf. P. 1357.

ROTHENBURG-AN-DER-TAUBER, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Tauber, 31 m. S.S.E. Wurtzburg. P. 5594. Manufs. woollen cloth. It was formerly a free city of the empire. [ROTTENBURG.]

ROTHENFELS, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Murg, 6 m. E.S.E. Rastadt. P. 1425.—II. a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 17 m. W.N.W. Würtzburg. P. 1400.

ROTHENFLUH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Basle-Campagne, dist. Sissach. P. 812.

ROTHENKIRCHEN or RODENKIRCHEN, a vill. of N.W. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. and 5 m. N.E. Ovelgönne, cap. dist., on the Weser. P. 2250.

ROTHENTHURM, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Schwytz. Near it is Morgarten, the scene of a total defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss, 15th November 1315.—II. a pass of the Carpathian mountains, between Transylvania & Wallachia, 17 m. S.S.E. Hermannstadt, and deriving its name from a conspicuous red tower, amongst "whitewashed modern fortifications."

ROTHER, a small river of England, co. Sussex, enters the English Channel at Rye, of which town it forms the harbour.—II. a rivulet, co. Surrey, enters the Thames at Rotherhithe.

ROTHERBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. W.S.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 766. P. 134.

ROTHERFIELD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Sussex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wadhurst. Ac. 14,733.

P. 3413.—II. (*Grey*), co. Oxford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 2910. P. 1629.—III.

(*Peppard*), same co., 3 m. W.S.W. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 2158. P. 437.

ROTHERHAM, a pa. and town of England, co. York, West Riding, on the rt. b. of the Don, across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Masborough, and on the N. Mid. Rail., 6 m. N.E. Sheffield. Alt. 120 feet. Ac. of pa. 12,640. P. of pa. (1861) 24,003; do. of town, 7598. It has various churches, many chapels of dissenters, a court-house, market-house, and public library, a college of the Independents, grammar school, with exhibitions to the universities, other endowed schools, almshouses, a work-house, and on its old bridge is an ancient chapel now used for a prison. Manufs. all kinds of iron goods, including cannons, machinery, and bridge-works: also starch, rope, twine, glass, and soap, breweries and flax-mills,—its industry and trade being facilitated by supplies of coal in the vicinity, and by the navigation of the Don. It is governed by a body of the inhabitants, and has weekly and midsummer sessions.

ROTHERHITHE or REDRIF, a pa. of England, forming a S.E. suburb of London, co. Surrey, on the Thames, 2½ m. S.E. St Paul's Cathedral, at the south entrance to the Thames Tunnel. Ac. 886. P. 24,582. It lies between Bermondsey and Deptford; consists mostly of inferior streets, and of dockyards for the shipbuilding, etc., in which, and in ship chandlery, its population is chiefly employed.

ROTHERSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.W. Northampton. Ac. 1200. P. 289.

ROTHERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. E.N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 1924. P. 386.

ROTHERS, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Elgin, near the Spey. P. 2407, part in Banffshire; of whom 1465 inhabitants are in the vill.

ROTHERSAY, a royal bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Bute, at the head of a bay

on the E. side of the island, 30 m. W. Glasgow. Area 45 sq. m. P. (1861) 7438; do. of town 7122. It is modernly built, and being protected by hills on the land side, and having a mild, soft atmosphere, is much resorted to by sea-bathers and invalids: it has a hydropathic establishment. Principal public edifices, are churches, chapels, schools, county and town halls, custom and excise offices, and ruins of an anc. castle. Corp. rev., including harbour, etc. (1862-3), 6126l. It has public libraries, reading rooms, banks, and insurance companies, large cotton-mills, ship-building docks, and herring, salmon, haddock, whiting, and sole fisheries. It is the seat of county sheriff and commissary courts. Matthew Stewart, the mathematician, was born here.

**ROTHERMAY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Banff, 6 m. N.N.E. Huntly. P. 1414.

**ROTILEY**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1½ m. S. Mount Sorrell. Ac. 5480. P. 21213.

**ROTHWASSER**, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 35 m. N.W. Olmütz. P. 2480.—II. a vill. of Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, 10 m. N.N.E. Landskron. P. 1300.

**ROTHWELL**, three pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 4 m. W.N.W. Kettering. Ac. 4430. P. 2354, partly employed in a manuf. of silk plush for hats.—II. co. Lincoln, 2¼ m. E.S.E. Caistor. Ac. 2690. P. 267.—III. co. York, West Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Wakefield. Ac. 8715. P. 8072, employed in woollen manufs. and coal mines.

**ROTONDA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. cant., 19 m. S.E. Lagonegro. P. 4145.—*Rotondella* is a village adjacent. P. 3747.

**ROTONDO MONTE**, is the most lofty mntn. of the island Corsica, in its centre 9068 ft. above the sea.

**ROTSCHENSALM**, a town and port of Russian Finland, at the mouth of the Kymmene, in the Gulf of Finland. The harbour, formed by islands, is closed by fortifications; it has an arsenal, hospital, and barracks for 14,000 men.

**ROTTEE**, an island, Malaysia. [Rotti.]

**ROTTEBURG**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, on the Neckar, 12 m. W. Reutlingen. P. 6253. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and has manufs. of leather and paper.

**ROTTENMAN**, a town of Austria, Styria, on an aff. of the Enns, 42 m. N.W. Bruck. P. 757.

**ROTTERDAM**, an important commercial city of the Netherlands, cap. arr. same name, prov. S. Holland, at the confl. of the Rotte with the rt. b. of the Meuse or Maas, 40 m. S.S.W. Amsterdam. Lat. 51° 55' 3" N.; lon. 4° 29' 5" E. P. (1855) 96,000; (1862) 111,403. Mean temp. of year 51°, winter 36°-9, summer 65° Fahr. The city is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is parallel with the Maas. The *Boompjes*, a fine quay, extends 1½ m. along the river, shaded by a row of elms; the houses are substantial and well built. An immense dyke extends through the middle of the city, and protects the *Binnenstad* from inundations of the sea. The Hoog Straat (High Street) is built on the dam which embanks the Maas, and separates the new from the old town. A new quarter, with handsome residences, the *Willemsskade*, has been built since 1860, on ground gained from the river Meuse. The principal streets are intersected by canals, which are lined with trees and crossed by drawbridges. The public edifices are the cathedral church of St Lawrence, which is built of brick, recently restored, and contains the tombs of De Witt, Kortnaer, and Brakel; the exchange, with a library and a collection of philosophical instruments; custom-house, stadthouse or town-hall, palace of justice, admiralty and dockyard; botanic & zoological gardens, and

a yacht club. It is cap. of the 9th military div., has numerous charitable institutions, the central prison of the Netherlands, and many superior schools; and in the market-place there is a bronze statue of Erasmus, who was born here in 1467. The new Hôtel-de-ville, with a public library and a collection of paintings, and the Schieland palace, with a museum and a fine collection of Dutch paintings, which were destroyed by fire in Feb. 1864. It has manufs. of tobacco, soap, leather, glass, and paper, chemical products, distilleries of gin, termed "Geneva" (properly *jenever*); sugar and salt refineries. Consuls of England, Denmark, and the U. S. of America reside here. There are more English residents in Rotterdam than in any other town of the Netherlands, and for their accommodation there are three places of worship; one belonging to the Church of England, another to the Scottish Establishment, and a third to the Independents. *Rotterdam* is more favourably situated for trade than Amsterdam; its canals admit vessels upwards of 1000 tons burden; a ship canal has been cut across the isle of Voorn; and it communicates by canals with Delft and the Hague, by railway with Utrecht, the Hague, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Breda, and Arnheim, and has regular communication by steamers with London, Hull, Leith, Havre, and Hamburg, and with the ports on the Rhine several times a day. Its commerce is increasing rapidly, and its exports and imports resemble those of Amsterdam.

**ROTTI**, an island of Malaysia, off the S.W. extremity of Timor. Lat. 10° 40' S.; lon. 123° E. Length 50 m.; breadth 20 m. Surface mountainous. Products comprise rice, maize, millet, sweet potatoes, cotton, and ebony. The Dutch have an establishment on the island, at the N.E. extremity of which is the village Rangong, with a secure harbour.

**ROTTINGDEAN**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Ac. 3639. P. 1016.

**ROTTNEST (RAT-NEST) ISLAND**, W. Australia, co. Perth, is opposite the mouth of Swan River. Lat. 31° 57' S.; lon. 115° 25' E. Length, W. to E., 10 m.; breadth varies to 4 miles.

**ROTTUM**, an island of the Netherlands, prov. Groningen, in the North Sea, 4 m. S.W. Borkum. P. 1726, mostly engaged in fishing.

**ROTTWELL**, a town, Württemberg, circ. Schwarzwald, on l. b. of the Neckar, 14 m. S. Sulz. P. 3910. It has a gymnasium, hospital, exchange, and trade in linen, flax, corn, cattle, and horses.

**ROTUMA**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, N.W. the Friendly Islands. Lat. 12° 30' S.; lon. 177° 30' E. Circumference 18 m. Surface mountainous; soil volcanic, and carefully cultivated.

**RÖRZ or RETZA**, two towns of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, on the Thaya, 43 m. N.N.W. Vienna. P. 1900.—II. Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarzbach, 30 m. N.E. Ratibon. P. 1253.

**ROUANS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 10 m. S.E. Paimbœuf. P. 2137.

**ROUBAIX**, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Canal of Roubaix, and on the Northern Railway, 6 m. N.E. Lille. P. (1861) 49,274. It has a chamber of manufactures, and is abundantly supplied with water by Artesian wells. Its manufs. comprise woollen and cotton fabrics, furniture-cloth, carpets, and twist, with dye-works and tanneries.

**ROUBION**, a river, France, dep. Drôme, joins the Rhone at Montélimart, after a W. course of 30 m.

**ROUDEAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2¼ m. W. East Harling. Ac. 1730. P. 132.

**ROUEN**, *Rotomagus*, a city of France, cap. dep. Seine-Inférieure, on rt. b. of the Seine, here crossed by a stone bridge, connecting it with its suburb St Sever on the l. b., and by an iron suspension drawbridge, 68 m. N.W. Paris, and 44 m. E.S.E. Havre, with both of which, and with Fécamp and Dieppe, it is connected by rail. P. (1856) 103,223, (1861) 102,649. Chief edifices, the cathedral, church of the ancient abbey of St Ouen, one of the most elaborate Gothic edifices in the world, & the palace of justice. The other chief buildings are an exchange, archbishop's palace, mint, custom-house, theatre, and many handsome fountains. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a national court; it has a university academy for the depts. Seine-Inférieure and Eure, a seminary, faculty of theology, secondary school of medicine, national college, and a primary normal school, with a library of 110,000 volumes. It has a chamber of commerce, and is celebrated for the spinning and dyeing of woollen and cotton stuffs, and the manufacture of printed cottons, broad-cloths, and velvets. Its quays present a long line of elegant buildings, and it has several handsome new quarters; otherwise it is ill built, with narrow streets, and many of the houses of wood. Its port on the river is accessible to vessels of 300 tons. William the Conqueror died here A.D. 1087, in the monastery of St Gervais. It was taken by Henry v. of England in 1418. Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen by the English in 1431, and a statue of the heroine has been erected on the spot.

**ROUSSÉ VASSÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, arr. le Mans, cant. Sillé-le-Guillaume. P. 2426.

**ROUZÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. N.W. Lemans. P. 2077.

**ROUFFACH**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 9 m. S. Colmar. P. 3917. It has manufs. of cotton goods.

**ROUGÉ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., 6 m. N.W. Châteaubriant. P. 2705.

**ROUGEMONT**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, cap. cant., 22 m. N.E. Besançon. P. 1272.

**ROUGEMONT**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Saane, 28 m. E. Lausanne. P. 1100.

**ROUGHAM**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 2627. P. 409.—II. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.S.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 3840. P. 988.—*Rough Lee* is a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3½ m. W. Colne. Ac. 1320. P. 424.

**ROUGHTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1020. P. 131.—II. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.W. Cromer. Ac. 1740. P. 412.

**ROUGNAT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Creuse, 7 m. E.N.E. Aubusson. P. 2168.

**ROUBA**, a comm. and vill. of Algeria, cap. cant. Algiers. P. 1981, of whom 1071 are Europeans. Industry, rearing of cattle, grain, etc.

**ROULLAC**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Angoulême. P. 2327.—*Rouillé* is a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 17 m. S.W. Poitiers. P. 2724.

**ROUJAN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.E. Béziers. P. 1900. It has coal mines.

**ROULERS** (Flem. *Rousselaer*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Lys, 11 m. N.W. Courtrai. P. 9500. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of linens.

**ROUMANIA** or **RUMANIA**, state. [MOLDAVIA.]

**ROUMELIA**, Turkey in Europe. [BUMILLI.]

**ROUNCTON** (WEST), a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. S.S.W. Yarm. Ac. 1500. P. 222.

**ROUNDHAY**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.E. Leeds. Ac. 1630. P. 570. It has a church and almshouses.

**ROUPHI**, *Alpheus*, a river of Greece, Morea, is formed by the junction of the Carbonaro, Ladon, and Dogana rivers, drains the whole table-land of Arcadia, and enters the Mediterranean on the W. coast of the Morea, near Cape Katacolo. Total course from the head of the Carbonaro, upwards of 100 miles.

**ROUS**, a maritime co. of New S. Wales, having N. Macpherson Range, separating it from Queensland and S. and W. Richmond river, separating it from cos. Buller and Richmond; chief town Casino. Ac. 1,177,600. Lat. 28° 30' S.; lon. 153° 20' E.

**ROUSAY**, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 5½ m. S. the headland of Skea, in Westray. Length from E. to W. 4 m., breadth 3 m. Shores on the W. rocky and precipitous, elsewhere low and sloping. P. 874. With Eglislay, Weir, and Enhallow Islands, it forms a parish. P. 1152.

**ROUSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.N.E. Woodstock. Ac. 920. P. 131.

**ROUSSES** (LES), a comm. and frontier vill. of France, dep. and the most lofty in the Jura, 20 m. N. Geneva. P. 2581. It has a custom-house and manufactures of watches.

**ROUSSILLON**, an old prov. of S. France, separated from Spain by the Pyrénées. Perpignan was its cap., as it is of the modern dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, with which Roussillon is nearly identical.—II. a comm. and market town, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 11 m. S. Vienne. P. 1507.

**ROUTH**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 2382. P. 172.

**ROUTOT**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 10 m. E. Pont-Audemer. P. 968.

**ROUVRAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 12 m. W.S.W. Semur. P. 956.

**ROY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nièvre, 17 m. E. Nevers. P. 1574.

**ROVATO** (TETELLUS), a market town of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. W.N.W. Brescia. P. (of comm.) 7089.

**ROVERBELLA** and **ROVERCHIARA**, two market towns of North Italy.—I. prov. and 8 m. N. Mantua. P. 2800. It was the headquarters of Napoleon I. before the siege of Mantua, and here he signed an armistice with the king of Naples 1796.—II. prov. and 16 m. S.E. Verona.

**ROVERE**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.E. Aquila.

**ROVEREDO** or **ROVEREITH**, a town of Austria, in the Tirol, on the frontiers of Austrian Italy, cap. circ., on the Lens, near its junction with the Adige, 13 m. S.W. Trent. P. 8000. It has a gymnasium, an English conventual establishment, and a seminary, with a public library, silk mills, and manufs. of leather and tobacco.—II. a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, S. the Alps, on the Moesa, 5 m. E.N.E. Bellinzona. P. 1072.

**ROVEREDO**, a vill. and comm. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Moesa, in the valley of Misox, on the Bernardino route. P. 1084.

**ROVEZZANO**, a comm. and vill. of Central Italy, on the Arno, prov. and 2 m. from Florence. P. of comm. 6860.

**ROVIGNO** or **TREVIGNO**, a seaport town of Austria, on the W. coast of Istria, 39 m. S.S.W. Trieste. P. 10,750. It is situated on a rocky promontory, on the Adriatic, and has two har-

boars, shipbunding yards for vessels of 300 tons, manufs. of sail-cloth, an extensive tunny fishery, and trade in wine and olives. It has a cathedral, a normal school, and two hospitals. In 1845, 168 ships and 60 fishing-boats belonged to the port.

**ROVIGO**, a town of North Italy, Venetia, cap. deleg., on the Adigetto, 38 m. S.W. Venice. P. 10,000. It has a castle, cathedral, numerous churches, convents, and charitable institutions, 2 theatres, an academy of arts, a library of about 40,000 vols., and a commission of works for the Polisine district, of which it is the cap. It is the residence of the bishop of Adria. Its trade is unimportant, but it has a large fair in October.

**ROVUMA**, a river of S.E. Africa, a tributary of Zambezi, navigable for 150 m. by small boats. It was explored by Livingstone.

**Row**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, on Gareloch, a branch of the Clyde, and comprising Helensburgh. Ac. 20,530. P. 6334.

**ROWAN**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Kentucky. P. 2140 free, 142 slaves.—II. in W. of North Carolina. Area 332 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,659 free, 3930 slaves.

**ROWANDIZ**, a fortified town of Turkish Kurdistan, pash. and 75 m. N.E. Mosul, cap. beylik, on an afl. of the Greater Zab. It comprises from 1000 to 1300 houses, with a crowded pop., and is encircled everywhere, except on the river side, with a wall flanked by round towers, besides which it has a castle, the residence of its bey. The *Rowandiz river* flows through a deep limestone ravine to the Zab, 10 m. distant. The peak of *Rowandiz*, Kendilan chain, is 30 m. E.N.E. ward.

**ROWBERROW**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 950. P. 241.

**ROWDE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Devizes. Ac. 2760. P. 1142.

**ROWENSKO**, a market town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1564.

**ROWER**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny, on the Barrow, 4 m. N. New Ross. Ac. of pa. 10,758. P. 2219.

**ROWINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Warwick. Ac. 3660. P. 995.

**ROWLEY**, two pas. of England.—I. co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E. South Cave. Ac. 7440. P. 476.—II. (*Regis*), co. Stafford, 3 m. S.E. Dudley. Ac. 3670. P. 19,785.

**ROWNER**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S. Fareham. Ac. 1191. P. 147.

**ROWNO**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., near several lakes, 115 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. P. 9240.

**ROWSLEY (GREAT)**, a chapelry and township of England, co. Derby, pa. and 3½ m. S.E. Bakewell, on Midland Junction Railway. P. 295.

**ROWSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 1520. P. 224.

**ROXBORO**, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 7½ m. N.W. Philadelphia.

**ROXBURGH**, a pa. of Scotland, 4 m. S. Kelso. Ac. 9724. P. 1178. In 1460, James II. was killed here, by the bursting of a cannon, during a battle with the English. It has the remains of a splendid border castle, built by the Northumbrian kings, and the scene of many battles.

**ROXBURGH**, a co. of New South Wales, enclosed by the cos. Wellington, Philip, Hunter, Cook, Westmoreland, and Bathurst. Ac. 972,760, of which 7087 are cultivated. P. (1861) 8932. Surface mountainous, but interspersed with fertile tracts. Rivers are afls. of the Macquarrie. Chief town, Sofala. Lat. of centre 33° 15' S., lon. 149° 45' E. With the co. Wellington it sends 1 member to the legislative assembly.

**ROXBURGHSHIRE**, one of the border counties of Scotland, lies in the extreme S.E., bordering on England for about 60 m., between lat. 55° 6' & 56° 43' N.; lon. 2° 12' and 3° 7' W. Is extremely irregular in form; breadth 23 m., length 32 m. Climate mild. Contains 670 square m., or 428,494 statute acres, of which 425,638 are land, and 2856 are water. P. (1861) 54,119. The annual value of real property for the year ending Whitsunday 1864 was 355,841l. 17s. 5d., and that of railways, 26,525l. 3s. 6d. The Tweed is the principal river in the co., although it only runs through it for a short distance. The county is divided in a great measure into valleys, popularly called "waters," through which small streams run, having their rise in the upland districts. The Teviot may be said to be the only river in the county, having its rise and termination in it. It runs from the S.W. to the N.E., and receives in its course mostly all the "waters" or small streams. The trout-fishing, formerly unequalled, is injured by the drainage. Jedburgh is the only royal burgh. The other towns are Hawick, Kelso, Melrose, and part of Galashiels. A great source of industry existed in the smaller villages, from handloom weaving, but within the last 30 years this has almost entirely ceased, since the rapid rise of the woollen manufacture in Hawick & Jedburgh, and the employment of steam. It is estimated that the capital invested in the woollen trade in the county is above a quarter of a million, the pop. directly employed 2500. Agriculture in Roxburgh is in a very advanced state in all departments. Oats and barley are the chief cereal crops, though wheat is grown in certain districts to great advantage. The turnip crop within the last 30 years has increased to an enormous extent; and this has given rise to almost a new branch, the feeding of cattle. The sheep formerly reared were Cheviots, but this description has been almost superseded, except in the higher districts, by the Leicesterers. Roxburgh has few minerals of any value; lime and freestone are the most frequently wrought. It is now completely intersected by the N. B. Railway and its branches. It returns one mem. to H. of C. Reg. elect. in 1863, 1618.

**ROXBURY**, several townships of the U.S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 2 m. S. Boston. P. (1860) 25,197. An aqueduct from this township supplies Boston with water.—II. New Jersey, 14 m. N.W. Morristown. P. 2269.

**ROXBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 4784. P. 348.

**ROXHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. Downham Market. P. 58.

**ROXTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. E.N.E. Bedford. Ac. 2880. P. 688.

**ROXWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 4755. P. 986.

**ROY**, a small river of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Kilmorivaig, rises 5 m. E. of the south end of Loch Oich, flows S.W. ward, and joins the Spean after a course of 16 m. It traverses the vale of Glenroy, famous for its "parallel roads."

**ROYALSTON**, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 56 m. W.N.W. Boston.

**ROYALTON**, sev. townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, 8 m. E. Lockport.—II. Vermont, 3 m. S. Montpelier.—III. Ohio, co. Cuyahoga.

**ROYAN**, a comm. and maritime town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. cant., at the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m. S.W. Saintes. P. 4005. It has a harbour defended by a fort; pilchard fisheries, and bathing establishments.—*Royau-mont* is a vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Pontoise, with a cotton factory.

**ROY BAREILLY**, a town of British India, dist. Bauswaira, prov. Oude. It has a brick fort. Lat. 26° 14' N., lon. 81° 19' E.

**ROYBON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 22 m. W. Grenoble. P. 2128, partly engaged in steel works.

**ROYDON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 4½ m. W.S.W. Harlow, and with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway, 3 m. E. Broxbourne. Ac. 2995. P. 910.—II. co. Norfolk, 1½ m. W. Diss. Ac. 1329. P. 609.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.S.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1351. P. 196.

**ROYE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., on the Arve, 23 m. E.S.E. Amiens. P. 3797. It has manufs. of beetroot sugar and woollen hosiery. It was formerly fortified, and has sustained eleven sieges.—*Royère* is a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, 23 m. S. Guéret. P. 2330.

**ROYSTON**, a market town and pa. of England, eos. Cambridge and Herts, 13 m. S.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 320. P. 1822. Altitude 271 ft.; mean temp., June 63° 1', Jan. 38° 5' Fahr. The town has a church, originally part of a priory; a union workhouse, and market-house, under which a curious ancient cave has been discovered.—II. a pa., co. York, West Riding, 4 m. N.N.E. Barnsley, on a branch of the North Midland Railway, 16½ m. N.N.W. Rotherham. Ac. 1004. P. 545.

**ROYTON**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Oldham, 4½ m. S.E. Rochdale. Ac. 1352. P. 7493, employed in cotton works and coal.

**ROZENBURG**, a fertile island of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, in the Maas, 8 m. S.W. Rotterdam. Length 6 m., breadth 1½ miles.

**ROZOY** or **ROSAY**, several comm. and small towns of France.—I. (*en Brie*), dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Melun. P. 1489. It is enclosed by walls.—II. (*sur Serre*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 25 m. N.E. Laon. P. 1773.

**RSHEV-WOLODIMIROV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 74 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. (1855) 16,139. It is very ancient, and has churches, almshouses, salt and corn magazines.

**RUABON**, a town of N. Wales. [*RHIWABON.*] **RUAD**, *Aradus*, a fortified island off the coast of Syria, S.W. Tortosa, in lat. 34° 29' N., lon. 35° 51' E. In its centre is a town with 400 or 500 houses.

**RUAN**, several pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. (*Lantherne*), 2½ m. S.W. Tregoney. Ac. 2250. P. 325.—II. (*Major*), 8 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Ac. 2470. P. 141.—III. (*Minor*), 9 m. S.S.E. Helstone. Ac. 658. P. 260.

**RUARDEAN**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.W. Newnham. Ac. 1590. P. 1054.

**RUATAN** or **ROATAN**, an island in the Bay of Honduras, the largest of the group of Bay Islands, off the N. coast of Central America. Lat. of S. point 16° 16' N., lon. 86° 40' W. Length 30 m., breadth 8 m. P. 1700. (?) Surface elevated, well wooded, but the W. consists of grassy plains. Its shores abound with turtles and fish, and it has trade in plantains, cocoa nuts, pine apples, etc.

**RUBIANA**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 18 m. E. Susa. P. 3087.

**RUBICON** (Ital. *Il Rubicon*), a river of Central Italy, rises on the borders of Tuscany, between Mounts Tifi and Sarsina, and flows E. to the Adriatic, which it enters 9 m. N.W. Rimini. Length 20 m. It was by crossing this river with an armed force, when forbidden to do so by the Roman people, that Julius Cæsar declared war against the senate.

**RUBIELOS**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Teruel. P. 2476. Manufs. woollens.

**RUBIERA**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov.

and circ. Reggio-Emilia. P. 3432. It is surrounded by dismantled fortifications.

**RUBIEZOW** or **HRUBIEZOW**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Lublin, cap. co., on an island formed by the Hultwa. P. 1700.

**RUBIGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Konolfingen. P. 1350.

**RUBINSK** or **RYBINSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. N.W. Jaroslavl, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Volga, opposite the confluence of the Sheksna. P. 4000. It is a great centre of the internal commerce of the empire. Principal edifices are an exchange, two cathedrals, a covered exercising ground, an arsenal, the courts of justice, a theatre, orphan and other asylums, hospitals, almshouses, house of correction, and schools. It has breweries, distilleries, salt works, oil and other mills, soap and candle factories, potteries, etc. The chief article of commerce is corn, sent to St Petersburg, Riga, Dantzic, Königsberg, etc. Two large annual fairs are held here. 20,000 barges arrive annually with goods to the value of 250,000,000 rubles. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1806.

**RUBLEKVA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. W.S.W. Kharkhov, on the Merlo. P. 1500.

**RUBTSERA**, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Kharkhov, on the Oskol, 10 m. E. Izium. P. 1500.

**RUCKINGE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 3445. P. 429.

**RUCKLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.S.E. Louth. Ac. 713. P. 46.

**RUBBAR** or **ROODBAR**, a town of Persia, prov. Ghilan, near the strong defile of same name, 35 m. S. Resht, on the Seid-Rood, by which it exports oil, olives, and soap, to Asiatic Russia.

**RUBBAXTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 3 m. N. Haverford-West. Ac. 4142. P. 586.

**RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. W.S.W. Stokesley. Ac. 7386. P. 1147.

**RUDDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S. Nottingham. Ac. 2190. P. 2283.

**RUDDELE**, a township, U. S., North America, Arkansas, Independence co. P. 1174.

**RUDELSTADT**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 24 m. S. Liegnitz, on the Bober. P. 1174. There are copper & arsenic mines in its vicinity.

**RUDERSWYL**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. E.N.E. Bern. P. 2526.

**RÜDESHEIM**, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist., on rt. b. of the Rhine, in the Rheingau, opposite Bingen, 15 m. S.W. Wiesbaden. P. 2505. The *Rudesheim Berg* wine is celebrated.

**RUDFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. S.E. Newent. Ac. 1204. P. 202.

**RUDGELEY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Stafford, on the S.W. bank of the Trent, here crossed by an aqueduct of the Trunk Canal, and on the Trent Valley branch of the London and N.-W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 3411. P. 4362. Manufs. felt and hats, chemical works, iron forges, and near it extensive collieries.

**RUDGWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. W.N.W. Horsham. Ac. 5830. P. 1068.

**RUDHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), 6½ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 3891. P. 940.—II. (*West*), 6 m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 2835. P. 487.

**RUDKJÖBING**, a seaport town of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island Langeland, 9 m. S.E. Svendborg. P. 2719. It is enclosed by walls, and has some ship-building docks.

**RUDNIA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. N.N.E. Moghilev, on the Berezina. P. 1600.

**RUDNIKI**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 15 m. S. Vilna, on the Merechanka. P. 1550.

**RUDOLSTADT**, a town of Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, on the Saale, 18 m. S. Weimar. P. (1861) 6033. It is enclosed by walls, and has a library of 40,000 vols., a gymnasium, a cathedral, and picture gallery. Manufs. woollen cloth and porcelain.

**RUDOMIN**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 7 m. S.E. Vilna. P. 1550.

**RUDSTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. W. Bridlington. Ac. 5600. P. 605.

**RUE**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Somme, cap. cant., with a station on the Paris and Boulogne Railway, 14 m. N.W. Abbeville. P. 2338.—II. a river, dep. Cantal, joins the Dordogne, near Bort, after a N.W. course of 25 miles.

**RUECAS**, a river of Spain, Estremadura, joins the Guadiana, near Medellin, course 40 m. S.W.

**RUEDA**, two small towns of Spain.—I. (*del Almirante*), prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Leon, on the Esla. P. 2950.—II. (*de Medina*), prov. and 25 m. S.W. Valladolid. P. 3150. It has a large trade in wine, raised in its vicinity.

**RÜEGSAU**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Trachselwald. P. 2256.

**RUEIL**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, at the foot of the vine-clad Mont Valérien, near the Seine, 5 m. W. Paris, on the railway to St Germain. P. 4965. *Ruelle* is a vill., dep. Charente, 5 m. N.E. Angoulême. P. 1635. It has a large cannon foundry.

**RUFFANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 3839.

**RUFFEC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente, on railway from Tours to Bordeaux, cap. arr., 26 m. N. Angoulême. P. 3235. It has an active trade in cheese, truffles, corn, & chestnuts. Several councils have been held here.—*Ruffey* is a vill., dep. Jura, arr. Lons-le-Saulnier. P. 1271.

**RUFFIAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S.S.E. Floermel. P. 1733.

**RUFFIGNÉ**, a vill., France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, arr. and 5 m. N.W. Chateaubriant. P. 1118.

**RUFFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 5½ m. N.N.E. Ormskirk, with a station on the East Lancashire Railway. Ac. 3102. P. 865.

**RUFFORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W. York. Ac. 2420. P. 297.

**RUFISQUE**, a maritime town of W. Africa, a little E. Cape Verd, and stated to have an active trade with the adjacent Fort Goree.

**RUGBY**, a pa. and market town in the middle of England, co. Warwick, 80 m. N.N.W. London. It is a great railway centre, whence lines diverge in all directions. Altitude 315 feet. Rainfall 19 inches. Ac. of pa. 2190. P. (1861) 7818. It has a celebrated public school, consisting of a fine quadrangle with cloister, and an elegant detached chapel, with an average attendance of 300 scholars, 50 of whom are on the foundation, an endowment now producing about 5000l. per annum, 14 exhibitions to the universities, and a departmental almshouse. The town has little trade beyond that caused by railway traffic and supply of the school.

**RUGELEY**, a mkt. town and pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, on a branch of N.W. Rail, 7 m. N.W. Lichfield. The Trent & Mersey canal passes through the town. It has a church, a Roman Catholic church, and chapels of the Wesleyans, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; a free grammar school, national school, and a town-hall. Ac. of pa. 3000. P. of town and pa. 4362. Manufs. of iron, brass, and agricultural implements.

**RÜGEN**, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. Stralsund, of which it forms a circ., separated from the main-

land by a strait from ¼ mile to 2 miles broad. Lat. of lighthouse at its N. extremity 53° 41' 12" N.; lon. 13° 31' 27" E. Area 361 sq. m. P. 41,446. Coasts abrupt, and deeply indented with arms of the sea. Soil fertile, and large quantities of corn and cattle are exported to Stralsund. The island is well wooded. Fisheries are important. Rügen has no good harbour, but it is a favourite resort for sea-bathing. Cap. Bergen. The island, formerly belonging to Sweden, was transferred to Prussia in 1815.

**RÜGENWALDE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Köslin, on the Wipper, near its mouth in the Baltic. P. 4856. It has sea-bathing establishments. Manufs. linen and woollen; and has distilleries.

**RÜGGISBERG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Seftigen. P. 2924.

**RUGLES**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Rille, 24 m. S.W. Evreux. P. 1853. It has manufs. of pins and needles.

**RUHLA**, a vill. of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, 7 m. S.S.E. Eisenach. P. 8833. On the Ruche, which separates it into two parts, the E. of which belongs to Saxe-Coburg, and has 2238 of the above pop. It has manufs. of iron and steel wares.

**RUHLAND**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, on the Black Elster, 18 m. W.N.W. Hoyerswerda. P. 1370.

**RUHR**, a river of Prussian Westphalia, after a very tortuous W. course of nearly 130 m. past Arnsberg, Neheim, and Hattingen, joins the Rhine at Ruhrort, 15 m. S. Wesel. [ROER.]

**RUHRORT**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 16 m. N. Düsseldorf, on railway to Minden, and at the conflu. of the Ruhr and the Rhine. P. 3736. It has manufactures of cotton fabrics, steam-ship building docks, and a transit trade.

**RUILLÉ**, numerous comms. and vills. of France; the principal *Ruille-sur-Loir*, dep. Sarthe, 13 m. S.S.W. St Calais. P. 1309.

**RUISHTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. E.N.E. Taunton. Ac. 1003. P. 506.

**RUISLIP**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 3½ m. N.E. Uxbridge. Ac. 6260. P. 1365.

**RUKONI**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. and 8 m. E.S.E. Vilna. P. 1800.

**RULSK** or **RYLSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. W.S.W. Kursk, cap. circ., on the Sem, here joined by the Ryls. P. 6000. It has 12 churches, a district school, and 2 annual fairs.

**RUM**, a mountainous isl. of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. Small Islands, 16 m. N.N.W. Ardamurchan Point. Length 8 m.; breadth 7 m. Ac. 22,000. P. 73. The highest hill is Haskeval, 2667 feet above the sea; others vary from 900 to 2000 feet. On its N.W. side is a cliff 1272 feet high, in which is a bloodstone quarry. Soil but little cultivated, being principally sheep pasture. There are deer on the island. It is divided into six parts—Kinloch, Kilmory, Guirdil, Harris, and Dibidil,—at each of which is a good stone house for the resident shepherds; Kinloch is a small village, and has a church and a good pier. The harbour is much frequented by coasting vessels during N.W. and S. gales. A reef of rocks extends from the S. side of the harbour, half way across, which dries at low water. At Kilmory are some very ancient ruins.

**RUMA**, a town of Austria, Slavonia, co. Syrmia, 35 m. N.W. Belgrade. P. 6200. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

**RUMANIA**, a state of Europe. [MOLDAVIA.]  
**RUMBOLDSWYKE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. E.S.E. Chichester. Ac. 645. P. 582.

**RUMBURG**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 42 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 4900. Manufs. of woollen, linen, damask, and cottons.

**RUMBURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1468. P. 405.

**RUM CAY**, a small island of the Bahamas. P. (1861) 654.

**RUME**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, 5 m. S.W. Tournay, on the French frontier. P. 2000.

**RUMEGIES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Valenciennes. P. 1600.

**RUMIGNY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. cant., on the Aube, 14 m. S.W. Rocroy. P. 847. The astronomer La Caille was born here in 1713.

**RUMILI** or **ROUMELIA**, *Thracia*, an eyalat or prov. of the Turkish empire, at the S.E. extremity of Europe, between lat. 40° and 43° N., lon. 20° 40' and 29° E., divided from Asia Minor on the S.E. by the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, having W. Macedonia, N. the Balkan mountains, separating it from Bulgaria, S. the Ægean, and E. the Black Sea. Estimated area 30,000 sq. m., and pop. 2,200,000. Two mountain chains, offsets from the Balkan, traverse its surface from N.W. to S.E., bounding the basin of the Maritza, which river drains its centre; these chains terminate in the peninsulas of Gallipoli and Constantinople. It is subdivided into the sanjaks of Viza, Kirk-kissia, Tchirmen, Gallipoli; & besides the towns of those names, it comprises Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippopolis, Tatar-Bazardjik, Kasanlik, Solimnia, Eski-sagbra, Demotica, and Enos.

**RUMILI-HISSAR** or the **CASTLE OF EUROPE**, a fortress of European Turkey, on the Bosphorus, 6 m. N.E. Constantinople, immediately opposite Anatoli-Hissar or the *Castle of Asia*, and founded by Mohammed II. in 1451. The Rumili-Kawak is a fort 5 miles farther northward.

**RUMILLY**, a town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, on an affl. of the Rhone, 9 m. W.S.W. Annecy. P. of comm. 4446.

**RUMILLY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 3 m. S. Cambrai. P. 1890.

**RÜMLANG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Regensberg. P. 876.

**RUMMELSBURG**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Köslin. P. 3413.

**RUMNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3 m. N.E. Cardiff. Ac. 3575. P. 356.

**RUMSEY**, a town of England. [ROMSEY.]

**RUMSISZKI**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 14 m. E.S.E. Kovno. P. 1600.

**RUMWORTH**, a tnsbp. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Dean, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bolton. Ac. 1300. P. 1861.

**RUNCORN**, a pa. and town of England, co. and 13 m. N.E. Chester, near the head of the Mersey estuary, and with a station on a branch of the London and N.W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 1490. P. 10,063. The town has docks, valuable stone quarries in the vicinity, and considerable trade arising from its position at the terminus of the Bridgewater, Trent and Mersey, and Mersey and Irwell Canals. Customs rev. (1862) 3430l. Exports (1862) 10,600l. Vessels belonging to the port 11, tons 819.

**RUNCORN**, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*North*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 2239. P. 304.—II. (*South*), 4 m. N.N.E. Market Downham. Ac. 831. P. 139.

**RUNGHEN**, a vill. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on Lake Wirzero, 29 m. S.W. Dorpat. Birthplace of Catherine I., wife of Peter the Great.

**RUNGPORE**, a dist. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, in N.E. part, between lat. 25° 16'

and 26° 21' N., lon. 88° 26' and 89° 50' E. Area 4130 sq. m. P. 2,559,000. Principal rivers, the Brahmapootra, Teesta, and their affls. Staple crops comprise indigo, tobacco, wheat, bamboos, cocoa nuts, vegetables, silk, and cotton; the mulberry thrives. Manufs., silk and cotton goods, and carpets; there are about 50 indigo factories. Exports, indigo, cotton, and silk goods, carpets, sugar, and tobacco. Imports, salt, woollens, and metals. Wild elephants infest the E. and N.W. parts, and are very destructive to crops.—*Rungpore*, cap. of above district, 125 m. N.E. Moorshedabad. Though the head station of police, etc., it is represented as a most wretched place.

**RUNHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 834. P. 246.

**RUNHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W.S.W. Caistor. Ac. 1330. P. 396.

**RUNN**, a dist. of India. [CUTCH.]

**RUNNEMEDDE**, England, co. Surrey, 1 m. W. Staines, where the barons forced King John to grant Magna Charta, 15th June 1215.

**RUNNINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 523. P. 100.

**RUNSWICK**, a hamlet of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6½ m. N.W. Whitley, on the margin of the North Sea, which here forms an inlet called Runswick Bay, capable of admitting some hundred sail of the line. Pop. chiefly fishermen.

**RUNTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W.N.W. Cromer. Ac. 1448. P. 510.

**RUNWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. N.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2059. P. 386.

**RUOTI**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 11 m. N.N.W. Potenza. P. 8816.

**RUPEL**, a river of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, formed by the union of the Nethes and Dyle at Rumpst, has a N.E. course of 6 m., and joins the Scheldt, 8 m. S.W. Antwerp.

**RUPELMONDE**, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 9 m. S.W. Antwerp. P. 2800, employed in bleaching and tanning. Birthplace of Mercator, the celebrated navigator & geographer.

**RUPERT RIVER**, British North America, enters James' Bay, Hudson Sea, near its S. extremity, after a westward course of 250 m. *Rupert's Land* comprises the region extending from the Rocky Mountains on the W. to Hudson Bay on the E., north to the Methy Portage, and S. to the United States boundary. It is first mentioned in a charter by King Charles II. to a company of adventurers trading to Hudson Bay.

**RUPPERSCHWYL**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Lenzbourg. It has a large machine manufactory. P. 998.

**RUPPIN** (NEW and OLD), two contiguous towns of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam.—I. cap. circ., on the W. side of Lake Ruppín, 39 m. N.W. Berlin. P. 9909. Here the Ruppín Canal connects the Havel and the Elbe.—II. circ. and 2 m. N.E. New Ruppín. P. 1820.

**RUPR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, arr. Remiremont, cant. le Tillot. P. 4265.

**RUPUNUNY** or **RIPUNUNY**, a river of British Guiana, and principal tributary of the Essequibo, which it joins about 200 m. from the coast in lat. 3° N., lon. 58° 12' W., after a N. course of 250 m. It forms several falls over granite ledges.

**RUREMOND**, Netherlands. [ROERMOND.]

**RURIC ISLES**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, between lat. 15° 10' and 15° 30' S., lon. 151° E. They are wooded, and surrounded by coral reefs. They were discovered by Kotzebue in 1816.

**RUS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 1917. Manufs. linens and soap.

**RUSA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. W. Moscow, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Moskwa. P. 3000. It is defended by a strong citadel.

**RUSAHREH** or **RUSRA**, a town of British India, dist. Ghazee-pore, N.W. provs., lat. 25° 50' N., lon. 83° 56' E. P. 7228.

**RÜSCHEGG**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Schwarzenberg. P. 2263.

**RUSCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. E.N.E. Reading. Ac. 1249. P. 264.

**RUSH**, a seaport and market town of Ireland, co. Dublin, pa. Lusk, on a headland projecting into the Irish sea, with a station on the Drogheda Railway, 14 m. N.E. Dublin. P. 1453. It has a small harbour, and is a coast guard station.

**RUSH**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in E. Indiana. Area 442 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,193.—Also several townships.—I. New York, on the Genesee, 12 m. S. Rochester.—II. Pennsylvania, Susquehanna co.—III. do., Northumberland co.

**RUSHALL**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. W. Harleston. Ac. 1170. P. 242.—II. co. Stafford, with a station on the N. Stafford Railway, 1½ m. N.E. Walsall. Ac. 1924. P. 2842.—III. co. Wilts, 3¼ m. S.W. Pusey. Ac. 2164. P. 224.

**RUSHBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Ac. 1060. P. 185.

**RUSHBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. W.S.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 4132. P. 576.

**RUSHDEN**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 5 m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Ac. 1486. P. 291.—II. co. Northampton, 1½ m. S. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 2770. P. 1748.

**RUSHUNO**, a vill. of Brit. India, dist. Cawnpore, in lat. 26° 22' N., lon. 77° 44' E. P. 5000. It has a large bazaar, and is well supplied with water.

**RUSHFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.S.E. Theford. Ac. 4250. P. 170.

**RUSHFORD**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Alleghany. P. 1806.

**RUSHMERE**, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 2½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2142. P. 678.—II. 5 m. S.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 769. P. 121.

**RUSHOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5 m. W.N.W. Bromsgrove. Ac. 1218. P. 159.

**RUSHTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.W. Kettering. Ac. 2960. P. 484.—II. (*Tarrant*), co. Dorset, 3½ m. E.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1221. P. 173.

**RUSHULME**, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. S.E. Manchester. Ac. 956. P. 5380.

**RUSHVILLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Indiana, 40 m. E.S.E. Indianapolis.

**RUSK**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Texas. Area 1134 sq. m. P. (1860) 9671 free, 6132 slaves.

**RUSKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 4750. P. 1089.

**RUSKOI** or **KESHAN**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 25 m. N. Gallipoli. P. 7000.

**RUSPER**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Horsham. Ac. 3126. P. 590.

**RUSSA** (**STAROI**), a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. S. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Polista. P. 6000. It has 17 churches, a convent, tanneries, distilleries, and salt works.

**RUSSEL**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Virginia. Area 1312 sq. m. P. (1860) 9181 free, 1099 slaves.—II. a co. in S. of Alabama. Area 858 sq. m. P. 10,954 free, 15,638 slaves.—III. a co. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 316 sq. m. P. 6465 free, 559 slaves.

**RUSSELDONDAH**, a town and military cantonment of British India, dist. and 50 m. N.E. Gan-

jam, presid. Madras. Here are barracks and a large hospital. During the months of March, April, and May, the climate is hot and oppressive; the remainder of the year salubrious.

**RUSSTI**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Ravenna. P. 3747.

**RUSSIA** (**EMPIRE OF**) is the largest state in the world, extending in Europe, Asia, and America, between lat. 38° 20' and 71° 24' N., lon. 190° E. to 167° 59' W. Surface estimated to comprise 1-26th of the superficies of the globe, 1-7th of its land, and more than double the extent of Europe, the total area being (as shown in the table) 7,813,953 sq. m.; coast line 25,000 m. It is but thinly peopled, P. 74,139,394. Capital, St Petersburg. The Russian empire contains a greater number of distinct races than any other country, comprising Slavonians, Lettons, Germans, Caucasians, Jews, Walachians, Greeks, Persians, Indians, Samoyedes, Tartars, Tunguses, and Turks. It is usual to treat of the empire as divided into European, Asiatic, and American Russia, although these divisions are not officially recognised, and several of the govts., as Perm and Orenburg, are partly in Europe and partly in Asia. *European Russia* extends from the N. slope of the Caucasus Mountains, lat. 40° 20', to Lapland, lat. 70° 16' N.; and, including the kingdom of Poland, from lon. 18° to the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, gov. Perm, lon. 60° 45' E. It is bounded E. by Siberia and the Caspian Sea, S. by Asiatic Russia, the Black Sea, and the Ottoman and Austrian empires, W. by Moldavia, Austria, Prussia, the Baltic, and Sweden, and N. by Norway and the Arctic Ocean; and is divided into 49 govts. and 12 provs., besides the country of the Cossacks, a kind of military republic, and the grand duchy of Finland. The surface of Russia in Europe may be considered as one vast plain, enclosed by the Ural Mountains on the E., the Caucasus on the S., and partly by the Carpathians on the W. It opens to the Caspian Sea on the S.E., and the level countries of N. Germany on the W. Throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain; the highest point between the Baltic and the Black Sea, near Kremenetz, is 1328 feet above the ocean. The Baltic provs. have a mean elevation of 1000 feet above the sea. The centre of the country is occupied by a dome-shaped elevation traversed by the Valdai hills, the average height of which is 800 to 900 feet, and the summit 1100 feet above the sea; these sink rapidly to the S.E., where they are lost in marshes. *Russia* is traversed by the largest rivers in Europe; these form the great N. and S. basins, the water-parting between which is marked, not by mountains, but by slightly undulating ground: the *Baltic* receives the Tornea, Kemi, Ulea, Kumo, Neva, Narva, Duna, Niemen, and Vistula; the *Arctic Ocean* receives the Pasvig, Kola, Petchora; and, by the White Sea, the Vigo, Omega, Dwina, and Mezen; the *Black Sea* receives the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Don, and Kuban; the *Caspian Sea*, the Ural, Volga, Kuma, and Kerek. In the N. of Russia there are numerous and extensive lakes; the chief are Lake *Ladoga*, the largest in Europe; Lake *Omega*, in the gov. Olonetz; Lakes *Saima*, *Payama*, and *Kolgis*, in Finland; *Peïpus* between the govts. Revel, Riga, Pskov, and Petersburg; *Ilmen* in the gov. Novgorod, and *Enara* in Lapland. The smaller lakes, *Bielo* in Novgorod, *Koubinskoe* or *Koubenski* in Vologda, are important for the internal navigation of the empire. The most valuable of the salt lakes is *Elton* in Saratov. Among the numerous islands belonging to

the empire, the chief are the group of *Novaia Zemlia* (new land), in the Arctic Ocean, the archipelago of Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Russia, Kalguef, and Waigatz Islands. Geological phenomena, confirmed by history and tradition, warrant the conclusion that a great portion of Central Russia was under the sea at a comparatively recent period. The soil comprises every variety, much of which is unfit for cultivation. The vast region of the *tundras*, extending from lat. 64° N. to the N. coast, is a swamp in summer, and is covered with ice for nine months in the year; it produces only moss. S.W. of this the country, for a space of 150,000 sq. m., is covered with forests of pine, larch, and birch. The isthmus of Finland, between the White Sea and the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, a space occupying 500 m. in length, and 400 in breadth, is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks and sand hills; while in the S.E. an immense desert, called a *steppe*, extends between the Ural and the Volga, estimated to contain 330,000 sq. m.; a portion of it affords tolerable pasture. W. of lon. 46°, a series of salt lakes occupy a hollow space, which probably once formed a portion of the Caspian Sea. This steppe is exposed to the greatest extremes of temperature; in winter the thermometer is generally 15°, and sometimes 35° below zero, while in summer the heat is upwards of 100° Fahr. From its vast extent, Russia has a great diversity of climate; the plains of the N., exposed to the winds of the Arctic Ocean, are much colder than the other countries of Europe in corresponding latitudes. The whole of the N. coast, from lat. 66° on the White Sea, S.E. to lat. 62° N., lon. 59° E., has a temperature below zero, and the surface is constantly frozen. Between this frozen space and lat. 58° N., the mean temperature varies from 32° to 40°; at St Petersburg, which is within this space, the thermometer in December and January sinks to 22° below zero, while in summer it rises to 85° or 90°. S. of lat. 58° the mean temperature is between 40° and 55°; the winters are short and severe, summers long and hot. In the interior S.S.E. and S. winds prevail, while W. and N.W. winds are most common on the coasts. Rain is most abundant in the Baltic provs., where the average annual fall is 15 to 20 inches. The amount and frequency decrease in proceeding from W. to E., and during the long summer of the S. provs. rain very seldom falls. Snow falls early in winter,—the average number of days in the year on which snow falls at St Petersburg is 70.

Russia produces all the plants common to the other countries of Europe. Corn is raised more than necessary for consumption, and is exported, although agriculture is in its rudest state. Rye is the chief crop, and is very widely grown; the cultivation of barley extends to lat. 67°, and oats to lat. 62° N.; wheat is grown chiefly in the Ukraine. The countries of Central Russia, in the upper basin of the Volga, are the most fertile in the empire; and its middle portion, comprising the govts. of Nijnii-Novgorod, Penza, Kasan, and Simbirsk, is called the granary of Russia. Hemp and flax are grown chiefly on the Upper Volga; tobacco is cultivated principally in the Ukraine; grapes are grown in the Crimea, and on the lower courses of the Don and Volga. The forests yield valuable produce, and building timber, tar, pitch, and potash are widely exported. Black cattle and sheep are extensively reared; tallow and hides are exported in great quantities; sheep-skins form the dress of many

of the peasantry, but the wool is of inferior quality. The horses of the S. and central provs. are large, in the N. they are small; those of the Cossack tribes are capable of enduring great fatigue. Camels are kept in large herds by the nomadic tribes in the steppes, and dromedaries in the Crimea. The bison is found near the sources of the Narew; the reindeer is confined to the region N. of lat. 66° N.; the elk, wild swine, deer, and hare are found in the forests of the N.; and the fur-bearing animals are actively hunted. Wolves and bears are common. In addition to the birds common to other countries of Europe, the capercaillie is found in the N., and the pelican in the S., on the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas; geese and ducks abound in the lakes. Fish is plenty in the rivers, especially in the Volga and the Ural, and in the White Sea and the Sea of Azov. In the Arctic Ocean, on the shores of *Novaia Zemlia*, the whale and seal are fished. The E. part of Russia is rich in minerals; the two govts. of Orenburg and Perm, and especially the latter, have numerous mines of gold, platinum, and copper; silver does not occur in European Russia; iron abounds in the S. provs. In the mining districts of the Ural, the pop. is flourishing and industrious; the utmost activity is manifested, forests have been cleared, marshes drained, and the gorges of mountains have been filled with artificial lakes, water being the chief motive power. Salt is extensively made in the govts. Perm and Viatka, and in the W., south of Lake Ilmen. Lignite and brown coal occur in the Crimea, and on the W. of the Ural mountains; the coal field on the Donetz is estimated at 100 m. long, and several feet deep. Coal beds of immense extent were discovered in the gov. Moscow in 1844. Since the time of Peter the Great, the progress of manufs. has been most rapid, and the improvement of their products have been commensurate with it. The staple manufs. are woollens, silks, linens, cottons, metal wares, soap, and candles; besides which are manufs. of glass, paper, porcelain, arms, jewellery, and morocco leather. Most of the articles used by the peasantry are made in the villages, one of which is usually devoted to a single branch of industry. In the kingdom of Poland, the chief manufs. are of woollens, linens, leather, and fur goods. The commerce of Russia is greatly facilitated by its numerous navigable rivers, and its vast and excellent system of canals, by means of which, not only do the Baltic and the White Sea communicate with the Caspian and the Black Sea, but the great lakes and the principal rivers are united into a complete system of inland navigation. The American Commercial Company, formed in 1797, has establishments in Russian America, and at Moscow, Kazan, Tomsk, Irkutsk, and Kamtchatka. The railways completed are 715 m. in length; the chief are from Warsaw, by Czenstochau and Cracow, joining the Austrian and German lines at Kosel, and that from St Petersburg to Moscow and Nijnii-Novgorod. Moscow is the centre of internal commerce; and the chief seaports are St Petersburg, with Kronstadt and Riga on the Baltic, Archangel on the White Sea, Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea, and Odessa on the Black Sea. Exports (1862)—northern ports, flax, timber, hemp, seeds, tallow, wool, tar, bristles, cable yarn, iron, cotton, isinglass, bones, linens, oil-cake, silk, etc., to the value of 10,328,153*l.*; imports, cotton, tea, woollens, iron, machinery, coals, coffee, cochineal, lead, hardwares, soda, tin, linens, salt, rice, wine, etc., to the value of 3,224,455*l.* Exports, southern ports, beef, seeds,

grains, tallow, wool, etc. to the value of 4,772,906½; imports, machinery, tea, coffee, iron, coals, cottons, sugar, agricultural implements, earthenware, etc., to the value of 509,163½. Ports on the North Pacific Ocean—imports (1862), cottons, woollens, machinery, iron, etc., to the value of 7914½. The government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. All power emanates from the emperor or czar, who is head of the church, and by law a member of the orthodox Greek church. All rank is based on the tenure of civil or military office. The nobility are a privileged class; they have great political power, and possess more than half of all the cultivated land of the country, but they have suffered a heavy loss by the recent serf emancipation. The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially styled the Orthodox-Catholic faith. The emperor appoints to every office in the church. There are in Russia 500 cathedrals, and nearly 30,000 churches of the establishment, with 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen, and 550 convents. The total number of the clergy of all orders is about 255,000, supported mostly by their own flocks. All religionists are tolerated except the Jews, who are excluded from Russia Proper. There are upwards of 2,000,000 Mohammedans in European Russia, besides Jews, Feticists, worshippers of the Grand Lama, and many sectaries. The nearest estimate gives to the orthodox faith 56,000,000, Roman Catholics 6,500,000 (chiefly in the Polish provs.), Protestants (mostly Lutherans in the Baltic provs.) 4,000,000, Jews 2,000,000, nearly one-half in the kingdom of Poland. Education is still in a very backward state, although great efforts have been made to extend it of late. In 1860 the educational establishments comprised 6 universities, and, according to the Minister of Public Instruction, in the whole empire 8937 schools, with 950,000 pupils, giving 1 pupil to every 17 of the population; but this is believed to be much too favourable, and other calculations allow 1 pupil to 140 of the pop. The army of Russia is formed of the regular troops, and the feudal militia of the Cossacks, etc. The actual strength of the armed force is not known. One estimate (1863) makes the whole amount to 1,000,285 men; another in Sept. of the same year, makes the whole force consist of 36,674 officers and 1,161,958 privates. The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic and that of the Black Sea, which are again subdivided. An official report of July 1863 gives the following 6 divisions:—The Baltic fleet, 12 ships of the line, 14 frigates, 6 corvettes, gun-boats, steamers, etc., in all 64 sail; the Black Sea fleet has 42 war steamers; the White Sea fleet, 2 war, and 3 smaller steamers; the Caspian fleet, 10 steamers, and 10 steam transports; 2 steamers in the Sea of Aral; the fleet on the Amur comprises 6 corvettes, 7 schooners, and 11 steam transports. A fleet of iron-clad vessels and steam rams are now (1864) being built at St Petersburg and Nicolaef. The first public account of revenue and expenditure was issued by the Minister of Finance in May 1862, when the income was stated at 42,265,977½, expenditure 44,374,248½, deficit 2,108,271½. Great changes in the sources of income have taken place. On 1st January 1863 the right of farming out the supply of brandy ceased, and was replaced by free trade; and the poll-tax in towns was abolished, and replaced by a house-tax. On 3d March 1861, an imperial decree was passed, declaring the emancipation of the serfs throughout the empire. This came into full force on 3d

March 1863, and the owners received compensation at rates varying according to circumstances. There were 22,000,000 serfs belonging to private owners, besides 22,225,000 crown peasants, men and women, whose emancipation was accomplished at the end of 1863. By an imperial decree of the same year land was granted to the freed serfs, for which they are to pay rent for 49 years, then become freehold landowners. *Great Russia* is the north and middle portion of the empire in Europe, formerly called Muscovy.—*White Russia*, a portion of Lithuania.—*Black Russia*, the west part of Lithuania.—*New Russia*, a region in the south, comprising the territories of the Cossacks.—*Little Russia*, in the south-west.—*Red Russia*, which, until 1396, was an independent dukedom, now forms a part of Austrian and Russian Poland (Galicia and Poland). In consequence of the invasion of the Danubian provinces by the Russians, war was declared by the Turks against Russia, and afterwards by England and France, which resulted in the invasion of the Crimea by the combined forces in 1854.

EMPIRE OF RUSSIA.

Governments and Territories.	Area in sq. m.	Population, 1858.
<i>A. Russia in Europe.</i>		
Archangel . . . . .	296,067	274,951
Astrakhan . . . . .	84,948	477,492
Bessarabia . . . . .	15,447	919,107
Cossacks of the Don . . . . .	63,778	896,870
Courland . . . . .	10,532	567,078
Ekatemoslav . . . . .	26,052	1,042,681
Esthonia . . . . .	7,625	303,478
Grodno . . . . .	14,697	881,881
Jaroslay . . . . .	13,233	976,866
Kaluga . . . . .	11,922	1,007,471
Kasan . . . . .	23,729	1,543,344
Kharkov . . . . .	21,021	1,582,571
Kherson . . . . .	27,713	1,027,459
Kiev . . . . .	19,656	1,944,334
Kostroma . . . . .	30,853	1,076,988
Koursk . . . . .	17,433	1,811,972
Kovno . . . . .	15,715	958,287
Livonia . . . . .	18,775	883,681
Minsk . . . . .	34,477	986,471
Mohilev . . . . .	18,451	884,640
Moscow . . . . .	12,793	1,599,808
Nijni-Novgorod . . . . .	19,632	1,259,606
Novgorod . . . . .	45,479	975,201
Olonez . . . . .	57,774	287,354
Orel . . . . .	18,266	1,532,034
Orenburg . . . . .	147,080	2,036,581
Penza . . . . .	14,647	1,188,555
Perm . . . . .	128,640	2,046,572
Podolia . . . . .	16,388	1,748,466
Poltava . . . . .	19,196	1,819,110
Pskov . . . . .	17,363	706,462
Riazan . . . . .	16,216	1,427,299
St Petersburg and Cronstadt . . . . .	24,305	1,083,091
Smolensk . . . . .	21,647	1,102,076
Samara . . . . .	61,349	1,530,039
Saratov . . . . .	31,603	1,636,135
Simbirsk . . . . .	18,781	1,140,973
Tambov . . . . .	25,559	1,910,454
Taurida . . . . .	24,688	687,343
Tchernigov . . . . .	20,232	1,471,866
Tula . . . . .	11,846	1,172,249
Tver . . . . .	24,730	1,491,427
Vilna . . . . .	16,323	876,116
Vitebsk . . . . .	17,449	781,741
Viatka . . . . .	55,392	2,123,904
Vladimir . . . . .	18,297	1,207,908
Volhynia . . . . .	27,538	1,528,328
Vologda . . . . .	163,106	951,939
Voronej . . . . .	25,681	1,980,859
<b>A. Total</b>	<b>1,862,504</b>	<b>69,330,752</b>

Governments and Territories.	Area in sq. m.	Population 1888.
<b>B. Russia in Asia.</b>		
<b>i. Caucasia.</b>		
Derbend . . . . .	10,414	513,925
Kutais . . . . .	13,713	540,852
Stavropol . . . . .	40,196	562,317
Tiflis . . . . .	20,601	647,125
Shemakha . . . . .	21,924	633,886
Erivan . . . . .	12,194	257,106
Cossacks of the Black Sea, Caucasus dist. . . . .	39,529	906,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,790</b>	<b>4,257,704</b>
<b>ii. Siberia.</b>		
Tobolsk . . . . .	574,080	1,021,266
Tomsk . . . . .	334,540	694,651
Yeniseisk . . . . .	971,850	303,256
Irkutsk . . . . .	284,000	319,936
<b>Territories.</b>		
Transbaikal . . . . .	213,840	352,584
Yakutsk . . . . .	1,521,763	217,855
Amur . . . . .	109,060	40,000
Maritime Region (Kamtschatka, etc.) . . . . .	718,460	26,438
Semipolatsk . . . . .	180,690	217,451
Kirghis of Siberia . . . . .	309,230	277,451
Kirghis of Orenburg . . . . .	369,010	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,586,513</b>	<b>4,070,938</b>
<b>Total of Russia in Asia . . . . .</b>	<b>5,757,303</b>	<b>8,328,642</b>

Russian America was, at the date of census, the property of a private company, and is not, therefore, included in this Table.

Area and population of the whole Russian Empire, according to the great political divisions.

	Area in sq. m.	Population
European Russia . . . . .	1,862,504	59,330,752
Caucasia . . . . .	170,790	4,257,704
Siberia . . . . .	5,586,583	4,070,938
Kingdom of Poland . . . . .	49,555	4,840,466
Grand Duchy of Finland . . . . .	146,070	1,680,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,815,502</b>	<b>74,179,860</b>

*Russia in Asia* embraces Siberia, or the whole of N. Asia, E. of the principal crest of the Ural Mountains, comprising the govts. of Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeniseisk, and Yakutsk [SIBERIA]; parts of the region of the Caucasus, forming the govts. of Stavropol, etc., and the territories of Transbaikal, Yakutsk, Semipolatsk, the Kirghiz of Siberia and those of Orenburg, with the recently acquired territories of the Amur, extending to the Pacific. [AMUR, MARITIME REGION, CASPIAN, CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, DAGHESTAN, GEORGIA.]

*Russian America* comprises the continent of N.W. America, W. of lon. 141° W., and a strip of coast extending S. to lat. 55° N., bounded on the E. by British America, S. and W. by the Pacific, and N. by the Arctic Ocean. Area estimated at 394,000 sq. m. P. (1864) about 80,000, of whom 10,144 are Russians; and the following island groups:—Prince of Wales Island, Duke of York Archipelago, George III. Archipelago, the Kodiak islands, and the Aleutian islands. Interior little known; climate severe, and soil sterile. The principal settlement is *New Archangel*, a small town with 1500 inhabitants, on the island Sitka, called Baranov by the Russians, the largest

of the group of George III. Archipelago, which was so named by Vancouver. It is the seat of the governor of the establishments of Russian America, and has fortifications, magazines, and a governor's residence, all built of wood. The Russian American Company, incorporated 1799, for fishing and hunting fur-bearing animals, whose chief establishments were here, had 50 ships of all sizes engaged in the collection and conveyance of peltry. It employed 847 men, of whom 39 were sailors of the fleet, and 179 soldiers of the Siberian regiments. The privileges of the company expired at the end of 1863, when the territory was placed under a civil organization. Besides these possessions, Russia has a small colony called Bodega, in California, N. of San Francisco; its port is small, but important for the Russian fur trade.

*Russian Poland*, comprises, besides the kingdom of Poland as established in 1815, the govts. Vilna, Courland, Vitebsk, Moghilev, Minsk, Grodno, Volhynia, Kiev, Podolia, and the prov. Bialystok, formerly composing Lithuania, Samogitia, and the Ukraine.

*Russian Tartary*, comprises the E. part of European, and the W. of Asiatic Russia, and forms the govts. Perm, Viatka, Kazan, Simbirsk, Pensa, Saratov, Orenburg, and Astrakhan.

RUSSIKON, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Pfäeffikon. P. 1767.

RUSSWYL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Sursée. P. 4128.

RUST or RUSTE, a town of West Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Oedenburg, on Lake Neusiedl. P. 1199. It has a brisk trade in wine.

RUSTCHUK or ROUSCHOUK, a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on a steep bank of the Danube, 55 m. E. Nicopolis. P. 30,000. (?) It is the residence of a bey; has a citadel, numerous mosques, and a considerable trade. A railway thence to Varna was commenced in 1864.

RUSTINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. E. Little Hampton. Ac. 1287. P. 340.

RUSTON, three pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 2494. P. 757.—II. (*Parva*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N.E. Great Driffeld. Ac. 910. P. 161.—III. (*Sec*), co. Norfolk, 8½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 471. P. 102.

RUSWAP, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Whitby, with a station on the Whitby branch of the York and North Midland Railway. P. 2995.

RUSZ, a market town of E. Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, near the mouth of the Niemen, in the Curische-Haff, 26 m. N.W. Tilsit. P. 2238.

RUTE, *Arialdunum*, a town of Spain, prov. Cordova, in a fine valley, 7 m. S.S.E. Lucena. P. 7840, mostly engaged in agriculture.

RÜTHEN or RUDEN, a town, Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 18 m. E.N.E. Arensberg. P. 2450.

RUTHERFORD, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of North Carolina. Area 859 sq. m. P. (1860) 9182 free, 2391 slaves.—II. in centre of Tennessee. Area 431 sq. m. P. 14,934 free, 12,984 slaves.

RUTHERGLEN, (pron. *Ruglen*), a parl. & munic. bor. and pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, and on railway, 3 m. S.E. Glasgow. Ac. 2219. P. of pa. (1861) 9335; do. of parl. bor. and town 8062. It is very ancient, and was formerly of importance, Glasgow having been included within its municipal boundaries in the 12th century; at present it consists chiefly of one well paved street; but except the parish church and town-hall, it has no public edifices. Its for-

mer trade on the river has been absorbed by Glasgow, and its chief industry is in weaving muslins, and in print and dyeworks. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 11907. The bor. unites with Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port-Glasgow, and Renfrew, in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

**RÜTHI**, a vill. and pa. of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Ober-Rheinthal. P. 1498.

**RUTHIN** or **RUTHYN** (the *red fortress*), a parl. and munic. bor., market town, and pa. of North Wales, co. and 7 m. S.E. Denbigh, on the Clwyd. P. of parl. bor. 3372. It has a church, formerly collegiate, and a grammar school, with six exhibitions to the university; co. hall and gaol, and town hall. It is the head of a poor-law union, and a polling place for the co. It unites with Denbigh, Holt, and Wrexham in sending 1 member to House of Commons.

**RUTHVEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W. Forfar, on the Isla. Ac. 1700. P. 265.

**RUTHWELL**, a maritime pa., Scotl., co. Dumfries, with a vill. and station on the Glasgow & Carlisle Rail, 9½ m. E.S.E. Dumfries. Ac. 11,321. P. 1046.

**RUTIGLIANO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. W.N.W. Conversano. It has a collegiate church. P. 6288.

**RUTLAM**, a town, British India, 50 m. W.N.W. Oojein. Principal place of dist. same name, is well built, and has good bazaars. The dist. contains 88 vills., yielding an annual rev. of 4,050,000 rupees. P. of town 10,000. Area of territory 936 sq. m. P. 91,728. The military force amounts to about 800 men. Lat. 23° 19' N.; lon. 75° 1' E.

**RUTLAND**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Vermont. Area 948 sq. m. P. (1860) 35,946.—Also several townships.—I. Vermont, 50 m. S.W. Montpelier.—II. New York, on Sandy Creek, 158 m. N.W. Albany.—III. Massachusetts, 55 m. N.W. Boston.—IV. Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Columbus.

**RUTLAND ISLAND**, Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, is immediately E. North Arran island.

**RUTLAND**, an island in the Bay of Bengal, S. Great Andaman Island. Ac. 312. P. 75.

**RUTLANDSHIRE**, the smallest co. of England, enclosed by cos. Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton, and bounded S.E. by the river Welland. Area 152 sq. m., or 95,805 ac., of which 90,000 are in grass, or arable. P. (1861) 21,861. Surface undulating, and diversified with parks. Chief products, wheat and cheese. It comprises 5 hunds. and 41 pas., in the diocess of Peterborough and Midland circuit. Chief towns Oakham and Uppingham. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 1772.

**RUTNAGHERRY**, a collectorate of India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 15° 44' and 18° 6' N., lon. 73° 6' and 73° 58' E. Area 3964 sq. m. P. 665,238. Chief products rice and grain. Annual rainfall 106 inches. Owing to the inconvenient means of transportation it has little trade.

**RUTTUNPOOR**, a town of India, territory Nagpore, cap. the fertile district Chotesghur, 210 m. E.N.E. Nagpore, and with many vestiges of former importance.

**RUVULO**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 11 m. S.E. Zutphen, near the marsh of Ruurlo. P. 2600.

**RUVIGADO**, a town of the Granadian Confed., dep. Cundinamarca, 8901 feet above the sea. Lat. 6° 10' S.; lon. 75° 42' W. P. 10,000.

**RUVO** (*Rubi*), a walled town of South Italy, prov. and 21 m. W. Bari, cap. cant. P. (1861) 12,209. It has a cathedral, some convents, and a diocesan seminary, & is celebrated for its Greek tombs and vases, which are the largest known.

**RUYSBROECK**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, with a station on the Paris and Brussels Railway, 3¼ m. S.S.W. Brussels. P. 1730.

**RUYSSSELEDE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, 14 m. S.S.E. Bruges. It has cotton manufs. and large breweries. P. 6545.

**RUYTON-OF-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 4698. P. 1200.

**RYAN** (**LOCH**), a bay S.W. of Scotland, commences at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, nearly opposite the Mull of Kintyre, and projects 10 m. S.S.E., partly between cos. Ayr and Wigton, but chiefly into the interior of the latter. Length 9 m.; average breadth about 2 m. It forms a safe & commodious harbour for the largest fleet.

**RYARSH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1551. P. 447.

**RYBINSK**, a town of Russia. [**RUBINSK.**]

**RYBNIK**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 50 m. S.S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ., on the Rudka. P. 2711. It has manufs. of tobacco and leather.

**RYBURGH**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 8¼ m. S.E. Fakenham, with a station on branch of Eastern Counties Railway. Ac. 1170. P. 556.—II. (*Little*), 3¼ m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Ac. 740. P. 232.

**RYDAL**, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. Grasmere, on the Leven, 2 m. N.W. Ambleside. Ac. 5200. P. 414. It is celebrated for its small but beautiful lake.

**RYDE**, a maritime town and watering place of England, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight, pa. Newchurch, 5 m. S.W. Portsmouth. P. (1861) 9269. It is built on an acclivity rising from the sea, and has a modern Gothic church, a theatre, assembly rooms, and a wooden pier at which the steamers from Southampton and Portsmouth land passengers at all states of the tide.

**RYE**, a parl. and munic. bor., cinque port, town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Rother, about 2 m. from its mouth in the English Channel, and on Dover Railway, 10 m. W.N.W. Hastings, and 62¼ m. E.S.E. London. Ac. of pa. 2313. P. 4288; do. of parl. bor. 8202. It is built on a rock on the edge of an extensive marsh. Chief structures are the remains of its ancient walls and gates, a large cruciform church of Norman and early English architecture, grammar school, town-hall, and market-house, a castle, now used as a gaol, a public library, and a theatre. The town stood anciently on the sea. The present harbour is formed by a canal admitting vessels of 200 tons. Exports wool, corn, timber, bark, and hops. Imports coal and manuf. goods. Customs rev. (1862) 2377; exports (1861) 19157. Vessels belonging to the port 52, tons 5110. It is head of a poor-law union. The bor., now including Winchelsea, sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 385.

**RYE**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on the Byram, 24 m. N.E. New York. P. 2584.—II. New Hampshire, 6½ m. S. Portsmouth. P. 1296.

**RYEGATE**, a town of England. [**REIGATE.**]

**RYEGATE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 25 m. E.S.E. Montpelier.

**RYHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 10½ m. E.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 2070. P. 847.

**RYLSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. W.S.W. Koursk, on the Sem. P. 6000. It has numerous churches, and two large annual fairs.

**RYMANOV**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. W. Sanok.

**RYME-INTRINSICA**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1003. P. 217.

**RYMENHAM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, on the Dyle, 5 m. E.S.E. Mechlin. P. 1710.

**RYPIN**, a town of Poland, prov. and 39 m. N.N.W. Plock, on an affl. of the Drewenz. P. 2080. It has leather and woollen cloth factories.

**RYSWICK** or **RUISWIJK**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 2 m. S.E. the Hague. P. 2630. S.W. of the vill. a pyramidal monument commemorates the peace concluded in 1697 between France on the one part, and Germany and England, Spain and Holland, on the other.

**RYTHER-WITH-OZENDIKE**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Selby. Ac. 3554. P. 372.

**RYTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, S. of the Tyne, on the Newcastle and Car-

lisle Railway, 6 m. E. Newcastle. Ac. 5581. P. 3052. With a Wesleyan chapel and national schools. Coal is found here, and the pa. has large iron works.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. S.E. Shiffnall. Ac. 1442. P. 213.—III. (on *Dunsmoor*), co. and 9½ m. N.N.E. Warwick. Ac. 1650. P. 557, partly employed in ribbon manufactures.—IV. (*Woodside*), a township, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, 8 m. W. Gateshead. Ac. 2802. P. 1051, employed in collieries.

**RZESZOW**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Wislok, 43 m. E. Tarnov. P. 7348, one-half of whom are Jews. It has manufactures of woollen cloth and linens.

**RZGOW**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Warsaw, N.N.W. Petrikau. P. 1000.

## S

For names not inserted under S, see C and Z.

**SAADEH**, a town of Arabia. [SADA.]

**SAAL**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Saale, 6 m. E.S.E. Neustadt. P. 1063. Near it are mineral springs.

**SAALBURG**, a town of Germany, princip. Reuss-Schleiz, lordship and 30 m. S.W. Gera. P. 1380.

**SAALE**, three rivs. of Germany.—I. (*Frankische Saale*), Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, joins the Main at Gmünden, after a S.W. course of 70 m.—II. (*Sachsische* or *Thuringische Saale*), rises in Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. S.W. Hof, flows N. through the Saxon duchies, Prussian Saxony, Anhalt, etc., and joins the Elbe, 18 m. S.E. Magdeburg. Total course 212 m., navigable for large vessels from the Elbe to Halle.—III. (*Salzburger Saale* or *Saala*), Upper Austria and Bavaria, flows N.W. past Lofer and Reichenhall, and joins the Salza 4 m. N.W. Salzburg. Total course 70 miles.

**SAAL EISENBERG**, a circ. of the Duchy of Saxe Altenberg. Area 266 sq. m. P. (1862) 47,464.

**SAALFELD**, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. principality, on l. b. of the Saale, 41 m. E. Meiningen. P. (1861) 17,017. Manufs. woollen cloth, linen, tobacco, chicory, gunpowder, and leather. Near it are some iron mines. Here Prince Louis Frederick of Prussia was defeated & killed by the French in 1806.—*Alt-Saalfeld* is a vill. immediately on the opposite side of the Saale.

**SAALFELD**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 71 m. S.W. Königsberg, on the Maringsee. P. 2264.

**SAALFELDEN**, a market town of Upper Austria, on the Saale, 28 m. S.S.W. Salzburg. P. 925.

**SAANE** (Fr. *Sarvine*), a river of Switzerland, cants. Berne and Freiburg, after a N. course of 65 m., joins the Aar, 10 m. W.N.W. Berne. It is navigable from the Aar to Freiburg for boats.

**SAANEN** (Fr. *Gessenay*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 32 m. S.W. Berne, on the Upper Saane, It is celebrated for Gruyère cheese. P. 3475.

**SAAR** (Bohem. *Záhar*), a town of Austria, Moravia, on the Bohemian frontier, circ. and 18 m. N.E. Igiau. P. 3000.

**SAAR**, a river of France and Prussia. [SARRE.]

**SAARBRÜCK**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on rail, gov. and 40 m. S.S.E. Trèves, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Saar. P. 9251. It has a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollen cloth.

**SAARBURG**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 11 m. S.S.W. Trèves, cap. circ. P. 2060.

**SAARDAM**, a town, Netherlands. [ZAANDAM.]

**SAARLOUS**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of France, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Trèves,

cap. circ., on l. b. of the Sarre. P. 6849. It belonged to France till 1815, and forms an important border fortress. It has manufs. of fire-arms, with lead and iron mines in its vicinity. Birthplace of Marshal Ney.

**SAARMÜND**, a town of Prussia, gov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Potsdam, on the Nuthe. P. 443.

**SAAR-UNION BONQUENOM** or **SAARE-WERDEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 18 m. N.W. Saverne, on the Saare. P. 3449.

**SAARN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. P. 2320.

**SAARWELLINGEN**, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, circ. Saarlouis, gov. and 29 m. S.S.E. Trèves. P. 1915.

**SAATZ** (Boh. *Zatecz*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Eger, 43 m. W.N.W. Prague. P. 5950. It has a gymnasium and a trade in wine and hops.

**SAAWAN**, a town of India, territory of Gwalior, in lat. 24° 26' N., lon. 75° 10' E. P. 1800.

**SABA**, one of the Dutch West India Islands, 18 m. N.W. St Eustatius, of which it is a dependency. Area 15 sq. m. P. 1617.

**SABADELL**, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Barcelona, on the Llobregat. P. 4720. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, muslins, and paper.

**SABANJAH**, a town and small lake of Asia Minor, Anatolia. The town (anc. *Sophon*), 20 m. E. Ismid, is "a mere travelling station, full of coffee-houses and stables, with about 500 houses and two mosques." On its E. side is the lake, an oval basin, about 6 miles in length, and 3 or 4 m. in breadth.

**SABARA**, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, cap. comarca, on rt. b. of the Rio-Velhas, at the junction of the Sabara, 2300 feet above the sea, 40 m. N.N.W. Ouro Preto. P. 8500. The town of Sabara received the title of "most faithful" in 1832, and was elevated to the rank of a city in 1843. Its commerce is flourishing.

**SABBIONETTA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Cremona, 18 m. S.W. Mantua. P. 6623. It was the cap. of a principality given by Napoleon I. to his sister Pauline in 1806.

**SABBOE**, a town of Norway, stift and 27 m. S.E. Trondhjem, on the E. shore of *Sabboe-see*, a lake 20 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, and which discharges its waters by the Nid, N.W. into Trondhjem fiord, at Trondhjem.

**SABERMUTTEE**, a river of India, rises in Guzerat, in lat. 24° 44' N., lon. 73° 30' E., flows S.W. into the Bombay presid., past Ahmednuggur and

Ahmedabad, and enters the head of the Gulf of Cambay by a wide mouth, 15 m. W. Cambay. Total course 200 miles.

SABINA, an old prov. of the Pontifical States, Central Italy, now comprised in the comarca di Roma, and delegs. Rieti and Spoleto.

SABINAS, a river of Mexico, depts. Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, joins the Rio Grande del Norte. On it is the village of *Sabinas*.

SABINE, two cos. of U. S., North America.—I. Louisiana. P. 4115 free, 1713 slaves.—II. Texas. P. 1600 free, 1150 slaves.

SABINE RIVER, U. S., North America, forms for nearly 160 m. E. the boundary line between Louisiana and Texas, and enters the head of *Sabine Bay*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, 30 m. in length by 13 m. across, having a bar at its mouth, with 8 or 9 feet water. The river is navigable by steam-boats for a great part of its course.

SABIONCELLO, a mountainous peninsula of Dalmatia, circ. and 25 m. N.W. Ragusa, extending into the Adriatic between the islands Curzola and Lesina. Length 43 m., average breadth 4 miles. P. 3000. Chief town Stagno.

SABIOTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 2652.

SABLÉ, a comm. & town of France, dep. Sarthe, on rail. between Nantes and Paris, and on the Sarthe, at its confl. with the Erve, 27 m. W.S.W. Le Mans. P. 5675. Manufs. gloves, and trade in marble, quarried in the vicinity.

SABLE ISLAND, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, 90 m. S.E. Nova Scotia, of which it is a dependency. Lat. 43° 59' N.; lon. 59° 46' W. Many shipwrecks have occurred on its shoals, and there is a gov. establishment for relief of the sufferers.—*Cape Sable Island* is off the S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SABLE RIVER, U. S., N. America, New York, enters Lake Champlain on its W. side, after a course of 45 miles.

SABLES-D'OLONNE (LES), a comm. and seaport town of France, dep. Vendée, cap. arr., on the Bay of Biscay, 21 m. S.W. Napoleon-Vendée. P. (1861) 6996. It stands partly on a sandy peninsula, and partly on an elevated rock, with a port for vessels under 150 tons, an active pilchard fishery, and extensive shipbuilding. Exports consist chiefly of grain, dry vegetables, and sea salt; imports, of timber, coal, and wine. The port has two lighthouses.—*Sablouville* is a vill. of France, a N.W. suburb of Paris, adjoining the new fortifications.

SABRAO or ADENARA, an island of Malaysia, in lat. 8° 17' S., lon. 123° E., N. of Solor and W. of Lomblem, and separated W. from Flores by the Strait of Flores. Length 40 m., greatest breadth 18 miles.

SABRES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., 19 m. N.N.W. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 2525.

SABRINA, a volcanic island of the Azores, near St Michael, which, in 1810, was thrown up to the height of 400 feet above the sea, but which has since been wholly submerged.—*Sabrina-Land*, Antarctic Ocean, is an undefined tract seen by Balleny in 1839, in lat. 75° S., lon. 117° E.

SABYNINA, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. Koursk, 16 m. N.N.E. Bielgorod. P. 1000.

SABZAWAR, a fortified town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, 65 m. W. Nishapoor. It is 2½ m. in circumference, populous, and has a citadel and a good bazaar. Its vicinity consists of open downs.

SACAPA, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, on rt. b. of the Copan, between the cap. and its port Isabel, on the Atlantic. P. 10,000.

SACATECOLUCA, a town of Central America, state and 28 m. S.E. San Salvador, on the Pacific, at the foot of a volcano of same name, remarkable for its grottoes and hot springs. P. 5000.

SACATEPEC, a town of Central America, state Guatemala, cap. a dep. stretching along the Pacific Ocean, W. Guatemala. P. 8600.

SACCATOO or SAKATU, Africa. [SOKOTO.]

SACC KAREH, a buried city of Egypt, near the first cataract of the Nile, discovered in 1853.

SACCO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 6 m. W. Diano. P. 1616.—II. a river of Central Italy, after a S.W. course of 40 m., joins the Garigliano, 4 m. S. Frosinone.

SACEDON, *Thermida*, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Guadalaxara, near the Tagus. P. 2875. It has a royal palace, barracks, and salino baths, frequented from June to September.

SACHSA, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 48 m. N.N.W. Erfurt, at the base of the Harz mountains. P. 1598. It has iron forges.

SACHSELN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, on the E. bank of the Lake of Sarnen, 2 m. S.E. Sarnen. P. 1485.

SACHSEN, Germany. [SAXE—SAXONY.]

SACHSENBERG, a town of Germany, principality Waldeck, 11 m. S.S.W. Corbach. P. 1080.

SACHSENBURG, a market town of the Austrian empire, Illyria, circ. and 27 m. N.W. Villach, on the Drave, defended by 3 castles.

SACHSENHAGEN, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 15 m. N.E. Rinteln. P. 796.

SACHSENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, principality and 3 m. N.W. Waldeck. P. 955.—II. a suburb of Frankfurt-on-the-Maine. P. 8600.

SACILE, a town of N. Italy, Venetia, gov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Venice, cap. dist., on the Livenza, enclosed by walls. P. 3700.

SACKETTS HARBOUR, a vill. and port of the U. S., N. America, New York, on Black River Bay, an inlet at the E. end of Lake Ontario. P. 2000. It has a U. S. navy yard, and was the naval station of the U. S. during the war of 1812.

SACO, a river of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire and Maine, enters the Atlantic, 24 m. S.W. Portland, after a S.E. course of 100 m. Its navigation is impeded by falls, which afford water-power for numerous mills.—II. a township and port, Maine, on the Saco river, 6 m. from its mouth. It has coasting and timber trade, and various mills and factories.

SACOMB, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3½ m. N.N.W. Ware. Ac. 1510. P. 314.

SACRAMENTO, a river of the U. S., North America, California, rises in the Sierra Nevada, near lat. 42° 40' N., lon. 120° 30' W., flows S.S.E. between these mountains and the coast range, and in lat. 38° 10' N. unites with the San Joachim from the S. to pour a united stream into the Bay of San Francisco. Total length 480 m., for 150 m. of which from the sea it is navigable for boats, and for larger vessels to New Helvetia, 50 m. from its mouth, where it is 800 feet across.

SACRAMENTO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in centre of California. Area 1000 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,142.

SACRAMENTO, a city of U. S., North America, cap. state California, at the confl. of the American and the Sacramento rivers, 125 m. from San Francisco. P. 25,000. It was founded in 1819, is now the chief dépôt for the northern mines, and has an extensive commerce. The city has been several times nearly destroyed by fire; but has steadily improved, and has many fine buildings. It has daily communication by steamers and stages with the mining districts, and is con-

nected by railway with Folsone. Rainfall 106 inches.

**SADA**, a walled town of Arabia, Yemen, 145 m. N. Sana. It has a castle and a mosque.

**SADÃO**, a river of Portugal. [SALDÃO.]

**SADDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.W. Market Harborough. Ac. 1050. P. 259.

**SADDELL & SKIPNESS**, a pa., Scotl., co. Argyll, on E. coast of peninsula of Kintyre. P. 1277.

**SADDLE**, several islets of the Chinese Sea.

**SADDLEBACK**, a mountain in Cumberland, England,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. Keswick. Elevation 4787 feet. A mountain of the U. S., Massachusetts, and an island in Hudson Strait, British North America, have the same name.

**SADDLEHEAD**, the N. extremity of Achil Island, W. Ireland; and *Saddle Peak*, a mountain in the Great Andaman Island, Bay of Bengal.

**SADDLEWORTH**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Rochdale, 11 m. W.S.W. Huddersfield, between which place and Staley Bridge it has a station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Ac. 18,280. P. (1861) 18,631. Altitude 640 feet. Rainfall 49 inches. Manufs. woollens. It is a wild tract, extending over an area of 7 m. in length and 5 m. in breadth, and intersected by the Huddersfield Canal.

**SADDUKEEN**, an island of the Gulf of Aden, Indian Ocean, N. of Zeylah.

**SADO**, an island in the Sea of Japan, W. Nippon. Estimated area 720 sq.-m. It is fertile, populous, and produces gold.

**SADRAS**, a maritime town of India, dist. Chingleput, near the mouth of the Palaur, 40 m. S.S.W. Madras. It formerly belonged to the Dutch, and was of commercial importance, but has decayed.

**SADSBURY**, three townships of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. 37 m. N.W. Philadelphia.—II. 16 m. S.W. Lancaster.—III. co. Crawford.

**SÆBYE** or **SÅBYE**, a small seaport town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, on the Kattegat, off the island Llesøe. P. 680.

**SÆBE**, a river of British India, gov. Oude, rises in lat.  $27^{\circ} 10' N.$ , lon.  $80^{\circ} 32' E.$  It holds a S.E. serpentine course of 230 m., and falls into the Goomtee on the right, near the town of Jounpore. It is navigable for small craft of 12 tons, during the rains, 130 m. from its mouth.

**SÆFVAR-AN**, a river of Sweden, læn Westerbotten, after a S.E. course of 100 m. enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 m. E. Umea.

**SÆLICES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. W.S.W. Cuenca, on the Jiguela. P. 3010.

**SÆNS** (Str), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., on the Arques, 18 m. N.N.E. Rouen. P. 2568.

**SÆTER** or **SÆTHER**, a town of Sweden, læn and 18 m. S.S.E. Fahlun. P. 507. Near it are important iron mines.

**SÆFED**, a town of Palestine, pash. Acre, 12 m. N.N.W. Tiberias. It was a thriving town of 8000 or 9000 inhabitants, on an isolated peak, crowned by a Gothic castle, 2775 feet above the sea; but it was nearly ruined by an earthquake, Jan. 1, 1837, which destroyed 5000 of its pop.

**SAFFAGI**, an isl., Red Sea. [JAFFATINE ISLS.]

**SAFFELAERE**, a pa. and vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 8 m. N.E. Ghent. P. of pa. 2650.

**SAFFI**, **AZAFFI** or **ASFI**, *Soffa*, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, prov. and 107 m. N.W. of Morocco. P. 12,000, including about 3000 Jews. It is situated in a sterile ravine, enclosed by walls, and has a palace and a small fort. Its roadstead is safe only in summer. It belonged to the Portuguese from 1508 till 1641, and was

formerly an emporium for trade with Europe, but it declined with the rise of Mogadore.

**SAFFRON-WALDEN**, a munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of England, co. Essex, 24 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford, and 2 m. from the Newport station of the N. and E. Cos. Railway. Ac. of bor. and pa. 7400. P. (1861) 5474. It is built around the foot of a tongue of land, on which is the church, and has a market-place, town-hall, a grammar school, commerce in malt, barley, and cattle, and a retail trade. Saffron was formerly raised in large quantities near it, whence its name. It is a polling-place for the co., and the head of a poor-law union, extending over 185 square miles.

**SAG**, a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, 17 m. N.E. Stein-am-anger. P. 1410.

**SAGADAHOC**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Maine. P. 21,790. Cap. Bath.

**SAGALASSUS**, Asia Minor. [BOODROOM.]

**SAGALIN OOLA** and **SAGLIEN**. [SAGHALIN.]

**SAGAN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. princip., gov. and 48 m. N.W. Liegnitz, on rt. b. of the Bober, and on railway from Berlin to Glogau. P. 8147. It is enclosed by double walls, and has a castle, hospitals, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics, sealing-wax, & glass wares. The Prussians were defeated here by the Russians in 1759.

**SAGARD**, a vill. of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on island of Rügen, gov. and 23 m. N.E. Stralsund. P. 798. It has a medicinal spa.

**SAGHALIEN**, **SAGALIN**, **KRAFFO** or **TARAKI**, a long, narrow, irregularly shaped island off the E. coast of Asia, between lat.  $46^{\circ}$  and  $54^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $141^{\circ} 50'$  and  $145^{\circ} E.$ , separated from the mainland by the Gulfs of Tartary and Amur, and S. from Yesso by the Strait of La Perouse; its N. part belonging to the Russians, who occupy only the village of Dui, where coal is found, and the port of Kusunai; and the S. to the Japanese. Estimated area 47,500 sq. m. Surface in the S. mountainous, in the N. level and sandy, but its interior is little known.

**SAGHALIN RIVER**, Asia. [AMUR.]

**SAGHALIN-ULA** or **AIGUN**, a town of Manchuria, on the l. b. of the Amur, lat.  $50^{\circ} 16' N.$ , lon.  $127^{\circ} 40' E.$  It is stated to be rich and populous, and to have a large trade in furs.

**SAG-HARBOUR**, a port and tnsph. of the U. S., N. America, New York, on a bay of same name, at the E. extremity of Long Island. Chief industry, the whaling & coasting trade, and manuf. of salt.

**SAGH-IPOLY**, a market town of Hungary, co. Honth, on the Ipoly, 32 m. S.S.W. Altshol. P. 1350.—II. a vill. in the co., and 8 m. S.S.W. Temesvar. P. 3683.

**SAGINAW**, a bay, river, co. and township of the U. S., North America, state Michigan. The river flows N. to Saginaw Bay, an inlet of Lake Huron, 60 m. in length, by 30 m. across, containing many islands, and navigable for ships of any burden. The co. has an area of 1031 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,693. The township, cap. co., is on the river, 20 m. from its mouth.

**SAGNE** (LA), a town of Switzerland, cant. Neuchatel, dist. Chaux-de-Fond. It was at La Sagne that Jean Daniel Richard, the founder of watchmaking, was born in 1665. P. 1989.

**SAGRES**, a small fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, on a peninsula of the S. coast, 4 m. S.E. Cape St Vincent. It was founded in 1416 by the celebrated Prince Henriquez of Portugal, who here established a school of navigation, and fitted out discovery expeditions.

**SAGUA-LA-GRANDE**, a town of Cuba, cap. dist. dep. Occidental. P. (1861) 9632.

**SAGUENAY** or **SAGHUNY**, a large river of Canada East, and one of the principal tributaries of the St Lawrence, the estuary of which it enters 120 m. N.E. Quebec, in lat. 48° 6' N., lon. 69° 38' W., and into which it brings the surplus waters of Lake St John. Total course 100 m. It flows in a straight line between precipitous cliffs; in its upper part it forms numerous cataracts, and is frequently from 2 to 3 m. across. In its lower part it is less wide, but very deep; & large ships ascend it more than 60 m., to load with deals and timber from the settlements along its banks. Some portions of its scenery are very bold and picturesque.

**SAGUNY**, a market town of Russia, gov. Voronej, 20 m. W.N.W. Pavlovsk. P. 1000.

**SAGY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Loire, arr. Louhans. P. 2380.

**SAHAGUN**, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. E.S.E. Leon. P. 2312. It has many mills, and manufs. of woollens and linens.

**SAHAM-TONY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.W. Watton. Ac. 4008. P. 1286.

**SAHARA** or the **GREAT DESERT** (Arab. *Zahra*), a vast region of Northern Africa, extending between lat. 16° and 33° N., lon. 17° W. and 30° E., being more than 3000 m. in length from E. to W., and nearly 1200 from N. to S. Bounded E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Soudan and Senegambia, W. by the Atlantic, and N. by Barbary. It consists of an elevated table-land, covered with large blocks of stone, hard baked earth, gravel, and loose sand; and in many places it is encrusted with salt, with an average elevation of from 1000 to 1500 feet, but isolated peaks rise as high as 4000 or 5000 feet above the sea. It is the greatest desert on the globe, but numerous oases and habitable spots are scattered over its surface, which, watered by springs, are covered with the most luxuriant vegetation. The largest of these are the Great Oasis, about 90 m. in length, and those of Fezzan, Gadames, and Tuat. Pasture is excellent also in the country near the Atlantic. Its inhabitants are Arabians, Berbers, Tuariks, and Tibboos, estimated at not much more than 1,000,000. They profess the Mohammedan faith. It is traversed in many directions by caravan routes; travellers on which are exposed to many dangers, and often undergo the most intense sufferings from thirst, and from exposure to the *simoom*, or hot dry wind from the S. and E., which usually lasts 10 or 12 hours; during its continuance the air is impregnated with fine sand, and the sun is barely perceptible. Rain appears to fall in torrents at intervals of 5, 10, or 20 years, and many places of the desert bear evidence of its action having been at one time more continuous. The heat is excessive during summer, but in winter the evenings are cool, and during night frequently cold. Palm trees grow on the borders of the Sahara, and the chief products of its oases are dates, gums, and salt. Its fauna comprises the ostrich, camel, gazelle, lion, panther, and serpents, and even monkeys in the less sterile parts.

**SAHJADPUR**, a town of India, prov. Oude, on the river Tons, 100 m. E. Lucknow. P. 3000.

**SALANSK**, a fortified post of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, 70 m. S. Abakansk. About 90 m. further S. are the Salansk mountains, forming a part of the frontier between the Russian and Chinese empires.

**SAID** is the name of Upper Egypt, and was formerly applied to all Egypt S. of Old Cairo, but the N. half of this region is now called Vostani.

**SAIDA** or **SAYDA**, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 17 m. S.S.E. Freiberg. P. 1414.

**SAIDA**, *Sidon*, a maritime town of Syria, cap. pash. of Sidon, on the N. side of a steep promontory, extending into the Mediterranean, lat. 33° 34' N., lon. 35° 21' E., 13 m. S. Beyrout. P. 5000, of whom 3000 are Moslems, 600 Jews, and the rest Catholic and Maronite Christians. It has well-supplied bazaars, and its vicinity abounds with orchards and plantations. It has ruins of a castle, and its peninsular site is shut off from the mainland by walls. The harbour was, in the 16th century, rendered unfit for any but boats, and its commerce declined on the rise of Beyrout; yet it has still some trade in silk, fruit, oil, and gall nuts. There is a school and Protestant chapel here, conducted by the excellent American missionaries. The original Sidon, some traces of which are supposed to remain about 2 m. inland, was a city of the highest antiquity. It is called the "Great Zidon" in Scripture, is mentioned by Homer, and was subsequently eclipsed in importance by Tyre, but it remained a place of consequence long after the Christian era.

**SAIGHTON** or **SAUGHTON-ON-THE-HILL**, a township of England, co. and 4 m. S.E. Chester, pa. St Oswald. Ac. 1720. P. 272.

**SAI-GON**, a fortified city and river port, cap. of the new French colony of Lower Cochinchina, on the rt. or W. bank of the river of Sai-gon, 34 m. from its mouth in the China Sea, lat. 10° 47' N., lon. 106° 41' E. P. has been estimated at 180,000, including many Chinese. It consists of two towns, connected by a straggling suburb with the citadel on the W. side of the Sai-gon. The colony of which Sai-gon is the cap. comprises the three provs. of Dong-Nai, Bienhoa, and Sai-gon, or that portion of Lower Cochinchina extending east of the river Cambodia to the small river Kumi, 85 m. in a direct line, and N. on the Cambodia to 11° 10' N., 130 m. along the river course. It is watered by many large streams, besides the Cambodia and Sai-gon. Coasts very much indented with deep bays. Climate hot and humid; soil extremely fertile; and trade extensive. P. (1864) estimated at 1,500,000. In 1862, 114 European ships and 72 Chinese junks entered the Sai-gon river. Exports (same year) 2430 tons of dried fish, 2363 barrels cocoa-nut oil, 18,635 buffalo hides and 16,570 horns, 45,130 mats, 715 tons Arracan nuts, 1023 bales cotton, and 1746 bales calico, besides 42,470 tons rice, sugar, tobacco, and silk. It is regularly built, and intersected by canals, some of which are lined with quays of stone and brick-work. Houses mostly of earth, of one storey, and thatched with palm leaves. The citadel, fortified in a European fashion, contains barracks, officers' quarters, and the governor's residence. Sai-gon has a naval yard and arsenal, where some good junks have been built, a royal palace, and large rich magazines. It communicates with the Cambodia by a canal 50 m. in length. It was taken by the allied French and Spanish troops in 1860, when it was made a free port, and telegraph lines were laid through the province. A treaty between the emperors of France and Spain and the king of Anam, 1st Jan. 1863, gives the French command of all the mouths of the Cambodia river, with the island group of Pulo-Condor.

**SAILLANS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., 21 m. S.E. Valence, on the Drôme. P. 1745, employed in silk throwing and cotton spinning.

**SAILLY-SUR-LA-LYS**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Pás-de-Calais, arr. Béthune. P. 2672.

**SALMA (LAKE)**, the largest lake of Russian Fin-

land, læn and 30 m. N.W. Wiborg, its centre being about lat. 61° 20' N., lon. 28° E. Shape irregular; length, N. to S., 145 m.; greatest breadth 50 m. It contains many islands, is connected N. with numerous lakes, and discharges its waters on the S.E. by the Woxen, into Lake Ladoga.

SAIN, a mountain range of India, in Sirmour, stretching 25 m. N.E. to S.W., between lat. 30° 37' and 30° 51' N., lon. 77° 15' and 77° 29' E. Altitude 6000 to 8000 feet.

SAINGHIN, two comms. and vills. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Lille.—I. (*en Melantois*). P. 1828.—II. (*en Weppes*). P. 2203.

SAIN-KALEH (improperly *Sinekullah*), a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. dist., near the junction of two branches of the Jaghatu, 92 m. S.S.E. Tabriz, at the foot of an artificial mound of high antiquity, crowned by a strong modern fort.

SAINS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 19 m. N. Laon. P. 2445.

SAINSK, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, 50 m. S.W. Menzelinsk, on the Sai. P. 1500.

SAINT. *For places with this prefix not found below, see second name.*

SAINT ALBAN'S, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Franklin co., Vermont. P. 3567.

SAINT ALBANS, a vill. of New South Wales, co. Northumberland, 78 m. from Sydney. P. 97.

SAINT ANDREWS, a pa. and seaport city of Scotland, on the east coast of Fifeshire, connected by a branch, which terminates here, with the N. B. Railway. Ac. of pa. 12,500. P. (1861) 7550; (census return), parl. burgh 5176. The city is situated on the rocky edge of a bay of the same name. Lat. 56° 20' 26" N.; lon. 2° 47' 40" W.; about 30 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh. Created a royal burgh by David I. in 1140, and an archbishop's see, according to Sibbald, in 1471. The cathedral of St Andrews, the ruins of which still attest its former magnificence, is supposed to have been founded about the year 1159, and was destroyed 400 years later, at the reformation, which was carried on here by John Knox. South of the cathedral stood a priory, and to the east of it the church of the Kirkheugh, consisting of a provost and ten prebendaries, and formerly belonging to the Culdees. The foundations and part of the walls of this edifice, which stand close to the edge of a precipitous shore, were uncovered in 1860. The ancient tower and chancel of the chapel of St Regulus, still exist in excellent preservation. St Andrews also possessed monasteries of the Black and Grey Friars; and the ruined chapel of the Black Friars, surrounded on three sides by the playground of the Madras College, picturesquely lines the South Street, the principal street of the city. The university is the oldest in Scotland, having been founded in 1411. St Salvator's College was founded in 1455, St Leonard's in 1512, and St Mary's in 1537. St Mary's is the divinity hall. St Salvator's and St Leonard's, now united, have a principal and 9 professors, and 59 bursaries; attendance (1864) 144 students. St Mary's has 4 professors, one of whom is also principal. There is a library belonging to the university, and a museum within the buildings of the United College, belonging to the Literary and Philosophical Society. The cost of the purchase of books for the library is met by an allowance of 630*l.* per annum, in lieu of the privilege of Stationers' Hall. Besides class fees, the university and its colleges have a net revenue, after deducting public burdens, bursaries, etc., of about 3300*l.* St Andrews set the example in Scotland of the establishment of a college hall, or institution presided over by a

warden, and designed for the board, lodging, and instruction of young gentlemen attending the university. The buildings of the College Hall were formerly those of the old St Leonard's College. St Andrews was the scene of many of the most remarkable political and religious events in the history of Scotland. It was also a place of considerable trade, but fell into decay in this as well as in other respects. The only manufs. at present are those of golf clubs and balls. Johnson, who visited the city in 1773, notices its character of silence and solitude. More recently, however, it has been undergoing a renovation. Since 1800 its inhabitants have more than doubled, its population in that year being only 2519. This may be partly owing to the erection of the Madras College, which is seen in rear of the Blackfriars Chapel, already noticed. The ground on which it stands anciently formed part of the monastery of that order. This institution was founded by the Rev. Dr Andrew Bell, a native of this city, who died in 1832, and was built after his death. It is a school of general education, including classes on the Madras system, which was imported by its founder from India. Average number of pupils 900. There is also an infant school, with an average attendance of 120. Much credit for the improvement of the city is due to the late provost, Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair. Through his exertions a broad foot pavement has taken the place of grass-grown causeway, and the old town-house, which formerly stood in the middle of Market Street, obstructing the thoroughfare, is now swept away, and a more elegant building erected instead in South Street. St Andrews is becoming increasingly a place of fashionable resort, and its buildings are rapidly extending. The following religious denominations exist within the city:—Established Church of Scotland (which has three places of worship), Free Church, United Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Independent, and Baptist. There are also a *quoad sacra* parish Church and a Free Church at Strathkinness, and a preaching station connected with the Established Church at Boarhills, within the parish. The castle was built by Roger, bishop of St Andrews, about the year 1200, and stood upon a point of land projecting into the sea. Here JAMES III. was born. The sea is making considerable encroachments on the shores along the bay. Traditional evidence of this, as regards the environs of the castle, may be found in Martine's *Reliquiæ D. Andree*. St Andrews unites with Cupar, Crail, the Anstruthers, Kilrenny, and Pitvenneem, in sending a member to H. of C. Reg. elect. of dist. of burghs 830; of St Andrews 297.

SAINT ANDREWS, a town of New Brunswick, co. Charlotte, at E. end of Passamaquoddy Bay, on rail. to Woodstock, 54 m. S.W. St John. P. 8000.

SAINT ANTHONY, a town of U. S., N. America, Minnesota, on l. b. of Mississippi, 8 m. above St Paul, at the falls of St Anthony, which afford unlimited water power. Here are the Minnesota university and an observatory.

SAINT ANTONI, a town of Switzerland, cant. Friburg, dist. Singine. P. 1284.

SAINTBURY, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. W.N.W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 1336. P. 121.

SAINT CATHARINES, a town, Canada W., on Gr. W. Rail., 11 m. from Niagara falls, and 32 from Hamilton. It is visited for its mineral waters.

SAINT CHARLES, a city of U. S., North Amer., Missouri, 22 m. above the mouth of the Missouri.

SAINT CLOUD, a vill. of Algeria, dep. Oran, cap. cant. P. 2090, of whom 1494 are Europeans.

**SAINT CROIX**, a co., U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 5392.

**SAINTES**, *Mediotanum*, a town of France, cap. arr., dep. Charente-Inférieure, 38 m. S.E. La Rochelle, on the l. b. of the Charente. P. (1861) 10,962. It has a cathedral, a comm. college, with a library of 25,000 vols., and a trade in brandy, made in its vicinity, and called Cognac. Roman remains, comprise a triumphal arch, and the ruins of an amphitheatre and a circus. It was cap. of the old prov. Saintonge. St Louis defeated the English here in 1242.

**SAINTES (LES)**, some small isls. of the French West Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe, of which they are dependencies. Aggregate area 5 sq. m. P. 1276. Products, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, tobacco, and poultry. Among them is one of the best roadsteads in the West Indies. Discovered by Columbus, 4th Nov. 1495.

**SAINTFIELD**, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. Down, 9 m. S.S.E. Belfast. Ac. of pa. 13,333. P. 5653; do. of town 824. It has a trade in linens, calicoes, corduroys, and other fabrics.

**SAINT GEORGE**, a pa. of New South Wales, co. Cumberland. P. (1861) 1619.

**SAINT JAMES**, a pa. (co.) of the U. S., North America, E. of Louisiana. Area 329 sq. m. P. (1860) 3409 free, 8090 slaves.

**SAINT JOHN RIVER**, New Brunswick, the largest in the prov., and one of the finest in Amer. It rises in the Highlands between Maine and Canada, flows N.E. 150 m. to the junction of the S. Francis, then E.S.E. to Grand Falls, where it descends 70 or 80 feet, thence S. and E. 110 m. past Frederickton to the outlet of the Grand Lake, from which it flows in a wide channel S. to Kingston, and then S.W. to St John in the Bay of Fundy; length 600 m., but with its tributaries it is navigable for 1800 miles.

**SAINT JOSEPH**, a town, U. S., North America, Missouri, 340 m. above Jefferson City. P. 5000. It is a place of departure for western emigrants.

**SAINT LANDRY**, a pa. (co.) of U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Louisiana. Ac. 2296. P. 22,253.

**SAINT LAWRENCE**, a co., U. S., North America, New York. P. 83,689.

**SAINT LEONARDS**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Cumberland. P. (1861) 1334.

**SAINT MARY'S**, a post town of N. S. Wales, co. Cumberland, 4 m. E. Penrith. P. (1861) 444.

**SAINTONGE**, an old prov. in the W. of France, of which the cap. was Saintes; it now forms the greater portion of the dep. Charente-Inférieure, and parts of those of Charente and Deux-Sèvres.

**SAINT PETERZELLE**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, dist. Nouveau Toggenbourg. P. 1253.

**SAINT TAMMANY**, a pa., U. S., North America, in E. of Louisiana. Area 1043 sq. m. P. 3565 free, 1841 slaves.

**SAINT THOMAS MOUNT**, a military station of British India, dist. Chingleput, presid. and 10 m. S.W. Madras. The cantonment is situated at the S. and E. base of the hill from which it takes its name, and covers a space of 750 acres. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 80° 15' E. The town of Chingleput lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. of the fort.

**SAIS**, a ruined city of Egypt, the remains of which are in the Delta, on E. bank of the Rosetta branch of the Nile, 20 m. W. Mehala-el-Kebr.

**SAISSAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, 14 m. N.W. Carcassonne. P. 1590.

**SAITTE** (mod. *Sides-kaleh*), a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, the remains of which, N.W. Ala-Shehr (Philadelphia), consist of tombs & temples.

**SAINTE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. Niort. P. 1510.

**SAIYADWALA**, a walled town of the Punjab, near rt. b. of the Ravee, 6 m. N.W. Chouchuk. It has a strong earthen fort, and a plentifully furnished bazaar. Lat. 31° 5' N.; lon. 73° 16' E.

**SAJO**, a river of N. Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, 7 m. N.W. Dobsina, flows mostly S.E. and joins the Hernad at Onod. Length 80 miles.

**SAJTENY**, a vill. of E. Hungary, on the Maros, 22 m. W.S.W. Arad. P. 4530.

**SAK**, a large and populous Tartar vill. of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, near the W. coast of the Crimea, 12 m. S.E. Eupatoria. Near it is the salt lake of Sak, separated by a narrow isthmus from the Black Sea, which during summer is much frequented for its mud baths. Its salt yields a large revenue to the government.

**SAKAI**, one of the five principal cities of Japan, island Nippon, on the Gulf of Osaka, 40 m. S.W. Miako. It has extensive copper and iron works.

**SAKAING**, a town of Burmah, lately its cap., on the N. side of the Irrawadi, 4 m. N.W. Ava.

**SAKARIA** or **SAKARIYAH**, *Sangarius*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises S. of Angora, and after a N.E. and N. course of 230 m., enters the Black Sea, 90 m. E.N.E. Constantinople.

**SAKAYT** or **SEKKET**, a mining vill. of Egypt, in the S.E., having the remains of a temple with Greek inscription. A few miles N.E. ward are the ancient, and now abandoned, emerald mines of Job-el-Zabara.

**SAKKA**, the principal commercial emporium of Enarea, Africa, a country S. of Abyssinia, and near lat. 8° N., lon. 37° E.

**SAKKARA**, a vill. of Egypt, on l. b. of the Nile, 12 m. S. Ghizeh, remarkable for its pyramids.

**SAKMARA**, a river of Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural Mountains, flows S., and joins the Ural, 10 m. W. Orenburg. Length 350 m.

**SAL** or **SEL**, one of the Cape Verd Isls., N.N.W. Boavista. Length 15 m.; breadth 9 m. P. 894.

—*Sal Rey* is another island of the same group. Length 22 m.; breadth 18 m. P. 3300.

**SAL**, a river of Russia, Don-Cossack country, joins the Don, near Novo-Tcherkask, after a W. course of 250 miles.

**SALA**, a town, Central Sweden, lan Westmanland, 21 m. N. Westerås. P. 3467. Has iron mines.

**SALA** (*Maruliana*), a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, cap. circ., in the Val di Diano, 3 m. N.E. Diano. P. 7342.—*Sala di Gioi* is a market town, same prov., 4 m. W.N.W. Il Vallo. P. 1350.

**SALADO**, several rivers of South America.—I. Argentine Confed., dep. Buenos Ayres, flows through the Pampas, and enters the estuary of the Plata, 95 m. S.E. Buenos Ayres, after a generally E. course of 400 m.—II. deps. Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, and Santa Fé, rises in the Andes, flows mostly S.E., and joins the Plata, of which it is a principal tributary, 210 m. N.W. Buenos Ayres. Total course 1000 m. In its upper part it is called the Passage and Valbuena.—*Salado Bay*, Chile, dep. Atacama, is an inlet of the Pacific, S. Copiapo.

**SALAHIEH**, a town of Lower Egypt, prov. Sharkieh, near the Pelusiac arm of the Nile, 37 m. N.E. Belbeis. It is surrounded by palm trees. P. 6000, mostly Arabs. It was taken by the French in 1798, and again in 1800.

**SALAHYAH**, a ruined town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 15 m. S.E. Rahabah. Near it the "Tigris" steamer of the Euphrates expedition, in 1835, was destroyed by a hurricane.

**SALAMA**, a town of Central America, state and 65 m. N. Guatemala. P. 5000.

**SALAMANCA** (*Salamantica*), a city of Spain, cap. prov., extending up rocky heights, on rt. b. of the

Tornes, here crossed by a bridge of 27 arches on Roman foundations, 45 m. N.E. Ciudad Rodrigo. P. 15,000. Great part of the city within the walls is in ruins. It has the largest public square in Spain, surrounded with arcades, and serving for a bull-ring, accommodating 16,000 to 20,000 spectators, and several open spaces adorned with fountains; a Gothic cathedral of the 16th century, with a richly decorated interior, 25 other churches, and a foundling asylum. *Salamanca* is the principal seat of learning in Spain, and previously to its occupation by the French in 1812, it had 25 colleges, of which 20 are said to have been ruined by the invaders. Since then the suppression of the convents has struck at the root of the prosperity of its university (which in the 15th century had 8000 students). But it has still 4 major colleges, occupying fine buildings, besides others; and the university in 1850 had 500 students, and a library of 30,000 vols. Here is also an immense Jesuit college, now used as a clerical seminary and Irish mission school. Manufs. hats, woollen cloths, shoes, leather, earthenware, starch, & glue. The battle of Salamanca, in which the British under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont and Clusel, 22d July 1812, was fought on the heights of Arapiles, 4 m. S.E. the city. Area of prov. 4937 sq. m. P. (1857) 263,516.

**SALAMANCA**, a town of Mexico, state & 20 m. S. Guanajuato, in a plain 5500 feet above the sea. P. 15,000.—II. a long narrow island of Granadian Confed., dep. and off the mouth of Magdalena, 20 m. S.W. Santa Martha.—III. (*de Bacalar*), a seaport town of Yucatan. [BACALAR.]

**SALAMIS** (obsolete *Koluri*), an island of Greece, gov. Attica, in the Gulf of Ægina, 10 m. W. Athens. Area 30 sq. m. P. 5000. Shape irregular; surface mountainous, wooded in some parts; and on the coast, cotton, wine, and olives are grown. It has several villages and convents, and the modern town *Koluri* on its W. side. In the channel between it and the mainland, the Greeks, under Themistocles, gained a naval victory over the Persians, B.C. 480. Solon and Euripides were natives of Salamis.

**SALANDRA**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, 12 m. S.E. Tricarico. P. 2470.—The *Salandrella*, a contiguous river, flows S.E., and enters the Gulf of Taranto, 6 m. S.W. the Baisento. Course 50 miles.

**SALANGA**, a point and island off the W. coast of South America, Ecuador, dep. and 80 m. N.W. Guayaquil.—II. a name of the isl. JUNKSEYLO.

**SALANGORE**, a state of the Malay peninsula, stretching for about 120 m. along its W. side, lat. 2° 30' to 4° N., lon. between 101° and 102° E., having N. Perak and S. Rumbowe. P. estimated at 12,000. Products, dammar wood, oil, and rattans.—The cap. town *Salangore* is on a river near the sea; it has a fort and a shallow harbour.

**SALANKEMENT**, a vill. of Austria, Slavonia, on l. b. of the Danube, opposite the influx of the Theiss, 21 m. E.S.E. Peterwardein. Here, in 1691, the first decisive check was given to the progress of the Turks in Europe, by the defeat of their army under Kiuperli.

**SALANTY**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, 26 m. W.N.W. Telsch. P. about 1200.

**SALAO** or **SALON**, a town of India, principal place of dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Sae, in lat. 26° 2' N., lon. 81° 30' E. P. estimated at 400.

**SALAPARUTA**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Trapani, circ. Alcamo. P. 3545.

**SALARES**, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. E.N.E. Malaga. P. 1530.—*Salas* is a town in the prov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Lerida. P. 992.

**SALAS-Y-GOMEZ**, a small island of the Pacific Ocean, in lat. 26° 28' S., lon. 105° 26' W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1793.

**SALAT**, a river of South France, dep. Ariège, rises in the Pyrénées, and after a N.N.W. course of 62 m., for the last 20 m. of which it is navigable, joins the Garonne a little below St Martory.

**SALATY**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Vilna, on the Micha, 37 m. S.E. Mitau. P. 1000.

**SALAWATTY**, an island of Malaysia, off the W. extremity of the island Papua, in lat. 1° S., lon. 131° E. Length 35 m., breadth 25 m. It produces sago of excellent quality.

**SALAYER**, an island of Malaysia, off the S. extremity of Celebes, in lat. 6° S., lon. 120° 30' E. Length 40 m. by 8 m. in average breadth. P. 60,000. Products cotton and millet.

**SALAZAR DE LAS PALMAS**, a small town of Granadian Confed., dep. Boyaca, prov. and 40 m. N. Pamplona, near the Venezuelan frontier.

**SALBRIS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Saure, and on railway to Bourges, 14 m. N. Vierzon. P. 1703.

**SALCITO**, a town of S. Italy, prov., circ. and 14 m. N.N.W. Campobasso, on the Trigno. P. 2805.

**SALCOMBE-REGHS**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Sidmouth. Ac. 2605. P. 434.

**SALCOTT**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8½ m. S.W. Colchester. Ac. 255. P. 188.

**SALDAÑA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. N.N.W. Palencia, on the Carrion. P. 1015. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs and earthenwares.

**SALDANHA BAY**, South Africa, Cape Colony and dist., 60 m. N.N.W. Cape Town. Length N. to S. 15 m.; entrance 3 m. in breadth. At all seasons it affords good anchorage; and on its W. side is a station of the Dutch E. I. Company.

**SALDAO** or **SADAO**, a river of Portugal, provs. Alemtejo and Estremadura, rises in the Sierra Monchique, 19 m. S. Ourique, flows N. and N.W. past Albalade and Alcaer do Sal, and enters the Bay of Setubal, 9 m. E.S.E. Setubal. Length 110 m., for the last 40 m. of which it is navigable.

**SALDINSK** (СІЛІНІ and ВЕРКНІ), two contiguous market towns of European Russia, gov. Perm, on an affluent of the Tura, 15 m. S.S.E. Verkhoturja. United pop. 3700. Near it are important mining and iron works.

**SÁLE**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. S.S.W. Ashton-on-Mersey. Ac. 1981. P. 3031.

**SÁLEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. N. Alford. Ac. 1770. P. 244.

**SALE DE TORTONA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., 6 m. N.N.W. Tortona. P. 5528.

**SALEHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.W. Battle. Ac. 6481. P. 2014.

**SALAMA**, a dist. of British India, presid. Madras, having S.W. and W. the Cauvery river, separating it from Coimbatore, N. the Mysore dom., and on other sides the dists. Arcot and Trichinopoly. Area 8200 sq. m. P. estimated at 1,195,377. Surface upland. Maize, rice, cotton, teak, sandal, glue, tamarinds, turmeric, oil seeds, iron, and cotton cloths, form staple commodities. Iron ore is abundant in the south.—*Salem*, a chief place of the dist., is in lat. 11° 39' N., lon. 78° 12' E. P. 19,021.

**SÁLEM**, a seaport city of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on a low tongue of land between two inlets of the Atlantic, termed North and South rivers, 16 m. N.E. Boston by Eastern railway. Lat. 42° 31' N.; lon. 70° 54' W. P. (1860) 22,252. It is distinguished for its literary institutions and for its commercial enterprise.

Next to Plymouth, it is the oldest town in New England. It was the chief scene of the "Witchcraft" madness in 1692. It has a lighthouse, tanneries, corn and saw mills, and is defended by two forts. Its E. India trade is considerable, and it has an active coasting trade, and whale fisheries. Registered shipping (1850) 20,317 tons.

**SALEM**, a town of Oregon, and cap. of territory, on rt. b. of the Willamette, 50 m. S. Oregon city.

**SALEM**, a co., U. S., North America, in S.W. of New Jersey. Area 320 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,458.—Also numerous townships and villages.—I. New York, 40 m. N.N.E. Albany.—II. New Jersey, on Salem Creek, 58 m. S.W. Trenton. It has a good court-house, gaol, academy, and several churches; steam-boats ply to Philadelphia, etc.—III. a vill., N. Carolina, 109 m. N.W. Raleigh.—IV. a township, Ohio, co. Highland. P. 813.—V. Ohio, co. Jefferson.—VI. Ohio, co. Warren.—VII. a vill., Indiana, 82 m. S. Indianapolis. It has a court-house, gaol, market-house, co. academy, and various factories.—VIII. Iowa, co. Henry.

**SALE MARAZZINO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Brescia. P. 1890. Manufs. cloths.

**SALEMERIA**, a river of Thessaly. [SALYMPRIA.]

**SALEMI**, *Halycia*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Trapani, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. Mazzara. P. (1861) 13,020. It is finely situated on a hill (which has ruins of a fine feudal castle), enclosed by walls, and has several churches, but no trade.

**SALERNES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Braque and Bresque, 11 m. W. Draguignan. P. 3600.

**SALERNO**, a prov. of Italy. [PRINCIPATO.]

**SALERNO**, *Salernum*, an archiepiscopal and seaport city of South Italy, cap. prov., on the N. shore of the Gulf of Salerno, 30 m. E.S.E. Naples. P. (1861) 29,031. The ancient city stood on a height, and amongst its remains is a ruined citadel and a port; the modern city, close to the sea, has several Gothic edifices, including the intendency, theatre, and cathedral founded in 1084, and containing many historical tombs; bishop's palace, hospitals, a lyceum, and a university, which in the middle ages had a famous school of medicine. A large cattle fair is held in September. It was the birthplace of John of Procida.—The *Gulf of Salerno* (anc. *Pestanus Sinus*) is an inlet of the Mediterranean, separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. Breadth 86 m. It receives the river Sale, and on its shores are Salerno, the town Amalfi, and the remains of Pæstum. Area of prov. 2115 sq. m. P. (1862) 528,256.

**SALERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on a volcanic height, 15 m. N.N.E. Aurillac. P. 985.

**SALETTO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Padua. P. 2156.

**SALFORD**, England. [MANCHESTER.]

**SALFORD**, several pas. of England.—I co. Oxford, 2 m. W.N.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1670. P. 397.—II. co. Bedford, 4 m. N.N.W. Woburn, Ac. 900. P. 264.—III. (*Priors*), co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Alcester. Ac. 4730. P. 858. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

**SALGADO** or **BREJO DO S.**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, near Januaria, on the São Francisco, lat 15° 20' S. P. 4000.

**SALGHIR**, a river of Russia, Crimea, rises near the vill. of Aian, in a deep ravine on the N. side of the Tchatir Dagh mountain, flows N.W. past Simferopol, then N. & N.E. across the peninsula, and joins the Kara-su 16 m. from its mouth in the Putrid Sea. Length 90 miles.

**SALHOUSE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. E.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2060. P. 864.

**SALIAN**, a small town of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. Talish, on an island in the Kur, 15 m. above its mouth in the Caspian Sea.

**SALIBARO** or **TULOUR ISLANDS**, a cluster in Malaysia, about lat. 4° N., and between lon. 126° and 127° E., midway between Gilolo and Mindanao. They are well cultivated and populous.

**SALICE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Brindisi. P. 2042.

**SALICETTO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Coni, on the Bormida, 18 m. E.N.E. Mondovi.

**SALIES**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Basses-Pyrenées, on an affluent of the Gave d'Oleron. P. 5298. It is noted for its springs of brine.—II. dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. cant., near the Salat, 12 m. E. St Gaudens. P. 698.

**SALIGNAC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 34 m. E.S.E. Périgueux. P. 1362.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Gironde, 15 m. N.N.E. Bordeaux. P. 967.

**SALIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Allier, arr. Moulins, cant. Dompierre. P. 1576.

**SALIKI SERAI**, a considerable town of the Punjab, near the E. bank of the Indus, 40 m. N.E. Attock, on the route into Cashmere.

**SALINA** or **SALINI**, *Didyme*, one of the Lipari Isls. in the Mediterranean, N.W. Lipari. Length 5 m.; breadth 5 m. P. 4000. It is volcanic.

**SALINA**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the E. side of Lake Onondaga. It has celebrated artesian salt wells, whence its name, and from which upwards of 2,000,000 bushels of salt are annually procured. The brine yields one bushel of salt to each 35 gallons, or ten times more than sea water.

**SALINAS DE ANANA**, a market town of Spain, prov. Alava, 10 m. N.E. Vitoria. P. 1078.

**SALINE**, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in Arkansas. P. 5891 free, 749 slaves. Cap. Benton.—II. in Missouri. P. (1860) 9823 free, 4876 slaves. Cap. Marshall.—III. in S. of Illinois. Area 378 sq. m. P. 9331.—IV. in N.W. Missouri. Area 727 sq. m. P. 8843.

**SALINE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, 5 m. N.W. Dunfermline. Ac. 8188. P. 1610, of whom 474 are in the village.

**SALINES**, a maritime vill. of Cyprus, on the Gulf of Salines, E. coast of island, 3 m. S. Larnica, with a citadel, bazaar, and salt works.

**SALING** (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.N.W. Braintree. Ac. 1650. P. 361.

**SALINO**, a river of South Italy, prov. Teramo, dist. Civita di Penne, rises near Bacucco, and after an E. course of 32 m. enters the Adriatic Sea, 5 m. N.W. Pescara.

**SALINS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Jura, on the Feurieuse, cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Besançon. P. 7861. It is enclosed by walls defended by 2 forts, and has a communal college, a library of 6400 vols., salt magazines, ironworks, soda factories, and tanneries. The brine springs of its vicinity yield a large amount of salt.

**SALIS** and **SALISBURG**, two vills. of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the river Salis, which flows into the Gulf of Riga, after a course of 90 miles.

**SALISBURY** or **NEW SARUM**, a city, parl. and munic. bor. of England, cap. co. Wilts, on the Avon, here crossed by 3 bridges, 96 m. W.S.W. London, on the S.W. Railway. Pop. of bor., comprising, with the city, parts of the pas. Fisherton-Anger and Milford (1861), 12,278. It stands in a fertile plain, partially enclosed by walls, and drained by brooks, which flow down most of its streets. Altitude 151 feet. In its centre is a

market-place, in which are the council-house, the public library, and news-room. The cathedral is a splendid structure, wholly in the early English style, and in the form of a double-cross; length 474 feet, width of larger transepts 210 feet, height of spire 404 feet. Its foundation was laid by Bishop Poor. It was built in 43 years, and dedicated A.D. 1258, in the presence of King Edward III. The cathedral and the town of *Salisbury* were built at the same time. Attached to the cathedral are spacious cloisters, a chapter-house, library, etc.; and in the close are the bishop's palace, deanery house, and residences of the canons and other dignitaries. The see comprises the cos. Wilts and Dorset. Beside three parish churches, here are chapels of Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, Swedenborgians, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, a grammar school, co. gaol in Fisherton-Anger, theatre, assembly and concert rooms, and a co. infirmary. There is a bronze statue of Lord Herbert, 9 feet high, in the market-place. Its woollen and cutlery manufs. have long declined; principal trade in agricultural produce. It communicates by a branch of the S. W. Railway with Southampton, 20 m. distant, and is the seat of county assizes, and spring quarter and petty sessions, and a court-leet for the manor. The city sends 2 members to H. of C., reg. elect. (1864) 688; and is the place of election for the S. division of the co. It rose on the removal of the see from *Old Sarum* 2 miles northward, in 1217; and parliaments were occasionally held in it in the 13th and 14th centuries. The inhabitants evacuated *Old Sarum* in consequence of the scarcity of water, and therefore they supplied *New Sarum* (*Salisbury*) with a rivulet in each street.

**SALISBURY**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 16 m. N.N.W. Concord. Birthplace of the Hon. Daniel Webster.—II. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 36 m. N.N.E. Boston.—III. Connecticut, 53 m. W. Hartford.—IV. New York, 66 m. W.N.W. Albany.—V. Pennsylvania, 16 m. E. Lancaster.

**SALISBURY ISLAND**, Hudson Strait, British N. America, is in lat. 63° 27' N., lon. 76° 40' W.

**SALISBURY PLAIN**, an elevated undulating tract of open downs in England, co. Wilts, extending N. and S. of Salisbury; but the term is now applied mainly to that portion between Salisbury and Devizes, from which, as a common centre, most of the hill chains of S. and Central England proceed. Large portions of it are occupied solely as sheep walks. On it, about 6 m. N. Salisbury, is Stonehenge; and many traces of British and Roman camps are scattered over its surface.

**SALKELD (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, on the river Eden, 3 m. S.S.W. Kirk-Oswald. Ac. 3724. P. 502.

**SALL**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 1802. P. 241.

**SALLANCHES** or **SALLENCHES**, a town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, cap. mand., on the Arve, 42 m. N.E. Chambéry. P. 1943. It has been repeatedly destroyed by fire, and totally so on Good Friday 1840. The fall of the Sallenche is a fine cascade, in the Valais, 10 m. S. Martigny.

**SALLE (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, arr. and 18 m. from Vigan. P. 2487.

**SALLEE**, **SALÉ**, or **SLA**, a fortified seaport town of Morocco, kingdom and 106 m. W. Fez, on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Bu-Regrah, opposite Rabatt. Lat. 34° 2' N.; lon. 6° 46' W. Pop. estimated at 12,000, of whom 3000 are Jews. It stands on a low sandy point, enclosed

by walls, with a battery guarding the entrance to the river. It has a manufacture of fine carpets, and an export trade in wool. It was formerly noted both for piracy and commercial activity; at present it is in decay.

**SALLERTAINÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, arr. Sables d'Olonne, cant. Challans. P. 2221.

**SALLES**, numerous comms. and vills. of France, chiefly in the S. and W. depts.—I. (*Curan*), dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.N.W. Milhau. P. 2495.—II. (*la Source*), dep. Aveyron, 7 m. N.N.W. Rodez. P. 3066. Has a castle, and a stalactitic cavern.—III. (*sur l'Herz*), dep. Aude, cap. cant., 8 m. W. Castelnaudary. P. 1216.—IV. dep. Gironde, arr. Bordeaux, cant. Berlin. P. 3966.

**SALINS**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Grand Canal, with a station on the Great S. and W. Railway, 7½ m. N.E. Newbridge. P. 348.

**SALM (ALT)**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 31 m. S.E. Liège, formerly cap. of the Comté of Salm-en-Ardenne, now comprised in the prov. Liège on the Salm, an affl. of the Ambleve. P. 3000.

**SALMONBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 991. P. 101.

**SALMON RIVER**, U. S., North America, New York, enters Lake Ontario near its E. end, after a W. course of 35 m. At its mouth is a good harbour, and it is navigable thence for 14 miles to Orwell, where it is 250 feet in width, and where there is a superb fall of 107 feet.

**SALMÜNSTER** or **SALMÜNSTER**, a walled town of Germany, Hésen-Cassel, prov. Hanau, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Salza and Kinzig, 24 m. S.W. Fulda. P. 1630.

**SALO**, a town of N. Italy, cap. circ., on the W. side of the Lago di Garda, prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Brescia. P. 5140. It stands at the foot of Monte San Bartolomeo, is chiefly built on piles, and has a cathedral and eight other churches. Export trade in thread and fruits.—II. a pass in the Pyrénées, between Conflans in France, and Isabare in Spain.

**SALOBREÑA**, a small town of Spain, prov. and 34 m. S.S.E. Granada, near the mouth of the Motril, in the Mediterranean. P. 1450.

**SALOMBO**, **NUSA LOMBO** or **NASA LOMBO**, an island of Malaysia, between Borneo and Java, 20 m. in circumference. It has no permanent inhabitants, and is a resort of pirates.

**SALOMON ISLANDS**, Pacific O. [**SOLOMON ISLS.**]

**SALON**, **Salo** or **Salonum**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., near the canal of Craponne, 28 m. N.N.W. Marseilles. P. 6533. It has a town-hall, and manufs. of silk twist, hats, soap, and a general trade.—II. **Salons**, dep. Corrèze, arr. Tulle, cant. Uzerche. P. 1760.

**SALONA**, a ruined city of Dalmatia, circ. and 3 m. N.N.E. Spalatro, on the E. side of the Bay of Salona, an inlet of the Adriatic. It was greatly enlarged and fortified by Diocletian, a native of Salona, but destroyed by the Avars in 639.—II. (*Amphissa*), a town of Greece, Hellas, cap. gov. Phocis, 84 m. W.N.W. Athens, on an inlet of the Corinthian Gulf, and at the south base of Mount Parthassus. P. 6000. On its acropolis are picturesque ruins of its ancient citadel.

**SALONICA** or **SALONIKI**, *Thessalonica*, a large seaport city, and, next to the cap., the principal seat of commerce in European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj., at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Salonica. Lat. 40° 38' 8" N.; lon. 22° 57' 22" E. P. estimated at 70,000, of whom from 25,000 to 30,000 are Jews, 5000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franks. It stands on a hill slope, enclosed by whitewashed or painted walls,

5 m. in circuit, its numerous minarets and domes interspersed with gardens of cypress, and commanded by a large citadel, termed the "Seven Towers." It has numerous antiquities in good preservation. The lower portions of its walls are Cyclopean, and one of its gates was built in honour of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected under Marcus Aurelius. Several of the mosques have been originally pagan temples: one has been constructed on the model of the Pantheon at Rome; another, with portions wholly uninjured, was formerly a temple of Venus. In the centre of the city is the hippodrome, a noble area, entered by a magnificent colonnade of 5 Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St Sophia is a handsome model of that at Constantinople. Bazaars extensive, and well supplied, and here are some flourishing silk-drawing factories. It has a large trade in British produce. Exports wheat, barley, maize, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, sesamum seed, and tobacco. This city was the residence of the orator Cicero, during a part of his exile; it was raised to the rank of a Roman colony by Valerian. Area of sanj. 12,226 sq. m.

**SALONICA (GULF OF)**, *Thermaus Sinus*, an arm of the Ægean Sea, between the coast of Thessaly and the peninsulas of Chalcidice and Cassandras. Length 70 m.; breadth at entrance 30 m. It receives the Salymphria (anc. *Peneus*), Indje-Karasu, and Vardar rivers.

**SALOR**, a co. of England. [SHROPSHIRE.]

**SALORINO**, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 51 m. W. Caceres, near the Salor. P. 1918.

**SALPEE**, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, 23 m. N.N.E. Sattara.

**SALPERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.N.W. Northleach. Ac. 1210. P. 189.

**SALSETTE**, an island of British India, presid. Bombay, immediately N. Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a narrow causeway; and both islands are now connected to the mainland by the Bombay and Callian Railway. Length 18 m.; average breadth 13 m. P. about 12,000, many of Portuguese descent. It is celebrated for its caves, and is well cultivated. [KENERI.]

**SALSO**, *Himera Meridionale*, the largest river of the island Sicily, rising in the Madonian mountains, prov. Palermo, flowing S., and entering the Mediterranean at Alicata, after a course of 70 miles.

**SALT AND ENSON**, a township of England, co. and 3½ m. N.E. Stafford. P. 509.

**SALTA**, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., S. America, extending N. of lat. 26° S., and between lon. 62° and 68° W., having S. the depts. Catoramarca and Tucuman, E. the Gran-Chaco, W. Bolivia, and N. Jujuy. Area 63,461 sq. m. P. (1860) 66,600. Surface very much diversified, consisting alternately of ramifications of the Andes, fertile valleys, and wooded or pasture lands. Principal rivers, the Salado and Rio Grande, a trib. of the Vermejo, on the banks of which rice, maize, tropical fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and indigo are raised. Along the Vermejo cochineal is collected, and cocoa is produced. The *yerba maté* or Paraguay tea grows wild. In this dep. are the silver mines of San Antonio and Acay.—*Salta*, the cap. town, is situated on an affluent of the Salado, 180 m. N. Tucuman. Lat. 24° 15' S.; lon. 65° 50' W. P. 11,300. It is regularly built, and has numerous religious edifices, and a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits. It occasionally suffers injury from inundations.

**SALTASH**, a decayed bor., mkt. town, and cha-

pelry of England, co. Cornwall, on a steep acclivity on the W. bank of the Tamar, 3¼ m. N.W. Devonport. Ac. 6901. P. 1900. The Royal Albert bridge, a magnificent structure of 19 arches, conveys the Falmouth and Plymouth Railway over the valley of the Tamar.

**SALTBY**, a pa., England, co. Leicester, 8½ m. N.E. Melton Mowbray. Ac. 2680. P. 292.

**SALTCOATS**, a seaport town, Scotland, co. Ayr, pas. Ardrossan and Stevenston, on the Bay of Ayr, 24 m. S.W. Glasgow. P. (1861) 4778. It has a Gothic pa. church, town-house, free and other schools, a subscription library, reading-rooms, a harbour, ship-building docks, and rope walks. Chief industry, weaving and sewing muslins, shawls, and silks. It has also salt works, and exports coal to Ireland.

**SALT-CREEK**, several townships of the U. S., North America, Ohio.—I. co. Pickaway.—II. co. Muskingum.—III. co. Holmes.—IV. co. Wayne.—*Salt-Lick* is the name of townships, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

**SALTE ISLANDS**, two small islands and a group of rocks off the coast of Ireland, co. Wexford; the larger of the two islands lies about 15 m. E. Hook-head, and extends 1 m. S.S.W. Ac. of both 308. P. 13. A vessel, showing a fixed double light, is stationed 3¼ m. W.S.W.

**SALTENS-ELF**, a river of Norway, dist. Nordland, after a N.W. course of 70 m. enters the Arctic Ocean by a wide fiord, in lat. 67° 12' N.

**SALTERFORTH**, a township, Engl., co. York, West Riding, pa. Barnoldswick, 8 m. W.S.W. Skipton. Ac. 1650. P. 424.

**SALTERSFORD OR JENKIN CHAPEL**, a township of England, co. Chester, with a station on the Midland Railway, 2 m. W. Cromford.

**SALTLEETBY**, several pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*All Saints*), 8½ m. E.N.E. Louth. Ac. 1169. P. 195.—II. (*St Clement*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Ac. 2205. P. 139.—III. (*St Peter*), 7 m. E.N.E. Louth. Ac. 2003. P. 308.

**SALTLEET-HAVEN**, England. [SKIDBROOKE.]

**SALTFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, with a station on the G. W. Railway, 5 m. W.N.W. Bath. Ac. 1150. P. 373.

**SALT HILL**, a hamlet of England, co. Bucks, pas. Farnham Royal and Upton, 3¼ m. N. Windsor, and until lately noted as the place to which the Eton boys made the triennial "montem" procession, abolished in 1847.

**SALTHOLM**, an isl. of Denmark, in the Sound, 6 m. E.S.E. Copenhagen, and W.N.W. Malmö, (Sweden). Length 5 m. It is often covered by the sea, and is not permanently inhabited.

**SALTHOUSE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 25 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 1614. P. 268.

**SALTIKOVA-DEWITZA**, a town of Russia, gov. & 23 m. E.S.E. Tchernigov, on the Desna. P. 1000.

**SALTILLO**, a town of Mexico, cap. state Coahuila, on an elevated plateau on l. b. of the Tigre, and 50 m. W.S.W. Monterey. P. 19,898.

**SALT ISLAND**, one of the British West India Islands, Virgin group, S.E. Tortola.—*Salt-keys*, some islets, Bahamas, & off the N. coast of Cuba.

**SALT LAKE (CITY OF THE GREAT)**, a city of the United States, North America, cap. of Utah territory, on the Jordan river, which flows thence N. 9 m. to Great Salt Lake. Lat. 40° 46' N.; lon. 112° 6' W. It is 776 m. from San Francisco by the usual route of travel. P. (1862) about 15,000. The city is 4 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, the streets are at right angles, upwards of 150 feet wide, ill paved and muddy, and through the city flows a stream of clear water. It has a mint, court-house, arsenal, and a temporary place of worship,

used until the grand temple, which is in progress, be finished. It is the seat of the Territorial Government of Utah. This settlement was formed in 1847 by the "Mormons" or "Latter Day Saints," after their expulsion from the city of Nauvoo, in Illinois. Their prophet Joseph Smith, and his brother, were murdered in the gaol of Carthage by an armed mob. In the beginning of 1846, the van of the Mormons crossed the Mississippi on their route to the western wilderness, under the guidance of Brigham Young, the successor of Joseph Smith; and after enduring great privations during the journey, in 1847 the pioneers reached the spot where they established the city, and in autumn were joined by the main body. During the winter and spring they suffered from famine, but on the arrival of harvest provisions became abundant. Large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are reared; and, with the view of being a self-sustaining colony, beet-root is grown for the manufacture of sugar, a woollen factory has been built, besides grist-mills, cutlery and pottery manufactories. Owing to the scarcity of rain, great attention is paid to artificial irrigation, by means of reservoirs of snow, which accumulates in the gorges of the mountains and yields never failing streams during summer. The soil is remarkably rich. The "Mormons" are zealously engaged in the task of spreading their dogmas, by a numerous staff of missionaries in all parts of the globe, having this city as their head-quarters, and a large emigration fund has been established. As circumstances require, new cities are founded in the wilderness, to meet the wants of immigrating converts. Cedar City, 250 m. S. of the Great Salt Lake City, has been laid out in a spot having the advantage of water, good soil, wood, iron ore, alum, and the appearance of a plentiful supply of coal. It is the design of the "Mormons" to found stations where the country will support a numerous population, to establish a line of communication with the Pacific, so as to assist their brethren on their pilgrimage to the head-quarters of the church. The "Mormons" have heavily taxed themselves for the purposes of their sect. Already have schools been built in most of the districts both in the city and country, which are well attended by old and young, with a normal school for the instruction of teachers, besides liberal assignments in money and land for the support of a university, the site of which has been laid out and enclosed, on a terrace of the mountain overlooking the city. Captain Howard Stansbury, chief of the U. S. survey corps, who resided amongst them upwards of twelve months, describes them as being "industrious, hospitable, and patriotic;" & Burton (1861) describes them as being humane and kind to the Indians. "All civil and ecclesiastical power is vested in the priests, and justice is promptly and wisely decreed. A plurality of wives is allowed." In March 1849, they adopted a constitution, to remain in force until the United States Government should otherwise provide for the government of the territory, and sent a delegate to Congress. The government afterwards ratified the constitution, and appointed President Young governor of the new territory.

**SALT LAKE**, a co., U. S., North America, Utah. P. (1860) 11,295.

**SALT LAKE (GREAT)**, an inland lake of North America, Utah territory, near the E. side of the "Great Basin," on the W. slope of the Wahsatch Mountains, 4200 feet above the sea. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 75 m.; breadth 15 to 40 m. It contains Antelope, Carrington, Stansbury, Fre-

mont, & many smaller islands; receives the Bear River from the N., and the Jordan from the S., but has no visible outlet. These rivers, when in flood, raise the lake to a maximum of 4 ft., covering many miles of flat shore. The lake is bounded by large-saline incrustations; and on the W. the country is a complete desert. Its waters are charged with 20 per cent. of common salt, and above 2 per cent. of foreign salts. Near its shores the atmosphere is bluish and hazy from the effects of active evaporation.

**SALTNEY**, a township, N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee, pa. Hawarden, on Chester and Shrewsbury Rail.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Chester. Ac. 2185. P. 1325.

**SALTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Pickering. Ac. 2530. P. 384.

**SALTOUN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 14 m. E.S.E. Edinburgh. Ac. 3811. P. 712.

**SALT RANGE**, a group of mountains in India, in lat.  $32^{\circ} 30' N.$ , lon.  $33^{\circ} 20' E.$ , stretching from W. to E. Highest peak 2500 feet above the sea. This famous range commences near the river Jhelum, and runs thence due W. right athwart the Sind Sagur Doab (separating the Doab into two divisions), till it reaches the Indus. There, leaving at Kalabag a narrow channel for the river to pass through, it crosses the Trans-Indus region, till it meets at right angles the Suliman range, which runs from N. to S. The salt range is bleak and barren on its surface, having neither trees nor verdure of any kind; and yet is rich in iron ore, slate, coal, gypsum, limestone, and rock salt, this last mineral being so pure that it only requires pounding previous to its being used. The salt is either found cropping out in all directions, or lies in strata, commencing near the surface, and extending downwards in inexhaustible veins.

**SALT RIVER**, U. S., North America.—I. Kentucky, after a N. and W. course joins the Ohio at W. point, 20 below Louisville. It is 200 yards in width at its mouth, and for 150 m. available for boats.—II. Iowa and Missouri, joins the Mississippi from the W., 63 m. N.N.W. its confluence with the Missouri.—*Salt Sulphur Springs* is a village and spa of Virginia, co. Monroe.

**SALTWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. N. Hythe. Ac. 2600. P. 643.

**SALUGGIA**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 20 m. W.S.W. VerCELLI, in the midst of canals. P. 3862.

**SALUDECCIO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. Rimini, cap. gov. P. 3890.

**SALURN** or **SALORNO**, a market town of Austria, Tirol, circ. and 19 m. S.S.W. Botzen, on the Upper Adige. P. 1150.

**SALUZZO** (French *Saluces*), a city of N. Italy, prov. Saluzzo, cap. circ., 17 m. N.W. Coni, between the Po and the Varaita. P. (1861) 16,208. It has a cathedral, several churches and convents, a college, and a theatre. Manufs. silk, leather, hats, and hardwares. During the French empire under Napoleon I. it was cap. of the dep. Stura.

**SALUZZOLA**, a vill., N. Italy, prov. Novara, 32 m. N.E. Turin, cap. mand., on the Elvo. P. 2056.

**SALVADOR (SAN)**, Amer. [**SAN SALVADOR**.]

**SALVAGES**, a group of rocky islands in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Canary and Madeira islands, about lat.  $30^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $16^{\circ} W.$  The Great Piton yields a large quantity of orchil.—*Salvage Island*, Falkland group, South America, is in lat.  $51^{\circ} 1' S.$ , lon.  $61^{\circ} 6' W.$

**SALVAGNAC**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. a market town, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., 23 m. W. Alby. P. 1890.—II. (*Cajare*), dep. Aveyron, 12 m. N.W. Villefranche. P. 1086.

**SALVALEON**, *Interamni*, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Badajos, on the Erja. P. 2540.

**SALVATIERRA DE MAGOS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near l. b. of the Tagus, 31 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 2000.—II. (*do Extremo*), a town, prov. Beira, on the Spanish frontier, 28 m. E. Castello-Branco.

**SALVATIERRA**, three small towns of Spain.—I. prov. Pontevedra, 20 m. S.E. Vigo, on rt. b. of the Minho, which separates it from Portugal.—II. prov. Vascondas (Biscay), 15 m. E. Vitoria. It is fortified. P. 1593.—III. (*de los Barros*), prov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Badajos. P. 2555.

**SALVE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Gallipoli. P. 2243.

**SALVETAT (LA)**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the Agout, N. the Cevennes, and 8 m. N. St Pons. P. 3777.—II. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 18 m. S.W. Rodez. P. 2975.—*Salviac* is a comm. and vill., dep. Lot, cap. cant., 9 m. S.W. Gourdon. P. 2222.

**SALWARP**, a pa. of England, co. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Worcester, intersected by a canal which runs parallel with the river Salwarp from Droitwich to the Severn. Ac. 1850. P. 449.

**SALWEN, SALUEN, or LU-KIANG**, a large river of India, rises in the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, flows S. through Burma, separates the Shan states from Pegu, and enters the Gulf of Martaban by a broad mouth, on opposite sides of which are the towns Martaban and Moulmein. Its course has been little explored, but it is known to be a noble stream, flowing through a richly wooded country, and generally navigable to a considerable distance from the sea. Approximate length 950 miles.

**SALWEN (RIVER)**, British Burma, bounds North Tenasserim for 100 m. on the W. It has no delta, and is impassable on account of rapids, which extend 100 m. from its mouth.

**SALYMPRIA or SALEMBRIA**, *Peneus*, the principal river of Thessaly, European Turkey, rises at the N.W. extremity of that prov., nearly the whole of which it drains, flows S. and E., and enters the Gulf of Salonica, 13 m. N.W. Cape Kissovo. Total course 110 m., for about half of which it is navigable.

**SALZA or SALZACH**, a river of Austria, rises in the Alps, 18 m. W. the Gross-Glockner, flows E. through the centre of the circ. Salzburg to St Johann, where it turns N. and joins the Inn, 6 m. N.E. Burghausen. Total course 130 m., for the last 80 m. of which, to Hallein, it is navigable.

**SALZBRUNN (NEU, LOWER, and UPPER)**, three contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Breslau. P. 2767. The united vill. has two churches and mineral baths.

**SALZBURG**, *Juvaria*, a city, Upper Austria, cap. crown-land, on both sides of the Salzach, 72 m. E.S.E. Munich. Alt. 1341 ft. Mean temp. of year 46°·6; summer 61°·35; winter 31°·1 Fahr. It is surrounded by walls, entered by 8 gates, and consists of the town proper and 3 suburbs. The most conspicuous object is the castle of Hohen-salzburg, on a steep rock, formerly the residence of the prince bishops, now used as a prison and barracks. On the opposite side of the river is the Münchberg, surmounted by a Capuchin convent, and under which is the Sigismund gate, entering by a broad tunnel. It has a cathedral; the church of St Peter contains the tomb of Hadyn, who, as well as Mozart, was a native of Salzburg. The house in which the latter was born is still preserved. There is a lyceum, with a library of 36,000 vols., a botanic garden and

zoological museum, a gymnasium, and a female school. St Peter's convent has a library of 40,000 vols., and a collection of coins. It has a military and three civil hospitals, and a theatre. Manufs. leather, iron, wire, tobacco, and starch. The crown-land of *Salzburg* has an area of 2766 sq. m. P. (1857) 146,769.

**SALZBURG SOVAR**, a town of Hungary, co. Saros, S.W. Eperies. P. 4000. It has mines yielding 100,000 cwt. of salt annually.

**SALZDERHELDEN**, a market town of Hanover, landrost Hildesheim, princip. Grubenhagen, on the Leine, 2 m. S.E. Eimbeck. P. 1220.

**SALZDETTFURTH**, a vill., Hanover, 7 m. S.S.E. Hildesheim, on the Lammé. P. 1198.

**SALZE (GROSS)**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg. P. 2563.

**SALZGITTER**, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 20 m. E.S.E. Hildesheim. P. 1668.

**SALZKAMMERGUT**, a dist. of Upper Austria, comprising the S.W. part of the circ. Traun, on the borders of Styria. Area 336 sq. m. P. 17,000. Surface almost wholly mountainous, and soil unprofitable, but valuable salt mines are wrought here on account of the government; and the scenery is extremely picturesque.

**SALZKOTTEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 45 m. S.S.W. Minden. P. 1996.

**SALZUFLEN**, a town of Germany, Lippe-Detmold, at the confluence of the Salze and Werre, 11 m. N.W. Detmold. P. 1380. It has salt works.

**SALZUNGEN**, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, circ. Unterland, cap. bailiwick, on the Weira, 19 m. N.N.W. Meiningen. P. 3010. It has important salt-works. Near it is the Salzungsen-see. P. of dist. (1861) 32,249.

**SALZWEDEL or SALTWEDEL**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 54 m. N.N.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Jetze. P. 1740. It has manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, sugar refineries and breweries.

**SAMADANG**, a town of the island Java, Pacific Ocean, on the route from Buitenzorg to Sheribon, 125 m. S.E. Batavia.

**SAMAKOV**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj. and 30 m. S.S.E. Sophia. P. 5000. It has extensive iron-works.

**SAMALOOD or SAMELOD**, a town of Egypt, prov. Benisouef, on the Nile, 15 m. N. Minieh.

**SAMANA**, a town on an island of same name, in the Atlantic, separated by a narrow channel from the N. coast of Hayti, cap. arr., 15 m. N. Savannah la Mar. Cape Samana, the E. point of the island, is in lat. 19° 18' N., lon. 69° 8' W.—II. a name of Atwood's Key, Bahamas.—*Samana Bay or Channel*, between Samana island and the N. coast of Hayti, is 40 m. in length, E. to W., and 12 m. in breadth at its mouth.

**SAMAR**, one of the Philippine Islands, Malaysia, S.E. Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait, 20 m. across. Length 120 m.; greatest breadth 45 m. Area 8287 sq. m. P. 110,103. Soil highly fertile; principal products are rice, wheat, pepper, honey, wax, fine fruits, especially figs, and timber of various sorts.

**SAMARA**, two rivers of Russia.—I. joins the Dnieper, in gov. and 4 m. S.E. Ekaterinoslav, after a W. course of 150 m.—II. gov. Orenburg and Simbirsk, after a W. course of 280 m., joins the Volga at Samara. Affluents, the Tok & Kinil.

**SAMARA**, a town of Russia, cap. gov. Samara, 110 m. S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on a height at the conf. of the Samara with the Volga. P. 21,607. It was founded in 1591. Has a cathedral, iron works, and trade in cattle and sheep, salt-fish, caviar, skins, leather, and tallow.

**SAMARA**, a gov. of Russia, on the Volga. Area 61,349 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,530,039. It was formed by an imperial ukase in 1850, from portions of the gov. Saratov, Orenbourg, and Simbirsk.

**SAMARANG**, a fortified seaport town of the island Java, Pacific Ocean, cap. prov., on its N. coast, near the mouth of the Samarang River, 210 m. E.S.E. Batavia. Lat. of flag-staff  $6^{\circ} 57' S$ ; lon.  $110^{\circ} 27' E$ . P. 22,000, including many Chinese. Its harbour is not good, and the town is unhealthy from contiguous morasses. The adjacent country yields coffee, pepper, and rice. It is the residence of a Dutch governor, and the seat of one of the three principal law-courts in Java. P. of residency 550,000.

**SAMARIA**, an ancient prov. of Palestine, between the river Jordan and the Mediterranean, having N. Galilee and S. Judea. It comprised the towns Sebaste, Neapolis, Ginæa, Scythopolis, with Mounts Gilboa and Little Hermon. The ancient city of Samaria, built by Omri, king of Israel, about B.C. 925, was the cap. of the ten tribes. After its destruction by John Hyrcanus, it was rebuilt by Herod, and called *Sebaste*, which see.

**SAMARKAND**, a famous city of independent Turkestan, dom. and 130 m. E. Bokhara, on the Zer-afshan. Lat.  $39^{\circ} 50' N$ ; lon.  $66^{\circ} 50' E$ . P. about 25,000. It has the remains of a splendid college, erected by the wife of Timour, a magnificent portico 100 ft. high, inlaid with mosaic: the palace and tomb of Timour, under whom it was the cap. of one of the largest empires ever known, and the centre of Asiatic learning and extensive commerce. It has several bazaars and khans, & is an entrepôt for caravan trade, but is in a state of decay. In 1863 it was visited by M. Vambéry in the disguise of a dervish, the first European who entered it since the time of Marco Polo.

**SAMAROVA**, a town of Siberia, gov. and 170 m. N.N.E. Tobolsk, between the Obi and Irtysh.

**SAMARRAI**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 65 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on a height near l. b. of the Tigris, and nearly enclosed by a strong wall. It has two Mohammedan tombs with cupolas, one particularly venerated by the Shiah or Persian sect, and visited annually by at least 10,000 Mohammedan pilgrims. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. is a curious spiral tower 163 feet in height. The whole neighbourhood is covered with ruins.

**SAMASSI**, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 22 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. P. 2433.

**SAMATAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, on the Save, 1 m. N.E. Lombez. P. 2135.

**SAMAVA**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad, on the Euphrates, 38 m. S.E. Lemlum.

**SAMBAS**, a state, river, and town of the island Borneo; the town, cap. state, on l. b. of the river, about 40 m. from its mouth, on the W. coast, 80 m. N. Pontianak. Lat.  $1^{\circ} 50' N$ ; lon.  $109^{\circ} 20' E$ . P. 9400, of whom 8600 are Malays. At the mouth of the river is the Chinese vill. Pamangkat.

**SAMBATIKILA**, a walled town of W. Africa, Mandingo country, near lat.  $10^{\circ} N$ , lon.  $6^{\circ} 50' W$ .

**SAMBHUR LAKE**, a lake of India, partly in the E. border of Joudpore and partly in the W. border of Jyepore, between lat.  $26^{\circ} 52'$  and  $27^{\circ} N$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 49'$  and  $75^{\circ} 18' E$ . It is about 50 m. in circuit during the autumnal rains. In the dry season great quantities of salt are found.—The town of *Sambhur* is situate on the S. bank of the lake. Lat.  $26^{\circ} 53' N$ ; lon.  $75^{\circ} 13' E$ .

**SAMBELAN** or **SAMBILANG**, a group of islands in the Strait of Malacca, lat.  $4^{\circ} 5' N$ , lon.  $100^{\circ} 35' E$ .

**SAMBOANGAN**, a Spanish settlement in the Philippines, Malaysia, on the S.W. extremity of the island Mindanao. It is the cap. of the Spanish

possessions in the island, and fortified, but otherwise unimportant.

**SAMBOR**, two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia.—I. (*New*), cap. circ., on l. b. of the Dniester, 40 m. S.W. Lemberg. P. 11,000. It has manufs. of linens, and extensive salt works.—II. (*Stary Sambor*), is a town on the Dniester, 10 m. S.W. the foregoing. P. 2625.

**SAMBOURN**, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Coughton,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.W. Alcester. Ac. 1884. P. 635.

**SAMBRE**, *Sabis*, a river of France and Belgium, rises in the French dep. Aisne, S.W. Avesnes, flows E.N.E. between the basins of the Scheldt and Oise, and through the Belgian provs. Hainaut and Namur, and joins the Maese at Namur. Total course 100 m. Affls., the Helpe, Heure, and Orneau. It is navigable for barges the greater part of its course. In Belgium, the Sambre communicates by canals with the Senne and Scheldt, and the canal of the Sambre France, connects it with the Canal of St Quentin. Under Napoleon I., Sambre-et-Meuse was a dep. watered by those rivers, and now forming the prov. Namur, with a part of Belgian Luxembourg.

**SAMBUCA**, a vill. of Central Italy, Tuscan, 27 m. N.N.W. Florence, cap. comm. P. 4730.

**SAMBUCA**, a vill. of the island Sicily, N.W. Girgenti. P. 8982. Trade in wine and olives.

**SAMER**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Boulogne. P. 1979.

**SAMFORD**, several pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Essex,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Thaxted. Ac. 2224. P. 865.—II. (*Little*), same co.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Thaxted. Ac. 1990. P. 477.—III. (*Arundel*), co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Wellington. Ac. 1144. P. 425.—IV. (*Brett*), same co., 7 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 932. P. 280.—V. (*Courtenay*), co. Devon, 5 m. N.E. Okehampton. Ac. 7962. P. 991.—VI. (*Peverel*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Ac. 2000. P. 720.—VII. (*Spiney*), same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Tavistock. Ac. 1721. P. 565.

**SAMGORODOK**, a market town of Russia, prov. and 95 m. S.W. Kiev. P. 1000.

**SAMLESBURY**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, 3 m. E. Preston. Ac. 4270. P. 1215.

**SAMOAN** or **NAVIGATOR ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, between lat.  $13^{\circ} 30'$  and  $14^{\circ} 30' S$ , lon.  $168^{\circ}$  and  $173^{\circ} W$ , comprising 8 small islands, estimated to have an area of 2650 sq. m., with a pop. of upwards of 60,000. Soil rich, and surface densely wooded. Products comprise cocoa nut oil, arrow root, caoutchouc, castor-bean, ginger, coffee, tortoise-shell, and plentiful supplies of vegetables, etc., for shipping. There are British missionary stations at Upolu, etc.

**SAMOCHVALOVITSHI**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 10 m. S. Minsk. P. 1000.

**SAMOENS**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Faucigny, 7 m. E.S.E. Fanninges, cap. mand. P. 3008. It has six important annual fairs for cattle.

**SAMOGITIA**, an old prov. of Poland, now forming part of the Russian gov. Vilna.

**SAMOEDE** COUNTRY comprises all the N. parts of Russia and N.E. Siberia, between the White Sea and lon.  $110^{\circ} E$ , with the great estuaries of the Petchora, Obi, and Yenisei. The inhabitants are mostly wandering tribes.

**SAMOS**, an island of the Greek Archipelago, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, on the S. side of the Gulf of Scala-Nuova, 42 m. S.W. Smyrna. Length, E. to W., 27 m., greatest breadth 10 m. Estim. area 165 sq. m. P. 50,000, mostly Greeks. Chief town Chora, or Megali-Khora, on the S. coast.

Two ranges of rocky limestone mountains traverse the island, their slopes partly covered with pine-woods, vineyards, and olive-groves. The valleys are fertile, and this is one of the most productive islands of the Archipelago, exporting corn and muscadine wines. Mineral products comprise marble, iron, lead, silver, and emery. The island had, in ancient times, a famous temple of Juno. It was the native country of Pythagoras, and of the sculptor Theodoros. In the Little Bosphaz, a narrow strait between Samos and the mainland, the fleet and army of Xerxes were defeated the same day that his troops in Greece, under Mardonius, were dispersed and destroyed at Plataea, B.C. 479.

**SAMOS**, an anc. city of Cephalonia, now a vill., around which are various remains of antiquity, on the Bay of Samos, an inlet of its E. coast.

**SAMOS**, a town of Poland, gov. of Ljublin. P. 4083.

**SAMOTHRAKI** or **SAMOTHRACE** (Turk. *Semen-drek*), an island belonging to European Turkey, in the Aegean Sea, 14 m. N.N.W. Imbros. Area 30 sq. m. P. 1500. Surface mountainous, and rises to 5248 feet above the sea. Principal products, corn, oil, honey, wax, goat-skins, and leather. On its N. side are the ruins of the anc. town of Samothrace.—*Samotraki* is one of the smaller Ionian islands, 5 m. W. Corfu.

**SAMOTSCHIN** (Pol. *Samoczin* or *Szumazin*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 38 m. W.S.W. Bromberg. P. 1960. Manufs. woollens.

**SAMOZERO (LAKE)**, a lake of Bussia, gov. Olo-netz, 40 m. W.N.W. Petrosavodsk, about 20 m. in length, from W. to E., and 8 m. in breadth.

**SAMPER DE CALANDA**, a town of Spain, prov. Teruel, 44 m. S.S.E. Zaragoza. P. 2720.

**SAMPETO**, a co., U. S., North America, Utah. P. 3815.

**SAMPEYRE**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Cuneo, 15 m. W.S.W. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Varaita. P. 5091.

**SAMPSON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of North Carolina. Area 11,600 sq. m. P. (1860) 9596 free, 7028 slaves. Cap. Clinton.

**SAMPSON (St)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3½ m. S.E. Loshwithiel. Ac. 1470. P. 311.

**SAMSOE**, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Seeland and Jütland. Length 15 m., greatest breadth 5 m. Area 40 sq. m. P. 5360. Surface undulating and fertile.

**SAMSON**, the largest vill. of Hungary, next to Csaba, co. Bihar, 8 m. N.E. Debreczin. P. 22,247.

**SAMSOUN** or **SAMSUN**, *Amisus*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, lat. 41° 18' N., lon. 36° 21' E., with lighthouse 56 feet high. P. 2000 Turks. In the neighbourhood is a vill. with 150 families of Christians. The town is an entrepôt for the copper, timber, wheat, barley, tobacco, and agricultural produce of the interior, exported hence to Constantinople; and it is a station for the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company's packets plying between this city and Trebizond. Exports (1862) by steam vessels, 516,429. Imports do. 450,613.

**SAMTER**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Posen, cap. circ., on railway to Stetin. P. 2917. Manufs. woollens and linen.

**SAN**, a large river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N.N.W., and joins the Vistula, 4 m. N.E. Sandomir. Total course 250 m. Affs. the Wislok, Lubaczow, and Tanev.—II. a river of Styria, after an E. and S. course of 50 m., joins the Save, 11 m. S. Cilly.

**SAN (Tanis)**, a ruined town, Lower Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, 15 m. S.S.W. Menzaleh.

**SANA**, the cap. city of Yemen, Arabia, in a fine valley, 4000 feet above the sea, 110 m. E.N.E. Hodeida. P. estimated at 40,000. It is enclosed by walls, 5½ m. in circumference, and mounting some cannon; it is built mostly of brick, and has two stone palaces of the Iman, about twenty richly decorated mosques, public baths, and a stone bridge across its main street, which is inundated during rains. About 3000 of the pop. are Jews, who, with Hindoos, monopolise the most part of the foreign trade. Principal commerce is in coffee, and its husk, which latter article here fetches the higher price, and is exclusively used for consumption in the city. Imports comprise piece-goods, Persian tobacco, dates, twist, and glass wares. Some remarkable ancient inscriptions have been found.

**SAN, SANTA, SANTO (Saint)**, a prefix to the names of numerous places in SPAIN, ITALY, PORTUGAL, SOUTH AMERICA, etc. For those not found following, see second word.

**SANABRIA**, a lake of Spain, prov. Leon, near Astorga, 4½ m. long, 2 m. broad.

**SAN ANGELO**, in Vado (*Tiferium Metaurense*), a town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, circ. Urbino, on the Metauro. It is surrounded by walls, and has a cathedral, churches, four monasteries, and three convents. P. 3551.

**SAN ANTIMO**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Napoli, circ. Casoria, in a fertile territory. P. 8271.

**SAN ANTONIO**, one of the Caroline Islands, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 15° 10' N., lon. 163° 52' E.

**SAN ANTONIO**, the most N.W. of the Cape Verde Islands, in lat. 16° 26' N. Soil well watered, and fertile in cotton, sugar, and grain.

**SAN ANTONIO**, a town of the U. S., N. America, Texas, Behar co., 110 m. S.W. Austin. P. 8000. Near it Fort Alamo has a U. S. arsenal.

**SAN ANTONIO**, a seaport town of Mexico, state Jalisco, on the Pacific Ocean, 35 m. W.S.W. Tepic. P. 3000.

**SAN ANTONIO-DE-LOS-BAÑOS**, a town of the island Cuba, cap. dist., S.W. Havana, with a station on railway to Guines. P. (1861) 5224.

**SAN ANTONIO DE LOS CUES**, a town of Mexico, with ruins of Aztec forts, dep. and N. Oajaca.

**SAN ARPINO** or **ELPIDIO**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Napoli, circ. Casoria, on the site of the Oscan city of *Atella*, which was noted for its satirical farces, of which the Neapolitan *Puiccinella* (Punch) is a descendant. P. 1992.

**SAN AUGUSTINE**, a co., U. S., North America, Texas. P. 2377 free, 1717 slaves.

**SAN BENTO**, a market town of Brazil, prov. Alagoas, dist. Porto Calvo. P. 3000.

**SAN BERNARDINO**, a co., U. S., North America, California. P. 5551.

**SAN BERNARDO**, a city of Brazil, prov. Ceara, on l. b. Jaguaribe, 85 m. S.S.E. Fortaleza. P. 6000.

**SAN BLAS**, a seaport town of Mexico, state Jalisco, on the Pacific, with an excellent harbour, and important naval arsenal. P. 3000.

**SAN BORJA**, a town of South America, Ecuador, on rt. b. of the Marañon, E. of the Pongo-de-Mausieriche. It was long the residence of the late M. Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt, and the deposit of his botanical collection.

**SANBORTON**, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 21 m. N. Concord.

**SANCASSE**, an inhabited island, Indian Ocean, off Narenda Bay, N.W. Madagascar.

**SANCERRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. arr., on a vine-clad hill, on l. b. of the Loire, 16 m. N.E. Bourges. P. 3758. It has a comm. college and an active trade in wine, and in marble, quarried in its vicinity.

**SAN CLEMENTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. W.N.W. Cuenca. P. 3120.

**SANCOINS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., 20 m. S.E. Bourges. P. 3188.

**SANCREED**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.S.W. Penzance. Ac. 4471. P. 1233.

**SANCTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 2½ m. E.S.E. Market-Weighton. Ac. 4708. P. 476.

**SANCY (PIC DE)**, France. [DOR MONT.]

**SANDA** or **SANDAY**, several islands of Scotland.—I. Orkney, 2½ m. S. of N. Ronaldshay. Length 12 m. P. 2145. Surface mostly flat and fertile. Principal harbours, Kettleloft on the S.E., and Otterwick on the N.E. coast, both safe and commodious. A lighthouse has been erected on Start Point, its N.E. extremity.—II. Inner Hebrides, co. Argyll, pa. Small Isles, on the E. side of Canna. P. 36.—III. a small island at the W. side of entrance to the Firth of Clyde, 5 m. E. of the Mull of Kintyre, about 3 m. in circumference, and noted in middle-age history as a station of the Scandinavian fleets during the contests for the possession of Kintyre and the Hebrides. Lat. of lighthouse 55° 16' 30" N., lon. 5° 34' 55" W.; elevation 165 feet; fixed red light.

**SANDALL**, two pas. of England, co. York, West Riding.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S.E. Wakefield. Ac. 7272. P. 4214.—II. (*Kirk*), on the river Don, 4 m. N.E. Doncaster. Ac. 990. P. 233.

**SANDALWOOD ISLAND**, an island of Malaysia, S. the island Flores and the Straits of Sapy and Mangerai, lat. 10° S., lon. 119° E. Length about 120 m., and greatest breadth 60 m. It is fertile, very populous, and resembles Java. On its N. side is the port Padewawy, where the Dutch have settlements.

**SANDAU** or **SANDOW**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 49 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on rt. b. of the Elbe. P. 1403, mostly agricultural.

**SANDBACH**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 24 m. E.S.E. Chester, on the Manchester branch of the London and N. W. Railway. Ac. 16,310. P. 9046, employed in the manuf. of silk.

**SANDCHOO**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 150 m. S.E. Yarkand, inhabited by 1000 families.

**SANDEC (NEU and ALT)**, two towns of Austrian Poland, Galicia.—I. cap. circ., 49 m. S.E. Cracow. P. 5224.—II. 6 m. S.W. the latter, between the Poprad and Dunajec. P. 3255.

**SANDERAY ISLAND**, one of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and 3¼ m. S.W. Barra. P. 9.

**SANDERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. N.E. Castle-Rising, with a residence of the Prince of Wales. Ac. 1172. P. 56.

**SANDERSLEBEN**, a town of Germany, Anhalt-Dessau, cap. dist. Bernburg. P. 1805.

**SANDERSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. S.S.E. Croydon. Ac. 2245. P. 206.

**SANDFORD**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 1½ m. N.W. Crediton. Ac. 7793. P. 1842.—II. co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Oxford, on the river Isis. Ac. 1850. P. 476.—III. same co., 4½ m. S.W. Deddington. Ac. 1680. P. 376.—IV. (*Orcas*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1091. P. 318.—V. a township, co. Berks, pa. Sonning, 4 m. East Reading. P. 113.

**SANDFORD**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, co. York.—II. New York, on an aff. of the Delaware, 120 m. S.W. Albany.

**SANDGATE**, a hamlet and chapelry of England, co. Kent, pas. Folkestone and Cheriton, on the coast of the English Channel, 2 m. W.S.W. Folkestone. Ac. 1181. P. 294. It is resorted to as a watering-place, and has a ship-building

trade. The Royal Military Canal commences here, and terminates at Cliffend, in Sussex. Sandgate is included in the parl. bor. of Hythe.

**SANDHOE**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, 3 m. E.N.E. Hexham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway. Ac. 1648. P. 266.

**SANDHURST**, a large incorporated town of the Bendigo gold fields, Victoria colony, connected by railway with Melbourne and Ebuca. P. about 11,000. The mining district of Sandhurst has a pop. of 21,930, of whom 3760 are Chinese.

**SANDHURST**, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 5 m. S.S.E. Wokingham. Ac. 4562. P. 1271½ Sandhurst royal military college is a plain edifice, to which are attached a chapel, riding-school, and observatory.—II. co. and 3 m. N. Gloucester. Ac. 2227. P. 549.—III. co. Kent, on the river Rother, 7 m. W.S.W. Tenterden. Ac. 4882. P. 1231.

**SANDI**, a town of British India, territory of Oude, 85 m. N.W. Lucknow. It is situated in a pretty country, is well cultivated, and has a bazaar. Lat. 27° 18' N.; lon. 80° 1' E.

**SANDIACRE**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E. Derby. Ac. 1420. P. 1012.

**SAN DIEGO**, a town of U. S., North America, California, the southernmost port, and one of the best harbours in the state, 400 m. from San Francisco. P. of co. 4324.

**SANDING (PULO)**, two islands off the S.W. coast of the island Sumatra, near the S.E. extremity of the Nassau or Pogy Islands, in which group they are sometimes included.

**SAN DI NIZZA**, a town of France, prov. Nice, 11 m. N.N.E. Guillaume, cap. mand.

**SANDISFIELD**, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, co. Berkshire.

**SAND LAKE**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 17 m. E. Albany.

**SANDOE**, one of the Farøe Isls. [FÆROER.]

**SAN DOMINGO**. [HAYTI.]

**SANDOMIR (Pol. Sandomierz)**, a walled town of Poland, cap. prov., at the confl. of the San and Vistula, 51 m. S.W. Lublin. P. 4240. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland.

**SANDON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, on the river of same name, an aff. of the Chelmer, 2½ m. S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 2278. P. 512.—II. co. Herts, 4½ m. N.N.W. Buntingford. Ac. 3943. P. 771.—III. co. and 4½ m. N.N.E. Stafford, with a station on the N. Staffordshire Rail. Ac. 3640. P. 590.—IV. (*Sandan Fee*), a tything, co. Berks, and 1½ m. S.S.W. Hungerford. P. 846.

**SANDON**, a co. of New S. Wales, on the E. slope of New England Range, enclosed by cos. Clarke, Hardinge, Vernon, Dudley, and Raleigh. Lat. 30° 30' S.; lon. 152° E. It is drained by the tributaries of Macleay river. Chief town Armadale. Ac. 828,800.

**SANDONINO**, North Italy. [BORGO S. DONNINO.]

**SANDOWAY**, a town of British India, prov. Arracan, presid. Bengal, on S. bank of a tide nullah, 10 m. from the sea, 176 m. S.S.E. Arracan. Lat. 18° 25' N.; lon. 74° 17' E.

**SANDOWN**, a hamlet and fort of England, Isle of Wight, on its S.E. coast, pa. and 2 m. S. Brading. The fine sands and beauty of the bay attract summer visitors.

**SANDRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.E. St Albans. Ac. 5766. P. 833.

**SANDRIGO**, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 9 m. N.E. Vicenza. P. of comm. 2000.

**SANDBING and AITHBING**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. and comprising a part of the mainland of Shetland, and the islands Little Papa and Vemtry. P. 2070.

**SANDUKLI**, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 67 m. S. Kutayah, and 8 m. S. of which are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

**SANDUSKY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Ohio, drained by Sandusky river, which flows into bay of same name. Area of co. 458 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,429.—II. a port, and cap. of Erie, co. Ohio, on Sandusky Bay, Lake Erie, 105 m. N. Columbus. The town has a busy lake trade, which is mostly carried on by steamers. Has shipbuilding.

**SANDWICH**, a parl. and munic. bor., cinqüe port; and town of England, co. Kent, on the S. bank of the Stour, 2 m. from its mouth, in Pegwell Bay, with a station on the South-Eastern Railway, 4 m. N. Deal. P. 2039. It is nearly enclosed by the remains of fortifications; streets irregular, houses antique. It has three parish churches; a guildhall, gaol, two hospitals, and several dissenting chapels. The town was formerly of importance as the seaport of London: at present it has little trade, the chief exports being agricultural produce, wool, malt, bark, leather, and ashes; and principal import coal. The Stour is at spring tides about 11 ft. in depth, and 150 ft. across. It returns two members to House of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1073. Near it is Richborough, the ancient *Rhutupium*, on the decline of which Sandwich arose in the 6th century.

**SANDWICH**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 42 m. N. Concord.—II. Massachusetts, on Cape Cod Bay, 51 m. S.S.E. Boston.

**SANDWICH BAY**, the name of inlets of E. Labrador, and island Mallicollo, Pacific Ocean.—*Sandwich Cape*, E. Australia, is on Hinchinbrook Island, lat. 18° 13' 0" S., lon. 146° 19' E.; and *Sandwich Island* is the name of two small islands, Pacific Ocean, respectively in the Hebrides group, and S.W. New Ireland.—*Sandwich Land* is an island group in South Atlantic Ocean, S.W. of New Georgia.

**SANDWICH ISLANDS** or the **HAWAII ARCHIPELAGO**, a group, N. Pacific Ocean, forming a kingdom, mostly between lat. 18° 50' and 22° 20' N., lon. 155° and 160° W. There are 15 islands, only 8 of which are inhabited. The principal are Hawaii or Owyhee, Mowee or Maui, Woahoo or Oahu, Kauai, Molakoi, Ranai, Nihau, & Kadulaw. Aggregate area estimated at 6932 sq. m.; and pop. (1861) 69,800, of whom 2716 were strangers. Surface rises to a great elevation, and in Hawaii are several active volcanoes, of which Mouna Loa, supposed to be the highest active volcano in the world, was in eruption in 1863. Climate salubrious; mean temperature 75°, range of thermometer 60° to 88° Fahr., with sea breezes and moderate rains. Soil in the uplands better adapted for grazing than agriculture; fine wheat is, however, grown there, and the valleys produce coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, arrowroot, the mulberry, yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Imports (1862) 998,239 dols.; exports 838,424 dols. Customs rev. 107,490 dols. Revenue (1858) 656,216 dols.; expenditure 643,088 dols. Sandalwood was formerly an important product, but the forests have been too rapidly thinned, and little is now produced. Poultry and swine are very numerous. Honolulu, the cap., on the island Woahoo, is an important entrepôt for trade between all commercial nations. On Cook's discovery of the group, each island had a separate ruler; but afterwards the whole of the islands were consolidated under one government, and idolatry was abolished. Missionary stations were established in 1820, and the natives are

now converted to Christianity, and have printing-presses and newspapers. The islands are frequented by whaling vessels, and are in the great line of commerce between California, China, and Australasia. [**HAWAII.**] A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and the King of the Sandwich Islands, was signed at Honolulu, 10th July 1851.

**SANDWICK**, a pa. of Scot., co. and comprising a part of Orkney mainland. Area 15 sq. m. P. 1225. Altitude 100 feet. Mean temp., June 54°·5, Jan. 39°·4 Fahr. Rainfall 40 inches.

**SANDY**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, 3 m. N.W. Biggleswade. Ac. 4010. P. 2118.

**SANDY**, two townships of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Tuscarawas.—II. co. Starke.

**SANDY BAY**, New Zealand, is near the N. extremity of the N. island.

**SANDY CREEK**, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, co. Oswego, on Lake Ontario.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. Mercer.—*Sandy Hill* is a vill., New York, on the Hudson, 46 m. N. Albany.

**SANDY MOUNT**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Dublin, on Dublin Bay. P. 2084. It is frequented for sea-bathing.

**SANDY RIVER**, U. S., North America, rises in Virginia, flows mostly N. along the boundary between that state and Kentucky, and joins the Ohio at Catlettsburg, Kentucky. Course 130 m., for 50 m. of which it is navigated by boats.

**SAN FELIPE**, a town of Venezuela, dep. Caracas, 60 m. W.N.W. Valencia. P. 7000.

**SAN FELIPE-DE-ACONCAGUA**, a town of Chile, cap. dep. Aconcagua, 48 m. N. Santiago. P. 12,000 to 13,000. Near it are copper mines.

**SAN FELIPE DE JAVITA** (*Setabis*), a city of Spain, near the confluence of the Albayda and the Guadamar, prov. and 43 m. S.S.W. Valencia. P. 13,235. It has manufs. of woollens and linens, and is the birthplace of the painter Jose Ribera, known as *Espanoleta*. It has Roman ruins.

**SAN FELIU DE GUIXOLS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 18 m. N.N.E. Girona. P. 6679.

**SAN FERNANDO**, Spain. [**ISLA DE LEON.**]

**SAN FERNANDO**, a town of Chile, cap. dep. Colchagua, 68 m. S. Santiago.

**SAN FERNANDO DE APURE**, a town of Venezuela, dep. and on rt. b. of the Apure, 70 m. S. Calabozo. P. 6000.

**SANFORD**, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 79 m. S.W. Augusta.

**SAN FRANCISCO**, Brazil. [**SÃO FRANCISCO.**]

**SAN FRANCISCO**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in W. part of California, bounded on the W. by the Pacific, N.E. by San Francisco Bay, and on the S.E. by San Francisco Creek. Area 270 sq. m. P. (1860) 56,802. Soil fertile. In 1862, 1,065,000 acres were under cultivation. Chief products, wheat, barley, horses, and cattle. A little gold is found here. It has saw and grist mills. *San Francisco*, cap. of co., a city of the U. S., N. America, on W. shore of bay of same name. Area 9 sq. m. P. (1859) 78,000, including 3150 Chinese; (1861) 70,000; (1862) 83,220. The city is well laid out, & the streets cross each other at right angles. It has a custom-house, a branch mint, music hall, several theatres, from 15 to 20 churches of all denominations, 8 or 10 banks, 10 or 12 newspapers, 8 of which are published daily. A railway has been projected between this city and San José. Water has been brought into the city from Mountain Lake, 3½ m. W. the city. In 1862, '33 British vessels (tonnage 15,683) and 275 American (tonnage 214,780), besides others, entered

the port. Steam passage to Panama, 10 to 15 days. Value of exports of gold (1862) 8,512,345*l*. In the same year there were coined in this city 3,455,190*l* of gold, and 140,165*l* of silver. Exports of quicksilver, 40,345 flasks (75 lbs. nett). Exports of grain (1862), wheat, 1,053,660 barrels; barley, 117,520 barrels; oats, 87,550 barrels; flour, 69,318. Total value of exports other than gold and specie, 1,965,500*l*. Customs rev. (1862) 650,535*l*. Shipping of the port, 97,699 tons. The arrivals over departures by sea amounted in 1862 to 17,500 persons. The city has several times been nearly destroyed by fire.

**SAN FRANCISCO BAY**, a bay of the Pacific, on the W. coast of North America, California, in lat. 37° 48' 5" N., lon. 122° 24' W. It is completely landlocked, protected on all sides from the weather, separated from the sea by low mountain ranges, having a narrow entrance about one mile in width, inside of which the bay expands on every side for 35 m., total length 70 m., and a coast line of 275 m. It is divided into three separate compartments by projecting points and straits.

**SAN FRANCISCO DE LA MONTANA**, a town of Granada, prov. Panama, N.E. Santiago. P. 5344.

**SANFRÉ**, a town of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 10 m. W. Alba. P. 1861.

**SANFRONT**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 8 m. W. Saluzzo. P. of comm. 4692.

**SANGA**, a fortified town of Japan, island Kiusiu, cap. dist., on Simbara Bay, 55 m. N.E. Nangasaki. It is intersected by canals. It has a palace, and a manufacture of porcelain.

**SANGAM**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 20 m. N.W. Nellore.

**SANGAMON**, a co., U.S., N. America, in centre of Illinois. Area 930 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,274.

**SANGERFIELD**, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 20 m. S.S.W. Utica. P. 2371.—*Sangerville* is a township, Maine, 77 m. N.W. Augusta. P. 1267.

**SANGERHAUSEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 31 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, cap. circ., at the foot of the Harz mountains. P. 6386. It has 2 castles, and manufs. of woollens and linens.

**SAN GIUSTO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Macerata. P. 2754. It is surrounded by walls, and has a collegiate church, palace, and other fine buildings.

**SANG-KOI**, **SONG-FA** or **TONQUIN RIVER**, Further India, rises in the Chinese prov. Yun-nan, flows S.W., and enters the Gulf of Tonquin by many mouths, between lat. 20° and 21° N., lon. 106° and 107° E. Total course estim. at 600 m. In its upper part it is called the Ho-ti-kiang.

**SANGLÉE**, a Mahratta jaghire of India, dependent on Bombay. It consists of several detached portions; the centre of the principal tract is in lat. 17° 28' N., lon. 75° 30' E. Annual rev. 46,800*l*.

**SANGRO**, *Sagrus*, a river of South Italy, provs. Chieti and Aquila, rises S.E. Lake Fucino, and after an E. and N.E. course of 65 m., enters the Adriatic Sea, 12 m. S.E. Ortona.

**SANGSANG**, a city of Manchuria, prov. Kirin, on rt. b. of Sungari. Lat. 46° 28' N.; lon. 129° 42' E. P. extended to 10,000.

**SANGUESA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Pamplona, on the Aragon. P. 3449.

**SANGUNETTO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.S.E. Verona, between Legnago and Mantua. P. 2606.

**SANGUNETTO**, a rivulet of Central Italy, flows into the Lake of Perugia on its N. side. Its banks are supposed to have been the chief scene

of slaughter in the battle of Thrasymene, whence its name.

**SANGWIN**, a river of Liberia, Africa, enters the Atlantic about 120 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. At its mouth is a village of the same name, formerly cap. a petty state, and where the Dutch and English had factories.

**SANILAC**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Michigan. P. 7599.

**SAN JOSE**, one of the Pearl Islands, in the Gulf of Panama, Granadian Confed., dep. Ysthmo, 8 m. S.W. the island del Rey.

**SAN JOSÉ**, an island of the U. S., N. America, Texas, dist. and 18 m. S.E. Refugio, and separating the Bay of Aransas from the Gulf of Mexico.

**SAN JOSÉ**, a town of the U. S., North America, 30 m. N.N.W. Monterey.

**SAN JOSÉ DE BUENAVISTA**, a town of the Philippines, in the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of the island of Panay, of which it is the cap. P. 7000.

**SAN JOSÉ**, a town of Central America, cap. state Costa Rica, 15 m. W.N.W. Cartago. P. 16,000. Alt. 4500 feet. Surrounded by rich coffee plantations, and coffee is chief export.

**SAN JOSÉ DEL PARRAL**, a town of Mexico, state Chihuahua, 200 m. N.W. Durango. P. 5000.

**SAN JUAN**, a river of Central America, state Nicaragua, forming the outlet for the surplus waters of the Lake of Nicaragua into the Caribbean Sea, which it enters at the port of San Juan, 80 m. S. the mouth of the Blewfield River. Course E.ward. Length variously estimated from 90 to 104 m. Its current is gentle, and although in some places impeded by short rapids, it is stated to be always navigable throughout by boats of from 8 to 10 tons, and vessels of a much larger burden for a considerable distance from the sea. In its lower part it sends off several branches, the chief being the Colorado, of importance in connection with the scheme for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal.

**SAN JUAN**, Central America. [GREYTOWN.]

**SAN JUAN**, a river of the Granadian Confederation, enters the Pacific Ocean by several mouths, 35 m. N.W. Buenaventura, after a S.W. course estimated at 150 miles.

**SAN JUAN**, a town of the island Hayti, near its centre, 80 m. N.W. San Domingo.

**SAN JUAN**, a town of the U. S., North America, Texas, 30 m. N.N.W. Santa Fé.

**SAN JUAN**, an island of the Pacific, in the strait between Vancouver Isl. & Washington territory, on the boundary of the U. S. and Brit. America.

**SAN JUAN BAUTISTA** (or *Villa Hermosa*), a town of Mexico, cap. state Tabasco, on I. b. of the Tabasco river, 70 m. from its mouth. P. 8000.

**SAN JUAN (CAPE)** is the N.E. extremity of the island Porto Rico, and the S. point of Vancouver Island, British North America.

**SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO**, a town of the U. S., North America, California, on the Pacific Ocean, 55 m. N.W. San Diego.

**SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA**, a frontier and W. prov. of the Argentine Confed., between lat. 30° and 32° S., lon. 68° and 70° W., having W. the Andes, N. the dep. Rioja, and S. the dep. Mendoza. Area 18,772 sq. m. P. (1860) 62,000. Surface declines towards the E., and in the S.E. is the large Lake Guanacache. Climate dry, temperate, and healthy. Fruits and wine constitute principal articles of export.—*San Juan*, the principal town, is situated on the river of same name. P. 20,000.

**SAN JUAN DE LOS LLANOS**, a town of the Granadian Confed., state Cundinamarca, cap. prov., on the Guaviare, 65 m. S.S.E. Bogota.

SAN JUAN DEL RIO, a town of Mexico, state and 38 m. N. Durango, on the route to Mexico.

SANKEY (GREAT), a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescott, 4 m. W.N.W. Warrington. Ac. 1909. P. 563. The Manchester and Liverpool Railway here crosses the Sankey Canal and valley by a viaduct of 9 arches. The Sankey Canal is the first for which an Act of Parliament was obtained, 1755.

SAN LORENZO, a town of Central Italy, prov. Viterbo, 5 m. S.E. Acquapendente. P. 829.

SAN LUCAR, several towns of Spain.—I. (*de Barrameda*), prov. and 17 m. N.W. Cadiz, on the Guadalquivir, at its mouth. P. 16,816. It has a very extensive trade in wine, salt, and oil. Its harbour is defended by two forts. It is the place whence the celebrated navigator Magalhaens sailed for the circumnavigation of the globe.—II. (*de Guadiana*), prov. and 32 m. N.W. Huelva, on the Guadiana, opposite Alcantim (Portugal). P. 2800.—III. (*La Mayor*), prov. and 10 m. W. Sevilla. P. 2480.

SAN LUCIA, one of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic Ocean, between St Nicholas and San Vicente, in lat. 16° 49' N., lon. 24° 47' W. Length 10 m.; breadth 3 m. It is thinly peopled. On its S.E. side is a well-sheltered harbour.

SAN LUIS, a prov. of the Argentine Confed., between lat. 32° and 34° S., lon. 64° and 67° W., mostly surrounded by the depts. Cordova, San Juan, Rioja, and Mendoza. P. (1860) 32,000. Area 24,151 sq. m. Its surface is in a great part barren, or covered with a scanty vegetation. The northern districts are nearly uninhabited. The southern portion is crossed by rocky ridges. In 1858, gold was discovered and worked. Climate hot and dry. It has some silver mines.—*San Luis de la Punta*, the chief town, is in lat. 32° 22' S., lon. 64° 45' W. P. 5000. It has a trade in horses, skins, and furs.

SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ, a town of Mexico, territory Sierra Gorda, 45 m. E.N.E. Guanajuato. P. 4500. It has a college, and manufs. leather.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, a co., U. S., North America, California. P. 1782.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, a state of Mexico, between lat. 21° 35' and 24° 30' N., lon. 98° and 101° 25' W., surrounded by the depts. Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Vera Cruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon. Area 32,297 sq. m. P. (1857) 397,189. Surface in the W. comprises a part of the Anahuac table-land; in the E. it is level and marshy. Principal rivers, the Panuco, Tampico, and Santander. Maize, and some other grains, are cultivated on the banks of the Panuco. Mines of considerable wealth exist in the mountains, and silver, some gold, skins, and sugar, form the principal products. The cap., *San Luis Potosi*, is situated near the source of the River Tampico, 70 m. N.N.E. Guanajuato. P., with suburbs, (1861) estimated at 53,000. It is regularly built. Chief edifices, a government house and many churches. Its markets are well supplied, and it has an active trade. Its foreign trade is almost wholly conducted by merchants of Spain or the United States. The other towns of the state are Catorce, Gaudalcazar, and Horcasistas.

SAN LUSSURGIU, a market town of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, cap. dist., 22 m. N.N.E. Oristano. P. 4601.

SAN MARCO, several towns of South Italy.—I. (*Argentino*), prov. and 20 m. N.N.W. Cosenza, cap. cant. P. 5416. It is a bishop's see.—II. (*de Cavoti*), prov. and 15 m. N.E. Benevento. P. 4594.—III. (*in Catola*), prov. Foggia, N.E. Ascoli. P. 4235.—IV. (*in Lamis*), prov. Foggia, on the

peninsula of Gargano, cap. cant., 18 m. W. Monte San Angelo. P. (1861) 15,350.

SAN MARCO, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, 15 m. W. Patti. P. 1879.

SAN MARINO or SAMMARINO, a town and republic of Italy, forming one of the smallest and most ancient states in Europe, enclosed on all sides by the kingdom of Italy, in lat. 43° 58' N., lon. 12° 21' 24" E. Area 26½ sq. m. P. (1861) 7000. The state consists of a craggy mountain 2635 feet in height, on which is the town; and some circumjacent territories, with 4 or 5 villages. This miniature state retained its independence for 1½ centuries, and greatly owes its duration to the patriotism of Antonio Onofri, called the "Father of his country." The town, built around a hermitage founded in 1441 by Marinus, a native of Dalmatia, is accessible by only one road; it is surrounded by walls, & has 3 forts. Principal edifices the town-hall, 6 churches, a theatre, 2 convents, 2 cisterns for the use of the public, the governor's palace, with schools and museums; the library of Cav. Borghese. Climate severe in winter, but healthy. Pop. chiefly occupied in rural industry and silk manufs. The legislature of the republic is a senate of 60 members, elected for life equally from the ranks of nobles, citizens, and peasants. Two *capitani reggenti* or presidents are chosen every six months. Two legal functionaries and two secretaries of state are the other public officers. Public revenue about 216l. annually. The military consists of 40 men, forming the guard of the regency.

SAN MARTIN, a river of Spain, Aragon, join the Ebro, 10 m. E.N.E. Ixar. Course 70 miles.

SAN MARTIN, several market towns of Spain.—I. (*de Ocoso*), prov. and 58 m. W. Oviedo. P. 1472.—II. (*de Trevejo*), prov. and 37 m. S.W. Salamanca. It has oil mills and woollen manufs.—III. (*de Unza*), Navarra, prov. and 14 m. S.E. Pampeluna.—IV. (*de Valdegiesias*), prov. Madrid near Prado. P. 3375.

SAN MARTINO, a town of Austria, Lombardy prov. and 14 m. W.S.W. Mantua.

SAN MARTINO, a town of North Italy, prov. Turin, 6 m. S.W. Ivrea. P. 2425.

SAN MARTINO D'ALBARO, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 2 m. E. Genoa, cap. mand. P. 3544.

SAN MATEO, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia W. of Peniscola. P. 2000.

SAN MATEO, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. 3214.

SAN MIGUEL, a co. of the U. S., in centre of New Mexico. Area 3500 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,714

SAN MIGUEL, a town of Central America, state and 70 m. E. San Salvador, on a navigable river of the same name, 20 m. from its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. P. 8000.

SAN MIGUEL, a town of the U. S., North America, Texas, on the Puerco, S.E. Santa Fé.

SAN MIGUEL, a large river of Bolivia, tributary to the Guapore, which it joins at lat. 12° S. It rises in the dep. of Santa Cruz, and has a N.N.W. course of 600 miles.

SAN MIGUEL EL GRANDE, a town of Mexico, and 40 m. E. Guanajuato. P. 12,000. It has mineral waters, and a large trade in cotton, etc.

SAN NAZZARO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Pavia. P. (of comm.) 4301.

SANNIO, *Sannium*, a prov. of S. Italy. [MOLISE.] SANNOS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. N.N.E. Versailles. P. 2041.

SANOK, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the San, 38 m. S.W. Jaroslavl. P. 2200. It has a citadel, and a high school.

SAN PEDRO, two towns of Spain.—I. (*del Ro-*

*meral*), prov. and 26 m. S. Santander, in the Cantabrian mountains. P. 2596.—II. (*Maurique*), prov. and 18 m. N.E. Soria. P. 627. It has 4 parish churches, and manufs. of woollen stuffs.

SAN or SÃO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE, a prov. of Brazil. [RIO GRANDE DO SUL.]

SAN PIER D'ARENA, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 2 m. W. Genoa, of which it may be considered a suburb. P. of comm. (1861) 14,000. It has iron foundries, sugar refineries, an extensive trade, and some fine buildings.

SAN PIERO-A-SIEVE, a market town of Central Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Florence. P. 2876.

SAN PIETRO (*Insula Accipitrum*), an island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of Sardinia, 5 m. N.W. San Antico. Length 7 m., breadth 5 m. P. 2200. Surface mostly mountainous and stony; products, wine, a little corn, and salt. The principal town is Carlo-Forte, on the E. side. P. 3400. It has coral and tunny fisheries.

SAN PIETRO, a town of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Udine.

SAN PIETRO, a town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, 5 m. S. La Polla. P. 1668.

SAN PIETRO AD SEPTIM, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 3 m. N.W. Salerno. P. 2000.

SAN PIETRO-IN-GALATINA, a commercial town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. cant., 13 m. S. Lecce. P. (1861) 10,198. It has a college.

SAN PIETRO (PONTE), a vill. of Northern Italy, prov., circ. and 3 m. W. Bergamo. P. 1407.

SAN-PU or SAMPU, a large river of Tibet, rises near lat. 30° 40' N., lon. 82° E., contiguous to the sources of the Sutlej and Ghogra, flows E. ward, past Teshi Lembo and Shigatzoungar, receiving numerous affluents, & has been traced as far as lon. 93° E., beyond which point it is believed to be continuous with the Dihong, a chief arm of the Brahmaputra. [BRAHMAPUTRA.]

SANQUHAR, a parl. and municipal bor., royal city, and pa. of Scotland, co. and 24 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. 41,077. P. (1861) 3569; do. of parl. bor. 1754; do. of town 1628. It chiefly consists of one long street, and has a pa. church, dissenting churches, town-hall, several schools, and a subscription library; manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, hosiery, and carpets, with muslin sewing and embroidery. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 2497. The bor. unites with Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright in sending 1 member to H. of C. Coal mines are wrought in the vicinity.

SAN QUIRICO, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Siena, circ. Montepulciano, on the Upper Ombrone. P. 1952.

SAN ROQUE, a fortified town of Spain, prov. Cadiz, 6 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar. P. 7691. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1704.

SAN SALVADOR, the smallest of the republics of Central America, extends from lat. 13° 5' to 14° 10' N., lon. 87° to 90° 10' W., having N. and N.E. Honduras, W. Guatemala, S. the Pacific Ocean, and S.E. the Bay of Fonseca. Area 7335 sq. m. P. (1861) 600,000. The magnificent Bay of Fonseca separates it from Nicaragua, and the River Paza from Guatemala. Coast line, including the Bay, about 200 miles. The coast region chiefly consists of a belt of rich alluvial land, varying in width from 10 to 20 miles; behind this is a broad plateau with an average elevation of 2000 feet, and relieved by numerous volcanic peaks; between this and the Cordilleras, which form its N. boundary, and which attain an elevation of from 6000 to 8000 ft., lies a broad fertile valley watered by the river Lempa. About midway between the

valley of the Lempa and the Bay of Fonseca, is the basin of the Rio San Miguel, its other principal stream. The Bay of Jiquilisco, the port of which is now called Puerto del Triunfo, and the port of La Concordia, have all the necessary capacity for commercial purposes. The other principal port is La Union in the Bay of Fonseca, the proposed terminus of the Honduras Railway. [LIBERTAU AND ACAJUTLA.] This state has relatively the largest population, most industry, and greatest commerce of all the Central American republics. Chief products, indigo, sugar, maize, cotton, cacao, & tobacco. In the Cordilleras, along its N. frontier, are the celebrated silver mines of Tobanco and Sociedad, and the gold mines of Capatillas. There are rich iron mines, and vast beds of brown coal exist along the valley of the Rio Lempa. Total revenue in 1861, 559,623 dollars; expenditure 604,847 dollars. The public debt, 1864, was 454,173 dollars, of which only one-half was foreign. The exports in 1861 were valued at 2,340,778 dollars, consisting chiefly of indigo, ores, balsam, skins, rice, and sugar. Imports, same year, 1,313,727 dollars. Since the destruction of San Salvador, the former cap., the chief towns are Sensuntepec, the provisional cap., San Vicente, Sonsonate, San Miguel, Santa Ana, and Cojutepec.

SAN SALVADOR, a city of Central America, and formerly cap. of the republic of same name, 105 m. S.E. Guatemala. It was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1854, and is now abandoned. The city, 2115 feet above the sea, had in 1852 a pop. of 25,000; 3 miles W. of the ruined city is the volcano of San Salvador, 8000 feet high.

SAN SALVADOR or BANZA, a town of Africa, S. Guinea, cap. of Congo, 125 m. E.S.E. the mouth of the Congo or Zaire. P. 20,000.

SAN SALVADOR GUANAHANI or WATLING'S ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, Atlantic, 50 m. S.E. Cat Island. Lat. 24° N.; lon. 74° 30' W. Length 12 m.; breadth 5 m. On its E. side it is bordered by reefs. This was the first land discovered in the New World by Columbus, 12th October 1492.

SAN SALVATORE, a market town of North Italy, prov., circ. and 6 m. N.W. Alessandria. P. of comm. 6673.

SANSANDING, two towns of Central Africa.—I. state Bambarra, on the l. b. of the Joliba, 20 m. N.E. Sego. It is stated to be a place of extensive trade, and to have from 10,000 to 11,000 inhabitants. Here Mungo Park embarked in his schooner to descend the river in 1805.—II. state Wulli, on the Faleme, an affl. of the Senegal, lat. 13° 40' N., lon. 13° 15' E.

SAN SEBASTIAN, a strongly fortified city and seaport of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, on a peninsula in the Bay of Biscay, insulated at high water by the Uruma, 10 m. W. Fuenterrabia, on the frontier of France. Lat. 43° 19' 2" N.; lon. 2° 0' 5" W. P. 19,000. It is enclosed by walls, and commanded by the citadel of Mota. Its harbour is protected by a mole. Imports English & French goods; exports corn, etc. It was taken by the French in 1719, 1794, and 1808, from which year they held it till 31st August 1813, when it was stormed and taken by the British.

SAN SEBASTIAN, the cap. town of the island Gomera, Canaries, on its E. coast. P. 1594. It has a harbour, defended by several forts.

SAN SECONDO, a comm. and market town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 2 m. S.S.W. Pinerolo, cap. mand. P. 1845.

SANSEGO, an island of the Adriatic Sea, Illyria, 5 m. S.W. the island Lossini.

**SANSELLAS**, a town of the island Majorca, Balearic isles, 15 m. E.N.E. Palma. P. 3213.

**SAN SEVERINO** (*Decemou*), a town of Central Italy, prov., circ. and 15 m. W.S.W. Macerata, on the Potenza. P. 4334. It is a bishop's see, and has two cathedrals and several churches, with many interesting paintings.

**SAN SEVERO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.W. Foggia, cap. dist. It was nearly ruined in 1799 by the republican army, and was only spared by the intercession of the women. It is now a flourishing and important town. P. (1861) 17,595.

**SAN SOSIO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. Ariano, 4 m. N.N.W. Treviso. P. 1901.

**SAN STEFANO BELBO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 11 m. E. Alba, cap. mand. P. 2890.

**SANTA ANA**, a town of Central America, state and 11 m. W. San Salvador. Estim. pop. 10,000.

**SANTA ANA**, a co. of U. S., North America, New Mexico. P. 3572.

**SANTA ANNA**, a market town of Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande do Sul, on the Sinos N. Porto Alegre.

**SANTA ANNA** or **VILLA NOVA**, a market town of Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, 20 m. N.E. Laguna. P. 2000.

**SANTA BARBARA**, a co. and vill. of U. S., North America, California. P. (1860) 24,142.

**SANTA CLARA**, a co., U. S., North America, California. P. (1860) 11,912.

**SANTA CLARA**, a town of the island Cuba, cap. jurisdiction, S.E. Havana. P. 5837.

**SANTA CLARA** or **MONTAÑA CLARA**, a town of the Canary Islands.

**SANTA CROCE**, a market town of Central Italy, prov. Florence, on the Arno, 4 m. N.W. San Miniato. P. of comm. 5590.

**SANTA CROCE DI MAGLIANO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Larino. P. 3972. It is enclosed by walls, and has a church.

**SANTA CRUZ**, a co., U. S., North America, California. P. 4944.

**SANTA CRUZ**, the largest and most S. of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Denmark, in the Caribbean Sea, lat. 17° 30' N., lon. 64° 34' W., and 40 miles S. the island St John. Length 20 m.; breadth 5 m. Area 110 sq. m. P. 42,000. Surface level; climate unhealthy. Exports to Britain 1862 (including St Thomas's and St John's), pearls, jewels, indigo, jalap, etc., to the value of 75,398*l*. Imports, cottons, linens, apparel, hardware, coals, iron, woollens, coffee, etc., to the value of 767,649*l*.

**SANTA CRUZ**, the cap. town of the Canary Island Palma, on its E. coast. P. (1861) 11,000.

**SANTA CRUZ**, a town of the island Luzon, Philippines, 110 m. N.N.W. Manila. P. 5400.

**SANTA CRUZ**, an island group, Pacific Ocean. [*QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.*]

**SANTA CRUZ**, the cap. town of the island Tenerife, and of the Canary islands, on the N.E. coast of Tenerife. P. (1858) 9780. It has broad streets, flat-roofed and whitewashed houses, several churches, and a good harbour. Export trade in wine, formerly much more extensive.

**SANTA CRUZ**, a river of South America, Patagonia, enters the Atlantic in lat. 50° S., lon. 68° 30' W. It has been explored inland for 200 m., to near lon. 72°, and found to flow throughout very rapidly between lava ranges bounding barren and shingly plains.

**SANTA CRUZ**, the most E. dep. of Bolivia, South America, between lat. 15° and 21° S., lon. 58° and 65° W., having E. Brazil, and on other sides the

deps. Beni, Cochabamba, and Chuquisaca. Area 20,000 sq. m. P. (1858) 153,164. Surface mostly level or undulating, watered by the Rio Grande or Guapey, and the San Miguel, and covered with unexplored forests. Products comprise sugar, coffee, cacao, rice, cotton, honey, and indigo, and it is rich in minerals. Principal towns, San Lorenzo de la Frontera, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (the cap.), Santiago, San Juan Bautista, & Concepcion.

**SANTA CRUZ (DE TENERIFE)**, the cap. of the island of Tenerife, one of the islands forming the prov. of the Canary Islands. P. (1861) 11,000.

**SANTA EULALIA**, a town in the island Iviza, Balearic Islands. P. 3220.

**SANTA FÉ**, the cap. town of the U. S. territory, New Mexico, on the Rio Chichito, 20 m. from its entrance into the Rio Grande, 7000 feet above the sea. P., with adjacent vills., 7000. It is the storehouse of the commercial caravans which traverse the desert through the Indian territory.

**SANTA FÉ**, a prov. of the Argentine Confed., between lat. 30° and 33° S., lon. 61° and 62° W., west of the river Paraná, which separates it from the prov. Entre-Rios, and having S. the prov. Buenos Ayres, N. and W. salt deserts, intervening between it and the deps. Santiago and Cordova. Area 25,087 sq. m. P. (1860) 40,000. Surface mostly a level terrace, covered with grass or mimosas; rain very rare: chief produce, cattle and horses. Principal rivers, the Salado, and the Tercero or Carcaranal. — *Santa Fé*, the cap. town, pop. 15,000, is on the E. bank of the Salado, 8 m. N.W. Paraná or Bajada de Santa Fé, the cap. of Entre-Rios. Other principal places are Rosario and Fort Espiritu Santo.

**SANTA FÉ**, an island of the Argentine Confed., between the Paraná and the Solado, 50 miles in length by 6 miles in average breadth, and having the town Santa Fé at its N., and Fort St Espiritu at its S. extremity.

**SANTA FÉ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. W. Granada. P. 4355.

**SANTA FÉ**, a co. of the U. S., North America, New Mexico. P. 8114.

**SANTA FÉ DE BOGOTÁ**, S. America. [*BOGOTÁ.*] **SANT' AGATA**, a vill., South Italy, prov. Foggia, circ. Bovino, in the plain of La Puglia. P. 5114.

**SANT' AGATA DI MILITELLO**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. Messina, circ. Patti. On a height overhanging the Rosamarina stream. P. 4091.

**SANTA LUCIA**, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, cap. cant., 7 m. S.S.E. Milazzo. P. 5686.

**SANTA MAGGIORE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Novara, 7 m. E. Domodossola. P. 267.

**SANTA MARIA**, a small island off the coast of Chile, dep. and 30 m. S.W. Concepcion, in the Bay of Arauco. Its surface was raised from 8 to 10 feet by the earthquake of February 1835.

**SANTA MARIA**, the most S. extremity of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 7 m. S.E. Faro. Lat. (of lighthouse) 36° 56' N.; lon. 7° 47' W.

**SANTA MARIA A VICO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 5792.

**SANTA MARIA DE FÉ**, a town of South America, Paraguay, 60 m. W. San Pedro de Bobi. Here the naturalist Bonpland was long detained a prisoner by the dictator Francia.—II. a town of the Argentine Confederation.

**SANTA MARIA DEL ROSARIO**, a town of Cuba, cap. dist., dep. Occidental. P. (1861) 3829.

**SANTA MARIA DE MARIN**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 9 m. N. Vigo. It has a good harbour on the Bay of Vigo, & a pilchard fishery.

**SANTA MARIA DE NIEVA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Segovia. P. 1700.

**SANTA MARIA DE ROSAL**, a town of Spain, prov. Pontevedra, 18 m. S.W. Burgos. P. 5188.

**SANTA MARIA DI CAPUA**, *Vetere*, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 3 m. S.E. Capua, on the site of the ancient city of *Capua*. P. (1861) 18,161. It has civil and criminal tribunals, and many remarkable ruins.

**SANTA MARTA or MARTHA**, a seaport town of the Granadian Confed., state Magdalena, cap. prov., on the E. shore of a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N.E. the mouth of the river Magdalena. P. 8000. It has a cathedral, and a harbour, defended by several batteries.

**SANTA MARTA or MARTHA DE JESUS**, a market town of Venezuela, dep. Apure, on the Meta, 46 m. W. its junction with the Orinoco.

**SANTA MARTA**, several market towns of Spain. —I. prov. and 19 m. S.S.E. Badajoz. —II. prov. Luga, at the head of the Bay of Santa Marta, 6 m. S. Cape Ortegal. —III. (*de Tera*), Leon, 11 m. W.N.W. Benavente. [**SANTA MARTHA**.]

**SANTA MARTHA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 7 m. S.S.W. Villa Real. P. 2000. —II. a vill., prov. Minho, 11 m. N. Viana. P. 1000. It has a church, resorted to in pilgrimage.

**SANTA MAURA**, Ionian Islands. [**LEUCADIA**.]

**SANTANDER**, a prov. of Spain, having N. the Bay of Biscay, and on other sides the provs. Biscay, Burgos, Palencia, and Oviedo. Area 2151 sq. m. P. (1857) 214,441. Its S. part is traversed by the Cantabrian mountains, whence the Besaja, Pas, etc., descend into the sea. On the coast are the harbours of Santander and Santona, which, with Santillana and Reynosa, are its chief towns.—*Santander* (*Portus Blendium*), the cap., is situated on a headland extending into the Bay of Biscay, 53 m. W.N.W. Bilbao. It is the terminus of a railway from Madrid. P. 20,000. It stands facing the south, on a hillside, and has a cathedral, two other churches, three hospitals, a prison, college, theatre, and baths; it is a thriving commercial place. Harbour spacious and well sheltered. In 1862, 776 vessels entered, and 555 cleared. In the same year, 1159 coasting vessels entered, and 1206 cleared. Exports are chiefly of wheat and flour to Britain, Cuba, America, France, and Norway. Total value (1861) 1,820,863*l*. Imports consist of cocoa, sugar, woollens, hides, raw cotton, cod-fish, linen, hemp, tobacco, wine, timber, etc. Total value (1862) 1,440,089*l*. Customs revenue (1862) 278,639*l*. In the neighbouring mountains are productive iron mines. It was sacked by the French in 1808.

**SANT' ANDREA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Gaeta. P. 2359.

**SANT' ANGELO D'ALIFE**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Piedimonte. P. 2255.

**SANT' ANGELO DEI LOMBARDI**, a town of South Italy, prov. Avellino, cap. circ. and dist. It is the seat of a bishop. P. 6472.

**SANT' ARCANGELO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. Rimini, on the *Uso* (the Rubicon of the ancients?). P. 7768. It is the birthplace of Clement XIV.

**SANTAREM**, *Præsidium Julium*, a river-port and town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. dist., on the Tagus, and on rail., 50 m. N.N.E. Lisbon. P. 8000. It stands on a hill, and is divided into three parts or *barrios*; the Maravilla at the summit, the Ribera on the E. slope, and the Alfange close to the river. It has two Latin schools. The court was held here in the 15th century. Its environs are productive, and it enjoys a trade with Lisbon, with which it is connected by railway. Area of dist. 2320 sq. m. P. (1863) 176,669.

**SANTAREM or TAPAJOS**, a town of Brazil, prov. Pará, on rt. b. of the Tapajos, near its confluence with the Amazon, 60 m. S.W. Montalegre. P. 4977. Its chief trade is in cocoa and medicinal plants.

**SANTAREM CHANNEL**, West Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt-key banks, lat. 24° N., lon. 79° W., is 40 m. across.

**SANTA RITA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, on the Rio Grande, 11 m. S.E. of Ponzo Alegre. P. 5800.

**SANTA ROSA**, a town of Chile, prov. Aconcagua, 18 m. E.S.E. San Felipe. P. 3500.

**SANTA ROSA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Florida. P. 4109 free, 1871 slaves.

**SANTA SÉ**, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on rt. b. of the San Francisco. Lat. 9° 30' S.

**SANTER**, river, U. S. [**CAROLINA** (S.).]

**SANT' ERAMO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and circ. Bari, in a very fertile territory. P. 9794.

**SANTERNO**, a river of Central Italy, joins the Po-de-Primaro, 12 m. N.W. Ravenna. Course 55 miles.

**SANTERRE**, an old subdivision of France, now forming the east part of the dep. Somme.

**SANTHIA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 12 m. N.W. Vercelli, cap. mand., on the canal extending thence to Ivrea. P. 4952. Here Charlemagne received presents from Haroun-al-Raschid, and Amurath, an African Moorish chief. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it was cap. of the department Sesia.

**SANTIAGO**, two rivers of Ecuador.—I. dep. Cuenca, after an E. course of 180 m., joins the Amazon at Santiago a little W. San-Borja.—II. dep. Esmeraldas, enters Sardinias Bay, 50 m. N.E. Esmeraldas, after a N.W. course of 75 m.—*Cape Santiago* is a headland, W. coast of Luzon, Philippines.

**SANTIAGO**, the most S. of the Cape Verd Islands, Atlantic Ocean, off the W. extremity of Africa, lat. 15° N., lon. 23° 40' W. Length 35 m.; breadth 12 m. P. 17,000. Surface elevated, and Mount St Antonio, in its centre, rises to 7400 ft. Corn is exported; other chief products are coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tropical fruits, and poultry. Cotton stuffs manufactured in the island, mules, salt, and orchill, are among the chief exports. Principal town, Porto Praya, on the S. coast.—*Santiago* or *Ribeira Grande* is a town, with a small harbour, 7 m. W. Porto Praya.

**SANTIAGO**, a dep. of Chile, between lat. 33° and 34° S., lon. 70° and 72° W., having N. the prov. Aconcagua and S. Colchagua. Area 7207 sq. m. P. 272,499. Principal rivers the Maypu and Rapel. It contains the cities Santiago and Valparaiso. In the Andes, on its E. frontier, is the volcano of Santiago, 50 m. N.E. city of same name.

**SANTIAGO**, the central dep. of the Argentine Confed., between lat. 27° and 30° S., lon. 61° 30' and 65° 40' W., surrounded by the deps. Tucuman, Catamarca, Cordova, and Santa Fé. Area 38,799 sq. m. P. (1860) 60,000. It comprises 2 cultivated tracts along the Rivers Salada and Dulce, which produce wheat and maize, with cochineal, honey, wax, sugar, and indigo. Live stock is plentiful. Ponchos, blankets, and coarse saddle-cloths are made for export to the neighbouring deps. Principal towns, Santiago and Matará.—II. the cap. town of the above dep., on the Rio Dulce. P. 6000. It was founded in 1562.

**SANTIAGO**, numerous small towns or vills. of America.—I. Ecuador, dep. Cuenca, on the Amazon, at the influx of the River Santiago, W. San-Borja.—II. Bolivia, dep. Santa Cruz, near the Brazil frontier 30 m. N.W. Ouiden.—III. Para-

guay, near the Parana, 60 m. W.N.W. Itapua.—  
IV. Mexico, dep. Jalisco, on the Rio Grande de  
Santiago, 58 m. S. Acaponeta.—V. (*Atitlan*),  
Central America, state and 90 m. W. Guatemala,  
between two volcanoes from 8000 to 10,000 feet  
in elevation.

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, a town of Portugal, prov.  
Estremadura, at the base of a castle-crowned  
height, near the coast, 34 m. S.S.E. Setubal.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, the cap. city of Chile, and  
cap. dep. Santiago, on the Maypocho, an affluent  
of the Maypu, 60 m. E.S.E. Valparaiso, 2600 feet  
above the sea. Estimated pop. in 1860, 80,000.  
It is surrounded by a dyke to protect it from the  
inundations of the river, and is laid out with great  
regularity. Houses mostly of one storey, but sub-  
stantially built, in wide streets, on account of the  
frequency of earthquakes, from which nearly all  
the public buildings bear marks of injury. In  
the central square (*Plaza Mayor*) are the cathed-  
ral, the palace of government, mayor's resi-  
dence, prison, court-house, and a large fountain,  
whence the city is mostly supplied with water.  
It has a mint, the consulado, in which the senate,  
national congress, and commercial tribunal are  
held, custom-house, and a theatre. Convents  
are numerous and splendid; but one Jesuits'  
college has been converted into a national col-  
lege, and another is used for the public printing  
office and library, the latter comprising many  
thousand vols. and curious MSS. Its immediate  
vicinity is fertile, well cultivated, and sprinkled  
with villas, vineyards, & orchards, beyond which  
are extensive pasture grounds. It was founded  
by Valdivia in 1541. There is a railway to Val-  
paraiso, and another in progress to Talca. On 8th  
December 1863, the church of La Compania was  
burned by accident, when 2000 persons, mostly  
females, perished.

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, *Compostella*, a  
city of Spain, formerly cap. of Galicia, prov. and  
33 m. S.S.W. Coruña, on the Sar. P. 28,970.  
It is built around its celebrated cathedral; has  
numerous arcades, and fountains. The cathedral  
has a striking interior, and each of its sides  
faces a public square; in one of which squares  
is the diocesan seminary, and a large hospital,  
founded in 1504, for the numerous pilgrims  
who used to resort to the city; the area of the  
square serving for a bull-ring. It has nu-  
merous other hospitals and convents, 2 collegiate  
and 15 pa. churches, a university, into which  
all its colleges have been incorporated; manufs.  
of hosiery, cotton, hats, and leather; but its  
chief resources are in its ecclesiastical establish-  
ments, and the resort to it of numerous devotees,  
the roads around it being so bad as scarcely to  
admit of commercial traffic. It is the see of an  
archbishop, and the metropolis of the knightly  
order of St James of Compostella.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, a maritime town of Cuba,  
formerly its cap., now cap. dist., dep. Occidental,  
on the River Santiago, 6 m. from its mouth on the  
S. coast. P. (1861) 36,752. It is hemmed in by  
mountains. Yellow fever is most severe; and  
it is the most unhealthy place in Cuba, but the  
mountains in its vicinity are salubrious. Its  
port is well sheltered, defended by several forts,  
and deep.

SANTIAGO DE LA ESPADA, a town of Spain, prov.  
and 73 m. N.E. Jaen, in the most elevated por-  
tion of the Sierra de Segura. P. 4353.

SANTIAGO DE VERAGUA, a town. [VERAGUA.]

SANTIAGO DE LAS VEGAS, an inland town of the  
island Cuba, 15 m. S. Havana. P. 7000.—II.  
*Santiago de la Veja*, Jamaica. [SPANISH TOWN.]

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS, a town of the  
island Hayti, in its N. part, on the Great Yaque  
River, 103 m. E. Cape Haytien. P. 12,000.

SANTI ESPIRITUS, a city of Cuba, cap. dist., dep.  
Occidental. P. (1861) 12,853.

SANT' ILLARIO, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and  
circ. Reggio-Emilia. P. (of comm.) 3834.

SANTILLANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m.  
W.S.W. Santander. P. 1112.

SANTINILLA or SWAN ISLAND, two islands of  
the Caribbean Sea, at the entrance of the Bay of  
Honduras, 150 m. N. the Mosquito coast.

SANTO AMARO, a city of Brazil, prov. and 40  
m. N.N.W. Bahia, on a river of the same name.

SANTO AMARO, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio-  
Grande do Sul, on l. b. of the Jacuhy, 43 m. W.  
Porto Alegre. P. 2600.

SANTO ANTONIO DA PATRULHA, a town of  
Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande do Sul, E.N.E. from  
Porto Alegre. P. 3103.

SANTO ANTONIO DE SÁ or MACACU, a town of  
Brazil, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Rio de Janeiro, on  
l. b. of the Macacu. P. (with dist.) 7000.

SANTOMYSL, a town of Prussian Poland, gov.  
and 18 m. S.S.E. Posen. P. 1425.

SANTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the  
Brandon, 3½ m. N.W. Thetford. Ac. 1500. P. 55.

SANTOÑA, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and  
16 m. E. Santander, on a peninsular headland in  
the Bay of Biscay. P. 934. It has an arsenal,  
barracks, and military magazines, anchor forges,  
and a port admitting large ships. It was occu-  
pied by the French in 1809, and again in 1823.

SANTORIN or THERA, an island of the Grecian  
Archipelago, gov. Thera, 13 m. S. the island Nio.  
It is half-moon shaped; length 10 m., greatest  
breadth 8 m. Area 41 sq. m. P. 13,063. Sur-  
face arid, but by great industry it is rendered  
productive in barley, cotton, and figs; wine is the  
staple produce. Its principal mountain is a  
limestone mass 1887 ft. in elevation; and volcanic  
phenomena are very interesting in this island.

SANTOS, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. and  
34 m. S.S.E. São Paulo, of which it is the port,  
on the N. side of the island Engua Guaçu. Lat.  
23° 55' S.; lon. 46° 19' W. P. 8000. Its har-  
bour admits large vessels, and it has an active  
export trade, chiefly in sugar.

SANTOS (Los), a town of the Grandian Confed.,  
state Ysthmo, on the W. coast of the Gulf of  
Parita, S.S.E. Parita.

SANTO STEFANO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avel-  
lino, 14 m. W. San Angelo de Lombardi. P. 1582.

SANTO STEFANO, a town of the island Sicily,  
prov. Messina, cap. cant., on the Mediterranean,  
3½ m. N.W. Mistretta. P. 4275.

SANVIC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.  
Seine-Inférieure, arr. Havre. P. 2529.

SAN VICENTE, a town of Spain, prov. and 33  
m. N. Badajoz. P. 6888.

SANZA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, cap.  
cant., 13 m. N. Policastro. P. 3127.

SÃO ANTÃO ISLAND, one of the Cape Verds.  
P. 14,643. Lat. 17° 10' N.; lon. 25° W.

SÃO CRISTOVÃO or SERGIPE D'EL REY, a city  
of Brazil, cap. prov. Sergipe, on the Vasa Barris,  
20 m. from its mouth. P. 2000. It is the resi-  
dence of the civil and military authorities.

SÃO FRANCISCO, a large and important river  
of Brazil, which rises in the prov. Minas Geraes,  
lat. 20° 30' S., lon. 47° W., flows N., N.E., and E.,  
traversing prov. of Bahia, and separating it and  
Sergipe from Pernambuco and Alagoas, and en-  
ters the Atlantic by two mouths, in lat. 10° 24'  
S., lon. 36° 20' W. Length 1680 m. Its navi-  
gation is impeded by the falls of Paulo Afonso,

a series of magnificent cataracts, 160 m. from its mouth; but above this it has uninterrupted navigation for vessels drawing 5 to 7 feet water for 700 or 800 m. Its chief tributaries on the left are the Paracatu, Uruçua, Pardo, Carunhanha, Ramalho, Correntes, and Grande; and on the right are Parapoeba, Velhas, and Verde Grande. The chief towns on its banks are Januaria, Carunhanha, Xique Xique, Santa Se, Joazeiro, Boa Vista, and Penedo.

**SÃO FRANCISCO**, an island in the Atlantic, separated from the prov. Santa Catharina, Brazil, by a narrow channel. Length 20 m., breadth 10 m. Its cap. of same name is in lat. 26° 12' S., lon. 48° 43' W.

**SÃO JOÃO-DA-BARRA**, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio de Janeiro, 18 m. E.S.E. Campos, on rt. b. of the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic. P. 2000.

**SÃO JOÃO DA FOZ**, a town, Portugal, prov. Minho, and 4 m. W. Oporto, at the mouth of the Douro. It has a fort and baths.—II. (*da Pesqueira*), a fortified town, prov. Beira, 22 m. E. Lamego, on the river Douro, which is navigable to the sea.

**SÃO JOÃO D'EL REI**, a city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 80 m. S.W. Ouro Preto. P. 5000.

**SÃO JOÃO DO PRINCÍPE**, a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, 198 m. S.S.W. Fortaleza. P. of dist. 9604.

**SÃO JOÃO DO PRINCÍPE OR MARCOS**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Rio de Janeiro. P. 6000.

**SÃO JOSE**, four towns of Brazil.—I. prov. Minas Geraes, on rt. b. of the Mortes, 9 m. E.N.E. São João d'el Rei. P. of dist. 12,000.—II. prov. and 65 m. N.E. São Paulo. P. 4000.—III. prov. Santa Catharina, 5 m. W. Desterro. Pop. of dist. 5000.—IV. (*do Norte*), prov. and 5 m. N. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, between the Atlantic and Lake Patos. Pop. of dist. 3000.

**SÃO LEOPOLDO**, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio-Grande-do-Sul, 38 m. N. Porto Alegre.

**SÃO LUIZ**, cap. prov. Maranhão. [MARANHÃO.]

**SÃO MARTINHO**, two comms. of Portugal.—I. prov. Estremadura, with a market town and harbour on the Atlantic, 8 m. S.W. Alcobaca.—II. (*dos Mouros*), prov. Beira, on the Douro, 6 m. N.W. Lamego.

**SÃO MATHEOS**, a town on river of same name, Brazil, prov. Espírito Santo, near its mouth in the Atlantic, lat. 18° 40' S.

**SÃO MIGUEL**, a town of Brazil, prov. Santa Catharina, 10 m. N.W. Desterro, on the Atlantic. P. 3000.

**SÃO PAULO**, a maritime prov. in S. of Brazil, between lat. 20° and 25° S., lon. 44° 30' and 53° W., having S.E. the Atlantic, E. and N. the prov. of Minas Geraes, separated by the Rio-Grande, W. the provs. Goyaz and Matto Grosso, separated by the Parahiba, and S. the Rio Parana which separates the prov. of Parana. Area 171,143 sq. m. P. (1856) 500,000. A mountain chain, formed by the Serras do Mar and Paranaicabo, divides the narrow coast line from the wide inland region traversed by the Rio-Grande, Tiete, Paranaipema, etc. The Iguapa is the only river of consequence flowing into the Atlantic. This is one of the richest provs. of Brazil. The products, common to S. Europe, are intermixed with those of tropical climates; as rice, manioc, maize, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, and sweet potatoes, with wheat, rye, cherries, and peaches. On the banks of the Tiete, a Chinese colony was located for the culture of tea; but the plant did not flourish, and Paraguay tea is that mostly in use. Live stock of many kinds are numerous; gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and many gems are among the

mineral products.—*São Paulo*, the cap., is situated between two streams, tributaries to the Tiete, 220 m. W.S.W. Rio de Janeiro. P. 22,032. The cathedral, twelve other churches, several hospitals, the provincial senate house, formerly a Jesuit college, and palace of the governor, are its chief edifices. It is an archbishop's see; the seat of several superior schools, and has a botanic garden.

**SÃO ROQUE**, a cape of Brazil, on the E. coast of the prov. Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in lat. 5° 37' 28" S., lon. 35° 16' W.

**SÃO SABASTIÃO**, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. São Paulo, opposite island of same name, in lat. 23° 48' 20" S., lon. 45° 29' 6" W. P. of dist. 6000. The island is separated from a peninsula on the coast by a narrow channel; it is 12 m. long and 6 m. broad. P. 3000. On its W. coast is the village Villa Bella da Princeza.

**SÃO VICENTE**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 40 m. S.S.E. São Paulo, near Santos. This was the first city founded by the Portuguese in South America, and was long the cap. of S. Brazil; it is now in decay. P. 600.

**SAONA**, an island off the S.E. extremity of Hayti, and separated from it by a shallow channel, 10 m. across. Length 15 m., breadth 5 m.

**SAÔNE**, *Arar*, a river of France, rises in the S. of dep. Vosges, passes Port-sur-Saône and Gray (where it becomes navigable), Auxonne, St Jean-de-Losne, Châlons, Mâcon, and Trévoux, and enters the Rhone on right, at Lyon. Length 225 m. It communicates by canals with the Rhine, Yonne, and Loire.

**SAÔNE (HAUTE OR UPPER)**, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of part of the old prov. Franche-Comté, cap. Vesoul. Area 2062 sq. m. P. (1861) 317,183. It is surrounded by the deps. Haut-Rhin, Doubs, Jura, Côte-d'Or, Haute-Marne, and Vosges. Surface mountainous in the N.E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Vosges mountains; it is watered by the Saône and numerous affluents, one of which, the Ognon, separates Haute-Saône from Doubs and Jura. Soil fertile; more corn is grown than requisite for home use, wines of good quality, much hemp, and one-third of the dep. is covered with forests, which supply timber for the marine. Wild animals comprise wolves, foxes, wild boars, etc. Minerals comprise iron and coal, copper, silver, and gold; and it has many mineral springs, those of Luxeuil being well frequented. Chief industry, mining and manufactures of glass, china, cloth, straw hats, and kirchenwasser. It possesses 50 iron foundries. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Gray, Lure, and Vesoul.

**SAÔNE-ET-LOIRE**, a dep. of France, in the E., formed of part of the old prov. Burgundy, cap. Mâcon. Area 3302 sq. m. P. 582,137. It is surrounded by the deps. Jura, Ain, Rhone, Loire, Allier, Nièvre, and Côte-d'Or. Surface mountainous, traversed S. to N. by the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, which separate the basins of the Saône and Rhone. It is watered by the Saône, Loire, and Arroux, which are all navigable, and are connected by the canal du Centre, which is in this dep. One-fifth of its superficies is covered with forests, corn is raised sufficient for home consumption, and the wines of Mâconnais and of Châlonnais are much valued. Hemp is also grown extensively. Among wild animals are the wolf and fox. It has rich mines of coal and iron; the most important are those of Creuzot; and the mineral springs of Bourbon-Lancy are celebrated. The chief industry of the pop. is in mining and cattle-rearing. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Autun, Châlons, Charolles, Louhans, and Mâcon.

**SAROGIO**, a town of France, prov. and 25 m. N.E. Nice. P. 3356.

**SAPAN TAGH**, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Van, on the N. side of its lake, 9500 to 10,000 feet above the sea.

**SAPAROUA**, one of the small Amboyna islands, Malaya, about 20 miles in circuit.

**SAPATA**, a small island of the Chinese Sea, 90 m. S. Cape Padaran, lat.  $10^{\circ} 4' N.$ , lon.  $109^{\circ} 10' E.$ —II. an island off the W. coast of Borneo.

**SAPCOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the Soar, 4 m. E.S.E. Hinckley. Ac. 1830. P. 668. It has a mineral spring and baths.

**SAPEY**, two pas. of England.—I. (*Upper*), co. Hereford, 6 m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Ac. 2190. P. 357.—II. (*Lower*), co. Worcester,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Bromyard. Ac. 1697. P. 218.

**SAPHORIN** (Str), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the N. coast of the Lake of Geneva, 9 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. P. 569.

**SAPENZA**, one of the small Greek islands off the S.W. coast of the Morea, 2 m. S. Modon. Length 5 m.; breadth 2 m. Surface mntous, and mostly in pasturage. It has a tolerable harbour.

**SAPISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.S.E. Thetford. Ac. 1230. P. 255.

**SAPONARA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. cant., 11 m. S.E. Marsico Nuovo. P. 2681. The earthquake of December 16, 1857, was severely felt here.

**SAPOSHOK** or **SAPOJOK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 59 m. S.E. Riazan, cap. circ. P. 4000.

**SAPPERTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 656. P. 51.—II. co. Gloucester,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 3908. P. 600. In this parish the Thames and Severn Canal passes through a tunnel  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length.

**SAPRI**, *Scidrus*, a market town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, 6 m. E. Policastro, and with a harbour and fishery on its gulf. P. 2018.

**SAPUCAH**, a river of Brazil, in the S. part of the prov. Minas-Geraes, flows N.W. and joins the Rio Grande, after a course of 200 m. The town *Sapuchi*, on its banks, is 180 m. S.W. Ouro Preto. P. 3000.

**SARABAT**, *Hermus*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, after a W. course of 180 m. enters the Gulf of Smyrna, 8 m. W. Smyrna.

**SARACENA**, *Sestum*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, 8 m. W.S.W. Cassano. P. 3734.

**SARAGOSSA**, a city of Spain. [ZARAGOZA.]

**SARAIK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Ostr. P. 5670. It has a citadel, and well-attended fairs.

**SARAKINO**, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, Sporades, immediately E. Kildromi, 6 m. long.

**SARAMACCA**, a river of Dutch Guiana, South America, after a N. course of 200 m. enters the Atlantic, 30 m. W. the mouth of the Surinam.

**SARAMON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gers, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Auch. P. 1299.

**SARANAC**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 15 m. W. Plattsburg.—*Saranac Lake*, 5 m. in length, gives efflux to the *Saranac river*, which enters Lake Champlain at Plattsburg, after a N.E. ward course of 55 miles.

**SARANGPOOR**, a town of India, dist. Aldemau, 110 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 9000.

**SARANSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N. Penza, cap. circ., at the confl. of the Saranga and Insara. P. 10,921. It is built mostly of wood, and has two cathedrals, salt magazines, manufs. of soap and leather, and several annual fairs.

**SARAPIQUI**, a river of Central America, tributary to the San Juan de Nicaragua, and a princi-

pal channel of communication between the interior of Costa-Rica and the Caribbean Sea.

**SARAPUL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 195 m. S.E. Viatka, on the Kama. P. 6000. The town, commanded by a fort on an adjacent height, has a cathedral, a salt magazine, and manufactures of soap and leather. It is the centre of a large trade in timber and masts.

**SARATOGA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, New York, in E. part of the state, between Hudson and Mohawk rivers, cap. Ballston Spa. Area 800 sq. m. P. (1860) 51,729.—*Saratoga Lake*, 5 m. E. Ballston Spa, is 7 m. in length.

**SARATOGA SPRINGS**, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, on railway, 32 m. N. Albany. It is a noted watering-place, and is visited in the summer months by many thousands of persons. The hotels are on a magnificent scale, with spacious ornamental grounds. Near it the British troops under General Burgoyne surrendered to the American General Gates in 1777.

**SARATOV**, a gov. of Russia, between lat.  $48^{\circ} 10'$  and  $53^{\circ} 18' N.$ , lon.  $42^{\circ} 30'$  and  $51^{\circ} 20' E.$  Area 74,730 sq. m. P. (1858) 63,888. Surface in the W. hilly, and in many parts fertile; but the E. is a wide desert steppe. Principal rivers, the Volga, which intersects its centre, and its tributaries the Tereshka, Saratovka, and Jeruslau; besides the Choper and Medveditza, tributaries of the Don. Principal lakes, the Elton and Yarko-jeosero, from the former of which about 17,850 tons of salt are said to be annually obtained. Rye, wheat, oats, millet, and pease are cultivated, partly for export. Potatoes, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, melons, and grapes, are also produced. Sheep and cattle breeding are conducted on a large scale, and the rearing of bees and silkworms is increasing. The fisheries in the Volga are valuable, and salt fish and caviare are exported. Principal minerals, salt, mill-stones, and iron. Manufactures linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, iron-ware, leather, and earthenwares. The inhabitants comprise Tartars, Kalmucks, Kirghiz, and Germans; the latter are colonized in great numbers on the Volga, having had grants of land and privileges conferred on them by the Empress Catherine II., in 1763. The gov. is subdivided into 10 circs. Principal towns, Saratov, the cap., Petrovsk, Kamuschin, and Tzaritzin.—*Saratov*, the fortified cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Volga, 290 m. E. Voroniej. P. (1858) 63,888. Consists of an upper and lower town, built chiefly of wood, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Greek united churches; a mosque, monasteries, an archbishop's palace; government buildings; a bazaar, several hospitals, a college and other schools; an ecclesiastical seminary, manufactures of cotton cloths, cotton and silk hosiery, clocks, watches, leather, tobacco, rope, and earthenwares; a bell-foundry, breweries, distilleries, and vinegar factories. From its position on the Volga, and between Astrakhan, Moscow, and Nijnii-Novgorod, it imports colonial goods, and exports corn.

**SARAWAK**, a country of Borneo, on the W. coast of the island, extending between lat.  $1^{\circ}$  and  $2^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $109^{\circ} 40'$  and  $111^{\circ} 40' E.$ , bounded W and S. by the mountain Krimbang, and watered by the river Sarawak and its tributaries; cap. *Saravak*, formerly *Kuchin*. P. 15,000, including 150 Chinese. It is governed by a chief of British origin, Sir J. Brooke, who has taken the title of rajah; before his appointment in 1841, it had only 1500 inhabitants. An English church-mis-

sion has been organized, and native schools built. Geological formation, granite. It yields the most abundant supply of sulphuret of antimony in the world. It has Greek and Roman antiquities, and some of a much remoter period. Exports, gutta percha, gold dust, birds' nests, sago, wax, and Indian reeds. The imports consist principally of cotton stuffs, rice, opium, and arms.

SARAWAN, a prov. of Beloochistan, mostly between lat. 28° and 30° 20' N., lon. 64° and 67° 40' E., having N. Afghanistan, E. the prov. Cutch-Gundava, and S. Jhalawan and Mukran. Area 15,000 sq. m. P. 50,000. Surface mostly mountainous and rugged; Mount Tukato, in the N., rises to upwards of 11,000 feet and the prov. comprises the high table-land of Kelat; but has some fertile valleys, as those of Shawl and Mustang, which produce corn, pulse, madder, tobacco, and excellent fruits. Principal towns, Sarawan, Quetta, and Mustang.—*Sarawan*, the cap., enclosed by a mud wall, 98 m. W. Kelat, consists of about 500 houses in a barren district.

SARCELLES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine et Oise, arr. Pontoise, cant. Ecouen. P. 1781.

SARD, two market towns of Austria.—I. Transylvania, 5 m. N.N.W. Karlsburg.—II. W. Hungary, co. Schumeg, 10 m. W.N.W. Kaposvar.

SARDAM, a town, Netherlands. [ZAANDAM.]

SARDARA, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 23 m. S.E. Oristano. P. 2421.

SARDINIA (Ital. *Sardegna*), the largest and next to Sicily, the most important island of the Mediterranean, S. of Corsica, from which it is separated by the Strait of Bonifacio, 115 m. S.W. the nearest point of the Italian peninsula, between lat. 38° 51' 50" and 41° 15' 42" N., lon. 8° 3' 39" and 9° 50' 30" E. Length 164 m., average breadth 61 m. Area, including the island of Capraia, 9359 sq. m. P. (1862) 588,064. Surface generally mountainous. Mount Genargentu, near its centre, is 7000 feet above the sea. On the W. are extensive plains, that of Buddoso is 3000 feet above the sea. The Tirsu, the largest river in the island, rises in this plain, and flows W. to the Mediterranean; the other rivers, the Coghinas, Flumendosa, and Fiume Bosa, are small; the finest and most fertile valley is that of Campidano, between the Gulfs of Cagliari and Oristano; there are no large lakes in Sardinia, but numerous ponds and marshes. Coast much indented, and forms excellent harbours; that of Cagliari is one of the best in the Mediterranean. The principal gulfs are Cagliari in the S., Orosei in the E., and Oristano in the W. There are numerous small islands near its shores; the chief are Asinara off the N.W., S. Pietro and S. Antioco off the S.W., Madalena, Caprera, and Razzoli off the N.E. points. Climate very variable; snow lies on the highest mountain for 6 or 7 months in the year; long droughts frequently occur in summer, when many districts are rendered extremely unhealthy on account of malaria. Prevailing winds, the misel (N.W.) stormy, and the Levante (E.) hot and dry. Rain falls mostly from October to December during the S.W. and N.W. winds. One-third of the superficies is occupied by barren and stony deserts. There are extensive forests of the oak, pine, cork, and chestnut trees; wheat, barley, and pease are exported, but agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, although in ancient times the island was considered the granary of Rome. The cultivation of the vine is increasing in importance; olive oil is of inferior quality. Near Milis, 12 m. N.N.E. Oristano, excellent oranges grow, and cotton thrives

near Cagliari in the S. Tobacco and salt are a royal monopoly; silk is produced in small quantity. Domestic animals are small and of inferior breeds; the moufflon, a species of sheep, is supposed to be indigenous. Cheese from the milk of sheep and goats is extensively made, and forms a valuable export. Deer, wild boars, and foxes abound, and the skins of hares, rabbits, martens, and foxes, are exported. Tunny, anchovy, and coral fisheries are important, but conducted chiefly by foreigners. The island yields gold, silver, lead, and other minerals, but they are rendered useless for want of means of conveyance; only lead mines are in operation. Good coal was found in the S.W., near Iglesias, in 1851; and there are many mineral springs. Manufs. are limited to gunpowder, tobacco, and, on a small scale, cotton, silk, woollens, and pottery. The island, under the administration of the kingdom of Italy, is divided into 2 provs., Cagliari in the S., and Sassari in the N. These are subdivided into 9 circles, named from their chief towns Alghero, Nuoro, Ozieri, Sassari, and Tempio, in Sassari; Cagliari, Iglesias, Lanusei, and Oristano, in Cagliari. Chief town, Tempio. The island is governed by a viceroy, resident at Cagliari. Religion exclusively Roman Catholic. There are two universities, one at Cagliari, and another at Sassari, and a primary school in each village. *Sardinia* was colonized by the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans after the third Punic war. On the fall of the Western Empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, and Moors. At the end of the 12th century, it was held by the Genoese, and afterwards by the kings of Aragon till 1713. In 1720 it was acquired by Savoy in exchange for Sicily. It was the only portion of the Sardinian dominions which was left in the power of the sovereign during the usurpation of the French from 1798 to 1814.

SARDINIA or THE SARDINIAN STATES (Ital. *Stato Sardi*), the N.W. portion of the kingdom of Italy, formerly a separate kingdom, consisting of two parts—I. the Continental States; and II. the Island of Sardinia, from which it derives its name. The continental portion comprised the duchy of Savoy, now forming the French depts. Savoie and Haute-Savoie; the country of Nice, now the French dep. Alpes Maritimes; the principality of Piedmont; the marquisesates of Saluzzo and Monterrat; Genoa, & the W. portion of the old duchy of Milan. It was bounded N. and E. by Switzerland; E. by Lombardy and Venice, now divided into the provs. of Alessandria, Cuneo, Genoa, Novara, Pavia, Porto Maurizio, and Turin (see *Table of Italy*); S. by the Mediterranean; and W. by France. Surface mountainous, covered W. and N. by the Western and Central Alps; the culminating points of which, within its new boundaries, are Monte Rosa, the Grand Paradis, Mount Cenis, and Monte Viso; and over the passes of the Alps are the routes of the Splugen, St Gotthard, St Bernard, and Mount Cenis. It is watered by the Var and Magra, which flow to the Mediterranean, and by the Po and its affls. the Maina, Tanaro, Stura, Dora, Sesia, and Tessin. Climate cold in the mountainous districts, but warm in the valleys, many of which are rendered unhealthy from rice fields. Principal crops, rice, maize, wheat, chestnuts, vines, olives, figs, oranges, and citrons. Mules are extensively reared. The silk of Piedmont is considered the best in Italy. Chief exports, cattle, iron, silk fabrics, olive oil, and flax. The *Kingdom of Sardinia*, the origin of which was the duchy of Savoy, was successively en-

larged by the annexation of Piedmont, the co. of Nice, and the island of Sardinia. From 1798 to 1814, its continental portion formed part of the French empire. In 1815, it was augmented by the addition of Genoa and the island of Capraja. In 1855, Sardinia, in alliance with the British and French, took the field against Russia. In April 1859, the Austrians invaded the Sardinian territories by crossing the Ticino; and, as the result of several victories gained by the Sardinians and the French, Lombardy was annexed to Sardinia. On 17th March 1861, the king, by decree of the Chambers, took for himself and his descendants the title of the king of Italy. [ITALY, PIEDMONT, LOMBARDY, SAVOY.]

**SARDIS** or **SARDES**, a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. of ancient Lydia, at the N. base of Mount Tmolus, 50 m. N.E. Smyrna. Its acropolis has, by the effects of running streams or earthquakes, been wrought into fantastic shapes.

**SARDOAL**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, N.W. Abrantes. P. 3400.

**SARE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, arr. Bayonne, cant. Espelette. P. 2039.

**SARENDI**, a town of British India, prov. Oude, in lat. 26° 16' N., lon. 81° 5' E. P. 5000.

**SAREPTA**, a fortified town, Russia, gov. Saratov, in its S. part, on the Sarpa, near its influx into the Volga, 15 m. S. Tzaritzin. P. 4000. It was founded in 1765 by a colony of German *Hernhüters*, is the centre of numerous colonies of Moravians, and has schools, custom-house, and manufs. of cottons, silks, and woollens, hosiery, and tobacco.

**SAREPTA**, an anc. city of Syria. [SURAFEND.] **SARGANS**, a town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall, cap. circ., 7½ m. S.E. Wallenstadt. P. 1055.

**SARI** or **SAREE**, the cap. town of the Persian prov. Mazanderan, 20 m. E. Balfrush. P. 35,000. It was nearly depopulated by cholera in 1836.

**SARINA**, a town, Canada W., on St Clair river, near Lake Huron, and on Grand Trunk and Great Western railways. P. 1800.

**SARINE**, a river of Switzerland. [SÄANE.] **SARINĚŠA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. S.E. Huesca, in a fertile plain. P. 2560.

**SARK**, a small river of Scotland, co. Dumfries, with a S.W. course of 10 or 11 m. past Springfield, forms for several miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and enters the Solway Firth near its eastern extremity.

**SARKAD**, a mkt. town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, 33 m. S.W. Gross-Wardein. P. 3324.

**SARKHOLM**, a small island in the Gulf of Riga. **SARK ISLAND**, English Channel. [SERCQ.]

**SARLAT**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 32 m. S.E. Perigueux. P. (1861) 6586. It has paper mills, & a trade in walnut oil & cattle. Fenelon was born here in 1651.

**SARLO** (NAGY), a market town of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. S. Bacs, on an affluent of the Gran.

**SARMATTA**, one of the Serwatty islands, Malaysia, between Timor and Timor-Laut, in lat. 8° 10' S., lon. 128° 45' E., 30 m. in circuit.

**SARNAKI**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, N.N.W. Biala. P. 800.

**SARNANO**, a walled town of Central Italy, prov., circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Macerata. P. 4306.

**SARNE** or **SARNOWA**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 53 m. S. Posen, near the Dombrozna. P. 1553. It has manufactures of linens.

**SARNEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cap. cant. Unterwalden, on the Aa, at its emergence from the Lake of Sarnen, and at the foot of Landenberg, 11 m. S. Lucerne. P. 3301.—The *Lake of Sarnen*, S. the vill., is 3 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, & traversed by the Aa from the Lake of Lungern.

**SARNESFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2 m. W.S.W. Weobly. Ac. 1256. P. 120.

**SARNICO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 15 m. E.S.E. Bergamo, cap. dist., at the S.W. extremity of Lake Iseo. P. 1731.

**SARNO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 13 m. N.W. Salerno, cap. cant., near the source of the Sarno (ancient *Sarnus*). P. (1861) 15,341. It has a cathedral, an old castle, sulphur baths, and manufs. of paper and copper wares. Here was fought a battle between the troops of Justinian and the Goths, which ended in the defeat of the latter, and the fall of the Gothic sway in Italy.

**SARON**, a dist. of British India, presid. Calcutta, prov. Bahar, betw. the Ganges, Ghogra, & Gunduk. P. 1,500,000. Products, rice, opium, and tobacco.

**SARONIC GULF** or **GULF OF GREECE**, between lat. 37° 30' and 38° 5' N., lon. 23° and 24° E. [ÆGINA.]

**SARONNO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Milan. P. 5722. Its church contains many celebrated works in fresco.

**SAROS** (GULF OF), an inlet of the Ægean Sea, European Turkey, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 40 m., breadth 20 m. Near its head are the islets of Saros.

**SAROS** (NAGY-PATAK), a market town of N. Hungary, co. and 15 m. S.W. Zemplin, on rt. b. of the Bodrog. P. 5100. It has a Protestant college and a library.

**SARPA**, a river of Russia, rises in gov. of Astrakhan, flows N. and joins the Volga 15 m. S. Tzaritzin, after a course of 200 miles.

**SARPA**, a river of S. Russia, rises in the gov. Astrakhan, and joins the Volga on the left.

**SARPY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Nebraska. P. 1201.

**SARRALBE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Sarre and Albe, 9 m. S.S.W. Sarreguémies. P. 3119.

**SARRANCE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 10 m. S. Oleron. P. 1140.

**SARRANCOLIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on the Neste, 13 m. E.S.E. Bagneres. P. 968.

**SARRAT**, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. N.N.W. Rickmansworth. Ac. 1550. P. 736.

**SARRE** (Germ. *Saar*, anc. *Saravus*), a river of France and N.W. Germany, rises in the Vosges mountains, flows through the French depts. Meurthe and Moselle, and a part of Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Moselle 5 m. S.W. Trèves, after a N. course of 120 m., for 50 m. of which it is navigable.

**SARREAL**, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, 7 m. N.E. Montblanch, near the Franconi. P. 2124.

**SARREBOURG**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Sarre, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 40 m. E. Nancy. P. 3073. It has manufs. of cotton goods, steel wares, paper, porcelain, and woollen stuffs. [SAARBURG.]

**SARREBRÜCK**, Rhen. Prussia. [SAARBRÜCK.]

**SARREGUÉMIÈS** (Germ. *Saargemünd*, formerly *Guemond*), a comm. and town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Sarre, near the influx of the Blise, 9 m. S. Saarbrück. P. 6075. It has manufs. of fine earthenware, leather, velvets, silks, and gauzes, and an active trade in papier-maché snuff-boxes made at Sarralbe.

**SARRE-LOUIS**, Rhenish Prussia. [SAAR-LOUIS.]

**SARRE-UNION**, town of France. [SAAR-UNION.]

**SARRIA**, a town of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 13 m. S.S.E. Lugo. P. 650.—II. a vill., Catalonia, N.N.W. from Barcelona. P. 3673.

**SARRIANS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 4 m. W.N.W. Carpentras. P. 3122.

**SARRION**, a mkt. town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Teruel, on rt. b. of the Martin. P. 2070.

**SARSCO-SALO**, Russia. [ZARSKOE SALO.]

**SARSDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 1770. P. 166.

**SARSINA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Forli, 4 m. S.W. Mercato-Saraceno. P. 2830.

**SARSTEDT**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 6 m. N.W. Hildesheim, on the Leine. P. 1516.

**SART**, the modern name of **SARDIS**.

**SARTEANO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Siena, 5 m. W.S.W. Chiusi. P. 4423. It has a castle and mineral baths. A vast number of Etruscan tombs have been opened here since 1825.

**SARTENA** (Fren. *Sartène*), a comm. and town of France, in the island of Corsica, cap. arr., 23 m. S.S.E. Ajaccio. P. 2927.

**SARTHE**, a river of France, rises in dep. Orne, passes Alençon and Mans, where it becomes navigable, and joins the Mayenne on the left, 1½ m. above Angers. Length 145 miles.

**SARTHE**, a dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Maine et Perche, between the depts. Loire-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Maine-et-Loire, Mayenne, and Orne. Cap. Le Mans. Area 2396 sq. m. P. (1861) 466,155. Surface flat, and a considerable portion is covered with forests. It is watered by the Sarthe, Loire, and several smaller streams; climate temperate and healthy; soil fertile in the valleys, & yields corn, wine, cider, and perry. Manufs. woollens, calicoes, and paper. The dep. is divided into the comms. St Calais, La Flèche, Mamers, & Le Mans.

**SARTILLY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, 7 m. N.W. Avranches. P. 1284.

**SARTIRANA**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, 11 m. S.W. Mortara. P. 3570.

**SARTOR-OE**, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stiff and 5 m. W. Bergen. Shape very irregular. Length N. to S., 20 m.; breadth 7 m.

**SARULE**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, 2 m. S.S.W. Orani. P. 1408.

**SARUM** (OLD), an extinct city and bor. of England, the *Sorbidunum* of the Romans, co. Wilts, the site of which was on a hill 2 m. N. Salisbury. Under the Saxons it was still of importance. A few traces of walls, ramparts, and of its castle and cathedral, remain. It sent two members to H. of C. until disfranchised by the Reform Act in 1832. The inhabitants of Old Sarum deserted it for New Sarum (Salisbury) in consequence of the scarcity of water. They began to remove in the time of Richard I., and the old town was totally deserted in the time of Henry VII.

**SARUN** with **CHUMPARUN**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, its centre about lat. 26° N., lon. 85° E., having N. Nepal, W. the dist. Gorruckpoor, E. Tirhoot, and S. the rivers Goggra and Ganges, which separate it from Ghazee-pore, Shahabad, and Patna. Area 6394 sq. m. P. 1,700,000. The Gunduck river traverses its centre. Soil fertile. In the N. are many marshy jungles, and not more than one-third of the Chumparun is cultivated; but Sarun, S. the Gunduck, is one of the most prosperous dists. in India. Products comprise rice, wheat, maize, millet, and other grains, poppy, cotton, hemp, indigo, oil seed, sugar cane, tobacco, and numerous fruits and other vegetables, with nitre, Manufs. coarse cloths, crockery, silks, and salt. At Hajeepore and Revelgunj, large annual cattle fairs are held. Chief towns, Chupra, Revelgunj, and Aliganj.

**SARUNGOOR**, a town of India, territory of Dewas, on the Kalle-Sind, 54 m. N.E. Cojain. It is under British protection.

**SARVAR**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Sarvar, 20 m. E.S.E. Güns. P. 1286. It has a castle and potash factories.

**SARVIZ**, a river of Hungary, rises in the Bakony Forest, flows S. and joins an arm of the Danube at Baja. Length 60 m. In its upper part it forms a part of the Sarviz Canal, 37 m. in length.

**SARZANA**, a town of North Italy, near its S.E. extremity, prov. Genoa, circ. Levante, cap. mand., between the river Magra and the Modenes frontier, 8 m. E. Spezia. P. 8771. Its old fortifications now form public walks, and it has a castle, a cathedral of Carrara marble, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, a college, and a theatre.

**SARZEAU**, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Morbihan, on the S. coast, on a peninsula between the sea and Lake Morbihan, 9 m. S. Vannes. P. 6788.

**SARZEDAS**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 11 m. W. Castello-Branco. P. 2500.

**SASBACH**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 17 m. E.N.E. Strasbourg. P. 1370. Marshal Turenne was killed in its vicinity by a random shot, 27th July 1675.

**SASIK**, a lake of Bessarabia, 35 m. S.W. Akermann, 16 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth. It communicates with the Black Sea through the N. arm of the Danube.—II. a marshy salt lake of the Crimea, E. of Eupatoria, 10 m. long, 6 m. broad, and separated from the Black Sea by a narrow isthmus.

**SASKATCHEWAN** ("*Swift Current*"), a river of British North America, N.W. territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains, near lon. 115° W., by two principal heads, one in lat. 49°, the other in lat. 53° 30' N. These branches flow generally E. to their junction about lat. 58° 20' N., lon. 105° W., whence the river has a tortuous course to its mouth in Lake Winnipeg. It is navigable thence and along its N. branch for about 1000 m., to Acton or Rocky Mountain House. It gives name to a wide district. The climate of the valley of the Saskatchewan is very healthy, though the cold is severe in winter. Coal and iron of the best quality exist in several places, the former discovered by Dr Hector in 1860. More recently gold has also been discovered on the northern arm, but hitherto little has been done to turn it to account. It is estimated that between the point of confluence of the two main arms of the river and the lake of the woods, there are no less than 11,000,000 acres of arable land, well adapted for growing wheat and maize. The proposed line of post road and telegraph connecting Canada with British Columbia will pass through this district of country, when every facility will be held out to British immigrants to settle in it.

**SASSANO**, two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Salerno, 3 m. S.E. Diano. P. 4682.—II. prov. Campobasso, 8 m. E.N.E. Isernia. P. 2045.

**SASSARI**, a city of the island of Sardinia, cap. prov., on its N.W. side, and on the Turritano, 10 m. from its mouth, in the Gulf of Sassari, 59 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Lat. 40° 43' 35" N., lon. 8° 35' E. P. 15,000. It is enclosed by walls and towers, entered by 5 gates, and has a cathedral, 23 other churches, and several convents, a government house, and other public edifices; a university, museum, and public library; clerical seminary, public hospital, and a trade in tobacco, oil, fruits, etc. It is the seat of an archbishop. The cholera in 1855 greatly depopulated the city. Its port, *Porto Torres*, can accommodate only small vessels. Adjacent to the city is the fountain of Rosello, an abundant source, and highly ornamented with carvings, etc.—The *Gulf of*

**Sassari**, 20 m. in length by 35 m. in breadth, receives the rivers Turritano and Selema. Area of prov. 4137 sq. m. P. (1862) 215,967.

**SASSELLO**, a town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Savona, cap. mand. P. 4074.

**SASSENAGE**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 3 m. W. Grenoble. P. 1505.—*Sassenay* is a comm. and vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Châlons. P. 1033.

**SASSENBERG**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 18 m. N.E. Münster. P. 1700.

**SASSENDORF**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. and 14 m. N.N.E. Arensburg. P. 758. It has salt works.

**SASSENSO**, an island of the Adriatic Sea, off the entrance to the Bay of Avlona, Albania.

**SASSERAM**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Shahabad, 72 m. S.E. Benares. P. from 10,000 to 18,000. It has a large bazaar, and manufs. of hardware and jewellery. There is an endowed school, supported by lands granted for that purpose. Lat. 24° 57' N.; lon. 84° 4' E.

**SASSIN**, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. Neutra, circ. Skalocz. P. 2700. It has extensive cotton factories and bleachfields.

**SASSLAV**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. circ., on the Gorin, 85 m. W.S.W. Jitomir. P. 8200.

**SASSO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.S.W. Potenza. P. 2589.

**SASSOFERRATO**, a market town of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Ancona, in the Apennines, 7 m. N.W. Fabbriano. P. (of comm.) 6994.

**SASSUOLO**, a town of Northern Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.W. Modena, on rt. b. of the Secchio. P. (of comm.) 5921.

**SASTAGO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. S.E. Zaragoza, on the Ebro. P. 1920.

**SASUNEE**, a town of British India, N.W. provs., dist. and 14 m. S. Allygurh. P. 5524.

**SAS-VAN-GENT** (French *Sas-de-Gand*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the Belgian frontier, 13 m. N.N.E. Ghent. P. 1080. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1570.

**SATA** or **SETTA**, the main stream of the Indus, at its delta in Sindh, enters the Indian Ocean by the Kookeewaree mouth, in lat. 24° 2' N., lon. 67° 32' E. Width about 1000 yards.

**SATAHUNG**, a town of Nepal, N. Hindostan, cap. rajahship, 102 m. W.N.W. Khatmandoo.

**SATALGE**, *Pharsalia*, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 20 m. S. Larissa. The famous battle of Pharsalia, in which the forces of Cæsar finally defeated those of Pompey, was fought on the plain immediately adjoining the town.—The *River Satalge* is an affluent of the Salympia.

**SATALIAH** or **ADALIA**, a maritime town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, cap. sanj., on the Gulf of Sataliah (Mediterranean), 50 m. N.E. Cape Khelidonia. Lat. 36° 52' 2" N.; lon. 30° 45' 0" E. P. 8000.

It stands on an abrupt cliff at the base of a height crowned by a castle, and has mosques, churches, baths, and caravanserais, and a port protected by two moles. Its vicinity is fertile, but unhealthy. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Olbia*.—*Eski* or *Old Adalia*, the ancient *Sida*, is about 38 m. E.ward.—*Gulf of*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S. coast of Asia Minor, extending from Cape Khelidonia on the W. to the promontory of Alaya, or rather to Cape Anamour, pash. Itsihl.

**SATANOV**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on l. b. of the Podhorze, 53 m. N.N.W. Kamenetz. P. 3500.

**SATGHARRA**, a town of the Punjab, on l. b. of the Ravee, having several small forts. Lat. 31° N.; lon. 73° 20' E. It is situated in a country abounding in pasture, but in many places overrun with jungle.

**SATIGNY**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Geneva, on rt. b. of Lake. P. 1095.

**SATILLIEU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. N.W. Tournon. P. 2358.

**SATORALLYA-UJHELY**, a mkt. town of N. Hungary, cap. co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Zemplin. P. 7600.

**SATPOORA** or **SAUTPOORA MOUNTAINS**, an extensive range of volcanic formation in Central India, between the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers, lat. 21° 30' N., lon. from 74° to 78° E., forming the boundary between the Bombay dist. Candeish and the Indore dom., and almost wholly peopled by Bheels.

**SATPUR**, a pass across the Himalaya, leading into Little Tibet, 12 m. S.W. Iskardo. Lat. 35° N.; lon. 75° 24' E. Altitude 12,000 feet.

**SATRIANO**, two market towns of S. Italy.—I. prov., circ. and 16 m. S. Catanzaro. P. 2493.—II. prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Potenza, and formerly a bishop's see.

**SATSUMA**, a considerable town of Japan, cap. the most S. prov. of the island Kiusiu; on the S.W. coast of which is the *Bay of Satsuma*.

**SATTARA**, a state of British India, between lat. 16° 22' and 18° 32' N., lon. 73° 30' and 76° E., nearly enclosed by the territories of the Bombay presid., in which it is now comprised, but having S.W. Portuguese India, and a short coast-line on the Indian Ocean. Area 10,222 sq. m. P. 1,005,775. Rev. (1850) 271,304. The W. Ghats form the W. boundary; the Kistna river intersects the territory in its centre, and, with the Beemah, forms a part of its frontier. Rainfall 31 inches. Chief towns, Sattara, Punderpoor, and Bejapoor.—*Sattara*, the cap., 58 m. S.S.E. Poonah, is at the base of a hill, crowned by a fort, which, though naturally strong, was taken by Sevajee in 1673, by Aurungzebe in 1690, and by the British in 1818. It has a fine church erected by the British Government.

**SATTERLEIGH**, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, on the Mole, 4 m. S.W. South Molton. Ac. 515. P. 79.

**SATUR** (ST), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Cher, 1 m. N.E. Sancerre. P. 2202.

**SATURNIN** (ST), numerous comms., market towns, and vills. of France.—I. dep. Cantal, arr. Murât. P. 1295.—II. dep. Cher, 21 m. S.W. St Amand. P. 1432.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 7 m. S. Clermont. P. 1213.—IV. dep. Aveyron, 20 m. N. Milhau. P. 1105.—V. (*lez Apt*), dep. Vauchuse, arr. and cant. Apt. P. 2655.—VI. (*du Bois*), same dep., arr. Rochefort. P. 1103.—VII. (*les Avignon*), dep. Vauchuse, arr. Avignon. P. 2018.

**SAUCEJO** (EL), a market town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.E. Sevilla. P. 2444.

**SAUD** (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Nontron. P. 2417.—*Saufieu* is a comm. & vill., dep. Somme, arr. Amiens. P. 1378.

**SAUDRÉ**, a river of France, dep. Cher, after a N.W. and W. course of 80 miles past Salbris and Romorantin, joins the Cher near Selles.

**SAUGERTIES**, a township of U. S., North America, NEW YORK, 10 m. N. Kingston. P. 8048.

**SAUGOR** and **NERBUDDA TERRITORIES**, a wide extent of country composing the S.W. part of the British presid. Bengal, and comprising the highest part of the table-land of Central India, in which the Nerbudda, Waingunga, Cane, and Sone have their sources; between lat. 21° 16' and 25° 15' N., lon. 76° 53' and 82° 51' E., having S. the Hyderabad and Berar doms., W. and N. the territories of Bhopal, Gwalior & Bundelcund. Area 32,114 sq. m. P. 1,971,050, chiefly Hindoos, or wild Ghond tribes. Surface greatly diversified; in the S.E. the peak of Amarkantak (*Omercutuc*) rises to 8463 feet in height; elsewhere are nume-

rous fertile valleys, partly having a basaltic soil, and yielding all kinds of grain, fruits, silk, wax, honey, and gums. There are inexhaustible mines of iron and coal. The country is subdivided into the dists. Saugor, Duinoth, Jubbulpoor, Seoni, Hoshungabad, and Baitool, Ramghur, Sohajpore, and Nursingpoor. It has chief towns of same names, with Mundia and Bellary.

SAUGOR, a town of British India, chief place of dist. of same name, in lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 78° 49' E. P. 50,000. It is the seat of a civil establishment, and has a collegiate school. The rainfall varies from 34 to 46 inches. It has military cantonments, and an iron suspension bridge, 200 feet span, over the river Bees, constructed from the iron from its vicinity.

SAUGOR ISLAND, India, presid. and prov. Bengal, in lat. 21° 42' N., lon. 88° 8' E. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It bounds the great entrance of the river Hoogly on the E. Length 7 m., breadth 3½ m. It has an iron lighthouse.

SAUGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, cap. cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Le Puy. P. 3839.—*Saujon* is a comm. and market town, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. cant., on the Seudre, 14 m. W.S.W. Saintes. P. 2889.

SAUK, a co., U. S., N. America, Wisconsin. P. (1860) 18,963.

SAUL, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 8 m. W.N.W. Stroud. Ac. 564. P. 607.

SAUL, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 1½ m. N.E. Downpatrick. Ac. 5272. P. 1500.

SAULGAU, a town of Würtemberg, cap. circ. Danube, 13 m. S.W. Biberach. P. 2451.

SAULGE (Str), a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., arr. and 18 m. E.N.E. Nevers. P. 2252.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 3 m. S. Montmorillon. P. 1264.

SAULHEIM (NEIDER or LOWER), a market town of Germany, grand duchy H.-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 10 m. S.S.W. Mayence. P. 1760.

SAULIEU, *Sidolucus*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. Semur. P. 3783. Manufs. woollens, hardwares, lace, and leather. The town was burned by the English in 1359. Near it the military architect Vauban was born in 1633.

SAULX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 18 m. E.N.E. Carpentras. P. 2674.—II. (*de Navailles*), a comm. and vill., dep. B.-Pyrenées, 6 m. N.E. Orthes. P. 1303.

SAULX St MARIE, a rapid of N. America, in the river between Lakes Superior and Huron, the fall of water being 22 feet in ¼ of a mile.—II. a vill. of Michigan, on S. side of this rapid. It has a court-house, gaol, and garrisoned fort. Vessels coming up the river unload here, and the cargoes are re-shipped at the head of the rapids.

SAULX, a river of France, depts. Haute-Marne and Meuse, after a W.N.W. course of 45 m. joins the Ornain, 10 m. E.N.E. Vitry.

SAULX, several comms. and vills. of France, the principal in dep. Haute-Saône, 8 m. N.E. Vesoul. P. 1045.

SAULXURES, numerous comms. of the E. depts. of France, the principal in dep. Vosges, cap. cant., arr. Remiremont. P. 4024.

SAULZOIR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Selle, 10 m. N.E. Cambrai. P. 2422.

SAUMUR, *Salmurium*, a comm. and town of France, cap. arr., dep. Maine-et-Loire, 27 m. S.E. Angers, on l. b. of the Loire, and on railway from Tours to Nantes. P. (1861) 14,079. It has a tribunal of commerce, a communal college with a library, a riding-school for the army, and manufactures of linens and cambrics.

SAUMUROIS, an old subdivision of France, now distributed amongst the depts. Maine-et-Loire, Indre-et-Loire, and Vienne. Chief town Saumur.

SACNDREY, a pa. Engl., co. Notts, on the Trent, 2½ m. W.S.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 1373. P. 86.

SAUNDERS' ISLAND, S. Atlantic Ocean, is near Sandwich land, in lat. 57° 52' S., lon. 26° 24' W., was discovered and named by Cook in 1775.—*Cape Saunders* is the N.E. extremity of the island Georgia, lat. 45° 53' S., lon. 170° 56' E.

SAUNDERTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6½ m. S.W. Wendover. Ac. 1590. P. 428.

SAUNGI, a town of British India, dist. Sultanpoor, prov. Oude, 90 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 4000.

SAURAT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariège, 7 m. S.S.W. Foix. P. 4012.

SAUTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 728. P. 144.

SAUTERNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 8 m. N.W. Bazas. P. 903. It is renowned for its claret wine.

SAUTOUR, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Namur, 2 m. S.S.E. Philippeville. It was formerly fortified.

SAUVAGERE (La), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Orne, arr. Domfront. P. 2040.

SAUVE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Vidourle, 20 m. W.N.W. Nîmes. P. 2552. It has manufs. of cottons.

SAUVENT (Str), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Poitiers. P. 2971.

SAUVETAT (La), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gers, 8 m. S.W. Lectoure. P. 1207.

SAUVETERRE, several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 7 m. N. La Réole. P. 850.—II. dep. Basses-Pyrénées, 9 m. S.W. Orthes. P. 1544.—III. dep. Haute-Garonne, arr. St Gaudens. P. 2023.

SAUVEUR (Str), numerous comms., etc., of France.—I. dep. H.-Pyrenées, on a cliff near the Gave de Gavarnie, N. Luz, and having mineral springs 4 m. N.E.—II. a market town, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 21 m. S.W. Auxerre. P. 1846.—III. (*Lendelin*), dep. Manche, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Coutances. P. 1791.—III. (*sur-Douve*), same dep., 8 m. S.S.W. Valognes. P. 2722.

SAUVEUR (Str), a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 12 m. N.E. Tournay.

SAUXILLANGES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 6 m. N.E. Issoire. P. 2037.

SAUZÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., 13 m. S.E. Melle. P. 1858.—*Sauzon* is a comm., dep. Morbihan, with a vill. and harbour on the N.W. coast of Belleisle. P. 1454.

SAVA, a town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. cant., 5 m. W. Manduria. P. 5099.

SAVA, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, in a fertile plain, 70 m. S.W. Teheran.—II. a town of Japan, island Nippon, 50 m. N.E. Miako.

SAVAGE ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 19° S., lon. 169° W. The principal, 30 miles in circuit, is densely wooded, and was discovered by Cook in 1774.—I. several groups of islets, British North America, on the N. side of Hudson Strait.

SAVAII, the largest of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, and the most W. and richest of the group. Length 50 m.; greatest breadth 30 m. P. 20,000 (?) [SAMOAN ISLANDS.]

SAVALAN (MOUNT) (*Azerbaijan*), 12,000 feet in elevation, S.W. end of the Caspian Sea.

SAVANA-LA-MAR, a seaport town of the island Hayti, on the Bay of Samana, N. coast, 15 m. S.W. Samana.

SAVANDROOG, a strong hill fortress of S. India, Mysore dom., 20 m. W.S.W. Bangalore. The rock upon which it is built rises half a mile in

perpendicular height, from a base of 8 or 10 m. in circumference, and is surrounded by dense forests. Though previously deemed impregnable, Savannah was captured by the British troops in 1791, without the loss of a man. The garrison has been withdrawn on account of its insalubrity.

**SAVANNAH**, a river of the U. S., N. America, between Georgia and S. Carolina, is formed by the confluence of the Tugaloo and Kiowee, 100 m. above Augusta, flows S.E. and enters the Atlantic at Tybee Sound, in lat. 32° N., after a course of about 450 m. It is navigable to Savannah for vessels of 400 tons; and to Augusta for steamers.

**SAVANNAH**, a city and seaport, U. S., North America, Georgia, on the Savannah, about 12 m. from its mouth, 85 m. S.W. Charleston. P. (1860) 22,292. Its situation, on a bluff sandy point, 40 m. above high tide, has been greatly improved in salubrity by the removal of adjoining rice swamps. It has numerous churches, a Jews' synagogue, several academies, & schools, a city-hall, new custom-house, city exchange, court-house, hospitals, theatre, and banks. Its harbour, defended by two forts, is excellent; it is the entrepôt of much of the produce of the state, and exports cotton and rice. Close to it is the beautiful cemetery of Bonaventure.—II. a township, New York, 11 m. E. Lyons.

**SAVE** (Germ. *Sau*, anc. *Savus*), a river of the Austrian empire, and one of the principal tributaries of the Danube, rises in the N. part of Carniola, flows E. through Austrian Croatia, and between Slavonia and European Turkey, and joins the Danube at Belgrade. Course estimated at 550 m. Chief affluents, all from the S., are the Kulpa, Unna, Verbas, Bosna, and Drin; it is navigable from its mouth to the influx of the Kulpa for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons. On the N. a branch of the Alps separates its basin from that of the Drave.

**SAVE**, a river, S.W. France, depts. H.-Garonne and Gers, joins the Garonne, 15 m. N.N.W. Toulouse, after a N.E. course of 65 miles.

**SAVELLA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Cotrone. P. 3966.

**SAVENAX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. arr., on a declivity, 20 m. N.W. Nantes. P. 2803.—*Savennières* is a comm. and market town, dep. Maine-et-Loire, on rt. b. of the Loire, 8 m. S.W. Angers. P. 1363.

**SAVERDUN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 18 m. N. Foix. P. 4205.

**SAVERNE**, *Taberna*, a comm. & town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. arr., on the navigable Zorn, an affluent of the Rhine, 20 m. N.W. Strasbourg. P. 5331. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, hardwares, etc., and some trade in timber from the Vosges mountains.

**SAVIANO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, 2 m. S.W. Nola. P. 4227.

**SAVIESE**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vallais, dist. Sion. P. 1825.

**SAVIGLIANO** (French *Savillian*), a fortified town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 9 m. E. Saluzzo, cap. mand., between the rivers Maira and Grana. P. (1861) 17,634. It has a Benedictine abbey and several convents; manufs. of woollens, silks, and linens, and trade in cattle. The French defeated the Austrians here on 18th September 1799.

**SAVIGNAC**, several comms., etc., of France; the principal *S. les Eglises*, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., on the Isle, 11 m. N.E. Périgueux. P. 1057.

**SAVIGNANO**, two market towns of Italy.—I. N. Italy, prov. Forlì, on the *Emilian Way*, 8 m. S.E. Cesena. P. 4518. It has a public library.—II.

South Italy, prov. Avellino, 9 m. W.S.W. Bovino. P. 3614.

**SAVIGNÉ**, numerous comms. of France; the principal *Savigne l'Evêque*, dep. Sarthe, 7 m. N.E. Le Mans. P. 2611.

**SAVIGNONE**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Genoa, on the Scrivia, cap. mand. P. 3704. It has a strong castle.

**SAVIGNY**, numerous comms., etc., of France.—I. dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Vendôme. P. 2966.—II. (*en Revermont*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Louhans. P. 2122.—III. (*en Sancerre*), dep. Cher, 6 m. N. Sancerre. P. 1922.—IV. (*sous Beaune*), dep. Côte-d'Or, 3 m. N. Beaune. P. 1857, who raise wines of superior quality.—V. (*sur Orge*), Seine-et-Oise, arr. Corbeil, with a station on the Paris and Orleans Railway. P. 1260.

**SAVIN** (St), several comms., etc., of France.—I. a market town, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Blaye. P. 2034.—II. a town, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 24 m. E.S.E. Poitiers. P. 1495.—III. dep. Isère, with a vill., 8 m. N.W. La Tour-du-Pin. P. 2341.

**SAVINIEN** (St), a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente-Inf., cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Charente, 9 m. N. Saintes. P. 3306.

**SAVIO**, a river of North Italy, prov. Forlì, after a N.ward course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic 10 m. S.E. Ravenna. On it, about 6 m. from its mouth, is the village *Savio*.

**SAVOCA**, a vill. of the island Sicily, prov. Messina, 8 m. N.N.E. Taormina. P. 2039. It is famous for the best wine on this coast.

**SAVOIE**, a dep. of France, on the Italian frontier, between the depts. Isère, Hautes-Alpes, and Haute-Savoie. Area 2283 sq. m. P. (1861) 275,039. Situated in the basin of the Isère, and forming two valleys, watered by that river and its affluent the Arve; surrounded by high mountains. In the N.W. of the dep. is the lake of Bourget. The industry of the country is in cattle-rearing, silk-worm breeding, and the cultivation of grains and vines. Timber and slate are brought from the mountains. The dep. is traversed by the railway from Culoz to Mont Cenis, which stops at St Michael. It is divided into the 4 arrs. of Chambéry, Albertville, Moutiers, and St Jean-de-Maurienne. Chief town, Chambéry. [SAVOY.]

**SAVOIE (HAUTE)**, a dep., France, on the frontiers of Italy and Switzerland (Geneva, Vaud, and Valais), from which it is separated by the Lake of Geneva; between the depts. Ain & Savoie. Area 1319 sq. m. P. (1861) 267,496. Situated in the basin of the Rhône, which separates it from the dep. Ain. In the S. is the L. of Annecy. It forms several valleys, the principal being that of the Arve. It is nearly covered by ramifications of the Alps, and Mont Blanc is on its S.E. border, separating it from the vale of Aosta. Industry, the cultivation of grains and vines, rearing of cattle, fowls, and bees, and cheese-making. Mining extensive. It is divided into the 4 arrs. of Annecy, Bonneville, St Julien, and Thonon. Chief town, Annecy. [SAVOY.]

**SAVONA**, a town and seaport of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, cap. circ., on the Mediterranean, 25 m. S.W. Genoa. The third in importance on the Riviera. P. (1861) 19,611. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, and a harbour formed by a mole projecting into the sea, and not easy of access, from accumulation of mud and sand at its mouth. Manufactures silk goods, hardware, earthenware, and soap; and it has a brisk trade in oranges and lemons grown in its vicinity.

**SAVOY** (Ital. *Savoja*), till 1860 one of the con-

tinental divisions of the kingdom of Sardinia, in the valley of the Rhone separated by the Graian Alps from Piedmont on the S. and W., by the Rhone from the French provs. Aix and Isère on the W., and partly by the Lake of Geneva on the N., extending about 92 m. from N. to S., and 70 m. from W. to E. In 1860 it was annexed to France. [SAVOIE & HAUTE-SAVOIE.]  
**SAVRAN**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 25 m. N.E. Batta. P. 1000.

**SAVU**, an island of Malaysia, Sunda Islands, 90 m. W. the south extremity of Timor, and subordinate to the Dutch. Lat. of W. point 10° 32' S.; lon. 121° 35' E. Length N. to S. 25 m.; breadth 8 m. P. 35,000. Surface rugged, but some maize, cotton, etc., are raised. Principal exports, wax, sandal wood, and edible birds' nests.

**SAWBRIDGEWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 10½ m. E.N.E. Hertford, with a station on the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 28½ m. N.E. London. Ac. 6606. P. 2701.

**SAWLEY**, a pa. of England, co. & 8½ m. E.S.E. Derby, on the Trent, and on the North Midland Railway. Ac. 1915. P. 2633.—I. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 5 m. W.S.W. Ripon. Ac. 3203. P. 446.

**SAWSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.W. W. Linton. Ac. 1856. P. 1363.

**SAWTRY**, two pas. of England, co. Huntingdon.—I. (*All Saints*), 3¼ m. S. Stilton. P. 650.—II. (*St Andrew*), 3¼ m. S.S.E. Stilton. P. 386. United area of these pas., and extra parochial dist. Sawtry St Judith, 5730 square miles.

**SAWUNT WARREE**, a state of British India, presid. Bombay, between lat. 15° 38' and 16° 15' N., lon. 73° 40' and 74° 22' E. Area 800 sq. m. P. 143,733. The country is rugged and broken, interspersed with mountains and jungles, which are intersected with rivers and rivulets. The east part consists of a narrow strip of land extending along the W. side of the Ghauts and over their ridges into the Deccan. The monsoon rains on the declivities and ridges of the Ghauts are excessive, 297 inches having fallen in one year. Soil light and stoney. Chief crops, rice, wheat, and other grains, tobacco, sugar cane, and cotton, & cocoa nuts, the latter are exported abundantly. Principal rivers, the Gundnudee, Karlee, Banda, Tullowra, Tillaree or Koodassee, and the Kulna, besides numerous small streams, which become considerable rivers during the rains. Annual revenue 2,250,000 rupees, expenditure 200,000 rupees. In 1838 an agreement was concluded with the chieftain, under which the customs of Sawunt Warree became the property of the British government, and the levy of transit duties was abolished. Owing to rebellions, in which the heir to the throne joined, the territory has been under British protection since 1844. Peace has been restored, autteism abolished, & all classes are protected from oppression. Chief town, *Sawunt Warree*. Lat. 15° 56' N.; lon. 74° 1' E.

**SAX, Salaria**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 2195. It has numerous distilleries and flour mills.

**SAXBY**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 4½ m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1430. P. 123.—II. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2322. P. 117.—III. same co., 4½ m. S.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 2322. P. 293.

**SAXE** (Germ. *Sachsen*), a prefix to the names of the following German states.

**SAXE-ALTENBURGH**, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, separated into two nearly equal portions by the lordship of Gera, & enclosed by the territories of Prussian Saxony,

Weimar, South Meiningen, and Schwarzburg Rudolstadt. Area 510 sq. m. P. (1861) 137,883, mostly Lutherans. Surface covered by ramifications of the Erzgebirge mountains in the W., and watered by the Saale, Roda, and Orla. Public revenue (1863-4) 829,526 thalers, or 123,498*l*. Expenditure 120,051*l*. Military contingent to the Federal army 1621 infantry, and 17 artillery.

**SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA**, a duchy of Central Germany, in the old dist. of Saxony, cap. Gotha. It is divided into the two provinces of Coburg and Gotha. Area 764 sq. m. P. (1861) 159,431, all Lutherans, except 851 Roman Catholics, and 1578 Jews. Surface mountainous, with fertile valleys. Principal rivers, the Nessa, Gera, Saale, and Itz. Chief industry agriculture and cattle rearing. The manufs. of Gotha are very varied. Education in an advanced state. State rev. (budget 1861-65) 606,500 thalers, or 90,975*l*. a year. Expenditure same sum. Debt (1862) 185,353*l*. Military contingent to Federal army 1860 men, which by treaty of 1861 are to be furnished by Prussia for a sum of 11,500*l*. per annum during peace, and 21,700*l*. during war. Prince Albert was born here 26th August 1819.

**SAXE-MEININGEN**, a duchy, Central Germany, cap. Meiningen, consisting of two chief portions, the principality of Meiningen and that of Hildburghausen, to which is united the principality of Saalfeld, having S. Bavaria; elsewhere surrounded by the doms. of Weimar, Coburg, Cassel, Prussia, and Reuss, except some detached dists. amongst the other Saxon duchies. Area 914 sq. m. P. (1861) 172,341, all Protestants, except 827 Roman Catholics, and 1530 Jews. Surface covered with the Thuringian forest mountains. The river Werra traverses the duchy, which is fertile; but little corn is raised. Mining is actively pursued; iron, copper, coal, alum, vitriol, marble, and salt are obtained. Manufs. comprise hardwares, linen, and woollen fabrics. It is a member of the Germanic Confederation and *Zollverein*. Public schools are numerous. Public revenue (1862 to 1865) 1,928,292 florins, or 160,691*l*. Expenditure 1,845,042 florins, or 153,752*l*. Debt (1862) 382,635*l*. Contingent to Federal army 1918 men. The late Queen Adelaide, wife of King William IV. of England, was a princess of Saxe-Meiningen.

**SAXE-WEIMAR**, a grand duchy of Central Germany, and the largest of the Saxon principalities, consisting of three principal detached portions of territory.—I. the principality of Weimar; II. that of Eisenach; III. the circle of Neustadt, and several small territories included in other states, enclosed by the doms. of Prussia, Hessen-Cassel, Bavaria, the other Saxon duchies, Reuss, and Schwarzburg Rudolstadt. Area 1403 sq. m. P. (1861) 273,252, of whom 262,272 were Lutherans and Calvinists; Roman Catholics, 9824; & Jews, 1088. Surface mountainous in the W., watered by the Werra and its affluents; more level in the centre and E., and traversed by the Ilm, Saale, and affluents of the Elster. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, wine, timber, iron, salt, coal, and fuller's earth, are principal products, with fine wool exported to England. Cattle and swine are numerous, and in the W. especially, form the principal sources of wealth. Manufactures comprise linen and woollen fabrics, glass and earthenwares and the transit trade is important. Jena is the seat of a university, and public schools are numerous; Weimar is celebrated for its literary and scientific institutions. Principal towns Weimar, Eisenach, Jena, Neustadt, Weida, Kreuzburg, and Geysa. Estimated public revenue for the three years

(1863-65) 1,658,668 thalers. Expenses 1,654,558 thalers. Public debt (1862) 4,500,000 thalers.

SAXELBY, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 6 m. N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 4270. P. 1174.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. W.N.W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1290. P. 117.

SAXHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1670. P. 293.—II. (*Little*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1300. P. 191.

SAXKTOBING, a seaport town of Denmark, stift and on the island Laaland, at the head of a bay, which forms a good harbour. P. 910.

SAXLINGHAM, several pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 4 m. W.N.W. Holt. Ac. 1498. P. 156.—II. (*Nethergate*),  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Norwich. P. 586.—III. (*Thorpe*),  $6\frac{1}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Norwich. P. 141. Nethergate and Thorpe united area 2111 acres.

SAXMUNDHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, 20 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1468. P. 1180.

SAXON, a town of Switzerland, cant. Vallais, dist. Martigny. P. 1094.

SAXON LAND, the south part of Transylvania, watered by the Aluta river and its afflu. Area about 4243 sq. m., and pop. 465,000. It is subdivided into seven jurisdictions or *stuhls*, named from their caps. Herrmannstadt, Klausenburg, Mediasch, Muhlenbach, Scheuerstadt, Reusmarkt, and Broos or Szasvaros (whence Transylvania derives its German name of *Siebenburgen* or the "Seven towns"), to which Kronstadt and Bistriz were afterwards added. The present inhabitants preserve almost unmixed their German language and hereditary usages, and are the most industrious race in Transylvania. Agriculture is carefully conducted. Manufactures of woollen, cotton, and other goods, are carried on in the towns, the principal of which are Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

SAXON SWITZERLAND, is a name applied to the mtnous. part of the kingdom of Saxony, S.E. Dresden. It is highly picturesque, but none of its mtns. rise to above 2000 feet in elevation.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), an old division of North Germany, which extended between the Baltic and the North Sea in the N., and Bohemia and Bavaria in the S. In the former partition of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony composed the greater part of the present kingdoms of Prussia and Saxony, and that of Lower Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, and Holstein.

SAXONY (Germ. *Sachsen*), a kingdom of Central Europe, in the middle of Germany, between lat. 50° 10' and 51° 28' N., lon. 11° 55' and 15° 3' E. Bounded S. by Bohemia, W. and N. by Bavaria, Reuss, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Altenburg, and Prussia; cap. Dresden. Length 144 m., breadth 15 to 88 m. Area and pop. as follows:—

Circles.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1861.
Dresden, . . . . .	1675	583,213
Leipzig, . . . . .	1342	506,294
Zwickau, . . . . .	1791	827,245
Bautzen, . . . . .	971	308,488
Total, . . . . .	5779	2,225,240

According to religious worship, the population is thus divided:—Lutherans 2,175,392, Reformers 4515, English Church 333, Roman Catholics 41,963, German Catholics 1722, Greek Catholics 460, Jews 1555—total 2,225,240

S.E. frontier by the Erzgebirge and Riesengebirge, the latter rising to 4000 feet in height; the mean elevation of the country is about 1100 feet. The climate of Saxony, in the plains, is mild and salubrious, but a portion of the mountain district of the Erzgebirge is termed "Saxon Siberia," from the severity of the winter climate. Mean temperature of year at Dresden 49°-1, winter 32°-7, summer 66°; at Altenberg the mean temperature is only 42°-5 Fahr. Soil fertile in grain, and cultivated with great care; the chief crop is rye; wheat and barley are grown in the valleys, oats and potatoes in the higher districts. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and wine of inferior quality is produced from the vineyards of the Elbe. The forests, which cover 1-4th of the surface, furnish excellent timber. The breed of merino sheep is celebrated, and yields valuable wool, much of which is exported to England. Cattle breeding is important in the high grounds, and sheep breeding for wool, which is excellent in quality. Horses are not extensively reared. The country is watered by the Elbe, which traverses it from S.E. to N.W., entering it through the range of the Erzgebirge, navigable for barges and small steamers, and its afflu., the Little Elster, the Zwickauer Mulde, Zschopau, Freiburger Mulde, Röder, Spree, and Pleisse. *Saxony* is rich in iron, lead, copper, silver, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, and coal. Upwards of 500 mines are in active operation; the centre of the mining districts is the Freiberg. Porcelain clay, marble, and building stones are abundant. The chief manufacture is that of cotton, in which great improvements have been made, and there are many cotton printing works. The other chief branches of industry are linen and woollen weaving; woollen cloth making, including merinos and delaines, lace and embroidery; and the fine porcelain of Meissen, called Dresden China, which is equal to that of France; paints and articles for decorative use made from cobalt ore; pianos and other musical instruments. Commerce, which is very extensive, especially in books and manufactured goods at Leipzig, is facilitated by the river Elbe, and by railways from Dresden to Leipzig, Halle, Berlin, etc. In 1862 there were 252 m. of railway in operation. The religion of 97 per cent. of the pop. is Lutheranism, but the royal family are Roman Catholics. Public instruction is well developed, the proportion being 1 pupil to every 6 of the pop. (95 of every 100 children capable of instruction being in attendance at school), and the university of Leipzig is one of the principal in Germany. There are 9 normal colleges. The electorate of Saxony, created in 1422, was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon I. in 1806, who united to it the grand duchy of Warsaw, which, along with some portions of the Saxon territories, was detached from it in 1815. Previous to 1835, *Saxony* was divided into the 5 circles of Meissen, Leipzig, Erzgebirge, Voigtland, and Lusatia. Saxony is a member of the Germanic Confederation, in which it holds the fourth rank. The government is a hereditary limited monarchy. Public revenue and expenditure (1861-63) 12,356,352 thalers, or 1,853,452*l.* Debt (1861) 61,725,499 thalers, or 9,258,210*l.* Armed force 25,400 men, with 56 guns.

SAXONY (PRUSSIAN), a prov. of Prussia, nearly in the centre, between lat. 50° 27' and 53° 5' N., lon. 9° 50' and 15° 16' E., having N.E. and E. the provs. Brandenburg, W. Hanover, Brunswick, and Hessen-Cassel, and S. the duchies and kingdom of Saxony, enclosing Anhalt Dessau,

Surface very mountainous; traversed on S. and

**Schwartzburg Rudolstadt**, and having many outlying detached districts. Area 9794 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,976,417, all Lutherans, except 125,089 Roman Catholics, 5826 Jews, etc. The Harz at the W. extremity, is a mountainous district; elsewhere the surface is level and watered by the Elbe, with its tributaries the Saale, Mulde, and Unstrut. Climate mild and healthful, and the soil is amongst the most fertile in the Prussian dominions. Corn, flax, hemp, hops, tobacco, madder, and chicory, are principal products; vines are grown on the banks of the Saale and Elbe. Merino sheep breeding is extensively carried on, and wool is a principal article of export. The province has coal, iron, salt, and copper mines. Principal manufactures fine woollens, linen fabrics, earthenwares, paper, beer, and spirits. It is divided into the three regencies of Magdeburg, the cap., Erfurt, and Merseburg.

**SAXTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.W. Framlington. Ac. 1202. P. 448.

**SAXTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the river Bure,  $\frac{5}{4}$  m. N.W. Aylesham. Ac. 2113. P. 328.

**SAXTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding,  $\frac{4}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Tadcaster. Ac. 4022. P. 461.

**SAY**, a town of Africa, kingdom Gando, on I. b. of the Quorra, 250 m. N.N.W. Bussa.

**SAYBROOK**, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, 42 m. S.S.E. Hartford.

**SAYNY**, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, on the Memel, here joined by the Seyneczka, 18 m. E. Suwalki. P. 3100. It has a cathedral and manufactures of woollen cloth and leather.

**SAYPAN** or **SEXPAN**, one of the Marianne Isls., Pacific, lat.  $15^{\circ} 19' 45''$  N., lon.  $146^{\circ} E$ , 12 m. in length, and a good harbour on its west side.

**SAZAWA**, a river of Bohemia, course W.N.W. 95 m., joins the Moldau 12 m. S. Prague.

**SAZKA** or **SADSKA**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 27 m. E. Prague. P. 2210.

**SCARÉ**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Finistère, 13 m. N.N.W. Quimperlé. P. 4278.

**SCAFATI**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Salerno, on the Sarno, 6 m. W. Nocera. P. 2415.

**SCAFELL**, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, near the borders of Westmoreland, 10 m. N.E. Ravenglass, and having two summits respectively 3229 and 3092 feet in height. The river Esk rises on its east side. *Scafell Pike*, N.E. of Scafell, from which it is separated by a deep chasm called the *Mickle Door*, is an ordnance trigonometric station. Lat.  $54^{\circ} 27' 14''$  N., lon.  $3^{\circ} 12' 35''$  W.

**SCALA**, two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov. and 8 m. W. Salerno, cap. cant., on promontory. P. 1285. Formerly a large walled city, with 100 towers; it was sacked by the Pisans in 1113.—II. prov. Cosenza, on a height, 5 m. S.W. Cariati. P. 1687.

**SCALA NOVA**, *Neapólis*, a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, at the head of the Gulf of Scapala Nova, 40 m. S. Smyrna. P. 20,000. Principal edifices, mosques, khans, and public baths. It had formerly an active trade with Egypt and Salonica.—The *Gulf of Scala Nova* is 45 m. in length E. to W., average breadth 20 m. The island Samos forms most part of its south coast. It has a light-house at Port Valhi, 98 feet high. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 46' 20''$  N., lon.  $46^{\circ} 20' E$ .

**SCALBY**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.W. Scarborough. Ac. 2430. P. 643.

**SCALDWELL**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1060. P. 396.

**SCALEA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. cant., 28 m. W. Cassano. P. 2447.

**SCALEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 3100. P. 548.

**SCALENGHE**, a town and comm. of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 7 m. E. Pinerolo. P. (of comm.) 4268.

**SCALETTA** a vill. of the island Sicily, on its E. coast, prov. and 13 m. S. Messina. P. 1122.

**SCALFORD**, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2520. P. 583.

**SCALLOWAY** and **WESTER HOULL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. and on the mainland of Shetland, pa. Tingwall, at the head of Scalloway Bay, 6 m. W.S.W. Lerwick. P. 448. It was formerly a burgh and cap. of Shetland. Has a good harbour.

**SCALPA**, two islands of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. off the E. side of the island Skye, separated from it by a Sound  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. across. Length 4 m., breadth 3 m. Surface a grassy mountain. P. 70.—II. pa. Harris, at the entrance of E. Loch Tarbet. Length 3 m., breadth  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. P. 388.—*Scalpa Flow* is a sea basin amongst the Orkneys, nearly enclosed by Pomona, Bur-ray, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy; and containing many smaller islands. Length 15 m., breadth 8 miles.

**SCAMANDER** or **XANTHUS** (mod. *Bunarbashi-su*), a river of the plain of Troy, Asia Minor, rises at the village Bunarbashi, immediately beneath the site of old Troy, flows N.W., expanding into numerous marshes, and enters the Ægean Sea, and the Simois or Menderes river by several channels.

**SCAMBLESBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 2150. P. 471.

**SCAMMONDEN**, a chapelry of England, co. York, E. Riding, pa. Billington, 5 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Ac. 2080. P. 1012.

**SCAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 2147. P. 235.

**SCANDEROON**, **ISKENDERUN** or **ALEXANDRETTA**, a seaport town of N. Syria, on the E. coast of the Bay of Iskenderun, 23 m. N. Antioch. Lat.  $36^{\circ} 35' 3''$  N., lon.  $36^{\circ} E$ . It is the port of Aleppo, and has the best harbour on the Syrian coast, with an import trade in corn, rice, salt, and European goods, and exports of cotton, galls, silk, and syrup.—The *Bay* or *Gulf of Scanderoon* (anc. *Senus Issicus*) extends inland for 45 m. at the angle between Syria and Asia Minor, and on its shores are the Amanian gates of the ancients, the ruins of Baia and Ægea, and the plain of Issus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander the Great.

**SCANDIANO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Reggio-Emilia, 12 m. S.W. Modena, on the Secchia. P. (of comm.) 7294.

**SCANDINAVIA**, the classic name of the great peninsula of N. Europe, consisting of Sweden and Norway. [NORWAY—SWEDEN.] *Scania* was an old prov. of Sweden, at its S. extremity, now subdivided into the lrens Malmeö & Christianstad.

**SCANFS**, a populous vill. of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 29 m. S.E. Chur.

**SCANNO**, a town and picturesque lake of S. Italy, prov. Aquila. P. 2356.—II. a vill., 12 m. S.E. Lake Fucino.

**SCANZANO**, a market town of Central Italy, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Grosseto. P. 4790.—*Scanzano* is a vill. of South Italy, near Castell'-a-Mare.

**SCAR**, a mountain of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 3 m. N. Laragh. Height 2105 feet.

**SCARBA**, an island of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, off the north end of the island Jura. Length and breadth 3 m. each. Elevation above the sea 1500 feet. P. 13.

**SCARBOROUGH**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of England, co. York, North

Riding, on the S. slope of a headland extending into the North Sea, lat. of lighthouse  $54^{\circ} 17' N.$ , lon.  $0^{\circ} 23' 5'' W.$ , on N. Midland Railway,  $42\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. York. Ac. 2586. P. (1851) 12,915; (1861) 18,377. Alt. 174 feet; mean temp., June  $59^{\circ} 1$ , Jan.  $38^{\circ} 1$  Fahr. It is now the most fashionable watering-place on the N.E. coasts. The two sides of the town, between which is a ravine, are connected by a cast-iron bridge, leading to extensive pleasure-grounds, saloon, and music hall. The old castle stands on a promontory 270 feet high; and below it the parish church, formerly a Cistercian monastery, and a new church with a tower 100 feet high. There are 3 other Episcopal churches, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Congregational, 1 Wesleyan, 1 Primitive, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, and 1 Independent chapel, a Friends' meeting-house, and many almshouses. The museum of the philosophical society contains a fine collection of British fossils. The hotels, lodging-houses, and shops, are large and handsome; the harbour, protected by an outer pier, is chiefly used for the coasting and fishing trade. There is now no shipbuilding in this "Queen of watering-places." Sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 1317.

SCARBOROUGH, the principal town of the British West India, Island Tobago, on its E. coast, 7 m. N.E. Milford. Lat.  $11^{\circ} 6' N.$ ; lon.  $60^{\circ} 30' W.$

SCARBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Atlantic, 10 m. S.W. Portland.

SCARBOROUGH or GILBERT ISLANDS, Pacific Ocean, between lat.  $1^{\circ}$  and  $3^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $172^{\circ}$  and  $174^{\circ} E.$ , comprise Marshall, Matthews, Gilbert, and Charlotte, Islands.

SCARCLIFF, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 6 m. N.N.W. Mansfield. Ac. 3674. P. 548.

SCARDA and SCARDIZZA, two small islands of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Zara.—I. between the islands Premuda and Isto.—II. 3 m. W. Pago.

SCARDONA, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Zara, 6 m. N.N.E. Sebenico, on rt. b. of the Kerka. P. 1280. It is a bishop's see. Under the Romans it was the cap. prov. Liburnia.

SCARIFF, a market town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Scariff, 8 m. N.N.W. Killaloe. P. 694.

SCARISBRICK, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Ormskirk. Ac. 8377. P. 2112.

SCARLE, two pas. of England.—I. (North), co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1955. P. 595.—II. (South), co. Notts, 7 m. N.N.E. Newark. Ac. 2050. P. 513.

SCARNAFIGI, a market town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, 5 m. N.E. Saluzzo. P. of comm. 3227.

SCARNE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 2 m. W.S.W. East Dereham. Ac. 3470. P. 693.

SCARP or SCARPA, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Harris. P. 151. It is a rocky mountain of gneiss, 1000 feet high, and 3 m. long.

SCARPANTO, *Carpantos*, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Turkey, 28 m. S.W. Rhodes. Length 30 m.; breadth 8 m. Surface mountainous; iron and marble are principal products. It has several harbours, the largest Porto-Grande, being on its west side. At its N. extremity is the village *Scarpanto*.

SCARPE, a navigable river of France, rises in the dep. Pas-de-Calais, flows east past Arras, Douai, Marchiennes, and St Amand, and joins the Scheldt at Mortagne on the frontier of Belgium. Length 25 miles.

SCARPERIA, a small town of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Florence. P. of comm. 5539.

SCARRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. E. Nottingham. Ac. 910. P. 231.

SCARTHO, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 1390. P. 188.

SCATARY, an islet of British N. Amer., off the coast of the isl. Cape Breton, lat.  $43^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $59^{\circ} 41' W.$  Length, E. to W., 6 m.; breadth 2 m.

SCAWBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Glandford Brigg. Ac. 3930. P. 1570.

SCAWTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. W. Helmsley. Ac. 2768. P. 113.

SCEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, cap. arr., 4 m. S. Paris, with which it is connected by railway. P. 2267.

SCERIN, a town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Vasto. P. 3418.

SCEY-SUR-SAÔNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Saône, 9 m. W.N.W. Vesoul. P. 1712.

SCHAAFHEIM, a vill. of Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 8 m. E.N.E. Dieburg. P. 1418.

SCHAAFSTADT, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. W.N.W. Merseburg. P. 1900.

SCHAFER or SCHAFERN, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 14 m. W.N.W. Znaym. P. 1218.

SCHÄFFHAUSEN, the most N. Canton of Switzerland, wholly N. the Rhine, which separates it from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau, and enclosed by the grand duchy of Baden. Area 118 sq. m. P. (1860) 35,500, nearly all Protestants. Surface undulating. Soil fertile. Transit trade important, and the cap. town is a principal entrepôt for goods passing between S. Germany and Switzerland. Principal towns Schaffhausen and Neukirchen. This cant. joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501.—*Schaffhausen*, the cap., is situated on rt. b. of the Rhine, 23 m. N.E. Zurich. P. (1861) 8637. It is enclosed by old walls, and defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Principal edifice, the minster, a large cathedral. It has a college and a town library containing the collection of books which belonged to the historian Müller, a native of Schaffhausen. Manufs. of cotton stuffs, files, and cutlery.—*The Fall of Schaffhausen*, a cataract of the Rhine, 3 m. S.S.W. the town, has a total descent of about 100 feet, and is one of the most imposing phenomena of its kind in Europe.

SCHAGEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Alkmaar. P. 1520. Trade in butter, flax, cattle, and leather.

SCHAGHTICOKE, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 20 m. N.N.E. Albany.

SCHALE, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 33 m. N. Münster, on the Aue. P. 604.

SCHALKAU, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist. on the Itz, 7 m. N.W. Neustadt (Coburg). P. 1085.—*Alt Schalkowitz* is a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 11 m. N.W. Oppeln. P. 1740.

SCHALL, a lake of N. Germany, partly in the duchy of Lauenburg, and partly in the grand duchy Mecklenburg Schwerin, about 9 m. in length from N. to S., by 2 m. in breadth.

SCHANCK (MOUNT), a conspicuous table shaped hill of S. Australia, near the coast, in lat.  $37^{\circ} 55' S.$ , lon.  $139^{\circ} 49' E.$  It rises from a comparatively level country at an abrupt angle to 800 or 900 feet in elevation, and has on its summit three distinct craters. Basalt, lava, and other volcanic products are scattered on and around it.

SCHANDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 21 m. S.E. Dresden, on rt. b. of the Elbe. P. 1916. It has well frequented baths.

**SCHANGNAIL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, dist. Signau. P. 1028.

**SCHANCK'S ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, is in lat. 0° 25' S., lon. 163° E.

**SCHÄRDING**, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Inn, 8 m. S.S.W. Passau, on the Inn. P. 3511. It is defended by a strong castle, and was bombarded by the French in 1809.

**SCHAERNITZ**, *Porta Claudia*, a vill. and pass in the Tirol, 10 m. N.W. Innsbrück, the scene of combats between the French & Tirolese in 1809.

**SCHÄSSBURG**, a town of Austria, Transylvania, Saxon Land, cap. co., on the Great Kükel, 24 m. E.S.E. Neumarkt. P. 6500, mostly Saxons. It consists of an upper and a lower town, the former fortified. It has a gymnasium, manufs. of woollens and linens, and an extensive trade.

**SCHATTAU**, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 5 m. S.S.W. Znaim. P. 1795.

**SCHATZLER**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 32 m. N. Königgrätz. P. 1073.

**SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE** or **LIPPE BÜCKEBURG**, a principality of N.W. Germany, enclosed by the territories of Hessen-Schaumburg, Hanover, and Prussian Westphalia, exclusive of some detached lordships within the territory of Lippe-Detmold. Area 172 sq. m. P. (1861) 30,774, mostly Lutherans. [**LIPPE**.] Surface hilly and well wooded in the S., flat in the N. where the Lake Steinhuder-meer occupies about 22,000 acres. Principal river the Weser. It has coal mines, and manufs. linens. Principal towns, Bückeburg, the cap., and Stadthagen. Revenue and expenditure (1863) 34,050*l.* Army 350 men.

**SCHREMDER**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 16 m. E.S.E. Groningen. P. of pa. 3439.

**SCHERER**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 4 m. E.S.E. Sigmaringen. P. 962.

**SCHREIBENBERG**, a town, Saxony, circ. Zwickau, dist. and 5 m. E. Schwarzenberg. P. 1833. It has manufactures of lace; and valuable silver, cobalt, tin, and iron mines in its vicinity.

**SCHNEIDECK**, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Bern, in Oberland, 8 m. S. Brienz, 6473 ft. above the sea.—The *Lesser Schneideck* or *Wengern Alp*, is S.W. between Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

**SCHELDITZ** or **SCHELDE** (French *Escaut*, ancient *Scaldis*), a river of France and the Netherlands, rises in the French dep. Aisne, flows mostly N.E. through the dep. Nord, and the Belgian provs. Hainaut and E. Flanders, to Antwerp, where it turns N.W. and enters the North Sea, in the Dutch prov. Zeeland, by two mouths—the E. and W. Scheldt—which enclose the two isls. Beveland and Walcheren. Total course 210 m.; at its mouth it is from 2½ to 3½ leagues across. In its lower part it traverses a flat country, and its banks are fenced by dykes. Affluents, the Scarpe, Lys, and Darne, from the W., Dender and Rapel from the E. It is navigable nearly to its source, and connected by canals with the Somme, Seine, Loire, and the principal cities and towns of Belgium, and it is of high commercial importance.

**SCHLESTADT**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Ill, and on the Strasbourg and Basle Railway, 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. P. (1861) 8968. It was fortified by Vauban, and is naturally strong from being surrounded by marshes. Manufs. woollen hosiery, calicoes, brass and iron wire, paper, and earthenwares.

**SCHLELINGEN**, a walled town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, 12 m. W. Ulm. P. 1069.

**SHELLENBERG**, a town, Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the declivity of a height, crowned by the castle

of Augustusberg, 8 m. E. Chemnitz. P. 1684, who manufacture linens.

**SHELLENBERG**, a vill. of Upper Bavaria, 6 m. S.W. Salzburg. Here Marlborough defeated the Duke of Bavaria.

**SHELLENDORF**, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, and the scene of an engagement between the French and Prussian cavalry in 1813.

**SHELLING**, isl., Netherlands. [**TERSHELLING**.]

**SCHEMACHA**, Asiatic Russia. [**SHAMAKA**.]

**SCHENMNITZ**, a royal free mining town of N. Hungary, cap. dist., co. Honth, on the Schennitz, 2300 feet above the sea, 45 m. N.N.E. Gran. P. including 6 suburbs, 20,000. It has a mining school. The mines of Schemnitz, partly belonging to the crown, extend under the town, and furnish a considerable amount of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, sulphur, and arsenic. All the imperial mines are connected with each other, offering in their whole extent a subterranean passage of nearly 3½ miles in length. Below the mines is the adit of Joseph II., a magnificent work, 12 feet in height by 10 feet in breadth, extending from Schemnitz to the valley of Gran, 10 miles.

**SCHENECTADY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, New York, in its E. part. Area 186 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,002.—I. a city, New York, cap. above co., on the Mohawk, a tributary of the Hudson, and on the Erie Canal, 16 m. N.W. Albany, with which it is connected by railway. P. 9579. It was originally settled by the Dutch in 1620, and has numerous churches. Union college, founded in 1785, superior public schools, a city hall, co. offices, gaol, and several banks, with manufactures of cotton stuffs, tobacco, carpets, machinery, leather, and paper, iron and brass foundries, and steam flour mills.

**SCHERMBECK** and **SCHERMEISEL**, two market towns of Prussia.—I. Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 10 m. N.N.E. Dinslaken. P. 933.—II. prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, 12 m. N.N.E. Sternberg. P. 785.

**SCHERVILLER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 8 m. N.W. Schelestadt. P. 1844.

**SCHERZINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, dist. Gotlieben. P. 1368.

**SCHESLITZ** or **SCHOSSLITZ**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on river of same name, 9 m. N.E. Bamberg. P. 1094.

**SCHVEVENINGEN**, a fashionable watering place of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, on the North Sea, 2 m. N.W. the Hague. P. 6100.

**SCHIAVI**, two small towns of South Italy.—I. prov. Chieti, on a mountain near the Trigno, 24 m. S.S.W. Il Vasto. P. 3655.—II. prov. Caserta, 4 m. S.S.E. Sora.

**SCHIDLOWEZ**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. of Radom. P. 4022.

**SCHEDAM**, a town and river port of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Schie, an affluent of the Maas, 4 m. W. Rotterdam, with which it is connected by rail. P. (1861) 15,169. It has numerous churches, a Latin school, a chamber of commerce, and manufs. of white lead, rope walks, building-docks on the Schie, and numerous distilleries, it being the chief seat of the manufacture of Dutch gin, or "hollands." Large numbers of swine are fattened in the town on the refuse of the distilleries.

**SCHEDAM ISLANDS**, is a group, Malaysia, in the Sea of Flores, 90 m. N. Flores.

• **SCHIERLING**, a market town of Lower Bavaria, on an island formed by the Gross-Laber, 5 m. N.W. Pfaffenberg. P. 1166. Near it, April 1809, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

**SCHIERMONNIKOOG**, an island in the North Sea,

belonging to the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, 10 m. E. Ameland. Length 8 m., breadth 2 m. P. 930. Fishing and cattle rearing.

SCHÏERS, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, dist. Unter Landquart. P. 1734.

SCHIERSTEIN, a vill., N. Germany, duchy Nassau, on Rhine, 3 m. S.S.W. Wiesbaden. P. 1015.

SCHIEVELBEIN or SCHIEFFELBEIN, a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Koslin, cap. circ., on the Rega. P. 3521.

SCHIEFFERSTADT, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, 6 m. N.N.W. Spiers. P. 2994. The Austrians were defeated here by the French in 1794.

SCHIALLION, a mountain of Scotland, co. Perth, 4 m. S.E. Kinloch Rannoch. Elevation 3564 feet above the sea.

SCHILDA or SCHILDAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Merseburg. P. 1545.

SCHILDBERG (Polish *Ostrzeszow*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 83 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ. P. 2304. [SCHIMBERG.]

SCHILDESCHÉ, a vill. of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 23 m. S.W. Minden. P. 3100.

SCHILLERSDORF and SHILLERSLAGE, two vill. of Northern Germany.—I. Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 9 m. W. Neu-Strelitz.—II. Hanover, landrost Lüneburg, S. Celle.

SCHILLING LAKE, East Prussia, gov. Königsberg, 4 m. E. Osterode, 8 m. in length, by 1 mile in width.

SCHILTACH, a town, Baden, Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, on the Kinzig, here joined by the Schiltach, 13 m. S.S.W. Freudenstadt. P. 1530.

SCHILTERN, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 11 m. N.W. Znaym. P. 1000.

SCHILZIGHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, 1 m. N. Strasbourg. P. 3770.

SCHIMBERG or SCHILDBERG, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 34 m. N.W. Olmutz. P. 1780.

SCHINZNACH, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Aar, 4 m. S.W. Brugg. P. 1225. The Schinznach or Hapsburg baths are the most frequented in Switzerland, and the great bath house contains 160 baths, 360 beds and saloons, in which 500 persons frequently dine together. Visitors mostly French. The waters are saline, and temperature 60° Fahr.

SCHIO, a town of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. dist., on the Timanjo. P. of comm. 6620. It has manufactures of woollens, and near it are lead and iron mines.

SCHIPPENBEIL, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 36 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. P. 2604.

SCHIRGISWALDE, a town of N.E. Saxony, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Spree. P. 1661. It has two paper mills. Since 1845 it belongs partly to Bohemia.

SCHIRMÉCK, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. St. Dié. P. 1410.

SCHIRWIND, a frontier town of E. Prussia, gov. and 19 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen. P. 1428.

SCHITENO, a town of Prussia, gov. Bromberg, on the Teteron. P. 17,434.

SCHKEUDITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on the Elster, 12 m. S.E. Halle, on Magdeburg Railway. P. 2700.

SCHRÖLEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. P. 1500.—*Schkopau* is a vill., reg. and N. Merseburg, on the Saale.

SCHLACKENWALD, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. S.E. Elnbogen. P. 4000.

SCHLACKENWERTH, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. N.E. Elnbogen. P. 1800.

SCHLADEN, a vill. of Hanover, landrost and 27 m. E.S.E. Hildesheim, on the Oker, and on the Brunswick Railway. P. 988.

SCHLADMING, a mining vill. of Austria, Styria, 34 m. W.S.W. Rottenmann. P. 900.

SCHLAN or SLANY, a town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ. Rackonitz, 20 m. N.W. Prague.

SCHLANGENBAD, a spa of Germany, duchy Nassau, 6 m. W.N.W. Wiesbaden. It has warm saline and mud baths.

SCHLANGENBERG, a mining town of Siberia, gov. Tomsk, enclosed by ramifications of the Altai, 17 m. S.S.W. Bernaul. P. 4500.

SCHLANSTADT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 23 m. W.S.W. Magdeburg. P. 1139.

SCHLAPANITZ or LOPENITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 6 m. E.S.E. Brunn. P. 1273.

SCHLAWIE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Köslin, cap. circ., on the Wipper. P. 4162, who manufacture woollens.

SCHLEGEL, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 47 m. S.S.W. Breslau. P. 1859.

SCHLIH or SCHLEY RIVER, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, between Kiel Bay and the Little Belt; it extends S.W. 26 m. from its mouth at Schley Fiord to Schleswig, where it terminates, sending a branch S.E. 4 m. to Eckernförde, breadth from 1 to 4 miles.

SCHLEIDEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 24 m. S.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. P. 600.

SCHLEITHAL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Wissembourg. P. 2204.

SCHLEITHEIM, a town of Switzerland, cant. Schaffhausen, at the foot of the Randen, on the road to Baden. P. 2450.

SCHLEITZ or SCHLEIZ, a town of Central Germany, princip. Reuss-Schleitz, on the Wiesen-thal, 24 m. S.W. Gera. P. 5000. It has a college, a normal school, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, leather and beer.

SCHLEMA (NIEDER and OBER), two vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, the first with iron works, the second has paper mills and dye works.

SCHLESWIG (DUCHY OF) (Danish *Slesvig*), comprises the S. part of the peninsula Jütland, Denmark, separated on the N. by the Konge River from Jütland-proper, and on the S. by the Eyder and the Holstein Canal from the duchy Holstein, having E. the Baltic and the Little Belt, in which it comprises the island Alsen, and W. the North Sea, in which are the islands Romø, Sylt, Föhr, Pelworm, Nordstrand, Amrom, &c. The islands between the continent, and those of Fionie and Laaland, also form part of the duchy of Schleswig. The chief of them are Alsen, Æroe, and Femern. Area 3550 sq. m. P. (1860) 409,907. Surface low and flat; the whole of the west coast is protected by dykes against irruptions of the sea. Climate very humid. Soil fertile in the E. Rye, barley, and other grains, are cultivated. Timber is scarce, but turf abundant. The breeding of cattle and horses is important; and sheep, yield much-esteemed wool. There were in the duchy in 1862, horses, 72,332; horned cattle, 389,987; sheep, 360,871; swine, 878,884. Live stock, butter, and cheese are the principal exports. Value (1862) 507,953l.; imports, 1,089,436l. The fisheries are active, chiefly in the North Sea. Reg. shipping (1862) 1539; tonnage 60,607. Manufs. are nearly confined to the towns, the principal of which are Schleswig, Flensburg, Husum, Apenrade, Hadersleben, Christiansfeld, Friederichstadt, Eckernförde, and Düppel and Sonderborg on the island of Alsen. The duchy was invaded by the Prussians and Germans in 1848-9, and again by the armies of Prussia and Austria in 1864, when the cap. with the castle of Gottorp were taken, & the Dannewerk destroyed.

SCHLESWIG or SLESVIG, a seaport town, cap.

duchy of same name, at the W. end of the Schlei, a narrow inlet of the Baltic, 26 m. from the sea, and 70 m. N.N.W. Hamburg. Lat. 54° 31' 11" N.; lon. 9° 34' 45" E. P. 11,600. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, and comprises a town proper and several suburbs; has a cathedral and two other churches, one on the site of a heathen temple; lunatic and deaf-mute asylums and institutions; a patriotic union and other associations. It has also an hospital for strangers from the duchies of Holstein and Lauenbourg, capable of containing 130 persons. Manufs. of lace, woollen stuffs, earthenwares, leather, and sugar. Its harbour, though improved, is accessible only to small vessels. The town is the oldest in the duchy, and was a member of the Hanseatic League. Adjacent to it is the castle of Gottorp, till recently occupied by the governor-general of this duchy and of Holstein, formerly the residence of the dukes of Holstein-Gottorp. This castle, with its park and dependencies, forms a quarter of the town. Schleswig was taken by the allied Prussian and Austrian army in 1864.

SCHLETTAT, a mining town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 6 m. E.S.E. Grunhain. P. 2021.

SCHLEUSINGEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 35 m. W.S.W. Erfurt, cap. circ., at the junction of the Erlau and Nahe. P. 3250. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollens, hosiery, white-lead, and paper.

SCHLEY, a co., U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 2285 free, 2348 slaves.

SCHLIEDEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 20 m. N.E. Torgau. P. 1903.

SCHLIENGEN, a market town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 4 m. S.S.W. Müllheim. P. 1148. In 1796 the French were defeated here by Archduke Charles of Austria.

SCHLITZ, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on the Altfall riv., here called the Schlitz, 40 m. E.N.E. Giessen. P. 3280. It has paper mills, breweries, distilleries, and mineral springs.

SCHLOCHAU or SCHLOCHOW, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 65 m. W. Marienwerder.

SCHLOPPE or SCZLOPPA, a town of Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, 18 m. S.W. Deutsch-Krone. P. 1684. Manufs. of woollen cloths; paper mills.

SCHLÜCKENAU or SCHLOTTEAU, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 87 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 3103, who manuf. linens and hosiery.

SCHLÜSSELBURG, a town of Russia, gov. and 21 m. E. St Petersburg, cap. circ., on a small fortified island in the Neva, at its efflux from Lake Ladoga. P. 4600.

SCHLÜSSELBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Minden, on the Weser.

SCHLÜSSELFELD, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 15 m. S.W. Bamberg. P. 662.

SCHMALKALDEN, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Fulda, cap. a detached dist. betw. Saxe-Gotha and Meiningen, at the confluence of the Schmal-kalde and Stille, 11 m. N. Meiningen. P. 5478. It has 3 suburbs, 2 castles, Reformed and Lutheran churches, a gymnasium & numerous other schools, Manufs. hosiery, white lead, and paper; in the vicinity are iron and steel forges, and salt works. A famous league of the Protestant sovereigns of Germany was formed here in 1531.

SCHMALENBERG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Arnsberg. P. 950.

SCHMIEDEBERG, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 31 m. S.S.W. Liegnitz. P. 3696. It has a Lutheran high school, and manufs. of silk, cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbons, cutlery, & tobacco.—II. Prussian Saxony

gov. and 40 m. N.E. Merseburg. P. 3045. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and linens.—III. a market town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 14 m. S.W. Pirna. P. 456.—IV. a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. W.N.W. Saatz. P. 2800.

SCHMIEDEFELDE, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 27 m. S.S.W. Erfurt, in the Thuringian Forest. P. 1486. It has manufs. of iron wares, porcelain, and musical instruments.

SCHMIEGEL or SZMYGIEL, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 34 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 2370.

SCHMÖLLN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Altenburg, on the Sprotta, 7 m. S.W. Altenburg. P. 6028. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

SCHMÖLNTZ (Hun. *Szomolnok*), a mining town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, 21 m. S.S.E. Leutschau. P. 5500, mostly Germans. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and sulphur, in its vicinity.

SCHMOTTSEFEN, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 2950. It has manufs. of woollen stockings and gloves.

SCHNEEBERG ("Snow Mountain"), several mountains of Germany.—I. Riesengebirge, between Prussian Silesia and Bohemia, 19 m. S.S.E. Glatz.—II. Lower Austria, 40 m. S.W. Vienna.—III. Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, in the Fichtelgebirge, 14 m. N.E. Baireuth.—The *Schneekoppe*, the loftiest peak of the Riesengebirge, 13 m. W. Landshut, is 5255 feet in elevation.

SCHNEEBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 20 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. P. 7522. Next to Freiberg it is the most important mining town in Saxony. It has manufs. of gold and silver lace, cotton fabrics, and chemical apparatus, and in its vicinity valuable mines of silver, cobalt, and iron.

SCHNEIDERMÜHL or PILA, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 54 m. W. Bromberg, on the Küddow. P. 5722. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollen cloth, lace, hosiery, and leather.

SCHNELLEWALDE, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 29 m. S.W. Oppeln. P. 2256.

SCHNEY, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, near the Main. P. 1000.

SCHODAC, a township of U. S., North America, New York. In it is the village *Schodac Landing*, 12 m. S.E. Albany. It has regular sloop communication with New York.

SCHÖFTLAND, a vill., Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on the Suren, 6 m. S. Aarau. Its inhabitants manuf. ribands and other silk goods. P. 1085.

SCHOHARIE, a co., U. S., North America, New York, in its E. part. Area 621 sq. m. P. (1860) 34,469. In it is *Schoharie* township, with a vill., cap. co., on Schoharie Creek, an affl. of the Mohawk, 30 m. W. Albany.

SCHOKKEN (Pol. *Skoki*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Bromberg, 21 m. N.N.E. Posen. P. 1251.

SCHOKLAND, an isl. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, in the Zuyder-Zee, opposite the mouth of the Yssel. Length 4 m. P. 640.

SCHÖMBERG, three towns of Germany.—I. (or *Schönberg*), Austria, Moravia, circ. and 27 m. N.N.W. Olmütz. P. 4548. Manuf. cotton and linen fabrics.—II. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 34 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. P. 2008.—III. Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 6 m. N.E. Rottweil. P. 1812.

SCHÖNACH and SCHÖNAICH, two vills. of S.W. Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, in the Black Forest, 2 m. N.W. Tryberg. P. 910.—II. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 4 m. S.E. Boblingen.

SCHÖNAU, several towns, etc., of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, on the Steinach, 5 m. E.N.E. Heidelberg. P. 1500.—II. circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., in the Black Forest, on the Wiesen, 15 m. S. Freiburg. P. 947.—III. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 17 m. S.W. Liegnitz, cap.

circ., on the Katszbach. P. 2050.—IV. a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 6 m. W.N.W. Zittau.

SCHÖNBACH, a town of Austria, circ. and 27 m. W. Elnbogen. P. 800. Manufs. woollens.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, cap. dist., on the Maurin, 11 m. S.E. Lübeck. P. 1826.

SCHÖNBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Roth-Wasser. P. 1228. Manufs. woollen, cotton, and linen.

SCHÖNBERG, a market town of the duchy Holstein 10 m. E.N.E. Kiel.

SCHÖNEBECK, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. S.S.E. Magdeburg, with which it is connected by railway, on the Elbe. P. 8269. It has important salt works, yielding annually 672,000 cwt. of salt, manufs. of chemical products, tobacco, and leather.

SCHÖNECK, two towns of Germany.—I. (or *Skarszewo*), Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Danzig. P. 1946.—II. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S.E. Plauen. P. 2111.—*Schönecken* is a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 29 m. N.N.W. Treves, on the Eifel. P. 1140.

SCHÖNENBERG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Horgen. P. 1464.

SCHÖNEWALDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 9 m. E.N.E. Schweidnitz. P. 918.

SCHÖNFELD, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 5 m. S.S.E. Elnbogen. P. 3000. It has woollen manufactures.

SCHÖNELLIS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, on Lake Korike, 11 m. W.N.W. Soldin. P. 2582.

SCHÖNGAU, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Lech, 40 m. S.W. Munich. P. 1440. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle.

SCHÖNHAUSEN, two vills. of Prussia.—I. prov. Saxony, gov. and 86 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, near the Elbe. P. 1420.—II. prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 4 m. N. Berlin, with which it is connected by a road lined with lime trees, and has a summer residence of the king of Prussia.

SCHÖNHEDIK, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 12 m. W. Schwarzenberg. P. 4686.

SCHÖNHOF, two vills. of the Austrian empire.—I. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 14 m. W.N.W. Teschen.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 9 m. S.W. Saatz.

SCHÖNHOLZERSWEILER, a town of Switzerland, cant. Thurgovia, dist. Tobel. P. 1149.

SCHÖNINGEN, a town of Germany, duchy and 20 m. S.E. Brunswick, cap. dist. P. 3130. It has vitriol works and salt mines.

SCHÖNLANKE, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 66 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 3787.

SCHÖNLINDE, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 4400. Manufs. linen, woollen, and cotton.

SCHÖNSÉE, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Bohemian frontier, 14 m. N.E. Neuburg-vor-dem-Walde. P. 1251.

SCHÖNSTEIN, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Cilly. P. 3277.

SCHOONHOVEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, cap. cant., on the Leek, at the influx of the Vlist, 16 m. E. Rotterdam. P. 2660. Manufs. paper and jewellery. It had formerly a flourishing salmon fishery.

SCHOPFHEIM, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., 25 m. S. Freiburg. P. 1250. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of paper, chains, wire, leather, and tobacco.

SCHÖPPENSTEDT or SCHEPPENSTEDT, a town of Germany, Brunswick, cap. circ., on railway to Magdeburg, 10 m. E. Wolfenbüttel. P. 2630. It has manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

SCHORNDORF, a town of Württemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. dist., on the Rems, 16 m. E. Stuttgart. P. 3815. It is enclosed by walls, and has a royal castle, and manufs. of tobacco and carpets.

SCHORTEN, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on the Nidda, 22 m. E.S.E. Giessen. P. 2150.

SCHÖTZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Willisau. P. 1286.

SCHOUTEN (ISLAND), Tasmania, off the E. coast, immediately S. Freycinet peninsula, is comprised in the district of Oyster Bay, which it partly bounds on the E. Length and breadth 4 m. each.—(Islands), Pacific Ocean, off the N.E. coast of Papua, lat. 4° S., lon. 144° 50' E. Surface mountainous. Discovered by Schouten in 1616.

SCHOUWEN, the most N. island of the prov. Zeeland, Netherlands, between the E. Scheldt & the S. arm of the Maas. Length 18 m., breadth 6 m. Surface low, and protected by dykes.

SCHRAMBERG, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 12 m. W.N.W. Rottweil. P. 1848. It has iron forges and paper mills.

SCHRAPLAU, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 15 m. N.W. Merseburg. P. 1094.

SCHRATTENTHAL, a town of Lower Austria, 11 m. S.S.W. Znaym. P. 675.

SCHRECKHORN (the "Peak of Terror"), one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps, Bernese Oberland, between the Finsteraarhorn and Wetterhorn, lat. 46° 35' 26" N., lon. 7° 21' E. Elevation 13,492 feet above the sea.

SCHREIBERSCHAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 86 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Zacken. P. 2740. It has manufs. of glass and vitriol.

SCHREMS, a town of Lower Austria, circ. Krems, 4 m. N.N.E. Gmünd, on the Launty. It has extensive manufs. of cotton, and glass works.

SCHRIESHELM, a market town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 5 m. N.N.W. Heidelberg. P. 2920. It has manufs. of paper and tobacco.

SCHRIMM (Pol. *Szrem*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Posen, cap. circ., on an island formed by the Warta. P. 4362.

SCHROBENHAUSEN, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Paar, 16 m. S.S.W. Ingolstadt. P. 1795.

SCHRODA or SZRODA, a town of Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Posen, cap. circ. P. 2898. It has a convent, and four yearly fairs.

SCHROEPEL and SCHROON, two townships, U. S., North America, New York.—I. 16 m. S.E. Oswego.—II. 86 m. N. Albany, on Schroon Lake, 10 m. in length.

SCHUBELBACH, a town of Switzerland, cant. Schwyz, dist. Marche. P. 2113.

SCHUBIN or SZUBIN, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 14 m. S.W. Bromberg. P. 3157.

SCHUISTAMNO, a vill. of Finland, län Wiborg, 18 m. N.N.E. Serdopol. P. 2482.

SCHUJA or CHOUJA, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. N.N.E. Vladimir. P. 10,000. It has manufs. of woollen, linens, and soap.

SCHULMBERG, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 7 m. S.S.E. Chrudin.—II. Istria, 22 m. S.W. Fiume.

SCHUOLS or SCHULZ, a vill. of the Lower Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Inn, 10 m. S.W. Martinsbrück. P. 1143.

SCHÜRFHEIM, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, dist. Entlebuch. P. 2859.

SCHUPPEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. S.W. Lucerne, on the Emmen. P. 2950.

SCHÜTT (Hung. *Csallokoz*), two islands formed by arms of the Danube in W. Hungary.—The *Great Schütt*, N.E. the main stream, extending from Presburg to Comorn, is 63 m. in length,

breadth 16 m.—The *Little Schütt*, W. the main stream, extends from below Presburg to Raab. Length 28 m.; breadth 7 m. Surface marshy, but abounding with villages and cultivated tracts.

SCHÜRTDORF, a town of N. Germany, Hanover, landr. Osnabruck, on the Vechte,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Bentheim. P. 1406.

SCHUTTENHOFEN (Boh. *Sussicze*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wottowa, 15 m. S.E. Klattau. P. 4200. Manufs. woollens.

SCUTTERTHAL, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Schutter, 2 m. S.W. Offenburg.

SCUTTERWALD, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 4 m. S.S.W. Hohengeroldzeck. P. 1400.

SCHUYLER, three cos. of the U. S., N. America. —I. in W. of Illinois. Area 334 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,684.—II. Missouri. P. 6658 free, 39 slaves.—III. New York. P. 18,840.

SCHUYLER, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, 7 m. W. Herkimer.—*Schuylersville* is a village on the Hudson River, 84 m. N. Albany.

SCHUYLKILL (*pronounced Skoolkil*), a river of the U. S., North America, rises in co. of same name, Pennsylvania, breaks through the Blue mountains, flows S.S.E., passing Reading, Norristown, and Philadelphia, and joins Delaware river 5 m. below the last named city. Total course 120 m., for 108 of which, or to Port Carbon, it is made navigable by canals; vessels of 300 or 400 tons ascend it to Philadelphia, and a large coal trade is conducted on its waters. It is connected by a canal with the Susquehanna.—II. a co., Pennsylvania, containing Port Carbon, cap. Orwigsburg. Area 684 sq. m. P. (1860) 89,510.

—III. a township, co. Chester, 78 m. S.S.E. Harrisburg.—IV. a township, co. Schuylkill.—*Schuyllkill Haven* is a vill. on the Schuylkill, 58 m. N.E. Harrisburg.

SCHWAAN, a walled town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy Güstrow, cap. dist., on the Warnow, 11 m. S. Rostock. P. 2100.

SCHWABACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 9 m. S.S.W. Nürnberg. P. 10,260. It has manufs. of pins, cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, gold and silver lace, soap, paper, printing types, and tobacco.

SCHWABEN (English *Swabia*), one of the 10 circles into which Germany as a kingdom was formerly divided.—II. Schwaben and Neuburg, a circle of Bavaria.

SCHWABENITZ, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 25 m. E.N.E. Brünn. P. 1340.

SCHWABMÜNCHEN, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on railway, S.S.W. Augsburg. P. 3123.

SCHWÄCHAT or SCHWECHAT, a market town of Lower Austria, 7 m. S.E. Vienna. P. 2000. It has a monument to John Sobieski, king of Poland, and iron and cotton printing works.

SCHWAIGERN, two market towns, S. Germany. —I. Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Schwäigern, 4 m. N.N.E. Brackenheim. P. 1901.—II. Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 4 m. W. Mergentheim.

SCHWALBACH, Germ. [LANGENSCHWALBACH.]

SCHWAMENDINGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, near the Glatt. P. 1298.

SCHWANDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S. Glarus, on the Linth. P. 2490.

SCHWANDORF, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Naab, 14 m. S.E. Amberg. P. 1147. It has several churches and hospitals.

SCHWANEBECK, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Limbach. P. 2192.

SCHWANENSTADT, a town of Upper Austria, on the Agger, 30 m. S.W. Linz. P. 1400.

SCHWARTAU, a market town of N. Germany,

Oldenburg, principality and 4 m. N. Lübeck, on the Trave. P. 1458.

SCHWARZA, a market town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 34 m. S.W. Erfurt. P. 1525.

SCHWARZA, several rivers of Germany.—I. Lower Austria, joins the Pitten to form the Leytha, 6 m. S. Wiener-Neustadt, after an E. course of 40 m.—II. Moravia, after a S. course of 80 m., joins the Thaya, 10 m. S. Selowitz. Affluents, the Iglawa, Zwittawa and Littawa.

SCHWARZAU, a market town of Lower Austria, 26 m. W. Wiener-Neustadt. P. 339.

SCHWARZAU, a river of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, joins the Naab, W. course of 45 m.

SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT, a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed by the territories of Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, Meiningen, and Hildburghausen, with a detached part surrounded by Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Prussian Saxony. Area 371 sq. m. P. (1861) 71,913, of whom 71,668 are Lutherans, 73 Roman Catholics, and 169 Jews. The N. declivity of the Thuringian Forest mountains covers the surface, which is watered by the Schwartz, Ilm, and Saale. Timber and salt are the principal products; iron and other metals are found; and woollen cloths, earthenware, glass, and other goods, are manufactured. Principal towns, Rudolstadt, the cap., and Frankenhäusen. Revenue and expenditure (1861-63) 205,200.; debt 154,000. Contingent to the federal army 899 men.

SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN, a principality of Germany, near its centre, enclosed everywhere by the Prussian territories, except on the W., where it joins a detached district of Saxe-Gotha, and on the E. a detached dist. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Area 328 sq. m. P. (1861) 64,895, mostly Lutherans. Surface undulating, and watered by affls. of the Unstrut. Manufs. linen and woollen cloths, and hardwares; iron forges, and potash works. Principal towns, Sondershausen, the cap., and Arnstadt. Rev. 96,000.; expenditure 92,000. Contingent to the federal army 751 men.

SCHWARZENBACH, two market towns, Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia.—I. on the Saale, 5 m. S.S.E. Hof, with which it is connected by rail. P. 1930. It has manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, iron forges, and breweries.—II. (*am Walde*), 5 m. S.W. Naila. P. 1100.

SCHWARZENBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Zwickau, cap. dist. P. 2355. It has iron foundries, nail and wire factories, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SCHWARZENBERG, a town of Switzerland, cant. Luzern, at the foot of Mount Pilatus. P. 1327.

SCHWARZENEGG, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Bern, 5 m. N.E. Thun. Pop. of pa. 2600.

SCHWARZENFELD, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Naab, 14 m. E.S.E. Amberg. P. 1020. It has a manufactory of mirrors.

SCHWARZKOSTELETZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 6 m. W. Kaurzim. P. 2526.

SCHWARZWALD, a circle of kingdom of Württemberg, and a forest of Baden. [BLACK FOREST.]

SCHWARZWASSER, a town of Austrian Silesia, 13 m. N.N.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. P. 1300.

SCHWAZ, a town of Austria, in the Tirol, circ. Lower Inntal, on the rt. b. of the Inn, 16 m. E.N.E. Innsbruck. P. 4628.

SCHWEDELDORF (OBER and NIEDEE), two contiguous vills. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, 3 m. W.S.W. Glatz. United pop. 1650.

SCHWEDT, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Oder, 28 m. S.S.W. Stettin. P. 6726. It has a royal

palace, Lutheran and Reformed churches, and manufs. of leather, tobacco, and starch.

SCHWÄBICH or SCHWEG, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 7 m. N.N.E. Trèves, on the Moselle. P. 1516.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 31 m. S.W. Breslau, on railway to Freiberg, cap. circ., at the foot of the Biesengebirge. P. 13,980. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, a castle, formerly a ducal residence, but now a workhouse; a Protestant college, house of correction, large barracks, hospitals, and manufs. of woven fabrics.

SCHWEIGERN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. W. Heilbronn. P. 1886.

SCHWEIGHAUSEN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cant. Haguenau. P. 1479.

SCHWENFURT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Main, 22 m. N.N.E. Würzburg. P. 7826. It has several Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, a high school, founded by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; and manufs. of leather, linen, and woollen cloths.

SCHWENITZ, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 54 m. N.E. Merseburg, cap. circ., on the Elster. P. 1319.

SCHWEINITZ, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.E. Budweis. P. 1220.

SCHWEIZ, the German name of Switzerland.

SCHWELLBRUNN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Appenzel, dist. Outer Rhodes. P. 2258.

SCHWELM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. W.S.W. Arensberg, on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. P. 4298. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of steel wares & woven fabrics, breweries, and bleaching grounds.

SCHWENNINGEN, a market town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, near its source, 13 m. W.N.W. Tuttlingen. P. 3726.

SCHWERIN, a town of North Germany, cap. the grand duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the W. side of the Lake of Schwerin, and on railway from Hamburg to Wismar, 35 m. S.E. Lübeck. P. (1862) 22,919. It is divided into an old town, new town, and suburb; is the residence of the grand duke; and has a ducal castle, on a peninsula in the lake; a cathedral, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a Jews' synagogue, a mint and government offices, a gymnasium, veterinary school, & manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, and vinegar, stone works, foundries, etc. *Old Schwerin* was mentioned in records of 1018, as a town and strong fortress.—*The Lake of Schwerin*, 14 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth, receives the Elde on the S., and at its N. extremity gives efflux to the Stör, which enters the Baltic at Wismar.

SCHWERIN or SCHWIERZYNA, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 60 m. W.N.W. Posen, on l. b. of the Warta, at the influx of the Obra. P. 5407. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, tanneries, and breweries.

SCHWERSENZ or SWERZENDEZ, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 6 m. E. Posen. P. 2975.

SCHWERTZ, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 22 m. W. Arensberg, on the Ruhr. P. 2282. Manufactures woollens.

SCHWETZ, a town of West Prussia, gov. and 31 m. S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Vistula. P. 2820. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, damasks, hosiery, and earthenware.

SCHWETZINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Leimbach, 6 m. W.S.W. Heidelberg. P. 2586. It has a ducal palace.

SCHWETZKAU, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 43 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 1598.

SCHWIEBERDINGEN, a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 8 m. N.N.W. Stuttgart. P. 1344.

SCHWIEBUS, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 41 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Schwemme. P. 11,870. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

SCHWIELOCH, a lake of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, 15 m. N.E. Lubben, & 7 m. in length. Its north part is traversed by the Spree.

SCHWYTZ, one of the four forest cantons of Switzerland, nearly in the centre of the Confederation, to which it gave name, enclosed by Lucerne, Zug, Zürich, St Gall, Glarus, Uri, and the Lake of Lucerne, which last separates it from Unterwalden. Area 357 sq. m. P. (1860) 45,039, nearly all Roman Catholics. Surface mostly mountainous; the Rosstock rises to 8081, and the Righti to 5905 feet above the sea. Principal rivers the Sihl and Muotta. The Lake of Zürich forms a part of its N., and that of Zug a portion of its W. boundaries. Wine and fruit are cultivated, but cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry, and cattle, cheese, and timber are the principal exports. Manufs. nearly confined to cotton twist and domestic fabrics. Government a pure democracy; and all the male inhabitants above 16 years of age assemble biennially at Schwytz to exercise legislative power. The executive duties are performed by a council of 90 members. Public education is very backward, and the canton has no public library. Principal towns, Schwytz, Art, Kussnacht, and Einsiedeln. Schwytz, with Uri and Unterwalden, formed, in 1307, the nucleus of the Swiss Confederation, in which Schwytz now holds the 4th place; it contributes to the Confederated army 602 men.—*Schwytz*, a vill., cap. cant., is situated in the Muotta valley, at the base of the Mythen mountain, 17 m. E. Lucerne. P. of pa. which includes many other vills., 5742. Principal edifices, a church, the council house, with a collection of historical paintings; the arsenal, containing national trophies; the record office, a Jesuits' college, Capuchin convent, and Dominican nunnery.

SCIACCA, *Thermæ Selinuntinae*, a seaport town of the island Sicily, on its S. coast, prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, cap. circ., on the verge of a lofty cliff overhanging the sea. P. (1861) 14,292. It is defended by the castles of Luna and Perollo on its E. side; has large churches, convents, and magazines, and is one of the principal depôts in the island for corn, which is laid up in subterranean *caricatori*. It has a manufacture of vases of antique shape, and an export trade in fruit, anchovies, sulphur, and barilla. Immediately adjacent on the E. are sulphur and saline baths, temp. 126° and 60° Fahr., with sudorific grottoes cut in the rock, the excavation of which is attributed to Dædalus; near these are the hermitage and hospital of St Calogero. Agathocles, a tyrant of Syracuse, born b.c. 359, was the son of a potter of Sciacca, which was also the birthplace of the historians Fazzello and Inveges.

SCIOLI (*Casmenæ*), a town of the island Sicily, prov. Noto, cap. cant., on the Scicli, 6 m. S.W. Modica. P. (1861) 10,231. It has manufactures of woollens; and many fine churches.

SCIGLIANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 17 m. S. Cosenza, cap. cant. P. 3274.

SCILLA or SCIGLIO, a maritime town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, cap. cant., nearly opposite the rock of Scylla and the whirlpool of Charybdis, at the N. entrance of the Strait of Messina. P. (1861) 7407, mostly seafaring people. It has a strong fort, and large silk works. It suffered greatly in the earthquake of 1788.

**SCILLY ISLANDS**, a group off the S. W. coast of England, included in the co. Cornwall, 30 m. W. S. W. the Land's-end. Lat. of lighthouse on St Agnes 49° 53' N., lon. 6° 20' W. They consist of about 140 islets and rocks, the principal of the former being St Mary, Tresco, St Martin, Brechar, St Agnes, and Sampson. In Strabo's time there were only 10 islands; they were formerly connected with the mainland, but separated by the sea in A. D. 1099. Aggregate area 3560 ac. P. (1861) 2431, employed in fishing, and agriculture. Climate mild, and soil in many parts fertile, producing good barley, rye, oats, and potatoes. Trees are few. Sheep and wild fowl plentiful. Hugh-Town, the cap., on the island St Mary, is the seat of a judicial court of 12 persons, who undertake the civil government of the isls. It has a pier, fort, and custom-house. Vessels belonging to the port 32, tons 5500. Customs rev. (1862) 977.; exports 125l. The isls. have secure roadsteads; but numerous shipwrecks have occurred on them, in one of which three line-of-battle ships, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, were lost October 22, 1707. They are believed to be the *Cassiterides* or tin islands of the ancients, but they have no mines of tin or any other metal.

**SCILLY ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 16° 28' S., lon. 156° 10' W.

**SCILLY**, a fishing vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, forming a marit. suburb of Kinsale. P. 776.

**SCINDE**, India. [SINDE.]

**SCIO**, OHIO or KHIO, *Chios*, an island belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 4 m. W. Cape Bianco, from which it is separated by the Strait of Scio. Lat. of chief town on its E. coast 38° 33' 7" N.; lon. 26° 1' E. Length N. to S. 32 m., greatest breadth 18 m. Area 508 sq. m. Surface very much diversified; it is naturally one of the richest and most beautiful islands of the Levant. Principal products, wine of superior quality, mastic, silk, wool, cheese, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits. Previously to 1822, this island was the best governed and most prosperous in the Grecian archipelago, and had thriving silk manufs., and a considerable trade with Constantinople, Syria, and Egypt; but in the above year, some of its inhabitants having joined the Samians in their revolt, nearly all the population, comprising from 120,000 to 130,000 persons, were massacred or sold into slavery by the Turks, and the buildings and plantations were for the most part destroyed. Principal town Kastro, on its E. coast. The tragic poet Ion, the historian Theopompus, the sophist Theocritus, and the philosopher Metrodorus, were natives of this island, which also claims, in opposition to Smyrna, to have been the birth-place of the Greek poet Homer.

**SCIOLZE**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 11 m. E. N. E. Turin, cap. mand. P. 1246.

**SCIONZIER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Savoie, arr. Bonneville, cant. Cluses. P. 2217.

**SCIRO**, a river of the U. S., North America, Ohio, flows S. ward past Columbus, Washington, and Chillicothe, and joins the Ohio at Portsmouth after a course of about 200 m., for 130 m. of which, or to the mouth of the Little Scioto, it is navigable. Principal affl. the Whetstone from the N. It gives name to a co. Area 504 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,297.—Also several vills. in Ohio.

**SCRIPPO**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 11 m. S. Auburn.

**SCRUTEAU**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 21 m. S. S. E. Boston.—II. Rhode Island, 13 m. W. S. W. Providence, on Pawtuxet river.

**SLAVONIA**, a prov. of Austria. [SLAVONIA.]

**SCLOTHEIM**, a market town of Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Botter, 13 m. S. W. Sondershausen. P. 1358.

**SCLUCHTERN**, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. and 31 m. E. N. E. Hanau. P. 2320. It has a normal school, breweries, and distilleries.

**SCOGLIO-GRANDE**, the largest of the Brioni Islands, Adriatic, off the W. coast of Istria, 4 m. N. W. Pola. On its E. side is the vill. Brioni.—II. one of the Ponza Islands, in the Mediterranean, off the W. coast of Naples.

**SCOLE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 20 m. S. S. W. Norwich. Ac. 821. P. 677.

**SCONE** (pronounced *Skoon*), a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2½ m. N. Perth. Ac. about 6000. P. 2199, of whom 1403 are in the vill. of New Scone. At ancient Scone, of which almost the only remnant is a market cross, the kings of Scotland were formerly crowned, on a famous stone now preserved in Westminster Abbey. Here was an abbey and royal palace of the Scottish kings, on the site of which now stands a modern palace.

**SCONE**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Brisbane, on Kingdon Ponds, 75 m. N. W. Maitland. P. (1861) 343.

**SCOONIE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, comprising the town of Leven. Ac. 4286. P. 3257.

**SCOPELO**, island, Archipelago. [SKOPELO.]

**SCOPIA**, a town of Europ. Turkey. [USKUF.]

**SCOPWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N. Sleaford. Ac. 8190. P. 383.

**SCORBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N. N. W. Beverley. Ac. 1324. P. 89.

**SCORDIA**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Catania, on the border of the prov. Noto. P. 5668.

**SCORTON**, a township of England, co. York, North Riding, pa. Caterick, on the Swale, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 8½ m. S. E. Lancaster. Ac. 1500. P. 111.

**SCORAX**, a township of Engl., co. Cumberland, on Newcastle and Carlisle Rail., 2½ m. E. Carlisle. Ac. 1672. P. 520.—*Scotforth* is a township, co., pa. and 1½ m. S. Lancaster. Ac. 2764. P. 955.

**SCOTLAND**, the northern portion of Great Britain, extends in its mainland from lat. 54° 38' to 58° 40' N., lon. 1° 46' to 6° 15' W., and including its islands, to lat. 60° 51' N., lon. 7° 44' W. It is of an oblong irregular form, the mainland measuring from N. to S. about 276 m., and the breadth varies from 30, 50, 100, to 175 miles. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the North Sea, and on the N. by the Pentland Firth, which unites the Atlantic and North Sea, and divides the Orkney and Shetland Islands from the mainland. On the S. E. it is separated from England by the river Tweed: direct S. by a waving line of the Cheviot hills, and S. W. by the Solway Firth. Estimated area, including its 186 islands, 30,685 sq. m., or 19,639,377 ac., or 6'41 ac. to each person, of which 5,043,450 ac. are cultivated, 13,000,550 uncultivated, and 688 sq. m. are lakes & rivers. P. (1801) 1,599,068; (1841) 2,620,184; (1851) 2,888,742; (1861) 3,062,294. The coast line, including the main inlets, is estimated at 2506 m. On the N. are the two groups of the Orkney and Shetland Islands. On the W. the Hebrides or Western Isles, running N. to S. from ½ a mile to 50 miles from the coast. This group comprises the islands of Lewis and Harris, N. and S. Uist, Skye, Mull, Jura, Islay, etc. On the W., arms of the sea penetrate inland, forming Loch Long, between Argyle and Dumbarton shires, Loch Fine and Loch Linnhe in Argyle-shire, and Loch Eil in Inverness-shire. In Ross-shire Lochs Carron, Torridon, Gair, Ewe, Grei-

nord, Broom, and Enard. In Sutherlandshire Lochs Assynt and Laxford. In addition to these there are innumerable inland fresh water lochs. On the E. the indentations are called firths, comprising the Forth, Tay, Moray, Dornoch, and Cromarty; and on the W. coast is the Firth of Clyde, which is of great commercial importance. The Atlantic and North Sea are connected by the Caledonian Canal, Loch Fine and the Atlantic by the Crinan Canal, and the rivers Forth and Clyde by the Forth and Clyde Canal. There are numerous headlands and promontories on the coast, the chief of which are St Abb's Head, Berwickshire; Fifeness, a low sandy headland, is the termination of the peninsula of Fife; Budoness, in Forfarshire, with a lighthouse; Girdleness, with a lighthouse, at the mouth of the Dee, in Kincardineshire; Buchanness, with a lighthouse, in Aberdeenshire, and the most easterly land in Scotland: and Kinnaird Head, also with a lighthouse, at the entrance of Moray Frith; Tarbetness, with a lighthouse, on a peninsula between the Dornoch and Beaulie Firths, in Ross-shire; Clyth Ness, Noss Head, Holborn Head, Duncansby Head, and Dunnet Head, the latter with a lighthouse, in Caithness; Strathey Point, Whiten Head, Far-out Head, Assynt Point, and Cape Wrath, with a lighthouse, in Sutherlandshire; the Mull of Cantyre, with a lighthouse, at the entrance to the Clyde, besides Toward and Cloch Points, with lighthouses, on the Clyde; Corsewall Point, with a lighthouse, at the N.W. extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway; Mull Head and the Mull of Galloway, the last with a lighthouse, are in Wigtonshire, besides numerous other headlands. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Forth, Tay, North and South Esk, Dee, Don, Spey, Deveron, Lossie, Findhorn, Ness, Conon, Brora, Helmsdale, and Wick, on the eastern side; the Nith, Annan, Dee, Cree, Ayr, Doon, and Clyde, on the S. and W. The principal harbours and piers on the E. coast are Berwick, Leith, Granton, Burntisland, Grangemouth, and the roadsteads of Inchkeith and St Margaret's Hope; on the N.E. Dundee and Aberdeen; and on the W. Greenock and Glasgow. Mountains are numerous: the Grampian range commences with Ben Nevis (the highest summit in the United Kingdom, 4406 feet), in the S.W. corner of Inverness-shire, and extends in a N.E. direction, intersecting the country to near the E. shores of Aberdeenshire, with branches stretching S. to the Tay, and N. and N.W. to the shores of the Moray Firth. The Grampians, with their off-sets, form an extensive mountain chain, with elevations varying from 4400 to 3000 and 2000 feet in elevation above the sea. The valley of the Caledonian Canal separates this region from the mountainous district of Sutherlandshire, which terminates at Cape Wrath. On the S., bordering on England, are the Cheviot hills, rising in Cheviot Peak, Northumberland, to 2688 feet; in the S.E. the Lammermoors, between Haddington and Berwick, 1600 feet; in Dumfriesshire, Queensberry hill, 2140 feet; the Lowthers, 8100 feet; Hartfell, 2638 feet; & in Peeblesshire, Broad Law, 2741 feet above the sea. The geological formation of the country comprises granite, porphyry, primary schists, marble, and quartz rock, with occasionally metallic veins; while the old red sandstone formation fills up the valleys and the coast line on each side N. and S. of the Grampian mountains, extending, with the exception of the E. part of Aberdeenshire, along the whole coasts of Scotland, both E. and W. sides, from the Tay and Clyde N.wards. The

middle portion of Scotland, from St Andrews to St Abb's Head, and in corresponding lines westward to Dumbarton, comprehends the great coal-field of the country, intersected by the greenstone ranges of the Ochil hills on the N., and the Lanarkshire hills, Pentlands, and Fife Lomonds, in the centre. Another coal district extends also into Berwickshire and part of Roxburgh, while the whole region from the Lammermoor range S. and W. into Peebles, Dumfriesshire, and Wigtonshire, is composed of the lower Silurian or greywacke formation. Limestone and ironstone are found in the coal districts, lead ore in the greywacke districts of Leadhills, silver in the Ochil hills, with lead, antimony, and manganese in the primary range of the Grampians. Traces of oolitic strata are found in the North and in the Western Islands. Temperature in the W. and S. parts mild, but humid; the central elevated regions chill and humid; the eastern plains and Lowlands more genial, though exposed in spring to chill easterly winds. In the Lowlands the summer is not so hot; but the winter is, on the whole, milder than that of England, and the climate is reckoned salubrious, and favourable to longevity. From meteorological observations at 39 different localities extending over all parts of the mainland and islands, for the 5 years 1857-61, the mean temp. for January was 38° 03' Fahr., and for July 57° 6'. The following table exhibits the temperature of several localities:—

	Mean of winter.	Mean of summer.	Mean of year.	Rain in inches.
Edinburgh, . . . . .	Deg. 38·4	Deg. 57·2	Deg. 47·1	25·
St Andrews, . . . . .	39·2	58·9	48·6	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	39·0	58·5	49·2	27·5
Elgin, . . . . .	38·4	60·4	47·7	24·0
Inverness, . . . . .	35·0	57·0	46·0	27·0
Glasgow, . . . . .	38·6	57·6	47·1	45·4
Perth (Kinfauns), . . . . .	37·6	57·2	46·9	30·8

Mean annual temperature of mainland 47°·9 Fahr. Average rainfall for the 10 years 1850-59, as calculated at 16 distinct places, including the islands, 37·4 inches. At Torosay, in Mull, it was 74·64 in., while at Pittenweem, in Fife, it was only 38·24 in. In general, much more rain falls on the W. coast than on the E. Prevailing winds W. and S.W.; in spring N. and N.E. The central, W., and N.W. districts are chiefly grazing and pastoral, the valleys and plains of the E. and S. districts agricultural. The alluvial or carse lands of Stirling, Falkirk, and Gowrie, the plains of the Lothians and Clydesdale, portions of Fife, Berwick, and Roxburgh-shires, in the S., and Moray and Ross-shires in the N., are highly cultivated, and all the usual agricultural products are raised. Farms almost universally on leases, varying in extent from 50 to 1000 ac., and pasture farms extend to 3000 and 5000 ac. Farming, since the middle of last century, has attained to a high degree of perfection. Estimated annual produce of grain crop of the entire country 9,675,000 qrs. Except in the greater preponderance of Alpine plants, the flora of Scotland resembles very much that of England. There are about 3230 indigenous plants. Extensive pine forests, both natural and artificially planted, abound, and the usual fruit trees thrive well. Grouse and ptarmigan abound in the moors, but the capercaillie (*Tetrao Urogallus*), formerly abundant, was exterminated

about 1760. The nightingale is unknown in Scotland. Salmon and trout abound in the rivers; and herrings, cods, haddocks, and other fish, in the seas. The pearl oyster fishery of the Tay, Teeth, Don, Garry, and Tummel, revived in 1860, when fine specimens were procured. Manufs. cotton, linen, woollen, glass, and stoneware; coal and iron working, ship-building, coach-building, and whisky distilling, are pursued. Iron furnaces built in 1863, 169; furnaces in blast, 134; make of pig-iron 1,160,000 tons. In 1863, 6,292,771 gallons of whisky were entered for home consumption. Total quantity of herrings cured in 1863, 654,816 barrels; barrels branded 276,880; fees for do. 4614*l.*, 13*s.* 6*d.* Exported 403,694 barrels. During the same year the quantity of cod and ling taken was 788,261 fish, of which were cured, dried 129,559 cwts., do. in pickle 7337 barrels. The number of boats employed in the herring fishery on the E. and W. coasts was 12,575 (tons 91,366) manned by 43,782 men and boys; value of boats and gear 781,255*l.* The salmon-fishing is also very valuable. Nett revenue of property and income tax 10,715,385*l.* Registered shipping 3245, burden 615,394 tons; steamers 207, burden 43,747 tons. Number of British sailing vessels entering coastwise (1862) 14,339, tonnage 945,769; steamers 6712, tonnage 1,458,237; British sailing vessels cleared 16,417, tonnage 1,044,085; steamers 6660, tonnage 1,454,042. The country is everywhere intersected with excellent roads, and railway communication to all the leading towns. In 1862, 1777 miles of railway were opened, and several connecting branch lines projected and in course of formation. The total number of passengers 17,610,927, receipts for goods and passengers 3,153,404*l.* In 1864 railway communication extended as far N. as the borders of Sutherland. Principal canals are the Forth and Clyde, Union, the Crinan, and Caledonian. Scotland is divided into 33 counties, the area, population:—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1861.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	1,970	221,569
Argyle and Isles, . . . . .	3,255	79,724
Ayr, . . . . .	1,149	198,971
Banff, . . . . .	686	59,215
Berwick, . . . . .	473	36,613
Bute, . . . . .	171	16,381
Caitness, . . . . .	312	41,111
Clackmannan, . . . . .	46	21,450
Dumbarton, . . . . .	320	52,084
Dumfries, . . . . .	1,098	75,878
Edinburgh, . . . . .	367	273,997
Elgin or Moray, . . . . .	591	42,695
Fife, . . . . .	513	154,770
Forfar (Angus), . . . . .	589	204,425
Haddington, . . . . .	280	37,634
Inverness and Isles, . . . . .	4,255	88,888
Kincardine, . . . . .	394	34,466
Kinross, . . . . .	78	7,977
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry), . . . . .	954	42,495
Lanark, . . . . .	889	681,566
Linlithgow, . . . . .	127	38,645
Nairn, . . . . .	215	10,065
Orkney and Shetland, . . . . .	935	64,065
Peebles, . . . . .	366	11,408
Perth, . . . . .	2,834	133,500
Renfrew, . . . . .	247	177,561
Ross & Cromarty, & Isles, . . . . .	3,151	81,406
Roxburgh, . . . . .	670	54,119
Selkirk, . . . . .	260	10,449
Stirling, . . . . .	462	91,926
Sutherland, . . . . .	1,886	25,246
Wigtown, . . . . .	512	42,095
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>30,685</b>	<b>3,062,294</b>

Scotland contains 140 towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants; 10 of more than 10,000 and less than 20,000, of which the principal are Ayr, Arbroath, Montrose, Dumfries, Stirling and Dunfermline; 5 of more than 20,000 and less than 50,000, namely, Paisley, Greenock, Leith, Perth, and Kilmarnock; 2 of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000, namely, Dundee and Aberdeen; and 2 of above 100,000, Glasgow (446,639), and Edinburgh, the cap. (168,121). There are, besides, 529 villages. In each of the counties are a lord-lieutenant, a sheriff-depute and substitute, and local justices. The courts of session and judiciary exercise the supreme jurisdiction. [EDINBURGH.] Popery was abolished as a national church in 1560, when the Presbyterian form of worship was substituted, consisting of local presbyteries and Synods, and a General Assembly meets yearly in Edinburgh. Since 1712, the right of appointing to livings is vested in the Crown, or with private parties. A secession on account of patronage took place in 1741. In 1834 the *Veto Act* passed the General Assembly, modifying the right of patronage; but this act having been overthrown by Parliament, a disruption took place in 1843, when 470 clergymen, along with a large number of adherents, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church. In 1861 these had increased to 973 ministers, while the Established Church had 1486, the United Presbyterian Church 588, Episcopal Church 198, Roman Catholic 185 priests, and all other denominations 396 ministers. Altogether there were 5642 ministers and other church officials; 5400 persons connected with the law, while 5464 were physicians, druggists, midwives, and other persons connected with medicine; 372 authors and literary persons; 11,835 teachers; 467,056 scholars, being 15.2 per cent. of the population, or 1 in every 6.5 persons. The proportion in England is nearly the same, being 15.7 per cent. The number of persons that emigrated from Scotland to foreign parts in the ten years ending 8th April 1861 was 183,627, not including the large number that went to England and Ireland. There are 3395 places of worship of all denominations, affording 1,834,805 sittings, the proportion of sittings being 63.5 per cent. The various religious denominations bear the following proportion to the population:—Established Church 34 per cent., Free Church 32 do., United Presbyterian Church 18 do., all other churches 16 do. Popery in the 17th century was dominant in the western portion of the country, and in the isls. of Inverness and Ross-shires. Its chief seat now is in the Hebrides, on the west coast, and islands of Inverness-shire, and in the counties of Aberdeen and Banff. In the island of Barra fully one-half of the population are Roman Catholics. Episcopalians are now most numerous in the districts where Episcopacy at one time predominated—Inverness-shire, and the neighbouring district of Strathnairn, the south-east of Ross-shire, in Fort-William and Appin, and in the vicinity of Dunkeld. There has been no bishop of Caithness and Orkney since 1762. Irish immigration has greatly increased the number of Roman Catholics in the large towns. In 1863 the number of primary schools inspected was, exclusive of Roman Catholic schools, 1512; the average number of children in attendance was 162,120. Number of registered paupers and their dependents (exclusive of casual poor) in receipt of relief in parishes in 1863 was 120,284, in 884 parishes. Total amount expended in relief and management of the poor (1863) 736,028*l.* The Gaelic language

still prevails in the Hebrides and in the west and inland parts of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness shires; but it is rapidly receding from the lowland borders. The old Scottish language is a cognate Teutonic dialect; it is now generally superseded by the modern English, though it will live in the works of Ramsay, Burns, and Scott. *Scotland*, previously an independent kingdom, was joined to England in 1603, on the accession of James VI., and a legislative union of the two kingdoms took place in 1707. By this treaty 16 peers, elected from the whole body of Scottish peers, represented the country in the House of Lords; and the counties returned 80 and the boroughs 15 members to the House of Commons. In 1832 the borough members were increased to 23, the entire number being now 53. The elective franchise nearly corresponds to that of England. [BRITAIN.]

SCOTLAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 8742 free, 131 slaves.

SCOTT, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Iowa. Area 445 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,959.—II. in W. of Illinois. Area 261 sq. m. P. 9069.—III. in S.E. of Indiana. Area 175 sq. m. P. 7303.—IV. in S. of Kentucky. Area 213 sq. m. P. 8673 free, 5744 slaves.—V. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 718 sq. m. P. 11,582 free, 490 slaves.—VI. Arkansas. P. 4930 free, 215 slaves.—VII. Minnesota. P. 4595.—VIII. Mississippi. P. 5180 free, 2959 slaves.—IX. Missouri. P. 4744 free, 503 slaves.—X. Tennessee. P. 3460 free, 59 slaves.

SCOTTER, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 4630. P. 1167.

SCOTTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 4920. P. 482.

SCOTFOW, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2120. P. 454.

SCOUTLON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E. Watton. Ac. 2193. P. 329.

SCOURIE or SCOURY, a seaport vill. of Scotland, 21 m. S.S.W. Cape Wrath. P. 108.

SCOURNALAPICH or SGURNALAPICH, a mountain of Scotland, in the N.W. of Inverness. An Ordnance Trig. station, 3772 feet above the sea. Lat. 57° 22' 9" 21 N.; lon. 5° 3' 29" 32 W.

SCRABBY or BALLYMACALENXY, a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, between 2 loughs, 2½ m. S.S.E. Arvagh. Ac. of pa. 5479. P. 1814.

SCRANTON, a town, U. S., N. America, Luzerne co., Pennsylvania, near the Lackawanna river. It has an extensive coal and iron trade.

SCRAPE, a mountain of Scotland, co. Peebles, on the boundary between pas. Drummelzier and Manor. Elevation above the sea 2800 feet.

SCRAFTOFT, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 1450. P. 108.

SCRABY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. P. 309.

SCRAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. E. Horncastle. Ac. 670. P. 47.

SCRAYINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, on the Derwent, 9 m. N.N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 4689. P. 480.

SCREDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Sleaford. Ac. 1850. P. 397.

SCREMBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 970. P. 184.

SCREVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 8 m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 1150. P. 241.

SCRIBA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Oswego river, and containing a part of the vill. Oswego. P. 8708.

SCRIGNAC, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, cant. Huelgoat. P. 2947.

SCRIVELSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Horncastle. Ac. 2140. P. 168.

SCRIVEN, a co. of the U. S., N. Amer., in E. of Georgia. Area 718 sq. m. P. 3744 free, 4530 slaves.

SCRIVEN, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1 m. N. Knaresborough, Ac. 1767. P. 1426.

SCROOBY, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 1½ m. S.S.E. Bawtry. Ac. 1520. P. 256.

SCROPTON, a pa. of England, co. & 11 m. W.S.W. Derby, on the Dove. Ac. 3340. P. 520.

SCRUB ISLAND, one of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, 3½ m. N.E. Tortola.

SCRUTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Bedale. Ac. 2066. P. 408.

SCULCOATS, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, immediately N. Hull, and included within the municipal boundary. Ac. 1010. P. 27,167.

SCULTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Fakenham. Ac. 2055. P. 680.

SCUR of EIGG, a basaltic mountain of the island of Bigg, Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, on the W. side of the island, and rising to 1272 feet above the sea. In its perpendicular side, facing the sea, is a cavern termed the "bone cave," from 400 of the inhabitants of Eigg having been smothered here by the clansmen of Skye.

SCURGOLA or SCURCULA, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Aquila. P. 2986. Near this, in 1268, Charles of Anjou gained the battle of Tagliacozzo.

SCUTARI or ISKUDAR, *Chrysopolis*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, immediately opposite Constantinople, of which it is considered a suburb, although 2 m. apart. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It is built on several hills, and has, externally and internally, a great resemblance to the Turkish capital, with numerous mosques and imarets or kitchens for the poor, a palace and gardens belonging to the Sultan, a college of howling dervishes, barracks, an extensive Turkish cemetery, public baths and bazaars, corn warehouses, and manufactures of silks and cotton fabrics. Its hospital was occupied by the Anglo-French army in 1854-5, and in the beautiful English cemetery there is a monument to the heroes of the Crimean campaign. It is the great rendezvous for caravans from Asia trading to Constantinople, and between it and Chalcedon; 1½ m. S.ward is the plain where the Turkish forces usually assemble for Asiatic campaigns. Here, in 325, the troops of Constantine the Great finally defeated those of Licinius.

SCUTARI or SKUTARI, *Scodra*, a town of European Turkey, Albania, cap. sanj., at the confl. of the Boyana and Drinassi, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Scutari, 45 m. S.E. Cattaro (Austrian Albania). P. 40,000, about one-half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height crowned by a citadel, and containing the residence of the governor, with an arsenal and barracks. It has a bazaar, mosques, Greek and Roman Catholic churches, several bridges, yards for building coasting vessels, and manufactures of cotton goods and fire-arms. Its merchants are the principal traders in W. Turkey; they export wool, wax, hides, skins, tobacco, and dried fish, to Trieste, Venice, and Avlona; and import in return colonial produce, with silk fabrics and other manufactured goods for sale at the large fairs of Turkey.

SCUTARI (LAKE OF), *Palus Labeatis*, European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and kadilik Scutari, is 20 m. in length from N. to S.; average breadth 5 m. Besides several other rivers, it receives the Moratsha at its N. extremity. Scutari is on S. b.

SCYLLA. [SCHILLA.]  
 SCYROS ISL., Grecian Archipelago. [SKYROS.]  
 SCYTHOPOLIS, an ancient name of BETH-SHAN.  
 SDILL, two islands of the Grecian Archipelago;  
 the larger, anc. *Rhenea*, 4 m. S.W. Myconi, be-  
 tween which is the smaller, anc. *Delos*. [DELOS.]  
 SDUNSKAJA WOLJA, a town of Russian Poland,  
 gov. of Warsaw. P. 5492.

SE, a prefixed name of many cities in China.—  
 I. (*Se-Ling*), prov. Quang-si, on the Tonquin  
 frontier, 12 m. S.W. Se-Ming.—II. (*Ming*), cap.  
 dep., on a river 115 m. from its mouth in the Gulf  
 of Tonquin.—III. (*Ngan*), prov. Quang-si, cap.  
 dep., 45 m. N.N.W. Nan-ngin.—IV. (*Nan*), prov.  
 Kwei-chow, cap. dep., on the Ou-kiang, a tribu-  
 tary of the Yang-tze-kiang, lat. 28° N., lon. 108°  
 25' E.—V. (*Tching*), prov. Quang-si, cap. dep.,  
 in its W. part, lat. 24° 20' N., lon. 106° 15' E.—  
 VI. (*Tchow*), same prov., cap. dep., on the border  
 of Hoo-nan. Near it are mines of quicksilver.

SEABOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  
 2½ m. W.S.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 581. P. 123.

SEAFORD, a pa., cinque port, and disfranchised  
 bor. of England, co. Sussex, rape Pevensey, 12  
 m. E.S.E. Brighton. Ac. of pa. 2235. P. 1084.

SEAFORTH (LOCH), an arm of the sea in the  
 Hebrides, Scotland, between Lewis and Harris.

SEAGOE or SEGOE, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co.  
 Armagh, comprising a part of the town of Porta-  
 down. Ac. 9745. P. 11357.

SEAGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3  
 m. N.E. Mount Sorrel. Ac. 2470. P. 443.

SEAGRY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the  
 Avon, 4 m. S.S.E. Malmesbury. Ac. 1014. P. 263.

SEAHAM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 5 m.  
 S. Sunderland. Ac. 3079. P. 2827.

SEA HORSE ISLANDS, Arctic Ocean, off the coast  
 of Russian America, in lat. 51° N., lon. 159° W.

SEA HORSE POINT, British N. America, South-  
 ampton Island, lat. 63° 40' N., lon. 80° 10' W.

SEA ISLANDS, U. S., N. America, a chain of low  
 islands along the shores of S. Carolina, Georgia,  
 and Florida, the principal between Charleston and  
 Savannah. Cap. Beaufort. Chief product, the  
 cotton for which they are celebrated.

SEAL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent,  
 2½ m. N.N.E. Seven Oaks. Ac. 4374. P. 1505.  
 —II. co. Surrey, 4 m. E. Farnham. Ac. 2967. P.  
 669.—III. (*Nether and Over*), co. Leicester, 5½ m.  
 W.S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 4890. P. 1576.

SEAL ISLAND, Brit. N. America, Atlantic, 18 m.  
 W. Cape Sable, the S. extremity of Nova Scotia.

SEAL ISLAND, S.W. Africa, off the Hottentot  
 coast, between the Orange and Kousi rivers.

SEALER'S COVE, an inlet of the S. coast of  
 Australia, 13 m. E. Wilson Promontory.

SEALKOTE or SHALKOTE, a town of the Punjab,  
 65 m. E.N.E. Lahore. It has a manuf. of paper.

SEAL RIVER, British North America, enters  
 Hudson Bay on its W. side, 40 m. N.W. the  
 Churchkill river, after a N.E. course of 200 miles.

SEAMER, two pas. of England, co. York, North  
 Riding.—I. 2 m. N.W. Stokesley. Ac. 2610. P.  
 260.—II. on the Scarboro' and Bridlington Rail-  
 way, 4 m. S.W. Scarboro'. Ac. 7760. P. 1305.

SEAPATRICK, a pa. of Ireland, co. Down, com-  
 prising the town of Bambridge. Ac. 7581. P. 9278.

SEARA, a province of Brazil. [CEARA.]

SEABY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m.  
 W.N.W. Caistor. Ac. 1860. P. 263.

SEARCY, a co., U. S., North America, Arkan-  
 sas. P. 5187 free, 93 slaves.

SEASALTER, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m.  
 N.N.W. Canterbury. Ac. 3171. P. 1378.

SEASON-COTE, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  
 14 m. E.N.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 1413. P. 81.

SEATHWAITE, a hamlet of England, co. Cumber-  
 land. Near the lead mines, where the annual  
 rainfall is 173 inches, the highest in Britain.

SEATON, several pas., England.—I. co. Devon,  
 on the English Channel, 2½ m. S. Colyton. Ac.  
 2821. P. 1966. In summer it is much resorted  
 to for sea-bathing.—II. co. Rutland, 2½ m. E.S.E.  
 Uppingham. Ac. 2050. P. 422.—III. (*Ross*), co.  
 York, E. Riding, 6 m. W. Market-Weighton. Ac.  
 3380. P. 549.—IV. a township, co. Cumberland,  
 pa. Cammerton, 2 m. N.E. Workington. Ac.  
 2939. P. 1102.

SEATON-CAREW, a maritime township and  
 chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Stranton,  
 on the Clarence and Hartlepool Railway, 2½ m.  
 S.S.W. Hartlepool. Ac. 4885. P. 884. It has  
 baths and public libraries, & is resorted to for sea-  
 bathing. N. the vill. are two lighthouses.—*Seaton*  
*Delaval* is a township, co. Northumberland, pa.  
 Earsdon, 5 m. N.N.W. North Shields. P. 2876.

SEAVIEW MOUNTAIN, Australia, 6000 feet above  
 the sea, W. of Port Macquarie. [NEW S. WALES.]

SEAVINGTON, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.  
 —I. (*St Mary*), 3 m. E. Ilminster. Ac. 988. P.  
 330.—II. (*St Michael*), 3½ m. E. Ilminster. Ac.  
 280. P. 244.

SEBASTE, a vill. of Palestine. [SEBUSTIEH.]  
 SEBASTIAN, a co., U. S., North America, Ar-  
 kansas. P. 8558 free, 680 slaves.

SEBASTIANSBERG or BASBERG, a town of Bo-  
 hemia, circ. and 18 m. N.W. Saatz. P. 1628.

SEBASTIEN (ST), a comm. and vill., France, dep.  
 Loire-Inférieure, arr. and cant. Nantes. P. 2066.

SEBASTOPOL, a town of Russia. [SEVASTOPOL.]

SEBEC, a town, U. S., North America, Maine,  
 74 m. N.N.E. Augusta. P. 1223.

SEBEE or SEWEE, a town at the S. frontier of  
 Afghanistan, 15 m. E. Dadur.

SE-BEERO or NORTH FORA ISLAND, Indian  
 Ocean, off the W. coast of Sumatra, lat. of N.  
 point 0° 56' S., lon. 98° 38' E., is 60 m. in length.

SEBEN (Hung. *Szebeny*), a walled town of Hun-  
 gary, co. Saros, 9 m. N.N.W. Eperies. P. 3000.  
 It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches,  
 and a trade in wine, spirits, and paper.

SEBENICO, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ.  
 and 42 m. S.E. Zara, on an inlet of the Adriatic,  
 which receives the river Kerka. P. 7000. It  
 has an excellent harbour defended by several  
 forts. Principal edifice, a cathedral; the town  
 has many buildings of Venetian architecture, its  
 republic having voluntarily annexed itself to  
 Venice in 991. It has a manuf. of rosoglio, ex-  
 ports of wine, and an active trade with Turkey.  
 Birthplace of the painter Andrea Schiavoni, and  
 the philosopher Tommasseo.

SEBERGHAM (HIGH and LOW), a pa. of Engl., co.  
 Cumberland, 8 m. S.E. Wigton. Ac. 5890. P. 745.

SEBESH (Pol. *Siebez*), a town of Russian Pol-  
 and, gov. and 95 m. N.W. Vitebsk, cap. circ.,  
 between Lakes Sebesh and Woron. P. 2100.

SEBHA, a town of Central Africa, Fezzan, on  
 the caravan route, 80 m. N. Mourzouk.

SEBNITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. and 24 m.  
 E.S.E. Dresden, on the Sebnitz. P. 3648. It  
 has manuf. of linen and paper, and was nearly  
 ruined by fire, September 1854.

SEBONCOURT, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.  
 Aisne, arr. St. Quentin. P. 2490.

SEBOURG, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.  
 Nord, arr. and cant. Valenciennes. P. 1773.

SEBU, a river of Africa, Morocco, kingdom  
 Fez, after a tortuous W. course of 210 m., enters  
 the Atlantic at Mehadia. It is rapid, and in the  
 rainy season inundates and fertilizes a wide tract  
 near its mouth. [SEBUS.]

**SEBUSTIEN, Samaria** (afterwards *Sebaste*), a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, on a hill rising out of a plain, 6 m. N.W. Nablous. P. 400. Its hill is covered with gardens and plantations, interspersed with vestiges of ancient edifices. Principal remains of antiquity are, a church, erected over a sepulchre, traditionally reputed as the burial-place of John the Baptist; columns of a temple, and portions of a long colonnade, probably erected by Herod the Great. *Samaria* was founded by Omri, B.C. 925, and from that time until the captivity, B.C. 720, it continued to be the cap. of the ten tribes of Israel. It afterwards gave name to the province Samaria, and under Herod it resumed considerable magnificence and importance; but it appears to have decayed as early as the 4th century of our era.

**SECA (LA)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 19 m. S.S.W. Valladolid. P. 4100.

**SECCHIA**, a river of N. Italy, rises in the Apennines, flows N.N.E. through the centre of the prov. Modena, and joins the Po 12 m. S.E. Mantua. Total course 70 miles.

**SECHSEHAUS**, a vill. of Lower Austria, near Vienna. P. 618. Manufs. chemical products.

**SE-CHUEN or SZECHUEN**, a large prov. of China, mostly between lat. 26° and 33° N., lon. 101° and 110° E., having W. Tibet, and on other sides the provs. Kansu, Shen-se, Hoo-pe, Kwi-chow, and Yunnan. Area 166,800 sq. m. P. 22,256,964. Its W. part is a maze of mountains; it is traversed by the Yang-tze-kiang, to which all its other rivs. are tributary. Products comprise sugar, silk, oranges, rhubarb, other drugs, musk, and metals. It is divided into 26 depts. Chief city, Ching-too.

**SECHURA**, a town of N. Peru, dep. and 25 m. S.S.W. Piura, on the river Piura, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

**SECHSZEHN STÄDTE**, the 16 crown villages in Hungary, scattered through the co. Zips. United pop. 50,000, mostly Germans. Each village has its own peculiar laws.

**SECKENHEIM**, a vill. of Baden, on the Neckar, 4 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. P. 1763.

**SECKINGEN**, a town of Baden, 16 m. E. Basle, on rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 1628.

**SECKINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Ac. 806. P. 108.

**SECLIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord cap. cant., on the Naviette, with a station on the N. Railway, 6 m. S.S.W. Lille. P. 3978.

**SECONDIGLIANO**, a town of South Italy, prov. and 3 m. N. Naples. P. 5974.

**SECONDIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Deux-Sevres, 8 m. W.S.W. Parthenay. P. 1973.

**SECOLE**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 3 m. N.W. the city of Benares, and having the principal civil station of that district, a large military cantonment for the Benares Division of the Bengal army. It has a church, chapel, court of justice, gaol, treasury, and mint, the latter of which is a splendid building.

**SEUGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Hallwy, 9 m. S.E. Aarau. P. 1529.

**SEUNDERA**, a vill. of British India, dist. Agra, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 13' N., lon. 78° 1' E. Here is an asylum for children of the natives who perished in the dreadful famine of 1837-38. They are taught all branches of industry, and are brought up in the Christian faith. It has the remains of a superb mausoleum.

**SECUNDERA**, a town of India, state Jeypore, 98 m. W. Agra. The town is enclosed by a mud rampart.

**SECUNDERABAD**, a military cantonment of Bri-

tish India, on the N.E. side of the Hoosain Sagur, an artificial pond 3 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, situated among many other small ponds, 398 m. N.W. Madras. P. 34,357. Two m. N.E. are two large granite hills of a hemispherical shape, each completely isolated, having on their summits the tombs of Mussulman saints, which are places of pilgrimage. The military quarter extends from E. to W. for 3 m., forming an irregular curved street, with the officers' houses on each side, within enclosures. This street has numerous intersections stretching N. and S., affording communication with the sepoy's lines, parade-ground, and the bazaars. At E. extremity is the European barracks. Water is good and abundant. Average annual rainfall 32 inches. Mean annual temp. 81°-30, mean lowest temp. 74°-30, mean highest temp. 93°, Fahr. Fever, dysentery, and rheumatism prevail. The cantonment of Secunderabad is intended to keep the turbulent Mohammedan city of Hyderabad in check.

**SEDAN**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arr., on the Meuse and on rail. to Reims, 11 m. E.S.E. Mézières. P. (1861) 15,536. It has a communal college and a school of design. The citadel, at the S.E. extremity of the town, contains a large arsenal. It is the centre of a manuf. of woollen goods, hosiery, leather, arms, hardwares, barrels, beet-root sugar, and linen-yarn; it has also an active trade in agricultural produce. *Sedan* was long an independent principality, and was united to France under Louis XIII. It had a celebrated Protestant university, which subsisted till the revocation of the edict of Nantes. A monument is erected to Turenne, who was born here in 1611.

**SEDASHEVAGHUR**, a town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, on N. b. of the Cauly Nuddy, 290 m. S.E. Bombay. The harbour here is formed by an inlet of the sea, into which the Cauly Nuddy empties its waters, and is about 1 m. wide, and 25 feet deep at high water. The entrance is dangerous, and ships anchor outside in Carwar Bay, which is sheltered by several islets. It is defended by a fort.

**SEDBERGH**, a pa. and market town of England co. and 65 m. W.N.W. York, West Riding. Ac. of pa. 21,402. P. 2346. Alt. 425 feet. It has a grammar school and manufs. of cottons.

**SEDEBBEROW**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 3½ m. S.S.W. Evesham. Ac. 1042. P. 354.

**SEDEBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Grantham. Ac. 1642. P. 269.

**SEDEFIELD**, a pa. and market town, England co. & 10 m. S.S.E. Durham. Ac. 17,471. P. 2656.

**SEDEFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 4180. P. 742.

**SEDEMOOR**, a wild tract of England, co. Somerset, between King's Weston and Bridgewater; and in 1685, the scene of the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth's forces by the troops of James II.

**SEDGHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4 m. S.W. Hindon. Ac. 1175. P. 194.

**SEDGLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S. Wolverhampton. Ac. 7364. P. 36,637. It is in the centre of the Staffordshire coal-field, on the summit of the table-land, and has iron, coal, and limestone works.

**SEDILO**, a comm. and vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 26 m. N.E. Oristano. P. 2371.

**SEDINI**, a comm. and vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and 16 m. N.E. Sassari. P. 1497.

**SEDESCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.E. Battle. Ac. 2049. P. 703.

**SEDLTZ or SELTZ**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, reg. Prague, circ. Beraun. P. 716.

- SEDLITZ**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, gov. and 37 m. S. W. Pilsen. It is famous for mineral springs, containing sulphates of soda and magnesia.
- SEDNEV**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. N. E. Tchernigov. P. 1000.
- SEERANU**, a town of British India, N. W. provs., in lat. 28° 37' N., lon. 78° 9' E. P. 5744.
- SEEBEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. N. N. E. Soleure. P. 933.
- SEEBERG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. N. N. E. Berne; its parish having 2000 inhabitants, partly engaged in watchmaking. P. 1866.
- SEEBURG**, a town of East Prussia, gov. Königsberg, 11 m. S. W. Bischoffstein. P. 2231.
- SEEDORF**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. N. W. Bern. P. 2487.
- SEEFINGAN**, a mountain of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 5½ m. E. N. E. Blessington. 2364 feet high.
- SEEHAUSEN**, two towns of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg.—I. on the Aland, 13 m. S. S. W. Perleberg. P. 2200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a trade in corn and horses.—II. on rail, 15 m. W. Magdeburg. P. 2324.
- SEEKONK**, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 46 m. S. S. W. Boston.
- SEKREE**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, N. W. provs., dist. and 26 m. S. Delhi. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water.
- SEELAND, SJEELAND, or ZEALAND**, the largest and most important of the Danish islands, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 57' 35" and 56° 7' 40" N., lon. 10° 55' and 12° 37' E.; separated from Sweden by the Sound, and from the isls. Fühnen and Langland by the Great Belt. Area, with several small islands adjacent, 2675 sq. m. P. (1860) 574,811, of whom 155,143 were in Copenhagen. Surface level or undulating, and intersected by several canals; on its N. side, the Ise fford dips deeply into the island. Soil fertile. Agriculture and cattle-rearing are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; but this island is also the seat of the principal manufs. in Denmark. It forms a stiff or prov. of the kingdom, and is divided into 5 amts. or dists. Copenhagen, the Danish cap., is on its E. side; and it also contains the towns Boeskilde, Skagelse, and Skieliskior.
- SEELOW**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 15 m. N. W. Frankfurt. P. 2300.
- SEELOW**, a town of Prussia, gov. Frankfurt, circ. Lebus. P. 2614.
- SEENA**, a river of India, Deccan, rises in lat. 19° 8' N., lon. 74° 37' E., after a S. E. course of 160 m., joins the Beemah, 20 m. S. Sholapoor.
- SEEND**, a chapelry of England, co. Wilts, pa. and 3¼ m. S. E. Melksham. P. 1086.
- SEEPRA**, a river of India, Malwa, which has its rise on the N. side of the Vindhya mountain range, in lat. 22° 37' N., lon. 76° 12' E. It has a sinuous N. W. course of 120 m., receiving on its left side the small river Kaund 40 m. from its source, passes the towns of Oojein and Madhid-poor, and falls into the Chumbul on the right, in lat. 23° 64' N., lon. 75° 29' E. It runs through a fertile country, and overflows its banks during the rains. It is asserted by devotees that the river often flows with milk.
- SEER**, a mouth of the Indus River, Sinde, continuous with the Goongroo or Pinyaree branch, and N. W. the Koree mouth. It is navigable for boats of 40 tons. Its mouth is in lat. 23° 46' N., lon. 68° 7' E.
- SEERPORE**, a town of British India, dist. and 15 m. E. Patna, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Ganges. P. 5000.
- SEESEN**, a town of Germany, duchy Brunswick, circ. Gandersheim, on the Schildau, 12 m. W. Goslar. P. 2300.
- SEESTÄDTL**, a vill. of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 13 m. Saatz. P. 800.
- SEETAMOW**, a town of Central India, cap. dist. same name, in lat. 24° 3' N., lon. 75° 27' E. P. 10,000. Revenue 90,000 rupees, tribute to Sinde 47,250 rupees.
- SEETHING**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. N. W. Bungay. Ac. 1360. P. 431.
- SEEWANA**, a town of India, Rajpoot state, Jodhpoor, on l. b. of the Loonee river, lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 72° 29' E.
- SÉEZ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, on railway, 18 m. N. N. E. Alençon, on the Orne. P. 5045. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and cotton manufs.—II. dep. Savoie, on rt. b. of the Isère, 16 m. N. E. Moutiers. P. 1448.
- SEFAKN**, a town of Arabia, Yemen, 65 m. W. S. W. Sana, and enclosed by substantial walls.
- SEFFN**, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, in Mesopotamia, N. Rakka. During the 7th century, in the period of 110 days, 90 conflicts, between the adherents of Ali and of Moawiyah, took place in its vicinity, in which it is believed that 70,000 Mohammedans perished.
- SEFID-ROOD or SUFFED-RUD** ("White River"), a river of N. Persia, formed by the junction of the Zenjan and some other rivers with the Kizil-Ouzan, near Maina, flows S. E. between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Azerbaijan, then N. E. through Ghilan, and enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, 30 m. E. Reshd. At 15 m. from the sea it divides into two principal branches, forming a delta, in which is the town Lahijan. Its lower part is broad and deep, but its navigation is impeded by shifting sands, shallows, and a bar at its principal mouth, opposite which is a sturgeon fishery. Chief affluent, the Shah-rood.
- SEFURIEH, Sepphoris and Diocessarea**, a vill. of Palestine, pash. and 16 m. S. E. Acre.
- SEGAL**, a small island off the W. coast of France, dep. Finistère.—*St Segal* is a comm. and vill., same dep., 3 m. N. N. E. Chateaulin. P. 1235.
- SEGALAS**, a comm. of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, arr. Marmande, on railway from Bordeaux to Cette. P. 1109.
- SEGAMET or MUAR**, a state of the Malay peninsula, lat. 2° N., lon. 103° E., having S. Johore, and on other sides Jelly, Johole, and Naning. P. 2400. It is almost one mass of jungle and swamp, with only a few straggling villages. Rice, sago, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, gums, and rattans, are chief products.
- SEGEBERG**, a town of the duchy Holstein, cap. dist., on the Trave, 23 m. N. N. E. Hamburg. P. 3300. It has manufactures of woollens.
- SEGEDIN**, a town of Hungary. [SEGEDIN.]
- SEGLMESA**, a considerable town of Africa, Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, cap. prov., near the river Ziz, in lat. 31° 10' N., lon. 2° 20' W.
- SEGESVAR or SCHÄSSBURG**, a town of Transylvania, Saxon Land, 25 m. S. S. E. Maros Vasarhely, on l. b. of the Küküllö. P. 596.
- SEGIDER**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. S. E. Ushak, with various remains, supposed to be those of the ancient *Sebaste*.
- SEGNA**, Croatia, the Italian name of ZENG.
- SEGNES PASS**, E. Switzerland, between Glarus and the Grisons, is 7½ m. N. Ilanz, and 7500 feet above the sea. It was crossed by Suwarrow in his retreat before the French, October 1799.
- SEGNİ (Signia)**, a town of S. Italy, Pontifical States, prov. and 13 m. E. Velletri. P. 3510.
- SEGO**, a town of Soudan, cap. state Bambarra, on both sides of the Joliba (Niger). Lat. 13° 5'

N.; lon. 7° W. Estimated pop. 30,000 (?), principally negroes. It consists of an aggregation of fortified quarters, in one of which is a royal residence. Houses of clay, square and flat-roofed, some of two stories and whitewashed. It has numerous mosques, and is the seat of considerable traffic. Here Mungo Park, the traveller, first saw the river Joliba. The surrounding country is well cultivated.

SEGO, a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 30 m. N.W. Lake Onega. Length and breadth about 20 m. each. It discharges its surplus waters N.E. into Lake Vygo.

SEGOZAC, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Cognac. P. 2956, who distil brandy of the first quality.

SEGORBE *Segobriga*, a city of Spain, prov. and 25 m. W.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, cap. dist., near rt. b. of the Palencia, 18 m. N.W. Murviedro. P. 6015. It has a cathedral and manufs. of earthenware, paper, starch, and brandy.

SEGOVIA, a city of Spain, cap. prov., 47 m. N.N.W. Madrid. P. 13,100. It is nearly encircled by the Eresma, an affl. of the Duero, is enclosed by walls, and has a *plaza*. The public buildings comprise a cathedral, the alcazar, a mint for copper coinage, five hospitals, and military barracks. Its aqueduct, supposed to have been built in the time of Trajan, consists of 161 arches in double tiers, the whole built of square stones without mortar, and having a channel at the top, about 8 feet wide, 750 yards long, and rising 100 ft. above the valley. Manufactures woollen cloths, paper, earthenwares, and glass; and near it are mines of lead and copper, and quarries of black marble. It was held by the French from 1808 to 1814. Area of prov. 2710 sq. m. P. (1857) 146,839. [NUEVA SEGOVIA.]

SEGRE, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrénées, flows S.W., and after a course of 150 m., joins the Ebro at Mequinzenza.

SEGRÉ, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. arr., on the Oudon, 20 m. N.W. Angers. P. 2032.

SEGRIE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 17 m. S.W. Mamers. P. 1406.

SEGUR, several comms. of France; the chief in dep. Aveyron, 18 m. N.W. Milhau. P. 1600.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, in Murcia and Valencia, after an E. course of 180 m., enters the Mediterranean at Guardamar. Principal affls., the Guadalentin and Quipar from the south, and Mundo from the north.—The *Sierra de Segura* separates its basin from that of the Guadalquivir.

SEGURA, several towns of Spain, etc.—I. prov. and 38 m. N.N.E. Teruel. P. 823.—II. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 60 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 2471. Near it are copper, silver, and lead mines.—III. (*de Leon*), prov. and 44 m. S.S.E. Badajoz.

SEHNA, Persia. [SINNA.]

SEHORE, a town of British India, dist. Malwa. Lat. 23° 12' N.; lon. 74° 6' E. It is situated on a boldly rising rock of quartz, and is the residence of the British political agent for Bhopal. It is surrounded by a grove of palm trees, has a large manufacture of muslins, and a bazaar. It is well supplied with water.

SEHWAN, a town of Sind, in lat. 26° 24' N., lon. 67° 55' E. Pop. estimated at 2000. It stands on an eminence at the verge of a swamp, on the rt. b. of the Arul. The Indus, which flowed close to the town a few years ago, is now two miles distant. Houses built of mud. It has manufactures of shoes, caps, and silken fabrics. It is celebrated for its mosques, and for the tomb of Lal

Shah Baz, with gates of wrought silver, and in which treasure is supposed to be contained.

SEBUS (improperly *Sebus*, anc. *Rubricatus*), one of the principal rivers of Algeria, prov. Constantine, enters the Gulf of Bona E. that city, after a N.E. course estimated at 100 m. On its banks are the traces of *Hippo Regius*, to which it was navigable during the Roman period.

SEIDABAD, several vills. of Persia, provs. Azerbaijan, Kirman, and Kurdistan.—*Seid-el-Ghazy* is a vill., Asia Minor, Anatolia, 20 m. S.S.E. Eski-Shehr, and around which are remains of antiquity.

SEIDENBERG, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 48 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz, on the Katsbacl. P. 1488. Manufactures of woollen cloths.

SEIDI-SHEHR, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 45 m. S.W. Konieh. It comprises from 400 to 500 houses.—The *Lake of Seid-Shehr* is another name for that of Beg-Shehr (ancient *Caralitis*), 20 m. N.N.E. ward.

SEIFENBERG, a summit of the Riesengebirge, Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, 8 m. S.S.W. Hirschberg. Elevation 4476 feet above the sea.

SEIFFEN, a market town of Saxony, circ. Dresden, 20 m. S.S.E. Freiberg. P. 1097.

SEIFHENNERSDORF, a vill. of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 9 m. N.W. Zittau. P. 5781. It has manufactures of linens.

SEIGHFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Stafford. Ac. 4451. P. 808.

SEIGNELAY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N. Auxerre. P. 1556.

SEIK STATES. [SIRHIND.]

SEIL, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, immediately off the mainland, 2½ m. S.W. Kilinver. Length 4½ m. It rises to 800 feet above the sea, but has some low valleys and fertile soil. P. 724.

SEILAND, an island off the N.W. coast of Norway, Finmark, immediately S.W. Hammerfest. Length and breadth about 20 m. each. Surface mountainous. One of its peaks is 4000 ft. high.

SEILHAC and SEILLANS, two comms. and mkt. towns of France, caps. of cantons.—I. dep. Corrèze, 6 m. N.N.W. Tulle. P. 1833.—II. (*Saillans*), dep. Var, 10 m. N.E. Draguignan. P. 1942.

SELLE, three rivers of France.—I. deps. Jura and Saône-et-Loire, joins the Saône, 15 m. N. Mâcon, after a S.W. course of 60 m., for the latter 24 of which it is navigable.—II. deps. Meurthe and Moselle, joins the Moselle at Metz, after a N. course of 60 m.—III. an affluent of the latter, which it joins at Château Salins.

SEILUN, a vill. of Palestine, the Shiloh of Scripture, pash. Acre, 10 m. S.S.E. Nablous, with extensive remains of antiquity.

SEIM or SEM, a river of Russia, rises in the gov. Koursk, 30 m. S. Tim, flows mostly W., and joins the Desna, gov. Tchernigov, 5 m. S.E. Sosnitza, after a course of 300 miles.

SEIN (*Sena*), an islet in the Atlantic, off the N.W. coast of France, dep. Finistère, 28 m. S.W. Brest. Length 2 miles. P. 450, fishermen.

SEINE (*Sequana*), an important river of France, rises in Mont Tasselot, 1426 feet above the sea, near the village of Chauceau, dep. Côte-d'Or, flows N.N.W. past Chatillon, Bar-sur-Seine, Troyes, and Mery, where it becomes navigable; thence W. and N.W. by Nogent, Bray, Montereau, Melun, Corbeil, and Paris, where it is 300 to 500 feet broad, Mantes, Vernon, Pont-de-l'Arche, Elbeuf, Rouen, Caudebec, Honfleur, and Havre, and enters the English Channel by an estuary 7 m. wide. Length 470 m., for 350 m. of which it is navigable; but, with its tributaries, about 900 m. Its waters are sluggish, and its banks are highly

picturesque in the lower part of its course. It waters the depts. Côte-d'Or, Aube, Marne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, Seine, Eure, and Seine-Inf. Chief affls., on the left the Yonne, Loing, Essonne, Eure, and Rille; on the right the Aube, Marne, and Oise. At Troyes its bed is 331 ft. above the sea, at the confluence of the Loing 184, at Corbeil 147, and at Rouen 111 ft. It communicates with the Loire by the canals of Loing, Orleans, and Briare. The Yonne unites it with the Saône and Rhine by the canals of Burgundy, and those of the Rhone and Rhine. The Oise connects it with the Somme, Scheldt, and Sambre, by the canals of Crozat, St Quentin, and the Sambre, and it communicates with the Meuse by the Aisne and the canal of Ardennes; by the canal from the Marne to the Rhine, it communicates with the Meuse, Moselle, and Rhine.

**SEINE**, the most important dep. of France, in the N., enclosed by the dep. Seine-et-Oise, formed of part of the old prov. Ile-de-France; cap. Paris. Area 183 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,953,660. The surface of this dep., forming the environs of the cap., is covered with towns, villages, villas, and manufactories. It contains Mont Valerien, Montmartre, and some other hills; is watered by the Seine and Marne, and traversed by the canals of St Denis & St Martin, and by several railways. The dep. has valuable quarries of building stones and gypsum. It furnishes Paris with vegetables, melons, peaches, and strawberries. Its industry is concentrated in the cap. It is divided into the arrs. Paris, St Denis, and Sceaux.

**SEINE-ET-MARNE**, a dep. of France, in the N.E., forming part of the old prov. Ile-de-France, and surrounded by the depts. Marne, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, Seine-et-Oise, and Aisne; cap. Melun. Area 2215 sq. m. P. (1861) 352,312. Surface slightly undulating, traversed by the rivers Seine and Marne, Morin and Yères, and by the canals of l'Ourcq and Loing. One-sixth of the dep. is covered with forests, among which is that of Fontainebleau. Corn is grown, and it has excellent pasturage, in which cattle are reared; it furnishes a great quantity of the cheese of *Brie*. Manuf. millstones. The wine is of inferior quality, except the Chasselas of the environs of Fontainebleau, which is the best in France. The roses of Provins are employed in medicine and perfumery. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, Melun, and Provins, & is traversed by many lines of railway.

**SEINE-ET-OISE**, a dep. of France, in the N., entirely surrounding the metropolitan dep. Seine. Area 2163 sq. m. P. (1861) 513,073. Surface undulating. It is watered by the Seine, Essonne, Oise, Bièvre, and Epte. Climate very healthy; soil not fertile. Near Paris, however, it is liberally manured. Industry chiefly agriculture; oats are extensively imported, but other grains are grown in sufficient quantity for home demand. The wine is mostly of inferior quality; cider and beer supply its place. The rearing of cattle and sheep, and cultivation of fruits and vegetables for the Paris markets, are important. The famous Sevres porcelain, and printed fabrics, cotton yarn and cloths, hardwares, leather, and chemical products, are among the chief goods manufactured; plaster of Paris and sand are among the mineral products. The dep. is subdivided into the six arrs. of Versailles, Corbeil, Etampes, Mantes, Pontoise, and Rambouillet, and is traversed by many lines of railway.

**SEINE-INFÉRIEURE**, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Normandy, bounded N. by the English Channel, and

on the S.W. coasts by the depts. Somme, Oise, Seine-et-Oise, and Eure; cap. Rouen. Area 2329 sq. m. P. (1861) 789,988. The coast has numerous small harbours; the chief ports are Hayre and Dieppe on the English Channel, and Rouen on the Seine. The dep. is watered by several small streams, but the Seine is the only river of importance. Surface composed of fertile and well cultivated plains; an eighth part of it is covered with forests. Corn, hops, hemp, lint, and fruits are the chief products. The climate is too cold for the cultivation of the vine, but cider is extensively made; the pastures support many horses, cattle, and large flocks of sheep. Manufacturing industry highly important. Rouen is celebrated for its cotton weaving and dyeing, and Elbeuf for its woollen fabrics. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Dieppe, le Havre, Neufchâtel, Rouen, and Yvetot. It is traversed by the railway from Paris to Havre, & its branches.

**SEINE L'ABBAYE (Str)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 15 m. N.W. Dijon. P. 734.

**SEINY**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Augustowo. P. 3551.

**SEIPUTSCH or ZYWIEC**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 21 m. S.W. Wadowice, on the Sola. P. 3370.

**SEIR-BENI-YASS**, an isl. in the Persian Gulf, off the Arabian coast, lat. 24° 21' N., lon. 52° 46' E.

**SEISTAN**, a prov. of S.W. Afghanistan, bordering on the Persian prov. Khorasan, between lat. 30° and 32° N., lon. 60° 10' and 63° E., intersected by the Helmund river, and containing the Seistan Lake or Hamoor Swamp. P. probably 50,000, mostly Tadjiks. It is a mountain basin, surrounded by deserts, unhealthy, and fertile only on the immediate banks of its rivers, but it presents many traces of former wealth & civilisation.

**SEITENSTÄTTEN**, a market town of Lower Austria, 11 m. E. Steyer. P. 1248. It has a monastery, containing a valuable library, a cabinet of natural history, and Roman antiquities.

**SEITOVA**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 15 m. N. Orenburg, on the Sakmara. P. 800.

**SEIX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ariège, on the Salat, 9 m. S.S.E. St Girons. P. 3594.

**SEL**, one of the Cape Verd islands. [SAL.]  
**SELANG**, a small island of the Molucca group, Malaysia, off the S.E. coast of Batchian, lat. 0° 54' S., lon. 127° 47' E.

**SELANGAN**, a town of the isl. and contiguous to the town of Mindanao, Philippines. P. 10,000. (?)

**SELARGIUS**, a comm. and vill. of Sardinia, prov. and 4½ m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. 3121.

**SELATTYN**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Oswestry. Ac. 5553. P. 1118.

**SELB**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., on an affluent of the Eger, 12 m. N.W. Eger. P. 2000.

**SELBRIZ**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 7 m. W. Hof. P. 1160.

**SELBØE**, an islet off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 28 m. S. Bergen, in Selboe-fjord.—II. a pa., stift and 25 m. S. Trondhjem, around the *Lake of Selboe*, which is 20 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. It receives the river Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-fjord.

**SELBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.E. Alton. Ac. 4410. P. 1110.

**SELBY**, a market town, river port, and pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, on the rt. b. of the Ouse, and connected by canal with the Aire and Calder navigation, 12½ m. S. York, with which city, and with Hull and Leeds, it communicates by railways. Ac. of pa. 3180. P. 5424, of town 5271. Alt. 21 feet. It has a town

hall, a church which formed part of an abbey in which Henry I. was born, grammar and blue coat schools; manufs. of sail cloth, leather, and iron goods, and slips for building river-craft. The Ouse is here crossed by a moveable bridge, and vessels of considerable burden can come up to the town from Hull, with which port, and with London, etc., it has steam communication.

**SELE** (*Silarus*), a river of South Italy, prov. Salerno, rises 12 m. N.E. Policastro, flows first N.W. through the fine Val di Diano, and then S.W., and enters the Gulf of Salerno (Mediterranean) 16 m. S.S.E. Salerno. Total course 60 m.

**SELEFKEH** (*Selucia Trachea*), a town of Asia Minor, pash. Adana, on the Ermenek-Su (ancient *Calycadnus*), 8 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 65 m. S.W. Karaman. It has numerous remains of antiquity.

**SELENDI** or **SELENTI**, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affluent of the Kodus (ancient *Hermus*), 30 m. N.E. Ala-Shehr.

**SELENGA**, a river of Central Asia, rises in the Tang-nu-Ula mountains, Mongolia, flows mostly N.E., and after a course of 780 m., enters Lake Baikal on its E. side, 30 m. W. Ilinsk. Its chief tributaries are the Ekhe from L. Kosgol, Orkhon, Chikoi, Khilak, and Uda.

**SELENGHINSK**, a town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, cap. dist., on the Selenga, 60 m. N. Kiakhta. P. 2600. It is a depôt for goods passing to China. Near it are saline baths.

**SELEUCIA**, several cities of antiquity in W. Asia, the sites of which are indicated by ruins.—I. Asiatic Turkey, on rt. b. of the Tigris, 20 m. S.E. Bagdad, and opposite the remains of Ctesiphon.—II. Persia, Khuzistan, on an affl. of the Jerahi, 65 m. S.E. Shuster.—III. (*S. Pieria*), N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on N. side of Bay of Antioch, 12 m. N.N.W. the mouth of the Orontes. Its remains are 2 moles enclosing a port. [**SELEFKEH.**]

**SELHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Petworth. Ac. 1042. P. 123.

**SELICHTSCHE**, a mkt. town of Russian Poland, gov. and 69 m. W. Vitebsk. P. 1000.

**SELIGENSTADT**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Main, 15 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt. P. 3400. Manufs. woollen cloths, linens, printers' black, and leather; copper and coal mines in the vicinity.

**SELIGHER**, a lake of Russia, gov. Tver and Novgorod, N. Ostashkov. Length 30 m.; breadth 40 m. It is the source of an affl. of the Volga.

**SELIMNO**, **SELIMNIA** or **ISLAMJE**, a walled town of European Turkey, Rumili, at the S. base of the Balkan mountains, 65 m. N.N.W. Adrianople. P. 20,000 (?) Manufs. coarse woollens, gunlocks, and attar of roses. It has a large fair in June.

**SELINO**, a maritime vill. of Crete, on its S. coast, 35 m. W. Sphakia. It has a fort, and some coasting trade in agricultural produce.—*Selinti* is a town of Asia Minor. [**SELENDI.**]

**SELINTI** (CAPE), Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, 32 m. N.W. Cape Anamour. Near it are the village of Selinti, and ruins of Trajanopolis.

**SELITRANOIE-GORODOK**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 68 m. N.N.W. Astrakhan, on the Volga, occupying the site of the old cap. of the Tartar khans of the Great or Golden tribe; imposing remains of which anc. town still remain.

**SELITZA**, a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 48 m. S.E. Monastir.—II. a vill. of Greece, Morea, dist. and 5 m. S.E. Maina.

**SELKIRK**, a royal bor., town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on a declivity on rt. b. of the Ettrick, 38 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, and on N. B. Rail. between Edinburgh and Carlisle. Ac. 22,873. P.

of pa. (partly in co. Roxburgh) 4739; do. of burgh 3695. Alt. 560 feet. It has a town-hall, with a spire 110 feet in height, and monuments to Sir Walter Scott, and to the traveller Mungo Park, a native of the vicinity. Other principal structures are churches, chapels, and the gaol. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 1490/. It has various public associations and schools, and manufactures of tweeds, blankets, and hosiery; the manufacture of shoes has declined. Adjacent to the town, the Marquis of Montrose was defeated by General Leslie, in 1645. On the Tweed, about 4 m. N.E. Selkirk, is Abbotsford, seat of the late Sir Walter Scott.

**SELKIRKSHIRE** (formerly called "*The Ettrick Forest*"), a small inland co. of Scotland, in the Lowlands, having W. the co. Peebles, E. Roxburgh, S. Dumfries, and N. Edinburghshire. Ac. 166,524, of which about 85,000 are arable, 80,000 uncultivated, and 53,000 waste. P. (1861) 10,449. Surface mountainous. (Dunrich 2432 ft.) Principal rivers, the Tweed, with its tributaries the Ettrick and Yarrow. Industry is chiefly pastoral, but its agriculture has been considerably improved within the last half century. Principal crops, barley, oats, turnips, and clover, with some wheat. Breeds of cattle and sheep are excellent. The co. is subdivided into two whole parishes, and parts of seven others. Principal towns, Selkirk and Galashiels. The co. sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 514.

**SELLACK**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, on the Wye, 3½ m. N.W. Ross. Ac. 1540. P. 345.

**SELLE**, two rivers of France.—I. depts. Cantal and Lot, joins the Lot 10 m. E. Cahors, after a S.W. course of 54 m. past Figeac and Cabrerès.—II. depts. Aisne and Nord, joins the Scheldt near Bouchain; total course 23 m.—*La Selle* is the name of several comms. and vills. of France; the chief, dep. Mayenne, 4 m. W. Craon. P. 1460.

**SELLES**, several comms., etc., France.—I. (*sur-Cher*), a town, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. cant., on the Cher, 10 m. S.W. Romorantin. P. 4672.—*Selles St Denis* is a vill., arr. Romorantin. P. 1113.

**SELLING**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. S.S.E. Faversham. Ac. 2463. P. 575.

**SELLUNGE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.W. Hythe. Ac. 2055. P. 580.

**SELLYE**, two towns of W. Hungary.—I. co. and 14 m. S.W. Neutra, near the Waag. P. 1630.—II. co. Schumeg, 36 m. S. Kaposvar. P. 1050.

**SELMA**, two vills. of the U. S., N. America.—I. Alabama, 63 m. S.S.E. Tuscaloosa.—II. Missouri, on the Mississippi, 35 m. S. St Louis.

**SELMESTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, on the Cuckmere, 64 m. E.S.E. Lewis. Ac. 1590. P. 197.

**SELONGEY**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. cant., on the Venelle, 19 m. N.N.E. Dijon. P. 1530.

**SELOWITZ**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. & 11 m. S. Brünn, on the Zwittawa. P. 1100.

**SELSTATE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 12 m. N.N.E. Ghent. P. of comm. 5100.

**SELSEA** or **SELSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, occupying the S.W. extremity of the co., 8 m. S. Chichester. Ac. 4314. P. 900. Here, in the 7th century, was established the first Roman Catholic monastery in England, and Selsey was a bishopric until 1075. The peninsula of Selsea is a large level tract between Chichester harbour and the English Channel, its S. point being called Selsea-bill.

**SELSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 7 m. S.W. Mansfield. Ac. 2330. P. 2628.

**SELTERS**, two vills. of the duchy Nassau, Germany.—I. (*Nieder* or *Lover*), 37 m. N. Wiesbaden, and famous for its mineral springs, yielding

Seltzer water, of which 1,750,000 bottles are annually exported. P. 1136.—II. (*Upper*),  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. the former. P. 845.

SELTSCHAN or SELDZCZANY, a town of Austria, Bohemia, 30 m. S.E. Beraun. P. 2248.

SELTZ or SELZ, a comm. and town of France, dep. B.-Rhin, on the Rhine, at the mouth of the Seltzbach, 27 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. P. 1991.

SÉLUNE, a river of France, dep. Manche, enters Cancale Bay (English Channel), 4 m. S.W. Avranches, after a W. course of 35 m., for the last 8 m. of which, from Ducey, it is navigable.

SELVA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 9 m. N.W. Tarragona. P. 4579.—II. Island Majorca, on a height, N.E. Palma. P. 1390.—III. (*de Mar*), prov. Gerona, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, near the frontier of France, 5 m. N.E. Rosas.

SELVE, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, between Ulbo and Premuda. Length 4 miles.

SELVI, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on an affl. of the Danube, sanj. and 47 m. S.S.E. Nicopolis. P. 2500.

SELWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, on the Bristol Channel, 3 m. W. Minehead. Ac. 2219. P. 437.

SELWYN, a co. of New S. Wales, on rt. b. of Murray river, pastoral dist. Murrumbidgee. It is bounded on the E. by the Australian Alps, which separate it from Wallace co. The source of the Murray is in this co., and its soil is auriferous. Ac. 1,104,000.

SELZ, a town of France. [SELTZ.]

SELZ, a river of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, joins the Rhine, 7 m. W. Mayence, course N. 30 miles.

SEM or SEMI, a river of Russia, gov. Koursk and Tchernigov, joins the Desna on the left, 5 m. S.S.E. Sosnitsa, after a W. course of 300 miles.

SEMAO, a small island of Malaysia, off the S.W. extremity of Timor, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Estimated length 20 m. Exports wax, sandal-wood, and edible birds' nests.

SEMENDRIA (Scr. *Smedrovo*), a fortified town of Servia, and formerly the residence of its kings, on the Danube, at the influx of the Jessava, 24 m. S.E. Belgrade. Estimated pop. 12,000. It has a citadel, and some Roman antiquities.

SEMENOOD, *Sebennytus*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Damietta branch of the Nile, 4 m. E. Mahalet-el-Kebir. It has remains of antiquity, and a considerable manuf. of earthenwares.

SEMENOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 miles N.N.E. Nijnii-Novgorod, cap. circ., on an affl. of the Kerjenez. P. 1080.—*Semenooka* and *Semenorskaia* are two market towns.—I. in gov. and 90 m. S.E. Voronej.—II. in gov. Moscow.

SEMER, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the Bret, 11 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1248. P. 429.

SEMIL or SEMILOV, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Isar, 23 m. N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1720.

SEMUNARA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 2 m. S.E. Palmi. P. 3914. It was ruined by the earthquake of 1783.

SEMPOLATINSK, a gov. of Asiatic Russia, W. Siberia, lat. 42° & 55° N., lon. 73° & 85° E., having N. the gov. Tobolsk, W. the Kirgis Hordes, S. Turkestan, and E. the Chinese Empire and gov. Tomsk. It is traversed in the S. and S.E. by lofty branches of the Altai and Ala Tau mountains, and contains the lakes Issik-Kul, Ala Kul, and part of Balkhash. Chief rivers, the Irtish, Ili, and Chui. Cattle forms the principal riches of the inhabitants. There are gold-washings, and mines of silver, lead, and copper. This gov. is traversed with caravan routes, and

steamers ply on the Ili and L. Balkhash. Area 180,690 sq. m. P. (1858) 217,451. Chief town, Sempoliatinsk, the cap., which is fortified. It is 700 m. S.E. Tobolsk, on l. b. of the Irtish. It has Russian gov. establishments, and is the seat of extensive trade with independent Turkestan. P. 7600.

SEMITCH ISLANDS, a group of the Aleutian isls., North Pacific Ocean, N.E. the island Attou.

SEMLEY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Hindon. Ac. 2945. P. 699.

SEMLIANK, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Voronej, on the Semlianka. P. 1406.

SEMLEN (Hung. *Zimony*), a fortified frontier town of the Austrian empire, military Slavonia, co. and 40 m. S.E. Peterwardein, on rt. b. of the Danube, 3 m. N.W. Belgrade. P. 12,978, comprising Slavonians, Germans, Greeks, Servians, Croats, gypsies, and Jews. It is the see of a Greek protopapas, and has schools, hospitals, a German theatre, a quarantine establishment, and is the chief entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey. Imports raw cotton and cotton twist, honey, saffron, hare and rabbit skins, pipe-bowls, etc.; exports woollen stuffs, earthen and glass wares, and other manufactured goods.

SEMMERING, a mountain of Austria, on the limits of Styria, 4416 feet above the sea. It is crossed by the railway from Vienna to Grätz.

SEMOY, a river of Belgian Luxembourg and France, dep. Ardennes, after a W. course of 100 m. joins the Meuse 9 m. N. Mezieres.

SEMPACH, a decayed town of Switzerland, cant. and 8 m. N.W. Lucerne, at the E. extremity of the Lake of Sempach. P. 1084. In its vicinity 1400 Swiss routed 4000 Austrians, 9th July 1386; and the action, which was rendered memorable by the heroic death of Arnold von Winkelreid, is celebrated by an annual festival.—The *Lake of Sempach*, 4 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, gives origin to the river Suren, an affl. of the Aar.

SEMPRINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. E.S.E. Folkingham. Ac. 3480. P. 632.

SEMPRONIUS, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. S.E. Auburn.

SEMPST, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Senne, and on the Brussels and Antwerp Railway, 10 m. N.N.E. Brussels. P. 2300.

SEMUR (EX-AUXOIS), a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Armançon, 35 m. W.N.W. Dijon. P. 3675. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of woollens, yarns, tanneries, and a trade in cattle, hemp, and wool. Henri IV. removed the parliament of Dijon to Semur during the troubles of the League.—II. (*en Brionnais*), a comm. and town, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Charolles. P. 1638.

SEMUSSEYR, one of the Kurile isls. [SIMUSIR.]

SENA or SENNA, a town, and the former cap. of the Portuguese dom. in E. Africa, now cap. prov., on rt. b. of the Zambezi, 110 m. W. Quillima. It appears to be a mere collection of huts and a few European houses.

SENDEHORST, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 12 m. S.E. Münster. P. 1650.

SEND-WITH-RIPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, the vill. Send, on the Wey, 2 m. W.S.W. Ripley. Ac. 5162. P. 1743.

SENZ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Vannes. P. 2707.

SENECA, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, caps. Ovid and Waterloo. Area 308 sq. m. P. (1860) 28,138.—II. in N. part of Ohio, on the Sandusky, cap. Tiffin. Area 540 sq. m. P. 80,868.—III. a township of New York, 15 m. E. Canandaigua, and containing the vill. Geneva. P. 8505.

—*Seneca Falls*, a township, co. Seneca, on the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, with a vill. at the outlet of Seneca Lake. P. 4296.

**SENECA (LAKE)**, U. S., North America, in the W. part of the state New York, between Cayuga and Crooked Lakes, is 35 m. in length N. to S., breadth from 2 to 4 m. It is connected by canals with Crooked Lake on the W., the Erie Canal on the N., and the Tioga on the S. Steamers ply daily between Jefferson and Geneva, which is at its N. extremity.—*Seneca River* connects this and several other lakes with Lake Ontario.

**SENEFER**, an island of the Red Sea, 6 m. E. the isl. Tiran, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah.

**SENEFFE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on railway, 16 m. N.E. Mons. P. 2860. Here a sanguinary but indecisive battle took place in 1674, between the French under the Prince of Condé, and the allies under the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England.

**SENEGAL**, a large river of Western Africa, rises in Mount Cooro, under the name of Ba-fing, lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 10° 40' W., where its sources are separated from those of the Niger (Joliba) by the high lands of the Mandingo country. It thence flows N.W. and W. through Senegambia, its basin lying N. that of the Gambia, and it enters the Atlantic Ocean in lat. 16° N., lon. 16° 33' W. Total course estimated at 1900 m. Principal affls., the Kole-bin and Falemé, both of which join it in the upper half of its course. At Fellore, from 400 to 450 m. from the ocean, it forms a cataract, up to which it is always navigable for flat-bottomed boats. In its lower part it flows through a level and densely-wooded plain, and the tide is perceptible in it for 60 leagues inland. At 25 m. from its mouth it divides into two principal arms, the E. most and largest of which is deep enough for the largest ships, but the mouth of the river is encumbered by a bar, which has seldom more than 10 or 12 feet water. In the rainy season vessels of from 130 to 150 tons can ascend it to Galam, and at the commencement of the inundation in July some French trading vessels sail up to that point.

**SENEGAL**, a French colony of Western Africa, at the mouth of the Senegal river. Area (with dependencies 96,529 sq. m. P. (1863) 115,936. In 1854 it was only 16,368. Exports, amber, ebony, gum, palm oil, wax, ivory, pepper, buffalo & tiger skins. It is divided into two arrs., St Louis and Bakel. The chief French estabs. are—I. on the Senegal river, the island of St Louis, with a small town of same name; the military ports of Richard-Tall and Dagana; the forts Bakel and Pador.—II. on the coast, the small island of Gorée, near Cape Verd.—III. the station of Sedhiou on the Cazamance.—IV. Portendik, lat. 18° 5' N. The governor resides at St Louis, which is the seat of the chief judicial court. Gorée is the residence of a lieutenant-governor. The French first settled in Senegal in 1637. It was held by the English from 1756 until 1779, and again from the commencement of the French revolutionary war till 1814.

**SENEGALLIA**, a town of Italy. [SINAGGLIA.]

**SENEGAMBIA**, an extensive region of W. Africa, comprising the countries between lat. 8° and 17° N., lon. 4° and 17° 30' W., having E. Soudan, S. Guinea, W. the Atlantic, and N. the Sahara. It is watered by the Senegal and Gambia rivers (whence its name), with the Casamanza, Jeba or Rio Grande, and Nuñez. Is mountainous in the E.; W. parts low and level. In natural products, this region is very rich; but the heat is intense, & climate very unhealthy for Europeans. Wild animals comprise the elephant, hippopotamus, mon-

keys, antelopes, gazelles, lion, panther, leopard, hyenas, jackal, crocodile, etc. Inhabitants mostly negroes, intermixed with Arabs and other Mohammedan tribes. The pop. of this vast region is computed at 12,000,000. Exports, gum, hides, etc. Imports, 1862, cottons, arms, tobacco, rice, iron, etc., to the value of 11,3897. The English possess here the settlement of Gambia; the French have numerous forts along the course of the Senegal River; and the Portuguese own some small establishments at Cacheo and Bissao. Area of Portuguese territory 35,879 sq. m. P. 1095. [SENEGAL, GAMBIA, BISSAO.]

**SENEZ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses Alpes, cap. cant., 15 m. S.E. Digne. P. 800.

**SENFTEMBERG**, two towns of Germany.—I. (or *Zamberk*), Bohemia, circ. and 28 m. E.S.E. Königgrätz, on the Adler. P. 3500.—II. Prussia, gov. Frankfurt, on the Black Elster, 15 m. S. Kalau. P. 1450, who manufacture hosiery.

**SENIAVIN ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, Caroline Archipelago, lat. 6° 38' N., lon. between 159° and 160° E. Principal island, Punipet.

**SENIGA**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Brescia, on the Oglio. P. 2136.

**SENIO**, a river of Central Italy, Tuscany and Pontifical States, joins the Po-di-Primaro, 10 m. N.W. Ravenna, after a N.E. course of 50 miles.

**SENISE**, a town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, 29 m. E. Lagonegro. P. 4806.

**SENJARY (NOVOR)**, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Poltava, on the Vorskla. P. 3750.

**SENJEN**, one of the largest of the Loffoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway, near lat. 69° 20' N., lon. 17° 10' E. Length 45 m.; breadth 30 m. P. 3000. Shores greatly indented. Some of its mountains rise to 3000 feet.

**SENKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Gruna.—II. a market town, gov. and 68 m. E.S.E. Kharkov.

**SENLS (Augustomagus and Sylvanectes)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, cap. arr., on the Nonette, 25 m. N.E. Paris. P. (1861) 5831. It has a cathedral, comm. college, a public library, theatre, and manufs. of chicory and starch.

**SENN**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 25 m. S.S.E. Mossul, on the Tigris, opposite the influx of the Great Zab.

**SENNA**, a town of E. Africa. [SENA.]—II. a vill. of Austrian Italy, deleg. Lodi, 5 m. W. Codogno.—III. a town of Persia. [SINNA.]

**SENNAAAR**, the S. portion of Nubia, mostly between the Bahr-el-Ábiad (true Nile) and Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue River), and extending S. from lat. 15° 30' N., between Kordofan and Abyssinia. [NUBIA.]—*Sennaar*, the cap. town, is near the Bahr-el-Azrek, 160 m. S.S.E. Khartoom. It stands on an accumulation of the remains of a former city of importance, and has a fine mosque; the ancient royal palace has four storeys; houses mostly of straw. Its inhabitants manufacture arms, mats, leather, sandals, iron ware, and jewelry. P. estimated at 9000.

**SENNE**, a river of Belgium, provs. Hainault and S. Brabant, after a N. course of 55 m. joins the Dyle, prov. Antwerp, 3 m. N.W. Mechlin. It is united by a canal with the Ruppel and Sambre.

**SENNECY-LE-GRAND**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Paris Railway, 22 m. N. Macon. P. 2641.

**SENNEEN**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. W.S.W. Penzance. Ac. 2300. P. 613.

**SENNERUT**, an island off the W. coast of Greenland, N. Cape Desolation. Lat. 61° 28' N.

**SENNETT**, a township of U. S., North America, New York, co. Cayuga.

**SENNO** or **SIENNO**, a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. N.N.W. Moghilev, cap. circ. P. 1600.

**SENONAIS**, an old dist. of France, of which Sens was the cap., and now forming the greater part of the depts. Yonne and Aube.

**SENONCHES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, 18 m. S.W. Dreux, -P. 2085. Manufs. hydraulic and steam machinery.

**SENONES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., on an affluent of the Meurthe, 7 m. N.E. St Diey. P. 2503.

**SENOSSI**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 22 m. N.N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. 1288.

**SENS** (*Agedicum*, afterwards *Senones*), a city of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Yonne, and on railway to Lyon, 61 m. S.S.E. Paris. P. (1861) 11,098. Its walls are of Roman construction. The comm. college comprises a museum of antiquities and a public library. It has an episcopal seminary, theatre, a suburb on an island in the Yonne, here crossed by two bridges, a tribunal of commerce, distilleries, and tanneries; manufactures of serge, druggets, glue, dials, and nails. Under the Romans, it was the cap. 4th Lyonnaise, and an episcopal see, founded in the 3d century.

**SENSBURG**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. S.W. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. P. 2028.

**SENTINELS**, two islets in the Bay of Bengal, W. the Great and Little Andaman islands.

**SENTIS** or **HOCII-SENTIS**, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. S. Appenzell, 7119 feet high.

**SEOHARA**, a town of British India, dist. Bijour, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 13' N., lon. 78° 39' E. P. 6414.

**SEON**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, dist. Lenzbourg. P. 1700.

**SEPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. N.N.E. Liverpool. Ac. 21,168. P. 10,159. Great Crosby in this parish is a fashionable bathing place.

**SEPINO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 9 m. S.S.W. Campobasso. P. 4969. It has manufs. of woollens and paper. Near it are remains of the anc. *Sepinus*, now called *Attilia*, a chief town of the Samnites.

**SESI-ST-GYÖRGY**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, Szekler-land, on the Aluta, 16 m. N.N.E. Kronstadt. P. 2400.

**SEPT-FRERES** or **SEVEN BROTHERS**, a group of islets, West Indies, off the north coast of Hayti, opposite Monte Christi.

**SEPT-ILES** or **SEVEN ISLANDS**, a group belonging to France, off the N. coast of Brittany, dep. Cotes-du-Nord, 10 m. N. Lannion, 2 m. from the mainland. The *Ile Aux Moines* is the largest and only inhabited island.

**SEPTIMER**, one of the Swiss Alps, cant. Grisons, 25 m. S.E. Chur. The pass across it, 7611 feet high, was the ordinary route from East Switzerland into Italy until the formation of the route across the Splügen, 17 m. W. In the Septimer rise branches of the Rhine and Inn rivers.

**SEPTMONCEL**, a frontier comm. and vill. of France, dep. Jura, in the mountains, 15 m. N.W. Geneva. P. 1319, who manuf. toys and artificial genes, for which it has long been famous.

**SEPULVEDA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. N.N.E. Segovia. P. 1779.

**SEQUATCHIE**, a co. of U. S., North America, Tennessee. P. 1919 free, 201 slaves.

**SERA** (*Sira*), a town and dist. of British India, Mysore dom., 92 m. N.N.E. Seringapatam. The staple of its trade is the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, which is extensively cultivated in its vicinity. Lat. 13° 45' N.; lon. 76° 57' E.

**SERAI**, a town of India, Bundelcund, 30 m. S. Tehree.—II. European Turkey, Rumili, 12 m. S.E. Viza.

**SERAJEVO**, a town of Turkey. [*BOSNA-SERAI*] **SERAIN**, a river of France, depts. Côte-d'Or and Yonne, after a N.W. course of 75 m. past Noyers and Chablis, joins the Yonne 8 m. N. Auxerre.

**SERAING**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 3 m. S.W. Liege, on rt. b. of the Meuse, and on rail. to Cologne. P. (1864) 20,084. It is celebrated for its extensive iron and coal works, and for the manufs. of steam machinery, locomotives, and spindles instituted by John Cockerill in 1816, employing upwards of 5000 persons; it has an ancient episcopal palace and a suspension bridge, near which is the steam packet station.

**SERAMPORE**, a town of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, dist. and on the W. side of the Hooghly river, opposite Barrackpore, 14 m. N. Calcutta. P. of town (exclusive of suburbs) 13,000. It extends for about 1 m. along the river, and has manufactures of paper. It belonged to the Danes, until it was ceded by purchase to the English in 1845. Lat. 22° 46' N.; lon. 88° 24' E. Here the celebrated missionaries, Carey, Marshman, and Ward, long laboured.

**SERAN**, a vill. of North Hindostan, in the protected Sikh territory, on the S.E. of the Sutlej, 12 m. N.E. Rampoor. Altitude 7280 feet.

**SERAN**, a river of France, dep. Ain, joins the Rhone near Rochfort, after a S. course of 25 m.

**SERANGANI ISLES**, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, between lat. 5° and 6° N., off the S. extremity of the island Mindanao.

**SERAVEZZA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and circ. Lucca, 7 m. S.E. Carrara, famous for its quarries of the finest marble. P. of comm. 7937.

**SERAWATTY** or **SERWATTY ISLANDS**, a group in the Eastern Archipelago. E. the island Timor, and consisting of the islands Servatta, Loewang, Lettee, Moa, Kisser, etc.

**SERCHIO**, the principal river of the prov. of Lucca, Italy, enters the Mediterranean, 8 m. N.W. Pisa, after a S.W. course of 55 miles.

**SERCQ** or **SARK**, one of the islands in the English Channel, belonging to England, 7 m. E. Guernsey. Lat. 49° 5' N.; lon. 2° 22' W. Ac. 1400. P. 583. It consists of two high peninsulas united by a narrow isthmus. Many sea fowl and fish are taken around the coasts, and of late some productive copper and silver mines have been opened. The inhabitants manufacture cheese, stockings, gloves, and Guernsey jackets.

**SERDOBOI** (*Fin. Sardavala*), a town of Russia, Finland, 180 and 90 m. N.E. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the N. shore of Lake Ladoga. P. 1000.

**SERDOBSK** or **SERDOVSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 107 m. N.W. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Serdoba. P. 3500, mostly agricultural.

**SERED**, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, in its E. part, rises 10 m. S. Brody, flows through a succession of small lakes, and S. past Tarnopol, Mikulince, and Czortkow, and joins the Dniester; 5 m. S.E. Zaleszczyky. Total course 120 miles.

**SEREGELYES**, a vill. of W. Hungary, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Stuhlweissenburg. P. 2500.

**SERIEE** or **SERREY**, a town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 m. N. Grodno. P. 2500. It has Roman Catholic and Reformed churches.

**SERILHAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Vienna, 9 m. S.W. Limoges. P. 2146.

**SERENA** (*LA*), a town of Chile. [*COQUIMBO*.]

**SERENDIB**, an old name of the island Ceylon.

**SERENHAM** or **VILLA FORMOSA**, a small town of Brazil, prov. Pernambuco, 50 m. S.S.W. Recife,

on l. b. of the river Serenhøm, 15 m. from its mouth, in the Atlantic Ocean. P. 1200.

SERES, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. beylik, 47 m. N.E. Salonica. P. 30,000. (?) It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a citadel. Houses interspersed with gardens, and it has mosques, khans, churches, fountains, public baths, and manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics, dye-works, and an active trade in raw cotton.

SERETH (*Ararus*), a river of Europe, Bukowina and Moldavia, rises 48 m. S.W. Czernowitz, flows S.S.E., and joins the Danube 5 m. W. Galacz. Total course nearly 270 m. Principal affls. the Bistritz, Sutschava, Moldava, and Tatro, from the W., and the Birlat from the E.

SERETH, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 24 m. S.S.E. Czernowitz, on the Sereth.

SERGATSCII, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.E. Nijni-Novgorod, cap. circ. P. 3000.

SERGIEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Sok, 54 m. W.N.W. Bogoroslav. P. 1000. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by forts. Near it are several sulphur springs.

SERGINES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 10 m. N. Sens. P. 1317.

SERGINSKOI (*Nijni* and *Verkhni*), two contiguous market towns of E. Russia, gov. Perm, on the Serga, 55 m. E. Krasno-Ufimsk. P. 3000.

SERGIPÉ, a maritime prov. of Brazil, between lat. 9° 15' and 11° 27' S., lon. 36° 20' and 39° 15' W., having E. the Atlantic, S. and W. the prov. Bahia, and N. and W. the river São Francisco, separating it from Alagoas. Area estimated at 11,225 sq. m. P. (1856) 183,600. Surface mountainous in the centre; principal river the Vazabarris. Soil fertile in the E., producing manioc, millet, cotton, tobacco, sugar, etc.; but in the W. are ill-watered open plains, mostly uncultivated, and devoted to cattle-rearing. Brazil wood and other forests clothe the mountains, and timber is an important product.—*Sergipe del Rey*, the cap. of the above prov., is on l. b. of the Vazabarris. It contains the residence of the governor, and has a college, and a trade in sugar and cotton. It was burnt by the Dutch in 1637. P. 9000.

SERIATE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and circ. Bergamo. P. 2527.

SERIGNAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Castel-Sarrasin. P. 1203.

SERIGNAN, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Hérault, 5 m. S.E. Béziers. P. 2408.

SERIK or SEREEK, a small maritime town of Persia, prov. Kerman, 45 m. N.W. Jask, on the E. coast of the strait uniting the Persian Gulf with the Indian Ocean.

SERINAGUR, Cashmere, India. [SIRINAGUR.]

SERINGAPATAM, a celebrated fortress and town of British India, formerly the cap. of Mysore, at the W. angle of an island in the Cauvery, 9 m. N.E. Mysore. Lat. 12° 25' N.; lon. 76° 48' E. Its fortifications, erected by Tipgoo, were of great extent and solidity; town ill built, but toward the centre of the island, which is 3 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, is a large and good suburb, with the mausoleum of Hyder Ali and Tipgoo. Seringapatam was besieged by the English in 1791, and again in 1792, when Tipgoo purchased a peace by ceding half of his dominions, and paying 3,300,000*l.* to the British and their allies. It was again besieged in 1799, and taken by assault on the 4th May, on which occasion Tipgoo was killed, and the dynasty of Hyder terminated, the ancient Rajpoot line being restored to the sovereignty of the Mysore. It was held by the British as a military station, but owing to the prevailing

unhealthiness of the climate, was abandoned, and is fast falling to decay. P. 12,744.

SERINGHAM, an island of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 2 m. N. Trichinopoly, and formed by the river Cauvery. It is 14 m. long E. to W., and 2 m. broad N. to S. The great temple of *Serigham* has 14 towers.

SERINO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 6 m. S.S.E. Avellino, on the Sabato. P. of comm. 6832. Near it are remains of ancient *Sabatia*.

SERIO, a river of North Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Lodi, after a S. course of 65 m. joins the Adda, 7 m. S. Crema.

SERLE ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, is a low coral island, Lower Archipelago, W.N.W. Clermont-Tonnerre. Lat. 18° 21' S.; lon. 137° 2' W. Length 7 m.; average breadth 1½ m. P. 100.

SERMAIZE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arr. Vitry-le-François, on railway to Châlons, cant. Thiéblemont. P. 1981.

SERMIDE, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Mantua, on the Po, 35 m. S.E. Mantua. P. of comm. 5000.

SERMIN, a town of N. Syria, pash. and 20 m. S.W. Aleppo. Its few inhabitants are Kurds and Arabs.

SERMONE, *Sirmio*, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Brescia, on a peninsula in the S. of Lake Garda.

SERNIN (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 15 m. W.S.W. St Affrique. P. 1827. Manufs. coarse woollens.

SEROCK, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Plock, on rt. b. of the Bug, at its junction with the Narew. P. 1028.

SEROHKE, a state of Rajpootana, British India. It is bounded on the N.W. by the territory of Joudpore, N.E. by Godwar, E. by the territory of Mewar or Odeypore, and on the S. by the Guicowar's dominions. It lies between lat. 24° 23' and 25° 16' N., lon. 72° 10' and 73° 12' E. Area 3024 sq. m. Hilly in the E. and N.E., mountainous and rugged in the S. and S.E., and contains the mountain Aboo (elevation 5000 feet above the sea), and the various ridges branching from it. Annual revenue 70,000 rupees. It is under British government.

SEROHEE, a town of British India, Rajpootana, in lat. 59' N., lon. 72° 56' E. It is celebrated for its manuf. of sword-blades, and since it was placed under British protection is rapidly becoming a prosperous place.

SEROKOLMA, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, W.S.W. Radzyn. P. 700.

SERON, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. N. Almeria. P. 5619. Iron mines in its vicinity.

SEROWITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. E.S.E. Tabor. P. 1955.

SERPA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, on a height near l. b. of the Guadiana, 17 m. E.S.E. Beja. P. 5600. It is enclosed by walls.

SERPEISK, a town of Russia, gov. and 53 m. W.S.W. Kaluga. P. 1000.

SERPENT ISLAND, British West Indies, Virgin Islands, is off the S. extremity of Porto Rico.

SERPENTARIA, an islet in the Mediterranean, off the S.E. coast of Sardinia; and the *Isles of Serpents* (ancient *Leuce*) in the Black Sea, are opposite the mouth of the Danube.

SERPHO or SERPHANTO, *Seriphos*, an island of the Grecian archipelago, gov. and 24 m. W. Syra. Lat. 37° 10' N.; lon. 24° 30' E. Area 20 sq. m. P. 600. The vill. of *Serpho* is on its S.E. side.—*Serpho Pulo* is an islet, 6 m. N.W. *Serpho*.

SERPUCHOV, a town of Russia, gov. and 56 m. S.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., near the confl. of the Nara and Serpeika with the Oka. P. 13,629. It consists of the town proper, the kreml or

citadel, and a large suburb; has a cathedral, extensive public magazines, and manufs. of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics.

**SERRA** (Portug. "a peaked mountain ridge"), a prefixed name of mountain ranges in Portugal, Brazil, etc. (For those not given here, see second name.)—I. (*dos Aímorez*), Brazil, separates the prov. of Minas Geraes from those of Espírito Santo and Bahia.—II. (*da Borborema*), an extensive range of Brazil, separates the basins of the São Francisco and the Paranaíba.—III. (*Chapa da Diamantina*), Brazil, prov. Bahia, separates the basin of the São Francisco from the smaller basins of the prov.—IV. (*do Curitiba*), Brazil, prov. Parana, between the city of Curitiba and the coast.—V. (*Geral*), Brazil, provs. Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, partly encloses the basin of the Uruguay.—VI. (*Ibiapaba*), Brazil, separates the provs. Piauhí and Ceará.—VII. (*da Mantiqueira*), Brazil, prov. São Paulo, separates the sources of Rio Grande from the Rio Paranaíba.—VIII. (*do Mar*), Brazil, prov. São Paulo, near the coast, lat. 23° 30' S.—IX. (*de Montachique*), a range of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, between Lisbon and Torres Vedras.—X. (*do Paranapicaba*), Brazil, prov. São Paulo, sheds the waters of the Rio Tieté and the Parana from the Atlantic seaboard.—XI. (*de Portalegre*), a range of Portugal, N. prov. Alemtejo.—XII. (*da Tabatinga*), a range of Brazil, separates the basin of the São Francisco from the Tocantins.

**SERRA**, two towns of S. Italy.—I. (*Capriola*), prov. Foggia, 13 m. N.W. San Severo. P. 4749. It has 2 collegiate and 6 other churches, and 4 annual fairs.—II. (*di Santo Stefano*), prov. Catanzaro, 19 m. S.S.W. Squillace. P. 5440.

**SERRA DI FALCO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Caltanissetta, 19 m. N.E. Girgenti. P. 6362. It gives its name to a dukedom, and lies in the midst of sulphur mines.

**SERRAMANNA**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Cagliari, on l. b. of the Mannu. P. 2971.

**SERRANA** and **SERRANILLA**, are islets in the Caribbean Sea, lat. 14° and 16° N., lon. 80° W.

**SERRASTRETTA**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, cap. cant., 5 m. N.N.E. Nicastro. P. 5117.

**SERRAVAL**, a vill. of France, dep. Haute Savoie, arr. Annecy, cant. Thônes. P. 1433.

**SERRAVALLE**, several towns of Italy.—I. North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 23 m. N. Treviso, cap. dist. P. 5400. It has a cathedral, manufs. of wool and silk, and active exports of corn, wine, and honey to the Tirol.—II. North Italy, prov. Alessandria, 22 m. N.N.W. Genoa, cap. mand., on an affluent of the Po. P. of comm. 3045.—III. Central Italy, prov. Florence, 4 m. S.W. Pistoja. P. 5049. It has a ruined castle, and was a place of importance in mediæval warfare. Close to the town are the Pass and tunnel of Serravalle.—IV. (*di Sesia*), North Italy, prov. Novara, on the Sesia, 2½ m. S.S.E. Borgo Sesia. P. 976.—V. (*di Chienti*), Central Italy, prov. Macerata, circ. Camerino, in a narrow defile commanded by a strong castle. P. 2715.

**SERRE**, a river of France, depts. Ardennes and Aisne, after a W. course of 50 m. joins the Oise, near La Fère.—*Serre* and *Serres* are numerous comms. of France; the principal in dep. Hautes Alpes, arr. and 21 m. S.W. Gap, cap. cant., on the Buech. P. 1025.

**SERRENTI**, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and circ. Cagliari. P. 2227.

**SERRIÈRES**, numerous comms. of France; the principal, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Rhône,

here crossed by an iron suspension bridge, 36 m. S. Lyon. P. 1739.

**SERRIÈRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. Chambéry, cant. Ruffieux. P. 1131.

**SERRO FRIO**, a former comarca and mountainous dist. of Brazil, in the N.E. part of the prov. Minas Geraes. [VILLA-DO-PRINCE.]

**SERRYAH**, a fortified town of British India, in the peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, 2½ m. from the mouth of river of same name. It is a place of considerable traffic. Lat. 22° 18' N.; lon. 69° 47' E.

**SERT** or **ISERD**, *Tigranocerta* (?), a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 90 m. E. Diarbekir, cap. sanj., near the Khabur.

**SERVAN** (SR), a comm. and seaport of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rance, close to its mouth in the English Channel, immediately opposite St Malo, to which transit on foot is easy at low water. P. (1861) 12,709. It has two harbours, one adapted for frigates, the other appropriated to commerce, separated from each other by the rock and castle of Solidor, founded by William the Conqueror; besides which another strong fort defends St Servan. It has a communal college, a church, and an English chapel, reading rooms, and bathing accommodation; ship-building docks, and an active trade with the East and West Indies.

**SERVANCE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Saône, on the Oignon, near the base of the Ballon d'Alsace, 12 m. N.E. Lure. P. 2308.

**SERVERETE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Lozère, 13 m. N.N.W. Mende. P. 787.

**SERVI**, one of the Ionian Islands, off the S. coast of the Morea, 6 m. N. Cerigo, 4 m. long.

**SERVIA** (*Mæsia Superior*, with a part of *Illyricum*), a state of South Europe, cap. Belgrade, between lat. 42° 21' and 45° N., lon. 19° 10' and 22° 45' E., having N. the Danube separating it from Hungary, E. Wallachia and Bulgaria, S. Macedonia, and W. Bosnia and Albania. Area 12,600 sq. m., and pop. (1861) 1,098,281, of Slavonic descent, and mostly Christians of the Greek church. Surface mountainous, having in the W. branches of the Dinaric Alps, and in S. and E. of the Balkan, in many parts densely wooded and interspersed with numerous fertile valleys. Principal rivers the Morava and its affls. in the centre, and the Timok and Drin, forming respectively its E. and W. frontiers. Maize is the chief grain, but every other species common in Europe is raised. Chief products, hemp, flax, tobacco, and cotton. Timber, chiefly oak, of superior quality, would be a chief source of wealth if facilities were afforded for its export. Pigs fed on acorns in the splendid oak forests are extensively exported; and many cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in the mountains. Leeches and valonea bark are important articles of trade. Iron, copper, lead, mercury, and coal are met with, but few, if any, mines are wrought. Manufs. few; the principal is of cotton fabrics. *Servia* is divided into 6 provs. and 13 dists.; chief towns, Belgrade the cap., Semendria, Nissa, Jagodina, Kragujevac, and Poschega. The gov. is vested in a prince and a council of 5 ministers. Criminal code founded on that of Austria. *Servia* was conquered by the Turks in 1385. From 1806 until 1814, it was independent under Czerny George, when it reverted to Turkey; but another revolt, headed by Milosh, occurred in 1815; and by the treaty of Paris, 30th March 1856, it was placed under protection of the great European powers as a semi-independent state. Revenue and expenditure

(1863) 447,278L. Tribute to the Turkish government 23,000L. Army 4000 men, with a militia estimated at 70,000 men. The Turks occupy Semendria, Belgrade, and other five fortresses.

SERVIA, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 17 m. N.W. Mount Olympus, on N. of Thessaly.

SERVIAN, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant., dep. Hérault, 8 m. N.E. Béziers. P. 2285.

SERVIAN WOIWODSHAFT, and BANAT of TEMES, a crown-land of Austria, S. of Hungary. Area 11,445 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,532,251.

SESHEKE, a town of S. Central Africa, cap. of the Makololo, on l. b. of the Leeambye, lat. 17° 16' S., lon. 25° 10' E.

SESIA, a river of Northern Italy, rises near Monte Rosa, and after a S. course of 86 m., joins the Po 5 m. E. Casale. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep., of which Verceil was capital.

SESKAR, an island of Russia, in the Gulf of Finland, with a lighthouse in lat. 60° 2' 1" N., lon. 28° 23' 5" E., and where ships from the Mediterranean perform quarantine.

SESKINAN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Waterford, 6 m. N.E. Cappoquin. Ac. 16,983. P. 2193.

SESSA (*Suessa Arunca*), an episcopal city of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 17 m. N.W. Capua. P. (1862) 19,449. It has a cathedral and numerous other ecclesiastical edifices, benevolent institutions, and many ancient remains.

SESSAY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, with a station on the Great North of England Railway, 4½ m. S.S.E. Thirsk. Ac. 3340. P. 473.

SESTO, several vills. of Italy.—I. Central Italy, prov. and 5 m. N.W. Florence, at the foot of Monte Morello. Here is an extensive china manufactory. P. of comm. (1861) 10,941.—II.

North Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Cremona. P. 2395.—III. isl. Sardinia, prov. and 6 m. N. Cagliari. P. 1588.—IV. (*Calende*), North Italy, prov. and 33 m. N.W. Milan, on rail, and on the Ticino, near its exit from the Lago Maggiore. P. 2781.

—V. (*San Giovanni*), prov. and 5 m. E.N.E. Milan. P. of comm. 4189.—*Sestino* is a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Arezzo, E. the Apennines, 18 m. W. Urbino. P. of comm. 2175.

SESTRABEK, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 17 m. N.W. St Petersburg, at the mouth of the Sestra, in the Gulf of Finland. P. 1400. It was founded by Peter the Great in 1716.

SESTRE, a river of Liberia, Africa, enters the Atlantic 138 m. N.W. Cape Palmas. Its mouth is encumbered with reefs, but vessels of 60 tons can ascend it for 50 m.—*Great and Little Sestres* or *Sisters* are contiguous vills. on the coast, 40 m. N.W. Cape Palmas.

SESTRI, two maritime towns of N. Italy, prov. Genoa.—I. (*di Levante*), prov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Genoa, cap. mand., on a wooded promontory on the Gulf of Genoa. P. (1862) 8426.—II. (*di Ponente*), 4 m. W. Genoa. P. 6605.

SE-TANG, a river of Hindostan, Burma, which, after a S. course estimated at 260 m., joins the Gulf of Martaban by an estuary 50 m. in width. It is so encumbered by shoals and islands as to admit vessels drawing 6 feet water only.

SETCHY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the river Nar, 4 m. S. King's-Lynn. Ac. 780. P. 91.

SETENIL DE LAS RODEGAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 72 m. N.E. Cadiz. P. 2690.

SETIF (*Sitiffiscolonia*), a town of N. Africa, Algérie, prov. and 79 m. W.S.W. Constantine. P. 3813, of whom 2391 are Europeans. In 1853 the French government granted to a Genoese company 20,000 hectares of land in the environs of

Setif, on which 10 villages are to be erected. Some of these were built in 1855.

SETTE-COMUNI, a mountainous dist. of N. Italy, Lombardy, between the Brenta and the Astico. Area 100 sq. m. P. 29,000. Chief town Asiago.

SETTE FRATI, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, E.S.E. Sora. P. 2579.

SETTIMO, several vills. of N. Italy, etc.—I. isl. Sardinia, prov. and 7 m. N.E. Cagliari. Pop. of comm. 1570.—II. (*Torinese*), N. Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.N.E. Turin. P. 3516.—III. (*Vittonese*), prov. Turin, circ. and 6 m. N.N.W. Ivrea, cap. mand., on the Dora-Baltea. P. 1571.—IV. (*Milanesese*), prov. and circ. Milan. P. 2411.

SETTINGIANO, a market town of S. Italy, prov. and 4 m. W. Catanzaro. P. 1360.

SETTLE, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Ribbles, and on railway, 37 m. W.N.W. Leeds. Ac. 4483. P. 1586. It stands at the foot of a height, termed Castleberg Cliff. Alt. 508 feet.

SETRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. E.S.E. New Malton. Ac. 4330. P. 556.

SETUBAL or ST UBS, a seaport city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the N. side of the Bay of Setubal, 18 m. S.E. Lisbon. P. 15,200. It is defended by a castle, and has several churches and hospitals, quays, a harbour, and trade in muscadel and white wines of the vicinity, cork bark, oranges, lemons, and salt. It has an active pilchard fishery, and a large fair in July. Setubal suffered severely from an earthquake in 1755.

SEUDRE and SRUGNE, two rivers of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure.—I. enters the sea opposite the island Oléron, after a N.W. course of 40 m.—II. joins the Charente near Saintes, after a N. course of 40 m. past Jonzac and Pons.

SEUERE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cote-d'Or, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Saône, 13 m. E.S.E. Beaune. P. 2847.

SEVAN, an isl. and lake, Georgia. [*GOUKEKA*.]

SEVASTOPOL, a town and naval arsenal, formerly the Gibraltar of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, near the S.W. point of the Crimea, 38 m. S.W. Simferopol. P. (1842) 41,155, now (1864) only a few thousands. The great harbour or inlet, on the S. side of which the town is situated, extends 4½ miles from W. to E., with an average breadth of half a mile, and is so enclosed by calcareous hills as to conceal the masts of the largest vessels.

This was the station of the Russian Black Sea fleet, and the great school of marine exercise. At a right angle to the great harbour, the South Bay runs 1½ m. from N. to S., and to the W. of it Artillery Bay runs about ½ mile in the same direction; between these bays the town rose in the form of an amphitheatre. The principal buildings, commencing at the shore, were, the house built for the reception of the Empress Catherine II. in 1787, and behind it the admiralty, arsenal, and offices of the marine. In the upper part were the houses of the inhabitants, markets, and a Greek church. The hospitals, barracks, and stores were mostly on the E. side of South Bay, while the quarters of the artillery and the quarantine station were in Artillery Bay. By a special ukase, Russians alone were permitted to reside within its walls. Jews and Tartars were expressly excluded. The South Bay was used for arming and discharging vessels, and for mooring the hulks for prisoners employed in the arsenal. Beyond this on the E. is the Bay of Carenage, with accommodation for 3 ships of the line and 2 frigates. The chief defences were, Fort Constantine, the Quarantine Fort, Fort Nicholas,

and Fort Alexander. The 4 forts were built of limestone, faced with granite and porphyry, composed of 3 tiers of batteries, and having each 250 or 300 pieces of artillery. The harbour is infested with myriads of the worm *teredo navalis*, which attaching itself to the vessels, pierces their timbers, and renders them unfit for service in two or three years. The site of Sevastopol, previously occupied by the old vill. of *Aktiar*, was chosen by the Empress Catharine II. in 1787. It sustained a siege of 11 months, from 1854 to 1855, by the Anglo-French army, and was several times bombarded; the S. side was ruined, and taken by assault on the 22d September 1855. The Russians sunk some of their ships to block the mouth of the harbour. By the treaty of Paris, March 1856, the marine and military works are not to be restored, and the town is now (1864) in a dilapidated state.

SEVELLAN or SAVALAN (MOUNT), the principal summit in the E. part of Azerbaijan, N. Persia, 20 m. W. Ardabil. Estimated height 12,000 ft. It is apparently an extinct volcano, its sides and vicinity abounding with volcanic products.

SEVENEECKE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 9 m. N.E. Ghent. P. of comm. 2500.

SEVENHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Glo'ster, 5 m. E.S.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 2600. P. 543.

SEVEN HUNTERS, Scotland. [FLANNAN IS.]

SEVEN ISLANDS, a cluster in the Asiatic Archipelago, near the E. coast of Banca, from which they are separated by a navigable canal.

SEVEN ISLANDS, a group in the Gulf of St Lawrence, Canada East, opposite the entrance of Seven Islands Bay.

SEVENOAKS, a pa. and market town of Engl., co. Kent, laith Sutton-at-Hone, on a ridge of hills, 6 m. N.W. the Tunbridge station of London and Dover Rail. Ac. of pa. 6000. P. 4695. Alt. 506.

SEVER (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Adour, 11 m. S.S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 4818. It has a comm. college, and trade in corn, wine, & brandy.

SEVER (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 7 m. W. Vire. P. 1507.

SEVERAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 24 m. E. Rodez. P. 2772.—II. a comm., dep. Loire-Inférieure, 14 m. N.N.W. Savenay. P. 1371.

SEVEREK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 42 m. N.E. Diarbekir, on an affluent of the Euphrates, at the base of a castellated height.

SEVERIN (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, cant. Aubeterre. P. 1363.

SEVERINA (SANTA), a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, 13 m. W.N.W. Cotrone. P. 1305.

SEVERN, one of the principal rivers of England and Wales, rises in Montgomeryshire, in a small lake on the E. side of Pinnimmon, 1500 feet above the sea, flows at first generally N.E. until it enters England, and then successively S.E. and S. through Shropshire, Worcestershire, & Gloucestershire, and between Somersetshire and S. Wales, to its expansion into the Bristol Channel, 22 m. S.W. Bristol. Total length estimated at 210 m. Principal affls., the Terne, Upper and Lower Avon, Leyden, Chilt, and Frome, from the E., and the Terne, Wye, Usk, and Taft, from the W., many of which pour themselves into its estuary. From Newtown it has a total descent of 465 feet to the sea; whence it is navigable 180 m. to Welshpool. Barges ascend it as high as Bewdley, but its navigation is tedious and difficult, to obviate which, a canal, 18½ m. in length, has been cut from Gloucester to the sea, navigable for vessels of 350 tons. From Welsh-

pool to Newton, its navigation is continued by the Montgomery Canal, and other canals connect it with the Thames, Trent, Mersey, and most other rivers of Central England. The tide, here termed the *eagre* or *bore*, rushes into the Severn with such violence, that the stream sometimes rises suddenly 9 feet in height at Gloucester, and extensive embankments have been formed below that city, to obviate the effects of its irruption. The tide is perceptible in the Severn as far as Diglis, below Worcester. At its junction with the English Channel, the Severn is 8½ miles across, and drains about 6000 sq. miles.

SEVERN, two rivers of British America.—I. Canada West, co. Simcoe, discharges the surplus waters of Lake Simcoe N.W.ward into Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. Course about 20 m. It has several rapids and falls.—II. N.W. territory, flows through Severn Lake, and enters Hudson Bay on its S.W. side, after a N.E. course of about 350 miles.

SEVERN, a river of the U. S., North America, Maryland, enters Chesapeake Bay near Annapolis, which city is on its S. bank.—The *Severn* or Dumaresque river, E. Australia, joins the Darling in lat. 28° 40' S., lon. 150° E.

SEVERN STROKE, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S. Worcester. Ac. 3313. P. 679.

SEVERO-VOSTOTCHNOI, the most N. point of Asia, Siberia. Lat. 78° 25' N.; lon. 108° E.

SEVIER, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Tennessee. Area 526 sq. m. P. 8584 free, 538 slaves.—II. in Arkansas. P. (1860) 7150 free, 3366 slaves.

SEVIGNAC, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. Dinan. P. 2580.—II. dep. B. Pyrenées, arr. Pau. P. 959.

SEVILLA or SEVILLE, *Hispalis*, a city of Spain, and its cap. during a part of the Gothic dynasty, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Guadalquivir, here crossed by a bridge of boats communicating with its suburb Triana, 60 m. N.N.E. Cadiz. Lat. (La Giralda) 37° 22' 44" N.; lon. 6° 0' 59" W. P. (1857) 152,000. Is surrounded by Moorish walls about 5 m. in circuit, having gates and towers, and the ramparts forming public walks; its interior has almost wholly an oriental appearance. The cathedral, a structure of the 14th and 15th centuries, occupies the site of a mosque, and is 400 feet in length, by 269 feet in breadth; and has a square tower, 337 feet in height, and surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Faith. The interior is still richly adorned, though many of its treasures were removed by the French, and it has numerous chapels, pictures by Murillo and other great artists, organs, and the tomb in which the remains of Columbus were first deposited. Around this edifice are the archbishop's palace, the chapter house, the *alcázar*, and the exchange, in which are the archives of Spanish America. The *Alcazar*, a royal palace and gardens constructed in imitation of the *Alhambra* at Granada, contains the "court of Lions," hall of ambassadors, royal apartments, with many fine paintings, and dwellings which are let out to private individuals or for lodging houses. Before the French revolutionary invasion, *Sevilla* is reported to have contained 140 parish churches, besides numerous convents, most of which are now converted to other purposes. Other principal buildings are 29 monasteries, 35 convents, 11 hospitals, the city hall, barracks, prisons, theatres, the cannon foundry, arsenal, and in the centre of the city the bull-ring, capable of containing 14,000 spectators. The *Torre d'Oro* is an octagon tower, probably of

Roman construction; a Roman aqueduct still conveys water to the city from Alcalá; and here are other remains of classical antiquity. On one side is the *Quemadero*, or "burning place of the Inquisition," near which are a large cemetery, and the English burying-ground. The suburb Triana, beyond the river, is inhabited chiefly by gypsies and smugglers, and near it is a Moorish dam erected to prevent the effects of inundations, to which the lower parts of the city are liable. *Sevilla* is the residence of a captain-general, and the seat of a royal audiencia, and of a university establishment in what was formerly a Jesuit college, and in which and in the city museum are many paintings. It has a lyceum, and other public schools, and scientific associations. Manufactures of silks, woollen and linen cloths, hats, combs, soap, and earthenwares; leather factories; government foundry of bronze and brass ordnance; and muskets and gunpowder; an active fishery in the river, a coasting trade, and exports of oranges, olives, and oil, extensively raised in the vicinity. The royal tobacco and cigar factory employs 3000 hands, chiefly females. The Guadalquivir is navigable up to the city for vessels of 100 tons burden; ships drawing more than 10 feet water load and unload 8 m. below the city. Chief imports are manufactured goods from England, hides, hemp, and flax from the Baltic, iron from Bilbao, and colonial produce from Cuba, etc. The Goths removed their capital from Sevilla to Toledo in the 6th century. The city was taken by the Moors in 711, and by Frederick II. in 1247, after which, until the time of Philip V., it was the chief residence of the Spanish monarchs. The French took it in 1810, and again in 1823. A few miles distant, on the W., is the village Santa Ponce, the ancient *Italica*, the birthplace of the emperors Trajan, Hadrian, and Theodosius the Great, and where are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and other vestiges of antiquity. Santa Ponce and Triana are the seats of large annual fairs. Area of prov. 5292 sq. m. P. (1857) 463,486.

SEVINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 832. P. 113.

SEVRE-NANTAISE, a river of France, rises in the dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows N.W. past Monnières, where it becomes navigable for boats, and enters the Loire on left, opposite Nantes. Length 70 m.—The *Sèvre Niortaise* rises in S.E. of same dep., passes Niort, where it becomes navigable; it partly separates the dep. Vendée from Charente-Inférieure, passes Marans, and enters the Atlantic at Aiguillon. Length 65 miles.

SEVRES, a comm. and town of France, cap. cant. Seine-et-Oise, arr. and 4 m. E.N.E. Versailles, on railway to Paris. P. 6328. It is celebrated for the great national manufacture of porcelain, and has also manuf. of glass, etc.

SEVRES (DEUX), a dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the depts. Vienne, Charente, Charente-Inférieure, Vendée, and Maine-et-Loire; cap. Niort. Area 2816 sq. m. P. (1861) 328,817. The surface is divided by a plateau in 2 parts: 1, a mountainous rocky region, partly wooded in the N.E., called the *Gatine*; and 2, the plain in the S.W. Principal rivers, the *Sèvre-Niortaise* and *Sèvre-Nantaise*, from which it derives its name. Soil generally fertile. Pasturage excellent; and cattle, horses, mules, and asses, the latter of an excellent breed, are reared. Game and fish abound. Wolves, foxes, and wild boars are also found. Chief industry, the manufacture of leather shoes, gloves, woollens, linens, cottons, and beet-root sugar.

The dep. has mines of iron, marble, and granite; and is divided into the arrs. Niort, Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay.

SEVRI-HUSSAR, two towns of Asiatic Turkey, Anatolia, one 66 m. E.N.E. Kutaiah; the other, near the Gulf of Scala-Nova, 22 m. S.W. Smyrna.

SEVSK or SEWSK, a town of Russia. [SIEVSK.] SEWALIK MOUNTAINS, a low but extensive range of mountains in India, on the N.E. plain of Sirhind and that of the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges. They extend from Hurdwar to Roopur, from S.E. to N.W., 150 m. in length. Bones of large fossil mammalia of the tertiary epoch are found near these hills.

SEWARD, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 47 m. W. Albany.

SEWARDSTONE, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. and 1½ m. S. Waltham Abbey. P. 744.

SEWESTAN, a prov. of S.E. Afghanistan, mostly between lat. 28° 40' and 31° 20' N., lon. 67° 20' to 69° 40' E., having S. the Belooch prov. Cutch-Gundava, E. the Suliman mountains, separating it from Damaun, and W. the Bholan and Pisheen valleys, from which it is also separated by high mountains. It is a flat dry plain of hardened clay, fertile only near the rivers, and crossed by the route from Dera Ghazee to Candahar.

SEWICKLY, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland.

SEYBO, a town of the island Hayti, on a small river, 55 m. N.E. San Domingo. P. 2306.

SEYBUSCH, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, on the Sola, 12 m. S.S.W. Biala. P. 2952.

SEYCHELLES, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, a dependency of the British gov. of the Mauritius, between lat. 3° 30' and 5° 45' S., lon. 55° 20' and 56° 20' E. They consist of 30 small islands, in 4 groups: 1, Mahé, with St Anne, Cerf, and several smaller islands; 2, Silhouette; 3, Praslin, Curieuse, with a leper hospital and 600 patients; 4, Denis, Fregate, etc. They are all of granitic formation, and elevated on a coral bank. P. (1861) including the Mahé Archipelago, Rodrigues, and other islands, 9055; Seychelles alone 7000, including 254 liberated Africans. Among the vegetable productions is the *Coco de Mar*. Domestic animals comprise the cow, sheep, dog, and cat. The hawks' bill and common green turtle are caught in great numbers, from July to December. *Mahé*, the largest island, is 16 miles long, and 4 m. broad; it is mountainous, but fertile. The cap. of the Seychelles is Port-Victoria, on the E. coast, with a garrison of 100 men. There are no roads in the islands, and little cultivation; education is at the lowest ebb. [AMIRANTE ISLES.]

SEYDA, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 54 m. N.E. Merseburg. P. 1450.

SEYER ISLES, a cluster lying off the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, lat. 8° 41' N., lon. 97° 36' E. The largest is 5 m. long, by 1 m. broad.

SEYEROE, an island of Denmark, 7 m. N.W. Seeland. Length 7 m.; breadth 1 mile.

SEYNE, two comm. and towns of S.E. France.—I. dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. cant., on the *Blanche*, 20 m. N.N.E. Digne. P. 2508. It is fortified, and has a comm. college.—II. dep. Var, 3 m. S.W. Toulon. P. (1861) 11,700. Principal industry, fishing and navigation. It has a harbour on the S.W. coast of the Gulf of Toulon, Mediterranean.

SEYSSSEL, a comm. and frontier town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on the Rhône, which here becomes navigable, 21 m. S.W. Geneva. P. 1235.

SEYSSEUL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cant. Vienne. P. 647.

SEYYID-EL-GHAZI, a town of Asia Minor, Ana-

tolia, 25 m. S.S.E. Eski-Shehr. P. 3000. It comprises about 600 houses of Mohammedans.

SEZANNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Epernay. P. 4450. It has manuf. of woollen and hosiery.

SEZEMECZ, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 10 m. N. Chrudim. P. 1532.

SEZZE (*anc. Setia*), a town of S. Italy, deleg. and 20 m. S.E. Velletri, on a height overlooking the Pontine marshes. P. 6000. It is a bishop's see, and has the remains of a temple of Saturn.

SEZZE, a comm. and market town of N. Italy, prov., and 10 m. S. Alessandria, on rt. b. of the Bormido. P. 3008.

SFAK or SFAKUS, a seaport town of Africa, Tunis dom., on the Gulf and 70 m. N.N.E. of Gabes. P. 6000. It is enclosed by a high wall, and has ship-building yards, and an active trade with Malta and Sicily.

SGJERSH, a city of Poland, gov. of Warsaw. Pop. (1861) 12,510.

SHABATZ, a town of Servia, on the Save, 44 m. W. Belgrade. It has several bazaars.

SHABBINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.N.W. Thame. Ac. 2188. P. 371.

SHACKERSTONE, a pa., England, co. Leicester, 3½ m. N. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 1920. P. 278.

SHADFORTH, a township, England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Pitlington. Ac. 2872. P. 1164.

SHADINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1869. P. 209.

SHADOXHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. S.W. Ashford. Ac. 1932. P. 194.

SHADRINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm. cap. dist., on the N. bank of the Iset, 25 m. E.S.E. Dolmatov. P. 3400. It is enclosed by palisades, and has an active trade.

SHADUAN, an island in the Red Sea, opposite the ancient Egyptian Port Myos Hormos, lat. 27° 30' N., lon. 34° E. Length 7 m.; breadth 4 m.

SHADWELL, a pa. of England, and suburb of London, on its E. side, co. Middlesex, 2½ m. E.S.E. St Paul's, with a station on the London and Blackwall Railway. Ac. 99. P. 8499.

SHAFTESBURY, a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, co. Dorset, on the border of Wiltshire, 25 m. N.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. of munic. bor. 2400. P. 2960. Principal edifices, St Peter's church, the town-hall, and almshouses. Manuf. of woven fabrics and shirt buttons have ceased, and the trade is almost wholly retail, or in agricultural produce. The borough sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 488.

SHAFTESBURY, a township, U. S., N. America, Vermont, 95 m. S.S.W. Montpelier.

SHAHABAD, a town of India, Sirhind, in lat. 30° 10' N., lon. 76° 56' E. P. 10,852. It has a bazaar, and supplies are abundant, as the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated.

SHAHABAD, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 30' and 25° 46' N., lon. 83° 20' and 84° 56' E. It is enclosed by the British dists. Patna, Behar, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazee-poor. Area 4403 sq. m. P. 1,600,000. Soil fertile. Chief crops, rice, maize, millet, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, opium, wheat, and barley. Minerals comprise coal, sulphur, and sulphate of iron. Manuf., cotton, thread, and sugar. Exports silk, paper, cotton, sugar, & sulphate of iron. Imports tobacco, iron, copper, tin, zinc, and salt. The zoology includes the tiger, bear, jackal, serpents, crocodiles; and birds are numerous.

SHAHABAD, a town of Hindostan, Cashmere, near the E. extremity of the valley, 14 m. S.E. Islamabad, and 5600 feet above the sea. Its vicinity is famous for fruit, and it was formerly

a residence of the Mogul emperors. It has a good bazaar; and the valley is said to be rich in copper and iron mines.

SHAHJEHANPORE, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 27° 15' and 28° 45' N., lon. 79° 23' and 80° 30' E. Area 2483 sq. m. P. estim. at 812,588. Surface marshy in the N., and very unhealthy; in the S. fertile and salubrious, yielding rice, maize, wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, pulse, and fruits. The land revenue has been fixed for a term of years, and expires in 1868. The district was ceded to the British in 1801.

SHAHJEHANPORE, a town of British India, principal place of dist. of same name, on rt. b. of the Gurrah, in lat. 27° 52' N., lon. 79° 58' E. P. 62,785. It has many stately mosques and castles, and its bazaars show marks of activity and opulence.

SHAHLIMAR, a summer palace and gardens in the Punjab, 3 m. E. Lahore.—The *Shahlimar Gardens*, celebrated by Moore in "Lalla Rookh," are in Cashmere, bordering a lake immediately E. the city of Serinagar.

SHAHPOOR or SHAHPUR, a river of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, rises about 10 m. N. the ruins of Sus; flows S.E. in a deep and narrow bed, and after a course of about 60 m. joins the Kuran (Karun), 50 m. below Shuster. In its upper part it runs parallel to the Kerkhah (*anc. Choaspes*), and laves the mud building termed Daniel's tomb, near the remains of Sus. It is conjectured to have been the *Eulæus* of the historians of Alexander the Great.

SHAHPOOR or PADSHAHPUR, a town of India, presid. Bombay, in lat. 16° 8' N., lon. 74° 45' E. P. estimated from 6000 to 7000.

SHAH-RUD or SHAH-ROOD, a river of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, joins the Kizil Ouzan or Sefid-rood, 40 m. S.S.W. Reshd, in the latter part of its course forming the boundary between the provs. Irak-Ajemi and Ghilan.—II. a walled town, prov. Khorassan, 45 m. S.E. Astrabad. It is about 2 m. in circuit, populous, and surrounded by well cultivated grounds.

SHAIYA or CHAIYA, a maritime town of Asia, Siam, on the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 100 m. N.N.W. Ligor and S. Choomphoon. It exports large quantities of rice.

SHAKAPORE, a town of Sindh on the route from Cutch to Hyderabad, 30 m. E.S.E. Tattah. About 1 mile N.E. of the town are the remains of a large city, built of excellent burnt brick, the bastion & walls of which are plainly discernible.

SHALBOURN, a pa., Engl., cos. Berks and Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Hungerford. Ac. 5355. P. 1012.

SHALDEN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Alton. Ac. 1509. P. 185.

SHALEFLET, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 3½ m. E. Yarmouth. Ac. 6623. P. 1196.

SHALFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, on the Wey, 1 m. S.S.E. Guildford. Ac. 2590. P. 1293.—II. co. Essex, on the Pant, 4½ m. N.N.W. Braintree. Ac. 2455. P. 760.

SHALSTONE, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Ac. 1320. P. 243.

SHAMAKA, Transcaucasia. [SHEMAKHA.]

SHAMGURH, a vill. of British India, Sirhind, 5 m. N.W. Kurnal. Annual rev. 550l. sterling.

SHAMIRAM, the Turkish name of Van. [VAN.]

SHAMLEE, a town of British India, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 26' N., lon. 77° 23' E. P. 11,816.

SHAMO, a desert region of Mongolia. [GOBI.]

SHAMOKIN, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 70 m. N. Harrisburg, in the anthracite coal-field.

SHAMSHADIL, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Trans-

caucasia, S. the Kur, and between the provs. Ganjeh and Kazah. Lat. 42° N.; lon. 45° to 46° E.

SHANAGOLDEN, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Limerick, 5 m. S.W. Askeaton. Ac. 4183. P. 1708, of whom 639 are in the village.

SHANDRUM, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 2 m. W.N.W. Charleville. Ac. 13,451. P. 2996.

SHANG-HAE or SHANGHAI, a seaport city and foreign settlement of China, the chief emporium now open for European commerce, prov. Kiang-su, on the Wong-poo river, 160 m. E.S.E. Nanking. Lat. of British consulate 31° 15' N.; lon. 121° 26' E. P. (1864) estimated from 370,000 to 400,000, of which about 4800 are foreign residents, exclusive of the military, naval forces, and mercantile marine. It stands on a level and highly cultivated plain, and is enclosed by a wall five miles in circuit, immediately outside of which are several populous suburbs. Streets narrow and filthy; public buildings inferior to those of Ning-po; a curious tea-garden and some ice-houses are the objects in it chiefly worthy of notice. It has some flourishing manufactures of flowered silks and muslins, of a peculiar kind, and of iron wares, glass, paper, artificial flowers, and wares in ivory, bone, gold, and silver. It is an important entrepôt of the commerce between the N. and S. provs. of China, exporting manufactured goods to T'ien-tsin, in the metropolitan prov. of Chi-li, and importing large quantities of pulse, flour, meats, rhubarb, and skins from the shores of the Yellow Sea. An extensive internal communication by water facilitates its trade with all the N. half of China, and it is stated to have a direct trade with the countries of Central Asia. Its coasting trade is also very extensive, and 3000 junks are often crowded together in its river, many being from Hainan, Canton, and Malaysia. This refers to the native city only, the foreign settlement being entirely distinct. It is situated outside the walls to the N. and E., on the l. b. of the Wong-poo river, 3 m. long by 1 m. wide, and divided into the British, French, and American concessions. Of these the first is the most important, where the principal mercantile houses have built stately edifices, and there is a wide quay on the river bank called the "Bund." On the opposite bank is the Pootung suburb, where are large manufactures of machinery, and ship-building establishments. The river is here about 500 yards wide, and crowded with shipping from all parts of the world, the anchorage extending for 5 m. down, where from 250 to 300 sailing ships and steamers may be seen at anchor, some of the latter 2500 tons burthen. The chief custom-house under foreign control in China is at this port, with a harbour-master and pilot board. There are fifteen consuls, the principal being British, French, and American. These have criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of their several nations, and the Chinese are amenable to the *Taoutai*, or chief magistrate of the city. There is also a foreign municipality for the construction and conservation of public works, with power to tax the natives; but beyond these there is no regular executive or legislative government. *Shanghai* has few products of its own, its importance arises from its position as a central emporium of N. China, and the country up the Yang-tze-kiang. It has regular steam communication with all the open ports in China and Japan, and fortnightly with India and Europe. There are 3 daily newspapers, 2 weekly, and 2 fortnightly, published, in the English language; and 4 three times a week in Chinese. Principal exports to foreign

countries are silk, tea, cotton, cassia, camphor, and porcelain; and imports opium, specie, cotton and woollen goods, munitions of war, hardware, and general merchandise; the value of which in 1862 was, imports, 22,863,953*l.*; exports, 14,667,406*l.* The shipping returns for the same year give, inwards, 724,000 tons, of which 353,000 were British. The customs revenue derived from this external trade, in the hands of foreigners, was upwards of 3,000,000*l.*, and that derivable from native commerce about 1,000,000*l.*, rivalling that of the richest ports of India or Australia. Shanghai was taken, 19th June 1842, by the British troops, who captured in the city 171 pieces of cannon and a large amount of military stores, and again taken by the rebels, 7th September 1853. In 1862 it was again menaced by the Taipings, who were driven back for a circuit of 30 m. by an allied force of British, French, and disciplined Chinese, and has since been fortified with a strong garrison of artillery and Anglo-Indian troops.—*Shang* is the prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities of less importance.

SHANTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.N.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1590. P. 82.

SHANKILL, several pas. of Ireland.—I. chiefly in co. Armagh, comprising the town of Lurgan. Ac. 6221. P. 12,619.—II. co. Roscommon, 1½ m. W. Elphin. Ac. 6610. P. 1615.—III. (or *St Kild*), co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N. Gowran. Ac. 6489. P. 1562.—Also a hamlet in county Dublin.

SHANKLIN, a maritime pa. of the Isle of Wight, England, on its S.E. coast, 2 m. N. Bonchurch. Ac. 802. P. 479.—*Shanklin-chine* is a romantic chasm in the cliff, opening to the sea and covered with vegetation. It has several inns and villas, and at its upper end a small cascade.

SHANNON, the principal river of Ireland, through the centre and W. of which it flows, dividing Connaught from Leinster, and traversing the N. part of Munster, where it separates the co. Clare from cos. Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It rises in Cullcagh Mountain, co. Cavan, 280 feet above the sea; flows at first S.W., and then generally S., through Loughs Allen (153 feet above the sea), Boderg, Forbes, Ree, and Derg, to near Limerick, where it turns W. and joins the Atlantic by an estuary 7 m. in width at its entrance immediately N. Tralee Bay, and 43 m. in length. Total course estimated at 254 m., for 154 m. of which it is navigable by river and canal from the N. entrance of Lough Allen. From Killaloe to Leitrim, 129 m., it is navigable for large steamers. Its basin is estimated to comprise 3613 sq. m. Affls. from the W., the Boyle, Suck, and Fergus; from the E. and S., the Inny, Brosna, Mulkear, and Maigue. It is tidal for the last third of its course, and may be ascended by vessels of 400 tons to Limerick. Between Killaloe and Limerick the fall is 97 feet, and the current too rapid for convenient navigation. It is connected all across Leinster with Dublin by the Grand Canal from Shannon harbour near Bannagher, and by the Royal Canal, which joins it at Tarnonbarry, near Longford.—*Shannon Bridge* is a vill. and fortified post on this river, crossed there by a 16 arched bridge, Leinster, King's co., 2½ m. N.N.E. Banagher, and in a dreary flat. P. 398.—*Shannon Harbour* and *Shannon Grove* are villages lower down the stream.

SHANNON, a co., U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 2271 free, 13 slaves.

SHANKRAHAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, comprising the town of Clogheen. Ac. 24,922. P. 4319.

SHAN-SE, a prov. of China, mostly between lat

35° and 41° N., lon. 110° and 114° 30' E., having N. Mongolia, and on other sides the provs. Shense, Ho-nan, and Chi-li. Estimated area 55,268 sq. m. P. 17,056,925. Surface mountainous; scenery beautiful and varied; climate salubrious, and it has the finest grapes in China. The Hoang-ho forms its W. and a part of its S. frontier. Wheat, millet, cotton, tobacco, wine, dyeing materials, silk, honey, large numbers of live-stock, iron, salt, crystal, coal, and building stone, are among its chief products. Principal manufs. are carpets, silk, and metallic goods. It is divided into 20 depts. Chief city, Tai-yuen.

SHAN STATES, a country of S.E. Asia. Lat. 17° and 23° N.; lon. 97° and 103° E. The northern part is tributary to Burma, and the S. to Siam. Chief towns, Kiang-Hung in the N., and Kiang-mai in the S. [BURMA (SIAM).]

SHAN-TUNG, a maritime prov. of China, mostly between lat. 35° and 38° N., lon. 115° and 122° 40' E., having landward the provs. Chi-li, Ho-nan, and Kiang-su, and E. the Yellow Sea and Gulf of Chi-li, which it separates by a large peninsula. Estimated area 65,184 sq. m. P. 29,529,877. Surface mountainous in the E.; its W. part is intersected by the Grand Canal, and well-watered by natural streams. Harbours numerous, and it comprises many islands off the coast. Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, and silks are its principal products; manufactures of felt, caps, carpets, and hempen cloths are extensive. It is subdivided into 12 depts. Chief city, Tsi-nan.

SHAP, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, with a station on the Preston and Carlisle Railway, 12 m. N.N.E. Kendal. Ac. 27,770. P. 991. The village is long and straggling. Near it are the remains of a Druidic temple and of an abbey, and 3 m. S.E. the village is the bathing establishment, Shap spa. Alt. 859 feet.

SHAPINSHAY, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 4½ m. W. Stronsay. Length 5 m.; breadth 4½ m. P. 973, mostly employed in the cod and herring fishery. Shores low, level, and fertile; the interior is hilly and almost barren. On the S. coast stands a neat village on the Bay of Ellwick; in the island are many Pictish and Scandinavian antiquities.

SHAPLEIGH, a township, U. S., North America, Maine, 79 m. S.W. Augusta.

SHAPOOREE, an island of Hindostan, off the coast of Arracan, fronting the entrance of the Naaf river. Lat. (centre of island) 20° 46' N.; lon. 92° 24' E. In 1823 the island was in possession of the British, when the Burmese (then occupying Arracan) demanded its surrender, and with an armed force captured the island, an occurrence which led to the first British war with that nation in 1824.

SHAPWICK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, on the river Stour, 5 m. S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 3670. P. 446.—II. co. Somerset, 5½ m. W.S.W. Glastonbury. Ac. 3781. P. 407.

SHARAPAN, a town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Imeritia, on the Phasis, 80 m. E. Kutais.

SHARESHILL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 5½ m. N.N.E. Wolverhampton. Ac. 1985. P. 531.

SHARI or SHARY, a riv. of Central Africa, after a N. course of uncertain length, through Bagirmi, enters Lake Tchad on its S. side, by several mouths. In some places it is nearly 1 m. across, and filled with low islands.—II. (or *Chadda*), a riv. of Guinea, Africa, tributary to the Quorra. [BENUE.]

SHARINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. W.S.W. Holt. Ac. 863. P. 257.

SHARKE, a town of Poland, gov. Radom. P. 3462.

SHARNBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3½ m. N.E. Harrold. Ac. 2880. P. 887.

SHARNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. E.S.E. Hinckley. Ac. 740. P. 589.

SHARON, numerous townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 48 m. W. Hartford. It communicates with Cornwall by bridges across the Housatonic river.—II. New York, 47 m. W. Albany. It has a sulphur spring.—III. Massachusetts, 17 m. S.S.W. Boston.—IV. Ohio, co. Medina.

SHARPLES, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N. Bolton. Ac. 3920. P. 3294.

SHARPSBURG, a town of the U. S., N. America, Maryland. Near this the great battle of Antietam Creek was fought, 17th September (1862).

SHASTA, a co. of U. S., N. America, California. P. 4361.—*Shasta* mountain in the Sierra Nevada, is 14,400 feet above the sea, and the highest point in the U. S.

SHAT-EL-ARAB, a river of W. Asia, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris, enters the Persian Gulf, at its head, in lat. 30° N., lon. 48° 30' E., after a S.E. course of 120 m. It receives the Kerkha and Karun rivers, and forms a part of the boundary between the Turkish and Persian dominions.

SHATZK, a town of Russia, gov. Tambov, cap. dist., 38 m. N. Morshansk. P. 6000. It has five churches, and manufactures of hardwares.

SHAUGH, a pa., Engl., co. Devon, on the Plym, 5 m. N. Earls-Plympton. Ac. 8707. P. 570.

SHAVLI, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kovno, 50 m. S.S.W. Mitau, on the Kovzo.

SHAWANGUNK, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 24 m. W. Kingston. Nine mastodon skeletons have been dug up among the Shawangunk mountains, and one is in Peale's museum, Philadelphia.

SHAWBURY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, on the river Roden, 7 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 7221. P. 1027.

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, 1 m. N.E. Newbury. Ac. 1940. P. 653.

SHAWELL, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. S. Lutterworth. Ac. 1407. P. 205.

SHAWL or QUETTA, a town of Beloochistan, near the Afghan frontier, in an elevated but fertile valley, 20 m. N.W. the Bolan Pass, 5563 feet above the sea, lat. 3° 8' N., lon. 66° 56' E. P. 2000. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, well supplied with water, has a fort, and, in 1842, was the headquarters of General England, but evacuated by the British in October of the same year. The pop. of its valley is estimated at 5000 Afghans and Belooches. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, barley, rice, lucerne, madder, tobacco, and esculent vegetables.

SHAWLANDS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood. P. 563.

SHAWNEE, a co. of the U. S., North America, Kansas. P. 3513.

SHAWNTEETOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Illinois, on the Ohio, 10 m. below the influx of the Wabash.

SHAYOOK, a river of Asia. [SHY-YOK.]

SHEBBEAR, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 7 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 5827. P. 1109.

SHEBOYGAN, a town of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin, on Lake Michigan, 60 m. N. Milwaukee. P. (1860) 26,825.

SHEDBAL, one of the S. Mahratta jaghires of India, the centre of which is in lat. 16° 38' N.,

lon. 74° 47' E. Annual revenue 12,359l. Armed force 280 men. It is tributary to the British.

**SHEELIN** (LOUGH), a lake of Ireland, partly in Leinster, cos. Meath and Westmeath, but chiefly in Ulster, co. Cavan, 5 m. E. Granard. Length, E. to W., about 5 m.; breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.

**SHEEMOGA** or **SIMOGA**, a town of British India, territory of Mysore, on l. b. of the river Toonga, 130 m. N.W. Seringapatam. In 1792 it was besieged by the Maharrats, aided by an auxiliary force of the Bombay army. A strongly posted Mysorean force of 10,000 foot, 1000 cavalry, 10 guns, and 13 elephants, who were waiting the attack upon the town, were defeated by 750 sepoy, losing their guns, baggage, and ammunition. A few days after, the town and fort surrendered. The town was destroyed by the Maharrats, but is now being rapidly renewed. Lat. 13° 56' N.; lon. 75° 37' E.

**SHEEN**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 9 m. E.N.E. Leek. Ac. 2790. P. 427.—II. (*East and West*), two hamlets, co. Surrey, pa. Richmond, I. adjoining Richmond. II. immediately S. Mortlake.

**SHEEPHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Herts,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Stevenage. Ac. 1142. P. 243.

**SHEEP-HEAD CAPE**, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, terminates the peninsula between Dunmanus and Bantry Bays, 18 m. S.W. Bantry.

**SHEEP ISLANDS** are a cluster of islands in Lake Urumiah, N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan.

**SHEEPSHEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. W. Loughborough. Ac. 8626. P. 5280, chiefly employed in stocking manufactures.

**SHEEPS-TOR**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. S.E. Tavistock. Ac. 8595. P. 98.

**SHEEPWASH**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Torridge, 4 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 1971. P. 527.

**SHEEPY**, two pas. of England, co. Leicester.—I. (*Magna*),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Ac. 2820. P. 647.—II. (*Parva*), 3 m. N.N.E. Atherstone. Ac. 600. P. 114.

**SHEERING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 14 m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1628. P. 499.

**SHEERNESS**, a seaport town and naval arsenal of England, co. Kent, pa. Minster, on the N.W. extremity of the Island of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Medway with the Thames, 11 m. E.N.E. Chatham. P. (1861) 15,964. Of its four divisions, Blue-town, Mile-town, Marine-town, and Westminster, the first is enclosed within fortifications. The dock-yard, occupying nearly 60 acres, contains a wet dock of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres in which ships are fitted, several dry docks, extensive storehouses, official residences, etc. Outside of the yard is Garrison Point, with the residence of the port-admiral, telegraph, and coast-guard stations, and large barracks. Opposite the river and sea is a long wharf, and several hulks ranged off the shore form a breakwater for the harbour. The town, latterly much improved, has a pier, bathing establishment, 1 district church, dissenting chapels, Jews' synagogue, and numerous schools. Exports corn, seeds, and oysters to London; but the trade lies chiefly in the supply of the government establishments. It communicates by steamers and railway with London and Chatham. Sheerness was taken by the Dutch under De Ruyter in 1667. The mutiny of the *Nore* broke out here in 1798.

**SHEFFIELD**, a parl. bor., manufacturing town, pa., and township of England, co. York, West Riding, near S. border of the co., cap. dist. Hallamshire, at the confluence of the small river Sheaf with the Don, both here crossed by several

bridges, 45 m. S.S.W. York, and 173 m. by railway from London. Ac. of bor. and pa. 22,830. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 135,310; (1861) 185,172; increase in 10 years 49,862. It occupies the bottom of several low hills, which enclose it on all sides except the N.E. Alt. 182 ft. It is generally well built, and has been greatly extended of late years, though, from the smoke of its numerous furnaces, it presents a dingy appearance in the midst of beautiful surrounding scenery. Principal buildings, the town-hall, corn exchange, cutlers' hall, with a stone Corinthian front, music hall, a new market hall with a roof of glass and iron, cost 40,000l., theatre and assembly rooms, barracks, assay office, public baths; several handsome churches, among which is the old pa. church, a Gothic structure 240 feet long by 130 broad, with a lofty spire; St George's, with a tower 139 feet high; a Roman Catholic chapel, built 1850, with a tower 200 feet high; numerous Wesleyan, Independent, and other chapels; and an elegant stone cross, erected to commemorate a dire visitation of the cholera in 1832. Public schools numerous; comprising a Royal free grammar school; Wesley college for 250 boys; collegiate proprietary school, a charity school, which clothes and educates 100 boys; another for 70 girls; a people's college, and many other schools. Among the charitable institutions are the general infirmary, dispensary, Shrewsbury hospital, Hillis' hospital, and licenced victuallers' asylum. The mechanics and apprentices' library, the Sheffield library, with 25,000 vols., a literary and philosophical society, with a museum. The botanic garden is extensive and finely situated. One mile from the town, on the slope of a hill, is the cemetery, well arranged and covering 14 acres. The suburbs are neatly laid out, with many elegant mansions and villas; and 1 m. E. is the vill. of Atercliffe, the pop. of which are engaged in Sheffield manufs. *Sheffield* is the great seat of the manuf. of cutlery (for which it has been celebrated since the time of Chaucer), silver-plate, and plated goods, with nearly everything that can be made of iron or steel, including iron-plating for ships. It has brass foundries, manufs. of Britannia metal and German silver goods, buttons, combs, optical instruments, brushes and wood-turning. Steam-power is used in forging and grinding, for which operations vast buildings are constructed. A new process for the manuf. of scissors by powerful machinery introduced in 1864, greatly abridges hand-labour, and the process of grinding. In the same year an anvil block, to be used in forging large Whitworth guns, was cast at the Midland works, weighing 100 tons. Coal is abundant in the vicinity; the Don is navigable up to the town, and the canal basin admits vessels of 50 tons. There are large mercantile houses trading with the U. S. of America, Brazil, the Cape of Good Hope, etc.; cheese, corn, and fruit are staple articles of trade. Sheffield sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elects. (1864) 8759. It is the seat of quarter sessions, and a co. court. Sheffield castle, of which no vestige now remains, was for 12 or 14 years the prison of Mary Queen of Scots. This castle, when held by the Royalist party, surrendered to the Parliamentary forces in 1644, after the battle of Marston Moor.

**SHEFFIELD**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 28 m. E.S.E. Hudson. Iron ore and marble are found here.

**SHEFFORD**, a co. of Canada East. Lat. 45° 30' N.; lon. 72° 40' W.

**SHEFFORD**, two pas. of England, co. Berks, on

the Kennet.—I. (*East*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Hungerford. Ac. 1041. P. 79.—II. (*West*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Hungerford. Ac. 2196. P. 538.—Also a chapelry, co. Bedford, on the Ivel, pa. Campton, 5 m. S.W. Biggleswade. Ac. 1120. P. 1544.

**SHEKATIL-SU**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rises near the Perengah Daghs hills, about lat.  $41^{\circ} 48' N.$ , lon.  $42^{\circ} 1' E.$ , and enters the Black Sea on its E. side, forming the boundary between the Russian and Turkish empires at that point. At its mouth is the Russian fort St Nikolai.

**SHEHR**, a maritime town of Arabia, on its S.E. coast, 32 m. E.N.E. Makallah. Estimated pop. 6000. It extends for one mile along the shore. Manufs., coarse cotton cloths, gunpowder, arms, etc.; and has a general trade. Ships anchor in from 7 to 8 fathoms water, in its roadstead, about 1 m. from the shore.

**SHEHR-SEZ**, a town of Central Asia, Khanat Kunduz, on a river, 40 m. S. Samarand, and occupying the site of Kesh, birthplace of Timour.

**SHEIK'S ISLANDS**, N.E. Africa, Somali country, are in the Bay of Zeylah, Gulf of Aden, between Zeylah and Tajurrah.

**SHEIPOO**, a marit. town of China, prov. Chekiang, 50 m. S.S.E. Ning-po. It has a considerable trade, and in the late war was defended by many forts. The town was taken by the British, 16th September 1841.

**SHEKAWUTTEE**, a few small states in British India, dependent upon Jeypore, between lat.  $27^{\circ} 20'$  and  $28^{\circ} 33' N.$ , lon.  $74^{\circ} 52'$  and  $76^{\circ} 10' E.$  Area 3895 sq. m. P. not ascertained. Surface undulating; soil fertile, yielding wheat, barley, and other grains, pulse, red pepper, and hemp. In the district is a rich copper mine. The chiefs are subject to the British. Rev. 2,300,000 rupees.

**SHEKIN**, a prov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, lat.  $40^{\circ} N.$ , lon. between  $47^{\circ}$  and  $48^{\circ} E.$ , having N. the Caucasus, S. the river Kur, W. Georgia, and E. the prov. Shirvan. Chief town Nukha.—*Shekineh* is a town of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak, 72 m. N.N.E. Amasia.

**SHEK-PEI-WAN**, a marit. vill. on the S. coast of Hong-Kong, with an excellent anchorage.

**SHELBURNE**, a marit. town of Nova Scotia, cap. co., with a good harbour, 102 m. S.W. Halifax.

**SHELBURNE**, the most southerly co. of Nova Scotia. P. of co. (1861) 16,668.

**SHELBURNE**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 7 m. S. Burlington.—II. Massachusetts, 5 m. W. Greenfield.

**SHELBURNE BAY**, N.E. Australia, is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, lat.  $11^{\circ} 50' S.$ , lon.  $143^{\circ} E.$

**SHELBY**, several cos., etc., U. S., North America.—I. near the centre of Alabama, cap. Columbiana. Area 993 sq. m. P. (1860) 8996 free, 3622 slaves.—II. Tennessee, in its S.W. part, on the Mississippi, cap. Raleigh. Area 916 sq. m. P. 31,139 free, 16,958 slaves.—III. Kentucky, in its N. part, cap. Shelbyville, 23 m. N.N.W. Frankfort. Area 426 sq. m. P. 9799 free, 6634 slaves.—IV. Ohio, in its W. part, on the Miami river and canal, cap. Sidney. Area 468 sq. m. P. 17,493.—V. Indiana, cap. Shelbyville. Area 428 sq. m. P. 19,569.—VI. Illinois, on the Kaskaskia river, cap. Shelbyville; here the Confederates were defeated with great loss by the Federals, June 25th, 1863. Area 762 sq. m. P. 14,613.—VII. Missouri, in its N.E. part, cap. Shelbyville. Area 495 sq. m. P. 6577 free, 724 slaves.—VIII. Texas. P. 3886 free, 476 slaves.—Also several townships—I. New York, 10 m. S. Albion.—II. Indiana, co. Jefferson.—III. Michigan, co. Macomb.

**SHELDON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 16 m. N.E. Exeter. Ac. 1681. P. 180.—II. a pa., co. Warwick, 4 m. S.W. Coteshill. Ac. 2514. P. 434.

**SHELDON**, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, co. Wyoming.—II. Vermont, 62 m. N. Montpelier.

**SHELDWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S. Faversham. Ac. 1896. P. 616.

**SHELL**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3 m. N.E. Halifax. Ac. 1950. P. 3062.

**SHELFANGER**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Diss. Ac. 1719. P. 370.

**SHELFORD**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Notts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Bingham. Ac. 3560. P. 692.—II. (*Great*), co. and 3 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Ac. 1900. P. 1006.—III. (*Little*), same co.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Cambridge. Ac. 1200. P. 474.

**SHELLBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Stow-Market. Ac. 540. P. 99.

**SHELLEY**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, on the river Bret, 10 m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 928. P. 142.—II. co. Essex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Chipping-Ongar. Ac. 600. P. 178.—III. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5 m. S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1420. P. 1901.

**SHELL HARBOUR**, a municipality of New South Wales, co. Camden, 8 m. N. Kiama. P. (1861) 125.

**SHELLIFF or CHINĀLAPH**, one of the principal rivers of Algeria, rises in Jeb-el-Amour, after a N. and S.S.W. course of 250 miles, enters the Mediterranean Sea, N.E. Mostaganem.

**SHELLOW-BOWELS**, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 457. P. 110.

**SHELLEY**, two pas. of England, co. Worcester.—I. (*Beauchamp*), 8 m. S.W. Stourport. Ac. 2196. P. 556.—II. (*Walsh*), on the Teme,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Stourport. Ac. 468. P. 57.

**SHELLEWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Bicester. Ac. 809. P. 44.

**SHELTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bedford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1080. P. 143.—II. co. Norfolk, 11 m. S. Norwich. Ac. 1292. P. 192.—III. co. Notts, 6 m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 740. P. 127.

**SHELTON**, a township and chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Stoke-upon-Trent, 2 m. E.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. (1861) 18,331. It comprises the village Etruria and part of Cobridge, and is on the line of the Crewe and Derby Railway, and the Grand Trunk Canal. It has an infirmary, and numerous potteries.

**SHELVE**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 13 m. S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1285. P. 78.

**SHEMAKHA**, a gov. of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, formerly Shirvan prov., between lat.  $40^{\circ}$  and  $41^{\circ} N.$ , lon.  $48^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ} 30' E.$ , having E. the Caspian Sea and the prov. Baku, S. the river Kur, W. Shekin, and N. the Caucasus. Area 21,924 sq. m. P. (1858) 633,886. A range of high mountains traverses the prov. from N.W. to S.E., separating the basins of the Kur and the Terek. The N. portion forms a plain, well wooded and watered by the Kur, and is highly fertile. A line of military forts skirts the shores of the Caspian from Baku to Derbend, and another extends from Baku to the Black Sea. —*Shemakha*, the principal town, is 65 m. W.N.W. Baku. It was ruined in 1734 by Nadir Shah, but is now thriving, and celebrated for its silk manufacture. P. (1856) 19,733.—*Old Shamaka* or *Kooneshur*, a vill., 15 m. N.E.

**SHEANDOAH**, a river of the U. S., North America, Virginia, joins the Potomac at its passage through the Blue Ridge, after a N.E. course of

200 m., for 100 m. of which it is navigable by light boats. It gives name to a co. of Virginia. Area 386 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,148 free, 753 slaves. Cap. Woodstock.

**SHENANGO**, two townships of U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Lawrence.—II. co. and 11 m. S.W. Mercer.

**SHENDY**, a town of Africa, Nubia, on E. bank of the Nile, 90 m. N.N.E. the junction of its two great arms at Khartoum. P. estimated at 10,000. It is a caravan station, and has markets twice a week, at which live stock of all kinds, fine wheat, straw, jars, salt, baskets, and cotton cloths are sold. Near it the finest senna is abundant.

**SHENFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 1 m. N.E. Brentwood, with a station on the Colchester and Bury Railway. Ac. 2397. P. 1149.

**SHENINGTON**, a pa. of England, Oxon, 5½ m. W.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 1340. P. 415.

**SHENLEY**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 4½ m. N.W. Chipping Barnet. Ac. 4056. P. 1304.—II. co. Bucks, 4 m. W.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 2900. P. 492.

**SHEN-SE**, a prov. of China, between lat. 32° and 40° N., lon. 106° and 111° E., having N. Mongolia, and on other sides the provs. Kan-su, Szechuen, Hoo-pe, Ho-nan, and Shan-se. Area 67,400 sq. m. P. 10,309,769. Famous from being the original seat of the Chinese race. Surface mountainous, and less fertile than the more E. provinces. The Hoang-ho forms most of its E. boundary; and it is intersected by the great affl. of that river, the Hoi-ho. Principal products comprise millet, iron, porphyry, jasper, copper, gold, musk, ginseng, rhubarb, and timber. Principal manufs. are agricultural and military implements, and felt for military clothing. It is divided into 12 depts. Chief city Si-ngan.

**SHENSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S.S.W. Lichfield. Ac. 8451. P. 2131.

**SHEPOOR DEAR**, a town of British India, dist. Ghazepore, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 40' N., lon. 76° 48' E. P. 6382.

**SHEPORE**, a town of British India, territory of Gwalior. It is the principal place of a pergunnah of same name: annual rev. of 325,000 rupees. Lat. 25° 38' N.: lon. 76° 48' E.

**SHEPORE**, a town of British India, dist. Benares, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 21' N., lon. 83° 1' E.

**SHEPLEY**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 5½ m. S.S.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1250. P. 1432.

**SHEPPERTON**, a pa., England, co. Middlesex, on the Thames, 4 m. S.E. Staines. Ac. 1541. P. 849.

**SHEPPEY**, an island of England, co. Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, between the estuaries of the Medway and Swale. Length 9 m., breadth 4½ m. (P. in Sheerness.) It was formerly much larger, but has been progressively encroached upon by the sea. On its W. side, bordering the Medway, are Queenborough and Sheerness, and off its S. side the islets Elmley and Hartly.

**SHEPRETH**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.N.E. Royston. Ac. 1269. P. 339.

**SHEPSCOMB**, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. and 2 m. E.N.E. Painswick. P. 610.

**SHEPTON**, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Beauchamp*), 3½ m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Ac. 836. P. 653.—II. (*Montague*), 2½ m. S. Bruton. Ac. 2424. P. 433.

**SHEPTON-MALLEY**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on a branch of the Brue, 19 m. S. Bristol. Ac. of pa. 3572. P. 5347. It has a church, a convent, co. bridewell, an almshouse, and manufs. of crape and velvets.

**SHEPWAY**, a lathe of the co. Kent, England,

comprising its S. part, with Romney marsh, and the towns Lydd, Romney, Hythe, and Folkestone. P. (1861) 51,826.

**SHERAVATY RIVER**. [*SHIRAVATI*.]

**SHERBORNE**, a market town of England, co. Dorset, on both sides of the Ivel, 18 m. N.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. of pa. 6467. P. (1861) 5793. It is situated partly on a height, and has a church, formerly part of an abbey, which was the see of a bishopric from the 8th till the 11th century, when it was transferred to Salisbury. It has a town hall and market house; a grammar school, a blue coat school, and several important charities; and manufs. of velvets and crapes.

**SHERBORNE**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 6 m. W.N.W. Burford. Ac. 4560. P. 534.—II. co. and 2½ m. S.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 1110. P. 167.—III. (*St John*), co. Hants, 2½ m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 3885. P. 675.—IV. (*Monks*), same co., 3¼ m. N.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 3342. P. 649.

**SHERBORO**, an island off the Sierra Leone coast, Africa, opposite the mouth of Sherboro river, 40 m. S.S.E. Free Town. Lat. 7° 30' N.; lon. 12° 40' W. Length 30 m.; breadth 10 m. It is low and unhealthy, but produces rice and fruits, which the inhabitants export to Sierra Leone, in return for manufactured goods.—The *Sherboro river* is navigable for large vessels for 50 miles from its mouth. It joins the Atlantic Ocean by an estuary 20 miles wide.

**SHERBROOKE**, a town of Canada East, co. Compton, and on the river St Francis, 84 m. E.S.E. Montreal. P. 1500. It has saw and grist mills, woollen and cotton factories, a paper mill, and several machine shops.

**SHERBURN**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 13 m. S.S.W. York, on the N. Midland Railway. Ac. of pa. 11,896. P. 3944. It has an hospital, and school with four scholarships in St John's college, Cambridge, and had anciently a palace of king Athelstan. In the vicinity plums, flax, and teasel are extensively raised.—II. a township, co. and 2½ m. E. Durham, pa. Pitlington, with a station on the Great North of England Railway. Ac. 1303. P. 2380.—III. a pa., co. York, East Riding, 11 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Ac. 4630. P. 744.

**SHERBURNE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 90 m. W. Albany, on Chenango river and canal.

**SHERCOCK**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 9½ m. S.E. Cotehill. Ac. 8221. P. 3086, of whom 378 are in the village.

**SHERE**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, with a vill., 6 m. E.S.E. Guildford, on the Reading and Reigate Railway. Ac. 6396. P. 1503.

**SHERECOTE**, a town of British India, N.W. provs., dist. Bijnour, in lat. 29° 20' N., lon. 78° 38' E. P. 12,084.

**SHEREFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. W. Fakenham. Ac. 842. P. 62.

**SHERFIELD**, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*on Lodon*), 4 m. N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 2236. P. 693.—II. (*English*), 4 m. W.N.W. Romsey. Ac. 1780. P. 342.

**SHERFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 2326. P. 404.

**SHERGOTTY**, a town of British India, dist. Behar, in lat. 24° 33' N., lon. 84° 51' E. P. 5100.

**SHERIBON**, a town of the island Java, on a bay of its N. coast, cap. dist., 130 m. E.S.E. Batavia.

**SHERIFF-HALES**, a pa. of England, cos. Stafford & Salop, 3 m. N.N.E. Shiffnal. Ac. 6639. P. 966.

**SHERINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Cromer. Ac. 2356. P. 1289.

**SHERINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. N.E. Hindon. Ac. 1280. P. 187.

**SHERM** (Arab. "*a Harbour*"), numerous inlets on the E. coast of the Red Sea, the principal being—I. (*Bareikah*), 40 m. S.E. Yembo, and having the ruins of a large town on its border.—II. (*Rebegh*), 110 m. S.E. Yembo, and the place of a large annual fair, from July to September inclusive.—III. (*Wej-h*), 130 m. N.W. Yembo.

**SHERMANBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.N.E. Steyning. Ac. 1911. P. 464.

**SHERBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 1300. P. 144.

**SHERSTON**, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Magna*),  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 4280. P. 1503.—II. (*Parva*),  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Malmesbury. Ac. 950. P. 156.

**SHERWILL**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 4762. P. 609.

**SHETLAND or ZETLAND ISLANDS**, an archipelago of about 30 islands, in the North Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Scotland, of which country, with the Orkneys, 50 m. S.S.W., it forms a co.; mostly between lat.  $59^{\circ} 51'$  and  $60^{\circ} 50'$  N., lon.  $0^{\circ} 44'$  and  $1^{\circ} 44'$  W.; 180 m. S.E. the Faroe group, and 210 m. W. Bergen, in Norway. Ac. 598,726. P. (1861) 31,670. Mainland, in the S.W., comprises about half the area, and more than half the entire pop., together with Lerwick and Scalloway, the only towns in the group. Other islands are Yell, Unst, Fetlar, Whalsey, Bressay, East and West Burra, Papa-Stour, Foula (between lat.  $60^{\circ} 6'$  and  $60^{\circ} 10'$  N., and lon.  $2^{\circ} 5' W.$ , and conjectured to be the *Ultima Thule* of Tacitus), and Fair Isle, intermediate between Shetland and Orkney. Shores rocky, and greatly indented with inlets, especially in Mainland. Climate very damp and variable, but snow or frost seldom lasts long in winter, at which season the aurora borealis is highly brilliant; night is scarcely known during May, June, and July. Gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende, and other slate, serpentine, and primitive limestone, are the principal rocks. Surface generally hilly, covered with heath, destitute of trees; and the valleys in Mainland, which all extend N. and S., are interspersed with many small lakes. Soil mostly mossy or light gravel, and less productive than that of Orkney. By far the greatest part of the surface of the islands is occupied by peat moss, sometimes to a great depth, whence the inhabitants obtain their fuel. Unst is the most fertile island. Agriculture is in a backward condition; the surface is chiefly appropriated to rearing live stock, though some potatoes, turnips, and oats are raised. The cattle and horses are of small breeds, almost peculiar to Shetland; and many of the latter especially, being hardy and well-shaped little animals, have been of late years imported into England. The sheep and swine are also good. The cod, ling, and tusk fisheries are highly important, employing a great proportion of the inhabitants. Some copper, iron, and clay are met with. Freestone for building is extensively quarried at Lerwick. Bressay furnishes flagstones for pavement, and a sort of thick grey roofing slates, consisting of clay blended with silicious sand. There are now four lighthouses in the islands; one on a small island beyond the northern extremity of Unst; one on the out Skerries, the eastern extremity of the group; a third in Bressay, at the entrance of Bressay Sound; the fourth on Sumburgh Head. Manufs. are almost wholly domestic, chiefly Shetland hosiery and shawls, woven by hand from fine wool; other exports are cattle, fish, etc., sent S. in return for colonial and manu-

factured goods. Chromate of iron, or chrome yellow, is an important article of export from Unst. Beremeal, oatmeal, fish, and potatoes, constitute most part of the food of the people, who appear to be, as to their condition and education, in superior circumstances to the population of the N. portion of the mainland of Scotland. They are chiefly of Norwegian descent, and their ancestors are said not to have embraced Christianity until the 13th century. The islands form a synod of the Scottish church, and, together with Orkney, they send one member to H. of C. Scandinavian antiquities are numerous in the islands, and on Fetlar are the vestiges of a Roman camp. [NEW SOUTH SHETLAND.]

**SHETTLESTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co Lanark, suburban, and  $\frac{2}{8}$  m. E.N.E. Glasgow. Ac. 5174. P. 6914; includes vill. Shettleston, P. 1437.

**SHEVINGTON**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Standish, 4 m. W.N.W. Wigan. Ac. 1706. P. 1615.

**SHEVIOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, at the mouth of the Lynher, 2 m. S.S.E. St Germans. Ac. 2627. P. 671.

**SHEYL**, a vill. of India, in Bussahir, on the S.E. face of the Wurtu Mountain, lat.  $31^{\circ} 14' N.$ , lon.  $77^{\circ} 37' E.$  In the vicinity is a mine of iron ore, which is easily worked, and smelted by charcoal from the surrounding forests.

**SHIANT ISLES**, Hebrides, Scotl., a small group of basaltic islets in the Minch, co. Ross, pa. Lochs. **SHIAWASSEE**, a co., U. S., N. America, in centre of Michigan. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,349.

**SHIEL (LOCK)**, a lake of the W. of Scotland, between cos. Inverness and Argyre, separating the dists. Moidart, Ardgower, and Sunart, 16 m. W. Fort-William. Length 15 m.; breadth 1 m. It discharges its surplus waters on the W. by the river Shiel into the sea at Loch Moidart.

**SHIELDS (NORTH)**, England. [TYNEMOUTH.] **SHIELDS (SOUTH)**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and township of England, co. Durham, E. division of Chester ward, pa. Jarrow, on the S. bank of the Tyne, near its mouth. Rail to Sunderland & Newcastle. Ac. of bor. 1760. P. (1861) 44,849. Is a great centre of manuf. and maritime industry, but has few attractions. The town-hall, theatre, mechanics' institute, St Hilda's church, and the market place are the principal public buildings. The Master Mariners' Asylum is a square of cottage residences with gardens. At one end, overlooking the sea, is a library and newsroom. South Shields claims to be the birth-place of the life-boat. Glass and shipbuilding are principal manufs. A substantial new road leads over the sands to the South Pier at the mouth of the Tyne. Two miles W. is *Jarrow*, where Bede was born, lived, wrote, died, and was buried; his bones since placed in Durham Cathedral. Remains of the old church and monastery. In the church, Bede's chair, "crucifixion" by Vandeyck, & two ancient bells. Near Jarrow is a magnificent shipbuilding yard. Nearer S. Shields the *Tyne Docks*, 50 ac. of water-surface, will contain 300 or 400 ships, belongs to North-eastern Railway Co. *Marsden Rocks*, 3 m. S.E. of the town, is a place of much resort. Grandly exposed magnesian limestone cliffs, a curiously excavated grotto, an insulated rock in the sea, and fine beach are the attractions. Sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 1175. Enfranchised by the Reform Act, and incorporated 1850.

**SHIFFNAL**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, with a station on the Birmingham and Shrewsbury Rail., 12 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. of pa. 11,441. P. 5923. It has coal and iron

mines, and a paper manufactory. Altitude 300 feet.

**SHIKARPOOR**, the most considerable town of Sinde, in a level tract 15 m. W. the Indus, and N.W. Sakkur, on the high route from India into Afghanistan, by the Bolan Pass. Lat. 28° N.; lon. 68° 39' E. Estimated pop. 30,000, of whom 20,000 are Hindoos, comprising many wealthy bankers. It is enclosed by a mud wall  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumference, outside of which are large groves and gardens. Chief edifices, a bazaar, in its centre, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and the mansions of opulent Hindoo merchants. The other dwellings are but mean huts, each, however, having a shop. The transit trade is large. Chief merchants have agents in all the principal cities of south and west Asia.

**SHIKARPOOR**, the principal place of one of the three territorial divisions of Sindo, with an area of 6120 sq. m., and a pop. of 350,401.

**SHIKARPOOR**, a town of British India, dist. and 14 m. S.E. Boolundshuhur, N.W. provs. P. 11,065.

**SHILBOITTLE**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 3 m. S.S.E. Alnwick. Ac. 2935. P. 570.

**SHILDON**, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. St Andrew-Auckland, with a station on the Wear Valley Railway, 3 m. S.S.E. Bishop-Auckland. Ac. 552. P. 2947.

**SHILKA**, a river of Trans Baikal, Siberia, formed by the junction of the Onon and Ingoda. It flows N.E. past Nertchinsk and Stretynsk to join the Amur, at lat. 53° 20', lon. 121° 30'. Length 850 miles.

**SHILLELAGH**, a vill. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, on the Shillelagh, an aff. of the Slaney, 9 m. E.S.E. Tullow. P. 158. It has a church, a school, union workhouse, and flour mills.

**SHILLINGFORD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Great Faringdon. Ac. 1717. P. 308.—II. (*St George*), co. Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Exeter. Ac. 397. P. 64.

**SHILLINGSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Blandford-forum. Ac. 2232. P. 509.

**SHILLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Ac. 5030. P. 1788.

**SHILTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Oxford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Burford. Ac. 1595. P. 298.—II. co. Warwick, 6 m. N.E. Coventry. Ac. 1075. P. 487.

**SHIMPLING**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Diss. Ac. 780. P. 219.—II. co. Suffolk, on a branch of the Stour,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2698. P. 500.

**SHIN (LOCH)**, a lake of Scotland, co. Sutherland, pa. Lairg, from which vill. it extends for about 17 m. N.W. by 1 m. in breadth. It is fed by the Tyrie and other rivers, and discharges its surplus waters S. ward into the Oykill by the small river Shin, 7 m. in length.

**SHINCLIFF**, a chapelry of England, co. and 2 m. S.E. Durham, pa. St Oswald, on the river Wear, and with a station on the Great North of England Railway. Ac. 1303. P. 1544.

**SHINETON**, a pa., Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 964. P. 175.

**SHINFIELD**, a pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Reading. Ac. 4514. P. 1195.

**SHINGAY**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.W. Royston. Ac. 754. P. 128.

**SHINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.S.W. Swaffham. Ac. 935. P. 62.

**SHING-KING, China.** [LEAO-TONG.]

**SHINRONE**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 6 m. W.N.W. Roscrea. Ac. of pa. 4863. P. 1356; do. of town 705.

**SHINTE or KABOMPO**, a town of S. Africa, on L. of the Leeba river, Lat. 12° 40' S.; lon. 22° 50' E.

**SHIPBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Tunbridge. Ac. 1906. P. 476.

**SHIPDAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. East Dereham. Ac. 4560. P. 1644.

**SHIPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 766. P. 520.

**SHIP ISLAND**, U. S., N. America, Mississippi, Gulf of Mexico, is 30 m. N. Chandeleur Islands.

**SHIRKE**, a large town of British India, on the Sutlej, 98 m. E. Sultanpoor. The cultivation round the town is considerable, and the crops of wheat, barley, turnips, etc., are separated by rows of apricot trees. Although 10,600 feet above the sea, the crops are cut in August. Lat. 31° 48' N.; lon. 78° 48' E.

**SHIRLAKE**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. S. Henley-on-Thames. Ac. 2692. P. 621.

**SHIPLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. S.S.W. Horsham. Ac. 7698. P. 1212.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 3 m. N.N.W. Bradford, on the Midland Counties Railway. Ac. 1140. P. 7100, employed in the manuf. of woollens and paper.—III. a township, co. and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Derby, pa. Heanor. P. 688.

**SHIPMEADOW**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W. Beccles. Ac. 820. P. 334.

**SHIPPENSBURG**, a bor., U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 34 m. S.W. Harrisburg.—*Shippingport* is a vill. of Kentucky, on the Ohio, at the foot of its rapids, 2 m. S. Louisville.

**SHIPSTON-ON-SROUR**, a market town and pa. of England, in a detached part of the co. Worcester, enclosed by Warwickshire, 30 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Ac. of pa. 1198. P. 1760. Altitude 211 feet.

**SHIPTON**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Salop,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Much-Wenlock. Ac. 1723. P. 186.—II. (*on-Cherwell*), co. Oxford, 2 m. E. Woodstock. Ac. 1220. P. 131.—III. (*under-Wickwood*), same co., 4 m. N.E. Burford. Ac. 11,652. P. 3163.—IV. (*Moyn*), co. Gloucester,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Tetbury. Ac. 2298. P. 407.—V. (*Olife*), same co.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Northleach. Ac. 1050. P. 255.—VI. (*Sollars*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Northleach. Ac. 1160. P. 80.—VII. a township, 3 m. N.N.W. York, on York and Newcastle Railway. Ac. 1840. P. 440.—VIII. a chapelry, 2 m. N.E. Market-Weighton, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Canal. P. 411.

**SHIRAVATI**, a river on the W. coast of S. India, on which are the celebrated falls of GERSEPPA.

**SHIRAZ**, a city, and formerly the cap. of Persia, cap. prov. Farsistan, in a valley famous for its gardens & fertility, 4500 ft. above the sea, & 115 m. E.N.E. Bushire. Lat. 29° 36' N.; lon. 52° 44' E. Pop. estimated from 20,000 to 40,000. It is enclosed by bastioned walls nearly 4 m. in circumference, and entered by 6 gates flanked with towers. It had a bazaar, a vast citadel, containing a royal palace, a great mosque, numerous colleges, baths, and Mohammedan tombs; but it was greatly injured by an earthquake in 1824, and all but totally destroyed by another in 1853, when 12,000 persons perished. Since then it has been much less healthy than formerly. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. outside of the walls is the tomb of the renowned Persian poet Hafiz, a native of Shiraz, and near it are the stream of Rocknabad, the bower of Mosella, and the famed garden of Jehan Name. *Shiraz* has manufs. of silk and woollen stuffs, sword-blades, soap, and earthenwares, and a wine having a high reputation in Persia. Wine, rose-water, attar of roses, assafetida, dried fruits, silk, goats'-hair, wool, saffron, drugs, horses, orpiment, madder, and tobacco, are sent to Bushire. Salt from adjacent lakes sent on mules inland.

**SHIBBURN**, a pa. of England, co. and 14 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 2411. P. 292.

**SHIRÉ**, a river of E. Africa, flows S. from Lake Nyassa, and joins the Zambesi near its mouth, where it is a mile wide. Length 350 m., all navigable except about 30 m. of rapids; it flows through a fine cotton and grain country.

**SHIREHAMPTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Westbury, on Trym, 5 m. N.W. Bristol. P. 731.

**SHIRE-NEWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 3½ m. W. Chepstow. Ac. 3544. P. 886.

**SHIRINKI**, one of the Kurile isls., S.W. Porumushur. It is a conspicuous rock, 25 m. in circuit.

**SHIRLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Alfreton. Ac. 2942. P. 1426.

**SHIRLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. S.E. Ashbourn. Ac. 3560. P. 596.

**SHIRVAN**, Transcaucasia. [SHEMAKHA.]

**SHIRWA**, a lake of E. Africa, 2000 feet above the sea, in lat. 15° S., lon. 36° E.

**SHISDRA** or **JIZDRA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.W. Kaluga, cap. circ., on the Shisdra, an affl. of the Oka. P. (1855) 10,986. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and glass and iron works.

**SHITLINGTON**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5½ m. W.S.W. Wakefield. Ac. 3049. P. 2022.

**SHOA** or **SHWA**, the most S. of the three principal states, Abyssinia, E. Africa, its territory chiefly comprised between the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River and the Hawash, lat. 8° 30' to 10° or 11° N., lon. 38° to 40° 30' E. Surface mostly mountainous. Some parts from 4000 to 10,000 feet above the sea, but it comprises many rich valleys and undulating plains, and the tributary Galla territories on the frontiers are fertile. Cattle, corn, coffee, cotton, dyewoods, drugs, wild indigo, sulphur, nitre, alum, coal, and several metals are among the chief products. Gold dust, ivory, hides, civet, and other merchandise from Central Africa; cotton cloths, blankets, water-tight baskets and mats of superior quality, peltry, leather, and parchment, manufactured in Shoa; and slaves, from the countries of the interior, are sent to Zeyla, Berbera, and other ports on the Red Sea and Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in return for European and other manufactured goods and foreign produce. Principal towns, Ankobar, the cap., Angolalla and Tegulet. In 1841, a British embassy was sent from India into Shoa, under Major Harris.

**SHOAL**, a creek of the U. S., North America, Illinois, joins the Kaskaskia, 40 m. S.S.W. Vandalia, after a rapid S. course of 60 miles.

**SHOAL BAY**, New South Wales, co. Clarence, lat. 29° 25' S., lon. 153° 20' E., receives Clarence river at its W. extremity.—II. N. Australia, at the S. extremity of Apsley Strait, between Melville and Bathurst Islands, lat. 11° 48' S., lon. 130° 43' E.—*Shoal-basin* is a circular bay, a little farther up Apsley Strait.

**SHOALHAVEN**, a river of New South Wales, rises about lat. 36° S., lon. 149° 50' E., flows N. and E., separating the co. St Vincent from the cos. Murray, Argyle, and Camden, and enters the Pacific by a large mouth at the vill. of Shoalhaven, 75 m. S.W. Sydney. Affluents, the Modbury, Mongarlow, and Werrimungo.

**SHOBDON**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W.N.W. Leominster. Ac. 3337. P. 503.

**SHOBROOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. E.N.E. Crediton. Ac. 3885. P. 630.

**SHOCKLACH (CHURCH)**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Dee, 4 m. W.N.W. Malpas. Ac. 1239. P. 180.

**SHOEBURY**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—

I. (*North*), 4¼ m. S.E. Rochford. Ac. 2131. P. 193.—II. (*South*), at the mouth of the Thames, 5 m. S.E. Rochford, near Shoebury Ness, a coast-guard station, and the practising ground for heavy ordnance. Ac. 5150. P. 1502.

**SHOGRE** or **SHOGHER**, a town of N. Syria, pash. Aleppo, on the Orontes, 25 m. S.S.E. Antioch.

**SHOLAPORE**, a collectorate of British India, presid. Bombay, is composed of three separate divisions, the two largest lying N. and S. of each other, and the smaller division situated to the N.E. of the other two. Greatest length, from N.W. to S.E., 170 m. Extreme breadth, from E. to W., 50 m. Ac. 4991. P. 675,115. Surface undulating. Cotton forms the chief product. Chief rivers, the Kistna, forming the S. limit of the district, which is traversed by the Beema, and its tributary the Seena. Climate dry and healthy; average annual fall of monsoon rains 31 inches. The district was acquired by the British in 1818.

**SHOLAPORE**, a town of British India, collectorate of same name, presid. Bombay, 165 m. S.E. Poona. The railway to Bombay was opened in 1863. Here is a Christian church.

**SHOLDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. W. Deal. Ac. 1985. P. 407.

**SHONA**, an island of Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Ardanamurchan. P. 96.

**SHOOSHA**, a town of Asiatic Russia. [SHUSHA.]

**SHOOTER'S HILL**, England, co. Kent, pa. of Eltham, 1½ m. S.E. Woolwich, rises to 446 feet, and is one of the most conspicuous heights near London. On its summit is Severndroog (Savindroog) Castle, a tower erected by Sir W. James to commemorate his capture of the Indian fortress so named, in 1756.

**SHOPLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. S.E. Rochford. Ac. 1039. P. 80.

**SHOREHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Darent, 5 m. N. Seven Oaks. Ac. 5506. P. 1253.

**SHOREHAM**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, 44 m. S.W. Montpelier.

**SHOREHAM (NEW)**, a parl. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the South Coast Railway, 1 m. from the sea, and 6 m. W. Brighton. Ac. of pa. 170. P. 3351; do. of parl. bor., which now includes a large portion of the rape Bramber, (1861) 32,622. Altitude 24 feet. It has a market-house, and a suspension bridge over the Adur, the mouth of which river forms an indifferent harbour. Ship-building is carried on. Customs rev. (1862) 4775*l.*; exports (1862) 302*l.* Vessels belonging to the port (above 50 tons) 104, tonnage 20,322. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1869.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Sussex, 1 m. N.W. New Shoreham. Ac. 1870. P. 278. It has an old church.

**SHORKOT**, a town of the Punjab, between the Chenaub and Ravee rivers, 24 m. S. Jung. It is celebrated for its ruins.

**SHORNCOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Cricklade. Ac. 485. P. 19.

**SHORNS**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.E. Gravesend. Ac. 3214. P. 963.

**SHORT CREEK**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 120 m. E. Columbus.

**SHORWELL**, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 4¼ m. S.S.W. Newport. Ac. 3685. P. 612.

**SHOTLEY**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northumberland, 9 m. S.E. Hexham. Ac. 12,460. P. 1180. With lead and coal mines.—II. co. Suffolk, 7 m. S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2051. P. 580.

**SHOTTESBROOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.S.W. Maidenhead. Ac. 1316. P. 148.

**SHOTTESHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Nor-

folk.—I. (*All Saints*), 6 m. S. Norwich. Ac. 1360. P. 484.—II. (*St Mary*), 6½ m. S. Norwich. Ac. 2040. P. 369.

SHOTTISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1135. P. 317.

SHORTLE, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Duffield, 3 m. W.N.W. Belper. P. 427.

SHOTTON, a township of England, co. and 9 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Easington. Ac. 3833. P. 1871.

SHORTS, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 12 m. N.N.W. Lanark. Ac. 25,336. P: 7943, of whom 1335 are in the village. It has extensive coal and iron works.

SHOTSWELL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 7 m. E.S.E. Kineton. Ac. 1860. P. 307.

SHOTWICK, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.W. Chester. Ac. 3574. P. 931.

SHOULDHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. 5 m. N.E. Downham-Market. Ac. 3888. P. 727. It has mineral springs.—II. (*Thorpe*), 4¼ m. N.E. Downing-Market. Ac. 1430. P. 298.

SHOWY, a town of Central Africa, on l. b. of the Shary, 23 m. S.E. its mouth in Lake Tchad.

SHRAWARDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Salop, on the Severn, 6 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1951. P. 161.

SHRAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Ac. 1877. P. 549.

SHREVEPORT, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Louisiana, on Red River. P. 3000. Exports cotton.

SHREWSBURY, *Uriconium*, a parl., munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co. Salop, nearly enclosed by the Severn, crossed by the "English" and the "Welsh" bridges, 38 m. S. Chester, and connected with all parts of the kingdom by 7 distinct rails. Alt. 229 ft. P. (1851) 19,681; (1861) 22,163. It has several churches, town and co. hall, working men's hall, market-house, co. gaol, military dépôt, infirmary, theatre in a portion of the ancient palace of the princes of Powysland, a Doric column, erected to the late General Lord Hill, alt. 200 feet, and a monument to Lord Clive. The grammar school, founded by Edward vi., has an annual rev. of 3200*l.* and 22 exhibitions to the universities; Millington's hospital has a rev. of 1227*l.*: other charities numerous and well endowed. A music hall, a working man's hall, literary and philosophical society, mechanics' institute, public library, assembly rooms, and public promenades. It has 12 corporate trading companies; manufs. linen, thread, canvas, iron wares; a salmon fishery in the river, and a trade in coal and corn, facilitated by a branch of the Grand Junction canal, and by the Severn, here navigable for barges of 30 or 40 tons. There is a public cemetery of 11 ac. 1 mile from the town. The corporation consists of a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 assistants. It is the seat of the co. assizes, and of sessions for the co. and town. It sends two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 1505. A battle between the troops of Henry iv. and the Percys, in which Hotspur was killed, was fought near it in 1403.

SHREWSBURY, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New Jersey, 35 m. E. Trenton.—II. Vermont, 72 m. S.S.E. Montpelier.—III. Massachusetts, 37 m. W. Boston.—IV. Pennsylvania, 38 m. S. Harrisburg.

SHREWTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury. Ac. 2178. P. 710.

SHRIVENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, with a station on the Great W. Railway, 5 m. S.W. Farringdon. Ac. 8430. P. 2258.

SHROPHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. East Harling. Ac. 2673. P. 510.

SHROPSHIRE or SALOP, an inland co. in the W. of England, having E. Staffordshire, S. the cos.

Hereford and Worcester, W. and N. Wales and a part of Cheshire. Ac. 826,055, most of which are under culture. P. (1861) 240,059. Rainfall at Shrewsbury 26 inches. The Severn flows through its centre, from N.W. to S.E.; its S. half is mountainous, and here cattle-breeding and dairy work are carried on extensively; the N. portion is comparatively level, and the land is chiefly under tillage. Near the Severn are fine meadow lands; orchards are numerous in the S., and hops are raised on the Herefordshire border. A race of horned sheep is peculiar to the co. Coal and iron are worked in the E., lead is produced in the W., and salt both in the N. and S. Manufs. glass, stoneware, carpets, linens, gloves, paper, buttons, and hardwares. The Shrewsbury, Newport, Birmingham and Liverpool, Ellesmere, and Chester canals, intersect the co. N. the Severn. A railway connects Shrewsbury with Chester, and the co. is also traversed by the London and N.W. Railway. Shropshire returns 4 members to H. of Com. Reg. elect. (1864) N. division 5269, S. division 4070. After Shrewsbury, the cap., the principal towns are the bors. of Ludlow, Bridgenorth, Much-Wenlock; market towns, Bishop's Castle, Church-Stretton, Wem, and Shifnal.

SHRULE, several pas. of Ireland.—I. Connaught, co. Mayo, on the Black River, 9 m. S.S.E. Ballinrobe. Ac. 11,861. P. 2394, of whom 422 are in the vill.—II. Leinster, co. Longford, comprising a part of the town of Ballymahon. Ac. 6745. P. 2450.—III. Queen's co., 2½ m. N. Carlow. Ac. 982. P. 125.

SHUBBENCADIE, a river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two portions; after a N. course it enters Mines-basin 45 m. N. Halifax, with which city and its harbour it is connected by a canal 30 m. in length.

SHUCKBURGH, two pas. of Engl., co. Warwick.—I. (*Upper*), 5 m. E. Southam. Ac. 910. P. 60.—II. (*Lower*), 4¼ m. E. Southam. Ac. 870. P. 152.

SHUDY-CAMES, a pa. of Engl., co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Linton. Ac. 2332. P. 351.

SHUGSHUT, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Sakaria, 36 m. S.E. Isnik. P. 8000. On an adjacent hill is the tomb of Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty.

SHUJABAD, a walled town of the Punjab, India, 30 m. S. Moodtan. At a distance it has a striking and picturesque appearance; the walls are mounted with a few guns, and defended by a small garrison. It has a good bazaar. The soil fertile and well cultivated, yielding sugar cane, cotton, grain, and indigo. It belongs to the Sikhs. Lat. 29° 47' N.; lon. 71° 18' E.

SHUJANPOOR, a town of the Punjab, 8 m. E. Attock, having a splendid serai for the accommodation of travellers, built by one of the Mogul emperors.

SHUMLA (*Marcianopolis?*), a fortified city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, pash. and 58 miles S.S.W. Silistria. P. 50,000, Turks & Bulgarians. It stands in a gorge, on the N. declivity of the Balkan range; and being on the great route from Walachia to Constantinople, it is one of the keys of the Turkish capital. On three sides it is enclosed by mountains, and it is encircled by ramparts and a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel, and strong redoubts on an adjacent height. It is intersected by a rivulet, and divided into an upper and a lower town, the former chiefly inhabited by Turks, and containing numerous mosques and barracks. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop, and has flourishing manufs. of tin and copper wares, ready-made clothes, which are sent to Constantinople, silk

goods, and leather. The Russians ~~unsuccessfully~~ successfully, to take it in 1774, 1810, and 1828.

**SHUMSHABAD**, a town of British India, dist. Furruckabad, 88 m. N.E. Agra, and chief place of pergunnah of same name. P. 6920.

**SHUNA**, one of the inner Hebrides Islands, Scotland, co. Argyll, pa. Kiltbrandon, 4 m. N.W. Craignish, and separated on the W. from Luibg by the narrow Sound of Shuna. Length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. P. 43. Surface well wooded, and generally fertile.

**SHUPEYON**, a town of Cashmere, on the Huri-poor or Dumdum river, and on the route from the Pir Panjal Pass to Serinagur, 6550 feet above the sea, and 28 m. S. Serinagur. Close to this town was fought, in 1819, the decisive battle by which the Sikhs won Cashmere from the Afghans.

**SHURDINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Cheltenham. Ac. 383. P. 164.

**SHUS**, a ruined city of Persia. [Sus.]

**SHUSHA** or **SOOSHA**, a town and fortress of Asiatic Russia, Transcaucasia, gov. and 120 m. S.W. Shemakha. P. (1856) 15,194. It was founded under the name of Penah-abad by Nadir Shah, in a strong position, on a mountain accessible on only one side.

**SHUSHAN** or **SUSAN**, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, extensive remains of which are found on the Karun, 50 m. E.N.E. Shuster, but the site has been little explored.

**SHUSHUAH**, an island of the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Ainune, Arabia, 30 m. N.W. Moilah, 350 feet in elevation.

**SHUSTER**, a city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan, on the Karun, here crossed by a stone bridge, 30 m. E.S.E. Dizful, lat.  $32^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $49^{\circ} 5'$  E. Estimated pop. 8000. It stands on a hill crowned by a citadel, and on the land side it is enclosed by a brick wall, outside of which the Ab-i-Gargar canal separates it from its suburbs. Houses mostly of stone, and the city possesses many elegant buildings. It remained cap. of the prov. until nearly depopulated by the plague in 1832, and was subsequently much damaged by an inundation in 1840.

**SHUSTOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coleshill. Ac. 3844. P. 558.

**SHUTE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Colyton. Ac. 2738. P. 610.

**SHUTESBURY**, a town of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, Franklin co. It has a mineral spring, formed by an earthquake in 1815.

**SHUTTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Ac. 980. P. 194.

**SHUYA**, a town of Russia, gov. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Tesa, 50 m. N.W. Viazniki. P. 3500. It has thriving linen and cotton weaving and print-works, soap and various other factories.

**SHY-YOK** or **SHAYOK**, a considerable trib. of the Indus, India, which it joins 20 m. W. of Iskardo, after a S.E. and N.W. course. It rises in the Karakorum mountains.

**SLAH-KOH** (the "*Black Mountain*"), Afghanistan, bounds the plain of Jellalab on the N., lat.  $34^{\circ} 25'$  N., between lon.  $69^{\circ} 45'$  and  $70^{\circ} 20'$  E. It is 3000 feet above the sea.

**SIAM**, a native state of the island Sumatra, extending along its N.E. coast opposite Malacca and Singapore, and with a town of same name on the river Siak, 45 m. from its mouth, in lat.  $0^{\circ} 25'$  N., lon.  $101^{\circ} 55'$  E. Surface flat. Exports gold, camphor, gambier, rattans, tobacco, wax, sago, ivory, and silk stuffs; imports opium, salt, woollens, and Madras piece-goods.—The *Siak river* flows N.E., and enters the Strait of Malacca behind some islands nearly opposite the British settlement of Malacca.

**SIAM**, native **THAI**, an independent country of S.E. Asia, of which it occupies the centre and S. parts, extending between lat.  $4^{\circ}$  and  $21^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $96^{\circ}$  and  $162^{\circ}$  E., nearly enclosing the Gulf of Siam on the S., and having W. the Strait of Malacca and British Tenasserim provinces, E. Laos, Cambodia, and the Gulf of Siam, and N. Burma. Length N. to S. 1200 m.; breadth 400 m.; cap. Bangkok. P. estimated (in 1863) at 6,000,000, comprising 1,900,000 Siamese, 1,500,000 Chinese, 1,000,000 Malays, and 1,000,000 Laos. On the W., where alone the boundary is ascertained, Siam-proper is separated from the Tenasserim coast by mountain chains. On the other sides it is bordered by independent tribes. The kingdom comprises the W. half of Cambodia, part of the isthmus connecting the Malay peninsula with the Asiatic continent, and the N. and middle portion of the peninsula, called Lower Siam, the states of which are tributary to Siam, and where it encloses the British prov. of Wellesley. The Menam river traverses its centre from N. to S., and by annual inundations renders the great plain extremely fertile; the other principal river is the Me-Kong, and numerous tributaries. Tale Sab, or the Great Lake, is on the S.E. boundary. Climate salubrious in the mountainous districts, but the plains and forests are the seat of malignant fevers. Mean temperature of the year at Bangkok  $83^{\circ}$  Fahr. The S.W. monsoon brings abundant rain, the N.E. is dry and healthy. Chief products, rice, sugar, pepper, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, sago, tropical fruits, teak, sandal sapan, rose and other woods; coffee, cotton, rattans, and gums; copper mined by Chinese is the chief mineral product; lead, antimony, and zinc, iron and gems, are also found. The elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, leopard, antelope, and bear, abound; serpents and crocodiles are numerous, and the rivers are rich in fish. The Siamese or Thai are of the Mongolian family, and of a mild and humane disposition. Buddhism is the state religion. The French Jesuits founded missions in 1658, and have a seminary and other schools in the capital, where American Protestant missionaries print and circulate the Bible in the Siamese and Chinese languages. They have made little progress in useful or ornamental arts, and most of the manufs. and handicrafts in the towns are carried on by Chinese or Anamese settlers. There are few roads in the country. The trade of Siam, Laos, and Cambodia is mostly in the hands of the Chinese. Exports, 1862, sugar, hides, gum, pepper, rice, horns, etc., to the value of 37,824*l*. Imports machinery, military stores, timber, iron, earthenware, beer and ale, wine, cottons, etc., to the value of 23,907*l*. Government an absolute monarchy, but the late king, who died 1851, was an enlightened monarch, who made canals and roads, built ships, introduced steamers, encouraged arts and commerce, established printing from types, which was unknown till 1835, and trained his troops in the European manner. The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, bearing the names of their chief towns, each presided over by a paha or governor. There is no standing army, but every male subject is liable to serve for a portion of the year. A numerous force of war-junks and galleys is kept up, and manned by Chinese and other foreigners. The first connection between this state and the British Government took place in 1685, when the Siamese envoys to Louis xiv. of France visited London, and concluded a treaty with Charles ii.; but little intercourse took place till 1855, when Sir John Bowring effected an

agreement, by which the Crown of Siam consented to the appointment of a British consul at Bangkok, and granted entire liberty of trade to British merchants in all the maritime dists. of the empire. The *Gulf of Siam*, between lat. 8° and 13° 30' N., lon. 99° and 105° E., is wholly surrounded by Siam, except on the S.E., where it opens into the Chinese Sea. Length 380 m.; breadth at entrance 260 m. It receives the Menam and several other smaller rivers, and being exempt from hurricanes, shipwrecks are very rare.

SIAMO or SIAO, an isl. of Malaysia, between N.E. of Celebes and Sanghir. Circumference 35 m. Surface elevated, and it contains a volcano.

SIAMPA, a country of S.E. Asia. [TSLAMPA.]

SI-AN or SI-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Shense, cap. dep., on an affluent of the Hooi-ho, lat. 34° 12' N., lon. 108° 40' E. It is large, enclosed by strong walls, and is the principal military dépôt for the northern provinces of China, and ranks next to Peking, having been at one period for more than 1000 years the metropolis.

SIANG-YANG, a city of China, prov. Hoo-pe, cap. dep., on the Han-kiang, lat. about 32° N., lon. 112° E.—*Siang* is the name of several Chinese towns of inferior rank.

SIANO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 10 m. N.N.W. Salerno. P. 2843.

SIAS, a river of Russia, gov. St Petersburg, enters Lake Ladoga on its S. side, after a N.N.W. course of 100 m.—The *Siaskoi canal*, 25 m. in length, connects the rivers Svir and Volkhov.

SIAGUES-ST-ROMAIN, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Haute-Loire, 17 m. S.E. Brioude. P. 1701.

SIB, a maritime town of E. Arabia, dom. and 22 m. W. Muscat, on the Arabian Sea. It has the reputation of being peculiarly healthy.—*Sibb* is a town of W. Belochistan, 75 m. N.E. Bampur.

SIBBERTOFT, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 5 m. S.W. Mkt.-Harborough. Ac. 2048. P. 394.

SIBBERTSWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. N.W. Dover. Ac. 1836. P. 411.

SIBDON CARWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. E.S.E. Bishop's-Castle. Ac. 1090. P. 69.

SIBERIA, SIBIRI, or ASIATIC RUSSIA, comprises all the N. part of Asia, extending from the Ural mtns. to the Pacific Ocean and Behring Strait, between lat. 42° and 78° N., lon. 50° E. to 171° W., and having S. the Chinese empire and Independent Turkestan, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands of New Siberia or Liakoff. Area 5,586,513 sq. m.; length 5000 m., breadth 2620 m. P. (1858), incl. the subjugated Kirghiz, 4,070,938. Climate excessive; cold of winter extreme, and summer heat is very high. Mean temperature at the mouth of the river Yana, 4°-39 Fahr.; mercury freezes and remains solid for two months in winter. Surface in the S. elevated by the Altai chain, covered with forests, and interspersed with many fertile valleys; but by far the greater portion of Siberia is flat and sterile. Of eastern Siberia little was known till very recently; Russian explorations in 1863 have shown that the supposed elevated chain of the Yablonoi mountains has no existence, and that their place is occupied by an undulating plateau. There are many gulfs and bays on the N. shores; but as they are frozen for nine months in the year, they are wholly unfit for navigation. In 1863 a service of steam packets was established between Irbit, on the Nitsa (gov. Perm), and the towns of Siberia on the Tobol, Irtysh, and Obi, and the first steamer was launched on the Yenisei. At the same time the Irtysh was found to be navigable for barges, drawing 3 ft. water, to Lake Dzaisan. At present (1864)

a line of telegraph is in operation from Moscow to Irkutsk, 4000 miles, and this is to be extended to meet the line now opened at the mouth of the Amur, thence through Siberia across Behring Strait, to join the proposed line across Russian and British America, and so complete the circuit of the globe. In the W. are extensive steppes, inhabited by Cossack tribes or roving Kirghiz, and all the N. portion is a vast desert peopled by Ostiaks, Yakuts, Tchukchi, and other tribes in the lowest state of barbarism. The Obi, Yenisei, and Lena rivers, with their large and numerous tributaries, and the Olenek, Indighirka, and Kolyma, traverse the country in a N. direction, and enter the Arctic Ocean; and the Ural river forms part of the boundary between European and Asiatic Russia, and the Sir Daria or Jaxartes, flowing W. to the sea of Ural, separates it from Independent Turkestan. Principal lakes are those of Baikal, Tchany, and Sumy, with the Balkash-Nor or Lake Tenghiz, which forms a part of its S. boundary. In the more populous districts, corn sufficient for the pop. is grown; it is chiefly barley, oats, and buckwheat. Cattle are numerous in some parts, and in the N. the reindeer, saibles, foxes, martens, beavers, and white bears, the skins of which compose important articles of trade. The dog is used to draw the sledge; the roebuck and elk inhabit the S. Camels are used by the Kalmucs; the sheep and horses are of good breeds. Swans, geese, ducks, and partridges are common in the S., and fish abound on the coasts, and in the lakes and rivers. Siberia is, however, chiefly valuable to Russia on account of its minerals. The government has a monopoly of the gold-washings. Antimony, cobalt, mercury, and zinc are also met with; iron and copper are plentiful on the S. frontier in the gov. Tobolsk. Manufs. insignificant, except in Irkutsk, Tobolsk, and some of the provincial caps. *W. Siberia* consists of the govts. Tobolsk and Tomsk, and the country of the Kirghiz Cossacks. *E. Siberia* of Yeniseisk and Irkutsk, the prov. Yakutsk, districts of Okhotsk, the Tchukchi country, and the recently organized territory of Primorsk. [MARITIME REGION.] The country is colonized to a large extent by exiles, and partly by voluntary emigrants. The exiles, who comprise criminals, political and religious offenders, are collected at Moscow from all parts of the empire, and sent off in weekly convoys, to the number of about 10,000 per annum; one-fifth of whom die in ten years, from fatigue of the journey and change of climate. Arrived in Siberia, they are divided into three classes:—1st, Those destined to forced labour in the mines; 2d, Public labour (to be afterwards established, provisionally, as colonists); 3d, Those destined for immediate colonization, under the police. They observe the rites of the Greek Church. Among the aboriginal population in the W. of Siberia, from the northern Urals to the rivs. Irtysh and Tobol, Shamanism, more or less mixed with impure Christianity, prevails. Between the Obi and the Yenisei, in the govts. of Tobolsk and Yenisei, Shamanism prevails in the north, among the Samooides; and the imperfect Christianity of the Greek Church in the south, among the Ostiaks. In the eastern portion of Siberia, from the Yenisei to Kamatchatka, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Chinese empire, Buddhism, Paganism, and an imperfect Christianity prevail. The S.W. of Siberia, including the governments of Omsk, Tomsk, and part of Irkutsk, falls within the limits of the great Turkish branch of the human family, and the prevalent form of

religion is Mohammedanism. *Siberia* has few educational establishments. In 1850, a ukase decided that in the govts. of Tobolsk and Tomsk, the study of Greek should be replaced by that of the Tartar language, at the option of the student. The Old and New Testaments have been translated into the Mongolian language by the London Missionary Society. Chief cities, Tobolsk and Irkutsk, respectively the W. and E. caps., with Omsk, Tomsk, Krasnoyarsk, Yakutsk, Kiachta, Semipolatsinsk, and Petropaulovsk. A line of fortified posts protects the country on the side of Independent Turkestan. [RUSSIA, AMUR, MARITIME REGIONS.]

**SIBFORD-GOWER**, a hamlet of England, co. Oxford, pa. Swalcliffe, 7 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Ac. 1690. P. 482.

**SIBILLA (MONTE DELLA)**, one of the chief summits of the Apennines in Central Italy, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Spoleto. Height 7409 feet.

**SIBLEY**, a co. U. S., N. America, Minnesota. P. 3609. Cap. Henderson. The lake Minneronka, 30 m. in length, is in this county.

**SIBNIBAS**, *Jivanivasa*, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Nuddea, 60 m. N.N.E. Calcutta, with ruins of a palace and several pagodas.

**SIBSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Boston, and with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway. Ac. 5460. P. 1297.

**SIBSON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 6 m. W. Peterborough. Ac. 1530. P. 790.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. S.W. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 3817. P. 480.

**SIBTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 6 m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 880. P. 146.

**SIBTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 2861. P. 489.

**SICASICA**, a town of South America, Bolivia, dep. and 60 m. S.E. La Paz.

**SICHEM**, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, on the Demer, 3 m. W. Diest. P. 1700.

**SICIGNANO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 12 m. S.E. Campagna. P. 3337.

**SICILIES (KINGDOM OF THE TWO)**, a former state of S. Italy, of which the King of Sardinia was elected sovereign by universal suffrage, 7th November 1860. It is now incorporated in the kingdom of Italy. [NAPLES. SICILY.]

**SICILY**, *Trinacria Sicilia*, an isl. in the Mediterranean, lat.  $36^{\circ} 38'$  and  $38^{\circ} 18' N.$ , lon.  $12^{\circ} 25'$  and  $15^{\circ} 40' E.$ , separated on the N.E. from Naples by the Strait of Messina, and forming, previous to 1860, the *Dominii al-di-la di Faro*, or the territory "beyond the Strait" of the former kingdom of the "Two Sicilies." Its shape is triangular, length E. to W. 185 m., breadth 120 m. P. (1862) 2,351,802. Its old divisions, dating from Norman times, into Val Demone, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazzara, being obsolete, since 1818 it was subdivided into 7 provs. [ITALY], each of which is subdivided into 3 or 4 districts, and each dist. into numerous comuni or townships. The Neptunian and the Madonian mountains, now known as the Peloric chain, stretching from E. to W. through the N. part of the island, consist of granite, quartz, and mica, flanked, as in the Apennines, by limestone and other calcareous formations; they rise to several thousand feet above the sea, are highest on the northern and eastern shores, and cover a great part of the surface with their ramifications. In some parts are mountains isolated from the rest, the chief of which is the volcano of Mount *Ætna*, near the E. coast, 10,874 feet above the sea. The principal plains border the sea, and are those of Catania, the Campi Leontini of antiquity, and Syracuse in

the E., and Terranova in the south; Palermo (called the "golden shell") & Castellamare on the northern coast, and Licata. Rivers all small and not navigable: the chief are the Fiume Grande, on the north; the Giarreita, Cantara, and Anapo, on the east; the Salso, Platani, Belici, flowing to the S. coast. The chief lakes are Biviere or Lentini, near the E. coast; the pool of *Enna*, in the centre of the island; the Lago dei Palici, in the S.E., of volcanic formation. Soil everywhere of high fertility; in some places it consists of a rich loam from 20 to 30 feet deep. Climate one of the most delightful in Europe, generally salubrious, except in some of the low lands. Mean temperature at Catania, year  $67^{\circ} 4$ , winter  $52^{\circ} 8$ , summer  $84^{\circ} 5$ ; at Palermo, year  $61^{\circ} 1$ , winter  $52^{\circ} 5$ , summer  $74^{\circ} 4$  Fahr. Annual rainfall 26 inches. Summer heats are oppressive during the prevalence of the sirocco, which is felt most at Palermo. Snow is never seen, except on *Ætna* and the highest points of the Madonian mountains; and the cold of winter is never so severe as to affect the verdure of the country; hail-storms are frequent, but rain is deficient, except in November. The most prevalent winds are from the N. and W. The papyrus, sugar-cane, date palm, and other tropical products ripen at a height of 600 feet; evergreens flourish at 2000 feet, oak and chestnut woods cover the mountain sides to the height of 4000 feet, wheat thrives at 4500 feet, and beech woods prevail to 6000 feet in elevation. Under the Romans, the island of Sicily was considered the granary of Italy, and it still yields grain in abundance; but there are few countries in which agriculture is so unscientifically conducted, and the plough is a ruder instrument now than that of Virgil's time. There are no proper roads in the island. The Indian fig, a species of cactus, grows wild in profusion. Lands chiefly belong to the nobility, the clergy, or the crown. Wheat and barley are exported in small quantities. Other chief crops are beans, pulse, maize, rice, olive oil, of which the annual crop is estimated at 15,000 tons; oranges, lemons, citrons, almonds, and other fruits; potatoes, tobacco, flax, hemp, sumach, liquorice, manna, carob, hazel-nuts, and mulberry. There are 19 varieties of grapes. From 60,000 to 80,000 pipes of wine are annually made, of which from 30,000 to 50,000 are exported by English and other merchants at Marsala. About 80,000 acres are planted with fruit trees, which form a great source of wealth to the island. Silk is produced chiefly in the N.E. part of the island, and woven at Catania. Cotton now forms an important branch of the agricultural industry of Sicily, having greatly increased within the last three years. It is chiefly grown in the plain of Catania and the Val di Noto, also at Terranova and Trapani. Pastoral industry receives little attention, and, except a few merino sheep and good mules, all kinds of live stock are very inferior. The sulphur beds of Sicily are of great value; they extend in the centre and the S. over an area of 2600 sq. m., in which about 150 mines are wrought, which yield above 150,000 tons annually, and employed, 20 years since, 4400 persons. The sulphur is found in tertiary formations. Alum, nitre, rock-salt, which constitutes the wealth of Trapani, petroleum, alabaster, agates, and chalcodones, and 54 varieties of jaspers; amber, bitumen, gypsum, and marble, are valuable mineral products. Ores of copper, lead, iron, silver, antimony, and mercury are found in the mountains; but few mines are wrought there, and nearly all metallic goods are imported. Medicinal and sulphureous springs are very numerous. The tunny, sword-

fish, and anchovy fisheries are important. The coral fishery on the African coast is frequented by many fishermen from Trapani, where the coral procured is polished. The manufacture of silk was introduced into the island from Greece, in 1147. Nearly 500,000 lbs. of raw silk are yearly produced. At Trapani are cotton factories wrought by steam; other manufs. are unimportant. The harbours are—Palermo on the N., Trapani on the W., Messina, Agosta, and Syracuse on the E. Navigation (1862) 9200 ships, tonnage 1,300,000. Trade is chiefly carried on with Britain, France, the Baltic, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and America. Chief exports, sulphur, olive oil, oranges and lemons, saffron, wine and spirits, sumach, silks, corn, barilla, essences, salted fish, linseed, manna, rags, and skins. Total value (1862) 2,830,057. Imports sugar and other colonial produce, cotton and other manufactured goods, hides, iron, deals, and wax. Total value (1862) 3,254,903. Messina, Palermo, Trapani, and Catania are the chief seats of commerce. Each prov. is governed by a prefect or intendente, who presides over every department of the provincial administration, & some branches of the military force. There are three councils, the council of intendency, the provincial, and the district councils, the members of which are appointed by the king. Each town had its judicial court; superior courts were held in Palermo, Messina, and Catania; and a supreme court sits in Palermo, the cap. Except about 58,000 inhabitants of Greek descent, mostly near Palermo, and several thousand Jews, the inhabitants are all Roman Catholics. This island was, in ancient times, the seat of many flourishing Greek colonies, of which Syracuse and Agrigentum were the most famous, and boasts of some of the most magnificent remains of ancient art in the world. It fell successively under the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Greek emperors, Saracens, Normans, French, Suabians, Austrians, Spaniards, etc. It was annexed to Naples in 1736. In 1847, 1848, and 1849, unsuccessful attempts were made to shake off the Neapolitan government. Messina was bombarded and taken by the Neapolitan troops 7th Sept. 1848, and Catania 6th April 1849. The Sicilians again rose in insurrection in 1860, and, with Garibaldi at their head, defeated the Neapolitans at Calatafimi, Palermo, and Milazzo. He then at Naples annexed the two Sicilies to the new kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. [ITALY. NAPLES.]

SCULLIANA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 8 m. W.N.W. Girgenti, cap. cant. P. 5764. Its situation is unhealthy. Near it are some of the most extensive sulphur mines in Sicily.

SCYON, a city of ancient Greece, and the cap. of one of the earliest founded kingdoms in Europe, gov. and 9 m. W.N.W. Corinth; the remains of which comprise a stadium in good preservation.

SIDBURY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Sidmouth. Ac. 6827. P. 1682.—II. co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1277. P. 60.

SIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 13 m. S.S.E. Cirencester. Ac. 1950. P. 474.—II. a chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Congleton. Ac. 2141. P. 445.

SIDE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. E.N.E. Painswick. Ac. 614. P. 55.

SIDE (or ESKI)-ADALIA, a ruined city of Asia Minor, pash. Itshil, on the Mediterranean, 40 m. E. Sataliah. It has remains of Roman walls.

SIDER (Fr. *Sierre*), a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Valais, on the Rhone, 10 m. N.E. Sion. P. 875.

SIDERNO, a market town of South Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, 3 m. N.E. Gerace. P. 6163.

SIDESTRANDS, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the North Sea, 3 m. S.E. Cromer. Ac. 560. P. 145.

SIDHAM or SIDHUAN, a town of India, Sirhind, in lat. 30° 55' N., lon. 75° 26' E. P. 1500.

SIDHOUT, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 10 m. E. Cuddapah, on the N. bank of the Pennar.

SIDHPOOR, a town of British India, Guzerat, on the river Saraswati, which is here deemed sacred, in lat. 23° 50' N., lon. 72° 20' E. It has a college; weaving is carried on, and many trading merchants reside here.

SIDI, a prefixed name of several small towns, etc., of N. Africa.—I. (*Abdallah*), Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, 28 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—II. (*Abdelmoumen*), Algeria, prov. Oran, on the Mediterranean.—III. (*Braham*), Algeria, prov. & 120 m. S.S.E. Algiers. P. 302.—IV. (*Bu-Surme*), Morocco, on the coast, 15 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.—V. (*Feruch*), a cape and bay, N.E. Algiers, and where the French army disembarked, 14th June 1830.—VI. (*Moussa*), arr. Algiers, cap. cant. P. 1246, of whom 256 are Europeans.—*Sidi Shehr* is a town of Asia Minor, pash. Karamania, 47 m. S.W. Konieh.

SIDLAW, SIEDLAW, or SUDLOW HILLS, a mountain range in Scotland, extending from Kinnoull Hill, near Perth, N.E. to near Forfar, where they fork into two lines, proceeding to the sea, E. ward to Redhead, and N.E. ward to Stonehaven. Many of these hills are isolated. The most remarkable summit is the Dunsinnan or Dunsinane of Shakspeare, 1114 feet above the sea. Kingseat, 1255 feet, is the highest in the range. Old red sandstone is the prevailing strata, alternating with beds of shale and conglomerate, upraised by greenstone and porphyry.

SIDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S. Chichester. Ac. 4109. P. 960.

SIDMOUTH, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Sid, at its mouth in the English Channel, 13 m. E.S.E. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 1600. P. 3354. It is picturesquely sheltered by hills, and greatly resorted to by visitors.

SIDNEY, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 9 m. N. Augusta.—II. New York, 93 m. S.W. Albany.—III. Ohio, 66 m. N.W. Columbus. [SYDNEY.]

SIDON, a town of Palestine. [SAIDA.]

SIDOWRA, a fortified town of India, Sirhind, in lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 77° 16' E. It is situated near the base of the Sub-Himalaya. Water and supplies abundant.

SIDRA (GULF OF), (*Syrtes Major*), the principal inlet of the Mediterranean Sea on its African side, between lat. 30° and 33° N., lon. 15° and 21° E.; having S. and E. the doms. Tripoli and Barca. Shores extremely fertile; on them are Tripoli, etc.

SIEBENBÜRGEN ("the Seven Boroughs"), the German name of Transylvania, so named from seven towns colonized in the 12th century by a Saxon race. [TRANSYLVANIA.]

SIEBENBERGGE ("the Seven Mountains"), a collection of conical basaltic heights in Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Cologne, and N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Rhine, and of which the Drachenfels is one. The Löwenberg, the most lofty, rises to 1500 feet above the sea. Only one, Gätehals, is on the l. b. of the river.

SIEBENLEHN, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, 2 m. S.E. Nossen. P. 1660.

SIEG, a river of Rhenish Prussia and West-

phalia, rises 10 m. N.E. Siegen, joins the Rhine, 2 m. N. Bonn. Course W. 80 miles.

**SIEGBERG**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. S.E. Cologne, on the Sieg. P. 3496.

**SIEGMEN**, a walled town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 38 m. S.S.W. Arensburg, cap. circ., on the Sieg. P. 6787. It has manufs. of leather, iron and steel wares, woollens, and cottons.

**SIEGHARDS**, a market town of Lower Austria, 28 m. N.N.W. Krems. P. 1600.

**SIENA** (*Sena Julia*), a city of Central Italy, cap. prov. Siena, on two hills 1330 feet above the sea, between two affluents of the Ombrone, 31 m. S.E. Florence. P. (1861) 21,902. Mean temp. of year 55° Fahr. It is entered by a fine avenue, and enclosed by walls with gates. *Sienna* has an ancient cathedral, which contains several fine paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries, and a celebrated academy of the fine arts. These edifices are richly adorned with paintings of the Siennese school; several convents, 11 churches, palaces, a citadel, 2 theatres; a university, with upwards of 500 students, a library of 40,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.; a college for the sons of the Siennese nobility; a school of medicine, of which Mascagni was a professor, and an hospital with 300 beds; public libraries and literary associations; manufs. woollens, silks, and leather, and trade in wine, oil, and paper. It is an archbishop's see, the residence of a military governor, and the seat of the civil and criminal courts. Its climate is healthy, and the pronunciation of the Tuscan dialect here is pure. It is the birth-place of five popes. The mountains in its vicinity have rich marble quarries. In the middle ages *Sienna* was the cap. of a powerful republic, and is said to have had 100,000 inhabitants. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it was the cap. dep. Ombrone. It is connected by railway with Florence and Leghorn. Its prov., the N. part of the Tuscan marea, comprises 1416 sq. m. P. (1862) 193,935.

**SIENNE**, a small river of France, dep. Manche, enters the English Channel, 7 m. W.S.W. Coutances, after a N.W. course of 40 miles.

**SIEROCK**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, arr. and 11 m. N.E. Thionville, on rt. b. of the Moselle. P. 2273. It has an important customs establishment (*bureau de douane*), on the frontiers of Belgium and Prussia.

**SIERPE**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. and 21 m. N. Plock. P. 2600.

**SIERRA** (Spanish a *Peaked Mountain Ridge*), a prefixed name of mountain ranges in Spain, South America, etc. [For those not given here, see second name.]—*S. Acaria*, between British Guiana and Brazil, at the source of Essequibo river. It is densely wooded. Estimated height 3000 or 4000 feet.—*S. de Grados*, a mountain range of Spain, provs. Avila and Caceres, 36 m. S.W. Avila, and rising to 10,552 ft.—The *Sierra de Guadalupe*, Spain, prov. Caceres, attains the height of 5110 feet.—*S. de la Vinda*, the W. cordillera of the Andes, Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pasco. It is crossed by two passes, upwards of 15,000 feet above the Pacific Ocean.—*S. Tajeda*, Spain, prov. and 28 m. N.E. Malaga. Height above the sea, 7677 feet.

**SIERRA**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, California. P. (1860) 11,387.

**SIERRA BLANCA**, a part of the Rocky Mountains, in the territories of Colorado and New Mexico, lon. 105° W. They contain Spanish Peaks. [ROCKY MOUNTAINS.]

**SIERRA GORDA**, a territory of Mexico, between the states of Querétaro and Guanajuato. P.

55,000. Climate temperate; soil fertile, producing dye woods and tropical plants. Many cattle, pigs, and goats are reared. Chief town, San-Luis-de-la-Paz.

**SIERRA LEONE** (i.e. Mountain of the Lion), a colonial settlement of Western Africa, belonging to Great Britain, and consisting of a peninsula 18 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, on the coast of Upper Guinea. Lat. of *Cape Sierra Leone* 8° 30' N., lon. 13° 18' W. It consists of a tract of territory along the Sierra Leone river, having an area of about 468 sq. m. P. (1862) 41,806, of whom 131 were whites, the remainder freed slaves and liberated negroes from slave ships. The centre of the peninsula consists of a mass of conical and rugged mountains, and the soil is generally barren; but around the coast is a belt of rich land; and in other parts of the territory are some fertile tracts, of which only a small portion is under cultivation. Climate moist and very pestilential. Principal exports, teak timber, camwood, palm oil, ginger, and small quantities of hides, ivory, rice, pepper, and copal; value (1862) 268,814. Imports, nearly all from Great Britain, amounted in 1862 to 144,269. Government is vested in a governor appointed by the crown, a council of five official members, and in acts of the British parliament. The expense of supporting this colony has been enormous, having cost Great Britain nearly 8,000,000. Freetown, the cap., is on the N. coast of the peninsula, besides which it has only some petty villages. It was founded in 1787, and has been since maintained with a view to the suppression of the slave trade in Western Africa. It has Protestant mission schools for 265 children. Shortest sea voyage to Plymouth 2721 sea m.; shortest steam voyage 23 days.—*Sierra Leone River*, an estuary of the River Rokell, about 20 m. in length, and from 3 to 10 m. in breadth, joins the Atlantic immediately N. the peninsula Sierra Leone. The Rokell rises about 240 miles inland, and is navigable for the last 60 miles.—*Sierra Leone Coast* comprises several British settlements, and extends from lat. 6° 25' to River Nuñez 10° 45' N.

**SIERRA MADRE**, a name of a great mountain chain of Mexico, known by different local names, as *S. Acha*, *S. Verde*, and *S. de los-Mimbres*. [ROCKY MOUNTAINS.]—II. near E. coast of Luzon, Philippine islands.

**SIERRA MATINCHE**, a mountain of Mexico, prov. Puebla (it is also called *Matalcucye*). Two peaks, the northern one 13,490, and the southern one 13,601 feet above the sea.

**SIERRA MORENA**, a mountain range of Spain, separating the basin of the Guadiana from that of the Guadalquivir, in lat. 38° 30' N., continues on the W. with *S. de los-Pedroches* in Cordova. Culminating point, *Aracena*, is 5500 feet above the sea. It is crossed by two principal passes, from Granada and Jaen to Madrid, and from Guadix to Villa-hermosa and Cuenca. Surface bare and rugged. It is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

**SIERRA NEVADA** ("Snowy Mountain"), the most elevated mountain range in the Spanish peninsula in the S., extending through the old kingdom of Granada, and forming part of the great water-shed, which separates the waters flowing to the Mediterranean from those of the Atlantic Ocean. Culminating points, *Mulhacen*, 11,678 ft., and *Veleta* 11,387 feet above the sea, separated by an enormous chasm, the *Coral-de-Veleta*. The S. basin of this range is clothed with olive and orange groves, and chestnut woods. Perennial snow commences at the height of 9500 feet.—II.

a lofty range of U. S., N. America, separating California and Nevada territory. [ROCKY MOUNTAINS.]—III. *Venezuela*, S. of Lake of Maracaybo, Nevado de Merida, the highest peak is 15,300 feet above the sea.

SEVSK or SEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 73 m. S.W. Orel, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Seva in Lake Moritza. P. 7000. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, 12 churches, and manufactures of porcelain.

SEWIERZ, a town of Poland, prov. and 67 m. W.S.W. Kielce. P. 1300. It has iron works.

SIGEAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aude, cap. cant., near the lagoon of Sigean, on the Mediterranean, 10 m. S. Narbonne. P. 3348.

SIGGLESTHORNE, a pa., England, co. York, East Riding, 9 m. E.N.E. Beverley. Ac. 1650. P. 217.

SIGHAJK, a small maritime town, Asia-Minor, Anatolia, on its W. coast, 22 m. S.W. Smyrna, on an inlet of the Gulf of Scala Nova. †

SIGILLO (*Helvillum*), a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, circ. Foligno. P. 1522. In the middle ages it was strongly fortified, and has still remains of its castle and walls. In the mountains of Sigillo there is a remarkable stalactite cavern.

SIGMARINGEN, a town of Prussia till 1849, cap. principality Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on rt. b. of the Danube, 30 m. N.E. Constance. P. 1900. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle.

SIGN, a market town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Spalato. P. 3900.

SIGNA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. W. Florence, on the Arno. P. 6492. It is surrounded by walls, and is the centre of an extensive manuf. of straw bonnets and straw plait.

SIGNAU, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 14 m. E.S.E. Bern. P. of pa. 2851.

SIGNY, several commas, etc., of France, dep. Ardennes.—I. (*l'Abbaye*), a market town, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W.S.W. Mezières. P. 2023. It has extensive iron works.—II. (*le Petit*), a vill., cap. cant., 22 m. W.N.W. Mezières. P. 2110.—*St Sigolene* is a comm. and vill., dep. Haute-Loire, arr. Yssengeaux. P. 2978.

SIGSTON-KIRKBY, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. E.N.E. Northallerton. Ac. 3369. P. 257.

SIGTUNA, a town of Sweden, län and 27 m. N.N.W. Stockholm, on a branch of Lake Maclar. P. 459. In the ninth century it was cap. of a small kingdom of Sweden.

SIGUENZA, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.E. Guadalajara, on the Henares. P. 4817. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of woollen cloths.

SIHL, a river of Switzerland, cants. Schwytz, Zug, and Zürich, joins the Limmat at Zürich, after a N.W. course of 35 miles.

SIHON or SEIHUN SIR, *Sarus*, a river of Asia-Minor, rises in Ramili, and after an E. and S. course of 150 m., enters the Mediterranean 30 m. S.W. Adana. [JAXARTES.]

SIHUT, a town on the S.E. coast of Arabia, 100 m. E.N.E. Makallah. P. varies from 300 to 2000, according to the trade and season. Its traders own about 30 large and small vessels, employed in coasting trade and shark-fishing.

SIKHUR, a town of British India, dist. Benares, on l. b. of the Ganges, 17 m. S.W. Benares. It was stormed and taken by the British in 1781.

SIKINOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, 20 m. N.W. Santorin. Area 17 sq. m. P. 300. It produces wine, figs, cotton, and the best wheat in the Cyclades. On its W.S.W. side is a village of same name.

SIKIM, a state of British India, between lat. 27° 5' and 28° N., lon. 88° to 89° E., having N.

and E. Tibet, S.E. Bhotan, S. Darjeeling, and W. Nepal. Area 1670 sq. m. P. 61,766, chiefly or wholly Buddhists, and employed in rural industry.

SIKLOS, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Banya, 16 m. S.S.E. Fünfkirchen. P. 3247. It has mineral baths and marble quarries.

SIKOKE or SIKOKI, the smallest of the four principal islands of Japan, S. of Niphon, and E. Kiusiu. Estimated area 17,200 sq. m. Surface mountainous. Chief towns, Tosa and Awa.

SIKUNDRABAD, a town of British India, dist. Goruckpore, 32 m. S.E. Delhi. P. 14,843. It has a bazaar, and is well supplied with water.—II. a cantonment in the N. of Hyderabad, presid. Madras, 1837 feet above the sea.

SILANUS, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Sassari, circ. Nuoro. P. 1715.

SILAO, a town of Mexico, state and 10 m. S.W. Guanajuato. P. 6000.

SILBERBERG, a town and strong fortress of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 43 m. S.S.W. Breslau. P. 1170.—*Silberstadt*, Bohemia. [MIES.]

SILCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the border of Berkshire, 6½ m. N. Basingstoke. Ac. 1881. P. 480. Here are the remains of the anc. *Segontiacum*, consisting of a flint and brick wall, enclosing an area of 1½ m. in circumference, occupied by a farm and ploughed fields, across which the lines of the principal streets are traceable. In A.D. 407, the usurper Constantine was here invested with the purple; the city was destroyed by Ælla and the South Saxons in 493.

SILE, a river of North Italy, Venetia, provs. Treviso and Venice, enters the lagoon 6½ m. N. Venice, after a S. course of 35 m. past Treviso.

SILEBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the river Soar, and on the Midland Counties Railway, 5 m. N.W. Syston. Ac. 2190. P. 1572.

SILESIA (Germ. *Schlesien*), a prov., forming the S.E. portion of Prussia, having E. Poland, S. Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, W. Saxony and Brandenburg, and N. Prussian Poland. Area 15,762 sq. m. P. (1858) 3,269,613, chiefly Lutherans and Roman Catholics, with 30,600 Jews; cap. Breslau. Surface in the S. and S.W. rugged and mountainous; in other parts flat, or but slightly undulating. The Oder traverses its centre throughout, from S.E. to N.W.; other principal rivers are its affluents, the two Neisses, the Bober, Malapanne, and Bartsch. Forests extensive. Corn, flax, and hemp are produced in large quantities, and about 2,800,000 sheep are kept in the prov., and produce excellent wool, which forms, next to linen, the principal article of export. Beet-root sugar, timber, madder, tobacco, silk in small quantities, etc., are also exported; and valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc, and copper are wrought; gold and silver is found in small quantities. Manufs., cotton, linens, coarse woollen cloth, iron, paper, and leather. It is subdivided into the three govts. of Breslau, Oppeln, and Leignitz. It was conquered from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1742.—*Austrian Silesia* comprises the S. part of the old prov. of Silesia, still belonging to Austria, and composing the circs. Troppau and Teschen. Area 1937 sq. m. P. (1857) 443,912. [MORAVIA.]

SILHET, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 24° 3' and 25° 12' N., lon. 91° and 92° 38' E. Area 3532 sq. m. P. 380,000. The country is rugged in the N.E. and S., and marshy towards the W. Soil fertile on the river courses. Principal rivers, the Soormah and Kukuris. Cattle-rearing is the chief employment of the inhabitants. The rainy season sets in about the begin-

ning of June, and continues until the middle of September, when a large tract of country is inundated, so that boats leave the river courses and hold their way across the country. During this season fever, ague, cholera, and dysentery prevail, and are fatal to foreigners. Manufs., coarse cottons, mats, and baskets.

**SILHET**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, principal place of dist. of same name, at the S. base of the Cossya Hills, and on the river Soormah, a tributary of the Brahmapootra, 260 m. N.E. Calcutta. It is the head-quarters of the civil establishment for the district, and also for the eastern division of the Bengal army.

**SILIAN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, 2½ m. N.W. Lampeter. Ac. 2182. P. 341.

**SILINTY** or **SELINTI**, a vill. and headland of Asia-Minor, pash. Itshill, on the Mediterranean, 32 m. W.N.W. Cape Anamour, around which are remains of anc. *Selinus* or *Trajanopolis*.

**SILIQUA**, a vill. of the island of Sardinia, prov. and 17 m. W.N.W. Cagliari. P. of comm. 2063.

**SILISTRIA** (Turk. *Dristria*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. pash., on rt. b. of the Danube, 57 m. N.N.E. Shumla. P. 20,000. It is walled, and has a citadel. On the 17th May 1854, a Russian force of 60,000 men laid siege to this place, but were compelled to abandon their works on the 16th June, being driven across the Danube by the Turks, and having sustained an immense loss of men.

**SILVRI** or **SELIVRI**, a marit. town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the N. shore of the Sea of Marmora, 40 m. W. Constantinople. P. 3000.

**SILJAN**, a lake of Sweden, læn and 26 m. N.W. Fahlun. Length 52 m.; breadth 7 m. Elevation above the sea 520 feet; depth 1200 feet.

**SILKSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3¼ m. W. Barnesley. Ac. 1426. P. 1154.

**SILK-WILLOUGHBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S.W. Sleaford. Ac. 2505. P. 237.

**SILLA**, a town of Central Africa, Senegambia, state Bambarra, on the Joliba, 50 m. E.N.E. Sego. Here Mungo Park terminated his first expedition in August 1796.

**SILLA DE CARACAS**, a mountain of S. America, Venezuela, near Caracas, height 8700 feet.

**SILLEFIORD**, a vill. of Norway, stift and 77 m. S.W. Christiania. P. of a pa. 2400.

**SILLEN**, a town of N.W. Hungary. [SZOLNA.]

**SILLÉ LE GUILLAUME**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 19 m. N.W. Le Mans, on railway to Rennes. P. 3309. It has manufs. of fine linens.

**SILLERY**, a vill., France, dep. Marne, 6 m. S.E. Reims, famous for its champagne wine. P. 469.

**SILLOTH**, a watering-place of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Solway, at terminus of branch rail., 21 m. W. Carlisle. Mean temp. of year 49.1 Fahr.; rainfall 43 inches; days of rain 150. Steamers ply to Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Isle of Man.

**SILS**, the most elevated vill. in the Engadine, Switzerland, cant. Grisons. The Lake of Sils, whence the river Inn rises, is immediately S.W., and 4 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth. The village is situated 5964 feet above the sea.

**SILSDEN**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Keighley. Ac. 6908. P. 2582. Manufactures cotton and worsted.

**SILSOB**, a hamlet of England, co. and 9½ m. S.S.E. Bedford, pa. Flitton. P. 713.

**SILTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 7 m. N.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1257. P. 306.—II. (*Over*), co. York, North Riding, 7½ m. N.N.E. Thirsk. Ac. 3694. P. 255.

**SILVER CITY**, a town of U. S., N. America, Nevada territory, co. Lyon. P. 1000.

**SILVER CREEK**, a township of the U. S., North America, Greene co., Ohio; also a tributary of the river Schuylkill, near Pottswell. P. 2565.

**SILVERMINES**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 4½ m. S.S.W. Nenagh. P. 370. It has lead mines.

**SILVERO**, a lake of the Argentine Confed., an enlargement of the Desaguadero River, 60 m. by 10 m. It has many small islands.

**SILVERSTONE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 4 m. S.S.W. Towcester. Ac. 2110. P. 1166.

**SILVERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5¼ m. S.W. Collympton. Ac. 4714. P. 1260.

**SILVES**, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, 19 m. E.N.E. Lagos. P. 3000.

**SILVI**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Teramo, E.S.E. Atri, on the Adriatic. P. 3076. Manufs. china.

**SILVINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1416. P. 123.

**SIMANCAS**, *Septimancia*, a town of Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.W. Valladolid, on the Pisuerga, here crossed by an anc. bridge. P. 875. It has a fortress in which the archives of Castile are kept.

**SIMAND**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.N.E. Arad. P. 4900.

**SIMAU** or **SIMAWUL**, *Synaus*, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, 75 m. S. Brusa.—*Lake Simaulis* 5 m. N.W., and gives origin to the Simawulsu; an affl. of the Susugirih-su (anc. *Macesus*).

**SIMBIRSK**, a gov. of E. Russia, between lat. 52° 40' and 55° 50' N., lon. 45° 10' and 51° 20' E., having N. the gov. Kasan and Orenburg, S. Saratov, and W. Penza and Nijni-Novgorod. Area 18,781 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,140,973. Surface undulating and fertile. Principal rivers, the Volga, Sura, and their affls. Climate healthy. Rye, wheat, oats, buck-wheat, pease, hemp, flax, tobacco, and poppies are raised. Cattle and horse breeding is chiefly practised by the Kalmucks. Manufs. of woollen cloth, coarse linen, canvas and coverlets, salts, spirits, glass, soap, and leather are carried on; and large quantities of corn, hemp, horses, cattle, hides, fish, fruit, and millstones are exported. The gov. is subdivided into ten circles. Principal towns, Simbirsk, Samara, Stavropol, and Karsun.—*Simbirsk*, the cap., is situated on the Volga and Viarg, 105 m. S.S.W. Kasan. P. 18,000. Houses partly of wood. Principal edifices, two cathedrals, a monastery, nunnery, college, numerous charitable institutions, governor's palace, town-hall, barracks, and an exchange. Its trade is flourishing; it exports corn and fish.

**SIMCOE**, a co. of Canada W., at the S.E. end of Nottawasaga Bay, Lake Huron. Chief towns, Barrie and Collingwood, which are connected by railway with Toronto.

**SIMCOE**, a lake in the above co., 40 m. N. Toronto. Length and breadth about 27 m. each. It receives many small rivers, and discharges its surplus waters N. ward by the Severn into Georgian Bay, Lake Huron.

**SIMETO**, *Simethus*, a river, Sicily. [GIARRETTA.]

**SIMFEROPOL**, a city of S. Russia, cap. gov. Taurida, on the Salghir, 38 m. N.E. Sevastopol. P. (1858) 25,887. It comprises the old Tartar town of Ak-Metchet (the white mosque), on a height, having lofty walls, crooked streets, and numerous minarets, domes, and bazaars; and the new Russian town, dull and monotonous, with wide streets at right angles, and a square, in which are a large hospital and the courts of judicature. The government offices are on the Salghir, here crossed by a stone bridge.

**SIMLA**, a mountainous district of N.W. Hin-

doetan, between the Suttle and Giree rivers, with a British station 30 m. S.E. Belaspoor, 7800 feet above the sea, and resorted to by invalids of the British army. The station has a magnetic observatory and a church. Every article of European manufacture is here procurable. P. of dist. 31,858.

SIMMEN, a river of Switzerland, cant. Berne, after a N. and E. course of 35 m., joins the Kander, 4 m. S. Thun. Its valley, the Simmenthal, contains several villages, and the baths of Leuk.

SIMMERING or SIMONING, a village of Lower Austria, between the Simmering Canal and the Danube, 2 m. S.E. Vienna. P. 3000.

SIMMERN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 26 m. S.W. Coblenz, cap. circ. P. 2823.

SIMNAN, SEMNAN or SEMNOON, a town of Persia, prov. Khorasan, 115 m. E. Teheran.

SIMNTRZA, a market town of Wallachia, on l. b. of the Danube, immediately opposite Sistova.

SIMNO, a small town of Poland, gov. Augustowo, 19 m. E. Kalwary. P. 1300.

SIMODA, a seaport town of Japan, on S.E. end of peninsula of Idsu, on S. shore of the island of Nippon, 80 m. S.W. Yedo. Lat. 34° 33' N.; lon. 138° 57' E. It was opened to American commerce in 1854.

SIMONBURN, a former pa., Engl., co. Northumberland, 8 m. N.N.W. Hexham. Ac. 13,372. P. 1042.

SIMONDSLEY, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8½ m. N.N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 565.

SIMONSTHURM, a market town of Hungary, co. Tolna, 56 m. S.S.W. Buda. P. 3000.

SIMON'S TOWN, a marit. town of South Africa, colony and dist. Cape of Good Hope, at the end of *Simon's Bay*, an inlet on the W. side of False Bay, 23 m. S. Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the base of the Cape mountain, and has a naval arsenal and a patent slip. It is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief of the colony, and the port to which homeward bound ships from India usually resort for repairs.

SIMPLON, a mountain of Switzerland, between the Valais and Piedmont, and across which was carried the famous *Route of the Simplon*, under the orders of Napoleon I. This road, extending from Glys (Valais) to Domodossola, a distance of nearly 38 m., is 6592 feet above the sea, and from 25 to 30 ft. in width. It is carried through several extensive tunnels, passes over 611 bridges, is furnished with 20 station-houses for travellers, and was completed between 1800 and 1806. It was greatly injured by storms in 1834, 1839, and 1849, and is now nearly impassable on the Sardinian side. During the French empire, under Napoleon I., the Simplon gave name to a dep. now forming the Swiss canton Valais.

SIMPRIX, an old pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, now united to that of Swinton.

SIMPSON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m. N. Penny-Stratford. Ac. 1330. P. 540.

SIMPSON, two cos. of the U. S., North America. —I. in S. of Kentucky. Area 234 sq. m. P. 5839 free, 2307 slaves.—II. Mississippi. P. 3756 free, 2324 slaves.

SIMPSON ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, Mulgrave Archipelago, is in lat. 0° 30' N., lon. 173° 54' E.

SIMRAUTA, a town of British India, prov. Oude, lat. 26° 17' N., lon. 81° 20' E. P. 8000.

SIMUSIR, one of the Kurile Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, belonging to Russia, 80 m. N.W. Urup. Lat. of S. point 46° 49' N.; lon. 151° 37' E. Length, N. to S., 90 m.; breadth 6 miles.

SIN, a city of China, prov. Shen-se, cap. dep. on the Han-kiang, 120 m. S.E. Si-an.

SINAI (MOUNT), a mountain of Arabia Petraea, famous in Scripture, and generally identified with the Jeb-el-Musa, or "Mount of Moses," one of a cluster of mountains, of which Mount Horeb forms a part of the N. end, lat. 28° 30' N., lon. 34° E. Height above the sea 8593 feet. On its N.E. side is the fortified convent of Sinai, now tenanted by about 20 Greek monks. Robinson conjectures that Mount Horeb, N.W. ward, was the original Sinai, celebrated in Holy Writ.—The *Peninsula of Sinai*, between the Gulfs of Suez and Akabah, the scene of the Israelite wanderings in the desert, is about 140 m. in length, N. to S.; and as much in breadth at its N. extremity, whence it gradually tapers southward to its S. extremity, Ras Mohammed, in the Red Sea, lat. 27° 43' N., lon. 34° 18' E. Surface generally mountainous and rocky; in different localities of it are hieroglyphic and other ancient inscriptions.

SINALOA or CINALOA, a state of Mexico, on the Gulf of California, bounded N. by Sonora, E. by Chihuahua and Durango, and S. by Jalisco. The climate is healthy and temperate, except at some parts on the coast, where the heat is excessive. The surface is mountainous in the E., and flat and sandy along the coasts. In the interior are immense well-watered prairies, where great herds of wild horses and cattle roam. The natural products are principally grain, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, tobacco, pigs, salt, and the precious metals. Area 35,465 sq. m. P. (1857) 160,000. The chief towns are Culiacan, the cap., Cinaloa, Mazatlan, Santa Maria, de tome el Rosario, los Alamos, and Villa del Fuerte. [CINALOA.]

SINARUCCO, a river of S. America, Venezuela, joins the Orinoco, after an E. course of 100 miles.

SINAY, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 16 m. N.E. Ghent. P. 3850.

SINCLAIRTOWN or ST CLAIRTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dysart, adjoining Pathhead. P. 1646, mostly employed in weaving.

SINCORA or CINCORA, a town of Brazil, prov. and W.S.W. Bahia, on the Paragaçu, near its source. In 1845 rich diamond mines were discovered here.

SINDE, a prov. of British India, now annexed to the British presid. Bombay, watered by the lower Indus, and comprising its delta, extending from the Indian Ocean, in lat. 23° 32' N., northward to the junction of the Chenab with the Indus, in lat. 23° 37' and 28° 32' N., lon. 66° 43' and 71° 3' E. Area 52,120 sq. m. P. 1,087,762. It presents, in some respects, a remarkable similarity to Egypt, being a plain divided by a large river, and bounded on one side by mountains, and on the other by a desert; but though fertile on the river banks, it is far inferior in productiveness, population, and civilisation, to the valley of the Nile. The delta is encumbered with jungle and tall grass; and the lands bordering it are poor, destitute of fresh water, and, after the inundation, incrustated with salt. *Upper Sind* is the most fertile part of the country, being irrigated by canals, and yielding rice, wheat, barley, oil-seeds, millet, opium, indigo, maize, sugar-cane, cotton, pulse, and esculent vegetables, with dates, mangoes, plantains, and the fruits common to Southern Europe. Much of the country has, however, been depopulated by the Amers, and laid waste for hunting grounds. Mimosas, banyans, palms, and mangroves are among the principal trees. Camels, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses, and asses are the domestic animals; wool is an important product, and is manufactured into bags, ropes, and strong cloths. Cli-

mate extremely sultry and dry; at Hyderabad the thermometer has been found to stand in the shade at 98°·5 Fahr., during a part of the day, for six months of the year, and epidemic diseases are frequent and destructive. Tigers, hyenas, wolves, and other formidable animals are numerous, and alligators swarm in the pools of the delta. Coarse cloths, felt, mats, arms, leather, horse furniture, earthenwares, cotton, silk, and embroidered fabrics, are made in the towns, but few manufactured goods are fitted for exportation; the exports consisting chiefly of the natural produce, rice and other grains, ghee, hides, fish, wool, salt, and nitre from the soil, oil and oil seeds, bark, alkalies, firewood, opium, tobacco, camels, and horses. Imports are chiefly manufactured goods, madder and other dyes, groceries, metals, gems, timber, cordage, bamboos, and dried fruits. Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, is the chief port and seat of foreign trade. Revenue (1862) 566,648. The inhabitants are partly Hindoos, partly Beloochees, and Mohammedans, the lower classes of the latter being of the *soonee*, and the upper or ameers of the *shiah* sect. Until lately the country was governed by the ameers, who exercised an aristocratic military despotism; but after open hostilities had been evinced by them against the British, their power was completely broken by the forces under Sir C. Napier in 1844, and Sindh became a British dependency. Chief towns, Hyderabad, the cap., Shikarpoor, Khyerpoor, Kurrachee, Tattah, Meerpoor, Halla, Larkhana, and Roree.

SINDE, a river of Hindostan, rises in Malwa, in lat. 24° 1' N., lon. 77° 29' E., flows N.E. through the Gwalior dom., and between it and Bundelcund, and joins the Jumna, 26 m. S.E. Etawah. Total course 260 m. The principal affls. are the Parbati and Pohooj. [SINDE—INDUS.]

SINDELFINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 9 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 3851.

SINDORSKOE, a lake of Prussia, gov. Vologda, circ. and 85 m. N.N.E. Ust-Sysslös. Length 12 m., by 5 m. in breadth.

SIND SAGUR DOAB ("Sind Sagur" or "Ocean of the Indus"), in the Punjab, lies between the rivers Jhelum and Indus.

SINDWA, a fortress and pass of British India, presid. Bombay, 75 m. N.W. Boorhanpoor.

SINES, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 40 m. S.W. Alcaacer-do-Sal. P. 1980. It is the birthplace of the navigator Vasco de Gama.

SINEU, a town of the island Majorca, Spain, 20 m. E.N.E. Palma. P. 3990.

SINGAN, a city of China. [SI-AN.]

SINGAPORE (*Singapura*, "City of the Lion"), one of the Straits Settlements belonging to Great Britain, in S.E. Asia, consisting of an island off the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, separated from the mainland by a strait in one part only  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. across, and having on its S. side a town of same name, in lat. 1° 17' N., lon. 103° 50' 47" E. Length of island 27 m.; breadth 11 m. Area 206 sq. m. P. (1860) 80,792, amongst whom were 25,000 Chinese, 30,000 Malays, and a few Europeans. Surface generally low, undulating, and densely wooded. Soil mostly clay, resting on sandstone and granite. Climate healthy. Mean temperature of year 80°·6, winter 79°·2, summer 81°·5, Fahr. Showers are frequent; and the annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. Catechu, fine fruits, nutmegs, coffee, and pepper are principal products. The island is chiefly valuable as a depôt for the British and Indian trade with the islands of the eastern seas. Rice is imported from Java, Bengal, and

Sumatra, and live stock from Malacca. Some manufactures of pearl-sago, agricultural implements, and arms are carried on by the Chinese, who, with British residents, are the principal merchants. Exports of Singapore (1862), including the Eastern Straits Settlements, teak, tin, pepper, gutta percha, sago, gambier, rice, coffee, sugar, caoutchouc, hides, gums, tapioca, camphor, nutmegs, canes, oils, cutch, etc., to the value of 2,375,813*l*. Imports, cottons, woollens, arms, iron, copper, linens, coals, hardwares, earthenware, beer and ale, glass, apparel, guano, etc., to the value of 1,093,164*l*. In 1862, British and American ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 346,997, arrived and departed. In the same period 2310 native vessels arrived and departed, burden 75,859 tons. The island is governed by an officer under the British presid. of Bengal, assisted by a council. *Singapore* was purchased from the sultan of Johore (Malay peninsula), and settled by the English in 1819. Since then it has rapidly risen into importance. The cap. town, on the S.E. coast, is on a small river in an open bay, with an anchorage 2 m. from the shore; is regularly laid out, well built, and divided into Malay, Chinese, and European quarters. The chief residence of the Europeans is on a hill, 150 feet above the sea, about 1 m. inland. It has a lunatic asylum, and an hospital for lepers. P. 26,000. Chief edifices, court-house, gaol, custom house, several churches, and Anglo-Indian college. It has convenient quays, and goods are shipped and unshipped by lighters; vessels of large burden lying in the roads from 1 to 2 m. distant. A vast system of fortifications is now (1864) in progress. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 18,598 sea miles, shortest sailing voyage 111 days. [STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.]

SINGEN, a nkt. town of the grand duchy Baden, circ. Lake, 6 m. W.N.W. Radolfzell. P. 1187.

SINGHANA, a town of India, territory of Shekawtee, 95 m. S.W. Delhi. In the vicinity is a copper mine.

SINGHBHOOM, a dist. of British India, with a civil establishment, between lat. 22° and 22° 58' N., lon. 85° 7' and 86° 12' E. Within its limits it includes Colehan, Surakella, Khursawa, and a petty state bearing the name of the dist. Area of British part 2944 sq. m. P. of do. 200,000.

SINGLEI or SINGHILEI, a town of Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 3000. It is mostly built of stone.

SINGLETON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 5010. P. 516.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Poulton. Ac. 2860. P. 338.

SINGLETON, a post-town of New South Wales, co. Northumberland, 30 m. N. Maitland. It has a daily newspaper. P. (1861) 1000.

-SINGOE, an island of Sweden, læn Stockholm, in the Baltic, 20 m. W. the Åland Islands. Length 4 miles.

SING-SING, a vill. of the U. S., North America, state and 30 m. N. New York on the E. bank of the river Hudson. P. 2500. It is celebrated for its educational establishments, and marble and limestone quarries.

SINGAGLIA (*Sena Gallica*), a fortified seaport town of Central Italy, in the Marches, on the Misa, at its mouth in the Adriatic, prov. and 16 m. W.N.W. Ancona. P. of comm. (1861) 23,226. It has a cathedral, convents, Jewish synagogue, mint, theatre, a harbour, and an annual fair in July and August, which is attended by traders from all parts of Central and South Europe,

North Africa, and the Levant. The town has acquired an infamous celebrity from the massacre of the confederate chiefs by their ally, Cæsar Borgia, in 1502. It is the birth-place of Pope Pius ix.

**SINISCOLA**, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, cap. mand., prov. Sassari, 25 m. N.E. Nuoro. P. 2650.

**SINIUKHA**, a river of Russia, gov. Kiev, between Kherson and Podolia, after a S.E. and S. course of 150 m., joins the Bug at Olviopol.

**SINJAR** or **SINGALI**, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 70 m. W. Mosul. It consists of about 80 houses, with many Mohammedan tombs, and some remains of a much more remote date.—The *Sinjar Hills*, a range about 50 m. in length, by from 7 to 9 m. in breadth, between the Khabur and Tigris rivers, are covered with oak forests, and fig and vine plantations, interspersed with numerous villages.

**SINJAYKA**, three market towns of Russia.—I. Don-Cossack country, 45 m. W.S.W. Novo-Tcherkask, at the mouth of the Mertvol-Donetz, in the Sea of Azov.—II. gov. and 34 m. E.N.E. Tchernigov.—III. gov. and 75 m. S.E. Vilna.

**SINN**, a river of Bavaria, circ. Franconia and Hessen-Cassel, after a S. course of 40 m., joins the Saale near its influx into the Main.

**SINNA SCHNA** or **SINEDRIL**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, cap. dist. Ardelan, on a declivity below its original site, 80 m. W.N.W. Hamadan. P. 4000 or 5000 families. In its vicinity is a very extensive public garden.

**SINNAL**, a market town of the Island Sardinia, prov. and 8 m. N.E. Cagliari. P. of comm. 2824.

**SINNAMARY**, a river of French Guiana, enters the Atlantic, 78 m. N.W. Cayenne; course N. 200 m. At its mouth is the village of *Sinnamary*.

**SINNIE** or **ANCOBRA**, a river of Guinea, enters the Gulf of Guinea, near the Dutch settlement Axim, after a S. course of upwards of 120 miles.

**SINNINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. W.N.W. Pickering. Ac. 3390. P. 607.

**SINNO**, a river of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, enters the Gulf of Taranto, 19 m. S.W. the mouth of the Bradano, after an E. course of 60 miles.

**SINOPE** (Turk. *Sinûp*), a seaport town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gulf of Sinope, Black Sea, 75 m. W.N.W. Samsoun. P. 12,000. It is situated on an isthmus, connecting a high rocky peninsula with the mainland, and has on its S.W. side the best port on the N. coast of Asiatic Turkey, though only an open roadstead. Its exports consist of timber, salt, cordage, fish, and oil. The town is built of the ruins of the old Greek city, a colony of the Milesians. It has a naval arsenal and building-yard, and is defended by a battery and ruinous fortifications. On the 30th November 1853, a Turkish squadron, consisting of 13 ships, lying in the roadstead, was destroyed by the Russian fleet, when 4000 Turks perished. The Russians also bombarded & nearly ruined the town. It is the birthplace of Diogenes.

**SINOPOLI**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, 17 m. N.E. Reggio. P. 3149.

**SINSHHEIM**, a town, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Elsenz, and on railway 14 m. S.S.E. Heidelberg. P. 2869.—*Sinshheim* is a vill. 3 m. W. Baden. P. 1426.—*Sinzig* is a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.W. Coblenz, near the l. b. of the Rhine. P. 1888.

**SIRON** (Germ. *Sitten*, anc. *Sidonum*), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant. Valais, near the Rhone, 50 m. S. Berne. P. 4203. It is enclosed by walls, and has three castles. It is the terminus of the railway from St Maurice.

**SIRON**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 6 m. N.E. Derval. P. 2856.

**SIRON**, a town and fort of British India, presid. and at the N. end of the island Bombay, with a railway and causeway communication with the island Salsette.

**SIOUT**, **OSIOT** or **ES-SIOUT** (anc. *Lycopolis*), the principal town of Upper Egypt, cap. prov., near the Nile, in lat. 27° 11' 14" N., lon. 31° 14' E. P. 25,000. It is the largest and best built town S. of Cairo, and has well supplied bazaars, mosques, a palace, public baths, a gov. school, and cotton factory. Manufs. and exports large quantities of pipe-bowls. It was, until lately, the principal seat of the slave trade in Egypt, and is still the chief resort of the caravans coming into that country from Darfur. It is also an important military station. Around it are traces of the ancient city, and in the adjacent mountains W. from the Nile, are several remarkable tombs, grottoes, and catacombs.

**SIOUT**, a co. of U. S., North America, N.W. Iowa. Area 1100 sq. m. P. 10.

**SIOUT RIVER**, U. S., North America, Dakota and Iowa, joins the Missouri at Sioux city, lat. 42° 45' N., lon. 97° W., after a S. course estimated at 250 miles.

**SIOUT TERRITORY**, United States. [IOWA.]

**SIPAN DAGH**, a mountain of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 40 m. N.W. Van, on the N. side of Lake Van; supposed elevation 11,000 feet.

**SIPHANTO**, *Siphnos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 25 m. S.W. Syra. Area 34 sq. m. P. 3000. Soil fertile; chief products, corn, silk, figs, wax, and honey. In ancient times the island had mines of gold and silver.

**SIR**, a mouth of the Indus river, 15 m. N.W. that of Korea, lat. 23° 38' N., lon. 68° 12' E.

**SIRCI**, a town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, in lat. 14° 36' N., lon. 74° 54' E. It has a custom-house.

**SIR-DARIA**, a name of the river Jaxartes.

**SIRDHANA**, a town of British India, dist. and 11 m. N.W. Meerut, N.W. provs. P. 12,481. It has a palace, superbly built, and ornamented with paintings, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There is plenty of water, and troops can be supplied abundantly with stores. The roads are good, and the encamping ground has an elevation of 882 ft.

**SIRENNUGGER**, a town of British India, Gurwal, N.W. provs., lat. 30° 13' N., lon. 78° 49' E. P. 3000. It has several Hindoo temples. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1803.

**SIRGOOJAH**, a raj of British India, between lat. 22° 34' and 23° 54' N., lon. 82° 40' and 84° 6' E. Area 6441 sq. m. P. 316,252. Surface mountainous. It is drained by the Kunher and Rhern.

**SIRGOOJAH**, a ruined town of India, in dist. of same name, 340 m. W. Calcutta.

**SIRHIND**, a territorial division of India, between lat. 29° 3' and 31° 24' N., lon. 73° 50' and 77° 39' E. Area 17,000 sq. m. The country is a generally low tract between the Jumna and Sutlej rivers. The Jumna, as it issues from the mountains, forms its S.E. boundary for 70 miles, and the Sutlej forms the N. and N.W. boundary. In the E. part of the country is an extensive system of artificial watercourses for the purpose of irrigation. *Sirhind*, the old cap., now in ruins, was once a large city.

**SIR-I-KOL**, a lake in Central Asia, Kunduz, the most elevated known, being 15,600 feet above the sea, forming the source of the river Oxus. It is 14 m. long, and 1 m. broad, on the high tableland of Pamir, called by the natives "Bam-i-duniab," "the roof of the world."

**SIRINAGUR** (the town of "*Surya or the Sun*"), the cap. city of Cashmere, in lat. 34° 5' N., lon. 74° 57' E. P. estimated from 40,000 to 80,000. At the commencement of the present century the pop. was estimated from 150,000 to 200,000, the reduction being caused by oppression, pestilence, and famine. The town stretches for 4 m. along both banks of the Jhelum or Behut, which is here deep and sluggish, holding a tortuous course through the town. The governor's residence is on the rt. b. of the river. On the N. of the city is a hill called the Kohi Maran, of trap formation, 250 feet above the river, and surmounted by a fort which could easily be made impregnable. Its manufactures, which formerly flourished, have almost disappeared. Near it are canals, and a celebrated lake, on the banks of which are the remains of palaces and pleasure grounds, formerly of great note.

**SIR-I-POOR**, a town, Bokhara, Turkestan, 45 m. S.W. Balkh, lat. 36° 21' N., lon. 66° 28' E. It is the cap. of an independent Uzbek chief. P. 18,000.

**SIRMOUR**, a hill state of India, under British protection, between lat. 30° 25' and 31° 2' N., lon. 77° 5' and 77° 53' E. Area 1075 sq. m. P. 75,595. Surface hilly; soil various. Chief crops rice, wheat, barley, cotton, tobacco, opium, oil-seeds, and esculent vegetables. Minerals comprise iron and lead. The country is almost destitute of roads. Beasts of burden are seldom used, the natives carrying over the rugged footpaths loads of 60 or 70 lbs. weight, 12 or 15 m. per day. Annual revenue 40000.

**SIRONI**, a town of India, Malwa, in lat. 24° 6' N., lon. 77° 42' E. It is in a state of decay, and its manufs. have declined, but it has a bazaar and a mosque. The territory, of which this town is the cap., has an area of 344 sq. m.

**SIRUELA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 92 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. P. 3512.

**SIRWAN**, a ruined city of Persian Kurdistan, 65 m. S.W. Kirmanshah, presents the most perfect remains of a Sassanian city in Persia. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Colona*.

**SIS**, two towns of Asia-Minor.—I. pash. and 40 m. N.E. Adana, on the Jyhoon, S. Mount Taurus, and the see of an Armenian patriarch.—II. pash. and 21 m. S.W. Sivas.

**SISAL**, a small seaport town of Yucatan, on its N.W. coast, 30 m. N.W. Merida. P. 1200.

**SISANTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. S.W. Cuenca. P. 3612.

**SISARGA**, a group of islets off the N.W. coast of Spain, Galicia, prov. and 23 m. W. Coruña.

**SISEBOLI** or **SIZEBOLI** (ancient *Apollonia*, afterwards *Sozopolis*), a maritime town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Black Sea, at the entrance of the Gulf of Burghaz, 80 m. N.E. Adrianople. It has an excellent harbour, and an active trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1829.

**SISKIYOU**, a co. of the U. S., North America, California. P. 7629.

**SISLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Bungay. Ac. 466. P. 76.

**SISSACH**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Basle. P. 1589.

**SISSONNE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Laon. P. 1509.

**SISTERON**, a comm. & fortified town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, cap. arr., on the Durance and Buech, 16 m. W.N.W. Digne. P. 4338. It is walled, and its citadel was the prison of Casimir, king of Poland.

**SISTERS**, two islands of the Pacific, N. of Chatham Island, near New Zealand.—II. Bass Strait, off the N. extremity of Furneaux Island.

—III. two islands, Indian Ocean, between the Great and Little Andaman islands.—The *Three Sisters* are in the group of the Seychelles islands, Indian Ocean, in lat. 5° 9' 30" S.

**SISTON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6 m. E.N.E. Bristol. Ac. 1827. P. 938.

**SISTO** (SAN), a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovillari. P. 2654. It was a colony of the Waldenses till, in 1555, they were extirpated with horrible cruelties by the Court of Rome.

**SISTOVA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the rt. b. of the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E. Nicopolis. P. 20,000. Manufs. cotton and leather, and has an active trade.

**SITAKUND**, a celebrated hot well in the British dist. Bhagulpore, India, 4 m. S.E. the city of Monghaur. It is much revered by the Brahmins. Its water is perfectly tasteless, and when cold, is esteemed remarkably fine, & is conveyed to great distances for sale. Temp. varies from 92° to 138°.

**SITCHEVKA** or **SITCHEVSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Vazuza, an affl. of the Volga. P. 1400.

**SITHNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2 m. W.N.W. Helstone. Ac. 5898. P. 3300.

**SITIA**, *Cythæum*, a maritime town of Crete, on its N. coast, 55 m. E. Candia. Near it is Cape Sitia, and Mount Sitia is direct S. from it inland.

**SITKA** or **BARANOV**, an island of the Pacific Ocean, the largest of George III. Archipelago, off the W. coast of N. America, in lat. 57° 3' N., lon. 135° 18' W. The Russian settlement *Sitka* or *New Archangel*, on its W. coast, has a magnetic observatory. Mean temp. of year 45°·4, winter 34°·7, summer 56°·2 Fahr. [RUSSIAN AMERICA.]

**SITTARD**, a town, Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., 13 m. N.E. Maestricht. P. 4200.

**SITTARD**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1240.

**SITZEN**, a town of Switzerland. [Stox.]

**SITTINGBOURNE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, lathe Scray, on Milton Creek, 10 m. E.S.E. Rochester. Ac. of pa. 1008. P. 4301. The town, which is increasing, has an anc. church, corn exchange, and a sta. on the L. C. & D. rail.

**SITZENDORF**, a mkt. town of Lower Austria, on the Great Schmieda, 5 m. N.E. Meissau. P. 1350.

**SIU-AN-HOA**, a fortified city of China, prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., on the Yang-ho, near the Great Wall, 90 m. N.W. Peking. Manufs. woollens.

**SIVAS** or **ROUM**, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising portions of Asia Minor and Turkish Armenia, between lat. 38° 30' and 41° 40' N., lon. 33° 30' and 39° 40' E., having N. the Black Sea, and on the other sides, Anatolia, and the pashs. Karamania, Marsh, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, and Trebizond. Pop. estimated at 800,000. It is traversed from W. to E. by the chain of Anti-Taurus; principal rivers, the Yeshil-Irmak in its centre, the Euphrates on its E., and the Kizil-Irmak (anc. *Halys*), on its W. frontier. Products, wheat, maize, barley, oats, flax, hemp, silk, tobacco, cotton, wine, timber, wool, fruit, honey, copper, lead, iron, and marble. Large herds of cattle and sheep are fed on the plains; camels and buffaloes are the chief beasts of burden. Manufs. cotton and silk fabrics, carpets, and leather.—*Sivas Sebastea*, the cap., is situated in an extensive plain, near the Kizil-Irmak, 60 m. S. Tokat. Pop. about 25,000. It is well built; houses interspersed with gardens. It has many old mosques and khans, a castle, bazaars well supplied with goods, manufs. of coarse woollens and other fabrics, and a transit and import trade.

**SIVASH** or **PUTRID SEA**, a lagoon of S. Russia, on the N.E. side of the Crimea, extending from

the isthmus of Perekop on the N.W. to the town of Arabat on the S.E., upwards of 100 m., with a breadth of 1 m. opposite the mouth of the river Salghir, and opening out into numerous irregular and shallow inlets to more than 20 m. It is separated from the Sea of Azov by the long narrow strip of land called the "Tongue of Arabat," a bank of sand drifted by the strong N.E. winds, and communicates with it only by the strait of Genitchi, at its north end, which is from 1 to 2 furlongs wide. It is named "Putrid Sea" from the pestilential exhalations which it emits.

**SIVEREK**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 40 m. W.S.W. Diarbekir, and stated to comprise 2000 houses, seated amongst orchards.

**SIVRY-SUR-MEUSE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, arr. Montfaucon. P. 1013.

**SIWAH** (*Ammon*), an oasis of Africa, in the Libyan desert, 15 m. long, and 10 m. broad; its cap., Siwah-el-Kebir, 310 m. W.S.W. Cairo, is built of fossil salt. P. 9000; the houses clustering round a rock. The oasis contains several salt lakes, and many date palms, and the gardens produce the vine, fig, and pomegranate in rich abundance. Near it is the village of Gharmy, with ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

**SIX-FOURS**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Var, 3 m. W.S.W. Toulon. P. 2805.

**SIXHILLS**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.S.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1962. P. 164.

**SIX-MILE-BRIDGE**, a market town of Ireland, co. Clare, on the Ougarnee, 9 m. N.W. Limerick. P. 529. It has a court-house and bridewell.

**SIX-MILE-CROSS**, a vill. of Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Cloghin, 8 m. W.S.W. Pomeroy. P. 416.

**SIZEBOLL**, a town, Europ. Turkey. [*SISEBOLL*.]

**SIZUN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Finistère, 17 m. S.W. Morlaix. P. 3960.

**SJEDLICE**, a town of Russian Poland, cap. gov. Ljublin, 55 m. E.S.E. Warsaw. P. 7900. It has schools and a town-hall. In 1831, it was repeatedly taken and retaken during the war between the Russians and Poles.

**SJERADZ**, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 32 m. E.S.E. Kalice, on the Warta. P. 5027. Manufs. woollens and linens.

**SKAGELSE**, a town of Denmark, stift and on the island Seeland, 9 m. W.S.W. Sorø. P. 3200.

**SKAGEN** (*CAPE*) or the **SKAW**, the N. extremity of Jütland, Denmark. Lat. of lighthouse 57° 43' 8" N.; lon. 10° 36' 5" E. Near it is a small town of same name. P. 1400.

**SKAGER-RACK**, an arm of the North Sea, between Norway and Jütland. [*NORTH SEA*.]

**SKALHOLT**, a town, Iceland, 35 m. E. Reikiavik.

**SKALICZ**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Kaurzim, on l. b. of the Aupa. P. 2000.

**SKALITZ**, a frontier town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 54 m. N.W. Neutra, on l. b. of the March. P. 8790. It has manufs. of linen and woollen cloth. Excellent wine is raised in its vicinity.

**SKALMIERZ**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Kielce, 27 m. N.E. Cracow. P. 3000.

**SKAMANIA**, a co. of U. S., N. America, Washington territory. Area 3700 sq. m. P. 173. It is traversed N. to S. by the Cascade mountains. Cap. Cascade City.

**SKANEATELES**, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on Skaneateles Lake, 13 m. W.S.W. Onondago. The lake is 15 m. long.

**SKANDERBORG**, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, 13 m. S.W. Aarhus, on a peninsula between Lakes Skanderborg and Henning.

**SKARA**, a town of Sweden, län Skaraborg, 27 m. S.W. Mariestad. P. 1528. It has a cathedral, and a college with botanic gardens.

**SKARABORG**, a län of Sweden, between Lakes Wener and Wetter. Cap. Mariestad. Area 3303 sq. m. P. (1860) 222,240.

**SKARAIWICE**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Rawa. P. 2300. It has barracks and woollen factories.

**SKEEN** or **SKIEN**, a town of Norway, stift Aggershuus, cap. amt Bradsberg, on the Skeenself, 7 m. N. Forsgrund. P. 1900.

**SKEFFINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 2132. P. 241. Surface celebrated for fertility.

**SKEFFLING**, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 4½ m. S.E. Patrington. Ac. 4652. P. 205.

**SKEGBY**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 3 m. W. Mansfield. Ac. 1456. P. 805.

**SKEGNESS**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the E. coast, 19 m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 2474. P. 322. The village is much resorted to as a summer residence.

**SKELLETEA** (*SVENSKA*) or **SILDAL**, a river of Sweden, län Westerboten, rises in the Stor Lake, flows S.E., and after a course of 120 m. enters the Gulf of Bothnia, 20 m. N. Löfanger.

**SKELLIGS**, three rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 m. S.W. Brea Head, Valentia Island. The Great Skellig rises abruptly to 710 feet in height, and has two lighthouses, 372 feet in elevation, lat. 51° 46' N., lon. 10° 32' W.

**SKELLINGTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. W. Lincoln. Ac. 6220. P. 662.

**SKELMANTHORPE**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pas. Emley and High Hoyland, 6½ m. S.E. Huddersfield. P. 732.

**SKELMERSDALE**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, parish and 5 m. E.S.E. Ormskirk. Ac. 1920. P. 1028.

**SKELTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.W. Penrith. Ac. 6326. P. 719.—II. co. York, North Riding, 3½ m. N.E. Guisborough. Ac. 10,440. P. 1457.

**SKELTON CASTLE**, England, co. York, N. Riding, in the old district of Cleveland. This castle belonged to the ancient family of the Barons de Brus or Bruis (Bruce), who were descended from Robert Brus, a Norman. He had two sons, Adam, Lord of Skelton, and Robert, Lord of Annandale, from whom sprang the royal line of Scotland.

**SKENDLEBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1710. P. 299.

**SKENE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. W. Aberdeen. Ac. 9393. P. 1831.

**SKENFRETHER**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Monmouth. Ac. 4720. P. 666.

**SKENNINGE**, a town of Sweden, län Ostergothland, and 20 m. W. Linköping. P. 1532.

**SKEPE**, a town of Russian Poland, prov. Plock, 18 m. N.E. Dobrzyn. P. 950.

**SKERNE**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 2 m. S.E. Great Driffeld. Ac. 2733. P. 207.

**SKERNEWITZE**, a town of Poland, gov. of Warsaw. P. 3125.

**SKERRIES**, a fishing town of Ireland, co. and 17 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on a headland ¾ m. E. the Dublin and Drogheda Railway. It has a good pier. Opposite the town are four islets, called the Skerries.—II. an islet in the Irish Sea, off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a lighthouse; in lat. 53° 25' 3" N., lon. 4° 36' 5" W.; elevation 117 feet.

**SKERRIES** (*OUT*), are four islets in the extreme E. of Shetland, 10 m. S.E. Fetlar, each about 1 m. in length. P. 120, mostly employed in ling fishing. This is a general name in Scotland for isolated sea-girt rocks. [*PENTLAND FIRTH*.]

- SKERROW (LOCH)**, a lake of Scotland, Kirkcudbright, pa. Girthon, 8 m. N. Gatehouse, 2 m. in circuit, and studded with wooded islands.
- SKERRY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim, 3 m. E.N.E. Broughshane. Ac. 26,175. P. 5590.
- SKERRYVORE LIGHTHOUSE**, Hebrides, Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, 12 m. S.W. Tiresa Island, lat. 56° 19' 22" N., lon. 7° 6' 32" W.; altitude 150 feet; light revolving. P. 3.
- SKERTON**, a township of England, co. pa., and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. Lancaster, and separated from it by the river Lune. Ac. 1186. P. 1776.
- SKETTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Aylesham. Ac. 1264. P. 341.
- SKIATHO**, one of the N. Sporades, Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 10 m. N. Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea, near the entrance of the channel of Trikeri. Length and breadth 4 m. each. The village of *Skiatho* is on its N. side.
- SKIBBEREEN**, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 40 m. S.W. Cork, on the Ilen. P. 3711. The town has a thriving trade. It has a church, several schools, a bridewell, union workhouse, barracks, and flour-mills. Customs rev. (1862) 1789*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 4, tonnage 272. Its port is at Aldcourt, 2 m. lower down the river, where vessels of 200 tons load and unload. Principal exports, corn, flour, meal, and provisions.
- SKIDBROOKE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the North Sea,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Louth. Ac. 3455. P. 361. *Saltfleet Haven*, a hamlet in this pa., was formerly a considerable market town. Off the coast is an excellent oyster bed.
- SKIDBY**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. S.S.W. Beverley. Ac. 1250. P. 384.
- SKIDDAW**, a mountain of England, co. Cumberland, near its centre. Altitude 3022 feet. On its W. side is the lake of Bassenthwaite Water.
- SKIELSKÖR**, a town of Denmark, stift and on the S.W. coast of the Island Seeland, 10 m. S. Skagelse. P. (1855) 1379.
- SKIERNIWICE**, a town of Poland, gov. and 42 m. W.S.W. Warsaw on the Bzura. P. 2300. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and linens. The Russians here defeated the French in 1809.
- SKILGATE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 2108. P. 214.
- SKILLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Grantham. Ac. 2140. P. 466.
- SKINBURNESS**, a hamlet of England, co. Cumberland, on Solway Firth,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Wigton. It is frequented as a watering place.
- SKINNAND**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 11 m. N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 600. P. 24.
- SKINOSA**, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 5 m. S. Naxos.
- SKIPPACH**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 86 m. E. Harrisburg. P. 1622.
- SKIPSEA**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 10 m. E.S.E. Great Driffield. Ac. 1878. P. 444.
- SKIPTON**, a market town and pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, in the mountainous dist. of Craven, near the Aire, with a station on the Leeds and East Lancashire Railway, 16 m. N.W. Bradford. Ac. of pa. 25,755. P. (1861) 7734, of town 4533. It has a church, a grammar-school, manufs. of cotton goods, and an active trade in corn and cattle, facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. Alt. 356 feet.
- SKIPWITH**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Selby. Ac. 5789. P. 769.
- SKIRBECK**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. Boston. Ac. 2630. P. 2378.
- SKIRCOAT**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Halifax. Ac. 1340.
- P. 7447, employed in manufactures of cotton and woollens.
- SKIPLING**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 25 m. S.S.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 3427. P. 317.
- SKIRPENBECK**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. N.W. Pocklington. Ac. 1560. P. 190.
- SKIVE**, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt, and 17 m. N.W. Wiborg. P. 1200.
- SKIVRA** or **SKVIRA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.W. Kiev, cap. circ. P. (1855) 10,870.
- SKÖRDE**, an ancient town of S. Sweden, lan Skaraborg, 21 m. S.W. Mariestad. P. 1471.
- SKOPELO**, one of the North Sporades Islands, Greece, gov. and 15 m. N. Eubœa, in the Ægean Sea. Area 32 sq. m. P. 2500. Surface mountainous. Principal product wine.
- SKOPIN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. S. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Werda. P. (1855) 11,217. It has manufactures of Russia leather.
- SKOTSCHAU**, a town of Austrian Silesia, 7 m. E.N.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. P. 1620.
- SKOWHEGAN**, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, on the Kennebec, 36 m. N. Augusta.
- SKREEN** or **SKRYNE**, a barony, pa., and vill. of Ireland, co. Meath—the vill. 6 m. S.E. Navan. P. 225. Ac. of pa. 4521. P. 713.—II. a pa., Ulster, co. and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Sligo. Ac. 13,237. P. 2679.—III. a pa., Leinster, co. and 6 m. N.E. Wexford. Ac. 1366. P. 329.
- SKROPIA (CAPE)**, a headland of Greece, W. Hellas, Acarnania, at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras, 15 m. W.S.W. Mesolonghi.
- SKULANY**, a market town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Furth, 14 m. N.E. Jassy.
- SKULL**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 11 m. W. Skibbereen. Ac. 37,922. P. (1861) 8950, of whom 561 are in the village.
- SKUTSCH**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 12 m. S.E. Chrudim. P. 3900.
- SKYE**, the largest island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, from the mainland of which co. it is separated by the narrow strait Loch Alsh, Gleneig Bay, and Sound of Sleat, whence it extends for  $48\frac{1}{2}$  miles in a N.W. direction. Breadth very irregular, varying from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  m.; it being indented N.W. and W. by Lochs Snizort, Follart, Bracadale, etc., and all round the other coast by smaller inlets. Estimated area (excluding the islands Scalpa, Raasay, etc., off its east coast) about 547 sq. m., or 350,000 ac. P. (1861) 18,751. Surface mountainous; many heights in the centre rise 2000 to upwards of 3000 feet above the sea, among which the Cuchullin hills (3220 feet) are conspicuous; its N. part and the shores are bold and strikingly picturesque. It is composed chiefly of trap rocks, quartz, limestone, old red sandstone, and lias. There are some large basaltic pillars, and a curious spar cave. Rivulets and small lakes are numerous. Climate very moist and variable; rain falls three out of four days throughout the year, which renders the soil, otherwise good, moist and sterile, except in a few spots. Rainfall at Portree 148 inches. Most part of the island is useless for agriculture, and even the pastures are chiefly in heath and coarse grass; the majority of the inhabitants are consequently in a very impoverished state, and many have emigrated to the colonies. Arable lands are nearly confined to the sea coast; cattle, fish, and kelp are the chief exports; and potatoes and fish the chief food of the pop. The inhabitants are mostly of Celtic descent. The island contains many Danish antiquities; it belongs chiefly to Lord Macdonald and the Macleod family; is divided into seven parishes, and forms, with adjacent Small Isles,

a presbytery under the Scottish church establishment. Principal villages, Portree, the cap., Stein, Kyle-Akin, Broadford, Oronsay, Armadale, and Uig.

**SKYROS**, *Scyros*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the *Ægean Sea*, 24 m. N.E. Cape Kili, Eubœa. Length 17 m.; breadth 2 to 7 m. Estimated area 60 sq. m. P. 2630. It is separated into two parts by an isthmus. Its S. peninsula rises to 2566 feet above the sea; its N. part is more level, and productive of corn, wine, and madder; wheat and barley are exported, with madder roots, wax, honey, and oranges. Fir and oak woods are plentiful. Goats are of a superior breed. The Bay of Kalamitza, on the W. side, receives large vessels. The only town, St George, stands on the N. side of the island; it is poor, but has remains of antiquity, and contains all the population of the island. *Skyros* was the place of retirement and death of Theseus.—Seven miles W. is *Skyro Poulo*, a rocky islet, 617 feet in elevation.

**SLA**, a marit. town of Marocco. [SALLEE.]

**SLAGELSE**, a town of Denmark, stiff and inland Seeland, 10 m. N.E. Corsoer. P. (1861) 4931.

**SLAIDBURN**, a pa., England, co. York, West Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Clitheroe. Ac. 40,321. P. 1480.

**SLAINS**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4 m. N.E. Newburgh. Area about 32 sq. m. P. 1266.

**SLAITHWAITE**, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Huddersfield, with a station on the Leeds and Manchester Railway. Ac. 2320. P. 2932, employed in woolen and cotton manufs. It has a mineral spring, with the same properties as that of Harrogate.

**SLALEY**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 5 m. S.S.E. Hexham. Ac. 7430. P. 561.

**SLAMANNAN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, 5 m. S.S.W. Falkirk. Ac. 7148. P. 2916. Includes vill. of that name. P. 482.

**SLANE**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Meath, on the Boyne, 8 m. W. Drogheda. Ac. 5947. P. 596; do. of town 387. The celebrated battle of the Boyne was fought near Slane, on the east.

**SLANES**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 3 m. N.E. Portaferry. Ac. 946. P. 372.

**SLANEY**, a river of Ireland, Leinster, rises in co. Wicklow, flows mostly S. through the cos. Carlow and Wexford, and expands into Wexford harbour. Total course 60 m., of which it is tidal for 10 m. It is navigable from the sea to Ennis-corthy for laden boats.

**SLANO**, a market town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 16 m. N.W. Ragusa. P. 1400.

**SLAPTON**, several pas. of Engli.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. N.N.W. Ivinghoe. Ac. 840. P. 325.—II. co. Devon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Dartmouth. Ac. 3430. P. 681.—III. co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Ac. 930. P. 240.

**SLATFORD**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Edinburgh, pa. Colinton, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 3 m. S.W. Edinburgh. P. 514.

**SLATINA**, a town of Wallachia, cap. Upper Wallachia, on the Aluta, 90 m. W. Bucharest.

**SLAUGHT, Russia**, Ural Mountains. [ZLATUST.]

**SLAUGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Cuckfield. Ac. 5363. P. 1518.

**SLAUGHTER**, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*Lower*), 6 m. N.N.E. North Leach. Ac. 1140. P. 212.—II. (*Upper*), 14 m. W. Cheltenham. Ac. 1390. P. 241.

**SLAUGHTERFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Chippenham. P. 141.

**SLAVE-COAST**, is that portion of the coasts of

Dahomey and Yarriba, Guinea, W. Africa, between the Volta and Lagos rivers, which separate it respectively from Benin on the east, and the Gold Coast on the west.

**SLAVE LAKE (GREAT)**, a lake of British North America, N.W. territory, between lat. 60° 40' and 63° N., lon. 109° 30' and 117° 30' W. Shape very irregular. Length E. to W. 330 m.; greatest breadth 65 m. Its eastern part is called Christie Bay. Shores, on its N. side especially, precipitous and rugged, and it contains many rocky and wooded isls. It receives from the N.E. the surplus waters of Aylmer, Clinton, Golden, and Artillery Lakes, and from the S. those of Lake Athabasca by the Slave River; and it discharges its own, N.W., by the Mackenzie River into the Arctic Ocean. It is wholly frozen over for six months of the year.—*Slave River* is the lower part of the Peace River, after it is joined by Stony River from Lake Athabasca, and enters the Great Slave Lake on its S. side, by two mouths, near Fort Resolution. Total course 220 m. Shores in many parts well wooded; in its upper part it is interrupted by rapids and falls; its lower course is through an alluvial region. [MACKENZIE.]

**SLAVIANOSBERSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 180 m. E.N.E. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on the Donetz. P. 2000.

**SLAVIANSK**, a town of Russia, gov. Kharkov, 29 m. S.E. Izium. P. 2000.

**SLAVONIA** or **SCLAVONTIA**, called by the natives *Slavonka*, a frontier prov. of the Austrian Empire, formerly included in the kingdom of Hungary, from which it is separated on the N. by the Drave and Danube; it has W. Croatia, and S. the Save, separating it from Turkey (Bosnia and Servia). Area and pop. see CROATIA. The other portion is called Military Slavonia. [MILITARY FRONTIER.] A branch of the Carnic Alps traverses it from W. to E., but most part of the surface is flat, and bordering the great rivers are extensive marshes. Climate temperate, cold on the mountains, and healthy except in the marshy districts. Forests occupy much of the prov., and in them many swine are fed. Rearing cattle, and culture of wheat, rye, flax, hemp, fruits, tobacco, and wine in the E., are the principal branches of industry. Fine marble is quarried, and copper, iron, and lead are among the mineral products. Manufactures, except a few of glass, earthenwares, and potash, are mostly domestic. It has considerable trade by the navigable rivers. In 1854, it was united with the crown-land of Croatia, cap. Eszell.

**SLAVUTA** and **SLAWATYCE**, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Volhynia, on the Gorin, 13 m. N. Zaslav.—II. prov. and 54 m. S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug.

**SLAWISZYN**, a walled town of Poland, prov. and 10 m. N. Kalice. P. 1000.

**SLAWKOW**, a town of Poland, prov. Kielce, 31 m. N.W. Cracow. P. 1520. [AUSTERTZ.]

**SLAWSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1510. P. 246.

**SLAEFORD (NEW)**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, parts Kesteven, on the Sle, 18 m. S.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. of pa. 3160. P. 3467. Altitude 52 feet. It has a church, town-hall, and grammar school.—II. (*Old*), a pa., co. Lincoln, 1 m. S.E. New Sleaford. Ac. 1150. P. 357.

**SLAEGILL**, a township of England, pa. Morland, co. Westmoreland, 3 m. N.E. Shap. P. 372. It has coal pits, and a lime quarry.

**SLEAT**, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the S.E. part of the Isle of Skye,

bounded on the E. by the *Sound of Sleat*. Ac. (excluding lakes and sea-lochs) 33,335. P. 2330.

**SLEBECH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. W.S.W. Narberth. Ac. 4586. P. 280.

**SLEDMERE**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7½ m. N.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 6650. P. 486.

**SLESWICK**, the Danish name of SCHLESWIG.

**SLIDRE**, a vill. of Norway, amt and 95 m. N.W. Christiania, on the Beina. Pop. of pa. 3200.

**SLIEDRECHT**, a vill., Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Maas, 4 m. E. Dort. P. of dist. 5670.

**SLIEVE**, numerous mountains of Ireland, among which are—*I. (Beg)*, co. Down, 2½ m. W.S.W. Newcastle. Height 2384 feet.—*II. (Car)*, Connaught, co. Mayo, between Lough Coon and Blacksod Bay. Height 2368.—*III. (Donard)*, Ulster, co. Down, on the S.W. side of Dundrum Bay, 2 m. S.W. Newcastle. Height 2778 feet.—*IV. (Naman)*, co. Tipperary. Height 2364 feet.

**SLIGO**, a maritime co. of Ireland, Connaught, having E. the co. Leitrim, S. Roscommon and Mayo, N.W. and N. the Bays of Killala, Sligo, and Donegal. Area 721 sq. m., or 451,085 ac., of which 3-4ths are arable or in plantations. P. (1861) 124,845. Surface greatly diversified; mountains and bogs are interspersed with some level tracts and fertile land. Truskmore, in the N.E., is a mountain 2072 feet in height; and Knockalongy (Ox mountains) rises to 1778 feet. The co. comprises loughs Arrow, Gill, and a part of Gara; principal rivers, the Arrow and Moy, which latter forms the W. boundary. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat. Coarse linens and woollens are manufactured, and the fisheries are valuable. The co. is subdivided into six baronies and 41 pas., in dioceses of Achonry and Elphin. Principal towns, Sligo, Ballisadare, Dromore, and Tubbercurry. The co. sends two members to the House of Commons.—*Sligo*, the cap., is a parl. munic. bor., and seaport, at the head of Sligo Bay, and at the mouth of the Garvoe or Sligo, 69 m. S.S.W. Londonderry, and on railway to Dundalk. Ac. of parl. bor. 3001. P. (1861) 13,361. Altitude 50 feet. It has two churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, co. court-house, prison, barracks, union workhouse, custom-house, news-rooms, and market-houses. The port and harbour have been much improved; an extensive new quay and warehouses have been erected outside the bar, and vessels of 300 tons can come up to the town. Vessels belonging to the port 21; tons 3610. It has several flour-mills and breweries. Exports of corn, meal, flour, provisions, linen, flax, and tow; imports of colonial produce and English manufs. *Sligo* is the entrepôt of an extensive country, and has a considerable and increasing trade. Customs rev. (1862) 21,040l. Exports (1862) 1530l. The bor. sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors 377.—*Sligo Bay*, an inlet of the Atlantic, immediately S. Donegal Bay, extends inland for 12 m. Breadth at entrance 6 m. On its shores are Sligo and Ballisadare. In 1588, three ships of the Spanish armada were stranded here.

**SLIMBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. S.W. Gloucester. Ac. 4430. P. 789.

**SLINDON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Arundel. Ac. 2504. P. 543.

**SLINFOLD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Horsham. Ac. 4330. P. 755.

**SLINGSBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 16 m. N.N.E. York, N. Riding. Ac. 2363. P. 707.

**SLIPPERY ROCK**, townships of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—*I. co.* and 15 m. N.W. Butler.—*II. co.* Beaver. P. 1224.—*III. co.* Mercer.

**SLIPTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 18 m. N.E. Northampton. Ac. 720. P. 144.

**SLOBODSKOJ**, a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. N.E. Viatka, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Viatka. P. 6100. It has iron foundries, and a considerable trade in corn and linseed.

**SLOBODZIA**, a town of Walachia, 60 m. E. Bucharest, on the Jalomniza river.

**SLOLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 11 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 719. P. 258.

**SLONIM**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 72 m. S.E. Grodno, cap. circ., on the Schtstchara. P. 7500. It has several churches, a Jews' synagogue, a school for nobles, and various factories.

**SLOOTEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee and Lake of Slooten, 12 m. E. Stavoren. P. 900.—*II. Sloten*, a pa. of North Holland, 4 m. S.W. Amsterdam. P. 2400.—*Sloterdijk* is a vill., on the Y, 3 m. N.W. Amsterdam. P. 1000.

**SLOUGH**, a vill. of England, co. Bucks, with a station on the G. W. Railway, 2½ m. N.N.E. Windsor, 21 m. W. London, and 8¼ m. from Ascot-heath. P. 3425. It has an astronomical observatory, where was erected the great telescope of the elder Herschel.

**SLUSHEWO**, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Prussian frontier, 11 m. S. Thorn. P. 1349.

**SLUIS** (French *L'Ecluse*), a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, cap. cant., on the Belgian frontier, 10 m. N.E. Bruges, with which city it communicates by a canal. P. 9750.

**SLUTCH**, two rivers of Russian Poland.—*I. gov.* Volhynia, rises near Staro-Konstantinow, flows N., and joins the Gorin in a marshy flat, after a course of 200 m.—*II. gov.* Minsk, flows S., past Slutsk, and joins the Pripet, 60 m. E. Pinsk. Course 80 miles.

**SLUTSK**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 63 m. S.W. Minsk, cap. dist., on the Lesser Slutch, near its source. P. 8000.

**SLYGUFF** or **SLIGUFF**, a pa., Ireland, co. Carlow, 3½ m. N.E. Borris-O'Kane. Ac. 6755. P. 1395.

**SMAALENEN**, a bailiwick of the kingdom of Sweden. Area 1670 sq. m. P. (1855) 84,416.

**SMALHOLM**, **SMALLHOLM** or **SMAILHOLM**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. W.N.W. Kelso. Ac. 4202. P. 554.

**SMALLBURGH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1247. P. 559.

**SMALLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. Derby, pa. Morley. P. 721.

**SMALL ISLES**, an insular pa. of Scotland, cos. Argyle and Inverness, and comprising the isls. of Eigg, Rum, Canna, and Muck. United pop. 567.

**SMALLWOOD**, a township of England, co. Chester, 3 m. E.S.E. Sandbach. Ac. 2133. P. 619.

**SMARDEN**, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the river Built, 8 m. E.N.E. Cranbrooke. Ac. 5380. P. 1130.

**SMEATON (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 7 m. N.N.W. Northallerton. Ac. 7192. P. 927.

**SMEETH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 1611. P. 486.

**SMEETON**, a township of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. N.W. Market-Harborough. P. 553.

**SMETHCOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 2705. P. 318.

**SMETHWICK**, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. Harborne, 3¼ m. W. Birmingham. P. 13,379, employed in metal foundries, etc.

**SMIDAR**, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bidschow, 2 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. P. 1166.

**SMIEINJORSK**, Siberia. [ZMEINOGORSK.]

**SMIEV** or **SMIEJEW**, a town of Russia, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Kharkov, on the Donetz. P. 3000.

SMISBY, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2 m. N.N.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 990. P. 304.

SMITH, a co., U. S., North America, in N. part of Tennessee, cap. Carthage. Area 288 sq. m. P. 12,129 free, 4228 slaves.—II. a co. Mississippi, near its centre, cap. Raleigh. Area 615 sq. m. P. 5443 free, 2195 slaves.—III. a township, Ohio, co. Belmont.—IV. a township, co. Columbiana.—V. a township, co. Barry.

SMITH, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. (1860) 8410 free, 850 slaves.

SMITHFIELD, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Rhode Island, on Blackwater River, 16 m. N. Providence. It has many fulling, grist, and saw mills, and contains the manuf. vill. Slatersville.—II. New York, 166 m. W. Albany.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford.—IV. Ohio, 126 m. E.N.E. Columbus.—*Smithland* is a vill., Kentucky, cap. co. Livingston, on the Ohio, below the influx of Cumberland River.

SMITHTOWN, a town of the U. S., North America, state and 43 m. E. New York, on Long Island Sound.—*Smithville* is a township, New York, 15 m. W. Norwich.

SMOKY BAY, an inlet, S. Australia, immediately N.W. Streaky Bay, Eyre Peninsula, lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 133° 45' E.—*Smoky point* is a headland, New South Wales, Macquarie co., lat. 30° 47' S.

SMÖLEN, an island of Norway, stift Trondhjem, amt Romsdal, in the Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Hitterøen, and 18 m. N.N.E. Christiansand. Lat. 63° 25' N., lon. 8° E. Length 16 m.; breadth 10 m.

SMOLENSK, a gov. of Russia, mostly between lat. 53° 20' and 56° 30' N., lon. 30° 30' and 35° 25' E., enclosed by the gov's. Moghilev, Vitebsk, Pskov, Tver, Moscow, Kaluga, Orel, and Tchernigov. Area 21,647 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,102,076. Surface undulating, and in some parts marshy. Principal rivers, the Dnieper, Dvina, Gshat, Oka, and Iput. Soil fertile. Chief crops, corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. Few cattle are reared, but swine and bees in great numbers. Forests very extensive and valuable. Iron, copper, and salt are found. Manufs. comprise leather, glass, and pitch. The raw produce of the gov. is exported in large quantities to Riga, Vilna, and Moscow. The gov. is subdivided into twelve circles.—*Smolensk*, the cap., is a fortified town, on the Dnieper, 250 m. W.S.W. Moscow. P. 16,635. Is enclosed by massive walls, and is the see of a bishop. It has three cathedrals, Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran churches, episcopal palace, and monasteries, a diocesan seminary, a college, and military school for nobles, several hospitals, a house of correction, assembly rooms, manufs. of linens, soap, leather, and carpets, and a considerable export of corn and flax.

SMOLIAN, a market town of Russia, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Moghilev. P. 2000.

SMORGONI or SZORGOM, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 45 m. E.S.E. Vilna. Here, in 1812, Napoleon I. left his army under the command of Murat, and returned to France.

SMYRNA (Turk. *Ismir*), a famous city and seaport of Asia Minor, and the chief commercial emporium of W. Asia, Anatolia, on a plain at the head of the Gulf of Smyrna, and partly upon the declivity of the ancient *Mons Pagus*, which is crowned by a citadel. Lat. of Daraghaz point 38° 26' 5" N., lon. 27° 9' 7" E.; 212 m. S.S.W. Constantinople. Estimated pop. 150,000, of whom 80,000 are Turks, 40,000 Greeks, 15,000 Jews, 10,000 Armenians, and 5000 Franks. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the bazaars are large and well stocked. The Frank and Greek quarters extend for about 2½ m. along the

shore; above these is the Armenian quarter; and the Turks occupy the upper parts of the city, having between them and the Armenians two close quarters inhabited by the Jews. Principal edifices, the vizier-khan, constructed from the marble ruins of the ancient theatre, the palace of the governor, barracks for 3000 men, built for the British army during the Crimean war, an English hospital and cemetery, several Jews' synagogues, Greek, Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Protestant churches, and about 20 mosques, which are always open for the inspection of Christians and others. The ruins of an ancient castle occupy the summit of a hill overlooking the bay. Numerous coffee-houses and gardens are scattered along the banks of the river Meles, which enters the gulf E. the city; and extensive cemeteries, with tall minarets and groves of cypress trees, occupy portions of the declivity of Mount Pagus, on which are various remains of the ancient city, the seat of one of the "seven churches" of the early Christian period mentioned in Scripture. *Smyrna* has a large Armenian academy, and it is the residence of consuls of nearly all the principal European states. It has six journals, printed in five different languages. Trade chiefly with Great Britain, Austria, France, and the United States. Exports consist of silk, raw cotton, copper, opium, hides, wool, goats-hair and skins, valonea, olive oil, drugs, gums, sponge, figs, raisins, and nut-galls. Imports comprise coffee to about 6,000,000 lbs. annually, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, metals raw and manufactured, sugar, indigo, spirits, cochineal, and spices. It has regular steam communication with Constantinople, Athens, Beyrout, and Alexandria. A railway, for which there is a handsome station, was opened to Aidin, 70 m. S.E., in 1864. *Smyrna* claims to be the birthplace of Homer. In 1402, it was ruined by Timour, and it has since suffered repeated vicissitudes, especially from destructive earthquakes and visitations of the plague, but its admirable situation for commerce has caused it, after each new calamity, rapidly to regain its wonted importance. It suffered severely from fire in July 1845.—The *Gulf of Smyrna*, an inlet of the *Ægean Sea*, extends inland for 45 m., the breadth of its entrance is 22 miles. It has in most parts good anchorage, and ships of large burden can anchor close to the quays of Smyrna near its E. extremity. It contains several isls., the principal of which, Long or English Island, is 5 m. in length. On Cape Merminiji is a lighthouse 230 feet high, with two fixed lights, in lat. 38° 37' N., lon. 26° 59' 15" E.

SMYRNA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 103 m. W. Albany.

SMYTH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. of Virginia. Area, 516 sq. m. P. 7915 free, 1037 slaves.

SNAILWELL, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. N. Newmarket. Ac. 2014. P. 257.

SNANTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding, 9 m. W.S.W. Scarborough. P. 713.

SNATH, a market town, pa., and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Aire, S. bank, 6½ m. S. Selby. Ac. of pa., which comprises Goole and other townships, 32,435. P. 12,772.

SNAKE or LEWIS RIVER, Oregon Territory, U. S., N. America, is a fork of the Columbia. A recent discovery shows the water falling over a sheer precipice 198 feet high, near the place formerly called the Great Salmon Pools. [LEWIS.]

SNAPE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Saxmundham. Ac. 2100. P. 554.—II. a town-

ship, co. York, North Riding, pa. Well,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. S. Bedall. P. 592.

**SNARES ISLANDS**, S. Pacific Ocean, S. New Zealand. The most E. of the group is in lat.  $48^{\circ} 3' S$ , lon.  $166^{\circ} 45' E$ .

**SNARESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 7 m. N.W. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 1325. P. 355.

**SNARFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1120. P. 97.

**SNARGATE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. W.N.W. New Romney. Ac. 1531. P. 71.

**SNAVE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. New Romney. Ac. 1390. P. 52.

**SNEAD**, a pa. of England and North Wales, cos. Salop and Montgomery, 2 m. N.N.W. Bishop's-Castle. P. 59.

**SNEATON**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.W. Whitby. Ac. 1494. P. 97.

**SNEEHATTAN**, a mountain. [NORWAY.]

**SNEEK**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Friesland, cap. dist., in a marshy tract, 13 m. S.S.W. Leuwarden. P. 7000. Manufs. linens & woollens.

**SNEEUWBERGEN**, a range of mountains in S. Africa. [CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.]

**SNELLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. W.N.W. Wragby, on the Lincoln Railway,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1261. P. 138.

**SNELSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, on the Dove, 3 m. S.W. Ashborne. Ac. 1960. P. 317.

**SNENTON**, a pa. of England, co. Notts, forming an E. suburb of Nottingham, within its parl. bounds. Ac. 720. P. 11,048.

**SNETTERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. East Harling. Ac. 2189. P. 237.

**SNETTISHAM**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Castle-Rising. Ac. 15,240. P. 1173.

**SNIATYN** or **SNYATIN**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 24 m. E. Kolomea, on the Pruth. P. 7228. It has a castle, united Greek and Armenian churches, & numerous tanneries.

**SNITTERBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. W.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1640. P. 286.

**SNITTERFIELD**, a pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 3725. P. 881.

**SNIZORT**, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising the N. part of the island of Skye. Area about 60 sq. m. P. 2639.—*Loch Snizort* is a deep inlet of the sea, extending inland for 12 m., between dists. Trotternish and Vaternish, breadth at entrance  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. At its head is the parish church.

**SNODLAND**, a pa. of Engl., co. Kent, on the Medway, 5 m. N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 2072. P. 1078.

**SNOREHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 12 m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 399. P. 219.

**SNORING**, two pas. of Engl., co. Norfolk.—I. (*Great*), 6 m. S.S.E. Wells. Ac. 1645. P. 594.—II. (*Little*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Fakenham. Ac. 1524. P. 311.

**SNOWDON**, the most lofty mountain of Wales and S. Britain, co. and 10 m. S.E. Carnarvon, its principal peak, Y-Wyddva, rising to 3590 feet above the sea. Its W. side is very precipitous and partly formed of basalt. Its summit commands magnificent views.

**SNOW HILL**, a vill. and port of the U. S., North America, Maryland, cap. co. Worcester, on the river Pocomoke, and the peninsula between the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay.

**SNOW ISLAND**, New South Shetland, Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Livingston's Island, is 25 m. long.

**SNOWSHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 2294. P. 235.

**SNOWY MOUNTAINS (MUNINGO RANGE)** or **Australian Alps**. [AUSTRALIA.]

**SNOWY RIVER** or **MANGARLONG**, rises in the Snowy Mountains, New S. Wales, co. Wallace,

flows through the Kiandra gold fields into Victoria, and discharges its waters into the ocean on the Gipps' Land coast. Length 210 miles.

**SNYDER**, a co., U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. Middleburg. P. 15,035.

**SOA** or **SOAY**, an island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Bracadale, off the S. coast of Skye. Length, N. to S., 3 m.; breadth 2 m. P. 129.—II. an island adjacent to St Kilda, and 1 m. in circuit. [SOAY.]

**SOANA**, a decayed town of Central Italy, in the Maremma, 3 m. N.W. Pitigliano.

**SOAR**, a river of England, rises between Hinchley and Lutterworth, flows generally N. through the centre of Leicestershire, past Leicester, Mount Sorrel, and Loughboro', and joins the Trent about 12 m. E.S.E. Derby, whence to Leicester it is navigable for barges.

**SOAUAH** or **SAUNTE**, a dist. of India, of the Rewa Caunta, prov. Guzerat, presid. Bombay, between lat.  $22^{\circ} 55'$  and  $23^{\circ} 33' N$ , lon.  $73^{\circ} 45'$  and  $74^{\circ} 10' E$ . Annual revenue 70,000 rupees. Tribute to Sinde (payment of which is guaranteed by the British) 7000 rupees.

**SOAVE**, a fortified vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 12 m. E. Verona. P. 2200.

**SOAY (MEIKLE and LITTLE)**, two islets of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. and off the W. coast of Harris, from which they are separated by a sound 1 m. in width.—A small island, co. Sutherland, near the entrance of Loch Inver, pa. Assynt, is named Soay. [SOA.]

**SOBAT RIVER**, Upper Nubia, Africa. It runs out suddenly on the cessation of the rains, proving that it is supplied by equatorial mountain torrents. Lat.  $8^{\circ} 36' N$ ; lon.  $33^{\circ} 35' E$ .

**SOBERNHEIM**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 39 m. S. Coblenz, on the Nahe. P. 2641.

**SOBERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 5814. P. 1136.

**SOBIESLAU**, a town, Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 23 m. N.N.E. Budweis, on the Luschnitz. P. 8468.

**SOBOTKA**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 13 m. E.N.E. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1500.

**SOBRAL**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 23 m. N. Lisbon.

**SOBRAON**, a vill. of N.W. India, on l. b. of the Sutlej, 25 m. E.N.E. Ferozepore, where the British gained the great victory over the Sikhs, Feb. 1846, which terminated the first Punjab war.

**SOCIETY ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, under the protection of France, between lat.  $16^{\circ}$  and  $18^{\circ} S$ , lon.  $148^{\circ}$  and  $155^{\circ} W$ . There are 13 principal islands, the largest of which are Tahiti, Eimeo, Huahine, Raiatea, Bora-bora, Tahaa, Mauarua, and Lord Howe's Island. They are all mountainous, and of volcanic origin, and surrounded by coral reefs; the highest peak on Tahiti is 3500 feet. The islands are watered by numerous streams. Climate mild and healthy. Estimated area of the whole 565 sq. m. P. (1861) 9000, many of whom have been converted to Christianity by the missionaries, who have also introduced the arts of civilised life. Tahiti is resorted to by numerous whalers and other ships. Chief trade is with Sydney, Valparaiso, and San Francisco. Exports arrow-root, cocoa-nut oil, and oranges. [POLYNESIA.]

**SOCKBURN**, a pa. of England, cos. Durham and York, North Riding, 7 m. S.E. Darlington. Ac. 2638. P. 231.

**SOCKNA**, a walled town of Central Africa, Fezzan, midway between Tripoli and Mourzouk, and 110 m. S. Bonjem, on the Tripoli frontier.

**SOCORRO**, a co., U. S., North America, New Mexico. P. 5787.

SOCORRO, a town of Granadian Confed., state Santander, 65 m. S.S.W. Pamplona. P. 12,000. (?)

SOCOTRA or SOKOTRAH, *Dioscoridis Insula*, an island in the Indian Ocean, 120 m. E. Cape Guardafui, the E. extremity of Africa, and belonging to the Imanat of Muscat. Tamarida, its cap., on the N.E. coast of the island, is in lat. 12° 39' N., lon. 54° 1' 29" E. Length, E. to W., 70 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Area estimated at 1000 sq. m., and pop. at from 4000 to 5000, mostly Bedouins, with some settled Arabs, Negroes, and descendants of Portuguese. Its centre is a chain of granite and limestone mountains rising to 5000 ft. in elevation, around which a belt of low land, from 2 to 4 miles across, skirts the sea; in its fertility it presents in some parts a favourable contrast to the adjacent mainland. Climate more temperate than on the African continent. Products comprise aloes of the finest quality, dragon's blood and other gums, tamarinds, tobacco, dates, a kind of millet, & ghee. Domestic animals; oxen, sheep, goats, camels, and civet cats. Trade mostly with Muscat, whence provisions are imported.

SODBURY, three pas., etc., of England, co. Gloucester.—I. (*Chipping*), with a market town, 25 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Ac. of pa. 120. P. 1112. Trade chiefly in cheese and malt.—II. (*Little*), a pa., 2 m. N.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 1071. P. 143.—III. (*Old*), 2 m. E.S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 3637. P. 809.

SÖDERFORS, a vill. of Sweden, læn Gefleborg, and 19 m. S. Gefle, on an island in the Dal-eli, with anchor foundry, employing 500 workmen.

SÖDERHAMN, a maritime town of Sweden, læn Gefleborg, and 47 m. N. Gefle, on an inlet of the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 2955. It has a royal manuf. of arms, and an export trade in iron and timber.

SÖDERKÖPING, a maritime town of Sweden, læn Östergötland, and 25 m. E.N.E. Linköping, on the Gotha Canal, 16 m. from the Baltic Sea. P. 1579, who have an export trade in Baltic produce.

SÖDERMANLAND, a læn of Sweden, in the E., having S. and E. the Baltic Sea, N. the Lakes Mælær and Hielmar, and elsewhere the læns Örebro, Östergötland, and Stockholm. Area 2572 sq. m. P. (1860) 126,705. Surface mostly hilly, but interspersed with fertile valleys. Mineral products important, comprising iron, copper, lead, and some cobalt, which, with timber and grain, form the principal exports. Chief towns, Nyköping, Strensnaes, and Eskilstuna.

SÖDERTELGE, a town of Sweden, læn and 18 m. S.W. Stockholm, on a river between Lake Mælær and the Baltic Sea. P. 1829.

SODUS, a township of U. S., N. America, New York, on Sodus Bay, an inlet on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 12 m. N. Lyons.—*Sodus Bay*, 4 m. in length, has at its entrance the port of Sodus Point.

SOEBORG, a decayed town of Denmark, island Seeland, amt Frederichstadt, on a small lake, 10 m. N.W. Elsinore. [For notices of other Scandinavian towns spelled with SØ refer to SÖ.]

SOEBY, a pa. of Denmark, Jütland, amt and 17 m. W.N.W. Aarhuus.—II. a vill. and pa., island Aerøe, Schleswig, on its N. coast, 10 m. S. Faaborg.

SOELEN, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Hanau, circ. Schlachtern, on the Salza. P. 125. It has mineral springs.

SOERABAYA, a Dutch residency of the island Java, on the N.E. coast. P. 970,000. The cap. town, *Soerabaya*, on the Strait of Madura, formerly residence of the governor of East Java, has shipbuilding yards and a fort. P. 60,000.

SOEKARTA, a Dutch residency of the island Java, near its centre. P. 400,000.—*Soerkarta* or

*Solo*, the cap., on the Solo river, has a garrison and fort. P. 10,000.

SOERGE, one of the Loffoden Islands. [SÖROB.] SOEST or SÖST, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Arnsberg, cap. circ., on the Sösterbach, an affl. of the Lippe. P. 9348. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinist churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and normal school; manufs. of linen, woollen cloths, hosiery, leather, and paper, with oil mills, breweries, and a trade in corn. It was formerly one of the Hanseatic towns.

SOFAHUN, a small town of Cashmere, at the S.E. extremity of the valley, with iron mines, the works of which have greatly fallen off, the iron being inferior to that of Bajour and Chinese Tartary. Lat. 27° 3' N.; lon. 71° 31' E.

SOFALA, a town and river of East Africa; the town, on the river, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese captaincy-general of Mozambique; lat. of fort 20° 10' 7" S., lon. 34° 46' E.; consists chiefly of huts, with a fort, the residence of a governor, and garrison. It has an export trade in slaves, ivory, amber, and gold dust, and imports coarse piece-goods, trinkets, etc.—The river has an E. ward course, estim. at 200 m., but it is navigable only for small craft.—The gov. of *Sofala* is bounded on the N. by that of Sena, S. by Inhambane, and E. by Sofala Bay and Channel of Mozambique. The climate is unhealthy, and soil fertile.

SOFALA, a post town of New South Wales, cap. co. Roxburgh, on the Turon river, 149 m. W. Sydney. P. (1861) 1646.

SOFRU or SOFORO, a walled town of Africa, Marocco, kingdom and 18 m. S.S.E. Fez. In its vicinity are productive salt mines.

SOGAMOSO, a small town of Granadian Confed., state Boyaca, prov. and 24 m. N.E. Tunja, on the Sogamoso river.

SOGHANLI-SU, a small river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, joins the Chati-su (anc. *Parthenius*), near Zafaran-Boli, 90 m. N. Angora.

SOGHAR, the valley of the Zer-afshan or river of Samarcand, Bokhara. It is one of the "four paradises" of the Persian poets, and in antiquity it gave name to the region known as Sogdiana.

SOGLAR (LAKE), Asia Minor, pash. and 63 m. W. Karaman, is 11 m. in length; breadth 7 m. The vill. of *Soglar* is on its S.E. side.

SOGLIANO AL RUBICONE, a comm. and vill. of North Italy, prov. Forlì, circ. Cesena. P. (of comm.) 5781.

SOGNE-FJELD, mountain region. [NORWAY.]

SOHAGPOOR, a town of British India, dist. Saugar and Nerbudda, N.W. provs., with a civil establishment. The territory, of which this is the chief place, has an area of 2896 sq. m., and a pop. of 78,225.

SOHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.E. Ely. Ac. of pa. 12,706. P. 4278. It has a church, and dissenting chapels.—II. (*Earl's*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 3½ m. W. Framlingham. Ac. 1944. P. 745.—III. (*Monks*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Framlingham. Ac. 1569. P. 442.

SOHAM, a town of Arabia, dom. and 120 m. W.N.W. Muscat, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb.

SOHAWUL, a town of British India, territory of the N.W. provs., in lat. 24° 35' N., lon. 80° 50' E. It has a bazaar. Elevation above the sea 1059 feet. The jaghire, of which this town is the chief place, has an area of 179 sq. m. P. 80,000.

SOHL, a co. of Austria, Hungary, N.E. the Danube. P. 91,499. Cap. Neu-Sohl.

**SOHO**, a suburb of Birmingham, England, where are extensive iron works. [BIRMINGHAM.]

**SOHRAU** or **ZORY**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 57 m. S.E. Oppeln. P. 3950. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics.

**SOIGNIES**, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainault, cap. cant., on the Senne, and on the railway to Brussels, 10 m. N.N.E. Mons. P. 6776. It has breweries and distilleries, trade in stone and lime, and annual fairs.—The *Forest of Soignies*, prov. S. Brabant, S.E. Brussels, is 15 m. in length and 6 m. in breadth. At its S. extremity are the hamlet of Mont St Jean & the field of Waterloo.

**SOISSONS**, *Noviodunum*, a fortified town of the third class, France, dep. Aisne, 18 m. S.W. Laon, on l. b. of Aisne. P. (1861) 10,208. It has a college, prison, theatre, public library, cathedral, various manufs., and a trade in grain. Clovis made Soissons his residence at the commencement of his reign; under his descendants it was the cap. of a separate kingdom. Louis le Debonnaire was imprisoned in the convent of St Médard. The Canal of Soissons, 16 m. long, connects the Aisne with the Ourcq and Marne.

**SOJ** or **SOJA**, a navigable river of Russia, rises in gov. Smolensk, flows S.S.W., and joins the Dnieper on left, 40 m. N.N.W. Tchernigov, after a course of 240 miles.

**SOK**, a river of Russia, rises in gov. Orenburg, circ. and 20 m. S.W. Bugulma, flows S.W., and joins the Volga, 15 m. N. Samara. Course 130 m.

**SOKAL**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 33 m. N.N.E. Zolkiev, on the Bug. P. 3100. It has manufactures of silk.

**SOKOLKA**, a market town of Russian Poland, prov. and 22 m. N.E. Bialystok, cap. circ. P. 2400.—II, a market town, gov. Poltava, on the Vorskla, 7 m. S. Kobyliaiki.

**SOKOLNIK**, a town of Poland, gov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Kalisz. P. 780.

**SOKOLOVA** and **SOKOLOVKA**, two market towns of Russia.—I, gov. and 20 m. S. Kharkov.—II, gov. Kiev, 22 m. N.N.W. Uman.

**SOKOLOV**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. of Ljublin, and 17 m. N. Siedlec. P. 4275.

**SOKOLOV**, a market town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 15 m. N.N.E. Rzeszow.

**SOKOTO**, a negro kingdom of Soudan, forming part of the former kingdom of Houssa, lying between lat. 7° 40' & 13° 38' N., & lon. 4° to 15° E., bounded on the S. by Benue river, W. Gando kingdom, N. the Sahara and Bornu. Chief towns Sokoto, Katsena, Kano, Zaria, and Yakoba. The inhabitants belong mostly to the Fellalah family.

**SOKOTO**, **SACCATOO**, or **SAKATU**, a large and populous town of Central Africa, cap. of kingdom, on the Zirmie, affl. of the Sokoto or Rima, which flows W. to the Quorra. Lat. 13° N.; lon. 5° 20' E. P. 80,000. It is enclosed by lofty walls, and entered by 12 gates. The houses are pretty well built and the streets regular. It has a royal residence, 3 mosques, and a well supplied market. Manufs. of blue cloth, and trade with the countries from Ashantee to Tripoli, from which latter it receives raw silk, glass wares, and perfumery. Here the traveller Clapperton died 13th April 1827.

**SOLANA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. E. Ciudad-Real. P. 4375. It has manufactures of linens and woollens.

**SOLANDER ISLAND**, an islet off the S.W. extremity of New Zealand.—*Cape Solander*, E. Australia, bounds the S. entrance to Botany Bay.

**SOLANI**, a river of India, which has its rise at the S.W. base of the Sewalik range, in lat. 30° 13' N., lon. 77° 55' E. It has a S.W. course of

55 m., and falls into the Ganges on right, in lat. 29° 3' N., lon. 78° 1' E. The Ganges Canal crosses this river by works of immense magnitude. Besides earthen and stone embankments, the river is bridged by a stone aqueduct of 15 arches, each arch having a span of 50 feet, leaving a clear waterway for the river of 750 feet. Cost of the aqueduct 300,000.

**SOLANO**, a co., U. S., North America, California. P. 7169.

**SOLDAU**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, on the Soldau, and on the Polish frontier, 13 m. S.W. Neidenburg. P. 1975.

**SOLDIN**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, cap. circ., 25 m. N.E. Küstrin. P. 5367. It has manufs. of woollens.

**SOLE BAY**, England. [SOUTHWOLD.]

**SOLEC**, a town of Poland, gov. Radom, near the Vistula, 28 m. N.E. Opatow. P. 1800.

**SOLECHNIKI** (**BOLCHOI** and **MALA**), two market towns of Russian Poland, gov. and respectively 27 and 22 m. S. Vilna.

**SOLENT** (**THE**), is that part of the sea between the Isle of Wight and the mainland of England, which extends W. from Fort Monckton to Hurst Castle, being continuous E. ward with Spithead, and N. with Southampton-water. Length 18 m.; average breadth 3 miles.

**SOLERO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 6 m. W. Alessandria. P. 3656.

**SOLESBURY**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, 119 m. from Harrisburgh.

**SOLESMES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., on the Selle, 12 m. E. Cambrai. P. (1861) 6000. It has manufs. of calicoes.

**SOLETO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and 15 m. W. Lecce, near the ruins of anc. *Salentia*. P. 2134.

**SOLEURE** (Germ. *Solothurn*), a canton of Switzerland, in its N.W. part, enclosed by the cants. Bern, Basel, and Aargau. Area 292 sq. m. P. (1860) 69,263, mostly Roman Catholics. In the N. and W. it is covered by ramifications of the Jura mountains. Principal rivers, the Aar, Emmen, and Dunern. Soil fertile. Rearing live stock is the chief branch of industry. Iron and marble are important products; manufactures, iron goods, calico, hosiery, and paper. Government vested in a grand council of 109.—*Soleure*, the cap., is situated on the Aar, here crossed by two wooden bridges, at the foot of the Jura, 19 m. N.N.E. Bern. P. 5916. It has a cathedral, a museum, with a collection of fossils from the Jura; government house, arsenal, barracks, theatre, a college, a public library, and a botanic garden. Here Kosciusko died 16th October 1817. Near it are the baths of Weissenstein.

**SOLFACH**, a small port of South Wales, co. Pembroke, on the N. shore of St Bride's Bay, 3 m. S.E. St David's.

**SOLFATARA**, *Aque Albulæ*, a lake of Central Italy, comarca di Roma, 4 m. W. Tivoli. It is now about 500 feet broad, but was anciently much larger; on it are several floating islets, and near it the ruined baths of Agrippa. A canal, 2 m. in length, carries its sulphureous waters into the Teverone.

**SOLFERINO**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Mantua, with a high mediæval tower. P. 1095. Here, on 24th June 1859, the Emperor of Austria, with 150,000 men, met the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, with 145,000 men, when a decisive battle was gained by the allies.

**SOL-GALITZKOI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 100

m. N.N.E. Kostroma, cap. circ., on the Kostroma. P. 4500. It has two annual fairs.

**SOLIGNAC**, two communes, and small towns of France.—I. dep. H.-Vienne, on the Briance, 5 m. S. Limoges. P. 2859.—II. (*sur Loire*), dep. H.-Loire, cap. cant., 5 m. S. Le Puy. P. 1168.—*Soligny* is a comm. and market town, dep. Orne, 6 m. N. Mortagne. P. 1149. Near it was the convent of La Trappe, suppressed in 1790.

**SOLIHULL**, a pa. and town of England, co. and 13 m. N.W. Warwick. Ac. of pa. 11,296. P. 3329. It has a town-hall and schools.

**SOLIKAMSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Ussolka with the Kama. P. 4500.

**SOLIMORENS**, a name of the Amazon river, Brazil. [**AMAZON**.] It also gives name to a large river in the province of PARA.

**SOLINGEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Düsseldorf, cap. circ. P. 5600, who manufacture swords, bayonets, and cutlery.

**SOLITARY ISLAND**, S. Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 21' S., lon. 176° 35' W., was discovered by Mendaiia in 1595.—II. Indian Ocean, in lat. 49° 50' S., lon. 68° 5' E.—III. E. coast of Australia, lat. 30° 13' S., lon. 153° 13' E.

**SOLLER**, a town of Spain in the island Majorca, on its N.W. coast, with a port on the Mediterranean, 14 m. N. Palma. P. 6990. It has considerable exports of oranges and wine.

**SOLLIES LE PONT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, 8 m. N.E. Toulon. P. 2961.

**SOLLOGHODMORE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 3½ m. N.W. Tipperary. Ac. 6657. P. 1939.

**SOLMONA**, a town of South Italy. [**SULMONA**.]

**SOLMS**, an old principality of Germany, situated on the Lahn, now subdivided into several small mediatised principalities belonging to the different branches of the House of Solms, the chief of which are—I. *Braunfels*, with possessions in Prussia, Württemberg, and Hessen, cap. Braunfels.—II. *Lich* and *Hohen Solms*, cap. Lich.—III. *Solms Laubach* in Hessen.—IV. *Solms Laubach-Baruth-Rödelheim* and *Arnheim* in Hessen.—V. *Solms Baruth-Wildenfels* in Hessen.

**SOLNITZ**, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. E. Königgrätz. P. 1700. Manuf. woollens.

**SOLO**, a town and river of Java. [**SOERAKARTA**.]

**SOLOFRA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Avellino, cap. cant. P. 5376. It has manufs. of woollens, leather, and jewellery.

**SOLOGNE**, an old dist. of France, now comprised in the depts. Loir-et-Cher and Loiret.

**SOLOLA**, a town of Central America, state and 85 m. N.W. Guatemala. P. 5000.(?)

**SOLOMBO** (**GREAT & LITTLE**), two small islands in the Java Sea. Lat. of Great Solombo 5° 33' S., lon. 114° 24' E.

**SOLOMESTIS**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 93 m. N.N.W. Vilna.

**SOLOMON or SALOMON ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific, between lat. 5° and 12° S., lon. 154° and 163° E., to the east of Papua. Principal islands, Bouka, Bougainville, Choiseul, St Ysabel, Guadalcanar, the Arsacides, Malayta, and St Christoval. Surface elevated, fertile, and well wooded; shores precipitous, with fringing reefs. The islands are of volcanic origin, and have an active volcano. P. comprises both Malays and Papuan Negroes. These islands were discovered by Mendaiia in 1567.—II. a group of 11 islets in the Indian Ocean, N. the Mahé islands, a dependency of the Mauritius.

**SOLOM**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 12 m. E. Cortland.—II. Maine, 41 m. N. Augusta.

**SOLONOTSHA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 112 m. W.N.W. Poltava, on an affluent of the Dnieper.

**SOLOPACA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, circ. Cerreto, at the foot of Mt. Taburno. P. 4522.

**SOLOR**, an island of Malaysia, off the E. extremity of Flores, separated from it by the Strait of Flores, and by another strait from Adenara in the N. Lat. of S. point 8° 47' S.; lon. 123° 8' E. Length E. to W. 30 m., breadth 15 m.

**SOLOTHURN**, Switzerland. [**SOLEURE**.]

**SOLOTHVINA**, a town of Austria, Galicia, circ. and 20 m. S.S.W. Stanislawow. P. 2500.

**SOLOVETZKOI or SOLOVKI**, an island of Russia, in the White Sea, gov. Archangel, 100 m. N.W. Onega. Lat. 65° N.; lon. 35° 50' E. Length 15 m., breadth 10 m. Tale is a principal product.

**SOLRE-LE-CHÂTEAU**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., arr. and 9 m. N.E. Avesnes. P. 3001.

**SOLSONA**, *Celsa*, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 55 m. N.E. Lerida. P. 2156. It has a cathedral; and manufactures of iron wares.

**SOLT** (Germ. *Solth*), a town of Hungary, co. and 48 m. S. Pesth, near the Danube. P. 6949.

**SOLTA**, *Olyntha*, an island of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. Spalatro, in the Adriatic, W. Brazza. Length, N.W. to S.E., 10 m., breadth 2 m. P. 1300. On its N. shore is a vill. of same name.

**SOLUNTO**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 3063. It is built on the site of the ancient city of *Soloes* or *Solentum*.

**SÖLVESBORG or SÖLVITSBURG**, an ancient, and formerly important marit. town of S. Sweden, lon. and 37 m. W. Carlskrona, on an inlet of the Baltic. P. 1602.

**SOLVITHEGODSK or SOLDOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 268 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Vithegda. P. 2800. It has manufs. of linens.

**SOLWAY FIRTH**, a large marine inlet, stretching from the Irish Sea N.E. ward between England and Scotland, having S. and E. the co. Cumberland, and N. the cos. Kirkcudbright and Dumfries. Breadth at entrance, between St Bees Head and Balcurny Point, 24 m. It extends inland for about 38 m., progressively diminishing in breadth to 14 m. At its head it receives the Esk; and the Annan, Nith, Dee, and Urr join it from the Scotch, and Derwent and Ellen from the English side. Coasts sloping in Cumberland, bold in Galloway, and low in the co. Dumfries. During ebb tide much of the firth is a naked flat, and may occasionally be crossed in some places; but the tidal wave, especially during spring tides, returns very suddenly, and with great violence; so that accidents to shipping have repeatedly happened. Its fisheries, chiefly salmon, are extensive and valuable.—*Solway Moss* is a drained area about 7 m. in circ., in the co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Andrew-upon-Eske, adjoining the firth.

**SOMA**, a small town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 25 m. E. Bergamo, and about 3 m. from which is the supposed ancient *Germa*.(?)

**SOMAIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on railway, 3½ m. S.E. Douai. P. 3650.

**SOMAULI**, a country of N.E. Africa. [**ADEL**.]

**SOMBOR**, a town of Hungary. [**ZOMBOR**.]

**SOMBOURN** (**KING'S**), a pa. of England. [**KING'S SOMBOURN**.]—II. (*Little*), a pa., co. Hants, 2 m. S.E. Stockbridge. Ac. 1521. P. 87.

**SOMBREFFE**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. and 13 m. W.N.W. Namur. P. 2000. It has a castle, and a church built by the Knights-Templars.

**SOMBRERETE**, a town of Mexico, state and 85 m. N.W. Zacatecas. It is celebrated for its rich silver mines. P. 14,000.

**SOMBRERO**, an islet of the British West Indies,

about midway between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands. On it is an immense deposit of phosphate of lime, of great value.

**SOMEISAR**, *Samosata*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Marash, on the Euphrates, 50 m. N.E. Bir. It is the birthplace of the poet Lucian.

**SOMERBY**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 6 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1000. P. 506.—II. co. Lincoln,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Grantham. Ac. 2990. P. 234.—III. same co., 4 m. E.S.E. Glandford-Brigg. Ac. 1940. P. 120.

**SOMERCOATES**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*),  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Louth. Ac. 8622. P. 1178.—II. (*South*),  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Louth. Ac. 2597. P. 419.

**SOMEREN**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 12 m. S.E. Presburg, on Great Schütt island.

**SOMERFORD**, three pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Broad*), on the Avon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Malmesbury, and included in its bor. Ac. 1770. P. 532.—II. (*Little*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Malmesbury, and also included in its bor. Ac. 1329. P. 335.—III. (*Keynes*), on the Thames,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Cricklade. Ac. 1640. P. 386.

**SOMERLEYTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Lowestoft. Ac. 1410. P. 621.

**SOMERS**, three townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 21 m. N.E. Hartford.—II. New York, 20 m. N. White Plains.—III. Ohio, co. Preble.

**SOMERSALL-HERBERT**, a pa. of England, co. Derby,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Uttoxeter. Ac. 2120. P. 111.

**SOMERSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 697. P. 116.

**SOMERSET**, a dist. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, mostly between lat.  $32^{\circ} 10'$  and  $33^{\circ} 16' S$ , lon.  $25^{\circ} 12'$  and  $26^{\circ} 45' E$ , enclosed by the dists. Albany, Uitenhage, Graaf Reynet, Cradock, and the Caffre country. Area 4000 sq. m. P. 6091. The Great Fish river intersects it, and waters a fertile tract, the heights on both sides of which are covered with bush. Wheat and barley are chief crops. Sheep and other live stock are numerous.—II. the cap. vill. of this dist., 80 m. N.W. Graham Town, at the base of the Bosch-berg. It has Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches, and Wesleyan schools.

**SOMERSET**, a co. of Tasmania, in its E. part, surrounded by cos. Cornwall, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Monmouth, and Glamorgan. The South Esk River forms its N., Macquarie and Lake rivers its W., boundary, and it is watered by many of their affluents. Principal towns, Campbell Town, Ross, Lincoln, and Auburn.

**SOMERSET**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, in its N. part, on the Kennebec River, cap. Norridgewoek. Area 3840 sq. m. P. (1860) 36,753.—II. New Jersey, near its centre, cap. Somerville. Area 232 sq. m. P. 22,057.—III. Pennsylvania, cap. Somerset. Area 1000 sq. m. P. 26,778.—IV. Maryland, in its S.E. part. Area 500 sq. m. P. 19,903 free, 5089 slaves.—Also numerous townships.—I. Massachusetts, on Taunton River, at head of its navigation, 44 m. S. Boston.—II. New York, 14 m. N.E. Lockport.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Washington.—IV. co. Somerset, and a bor., cap. co., on Cox's Creek, 115 m. W.S.W. Harrisburg.—V. Ohio, cap. co. Perry, 40 m. E.S.E. Columbus.—VI. Ohio, co. Belmont.

**SOMERSET (NORTH)**, an island in the Arctic region of British North America, N. and separated by Bellot Strait from Boothia-Felix, and mostly between lat.  $73^{\circ}$  &  $75^{\circ} N$ , and W. of lon.  $90^{\circ} W$ , having E. Prince Regent inlet, N. Barrow Strait,

separating it from Cornwallis Island and North Devon, and W. Peel Sound and Franklin Strait, separating Prince of Wales' Land. Cape Clarence is its N.E. extremity, opposite which is Leopold Island. It was discovered by Sir Edward Parry in 1819.

**SOMERSETSHIRE**, a maritime co. of the W. of England, having N. the Bristol Channel, and from S.W. round to N.E. the cos. Devon, Dorset, Wilts, and Glo'ster. Ac. 1,047,220. P. (1861) 444,916. On the coast is Bridgewater Bay. Surface much diversified. The Mendip hills, and the range of which the Quantock hills form a part, separate the co. into three divisions, the central of which contains the basins of the Parret, Brue, and Axe; in the N. are the Avon and Yeo rivers, and in the W. the Tone, all of which flow to the Bristol Channel. Rainfall at Ilchester 30 inches. Along the rivers are many marshes, and tracts of high fertility, in which dairy husbandry is pursued with great success; in other parts are extensive wastes, as Exmoor at the W. extremity. Dunkerry Beacon, also in the W., rises to 1706 feet. Wheat and barley come to high perfection around Bridgewater, Taunton, etc., and the industry of the co. is chiefly rural, but the agriculture is generally backward. Farms commonly small, and many farmed by the owners. Cheddar and other cheeses, and cider, are principal products. Coal, iron, and lead are abundant; calamine and fullers' earth are obtained. Manuf. woollens, canvas, gloves, paper, glass, and iron wares. The Glastonbury, Kennet and Avon, Bridgewater, Taunton, and other canals, are in this co., the N. and W. parts of which are intersected by the G.W. Railway. The co. contains the cities Bath, Wells, and a part of Bristol; the parl. bors. Bridgewater, Taunton, and Frome; the municipal bors. Axbridge, Chard, Glastonbury, Langport, Yeovil, Somerton (whence its name), and numerous market towns. Assizes are held in spring at Taunton, and in summer alternately at Wells and Bridgewater. County gaols are at Wilton, near Taunton, Ilchester, and Shepton-Mallet. The co. returns 9 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864), east division, 11,128; west division 8617. Antiquities of almost every period of British history are met with in this co., which was the seat of numerous important military events in Saxon times.

**SOMERSHAM**, a pa. and town of England, co. Huntingdon, and 10 m. E.N.E. Huntingdon. Ac. of pa. 4121. P. 1621.—II. a pa., co. Suffolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1027. P. 366.

**SOMERSWORTH**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 33 m. E. Concord. It includes the village of Great Falls, and has many cotton and woollen factories.

**SOMERTON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, to which it gave name, on rising ground, on the Carey, 5 m. N.N.W. Ilchester. Ac. of pa. 6925. P. 2206. During the Heptarchy it was fortified, and a residence of the W. Saxon kings. Its anc. royal castle is now a county gaol.

**SOMERTON**, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Suffolk,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Sudbury. Ac. 1040. P. 153.—II. co. Oxford, 3 m. S.E. Deddington. Ac. 2140. P. 335.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 798. P. 62.—IV. (*West*), same co.,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 1189. P. 244.

**SOMERVILLE**, several townships of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, Tennessee, etc., and a suburb of Boston.

**SOMLYO**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, on the Kraszna, 50 m. N.W. Klausenburg. P. 2747.

**SOMMA**, two towns of Italy.—I. N. Italy, prov.

Milan, 4 m. S.E. Lago Maggiore, cap. dist. P. 4601. It has Roman antiquities, and was the place where the Romans, under Scipio, were defeated by Hannibal, shortly after his passage of the Alps.—II. 9 m. E. Naples, at the foot of Monte-Somma, the N. flank of Mount Vesuvius. P. 7599. It has a castle, a college, hospital, and a trade in wine and fruits.—*Somma Campagna* is a vill. of North Italy, prov. and 8 m. W.S.W. Verona. [VESUVIUS.]

SOMMARIYA, two comms., etc., of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. Alba.—I. (*del Bosco*), a town, cap. mand., 8 m. S.E. Carmagnola. P. 5488.—II. (*Parno*), contiguous on the N.E. P. 2198.

SOMME, *Samara*, a river of France, rises N.E. of St Quentin, dep. Aisne, flows W. past Ham, Péronne, Amiens, and Abbeville, and enters the English Channel between Crotoy and St Valery. Chief aff. the Arve, on left. Length 115 m. It is navigable to Amiens, and is connected with the Oise and Scheldt by the canal of the Somme.

SOMME, a maritime dep. of France, in the N.W., formed of part of the old prov. Picardy, having W. the English Channel, and on the other sides the depts. Pas-de-Calais, Aisne, Oise, and Seine-Inférieure. Area 2379 sq. m. P. (1861) 572,646. Cap. Amiens. Surface flat. The Somme is the only river of importance. Soil fertile in corn, hemp, lint, and hops; wine, of inferior quality, is made to a small extent, but cider is much used. Its marshes furnish abundance of turf. Manufs. velvets, cottons, woollens, soap, beet-root sugar, and paper. Wolves are common, and there are a few wild boars. The dep. is traversed by the N. Railway, and by that from Amiens to Boulogne, and is divided into the arrs. Abbeville, Amiens, Doullens, Montdidier, and Péronne.

SOMMEN, a lake of Sweden, læn Ostergothland, 30 m. S.S.W. Linköping, 15 m. E. Lake Wetter. Length 25 m., breadth 8 m. It discharges its surplus waters by the Svarta, N. ward into Lake Roxen and the Baltic Sea.

SOMMERDA, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Erfurt, on the Unstrut. P. 4113. It has manufs. of arms.

SOMMERFELD, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on the Lupa, gov. and 44 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, on the Berlin and Glogau Railway. P. 4500. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

SOMMIÈRES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 14 m. W.S.W. Nîmes. P. 4010. It was formerly fortified, and sustained several sieges while held by the Protestants. It has steam factories for woollen and yarn fabrics. Manuf. of brandy is important.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Vienne, 9 m. N.N.E. Civray.

SOMNATH PATTAN, a maritime town of British India, in the peninsula of Guzerat, 28 m. N.W. Diu Head. P. 5000. It is famous for a temple which was long a principal place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and celebrated for its vast wealth. The original temple was sacked by Mahmoud of Ghuznee in 1024, & its gates carried to Ghuznee, where they were afterwards attached to Mahmoud's tomb. The temple now existing at Somnath is reported to be a modern edifice, on the site of a mosque, that succeeded the ancient temple. The celebrated gates of Somnath, 16½ feet in height and 13½ in width, were removed by the British from Ghuznee, after its capture in 1842, and brought back by them.

SOMORROSTRO, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Bilbao, with a fortified harbour on the Bay of Biscay, and iron mines in its vicinity.

SOMOSIERRA, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.W. Guadalaxara, in the mountains of Somo-

sierra, where, on 30th Nov. 1808, the French routed an army of 12,000 Spaniards, and opened to Napoleon I. the route to Madrid.

SOMOSTZE, a market town of Russia, gov. and 63 m. N.W. Kharkov.

SOMPTING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Worthing. Ac. 2930. P. 628.

SONCINO, a vill. N. Italy, prov. & 20 m. N.N.W. Cremona, on the Oglio. Pop. (of comm.) 6929.

SÖNDERBORG or SONDERBURG, a seaport town of Denmark, on the S.W. side of the island Als, cap. amt, 17 m. N.E. Flensburg. It has a royal castle, a good port, & a gymnasium. P. 3300.

SONDERSHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, cap. principality Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, at the confl. of the Wipper and Bebra, 28 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. P. (1861) 5818. It has a gymnasium and a castle, the residence of the prince.

SONDRIO, a town of North Italy, cap. prov. Sondrio or Valtellina, on the Mallero, near its mouth in the Adda, 34 m. N.E. Bergamo. P. (1861) 5954. Its prov., between the Grisons and the Tirol, has an area of 1257 sq. m. P. 106,040.

SONDWARA, a dist. of British India, in Malwa, between lat. 23° 10' and 24° N., lon. 75° and 76° 15' E. It is fertile and well watered.

SONE (meaning *gold*), a river of British India, tributary to the Ganges, which it joins 25 m. W. Patna, after a N.E. course of 465 m. It rises in lat. 22° 41' N., lon. 82° 7' E., flows through Rewa, and separates the dist. Behar on the E. from Shahabad on the W., its course lying mostly in the British presidency of Bengal. Affls. the Reband and Koel, from the S. It is of little use for navigation.

SONEPORE, a raj of British India, subject to Bengal, having its centre in lat. 21° N., lon. 84° E. Area 1467 sq. m. P. 66,000. Surface flat and well cultivated. Temp. very high. In the S. human sacrifices are common. Annual rev. six lacs of rupees, do. of tribute 6400 rupees.

SONEPORE, cap. dist. same name, on rt. b. Mahanuddy river, navigable for large river craft from the sea to this place, dist. 200 m. Lat. 20° 55' N.; lon. 84° 8' E.

SONGARI or SUGARI, a river of Manchuria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows N. and N.E., and joins the Amur, 135 m. S.W. the influx of the Usuri. Total course estim. at 800 m. It is deep, easily navigated, and has numerous affls., the chief of which is the Naun.

SONGARIA, Central Asia. [DZOUNGARIA.]

SONGEONS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Oise, 12 m. N.W. Beauvais. P. 1240.

SONHO, a town of S.W. Africa, Congo, on the S. bank of the Zaire, near its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, 175 m. N.W. Bamba.

SONMEANEE (properly *Soumeanee*), a seaport town of Beloochistan, prov. Lus, on the N.E. side of the Bay of Sonmeance, near the frontier of Sinde. Lat. 25° 22' N.; lon. 66° 35' E. Near it are the celebrated mud volcanoes of Hinglaj.

SONNENBERG, a town of Germany, Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., 12 m. N.E. Coburg. P. 3950. Manufs. toys and musical instruments.

SONNENBURG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 19 m. N.N.E. Frankfurt, on the Lonitz. P. 3539. Manufs. woollen cloths.

SONNENWALDE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, circ. and 11 m. S.S.W. Luckau. P. 1124.

SONNING, a pa. of England, cos. Oxford and Berks, on the Thames, 3 m. E.N.E. Reading. Ac. 9813. P. 2747.

SONNINO, a vill. of Italy, Pontifical States, prov. and 21 m. S.W. Frosinone, near the

**Pontine marshes.** P. 2300. It was formerly noted as the residence of banditti, and was nearly destroyed in dispersing them in 1819.

**SONOMA**, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. (1860) 11,867.

**SONORA**, a town of U. S., N. America, California, 80 m. S.E. Sacramento. It has a court-ho., churches, hotels, and stores, and is an important mining town. P. 3000.

**SONORA**, the most N.W. state of Mexico, extending between lat. 27° and 32° 30' N., lon. 108° and 114° 40' W., having E. and S. the depts. Chihuahua and Sinaloa, & W. the Gulf of California. Area 132,760 sq. m. P. (1857) 139,374; it is declining,—in 1864 the pop. was only 135,000. Surface traversed by the cordillera of Anahuac & the Sierras Verde and Mimbres. Principal rivers, the Colorado in the N.W., the Gila, etc. Climate warm & agreeable, producing the date, fig, orange, and fine timber. It is very rich in minerals, comprising gold, silver, muriate & carbonate of soda. Principal towns, Ures the cap., Sonora, Guaymas, Pitic, Horcasitas, and Arispe.—II. a town of this dep., on the river Sonora, 35 m. S. Arispe, in the centre of rich silver mines. P. 6000. The river *Sonora*, giving name to the dep., has a S.W. and W. course, and enters an inland lake, lat. 29° 30' N., lon. 111° W. Total length about 300 m.

**SONSBRCK**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 33 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Sons. P. 1810.

**SONSON**, a town of Granadian Confed., state and 75 m. S.S.E. Antioquia, on an affluent of the Cauca. P. 1800.

**SONSONATE**, a town of Central America, state and 50 m. W.S.W. San Salvador. P. about 10,000. It is in one of the richest dists. of the state, and has some superb churches. Sugar and fancy goods of shell-work are exported from Acajutla to Peru. Near it is the volcano Isalco.

**SONTHOFEN**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 4 m. S.E. Immenstadt, on the Iller. P. 1863. It has iron foundries.

**SONTRA**, a town of Germany, H.—Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 25 m. S.E. Cassel. P. 1746.

**SONUH**, a town of British India, dist. Goorgaon, N.W. provs., 39 m. S.W. Delhi. P. 8513. It stands in a long valley, stretching from S.W. to N.E., the bottom of which is level, and enclosed by hills of sandstone formation, from 300 to 400 feet in elevation. It has a hot sulphureous spring, temperature 108° Fahr. A bath is fitted up, attended by 30 or 40 Brahmuns, who levy contributions on those resorting to it. The water is efficacious in leprosy, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, and liver complaints. Sonuh has a bazaar, and water is plentiful.

**SONVILIER**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Berne, on the Suze. P. 2885. Chief industry is watch-making, of which it produces 40,000 per annum, mostly sent to America.

**Soo-chow** or **SU-TCHOU**, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Great Imperial Canal near Lake Tai-ho, 55 m. W.N.W. its port Shang-hae. It is stated to be 10 m. in circumference, and enclosed by fortifications, outside of which are four vast suburbs. It has silk manufactures, printing establishments, and trade in books; and the high fertility of the level region around it has caused it to be called by the Chinese, a "terrestrial paradise." It was captured by the Taeping rebels in 1857, who sacked the city and drove the wealthy inhabitants away. In Nov. 1863 it was invested by the disciplined Chinese, under a British officer, to whom the rebel chiefs surrendered, when they were treacherously beheaded by the Futai, or governor of the province.

**SOOJABAD**, a large fortified town of the Punjab, 20 m. S. Mooltan. Manufs., cottons and wood-turning. It has a good bazaar, and water is plentiful. The country is highly fertile and well cultivated, yielding crops of sugar-cane, cotton, grain, and indigo.

**SOOJAWULPOOR**, a considerable town of British India, territory of Gwalior, on rt. b. of the river Jamneir. It has a good bazaar, and plenty of water. There is a considerable market of muslins and cotton fabrics, and opium. Annual revenue 255,000 rupees. Lat. 23° 21' N.; lon. 76° 12' E.

**SOOLO** or **SOLUK ISLANDS**, Malaysia. [**SULU**.] **SOONDA**, a walled town of British India, presid. Madras, North Canara, chief place of a subdivision of same name, in lat. 14° 45' N., lon. 74° 52' E.

**SOONGNUM**, a populous vill. of Asia, Tibet, on the Rushkolang, a tributary of the Sutlej, N. the Himalaya. Lat. 31° 48' N.; lon. 78° 28' E.

**SOON-KIANG**, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., 25 m. S.W. Shanghai. Manufactures cotton goods.

**SOOPA**, a town of British India, dist. North Canara, presid. Madras, in lat. 15° 16' N., lon. 74° 35' E. The subdivision, of which it is the principal place, has an area of 2052 sq. m. P. 36,254. Products comprise sugar, rice, & pepper; and it has numerous large forests of teak, palms, and various other trees.

**SOORAGUNG**, a town of British India, dist. Mymensing, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Konaie, an offset of the Brahmapootra, 153 m. N.E. Calcutta. It is the chief place of trade in the district, and from 1000 to 2000 river vessels usually lie here to receive and discharge cargoes. Principal exports, rice, butter, cattle, hides, and timber.

**SOORGAUM**, a dist. of British India, in the N.W. of Guzerat, bounded on the N. by the Runn of Cutch, E. by Baubier, N. by Mow, and S. by Charchat. Area 64 sq. m. P. 4500. Country flat and open. Soil sandy and saline, yielding inferior crops. Heat excessive in summer. The town of Soorgaum is in lat. 24° 9' N., lon. 71° 18' E.

**SOORUJGHUR**, a town of India, in the raj state of Jeypoor, 97 m. W.S.W. Delhi.

**SOOSNEER**, a town of Central India, Gwalior dom., 41 m. W. Rajghur.

**SOOTHILL**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Dewsbury, 5 m. N.W. Wakefield. P. 6238.

**SOOTY**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. and 30 m. N.N.W. Moorsshedabad.

**SOPETRA**, a town of Granadian Confed., state and 10 m. S.E. Antioquia, on the Cauca.

**SOPHIA** (Bulg. *Truditsa*), a city of European Turkey, Bulgaria, cap. sanj., on the grand route from Constantinople to Belgrade, 85 m. S.E. Nissa. P. 30,000. It has 30 mosques, 10 churches, hot baths; and manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics, leather and tobacco. It is the residence of a beglerbey, and the see of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops. It was founded by Justinian on the ruins of the ancient Sardica.

**SOPHIA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. S. St Petersburg, cap. circ. P. 1000.

**SOPLEY**, a pa., England, co. Hants, on the Avon, 3 m. N. Christchurch. Ac. 4400. P. 908.

**SOPUR**, a town of N. India, Cashmere, 20 m. W.N.W. Serinagur.

**SOPWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. W. Malmesbury. Ac. 1011. P. 214.

**SORA**, a city of South Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. dist., on the Garigliano, 15 m. E.N.E. Frosinone (Pontifical State). P. (1861) 12,031. It has a

cathedral, remains of a Gothic castle, the citadel, and the walls of ancient Sora.

**SORANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Grosseto, 4 m. N.E. Pitigliano. P. 4934.

**SORATA** or **ANCOHUMA**, one of the principal peaks of the Andes, Bolivia, dep. and 65 m. N. La Paz. Height above the sea 21,286 feet. The town of *Sorata*, cap. of the prov. Larecaja, is situated in an agreeable climate, and reported very healthy. P. 1200.

**SORAU** or **ZOROWE**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 56 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on railway from Berlin to Silesia. P. 7891. It has an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, and manufactures of woollens and linens.

**SORBAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Almeria. P. 5422.

**SORBIE** or **SORBY**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. Whithorn. Ac. 11,366. P. 1814. It is well built, and has a damask factory.

**SORCY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Meuse, arr. and 4 m. S.S.E. Commercy, on rt. b. of the Meuse. P. 1299.

**SORDES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, 12 m. S. Dax. P. 1180.

**SORDEVOLTO**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 5 m. W.N.W. Biella. P. 2252.

**SORDI** or **PETALIDHA**, an island off the W. coast of Crete, 8 m. W.S.W. Fort Grabusa.

**SORE**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 28 m. N. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 2006.

**SOREL** or **WILLIAM HENRY**, a town of Canada East, dist. Montreal, at the mouth of the Richelieu river, on Lake St Peter, 35 m. S.W. Three Rivers. It has barracks, docks, an arsenal, a quay, and a small fort.

**SORELL**, a town of Tasmania, co. Pembroke, on Pitt Water, an inlet of North Bay, 14 m. N.E. Hobart Town.

**SORELLE ROCKS**, Mediterranean. [GALITA.]

**SORESINA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Cremona, cap. dist., between the Oglio and Adda. P. of comm. 8356.

**SOREZE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Tarn, arr. and 14 m. S.W. Castres. P. 2856.

**SORGUE**, a small river of France, rises in a fountain, dep. Vaucluse, and joins the Rhône, 5 m. N. Avignon, after a W. course of 20 miles.

**SORGUES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, on the Sorgues and on the railway from Lyon to Avignon, 5 m. N.E. Avignon. P. 4775.

**SORIA**, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Douro, 51 m. S.S.E. Logroño. P. 3372. It has manufactures of silk fabrics, and trade in wool; 3 m. N. are the ruins conjectured to be those of the ancient *Numantia*. Area of prov. 3834 sq. m. P. (1857) 147,468.

**SORIANO**, two market towns of Italy.—I. Pontifical States, prov. and 7 m. E. Viterbo. P. 5300.—II. S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Monteleone. P. 2830.

**SORLIN** (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 17 m. N.W. Belley. P. 1367.

**SORLINGUES**, French name of **SCILLY ISLES**.

**SORN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 3 m. E. Mauchline. Ac. 19,314. P. 4042.

**SORNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 10 m. N.N.W. Ussel. P. 1652.

**SORNAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 5 m. W. Louhans. P. 1585.

**SOROCABA**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. W.N.W. São Paulo, on the river Sorocaba, an affluent of the Tiete. P. 12,000. It has a brisk trade in cattle; its district is fertile; and coffee and tobacco are extensively cultivated.

**SORÖE**, a town of Denmark, island Seeland,

amt Soröe, on the Lake of Soröe, 18 m. E.N.E. Corsoer. P. 856. It has an academy.

**SORÖE**, a large island of Norway, off the N. coast of Finnmark, lat. 70° 40' N., lon. 22° to 24° E., and separated by Soröe Sound from the island Seeland.

**SOROKA**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 170 m. W. Archangel, on a rocky island in the White Sea, with a harbour at the mouth of the Vig, and about 500 inhabitants, mostly fishers.—II. a market town, prov. Bessarabia, cap. circ., on the Dneister, 78 m. N.N.W. Kishenev.

**SOROTCHINSKAJA**, a fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Samara, 45 m. S.E. Bouzoulouk. P. 1600. It is the strongest fortress on the Samara.

**SORRAYA**, a river of Portugal. [ZATAS.]

**SORRENTO**, *Surrentum*, a maritime town of S. Italy, prov. Naples, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Castellamare, on the promontory which bounds the Bay of Naples on the S. P. (1862) 6686, including comm. 11,875. It is celebrated for the beauty of its vicinity, and the mildness and salubrity of its climate. It is surrounded by high mediæval walls, and it has a cathedral, manufs. of silk and inlaid woodwork, and various Greek and Roman antiquities. Tasso was born here in 1544.—The *Piano di Sorrento*, bordering its bay, has numerous vills., with orange and lemon groves.—The *Promontory of Sorrento*, between the Bays of Naples and Salerno, 15 m. in length, terminates in Cape Campanello, opposite Capri.

**SORSO**, a market town of the island Sardinia, prov. and 6 m. N. Sassari. P. 4805.

**SORTELHA**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 7 m. E. Belmonte. P. 900.

**SORTINO**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Noto, circ. Siracusa. P. 8088. Secluded situation 1071 feet above the sea.

**SORUTH**, a dist. of India, peninsula of Kattywar, prov. Guzerat, between lat. 20° 41' and 21° 50' N., lon. 69° 58' and 71° 12' E. Estimated area 3300 sq. m. P. not ascertained. Shores bold and deep. Soil fertile, and artificial irrigation is carried on. Chief crops, sugar, wheat, and fruits. Principal places, Joonaghur, the cap., Somnath Patan, Mangroal, Korynaur, Chorwar, with Diu, the Portuguese island and seaport lying off the coast.

**SOS**, a walled town of Spain, prov. and 56 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. P. 2822.

**SOSA**, a market town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 5 m. W.S.W. Schwarzenberg. P. 1792. It has iron mines, and manufs. of vitriol and lace.

**SOSNA**, two rivers of European Russia, affluents of the Don.—I. (*Bystraja* or *The Rapid*), gov. Orel, after an E. course of 130 m. joins the Don, 18 m. E.N.E. Jeletz.—II. (*Tikhaia*), gov. Voronjei, after an E. course of 100 m. joins the Don, 16 m. N.E. Ostrogoisk.

**SOSNITZA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. E. Tchernigov, cap. circ. P. 5000. It has a cathedral and three large annual markets.

**SOSPELLO** or **SOSPEL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, 16 m. N.E. Nice, cap. mand., on the Bevera. P. of comm. 4300. Exports grain, cheese, and wine.

**SOSVA**, two rivers of Siberia.—I. gov. Perm, rises in the Ural Mountains, and after a S.E. course of 170 m., joins the Lovda to form the Tavda.—II. gov. Tobolsk, joins the Obi from the W. at Berезov, after a course of 350 miles.

**SOTBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1500. P. 164.

**SOTHERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Halesworth. Ac. 1085. P. 187.

**SOTO-LA-MARINA**, a vill. of Mexico, state

Tamaulipas, on the Santander, 25 m. W. its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. P. 3000.

SOLO-MAYOR (*San Salvador de*), a town of N.W. Spain, prov. and 8 m. S.E. Pontevedra. P. 2458.

SOTTEGHEM, a market town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, 13 m. S.S.E. Ghent. P. 1840.

SOTTERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1593. P. 231.

SOTTEVILLE, several comms. and vills. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, etc.—I. (*les Rouen*), with a station on the Paris and Havre Railway, 4 m. S. Rouen. P. 8990.—II. (*sur Mer*), near the English Channel, arr. Yvetot. P. 1456.

SOTTO MARINA, the most S. of the islands in the Venetian lagoon, N. Italy, 15 m. S. Venice. The town Chioggia is at its N. extremity.

SOTWELL, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1½ m. W.N.W. Wallingford. Ac. 701. P. 149.

SOUBISE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, 18 m. S.S.E. Rochefort. P. 666. It has mineral springs in its vicinity.

SOUDAN, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Deux-Sèvres, arr. and 12 m. N.E. Melle. P. 862.—II. dep. Loire-Inférieure, 3 m. E.N.E. Châteaubriant. P. 2502.

SOUDAN or NIGRITIA, a vast region of Central Africa, the limits of which are undefined, but it is understood to be bounded E. by Kordofan, S. by Upper Guinea, from which it is separated by the Kong mountains, and by lat. 7° N., W. by Senegambia, and N. by the desert of Sahara. The E. portion comprises the basin of Lake Tchad and Lake Fitri, where the surface is generally low and swampy, Lake Tchad being only 830 feet above the sea. It is traversed in the W. by the great river Niger and its tributaries. Between that river and Lake Tchad the country is hilly, and S. of Benue river Mount Atlantica is 10,000 feet above the sea. The inhabitants are principally negroes of various tribes, as the Fillatahs and Mandingoes; and Arabs. They are somewhat advanced in civilisation, and are skilful in cultivating the soil. They manufacture good cotton cloths, and are expert in forging iron implements. In many parts reading the Koran, and writing, is extensively taught. The country is divided into several kingdoms, the principal being Bambara, Masina, Gando, and Sokoto (the former Houssa), Bornu, Bagirmi, Waday, and Dar-fur. P. is estimated at from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000, and is very dense in some parts.

SOUDAY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 18 m. N.W. Vendôme. P. 1347.

SOUFFLENHEIM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cant. Bischwiller. P. 2883.

SOUFRIERE (LA), a volcano of Guadeloupe.

SOUGÉ, several comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Sarthe, arr. Mamers. P. 1487.—II. dep. Loir-et-Cher, 15 m. W. Vendôme. P. 1138.

SOU, various towns of the Chinese empire.—I. China, prov. Hou-pe, cap. dist., 95 m. N.N.W. Vou-chang.—II. (*Ching-bao* or *Kow-haraousson*), Chinese Turkestan, 190 m. W.N.W. Urumtsi.—III. (*Ding-ching*), 20 m. N.E. Ili.

SOULLAC, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Dordogne, at the head of its navigation by heavy barges, 30 m. N. Cahors. P. 3128. It has a trade in cattle, leather, wine, salt, and timber.

SOULLY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Meuse, 18 m. N.N.E. Bar-le-Duc. P. 904.

SO-U-BOLAK, a town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbijan, cap. a dist., 20 m. S. Lake Urumiyah, on a river which loses itself in a marshy lake, 12 m. N.ward. It consists of about 1200 houses, in-

habited by Jews, Nestorian Christians, & Kurds. Its vicinity is carefully cultivated.

SOUK-AHRAS, a town of Algeria, dep. Constantine, cap. cant. Guelma. P. 2361, of whom are 1054 Europeans.

SOUKUM-KALEH, a fort and vill. of Asiatic Russia, gov. Transcaucasia, on E. coast of the Black Sea, 73 m. N.W. Poti, with large trade.

SOULAINES, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., on the Soulaire, 25 m. N.E. Bar-sur-Aube. P. 830.

SOULBURY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. W.N.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Ac. 4460. P. 589.

SOULBY, a township of England, pa. Dacre, co. Cumberland, 5 m. S.W. Penrith. P. 66.

SOULDERN, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E. Deddington. Ac. 1451. P. 587.

SOULDORE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 5 m. S.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 1290. P. 276.

SOULTZ, several comms. and towns of France, in the Rhine depts.—I. dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., 15 m. S.S.W. Colmar. P. 3989.—II. (*les Bains*), dep. Bas-Rhin, 11 m. W. Strasbourg. P. 826; with mineral baths.—III. (*sous Forêts*), dep. Bas-Rhin, 7 m. S.W. Wissembourg. P. 1740.

SOULTZMATT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, in the Vosges mountains, 3 m. W. Rouffach. P. 2718.

SOUND (THE), a narrow strait between Denmark (island Seeland) and Sweden, which connects the Baltic with the Kattegat and North Sea. Length, N. to S., 30 m.; breadth, at its narrowest point between Helsingfors (Elsinore) and Helsingborg, 3 m.; depth 4 to 20 fathoms. The Danish sovereigns formerly possessed the territory on both sides of the strait, and they long continued to exact toll from all foreign vessels passing through it at Elsinore, the average annual amount of which was 153,644*l.*, and the number of ships passing the Sound about 20,000 annually. In 1857 the Sound dues were abolished by treaty with the commercial nations of Europe on the payment of 3,500,000*l.*, of which one-third was paid by England.

SOUNDA or SEUNDA, a town of India, prov. Bundelcund, in lat. 26° 9' N., lon. 78° 58' E. It is situated on the rt. b. of the Sindre river. In Nov. 1817, the Marquis of Hastings fixed his headquarters here, on his advance towards Gwalior.

SONGARI, a river of East Asia. [SONGARI.]

SOUPLET (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai. P. 2896.

SOUPPES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 15 m. S. Fontainebleau. P. 1849. Manufs. files and steel wares.

SOUR or SÜR, Tyre, a seaport town of Syria, pash. and 28 m. N.N.E. Acre, on the E. part of a peninsula about 1 m. in length, which is the insular site of the famous maritime city of Tyre. P. 3000 to 4000, one-half Metawileh and the others Christians. It has often been desolated, and the whole peninsula is strewn with ruins. There was a Phœnician, a Roman, and mediæval Tyre, each built on the ruins of its predecessor. In the modern town the only building of note is the old church. Outside the ruined walls is the Mohammedan burying-ground. Its port, on the N. side of the artificial isthmus formed by Alexander the Great during his memorable siege of Tyre, is now so choked as to be unfit for any but small vessels; and the trade of this ancient emporium of the East has now dwindled to small exports of tobacco, cotton, charcoal, and fuel.

SOURABAYA or SURABAYA, a seaport town of the island Java, cap. one of the three provs. into which the island is divided by the Dutch, on its

N. coast, opposite the island Madura, and at the mouth of the Kadiri, lat. of Kalemaas Fort  $7^{\circ} 12' 31''$  S., lon.  $112^{\circ} 44' 7''$  E. P. 130,000. It has a government house, a mint, and large store-houses. Its harbour is the best in Java, and defended by many forts and batteries; and it has shipbuilding docks, an extensive iron floating dock capable of containing ships of the greatest burden, a naval arsenal, and a cannon foundry. It is the seat of a civil court, and court-martial, with appeal to the supreme court in Batavia. In its province are the ruins of Mojopahit, the former cap. of Java.

**SOURACARTA**, a town of Java. [SOERKARTA.]  
**SOURDEVAL-LA-BARRE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 5 m. N.E. Mortain. P. 4056.

**SOURE**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, 13 m. N.N.W. Pombal. P. 1520.

**SOURTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Oakhampton. Ac. 5018. P. 543.

**SOUTONS**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Landes, 14 m. W.N.W. Dax. P. 3285.

**SOUTERRAINE (LA)**, a comm. & town of France, dep. Creuse, 19 m. W.N.W. Guéret. P. 3754.

**SOUTH-ACRE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 2492. P. 92.

**SOUTHALL**, a vill. of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hayes, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 9 m. W.N.W. London.

**SOUTHAM**, a pa. & mkt. town of Engl., co. & 9 m. E.S.E. Warwick. Ac. of pa. 2770. P. 1674. It has a Gothic church, & is the head of a poor-law union.

**SOUTH AMBOY**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, at the head of Raritan Bay, at the mouth of the Raritan, and on the Camden and Amboy Railway, 2 m. S. Perth-Amboy. Manufs. stonewares; and has a good harbour, whence steamers ply to New York.

**SOUTHAMPTON (COUNTY OF), SOUTHAMPTON-SHIRE, HAMPSHIRE, HANTS**, a maritime co. of England, having S. the English Channel, with its inlets Spithead, the Solent, etc., E. Sussex and Surrey, N. Berkshire, and W. Wilts and Dorset. Area, including the Isle of Wight, 1625 sq. m., or 1,070,216 ac. P. (1861) 481,815. The ranges of the N. and S. Downs traverse the co., being on the W. offsets from the table-land of Salisbury Plain, and on the E. continuous with the Downs of Sussex and Surrey. In the S. are the extensive bays Southampton-water and the harbours of Portsmouth and Langston, with the islets of Portsea and Hayling. The S.W. division of the co. is mostly occupied by the New Forest. In other parts are the forests of Bere, Alice Holt, Woolmer, etc., and most parts of the co. are well wooded. A long and narrow strip is enclosed by the co. Sussex. In the N.N.E. and S.W. are extensive heaths. Soil generally well cultivated. Climate mild and salubrious. Principal rivers, the Anton, Itchin, Avon, Stour, and Tees. All the usual crops are raised; hops are cultivated on the E. border, near Farnham; large quantities of cider are made, and the bacon of the co. is in repute. Manufs., except those connected with the dockyard and shipping establishments at Portsmouth, are of little importance. Emsworth, on the border of Sussex, has extensive oyster beds; and Aldershot, on the borders of Surrey, is famous for its military camp. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.E., and the co. is intersected by the London and S.W. Railway, with several branches, and the S. Coast Railway, terminating at Portsmouth. Trade centres chiefly at Southampton and Portsmouth. The co. is subdivided into 39 hundreds, and is included in the

circle and diocese of Winchester, the cap.; besides which, it contains the parl. bors. Southampton and Portsmouth, Christchurch, Lympington, & Petersfield, and the market towns Gosport, Alresford, Alton, Basingstoke, Fordingbridge, Lympington, Christchurch, Romsey, and Ringwood. The co. sends 4 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864), N. division, 4116; S. division 5424. The ruined city of Silchester in the N., Porchester with its ancient castle in the S., and Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight, are amongst its principal antiquities, besides those in Winchester, the ancient cap. of the kingdom Wessex, and of England during the Saxon, Norman, and early Plantagenet dynasties.

**SOUTHAMPTON**, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and co. of England, in the S. part of the co. Hants, occupying a peninsula between the mouths of the Test and Itchen rivers, at the head of Southampton-water, 12 m. S.S.W. Winchester, 80 m. S.W. London, on the S.W. Railway. Lat. of St Michael's spire,  $50^{\circ} 54' N.$ ; lon.  $1^{\circ} 24' 2'' W.$  Ac. of bor. & co. 1970. P. (1861) 35,305; (1861) 46,960. Alt. 62 feet. Its main street is separated into two parts by the Bargate, a portion of the ancient walls, which still partially enclose the old town. Over the Bargate is the town-hall; other principal structures are several parish churches, the audit and custom-houses, theatre, public baths, two sets of assembly rooms, dock company's office, railway station, three piers, and the cavalry barracks. The suburbs are extensive. The town is well built, clean, and abundantly supplied with water from a large Artesian well on Southampton common. Public institutions comprise a free grammar school, hospital, almshouses and other charities, a royal humane society, mechanics' literary and polytechnic institutions, an infirmary, botanic garden, and the surveying and engraving departments of the ordnance board. The new docks, on the E. of the town, opened in 1842, have an area of 208 acres, and admit steamers of above 700 tons burden. The West India, Mediterranean, East India, and China mails, have their station here, and the town communicates by steamers with all the ports of the south of England, the Channel Islands, and Ireland. The port extends from near Portsmouth to Christchurch. Vessels entered (1862) 1156; tons 362,583. Cleared 1080; tons 350,315. Vessels belonging to the port, sailing 115, tons 16,351; steam 22, tons 5521. Exports (1862) 3,379,503. Customs rev. (1862) 112,485. Manufactures silks and carpets; it has ship-building and engineering works, and a general trade. Southampton is a place of fashionable resort in summer; and it has annual races and regatta. The bor. is divided into 5 wards, and governed by a mayor, 10 aldermen, and 30 councillors. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 2315. Southampton appears to have risen on the decline of ancient *Clauentum*, at Bittern, on the estuary of the Itchin; and in Saxon times it had a castle, of which, however, little, if any portion, now remains.—*Southampton-Water* is a fine inlet, stretching from the Solent and Spithead, N.W., into the interior of Hampshire for about 11 m.; greatest breadth about 2 m. It bounds the New Forest hundreds on the E., and receives the Anton, Itchin, and Hamble rivers, and is usually covered with shipping, having the advantage of 4 tides in the 24 hours, caused by the tidal wave being intercepted both ways by the Isle of Wight. On its picturesque shores is the Royal Victoria hospital. [NETLEY.]

**SOUTHAMPTON**, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. part of Virginia. Area 614 sq. m. P. 7507 free, 5408 slaves.—Also several townships.—I. New Hampshire, 39 m. S. Concord.—II. Massachusetts, on Northampton and Newhaven Canal, 7 m. S.W. Northampton. It has a lead mine.—III. New York, at the E. end of Long Island.—IV. Pennsylvania, 12 m. S.E. Doylestown.—V. 18 m. S.W. Carlisle.—VI. 13 m. N.E. Chambersburgh.—VII. co. Bedford.

**SOUTHAMPTON ISLAND**, British North America, on the N. side of Hudson Bay, is between lat. 62° and 66° N., lon. 80° and 87° W. Coasts rugged and mountainous. Cape Southampton forms its S. extremity. It is conjectured to be a collection of islands, but its interior is unexplored.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**, a British colony, between lon. 132° and 141° E., and the Southern Ocean and lat. 26° S., comprising an area of 333,328 sq. m., or 245,329,920 ac. The coast line, which is more indented than in any other part of Australia, extends about 1500 miles from N.W. to S.E., embracing Spencer and St Vincent Gulf, with York Peninsula and Kangaroo Island. The surface of the colony is mostly undulating or level. The chief mountain ranges are the Gawler Range, extending from Streaky Bay to the head of Spencer Gulf, with a maximum elevation of 2000 ft.; Flinders' Range, running in a northerly direction from the head of Spencer Gulf, attaining an elevation in some parts of more than 3000 feet. Mount Bryant, the most elevated summit E. of St Vincent Gulf, rises to the height of 3012 ft. The table-land in Eyre Peninsula, W. of Spencer Gulf, averages 1800 feet in elevation. The Murray, which has its rise in the Australian Alps, pursues the lower part of its course in this colony, and is the only navigable river. Small streams are however numerous, and the country is, on the whole, well watered. Principal lakes—Torrens, Alexandrina, Gairdner, Gregory, Eyre, and Frome. Ponds and creeks are numerous, and a series of lagoons border the coast along Encounter Bay, in the S.E. The settled portions of the colony are situated on the E. side of the St Vincent Gulf, between that inlet and the Murray, and in the S.E. between Laipède Bay, eastward, and the frontiers of Victoria, though land is leased as far as Lake Eyre. Climate healthy, and similar to that of Victoria; on the Adelaide Plains farmers occasionally suffer from hot winds and drought; but it is on the whole admirably adapted for the growth of cereals and all kinds of fruit. The colony was established in 1834. Its progress has been remarkable. The population in 1847 was 31,153; 1857, 109,917; 1860, 126,830; and at the end of 1863 it was estimated at 145,000. The sexes are nearly equal. The staple products of the colony are cereals, minerals, and wool. The quantity of land under cultivation in 1860 was 460,000 acres. The returns of stock in 1860 are as follow: sheep, 2,824,811; cattle, 287,265; horses, 49,399. The quantity of land sold by the Government, from the commencement of the colony up to the end of 1857, was 1,557,740 acres. The lands are put up at auction, generally in 80 acre sections, at the upset price of 1*l.* per acre. The local legislature is invested with control over the land fund. It is rich in mineral resources. In 1857, there were 58 mines worked in the colony, or ready for working. The quantity of ore raised during the year ending March 1857, was 10,960 tons. Coal is scarce. Iron plentiful. The wool export for 1860 was 12,000,000 lbs., valued at 1,250,000*l.* In 1860 the total imports were 1,640,000*l.*; exports, 1,784,000*l.*; revenue,

439,000*l.*; expenditure, 664,366*l.* Exports, 1862, wool, copper, corn, hides, tallow, bark, etc., to the value of 866,588*l.*; imports, apparels, woollens, cottons, iron, leather, machinery, hardwares, beer, ale, spirits, bags, stationery, glass manufs., tobacco, etc., to the value of 950,637*l.* The following are the principal lines of railway:—A line of about 7 m., connecting the city of Adelaide with Port Adelaide. 2. A line connecting Adelaide with Gawler-town and Kapunda, 50 m. long. The average cost has been 13,660*l.* per mile. The electric telegraph is in operation between Adelaide, the Port, Goolwa, and Gawler-town; being a total of 600 m. within the colony, besides being connected with the capitals of all the adjacent colonies. An important trade has sprung up on the river Murray, which is navigable from the Goolwa, near Encounter Bay, to Albury, a distance of nearly 2000 m. The climate and soil of South Australia are admirably suited for the cultivation of the vine, of which 1055 acres were under cultivation in 1857. Mean annual temperature of Adelaide 68°4. Rainfall 20 inches. Excellent wines have been produced, and promise to become a source of great trade. The quantity of wine made in 1857 is computed at 99,978 galls.—value 25,000*l.*—of which 1810 galls. were exported. Many fine fruits come to perfection; as also tobacco, hops, and indigo. Sarsaparilla, sassafras, and other drugs, are indigenous. Vegetables are plentiful. Gold has not been discovered in any great quantity in this colony. The Echuaga diggings, on the Onkaparinga, have never employed more than 200 diggers, and latterly they have been virtually abandoned. In 1860 the income of the post-office was 14,582*l.* None of the religious denominations are paid by the government, and the salaries of clergymen are very small. The religious statistics for 1860 were as follows:—Church of England, 43,587; Romanists, 15,594; Methodists, 27,994; Lutherans, 11,235; Presbyterians, 10,530; Independents, 6268; Bible Christians, 4216; Baptists, 3424; besides minor sects. The present system of education was established in 1852; the number of schools subsidized by government was 219, with 10,711 scholars; but nearly two-fifths of the schools have no connection with government; the total number of scholars in 1861 was 15,344, or 1 for every 8½ of the population. The colony, while increasing in population, wealth, and intelligence, is decreasing in crime. The government is vested in a governor; an executive council of the heads of departments, having ministerial responsibility; a legislative council, consisting of 18 members; and a house of assembly of 36 members. Both chambers are elective, but by different constituencies and with different tenures. The constitution embraces triennial parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. The chief settlements of the colony are Adelaide, Port Adelaide, Port Gawler, Albert-town, Gawler-town, Port Wakefield, Port Angus, Goolwa, Port Elliot, Port Lincoln, Mount Barker, Strathalbyn, German-town, Macclesfield, Kapunda, and Kooriga.

**SOUTH BEND**, a town of U. S., North America, Indiana, on Joseph River, 94 m. N.N.E. La Fayette. It is the seat of the North Indiana coll., and has an extensive trade.

**SOUTH BERWICK**, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Salmon fall, which supplies much water power, 90 m. S.W. Augusta. It has a village, with woollen factories and mills.

**SOUTHBRIDGE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 61 m. W.S.W. Boston.

**SOUTH BRUNSWICK**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Jersey, 12 m. S. New Brunswick.

**SOUTHBURY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, 18 m. N.W. Newhaven.

**SOUTH-CHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Thames, 7 m. E.S.E. Rayleigh. Ac. 4465. P. 495.

**SOUTHCOATES**, a township of England, co. York, East Riding, pa. Drypool, 1½ m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 1050. P. 2804.

**SOUTHDEAN** or **CHESTERS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 6 m. S.S.W. Jedburgh. Ac. 27,983. P. 759. In this parish are the remains of British camps and forts.

**SOUTHEASE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 3¾ m. S.S.E. Lewes. Ac. 900. P. 84.

**SOUTH-EAST**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. Putman. P. 2079.—II. Indiana, co. Orange. P. 1247.

**SOUTHERN**, a hamlet and watering-place of England, co. Essex, on a declivity facing the mouth of the Thames, 3½ m. S.S.E. Rochford.

**SOUTHERN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, comprising the S. extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, and the island Sanda. P. 1214.

**SOUTHFIELD**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, on Staten Island, 2 m. E. Richmond.—II. Michigan, 17 m. N. Detroit.

**SOUTHFLEET**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. Gravesend. Ac. 2340. P. 717.

**SOUTH-HADLEY**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, 74 m. W. Boston.

**SOUTH-HAMLET**, a hamlet of England, co. Glo'ster, pa. Hampstead. P. 2248.

**SOUTH-HILL**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.W. Callington. Ac. 3459. P. 691.—II. co. Bedford, 3½ m. S.W. Biggleswade. Ac. 6180. P. 1391.

**SOUTH HUNTINGDON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Westmoreland.—*Southington* is a township, Connecticut, 14 m. S.W. Hartford.

**SOUTH KINGSTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, cap. co. Washington, on the Atlantic, 28 m. S. Providence. It has a court house and gaol, and contains the village of *North Kingston*, and a large salt lake. The Stonington and Providence Railway passes through this township.

**SOUTHLAND**, a prov. of New Zealand, comprising the S. most portion of the South Island and its pendant *Stewart Island*, cap. *Invercargill*. Until 1861 it was a dependency on Otago, and since then its progress has been very rapid. The prov. consists of a vast level plain 60 by 35 m. of excellent pasture land. It is watered by 3 large rivers, the Oreti, Aparima, Mataura, and is covered with forests over one-tenth of its area. Its port, Bluff harbour, was, in 1864, connected by rail with *Invercargill*, and other lines were in progress. Customs rev. (1861) 54817; in 1863 it was 36,7147. P. (1861) 1820; (1863), 5000, including 300 natives.

**SOUTH MIDDLETOWN**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Cumberland.

**SOUTH MOLTON**, England. [MOLTON (SOUTH).]

**SOUTHMUR**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Forfar, pa. Kirriemuir. P. 1411.

**SOUTHOE**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3 m. N.N.W. St Neot's. Ac. 1860. P. 281.

**SOUTHOLD**, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, on Long Island Sound, 15 m. E. Riverhead.

**SOUTHOLT**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Eye. Ac. 798. P. 193.

**SOUTHPORT**, a vill. and chapelry of England,

co. Lancaster, at the mouth of the Ribble, in the Irish Sea, 7 m. N.W. Ormskirk. P. 4765.

**SOUTHPORT**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 4 m. S. Elmira.

**SOUTH READING**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 11 m. N. Boston.

**SOUTHREY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. S. Downham-Market. Ac. 3695. P. 1164.

**SOUTHROP**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 3 m. N.N.W. Leachlade. Ac. 1453. P. 362.

**SOUTH SHENANGO**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Crawford.

**SOUTH-TOWN**, a hamlet and suburb of Great Yarmouth, England, co. Norfolk, vicarage of Gorleston, on the Yare. P. 1714.

**SOUTHWARK**, or the Boro', a parl. bor. of England, co. Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London, with which it communicates by London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges. Ac. 500. P. (1851) 172,863; (1861) 193,593. It forms part of the corporation of the city of London. Principal edifices, St Saviour's Church, St George-in-the-Fields Roman Catholic Cathedral, Guy's Hospital, the Magdalen Asylum, Queen's Bench Prison, Surrey Theatre, and Messrs Barclay and Co.'s brewery. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 12,058.

**SOUTHWARK**, a town of the U. S., North America, forming a suburb of Philadelphia, with which it communicates by a bridge over the Delaware. It is incorporated separately from Philadelphia, has numerous factories, a lofty shot-tower, and navy, ship, and boat yards, on the Delaware. [PHILADELPHIA.]

**SOUTHWELL**, a pa. and market town, England, co. and 12 m. N.E. Nottingham. Ac. of pa. 4550. P. 3469. Has a co. bridewell, assembly-rooms, theatre, manufs. of silks, lace, and stocks.

**SOUTH WHITEHALL**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 87 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg.

**SOUTHWICK**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Oundle. Ac. 1320. P. 151.—II. co. Southampton, 3¾ m. N.E. Fareham. Ac. 4100. P. 609.—III. co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. New Shoreham, having a station on the London and South Coast Railway. Ac. 1470. P. 1358. The church is an ancient and interesting edifice.—IV. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. North Bradley, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Trowbridge. P. 1241.—V. a township, co. Durham, pa. Monk-Wearmouth, 1½ m. N.W. Sunderland. Ac. 1018. P. 4263, employed in manufs. of glass and earthenware, and in ship-building.

**SOUTHWICK**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 10 m. S.W. Springfield.

**SOUTHWOLD**, a munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, between the river Blythe and Buss Creek. Ac. of bor. and pa. 621. P. 2032. It has a guildhall, gaol, and a church. The harbour has been improved by the erection of two piers, and the town has an import trade in coal and a herring fishery. It rose on the decline of Dunwich, the ancient capital of E. Anglia, progressively submerged by the sea. In Southwold (or Sole) Bay, an obstinate engagement of the Dutch Admiral de Ruyter and the combined English and French fleets took place (1672), during which the Earl of Sandwich was blown up with his ship.

**SOUTHWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 481. P. 39.

**SOUTHWORTH** and **CROFT**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Winwick, 3 m. E.S.E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Ac. 1851. P. 1094.

SOUVIGNY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, cap. cant., 6 m. W.S.W. Moulins. P. 2805.

SOUZA, a river of Portugal, prov. Minho, join the Douro 8 m. E.S.E. Oporto.—II. a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 6 m. S.S.W. Aveiro. P. 4000.

SOUZEI, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 8 m. N.W. Estremoz. P. 1700.

SOVERIA, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Nicastro. P. 2761.

SOWE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Ac. 2505. P. 1667.

SOWERBY, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 8 m. N.W. Penrith. Ac. 2828. P. 663.—II. a township, co. York, North Riding, on rail, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Thirsk. Ac. 2528. P. 1248.—III. a chapelry, same co., W. Riding, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Halifax. Ac. 3670. P. 8753.—IV. (Bridge), a chapelry, same co. and Riding, pa. and 3 m. W.S.W. Halifax. P. 5382. Alt. 255 ft.

SOWTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. E. Exeter. Ac. 1094. P. 382.

SOYLAND, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Halifax. Ac. 4960. P. 3373, employed in cotton and woollen manufs.

SPA, a town and famous watering place of Belgium, near the frontier of Rhenish Prussia, prov. and 17 m. S.E. Liège. P. 5173. Over its principal spring, the *Pouhon*, Peter the Great of Russia built the pump-room in 1717. The waters are chalybeate, and many other springs exist in the vicinity, which were formerly so much frequented, that *Spa* became a common name for mineral baths. It is famed for the manuf. of wooden toys. In 1860 it had 10,895 visitors, of whom 5334 were Belgians.

SPACCAFORNO, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Noto, cap. cant., on a hill near the S. coast. P. 7539. It has many churches and convents, but little trade.

SPADAFORA, a vill. of the isl. Sicily, prov. and circ. Messina, on the shore, with a palace. P. 2850.

SPAFFORD, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 18 m. W. Syracuse.

SPACHINGEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 22 m. W. Sigmaringen. P. 1682.

SPAIN (Span. *Espana*, *la Peninsula*, anc. *Iberia*, *Hispania*), a kingdom of S.W. Europe, forming, with Portugal, the Iberian peninsula, extending between lat. 36° and 43° 48' N., lon. 3° 20' E. and 9° 21' W.; bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, and by the Pyrénées, which separate it from France, E. and S. by the Mediterranean and the Strait of Gibraltar, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Length N. to S. 540 m.; breadth E. to W. 598 m. Cap. Madrid. The principal islands are the Baleares or Balearic islands in the Mediterranean; off the coasts are the island of Leon, some islets in the Bay of Vigo, and others at the mouth of the Ebro. The surface of the peninsula is more diversified than that of any other country of equal extent in Europe; its interior forms a vast elevated table-land, which in the plateau of Castile has a mean elevation of 2300 feet. This plateau occupies almost one-half of the superficies, and is nearly surrounded by mountains. The country is traversed in a direction from E. to W. by five principal chains of mountains, called in Spanish *Sierras*. These are (from N. to S.)—I. the Pyrénées, extending from Cape Creux on the E. to the Bay of Biscay on the W., culminating point Pic Neihou, 11,171 feet; and their W. continuation, the Asturian and Cantabrian mountains, some of which rise to 10,000 feet.—II. the chain which separates the basins of the Douro and Tagus, the Sierras Guadarama, Gredos, and Gata. Highest point in the Sierra

Gredos 10,500 feet.—III. the mountains of Toledo, Sierra Guadalupe, and Sierra Mames, between the Tagus and Guadiana.—IV. the Sierra Morena, separating the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir, and connected W. ward with the Sierra Monchique in Portugal.—V. Sierra Nevada, extending from Cartagena to Cadiz, and containing the *Cerro Muñalacen*, next to Pic Neihou, the highest point of the peninsula, 11,664 ft., and the Pic de Veleta, 11,387 ft. above the sea. The following table shows the area and pop. of the old provinces with their new divisions:—

Old Provs.	New Provs.	Sq. m.	Pop. (1857.)
New Castile.	Madrid . . . . .	2,093	475,785
	Toledo . . . . .	5,581	328,755
	Guadalajara . . . . .	4,865	199,085
	Cuenca . . . . .	6,721	229,959
La Mancha.	Ciudad-Real . . . . .	7,833	244,328
Old Castile.	Burgos . . . . .	5,645	333,356
	Logroño . . . . .	1,943	173,812
	Santander . . . . .	2,111	214,441
	Soria . . . . .	3,834	147,468
	Segovia . . . . .	2,710	146,839
	Avila . . . . .	2,981	164,039
Leon.	Palencia . . . . .	3,123	185,970
	Valladolid . . . . .	3,040	244,023
Leon.	Leon . . . . .	6,162	348,756
	Zamora . . . . .	4,131	249,162
	Salamanca . . . . .	4,937	263,516
Asturias.	Oviedo . . . . .	4,083	524,529
Galicia.	Coruña . . . . .	3,077	551,989
	Lugo . . . . .	3,785	424,186
	Orense . . . . .	2,736	371,818
	Pontevedra . . . . .	1,737	428,886
Extremadura.	Badajoz . . . . .	8,081	404,981
	Caceres . . . . .	8,007	302,134
Andalucía.	Sevilla . . . . .	5,292	463,486
	Cadiz . . . . .	2,806	383,078
	Huelva . . . . .	4,118	174,391
	Cordova . . . . .	5,186	351,536
	Jaen . . . . .	5,179	345,879
	Grenada . . . . .	4,935	441,917
Murcia.	Almería . . . . .	3,300	315,664
	Malaga . . . . .	2,921	451,406
Murcia.	Murcia . . . . .	4,474	380,969
	Albacete . . . . .	5,966	201,118
Valencia.	Valencia . . . . .	4,348	606,608
	Alicante . . . . .	2,098	378,953
	Castellon de la Plana . . . . .	2,445	260,919
Aragon.	Saragossa . . . . .	6,602	384,176
	Huesca . . . . .	5,873	257,839
	Teruel . . . . .	5,490	283,628
Catalonia.	Barcelona . . . . .	2,933	713,734
	Tarragona . . . . .	2,449	320,593
	Lerida . . . . .	4,771	306,994
	Gerona . . . . .	2,271	310,970
Basque provs.	Navarra . . . . .	4,042	297,422
	Biscay . . . . .	848	160,579
	Guipuzcoa . . . . .	727	156,493
	Alava (Vit.) . . . . .	1,203	96,398
	Total . . . . .	190,946	14,957,575
Islands.	Balearic . . . . .	1,758	262,893
	Canaries . . . . .	3,223	234,046
			496,939
	General Total . . . . .	195,927	15,454,514

Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper, and lead. The gold and silver mines of the time of the Romans have been abandoned, but mercury is abundant in the mines of Almaden. Lead forms an important branch of mining industry. Coal is found chiefly in the Asturias, the richest coal-field occurring on the E. of the mountains overlying the Devonian strata; copper, tin, zinc, antimony, arsenic, and cobalt are common, and rock salt is abundant in the hills of Cardona. The principal rivers of Spain are, from N. to S., the Ter, Llobregat, Ebro, Guadaluviar, Júcar, and Segura, flowing E. to the Mediterranean; the Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir, flowing mostly through Portugal W. and S. to the Atlantic. The N. slope has only the Nalon, the Bidassoa, and some mountain streams. The chief tributaries are the Esia and the Pisuerga, which join the Douro; the Manzanares, which passes Madrid, and joins the Jarama, an affluent of the Tagus; the Aragon, Gallego, and Segre, affluents of the Ebro; and the Genil, affluent of the Guadalquivir. Few of these are navigable, and those only for small boats near their mouths. The only lakes or lagoons of Spain are the Albufera in Valencia, and the Mar Menor in Murcia. The coast line of Spain, which has an extent of 1400 m., is in general little indented, except in the N.W., where it is bold and rocky. The chief capes are Finistère on the N.W., and Trafalgar on the S.W., in the Atlantic; Gibraltar, Gata, Palos, and Creux, in the Mediterranean; Peñas and Ortegál, in the Bay of Biscay. The climate of Spain varies exceedingly with elevation and position; it is warm on the coasts; the table-lands are exposed to great heat in summer, and extreme cold in winter. Many of the mountains rise above the snow line, the limit of which, in the Pyrénées, is 8952 feet; in the Sierra Nevada, 11,190 feet. Mean annual temperature at Madrid 58°·2, Fahr. The annual rainfall on the Sierra Nevada, and on the N. and W. coasts, is 25 to 35 inches; while on the table-land of Castile it is only 10 inches, and the capital is often exposed to severe drought. Winter is the rainy season. The most noxious winds are the solano (the sirocco of Italy), a hot wind from the S., and the gallego, a cold N.W. wind from the mountains of Galicia. Frost is often severe during the night in winter. Earthquakes are sometimes felt in the S. The soil is generally fertile, except in the elevated and arid districts of the central provs. Agriculture has made considerable progress. The chief crops are wheat, maize, barley, rice, hemp, and flax. The wines of Spain are highly valued; the principal growths are those of Xeres (sherry), Rota, Malaga, Alicante, Malvasia, and Val de Peñas; the other products are soda (from marine plants), honey, wax, and silk, the latter very abundant in the S.E. provs. In the S. provs. the sugar cane and cotton have been acclimatized, and there the orange, citron, almond, fig, date, and banana grow in great abundance. The best building timber grows on the N. coast; the cork tree, the kermes oak, and the sumach tree, yield valuable products. The horses of Andalucía are celebrated; the mules and asses are remarkable for beauty and size. Cattle are of good breeds. The race of sheep, called the merino, yields a great quantity of excellent wool; their exportation has always been prohibited, and their pasturage is regulated by ancient laws. Goats are very abundant in the table-lands; the chamois is found in the Pyrénées; and the bear, wolf, wild cat, marten, fox, and lynx, in

the different mountains. Fish is not plentiful in the rivers, but abundant on the Atlantic coasts. Its manufacturing industry, formerly flourishing, has greatly declined; the government has still manufactures of saltpetre, gunpowder, cannon, and firearms, tobacco, porcelain, and glass, but they are mostly in decay; and the celebrated sword manufacture at Toledo is nearly extinguished. The other manufactures are of silks, cottons, woollens, and leather. Cutlery, iron, and copper goods are made chiefly in Biscay. There are no good public roads in Spain, except those around Madrid; wheel carriages are little used, and much of the transport is effected by means of mules. There are several canals, many of them on a magnificent scale, but mostly unfinished and unfit for navigation; the chief of these are the Imperial Canal, commenced by Charles v., extending along the right bank of the Ebro; the canals of Castile, Manzaneres, Murcia, Albacete, and Guadarama. The railways in operation are from Cadiz to Cordova, Valencia to Toledo and Madrid, with branch to Ciudad Rodrigo, Madrid to Guadalajara, and to Santander by Valladolid, with branch to Burgos, & Barcelona to Zaragoza & Pamplona. From the extent of its coast line, its numerous ports, its geographical position and natural products, Spain possesses greater commercial advantages than any other country in Europe. The principal exports are wool, wine, brandy, oil, fruits, iron, lead, mercury, and salt, with a small amount of silk and manufactured goods; value (1860) 10,982,634*l.* Imports colonial goods, dried fish and salted provisions, butter, cheese, rice, cotton and woollen goods, cutlery, glass, and building timber; value 14,833,135*l.* Vessels entered the ports of Spain in 1860, 10,127, tonnage 1,351,988.

The present inhabitants of Spain are descendants of the ancient Iberians, or of other races who colonized it at different periods. Four primitive families are discernible.—I. the Spaniards, descendants of the original races, and of Greeks, Romans, Vandals, Goths, and Alans, comprising 19-20ths of the population.—II. the Basques in the N., 1-24th.—III. the Moors in the S., descendants of the conquerors who ruled for seven centuries in the S. of the peninsula, 1-200th.—IV. the Gitanos, or gypsies, 1-250th. The Jewish race has disappeared from Spain since the expulsion of the Jews in 1492. The Spaniards are well formed, handsome, and vigorous, with black eyes, dark and clear complexions, passionate, and addicted to music and games. The nobility comprised (in 1863) 82 dukes, 722 marquises, 558 counts, 74 viscounts, and 67 barons.

The government, since 1837, is a constitutional representative monarchy, with a council of state organized in 1860; the religion exclusively Roman Catholic. By decree of the Cortes 1836, all convents were suppressed and their property confiscated to the nation; up to 1863, the sale of church property produced nearly 30,000,000*l.* sterling. Formerly public education was entirely in the hands of the priests, but since 1838 government grants and superintendence have greatly advanced the cause of education, especially since 1857, when teachers were subjected to examination, and schoolrooms were built. In 1861 there were 1,646,568 pupils in public and private schools; 58 public colleges for middle class education, with 757 professors and 13,881 pupils; for high class education there are faculties of literature and philosophy, science, medicine, and theology. Army (1863), including militia and national guards, 151,668 men. Navy,

2 ships of the line of 84 guns, 5 frigates, and several small vessels; in all, 35 sailing vessels with 641 guns, and 78 war steamers with 556 guns. In 1863 a sum of 500,000*l.* was granted by the Cortes for the construction of iron-clad men-of-war in progress. Public revenue (1862-63) 2,081,569,000 reals, or 20,315,690*l.*; expenditure, 2,021,135,280 reals, or 20,211,353*l.*; debt (1863) 155,500,000*l.* The peninsula, now forming the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, was first visited by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians, who here formed several establishments. It was conquered by the Romans after a resistance of two centuries: they divided it into 3 great provinces, viz., *Taracoenensis* in the E., N., and centre, *Bætica* in the S., and *Lusitania* in the W. The Visigoths overran the country in the 5th century, and were driven from most of it by the Arabs, A.D. 711. The kingdom of Portugal was founded in 1095. During 8 centuries the Christian princes were engaged in continual warfare with the Mohammedans. From this state the country was delivered under Ferdinand and Isabella, by the conquest of Granada, A.D. 1492. This was followed by the pillage and expulsion of the Jews, who had possessed themselves of most of the commercial wealth of the country. In the same year Columbus discovered the new world, and Spain became mistress of the greater part of America as then known. Of these vast colonial possessions, Spain has now (1864) only the following:—

Colonies.	Sq. m.	Pop. v.
<b>A. America</b>		
Cuba . . . . .	49,094	2,032,062
Portorico . . . . .	4,013	1,449,462
Part of Virgin Islands } 1850	144	380,000
St Domingo . . . . .	17,222	2,600
		200,000
<b>B. Asia and Oceania.</b>		
Philippines . . . . .		2,679,500
a. Part of the island of Luzon	30,830	1,822,200
b. Biscayes . . . . .	18,689	803,000
c. Masques and Babuyan Isl.	1,275	5,000
d. Part of Mindanao . . . . .	1,297	43,800
e. Marianne Islands . . . . .	1,211	5,500
<b>C. African Possessions.</b>		
Presidios . . . . .	32	11,481
Isls. in the Gulf of Guinea . . . . .	489	5,590
Tetuan and its province . . . . .	914	17,600
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>125,210</b>	<b>4,746,233</b>

From the sixteenth century, Spain was divided into large provs., having mostly the title of kingdom; but by a royal decree of April 1833 it was partitioned into 48 smaller provs., each bearing the name of its cap., except Navarra and the three Basque provs., which remain unchanged, and possess peculiar privileges. Napoleon I. attempted to place his brother on the throne of Spain, but he was driven out of the peninsula chiefly by the British army under Wellington. Since then there have been repeated civil wars and insurrections.

SPALATO or SPALATRO, a seaport city of Dalmatia, cap. circ. Spalato, on a small promontory opposite the islands Brazza, Buda, etc., lat. 43° 30' 4" N., lon. 16° 26' 7" E. P. 10,300. The east half of the city is crowded into the area of the palace built by Diocletian towards the end of the 3d century, in which the ancient temple of Jupiter, with a lofty octagonal tower, is still perfect.

The streets are narrow lanes, but it has several open spaces, numerous churches and convents, a lazaretto, schools, government museum of antiquities, barracks, an inner and outer harbour, the latter adapted for vessels of any burden, and hot sulphur baths. It is the most important seat of commerce in Dalmatia.

SPALDING, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, cap. div. Holland, in a fenny dist. on the Welland, and on railway, 15 m. S.S.W. Boston, of which port it is a member. Ac. of pa. 12,070. P. (1861) 8723. It has a market place, in which are the town-hall, and house of correction for the division; a church, grammar school, many endowed charities, assembly rooms, public library, and warehouses, to the doors of which vessels of 60 tons arrive by the Welland. Trade in corn, coal, wool, flax, and hemp.

SPALDING, a co. of the U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 4880 free, 3819 slaves.

SPALDWICK, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 4 m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 1690. P. 470.

SPALMADORE ISLANDS, *Enusses*, a group of islets belonging to Asiatic Turkey, between the isls. Scio and the mainland of Asia Minor, lat. 38° 32' N., lon. 26° 12' E. Length of largest 5 m.

SPALT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 18 m. S.E. Anspach. P. 1765.

SPANBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 1019. P. 75.

SPANDAU or SPANDOW, a fortified town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, at the confl. of the Spree and Havel, 9 m. W. Berlin, on the Hamburg Railway. P. 9397. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel on an island in the Havel, used as the state prison of Prussia, and in which Baron Trenck was confined. Principal edifices, the church of St Nicholas, a Roman Catholic church, and the former residence of the electors of Brandenburg, now a penitentiary. Manufis. woollen and linen stuffs, tobacco pipes, powder, and firearms. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631, and by the French in 1806.—*Spanden* is a vill. of E. Prussia, 46 m. S.W. Königsberg. Here the French defeated the Russians in 1807.

SPANGENBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, 16 m. S.S.E. Cassel. P. 2202.

SPANISH MAIN, a name formerly applied to the N. coast of South America, between the Orinoco and the Isthmus of Darien.

SPANISH TOWN, the cap. town of Jamaica, co. Middlesex, pa. St Catherine, on the W. b. of the river Cobre, 10 m. W. Kingston. P. 6000. It is the official residence of the governor of Jamaica, and the seat of the superior courts of the islands, and has a lunatic asylum, public hospital, and female penitentiary. It is ill-built and unhealthy.

SPANISH TOWN, Trinidad. [PORT OF SPAIN.]

SPARANISE, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta, on railway between Capua and S. Germano. P. 2952.

SPARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.E. Foulsham. Ac. 1770. P. 353.

SPARKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Castle Cary. Ac. 950. P. 305.

SPARONE, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 17 m. W.S.W. Ivrea. P. of comm. 2279.

SPARSHOLT, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 3½ m. W. Wantage. Ac. 6340. P. 863.—II. co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Ac. 3542. P. 395.

SPARTA, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, co. Livingston, in the W. part of the state.—Many villages of the U. S. are so named.

SPARTA (NEW), or MISTRA, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. nom. of Laconia, 2 m. W. the ruins of anc. Sparta. P. 6700. It is a bishop's see.

SPARTANBURG, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of South Carolina. Area 1036 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,679 free, 8240 slaves.

SPARTÉL (CAPE), the N.W. point of Africa, Morocco, kingdom Fez, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar, 1043 feet above the sea.

SPASK, three towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 30 m. S.E. Riazan, cap. circ., on the Oka. P. 5000.—II. gov. and 108 m. N.N.E. Tambov, cap. circ. P. 6000. It has factories.—III. gov. and 54 m. S. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Bezdna, near its confluence with the Volga. P. 2000.

SPAXTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Bridgewater. Ac. 3387. P. 1057.

SPEAN, a river, Scotland, co. Inverness, rises in Loch Laggan, flows mostly W. through Lochaber, and joins the Lochy a mile below Loch Lochy, after a course of 20 m. Principal affl. the Roy.

SPEEN (*Spina*), a pa. of England, co. Berks, 1½ m. W. Newbury. Ac. 3780. P. 3311. The second battle of Newbury was fought here in 1646.—*Speenhamland* is a tything in this pa., immediately W. the town of Newbury, of which it forms a suburb. P. 1767.

SPEETON, a chapelry of England, co. York, East Riding, on the Scarborough and Bridlington Railway, 5 m. N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 1962. P. 140.

SPEICHER, a town of Switzerland, cant. Appenzel, dist. Outer Rhode, a very flourishing town; fine schools, and manufs.; embroidery work. P. 3030.

SPEIGHTS-TOWN, a small town on the W. coast of the island Barbadoes, 40 m. N. Bridgetown. It has a handsome church and several forts.

SPEKE, a tnsip. of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Childwall, 6 m. S.S.W. Prescott. Ac. 5492. P. 571.

SPELDHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. W.N.W. Tonbridge Wells. Ac. 3947. P. 3598.

SPELLO (*Hispellum*), a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, 3 m. N.W. Poligno. P. 4530. Its Gothic church has fine paintings; and the town contains many Roman antiquities.

SPELSBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. N.W. Oxford. Ac. 3900. P. 516.

SPENCER, a co., U. S., North America, near the centre of Kentucky. Area 125 sq. m. P. 3983 free, 2205 slaves.—II. a co., in S. part of Indiana. Area 400 sq. m. P. 14,556.—III. a township, Massachusetts, 48 m. W.S.W. Boston.—IV. a township, New York, 15 m. W.N.W. Oswego.—V. a township, Ohio, Guernsey co.

SPENCER GULF, a large bay of South Australia, between lat. 32° 30' and 35° S., lon. 136° and 138° E. It stretches inland for upwards of 200 m.; breadth 80 m. In it are Hardwicke Bay and Ports Lincoln and Bolingbroke; it receives no streams of consequence.

SPENNITHORNE, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. N.E. Middleham. Ac. 4680. P. 850.

SPERCHIUS, a river of Greece. [HELLEADA.]

SPERLINGA, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, near the Madonian mountains, 3 m. N.W. Nicosia. P. 1709.

SPERLONGA, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, on the coast, 9 m. W.N.W. Gaeta. P. 1513.

SPERNAL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. N. Alcester. Ac. 1090. P. 91.

SPESSART, a mntn. range, Germany. [BAVARIA.]

SPECHLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Worcester, and having a station on the Birmingham & Bristol Railway. Ac. 779. P. 140.

SPEYTSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2148. P. 688. It has a Roman Catholic nunnery.

SPEXHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1484. P. 181.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, and the most rapid in Britain, cos. Inverness, Banff, and Moray, rises in the hills between Badenoch and Lochaber, expands into the small Loch Spey, about 6 m. N. Loch Laggan, and 1200 feet above the sea, flows N.E. and enters Moray Firth 2½ m. W. Port Gordon, after a course of 110 m. At Kingussie it is from 80 to 100 feet, and at Alvie 150 feet across; but is not navigable. Affluents, all rapid mountain torrents, frequently cause sudden and destructive inundations in Strathspey. Its banks are in many parts richly wooded; and it affords valuable salmon fisheries.

SPEYER, the German name of Spire.

SPEYERBACH, a river of Western Germany, Rhenish Bavaria, joins the Rhine, after an E. course of 30 miles, at Spire.

SPEYMOUTH, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Elgin, at the mouth of the Spey. Area 10 sq. m. P. 689.

SPEZET, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, cant. Carhaix. P. 2922.

SPEZIA (LA), a maritime town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, cap. circ. Levante, at the head of its bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, 8½ m. W. Sarzana. P. of comm. (1861) 11,556. Principal edifice a citadel. It is the residence of a British consul, and has some trade in wine, oil, and marble.—The Bay or Gulf of Spezia (*Portus Lunæ*) is 7 m. in length; breadth 2 to 6 m. Near the shore is a submarine fresh water spring called the *Polla*. It presents fine scenery, contains the quarantine station for Genoa, and on the west side of its entrance are the islands Palmaria and Tino.

SPEZZANA, an Albanian vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovillari. P. of comm. 4080.—II. (*Grande*), prov. and circ. Cosenza, at the foot of the Apennines. P. 2010.

SPEZZIA (*Tiparenos*), an island of Greece, gov. Argolis, off its S. coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 m. W.S.W. Hydra. Area 26 sq. m. P. 8000.—*Spezzia* is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its women. The town of *Spezzia* is on its N.E. shore. P. 3000.—The island *Spezzia Pulo* is off the S.E. side of the island.

SPHAGIA, *Sphacteria*, an islet of Greece, gov. Messina, off the S.W. coast of the Morea, in front of the harbour of Navarin. Length 3 m.; breadth ½ m. It is now separated into three or four sections by narrow channels passable by boats.

SPHAKIA, a town of the island Crete, on its S. coast, 43 m. from its W. extremity. P. 1000.

SPIERØE, an island of Norway, at the entrance of the Gulf of Christiania, in lat. 59° 4' N.

SPIEZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Bern, Lower Simmenthal, in a picturesque position, on the Lake of Thun, with a ruined castle. P. 2132.

SPIGNO, two small towns of Italy.—I. N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Acqui, on the Bormido. P. 2633.—II. S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 10 m. N.E. Gaeta. P. 1593.

SPIKE ISLAND, an island on the W. side of Cork harbour, Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 1 m. S. Queenstown. A. 98. P. 636. Strong fortifications have been erected here since 1791, and a depôt for 1500 convicts was established in 1847. It had 502 prisoners in 1861.

SPIKER-OGE, an island of N.W. Germany, in the North Sea, 4 m. W. Wanger-oge, at the mouth of the Weser.

SPILAMBERTO, a mkt. town, N. Italy, prov. & 7 m. S.E. Modena, on l. b. of the Panaro. P. 3537.

SPLIMBERGO, a town of N. Italy, Venetia, 15 m. W.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento. P. 3500. It has large silk mills.

SPLSBY, a pa. and market town of England,

co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 28 m. E.S.E. Lincoln. Ac. of pa. 2346. P. 1467. It has a church, a subscription library, and town-hall.

**SPINAZZOLA**, a town of South Italy, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Minervino. P. 6000.—*Spinoso* is a market town, prov. Potenza, 15 m. N.E. Lagugonero. P. 2713.

**SPINDING**, the largest lake of E. Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, circ. Johannisburg, 11 m. long.

**SPIRES** (German *Speyer*, ancient *Noviomagus*), a city of W. Germany, cap. Rhenish Bavaria, on the Rhine, at the influx of the Speyerbach, 16½ m. N.E. Landau, on a branch railway to Mannheim. P. (1861) 12,810, of whom about one-third are Roman Catholics. It is enclosed by walls, & has a cathedral, the remains of an old palace, in which 49 diets were held; a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, forest school, botanic garden, museum of antiquities, manufs. of vinegar and tobacco, sugar refineries, and a commerce and transit trade on the river. At the diet of Spires, held in 1529, the protest was made to the emperor which originated the religious designation of *Protestants*.—*Noviomagus*, once an important Roman station, and the winter quarters of Julius Cæsar, was in the middle ages the residence of many German emperors.

**SPIRAL**, a market town of Austria, Mylria, 21 m. N.W. Villach, on the Drave. P. 1000.

**SPIRHEAD**, a celebrated roadstead, off the S. coast of England, co. Hants, between Portsea Island and the Isle of Wight. It communicates W. ward with the Solent and Southampton-water. It is so secure from all winds, except the S.E., as to have been termed by sailors "the king's bed-chamber," and it is a principal rendezvous of the British navy. New works in progress (1864) are to comprise three circular forts, on Horse, Norman, and Sturbridge shoals. Portsmouth and Ryde are on its opposite sides.

**SPIRI**, a valley of British India, forming the E. angle of the Punjab, between lat. 31° 40' and 32° 40' E., lon. 77° 43' and 78° 33' E. It is 70 m. long, and 47 m. broad. Its villages are from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the sea. Inhabitants are of the Tartar race and Buddhists.—The *Spiri River* is the W. branch of the Sutlej above the Himalaya, and joins the main stream in lat. 31° 48' N., lon. 78° 38' E.

**SPIRAL**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.N.E. Haverford West. Ac. 2674. P. 392.

**SPIRALFIELDS**, a quarter of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, immediately on the N.E. side of the city of London, and comprising the pas. Christchurch and Bethnal Green. Ac. 74. P. 20,593. It is a principal seat of the silk manuf. in England, which manuf. was introduced by French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.

**SPIRAL GATE**, a township of England, co. and 1 m. S.E. Lincoln, pa. Grantham. P. 3803.

**SPITZ**, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 3 m. S.W. Stein. P. 1058. It has iron factories, and a trade in timber and vinegar.

**SPITZBERGEN**, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, midway between Greenland and Novaia Zemlia, the most northern known land on the globe. Lat. of N. most island 80° 48' N., lon. 20° 29' E. They are covered with perpetual snow and glaciers. During the ten winter months mercury freezes, and from 22d October to 22d February the sun never rises above the horizon. *Spitzbergen* was discovered by Hugh Willoughby in 1553. The only vegetation is a few cryptogamous plants. This archipelago, formerly considered as belonging to America, is now usually

classed among European groups, and claimed by Russia as a dependency of its empire. The islands are visited by English, Danish, and Norwegian whalers for the numerous whales, white bears, and seals on the coasts. The archipelago is composed of three large and numerous small islands. Near its N. extremity is the group of seven islands, or seven sisters. Spitzbergen Proper (or New Friesland) is the largest connected land. On its W. side there is a Russian hunting post.—Egede and Charles are the other chief isls.

**SPIXWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1224. P. 44.

**SPLIT (CAPE)**, Nova Scotia, King's co., is between Mines Basin and Mines Channel, in the Bay of Fundy. Lat. 45° 22' 40" N.; lon. 64° 15' W.

**SPLÜGEN PASS**, a route across the Rætian Alps, between the Grisons (Switzerland) and Lombardy; its summit, 6946 feet above the sea, is 23 m. N. the head of the Lake of Como. The new route was completed by the Austrians in 1823. It is carried through three covered galleries, which are the longest in the Alps. A French army crossed the Splügen in 1800.—The vill. *Splügen*, Grisons, on the Rhine, 4 m. N. the summit of the pass, is a halting station on the road between Switzerland & Italy. The Splügen mountain is 9350 feet above the sea.

**SPOFFORTH**, a pa. and township of England, co. York, West Riding, the township 3 m. N.W. Wetherby, which is included in the parish. Ac. of pa. 12,958. P. 3733.

**SPOLETO, Spolegium**, a city, Central Italy, prov. Perugia, cap. circ., and in the middle ages cap. of a Lombard duchy, on an isolated rocky hill, 24 m. N. Rieti. P. (1861) 19,936. It is connected across a deep ravine with an adjacent height by a bridge and aqueduct 615 feet in height. It has a citadel, a cathedral with interesting works of art, a Roman arch, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see of very early date, and manufs. woollens and hats. Spoleto surrendered to the Sardinian troops, 18th Sept. 1860. Under Napoleon I. it was the cap. dep. Thrasymene.

**SPOLORE**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Chieti, 10 m. E. Civita di Penne. P. 4407.

**SPONDON**, a pa. of England, co. and 3½ m. E. Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway. Ac. 4300. P. 2057.

**SPOONBER**, a tything of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Painswick. P. 669.

**SPORADES** or the "SCATTERED ISLANDS," a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, consisting of the islands surrounding the central group, or Cyclades, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. The *Turkish Sporades* comprise Crete, Scarpanto, Rhodes, Kos, Kallimo, Patmos, Nicaria, Samos, Scio, Mitylene, Lemnos, Imbros, Samothraki, Thasos, and other islands along the coasts of Asiatic and European Turkey, and are under the jurisdiction of the pasha of Rhodes. The *Greek Sporades*, on the W., consist of Skiatho, Skopelo, Kiliidromi, Skyro, Ægina, Salamis, Hydra, Spezzia, etc., comprised in the Greek govs. Eubœa, Attica, Hydra, and Argolis.

**SPORLE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on railway, 2½ m. N.E. Swaffham. Ac. 3817. P. 806.

**SPOTLAND**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Rochdale, of which town it forms an extensive suburb. P. 30,378.

**SPOTT**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 2½ m. S. Dunbar. Ac. 7582. P. 555. About ½ m. E. of the village, on Doon-hill, General Leslie had his camp previous to the battle of Dunbar.

**SPOTSYLVANIA**, a co., U. S., North America, in

N.E. of Virginia. Area 403 sq. m. P. (1860) 8290 free, 7786 slaves.

SPRATTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 2810. P. 1086.

SPEER, a river of Germany, rises in the kingdom of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, flows N. and N.W. through the Prussian prov. Brandenburg, past Spremberg, Kottbus, Lübben, and Berlin, which city it divides into two portions, and joins the Havel on left, at Spandau. Total course 220 m. Fred. William's canal connects it with the Oder.

SPREMBERG, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, on an island in the Spree, 15 m. S. Cottbus. P. 5091.

SPEYTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Okehampton. Ac. 3606. P. 358.

SPRIDLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2180. P. 313.

SPRINGBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, including part of burgh of Glasgow. Ac. 1921. P. 14,962.

SPRINGE, a town of Hanover, prov. Calenberg, 14 m. S.W. Hanover. P. 1908.

SPRINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Eastern Counties Railway, 1 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 2878. P. 2566. It has a county gaol, wharves, and an iron foundry.

SPRINGFIELD, three vill. of Scotland.—I. co. Dumfries, pa. Gretna, on the rt. b. of the Sark, where it forms the boundary between Scotland and England, 9 m. E. Annan. P. 428. It was known as the scene of the marriage trade of Gretna.—II. co. Edinburgh, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Lasswade, on the North Esk.—III. co. Fife, pa. Cupar. P. 524.

SPRINGFIELD, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, 24 m. N. Hartford. P. (1860) 15,199. The U. S. arsenal here is the largest in the Union and employs 300 hands. 175,000 stands of arms are kept constantly in hand. It is a great railway centre.—II. New York, 68 m. W.N.W. Albany.—III. New Jersey, 8 m. W.S.W. Newark.—IV. 5 m. N.E. Mount Holly.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Bradford.—VI. 40 m. N. Philadelphia.—VII. co. Mercer, on Neshannoek Creek.—VIII. co. Erie.—IX. co. York.—X. Ohio, co. Hamilton.—XI. co. Richland. P. 2100.—XII. Summit co.—XIII. Missouri, co. Ralls.—XIV. a city, Ohio, cap. co. Clarke, 41 m. W. Columbus.—XV. a town of Illinois, cap. and near centre of the state, on Sangamon Creek, and on the border of a large prairie.

SPRING GARDEN, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, forming a suburb of Philadelphia. Here are Fairmont water-works, the Eastern Penitentiary, house of refuge, city hospital of Philadelphia, and numerous factories.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, co. York.

SPRING HILL, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Fayette.—*Springport* is a township, New York, 9 m. S.W. Auburn.

SPRINGTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E. Gainsborough. Ac. 1072. P. 260.

SPRINGWATER, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, 16 m. E. Genesee.

SPROATLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 1380. P. 455.

SPROTBOURGH, a pa., Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. W.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 3856. P. 504.

SPROTAU, a town of Pruss. Silesia, gov. and 38 m. N.W. Leignitz, on the Bober, here joined by the Sprotta, afl. of the Pleisse, and on rail. to Glogau. P. 4811. Manufs. woollens and liens.

SROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 2393. P. 598.

SPROUSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, 2½ m. E.N.E. Kelso. Ac. 8731. P. 1305, of whom 379 are in the village.

SPROWSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2576. P. 1407. It is included in the outer boundary of the city of Norwich, and has many handsome residences.

SPROXTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2360. P. 455.

SPURN-HEAD, a promontory on the E. coast of England, co. York, East Riding, at the N.E. entrance to the Humber, 20 m. S.E. Hull, with two lighthouses, one of which, in lat. 53° 34' 7" N., lon. 0° 7' 2" E., is 100 feet above the sea; 4 miles E. from it a vessel is moored, having a light 38 feet above the sea, and where a gong is sounded every ten minutes during fogs.

SPURSTOW, a tnsbp., Engl., co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 4 m. S.S.E. Tarporley. Ac. 1797. P. 514.

SPYNIK (NEW), *Quarrelwood*, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N.W. Elgin. Area 8 sq. m. P. 1344.

SQUILLACE, *Scyllacium*, an episcopal town of S. Italy, prov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Catanzaro. P. 2938. It is the seat of a bishop. The Gulf of Squillace, ancient *Scylleticus Sinus*, is an inlet of the Ionian Sea, near the S. of Italy, 35 m. wide.

SQUINZANO, a town of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 3563.

SREBERNIK or SREBERNICA, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., 30 m. N.W. Zvornik. P. 1500.—II. a vill., 23 m. S. Zvornik. Both have silver mines in their vicinity.

SREDNE-KOLYMSK, a town and fort of E. Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, on the W. b. of the Kolyma, 150 m. from its mouth, in the Arctic Ocean.

SRI KANTA, a lofty peak of the Himalayas, in lat. 30° 57' N., lon. 78° 51' E. It is 20,296 feet above the sea, and visible 105 m.

SSERPZ, a town of Russian Poland, gov. of Plotzk. P. 5270.

SPOCHATSCHEW, a town of Poland, gov. and 28 m. W. Warsaw, on the Bzura. P. 3725.

SUWALKI, a town of Poland, gov. and 19 m. N. Augustowo. P. (1861) 12,573.

STAADEN or STADEN, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Ober Hessen, leg. Büdingen, on l. b. of the Nidda. P. 580. It has mineral springs.

STAALSBOYGDEN, a pa. and vill. of Norway, stift and 12 m. N.W. Trondhjem, on the N. side of its fiord. P. 3260.

STAB or STAAB (Boh. *Stoda*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Pilsen. P. 1302.

STABBIO, a town of Switzerland, cant. Tessin, dist. Mendrisio. It has sulphur baths. P. 1976.

STABROEK is the old Dutch name of George Town, British Guiana. [GEORGE TOWN.]

STACHELBERG, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. Glarus, at the base of which, in the Linth valley, is a fashionable bathing establishment.

STADE, a fortified town of Hanover, cap. landrostei, on the Schwinge, near its mouth in the Elbe, 22 m. W.N.W. Hamburg. P. 6400. It has a gymnasium and manufs. of flannel and hosiery. Adjacent to the town, on the Elbe, is the castle of Brunshausen, near which a ship used to be stationed to receive toll from all vessels passing up the river. Area of landrostei 2528 sq. m. P. (1861) 296,626.

STADT-AM-HOF, *Riparia*, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on an island formed by the Danube, here joined by the Regen, opposite Regensburg, with which it is united by a bridge, forming a suburb. P. 2029.

STADTBERGE, a town of Prussia. [MARSBERG.]

STADTHAGEN, a town of Germany, principality Schaumburg-Lippe, cap. dist., 9 m. N.E. Bücke-

burg, on the Hanover and Minden Railway. P. 1913. It has a castle, and ducal mausoleum.

STADTHAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E. Oxford, on the Thames. Ac. 620. P. 329.

STADTLIN, a town of Germany, principality Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Ilm, 12 m. W.N.W. Rudolstadt. P. 2307.

STADTLOHN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Munster. P. 2300.

STADT-OLDENDORF, a walled town of Germany, Brunswick, circ. and 8 m. N.E. Holzminden. P. 2200. It has manufactures of linen.

STADTSTEINACH, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Steinach, 15 m. N. Bayreuth.

STAEFA, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. S.E. Zurich, on the N. shore of its lake. P. 3826.

STAFFA, a small island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll, pas. Kilninian and Kilmore,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. the Ross of Mull, and celebrated for its basaltic columns and caverns. Shape oval, circumference about 13 m.; and except on the N.E. shore, it is almost everywhere surrounded by cliffs hollowed with caverns, the principal of which is called Fingal's Cave.

STAFFELSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Lauter, 15 m. N.N.E. Bamberg, on the Nuremberg Railway. P. 1181.

STAFFORD, a parl. and munic. bor. and town of England, cap. co., on the Sow, and on the London and N.W. Railway, 25 m. N.N.W. Birmingham. Ac. of bor. 2510. P. (1861) 12,532. Alt. 259 feet. Chief edifices, co. hall, 3 churches, 6 dissenting chapels, and 1 each for the Roman Catholics and Society of Friends, castle, co. gaol, lunatic asylum, and infirmary, grammar school, and mechanics' institute. It has extensive tanneries, and a large manuf. of boots and shoes for the London market. The *Staffordshire Advertiser* is here published weekly. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1495. It is the birthplace of Isaac Walton.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. Dorset, on the Came,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 984. P. 220.

STAFFORD, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 9 m. N.E. Tolland.—II. New York, co. Genesee, in the W. part of the state.—III. New Jersey, 38 m. S. Freehold.—*Stafford Springs*, Connecticut, 28 m. N.E. Hartford, are chalybeate, and greatly resorted to by summer visitors.

STAFFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Virginia. Area 297 sq. m. P. 5241 free, 3314 slaves.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland co., England, having E. Derbyshire, N. Cheshire, W. Shropshire, and S. the cos. of Warwick and Worcester. Area 1184 sq. m., or 728,468 ac. P. (1861) 746,943. Its N.E. quarter is chiefly moorland, rising in some places to 1200 and 1500 feet above the sea, and continuous N. ward with the high lands separating Yorkshire from Lancashire. The centre of the co. is level or undulating; in the S. it is again hilly. The Trent rises in the co., intersects its centre, and then with the Dove forms all the E. boundary; other rivers are its affluents, the Sow, Tame, Blythe, and Churnet, on the banks of all which is fertile soil. Climate chill, owing to the elevation and rugged character of a great part of the surface; much rain falls in the W. About two-thirds are estimated to be in tillage, but mining and manufs. are more important than agriculture, and this co. ranks as the third in England for manufacturing industry. Many parts of the co. are well wooded. Rain-fall at Wrottesley 24 inches. Very productive coal fields are wrought both in the N. and in the

S., where are the extensive iron manufactures of Wolverhampton, Wednesbury, Walsall, Tipton, Bilson, Dudley; and around Stoke, Handley, and Burslem is the dist. called "the Potteries." The iron goods made comprise all articles from nails to steam machinery; the vast establishment of Boulton and Watt at Soho being within the co. Copper, lead, limestone, sandstone, marble, alabaster, and the best pottery clay are important mineral products; and around Cheadle there are extensive copper and brass works. In addition to all kinds of earthenwares, glass, carpets, hats, boots, shoes, and chemical products are made.—*Burton-on-Trent* is highly celebrated for its ale. Nearly all parts of the co. are intersected by canals, and the London and N.W. Railway traverses it in two branches. It is subdivided into 5 hunds., and contains the city of Lichfield, the parl. bors. of Stafford, Walsall, Tamworth, Wolverhampton, Newcastle-under-Lyne, and Stoke-upon-Trent, besides nearly 20 market towns, and upwards of 1000 villages and hamlets. The county belongs to the diocese of Lichfield. Exclusive of bors., it sends 4 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) N. division 10,434; S. division 10,789.

STAGNO GRANDE, a town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 26 m. N.W. Ragusa, on the peninsula Sabioncello. P. 1325. It has extensive salt works.—*Stagnopiccolo* is a vill. N.N.E. ward, with a good harbour on the channel of Narenta.

STAGNONE, an island group in the Mediterranean Sea, W. of Sicily. Chief islands, Burrone, San-Pautaleo, Facilla, and Cerdensis.

STAGSDEAN, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Bedford. Ac. 3386. P. 708.

STAINBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Grantham. Ac. 1550. P. 168.

STAINDROP, a pa. and market town of England, co. Durham, ward and 11 m. W.N.W. Darlington. Ac. of pa. 11,837. P. 2406. Town well built. Near it are lead works.

STAINES, a pa. and market town of England, co. Middlesex, at its S.W. extremity, on the Thames, here crossed by a bridge, at the influx of the Colne, 19 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. of pa. 1844. P. 2749. Alt. 55 ft.

STAINFIED, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 2450. P. 164.

STAINFORTH, a tnsbp., England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Hatfield, 3 m. W.S.W. Thorne. P. 751.

STAINLAND, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Halifax. Ac. 1730. P. 4657.

STAINLEY (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3 m. N.E. Ripley. Ac. 1800. P. 257.

STAINMORE, a chapelry of England, co. Westmoreland, pa. and 4 m. E.S.E. Brough. P. 672.

STAINTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Durham, 5 m. N.E. Darlington. Ac. 1947. P. 140.—II. (*by Langworth*), co. and 7 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 3021. P. 213.—III. co. York, N. Riding,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Stockton. Ac. 5160. P. 13,761.

—IV. same co., West Riding, 7 m. S.S.W. Doncaster. Ac. 2789. P. 267.—V. (*le Vale*), co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2450. P. 191.—VI. (*Market*), co. and 17 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1180. P. 108.—*Steynton*, S.W. co. Pembroke, 5 m. S.S.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 7275. P. 3710. It includes Milford Haven.

STAIR, a pa. and vill., Scotl., co. and on Water of Ayr, 4 m. S.W. Mauchline. Ac. 5449. P. 743.

STALBRIDGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Dorset, on a branch of the Stour,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Sherborne. Ac. 5681. P. 1929, partly engaged in the manuf. of stockings.

STALEY BRIDGE, a market town and chapelry

of England, cos. Lancaster and Chester, on the Manchester and Bury Rail, 7 m. N.E. Stockport. P. 24,921. Alt. 358 ft. It has cotton manufs. It belongs to the pa. & bor. of Ashton-under-Lyne.

STALHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1792. P. 750.

STALIMÉNE or LEMNOS, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 40 m. E.S.E. Mount Athos. Area 160 sq. m. P. 10,000. It consists of two peninsulas, separated by the harbours Paradiso and St Antonio. Surface mountainous, with extinct craters; soil fertile in corn, oil, wine, and fruits, etc.—The cap. town, Lemnos, is on the W. coast. P. 1000; with a citadel, harbour, and shipbuilding docks.

STALISFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 12 m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. 2226. P. 332.

STALLA or BIVIO, a vill. of East Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 10 m. N.E. Chiavenna, at the base of the Julier Pass, 5774 feet above the sea.

STALLINGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 4½ m. W.N.W. Great Grimsby. Ac. 5792. P. 433.

STALLÜPÖHNEN, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 16 m. E.N.E. Gumbinnen, cap. circ. P. 3118.

STALMINE, a chapelry of England, co., pa. and 13 m. S.W. Lancaster. P. 3037.

STAMBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 20 m. N.W. Colchester. Ac. 1872. P. 537.

STAMBOUL, the Turkish name of Constantinople. STAMBRIDGE, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 1½ m. N.E. Rochford. Ac. 1353. P. 334.—II. (*Little*), 1½ m. E.N.E. Rochford. Ac. 600. P. 125.

STAMFORD, a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, cos. Lincoln and Northampton, on the Welland, here crossed by a bridge, and on rail, 11 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Ac. of bor. 1950. P. (1861) 8047. It has five pa. churches, town-hall, theatre, and assembly rooms. The Welland is navigable for barges hence to the sea. Malting and retail trade considerable. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 555. Alt. 104 ft.

STAMFORD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, on which it has a good harbour, 67 m. S.W. Hartford.—II. New York, 61 m. W.S.W. Albany.

STAMFORD, a township of Canada West, west of the Falls of Niagara.

STAMFORDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 12 m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ac. 18,089. P. 1800. Lime and coal are found here in great quantities.

STAMPALLA, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Santorin, 20 m. S.E. Amorgo. Area 50 sq. m. P. 1500. Chief villages, St Andrea and Livorno.

STAMPFEN, a market town of West Hungary, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. Presburg. P. 3780.

STANBRIDGE, a chapelry, England, co. Bedford, pa. and 3½ m. E.S.E. Leighton-Buzzard. P. 554.

STANDERWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.E. Frome. Ac. 303. P. 60.

STANDFORD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. N.W. Hythe. Ac. 1181. P. 294.

STANDFORD, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Watton. Ac. 2608. P. 200.—II. co. Northampton, 5 m. S.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1510. P. 42.—III. co. Worcester, 8 m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Ac. 1278. P. 201.—IV. (*Bishops*), co. Hereford, 3 m. S.E. Broinyard. Ac. 1471. P. 234.—V. (*Dingley*), co. Berks, 9 m. W. Reading. Ac. 914. P. 145.—VI. (*in-the-Vale*), co. Berks, 4 m. E.S.E. Great Fairingdon. Ac. 3829. P. 1277.—VII. (*Le-Hope*), co. Essex, 12 m. E.S.E. Romford. Ac. 2984. P. 504.—VIII.

(*Rivers*), co. Essex, 5 m. E.S.E. Epping. Ac. 4386. P. 992.—IX. (*on-Soar*), co. Notis, 2 m. N. Loughborough. Ac. 1520. P. 140.

STANDGROUND, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.E. Peterborough. Ac. 5698. P. 1839.

STANDISH, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 7 m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Ac. 3388. P. 525.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ m. N.N.W. Wigan, on the Preston and Wyre Railway. Ac. 15,285. P. (1861) 10,410. Manufs. cotton and linen, and coal mines.

STANDISH, a township of U. S., North America, Maine, 56 m. S.S.W. Augusta. P. 2290.

STANDLAKE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.S.E. Witney. Ac. 2495. P. 822.

STANDLINGH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. S.S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 694. P. 90. Trafalgar-park, the seat conferred by Parliament on Admiral Nelson, is in this parish.

STANDON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 8 m. N.E. Hertford. Ac. 7520. P. 2245. It has a Roman Catholic college.—II. co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.W. Eccleshall, on the North-Western Railway. Ac. 2570. P. 347.

STANE, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Cambusnethan. P. 695.

STANFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.W. East Dereham. Ac. 903. P. 195.

STANFORD, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 16 m. N.E. Poughkeepsic.

STANHOE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1489. P. 468.

STANHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 6 m. W.N.W. Wolsingham, and on the Wear Valley Railway. Ac. 54,876. P. (1861) 9654, partly employed in lead mines. Roman antiquities have been found here.

STANION, a pa., England, co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1850. P. 351.

STANISLAUS, a co. of U. S., North America, California. P. 2245.

STANISLAWOW, a strongly fortified town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., between two arms of the Bistritz, 75 m. S.S.E. Lemberg. P. 10,864. It has a gymnasium.

STANLEY, a vill. and *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on rt. b. of the Tay, on railway, 6½ m. N. Perth. P. 1274, mostly employed in cotton factories.

STANLEY, a co. of South Australia, enclosed by cos. Gawler, Light Burra, and Victoria. Lat. 33° 45' S.; lon. 188° 30' E.

STANLEY, a co. of Queensland, Australia, bounded on the E. by Moreton Bay, S. by Ward, W. by Churchill and Cavendish, and N. by Canizing. Chief town Brisbane, on the river of the same name, which traverses the co.

STANLEY, several pas., etc., of England.—I. (*King's*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. W.S.W. Stroud. Ac. 1679. P. 2038, extensively employed in woollen manufs.—II. (*St Leonard's*), same co., 3½ m. W.S.W. Stroud. Ac. 1070. P. 864.—III. (*Pont-large*), same co., 2 m. N.W. Winchcombe. Ac. 960. P. 57.—IV. (*with-Wrenthorpe*), a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Wakefield. Ac. 4345. P. 8237.—V. a township in the N. of Staffordshire, 4 m. S.W. Leek. Gives name to the Stanley family.—VI. (or *Stanlegh*), in N. Wiltshire.

STANLY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of North Carolina. Area 353 sq. m. P. 6632 free, 1169 slaves.

STANMER, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. N.N.E. Brighton. Ac. 1346. P. 147.

STANMORE, two pas. of England, co. Middlesex.—I. (*Great*), 12 m. N.W. St. Paul's, London. Ac.

1441. P. 1318.—II. (*Little*), 10½ m. N.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 1552. P. 891.

STANNERN (Boh. *Stonarow*), a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 7 m. S.E. Iglau. P. 1060. A great fall of aerolites took place here in 1807.

STANNINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.E. Bury-St-Edmund's. Ac. 1455. P. 351.

STANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4½ m. S.S.E. Morpeth. Ac. 10,093. P. 1058, employed in coal mines.

STANVOI or STANNOWI MOUNTAINS, a long mountain chain of Siberia, extending between lat. 50° and 67° N., lon. 110° and 180° E. The chain commences in the W. in Transbaikal, and runs E. to the Sea of Okhotsk, separating the basin of the Amur on the S. from that of the Lena, then skirts the coasts of the sea to about lat. 62°, when it separates into three great branches, the first stretching eastward through the country of Chukotsk to Behring Strait, separating the waters which flow to the Pacific from those which fall into the Arctic Ocean; and the second, extending to the N.E., forms the common limit between the basins of the Kolima & the Indigirka, the third, the Verkhoianski mountains, incline to the N.N.W., and separate the waters of the Aldan from the tributaries on the left of the Indigirka, with an offshoot extending between its lower curve and the Yana, where the Verkhodsk mountains form the gate to the great hyperborean tundra which stretches out to the icy Sea. Little is known of the Stanvoi mountains, except that they are very elevated, rugged, and covered with perpetual snow. As far N. as lat. 55° their lower portions are clothed with dense forests. Estimated length 3000 m.

STANSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Clare. Ac. 1989. P. 549.—II. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 4½ m. N.W. Halifax. Ac. 5920. P. 8174.

STANSTEAD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 9 m. W.S.W. Rochester. Ac. 1956. P. 403.—II. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Clare. Ac. 1162. P. 382.—III. (*Abbots*), co. Herts, 2½ m. N.N.E. Hoddesden. Ac. 2594. P. 980. In this parish are remains of Ryehouse, which gave name to the pretended plot in the reign of Charles II.—IV. (*Mountfuchet*), co. Essex, on the Eastern Co. Rail., 3½ m. N. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 4193. P. 1769.

STANSTEAD, a co. of Canada East, on the borders of Vermont, U. S. It is intersected by the Grand Trunk Railway, and contains Lake Massawippi and part of Memphremagog. Chief town, Stanstead Plain.

STANTON, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Glo'ster, 5 m. N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 1650. P. 280.—II. (*All-Saints*), co. Suffolk, 9½ m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 3254. P. 1045.—III. (*on-Arrow*), co. Hereford, 5½ m. E.N.E. Kington. Ac. 2925. P. 387.—IV. (*St Bernard*), co. Wilts, 5¼ m. E. Devizes. Ac. 1979. P. 358.—V. (*by-Bridge*), co. and 6 m. S.S.E. Derby. Ac. 1770. P. 185.—VI. (*by-Dale*), co. and 7½ m. E. Derby. Ac. 1412. P. 499.—VII. (*Drew*), co. Somerset, 7 m. S. Bristol. Ac. 2075. P. 523.—VIII. (*Fitz-warren*), co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.W. Highworth. Ac. 1331. P. 205.—IX. (*St Gabriel*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Bridport. Ac. 1242. P. 75.—X. (*Burry*), co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 750. P. 29.—XI. (*on-Hine-Heath*), co. Salop, 5 m. S.E. Wem. Ac. 5560. P. 648.—XII. (*Harcourt*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. E.S.E. Witney. Ac. 3120. P. 661.—XIII. (*St John's*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 6045. P. 768.—XIV. (*Lacy*), co. Salop, 3 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Ac. 7615. P. 1598.—XV. (*Long*), same co., 7 m. S.S.W. Much-

Wenlock. Ac. 1837. P. 234.—XVI. (*All Saints*), co. and 6¼ m. N.N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 885. P. 440.—XVII. (*St Michael*), same co., 5½ m. N.W. Cambridge. Ac. 885. P. 145.—XVIII. (*Prior*), co. Somerset, 5 m. W.S.W. Bath. Ac. 841. P. 136.—XIX. (*St Quintin*), co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 1820. P. 338.—XX. (*Stoney*), co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Ac. 1750. P. 703.—XXI. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. Youlgrave, 3½ m. S.S.E. Bakewell. P. 716.—XXII. a chapelry, same co., pa. Stapenhill. P. 2413.

STANWAY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 4 m. W.S.W. Colchester. Ac. 3368. P. 964.—II. co. Glo'ster, 3¼ m. N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 3390. P. 378.

STANWELL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Staines. Ac. 3963. P. 1714.

STANWICK, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 1830. P. 669.—II. (*St John*), co. York, North Riding, 7 m. N.N.E. Richmond. Ac. 6045. P. 768.

STANWIX, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, connected with Carlisle by a bridge over the Eden. Ac. 6158. P. 2356.

STANZ, a town of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, cap. its lower division, 7 m. S.S.E. Lucerne. P. 2028. Its town-hall, of historic celebrity, contains a series of portraits; in its market place is the statue of Arnold Von Winkelried, a native of Stanz; and near the church is a monument to the inhabitants of the town massacred by the French in 1798.

STANZSTADT, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Unterwalden, dist. Nidwald, celebrated in the Swiss wars of independence. P. 752.

STAPENHILL, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 1 m. S.E. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 4620. P. 3077.

STAPHORST, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, 11 m. N.E. Zwolle. P. 2880.

STAPLE, two pas., England.—I. co. Kent, 8 m. E.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1009. P. 520.—II. (*Fitz-paine*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Taunton. Ac. 2864. P. 264.

STAPLEFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Cambridge. Ac. 1400. P. 465.—II. co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Hertford. Ac. 1300. P. 289.—III. co. Leicester, 4½ m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 3960. P. 109.—IV. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.N.E. Newark. Ac. 2930. P. 204.—V. co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1450. P. 1729, partly employed in lace manufactures.—VI. co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.W. Wilton. Ac. 2015. P. 260.—VII. (*Abbots*), co. Essex, 5 m. S.E. Epping. Ac. 2331. P. 502.—VIII. (*Taneyne*), same co., 3½ m. S.E. Epping. Ac. 1633. P. 273.

STAPLEGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Taunton. Ac. 1059. P. 469.

STAPLEHURST, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. N.N.E. Cranbrook, on the South-Eastern Railway. Ac. 5737. P. 1695.

STAPLETON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, 9 m. E.N.E. Longtown. Ac. 11,335. P. 984.—II. co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Ac. 2554. P. 5355.—III. co. Salop, 5½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1836. P. 281.

STAPLETON ISLAND is an island of the middle cluster of the Arzobispo Archipelago, North Pacific Ocean.

STAPYLTON, a co. of New S. Wales, on the frontier of Queensland, between the Macintyre and Gilgal rivers, pastoral dist. Gwydir. Lat. 28° 45' S.; lon. 150° E. Chief place, Dight. Ac. 1,312,000.

STARALA-RUSSA, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. S. Novgorod, on a river which flows into Lake Ilmen. P. 8700. It is enclosed by earthen ram-

Sarts, and has an imperial palace, saltworks, and a large trade in flax, linsseed, timber, and flour.

STARASOL or STAROSOL, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, 10 m. W.S.W. Sambor. P. 1066.

STARBRUCK ISLAND, Pacific Ocean, lat. 5° 20' S., lon. 155° 56' W., was discovered in 1823.

STARCROSS, a chapelry of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. S.S.E. Exeter, with which city it is connected by railway. P. 1192.

STARGARD (NEU), a town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, on l. b. of the navigable Ihna, gov. and 21 m. E.S.E. Stettin, with which it communicates by railway. P. 12,207. Manufs. woollen cloth, linens, hosiery, tobacco, soap, and leather.—II. a town of West Prussia, gov. & 27 m. S.W. Danzig, cap. circ., on the Fersa. P. 3600.—III. (*Stargard an-der Linde*), a town of Mecklenburg-Stralitz, cap. circ., 14 m. N.E. Neu-Strelitz. P. 1618.

STARIA, a town of European Turkey, Albania, 40 m. S. Ochrida.—*Star-Maidan* is a vill., Turkish Croatia, on the Sanna, 32 m. W. Banialuka.

STARITZA, a town of Russia, gov. and 41 m. W.S.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga, here crossed by a flying bridge. P. 4000.

STARKE, 3 cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. Illinois. P. 9064.—II. Indiana. P. 2195.—III. Ohio. P. 42,978.

STARKEBACH, a town of Austria, Bohemia, 25 m. N. Neu-Bidschow. P. 2500.

STARKEBURG, a prov. of Hessen-Darmstadt, Central Germany, E. the Rhine. Area 1158 sq. m. P. (1861) 322,744.

STARKEY, a township of U. S., N. Amer., New York, 10 m. N.E. Penn-Yann.—*Starkeborough* is a township of Vermont, 42 m. S.W. Montpelier.

STAR-KRUM (Tart. *Esiki-Krum*), a town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, 10 m. W. Kaffa.

STARKESTADT (Boh. *Starkow*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. & 25 m. N.E. Königgrätz. P. 1000.

STAROBIELSK, a town of Russia, gov. Voronej, 30 m. W.N.W. Bielovodsk, cap. circ., on the Aïdar, with a cathedral. P. 1160.

STARODUR, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. N.E. Tchernigov, cap. circ., on the Babiniza. P. 9000. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a cathedral and a monastery.

STAROF-OSKOL, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. E.S.E. Koursk, on the Oskol, here joined by the Oskla. P. 5000. It is mostly built of wood.

STARO-KONSTANTINOV, a town, Russian Poland, gov. Vollynia, 75 m. W.N.W. Jitomir. P. 11,000.

STARR, a co. of U. S., North America, Texas. P. 2400 free, 6 slaves.

STARSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N.N.W. Harleston. Ac. 2244. P. 481.

STARTFORTH, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 1 m. W.S.W. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 3060. P. 802.

START POINT, a headland, near the S. extremity of the co. Devon, England, 9½ m. S.S.W. Dartmouth, with a lighthouse, 204 feet above the sea, lat. 50° 13' 4" N., lon. 3° 38' W.

STASCHOW, a walled town of Poland, gov. of Radom, and 30 m. W.S.W. Sandomir, on the Czarna. P. 5521.

STASSFURTH, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. P. 2356. On the opposite side of the river is *Alt-Stassfurth*, a vill. P. 534.

STATES OF THE CHURCH. [PONTIFICAL STATES.]

STATEN ISLAND, U. S., North America, state and 8 m. S.W. New York, and forming the co. Richmond. Length 14 m., breadth 4 to 8 m. Area 63 sq. m. P. 15,061. Surface hilly in the N., and Richmond hill, 307 feet above the sea, commands a fine view of New York bay and city. Surface productive; and it has several villages and country residences, with iron mines,

and thriving fisheries. Steamers ply daily between it and New York.—II. one of the Kurile islands, Pacific Ocean. [ITURUP.]—III. an isl. of Tierra del Fuego, at the S. extremity of South America, separated by Le Maire Strait from King Charles' South Land. Length 45 m. Shores much indented. At its E. extremity is Cape St John, in lat. 54° 42' 8" S., lon. 63° 43' 5" W.

STATFOLD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. N.E. Tamworth. Ac. 450. P. 26.

STATHERN, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 8 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1420. P. 524.

STAUBACH ("*Dust Stream*"), a waterfall of Switzerland, cant. Berne, in the Oberland, 1 m. S. Lauterbrunnen. It streams over the top of a rock, and after falling for 800 or 900 feet, is dispersed by the wind before reaching the bottom of the valley, so as to resemble a horse's tail.

STAUFEN, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, cap. dist., on the Neumagen, 10 m. S.S.W. Freiburg, in the Breggau. P. 1838.

STAUGHTON, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (*Great*), co. Huntingdon, 3 m. S.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 5940. P. 1312.—II. (*Little*), co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 1660. P. 572.

STAUNTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 7 m. S. Newark. Ac. 2375. P. 151.—II. co. Worcester, 8 m. W.S.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1447. P. 507.—III. (*on-Wye*), co. and 9½ m. W.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 2320. P. 675.—(*Harold*), a township, co. Leicester, pa. Breedon, 3½ m. N.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1840. P. 352.

STAUNTON, a town of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on Central Railway, 100 m. W.N.W. Richmond. It is the seat of the state institutions for lunatics, deaf, dumb, and blind.

STAVANGER, a seaport town of Norway, stift Christiansand, cap. amt, on the Bukke-fiord, an inlet of the North Sea, 100 m. S. Bergen. P. 11,717. It has an export trade in timber, extensive fisheries, and a fine cathedral. Area of dist. 3530 sq. m. P. (1855) 91,539.

STAVELOT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 24 m. S.E. Liège, cap. cant. P. 3798.

STAVEHAGEN, a town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 31 m. E.S.E. Güstrow. P. 2028.

STAVELEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Derby, with a station on the Midland Counties Railway, 4 m. N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 10,442. P. 7513, partly engaged in iron and coal mines.—II. co. York, West Riding, 3 m. S.W. Boroughbridge. Ac. 1240. P. 343.—III. (*Over*), a chapelry, co. Westmoreland, pa. Kirkby-Kendal, on Windermere Railway, 5 m. N.N.W. Kendal. P. 705.

STAVERTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, 3 m. N.N.W. Totnes. Ac. 5356. P. 949. It has extensive slate quarries.—II. co. and 5 m. N.E. Gloucester. Ac. 720. P. 315.—III. co. Northampton, 2 m. W.S.W. Daventry. Ac. 2240. P. 486.

STÄVROPOL, two towns of Russia.—I. Caucasia, cap. gov. Stävropol, in a fertile country, on the Tachla, 59 m. W.N.W. Alexandrov. P. 16,035. It is fortified, and has manufs. of soap and leather. The gov. of *Stävropol* has an area of 40,196 sq. m., and a pop. (1858) of 562,317.—II. gov. and 65 m. S.S.E. Simbirsk, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 3600. [CAUCASUS.]

STAVROS (*Stageira*), a vill. of European Turkey, Macedonia, on the Gulf of Coussepa, 38 m. E. Salonica. The birthplace of Aristotle.

STAWLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 830. P. 188.

STEAN, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.W. Brackley. Ac. 1360. P. 25.

STEARNS, a co. of U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 4505.

STEBBING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Durnow. Ac. 4301. P. 1846.

STECKBORN, a town, Switz., cant. Thurgau, on Unter-see, 8 m. W. Constance. P. 2305.

STEDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Ac. 2249. P. 530.

STEEL, a co., U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 2863.

STEELE or STEPLE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on railway, gov. and 21 m. N.E. Düsseldorf. P. 2582. Coal is found in its vicinity.

STEENBERGEN, a fortified town, Netherlands, prov. S. Brabant, 20 m. W. Breda. P. 4200.

STEENKERQUE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, 15 m. N.N.E. Mons. P. 1050. The French here defeated the Allies 3d August 1692.

STEENWERCK and STEENVOORDE, two comms. and towns of France, dep. Nord.—I. 7 m. N. Hazebrouck. P. 3993.—II. 6 m. N.N.E. Hazebrouck. P. 4780.

STEENWIJK, a town, Netherlands, prov. Overijssel, cap. cant., 9 m. N.E. Bloikzjl. P. 3686.

STEEP, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1½ m. N. Petersfield. Ac. 5259. P. 903.

STEEP-HOLMES ISLAND, a rocky island in the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn, 10 m. S.S.W. Cardiff. Circumference about 1½ m. It was formerly the site of a priory.

STEEPING, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*Great*), 2½ m. S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1724. P. 334.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 1490. P. 326.

STEEPLE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 3362. P. 262.—II. co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Maldon. Ac. 3434. P. 559.

STEYTON, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1¼ m. from Kildwick, on the Midland Counties Railway. Ac. 1069. P. 75.

STEFANACONI, a Greek village of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, circ. Monteleone. P. 1664.

STEFANO (SAN) D'AVERO, a town of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. Chiavari. P. (of mand.) 5136.

STEGE, a town of Denmark, cap. island Møen, on its W. coast, 13 m. S.E. Præstøe. P. 1932.

STEGEN, an island and vill. of Norway, prov. Nordland, lat. 68° N., lon. 14° 30' E. P. 1700.

STEIN, a town of Switzerland, 11 m. E.S.E. Schaffhausen, on rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 1399.

STEIN, a market town of Lower Austria, on the Danube, opposite Mautern, with which it is connected by a bridge 1600 feet in length, 38 m. W.N.W. Vienna. P. 1700. It has manufs. of mustard and vinegar, and an active trade.

STEINACH, two towns of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig river, 3 m. S.E. Biberach. P. 1400.—II. (*Neckar*), Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Neckar, 15 m. E.S.E. Mannheim. P. 1200.—III. a vill. of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Steinach, an affl. of the Rodach, 4 m. N.N.W. Stoneburg. P. 2211.

STEIN-AM-ÄNGER (Hung. *Szombathely*), a town of W. Hungary, co. Eisenburg, on the Güns river, 12 m. E.S.E. Güns. P. 4100. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal palace and a cathedral. It occupies a part of the site of the ancient *Subarria*, which, under Claudius, was named *Claudia-Augusta*.

STEINAU, two towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 34 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Oder. P. 2760.—II. Hessen-Cassel, prov. and 27 m. E.N.E. Hanau. P. 2734.

STEINAU, a market town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 24 m. S.W. Oppeln. P. 1650.

STEINBACH, several small towns, etc., of Germany.—I. Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 2 m. N.E.

Bühl, on the Mannheim and Basle Railway. P. 1882.—II. H.-Cassel, prov. Fulda, 5 m. E.S.E. Schmalkalden. P. 2666. It has iron forges and wire works.—III. Saxe-Meiningen, E. Schweina. P. 1428.

STEINEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. N.W. Schwytz. P. 1413.

STEINFURT or BURGSTEINFURT, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 18 m. N.W. Münster, cap. circ., on the Aa. P. 2740.

STEINHEIM, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Minden. P. 2082.—II. Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Main, 20 m. N.E. Darmstadt. P. 1060.—III. a market town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, 4 m. N.W. Heidenheim. P. 1585.—IV. a vill., circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 2 m. N.E. Marbach. P. 1715.

STEINHUDE (LAKE OF), (Germ. *Steinhuder-Meer*), N. Germany, between Hanover & the principality Lippe-Schaumburg, 17 m. N.W. Hanover. Length 5 m.; breadth 3 m. It has valuable fisheries. In it is an island, with the fortress Wilhelmstein, and the village Steinhude. P. 1370.

STEINTZ, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 20 m. E.S.E. Brünn. P. 1840.

STEINMAUREN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, at the confluence of the Murg and Rhine, 3 m. N. Rastadt. P. 1427.

STEKENE, a market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 18 m. N.E. Ghent. P. 4900.

STELLA, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Ryton, on the Tyne, which is here navigable, 5 m. W.N.W. Gateshead. Ac. 319. P. 542.

STELLA, a river of N. Italy, enters the Adriatic Sea near its head, after a S. course of 35 m. It is navigable from Palazzolo to the sea.

STELLENBOSCH, a div. of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, having E. the divs. Worcester and Swellendam, S. the Southern Ocean, W. the Cape division. Area 2280 sq. m. P. 4950.—*Stellenbosch*, the cap. town, is 25 m. E. Cape-Town. P. 2400.

STELLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. S.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. 1321. P. 309.

STELVIO (PASS OF), (Germ. *Stilfserjoch*), Tirol, in the N. part of the Valtellina, leads from Bormio to Glurns. It was opened in 1824, and is the loftiest carriage route in Europe, its summit being 9100 feet above the sea.

STENAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., arr. and 8 m. W.S.W. Montmédy, on the Meuse. P. 2817.

STENDAL, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Uchte. P. 8079. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs, gloves, tobacco, and leather, with a brisk trade in linen fabrics.

STENHOUSEMUR, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Larbert. P. 1392.

STENIGOR, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 1321. P. 96.

STENNIS (FIRTH AND), a pa. of Scotland, co. and comprising a part of the Mainland of Orkney. P. 1493. The "Standing stones of Stennes" form a remarkable Druidic monument in this pa.—II. an isle and aholm on the coast of the pa. Northmaven, Shetland.

STENSZEW or STENSZCHEVO, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 14 m. S.W. Posen. P. 2000.

STENTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 4½ m. S.W. Dunbar. Ac. 7706. P. 692.

STEPHEN'S (ST), several pas. of England, co. Cornwall.—I. including the town Saltash. Ac. 6901. P. 3287.—II. 1 m. N.N.W. Launceston, and within its parl. bor. Ac. 3905. P. 873.—III. 4½ m. W.N.W. St Austell. Ac. 9002. P.

3045. It has fine porcelain clay.—IV. a pa., co. Herts, 1 m. S.S.W. St Albans. Ac. 8140. P. 1786.

STEPHENSON, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Illinois. Area 536 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,112.

STEPHENTOWN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 23 m. E.S.E. Albany.

STEPINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.W. Ampthill. Ac. 1060. P. 365.

STEPNALA, a fort of Russia, gov. Orenburg, circ. and 54 m. E.N.E. Vercho-Uralsk, on the U. P. 1600. It is mostly built of wood, and has a church and official residences.

STEPNEY, a pa. and E. suburb of the British metropolis, co. Middlesex, included in the bor. Tower-hamlets, 2½ m. E. St Paul's, London. Ac., with part of Ratcliff, 812. P. (1861) 98,836, but the parish formerly included Stratford-le-Bow, Limehouse, Shadwell, Bethnal-green, and Mile-end, still comprised in its extensive manor. It contains several churches, a grammar school, numerous charitable establishments, the London hospital, Jews' hospital, the Thames police station, and a station on the London and Blackwall Railway, besides which a branch communicating with the Eastern Counties Railway intersects the parish. It is the head of a poor-law union.

STEPPE (Russian *Steph*), the name of vast grassy plains in the N. of Europe, as the Kirghiz Steppes, etc.

STERLING, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. New York, on Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario.—II. Massachusetts, 41 m. W. Boston.—III. Connecticut, 49 m. E.S.E. Hartford.

STERLITAMAK, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. dist., at the confl. of two affluents of the Biela, 72 m. S. Ufa. P. 3500. A shower of meteoric stones fell here in 1824.

STERNBERG, several towns of Germany.—I. Austria, Moravia, circ. and 9 m. N.N.E. Olmütz. P. 11,000. Manufs. woollen and linen fabrics and hosiery.—II. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 29 m. S.W. Rostock. P. 1945.—III. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 24 m. E. Frankfurt, cap. circ. P. 1547.—IV. (*Böhmisch*), a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 16 m. S. Kaurzin. P. 525.

STERNFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.S.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 1105. P. 208.

STERT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.E. Devizes. Ac. 638. P. 184.

STERZING, a town of Austria, Tirol, circ. Pusterthal, on the Eisach, 16 m. N.W. Brixen. P. 1615.

STETCHWORTH, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E. Cambridge. Ac. 2824. P. 671.

STETTEN, two market towns of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar.—I. (*im Remstal*), on an affl. of the Rems, 7 m. E. Stuttgart. P. 1955. It has a royal residence, and vineyards.—II. (*am Heuchelberg*), 3 m. N.W. Brackenheim. P. 1000.

STETTIN, a fortified town, and, next to Danzig, the chief port of the Prussian dom., cap. prov. Pomerania; cap. gov. and circ., on l. b. of the Oder, at its mouth in the Stettiner-haff, 79 m. N.N.E. Berlin, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. 53° 25' 8" N.; lon. 14° 34' E. P. (1861) civil 58,487, military 5944. It communicates with a suburb across the river by two wooden bridges, and has a fortress, government house, mint, exchange, arsenal, theatre, warehouses, Lutheran churches, Roman Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, observatory, school of navigation, numerous other schools, and literary associations. Anchors for the Prussian navy are forged, and it has ship-building docks, sugar refineries, distilleries, beer breweries, manufactures of woollen

and linen fabrics, hosiery, sail cloth, tobacco, soap, and paper. Vessels drawing less than 8 feet water come up to its quays; others load and unload at Swinemünde. Exports, wheat, rye, pease, spirits, spelter, pine and oak timber, staves, rape and linseed, linens, wool, oil cake, etc. Imports, iron, coal, salt, herrings, sugar and other colonial products, dye stuffs, and cotton goods, etc. It has a large annual wool fair in June.—The *Stettiner-haff* is an enlargement of the Oder immediately N. Stettin, having an area of nearly 200 sq. m., depth from 12 to 18 feet. It receives the river Ucker at Uckermünde, and it communicates with the Baltic Sea by three outlets, the Peene, Swine, and Delvenow.

STREUBEN, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.E. of Indiana. Area 324 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,374.—II. in S.W. of New York. Area 1400 sq. m. P. 66,690.

STREUVILLE, a town, U. S., North America, Ohio, cap. co. Jefferson, 32 m. W. Pittsburg, on the Ohio. P. 6154. It has a town and market house, and numerous manufactories.

STEVENAGE, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 31 m. N.N.W. London. Ac. 4434. P. 2352.

STEVENSON, a town, U. S., N. Amer., Alabama, on the Nashville river, 30 m. S.W. Chattanoga.

STEVENSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, comprising a part of the town of Saltcoats. Ac. 4268. P. 5452; do. of town 2704.

STEVENSWEERT, a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Maese, 7 m. S.W. Ruremonde. P. 942.

STEVENTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, on the Great Western Railway, 4 m. S.W. Abingdon. Ac. 2382. P. 886.—II. co. Hants, 6 m. E. Whitchurch. Ac. 2100. P. 167.

STEVENINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Bedford. Ac. 1950. P. 606.

STEWART, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Georgia. Area 683 sq. m. P. (1860) 5538 free, 7884 slaves.—II. in N. of Tennessee. Area 1400 sq. m. P. 7481 free, 2415 slaves.

STEWART ISLAND, the S. most of the New Zealand group, separated by a strait 30 m. wide from Invercargill, in the South Island. It is well wooded, with fertile valleys. Paterson Inlet and Port Pegasus are fine harbours. It is occupied by a few whalers and half-caste natives.

STEWART ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean. [SOLOMON ISLANDS.]

STEWARTON, a manufacturing town and pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Annock, here crossed by three bridges, 5 m. N.W. Kilmarnock. Ac. 13,667. P. 4449; do. of town 3145. It has manufactures of tartans, bonnets, regimental caps, carpets, worsted, spindles, and clocks.

STEWARTSTOWN, a mkt. town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 7 m. N.N.E. Dungannon. P. 1041.

STREWKEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. E.S.E. Winslow. Ac. 4330. P. 1453.

STEWTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. E. Louth. Ac. 971. P. 73.

STEYER, a town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Traun, at the confl. of the Enns and Steyer, 19 m. S.E. Linz. P. 10,414. The town is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of muskets, cotton velvets, and steel and iron wares.

STEYERBECK, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Traun. P. 408. It is enclosed by old walls.

STEYERMARK, the German name of STYRIA.

STEYNING, a pa. and market town of England, co. Sussex, rape Bramber, 5 m. from the Channel, and 12½ m. S. Horsham. Ac. of pa. 3383. P. 1620.

STIA, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. Arezzo, 23 m. E. Florence, on the Upper Arno. P. 2871.

**STIBBARD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Fakenham. Ac. 1468. P. 451.

**STICKEEN**, a new colony of British N. America, founded July 1862, between the Rocky Mountains and Russian America, provisionally under the government of Columbia. Frontiers W. and S.W. Russian America, S. Columbia, E. the meridian of  $125^{\circ}$  W. Greenwich, N. the parallel of  $62^{\circ}$ . It is barren and rocky in the interior, and has no ports. The river *Sticken*, from which it is named, enters the Pacific opposite Duke of York Island, 160 m. N. Fort Simpson. It has been explored for 190 m., and steamers ascend 150 m. Traces of gold were discovered in 1863, when 200 diggers were employed. Copper has been found on the Takacrotus river, which has been ascended 35 m.

**STICKFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.W. Spilsby. Ac. 670. P. 357.

**STICHLAND-WINTERBORNE**, a pa., England, co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford. Ac. 1840. P. 444.

**STICKNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N.E. Boston. Ac. 4220. P. 851.

**STIEPANOW**, two market towns of the Austrian Empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. S. Kaurzim. P. 1556.—II. Moravia, circ. and 24 m. N.N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza. It has iron mines.

**STIERNE-OERNE**, an isl. group of Norway, stift Christiansand, at the mouth of the Bukke-fiord.

**STIERNOE**, two isls. of Norway.—I. stift Christiansand, in the North Sea, at the entrance of the Skager-rack, 5 m. S.E. Mandal.—II. Finmark, between Altengaard and Hammerfest.

**STIFFKEY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Wells. Ac. 3912. P. 513.

**STIFFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 19 m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1602. P. 281.

**STIGLIANO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. cant., on a height, 27 m. S.W. Matera. P. 5116.

**STIGLIANO**, a vill. of the Pontifical States, comarca and 25 m. N.W. Rome, with warm springs, the ancient *Aguas Apolinarie*.

**STILLINGFLEET**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.S.W. York, E. Riding. Ac. 6022. P. 964.

**STILLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. York, N. Riding. Ac. 2013. P. 738.

**STILLOGAN**, a pa. and vill., Ireland, Leinster, co. and 5 m. S.E. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 689. P. 1535; of vill. 578.

**STILLWATER**, townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 20 m. N.N.E. Albany. Here General Burgoyne was captured by the Americans in 1777.—II. New Jersey, 77 m. N. Trenton.—III. Minnesota Territory, on W. bank of Lake St Croix. First settled 1843, and rapidly increasing.

**STILO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, 20 m. N.E. Gerace. P. 2162. Near it are iron mines; and on the shore is the Punta di Stilo, ancient *Promontorium Cocinthum*.

**STILTON**, a pa., England, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 1620. P. 724. Stilton gives name to a well-known cheese, now chiefly made in the co. Leicester.

**STINCHCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Dursley. Ac. 1464. P. 340.

**STINSFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 1999. P. 357.

**STIRCHLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3 m. W.S.W. Shifnal. Ac. 833. P. 310.

**STIRLING** (formerly *Stryvelyme* or *Estrivelin*, and in Celtic times designated *Strila*), a royal, parl., munic. bor., river-port, town, and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., on the rt. b. of the Forth, where it first becomes fordable, here crossed by two bridges, 31 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh, and 26

m. N.E. Glasgow. Ac. of pa., partly in co. Clackmannan, 200. P. (1861) 11,714; do. of parl. bor. (1861) 13,714; do. of town 10,276. It stands on the S.E. declivity of an abrupt basaltic hill, up which a spacious main street leads to the ancient castle, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the windings of the river Forth and the surrounding scenery. Its streets generally present the appearance of modernized antiquity, being interspersed with many residences of the old Scottish nobles. The oldest existing charter of the bor. is dated 1120, but it bears to be a confirmation of former grants. The town, from its central position, and easy communication by railway from all parts, is rapidly increasing in population and extent. A number of elegant villas have been erected in its beautiful environs. The castle, of the origin of which nothing is known, was a favourite residence of James V., and contains the palace and the parliament house built by him, but now used as barracks for a battalion depôt of Highland regiments. Amongst the most conspicuous structures are the old Gothic church in which James VI. was crowned, the West Church, and numerous other places of worship; the remains of several ancient ecclesiastical edifices, and of an unfinished palace begun in 1570 by the Regent Earl of Mar; Cowan's and other hospitals; the town-hall, atheneum, with a spire of 120 feet in height, corn exchange, gaol, union-hall, high school, tract depôt, offices of seven banks; and the old walls and bridges. *Stirling* has a grammar and other endowed schools, public library and reading-rooms, a mechanics' institute, and a free library with attached museum. Vessels of 150 tons can reach its quays; and it has a coasting and export trade in the products of its manufs., which comprise tartans, shawls, some cotton stuffs, ropes, malt, leather, soap, and mineral oils. The dyeing of yarns, woollen cloths, and other fabrics, is extensive. Imports consist chiefly of timber, coals, brick, tiles, lime, and large quantities of corn. It communicates by railway with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dunfermline, and through Fife, also with Balloch, Dunblane, Doune, and Callander. Steamers ply to and from Granton Pier, near Edinburgh. The borough unites with Dunfermline, Culross, Inverkeithing, and South Queensferry, in sending 1 member to H. of C. Near to the town, in 1297, the battle of Stirling Bridge, and in 1314, the famous battle of Bannockburn, were fought. The whole district is full of interest and historical associations.—*Snowdon* was another name for Stirling Castle, where it gives title to a herald in the Lyon Court of Arms,—“And Snowdon's knight is Scotland's king!”

**STIRLINGSHIRE**, an inland co. of Scotland, extending almost across the isthmus between the Firths of Clyde and Forth, having N. the co. Perth, W. Loch Lomond, S. the cos. Dumbarton and Lanark, E. Clackmannan and Linlithgow shires and the Forth, which river also forms most part of its N. boundary. Area estim. at 502 sq. m., or 312,960 ac., of which 200,000 are returned as arable, 50,000 uncultivated, and 62,960 waste. P. (1861) 91,926. Surface mountainous towards the W. & N.W., including Ben Lomond, 3192 ft. above the sea; elsewhere are some rich alluvial vales, especially the carse lands, extending 48 m. along the river Forth. Moors and bogs prevail in some parts. Chief rivers, the Forth, Carron, Endrick, Bannockburn, and Avon. Hill sheep farms large. Principal crops, wheat, beans, barley, potatoes, and clover, in the lowlands; oats and turnips in the highlands. Many high-

land cattle are purchased here and fed for the Falkirk cattle fairs. Coal, ironstone, and freestone are worked; and in this co. are the Carron iron-works. Manufacturers of carpets, tartans, tweeds, winceys, agricultural implements, and shallons, at Stirling, Bannockburn, Hayford Mills, and St Ninians; blankets and serges at Alva; chemical products, and paper; and it has some large cotton mills, foundries, dye-works, and distilleries. Railways to Perth, Glasgow, and Edinburgh cross the E. part of the co., and the N. and S. parts are intersected by railways to Dunblane, Doune, Callander, Balloch, and Dumbarton. Chief towns, Stirling, Falkirk, Denny, Grangemouth, Balfour, and Kilsyth. The co. is divided into 25 pas., and sends 1 member to H. of Commons. Reg. electors (1863) 1953.

STISED, a pa., England, co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Braintree. Ac. 2967. P. 821.

STITCHIL and HUME, two united pas. of Scotland, the former in co. Roxburgh, 3½ m. N. Kelso; the latter in co. Berwick, 2½ m. N.N.W. the former. United ac. 6906. P. 845.

STITHANS (St), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. W.N.W. Penryn. Ac. 4290. P. 2358.

STIVICHALL, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S.S.W. Coventry. Ac. 860. P. 72.

STIXWOULD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincolnshire Railway, 6 m. W.S.W. Horn-castle. Ac. 2250. P. 269.

STOBNICA, a town of Russian Poland, 32 m. S.S.E. Kielce. P. 1578.

STOBO, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W. Peebles, on l. b. of the Tweed. Ac. 10,872. P. 478.

STOBYCHVA, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 22 m. N.E. Kovel.

STOCHOD, a river of Russian Poland, rises in the gov. Volhynia, flows mostly N. into the gov. Minsk, and joins the Pripet, 27 m. S.W. Pinsk, after a course of 90 miles.

STOCK, 2 pas., Engl.—I. co. Essex, 5½ m. S.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1849. P. 657.—II. (*Gayland*), co. Dorset, 7 m. E.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 849. P. 50.

STOCKACH, a walled town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Stockach, 15 m. N.W. Constance. P. 1715. It has manufactures of woollens. In 1799 the Austrians here defeated the French.

STOCKBRIDGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Hants, on the river Test and the Andover Canal, 8 m. W.N.W. Winchester. Ac. of pa. 1115. P. 935. It has a town-hall.

STOCKBRIDGE, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 5 m. N.E. Morrisville.—II. Massachusetts, on the Housatonic, 113 m. W. Boston.—III. Vermont, 42 m. S.W. Montpelier.

STOCKBURY, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. N.E. Maidstone. Ac. 2940. P. 613.

STOCKERAU, a vill. of Lower Austria, on an arm of the Danube, 6 m. N.W. Korneuburg, and connected with Vienna by railway. P. 1700. Manufs. military uniforms, linens, and liqueurs.

STOCKERSTON, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Rockingham. Ac. 973. P. 50.

STOCKHEIM, a comm. and town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, 5 m. S.W. Maaseyck. P. 1000.

STOCKHOLM, the cap. city of Sweden, on its E. coast, at the junction of Lake Mælær with the Baltic; lat. of observatory, 59° 20' 6" N., lon. 18° 3' 7" E. P. (1859) 101,502; (1861) 116,496. Mean temp. of year, 42°-2, winter 26°, summer 60°, Fahr. The climate of Stockholm is unhealthy, owing to the exhalations from the marshy ground which surrounds it. It covers an area of 4½ sq. m., partly on the mainland, but chiefly on a number of islands, united by many bridges. The situation of Stockholm is very

beautiful, surrounded as it is by majestic wooded mountains, and placed among the irregular gulfs and promontories of Lake Mælær. Its ten quarters are separated by the arms of the lake and by the sea, and communicate with one another by 13 stone bridges, and by many others of wood. On the three principal islands most of the houses are of stone, and there are clustered the chief public edifices—the palace, cathedral, bank, and hall of the diet. In the suburbs the buildings are chiefly of brick, stuccoed or painted, or else of wood. Streets irregular, paved with pebbles, and crooked on the islands; on the mainland much more regular. Many of them are built on the declivities of the hills one above another, and form a fine amphitheatre, crowned by the palace of the king. It has numerous squares, parks, and public walks, which are ornamented with statues and many picturesque royal villas. The cathedral is an imposing edifice, with paintings and statuary; and in the Riddarholm church are the tombs of the kings and most celebrated generals of Sweden, and many national military trophies. The church of Storkyrkan is the most ancient; in it the kings are crowned. The palace is a vast edifice, and contains a museum of antiquities, a picture gallery, and the royal library, containing 40,000 vols., and in which a copy of every book printed in Sweden must be deposited. In the chapel a feast is held annually in honour of Gustavus Adolphus. Other chief buildings are the opera-house, town-hall, military and civil hospitals, artillery dépôt, several prisons, a castle, lazaretto, and theatre. *Stockholm* has a famous academy of sciences, with a zoological museum; national museum, palace of the court of justice, arsenal, ship-building yards, and, on an isolated rock, the observatory; academies of painting, sculpture, and literature, and college of medicine; schools of navigation, a botanic garden; societies of agriculture, commerce, and philosophy; and German, Finnish, and Presbyterian churches. The royal villa of *Carlsberg*, on the borders of the lake, has been converted into a military school. *Stockholm* possesses a high court of justice, composed of 12 members. It publishes several newspapers and monthly journals. Manufactures woollen, silk, cotton, and linen goods, sail-cloth, glass, earthenwares, stockings, refined sugar, tobacco, clocks, watches, and scientific instruments, to the value of 2,000,000 francs annually. It has a cannon foundry, and steam engine factories. *Stockholm* is the chief commercial emporium of Sweden. The harbour, defended by two forts, though somewhat difficult of entrance, is good; large ships can lie close to the quays, in the centre of the town, and it communicates by canals, etc., with a large part of the interior of Scandinavia. *Stockholm* has no railway, but a telegraph line connects it with the principal maritime towns of Sweden and the S. of Norway. *Stockholm* was founded in the 13th century, and was originally only a fortress, built to protect the approaches of Upsala, and it was not until the 17th century that it superseded Upsala as the Swedish capital. Area of læn 2854 sq. m. P. (1860) 121,737.

STOCKHOLM, a township, U. S., North America, New York, on the river St Regis.

STOCKHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. and 18 m. S. Berne. It has two conical peaks, one of which rises to 7211 feet above the sea.

STOCKLAND, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 5½ m. N.W. Axminster. Ac. 5849. P. 1123.—II. (*Bristol*), co. Somerset, 6 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1650. P. 142.

**STOCKLEIGH**, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*English*), 4 m. N.N.E. Crediton. Ac. 1110. P. 114.—II. (*Pomeroy*), 8 m. N.N.W. Exeter. Ac. 1239. P. 188.

**STOCKLINCH**, two pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Magdalen*), 2½ m. N.N.E. Ilminster. Ac. 199. P. 116.—II. (*Ottersay*), 2½ m. N.E. Ilminster. Ac. 299. P. 69.

**STOCKPORT**, a parl., munic. bor., manufacturing town, pa., and township of England, co. Chester, on the border of Lancashire, on the Mersey, at the influx of the Tame, and on railway, 6½ m. S.E. Manchester. Ac. of pa. 25,175. P. (1861) 98,005. Ac. of township 1740. P. 30,589. P. of parl. bor. (1861) 53,835; (1861) 54,681. The town is irregularly built, on precipitous banks on both sides of the Mersey. Alt. 180 ft. It has a town-hall, grammar school, infirmary, theatre, news-room, national school-houses, and a railway viaduct. Coal is abundant in the vicinity. Cotton weaving and printing, silk and woollen weaving, and the manufactures of machinery, brass and iron goods, shuttles and brushes, are the chief branches of industry. Stockport sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1347.

**STOCKPORT**, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on the Hudson, 24 m. S. Albany.

**STOCKSFIELD-HALL**, a township of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Bywell-St-Andrew, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, 2½ m. W. Prudhoe. Ac. 311. P. 48.

**STOCKSTADT**, a mkt. town, Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 3 m. W. Aschaffenburg. P. 1500.

**STOCKTON**, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, on N. side of Port Hunter. P. (1861) 159.

**STOCKTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W. Beccles. Ac. 1051. P. 129.—II. co. Salop, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 3162. P. 490.—III. co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Southam. Ac. 1800. P. 451.—IV. co. Wilts, 6 m. N.E. Hindon. Ac. 2000. P. 548.—V. co. Worcester, 7 m. S.S.W. Bewdley. Ac. 893. P. 129.—VI. (*on-the-Forest*), co. and 5 m. N.E. York. N. & E. Ridings, with a station on the York & Market-Weighton Railway. Ac. 3270. P. 449.

**STOCKTON**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 7 m. E. Mayville. P. 1642.—II. cap. San Joaquin co., California, the depôt for the supply of all the southern mines. With a fine hospital for aliens. It is supplied with water by an artesian well. P. 10,000.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES**, a municipal bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Durham, ward Stockton, on the N. bank of the Tees, 11 m. E.N.E. Darlington, with which town, and with Middlesborough, it communicates by railway. Ac. of pa. 11,691. P. 13,761. Ac. of bor. 4190. P. (1861) 13,357. It has a town-hall, custom-house, theatre, mechanics' institute, and a subscription library, and is 46 feet above the sea. On the opposite side of the Tees is a race-course. It has manufs. of sail-cloth, rope, linens, and worsted; ship-building yards, iron and brass works, breweries and corn mills; but the chief trade is in the export of coal. Customs revenue (1862) 72,031*l*. Exports 11,357*l*. Vessels belonging to the port 49, tons 13,143.

**STOCKWITH (WEST)**, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Notts, pa. Misterton, 4 m. N.N.W. Gainsborough. P. 538.—*East Stockwith* is an adjacent township. P. 313.

**STOCKWOOD**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 692. P. 60.

**STODDARD**, a co., U. S., N. America, Missouri, in its S.E. part, cap. Bloomfield. Area 937 sq. m. P. 7662 free, 215 slaves.—II. a township, New Hampshire, 30 m. W.S.W. Concord. P. 1100.

**STODMARSH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 695. P. 145.

**STODY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.W. Holt. Ac. 1277. P. 160.

**STOGUMBER**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 6777. P. 1398. It has a medicinal pale ale spring.

**STOKE**, numerous pas, etc., of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Chester. Ac. 2749. P. 431.—II. co. Kent, 6½ m. N.E. Rochester. Ac. 3999. P. 557.—III. co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. Norwich. Ac. 1659. P. 446.—IV. co. Salop, 6 m. N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 5750. P. 573.—V. co. Suffolk, 12½ m. W.S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 5277. P. 1275.—VI. same co., 2 m. S.W. Clare. Ac. 2228. P. 1657.—VII. co. Surrey, 1 m. N. Guildford. Ac. 2314. P. 3797.—VIII. co. Warwick, 1½ m. E. Coventry. Ac. 920. P. 1555.—IX. (*Abbotts*), co. Dorset, 2 m. W.S.W. Beaminster. Ac. 2303. P. 703.—X. (*Albany*), co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1661. P. 344.—XI. (*Ash*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Eye. Ac. 1200. P. 371.—XII. (*Bliss*), cos. Hereford and Worcester, 5½ m. N. Bromyard. Ac. 2078. P. 298.—XIII. (*Bruerne*), co. Northampton, 3½ m. E.N.E. Towcester. Ac. 2569. P. 824.—XIV. (*Canon*), co. Devon, 4 m. N.N.E. Exeter. Ac. 1217. P. 452.—XV. (*Charity*), co. Hants, 6 m. S.S.E. Whitechurch. Ac. 1850. P. 130.—XVI. (*Climsland*), co. Cornwall, 3 m. N.N.W. Callington. Ac. 8732. P. 2554.—XVII. (*Courcy*), co. Somerset, 7 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1330. P. 1395.—XVIII. (*D'Abernnon*), co. Surrey, 2½ m. S.E. Cobham. Ac. 2027. P. 1998.—XIX. (*Damerell*), co. Devon, comprised in the bor. of Devonport. Ac. 2380. P. 50,440.—XX. (*Doyle*), co. Northampton, 2 m. S.W. Oundle. Ac. 1500. P. 149.—XXI. (*Dry*), co. Rutland, 2 m. S.W. Uppingham. Ac. 1800. P. 53.—XXII. (*East*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 3273. P. 594.—XXIII. (*East*), co. Notts, 4 m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 1730. P. 490. A battle was fought here in 1487 between the partisans of Lambert Sinner and of Henry vi.—XXIV. (*Edith*), co. Hereford, 7½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 2852. P. 506.—XXV. (*Ferry*), co. Norfolk, with a market town on the navigable Wissey, 34 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 2059. P. 791.—XXVI. (*Fleming*), co. Devon, on the English Channel, 2 m. S.S.W. Dartmouth. Ac. 3332. P. 611.—XXVII. (*Gabriel*), co. Devon, 3½ m. S.E. Totness. Ac. 3075. P. 622.—XXVIII. (*Gifford*), co. Gloucester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Ac. 2065. P. 445.—XXIX. (*Goldington*), co. and 13 m. N.E. Buckingham. Ac. 2061. P. 963.—XXX. (*St Gregory*), co. Somerset, 5 m. W. Langport. Ac. 3790. P. 1617.—XXXI. (*under Hamdon*), co. Somerset, 4½ m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Ac. 1830. P. 1395.—XXXII. (*Hammond*), co. Bucks, 3 m. S. Stratford. Ac. 1470. P. 401.—XXXIII. (*Lacy*), co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Bromyard. Ac. 2005. P. 348.—XXXIV. (*Lane*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 2071. P. 734.—XXXV. (*Lyne*), co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.W. Bicester. Ac. 3750. P. 625.—XXXVI. (*Mandeville*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.N.W. Wendover. Ac. 1460. P. 477.—XXXVII. (*St Mary*), co. Somerset, 3 m. E.S.E. Taunton. Ac. 923. P. 266.—XXXVIII. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk, included in the bor. of Ipswich. P. 2518.—XXXIX. (*North*), co. Lincoln, 4½ m. S. Grantham. Ac. 1910. P. 104.—XL. (*North*), co. Oxford, on the Thames, 2½ m. S. Wallingford. Ac. 824. P. 177.—XLI. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Bath. Ac. 778. P. 160.—XLII. (*North*), co. Sussex, 3 m. N. Arundel. Ac. 860. P. 58.—XLIII. (*Pero*), co. Somerset, 6 m. W.S.W. Minehead. Ac. 3422. P. 51.—XLIV. (*Poges*),

20. Bucks, 4 m. N.N.E. Windsor. Ac. 2500. P. 1600. The poet Gray is buried in the churchyard, which is the supposed scene of his immortal elegy.—XLV. (*Prior*), co. Hereford, 2½ m. S.E. Leominster. Ac. 2569. P. 448.—XLVI. (*Prior*), co. Worcester, 4 m. N.E. Droitwich. Ac. 3820. P. 1622.—XLVII. (*Rivers*), co. Devon, 4½ m. E.N.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 2426. P. 242.—XLVIII. (*Rodney*), co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Wells. Ac. 2345. P. 323.—XLIX. (*on Severn*), co. Worcester, 2½ m. N.N.E. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 3269. P. 679.—L. (*South*), co. Lincoln, 2 m. N.N.W. Colsterworth. Ac. 5270. P. 394.—LI. (*South*), co. Oxford, 4 m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 3440. P. 810.—LII. (*South*), co. Somerset, 2½ m. S. Bath. Ac. 863. P. 375.—LIII. (*South*), co. Sussex, 2 m. N.N.E. Arundel. Ac. 1294. P. 111.—LIV. (*Talmage*), co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 859. P. 113.—LV. (*in Teignhead*), co. Devon, 10 m. N.E. Totness. Ac. 2531. P. 628.—LVI. (*on Tern*), co. Salop, 5 m. S.S.W. Market-Drayton. Ac. 5602. P. 961.—LVII. (*Trister*), co. Somerset, 2 m. E. Wincanton. Ac. 1090. P. 395.—LVIII. (*Wake*), co. Dorset, 8 m. W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1038. P. 112.—LIX. (*West*), co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Chichester. Ac. 880. P. 94.—LX. (*Bishop's*), a tything, co. Gloucester, pa. Westbury-on-Trim, 2½ m. N.N.W. Bristol. P. 5623.—LXI. (*Golding*), a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. and 3 m. N.W. Hinckley. P. 638.

STOKEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5 m. N.E. Tuxford. Ac. 328. P. 42.

STOKENCHURCH, a pa. of England, co. and 17 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 4308. P. 1508.

STOKENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. E.S.E. Kingsbridge. Ac. 6011. P. 1566.

STOKES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of North Carolina. Area 728 sq. m. P. (1860) 7933 free, 2469 slaves.

STOKESAY, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 6½ m. N.W. Ludlow. Ac. 3750. P. 532.

STOKESBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13 m. E. Norwich. Ac. 3567. P. 559.

STOKESLEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, North Riding, 8½ m. S.E. Stockton. Ac. of pa. 6239. P. 2401.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Trent and Mersey and Caldon canals, 2 m. E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Ac. of pa. 10,490. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 84,027; (1861) 101,302. In the pa. are the towns of Hanley, Stoke, Fenton, and Longton, which with the towns of Burslem and Tunstall form the parl. bor., which is identical with the Potteries. Each of the towns has a town-hall, several churches and chapels, also extensive china and earthenware manufactories. It has iron works. The bor. sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 2858.

STOLATZ, a town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, 17 m. S.E. Mostar. P. 1200.

STOLBERG or STOLLBERG, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 11 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz. P. 2750. Manufs. woven fabrics, and mining.—II. Rhenish Prussia, on rail, gov. and 7 m. E. Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Inde and Vicht. P. 2756. Manufs. woollen cloths, needles, and cutlery.—III. prov. Saxony, gov. and 49 m. W.N.W. Merseburg, in the Harz mountains. P. 2710. It has a fine castle, paper, oil, and gunpowder mills.

STOLBOVOI, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the Arctic Ocean, opposite the mouth of the Lena.

STOLKWIJK, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, 13 m. E.N.E. Rotterdam. P. 1570.

STOLPE, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. K $\ddot{u}$ slin, cap. circ. in the navigable Stolpe, 10 m.

S.S.E. its mouth at the port Stolpemünde, on the Baltic. P. 10,825. It has a castle, manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, a salmon fishery, and a trade in amber.—II. a vill. in the prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 5 m. E.S.E. Angermünde. Leopold Von Buch, the celebrated geologist, was born here in 1770.

STOLPEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Bautzen, 15 m. E. Dresden, on l. b. of the Lauterbach. P. 1384. It has linen and stocking weaving.

STOLZENAU, a market town of Hanover, co. Hoya, on l. b. of the Weser, 17 m. N.N.E. Minden. P. 1763.

STOLZENFELS, a town of Prussia, circ. Coblenz, on the Rhine. The King of Prussia received Queen Victoria at the castle here in 1845.

STOMMELN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 10 m. N.W. Cologne. P. 1508.

STONAR, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1 m. N.E. Sandwich. Ac. 670. P. 42. It has no church. This was the ancient *Lapis Tituli*.

STONDON-MASSEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 9½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 1120. P. 273.—II. (*Upper*), co. Bedford, 2½ m. S.S.E. Shefford. Ac. 575. P. 66.

STONE, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 7 m. N.N.W. Stafford, on the Trent, and the Grand Trunk Canal. Ac. of pa. 20,030. P. 9382. Extensive manufs. of shoes, tanning, brewing, etc. Alt. 290 feet.

STONE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2½ m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 2590. P. 1094.—II. co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Tenterden. Ac. 3042. P. 422.—III. same co., 2½ m. E.N.E. Dartford. Ac. 3305. P. 1013.—IV. same co., 2½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Ac. 753. P. 91.—V. co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Kidderminster. Ac. 2450. P. 475.—VI. (*Easton*), co. Somerset, 6½ m. N. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1374. P. 431.

STONE, a co., U. S., North America, Missouri. P. 2384 free, 16 slaves.

STONEGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S.S.E. Helmsley. Ac. 2532. P. 290.

STONEHAM, several pas. of England, cos. Suffolk and Hants.—I. (*Aspel*), 4½ m. N.E. Needham-Market. Ac. 2399. P. 694.—II. (*Earl*), 11 m. N.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 2520. P. 752.—III. (*Little*), 4 m. N.N.E. Needham-Market. Ac. 1193. P. 391.—IV. (*North*), 4½ m. N.N.E. Southampton. Ac. 8010. P. 963.—V. (*South*), 3 m. N.N.E. Southampton. Ac. 8877. P. 7761.

STONEHAVEN (vulg. *Stanehive*), a bor. of barony and seaport town of Scotland, cap. co. Kincardine, pas. Dunnottar and Fetteresso, on the E. coast, where the Carron and Cowie enter a rocky bay, and on railway, 14 m. S.W. Aberdeen. P. 3009. It consists of an old and a new town, connected by a bridge across the Carron. The harbour admits only small vessels. It has had-dock and herring fisheries, manufs. of cottons and linens, a distillery, and a brewery. It is the seat of sheriff courts. Adjacent to the town are the two parish churches, and the fishing village of Cowie. About 2 m. S., on a rock projecting into the sea, are the remains of Dunnottar castle, the former residence of the Earls Marischal, feudal superiors of Stonehaven.

STONEHENGE, the remains of a gigantic Druidic temple in England, co. Wilts, pa. and 2½ m. W.N.W. Amesbury, on Salisbury Plain, 8½ m. N.N.W. Salisbury. It consists of two circles of vast stones, some remaining upright, and others lying prostrate, and which average 14 feet in elevation, 7 feet in breadth, and 3 feet in thickness. The outer circle, of which 17 out of 30 stones remain upright, is surrounded by a trench,

and separated by an interval, 8 feet across, from an inner circle of smaller upright stones, within which are two groups, having between them a large flat stone termed the altar.

**STONEHOUSE**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, on G. W. Railway, 3 m. W. Stroud. Ac. of pa. 1625. P. 2614, chiefly employed in woollen weaving.—II. a township and pa., co. Devon, lying between Plymouth and Devonport. (See arts. P. and D.) Added in 1832 to par. bor. of Devonport; a union of itself under the new Poor Law. (For pop. see Devonport.) Buildings—St George's Hall, one of the finest in the W. of England; Royal Western Yacht Club House; the beautiful winter villa of Earl of Mount Edgumbe. Government Establishments—Royal William Victualling Yard, naval hospital, and marine barracks for 700 men. Devil's Point is the high ground at the back of the victualling yard, and the view hence of the Sound, Mount Edgumbe, entrance to the Hamoase, and of the shipping, is very fine.

**STONEHOUSE**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 7 m. S.S.E. Hamilton. Ac. 6311 Scots. P. 3267, of whom 2585 are in the village, and partly employed in weaving.

**STONELEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Coventry. Ac. 9907. P. 1283.

**STONESBY**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1370. P. 271.

**STONESFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Woodstock. Ac. 1020. P. 650.

**STONINGTON**, a township, U. S., N. America, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 12 m. E. New London. It has a good harbour, and a whale-fishing and coasting trade. Steamers ply daily between it and New York.

**STONTON (WYVILLE)**, a pa., Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1190. P. 102.

**STONYKIRK**, or **STEPHENKIRK**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Wigton,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Stranraer. Ac. 20,769. P. 3228.

**STOODLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Bampton. Ac. 4336. P. 499.

**STOPIAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4 m. S.E. Petworth. Ac. 876. P. 130.

**STONITZA**, a town, Poland, gov. Radom. P. 2388.

**STOPSLEY**, a hamlet of England, co. Bedford, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Luton. P. 342.

**STOR**, several rivers, etc., of Scandinavia.—I. duchy Holstein, after a S.S.W. course of 50 m., joins the Elbe,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Glückstadt.—II. Jütland, amt. Rinkjoberg, enters Nissum fiord after a W. course past Holstbroe.—III. (*Afvan*), a lake, læn Westerbotten, receives from the N.W. the surplus waters of the Horn-Afvan, and on the S.E. discharges its own by the river Skeletæa into the Gulf of Bothnia.—IV. (*Uman*), an expansion of the river Umea, læn Westerbotten. Lat.  $65^{\circ}$  N.; lon.  $17^{\circ}$  E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 25 m.; greatest breadth 6 m.

**STORA KOPPARBERG**, a name of the læn Kopparberg, Sweden.—*Stora-Lulea-Watnen* is a long expansion of the river Lulea, between lat.  $67^{\circ}$  and  $68^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $17^{\circ}$  and  $20^{\circ}$  E. Length N.W. to S.E. 90 m., breadth varies to 5 miles.

**STORCHNEST** or **OSIECZNO**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 37 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 1300.

**STORKOW**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Storkow Canal, 26 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. P. 1640.

**STORM BAY** is on the S.E. side of Tasmania, S. of lat.  $43^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $147^{\circ}$  E.

**STORNOWAY**, a bor. of barony, seaport town, and pa. of the Hebrides, Scotland, co. Ross, E. side the island of Lewis, on a fine bay, 38 m.

W.N.W. the nearest point of Cromarty, on the mainland. Lat.  $58^{\circ} 11' 28''$  N., lon.  $6^{\circ} 22' 10''$  W. Area of pa. about 160 sq. m. P. of pa. 8668; do. of town 2587. Altitude 70 feet. Mean temp., June  $55^{\circ}$ , Jan.  $38^{\circ}$ . Rainfall 36 inches. It is the largest town in the Western Islands, and has a town-house, news-room, custom-house, and a branch bank. The harbour is formed by a pier; the bay, which is deep and safe, is sheltered by two headlands, on the S. of which a lighthouse is erected. *Stornoway* has some wool-carding, corn, and malt mills, a distillery, and rope-walks, but its chief trade is in fish and kelp. About 1500 fishing-boats belong to its district. Customs rev. (1862) 541. Exports 50,637. Reg. vessels, sailing 45, tons 1191; entered 281, tons 33,027; cleared 207, tons 29,638. Vessels belonging to the port 12, tons 1383. In summer it has communication by steamers from Glasgow twice a week. In its vicinity is Stornoway or Lews Castle, on the opposite or west side of the bay.

**STORØE**, an island of Norway, stiff and 30 m. S. Bergen. Length N. to S. 15 m., breadth 7 m.

**STORR HILL**, in the N. of the Isle of Skye, 7 m. N. of Portree. On it is an Ord. Trigonometrical station. Lat.  $57^{\circ} 30' 25''$  N.; lon.  $6^{\circ} 10' 52''$  W. 2341 feet above sea-level.

**STORRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Arundel. Ac. 3264. P. 1104.

**STORSÅ**, a lake of Sweden, læn Jemtland. The town of Ostersund is on its E. bank.

**STORSJÖN**, a lake of Sweden, læn Gefleborg, 7 m. S.W. Gefle. It is 13 m. long & 6 m. broad.

**STOR-UMAN**, a lake of Sweden, læn Westerbotten, lat.  $65^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $16^{\circ} 30' E.$ , 25 m. in length by 6 m. in greatest breadth, and traversed from N.W. to S.E. by the river Umea.

**STORY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Iowa. P. 4051.

**STOSEN** or **STÖSSEN**, a town, Prussian Saxony, gov. and 17 m. S.S.W. Merseburg. P. 652.

**STOTFOLD**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Baldock. Ac. 2323. P. 2071.

**STÖTTERTZ**, a vill. of Saxony, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Leipzig. P. 2505.

**STORTSEDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 11 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 11,443. P. 1518.

**STOUGHTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6 m. N.W. Chichester. Ac. 5422. P. 633.

**STROUGHTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 20 m. S. Boston. P. 3594. Extensive manufs. of boots and shoes.

**STOULTON**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 4 m. N.W. Pershore. Ac. 1952. P. 410.

**STOUR**, several rivers of England.—I. cos. Wilts, Dorset, and Hants, flows mostly S.E., joins the Avon at Christchurch, and then enters the English Channel.—II. between Essex and Suffolk, passes Haverhill, after which it expands into an estuary, which joins that of the Orwell, to enter the North Sea at Harwich.—III. co. Kent, rises by two heads which unite at Ashford, whence it has mostly a N.E. course, and below Canterbury it divides into two arms, which enter the sea respectively at Reculver and Pegwell Bay, insulating Thanet. It is navigable from the sea to Canterbury.—IV. cos. Stafford and Worcester, passes Stourbridge and Kidderminster, and joins the Severn at Stourport.

**STOURBRIDGE**, a township of England, co. and 20 m. N.N.E. Worcester, on the S. bank of the Stour. P. 8783. It has a theatre, grammar school, ironworks, principally nail-making, and manufs. of glass and earthenwares.

**STOURMOUTH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 8 m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 878. P. 294.

- STOURPAINE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 3 m. N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2305. P. 658.
- STOURPORT, a market town of England, co. Worcester, pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Kidderminster, on the Severn, here crossed by an iron bridge, at the influx of the Stour and the Stafford and Worcestershire Canal. Pop. of township (1861) 3659. It is the seat of a busy transit trade; has a carpet factory and tannery, and traffic in corn, coal, and timber.
- STOURTON, a pa. of England, cos. Somerset and Wilts, 2½ m. W.N.W. Mere. Ac. 3543. P. 660. Here, in 658, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Britons, and in 1019 and 1025 the Danes gave battle to the Saxons.
- STOUTING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. E.S.E. Ashford. Ac. 1624. P. 213.
- STOVEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Halesworth. Ac. 797. P. 161.
- Stow, many pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, parts Lindsey, 6½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 4620. P. 1070. The village, now small and irregular, was of importance, and had a minster, in early Saxon times. The church is a fine specimen of Saxon and Norman architecture.—II. co. Salop, 2 m. N.E. Knighton. Ac. 2724. P. 161.—III. (*Long*), co. Hunts, 2½ m. N.N.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 1480. P. 208.—IV. (*with-Quy*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 1820. P. 368.—V. (*Langtoft*), co. Suffolk, 7 m. E.N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1471. P. 204.—VI. (*Bar-dolph*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Downham Market. Ac. 6127. P. 1090.—VII. (*Bedon*), co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.E. Thetford. Ac. 1692. P. 343.—VIII. (*Upland*), co. Suffolk, adjoining Stow Market. Ac. 2841. P. 986.—IX. (*West*), co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2926. P. 248.—X. (*Maries*), co. Essex, 5 m. S.S.W. Maldon. Ac. 2444. P. 265.—XI. (*Wood*), co. and 4 m. N.E. Oxford. Ac. 640. P. 27.
- Stow, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Selkirk and Edinburgh, 6 m. N. Galashiels. Ac. 36,890. P. 2171, of whom 397 are in the vill., on Gala Water.
- Stow, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 22 m. N.N.W. Montpelier.—II. Massachusetts, 20 m. W.N.W. Boston.—III. Ohio, Summit co.—*Stow Creek* is a township, New Jersey, 7 m. N.W. Bridgeton.
- STOWE, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 2½ m. N.N.W. Buckingham. Ac. 2950. P. 352.—II. co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. Stafford. Ac. 5347. P. 1267.—III. (*Nine-Churches*), co. Northampton, 6 m. E.S.E. Daventry. Ac. 1865. P. 353.
- STOWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wincanton. Ac. 902. P. 133.—II. co. Gloucester, 2 m. W.S.W. Northleach. Ac. 823. P. 41.
- STOWER, several contiguous pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*East*), 4½ m. W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1675. P. 426.—II. (*West*), 5½ m. W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1015. P. 215.—III. (*Provost*), 4½ m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2777. P. 889.
- STOWEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. S. Bristol. Ac. 814. P. 181.—II. (*Nether*), a market town and pa., same co., 7 m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1215. P. 876.
- STOWFORD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7 m. E.N.E. Launceston. Ac. 2065. P. 471.
- STOWICK, a tything of England, co. Gloucester, pa. Henbury, 5 m. N.N.W. Bristol. P. 517.
- STOWLANGTOFT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.N.E. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 1471. P. 204.
- STOWMARKET, a pa. and market town of England, co. Suffolk, at the confl. of three rivulets, forming the Gipping, and on the E. Union Railway, 13 m. E.S.E. Bury St Edmunds. Ac. 2177.
- P. 3639. Manufs. iron, leather, and cordage, and trade in malt, coal, corn, and timber. The Gipping or Stowmarket Canal is navigable hence to Ipswich.
- STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, on a height on the Roman Foss-Way, 8½ m. N.E. Northleach. Ac. of pa. 3130. P. 2077. Manufs. of shoes.
- STRA, a vill. of North Italy, Venetia, 15 m. W. Venice, on the Brenta. P. 1800.
- STRA, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 6 m. N.E. Gettysburg.—II. co. Washington.
- STRABANE, a munic. bor. and market town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, on the Mourne river, and on Derry and Enniskillen Railway. P. 4911. Its trade is facilitated by a canal, extending from the town to where the Foyle becomes navigable. Adjoining the town is a salmon fishery. Alt. 38 ft.
- STRACATHRO, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. N. Brechin. P. 546.
- STRACHAN (formerly *Strathaen*), a pa. of Scotland, co. Kincardine, 14 m. N.W. Stonehaven. Ac. 40,230. P. 870.
- STRACHUR and STRALACHLANE, two united pas. of Scotland, co. Argyre, in Cowal, having W. Loch Fyne. About 39,000 ac. P. 872.
- STRADBALLY, a pa. and market town of Ireland, Queen's co., on the Strad, 7 m. E.S.E. Maryboro'. Ac. of pa. 2466. P. 1875; do. of town 1303.—II. a pa., co. Waterford, 8 m. E.N.E. Dungarvon. Ac. 10,917. P. 2682, of whom 613 are in the vill.—III. a pa., Connaught, co. Galway, 3½ m. S.S.E. Orammore. Ac. 4167. P. 666.—IV. a pa., co. Kerry, 15 m. W. Tralee. Ac. 4020. P. 883, of whom 225 are in the village, on the shore of Brandon Bay.
- STRADBROKE ISLAND, Queensland, Australia, is one of two principal islands sheltering Moreton Bay on the east. Length 40 miles.
- STRADBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. E. Eye. Ac. 3702. P. 1537.
- STRADELLA, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, circ. and 15 m. E.N.E. Voghera, cap. mand., near the Po. P. 7193. It has silk and cotton manufs.
- STRADISHALI, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Clare. Ac. 1876. P. 425.
- STRADONE, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 5 m. E.S.E. Cavan. P. 139.
- STRADSET, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Downham Market. Ac. 1818. P. 180.
- STRAFFAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kildare, with a station on the Great Southern and W. Railway, 17 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Ac. 2286. P. 608.
- STRAFFORD, a co., U. S., North America, New Hampshire, in its S.E. part, cap. Dover. Area, 408 sq. m. P. (1860) 31,493.—II. a township, New Hampshire, in above co., 25 m. E.N.E. Concord.—III. a township, Vermont, 34 m. S.S.E. Montpelier. It has a bed of sulphuret of iron, from which copperas is made.
- STRAGGLESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7½ m. E.S.E. Newark. Ac. 1150. P. 90.
- STRAITON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 6½ m. S.E. Maybole. Ac. 52,249. P. 1544, of whom about 350 are in the village, and mostly employed in weaving cottons and tartans.
- STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, the collective name of the British possessions in the Strait of Malacca, comprising Penang or Prince of Wales Island, including the province Wellesley, Malacca, and Singapore. Area 1500 sq. m. P. (1860) 273,321, besides military and convicts, mostly Malays, Chinese, inhabitants of India, Burma, etc. The chief trade of the Strait Settlements is with England, and its growth has been very rapid. It is now (1864) arranged to transfer the govern-

ment to the Colonial Office, and to remove the convict settlement. The number of convicts in 1861 was 4172. [SINGAPORE.]

**STRAKONITZ** or **STRAKOWITZ**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, on the Wottawa, here joined by the Wolinka, 27 m. E.S.E. Klattau. P. 3228. It has manufactures of woollens.

**STRÄLEN**, a vill. of Prussia, gov. and 27 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1720. Manufs. cottons.

**STRALSUND**, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, cap. gov. and circ., on the west shore of the narrow strait separating the island Rügen from the mainland, 86 m. N.W. Stettin. P. (1861) civil 21,936, military 2278. It has an arsenal, a house of correction, lunatic and orphan asylums, gymnasium, a public library, manufs. of various kinds, and an export trade in corn, beer, timber, and linens. It was formerly a Hanse town, unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein in 1628, but taken in 1678, 1713, and 1807. Since 1815 its defensive works have been enlarged, and it is now one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia.

**STRAMBERG**, a vill. of Austria, Moravia, circ. Prerau, 3 m. S.W. Freyberg. P. 2507.

**STRAMBINO**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Turin, cap. mand. and 6 m. S. Ivrea. P. 4465.

**STRANGFORD**, a seaport and market town of Ireland, co. Down, on the W. shore of the entrance to Lough Strangford, 6 m. E.N.E. Downpatrick. P. 407. It has many vessels engaged in the fisheries. Vessels belonging to the port 33, tons 2440. Customs rev. (1862) 89l.—*Lough Strangford* is a large inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, 15 m. in length. It is shallow, and encumbered with islets.

**STRANGNAES**, a town of Sweden. [STRENGNÅS.]

**STRANORLAR**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Donegal, on the N. b. of the Finn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ballybofey. Ac. of pa., including Ballybofey, 15,608. P. 4718; do. of town 476.

**STRANRAER**, a royal, parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, at the S. extremity of Loch Ryan, and intersected by a small river, 6 m. N.E. Port-Patrick. Ac. of pa. 91. P. 4022; do. of parl. bor. 6273. It has a town-hall, gaol, and several churches and chapels, a mechanics' institute, reading-room, handloom weaving, tanneries, and nail factories. Harbour, sheltered by a pier, allows vessels of 100 tons to come close to the town. Vessels of 300 tons lie in the roadstead half a mile distant. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 39, tons 2202; steam 1, tons 229. Entered 899, tons 76,961; cleared 500, tons 62,358. Exports cheese, corn, cattle, leather, and shoes. Steamers ply weekly to Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven. Corporation rev. (1862-63) 300l. Exports (1858) 116l. Customs rev. (1862) 96l. The bor. unites with Wigtown, Whithorn, and New Galloway, in sending one member to House of Commons.

**STRANTON**, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on Hartlepool harbour, 9 m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees. Ac. 9328. P. 14,515.

**STRASBOURG**, *Argentoratum*, a strongly fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, cap. dep. Bas-Rhin, and formerly cap. prov. Alsace, on west bank of the Ill, near the l. b. of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl (Baden) by a bridge of boats, 72 m. N. Basle. Lat. of observatory 48° 34' 56" N.; lon. 7° 44' 51" E. Pop. (1856) 77,856, (1861) 82,014. Mean temp. of year 49°-7, winter 34°-2, summer 64°-5 Fahr. It is a fortress of the first class, triangular in form, enclosed by bastioned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and

entered by 7 gates. At its E. extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, and by means of sluices the adjacent country may be laid under water. It is intersected by branches of the Ill, and outside of the walls are several suburbs, a large artillery ground, a hippodrome or race-course, numerous gardens, and places of public resort. The vast cathedral, founded in 504, and the choir built by Charlemagne, has a spire 466 feet in height, or 33 feet higher than St Peter's at Rome, formerly the highest in the world, but now surpassed by a few ft. in the cathedral spire at Vienna. The building is in every part richly decorated with sculpture, & it has a remarkable astronomical clock, & fine stained glass windows. Other buildings are the *Temple Neuf*, a Protestant church; the church of St Thomas, Jews' synagogue, theatre, court-house, prefecture, public library, academy comm. college, corn hall, public granaries, custom-house, arsenal, barracks, & other military establishments. Several hospitals and asylums, penitentiary, an exchange, corn, fish, and other markets, and a botanic garden. *Strasbourg* is a bishop's see, the seat of a Protestant faculty, a chamber of commerce, societies of agriculture and arts, faculties of law, medicine, pharmacy, arts, letters, etc., and has a mint, arsenal, and cannon foundry. It has a very extensive transit trade, by its connections with Germany, Switzerland, N. Italy, and all W. continental Europe. Its manufs. are in great variety; among the principal are beer and leather, for which it is especially famed; cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics; canvas, jewellery, buttons, cutlery, clocks, musical and mathematical instruments, and chemical products; it has copper and iron forges, distilleries, soap factories, and a large bookselling trade. Its *patés de foies gras* have high celebrity. The Basle and Baden Railways, the railway to Paris, and the canals connecting it with all the great rivers of France, and with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce. Steamers ply between Strasbourg and Basle, Rotterdam, and London. It has belonged to France since 1681; and is the birthplace of Marshal Kellerman, General Kleber, and of Pierre Schœffer, who contests with Gutenberg the invention of printing.

**STRASBURG**, several towns of Germany.—I. Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 23 m. N.N.E. Zempin. P. 4412. Manufs. linen and woollen fabrics.—II. W. Prussia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on the Drewenz, and on the Polish frontier. P. 3902. Manufs. woollen cloth, leather, and beer.—III. Carinthia, circ. and 20 m. N. Klagenfurt, on the Gurk. P. 650. [STRASBOURG.]

**STRASBURG**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 76 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg.

**STRASSWALCHEN**, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Salzach, on the Mülbach, 15 m. N.E. Salzburg.

**STRASZNYTZ**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 13 m. S.S.W. Hradisch, on the March, here crossed by a suspension bridge. P. 4950.

**STRATA-FLORIDA**, a chapelry of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, pa. Caron, 5 m. N.E. Tregaron. P. 860.

**STRATFIELD**, two pas. of England.—I. (*Mortimer*), co. Berks, 7 m. S.S.W. Reading. Ac. 6400. P. 1419.—II. (*Turgis*), a pa., co. Hants, 6 m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 909. P. 195.

**STRATFORD**, several market towns of England.—I. (*Fenny*), co. Bucks, pas. Bletchley and Simpson, on the Bedford branch of the London and N.-W. Railway, 1 m. N.E. Bletchley. P. of chapelry 1199. It has a manuf. of lace.—II. (*Langthorne*), co. Essex, on E. b. of the Lea, 4

m. E.N.E. London. P. (1861) 15,994. It has flour mills, chemical and print works, and distilleries, and is intersected by the Eastern Counties Railway and its branches.—III. (*le Bow*), co. Middlesex, separated from the foregoing by the Lea. Ac. of pa. 809. P. 11,590.—IV. (*Stoney*), co. Bucks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newport Pagnell, on the Ouse, and on the Roman Watling Street, it being considered the ancient *Lactodurum*. Ac. of its two pas. 70. P. 1356, mostly agricultural. It has a town-hall, and a manuf. of lace. Also several pas.—V. (*St Mary*), co. Suffolk, 10 m. S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1451. P. 655.—VI. (*St Andrew*), co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 793. P. 181.—VII. (*under-the-Castle*), co. Wilts, 2 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Ac. 1483. P. 332. In this pa. is the disfranchised borough of Old Sarum. [SARUM.]—VIII. (*Tony*), co. Wilts, 4 m. W.S.W. Salisbury. Ac. 1173. P. 165.—IX. (*Water*), co. and 3 m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Ac. 1082. P. 161.

STRATFORD, several townships, U. S., North America, the principal in Connecticut, at the mouth of the Housatonic, 45 m. S.W. Hartford.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, a municipal bor. and township of England, on railway, co. and 8 m. S.W. Warwick, pa. Old Stratford, on the N. bank of the Avon. Ac. of bor. 6860. P. 6823; do. of township 3672. It is neatly built in a modern style; various fires in the 16th and 17th centuries destroyed most of its older buildings, and that in which Shakespeare died was wantonly razed by its proprietor; but the house in which the great poet was born has been preserved. The church contains a bust of Shakespeare, and the tombs of himself, his wife, and daughters; his statue also adorns the town-hall, in which are pictures of him and of Garrick. Other principal buildings are the ancient chapel of the holy cross, market-house, almshouses, and theatre. Trade chiefly in corn and malt. It is 134 feet above the sea.

STRATFORD-UPON-SLANEY, a town of Ireland, co. Wicklow, on the Slaney, 13 m. S.S.W. Blessington. P. 651.

STRATH is a prefix of numerous names in Scotland, and is generally applied to long & wide valleys.

STRATH or STRATH-SWORDLE, an insular pa. of Scotland, co. Inverness, comprising a part of the island of Skye, with the islands Scalpa and Pabbay. Ac. 54,768. P. 2664. A cave in the N. of the pa., in 1746, afforded shelter to the Pretender, Prince Charles Edward Stuart.

STRATHAVEN, a burgh of barony of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Avondale, 14 m. S.E. Glasgow. P. 4085, mostly employed in weaving.—II. a narrow Highland valley in the S.W. of co. Banff.

STRATHBLANE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Stirling, on the Blane, 4 m. S.E. Killearn. Ac. 3217. P. 1388.

STRATHBOGIE, a dist. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, comprising 6 pas. bordering co. Banff, with an area of 120 sq. m. P. 10,307.

STRATHBUNGO, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Govan. P. 651.

STRATH DEARN, a great valley of Scotl., drained by the Findhorn river, cos. Inverness and Nairn.

STRATHDON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, bordering co. Banff. P. 1450.

STRATHERN, the vale of the Earn, in Scotland, co. Perth, extending W. to E. 35 m. from Loch Earn to the mouth of the Earn in the Tay, breadth from 2 to 6 miles.

STRATHFIELDSAYE, a pa. of Engl., cos. Hants and Berks, 6½ m. N.N.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 3552. P. 827. On the Lodder, in this pa., is the estate conferred by Parliament on the late Duke of Wellington and his family, for services in the

peninsular war, and which formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chatham and his son William Pitt. The mansion is a plain but elegant edifice. The park is about 1½ m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. On the estate is the site of the ruined city of Silchester.

STRATHKINNESS, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. St Leonards. P. 610.

STRATHMIGLO, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, 10 m. W.S.W. Cupar, on the Miglo. Ac. 9026. P. of pa. 2261; do. of vill. 896, chiefly employed in weaving. It has a bleachfield, several corn mills, malt-houses, and breweries, and freestone quarries in its vicinity.

STRATHMORE ("the Great Valley"), an extensive lowland tract in Scotl., in a wide acceptance extending from the co. Dumbarton in a N.E. direction to the sea in co. Kincardine, and embracing part of Stirlingshire, and of the cos. Perth and Forfar, bounded N. by the Grampians, and S. by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills, 100 m. in length, breadth from 5 to 10 m. In a more limited sense it comprises the tract from Methven, co. Perth, to Brechin, co. Forfar, 40 m. in length, watered by the Tay, its affluents, and the N. and S. Esk. It is the greatest plain in Scotland.

STRATH SPEY, an extensive valley of Scotland, drained by the riv. Spey, cos. Inverness, Elgin, & Banff. Length nearly 70 m. It is well wooded.

STRATH TAY is that part of the valley of the Tay, Scotland, co. Perth, between Kenmore and Dunkeld.

STRATONICÆA, Asia Minor. [ESKI-HISSAR.]

STRATTON, several pas. of England.—I. a pa. and market town, co. Cornwall, on the Bude, 15 m. N.N.W. Launceston. Ac. 2837. P. 1755.—II. co. Dorset, 3¼ m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1683. P. 351.—III. co. Glo'ster, 1¼ m. N.N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 1320. P. 596.—IV. co. Norfolk, 9½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1050. P. 351.—V. (*Adley*), cos. Bucks and Oxford, 3 m. N.E. Bicester. Ac. 2810. P. 378.—VI. (*East*), co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. New Alresford. Ac. 2190. P. 865.—VII. (*on-the-Fosse*), co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.E. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1148. P. 335. At Downs-side Castle, in its vicinity, is an establishment for educating Roman Catholic priests. The village is situated on the ancient Roman Fosseway.—VIII. (*Long*), co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1517. P. 743.—IX. (*St Margaret's*), co. Wilts, 4 m. S.S.W. Highworth. Ac. 2620. P. 1642.—X. (*Strawless*), co. Norfolk, 8 m. N. Norwich. Ac. 1582. P. 202.

STRAUBING, *Castra Augustana*, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, which here forms a large island, and is crossed by a bridge, 25 m. S.E. Regensburg. P. 10,714. It has a castle, numerous churches, a gymnasium, and a brisk trade in corn and cattle.

STRAUSFURT, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 13 m. N. Erfurt. P. 1128.

STRAUSSBERG, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on Lake Strauss, 29 m. E.N.E. Berlin. P. 3652. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen fabrics.

STREATHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, between Tooting and Norwood, 6 m. S.S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 2904. P. 8027.

STREATLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Luton. Ac. 2287. P. 341.—II. co. Berks, 5½ m. S.S.W. Wallingford. Ac. 1500. P. 552.

STREET, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2 m. S.S.W. Glastonbury. Ac. 2913. P. 1898.—II. co. Sussex, 5 m. N.W. Lewes. Ac. 1270. P. 190.

**STREET**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Westmeath, 13 m. N.N.W. Mullingar. Ac. 16,332. P. 2435.

**STREETHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. W.N.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 606. P. 41.

**STREHLA**, a town of Saxony, circ. Leipzig, on the Elbe, 17 m. N.W. Meissen. P. 2100.

**STREHLEN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Ohlau. P. 4960. It is enclosed by double walls, and has manufs. of cotton, woollen cloth, and leather.

**STREHLITZ**, two towns of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln.—I. (*Gross or Great*), 2 m. S.E. Oppeln, cap. circ. P. 2400. It has manufs. of linen fabrics and hosiery.—II. (*Klein or Little*), 16 m. S.S.W. Oppeln. P. 750.

**STRELITZ (NEU)**, a town of Northern Germany. [**NEU STRELITZ**.]—*Alt or Old Strelitz* is a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 2 m. S.S.E. Neu-Strelitz. P. 3089. It was formerly the ducal residence.

**STRELITZ**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Cargill, 4 m. S.W. Coupar-Angus, built in 1763 as a retreat for discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war.

**STRELLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.N.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1050. P. 253.

**STRENGNÄS** or **STRÄNGNÖES**, a town of Sweden, län Södermanland, 40 m. N. Nyköping, on the S. shore of Lake Mælär. P. 1576.

**STRENSALL**, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. N.E. York, North Riding, on the York and North Midland Railway. Ac. 2217. P. 406.

**STRETNISK**, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, 50 m. E.N.E. Nertchinsk.

**STRETFORD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 4 m. S.W. Leominster. Ac. 424. P. 50.—II. a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Manchester. P. 8757.

**STRETHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4 m. S.S.W. Ely. Ac. 6940. P. 1462.

**STRETTON (CHURCH)**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Salop, 13 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 10,716. P. 1695. It has a woollen manuf., and a trade in malt. Near it is Caer-Cardoc, where Caractacus is supposed to have been defeated by Ostorius.

**STRETTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Rutland, 8 m. N.W. Stamford. Ac. 1934. P. 189.—II. (*Baskerville*), co. Warwick, 3½ m. E.S.E. Nuneaton. Ac. 760. P. 74.—III. (*on Dunsmore*), co. Warwick, 6 m. S.E. Coventry. Ac. 3110. P. 1064. It has a nunnery, and a co. asylum for juvenile criminals.—IV. (*en-le-Fields*), co. Derby, 5 m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1008. P. 384.—V. (*on-the-Foss*), co. Warwick, 3 m. S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 1939. P. 485.—VI. (*Gransome*), co. Hereford, 6½ m. N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 710. P. 130.—VII. (*Sugaas*), co. and 3½ m. N.W. Hereford. Ac. 779. P. 209.—VIII. a township, co. Derby, pa. Whigfield-North, 6½ m. S. Chesterfield, on the S. Mid. Rail. P. 524.

**STRICHEN** or **MORMOND**, a pa. and vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Ugie, 4 m. W. Deer. Ac. about 8000. P. 2472, of whom 1030 are in the village. It has manufactures of linen, and six annual fairs.

**STRICKLAND**, two townships of England, pa. Morland, co. Westmoreland.—I. (*Great*), 4 m. N. Shap, near Carlisle Railway. Ac. 2265. P. 308.—II. (*Little*), 8½ m. N.N.W. Orton. Ac. 772. P. 114.

**STRIEGAU**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 33 m. W.S.W. Breslau, cap. circ. P. 5341. It has manufs. of woollens and linen. The Prussians defeated the Austrians here in 1745.

**STRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8½ m. W.N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 1310. P. 159.

**STRIVALI** or **STAMPHANE ISLANDS**, *Strophades*,

a group of four small Ionian islets, 28 m. S. Zante. Harpy and Convent Islands are the largest.

**STRIXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 889. P. 61.

**STROGONOV BAY**, an inlet of the isl. of Japan, on the W. coast of Jesso, lat. 43° 30' N., lon. 141° E.

**STROKES TOWN**, a market town of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 6½ m. S.S.E. Elphin. P. 975.

**STROMA**, an island off the N. extremity of Scotland, co. Caithness, in Pentland Firth, between the mainland and the Orkneys, pa. and 2 m. N. Canisbay. Length 2½ m.; breadth 1½ m. P. 291. Shores rocky and precipitous; it has some corn land, and on it are the remains of an old castle and a chapel.

**STROMAY**, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, off the N. extremity of North Uist.

**STROMBERG**, two towns of Prussia.—I. prov. Westphalia, gov. and 29 m. E.S.E. Münster. P. 1500.—II. Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 30 m. S.S.E. Coblenz, on the Guttenbach. P. 1120. It has manufs. of earthenware and leather.

**STROMBOLI**, *Strongyle*, the most N.E. of the Lipari Islands in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. Shape nearly round; circuit about 12 m. P. 1200. It produces good wine, wheat, barley, cotton, raisins, currants, and figs. It is wholly of volcanic formation, consisting of a conical bifurcated rock, rising to 2500 feet above the sea, and at its W. extremity is an active volcano, the crater being on the N.W. side of the mountain, about 1-3d from its summit, and 170 yards across. On the E. side of the island is a small town and battery, and vestiges of ancient buildings are scattered over the surface.

**STROMNESS** (formerly *Cairston*), a burgh of barony, seaport town, and pa. of Scotland, co. & on the mainland of Orkney, beside a beautiful bay, 12 m. W.S.W. Kirkwall. Area of pa. about 14 sq. m. P. of town and pa. 2551. Mean temp. of year 46°-11; winter 39°-25, summer 54°-18 Fahr. The bay or harbour is excellent, and admits vessels of all burdens; 100 sail have been anchored there at one time. The Royal Mail Steamer sails from Stromness. Boat and ship building is carried on.

**STRÖMOE**, Faroe Islands. [*FÄRÖER*.]

**STRÖMSÖE**, one of the three small towns of Norway comprised under the name of Draumen.

**STRÖMSTAD**, a town of Sweden, on the Skagerack, near the frontier of Norway. P. 1746.

**STRONGOLI (Petilia)**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 13 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. P. 2066.

**STRONGYLO**, an islet of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. and 8 m. S.W. Paros.

**STRONSAY**, one of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, 6½ m. N.N.E. Moul-head, Pomona, and about 7½ m. in length by 6½ m. in breadth. Area about 14 sq. m. P. 1210. Forms, with Eday I., a pa. P. 2207. Shores deeply indented by bays, and surface mostly in pasturage. On its N.E. side is the village of Papa-Sound.

**STRONTIAN**, a *quoad sacra* pa. of Scotland, co. Argyle, pa. of Ardnamurchan, on the N. side of Loch Suart. Ac. 40,099. In 1790, strontites, a newly-known earthy body, was discovered here, and named from the parish.

**STROOD**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the west bank of the Medway, continuous across a bridge with Rochester, within the jurisdiction of which city its village is comprised. Here are stations of the S. E. and L. C. and D. Railways.

**STROPPIANA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Novara, cap. mand., circ. and 8 m. S.S.E. Vercelli. P. 2729.

**STROPPO**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Coni. P. 1677.

**STROUD**, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Gloucester, on a branch of the G. W. Rail., on the direct route to Cheltenham, Hereford, and South Wales, and on the Thames and Severn Canal. Ac. of pa. 3810. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 36,535; (1861) 35,517. The town, on an eminence at the confluence of the Frome and Slade rivers, has woollen and fulling mills, and dyeing establishments, it being the centre of the Gloucestershire woollen manufactures. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 1886. Fairs in May and August.

**STROUD**, a vill. of New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the Karruah, 7 m. from Bourral. It is the headquarters of the Australian Agricultural Company. P. (1861) 398.

**STROXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.W. Grantham. Ac. 970. P. 107.

**STRUBBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Alford. Ac. 2075. P. 295.

**STRUGA**, a small town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. and 6 m. W. Ochrida.

**STRUMPSHAW**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 7½ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1837. P. 386.

**STRY**, a river of Austrian Poland, Galicia, rises in the Carpathians, flows N. and N.E. 110 m., and joins the Dniester 4 m. N.E. Zydaczow.—II. a fortified town of Galicia, cap. circ., on the Stry, 42 m. S.S.W. Lemberg. P. 2682.

**STRYKOW**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 64 m. S.W. Warsaw. P. 2613.

**STRYMON**, the ancient name of the river Struma or Kara-su, a river of Macedonia, European Turkey.—The *Strymonic Gulf*, which it enters, is a name of the Gulf of Contessa. [ORPHANO.]

**STRYNOE**, two islets of Denmark, between the islands Langeland, Taasinge, and Ærøe. P. 650.

**STRZELNO**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Bromberg, 13 m. S.S.W. Inowraclaw. P. 2380.

**STUARTFIELD**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, pa. Old Deer. P. 751.

**STUBBEKIORING**, a maritime town of Denmark, stift Falster-Laaland, on the N.E. coast of the island Falster, 15 m. S. Præstøe. P. 1000.

**STUBTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.E. Newark. Ac. 860. P. 157.

**STUDHAM**, a pa. of England, cos. Hertford and Bedford, 4 m. S. Dunstable. Ac. 8100. P. 882.

**STUDLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, in the isl. of Purbeck, 5 m. E.N.E. Corfecastle, bounded N. by Poole harbour. Ac. 7814. P. 595. *Studland Bay*, on its E. side, is a fair anchorage; and near it is Brownsea Island, with a castle, defending the entrance of Poole harbour. On Studland Common are some curious Druidic remains.

**STUDLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Alcester. Ac. 4262. P. 2230. Manufs. needles and fish-hooks.

**STRÜHLINGEN**, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Lake, on the Wutach, 10 m. N.W. Schaffhausen.

**STUHLWEISSENBURG**, a royal free town of W. Hungary, cap. co., in a marshy tract, 16 m. N.E. Lake Balaton. P. 14,971. It has a bishop's palace and offices, co. hall, the Marienkirche, in which 14 kings of Hungary were buried; a gymnasium, other Roman Catholic schools, a military academy, Magyar theatre, manufs. of flannel and leather, a trade in wine, and cattle markets.

**STUHM**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Marienwerder, cap. circ., between two lakes. P. 1519. Here Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, defeated the Poles in 1630.

**STUKELEY**, two pas. of England. I. (*Great*), co. and 2 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 2990. P. 453.—II. (*Little*), co. and 3 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 1500. P. 385.

**STURA**, two rivers of N. Italy.—I. prov. Turin, after a S.E. course of 35 m., joins the Po 3 m. N. Turin.—II. flows for 70 m. N.E., and joins the Tanaro on the left, near Cherasco.

**STURBRIDGE**, a hamlet of England, co. and 1½ m. N.N.E. Cambridge, where a large fair is held during a fortnight, from September 28th annually.

**STURBRIDGE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 53 m. W.S.W. Boston.

**STURGEON (BAY)**, an inlet on the east side of Green Bay, state Michigan, N. America.—(*Lake*), British N. America, discharges its waters S.ward into the river Saskatchewan.

**STURMER**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. W.S.W. Clare. Ac. 945. P. 326.

**STURMINSTER-MARSHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. W. Wimborne Minster. Ac. 3851. P. 850. The vill. had formerly a market.

**STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE**, a mkt. town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the Stour, 8 m. S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 3089. P. 1880. It has manufactures of baize.

**STURRY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Stour, and on a branch of the S. E. Railway, 2½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 3089. P. 1044.

**STURSTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4½ m. S.W. Watton. Ac. 2000. P. 75.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.W. Eye. Ac. 775. P. 232.—III. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. and 1 m. E. Ashbourne. P. 674.

**STURT**, a co. of South Australia, bounded E. by the Murray river, having S. Lake Alexandrina, N. the co. Eyre, and W. the co. Adelaide and Hindmarsh.—(*Sturt Mountain*), South Australia, is the most conspicuous summit of Gawler range, W. of Spencer Gulf; lat. 32° 45' S., lon. 135° 30' E.—II. a mountain of New South Wales, Darling-Downs.—(*Sturt River*), South Australia, enters the Gulf of St Vincent at Glenelg, 5 m. S.W. Adelaide.

**STURT**, a co. of New S. Wales, on N. b. of Murrumbidgee river. Lat. 34° 26' S.; lon. 145° 30' E.

**STURTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Notts, 6 m. E.N.E. East-Retford. Ac. 4610. P. 583.—II. (*Great*), co. Lincoln, on the Lincoln Railway, 5½ m. N.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1440. P. 179.

**STURGBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. N.N.W. Brackley. Ac. 1007. P. 23.

**STUTTGART**, the cap. city of Würtemberg, S. Germany, on the Nesenbach, a small affluent of the Neckar, 1½ m. from its mouth in that river, 38 m. E.S.E. Carlsruhe. Lat. of cathedral, 48° 46' 36" N.; lon. 9° 10' 52" E. P. (1861) 56,103. Mean temp. in year 49°·4; winter 33°·2, summer 64°·9 Fahr. It is surrounded by gardens and vineyards, and is entered by an avenue of poplars. It is well built, and has a royal palace, with a fine park. This palace contains many good Flemish paintings and sculptures by Danneker and Canova. The old palace, and the theatre in the same square; a Gothic church, with tombs of the Dukes of Würtemberg; the palace of the princes, parliament house, city hall, chancery court, barracks, post office, gymnasium, city schools, hospital, workhouse, royal stud house, stables, and riding school, are also principal edifices. It has a public library containing 200,000 vols. and 1800 MSS., museum of natural history, with a remarkable series of fossils; royal cabinets of coins and medals, with 17,000 coins, antiquities, and maps; the royal library of 50,000 vols., many private libraries, and a statue of Blucher. It is connected by railways with Heilbronn on the N. and Geislingen on the S. Printing and bookbinding form chief branches of its industry. It has 30 printing-houses, and the second pub-

lishing house in Germany, that of Cotta. Manufs. woollen & cotton goods, jewellery, mathematical and musical instruments, perfumery, gloves, and carpets, with breweries and vinegar works. In its vicinity some good effervescing wine is made; and near it is Cannstadt, a favourite watering-place.

STURTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. Ipswich. Ac. 2725. P. 531.

STUTTON-WITH-HAZLEWOOD, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 1½ m. S.W. Tadcaster, on branch of the York and N. Mid. Railway. Ac. 2610. P. 446.

STUTZAITZA or CARATOVA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 23 m. S.S.W. Ghiustendil, on the Egridere. P. 4000. It has a mint for coining copper, mined in its vicinity.

STUYVESANT (formerly *Kinderhook-Landing*), a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson, E. bank, 17 m. S. Albany. Steamers ply to New York.—*Stuyvesant-Falls* is a vill. about 10 m. S. ward, on Kinderhook Creek.

STRY, a river of Austrian and Russian Poland, Galicia, Volhynia, and Minsk, after a N. course of 200 m. joins the Pripet 22 m. E. Pinsk.

STYRIA (Germ. *Steiermark* or *Styermark*, anc. a part of *Noricum*), a crown-land of Austrian empire, with the title of duchy, between lat. 45° 54' and 47° 50' N., lon. 13° 30' and 16° 25' E., having E. Hungary, S. Illyria and Croatia, and N. and W. Upper Austria. Area 8670 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,070,747, mainly of German descent. It chiefly consists of the valley or basin of the Mur, with portions of those of the Drave and Save in the S., and the Enns in the N.W., which valley is separated from that of the Mur by the Noric Alps. The highest point of these, the Hochschwab, is upwards of 7600 feet above the sea. The Styrian Alps, S. the Mur, rise in the Eisenhart to 7656 feet in height, and a branch of the Carnic Alps separates the Drave and Save. Surface is almost wholly mountainous, except in the S.E., where are some plains on which corn, fruit, tobacco, etc., are raised; elsewhere pastoral or mining industry chiefly occupies the population. Chief crops, wheat, maize, pulses, fruits, hemp, and flax. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared. Mining is the chief branch of industry. Average annual produce of iron 516,136 cwt.; copper 1047 cwt.; salt 160,000 cwt.; alum 4145 cwt.; coal 404,986 cwt.; with lead, silver, gold, zinc, and vitriol; marble and building stones are abundant; and the country contains many medicinal springs. Manufs. insignificant, and trade limited. The conveyance of goods employs many of the pop., the province lying in the high route between Austria and the Adriatic, and it is traversed by the railway from Vienna to Trieste. It is divided into the circs. of Grätz, the cap., and Marburg, Cilly, Judenburg, and Brück, its other chief towns. Styria was erected into a margraviate by Charlemagne.

STYRRUP, a township of England, co. Notts, pa. Blyth, 3½ m. W.S.W. Bawtry. P. 362.

SUAKIN, a seaport town of the Red Sea, on an island off its W. coast, lat. 19° 7' N., lon. 37° 20' E. P. 8000. (?) It has a harbour.

SUAL, one of the recently opened ports of the Philippines, on W. coast of the island of Luzon, in the Gulf of Lingayen. P. (1858) 3451. Exports fish, salt, cocoa-nut oil, and sugar.

SUBACHI, a small maritime town of Circassia, on the Black Sea, 18 m. N.W. Mamai.

SUBANRIKA, a river of India, which has its rise in dist. Chota Nagpore, about 23° 9' N., lon. 84° 50' E., and enters the sea in lat. 21° 35' N., lon. 87° 23' E., having a general S.E. course of 317 m.

SUBATHOO, a cantonment and fort of India, the principal place of a pergunnah of same name, in lat. 30° 58' N., lon. 77° 8' E. It is a table-land, having mountains in its vicinity rising from 4600 to 8000 feet above the sea, but open towards the S. The fort is placed on an eminence on the rt. b. of the Gumber, 1100 feet above the river. The surrounding country is studded with villages. Agricultural pursuits are conducted with skill, the mountain sides being formed into successive terraces, and the river banks irrigated, and rice of superior quality grown. Other crops comprise maize, wheat, barley, millet, ginger, cotton, opium, tobacco, pepper, hemp, and vegetables, besides fruits. Mean annual temp. 63½ to 66° Fahr. Rains heavy from June till Sept. Average annual fall of snow four or five inches. This place is very salubrious, and is a sanatorium for troops. *Subathoo* is in the Cis-Sutlej division of the territories, subject to the commissioner of the Punjab.

SUBIACO, *Sublaqueum*, a town of Central Italy, comarca and 31 m. E. Rome, on the Tevere. It has a castle, long a summer residence of the popes; and a monastery, governor's palace, and collegiate church. Manufs. cloth, cotton, and copper utensils.

SUBLIMRY, a town of U. S., North America, in Mariv, co. Oregon, where there is a college under the direction of the Moravians.

SUBZ, a town of Cent. Asia. [SHEHRI-SUBZ.] SUBZOW or ZOUBTZOV, a town of Russia, gov. Tver, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 3000.

SUBZULCURE is the N. frontier town of Sinde, 60 m. N.E. Kooré-Bukkur. In 1843 it was conferred upon the Khan of Bahawalpoor, as a reward for his faithfulness to the British during the war in Sinde and Afghanistan.

SUCCADANA or SOEKADANA, a maritime town on the W. coast of the island Borneo, near the mouth of the Simpang river, lat. 1° 20' S. Exports comprise opium, camphor, salt, diamonds, gold dust, and tin.

SUCÉ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inf., on the Erdre, 8 m. N.N.E. Nantes. P. 2302.—*Sucy-en-Brie* is a comm. and vill., dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Corbeil. P. 1286.

SUCHEEN, a town of India, with a small territory included within the limits of the British dist. of Surat, presid. Bombay. Area 300 sq. m. P. 22,260. Annual revenue 89,000 rupees.

SUCHEENDEE, a town of British India, dist. and 14 m. W. Cawnpore, N.W. provs. P. 5441.

SUCHONA, a river of Russia. [SUKONA.] SÜCHTELN, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 19 m. W.N.W. Düsseldorf, on the North Canal.

SUCK, a river of Ireland, Connaught, flows mostly S. between the cos. Roscommon and Galway, and joins the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

SUCKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 5½ m. E.S.E. Bromyard. Ac. 5184. P. 1207.

SUCRE (*Chuquisaca*), the cap. city of Bolivia, on a small trib. of the Pilcomayo, in lat. 19° 20' S., lon. 64° 40' W. P. (1858) 23,979. It stands in a delicious valley, is well built, and has a cathedral, mining and other schools, convents, and an hospital. The environs have numerous pretty villas. It was founded A.D. 1539, and was named La Plata.

SUCZAWA, a town, Bukovina. [SUTSCHAWA.] SUDAK, a maritime town of South Russia, Crimea, 22 m. S.W. Kaffa.

SUDBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, on the North Sea, 1½ m. N. Oxford. Ac. 5429. P. 525.

SUDBOROUGH, a pa., England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.W. Thrapstone. Ac. 1781. P. 321.

**SUDBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 1000. P. 75.

**SUDBURY**, a bor. town of England, cos. Suffolk and Essex, on the Stour, 19 m. W. Ipswich. Ac. of bor. about 2100. P. 6879.—II. a pa. co. Derby, 5 m. E.S.E. Uttoxeter. Ac. 3603. P. 589.

**SUDELEY-MANOR**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 1 m. S.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 2622. P. 98.

**SUDERMANIA** or **SUDERMANNLAND**, an old prov. of Sweden, now forming the län Nyköping, with a part of that of Stockholm.

**SUDETEN-GEBIGE** or **SUDETIC MOUNTAINS**, a mountain range of Germany, which encircles Bohemia, connected on the E. with the Carpathians, and on the W. with the mountains of Franconia.

**SUDIYA**, a town of British India, prov. Assam, presid. Bengal, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 95° 42' E. The town is the chief place of a district which forms one of the divisions of Upper Assam, and has (including Mutruck) an area of 6942 sq. m., and a pop. of 30,000.

**SUDJA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 52 m. S.W. Koursk, cap. dist., on the Sudja, and around a small lake, in a marshy but fertile tract. P. 3000.—*Suyuk-Kale* is a Russian fort, on the N.E. coast of the Black Sea, in Abkasia, 18 m. S.E. Anapa. It was formerly an important Turkish fort, taken by the Russians in 1791.

**SUDOGDA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. S.E. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Sudogda. P. 1500.

**SÛDÛD** (the *Zedad* of Scripture), a vill. of Syria, pash. Damascus, and E. of the route from that city to Homs, occupied by Jacobite Christians.

**SUDUK**, a river of Beloochistan, rises near lat. 26° N., lon. 63° 22' E., and after a S. course of 80 m. enters the Arabian Sea, 15 m. N.E. Ras Passeneo. It is navigable for 12 m. from the sea, and is ascended that distance by traders, for wood that grows on its banks.

**SUECA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.E. Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea. P. 8862.

**SUVÈRES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, near the rt. b. of the Loir, and on the railway to Orleans, 8 m. N.E. Blois. P. 1919.

**SUEZ**, a frontier seaport town of Egypt, near the head of the Gulf of Suez (Red Sea), 76 m. E. Cairo, with which it is connected by railway, lat. 29° 58' 6" N., lon. 32° 34' 2" E. P. from 1500 to 2000. It has a station for caravans and travellers. Its houses are of sun-dried brick, streets unpaved, with a dozen mosques, a Greek church, a custom-house, etc., the whole enclosed by a wall mounting a few cannon, and surrounded by entrenchments. The country around it is a desert, and all provisions and water are brought from great distances. Its port will not receive boats of more than 60 tons, and steamers moor 2 m. from the town. From its position on the highway between Egypt and the East, Suez has always been a place of extensive transit trade; and since the establishment of the overland route to India, it has become the residence of many merchants and agents. Immediately N. the town is Kolzum, the site of the ancient *Olyssa*.—The *Gulf of Suez* (the Arabian Gulf of the Greeks) is the W. arm of the Red Sea, after its bifurcation in lat. 28° N., whence it extends N.W. to lat. 30° N. Length 200 m.; average breadth 30 m. Shores desert, and alternately present arid plains and rocky headlands. Two miles from its head, it is supposed by some that the Israelites crossed the bed of the sea during their exodus from Egypt.—The *Isthmus of Suez* is the neck of land connecting Asia and Africa, having S.

the Gulf of Suez, and N. the Mediterranean: breadth 72 m. Surface mostly moving sands, interspersed with rocky elevations, salt marshes (the ancient crocodile lakes), and land fertilized by inundations of the Nile. The great Ship Canal from Suez to Port Said, on the Mediterranean, is expected to be opened in 1868. In 1864, a fresh water canal from the Nile was opened to supply Suez at the S., and Port Said at the N. extremity of the canal.

**SUFËID KOH** (the "*White Mountain*"), Afghanistan, 100 m. S. the Hindoo Koosh, bounds the valley of Cabool on the S., extending W. to E. about lat. 33° 50' N., and between lon. 69° 36' and 72° 16' E. It has three parallel ranges, the two lower covered with pine woods, the loftiest steep and rocky, rising in one part to 14,100 feet above the sea, and covered with perpetual snow.

**SUFFËEDUN**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, dist. Delhi, 18 m. W. Paniput. It stands on the rt. b. of the Canal of Ferozeshah, and its vicinity has been much improved by irrigation, consequent on the cleansing and repair of the canal, which conveys a great quantity of water from the Jumna to the S. of Sirhind.

**SUFFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.N.W. North Walsham. Ac. 1458. P. 212.

**SUFFIELD**, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, on Connecticut river, 17 m. N. Hartford. Here is the Connecticut literary institution, founded by the Baptists in 1835.—II. Ohio, 13 m. S.W. Ravenna.

**SUFFOLK**, a maritime co. of England, having E. the North Sea, N. Norfolk, W. Cambridgeshire, and S. Essex. Ac. 947,681, of which about 820,000 are under culture. P. (1861) 337,070. The Ouse and Waveney rivers form the N. boundary; the S. limit is formed by the Stour, which, with the Orwell, expands into an estuary near the sea. Surface mostly level, and very well tilled. In the N.W. is a tract of hilly and poor soil. Rainfall at Bury-St-Edmunds 22 inches. Wheat, barley, beans, oats, turnips, and hemp, are principal crops; some hops are raised; dairy husbandry is important, and butter is a chief product. The stock of sheep is estimated at 500,000. Farms generally large, and let on leases. Wool manufactures, formerly important, have declined, but silk stuffs are made at Radleigh and Glemsford. The rivers are mostly navigable, and the country is intersected by the Stowmarket Canal, Lowestoft and Norwich navigation, and branches of the Eastern Counties Railway. Suffolk is in the E. circuit, and chiefly in the diocese of Norwich. Chief towns, Ipswich, Bury-St-Edmunds, Eye, and Sudbury; and the market towns Woodbridge, Framlington, Mildenhall, Brandon, Lavenham, Stowmarket, Saxmundham, etc., with Orford, Aldborough, Southwold, and Lowestoft, on the coast. The co. also contains the remains of Dunwich, the ancient cap. of East Anglia, but which has been mostly engulfed in the sea. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864), east division 6765, west division 4246.

**SUFFOLK**, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. in E. part of Massachusetts, and containing the city of Boston. Area 110 sq. m. P. (1860) 192,700.—II. New York, comprising the E. part of Long Island, and other islands. Area 973 sq. m. P. 43,275.—III. a village, Virginia, cap. co. Nansemond, 28 m. N.W. Norfolk.

**SUGAR CREEK**, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Ohio, co. Greene.—II. co. Stark.—III. co. Wayne.—IV. Tuscarawas.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Armstrong.—VI. 8 m.

**N.W. Franklin.**—*Sugar Grove* is a vill. of Pennsylvania, co. Warren, near New York frontier.—*Sugar Island* is in the strait between Lakes Superior and Huron.

**SUGAR LOAF**, a mountain in co. Wicklow, Ireland, 1659 feet above the sea.

**SUGHRA**, a small seaport town of S.E. Arabia, with a fort, in lat. 13° 21' 30" N., lon. 45° 46' E.

**SUHARUNPORE**, a dist. of British India, N.W. provs., between lat. 29° 28' and 30° 26' N., lon. 77° 13' and 78° 15' E. Area 2165 sq. m. P. 801,325. Surface generally level, sloping gently to the S. The rivers flowing from the Sewalik range flow in that direction, and ultimately fall into the Jumna or the Ganges. In this district is a large tract called the Ganges Khadir, about one-sixth in extent of the area of *Suharunpore*. Soil clayey, but slightly mixed with sand. Chief crops comprise wheat, barley, oats, beans, rice, tobacco, indigo, maize, and vegetables. The Doab Canal affords the means of irrigation. Chief rivers, the Ganges, Jumna, Hindon, Rutmu, and Solani. The district was acquired by the British in 1803.

**SUHARUNPORE**, a town of India, chief place of dist. of same name, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 58' N., lon. 77° 36' E. P. 87,968. The town stands about 1 m. E. of the Doab Canal, and is one of the handsomest English stations in India. It has an efficient and well laid out botanic garden, which was removed from Calcutta to this place in 1817. A fort, and military cantonment, and a government depôt, have been established here.

**SUHSPOOR**, a town of British India, dist. Bijnour, N.W. provs., in lat. 29° 7' N., lon. 78° 41' E. P. 6442. It has a bazaar, and water is plentiful.

**SUHL**, a town of Central Germany, in a detached dist. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 30 m. S.W. Erfurt. P. 8982. It has iron and steel works, and manufs. of union fabrics and chemical products.

**SUHR**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, 2 m. S.E. Aarau. P. (with comm.) 1403.

**SUIPPES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., on the Suippes, an affl. of the Aisne, 14 m. N.N.E. Châlons. P. 2204.

**SUIR**, a river of Ireland, Munster, rises in the Devil's Bit Mountains, flows S. through the co. Tipperary, and in conjunction with the Barrow expands into the estuary of Waterford harbour, on the S. coast. Total course about 100 miles.

**SUIRA**, a name of Mogadore. [MOGADORE.]

**SUK-EL-SHEYUKH**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. bank of the Euphrates, 66 m. W.N.W. Bassorah. Previously to the plague of 1832, it had 10,000 inhabitants; it has still an active inland commerce, and an export trade in horses.

**SUKHER**, a native state of India, on N. side of the Sutlej, which separates it from the Cis-Sutlej hill states. Area 420 sq. m. P. 44,552. Annual revenue 80,000 rupees.—*Sukhet*, the chief place, is in lat. 31° 33' N., lon. 76° 56' E.

**SUKHONA** or **SUCHONA**, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda, rises in Lake Kubinsk, flows mostly E., past Totma and Veliki-Usting, and near the latter town joins the Jug, to form the Dvina. Total course 250 m. Principal affls., the Vologda and Tolchma. It is navigable, and forms a main route between Vologda and Archangel.

**SUKKUR**, a decayed town of Sind, on the W. bank of the Indus, immediately opposite Roree. Lat. 27° 44' N.; lon. 68° 52' E. In 1839, the British fixed a cantonment here, which has been attended with beneficial results.

**SUKTÉE**, a raj of India, on the S.W. of Bengal, having its centre in lat. 21° 52' N., lon. 82° 52' E.

Area 868 sq. m. P. 12,000. Annual revenue 4000 rupees. Tribute 240 rupees.

**SUKU-L-BASIR**, a town of Arabia, 15 m. N.W. Shehr, on its S.E. coast. Estimated pop. 4500.

**SULA**, a river of Russia, gov. Kharkov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper 18 m. N.W. Krilov, after a S. course of 200 miles.

**SULEDAL**, a pa., river, and lake of Norway, stift Christiansand; and a vill., amt. and 48 m. N.E. Stavanger, at the W. extremity of the lake.

**SULEMANIA**, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, cap. a dist. 40 m. square, and 73 m. E.N.E. Kerkook. It comprises 1000 houses, with several khans, and a well supplied bazaar. Its vicinity is famed for its breed of horses.

**SULGEN**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, on the Thur, 4 m. N.W. Bischofszel. P. 1168.

**SULGRAVE**, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.W. Northampton. Ac. 4100. P. 565.

**SULHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4½ m. W.N.W. Reading. Ac. 695. P. 118.

**SULHAMSTEAD**, two pas. of England, co. Berks.—I. (*Abbots*), 6 m. S.W. Reading. P. 357.—II. (*Barnister*), 5½ m. W.S.W. Reading. P. 261.

**SULMAN MOUNTAINS**, a range which forms the eastern edge of the table-land of Iran and Afghanistan, separating Damaun from the prov. Sewestan, etc., and extending from lat. 29° to the Cabool river, in lat. 34° N., lon. 69° 30' E. Culminating point the Takht-i-Sulaiman ("throne of Solomon"); elevation 6260 feet. The sides of this range are clothed with dense forests, and it nowhere reaches the snow line. In lat. 32° N. the chain is interrupted by the Gomul River and Pass, and in lat. 33° 20' it sends off the singular spur of the Salt range.

**SULMANA**, a state of W. Africa, Senegambia, mostly between lat. 9° and 10° N., lon. 10° and 12° W., enclosed by Footta-Jallon, Sangara, and Limba; cap. Falaba. The river Rokell forms a part of the W. frontier. Several fertile pasturages feed many herds, camels, etc. The Mandingoes bring cloths, gunpowder, and glass wares into Sulimana, in return for other products.

**SULINA**, a fortified town of Russia, on the Sulian mouth of the Danube.

**SULITELMA**, mntn., Scandinavia. [NORWAY.]

**SULLEN ISLANDS**, a group off the W. coast of Norway, stift and 45 m. N.N.W. Bergen.

**SULLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. W.N.W. Steyning. Ac. 2340. P. 241.

**SULLIVAN**, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S.E. of New York. Area 784 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,385.—II. in N.E. of Tennessee. Area 524 sq. m. P. 12,478 free, 1074 slaves.—III. Indiana. P. 15,064.—IV. Missouri. P. 9096 free, 102 slaves.—V. New Hampshire. P. 19,041.—VI. Pennsylvania. P. 5637. \*Also two townships.—I. New York, 115 m. W.N.W. Albany.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Tioga.—*Sullivan Cove* is a bay of the Derwent river, Tasmania, on which Hobartown is situated.

**SULLY**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 6 m. S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 2167. P. 192.

**SULLY**, two comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Loiret, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Loire 24 m. E.S.E. Orleans. P. 2527.—II. (*la Tour*), dep. Nièvre, 8 m. S.E. Cosne. P. 1933.

**SULMIERCYCE**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Posen, 11 m. W.S.W. Ostrowo. P. 2139.

**SULMONA**, *Sulmo*, a fortified town of S. Italy, prov. and 34 m. S.E. Aquila, in a fertile plain, between two head streams of the Aterno. P. (1861) 14,553. It has a cathedral, town-hall, founding hospital, and manufs. of paper, shell

goods, confectionery, and leather. Two miles from the town is a magnificent Celestin monastery, now suppressed, and used as a house of industry. Ovid was born here B.C. 43.

**SULPHUR ISLAND**, E. Sea, N. the Loo-Choo Islands, lat. 27° 56' N., lon. 128° 30' E., is 1 m. in length.—II. N. Pacific, Volcano group, S. the Arzobispo Islands, lat. 24° 48' N., lon. 141° 20' E.

**SULPICE** (Str), numerous comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Haute-Garonne, 9 m. S. Murét, P. 1460.—II. (*le Dunois*), dep. Creuse, arr. Guéret, cant. Dun-le-Palleteau. P. 1616.—III. (*les Champs*), dep. Creuse, cap. cant., 8 m. W.N.W. Aubusson. P. 1158.—IV. (*les Feuilles*), dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Bellac. P. 1793.—V. (*de Cognac*), dep. Charente, cant. and arr. Cognac. P. 1970.

**SULTANABAD**, a town, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, near the Jerahi, 65 m. E.N.E. Dorak.—*Sultan-Maidan*, Khorasan, is 45 m. N.W. Nishapur.

**SULTAN-HISSAR**, *Nysa*, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Mendere, 48 m. E. Aiasaluk. It has remains of a temple and of a theatre.

**SULTANIA**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on a bay of the Bosphorus, 8½ m. N.N.E. Constantinople, and 1 m. S.E. Unkiar-Iskelessi.

**SULTANIYEH**, a ruined town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 115 m. N.N.E. Hamadan.—The *Sultanieh-Hissar*, or Old Castle of Asia, is on the S.E. bank of the Hellespont, in Asia Minor.

**SULTANPOOR** or **SULTANPOOR OUDU**, a town of British India, prov. Oude, on l. b. of the Goomtee river, 92 m. S.E. Lucknow. It has a military cantonment. Climate dry, cool, and salubrious.

**SULU** (or **SOLUK**) **ARCHIPELAGO**, a group of above 60 islands in Malaysia, between Mindanao (Philippines) and the N.E. extremity of Borneo, lat. 5° to 7° N., lon. 120° to 122° 30' E. Principal island, Cagayan Sulu, in their centre, is 36 m. in length and 12 m. in breadth; and the town Soong, on its N. coast, is the residence of a sultan, whose authority extends over the rest of the group. Products comprise rice, sweet potatoes, yams, sago, which is the chief article of food, and many of the finest fruits of the East. Pearls, mother-pearl, and cowries are plentiful. These islands have been long noted for piracy.—The *Sulu* or *Sea of Mindoro* extends between lat. 5° and 10° N., lon. 117° and 123° E.

**SULZ**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, 6 m. N.E. Oberndorf. P. 2349. Near it are springs yielding sulphate of magnesia, sal-ammoniac, and vitriol.

**SULZA**, a town of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 15 m. N.E. Weimar. P. 1300.

**SULZBACH**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 7 m. N.W. Amberg, on the Vils. P. 3050. It has a castle, and a Latin school.—II. a vill. of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Murr, 16 m. S.E. Heilbronn. P. 1476.

**SULZBURG**, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, 18 m. S.W. Freiburg. P. 1190.

**SULZBURG**, a vill. of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 7 m. S.S.W. Neumarkt. P. 1120.

**SÜLZE**, a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 21 m. E. Rostock. P. 8580.

**SULZFIELD**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 3 m. S.W. Eppingen. P. 1865.

**SUMATRA**, the most W. of the Sunda Islands, Malaysia, and, next to Borneo and Papua, the largest in the E. Seas, between lat. 5° 40' N. and 6° S., lon. 95° 20' and 106° E., separated N.E. from the Malay peninsula by the Strait of Malacca, having E. the Java Sea and the Strait of Sunda, separating it from the island of Java, and on other sides the Indian Ocean. Length, N.W. to

S.E., 1025 m.; breadth 60 to 240 m. Area has been estimated at 177,000 sq. m.; pop. very vaguely at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000, mostly Malays, but partly of the Papuan Negro race, with Moors in the N.W., and Dutch and other foreigners. A mountain chain of primitive formation extends along the whole length from Point Atchin to Sunda Strait, keeping near to the W. coast, rising in Mount Ophir at the equator to 9944 feet, Bonko 5400 feet, Mount Aboung-Aboung 7300 feet. The range contains three volcanoes, and in them are found granite, marble, syenite, porphyry, and petroleum, gold, copper, iron, lignite, saltpetre, and tin. Sulphur is abundant in some localities. The E. half of the island is mostly level or undulating, and along the coasts there are many sandy and marshy plains traversed by the Siak, Judrageri, Jambi, Palembang, and other rivers of large size. Climate in the plains not oppressive; at mid-day the thermometer usually ranges between 82° and 85°, sometimes rising to 88°, but at sunrise not more than 70° Fahr. Thick fogs, thunder-storms, and waterspouts off the coast are frequent. Much of the island is occupied by dense forests. Products consist of rice, sago, millet, cocoa-nuts, betel, sugar-cane, an abundance of tropical fruits, turmeric, ginger, coffee, rattans, scented wood, teak and other timber, and the European colonists successfully cultivate the vine; but the principal articles of export are pepper to about 3,000,000 lbs. yearly, gold-dust, copper ore, sulphur, & camphor, in the N.; nutmegs, cloves, and mace, in the Dutch territory of Bencoolen; and coral, benzoin, gutta percha, tin, in Palembang and Menankabow; many of which articles are brought by natives from the interior, and bartered at the ports for Indian and European manufactured goods; tools, iron, coal of inferior quality, and naphtha, are amongst the mineral products. Buffaloes are the most important live stock; the breed of horses is small, but hardy; swine and goats are both domestic and wild; the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, deer, orang-outang, etc., roam in the forests, and the hippopotamus and crocodile are met with in the rivers. The inhabitants build their houses on posts, and adopt other usages of ultra-Gangetic nations; they manufacture gold and silver filagree work with great skill, also silk and cotton fabrics, earthenwares, arms, and domestic goods generally; from Palembang, lacquered basins, cane boxes, and rattan mats of the best quality, are exported to Singapore; and it is said that cannon were formerly cast at Acheen in the N.W., which territory is, however, peopled by a race of Moorish descent. Exports (1862), rice, caoutchouc, cassia, lignea, etc., to the value of 2690l. Imports, besides manuf. goods already mentioned, are opium and salt from India, coarse porcelain, iron wares, gold thread from China, striped cottons, spices, krises and other weapons from Java, Celebes, and other islands of the Archipelago. The island is divided amongst a number of native states, the chief being Acheen and Menankabow in the central mountain region; Batak, Siak, Jambi, Palembang, and Lampong along the E. from N. to S., mostly under the supremacy of the Dutch, who possess the settlements Bencoolen and Padang, on the west coast.

**SUMBAWA**, one of the Sunda Islands, Malaysia, between lat. 8° and 9° S., lon. 116° 50' to 119° 10' E., separated W. ward from Lombok by the Strait of Allass, and E. from Comodo by Sapy Strait. Length 160 m.; breadth 20 to 60 m. Area 5362 sq. m. It is nearly divided into two portions by

a deep bay off its N. coast, having at E. side of entrance the volcano of Tomboro, 9000 feet high, the eruptions of which have been most violent and destructive. Soil of great fertility. Products comprise rice, which is exported in large quantities, tobacco, sapan teak, and other timber, wax, edible birds' nests, nitre, gold dust, pearls, sulphur, and excellent ponies. Imports opium, Indian piece goods, and European manufactures, chiefly brought to it by the Dutch, who have a small establishment at Bimah, on a noble bay of the N. coast.—*Sumbawa*, a town on the N. coast of the island, 100 m. W. Bimah, is in lat. 8° 30' S., lon. 117° 30' E. It has a good harbour, and is the residence of a chief, subject to the sultan of Bimah.

**SUMBHUL**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, upper provs., dist. and 22 m. S.W. Moradabad. P. 10,356.

**SUMBULPORE**, an extensive dist. of British India, prov. Gundwana, divided by the Mahanuddy into two unequal portions, between lat. 21° and 22° 5' N., lon. 83° 6' and 84° 51' E. Area 4693 sq. m. P. 274,000. Soil fertile. Products comprise rice, wheat, sugar-cane, and extensive forests of teak. The finest diamonds in the world are found in the bed of the Mahanuddy and its tributaries. Gold is also found in the same localities. It was annexed to the British dominions in 1849.—*Sumbulpore*, the cap., on l. b. of the Mahanuddy, 143 m. W.N.W. Cuttack.

**SÜMEGH**, a market town of Hungary, co. Szalad, 17 m. N.N.E. Keszthely. P. 2624.

**SUMÈNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. E. Le Vigan. P. 2920.

**SUMSWALD**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Berne. P. 5239.

**SUMMER HILL**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, 24 m. S.E. Auburn.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Crawford.—III. co. Cambria.

**SUMMER-ISLANDS**, a group of 30 islands, at the entrance of Loch Broom, Scotland, on the W. coast of cos. Ross and Cromarty. Only the largest, Tanera, about 2 m. in length and 1 m. in breadth, is inhabited.

**SUMMIT**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 16 m. S.W. Schoharie.—II. a co. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 532 sq. m. P. (1860) 27,844.

**SUMNER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. part of Tennessee. Area 496 sq. m. P. 14,330 free, 7700 slaves.—II. a township, Maine, 32 m. W. Augusta.

**SUMPTER**, a princip., India, Bundelcund, N.W. provs., between lat. 25° 42' and 25° 57' N., lon. 78° 51' and 79° 11' E. Estimated area 175 sq. m., and pop. 28,000. Annual revenue 45,000*l*. In 1817 it was placed under British protection.

**SUMSHU**, the most N. of the Kurile Islands.

**SUMTER**, three cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Alabama. Area 963 sq. m. P. (1860) 5944 free, 18,091 slaves.—II. in S.W. of Georgia. Area 589 sq. m. P. 4538 free, 4890 slaves.—III. Florida. P. 1000 free, 549 slaves.—Also a co. in S.E. of South Carolina. Area 1391 sq. m. P. 7177 free, 16,682 slaves.

**SUMVIX**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, on the Rhine, 5 m. N.E. Disentis. P. 1355.

**SUMY**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 82 m. N.W. Kharkov, near the river Psioi. P. 12,079. It has earthen ramparts.

**SUNART**, a pa., Scotland. [ARDNAMURCHAN.]

**SUNART (LOCH)**, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyre, between Ardnarmurchan and Sunart on the N., and Morven and the island Mull on the S. Length 28 m.; breadth

varies to 4 m. at its communication S. with the Sound of Mull. It contains Oronsay, Carnich, and other islets. On its banks are the villages of Strontian and Ardnarmurchan.

**SUNBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 16 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 2400. P. 2332.

**SUNBURY**, a co. of New Brunswick, intersected by St John river. Chief town, Mangerville. Length 78 m.; breadth 16 m.

**SUNBURY**, a borough of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on rail., and on the Susquehanna, across which a bridge, 1825 feet in length, connects it with the borough of Northumberland.

**SUNDA ISLES**, Malaysia, comprise Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Floris, and the other isls. of the same chain as far E. as Timor, and separate the seas of Java and Flores, with the rest of the Malaysia, from the Indian Ocean.

—The *Strait of Sunda* is a passage between the islands Sumatra and Java, from the Indian Ocean into the Sea of Java. Breadth 70 to 90 miles.

**SUNDAY ISLAND**, Pacific Ocean, is a lofty and rugged island, lat. 29° 12' S., lon. 178° 15' W.

**SUNDAY RIVER**, South Africa, Cape Colony, divs. Graff-Reynet and Uitenhage, rises in the Sneeuwberge, flows S.E., and enters Algoa Bay, 18 m. N.E. Port Elizabeth, after a course of 200 miles. It receives numerous small affluents, and the tide rises in it to 15 miles from the sea; but a bar at its mouth impedes navigation, and it has a rapid current.

**SUNDERBUNDS**, a maritime tract of British India, forming a cluster of small marshy islands, separated by narrow channels, having in some places fresh, and in other places brackish water, presid. Bengal, extending from the mouth of the Hoogly, lat. 21° 40' N., lon. 88° 3' E., to Rabanabad Island, lat. 22° N., lon. 90° 30' E.; length 158 m., breadth 75 m. Area 6500 sq. m. These islands have been formed by the deposition of earth washed down by the Ganges during its periodical inundations. The waters of the Ganges enter the Bay of Bengal by 14 principal channels, which are sufficiently deep to admit the largest coasting vessels, but so narrow that their rigging frequently becomes entangled with the trees on their banks. Vigorous efforts are being made for clearing these islands, which are harbours for tigers and other ferocious animals, besides engendering a deadly malaria; and being contiguous to Calcutta, government holds out great inducements for settlers. A large portion being cleared, rice, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, the mulberry tree for feeding silk-worms, and honey, are extensively produced. Calcutta is well supplied with fish from its numerous channels and water-courses, the taking of which is attended with danger to the fishermen, from the great number of large and fierce alligators which here abound. [GANGES.]

**SUNDERLAND**, a parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, at the mouth of the Wear, in the North Sea, co. and 13 m. N.E. Durham, with which city, and with Shields, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington, and other places in the co., and all parts of England and Scotland, it is connected by the N.E. Rail. Co.'s system. Lat. of light, on N. most of two noble piers from the entrance to the harbour, 54° 54' 5" N.; lon. 1° 22' W. Ac. of pa. 178; of parl. bor. 5095. P. 17,107. Ac. of bor., comprising Bishop-Wearmouth on the S., and Monk-Wearmouth and Southwick on the N. bank of the river, 5095. P. (1851) 63,097; (1861) 78,211. The municipal borough comprises the parish of Sunderland and

parts of Bishop-Wearmouth on the S., and Monk-Wearmouth on the N. bank of the river, which is spanned by a noble cast-iron bridge of 1 arch, 236 feet across, and 100 ft. above the Wear at low water, erected in 1796, and restored, widened, and improved at a cost of about 40,000*l.* in 1858, under the superintendence of the late Robt. Stephenson, Esq., M.P., C.E. The whole town, which extends far beyond the municipal boundaries, and includes Sunderland, Bishop-Wearmouth, and Monk-Wearmouth, and numerous places, formerly outlying villages, takes its general name from the parish of Sunderland, which was till 1719 a township of the parish of Bishop-Wearmouth, but constituted a separate parish in that year. In addition to the three mother churches of the parishes of Sunderland, Bishop-Wearmouth, and Monk-Wearmouth, there are various ecclesiastical district churches and chapels of ease of all denominations; and a Jews' synagogue, three theatres, exchange, athenæum, library, barracks, custom-house, excise office, council chambers, infirmary, dispensary, various almshouses, orphan asylum, a mechanics' institute, and a floral and horticultural society. The municipal borough is well paved, channelled, flagged, and lighted by gas; it has a good supply of water from wells sunk to the limestone rock at Humbleton Hill, Fulwell, and Cleadon in the immediate vicinity. There is a wet dock on the N. side of, and having an entrance from the river; on the S. side also there are extensive wet docks (the whole area of which has been reclaimed from the sea), having an entrance from the river and another from the sea. Vessels of the largest tonnage resort from all parts of the world to the port. The harbour is defended by batteries. Vessels belonging to the port: sailing 830, tons 218,168; steam 28, tons 12,574. Customs rev. (1862) 88,666*l.* Exports (1862) 480,912*l.* Sunderland is one of the largest shipbuilding ports in the kingdom, and it and Newcastle are the two greatest coal-shipping ports in the world. Sunderland has besides extensive exports of glass, earthenware, rope, grindstones, chains, anchors, wire rope, castings, and other iron manufactures; the principal imports are grain, flour, wine, tobacco, spirits, timber, tar, tallow, iron, and hemp. Monk-Wearmouth colliery, the deepest excavation known, is within the municipal borough. The town was formerly much resorted to as a bathing place; but latterly, in consequence of the formation of the docks, this is now confined to the much frequented village of Roker, within a mile of the town. There is a beautiful public park on an eminence commanding a fine view of the sea and the Yorkshire coast, with a statue in bronze, by Behnes, to the memory of the late Gen. Sir Henry Havelock, a native of Sunderland. The municipal government is in the hands of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councilmen. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 2781.

**SUNDERLAND**, several townships of England.—I. co. Cumberland, pa. Isell, 4 m. N. Cocker-mouth. P. 70.—II. (*Bridge*), co. and 3½ m. S. Durham, on a hill between Croxdale Water and the Wear, here crossed by a bridge. Ac. 1876. P. 227.—III. (*North*), co. Northumberland, pa. Bambrough, on the North Sea, 7 m. E.S.E. Belford. Ac. 1097. P. 1008. It has a small harbour, & exports corn, fish, and lime.—IV. (*Wick*), co. York, E. Riding, pa. Hutton-Cranswick, 1½ m. S.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 810. P. 59.

**SUNDHUSEN & SUNDHOFEN**, 2 comms. and vills., France, Rhine depts.—I. Bas-Rhin, arr. Schelestadt. P. 1418.—II. Haut-Rhin, arr. Colmar. P. 1101.

**SUNDI**, a town of Lower Guinea, S.W. Africa, Congo, on the Zaire, 220 m. N.E. its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean.

**SUNDOU**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4¼ m. N.N.W. Luton. Ac. 2160. P. 450.

**SUNDRABONI**, a state of Malaysia, on the island of Celebes, with a town on a small island in the river Sundraboni.

**SUNDRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. W.N.W. Sevenoaks. Ac. 4041. P. 1945.

**SUNDSVALL**, a seaport of Sweden, lan Wester Norrland, 28 m. N.W. Hernösand, on the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 4702.

**SUNEH**, a town of British India, dist. Salon, prov. Oude, 65 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 1000.

**SUNFLOWER**, a co., U. S., North America, Mississippi. P. 1102 free, 3917 slaves.

**SUNGORA**, a maritime town of Lower Siam, on a bay of the W. side of the Gulf of Siam, 90 m. S.E. Ligor, lat. 7° 15' N., lon. 101° E. It is divided into Siamese, Chinese, and Malay quarters, is partly built of brick, and on the heights around it are numerous pagodas. Exports iron, dried prawns, and pepper.

**SUNIUM**, Cape, Greece. [**COLONNA**.]

**SUNJAY**, a town of British India, dist. Malwa, 65 m. S.W. Kotah.

**SUNK ISLAND**, an islet in the estuary of the Humber, England, on its E. side, S.W. Patrington. It belongs to the Crown, and has an area of about 6000 ac. It is connected by a road with Ottringham on the N.W.—The *Sunk Light* in the North Sea is opposite the Naze, in Essex.

**SUNN**, a town of Sinde, on the W. of the Indus, lat. 26° N., lon. 68° 16' E. Near it is a vast unoccupied fortress, built by the Ameers of Sinde.

**SUNNING-HILL**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, in Windsor Forest, bordering Ascot Heath, 6 m. S.W. Windsor. Ac. 3173. P. 1596.

**SUNNINGWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, on the Thames, 2½ m. N. Abingdon. Ac. 1298. P. 364.

**SUPERIOR (LAKE)**, the largest and most westerly of the five great lakes of North America, and the largest body of fresh water on the globe, between lat. 46° 30' and 49° N., lon. 85° and 92° 20' W., having N. and E. territories belonging to Great Britain, S. the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, and W. the State Minnesota. Length, E. to W., 429 m.; greatest breadth 160 m.; circuit 1750 m.; area 23,000 sq. m., mean depth 988 feet; height above the Atlantic 627 feet. It is a famous fishing ground for trout. Shores greatly indented, and almost uniformly abrupt and sterile. On the N., S., and W., it has numerous islands, the principal of which are Isle Royal, 40 m. long and 7 to 10 broad, and Michipicoten. It receives about 200 streams, and discharges its surplus waters S.W. ward by the river St Mary into Lake Huron. On its S. side are some good harbours, and several natural curiosities; on the E. and N. are Michipicoten, Fort William, and other stations of the Hudson Bay Company. Iron, silver ore, and native copper have been discovered, and the copper mines are very productive and valuable.

**SUPINO**, a small town of Central Italy, and 7 m. W.S.W. Frosinone. P. 3360.

**SUPINO**, a town of South Italy. [**SEFINO**.]

**SUR**, a seaport town of the E. coast of Arabia, dom. and 90 m. S.E. Muscat, on a deep lagoon, in lat. 22° 37' N., lon. 59° 36' E.

**SURA**, a town of the Viti Islands, Pacific, with a fine harbour in the island Viti-Levu.

**SURA**, a river of Russia, chiefly in the gov. Penza and Simbirsk, after a N. course of 400 m., joins the Volga at Vasil (gov. Nijni-Novgorod).

**SURABAYA**, a town of Java. [**SOURABAYA.**] **SURAFEND** (ancient *Sarepta*, Scriptural *Zarephath*), a large vill. of Palestine, pass. Acre, on a hill slope near the Mediterranean, 10 m. S.W. Sidon. Under the Crusaders it was erected into a bishop's see.

**SURAJ**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 25 m. N.E. Vitebsk.—II. gov. and 113 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov.

**SURAKARTA**, a town of Java. [**SOERKARTA.**]

**SURAT**, a city of British India, presid. Bombay, cap. dist., on the south bank of the Taptee, 20 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Cambay, and 150 m. N. Bombay. P. 95,000. Rainfall 30 inches. The town proper, 6 m. in circumference, is enclosed, except facing the river, by a semicircular wall flanked by towers; it is poorly built, but outside the wall are some good European houses; and Surat has a fort garrisoned by European troops, an English church and school, European cemetery, numerous Hindoo schools, and a Hindoo hospital for sick animals of all kinds. It is the seat of a high court for the presidency, and the residence of a British military commandant and other authorities. Its manufactures of woven goods, formerly famous, have declined; but it still has an active export trade, and sends large quantities of cotton to Bombay. The town has often suffered severely from inundations of the Taptee. Among its inhabitants are many Parsees, the descendants of the ancient fire-worshippers, who were expelled from Persia by the Mohammedans. The English factory, founded here in 1615, was the first mercantile establishment of the East India Company in the Mogul dominions. The district of *Surat* has an area of 1629 sq. m., and a pop. of 492,684.

**SURE**, a river of Belgium and Dutch Luxemburg, after an E. course of 90 m. joins the Moselle, 7 m. S.W. Trèves.

**SURELA**, a raj state of British India, Bundelcund, 25 m. S. Calpee. Area 35 sq. m. P. 4500. Annual rev. 45000.

**SURENDAL**, a vill. of Norway, stift and 73 m. S.W. Trondhjem. Pop. of pa. 3700.

**SURESNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, W. Paris, at the foot of Mount Valérien, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 4546.

**SURFLEET**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N. Spalding. Ac. 3500. P. 953.

**SURGÈRES** (*Surgerie*), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Rochefort. P. 3289.

**SURGHUR**, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, cap. circ., on the Obi, 130 m. N.E. Samarova.

**SURIGAO**, a town of Malaysia, Philippines, at the N. extremity of Mindanao, lat. 9° 51' N., lon. 125° 25' E., with a fort belonging to the Spaniards.—The *Surigao Islands* are N.E., and the *Surigao Passage* on the N.W.

**SURINAM**, a river of Dutch Guiana, traverses the centre of that colony, which is sometimes called by its name, and after a N. course of 300 m., enters the Atlantic near Paramaribo. It receives several affluents, and is navigable in most part of its course to the base of the mountains, and for large ships to about 30 m. from the sea. Banks in general densely wooded; below Paramaribo they are laid out in plantations. Its entrance is defended by the forts New Amsterdam and Zelandia.

**SURJOO**, two rivers of British India, tributaries of the Ghogra.—I. (*Eastern*), rises in lat. 28° 15' N., lon. 81° 57' E., and after a tortuous course of 120 m. enters the *Ghogra* in lat. 26° 58' N., lon. 81° 46' E.—II. (*Western*), rises in a gorge in the S.

face of the Himalaya, and after a tortuous course of about 90 m., the whole of which distance is a continual rapid, enters the *Ghogra* in lat. 29° 27' N., 80° 18' E.

**SURLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1740. P. 467.

**SURREY** (Saxon *Suth-ric*, "the South Kingdom"), an inland co. of England, having N. the Thames, separating it from Middlesex and Bucks, S. Sussex, E. Kent, and W. Hants and Berks. Area 759 sq. m., or 485,760 ac., of which more than 4-5ths are under culture. P. (1861) 831,093. The N. Downs, of which the Hog's Back and Boxhill form portions, intersect the co. from W. to E., dividing it into two parts; the N. of these has a fertile and diversified slope to the Thames; the S. is again partially divided by a steep range of sandy hills (Hindhead, Hascomb, and Leith Hill), having the vales of Godalming, Albury, and Dorking, on the N., and on the S. the Weald, a rich tract continuous with the Weald of Sussex and Kent. An expanse of wild heath-land covers all the W. of the co., and the S.W. hill-chain, where Leith Hill rises to nearly 1000 feet above the sea, and commands a view over parts of 14 cos. In the vales and the N. there is a good deal of fertile soil; the N.E. quarter is wholly occupied by suburbs of London. A large portion of the soil is under tillage, but agriculture is backward. Hops of the first quality are raised at Farnham, medicinal plants about Mitcham, and in the N. a great deal of land is in gardens for the supply of vegetables to the London markets. Woods are numerous and extensive; swine and poultry are plentifully reared. Except in Southwark, Lambeth, and elsewhere near London, manufs. are of little importance. The only river of consequence is the Wey, forming a part of the Wey and Arundel Canal to Guildford. The Basingstoke Canal is in the N.W., and the S.E. S.W., Brighton, Croydon, and Richmond Railways from London, and the Reading and Reigate Railways traverse the co. *Surrey* is in the home circuit, and forms an archdeaconry of the diocese of Winchester. It returns 4 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864). E. division 9500, W. division 4032. Besides Guildford, the cap., it contains the parl. bors. Southwark, Lambeth, and Reigate, and the towns Kingston-on-Thames, Wandsworth, Croydon, Epsom, Ewell, Dorking, Godalming, and Chertsey. Under the Saxon heptarchy, it chiefly formed a part of the kingdom of Sussex.

**SURRY** or **SURREY**, two cos. of U.S., N. America.—I. in N. of North Carolina. Area 670 sq. m. P. (1860) 9134 free, 1246 slaves.—II. in S.E. of Virginia. Area 263 sq. m. P. 3618 free, 2515 slaves.

**SURROOL**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, 53 m. S.W. Moorsshedabad.

**SURSEE**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. N.N.W. Lucerne, on the Sur, an affl. of the Aar. P. 4000. It is enclosed by old walls. Near it are the baths of Knutwyl.

**SURUBIU** and **SURUBY**, two rivers of Brazil; the former, prov. Para, joins the Amazon opposite Santarem; the latter enters the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, and is navigable for some leagues.

**SURUGA**, a populous maritime town of Japan, island Nippon, cap. prov., on the Bay of Totomina, 90 m. S.W. Yeddo. It has an imperial palace, and manufs. of coloured paper and mats.

**SURY**, several comm., etc., of France; the principal, *S. le Comtal*, with a small town, dep. Loire, 7 m. S.E. Montbrison. P. 2770.

**SURZUR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, 7 m. S.E. Vannes. P. 2216.

SUS, the most S. prov. of Morocco, mostly between lat. 28° 30' and 30° 30' N., lon. 10° and 14° W., having N. the kingdom of Morocco, E. Mount Atlas, S. the Desert, and W. the Atlantic. Estimated area 28,686 sq. m., and pop. 700,000. It is divided by the river Tasset into *Sus el Adna*, which is wholly subordinate to Morocco, and *Sus-el-Acsa*, consisting of only tributary dists. Principal towns, Terodant, Agadir, Messa, and Nun.—The *River Sus*, which gives name to the prov., rises in Mount Atlas, and after a W. course of 130 m. enters the Atlantic, 5 m. S. Agadir.

SUS or SUSAN, *Susa*, a ruined city of Persia, prov. Khuzistan (anc. *Sustana*), the remains of which, on the west bank of the Choaspes, 50 m. W. Shuster, comprise numerous mounds.

SUSA, a fortified seaport town of N. Africa, Tunis, 40 m. S. Hammamet, on the S.W. shore of its gulf. P. 10,000. Its port is adapted for large vessels; has mosques, bazaars, and manufs. of woollen cloths, shoes, and linens.

SUSA, *Segusium*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 31 m. W. Turin, with which it communicates by railway, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Dora-Riparia, at the junction of the two routes across the Alps by Monte Cenis and Genevre. Pop. of comm. 4989. It is the seat of a bishopric. Numerous antiquities are here interspersed among modern edifices, and it has a remarkable arch and a Gothic cathedral. Above the town are ruins of the fortress La Brunetta, and a steep height 11,000 feet above the sea, crowned by a chapel, to which an annual procession takes place. Near it are iron mines, marble quarries, and a celebrated abbey.

SUSAN, cities, Persia. [SUS and SHUSHAN.]

SUSIANA, a prov. of ancient Persia, answering to the modern Khuzistan.

SUSQUEHANNA, a river of the U. S., North America, the largest in Pennsylvania, formed by the junction of two branches called the E. and the W. branch; the former rises in Ostego Lake, New York, flows mostly S. and joins the W. branch from the W.; from this point it flows S. to the confl. of the Juniata, then S.E., and falls into Chesapeake Bay, near the N.E. corner of Maryland, after a course of 500 m. Principal affls., the Chemung, Juniata, and Swatara Tioga. It is obstructed by falls and rapids during the greater part of its course, but affords communication with the interior, by the aid of various canals constructed along its banks.

SUSQUEHANNA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 712 sq. m. P. (1860) 36,267.

SUSSEX (*South-seaxe*, "the South Saxons"), a maritime co. of England, bordering the English Channel from Selsey to Rye, having W. Hampshire, and N. Surrey & Kent. Area 1466 sq. m., or 936,911 ac. P. (1861) 363,735. The South Downs, a range of chalk-hills covered by fine turf, continuous with the Downs of Hants near Petersfield, traverse the co. E. ward to Beachy Head, where they terminate on the English Channel in a lofty cliff. N. of this chain, extending to the hills of Surrey, is a fertile and richly timbered tract, termed the *Weald*, and which was anciently the forest of Auderida, it having been famous for its woods from time immemorial. Between the Downs and the sea is a good deal of fertile soil, as also in the marsh lands E. of Beachy Head. Principal rivers, the Arun, Rother, Ouse, and Adur, all small, and flowing S. to the Channel. Climate mild, and harvests early. Rainfall at Battle 29 inches. Farms in the Weald are mostly small; on the Downs they often vary from 1200 to 2000 acres; wheat, oats, barley, and turnips are prin-

cipal crops. In the E. many hops are raised. The black-faced South-down sheep and the Sussex cattle are breeds in high repute. Swine, fowls, and rabbits are sent in large numbers to market. Limestone, charcoal, salt, gunpowder manufactured at Battle, potash, bricks, and earthenwares, are other principal products; and in the small towns, along the coast, some ship-building is carried on; but the trade is chiefly in rural produce. The Guildford, Arundel, and Chichester Canal intersects the W. and S. of the co., which is also traversed in length and breadth by the London, Brighton, and S. Coast Railway. Sussex is divided into 6 rapes, is in the home-circuit, and composes the diocese of Chichester, its cap., besides which city it contains the parl. bors. of Brighton, Lewes, New Shoreham, Hastings, Horsham, Arundel, and Rye, with the towns E. Grinstead, Winchelsea, Petworth, Cuckfield, Battle, Worthing, etc. Most of the towns on its coast are resorted to as favourite watering-places in summer. It sends four members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864), E. division 6408; W. division 2649: It composed (with a great part of Surrey) the second kingdom erected by the Saxons in England; its antiquities are not, however, numerous, and are mostly of the Roman period.

SUSSEX, several cos. of the U. S., N. America.

—I. in N. part of New Jersey, cap. Newton. Area 568 sq. m. P. (1860) 23,846.—II. in S. part of Delaware, cap. Georgetown. Area 994 sq. m. P. 28,274 free, 1341 slaves.—III. in S.E. part of Virginia. Area 465 sq. m. P. 3791 free, 6384 slaves.

SUSSEX LAKE, British North America, N. Lake Aylmer, is the source of Black or Great Fish river.

SUSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.W. Cromer. Ac. 522. P. 136.

SUSUGHIRLI SU, *Maecetus*, a river of Asia Minor, Anatolia, rises in the Lake of Simaul, flows W. and N., and joins the Rhyndacus about 12 m. S. its mouth in the Sea of Marmora.

SUTCHEVKA, a town of Russia, gov. and 112 m. N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ. P. 3700.

SUTCHOU, a large city of China. [SOO-CROW.]

SUTCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Holsworthy. Ac. 3593. P. 441.

SUTERA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 21 m. N. Caltanissetta. P. 3725.

SUTHERLAND, a maritime co. of Scotland, near its N. extremity, extending from the sea, between cos. Ross and Caithness, having N. and W. the Atlantic Ocean, E. Caithness and Moray Firth, and S. the Firth of Dornoch and cos. Ross and Cromarty. Ac. 1,207,188. P. (1861) 25,246. It contains 13 parishes. Surface, except E. shore, rugged and mountainous, interspersed with morasses and deer forests. Ben Clibrig is 3164 feet high, Ben More 3281, Ben Hee 2858, Ben Griam—more 1135 feet above the sea, and Fashven mountain, a station of the Ordnance Survey, lat. 58° 33' 42" N., lon. 4° 53' 55" W., 1495 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Oikel or Oykil, Fleet, Broila, and Helmsdale, valuable for their salmon fishings. Principal lakes, Lochs Shin, Hope, Laoghal, Asynt, More, & Naver. The arable soil along the E. coast has been well enclosed and drained, & extensive agricultural improvements have been effected. Chief employment, sheep and cattle breeding, especially the former. The breeds of sheep are excellent, and about 220,000 are annually exported to the south. Ptarmigan, grouse, black-cock, Alpine hares, etc., are abundant. Farms large, especially sheep farms, in the mountainous districts; of medium size in the E. Average rent of land 7d. per acre. Rainfall at Dunrobin Castle 32 in. Lime and freestone are obtained.

Manufactures, except in a very restricted sense, are unknown. The trade of the county consists chiefly in the exchange of sheep, wool, cattle, and fish, for woven fabrics and other manufactured goods, and colonial produce. The herring fishery is successfully carried on, both on the E. and W. coasts, chiefly at Helmsdale. The co. is subdivided into 14 pas. Principal town Dornoch. It sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1862) 191.

**SUTLEJ, SUTLUJ, or SUTLEGE** (Sutoodra, "the Hundred Channeled," anc. *Hesudras*), the most E. and largest of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, of which it forms all the S.E. boundary, rises in Lake Manasarovara in Tibet, lat. 30° 45' N., lon. 81° 53' E., near the sources of the San-po, Brahmaputra, Ghogra, Ganges, and Indus, and about 20,000 feet above the sea flows at first N.W., and having joined the river of Spiti, 8600 feet above the sea, breaks through the Himalaya, taking thenceforth mostly a S.W. course to its junction with the Beas, a dist. of 550 m.; below this to its junction with the Chenab, a further dist. of 300 m., the united stream bears the name of the Ghara. Total length 850 m. Principal affl. the Beas, with which river it encloses the Julinder Doab. At its upper part it is a raging torrent; at Rampoor it is 100 yards across; at Koooor, S. the Himalaya, 30 feet deep, and 500 yards across at its greatest fullness; at Filor, near Loodiana, 700 yards wide, depth from 12 to 18 feet, and up to this point it is navigable at all seasons from the Indus for vessels of 10 or 12 tons burden.

**SUTRI, Sutrium**, a town, Central Italy, prov. & 14 m. S.S.E. Viterbo. P. 2000. It has remains of an ancient amphitheatre, & other Etruscan remains.

**SUTSCHAWA**, a fortified town of Austria, Bukovina, near the Suczava, an affluent of the Sereth, on the frontier of Moldavia, 34 m. E.N.E. Kimpolung. P. 4812. It has Greek and Armenian churches, Jews' synagogue, and high school.

**SUTTER**, a co. U. S., North America, in the N. of California. Area above 500 sq. m. P. 3390.

**SUTTERBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Alford. Ac. 471. P. 40.

**SUTTERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Boston, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway. Ac. 6550. P. 1838.

**SUTTERVILLE**, a town of California, now in ruins. It was abandoned for Sacramento City.

**SUTTON**, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Bedford, 3 m. N.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 2230. P. 438.—II. co. Cambridge, 6 m. W.S.W. Ely. Ac. 6970. P. 1731.—III. co. Essex, 1½ m. S.E. Rochford. Ac. 721. P. 148.—IV. co. Kent, 3½ m. S. Deal. Ac. 1055. P. 141.—V. co. Norfolk, 14 m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1883. P. 338.—VI. co. Salop, 1½ m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 730. P. 75.—VII. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 6401. P. 618.—VIII. co. Surrey, with a station on the London and Epsom Railway, 4 m. W.S.W. Croydon. Ac. 1803. P. 3186.—IX. co. Sussex, 4 m. S. Petworth. Ac. 2061. P. 364.—X. (East), co. Kent, 6 m. S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1590. P. 385.—XI. (King's), co. Northampton, 6 m. W.S.W. Brackley. Ac. 8850. P. 1145.—XII. (Long), a pa. and market town, co. Lincoln, 18 m. E.N.E. Market-Deeping. Ac. 25146. P. 6124.

—XIII. (in-Ashfield), a pa., co. Notts, 3½ m. W.S.W. Mansfield. Ac. 6040. P. 7643, chiefly engaged in cotton manufs.—XIV. (Basset), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 720. P. 147.—XV. (Benger), co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Chippenham. Ac. 1173. P. 406.—XVI. (Bingham), co. Somerset, 3 m. S.S.W. Yeovil. Ac. 549. P. 67.—XVII. (Bonnington), co. and 10

m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1910. P. 638.—XVIII. (under-Brailey), co. Glo'ster, 4 m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 1185. P. 227.—XIX. (Courtney), co. Berks, 2½ m. S.S.E. Abingdon. Ac. 2934. P. 1581.—XX. (on-the-Forest), co. and 8½ m. N. York, N. Riding. Ac. 10,315. P. 1224.—XXI. (Guiden), co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Chester. Ac. 934. P. 223.—XXII. (on-the-Hill), co. and 8 m. W.S.W. Derby. Ac. 3233. P. 645.—XXIII. (at-Hone), co. Kent, 2½ m. S.S.E. Dartford. Ac. 3587. P. 1563. It gives name to the western of the four lathes, or great divisions of the co.—XXIV. (Cum-Lound), co. Notts, 3 m. N.N.W. East Retford. Ac. 4370. P. 916.—XXV. (Mad-dock), co. Salop, 5½ m. N. Bridgenorth. Ac. 2662. P. 420.—XXVI. (Mandeville), co. Wilts, 6½ m. W. Wilton. Ac. 1300. P. 289.—XXVII. (in-the-Marsh), co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.E. Alford. Ac. 2096. P. 368.—XXVIII. (St Michael), co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Ac. 679. P. 95.—XXIX. (Montis), co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.N.W. Sherborne. Ac. 508. P. 115.—XXX. (St Nicholas), co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Hereford. Ac. 721. P. 251.—XXXI. co. York, E. Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Hull. Ac. 4450. P. 8348.—XXXII. (on-Trent), co. Notts, 5½ m. S.E. Tuxford. Ac. 2930. P. 1147. It is a polling place for the S. division of the co.—XXXIII. (Valence), co. Kent, 5½ m. S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 2132. P. 1056.—XXXIV. (Veny), co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.E. Warminster. Ac. 3580. P. 794.—XXXV. (Waldron), co. Dorset, 5 m. S. Shaftesbury. Ac. 1013. P. 248.—XXXVI.—a township, co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 2 m. S.E. Macclesfield. P. 6756, chiefly employed in manufs. of silk.—XXXVII. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescott, 7 m. N.W. Warrington. P. 9223, engaged in manufs. of glass, earthenware, etc. Coal and ironstone abound here.—XXXVIII. a township, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kildwick, 4½ m. N.W. Keighley. P. 1699.—XXXIX. (St Edmunds), a chapelry, co. Lincoln, pa. Long Sutton, 8 m. E.N.E. Crowland. P. 730.—XL. (St James), a chapelry, same co. and pa., 10 m. E.S.E. Spalding. P. 526.—XLI. (St Nicholas), a chapelry, same co. and pa., 5 m. N.E. Holbeach. P. 817.

**SUTTON**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 46 m. S.W. Boston.—II. New Hampshire, 26 m. W.N.W. Concord.—III. Vermont, 53 m. N.N.E. Montpelier.

**SUTTON-COLDFIELD**, a bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Warwick, on a bleak acclivity (whence its name), 7 m. N.E. Birmingham. Ac. of pa. 13,039. P. 4662. It has a public hall, workhouse, gaol, a church, Roman Catholic college and chapel, almshouses, a wooded park of 2100 ac., common to the inhabitants for pasture. Manufs. hardwares, tools, and gun-barrels.

**SUWANNEE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Florida. P. 1468 free, 835 slaves.

**SUWANNEE**, a river of the U. S., N. America, rises in Okefinokee swamp, Georgia, flows mostly S., and enters the Gulf of Mexico in Florida, by numerous shallow channels, 100 m. S.E. Tallahassee, after a course of 200 m., for 55 m. of which it is navigable for vessels drawing 15 feet water.

**SUWABROW ISLANDS**, a group, Pacific Ocean, in lat. 30° 20' S., lon. 163° 30' W.

**SUZANNE** (ST), a comm. and town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 20 m. E. Laval. P. 1793.

**SUZANNE** (ST), a town of the island Bourbon, N.E. coast, 11 m. E. St Denis. P. 1318.

**SUZDAL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 22 m. N. Vladimir, cap. dist., on the Kamenka. P. 2400.

**SVARTSÖLANDEN**, an island of Sweden, in Lako Mælær, len and 10 m. W. Stockholm.

**SVEABORG** or **SWEABORG**, a strongly fortified

Maritime town of Russian Finland, on 7 islands, in the Gulf of Finland, immediately S.E. Helsingfors. P. 4000. The fortifications command the Gustav Sound, the only channel which admits large vessels. There are casemates for about 7000 small arms, and garrison room for 12,000 men. The Russians took it from Sweden in 1789. It was bombarded by the Anglo-French fleet in 1854.

SVENDBORG, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Fihnen, opposite the island Taasinge. P. 5537. It has ship-building docks, distilleries, a harbour, and an export trade.

SVENIGOROD, a town of Russia, gov. and 35 m. W. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Moskwa. P. 1500. —*Svenigorodka* is a town, gov. Kiev, cap. circ., 19 m. S. Boguslav. P. 7000.

SVERIGE, the native name of SWEDEN.

SVIATOR-NOS, a headland of Russia, gov. Archangel, at the W. entrance of the White Sea.

SVYAJSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 20 m. W. Kasan, on l. b. of the Volga. P. 3100.

SVIR, a river of Russia, gov. Olonetz, leaves Lake Onega, near its S.W. extremity, and after a W. course of 130 m., enters Lake Ladoga on its E. side, 28 m. W.S.W. Ladeino-Pole.

SWABIA (Germ. *Schwaben*, Fr. *Souabe*), one of the old circles of S. Germany, enclosed by France, Switzerland, and the circles Upper Rhine, Franconia and Bavaria. It is now subdivided amongst the doms of Württemberg, Baden, Bavaria, and Hohenzollern. The Bavarian circ. Swabia (or Upper Danube) is watered by the Mindel, Lech, and Iller. Area 3694 sq. m. P. (1861) 576,758. Chief town, Augsburg.

SWABY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Alford. Ac. 1160. P. 498.

SWADLINBAR, a small town of Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 8 m. N.W. Ballyconnel. P. 436.

SWADLINCOTE, a township of England, co. Derby, 4 m. S.E. Burton-on-Trent. P. 1076.

SWAFFHAM, a pa. and market town, England, co. Norfolk, with a station on the East Anglian Railway, 14 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Ac. of pa. 7550. P. 3295. The town, on an eminence, has streets diverging from a spacious market-place, an elegant church, a town-hall, assembly room, theatre, free school, and co. gaol. Adjacent to the town are race and cricket grounds.—II. (*Bulbeck*), a pa., co. and 7 m. E.N.E. Cambridge. Ac. 3000. P. 873.—III. (*Prior*), a pa., same co., 5 m. W.N.W. Newmarket. Ac. 5297. P. 1329.

SWAFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.E. North-Walsham. Ac. 840. P. 181.

SWAINSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 821. P. 338.

SWAINSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.E. Bath. Ac. 845. P. 632.

SWAKOP or SOMERSET RIVER, S.W. Africa, enters Walvisch Bay, Atlantic, lat. 22° 45' S.

SWALCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Ac. 6270. P. 1919.

SWALE, a river of England, co. York, N. Riding, rises near the border of Westmoreland, flows E. and S.E. past Richmond, and joins the Ure near Boroughbridge. [Ouse].—The *East* and *West Sale* are two branches of the Medway River, Kent, bounding the island of Sheppey; the latter enters the Thames at Whitstable Bay, and is noted for its oyster beds.

SWALECLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on railway, 6½ m. N. Canterbury. Ac. 1297. P. 168.

SWALI, a town of British India, presid. Bombay. It was formerly the seat of the presid. of East India Company in Western India. Lat. 21° 4' N.; lon. 72° 44' E.

SWALLOW, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.N.E. Caistor. Ac. 2790. P. 215.

SWALLOWCLIFFE, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5 m. S.E. Hindon. Ac. 1870. P. 239.

SWALLOWFIELD, a pa. of Engl., cos. Berks and Wilts, 6 m. S.S.E. Reading. Ac. 3712. P. 1265.

SWALWELL, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Wickham, 3½ m. W.S.W. Gateshead. P. 1479, actively employed in iron-works.

SWANAGE or SWANWICK, a market town and pa. of England, co. Dorset, on the coast of the island Purbeck, 5 m. S.E. Corfe-castle. Ac. of pa. 3163. P. 2004. It has a harbour for vessels of 300 tons, a herring fishery and stone quarries. It is resorted to for sea-bathing.

SWANBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2 m. E.S.E. Winslow. Ac. 2510. P. 603.

SWAN ISLANDS, a group in Banks Strait, 3½ m. N.E. Tasmania.

SWANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.N.W. Norwich. Ac. 1433. P. 385.—II. a chapelry, co. Leicester, pa. Whitwick, 4½ m. E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on a branch of the Peterboro' and Leicester Railway. P. 1276.

SWAN RIVER, the principal river of W. Australia, rises under the name of Avon, near lat. 32° 30' S., lon. 117° E., flows successively N. and W. through the cos. Grantham, York, and Perth, and enters the Indian Ocean at a bay called Melville Water, lat. 32° S., lon. 115° 42' E. Chief affluents, the Dale, Toodyay, Howick, Ellenbrooke, Helena, and Canning. On its banks are many tracts of fertile land; and the settlements Freemantle, Perth, Guildford, Toodyay, Northam, York, and Beverley. It is liable to sudden and violent floods, which inundate the surrounding country. It gave name to the first colonial settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. [WESTERN AUSTRALIA.]

SWANSCOMBE, a pa., England, co. Kent, on the Thames, 4 m. E. Dartford. Ac. 2593. P. 2323.

SWANSEA (Welsh *Aber-Tawy*), a parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, on the W. side of the Tawy or Towy, at its mouth in Swansea Bay, Bristol Channel, 28 m. W.S.W. Merthyr-Tydvil. Lat. of lighthouse 51° 37' N.; lon. 3° 56' W. Ac. of pa. 9029. P. (1851) 31,461; (1861) 33,972. It has a market-house, court-house, infirmary, assembly rooms, and a theatre; reading and news-rooms, royal and mechanics' institutes, various chapels, a Jews' synagogue, schools & public endowments, banks, a co. house of correction, and the remains of an old castle, now used for barracks; a prison, and stores. The harbour, at the mouth of the river, is nearly enclosed by two piers, on the W. side of which is a lighthouse. Vessels belonging to the port 103, tons 19,112. Customs rev. (1862) 6460l. Exports 849,995l. Floating docks have been constructed here, and Swansea communicates with London by the S. Wales Railway, by canals, and with Neath and the coal districts, also by tram-roads with Oystermouth and Mumbleshead. It has brass and iron-foundries, potteries, tanneries, breweries, and rope-walks; but its chief trade is in the export of coal, and in smelting British, foreign, and colonial copper ore, for which it has extensive works on both banks of the river. Imports consist chiefly of ores, limestone, clay, rottenstone, tin-plates, and timber, besides provisions. From the beauty of its situation it is resorted to as a watering-place. The bor. is divided into two wards. Swansea unites with Aberavon, Neath, Loughor, and Kenfig, in sending one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1926.—*Swansea Canal*, up the vale of Tawe

to Ystradgynlais, etc., is 17 m. long, and has 36 locks with a fall of 373 feet. It brings down bituminous and anthracite coal.

SWANSEY, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 48 m. S.W. Boston. P. 1554.—II. New Hampshire, 43 m. S.W. Concord. P. 2106.

SWANTON, several pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*Abbot*), 12 m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1130. P. 523.—II. (*Morley*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2714. P. 769.—III. (*Novers*), 10 m. S.E. Wells. Ac. 1315. P. 315.

SWANTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 71 m. N.W. Montpelier.

SWARBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 910. P. 208.

SWARDESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 933. P. 385.

SWARKESTON, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.E. Derby, on the Trent, which, with the adjacent meadows, is here crossed by a bridge nearly one mile in length. Ac. 943. P. 307.

SWARRATON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. N.N.W. Arlesford. Ac. 743. P. 100.

SWATARA, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 9 m. N. Lancaster. Also a tributary of the Susquehanna.

SWATON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 3670. P. 297.

SWATOW (Chinese *Chau-chow*), a seaport town on the E. coast of China, prov. Quang-tung, 220 m. E.N.E. Canton. It is one of the open ports under the treaty of Tien-tsin, and has a considerable foreign trade. In 1861, the imports were 4,659,329 dollars, and the exports 2,214,655 ditto; carried inwards by 221 ships of 85,199 tons, and outwards by 216 ships of 83,152 tons. It has a British consul, and foreign customs, with a revenue of 180,621 dollars. Chief products, sugar, rice, tobacco, and paper; imports cotton goods, bean cake, and opium.

SWATRAGH, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Londonderry, 5 m. S.E. Garvagh. P. 218.

SWAVESEY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. St Ives. Ac. 3891. P. 1371.

SWAYFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Grantham. Ac. 1300. P. 263.

SWEDEN, *Sverige*, the most N. country of Europe, forming the E. and larger portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, and one of the kingdoms, composing the monarchy of Sweden and Norway; between lat. 55° 20' and 70° 11' 40" N., lon. 11° 15' and 24° 10' E., bounded E. by the Baltic, the Gulf of Bothnia and Russia, S. by the Baltic, W. by Norway, the Kattegat, and the Sound; cap. Stockholm. Area & pop. as follows:—(*See Table*.) Sweden is divided into 24 län or prefectures, subdivided into 117 fögder, excepting the capital, which forms a government by itself. These administrative divisions are grouped in 3 regions, Norland, Sweden Proper, or Scaeland and Göttland, Swedish towns are thinly inhabited, being left almost entirely to manufacturers and merchants, while there are no beggars; and all landed proprietors, and even the nobles, engage in agricultural operations. The Scandinavian Alps traverse the country in the W., and separate it from Norway; many of their summits are constantly snow-clad. [NORWAY.] From this mountain range the country slopes E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, forming in its descent two elevated table-lands, the 1st or W. most is 2000 feet, and the E. most 360 to 800 feet above the sea. The tract of country bordering the Baltic is under 300 feet in elevation. The greater part of the surface

Län or Districts.		Sq.-miles.	Pop. 1860.
Län of	Malmöhus, . . . . .	1812	284,490
	Christianstad, . . . . .	2487	209,581
	Bleking, . . . . .	1149	117,876
	Kronoberg, . . . . .	3635	152,225
	Jönköping, . . . . .	4293	171,011
	Kalmar, . . . . .	4597	221,029
	Östergöthland, . . . . .	4148	240,917
	Halland, . . . . .	1893	119,578
	Skaraborg, . . . . .	3303	222,240
	Elfsborg, . . . . .	4926	269,322
	Gothenburg & Bohus, . . . . .	1937	214,342
	Gothland, . . . . .	1213	50,137
	Lake of Wener, . . . . .	2015	...
Lake of Wetter, . . . . .	716	...	
Gothia, . . . . .		37,924	2,272,687
Län of	Stockholm (town), . . . . .	8	112,391
	Stockholm, . . . . .	2854	121,737
	Upsala, . . . . .	1978	92,536
	Södermanland, . . . . .	2572	126,705
	Westmanland, . . . . .	2511	103,300
	Orebro, . . . . .	3415	151,651
	Wermaland, . . . . .	6524	247,171
	Kopparberg, . . . . .	12,137	166,899
Lake of Mælar, . . . . .	472	...	
Lake of Hielmar, . . . . .	187	...	
Sweden proper, . . . . .		32,658	1,122,390
Län of	Gefleborg, . . . . .	7587	136,661
	Westernorland, . . . . .	9074	116,669
	Jemtland, . . . . .	19,276	61,218
	Westerbotten, . . . . .	22,841	81,478
	Norrbotten, . . . . .	41,261	69,225
Norrländ and Lapland, . . . . .		100,039	464,651
Total of Sweden, . . . . .		170,621	3,859,728

is flat, and the S. portion constitutes the plain of Scania. A line is supposed to traverse the country in lat. 66° 3' N., north of which to Cape North the land is gradually rising at the estimated rate of 4 feet in a century, while S. of it there is a slow and gradual subsidence. The country is watered by numerous streams, none of which are large; the principal are, from N. to S., the Tornea, Lulea, Pitea, Umea, Angermann, Dal, and Göta-Elf, the largest of these rivers, which flow S.E. to the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Motala, which traverses Lake Wetter to the Baltic. Nearly one-eighth of the superficies is covered by lakes, some of which are very extensive. The largest are Wener, Wetter, Mælar, and Hielmar, all in the S. provs.; they afford great advantages for navigation. These lakes are connected by canals, the chief of which are those of Södertelge, Hielmar or Arboga, Strömsholm, and Trolhätta, which with two other canals unite the Atlantic Ocean with the Baltic Sea, and are called conjointly the Göta Canal. There are extensive marshy tracts along the shores. The coast, which has a development of 1400 miles, is deeply indented, forming vast bays and fiords, and studded with a multitude of low sandy isls, the chief of which are Gothland and Oeland in the Baltic. The latter is separated from the mainland by the strait of Calmar, and has good pasture-ground. The climate of Sweden is mild for its northern position, the mean temperature of the year at Stockholm being 42°·2 Fahr. The W. coasts are more mild and moist than the E. coasts. The summers are very hot, and the winters extremely cold. Spring is almost unknown. In the N. the rivers are frozen, and snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year; in the central regions winter lasts for three

or four months. N. of lat. 61° mercury often freezes. In Swedish Lapland the summer lasts for 56 days, from the 23d of June till the 18th of August, when the ground is again covered with snow and ice. The amount of rain is much less than in Norway. The air is generally pure, and there are no contagious diseases. The prevailing winds are S.W. and W. The soil is not generally fertile; but the produce is adequate to the consumption. The part of Sweden comprised between the Sound and the River Dal has made great progress in agriculture within the last 20 or 30 years. Barley is cultivated as far N. as lat. 69°, but the crops frequently fail. Rye, hemp, and potatoes are grown to lat. 66° N. Oats ripen to 63° 30'; wheat and hops cease to be cultivated with advantage beyond lat. 62° N. Fruit trees are limited to the S. of lat. 62°, but N. of this lat. two species of briar are cultivated for their delicious berries, which are very much used in a variety of forms. The reindeer-moss furnishes food for these animals and for cattle. One-fourth of the surface is covered with forests, but the produce of timber is small; much of it is used for fuel, and made into charcoal for use in the mines. The principal trees are the pine, fir, and birch, which extend to the extreme N. of the country; the lime, elm, ash, willow, and alder between lat. 61° and 68° N.; the oak to lat. 61°, and the beech to lat. 57°. Tar and pitch are extracted from the roots of the pine. Kearing of live stock is an important branch of industry, but the pastures are poor, horses and cattle small, and the sheep yield an inferior wool. Great encouragements, however, are given to improvements in the breed; and the introduction of the merino and saxon sheep promises complete success. N. of lat. 64°, the reindeer is the only domestic animal. Among wild animals are the bear, which, however, is scarce, the wolf, lynx, fox, marten, lemming, hare, and squirrel. Fish are abundant on the coasts, and in the lakes and rivers; the herring fishery has greatly declined, but lobsters are exported, and salmon are caught in all the principal rivers. The mining districts of Sweden, mostly in the central provs., extend over 16,000 sq. m.; the mines are open like stone-quarries; the chief product is iron, which is distributed over nearly all the country, but the best is found in the län Upsala; the annual produce of all the mines is about 70,000 tons of bar iron. The richest copper mines are at Fahlung; the annual produce in all is about 1000 tons. Gold is procured only to a small extent. The other mineral products are silver, alum, manganese, zinc, sulphate of iron, cobalt, and coal of inferior quality. Industry, notwithstanding recent progress, is still little developed. Exports (1862) timber, grains, iron, steel, tar, cotton, etc., to the value of 2,698,216*l*. Imports cotton, iron, coals, wool, hides, machinery, hardware, coffee, apparel, oils, indigo, copper, logwood, soda, sugar, etc., to the value of 970,429*l*.—Manufs. woollens, sugar, tobacco, paper, linens, cotton (in small quantity), gloves, mathematical and other instruments; tanning is an important branch of industry. Ship-building is carried on to some extent in the ports of the Baltic. Distilling and brewing are extensively prosecuted. The internal commerce of Sweden is considerable, and Swedish vessels visit most of the Atlantic ports of South America, and the Mediterranean, England, and Russia. The rail. from Stockholm to Gottenburg, a work of vast importance to the country, was opened in 1862. Government is a limited constitutional monarchy. its administration is entirely distinct from that

of Norway, and the king shares the legislative power with the assembly of the states, which is composed of four chambers. The established religion is Lutheran, to which all belong, except 900 Roman Catholics, and 950 Jews; but all sects are tolerated. An archbishop chosen by the king resides at Upsala, and the people nominate their own pastors. Education is widely diffused, and well conducted in gymnasia, high and burgher schools. It has been stated that there is not one person in 1000 who cannot read and write. The simple and almost patriarchal hospitality of the Swedes is very marked, especially in the most isolated provinces. There are universities at Upsala and Lund. Total rev. (1862) 7,290,271*l*. Army (1863) 144,010 men, of whom 6000 cavalry and 5000 artillery. Navy, 2 (seventy-four gun) screw steamers of the line, 4 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 125 gunboats. The island of St Bartholomew, W. Indies, is the only colony of Sweden. [BARTHOLOMEW, Str.] In 1394, by the treaty of Calmar, the crown of Sweden was united to those of Denmark and Norway by Margaret of Denmark. The Swedes recovered their independence under Gustavus Vasa in 1521. The House of Vasa ascended the throne in 1523, and gave to Sweden the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus. It was succeeded by the House of Deux-Ponts, which furnished the famous Charles XII.; to this succeeded the Houses of Hessen-Cassel and Holstein-Gottorp. In 1810, Marshal Bernadotte of France was chosen crown prince, and ascended the throne as Charles-John XIV. in 1818. Norway was annexed to Sweden in 1814, retaining its own laws. [NORWAY.]

SWEDEN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Monroe.

SWEESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. S. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 1325. P. 355.

SWEFLING, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 1120. P. 318.

SWEDIYAH, a large vill. of North Syria, pash. Aleppo, in a valley, 14 m. W. Antiöch.

SWELL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.S.W. Langport. Ac. 891. P. 116.—II. (Lower), co. Glo'ster, 1½ m. W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1670. P. 449.—III. (Upper), same co., 1½ m. N.W. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1460. P. 65.

SWERFORD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. N.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 4630. P. 440.

SWETTENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Congleton. Ac. 2110. P. 402.

SWIECIANY, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 45 m. N.E. Vilna, cap. dist. P. 4800.

SWILLAND, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 951. P. 243.

SWILLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Ac. 2760. P. 662.

SWILLY (LOUGH), an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. part of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, extends inland 25 m. S., where it receives the river Swilly. On Tanuet Point, at the W. side of its entrance, is a lighthouse, in lat. 55° 16' 33" N., lon. 7° 38' W., and it is there 3½ m. across.

SWIMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. E.S.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 7280. P. 1532.

SWINBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. E. Burford. Ac. 1140. P. 191.

SWINDERBY, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1640. P. 572.

SWINDON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Wilts, and a principal station of the Great Western Railway, 29 m. E.N.E. Bath. Ac. of pa. 3136. P. 6856.—II. a pa., co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.W. Cheltenham. Ac. 721. P. 227.—III. a township,

co. York, West Riding, on the Wharfe, 6 m. W. Wetherby. P. 46.

SWINE, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 13,650. P. 1823.

SWINEFLEET, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, 17 m. N.E. Doncaster. Ac. 2445. P. 1149.

SWINFORD, a mkt. town of Irel., Connaught, co. Mayo, 1½ m. E.N.E. Castlebar. P. 1298.

SWINEMÜNDE or SWIENEMÜNDE, a marit. town of Prussia, prov. Pomerania, gov. and 86 m. N.N.W. Stettin, in the island Usedom, on the Swiene, the outlet of the Great Haff, in the Baltic. P. 4600. Its harbour has a lighthouse on one of its piers. It has a pilot-board, and is the outport for Stettin.

SWINESHEAD, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, parts Holland, in the fens, 6 m. W.S.W. Boston. Ac. of pa. 6100. P. 1903. The sea formerly reached this town, which had a harbour near its present market place.

SWINESHEAD, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 3 m. W.S.W. Kimbolton. Ac. 1330. P. 275.

SWINSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 11 m. S.S.E. Grantham. Ac. 1330. P. 396.

SWINESUND, an inlet of the Skager-rack, between Norway and Sweden.

SWINFORD, two pas. of England.—I. co. Leicester, 4 m. S.S.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1690. P. 402.—II. (*Old*), cos. Stafford and Worcester, including the town of Stourbridge. Ac. 3315. P. 22,958. Blue coat hospital, founded in 1677, educates 70 boys; annual revenue 235*l*.

SWINFORD-REGIS or KING'S SWINFORD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 3 m. N.N.W. Stourbridge. Ac. 7315. P. (1861) 34,257. The vill. is neat, and the pa. has a church, coal, iron, glass, brick, and tile works, and numerous potteries. Near it are the vestiges of a large Roman camp, and Hol-beach, where several of the gunpowder-plot conspirators were taken in 1605.

SWINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N. Folkstone. Ac. 2638. P. 418.

SWINHOPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.W. Louth. Ac. 1307. P. 105.

SWINNERTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W.N.W. Stone. Ac. 6529. P. 880.

SWINTON, a chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Wath-on-Dearne, 5 m. N.N.E. Rotherham, on the N. branch of the Midland Railway. P. 3190. Manufs. earthenware.

SWINTON and SIMPRIN, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 8 m. E. Greenlaw. Ac. 5571. P. 964; includes vill. of Swinton, pop. 431.

SWITHLAND, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 2½ m. S.W. Mount-Sorrill. Ac. 2180. P. 255, partly employed in quarrying slate.

SWITZERLAND, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Indiana. Area 216 sq. m. P. (1860) 12,698.

SWITZERLAND (Germ. *Schweitz*; French *La Suisse*; Ital. *La Svizzera*), a confed. state of Central Europe, between lat. 45° 50' and 47° 50' N., lon. 5° 55' and 10° 30' E., having E. the principality of Liechtenstein and the Tirol, S. Italy, W. France, N. and N.E. Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria. Length 223 m.; breadth 75 to 140 miles. Area and pop. as follows:—(*See Table*.) Switzerland belongs to the region of the Central Alps, extending between Mont Blanc in Savoie, and the Gross Glockner in the Tirol. The immense mass of Mount St Gotthard forms the centre or nucleus of a system of mountains, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, the peaks of which

Cantons.	Sq. Miles.	Pop. 1860.
Zurich, . . . . .	659	266,265
Berne, . . . . .	2,615	467,141
Lucerne, . . . . .	480	130,504
Uri, . . . . .	418	14,741
Schwytz, . . . . .	357	45,089
Unterwalden (Obwald), . . . . .	185	13,376
Unterwalden (Nidwald), . . . . .	112	11,526
Glarus, . . . . .	265	33,363
Zug, . . . . .	90	19,608
Freiburg, . . . . .	632	105,523
Soleure, . . . . .	292	69,263
Basle (town), . . . . .	14	40,683
Basle (district), . . . . .	165	51,582
Schaffhausen, . . . . .	118	35,500
Appenzell (exter.), . . . . .	102	48,431
Appenzell (inter.), . . . . .	61	12,000
Saint-Gall, . . . . .	781	180,411
Grisons, . . . . .	2,708	90,713
Aargau, . . . . .	538	194,208
Thurgau, . . . . .	384	90,080
Tessin or Ticino, . . . . .	1,032	116,343
Vaud, . . . . .	1,226	213,157
Valais, . . . . .	2,016	90,792
Neuchâtel, . . . . .	308	87,369
Geneva, . . . . .	110	82,876
Total, . . . . .	15,716	2,510,494

are from 9000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Alps cover all the central, S., and S.E. portion of the country, and occupy more than one-half of its superficies. The highest point is Monte Rosa, 15,174 feet above the sea. [ALPS.] The Jura mountains extend along the N.W. borders; culminating points, the Dôle and Mont Tendre [JURA], and between these is an undulating plain or table-land, 135 m. in length, from the Lake of Geneva in the S.W., to the Lake of Constance in the N.E. Its extreme breadth is 50 m. Next the Alps it is 2000 feet above the sea, sloping towards the Jura, where it is 1350 feet. It has numerous valleys, some of which are of considerable extent. Among its mountains and hills are the Jorat in the Valais, the Albis between Zug and Zurich, the Allmna in the E. of Zurich, and the Hauenstein between Basle and Soleure. The high Alps form vast reservoirs, whence issue thousands of fertilizing torrents. The chief rivers flow by the Rhine to the North Sea, by the Rhone to the Mediterranean, by the Ticino to the Po and the Adriatic, and by the Inn to the Danube and Black Sea. The other principal rivers are the Thur and the Aar, affs. of the Rhine; the Emmen and the Limmat, affs. of the Aar. No country in Europe, except Scandinavia, has, in proportion to its size, so many lakes as Switzerland. Those of the Alpine regions occupy the lower parts of the valleys. They vary in depth from 500 to 1900 feet, and are situated at an elevation of from 1200 to 1800 feet above the sea: the chief of these are Lake Lemán, or the Lake of Geneva; Brienz, Thun, Waldstätten or Lucerne; Zug, Wallenstadt, Zurich, Constance, or the Boden See; and on the S. of the Alps, Lugano and Maggiore. Most of these are traversed by steam-boats. The table-land contains Lakes Morat, Sempach, Baldeck, Hallwyl, Greiffensee, and Pfäffikon. In the Jura are the lakes of Neuchâtel and Bienne. The climate of Switzerland, owing to its elevation and other causes, is much more severe than is due to its position, nearly in mid-distance between the Equator and the North Pole. It presents the greatest extremes and the most violent contrasts. In Geneva, at an elevation of 1230 feet, the mean pressure of the barometer is 27 inches; the ther-

rometer ranges from 84° to 66° Fahr.; and the average rainfall is 29 inches. On Mount St Bernard, barometer 21 inches, thermometer 18° to 43° Fahr., and rainfall 65 inches. The elevation of the lower limit of snow in the mountains is 8900 feet. On the table-land and in the lower mountains snow falls in greater abundance than in other countries of the same lat. in Europe. On St Gothard snow falls at least once a month in summer. The large lakes are seldom frozen. In the upper valleys of the Jura winter lasts six months; it is longer in those of the Alps. S.W. winds, which are frequent, usually bring rain; the N.E. wind, which blows on the table-land in spring, is cold and dry. The warm S. wind greatly favours the climate of the canton Ticino; under the name of *Föhn*, the sirocco of the Alps, it blows with extreme violence, and causes great damage on the lakes. At an elevation of from 1000 to 1600 feet, the climate is pure and salubrious; but it is unhealthy in many of the deep and narrow valleys. Vegetation corresponds with the extremes of climate. In the Valais, the fig and grape ripen at the foot of ice-clad mountains, while near their summits the rhododendron and the lichen grow at the limit of the snow line. The corn raised in Switzerland is not nearly sufficient for the supply of its pop. The most productive cantons are those of the N. and W. Here the vine ripens at an elevation of 1900, and in some places at 2100 feet above the sea. It is cultivated on the slopes of the Jura, and in the valleys of the Rhine, Rhône, Reuss, Limmat, and Thur; and wine is exported. Buckwheat ripens at an elevation of 2200 ft., and with a S. exposure at 3000 feet; wheat at 3600, oats 4300, barley 5100 ft. Flax and hemp are extensively grown; irrigation is judiciously managed; and in general, agriculture is making considerable progress. The slopes of the Jura and of the Alps, and the high regions of the table-land, are covered with valuable timber trees, the oak, beech, larch, and birch. The pine and larch grow to an elevation of 6500 feet, shrubs to 7400 feet. The principal wealth of Switzerland consists in its rich and excellent pastures, which in summer support vast numbers of cattle; the finest breeds are those of the Simmenthal, Gessenay, Gruyere, Zug, and Schwytz. The silk-worm is reared in the valleys S. of the Alps, and of late also in the N. The forests abound in game; the lamergeyer inhabits the highest mountains, and the chamois is hunted in the Valais and in the Oberland. Fish of excellent quality is abundant in the lakes and rivers. Iron is found in the mountains generally, but chiefly in the Jura; there are mines of lead and zinc in the Grisons. Turf is abundant in the marshy dists., and coal is found in the table-land. The principal salt springs are at Ex, in the valley of the Rhone. Switzerland contains upwards of 300 mineral springs, 18 bath establishments of the first, and 186 of the second class. Cheese is a valuable product; it is made chiefly in Gessenay, the Simmenthal, and the Emmenthal; that called Gruyere is highly valued, and extensively exported. *Kirschwasser*, cider, and perry are made. The country has made rapid progress in manuf. industry. Cotton goods are made chiefly in Appenzell and St Gall. Silks are woven in Zurich and Basle, and linens at Berne. Neuchâtel has superior printing establishments. Watches, jewellery, and musical boxes are the principal manufs. of the W. cantons; here 230,000 watches are made every year. In 1862 (1082 kil.) 676 m. of rail, and (2990 kil.) 1868 m. telegraphic wires were in operation. In winter the pop. of the Alps

inhabit vills. scattered over the lower valleys. In May, the cattle are led to the lower pastures; in July, they ascend to regions 6000 feet above the sea; and about the 10th August they pasture on the highest mountains, whence they descend to the valleys about the 10th October.

The principal races inhabiting the count the Teutonic and the Celtic. The Germanic is spoken in a variety of *patois* by th in the N. and E. French is spoken in the and on the table-land W. of the Lakes of B and Morat, and of the river Sarine, in part o. Valais, and the Alps in its vicinity. S. of Alps the Italian language is used; the Romanca. is spoken in the Engadine, and in the valley of the Rhine. The inhabitants of the Alps are mostly Roman Catholics. In the Jura, and on the table-land, Protestants are most numerous. In 1860 the proportions were: Protestants, 1,476,982; Roman Catholics, 1,023,430; other sects, 5866; Jews, 4216. All Christian sects are tolerated, but the Jesuits are excluded. Switzerland has universities at Basel, Berne, and Zurich; and there are superior gymnasia in all the chief towns. Public instruction is widely disseminated, and in the Protestant cantons Sunday and infant schools are on the increase. School attendance is compulsory from the age of 5 to 8. In the Protestant cantons the proportion of children at school is as 1 to 5 of the pop., in the mixed cantons 1 to 7, and in the Catholic cantons 1 to 9. In 1863 the State had 435 journals; 185 political, 22 literary and scientific, 20 religious, 15 Protestant, & 5 Roman Catholic. 231 are printed in German, 105 in French, 8 in Italian, and 3 in Patois. The Swiss Confederation is composed of 22 cantons, forming 25 independent states, united in a perpetual league. The central and W. part was called *Helvetia* by the Romans, and the E. part, or the Grisons, *Rhætia*. The Confederation was founded 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803 Napoleon I. organized a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St Gall, the Grisons, Argovia, Thurgovia, Tessin, and Vand. This Confederation was modified in 1815; the number of cantons was increased to 22, by the admission of Valais, Neuchâtel, and Geneva. The federal government was composed of a diet, and of a *Vorort*, or federal directory. By the new constitution of 1848, the federal assembly is composed of two divisions, a national council and a senate, and Berne was chosen as the federal city. Every parish supports its own poor. The constitution forbids the maintenance of a standing army, but, to provide for the defence of the country, every man capable of carrying arms is liable to be called out. The troops form 4 classes:—1. The "*Bundesauzug*," all men from the age of 20 to 34; 2. The army of *reserve*, men between 35 and 40; 3. The *Landwehr*, age 41 to 45; and 4. The *Lands-turm*, or army of defence, all above 45. Total number (1862) 339,926 men. Foreign enlistment is forbidden by the constitution. Total rev. (1861) 824,862*l.*; expenditure 812,893*l.*

SWOJANOW, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 37 m. S.E. Chaudim. P. 600.

SWONA, one of the Orkney Islands, pa. South Ronaldshay. P. 46.

SWORDS, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co.

and 8 m. N.N.E. Dublin, on the Swords river, 5 miles from the Irish Sea. Ac. 9673. P. 2637; do. of town 1296. Alt. 64 ft. Chief buildings, a Gothic church, barracks, and an endowed school. The town is in decay, but was formerly of importance. Here the first Irish army of "the Pa." assembled in 1641, preparatory to the commencement of the civil war in Ireland.

WYNCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 N.E. W. Wallingford. Ac. 2646. P. 446.

WYRE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 miles N.E. Bridport. Ac. 1146. P. 277.

SYANG, an island of Malaya, in the Gilolo passage, 35 m. N.W. Waygiu.

SYAN-SHAN MOUNTAINS, Asia. [THIAN SHAN.]

SYCAMORE, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Hamilton.

SYCFRYN, a tnsbp. of N. Wales, co. Flint, pa. Northop, 4 m. N.W. Hawarden. Ac. 1446. P. 207.

SYDENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. S.S.E. Thame. Ac. 1650. P. 394.—II, a chapelry, co. Kent, pa. Lewisham, with a station on the London and Croydon Railway, 8 m. S.S.E. London Bridge. P. (1861) 10,595. On the 10th June 1854 the "Crystal Palace" was opened by the Queen. In its construction the materials of the Exhibition Building of Hyde Park were used. It is formed of iron and glass, and covers nearly three-quarters of a mile of ground. The cost was about 1,000,000.—III. (*Danaret*), a pa., co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Tavistock. Ac. 1413. P. 603.

—*Sydenham Island*, Pacific Ocean, is in Mulgrave Archipelago. Length N. to S. 18 miles.

SYDERS (Fr. *Sierre*), a town, Switz., cant. Valais, on Rhone, between Leuk & Sierre. P. 1095.

SYDENSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 2520. P. 528.

SYDLING (ST NICHOLAS), a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 5028. P. 692.

SYDNEY, the cap. town of the British colony of New South Wales, is built on the southern shores of Port Jackson, 7 m. from the entrance of the harbour. Lat. 33° 51' S.; lon. 151° 14' E. It is the oldest city in Australia, and was founded in 1788 by Captain Arthur Phillip, who had been despatched by the Imperial Government to establish a penal settlement in this remote region, and who after first landing at Botany Bay, and remaining a short time at that inconvenient locality, soon after discovered and removed to the fine harbour of Port Jackson, which has since become so widely known in the world's commerce. P. (1846) 38,358; (1856) 53,358, besides 28,223 in the suburbs; (1861) 56,846, including suburbs 93,686. In 1862, 935 vessels, exclusive of coasters, cleared the port, tons 317,849; entered 971 vessels, tons 313,302. Exports 7,102,562. Imports to the value of 9,334,645. The harbour is quite land-locked, with deep water to the edge of its rocky shores. The old part of the town is fast disappearing, and giving place to a handsome city, with numerous public buildings, banks, warehouses, and elegant private residences, built of fine sandstone. The city has a mayor and municipal corporation; and there also the governor resides, and the Colonial Parliament of two houses holds its session. It is lighted with gas. There are three colleges, a grammar school, and in 1852 a University was established, which has since acquired, with regard to its degrees, the status of our home universities. It possesses also two large dry-docks, an observatory, and museum. Mean temp. of year 66°; coldest month 59°, hottest 73°, Fahr. The gold discoveries in 1851 have considerably augmented the commerce and importance of Sydney, and a branch mint

was granted by the Imperial Government, which came into work in May 1855, and has done considerable business, coining from one to one and a quarter million of gold money annually. The place is defended by several fortifications, including Pinchgut Island, a small rock artificially cut to nearly a level with the water. There is communication by telegraph with the Heads of Port Jackson to the E., and with Melbourne to the S.W., a distance of 58 m., and by railway W. and S. to Penrith and Picton. Alt. 145 feet. Mean annual temp. 67°-2. Rainfall 58-36 inches. Number of wet days 157. Rate of mortality 1 in 40. Shortest sea route to London 12,040 miles. Shortest sailing voyage 86 days.

SYDNEY, the cap. town of the British colony and co. Cape Breton, North America, on a bay of the N.E. coast of the island. Lat. 46° 18' N.; lon. 60° 9' W. Near it are some productive coal mines.—II. the most E. co. of Nova Scotia, having W. the cos. Pictou and Halifax, and containing Chedabucto and St George Bays, with the towns Sherbrooke and Dorchester.—III. co. Nova Scotia, on N.E. coast, near Cape Breton Island, cap. Antigonish. P. (1861) 14,871.

SYDOPRE, a town of British India, dist. Ghazee-pore, N.W. provs., in lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 83° 18' E. P. 8200.

SYENE, a town of Egypt. [ASSOUAN.]

SYERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Notts, 5¼ m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 610. P. 196.

SYKHOUSE, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 4½ m. W.N.W. Thorne. Ac. 8220. P. 623.

SYLEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.W. Harleston. Ac. 1603. P. 357.

SYLHET, a district of India. [SILHET.]

SYLTHØE, an island of Denmark, duchy Schleswig, off its W. coast. Length N. to S. 22 m. It consists of 3 narrow limbs uniting in a centre. P. 2600, chiefly occupied in fishing & navigation.

SYLVESTRE (St), several comms. and vills. of France, the principal in dep. Haute-Vienne, 14 m. N.N.E. Limoges. P. 1549.

SYMI, *Syme*, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Symi, 15 m. N.W. Rhodes. Lat. 36° 30' N.; lon. 27° 54' E. Length and breadth about 6 m. each. Estimated pop. 7000. Outline very irregular, and the island a rocky mass of limestone rising to 1000 feet above the sea. Soil mostly barren, but every available patch of ground is assiduously cultivated, and the inhabitants are distinguished for industry and commercial enterprise. *Symi* exports sponge and wood from the shores of its gulf. It has three harbours, and a small town of same name on its N. side, with about 1000 inhabitants, and some remains of antiquity. It is subordinate to the pasha of Rhodes, who derives from it an annual revenue of 270*l.*—The *Gulf of Symi* (anc. *Sinus Doridis*) is an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, bounded by two long promontories, the N.W. of which (*Triopium Promontory*) separates it from the Gulf of Kos. Depth inland, and breadth at entrance, about 27 miles each. On its E. side are three subordinate bays (the anc. *Thymnias*, *Schœnus*, and *Bubassius*). Shores very picturesque, and on them are various Cyclopean and other remains. At its entrance is the island of Symi.

SYMINGTON, two pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Ayr, 6 m. S.E. Irvine. Ac. 3736. P. 855.—II. co. Lanark, 33 m. S.E. Glasgow, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 m. S.S.E. Carstairs junction. Ac. 3549. P. 528.

SYMONDSBURY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1¼ m. W.N.W. Bridport. Ac. 3925. P. 1352.

**SYMPHORIE (St.)**, several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Gironde, cap. cant., 28 m. S. Bordeaux. P. 1890.—II. dep. Lozère, 21 m. N.N.E. Mende. P. 1139.—III. (*de Jay*), dep. Loire, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. Roanne. P. 4652, engaged in woollen weaving.—IV. (*de Marmagne*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, 7 m. S. Autun. P. 1131.—V. (*d'Ozon*), dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Ozon, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon, 6½ m. N. Vienne. P. 1768.—VI. dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 20 m. S.W. Lyon. P. 1920.—VII. dep. Indre et Loire, cant. and arr. Tours. P. 2579.

**SYMPLEGADES**, a group of rocky islets in the Black Sea, immediately off the point of Rumili, at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

**SYNGHEM**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 10 m. S.S.W. Ghent. P. 2400.

**SYRA (Syros)**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, among the Cyclades, 20 m. N.W. Paros. Area about 55 sq. m. Estimated p. (1853) 27,000. Surface mountainous, and near its N. extremity is a peak rising to 4000 feet above the sea. Many parts of the island are fertile, producing corn, wine, silk, figs, and cotton. It forms, with the islands Zea, Mycone, Thurmia, Serpho, Siphanto, Kimolos, Milo, and Sikinos, a gov. of Greece.—*Syra* or *Hermopolis*, the cap., is a maritime town on the E. shore. P. 14,000. The harbour is accessible to line-of-battle ships, has good anchorage, is well sheltered, and a lighthouse has been erected, with a revolving light, on the Gaidoro island, 1½ m. distant S.E. It is the residence of consuls of most European states, and a principal station of the Mediterranean steamers going to and from Constantinople.

**SYRACUSE (Ital. Siragosa, anc. Syracuse)**, a fortified city of the island Sicily, on its E. coast, cap. circ., dist., and cant., in modern times occupying only the site of the original and smallest quarter of the famous city of antiquity—viz., the island of Ortygia, between the sea and the great harbour, 30 m. S.S.E. Catania. The climate is mild in winter, but unhealthy from miasma in summer. Lat. of lighthouse 37° 3' N.; lon. 15° 17' 5" E. P., which in ancient times was said to have amounted to 200,000, was in 1861 only 19,757. The cathedral, formerly the temple of Minerva, which was renewed for the splendour of its decorations, is of Doric architecture, and has been a place of worship continuously for 2500 years. The church of St Marcian claims to have been the earliest in Europe for Christian worship. The chief vestiges of antiquity are the catacombs and the *latomæ*, or ancient prisons, in the quarries from which the materials of Syracuse were taken; the "ear of Dionysius;" the famous fountain of Arethusa, now used for a washing-trough; the remains of the strong fortress Hexapylon, of a temple of Diana, and Roman amphitheatre, some baths, walls, gates, the ara or altar, a Greek theatre, the walls of Dionysius, Fort Euryalus, aqueducts, well of S. Filippo, and the palace of sixty beds, constructed by Agathocles. The middle age citadel of Maniaces, barracks, a college, royal academy, museum of antiquities, and public library containing 9000 vols., with numerous churches & palaces, may be chiefly noticed as belonging to the modern city. The harbour is admirably adapted for a commercial emporium; but its trade is now nearly confined to a few exports of salt, wine, oil, and fish. It is still celebrated for its wines, fish, honey, and fruits. Syracuse was founded B.C. 734, by a colony from Corinth, governed alternately as a republic or under kings: unsuccessfully besieged by the Athenians B.C. 415, and by the Carthaginians B.C.

396; taken by the Romans B.C. 200; and again after a lengthened siege, in 878, by the Saracens, who partially destroyed it, but it was chiefly ruined by the earthquake of 1693. It was the residence at different periods of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero, the place where Hicetas first propounded the true revolution of the earth, and the birthplace of the poets Theocritus and Moschus, and the philosopher Archimedes, who lost his life at the capture of the city by the Romans.

**SYRACUSE**, a town of the U. S., North America, New York, township Salina, cap. co. Onondaga, at the junction of the Erie and Oswego canals, and on the W. railway, 34 m. S.S.E. Oswego. P. (1860) 28,119. It has highly productive salt wells; and had, in 1850, 192 salt factories, producing more than 5,000,000 bushels of salt per annum.

**SYRIA-WITH-PALESTINE**, a large division of Asiatic Turkey, mostly between lat. 31° and 37° N., lon. 34° 30' and 40° E.; bounded N. by the Amanian mountains, E. by the Euphrates and the Arabian desert, S. by Arabia Petrea, and W. by the Mediterranean Sea. Estimated area 146,070 sq. m. P. about 2,750,000, mostly Mohammedans, but comprising about 350,000 Greek Christians, 260,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews, 48,000 Druses, and 17,000 Metualis and Yezidis. The W. or coast portion is mountainous; the E. chiefly an elevated plain. The mountain ranges proceed mostly N. to S.; the Alma-Dagh (anc. *Mons Amanus*), and Mount Lebanon (anc. *Libanus*), in which Jebel Mukhmel, 10,200 feet, is the highest point in Syria. These terminate on the coast in bold headlands, as do several spurs of *Anti-Libanus*, which range in Palestine, enclosing the fertile valley Coele-Syria. The mountains are rugged, consisting of limestone, overlying graywacke, slate, and other silurian rocks, which appear in the summits of Libanus; but at their bases are many fertile tracts, in the basins of small rivers; and here are several plains of high fertility, as those of Haouran in the E., Antioch and Aleppo in the N., Esdraelon and Sharon in the S. In the S. and E., granite, gneiss, and dolomite mountains skirt the volcanic region of the Dead Sea, which is entered by the river Jordan; besides which, the chief rivers are the El Asy or Orontes, the Leontes, and the Nahr-el-Kebir, entering the Mediterranean, and the Abana, which waters Damascus. The principal lakes are the Dead Sea, Tiberias, and Huleh, in the valley of the Jordan; and some smaller lakes or marshes near Damascus and Antioch. The surface being very uneven, the climate and products vary greatly within short distances. Along the coasts, and in the valley of the Jordan, the heat is great, and the orange, banana, and date flourish, while the summits of the mountains are seen covered with snow. In the N., and on the elevated plain E. of the mountains, the climate is colder; but at Aleppo frosts are seldom severe, and snow rarely lies on the ground for more than a day at a time. The corn is ripe early in May; and from June to Sept. summer heats prevail, unbroken by any rain, though tempered in the W. by sea breezes. The *samiel*, a wind like the *simoom* of the desert, sometimes occurs at this season, and shocks of earthquakes are frequent. There are heavy rains in spring and autumn, and the trees frequently retain their foliage till the beginning of December. Syria comprises a large extent of very productive soil. It is stated that the country is capable of producing sufficient to maintain ten times its present population; yet such is the rude method of agriculture, the depressed condition and insecurity

of the rural population, and the uncertainty of taxation and government regulations, that in bad years corn must frequently be imported from Egypt and elsewhere. Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum are raised in the plains, principally in the Haouran, which has always been considered the granary of Syria. Cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is extensively produced on the slopes of Lebanon. Other chief products are sheep's wool, olive oil, sugar, indigo, scammony and other gums, safflower, dates, timber, hides, and skins. The wild animals include the buffalo, hyæna, and jackal; the camel and mule are employed as beasts of burden; horses are small, but strong and active. Sheep and live stock form, as in ancient times, a chief part of the wealth of the inhabitants; and all merchandise being conveyed on the backs of animals, it is estimated that the transit trade employs 80,000 beasts, and about 30,000 drivers. About 3500 okes of sponge fished on the coast are sent to the ports of the Mediterranean annually. Damascus had, till 1860, many looms employed in the manufacture of silks, and the same manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Aleppo and Beyrout. Cotton, and some woollen fabrics, shawls, gold and silver thread stuffs, are also woven there and elsewhere. Glass, earthenwares, leather, and soap are made in the above and other towns, and in Palestine ecclesiastical ornaments are manufactured for sale. Commerce is greatly impeded by the want of roads, those that exist being mere mule or camel tracks. The only carriage road is that from Beyrout to Damascus, opened in 1863. But as Syria is on the high route from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzeroum to Mecca, caravans annually traverse it, bringing galls, indigo, Mocha coffee, skins, Cashmere shawls, and other Indian manufactures, also the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, which are exchanged here for European manufs., and cochineal. Exports (1862), grains, seeds, cotton, galls, wool, madder-root, gum, etc., to the value of 126,242*l*. Imports, cottons, copper, iron, tin, woollens, coals, indigo, pepper, coffee, apparel, etc., to the value of 603,513*l*. Latakia, Tripoli, Beyrout, Kisariah, and Jaffa are the principal seaport towns. The trade of Syria is chiefly conducted by Christians, Jews, or Armenians. The Mohammedans are most numerous in the secondary towns, and in the rural districts. The Druses, a peculiar tribe, are chiefly agricultural, but partly occupied in domestic weaving and other manufs., and inhabiting a part of Mount Lebanon, where they live under an emir, or prince of their own race. The Maronites are also a peculiar people, dwelling in their vicinity, and having a patriarch, twelve bishops, and numerous convents. The Metualis are Mohammedans of the Persian or Shiah sect; and the Yezidis, and some other tribes, are adherents of idolatrous or heretical creeds. Syria is divided into the pashalics of Aleppo, Damascus, & Beyrout or Sidon; the chief cities and towns are of the same names, besides Antioch, Hamah, Homs, Jerusalem, Nablous, Sichem, Saida, and Gaza. The great majority of the Christian pop. of Syria belong to the Roman Catholic church, or some of its Eastern forms, as Maronites, Greek Catholics, etc. In consequence of an outbreak among the Druse pop., caused by religious fanaticism and political jealousy, and ending in a massacre of the Christians [DAMASCUS], a French army occupied the country from 17th August 1860 to June 1861. The massacre left 10,000 orphans to be provided for. The

government is conducted in the same corrupt and extortionate manner as in the other provs. of Turkey. Public revenue, derived from taxation of every kind, is estimated at 440,000*l*. [PALESTINE.]

SYRESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. N.E. Brackley. Ac. 4060. P. 1047.

SYRMIA, the most E. co. of Austria, Slavonia, between the Danube and Drave rivers. P. 108,500. It gives title to a bishop. Cap. Vukovar.

SYRTIS (GREAT and LITTLE), two gulfs of the Mediterranean, Africa. [SIDRA—CABES.]

SYSONBY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 1 m. W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 980. P. 67.

SYSTON, two pars. of England.—I. co. and 5 m. N.E. Leicester, on a branch of the Midland Cos. Railway. Ac. 1380. P. 1656. The vill is large, neat, and clean.—II. co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 1613. P. 238.

SYWELL, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. W. Wellingborough. Ac. 2031. P. 241.

SYZRAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 76 m. S. Simbirsk, on the Syzran, near its confluence with the Volga. P. 17,409. It has various factories, numerous churches, and 4 public schools.

SZABADSZALLAS, a vill. of Hungary, dist. Great Cumania, 23 m. S.W. Kecskemet. P. 4220.

SZABOLCS (pron. *Shaboltz*), a co. of N. Hungary, the cap. town of which is Nagy-Kallo.—*Szabad* is a co. of W. Hungary, N.W. Lake Balaton, and named from the river Szala, a tributary to the lake. Cap. town, Szala-Egveszeg. [EGERSZEG.]

SZALATNA (NAGY or GREAT), a town of North Hungary, co. Sohl, 8 m. E. Altsohl. P. 1491.

SZALONTA, a market town of E. Hungary, co. Bihar, in a marshy tract, 22 m. S.S.W. Gross-Wardein. P. 7210, mostly Protestants.

SZALT (*Amatus*), a town of Syria, pash. Damascus, at the S. base of Mount Gilead, 42 m. N.E. Jerusalem, with a fortress.

SZAMOBOR, a market town of Austria, Croatia, co. and 12 m. W. Agram. P. 2266.

SZAMOS, a river of Transylvania and Hungary, formed by the union of the Great and Little Szamos, 10 m. N. Szamos-Ujvar, flows N.W., and joins the Theiss at Olesva. Course 200 miles.

SZAMOS-UJVAR or ARMENIENSTADT, a town of Austria, Transylvania, co. Inner Szolnok, on the Szamos, 22 m. N.E. Klausenburg. P. 3400. It has salt springs and mines in its vicinity.

SZANTO, a market town of N.E. Hungary, co. Abujvar, 12 m. N.N.W. Tokay. P. 4895.

SZANY, a market town of West Hungary, co. Edenburg, 23 m. S.W. Raab. P. 2150.

SZARVAS, a market town of Hungary, co. Bekes, on the Körös, 22 m. N.E. Csongrad. P. 17,000.

SZASZKA, a market town of S. Hungary, Banat, co. Krasso, 9 m. N. Neu-Moldova. P. 1600. Near it are copper and lead mines.

SZASZ-REGEN, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, co. Thorad, on rt. b. of the Maros, 19 m. N.N.E. Maros-Vasarhely. P. 5000.—*Szasz-Sebes*, Transylvania. [MÖHLENBACH.]

SZASZVAROS (Germ. *Broos*), a town of Austria, Transylvania, Saxon-land, cap. Stuhl, on an affl. of the Maros, 24 m. S.W. Karlsburg. P. 3517.

SZATHMAR-NEMETHI, a town of Austria, E. Hungary, co. Szathmar, on the Szamos, 60 m. N.E. Debreczin. P. 10,552. It consists of Nemethi on the rt. or N. b., and Szathmar, on an island in the river, the latter fortified. It has a cathedral, Protestant and Greek churches, and a trade in wine and woollen fabrics.

SZCZUCZIN, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. S.W. Augustowo. P. 3200.

SZE-CHUEN, a prov. of China. [SE-CHUEN.]

**SZEGEDIN**, a town of S.E. Hungary, cap. co. Csongrad, on both banks of the Theiss, at the influx of the Maros, 58 m. W.N.W. Arad. P. (1857) 62,700. It is divided into the Palanka or central town, in which the residences of the merchants are grouped around an old square Turkish fortress; the upper and lower towns; and New Szegedin on the E. bank of the Theiss, reached by a bridge of boats. It has a vast market-place, numerous churches, convents, schools, and hospitals, and a Magyar theatre. Here are built the neatest boats and best floating mills in Hungary; and it has many soap factories, manufs. of woollens, leather, and tobacco; a large export trade in corn, rape seed, and tallow, and imports of Tokay wines, timber, and manufactured goods.

**SZEKELY-KERESZTUR**, a mkt. town of Austria, Transylvania, on the Great Kukel, 12 m. N.E. Segesvar. P. 4600.

**SZEKLER-LAND**, a subdivision of Transylvania.

**SZEKTSÓ**, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Baranya, 9 m. N. Mohacs, on rt. b. of the Danube. P. 3247.

**SZENTA**, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Bacs, near rt. b. of the Theiss, 16 m. E.N.E. Zombor. P. 13,997. It is celebrated for the victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks in 1696.

**SZENTES**, a town, E. Hungary, co. Csongrad, near the Theiss, 30 m. N. Szegedin. P. 22,136.

**SZERED**, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 30 m. E.N.E. Presburg, on the Waag. P. 2900.

**SZESZUPPE**, a river of Poland and E. Prussia,

joins the Niemen 6 m. E. Ragnit, after a N.W. course of 140 m. Principal affl. the Schirwind.

**SZEKARD**, a town of Hungary, cap. co. Tolna, on the Sarvitz, 50 m. S.E. Lake Balaton. P. 8150.

**SZIGETH**, a town of Austria, Hungary, cap. co. Marmaros, on the Theiss, 15 m. E.S.E. Tecso. P. 7000. Near it are salt mines.

**SZIGETVAR**, a vill. of S.W. Hungary, co. Schumeg, 21 m. W. Fünfkirchen. P. 3520.

**SZIVACZ**, two united vills. of Austria, Hungary co. Bacs, 14 m. E.S.E. Zombor. P. 6865.

**SZOBOSZIÓ**, a free town, E. Hungary, Haiduck, dist. and 12 m. S.W. Debreczin. P. 10,411.

**SZÖLLÖS (NAGY)**, a market town of N.E. Hungary, 42 m. W.N.W. Szigeth. P. 2025.

**SZOLNA** or **ZSOLNA** (Germ. *Sillein*), a walled town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 35 m. N.E. Trentschin, on the Waag. P. 2400.

**SZOLNOK**, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Heves, on the Theiss, 54 m. E.S.E. Pesth. P. 10,617.—*Inner* and *Middle Szolnok* are cos. of Transylvania, watered by the Szamos.

**SZÖNY**, a market town of Hungary, co. and 3 m. S.E. Comorn. P. 1702.

**SZORGOM**, a town, Russ. Poland. [**SMORGONI**.]  
**SZRENSK**, a town of Poland, gov. and 35 m. N.N.E. Plock, on the Wkra. P. 1000.

**SZTANICSIGS**, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Bacs, 11 m. N.N.E. Zombor. P. 4572.

**SZYDLOW** and **SZYDLOWIEC**, two small towns of Poland.—I. prov. and 24 m. S.E. Kielce.—II. gov. and 18 m. S.W. Radom. P. 1500.

## T

**TAAAS**, a fortified town of Arabia, Yemen, 55 m. E.N.E. Mocha. It has numerous mosques.

**TAAISINGE** or **THORSENGE**, an isl. of Denmark, immediately S. of Fühnen. Area 27 sq. m. P. 4300. Surface undulating and highly fertile. On its W. side is the village of Troense. P. 700.

**TAB**, *Arosis*, a river of Persia, separates the provs. Farsistan and Khuzistan, enters the Persian Gulf on the N. Course W. 150 miles.

**TABARCA**, an islet of N. Africa, Mediterranean, near the coast, at the E. extremity of Algeria.

**TABARIA**, **TIBERIAS**, or **TUBARIYEH**, a town of Palestine, pash. and 27 m. E.S.E. Acre, on the W. shore of the Lake of Tiberias. It is situated between the lake and a mountain knot connected with Mount Tabor, and is enclosed landward by a ruined wall flanked with towers. Previously to the earthquake in 1837, it had about 2000 inhabitants. About 800 poor Jews occupy a quarter on the shore, and N. of it is a Latin convent, with one monk. The ruins of the ancient city extend along the S. shore of the lake to the hot baths of Tiberias; temp. 144° Fahr. The baths are mentioned by Pliny, and still attract many visitors.

**TABARIA** or **GENNESERETH (LAKE or SEA of)** (Scripture *Chinnereth*). [**GALLILEE**.]

**TABASCO**, a state of Mexico, between lat 16° 50' and 18° 42' N., lon. 91° and 94° W., having E. Yucatan, S. Chiapas, W. Tehuantepec. Area 17,073 sq. m. P. 70,628. Surface hilly, except on coast, where it is low, marshy, and unhealthy. Navigable rivers numerous; the principal are the Tabasco and its affls., and the Coatzacoalco, which forms its W. frontier. Soil highly productive in maize, sugar-cane, cocoa, timber, and dye-woods; cotton and coffee have been found to thrive. Principal exports are logwood and cocoa. Imports come mostly from the United States and Havana. Principal towns, San Juan

Bautista, the cap., N.E. de la Vittoria, La Frontera del Tabasco.—II. a river of Mexico, depts. Chiapas and Tabasco, after a N. course of 250 m., enters the Gulf of Mexico, lat. 18° 35' N., lon. 92° 37' W. Affls., the Usamasinta, Chilapa, Chilapilla, and Tabasquillo. At San Juan, its arm, the Chiltepec, proceeds direct to the Gulf of Mexico, and it is said to be navigable for 70 or 80 leagues above that town.—The *Tabasquillo* joins the Tabasco from the W., 8 m. S.W. Frontera.

**TABERNAS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.E. Almeria. P. 470. It has coal, lead, and iron mines in its vicinity.

**TABLAS**, one of the Philippine Islands, Malaya, 30 m. S.E. Mindoro. Length 30 m.; breadth 3 m.; lat. 12° 34' N., lon. 122° 18' E. It has three villages, and an active fishery.

**TABLE BAY**, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, S.W. Africa, Cape Colony and dist., Green Point being in lat. 33° 53' 2" S., lon. 18° 24' 5" E. Breadth of entrance about 6 m. *Cape Town* is on its S. shore, at the back of which is the conspicuous *Table Mountain*, 3816 feet above the sea, which owes its name to its peculiar shape and flattened summit, and is often seen covered with a white cloud named the "Table-cloth." The bay is capable of sheltering the largest fleet, and, except from June to August, always affords secure anchorage. It is defended by several forts, and has a lighthouse near its W. extremity.

**TABLE MOUNTAIN**, one of the Alleghany mountains, U. S., N. America, N. Carolina, 18 m. N.W. Morganton, and upwards of 4000 feet in elevation.

**TABLE MOUNTAIN**, Ireland, co. Wicklow, between Ovoca and Slaneydros, is 2312 feet high.

**TABLEY**, two townships of England, co. Chester.—I. (*Nether*), pa. Great Budworth, 1½ m. W.S.W. Nether-Knutsford. Ac. 1240. P. 1300.

—II. (*Over*), pa. Rosthorn, N. Nether-Tabley. Ac. 2659. P. 490.

TABOGA, an islet of the Granadian Confederation, in the Gulf and 10 m. S. Panama.

TABOR (Bohem. *Chomov*), a walled town of Austria, Bohemia, cap. circ., on the Luschnitz, an affl. of the Moldau, 49 m. S.S.E. Prague. P. 4298. Manufs. coarse woollens and paper-hangings.

TABOR (MOUNT) is a truncated cone of Palestine, pash. Acre, 8 m. E. Nazareth, 1000 feet above the plain. It is of limestone formation, highly picturesque in appearance, and commanding noble views. On its summit are remains of ancient structures, and a new Greek convent.

TABRIZ, TAURIS or TEBRIZ, a city of North Persia, cap. prov. Azerbaijan, in a plain, on the Aji river, flowing into Lake Urumiyah. Lat. 38° 2' N.; lon. 46° 12' E. Estimated pop. 80,000. It is situated amongst forests, and is about 3½ m. in circumference, enclosed by a brick wall, and entered by 7 gates, outside of which are suburbs and fine gardens. Except its citadel and the remains of a mosque, it has no edifice worthy of notice; but its bazaars and caravanserais are extensive, and it is an important entrepôt of the trade between Persia, India, Russia, Constantinople, and the Black Sea.

TACALOA, a vill. of Granadian Confederation, state Magdalena, at the junction of the Cauca and Magdalena, 24 m. N.W. Mompox.

TACARIGUA (LAKE OF). [VALENCIA.]

TACAZZE or TAKAZZE, a river of Africa, Abyssinia, state Tigré, rises near lat. 12° N., lon. 39° 30' E., flows N.W., and near lat. 14° 10' N., lon. 36° E., joins the Atbara Asbarrah or Bahr el Aswad (*Black river*), which name it afterwards assumes to its junction with the Nile, as its last tributary at El-Damer. Length 780 m.

TACHAU or TACHOW (Bohem. *Drzewnow*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 33 m. W. Pilsen. P. 2932. It has iron forges.

TACHBROOK (BISHOP'S), a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.E. Warwick. Ac. 3446. P. 603.

TACKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N.E. Woodstock. Ac. 2850. P. 626.

TACNA, a town of S. Peru, dep. Moquegna, on the small river Tacna, 30 m. N.N.W. Arica, on the Pacific, with which it is connected by railway. Altitude 1700 feet. P. 10,000. (?) Its fertile vicinity forms a contrast to the desert around.

TACOARY, a river of Brazil. [TAQUARI.]

TACOLNESTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1580. P. 452.

TACORONTE, a small town on the N. coast of Tenerife, Canary Islands.

TACUBA or TALCOPAN, a town of Mexico, 6½ m. W.N.W. Mexico. P. 8000. It has an active commerce.—*Tacubaya*, S.W. of Mexico, is remarkable for the magnificent palace of the archbishop, and for immense plantations of olives.

TACUNGA or LATACUNGA, a town of S. America, Ecuador, between the cordilleras of the Andes, 55 m. S. Quito, 10,285 feet above the sea. Estimated pop. 10,000. It is built of pumice-stone, and has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes.

TADCASTER, *Calcaria*, a pa. and market town of England, co. and ainsty York, on the Wharfe, which is navigable to the town, on Harrogate Railway, 9 m. S.W. York. Ac. of pa. 6010. P. 3126. It has a church on the site of an ancient fortress, a free grammar school, and alms-house. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

TADLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5½ m. N.N.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 2047. P. 900.

TADLOW, a pa. of England, co. and 13 m. W.S.W. Cambridge. Ac. 1717. P. 214.

TADMARTON (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. W.S.W. Banbury. Ac. 2500. P. 411.

TADMOR, a ruined city of Syria. [PALMYRA.]

TADVAN, a vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, on the W. side of Lake Van, an inlet of which is called the Bay of Tadvan.

TAFALLA, *Tubalia*, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, 22 m. S. Pamplona. P. 2912. The town is celebrated for its salubrity; and has distilleries.

TAFELNEH, TAFELANE or TEFELNEH, a fortified maritime town of N. Africa, Morocco, 30 m. S. Mogador. P. 3000.—*Cape Tafelneh*, 5 m. N.W. ward, is a headland, 780 feet above the sea.

TAFF, a river of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, rises in the co. and mountains of Brecon, by two branches which unite near Merthyr-Tydvil; it thence flows S.E. between Llantrissant and Caerphilly, and past Llandaff, to the estuary of the Severn, which it enters a little S.W. Cardiff. Total course 40 m. The Taff-vale Rail. accompanies it throughout in the county of Glamorgan.

TAFFECHAN, a pa. of South Wales, 10 m. S.E. Brecon, annexed to Llanthattan parish.

TAFILLELT or TAFILELT, one of the great subdivisions of the empire of Morocco, E. of Mount Atlas. Soil very fertile. The town of *Tafillelt*, near lat. 31° 45' N., lon. 4° 3' W., appears to comprise the village of Bessant, where the governor of the province resides. [MAROCCO.]

TAFT, a town of Persia, prov. Khorasan, and 55 m. W.N.W. Yezd. P. 6000 (?), who manufacture carpets, which have a high repute.—*Tafyle* is a vill. of Arabia Petrea, 30 m. S.E. the Dead Sea.

TAGAI, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W. Simbirsk. P. 2000.

TAGAI (OR SOUVAROV) ISLES, Pacific Ocean, Radack group. Lat. 11° 5' N.; lon. 169° 46' E.

TAGAL, a Dutch residency of the island Java. P. 240,000. The cap. town Tagal, near centre of island, on N. coast, has a fort.

TAGANROG, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Ekaterinoslav, on N. shore of the Sea of Azov, 65 miles W.S.W. Novo-Teherkask, opposite the mouth of the Don. P. 20,000. Its port, founded by Peter the Great, is shallow, filled up by sands of the Don. The navigation is open from March to Nov., during which great activity prevails. Total shipping (1862) 1031, tonnage 279,959, chiefly British, Ionian, Russian, Italian, Greek, Austrian, etc. Exports (1862) wheat, rye, barley, oats, linseed, rape seed, tallow, butter, wool, hides, etc.; value 3,443,520*l*. Imports, fruit, oil, wine, olives, coffee, sugar, pepper, tea, rice, machinery, etc.; value 532,810*l*. The town has a gymnasium, schools, custom-house, court and post-office. The Emperor Alexander died here in 1825. The dist. of Taganrog has a pop. of 76,900.

TAGGIA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, circ. San Remo, on a height above a dangerous torrent of same name. P. 4070.

TAGHBOY or TAUGHBOY, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 5½ m. S.E. Ailleague. Ac. 13,995. P. 2502.—*Tagheen* or *Taugheen* is a pa., co. Mayo, 2½ m. N.N.E. Hollymount. Ac. 6837. P. 1839.

TAGHKANIC, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 12 m. E. Hudson.—The *Taghkanic Mountains* are a range near the W. boundary of the state, 50 m. in length, and in one place rising to 3000 feet above the sea.

TAGHMACONNELL, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ballinasloe. Ac. 18,826, chiefly boggy. P. 2527.

TAGHMUN, a disfranchised parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, co. and 7½ m. W.S.W. Wexford. Ac. of pa. 10,124. P. 2400; do. of

town, 815.—II. a pa., co. Westmeath, 6 m. N.N.E. Mullingar. Ac. 3437. P. 664.

**TAGHSHEENQD**, a pa., Irel., Leinster, co. Longford, 34 m. N.E. Ballymahon. Ac. 5712. P. 1318.

**TAGHSHEENNY**, a pa., Ireland, Leinster, co. Longford, 3 m. N.E. Ballymahon. Ac. 4879. P. 1324.

**TAGLIACCOZZO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Aquila, cap. cant., on the Ismele. P. 7061. Near it, in 1263, Charles of Anjou defeated Conradin, and put an end to the rule of the Hohenstauffen dynasty in Italy.

**TAGLIAMENTO**, a river of Northern Italy, Venetia, prov. Udine and Venice, rises in the Alps, & after an E. and S. course of 100 m., past Latisana, where it becomes navigable, enters the Adriatic Sea at Porto Tagliamento, near its N. extremity. During the French empire, under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep., of which Treviso was the cap.

**TAGODAST**, a town of Morocco, on W. border of Mount Atlas, 98 m. N.E. Morocco. P. 7000.

**TAGOLANDA**, a small island of Malaysia, about 50 m. from the N.E. extremity of Celebes.

**TAGOMAGO**, an islet of the Balearic group, in the Mediterranean, immediately E. the isl. Ivica.

**TAGUS** (Spanish *Tajo*, Portuguese *Tejo*), a principal river of the Iberian peninsula, through the centre of which it flows from E. to W., between the basins of the Ebro and Douro on the N. and the Guadiana on the S. It rises in the Sierra Albarracin, on the borders of Aragon and New Castile, in lat. 40° 38' N., lon. 1° 35' W.; it flows W.S.W. in Spain, through New Castile and Estremadura, and in Portugal between the provinces Beira and Alemtejo, and through Estremadura to the Atlantic, which it enters at Belem, 2 m. below Lisbon. Length 540 m. Chief affluents, the Jarama, Alberche, Alagon, and Zezere, from the N., and the Rio del Monte and Solor from the S. At Punhete, 100 m. above its mouth, it is upwards of 300 yards across, and just above Lisbon it expands to a breadth of about 5 m.; but opposite that city it contracts again to less than 2 m. It has steep banks, an impetuous current, & flows mostly through an arid country. Its uses for commerce are at present much restricted, as it is navigable only to Abrantes.

**TAHAHA** or **OTAHA**, one of the Society Islands, Oceania, in lat. 16° 35' S., lon. 151° 25' W., to the N. of Raiatea. Surrounded by a number of small islands. P. (1862) 500.

**TAHITI** or **OTAHETE**, the principal of the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean; lat. of Point Venus 17° 29' 2" S., lon. 149° 29' W. It is 120 miles in circumference, and consists of two peninsulas connected by an isthmus, submerged at high water, and surrounded by coral reefs. In its N. part is a mountain 7000 feet high, and the island contains other rugged high lands, with many fertile valleys, & a belt of rich land around the coast, on which are numerous small harbours. Total pop. (1862) 13,800; foreign residents number about 600. The natives have mostly been converted to Christianity by missionaries. The island forms part of a native sovereignty; it is divided into 7 districts, & is the seat of a supreme court, consisting of seven judges, two of whom reside in Eimeo. Principal town and port, Papiete, which has a botanic garden, and is resorted to by whaling vessels, and whence pearls and pearl shell, cocoa-nut oil, sugar, oranges, and arrow-root are exported. The harbour is safe; has a patent slip for vessels of 400 tons, and careening quays. Exports (1861) 47,751*l*. Imports, 75,806*l*. In 1861, 169 vessels (tonnage 10,318), of which 5 were whalers, entered the port of Papiete. Sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, maize,

tobacco, fruits, and vegetables are cultivated in small quantities. Bread fruit, yams, plantains, arrow-root, cocoa-nuts, oranges, and limes grow spontaneously. Oxen and hogs are reared, and horses are numerous. It was taken possession of by the French in 1846, and they now claim a protectorate over this and the islands Gambier and Wallis. [POLYNESIA.]

**TAHITA**, a town of Central Egypt, prov. and 43 m. S.S.E. Siout, on l. b. of the Nile. It has several mosques, and many large mounds, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient *Hesopis*.

**TAHUATA** or **SANTA CHRISTINA**, one of the Marquesas Islands, Pacific Ocean, S. Dominica. P. 1400. Coast abrupt; soil very fertile.

**TAHURA** and **TAHUROA**, two of the Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean; the former S.W. Oneehow; the latter S.W. Mowee.

**TAI**, several cities of China, caps. of depts., chiefly in the N. provs.—*Tai-Pe-Chan* is the name of several mountains of China, also in the N. provinces, and rising above the snow line.

**TAILA**, a co. of N. S. Wales, on N. b. of Murray. Lat. 34° 20' S.; lon. 143° E. Ac. 1,424,000.

**TAILLEBOURG**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, on rt. b. of the Charente, 10 m. S.W. St Jean d'Angely. P. 1050.

**TAIMURSKI** (CAPE), a headland of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, in the Arctic Ocean, 55 m. S.W. Cape Severo, next to which it is the most N. promontory of Asia. It forms the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Taimurski, 165 m. in length by 50 m. in average breadth; and S. the latter is Lake Taimur.

**TAIN**, a parl. and munic. bor., royal city, and pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, at the mouth of the Tain, on the S. side of the Firth of Dornoch, 24 m. N.N.E. Inverness. P. of pa. 3294; do. of parl. bor. 1779; do. of town 2319. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 575*l*. It has an old church, an ancient tower, a court-house, a grammar school, & a public reading room; various mills, an iron foundry, brewery, and a retail trade. The borough unites with Wick, Dingwall, Cromarty, Dornoch, and Kirkwall, in sending one member to H. of C.

**TAIN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Drôme, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Rhone, opposite Tournon, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, and on railway from Lyon to Avignon. P. 2782. Near it excellent Hermitage wine is produced.

**TAI-PING**, two cities of China, caps. of depts.—I. prov. Ngan-hoei, on the Yang-tze-kiang, 30 m. S.W. Nanking.—II. prov. Quang-si, lat. 22° 25' 12" N., lon. 107° E.—Others are in provs. Se-chuen and Shan-si.—*Tai-ping-chau* or *Ty-pinsan*, is the principal of the Madjicosima Isls. in the Chinese Sea.

**TAI-TCHOU** and **TAI-TING**, two cities of China, caps. of depts.—I. prov. Che-kiang, 75 m. S.W. Ningpo.—II. prov. Kwi-chow, 80 m. W.N.W. Kwiyang.—*Tai-tong* is a city, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., near the Great Wall, 175 m. W. Peking.

**TAI-WAN**, the cap. town of the island Formosa, China Sea, on its W. coast, cap. a dep. of the prov. Fo-kien, lat. 23° 8' N., lon. 120° 22' E. It has two famous temples, and was formerly the seat of a considerable trade and of a Dutch factory, but its harbour is now choked with sand, and only fit for vessels of light draught. This is one of the ports open to foreign trade under the treaty of Tien-tsin, where a British consul resides, and a foreign custom-house is established; but it has not benefited by this intercourse with foreigners, as the ports on the mainland have done.

**TAI-YUAN**, a city of China, prov. Shan-si, cap. dep., on the Fuen-ho, an affluent of the Hoang-

ho, 250 m. S.W. Peking. It is stated to be three leagues in circumference, fortified, and populous, and it has a decayed palace, which was inhabited by the sovereigns of the last dynasty. Manufs. porcelain, iron wares, and carpets. On a height near is a cemetery of its princes.

**TAJARDI**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on a river, 20 m. N.N.E. its mouth at Lagos.

**TAJO**, the Spanish name of the river TAGUS.

**TAJURRAH**, a seaport town of N.E. Africa, Adal, on the Gulf of Tajurrah, an inlet of the Gulf of Aden, N.W. Zahylah, lat.  $11^{\circ} 56' 35''$  N., lon.  $42^{\circ} 50'$  E. P. from 1200 to 1500. It consists of about 300 wooden huts, with two mosques, and it has an anchorage adapted for large ships:

**TAKELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 14 m. N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 3194. P. 1000.

**TAKHTI SOLEIMAN**, *Vera*, ("Throne of Solomon"), a remarkable hill and collection of ruins in N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 125 m. S.S.E. Tabriz, identified by Major Rawlinson with the ancient Atropatenean Ecbatana, the *Phraata*, *Gaza*, and *Canzaca* of classic authors, and the *Shiz* of the Arabians.—II. (or *Ush*), a populous town of Independent Turkistan, khanat and 90 m. E. Khokand.—III. a mountain of the Suliman range, E. Afghanistan, lat.  $31^{\circ} 35'$  N., lon. about  $70^{\circ}$  E., and 6260 feet above the sea.

**TA-KIANG**, a river of China, rises in the prov. Yun-nan, and traverses the prov. Quang-si in the centre from W. to E., enters the prov. Quang-tung, and a little above Canton joins the Pe-kiang to form the Canton river. Total course 960 m. It receives several large affluents.

**TAKINOS (LAKE)**, *Cercine*, a lake of European Turkey, Macedonia, 5 m. S. Seres, and N. the Gulf of Contessa. Length 15 m.; greatest breadth 5 m. It receives the river Anghissa, and is traversed throughout by the Struma (ancient *Strymon*). Shores abrupt, except in the north.

**TA-KU**, a village and forts in China, at the entrance to the Pei-ho river, Gulf of Pe-che-lee, forming the roadstead for large vessels trading with Tien-tsin. The forts were captured by the British and French allies in 1860; held by English troops until 1862, when they were evacuated.

**TAKUTU**, a river, which forms the boundary between British Guiana and the Brazilian prov. Amazonas, rises near lat.  $1^{\circ} 30'$  N., flows N. to its junction with the Mahu, which thenceforth takes its name, and then bends S.W., and joins the Rio Branco at Fort San Joaquim, in lat.  $3^{\circ} 1' 46''$  N. Total course estim. at 170 m. Chief affluents, the Mahu and Zuruma.

**TALACH-DDU**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. N.E. Brecon. Ac. 1818. P. 193.

**TALACRE**, a port of N. Wales, co. Flint, on the Dee estuary, within  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the Point of Air. A harbour and quay have been erected here for export of coal and sandstone.

**TALAK**, a vill. of British India, prov. and 68 m. S.E. Arzacan. It is situated on the river of same name, navigable thus far for boats.

**TALAMAN (BAY)**, an inlet on the S.W. coast of Asia Minor, N.W. the Gulf of Makri. It receives the Talaman river (ancient *Indus*), and on its shores are extensive middle age remains.

**TALANDA**, a vill. of Greece, E. Hellas, gov. Boeotia, 7 m. N. Mount Talanda. Near it are the ruins of Opus.—The *Channel of Talanda* or *Talanti* (ancient *Euripus*) is an arm of the sea in Greece, between the gov. Boeotia and the N. half of the island Euboea. Length 40 m.; breadth 12 m. At its W. extremity it communicates with the Gulf of Molo or Zeitoun, and at its S.E. end with the Channel of Euboea.—The *Gulf of Tal-*

*anda* is an inlet on the S. side of this channel, 11 m. in breadth at its entrance. It contains the island Talanda.—*Mount Talanda* is in the gov. Boeotia, 4 m. N. the Lake Topolias. Elevation 3547 feet. It is also called *Mount Khlomo*.

**TALARUBIAS**, *Lacipea*, a town of Spain, prov. and 85 m. E. Badajos. P. 2690.

**TALAT-KIWIN**, a town of S.E. Asia, Siam, near Bangkok, on the N. P. 5000.

**TALavera (DE LA REYNA)**, a city of Spain, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Toledo, on rt. b. of the Tagus, here crossed by a bridge of 35 arches. P. 9285. Its buildings are interspersed with many Moorish towers. It has numerous churches, convents, hospitals, schools of Latin and philosophy; manufs. of silks, earthenwares, leather, and soap; and two large annual fairs. Here, on 27th and 28th July 1809, the English and Spanish troops, under the Duke of Wellington, defeated the French, under Joseph Bonaparte and Marshals Jourdain and Victor.—II. (*la Real*), a town, prov. and 9 m. E. Badajos, on l. b. of the Gaudiana. P. 2712, who manuf. silks and leather.—III. (*la Vieja*), is a market town, prov. and 72 m. W.S.W. Toledo, on l. b. of the Tagus.

**TALBENNY**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 8 m. W.S.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1425. P. 204.

**TALBOT**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in E. of Maryland. Area 336 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,070 free, 3725 slaves.—II. in W. of Georgia. Area 451 sq. m. P. 5013 free, 8603 slaves.

**TALCA**, a prov. of the republic of Chile, South America. Area 3018 sq. m. P. 79,439. Cap. *Talca*, on railway, 135 m. S.W. Santiago, and on a tributary of the River Maule. Lat.  $35^{\circ} 14'$  S.; lon.  $72^{\circ}$  W.

**TALENCE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, cant. and arr. Bordeaux. P. 2430.

**TALENT**, a fortified town of Africa, Morocco, prov. Sus-el-Acssa, cap. a partially independent dist., on the River Tisset, 40 m. S.E. Messa.

**TALE SAB LAKE**. [CAMBODIA.]

**TALGARTH**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 8 m. E.N.E. Brecon. Ac. 16,900. P. 1330.

**TAL-LI**, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the bank of a lake, 80 m. E. the Burmese frontier. It is large and populous.

**TALIAFERRO**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.E. of Georgia. Area 163 sq. m. P. 1734 free, 2849 slaves.

**TALISH**, a prov. of Russian Transcaucasia, between lat.  $38^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $48^{\circ}$  and  $49^{\circ}$  E., having E. the Caspian Sea, N. the rivers Kur and Aras, separating it from the provs. Shirvan and Karabagh, and on other sides the Persian provs. Azerbaijan and Chilan. Principal products, silk, cotton, rice, sesamum, tobacco, and wine.

**TALK-O'-TH-HILL**, a chap., Engl., co. Stafford, 5 m. N.N.W. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. 2089.

**TALL**, a town of British India, Malwa, territory of Jowra, 44 m. N.W. Oojein. P. 2648. The town is the principal place of a pergunnah, containing 42 vills. and a pop. of 12,308.

**TALLA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 16 m. N.N.W. Arezzo, on a hill. P. 2439. Guido Aretino, inventor of musical notation, was born here, and it has a monument to his memory.

**TALLADEGA**, a co. U. S., North America, Alabama. P. (1860) 14,654 free, 8865 slaves.

**TALLAGHT**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 5 m. S.W. Dublin. Ac. 21,868. P. 3831, of whom 337 are in the village, which has a parish church.

**TALLAHASSEE**, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state Florida, connected by railway of 26 m. with St Marks, near the Gulf of Mexico. P. 1400. It is regularly laid out, and has a state

court house, and land office.—*Tallahatchee* is a co. in N.W. of Missouri. Area 898 sq. m.

TALLAHATCHIE, a co., U. S., North America, Mississippi. P. 2836 free, 5054 slaves.

TALLAND, a pa. of Engl., co. Cornwall, on the Channel, 2 m. S.W. East Looe. Ac. 2665. P. 1570.

TALLAPOOSA, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in Georgia, flows mostly S.W. into Alabama, and joins the Coosa to form the Alabama, after a course of 150 miles.—II. a co. in Alabama. Area 910 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,155 free, 6672 slaves.

TALLARD, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Alpes, on the Durance, 7 m. S. Gap. P. 1105.

TALLATON, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Ottery. Ac. 2365. P. 437.

TALLEY, a pa. of South Wales, co. Caermarthen, 7 m. N. Llandilo-Fawr. Ac. 7167. P. 1022

TALLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 690. P. 239.

TALLMADGE, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 128 m. N.E. Columbus, on the Cuyahoga river and the Pennsylvania Canal.

TALLOW, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Waterford, 12 m. N.N.W. Youghal. Ac. of pa. 5014. P. 2527; do. of town 1629. It has a church and a Roman Catholic chapel.

TALLYA, a market town of N.E. Hungary, co. and 30 m. S.W. Zemplin. P. 5710. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

TALMAS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Somme, 8 m. S. Doullens. P. 1676.

TALMAX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 17 m. E. Dijon. P. 1135.

TALMONT, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. E.S.E. Sables. P. 980.

TALOON, a town of Russia, Transcaucasia, prov. and 37 m. W.N.W. Erivan.

TALYABO, one of Kulla Islands, Malaysia, E. Celebes, lat.  $1^{\circ} 50'$  S., lon.  $125^{\circ}$  E., separated by a narrow strait on the E. from the island Mangloa. Length 100 m.; breadth 20 m.—*Cape Talyabo*, the N.E. extremity of the isl. Celebes, is in lat.  $0^{\circ} 55'$  S., lon.  $123^{\circ} 30'$  E.

TALYLYN, two pas. of N. Wales.—I. co. Anglesea, 3 m. N.W. Carnarvon, now included in Llanbeulan.—II. co. Merioneth,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Dolgelly. Ac. 15,182. P. 1284.

TAMAN, *Phanagoria*, a fortified town of South Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the isl. of Taman, 16 m. S.E. Kertch (Crimea), from which it is separated by the Strait of Yenikale, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. It has few inhabitants independent of its garrison; but an export trade in salt, wax, honey, furs, etc., & some import trade. The *Island of Taman* has numerous mud volcanoes and bitumen springs. The *Gulf of Taman* is an E. arm of the strait of Yenikale.

TAMANDUA, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 100 m. W. Ouro Preto, on one of the head streams of the São Francisco. P. 8000.

TAMAR, a river of England, between the cos. Cornwall and Devon, rises in a mountainous dist. near Moorwinstow, and receiving numerous accessions, flows S.S.E. by Launceston, to which town, and to Calstock and Saltash, it is navigable; it enters Plymouth Sound 2 m. W.S.W. Plymouth. Affluents the Tavy from the E., and Lynher from the W. Length 60 m. At its mouth it is crossed by the Albert Railway viaduct.

TAMAR, a principal river of Tasmania, formed by the union of the North and South Esk at Launceston, whence it has a tortuous course of 30 m. N., and enters Bass Strait at Port Dalrymple, 4 m. from Georgetown, which is on its E. bank. Its valley is narrow and wooded.

TAMARA, the largest of the Isles de Los, off the W. coast of Africa, 70 m. N.W. Sierra Leone.

TAMARIDA, the cap. town of the island Socotra, Indian Ocean, on a bay off its N. coast.

TAMIRITE DE LITERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 47 m. S.E. Huesca. P. 3612.

TAMARO, a river of South Italy, provs. Campobasso and Avellino, joins the Calore, 3 m. N.E. Benevento, after a S. course of 45 miles.

TAMAROVKA, a town of Russia, gov. Koursk on the Vorskla, 15 m. W.N.W. Bielgorod.

TAMATAVE, a seaport town of the island Madagascar, on a bay of its E. coast, in lat.  $18^{\circ} 10'$  S. lon.  $49^{\circ} 28' 5''$  E. P. 2000, of whom 300 are Europeans. It is the chief place of the Oval government; and has a battery, a bazaar, and residence of the English consul.

TAMAULIPAS (formerly *Nuevo Santander*), a marit. state of Mexico, between lat.  $22^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $97^{\circ} 20'$  and  $100^{\circ}$  W., having E. the Gulf of Mexico, N. the Rio Bravo separating it from Texas, and on other sides the states Neuvo Leon, San Luis Potosi, and Vera Cruz. Area 30,766 sq. m. P. (1857) 109,673. Surface mostly in wide plains, which feed large herds of cattle and horses. Principal crops, wheat, maize, rice, cotton, sugar, coffee, and indigo. Iron and some silver, with salt from a chain of lagoons along the coast, are the chief mineral products. The principal towns are, Victoria, the cap., Sotola-Marina, Tampico, El Refugio, Revilla, and Matamoros. [TAMPICO.]

TAMBACH, a market town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg, princip. and 12 m. S.S.W. Gotha. P. 1351. It has iron forges and paper mills.

TAMBAROORA, a post-town and gold field of New South Wales, co. Wellington, 46 m. N. Bathurst. P. 259.

TAMBO, a town, Peru, dep. & 50 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the Quilbamba.—II. a vill, dep. Arequipa, 20 m. from the mouth of the Tambo River, which flows 90 m. and enters the Pacific, 20 m. N.N.W. Ilo.—*Tambo-bamba* is a town, dep. and 40 m. S.W. Cuzco, on l. b. of the Apurimac.

TAMBOV, a gov. of Russia, between lat.  $51^{\circ} 20'$  and  $55^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $38^{\circ} 30'$  and  $43^{\circ} 30'$  E., enclosed by the govts. Riazan, Vladimir, Nijni-Novgorod, Penza, Saratov, and Voronej. Area 25,559 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,910,454. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Tzna and Moksha, tributaries to the Oka, and the Vorona and Voronej, affluents of the Don. Soil in the N. sandy and marshy, in the E. and elsewhere fertile, and the gov. is almost wholly agricultural. More than 1-6th part of the surface is covered with forests, and upwards of 1-4th with meadows and pasture land, and 1-3d arable lands. Chief crops, rye, oats, and buck-wheat. The forests supply large quantities of timber for ship and boat building. Large herds of cattle are fattened for the Moscow and St Petersburg markets. Horses of a good breed are reared. The gov. has a woollen factory, many forges, distilleries, tallow factories, mills, etc. It is subdivided into 12 circs. Chief towns, Tambov, Lipetsk, Morshansk, Jelatom, Shatzk, and Usman.—*Tambov*, the cap., is situated on the Tzna, 125 m. N.E. Voronej. P. (1858) 31,101. It was founded and strongly fortified in 1636, as a defence against the incursions of the Nogai-Tartars. Houses mostly of wood. It has a college, a military school for nobles, a high school for ladies, and manufs. of woollen cloth, alum, vitriol, and an active general trade.

TAMBRE, *Tamaris*, a river of Spain, Galicia, rises near the extreme W. edge of the Asturian

mountains, flows W.S.W. and enters the Bay of Noya, Atlantic, after a course of 60 miles.

**TAME**, two rivers of England.—I. *cos.* Stafford and Warwick, rises near Walsall, flows E. and N., and after a course of 38 m. joins the Trent, 7 m. N. Tamworth. Affluents the Rea and Anker, from S. and W. It supplies water to the Birmingham and other canals.—II. a small river, which rises in Yorkshire, flows S.W., forming a part of the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, and joins the Mersey at Stockport. Course 18 miles. [**THAME.**]

**TAMEGA**, a river of Spain and Portugal, rises near Monterey, Galicia, flows S.S.W. through the provs. Tras-os-Montes and Minho, and joins the Douro, 30 m. E. Oporto. Total course 90 m.

**TAMERTON**, two pas. of England.—I. (*Folliot*), *co.* Devon, 4 m. N.N.W. Plymouth. *Ac.* 5150. P. 1164.—II. (*North*), *co.* Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.W. Launceston. *Ac.* 5261. P. 486.

**TAMESI**, a river of Mexico, state Zacatecas, S. Luis, Potosi, and Tamaulipas, flows generally E. and joins the Panuco at Tampico.

**TAMIAGUA**, a seaport town of Mexico, state Vera Cruz, and 70 m. S.E. Tampico, in an unhealthy situation, between the Laguna de Tamiagua and the Gulf of Mexico.—The *Laguna de Tamiagua*, 60 m. in length, by 25 m. in greatest breadth, is separated at its N. extremity by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico.

**TAMIEH**, a small town of Egypt, prov. Fayoum, 15 m. N.E. Medinet-el-Fayoum, and on a canal 20 m. W. the Nile.

**TAMLIGHT**, several pas. of Ireland.—I. *co.* Tyrone, with a vill. 3½ m. S.S.E. Moneymore. *Ac.* 4953. P. 2208, who manuf. linens.—II. (*Finlagan*), *co.* Londonderry, 6 m. N.E. Maghera. *Ac.* 16,468. P. 4265.—III. (*O'Crilly*), same prov. and *co.*, and comprises a part of the town Portglenone. *Ac.* 16,786. P. 8285.

**TAMMARA (SAN)**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Caserta. P. 1587. Near it is a royal farm.

**TAMMERFORS** or **TAMERSFORT**, a town of Finland, len and 85 m. N.N.E. Abo, cap. dist. Satakunda, between two lakes. P. 1800.

**TAMPA (BAY OF)** (Span. *Espiritu-Santo*), the largest bay in the Gulf of Mexico, United States, on the W. side of the peninsula Florida; lat. 27° 36' N., lon. 82° 45' W. Length, N. to S., about 35 m.; breadth about 15 m. It is easy of access, affords excellent anchorage, and has a vill. of same name. It receives several rivers, and has many islands at its entrance, where is a bar with from 15 to 20 feet of water.

**TAMPICO DE TAMAULIPAS**, a seaport town of Mexico, state Tamaulipas, 150 m. S.E. Victoria, at the mouth of the River Panuco. P. 15,000. It has military and naval hospitals, and well supplied markets. Principal exports are specie, hides, tallow, jalap, sarsaparilla, & jerked beef.—The *Lake of Tampico* is a shallow lagoon at the N. extremity of the state Vera Cruz, 20 m. in length by 10 m. across. It communicates N.ward with the united mouths of the Tamesi and Panuco rivers, and E.ward with the Gulf of Mexico. Large quantities of prawns caught in it, are salted for exporting into the interior.—*Tampico River*, after an E. course, enters the Gulf of Mexico near Tampico, its bar being in lat. 22° 15' N., lon. 97° 46' W. Total length 200 m.

**TAMSWEG**, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. and 60 m. S.S.E. Salzburg, on the Muhr. P. 2300. It is a considerable entrepôt for iron.

**TAMWORTH**, a parl., munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, *cos.* Stafford and Warwick, on the Tame and Anker, at their junction, and on the

Trent Valley branch of the London and N.W. Railway, here carried over the Anker by a viaduct of 18 arches, 6½ m. S.W. Lichfield. *Ac.* of parl. bor. and pa. 11,900. P. (1861) 10,190. It has a parish church on the site of an ancient nunnery; several dissenting chapels, an endowed grammar-school, with a scholarship and fellowship at Cambridge university; almshouses, town-hall, market-house, assembly and reading rooms, horticultural society, cotton spinning, calico printing, and wool-stapling, dyeing houses, tanneries, breweries, a carpet factory, and small manufactures of lace. In 1852, a bronze statue was erected here to the late Sir Robert Peel. Trade greatly facilitated by the railway, and by Fazeley and Coventry Canal. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 461.—*Tamworth* stands on the ancient Watling Street, and was a principal residence of the kings of Mercia. Immediately S. the town is a castle, reputed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, and modernized by its proprietors, the Townshend family.

**TAMWORTH**, chief town of dist. Liverpool Plains, New South Wales, *cos.* Inglis and Parry, on the Peel, 154 m. from Maitland. It is the seat of petty sessions, and has an hospital. P. (1861) 654. Rate of mortality 1 in 65.

**TAMWORTH**, a township, U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 55 m. N. Concord.

**TANA-ELF**, the most N. river of Europe, forms in the greater part of its course the boundary between Norway (Finmark) and Russian Lapland, and enters the Tana-fiord, Arctic Ocean, in lat. 70° 30' N., lon. 28° E., after a N.ward course of 180 miles. At its mouth is the hamlet Tana.

**TANAGA**, one of the Aleutian Islands, N. Pacific Ocean, Andreanov group, W. Kanaga. Surface mountainous, and it contains an active volcano.

**TANAKEKE ISLANDS**, a group in the Asiatic Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Celebes, the largest island being 10 miles in circuit.

**TANANARIVO**, **TARNANARUVO**, or **ANTANANARIVO**, the cap. town of the Ovahs, in Madagascar, near the centre of the island, 190 m. W. Tamatave. It is the residence of the sovereign; has manufactures of exquisite gold and silver chains, silk stuffs, etc.

**TANARO**, a river of North Italy, rises in the S. Alps, near the Col de Tenda, flows N. and N.E. past Garessio, Ceva, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria, 10 m. N.E. of which city it joins the Po, after a total course of 125 m., for the last 40 m. of which, to Asti, it is navigable for barges. Principal affls., the Stura, Pesio, Ellero, and Corsaglia from the W.; the Belbo and Bormida from the S.E. Under the French it gave name to a dep., of which Asti was the capital.

**TANCITARO**, a town of Mexico, on a mountain, state Michoacan, 100 m. S.W. Valladolid.

**TANCOOK (GREAT AND LITTLE)**, two islands of Nova-Scotia, in Mahone Bay, 30 m. S.W. Halifax.

**TANDA** or **TARAH**, a station of British India, dist. and 62 m. N. Bareilly, N.W. provs. It stands near a brook, in a cleared place in the Terai or marshy forest.

**TANDAH**, a town of British India, prov. Oude, in lat. 26° 34' N., lon. 82° 40' E. P. estimated at 6000, of whom 4000 were Mussulmans. Cloth is largely manufactured here.

**TANDAULI**, a town of British India, dist. Alde-mau, prov. Oude, in lat. 26° 34' N., lon. 82° 26' E. P. estimated at 3000.

**TANDERAGEE**, a market town of Ireland, *co.*

Armagh, 3 m. S.W. Guilford. P. 1185. It has flour and flax mills, and a brisk trade in flax, linens, and agricultural produce.

TANBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 9½ m. S.S.E. Croydon. Ac. 3944. P. 621.

TANEGA-SIMA, an island of Japan, S. Kinsiu. Length N. to S. 25 m.; average breadth 12 miles.

TANEY, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Dublin. Ac. 4562. P. 4208.

TANEX, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Missouri. Area 1071 sq. m. P. 3494 free, 82 slaves.

TANEYTOWN, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Maryland, 22 m. N.N.E. Frederick.

TANFIELD, a chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 6½ m. S.W. Gateshead. P. 4593.—II. (*West*), a pa., co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. N.N.W. Ripon. Ac. 3139. P. 625.

TANGAN, a town of India, dist. Bainswara, prov. Oude, in lat. 26° 3' N., lon. 81° 20' E.

TANGANYIKA, a large fresh water lake of Central Africa, between lat. 3° and 8° S., lon. 30° E., 1844 feet above the sea. Length 320 m.; breadth from 20 to 60 m. It was discovered in 1859 by Cpts. Speke and Burton.

TANGERMÜNDE, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 33 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg, on the Elbe.

TANGIER, a fortified town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the W. side of a bay of the Strait of Gibraltar, 8 m. S.E. Cape Spartel. Lat. of consulate, 35° 47' 2" N.; lon. 5° 48' 5" W. P. 4000 to 10,000. It is strongly defended on the sea, but not on the land side. In (1862) 348 vessels (tonnage 25,851) entered its anchorage, and 355 (tonnage 24,449) cleared. Streets narrow and irregular; houses low and flat-roofed; it has some good residences, including those of the European consuls; a mosque; & a Saracenic castle, the residence of a pasha, is richly ornamented internally. *Tangier* was taken by the Portuguese in 1471; it was ceded to the English as a part of the dowry of the queen of Charles II. in 1662, and was bombarded by the French in 1844. Outside of the town is a Roman bridge. About 3 m. S.E. are the remains of ancient *Tingis*.

TANGIER ISLANDS are a small group, U. S., North America, Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay, opposite the entrance of the river Potomac.

TANGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. Andover. Ac. 1561. P. 270.

TANGMERE, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.E. Chichester. Ac. 774. P. 201.

TANGOLOTANGO, a seaport town of Mexico, state Oajaca, on the Pacific Ocean, lat. 15° 45' N., lon. 96° 1' W.

TANINGES, a market town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the Guire, 3 m. N. Cluses. P. 2825.

TANIS (modern *San*, the *Zoan* of Scripture), a ruined city of Egypt, its site on an arm of the Nile at its delta, 13 m. S.W. Menzaleh, and remarkable for the height and extent of its mounds. It has remains of a large temple, and fragments of walls, columns, and fallen obelisks. The plain of *San* or "Field of Zoan," formerly renowned for fertility, and where Moses performed his miracles, is now a desert-waste.

TANJORE, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, bounded on the N.W. by the Coleroon, E. and S.E. by the Bay of Bengal, S.W. and W. by Madura, Poodocottah, and Trichinopoly. It lies between lat. 9° 52' and 11° 23' N., lon. 78° 55' and 79° 55' E. Area 3900 sq. m. P. 1,676,086, a great majority of whom are Brahmins. It has a sea-coast 165 m. in length, but for 75 m. of which it is unapproachable for large

vessels, in consequence of the shoals and dangers of Palks Bay. The coasting trade is carried on by light vessels. The delta of the Cauvery, almost wholly comprised within this district, is exceedingly fertile, very level, and well watered. Rice is extensively cultivated. The other crops are maize, millet, oil-seeds, tobacco, indigo, vegetables, and fruits. Principal river, the Cauvery. An extensive and intricate system of irrigation has been carried out here.—*Tanjore*, cap. dist., presid. and 180 m. S.W. Madras, is on an arm of the Cauvery, and on Gt. S. India Railway. Lat. 10° 50' N.; lon. 79° 15' E. P. about 40,000. It consists of two portions, separately fortified, one comprising the rajah's palace, and the other containing a remarkable Hindoo temple, with a tower nearly 100 feet high. The British residence is to the S. outside of the walls. Manufs. silks, muslins, and cottons. *Tanjore* was taken by the British in 1749, and again from the French in 1773.

TANKARDSTOWN, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Kildare and Queen's cos., 3½ m. S.S.E. Athy. Ac. 8349. P. 1345.—II. Munster, co. Limerick, 1 m. W. Killmallock. Ac. 1710. P. 312.

TANKERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4½ m. S. Barnsley. Ac. 2420. P. 1403.

TANN, a comm. and town of France. [*THANN*.] TANNA, an island in the Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, near lat. 19° 30' 9" S., lon. 169° 28' 7" E. Length 18 m., by 8 m. in breadth.

TANNADICE, a pa., Scotland, co. Forfar, with a vill. on the South Esk, 5 m. N.N.E. Kirriemuir. Area 60 sq. m. P. 1438.

TANNAH, a collectorate of the presid. Bombay, British India, between lat. 17° 56' and 20° 20' N., lon. 72° 42' and 73° 48' E. Area 5400 sq. m. P. 874,570. Soil fertile. The dist. is traversed by the Indian Peninsular Railway, which extends from the city of Bombay in the direction of the Western Ghats.—*Tannah*, the principal town, has a pop. of 12,000.

TANNAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Clamecy. P. 1394.

TANNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Framlington. Ac. 1602. P. 246.

TANNOOR, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, on coast, 20 m. S. Calicut.

TANNRODA, a town of Central Germany, Saxo-Weimar, on the Ilm, 9 m. S.S.W. Weimar. P. 9111.

TANSHELF, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Pontefract. Ac. 270. P. 776.

TANSLEY, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Crick, 1½ m. E. Matlock. Ac. 1150. P. 622.

TANSOR, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.N.E. Oundle. Ac. 2050. P. 248.

TANTA, a town of Lower Egypt, in the delta, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Menouf, on the Damietta branch of the Nile. It has a government school.

TANWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. N.N.W. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 9400. P. 1946.

TAN-YANG and TAO, two towns of China.—I. prov. Kiang-su, cap. dist., on the Imperial Canal, 60 m. E. Nanking.—II. prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dist., near lat. 25° 30' N., lon. 112° E.

TAORMINA, *Tauromenium*, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Messina, cap. cant., on the E. coast of the island. P. 2978. It has old Saracenic walls. In the midst is the Acropolis, crowned by the ruins of a Saracenic castle. It has several palaces, an old battlemented Gothic abbey, and trade in wine and hemp. But its celebrity is due to its splendid remains of antiquity, comprising a theatre, capable of accommodating

40,000 spectators, and one of the finest ancient structures extant. It stood 850 feet above the sea, and has its *Scena* in better preservation than any other ancient theatre in Europe. Here Timoleon landed when he came from Corinth to deliver Sicily from her tyrants.

**Taos**, a co. of the U. S., North America, cap. Taos, N.E. of New Mexico, between lat. 86° and 88° N., lon. 107° and 108° W. P. (1860) 14,103.

**Taouk** or **Toak**, a town of Turkish Kurdistan, on an affluent of the Tigris, 30 m. S. Kerkook.

**Taouka**, one of the Society Islands.

**TAPAJOS**, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, after a N. course, joins the Amazon near Santarem, its basin lying between those of the Madeira and Xingu. It is formed by the junction of the Arinos and Juruna, and is navigable to within a short distance of the source. Total length about 1200 m.

**TAPIAU**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. E.S.E. Königsberg, on the Pregel. P. 2700.

**TAPLOW**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.W. Eton. Ac. 1920. P. 811.

**TAPOLCSANY**, two market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Kis* or *Little*), co. Bars, 30 m. S.W. Kremnitz. P. 1061.—II. (*Nagy* or *Great*), co. and 18 m. N.N.E. Neutra. P. 2475.

**TAPOOL**, an island of Malaysia, Sulu group, 15 m. S.W. Sulu.

**TAPPAHANNOCK**, a river and post town of U. S., N. America, Virginia, on the Rappahannock, 43 m. from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. It has a good harbour and a custom-house.—*Tappan Bay*, state and 12 m. N. New York, is an expansion of the river Hudson, from 2 to 3 m. in width, having on its W. side a wharf at the terminus of the New York and Erie Railway.—At *Tappantown*, on its W. side, Major André was hanged as a British spy, October 2, 1780.

**TAPTEE**, a river of India, rises near Baitool, lat. 21° 6' N., lon. 78° 21' E., flows W. through the S. part of the Gwalior dominion, and the dists. Candeish and Surat, in the British presid. Bombay, and enters the Gulf of Cambay, in lat. 21° 3' N., lon. 72° 42' E. Its total length 441 m. Principal affluent the Poornah, from the S. It is navigable to only a short distance above Surat. In 1837 a destructive inundation occurred, when the river overflowed, washing away 69 vills., by which 2204 houses were destroyed, 112 lives lost.

**TAGUARI**, a river of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, flows N.W. & S.W., and joins the Paraguay near lat. 19° S., lon. 57° 20' W. Total course 400 m.

**TAR**, a river, U. S., N. America, N. Carolina, after a S.W. course past Louisburg and Tarborough, expands at Washington into an estuary, which joins Pamlico Sound. Total length 160 m. It is connected by a canal with the Roanoke, and is navigable from the sea to Washington for vessels drawing 9 feet water.

**TARA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Meath, 2 m. W. Skreen. Ac. 3364. P. 384. The hill of Tara was anciently a chief seat of the Irish monarchs.

**TARA**, the most S.W. co. of New South Wales, on rt. b. of Murray river, contains Lake Victoria and Moorna settlement. Lat. 35° 45' S.; lon. 141° 30' E. Ac. 1,235,200.

**TARA**, a town of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, on the Irtysh, 135 m. N. Omsk. P. 4400. It consists of a fortified quarter on a height, and a suburb on the river bank. The river *Tara* joins the Irtysh 25 m. S.E. the town, after a W. course of 200 m.

**TARABLUS**, a seaport town, Syria. [TRIPOLI.]  
**TARAKI** (BAY OF), on the N. part of the Sea of Japan, E. Asia, dividing the island Saghalian or Taraki from Manchuria. Length 400 m.; breadth from 50 to 200 m. [TARTARY (GULF OF).]

**TARANAKI**, formerly New Plymouth, a prov. of New Zealand, N. Island, bounded on the N. & E. by the provs. Auckland and Wellington. Cap. New Plymouth, on the N.W. coast, S. of which is the active volcano Mount Egmont, 8270 feet above the sea. P. (1863) 1800 Europeans, and 5000 natives. It is termed the garden of New Zealand. Public revenue 15,000*l.*

**TARANCON**, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. W. Cuenca, on the Rianzares. P. 4790.

**TARANTAISE**, a prov. of France, dep. Savoie, having E. the Alps, N. the prov. of Faucigny, and S. that of Maurienne. It is watered by the Upper Isère, and is named from the anc. city *Darentasia*, which was situated near Moutiers.

**TARANTO**, *Tarentum*, a fortified city and seaport of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. circ., on an island formerly a peninsula, separating the *Mare Piccolo*, its inner harbour, from the Gulf of Taranto, or *Mare Grande*, 44 m. W.S.W. Brindisi. P. (1862) 27,484. The city, on the site of the anc. citadel, has a cathedral, convents, orphan asylum, and manufs. of linen and cotton fabrics and velvets, and trade in olive oil, fruits, cotton, and shell-fish. The inner harbour, 12 miles in circumference, is accessible only by boats; it abounds in shell-fish, oysters, and mussels. The outer harbour, or *Mare Grande*, is safe, extensive, and defended by the islands St Peter and St Paul. The channel between them is crossed by a bridge 160 yards in length, over which is an aqueduct conveying water to the city from Mutina, 12 m. distant; and here are the remains of an amphitheatre. The castle, flanked on one side by enormous towers, commands both seas. *Tarentum*, reputed to have been founded by colonists from Sparta about b.c. 700, was long a wealthy seat of commerce, literature, and science. It was also one of the chosen seats of the Pythagorean philosophy, and the residence of its founder; but it was taken by the Romans under Fabius Maximus b.c. 209, and never resumed its importance.—The *Gulf of Taranto* is a large inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, bounded, except on the S.E., by the Neapolitan provs. Cosenza, Potenza, and Lecce. Length 70 m.; breadth of entrance between Capes Nau and Santa Maria de Leuca 70 m.; average breadth 60 m.

**TARAPACA**, a town of Peru, dep. Moquegua, on a river, lat. 20° S. It has borax beds.

**TARAPOTO**, a town of N. Peru, dep. Loreto, 70 m. S.S.E. Moyobamba, W. of the Huallaga. P. 5350. It is situated in a fine plain, and is very healthy. Manufs. cotton cloths.

**TARARE**, a comm. and manufacturing town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 21 m. W.N.W. Lyon. P. (1861) 14,596. It has a chamber of commerce, and is the centre of an extensive manuf. of plain and figured muslins.

**TARASCON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rouches-du-Rhône, on railway from Avignon to Marseille, and on l. b. of the Rhône, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a suspension bridge, 12 m. S.W. Avignon. P. (1861) 13,489. It has a comm. college, a church of the 11th century, theatre, town-hall, court-house, barracks, hospitals, and manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, brandy and vinegar, some boat-building, and an active general trade. Near it are large nursery grounds.—II. (*sur-Ariège*), a comm. and town, dep. Ariège, 8 m. S. Foix, on rt. b. of the *Ariège*. P. (1861) 15,164. It has iron forges and tanneries.

**TARASHTCHA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Kotliga. P. 2100.

**TARASP**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Grisons,

on rt. b. of the Inn, 20 m. E.S.E. Stutz, 4265 feet above the sea. It has a mineral spring.

**TARAZ**, a town of Central Asia, khanat and 220 m. N.N.W. Khokan, on an aff. of the Sir-Daria.

**TARAZONA**, two towns of Spain.—I. (anc. *Turiso*), prov. and 52 m. W.N.W. Zaragoza, on the Queiles. P. 8261. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, hospital, with manufs. of coarse woollens, caps, and leather.—II. (*de la Mancha*), prov. and 25 m. N. Albacete. P. 4199. It has manufs. of printed cottons.

**TARBAGATAI** (Chinese *Sou-tsing-ching*), a frontier town of Chinese Turkestan, cap. prov., 180 m. N. III. Lat. 46° 8' N.; lon. 82° 38' E. It is enclosed by stone walls, and traversed by several canals. Pop. very variable, consisting partly of Chinese garrisons frequently changed, exiles & merchants.—The *Tarbagatai-Oola* is a lofty mountain chain between the lakes Zaisan and Balkash-nor.

**TARBAN**, a locality in New South Wales, Australia, co. Cumberland, on Paramatta river, 8 m. W. Sydney. It has the colonial lunatic asylum.

**TARBAT**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Ross, 11 m. E.N.E. Tain. Ac. 5081. P. 2269. Here is the maritime village Portmahomack.—*Tarbat Ness* is the terminating headland of the peninsula between Moray and Dornoch Firths.

**TARBERT**, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Kerry, on the S. bank of the Shannon near its mouth, 4 m. W.N.W. Glin. P. 857.

**TARBERT (EAST AND WEST)**, two inlets on the W. coast of Scotland, on opposite sides of the great S. peninsula of Argyshire, approaching each other within one mile, and, together with the narrow isthmus between them, separating Kintyre from Knapdale. The W. Loch extends for 10 m. N.E., by about 1 m. in breadth; the E. Loch, 1 m. in length from Loch Fine, has at its head the fishing village Tarbert. P. 1254.—II. an inlet on the W. coast of the island of Jura, proceeding inland for about 6½ miles. At the distance of ¾ mile on the E. is the small Bay of Tarbert. This loch and bay divide the island of Jura into two equal portions.

**TARBES**, *Turba*, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, on l. b. of the Adour, 23 m. E.S.E. Pau. P. (1861) 14,768. It is situated in a plain, and has a comm. college, chamber of commerce, schools of design and architecture, manufs. of copper wares, cutlery, and paper, an active trade in horses, a national stud, and extensive markets.

**TARBET (EAST AND WEST) LOCHS**, two inlets of the sea, on the opposite coasts of the isl. Harris, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, nearly approaching each other, and being each about 6 m. in length, and 4½ m. in greatest breadth. Between their heads is the vill. of Tarbet.

**TARBOLTON**, a burgh of barony, pa., and vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, 8 m. S. Kilmarnock. Ac. 12,141. Pop. of pa. 2669; do. of vill. 1154. It has a church, a subscription library, manufs. of Ayrshire needlework, cotton, woollen, & linen fabrics.

**TARZAL**, a market town of Austria, Hungary, co. Zemplin, 2 m. W. Tokay. P. 3410.

**TARDAJOS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. W.S.W. Burgos, in a plain on the Arlanzon. P. 548.

**TARDEBIGG**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2½ m. E.S.E. Bromsgrove. Ac. 8994. P. 7010.

**TARDENOIS**, an old district of France, cap. La Fère-en-Tardenois, now included in dep. Aisne.

**TARDOIRE** or **TARDOUÈRE**, a river of France, deps. Haute-Vienne and Charente, after a W. course of 40 m. joins the Bandiat 3 m. N.W. La Rochefoucauld. It propels many mills, and along its banks are numerous curious caverns.

**TARF**, several small rivers of Scotland; the principal in stewartry Kirkcudbright, flowing S. into the Dee, 2 m. above Kirkcudbright.

**TARGON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Gironde, 17 m. E.S.E. Bordeaux. P. 1076.

**TARIFA**, *Julia Jaza*, a seaport town of Spain, at its southern extremity, on the Strait of Gibraltar, prov. Sevilla, 15 m. W.S.W. Gibraltar, with a lighthouse and modern fort on a rocky island, connected with the mainland by a causeway, in lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 36' W. P. 5949. It is defended by an old castle built by the Moors, and has barracks and storehouses, tanneries, potteries, and an active tunny and anchovy fishery. *Tarifa* was long a military post of importance to the Moors, as it now is to the Spaniards. It was successfully defended by the British against the French, under Victor and Laval, in 1811.—*Cape Tarifa*, S. of Spain, lat. 36° N., lon. 5° 36' W.

**TARIFA**, a frontier dep. of Bolivia, between lat. 21° and 23° S., lon. 62° and 67° W., having S. the Argentine Confed., and N. the river Pilcomayo, separating it from the dep. Chuquisaca. Estimated area 12,000 sq. m. Pop. (1858) 88,900 Creoles and Indians. It contains many fertile valleys, producing wheat, maize, yerba, and flax.—*Tarifa*, the cap. town, is on the river Tarifa, an aff. of the Vermejo, 80 m. S.E. Cinti. P. 5680.

**TARKHAN (CAPE)**, the most W. point of the Crimea, Black Sea, with a lighthouse, in lat. 45° 20' 7" N., lon. 32° 29' 7" E.

**TARLI**, a town of the Russian dominions, Transcaucasia, prov. Daghestan, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 70 m. N.W. Derbend. P. 8000. It is enclosed by hills, and has a citadel.

**TARLAND** and **MIGVIE**, a burgh of barony, and united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 9 m. N.E. Ballater. Area of pa. 22 sq. m. P. 1246, of whom 316 are in the vill. of *Tarland*.

**TARLETON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, 8 m. N.N.E. Ormskirk. P. 1987.

**TARLOW**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Radom, 22 m. N. Sandomir. P. 1500.

**TARMA**, a town of North Peru, dep. Junin, in a healthy valley of the Andes, 57 m. S.E. Pasco, 9738 feet above the sea. P. 7000. It is resorted to by invalids from Lima for the sake of its bracing air and medicinal springs.

**TARN**, *Tarnis*, a river of France, rises in Mont Lozère, flows W. through the deps. Aveyron, Tarn, Tarn-et-Garonne, and joins the Garonne on the right, 3 m. W. Moissac. Length 220 m.; affls. on left, the Agout; on right, the Aveyron.

**TARN**, a dep. of France, in the S.W., formed of part of the old prov. of Upper Languedoc, surrounded by the deps. Hérault, Aude, Haute-Garonne, Tarn-et-Garonne, and Aveyron. Area 2217 sq. m. P. (1861) 353,633. It is traversed by ramifications of the Cevennes mountains in the S.E., and elsewhere by undulating hills and fine plains; chief rivers, the Tarn, Agout, and Aveyron. Climate temperate and healthy. One-seventh of the surface is covered by forests; soil fertile in grain and fruits; wine of good quality is made here; cattle, sheep, and horses are extensively reared; coal is mined; and bees and silk-worms are reared. Manufs. woollens and cottons. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Albi, Castres, Gaillac, and Lavaur.

**TARN-ET-GARONNE**, a dep. of France, in the S.W., formed of part of the old prov. Guienne, and surrounded by the deps. Aveyron, Tarn, Garonne, Gers, Lot-et-Garonne, and Lot. Area 1433 sq. m. P. (1861) 232,551. Surface undulating, and watered by the Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. Soil fertile in the plains. The vine suc-

ceeds well. Horses and mules are extensively reared. Manufs. unimportant. Trade in grain cattle, etc., with Spain and Italy. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Montauban, Castel-Sarrasin, and Moissac.

**TARNOGROD**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Lublin, 34 m. S.W. Zamosz. P. 4317.

**TARNOPOL**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Sered, 80 m. E.S.E. Lemberg. P. 16,510. It has a Roman Catholic and Greek-united churches, and an extensive commerce.

**TARNOW**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Biala, 135 m. W. Lemberg. P. 4300. Manufs. linen and leather.

**TARNOWITZ** or **TARNOWSKY-GURA**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 45 m. S.E. Oppeln. P. 3620. Manufs. woollen and linen fabrics.

**TARO**, a river of North Italy, joins the Po, 7 m. W. Casal-Maggiore, after a N.E. course of 55 m. Affluents, the Zeno and Strone. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep., the cap. of which was Parma.

**TAROM** or **TAROUN**, a town of Persia, prov. Fars, 96 m. S.S.E. Shiraz. P. 3000. It is enclosed by a wall, surrounded by a fosse, and entered by a single gate. It has several mosques.

**TARPOLEY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 10 m. E.S.E. Chester. Ac. of pa. 6057. P. 2577. The town has a national school, endowed almshouses, and other charities.

**TARAGONA**, a prov., Spain, Catalonia, bounded N. by prov. Lerida, E. Barcelona, S. the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the provs. Teruel, Castellon-de-la-Plana, and Saragossa. Area 2449 sq. m. P. (1857) 320,593. Surface mountainous, the principal range being that of Prades, whose numerous offsets run out at the coast, leaving between them extensive and fertile plains. The hills are covered with forests of pine and oak, and pasturage for cattle. Products comprise wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, fruit, silk, and oil. It has also mines of copper, silver, lead, and quarries of limestone and sandstone. Manufs. silks, woollens, velvet, cottons, paper, leather, soap, earthenware, and brandy.

**TARRAGONA**, *Tarraco*, a seaport city of Spain, cap. prov., on a lofty rock at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 62 m. W.S.W. Barcelona. P. 18,023. It occupies only a small portion of its ancient site; has an upper and a lower town, is enclosed by walls and ramparts, entered by 6 gates, and defended by two castles; it has a cathedral, an archbishop's palace, hospital, seminary, academies of design and naval architecture, barracks, theatre, and manufs. of coarse cloth and hats, barrels, soap, and spirits, with a large export trade in Barcelona nuts, almonds, wine, brandy, and cork. Remains of an amphitheatre, a circus, an aqueduct, sepulchres, etc., testify the importance of *Tarraco* in the time of the Romans. It was taken by the French in 1810.

**TARRANT**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Texas. P. 5170 free, 850 slaves.

**TARRANT GUNVILLE**, a pa., Engl., co. Dorset, 5 m. N.N.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 3425. P. 441.

**TARRASA**, *Egara*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Barcelona. P. 5118. Manufs. kerseymeres, broad-cloths, and flannels.

**TARRING**, two pas. of Engl., co. Sussex.—I. (*West*), 1½ m. N.W. Worthing. Ac. 1226. P. 606.—II. (*Neville*), 4¼ m. S.S.E. Lewes. Ac. 938. P. 84.

**TARRINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6½ m. W.N.W. Ledbury. Ac. 2224. P. 543.

**TARRINSAY**, an island of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness, pa. Harris, off the entrance of W. Loch Tarbet. Length 4½ m. P. 55.

**TARRUGA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E.N.E. Lerida. P. 3915. Trade in wine.

**TARRYTOWN**, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, on the Hudson, 27 m. N. New York. Near the village is the valley of Sleepy-Hollow, where Major André was captured in the revolutionary war.

**TARSIA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, circ. Castrovillari, near the *Crati*, with ruins of an ancient castle. P. 1869.

**TARSUS** or **TARSOUS**, a city of Asia Minor, pash. and 18 m. W.S.W. Adana, on the W. side of the river Cydnus (which anciently flowed through its centre), 12 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean. Lat. 36° 56' 30" N.; lon. 34° 58' 45" E. Permanent pop. estimated at 7000; but in winter it is reported to have 30,000 inhabitants (Mohammedans, Greeks, and Armenians, with a small Protestant community). The modern town, partly surrounded by a wall, covers only a portion of the ancient site. Houses low, mostly of stone, terrace-roofed, and built of the materials of ancient structures, surrounded by gardens, palms, plantains, and oranges. Principal edifices, a castle, several mosques, caravanserais, public baths, and an ancient church. The Cydnus is now navigable only for small boats; and largo vessels anchor in the roadstead of Mersin, 8 m. W. its mouth. The vicinity of Tarsus is highly productive in corn and cotton, which articles, with wool, copper, gall-nuts, wax, goats' hair, skins, hides, and hair sacks, form its chief exports; imports rice, sugar, coffee, and hardwares. According to some authors, this city was founded by the Assyrian king, Sardanapalus. It was taken by both Cyrus and Alexander the Great, and was subsequently famous in Roman history, and as the birthplace and residence of St Paul; the stoic Antipater, and the philosopher Athenodorus, were also among its natives. It was made a free colony by the Greeks, an honour granted also by the Romans; hence St Paul styled himself a free-born Roman, and claimed the privileges of a Roman citizen.

**TARTARAGHAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Armagh, 4 m. N.N.E. Loughball. Ac. 9694. P. 7483.

**TARTARY** or **TATARY** (*Scythia* on this side and beyond Imaus), a vast region of Asia and Europe, in its widest acception extending from the Sea of Japan to the river Dnieper, and thus comprising Manchuria, Mongolia, Dzungaria, and Thian-Shan, in the Chinese Empire; the states of Khokan, Koondooz, Bokhara, & Khiva; the Kirghiz territory, a large part of S. Siberia, and the Russian gov. N. the Caspian and Black Seas. [See the several articles relating to those territories; also Chinese & Independent TURKISTAN.]

**TARTARY (CRIM-)**, a part of the Russian gov: Taurida. [CRIMEA.]

**TARTARY (GULF OF)**. [TARAKI (BAY OF).]

**TARTAS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Landes, cap. cant., on the Midouse, 15 m. S.W. Mont-de-Marsan. P. 3084. It has large saffron grounds in its vicinity, and an active trade.

**TARTLAU**, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Saxon-land, dist. and 10 m. N.E. Cronstadt. P. 4000.

**TARUDANT**, a town of Morocco. [TERODANT.]

**TARUMAN**, a town of Sumatra. [TROOMON.]

**TARUN**, a walled town of Persia, prov. Laristan, 95 m. N.E. Lar. P. 3000.

**TARUSA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.W. Tula, cap. dist., on the Oka. P. 2300. It has manufactures of sail-cloth and hats.

**TARUT** or **TIRHOOT**, an island in the Bay of Bahreid, Persian Gulf, opposite El-Khatiff.

**TARVES**, a pa., Scotl., co. Aberdeen, with a vill. 5 m. N.E. Old Meldrum. Area 30 sq. m. P. 2509.

TARVIN, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. E.N.E. Chester. Ac. 10,571. P. 3319.

TARVIS, a market town of Austria, Carinthia, 16 m. S.W. Villach. P. 1090. Near it are some iron works, mines of lead and zinc, and the Tarvis pass across the Carnic Alps. Here the French defeated the Austrians, 25th March 1797.

TASBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 916. P. 446.

TASCO, a town of Mexico, state and 70 m. S.W. Mexico. Near it are rich silver mines.

TASHKEND, a town of Independent Turkestan, Khanat and 90 m. N.W. Khokan, on an affl. of the Jaxartes. P. 40,000. (?) It has a garrison, many mosques, and other public buildings.

TASH-KOPRI, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on the Gok-Irmak, 52 m. S.W. Sinope. It has remains of the ancient *Pompeipolis*.

TASHLIDJE, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, 66 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai, and N.W. Novibazar. P. 4000. It is the see of a Greek bishopric.

TASHTARSK, a town of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on an affl. of the Yenisei, 100 m. S.W. Abakansk.

TASHUN (improperly *Jarzoom*), a town, Persia, prov. Khuzistan, 18 m. N.N.W. Bebehan. It was of importance, but is now almost wholly in ruins.

TASMAN BAY, an inlet on the N. coast of Middle Island, New Zealand.—*Tasman Peninsula*, in Tasmania, co. Pembroke, is connected N.ward with Forester Peninsula. Length 24 m.; breadth 18 m. On its N. and W. sides are Norfolk and Storm Bays. Capes Raoul and Pillar form its S.W. and S.E. extremities.

TASMANIA (formerly VAN DIEMEN'S LAND), a British colony of the South Pacific, forming a large heart-shaped island off the southernmost point of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait, 129 m. wide. It is comprised between lat. 41° 20' and 43° 40' S., and lon. 144° 40' and 148° 20' E., 200 m. from N. to S., with an extreme of 200 m. from E. to W. Contains 26,215 sq. m., while the coast-line is about 700 m. There were in 1851, 3008 convicts (2189 males, and 869 females), the comparatively small and expiring remains of the transportation system. The abandonment of this system in 1852 led to the change of name to Tasmania, which was officially substituted after 1853. P. (1862) 90,380, of whom 49,319 were males and 41,061 females, besides 347 military. The number of British emigrants in 1862 was 3871. The aborigines, who were estimated at 5000 in 1814, are now extinct, excepting 15 individuals, 5 men and 10 women, of whom 14 are in charge of the government. A small remnant was removed 17 years ago to Flinders Island, when in January 1845 they numbered only 57 persons, who were so prostrated in spirit, that it was deemed but an act of humanity to send them back to their own country. The central part of the island is a table-land, averaging 3000 feet above the sea, on which are seven lakes varying in size from 2500 to 50,000 acres. The scenery is diversified with lofty mountains and immense forests, particularly over the western parts, which are still all but uninhabited. Of the Eastern mountain range, Ben Lomond is 5010 feet in elevation, Mount Barrow 4644 feet, and Mount Wellington, a magnificent pile, rising close to the sea-level behind Hobart Town, is 4166 feet. The western range has Cradle Mountain 5069, Frenchman's Cap 4756, Dry's Bluff 4257 feet, and Valentine's Peak 4000 feet, which is seen 60 m. off. The chief rivers (in the S.) are the Derwent and its branches, and the Huon, and in the N. the Tamar, with its tributaries, the North and South Esk,

the Mersey, and the Forth. The chief harbours are Storm Bay, leading to Hobart Town, and Macquarie Harbour, on the W. coast. The soil is good; but owing to the prevalence of the forest, the labour of clearing has been very great, and thus of late there has been no great extension of cultivation. The principal minerals are gold, lead, copper, iron, coal, and precious stones. Coal exists in nearly every part of Tasmania. The mines chiefly wrought hitherto are situated in Tasman's Peninsula, but it is believed that coalbeds of far greater value exist in other parts of the island. Anthracite is abundant on the southern side of the island. The small quantity of gold hitherto found was obtained near Fingal, though it is probable the whole country is more or less auriferous. Iron ore of excellent quality abounds all over the colony, while galena and copper ore are found in different places. The forests yield inexhaustible supplies of valuable timber adapted for house and ship-building. The climate is salubrious and delightful. At Port Arthur in Tasman Peninsula, lat. 43° 10' S., the mean temp. of the year is 58°, of the coldest month 53°, of the warmest 62°; the mean temp. of the whole island being about 53°. The average annual rain-fall there is 44 inches, but in the island generally it is less, averaging about 21 inches. The staple products are wool, grain, fruit, and timber. The live stock numbered in 1860, sheep 1,700,930, cattle 83,366, horses 21,034. Exports (1862) 915,649. Imports 857,423. Acres under culture (1858) 229,489, of which 50,463 acres were devoted to wheat. In 1857 the ships inward were 547, of 105,548 tons. The whaling trade is a branch of industry which yields to the colony about 60,000, a year. Revenue for 1862, 371,594. Excluding public debt; and for 1860, 390,000. Expenditure 555,864. There is an imperial grant, in consideration of the heavy expenditure for police and gails, caused by the convict elements of the population, which is gradually diminishing, and was only 6000l. in 1860. Total imperial grant for civil and military purposes, 41,113l. The religion of the people, by census of 1861, appear as Church of England 49,233; Church of Scotland, 6616; Wesleyan Methodists, 6169; other Protestants, 6450; Roman Catholics, 19,454; Jews, 456. Including Flinders and Barren isles it is divided into 19 counties. The towns of chief note are Hobart Town in the S., containing 19,449 inhabitants; and Launceston in the N. at the head of the Tamar navigation, 10,359; Richmond, on Coal river, 9000; Longford, Perth, Westbury Outlands, New Norfolk, etc. The island has an extensive system of electric telegraph, and in August 1859 a cable was laid across Bass Strait. In common with the adjacent colonies, Tasmania enjoys self-government. The governor is appointed by the Queen, and there are two houses of legislature, both being elective, but upon different qualifications. The island was discovered by Tasman in 1642. It was afterwards partially explored by Cook. The first penal settlement formed there was in 1803, and transportation to Tasmania was abolished in 1852.

TASZNAD, a market town of Transylvania, co. Szolnok, 15 m. S.E. Nagy-Karoly. P. 3070.

TASSISUDON, the cap. town of Bootan, N. Hindostan, in a valley of the Himalaya, near the frontier of Tibet. Lat. 57° 48' N.; lon. 89° 40' E. It has a fortified palace of the Deb-rajah.

TATAR-BAZARDJIK, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. W.N.W. Philippopolis, on the Maritza, between Belgrade and Constantinople.

**TATARY**, a country of Asia. [TARTARY.]  
**TATE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Claremont. P. 2901.

**TATENHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. W.S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 9408. P. 2500.

**TATHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 11½ m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Ac. 8501. P. 588.

**TATHWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. S.S.W. Louth. Ac. 4314. P. 405.

**TATNALL**, a co., U. S., North America, in S.E. of Georgia. Area 1000 sq. m. P. 3195 free, 1157 slaves.

**TATRA MOUNTAINS**, Hungary. [CARPATHIANS.]  
**TATSFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 8½ m. S.E. Croydon. Ac. 1276. P. 182.

**TA-TS'UEN-LU**, a fortified town of China, prov. Sze-chuen, 125 m. W.S.W. Tching-tou.

**TATA** or **TATAH**, a town of Sindh, near the delta of the Indus, W. of its main stream, and 48 m. S.S.W. Hyderabad. Lat. 24° 44' N.; lon. 68° E. P. 2000 to 40,000. (?) It is a very unhealthy place, water being bad. Its outward appearance is imposing, and it has a brick mosque of Shah-Jehan. Its ancient cemetery contains many thousand tombs. Manufs. silk and cotton.

**TATTENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. S.W. Tarporley, on the Chester branch of the London and North-Western Railway, 4 m. Beeston. Ac. 4184. P. 1262.

**TATTENHOE**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3¼ m. W. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 690. P. 64.

**TATTERFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. W.S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 959. P. 70.

**TATTERSET**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Fakenham. Ac. 1759. P. 205.

**TATTERSHALL**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. S.S.W. Horncastle, on the G. N. Lincoln Rail. Ac. of pa. 4580. P. 848.

**TATTINGSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 1637. P. 626.

**TAUBATE**, a modern town of Brazil, prov. and 80 m. N. San Paulo. P. of dist. 10,000.

**TAUBER**, a river of S. Germany, Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden, rises near Rothenburg, flows N.W. past Mergentheim and Bischofsheim, and joins the Main at Wertheim. Course 70 m.

**TAUCHA**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 6 m. E.N.E. Leipzig, on an affl. of the Elster. P. 2095.

**TAUGHBOYNE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Donegal, with the vills. of St John's Town and Creagh-doods. Ac. 15,781. P. 4453.

**TAUGON-LA-RONDE**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Charente-Inf., arr. la Rochelle. P. 1280.

**TAULÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Finistère, arr. and 4 m. N.W. Morlaix. P. 2883.

**TAULIGNAN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Drome, 15 m. E.S.E. Montelimart. P. 2190. It has manufs. of woollens and silks.

**TAUNTON**, a parl. (and formerly munic.) bor. and town of England, co. Somerset, on the river Tone, with a station on the G. W. Railway, between Bristol and Exeter, 12 m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Altitude 62 feet; rainfall 29 inches. P. (1861) 14,667. Principal edifices, the church of St Mary Magdalen, the elegant new church of St John, St James's church, a Roman Catholic and other chapels, several of which are elegant buildings; the market-house, with the town-hall and assembly rooms, the Taunton and Somerset institution, with news-rooms and a valuable library; the theatre, and at the west end of the town the castle. Here are grammar and other schools; almshouses, and other charities; Taunton and Somerset hospital, a lying-in hospital, and eye infirmary. Manufs. of silks and woollens have declined, but are still to some extent carried on

Imports of Welsh coal, and exports of agricultural and dairy produce, are made by the Bridgewater Canal. Taunton sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 817. It was a principal residence of the West Saxon kings, especially of the celebrated Ina. Here, after the battle of Sedgemoor, Judge Jeffreys held his "bloody assize."

**TAUNTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on a river of same name, 32 m. S. Boston. P. (1860) 15,376, partly employed in hardware manufactures. A railway connects it with Boston and New Bedford.

**TAUNUS**, a mountain range of W. Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt and Nassau, extends for about 40 m. W.N.W. from the Rhine, near Caub, and is continuous on the N.E. with the Vogelsgebirge, separating the basin of the Main on the S. from that of the Lahn on the N. Gross-Feldberg, 2600 ft. above the sea, is accessible for carriages.

**TAUPO (LAKE)**, New Zealand, prov. Auckland, in the centre of N. island, is 30 miles in length.

**TAUPONT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Morbihan, arr. Ploermel. P. 2269.

**TAURIDA**, a gov. of S. Russia, between lat. 44° 25' and 47° 40' N., lon. 31° 30' and 36° 30' E., comprising, with the peninsula of the Crimea, a territory on the mainland, mostly separated from the govts. Kherson and Ekaterinoslaw by the Dnieper, and its affluent the Koska. Area 24,688 sq. m. P. (1858) 687,343, mostly Nogais Tartars, with many Jews and Greeks in the Crimea. North of the mountains are extensive plains, destitute of trees, and interspersed with salt lakes; and on the mainland the country is mostly a desert *steppe*, on which, however, the Tartars rear vast herds of sheep and horses.

**TAURUS**, a mountain. [ASIA MINOR.]

**TAUSS** (Boh. *Domazlice* or *Drastow*), a walled town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 17 m. W. Klattau. P. 6500. Manufs. of tape.

**TAUSTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Zaragoza. P. 3513. Manufs. woollens.

**TAUVES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Clermont. P. 2379.

**TAUXIGNY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, arr. Loches. P. 1811.

**TAVANNES**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Berne, 6 m. N.W. Bienne, and close to the pass of Pierre-Pertuis, Jura mountains. P. 1400.

**TAVASTEHUS** or **TAWASTIUS**, a town of Russian Finland, cap. lan, 78 m. N.E. Abo. P. 1700. It has a government house, and an anc. castle, with an arsenal and imperial magazines. Area of prov. 6980 sq. m. P. (1860) 163,257.

**TAVDA**, a river of Siberia, joins the Tobol 50 m. S.W. Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 200 m.

**TAVERHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.W. Norwich. Ac. 2099. P. 212.

**TAVERNA**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov., circ. and 11 m. N. Catanzaro. P. 2255.

**TAVERNAY**, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. E.S.E. Pontoise. P. 1456.

**TAVERNES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 13 m. N. Brignolles. P. 1191.

**TAVIGNANO**, the principal river of the island Corsica, enters the sea on its E. coast, after a course of 45 m. It gives name to a canton.

**TAVINSK**, a town of Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Bielaja, 50 m. S.S.E. Ufa. P. 2000.

**TAVIRA**, a town of Portugal, prov. Algarves, cap. comarca, 21 m. E.N.E. Faro, on the Atlantic. P. 8640. It has a governor's palace, a trade with the interior, and an active fishery.

**TAVISTOCK**, a parl. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the Tavy, 16½ miles by rail.

from Plymouth, which traverses very picturesque country. Ac. of bor. & pa. 11,660. P. (1861) 8857. Altitude 27 feet. Pop. is chiefly agricultural and mining. Several iron foundries are sustained by the local mines. Wool is prepared here for the clothing district of Yorkshire or elsewhere. In the town are to be noted, the church, recently restored; remains of the abbey; guildhall, public library, new town-hall and market; 230 model cottages, 5 rooms each, at 1s. 9d. per week, so built as to return 5 per cent., by the late Duke of Bedford. Within a few miles are the following places, all gems of Devon scenery: Morwell rocks, Lady Slanning's rock, the virtuous Lady mine, the dewer stone, valley of the Walcombe, Dartmoor prisons and private works, the aboriginal town at Merivale Bridge, Vixen and other bors., Tavvy Cleave, Lydford, Lydford cascade, the valley of the Lyd, Brentor, Endsleigh House and grounds. It is within a half-mile of Dartmoor, and is itself beautifully situated. Sir Francis Drake was born here, at Crowndale, 1545, and the poet W. Browne in 1590. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 428.

**TAVOLARA**, an inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, off the N.E. coast of the island Sardinia.

**TAVOY** or **TAVAY**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, on the Tenasserim coast, cap. prov., on the Tavoy river, 25 m. from the sea, navigable for vessels of 120 tons. P. 10,000. It has a bazaar, and barracks, and is very healthy.

**TAVOY**, one of the Tenasserim provs. of British India, between lat. 12° 44' and 14° 50' N. Area 4920 sq. m. P. 37,354. Surface mountainous, rising to 3000 ft., and covered with forests & brushwood, intersected with fertile valleys, through which flow numerous streams. Products comprise rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and fruits. The province is rich in tin and iron, the latter being easily worked, and of superior quality. Imports piece goods, cutlery, chinaware, gunpowder, muslins, sugar, and spices. Exports rice, edible birds' nests, tin, bees-wax, and ivory.

**TAVOY**, a river of India, having its source in some hills about lat. 14° 50' N., lon. 98° 30' E., after flowing 100 m. in a S. direction, falls into the sea in lat. 13° 30' N., lon. 98° 20' E. The upper part is much interrupted, but is navigable for boats. In the lower part of its course it is studded with islands. There is a good harbour 10 m. from its mouth, but the approach to it is dangerous, from the last-mentioned causes.

**TAVROV** or **TAVROVSKAJA**, a town of Russia, gov., circ. and 13 m. S. Voronej, at the confluence of the Don and Voronej. P. 2000. It was strongly fortified by Peter the Great, who established large arsenals, cloth factories, etc., and had numerous vessels of war built here.

**TAVY**, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows 26 m. S.S.W. past Tavistock, and enters the Tamar 2 m. N.E. Saltash.

**TAVY** (St Peter), a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N.E. Tavistock. Ac. 3500. P. 469.

**TAW**, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows N. past Chumleigh to Barnstaple, where it turns W. and expands into an estuary, which, after being joined by the Torridge from the S., enters Bideford Bay. Total course 50 m. Affluents Little Dart, Yeo, and Mould.

**TAWALLY**, an island of Malaysia, 25 m. S.W. Gilolo, lat. 0° 30' S., lon. 127° 2' E.

**TAWAR**, Africa. [TUAU.]

**TAWAZE**, an island of Malaysia, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and continuous with the Sulu island chain; lat. of W. point 5° 18' N., lon. 119° 25' E. Length 40 m.; breadth 15 m.

**TAWSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. S. Barnstaple. Ac. 6582. P. 1257.

**TAWTON**, several pas. of England, co. Devon, —I. (*Bishop's*), 2½ m. S.S.E. Barnstaple. Ac. 4263. P. 1857. —II. (*North*), 6½ m. N.E. Okehampton. Ac. 4263. P. 1849. Manufs. woollens. It was formerly a borough, and is still governed by a port-reeve. —III. (*South*), 4 m. E. Okehampton. Ac. 10,879. P. 1541.

**TAXALL**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 7½ m. N.E. Macclesfield. Ac. 5038. P. 1329.

**TAY**, a river of Scotland, draining nearly the whole of co. Perth, with parts of the cos. Forfar, Argyle, and Inverness, rises in Breadalbane, on the borders of Argyshire, and flowing through the glen and loch of Dochart, which name it retains till it enters Loch Tay, issuing from which it receives the Lyon and several smaller streams, and flows E. and S. past Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, and Perth; after which it extends into an estuary from 1 to 3 m. in width, called the Firth of Tay, and joins the North Sea, between Ferryport-on-Craig on the S., and Button-ness on the N. Total course about 120 m. It receives the Tummel and Isla rivers from the N. and E., and the Bran, Almond, Earn, etc., from the W. Mean discharge of water per minute is estimated at 273,000 cubic ft., being more than any other river in Britain, and its basin comprises 2750 sq. m. It winds through a country of picturesque beauty. Dundee and Errol are on the N. side, and Newburgh on the S. side of the estuary. Extensive sand-banks clog its entrance; but it is navigable from the sea to Newburgh, 20 m. from its mouth, for vessels of 500 tons burden, and sometimes to Perth for vessels drawing 9 feet of water. —*Loch Tay*, Breadalbane, is 15 m. in length by 1 in breadth, and 100 to 600 feet in depth. Alt. 355 feet. It is surrounded by mountains; Ben Lawers, 3945 feet in height, being on its W. side. It receives the Dochart and Lochy rivers at the S.E., and discharges itself by the Tay at Kenmore, its N.E. extremity. There are artificial ponds for the propagation of salmon at Stormontfield, 5 m. above Perth, and fishings are increasing in value.

**TAYF**, a town of Arabia, Hèdjaz, 65 m. E.S.E. Mecca. It is defended by several forts, and has a celebrated mosque. In the time of Mohammed it was a famous stronghold, and resisted his arms during a siege of 20 days.

**TAYGETOS** or **MOUNT ST ELIAS**, one of the highest points in S.E. of the Morea, Greece, 10 m. S.W. Mistra, 7903 feet above the sea.

**TAYLOR**, several cos. of the U. S., N. America. —I. in centre of Kentucky. Area 208 sq. m. P. 5884 free, 1697 slaves. —II. in N.W. of Virginia. Area 214 sq. m. P. 7351 free, 112 slaves. —III. in Florida. P. 1259 free, 125 slaves. —IV. in Georgia. P. 3601 free, 2397 slaves. —V. in Iowa. P. 3590.

**TAYNTON**, two pas. of Engl. —I. co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.S.E. Newent. Ac. 2501. P. 689. —II. co. Oxford, 1½ m. W.N.W. Burford. Ac. 1780. P. 341.

**TAZEWELL**, two cos. of the U. S., N. America. —I. in S.W. of Virginia. Area 1056 sq. m. P. 8718 free, 1202 slaves. —II. near centre of Illinois. Area 704 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,470. —Also a township in Tennessee, cap. co. Claiborne.

**TCH** —for names sometimes spelled with these initials, and not here inserted, refer to **CH**.

**TCHABKAN** or **JABKAN**, a river of the Chinese dom., Khalkas country, after a generally W. course estimated at 500 m., enters the Lake Ike-Aral-Nor, near lat. 48° N., lon. 90° E.

**TCHABLIAK** or **TCHIABAK**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, pash. and 18 m. N. Scutari, at

the entrance of the Moratsha into the Lake of Scutari. It is stated to comprise 250 houses.

**TCHAD (LAKE)**, a large lake of Africa, in Soudan, between lat. 12° 30' and 14° 30' N., lon. 13° and 15° 30' E., surrounded by the states Bornou, Kanem, Baghirmi, etc. Length, E. to W., upwards of 200 m.; greatest breadth 140 m. Estim. height above the sea 830 feet; depth from 8 to 15 feet, which is supposed to be its mean condition, being at times so shallow that the channels between the islands are left dry, whilst at other seasons it overflows its banks and inundates the low country, driving the inhabitants to the heights for safety. Fish and water-fowl are abundant in the lake. It receives from the S. and W. the rivers Shary and Waube, and its waters are fresh and sweet. Its banks, which were in great part explored by Denham early in the present century, and by Dr Vogel in 1853, are in many parts covered with fine pasturage and underwood, forming a retreat for numerous wild animals. The lake contains many islands, some of which are densely peopled. Dr Overweg spent six weeks in a boat-tour exploring these islands, and was hospitably entertained by the islanders. He represents them as of a mixed origin, active, well made, having a black or dark-brown complexion, and regular features. Both sexes are decently clothed, generally with black cotton. Corn and cotton are cultivated, & cattle and goats are plentiful; and on or near its shores are the towns Kuka, Angornow, and Angala.

**TCHAHAN-SOUBARKAN-KHOTON**, a town of Asia, Mongolia, 190 m. N.N.E. Peking. It has a summer palace of the Chinese Emperor.

**TCHANG**, a prefix to the names of numerous cities and towns of China, the principal being— I. (*Tcha*), prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., lat. 28° 12' N., lon. 112° 40' E.—II. (*Tchou*), prov. Kiang-su, on the Grand Canal, 70 m. E.S.E. Nanking,— III. (*Te*), prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 114° 13' E.—IV. (*Te*), prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-Kiang, near the Great Lake.

**TCHANY**, a lake of Siberia, gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk, near lat. 55° N., lon. 78° E. Length 65 m.; greatest breadth 40 m.

**TCHARDAH** and **TCHARDAK**, two small towns of Bulgaria; the former, 50 m. N.W. Sophia; the latter, 27 m. N.N.E. Hirschova.

**TCHARTORISK** (Polish *Czartorysk*), a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Sty, 30 m. N.N.E. Lutsk. P. 1600.

**TCHATAL-BURGAS**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, 23 m. S.W. Viza.—*Tchatalcha* is a town of Rumili, 30 m. N.W. Constantinople.

**TCHATR-DAGH**, mtn., S. Russia. [CRIMEA.]

**TCHAUSKY**, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Moghilev, cap. circ. P. 5000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek united churches, a Jews' synagogue, and a Carmelite convent.

**TCHEBOKSARI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. W.N.W. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 5000. It has a cathedral, a monastery, town-hall, vast salt magazines, and some manufactures.

**TCHÉ-CHING**, several towns of China, provs. Ho-nan, Kiang-se, and Chi-li.

**TCHERLEBI-BAZAR**, a market town of Bosnia, 25 m. E.N.E. Bosna-Seraï.

**TCHELIABIANSK**, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, cap. circ., on the Miias, 70 m. N.N.W. Troitsk. P. 3500. Formerly a military post.

**TCHEMBAR**, a town of Russia, gov. and 66 m. W.S.W. Penza, cap. circ. P. 2700.

**TCHENG-TE**, an island off the S. extremity of Corea, Pacific, 45 m. W. the island Tsusima.

**TCHÉPITZA**, a river of Russia, gov. Viatka, joins

the river Viatki near the city of same name, after a W. course of 250 miles.

**TCHERDYN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 162 m. N. Perm, cap. circ., on the Kolva, near its confluence with the Vishera. P. 3000.

**TCHERIKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 40 m. S.E. Smolensk, on the Soj. Here Charles XII. of Sweden was repulsed by the Russians in 1708.

**TCHERKASI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 95 m. S.E. Kiev, on l. b. of the Dnieper. P. 12,775.

**TCHERKASK**, two towns of the Russian empire, and successively caps. of the Don Cossack country.—I. (*Staroi* or *Old*), N. the Don, near its mouth, and on an island formed between it and the Aksai, 45 m. E.N.E. Azov. P. 15,000. It has a church founded by Peter the Great. Its Tartar church, old chancery, academy, town-hall, prisons, etc., are constructed of timber. Stationary pop. mostly of Greek descent. It has an active export trade in fish, iron, caviar, and wine, raised in its vicinity.—II. (*Novoi* or *New*), N. the Aksai river, 14 miles N.N.E. Staroi-Tcherkask. P. 17,800. It was founded in 1806, and mostly built of wood. Principal edifices, the Platov palace, chancery, arsenal, cathedral, college, and Tartar mosque.

**TCHERKESSIA**, a country of Asia. [CIRCASSIA.]

**TCHERN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 61 m. S.S.W. Tula, cap. circ. P. 2200.

**TCHERNETZ**, a town, Walachia, on the Danube, nearly opposite Gladova. Here was anciently the Roman station *Termes*, and near it are the remains of Trajan's bridge.

**TCHERNIGOV**, a gov. of Russia, in the S., between lat. 50° 20' and 53° 10' N., lon. 30° 20' and 34° 40' E., having W. the Dnieper, separating it from the governments Minsk and Khiev (Russian Poland), and on other sides the governments Moghilev, Orlov, Koursk, and Poltava. Area 20,382 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,471,866. Surface mostly level, and well watered; soil fertile; climate dry, healthy, and comparatively mild. Principal river the Desna. Chief crops, rye, barley, and oats, with flax, hemp, tobacco, and hops; cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are reared. It has manufactures of linens, woollens, glass, leather, beet-root sugar, and distilleries. Exports cattle, tallow, hides, corn, spirits, honey, wax, potash, & hempseed. Principal towns Tchernigov, Nieshin, Glukhov, Starodub, Mglin, & Novgorod-Sieversk. *Tchernigov*, the cap., is situated on the Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. Kiev. P. 7500. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a cathedral, built in 1024, a citadel, an Episcopal palace, monasteries, orphan asylum, and a college. After an obstinate resistance, it was taken and almost razed by the Tartars in 1239. The Poles captured it in 1617.

**TCHERNOMORIA**. [COSSACKS OF BLACK SEA.]

**TCHERNOWITZ**, a town, Poland. [CZERNOWITZ.]

**TCHERNOYARSK** or **TCHERNOJAR**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.N.W. Astrakhan, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 3500.

**TCHERSHENBEK**, Asia Minor. [CHARSHAMBAH.]

**TCHERVENSKAIA**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Terek, 70 m. E. Mozdok.

**TCHESME** or **TCHESHMEH**, *Cysson*, a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, opposite the island Scio, 40 m. W.S.W. Smyrna. It has a citadel, the residence of a Turkish governor, and near it are sulphur and saline springs. In its bay the Roman fleet defeated that of Antiochus; and in 1770 the Russians burnt the navy of the Turks. About 7 m. N.E. are the ruins of *Grythrea*.

**TCHETCHENIA COUNTRY (THE)**, forms the E. part of Circassia, mostly between lat. 42° 30' and 43° 40' N., lon. 44° 30' and 46° 30' E., having N.

the river Terek, separating it from the Russian gov. Caucasus, E. Daghestan, W. Kabardia, and S. the Caucasus chain, dividing it from Georgia.

**TCHETCHERSK**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 75 m. S.S.E. Moghilev. P. 3500.

**TCHIBABAK** or **SZIABAK**, a town, European Turkey, Albania, at N. extremity of Lake Scutari.

**TCHIFOUD-KALÉ**, a walled town of the Crimea, Russia, 2 m. from Baktchiserai, on a limestone height, inhabited by a tribe of Karaité Jews.

**TCHIFTLIK**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 85 m. N.W. Erzeroum.

**TCHIN** and **TCHING**. See also **CHIN** and **CHING**.

**TCHIN-NGAN**, a city of China, prov. Quang-se, cap. dep., near the Tonquin frontier. Lat. 23° 20' N.; lon. 106° 12' E.

**TCHIN-TCHOU**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., 80 m. S.S.E. Kai-fung.—II. prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., on the Yuen-kiang, 100 m. W.S.W. the great lake Tong-ting.

**TCHIN-YUEN**, a city of China, prov. Kwei-chow, cap. dep. Lat. 27° 1' 12" N.; lon. 108° 10' E.

**TCHIN-YUNG**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Kwei-chow, cap. dep. Lat. 27° 20' N.; lon. 105° E.—II. prov. Quang-se, 33 m. E. Tchin-ngan.

**TCHIROVATZ**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, sanj, and 56 m. N.W. Sophia. Its Greek bishop has the rank of primate of Bulgaria.

**TCHIRMEN**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, cap. sanj, 20 m. N.W. Adrianople. P. 2000.

**TCHISTOPOL**, a town of Russia, gov. and 65 m. E.S.E. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Kama. P. (1855) 10,405. It has a trade in corn, cattle, and fish.

**TCHI-TCHOU**, a city of China, prov. Ngan-hoei, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang, S. bank, 120 m. S.W. Nanking.

**TCHITNSK**, a fortified town of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Ingoda, 125 m. W. Nerchinsk.

**TCHONG-KING**, a city of China, prov. Szechuen, cap. dep., on the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 29° 45' N.; lon. 106° 30' E. It has sugar refineries, and a trade in fish.—*Tchong-kiang* is a town, same prov., 50 m. N.E. Tching-tou.

**TCHORLU**, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, on the Tchorlu, 20 m. N.E. Rodosto. P. 4000.

**TCHORUK**, *Acampsis*, a river of Turkish Armenia, flows N.E. and N. through a part of the pash. Erzeroum, and enters the Black Sea between Gueh and Batum. Course 200 miles.

**TCHORUM**, **CHORUM**, or **CHURUM**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 28 m. S.W. Osmanjik. Estimated pop. 7600, mostly Mohammedans. It has khans, baths, minarets, manufs. of earthen-ware and leather, and a large trade in wheat.

**TCHUGLOMA** or **TCHUCHLOMA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 83 m. N.E. Kostroma. P. 1800.

**TCHUGUJEV**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. E.S.E. Kharkov, on the Severnoi-Donetz. P. 9000.

**TCHURKCH-COUNTRY**, a region at the N.E. extremity of Asia and E. Siberia, between lat. 60° and 70° N., lon. 168° E. and 170° W., having S.W. and W. Kamchatka and Yakutsk, N. the Arctic Ocean, E. Behring Strait, separating it from Russian America, and S. the Gulf of Anadyr and the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed W. to E. by the Anadyr river, but the country has been little explored. The natives live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and profess a rude idolatry.

**TCHUSSORSKOI-GORODOK** (**NJNU** and **VERKHNI**), two contiguous market towns of Russia, gov. and 40 m. E.N.E. Perm. United pop. 5700.

**TCHU-TCHOU**, a city of China, prov. Chekiang, cap. dep., 130 m. S. Hang-choo-foo, on the Toun, 80 m. from the coast.

**TE** and **TE-AN**, two cities of China.—I. prov.

Shantung, on the Imperial canal, 65 m. N.W. Tsinan.—II. prov. Hou-pe, cap. dep., 50 m. N.W. Han-yang.

**TEALBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. E.N.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 3950. P. 863.

**TEALING**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, 4 m. E. Ancherhouse, and intersected by the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. Ac. 7036. P. 883.

**TEAN** (**UPPER** and **NETHER**), two hamlets of England, co. Stafford, pa. Chichley, on the Tean, P. chiefly employed in bleach-works, and a manufactory of tape. P. of Upper Tean 1171.

**TEANA**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 18 m. W.S.W. Tursi. P. 1634.

**TEANO** (*Teanum Sidicinum*), a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Capua, on the slopes of Rocca Monfina. P. (1861) of comm. 12,101. It has a cathedral and two collegiate churches, a diocesan seminary, and a trade in corn and oil. It is the residence of a bishop, and has massive remains of a large baronial castle.

**TEATH** (SR), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. S.W. Camelford. Ac. 5899. P. 1980.

**TEBAS-Y-TENARUBIA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.W. Malaga. P. 3316.

**TECHE**, a river of the U. S., North America, Louisiana, flows S.S.E. and joins the outlet of Lake Cheetmaches after a course of 180 m., for 100 m. of which, to New Iberia, it is navigable.

**TECKLENBURG**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Münster. P. 1250.

**TECUMSEH**, a township of the U. S., North America, Michigan, 57 m. S.W. Detroit.

**TEDAVNER**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 4 m. N.W. Monaghan. Ac. 26,502. P. 7978.

**TEDBURN**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. S.S.W. Crediton. Ac. 4433. P. 768.

**TEDDINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Middlesex, 12 m. W.S.W. St Paul's, London. Ac. 1120. P. 1183.

**TEDLA**, a prov. of Morocco, Africa, immediately W. Mount Atlas, and watered by affls. of the river Tensiff. Chief town Tefsa or Tedla.

**TEDNEST**, a town in the dom. and 73 m. W. of Morocco, cap. prov., on an affluent of the Tensiff.

**TEDSI**, a town of Morocco, prov. Sus, 25 m. E.N.E. Terodant. P. 14,000. Its vicinity is highly productive, and it has a weekly market.

**TESTONE**, two pas. of England, co. Hereford.—I. (*Delamere*), 3½ m. N.E. Bromyard. Ac. 1677. P. 205.—II. (*Waffer*), 3½ m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Ac. 683. P. 74.

**TEEREE**, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 70 m. N.N.E. Kelat, on the route to Shawl.

**TEES**, a river of England, between cos. Durham and York, after an E.ward course of 90 m. joins the North Sea by an estuary, nearly 3 m. across, 10 m. E.N.E. Stockton. At its mouth is a bar with from 10 to 12 feet water at low, and from 26 to 28 feet at high tide, and the river is tidal to Yarm, and navigable to Stockton for vessels of 60 tons burden. It has a salmon fishery. In 1864, a breakwater was commenced to convert the estuary into a harbour of refuge.

**TEESTA**, a great river traversing part of Bengal, lat. 27° 59' N., lon. 88° 50' E., flows S.ward through the Himalaya, between Bhotan and Sikkim, and joins the Ganges in Bengal, 40 m. W.N.W. Decca, after a course of 313 m. It is navigable for boats of 6 tons as far as Puharpore. In its latter part it is called the Attree.

**TEFFÉ**, a river, Brazil, after a N.E. course of 500 m., joins the Amazon near Ega, lat. 3° 40' S.

**TEFFONT**, two pas. of England, co. Wilts.—I. (*Evias*), 7 m. W. Wilton. Ac. 742. P. 163.—II. (*Magna*), 5½ m. E. Hindon. P. 292.

**TEFLIS**, a gov. of Russia, one of the four into

which Transcaucasia was divided in 1846. It is bounded N. by the Caucasus, N.E. by gov. Derbend, E. by gov. Shamachi, S. by Persia, W.S.W. by Asiatic Turkey, and N.W. by Kutais. Area 20,601 sq. m. P. (1858) 647,125. It is composed of the circles Teflis, Gori, Telav, Sichnach, Elisabéthpol, Erivan, Nakhchevan, and Alexandrapol.

TEFLIS or TIFLIS, the cap. city of Georgia, in Asiatic Russia, and of all Russian Transcaucasia, on the Kur, lat. 41° 41' 4" N., lon. 44° 50' 30" E. P. (1858) 37,930. Mean temp. of year 57°·4, winter 31°·8, summer 75°·9, Fahr. It stands in a narrow valley, and is defended by walls and several forts. The old quarter, on the bank of the river, comprises numerous Armenian churches, and large caravanserais; it is inhabited chiefly by an Armenian population, and is the principal seat of trade. The upper town, or Russian quarter, has broad streets and open squares, the government offices, military quarters, etc., and presents to the foregoing quarter all the contrast of a European town. The Armenian cathedral is a large and striking edifice, and Teflis has several mosques. The Russians have established various schools in the city.

TEFSA or TEFZA, a town of Africa, Morocco, cap. prov. Tedla; lat. 32° 30' N., lon. 5° 45' W. On the opposite side of the river is the town Efza. United pop. about 10,500. Manufs. woollens.

TEGERHY, a town of Cent. Africa, Fezzan, on the main route to Kanem & Bornu, 120 m. S.E. Mourzouk. It is enclosed by a wall, and has a citadel.

TEGERNSEE, a vill. and lake of Upper Bavaria, 31 m. S. Munich. Length of lake 4 miles.

TEGUCIGALPA, a town of Central America, state Honduras, cap. dep., on a table-land 3426 feet above the sea, 40 m. S.W. Comayagua. P. 12,000. It is the largest and finest city in the state. Mean temp. of year 77°, max. 85°, min. 68°, Fahr. In its vicinity are gold, silver, and copper mines; & in the N.W. of the dep. the mntn. of Agalteca is a vast mass of pure magnetic ore.

TEGUISE, a town of the Canary islands, cap. of the island Lanzarote, near its centre. P. 3736.

TEGULET, a town of Africa, Abyssinia, Shoa, of which it was formerly cap., 18 m. W. Ankober.

TEHALLAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Monaghan. Ac. 5949. P. 2651.

TEHAMA, a co., U. S., North America, California. P. 4044.

TEHAMA, two maritime plains of Arabia, one extending along its W. coast from Ras Mohammed to Jiddah, a distance of 550 m.; the other (or *Batna*), Muscat dom., bordering the Sea of Babel-Mandeb, and from 20 to 40 m. in width.

TEHERAN or TEHRAN, the cap. city of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, 70 m. S. the Caspian Sea, and 210 m. N. Isbahan. Lat. 35° 42' N.; lon. 51° 20' 50" E. Stationary pop. estimated at 10,000; but during the residence of the court in winter, it is 60,000 and upwards. It is about 5 m. in circuit, and enclosed by an earthen wall flanked with towers, a glacis, and a dry trench. Its mosques, colleges, and caravanserais are in good repair; and it has well-furnished shops and bazaars, with palaces of the Persian nobility; but its dwellings are mostly built of earth; and in summer it is so unhealthy that the shah and the upper classes leave it to encamp on the plains of Sultanieh, about 150 m. N.W. The ark or royal citadel is extensive, and comprises, besides the royal harem and apartments, a grand saloon, the public offices, quarters for the royal guards, numerous baths, and gardens. On a height near the city is another royal palace with fine grounds. Manufs. of carpets and iron goods. Its vicinity is fertile and covered with

villages. It became the Persian cap. towards the end of the last century. On its S. side, and about 25 m. E., are extensive ruins, and one of these localities marks the site of the ancient *Rhages*.

TEHUACAN, a town of Mexico, state and 65 m. S.E. La Puebla. P. 12,000.

TEHUANTEPEC (ISTHMUS OF), a peninsula which separates the Gulf of Mexico from the Pacific Ocean, about 130 m. wide. The territory of Tehuantepec, Mexico, which comprises the Isthmus, has a pop. of 82,000, mostly living in compact villages. In the S. are two lagoons, named Upper & Lower Lake. The most considerable river within the territory is the Coazacoalco, which flows in a general N.E. direction to Campeachy Bay. The S. coast encloses the Bay of Tehuantepec.—*Tehuantepec*, cap. above territory, has a cathedral of date 1530, several stores, and a hotel. P. 15,000, mostly descendants of Zapatecos, once a powerful tribe of Indians. Trade in leather, cotton, silk, cochineal, and indigo.

TEIFY or TIFY, a river of North Wales, rises in Cardiganshire, flows S.W. and W., past Lampeter, Newcastle-Emlyn, and Cardigan, and enters Cardigan Bay after a course of 70 miles.

TEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 5 m. N. Oakham. Ac. 1190. P. 128.

TEIGN, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in Dartmoor, flows E., S., and again E., between the Dart and the Exe, and enters the English Channel at Teignmouth. Total course 45 m. It flows past Chagford, Chudleigh, and Newton-Bushel, to which last its estuary is navigable from the sea.

TEIGNMOUTH, a maritime town of England, co. Devon, on both sides of the Teign, at its mouth in the English Channel, 12½ m. S.S.E. Exeter, on the South Devon Railway. Ac. of pas., East and West Teignmouth, 1238. P. 6022. The two parts of the town are connected by a wooden bridge of 84 arches, with a swing, which admits vessels of 400 tons burden. The town is a place of resort for sea-bathing. Principal buildings, the modern octangular church of W. Teignmouth, other places of worship, bathing establishment, library, assembly-rooms, and theatre. Here are a dockyard and quay. Chief imports, coal and culm. Exports, granite and pipe-clay. Customs rev. (1862) 628l. Exports 6029l. Vessels belonging to the port 52, tons 6299.

TEIGNTON, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. (*Bishop's*), 4 m. E.N.E. Newton-Bushel. Ac. 4748. P. 974.—II. (*Drew's*), 8½ m. S.W. Crediton. Ac. 6937. P. 1067.

TEIL (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, 17 m. S.W. Vitré. P. 2477.

TEILLEUL (LE), a comm. & mkt. town, France, dep. Manche, 8 m. S.S.E. Mortain. P. 2478.

TEINGRACE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 12½ m. S.W. Exeter. Ac. 1329. P. 172.

TEINITZ, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 27 m. S.E. Beraun, on the Sazawa, and on railway from Prague to Olmutz. P. 2403.

TEISSHOLZ or TISZOLCZ, a mkt. town of N.W. Hungary, co. and 21 m. N.W. Gümör. P. 3170.

TEITH, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, is formed by two heads which unite near Callander, whence it has a S.E. course of about 15 m., past Doune, and joins the river Forth 2½ m. N.W. Stirling. It receives the surplus waters of Lochs Katrine, Achray, Vennachar, Voil, and Lubnaig.

TEK-NAAF, a navigable riv. of Arracan, enters the Bay of Bengal at Mungdoe, lat. 20° 46' N., lon. 92° 20' E., and forms the boundary between Arracan and the Bengal dist. Chittagong.

TEKRIT, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 97 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, on rt. b. of the Tigris.

It is enclosed by old walls, outside of which are numerous remains of the ancient city.

**TERROVA, TERKIROVA, or FIONDA, *Phaselis*,** a maritime vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on W. shore of the Gulf of Adalia, 23 m. S.S.W. Adalia, with remains of ancient city.

**TELAY,** a fortified town of Russian Transcaucasia, prov. Kakheti, 35 m. N.E. Teflis. P. 3000.

**TELESE, *Telesia*,** a decayed episcopal town of S. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Caserta, on the Calore.

**TELETSKOI,** a lake of Siberia. [ALTIN.]

**TELFAIR,** a co., U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 1877 free, 836 slaves.

**TELGRUC,** a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, arr. Châteaulin, cant. Crozon. P. 2345.

**TELGTE,** a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 7 m. E.N.E. Münster, on the Emis. P. 2186.

**TELLICHERRY,** a fortified seaport town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Malabar, 95 m. S.W. Seringapatam. P. 20,000. With a natural breakwater, formed by a reef of rocks running parallel to the shore, having a depth of water within for ships of 500 or 600 tons, but large ships anchor well out in 7 or 8 fathoms. A double light is shown from the flagstaff of the fort. Trade in pepper, ginger, arrowroot, cinnamon, and sandalwood. Here are a gaol, hospital, and criminal court and offices. Average annual rainfall 120 to 140 inches. The climate is salubrious. In 1782 it was unsuccessfully besieged by Hyder Ali. Annual tribute 14,000 rupees.

**TELSIFORD,** a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.N.E. Frome. Ac. 759. P. 119.

**TELSCOMBE,** a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.W. Newhaven. Ac. 1320. P. 156.

**TELSEH or TELCHA,** a town of Russian Poland, gov. Kovno, 150 m. N.W. Vilna. P. 2000.

**TELTOW,** a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., 9 m. E. Potsdam. P. 1380.

**TELTSCH,** a walled town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 17 m. S.S.W. Iglau. P. 3406.

**TEMLEQUE,** a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 3720.

**TEME,** a river of South Wales, rises 5 m. S.E. Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flows E. between the cos. Radnor and Salop, and joins the Severn, near Powick, 3 m. S. Worcester. Total course 60 m. It is celebrated for trout and graylings.

**TEMERIN,** a market town of S. Hungary, co. and 34 m. E. Bacs. P. 6393.

**TEMES,** a river of S.E. Hungary, Banat, rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Danube 6 m. E. Belgrade. Total course 180 m. It gives name to a county of which Temesvar is the capital.

**TEMESVAR,** a co. of Hungary, Banat. Area 1864 geo. sq. m. P. 375,400. It is a level country, with numerous lakes and morasses. Soil fertile. Crops comprise wheat, barley, oats, maize, silk, tobacco, hemp, and rice. Fruits are plentifully raised. Chief rivers, the Temes and its affluents.

**TEMESVAR or TEMESVAR,** a fortified city of S. Hungary, cap. co., on the Alt-Bega and the Bega Canal, 72 m. N.N.E. Belgrade. P. (1851) 21,381, comprising Hungarians, Germans, Greeks, Wallachians, and Jews. It has a co. hall, the palace of the bishop of Csanad, residence of commandant, and a town-hall; Roman Catholic and Greek cathedrals, a Jews' synagogue, seminary, Piarist college, arsenal, military school, barracks, and other military establishments; manufs. of silk & woollen stuffs, iron wares, paper, tobacco, and oil, and an extensive trade. It was taken by the Turks, under Solymán II., in 1561, and retaken by Prince Eugene in 1716. In 1849 it was besieged by the insurgents, who bombarded and

almost destroyed the city; the garrison was relieved by Marshal Haynau.

**TEMISCAMING (LAKE),** between Canada East and Canada West. Lat. 47° 30' N.; lon. 79° 20' W. Length 30 m.; breadth 15 m. It discharges its surplus water by the Ottawa river.

**TEMISCONATA,** a co. of Canada East, on the S. b. of the St. Lawrence, bounded S. by New Brunswick and Maine. Chief town, Rivière-du-Loup.

**TEMNIKOV,** a town of Russia, gov. and 150 m. N.N.E. Tambov, on the Moksha. P. 3200.

**TEMPELBERG,** a walled town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 44 m. S. Köslin. P. 3400.

**TEMPIO,** the chief town of the island Sardinia prov. Sassari, on a mountain, 31 m. E.N.E. Sassari. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral and other churches. Manufs. corks. P. of comm. (1861) 10,360.

**TEMPLE,** a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. N.E. Bodmin. Ac. 843. P. 12.

**TEMPLE,** a pa. of Scotland, co. and 11 m. S.S.E. Edinburgh, on Gladhouse-water, a little above its confluence with the South Esk. Ac. 14,478. P. 1385, of whom 446 are in the vill. of Gorebridge.

**TEMPLEACHALLY,** a pa. of Irel., co. Tipperary, compr. the town of Ballina. Ac. 8492. P. 1644.

**TEMPLEBOY,** a marit. pa. of Ireland, co. Sligo, 20 m. S.E. Dunmore W. Ac. 9112. P. 2054.

**TEMPLEBREEDY and TEMPLEBREEDON,** two pas. of Ireland, Munster.—I. co. Cork, 6 m. S.S.E. Passage. Ac. 2654. P. 1492.—II. cos. Tipperary and Limerick, 2½ m. N. Emly. Ac. 2452. P. 810.

**TEMPLEGARN,** a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, cos. Fermanagh and Donegal, comprising part of the town Pettigoe. Ac. 37,423, including parts of Loughs Derg, Lower Erne, etc. P. 4420.

**TEMPLECORRAN,** a pa. of Ireland, co. Antrim, 4½ m. N.E. Carrickfergus. Ac. 4741. P. 1572.

**TEMPLECRONE,** a maritime pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising the town of Dunglo. Ac. 51,931. P. 10,331.

**TEMPLEDERRY,** a pa., Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7½ m. S.E. Nenagh. Ac. 6998. P. 1112.

**TEMPLELUDIGAN,** a pa. of Ireland, co. Wexford, 5 m. N.N.W. New-Ross. Ac. 8177. P. 1476.

**TEMPLEMARTIN,** a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 5½ m. N. Bandon. Ac. 7515. P. 1236.

**TEMPLEMICHAEL,** several pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, and comprising the town of Longford. Ac. 9114. P. 7050.—II. Munster, co. Waterford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Youghal. Ac. 8215. P. 1224.—III. co. Tipperary, 11 m. E.N.E. Clonmel. Ac. 2869. P. 638.—IV. co. Cork, 2½ m. E.N.E. Innishannon. Ac. 2064. P. 404.

**TEMPLEMORE,** a pa. and town of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, near the eastern base of the Devil's Bit mountains, with a station on the Great S. and W. Railway, 8 m. N. Thurles. Ac. of pa. 8471. P. 5124; do. of town 4137. It has an endowed school, hospital, dispensary, bride-well, and infantry barracks.—II. a pa., co. and comprising the chief part of the city of Londonderry. Ac. 12,772. P. 23,403.

**TEMPLENEERY,** a pa. of Ireland, co. and 3½ m. from Tipperary. Ac. 12,840. P. 2196. The Galtee mountains rise here to 2588 feet.

**TEMPLE-NEWSHAM or NEWHUSUM,** a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Whitkirk, 4 m. E.S.E. Leeds. Ac. 3097. P. 1806.

**TEMPLENOE,** two pas. of Irel.—I. co. Kerry, 5½ m. W.S.W. Kenmare. Ac. 32,427. P. 2758.—II. co. and 3 m. N.E. Tipperary. Ac. 2729. P. 616.

**TEMPLEPATRICK,** a pa., Irel., Ulster, co. & 5½ m. E.S.E. Antrim. Ac. 13,806. P. 3555; of vill. 119.

**TEMPLEPORT,** a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Cavan, 4 m. W.S.W. Ballyconnel. Ac. 42,171. P. 9335.

TEMLEROBIN, a pa. of Ireland, co. and in the harbour of Cork, consists of Spike and Hawlbowl-line islands, and a part of Great Island, with the chief part of Queenstown. Ac. 3594. P. 11,430.

TEMPLESHANEO, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 6 m. S.S.W. Newtonbarry. Ac. 19,516, mostly mountainous. P. 3057.

TEMPLESHANNON, a pa. of Ireland, comprising part of the town Enniscorthy. Ac. 4982. P. 2420.

TEMPLENNY, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 5 m. W. Cloughan. Ac. 18,181. P. 3967.

TEMPLETOGHER, a pa. of Ireland, co. Galway, 3½ m. N.W. Ballymoe. Ac. 13,705. P. 3985.

TEMPLETON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. W.N.W. Tiverton. Ac. 1895. P. 217.

TEMPLETON, a vill. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, pa. and 2 m. S.S.E. Narbeth.

TEMPLETON, a pa. of Irel., co. Wexford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Fethard. Ac. 4156. P. 1133.—II. a vill., co. Louth, 3¼ m. S.S.E. Carlingford. P. 297.

TEMPLETRINE, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, 5 m. S.W. Kinsale. Ac. 4874. P. 812.—*Templetouhy* is a pa., co. Tipperary, 5 m. E. Templemore. Ac. 8460. P. 1557, of whom 334 are in the village.

TEMPLEUVE, a vill. of Belgium, prov. Hainault, on the French frontier, 5 m. N.W. Tournay, on the railway to Brussels. P. 3114.

TEMLIN, a walled town of Prussia, province Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, cap. circ., on the Lake Dolgen, 24 m. S.E. Neu-Strelitz. P. 3380.

TEMPO, a vill. of Ireland, co. Fermanagh, 8 m. E.N.E. Enniskillen. P. 516.

TEMPSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. N.N.W. Biggleswade. Ac. 2350. P. 566.

TEMRUK, a fortified town of South Russia, gov. Caucasus, on a peninsula on the S. side of the Sea of Azov, on bay of *Temruk*, 12 m. E. Peresip. Under the Turks it was an important fortress.

TENASSERIM, a river of British India, provs. Tavoy & Tenasserim, rises in lat. 14° 30' N., flows S. through a narrow valley, but near the town Tenasserim turns sharply W., and enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 12° N. by 3 principal mouths, enclosing two islands, on the N. of which is situated the town of Mergui. Total course 230 m. It is navigable by vessels drawing 14 feet water for 30 miles, and for boats 60 miles.—II. a town of the most S. of Tenasserim provs., taken from the Burmese in 1826, on S. b. of the river, 50 m. E.S.E. Mergui. Lat. 12° 6' N.; lon. 99° 5' E.

TENASSERIM PROVINCES, British India, consist of a long and narrow slip of territory extending along the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, between 10° 48' and 18° 25' N., lon. 96° 35' and 99° 30' E., having E. a mountain-chain separating them from Siam, W. the Indian Ocean and Salween river. Length, N. to S., 500 m.; breadth 40 to 80 m. Area 30,000 sq. m. Estimated pop. 191,476, mostly Tilians, also many Karen tribes. Surface in great part mountainous, and covered with fine forests; but there are extensive and rich alluvial plains, well adapted to the culture of cotton, indigo, tobacco, which, with rice, sugarcane, fruits, teak and sapan wood in the N., bamboos, rattans, drugs, gums, betel, cocoa-nuts, balachang, tortoise-shell, horns, and coal at Mergui, are the chief products. The rivers are the Salween, Attaran, Sitang, and Tenasserim, most of which are navigable to some distance inland. Climate healthy, thermometer ranging from 75° to 100° Fahr.; annual rainfall 108 inches; rainy season from May to October, after a dry season of six months. Iron and tin are plentiful in the provs. Tavoy and Mergui; but few, if any, mines are wrought. Elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers, the wild hog, and deer, abound in the forests. The popu-

lation are mostly Buddhists, except the Karens; they manufacture cotton and silk fabrics, but the use of these has been almost superseded of late years by the importation of Indian and British piece-goods. The ports are entirely free, and many vessels are built on the coast. This territory is under the presid. of Bengal, and is subdivided into the provs. of Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, which with Moulmein are the principal seats of foreign trade. The Karens, who have many traditions apparently derived from the Old Testament, have within the last few years come over to Christianity in large numbers.

TENBURY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 18 m. W.N.W. Worcester, on S. bank of the Teme, here joined by the Kyre. Ac. of pa. 5060. P. 1947. Alt. 184 feet. Trade in hops and cider, tanning, and glove-making. In 1839 a salt spring was discovered here.

TENBY (Welsh *Dynbych-y-Pgsgod*), a parl., munic. bor., and seaport town of South Wales, co. and 9 m. E. Pembroke, on a promontory on the W. side of Carmarthen Bay. P. (1861) 2982. The town is partially enclosed by the remains of strong walls, and defended by batteries on the shore. St Mary's church has a spire 152 feet in height, painted white to form a conspicuous landmark. It has national schools, a town-hall, market-house, assembly rooms, theatre, and spacious bathing-houses, the town being resorted to as a summer watering-place. The harbour is a creek of the port of Milford, and frequented by Devonshire fishing vessels; opposite it are Cald and St Margaret islands. Exports oysters, butter, corn, and coal. The vicinity is beautiful, and fine sands extend W. and S. the town. It contributes with Pembroke, Wiston, and Milford, to send one member to House of Commons.

TENBY, a town of Tasmania, co. Pembroke, 49 m. E. Hobart Town.

TENCE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, cap. cant., on the Lignon, 9 m. E.S.E. Yssingeaux. P. 5537.

TENDA, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Cuneo, 3 m. S. the Col de Tenda, a pass of the maritime Alps, to which it gives name. P. 1802. It has remains of the castle of the unfortunate Beatrice di Tenda. Three m. from the vill. is the Abbey of S. Dalmazzo, now a hydrostatic establishment.

TENDRASPIIT, a long and narrow island or peninsula in the Black Sea, 33 m. E. Odessa, enclosing Tendra Bay, S. of Kherson Bay. Lat. of light-house 46° 22' N., lon. 31° 29' E.

TENDRE (MONT), one of the Jura mountains of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the E. side of the Lake de Joux, and 5338 feet above the sea.

TENDRING, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 2827. P. 929.

TENDUKHERI, a town of British India, dists. Saugor and Nerbudda, in lat. 23° 10' N., lon. 78° 58' E. In the vicinity are rich mines of iron-ore.

TENEDOS, an island off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 5 m. N.W. Alexandria Troas. Length 5 m., breadth 2 m. Surface mostly rugged; it produces superior wine, corn, cotton, and fruits. On its N.E. side is a town, which was anciently a depôt of the trade between Egypt and Europe.

TENEMBER, an island of Malaysia, 45 m. N.E. Timor-Laut. Length 10 miles, breadth 3 miles.

TENERIFE, a town of Granadian Confed., dep. Cauca, prov. Santa Martha, on the Magdalena, 50 m. N.W. Mompox.

TENERIFE or TENERIFFE, the largest of the Canary islands, in the Atlantic, 40 m. N.W. the Great Canary. Length 74 m.; breadth 35 m.

Area 877 sq. m. P. (1835) 85,011. Surface mountainous. Soil in many parts volcanic, producing maize, wheat, sweet potatoes, and the fruits of S. Europe. It is the principal seat of the vine culture in the Canaries; besides wine, orchill, barilla, and silk are chief products. Principal towns, Santa Cruz, the cap., Orotava, Laguna, Icod, and Guíamar.—The *Peak of Tenerife*, or *Pico de Teyde*, is a famous volcanic mountain on the N.W. of the island. Lat. 28° 16' 5" N.; lon. 16° 39' W. Height above the ocean 12,182 ft.

TENEZ or TENNIS, a maritime town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 120 m. E.N.E. Oran. P. 6964, of whom 1636 Europeans.—Near it is Cape Tenez.

TE-NGAN, a city of China, prov. Hoo-pe, cap. dep., on an affl. of the Yang-tze-kiang. Lat. 31° 18' N.; lon. 113° 30' E.—*Teng-fung* is a town, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dist. Lat. 34° 30' N., lon. 113° E. It has a very ancient observatory.

TENG-CHOW, a seaport city of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on the coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, opposite the Regent Sword peninsula, lat. 27° 50' N., lon. 121° 5' E. It is walled, and has a citadel and joss-house, and is one of the ports opened by the late treaty.

TENGRI-NOR, a lake, Tibet, 120 m. N.W. Lassa. Lat. 32° N.; lon. 90° E. Extent 90 by 30 miles.

TENG-YE, a town of China, prov. Yun-nan, near the Burmese frontier, 45 m. N.E. Tsanta.

TENNESSEE, a river of the U. S., North America, the largest affl. of the Ohio, formed by the union of the Holston and Clinch, two rivers from Virginia, near Knoxville; flows S.W. through the E. part of the state Tennessee, then W. through the N. of Alabama, and 30 m. W. Florence, turns N., which course it mostly pursues through the W. parts of Tennessee and Kentucky, until it joins the Ohio at Paducah, by a mouth 600 yards across, 10 m. below the confluence of the Cumberland with the Ohio. Total course to the head of the Holston 1100 m., and it is navigable for steamers from the Ohio for 300 m. to the Muscle Shoal Rapids, when a railway supplies the missing link to Knoxville, above which it is navigable for 500 m. more, to the *Suck*, a mountain gap, in lat. 34° 50' N., through which it breaks with a magnificent fall. Chief affluents, the Hiawassee, Hatchee, and Duck rivers.

TENNESSEE, one of the U. S., North America, in the central part of the Union, but included among the Western States, between lat. 35° and 36° 35' N., lon. 81° 30' and 90° W., having N. Kentucky and Virginia, E. North Carolina, S. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. the river Mississippi, separating it from Arkansas and Missouri. Area 45,600 sq. m. P. (1860) 1,109,801, of whom 7800 were free coloured, and 275,719 were slaves. The Cumberland mountains intersect it E. of its centre, dividing it into E. and W. Tennessee. Surface elsewhere mostly undulating, and soil fertile. Principal rivers, after the Mississippi, are the Tennessee and Cumberland, tributaries of the Ohio. Wheat, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco, are the chief crops; aromatic seeds, timber, coal, and iron, are in great abundance; gold has been found; and silver, lead, zinc, manganese, gypsum, and a variety of marbles, slate, and limestone. In addition to the foregoing, cattle, salted meats, coarse linens, and gunpowder, are among the exports which are chiefly sent down the rivers to the Ohio. In 1860 there were 1197 miles of railway in operation. Tennessee is divided into 79 cos., and sends 10 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Nashville, the cap., Knoxville, and Memphis. This state was originally conjoined to N. Caro-

lina, but was formed into an independent state in 1790, and admitted into the Union in 1796.

TENNSTÄDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 15 m. N.N.W. Erfurt. P. 2948.

TENOCHTITLAN, the ancient name of the city of Mexico, and of the table-land on which it stands, elevation averaging 7500 feet above the sea.

TENSAS, a pa. of the U. S., North America, in E. of Louisiana. Area 619 sq. m. P. (1860) 1486 free, 14,592 slaves.

TENSAW, two rivs. of the U. S., N. America.—I. (or *Tensas*), Arkansas and Louisiana, joins the Washita, 8 m. S. Octahoola, after a S. course of 120 m.—II. the E. outlet of Mobile river, in Alabama.

TENSIFT, a principal river of Marocco, which kingdom it divides into two nearly equal parts. After a W. course of 190 miles, it enters the Atlantic 45 m. N.N.E. Mogadore.

TENTERDEN, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Kent, the town on an eminence, environed by hop-grounds, 17 m. S.E. Maidstone. Ac. of pa. 8300. P. 3656, chiefly agricultural. Near it are the Romney marshes. The church has a tower conspicuous as a landmark. The bor. comprises all the hundred of Tenterden, and a part of the pa. Ebony. P. 3762.

TENTERFIELD, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Olive, 118 m. from Armidale. Silver ore and meerschau are found near. P. (1861) 676.

TENTYRA, a village of Egypt. [DENDERAH.]

TEOPIXCA, a town of Mexico, state Chiapas, 18 m. from Ciudad-Real. P. 3000.

TEORA, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. and 6 m. S.S.E. St Angelo-dei-Lombardi, between the Ofanto and Sale. P. 3979.

TEPEACA, a town of Mexico, state and 20 m. S.E. La Puebla. It has a Franciscan convent, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, and trade in corn.

TEPELENI, a town of Albania, sanj. and 32 m. E.S.E. Avlona, on the Voyussa. It is almost wholly in ruins. Principal edifice, the palace of Ali Pasha of Yanina, born here about 1750.

TEPEXE, a town of Mexico, state and 50 m. S. La Puebla, in a rich territory.

TEPIC, a town of Mexico, state Jalisco, on a height, 25 m. E. San Blas. P. (1861) 10,000. It is the principal town in the dep. after Guadalajara, and is the residence, during the rainy season, of most of the wealthy inhabitants of San Blas; is well built, and has a convent & a theatre; manufs. tobacco, cotton, and a tissue called *Mantas*, which serves for the sole dress of the lower classes.

TEPL, TEPEL, or TEPLA, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 29 m. N.W. Pilsen. P. 1734. Near it is the abbey of *Tepl* or *Töpl*, with a fine library and a cabinet of minerals and coins.

TEPLITZ or TÖPLITZ, several market towns of Hungary, the principal co. Liptau, on a mountain, 20 m. S.W. Kesmark. P. 1221. [TÖPLITZ.]

TEPOSOCOCULA, a town of Mexico, state and 45 m. N.W. Oajaca. P. 4000. Manufs. cottons.

TEQUENDAMA FALLS, S. America. [BOGOTA.]

TEQUILA, a town of Granadian Confed., state Boyaca, prov. Tunja, 45 m. S.S.W. Pamplona.

TER, a river of Spain, Catalonia, rises in the Pyrénées, flows S. and E. past Gerona, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths S. of the Gulf of Rosas. Total course 90 m.

TERA-KAKO, a peninsula on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. island, bounding the entrance to Hawke Bay on the N.E.—*Lake Tera-wera*, in same island, 40 m. in length, discharges its waters N.E. into the Bay of Plenty by *Tera-wera* river.

TERAMO, *Interamna*, a city of S. Italy, cap. prov. and circ. of same name, 27 m. N.E. Aquila. P. (of comm.) (1861) 19,045. It is the seat of a

bishop, and has a cathedral, several convents, a royal college, clerical seminary, botanic garden, orphan school, founding and other asylums. Its neighbourhood is remarkably fertile in corn, wine, and oil, and contains many antiquities. Area of prov. 1283 sq. m. P. (1862) 230,061.

**TERCEIRA**, one of the Azores Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, central group, N.E. Fayal and San Jorge. Estimated area 222 sq. m. P. 45,000. Surface mountainous. Summit 3435 feet above the sea. Soil highly fertile. Principal products, wine, fruits, maize, wheat, and orchill.—On its S. side is the town Angra, cap. of the Azores, in lat. 38° 38' 9" N., lon. 27° 13' 7" W.

**TERCERO**, a river of the Argentine Confed., depts. Cordova and Santa Fé, after an E. course joins the Parana, 68 m. below the influx of the Salado, whence it is navigable for barges to the pass of Ferreira, 100 m. S.E. Cordova.

**TEREK**, a river of S. Russia, after an E. course of 350 m. enters the Caspian Sea by several mouths, near lat. 44° N., lon. 46° to 48° E.

**TERESPOL**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Radom, 59 m. E.S.E. Siedlec, on the Bug. P. 1600.

**TERGA**, a town of Morocco, kingdom and 70 m. N.N.E. Fez, near the Mediterranean. P. 3000.

**TER-GOTW**, a town, Netherlands. [GOTUDA.]

**TERGOVIST** or **TERGOVITZ**, a town, formerly cap. of Walachia, on the Jalomnizza, 48 m. N.W. Bucharest. P. 5000. It has glass-works.

**TERHA**, a town of India, dist. Bainswara, prov. Oude, 40 m. S.W. Lucknow. P. 6000.

**TERLING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Witham. Ac. 3205. P. 902.

**TERLIZZI**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Bari, cap. cant., 17 m. S.E. Barletta, & 7 m. from the Adriatic. P. (1861) 18,214. It has a cathedral and parish church, 3 convents, and a picture gallery.

**TERMEZ** or **TURMUZ**, a town of Central Asia, Bokhara, on the Oxus, 30 m. N. Balkh.

**TERMINI**, *Therma*, a seaport town of the island Sicily, on the N. coast, prov. Palermo, cap. dist., near the mouth of the river Termini, 20 m. E.S.E. Palermo. P. (1862) 23,193. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a castle on a lofty rock. It has 10 churches, and warm mineral baths, whence its name; a *caricatori* or dépôt for grain, and an active anchovy and tunny fishery. Six miles E. are the ruins of the ancient *Himera*.

**TERMINOS (LAKE OF)**, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, in the S.W. corner of the Mexican state Yucatan, lat. 18° 30' N., lon. 91° 30' W. Length 70 m.; breadth 40 m.

**TERMOLI**, a maritime town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, cap. cant., on a peninsula in the Adriatic Sea, and one of its principal ports, 16 m. S.E. Il Vasto. It is the see of a bishop. P. 2626.

**TERMONAMUNGAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 3½ m. S.W. Castle-Derg. Ac. 45,401. P. 6594.

**TERMONBARRY**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 8 m. E.S.E. Strokestown. Ac. 8539, mostly bog. P. 2888.

**TERMONDE**, Belgium. [DENDERMONDE.]

**TERMONEENY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Londonderry, 3½ m. S.E. Maghera. Ac. 4801. P. 1771.

**TERMONFECKIN**, a pa. and vill. of Ireland, co. Louth, on the E. coast, 2 m. S.S.W. Clogher. Ac. of pa. 6304. P. 2374, of whom 186 are in the village, resorted to for sea-bathing.

**TERMONMAGUIRK**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 4½ m. W. Pomeroy. Ac. 41,075. P. 10,168.

**TERNATE**, a small island of Malaysia, W. of Gilolo, lat. 0° 50' N., lon. 127° 21' E. It has a remarkable volcano, at the base of which, on the S., is the town of Ternate, residence of the Sultan and of the Dutch regent of the island.

Its port is defended by Fort-Orange, built by the Dutch in 1607.

**TERNI**, *Interamna*, a town of Central Italy, prov. Perugia, cap. circ., near the Nera, 5 m. below the falls of the Velino (or falls of Terni), 49 m. N.N.E. Rome. Pop. of comm. (1861) 14,663. It has a cathedral with some fine paintings, theatre, a bath establishment, and manufs. of iron, woollen and silk fabrics. Among its remains of antiquity are the vaults of an amphitheatre. It is the birthplace of the historian Tacitus, and of the Emperors Tacitus and Florian. [VELINO.]

**TERNOVA**, European Turkey. [TIRNOVA.]

**TERODANT** or **TARUDANT**, a town of Morocco, cap. prov. Sus, on the river Sus, 125 m. S.W. Morocco. P. 21,000. It has lofty walls.

**TERRACINA**, *Anxur*, a seaport town of Italy, prov. Velletri, at the S. extremity of the Pontine Marshes, and on the Gulf of Terracina in the Mediterranean, 58 m. S.E. Rome. P. 5000. It is the frontier town of the Papal States. Its bishopric dates from the earliest ages of the church. On the height above it are the cathedral, a monastery, & ruins of the ancient Anxur. The harbour is accessible only to small coasting vessels, & there is little trade. The celebrated *Appian Way*, between Rome and Terracina, is still traceable. The town was taken by the French in 1798.

**TERRA D'OTRANTO**, prov. of Italy. [LECCO.]

**TERRA-DEL-SOLE**, a comm. and walled town of Central Italy, prov. Firenze, circ. Rocca. S. Casciano, on the Montone. Pop. of comm. 4223.

**TERRA DI LAVORO**, now Caserta, anc. *Campania*, a prov. of the kingdom of Italy, between lat. 40° 48' and 41° 48' N., lon. 13° and 15° E., having S.E. the Mediterranean, and landward the provs. Naples, Avellino, Campobasso, Chieti, Teramo, and Aquila, and N.W. the Pontifical States. Area 2294 sq. m. P. (1862) 653,464. Surface in the east is covered with ramifications of the Apennines, elsewhere are many fertile plains; and this is one of the richest parts of the Italian peninsula, though along the coast are marshy and unhealthy tracts. Chief rivers, the Volturno and the Garigliano; the principal inlet of the sea is the Gulf of Gaeta. Products, wheat, oil, fruits, silk, and wines. Chief cities and towns, Capua, the cap., Gaeta, Sora, Arpino, Maddaloni, & Nola.

**TERRA-FIRMA**, a name formerly applied to the Spanish Main, S. America, afterwards Colombia. [VENEZUELA, GRANADIAN CONFED.]

**TERRANOVA**, a seaport town on the S. coast of the isl. Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, cap. circ., near the mouth of the Terranova, 18 m. E. Alicata. P. (1861) 13,974. It has a castle, mediæval walls, churches, convents, and a handsome palace of the Duke de Monteleone. Coarse cotton cloth is manufactured here, and finds a good market at the annual fair in August. The town has also a *caricatori* or corn magazine, and an export trade in corn, wine, sulphur, soda, & cheese. It is believed to occupy the site of *Gela*.—II. a town of South Italy, prov. Cosenza, 8 m. S. Cassano. P. 2195.—III. a market town, prov. Potenza, 23 m. S.S.W. Tursi. P. 1898.—IV. a town of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, on a bay of the N.E. coast, 26 m. S.E. Longo-Sardo. Pop. of comm. 2486.

**TERRANUOVA**, a market town of Central Italy, prov. Arezzo, 7 m. S.E. Figline. P. of comm. 6703.

**TERRASSON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, on the Vézère, 16 m. N.N.E. Sarlat. P. 3224.—*Terrabe* is a comm. and small town, dep. Gers, 4 m. S.W. Lectoure. P. 962.

**TERRE-BONNE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S. part of Louisiana, cap. Williamsburg. Area 1618 sq. m. P. 5306 free, 6785 slaves.

**TERRE-DE-HAUT, & TERRE-DE-BAS**, two islets of the French West Indies, together forming the group Petit-Terre, 26 m. E. Guadalupe.

**TERREGLES**, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry Kirkcudbright, on the Nith, immediately W. Dumfries. Ac. 3868. P. 580.

**TERRE-HAUTE**, a town of the U. S., North America, Indiana, on l. b. of the Wabash, 78 m. W. Indianapolis. P. 8000.

**TERREL**, a co., U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 3344 free, 2888 slaves.

**TERRE (SAINTE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, arr. Libourne. P. 2007.

**TERRICOLA**, a vill. of Central Italy, prov. and 19 m. S.E. Pisa, with copper mines. P. 3314.

**TERRINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. York, North Riding, 7 m. W. New Malton. Ac. 3630. P. 835.—II. (*St Clements*), co. Norfolk, 4½ m. W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 3423. P. 2303.—III. (*St John*), same co., 5½ m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. P. 793.

**TERRYGLASS**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 5 m. N.W. Borris-o'-Kane. Ac. 7772. P. 1408.

**TERSCHELLING**, an island of the Netherlands, North Sea, prov. Friesland, between Vlieland and Ameland. Length 16 m.; breadth 3 m.

**TERUEL**, a town of Spain, cap. prov., on a hill near the Guadalaviar, 72 m. N.W. Valencia. P. 6752. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and a seminary. Area of prov. 5490 sq. m. P. (1857) 238,628.

**TERVUEREN**, a vill. of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 7 m. E. Brussels, with a royal chateau.

**TESCHEN**, a town of Austrian Silesia, cap. circ. and duchy, on the Olsa, a tributary of the Oder, 38 m. E.S.E. Troppau. P. 6400. It is enclosed by walls; has two ducal castles, and manufs. of woollen cloths, linen, leather, and fire-arms. A treaty between Austria and Prussia was concluded here in 1779.

**TESCUO**, a town of Mexico, 18 m. E.N.E. the capital. P. (1861) 9000. It has manufs. of cottons and an active trade. Near it are vast ruins.

**TESEGDELT**, a town of Africa, Morocco, 30 m. S.E. Mogadore. It has a mosque.

**TESRARA**, a pa., Irel., Connaught, co. Roscommon, 2 m. S.S.W. Athleague. Ac. 8482. P. 1430.

**TESSIN**, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 20 m. N.N.E. Güstrow, on the Recknitz. P. 2025. It is enclosed by walls.

**TESSIN**, a canton of Switzerland. [*TICINO*.]

**TESTE-DE-BUCH (LA)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gironde, cap. cant., in the Landes, on the S. side of the Bassin d'Arcahon, and on railway, 30 m. S.W. Bordeaux. P. 3601.

**TESTERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.S.E. Pakenham. Ac. 613. P. 12.

**TESTIGOS**, a group of islets in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 m. N.W. Margarita. Lat. 11° 23' N.; lon. 63° 12' W.

**TESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 491. P. 276.

**TET**, a river of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, after an E.N.E. course, enters the Mediterranean 7 m. E. Perpignan. Total course 55 m.

**TETBURY**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 17 m. S.S.E. Gloucester, near the source of the Avon. Ac. of pa. 4582. P. 3274. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and trade in woollen yarn, cheese, and butter.

**TETCOTT**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S. Holsworthy. Ac. 2181. P. 289.

**TETE or TETTE**, a town of East Africa, cap. a gov. of the Portuguese territory, on the Zambezi, 100 m. N.W. Senna. It is large, well built, and healthy on account of its elevated site.

**TÊTE NOIRE**, a pass of the Alps, between Switzerland and Savoy, 7 m. S.W. Martigny.—II. a mountain of the Valais. [*MORCLES*.]

**TETEREV**, a river of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia and Kiev, joins the Dnieper 36 m. N. Kiev, after a N.E. course of 150 miles.

**TETEROW**, a walled town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 16 m. E. Güstrow. P. 3759. It has tobacco and woollen cloth factories, and bleaching establishments.

**TETFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 2210. P. 793.

**TETIUSHI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. S.S.W. Kasan, cap. circ., on the Volga. P. 1700.

**TETNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9½ m. N. Louth. Ac. 3325. P. 917.

**TETSCHEN**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 18 m. N.N.E. Leitmeritz, on rt. b. of the Elbe. P. 1423. It has mineral springs.

**TETSWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford. Ac. 1172. P. 481.

**TETTENHALL-REGIS**, a pa. of Engl., co. Stafford, 2 m. N.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 7600. P. 3716.

**TETTINANG**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Mühlenbach. P. 1861.

**TETUAN**, a maritime town of Morocco, kingdom of Fez, on the river Martil, 18 m. S.S.W. Ceuta. Lat. 35° 57' N.; lon. 5° 18' E. P. 16,000, of whom upwards of 4000 are Jews. It is crowned by a castle, and is enclosed by walls. Some of the mosques are handsome. It has an active export trade. In 1862, 94 vessels (tonnage 2122) entered, and 91 (tonnage 2070) cleared the port.

**TEUCHERN**, a market town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 17 m. S. Merseburg. P. 1558.

**TEUFFEN or TEUFEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 4 m. N. Appenzell. P. of pa. 4953.

**TEULADA**, a market town of Spain, prov. Alicante, 9 m. S. Denia. P. 1638.

**TEULADA**, a comm. and vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Cagliari, on the Teulada. P. 2853.—*Cape Teulada* bounds the Gulf of Teulada, on the S. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 38° 51' 9" N.; lon. 8° 39' 2" E.

**TEUPITZ**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 31 m. S.E. Potsdam. P. 563.

**TEUSCHNITZ**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 11 m. N. Kronach. P. 800.

**TEUTOBURGER-WALD**, a low mountain range of N. Germany, extending from the Erzgebirge in Westphalia, N.W. to near Osnabrück, in Hanover, a distance of 100 miles.

**TEVERONE or ANIO**, a river of Central Italy, rises on the Neapolitan frontier, flows N.W. and W. past Subiaco and Tivoli, and joins the Tiber 4 m. N. Rome. Total course 55 m. In ancient times it supplied water to Rome by two aqueducts, one 43 miles long.

**TEVERSALL**, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 3½ m. W.N.W. Mansfield. Ac. 2820. P. 351.

**TEVERSHAM**, a pa. of England, co. and 2½ m. E. Cambridge. Ac. 1200. P. 231.

**TEVIOT**, a river of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, through the centre of which it flows, and joins the Tweed at Kelso, after a N.E. course of 34 m. The town of Hawick is on its banks.—*Teviotdale* is a name applied to most part of Roxburghshire.

**TEVIOHEAD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Roxburgh. Ac. 31,559. P. 438.

**Tew (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. E.N.E. Chipping-Norton. Ac. 3140. P. 454.—*Little Tew*, chapelry in the pa. Ac. 1600. P. 262.

**Tewin**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. W.N.W. Hertford. Ac. 2615. P. 547.

**Tewkesbury**, a parl., munic. bor., town, and

pa. of England, co. and 10 m. N.N.E. Gloucester, in the vale of Evesham, on the bank of the Avon, at its junction with the Severn, connected with the Birmingham and Gloucestershire Rail. by a branch 2 m. in length. Ac. of bor. 1890. Alt. 46 ft. Pop. of pa. 5876. It has a fine collegiate church, town-hall, market-house, gaol, penitentiary, dissenting chapels, quays along the river, a stone bridge across the Avon, and an iron bridge 170 feet in span over the Severn. It has a literary and scientific institution, a blue-coat school, and manuf. of cotton and lambs'-wool hosiery. It returns 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864), 377. The battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, was fought in the "Bloody Meadow," immediately south of the town.

TEWKESBURY, two townships, U. S., N. America. —I. New Jersey, on Rockaway Creek, 14 m. N.E. Flemington. —II. Massachusetts, on Merrimac and Concord rivers, 21 m. N.W. Boston, and on the railway thence to Lowell.

TEXAS, the largest of the U. S., North America, formerly belonging to Mexico, and independent from 1836 to 1845, when it was annexed to the United States, between lat. 26° and 36° 30' N., and lon. 93° 30' and 106° 40' W., having E. the states Louisiana and Arkansas; N. the Indian territory, from which it is separated by the Red river; W. New Mexico and Arizona; S.W. Mexico, from which it is separated by the Rio Bravo del Norte; and S.E. the Gulf of Mexico. Area 237,231 sq. m. P. (1860) 604,215, of whom 355 were free coloured, and 182,566 slaves. Along the coast, on the S.E. shore, is a flat reach, 30 to 60 m. wide, then a belt of undulating prairie land, 150 to 200 m. wide, and this is succeeded in the W. and N.W. by a region of bold hills and tablelands. The plateau of Texas, with part of New Mexico, extends 250 m. N. to S., and 300 m. from the Rio Grande E. The upper part, Llano Estacado, or "Staked Plain," is 2500 feet above the sea, and destitute of trees, except near the streams. The N. most part of the state forms part of the great American desert, and the high lands of the W. and N.W. are yet a wilderness, visited only by buffalo hunters. The state abounds in mineral wealth; gold, iron, and coal are found; and there are salt lakes and springs, and deposits of sulphur, nitre, and fire clay. The coasts are lined with a chain of low islands, and the Bays of Galveston, Matagorda, Espiritu Santo, Aranzas, Corpus Christi, and Laguna del Madre, range from 30 to 100 m. in length. Principal rivers, the Sabine, Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Guadalupe, San Antonio, and Nueces, all of which enter the Gulf of Mexico, or lagoons along its coasts. Cotton is the great staple product; maize, wheat, hemp, coffee, and rice on the coast; indigo, tobacco, sugar, and the fruits common in South Europe. Grapes come to perfection, and some good wine is made. Oak, ash, elm, hickory, acacia, walnut, sycamore, and other timber, is abundant, especially on the river banks; and in the S.W. the mountainous parts are covered with pine forests. Vanilla, sarsaparilla, and a great variety of medicinal and dyeing plants grow wild. Cattle and silk are exported to the West India Islands and to New Orleans, which is a depôt for a large portion of the trade of Texas. Hides, horns, tallow, wax, and other natural products compose the rest of the exports; the imports consist of lumber, furniture, manufactured goods generally, and some colonial produce. The Houston and Texas Central Railway extends from Houston 70 m. to Navasot. Texas is divided into 77 counties. Government vested in

a senate and house of representatives, with a president elected for two years. It sends two representatives to the U. S. Congress. Principal towns, Austin and Houston, which have been alternately the caps., Galveston (the principal port), and San Antonio de Bexar.

TEXAS, a co. of U. S., North America, Missouri, P. 6011 free, 56 slaves.

TEXAS, several townships, U. S., North America, the principal in Pennsylvania, co. Wayne. Others in New York and Michigan.

TEXEL, an island of the Netherlands, North Sea, separated from the mainland by Mars-Diep, 2½ m. across. Length 13 m., breadth 6 m. P. 4924, engaged in agriculture, fishing, boat-building, and as pilots. Surface low, and chiefly in pasture, on which fine breeds of cattle and sheep are reared. Its N. part is termed Eyerland, from the great abundance of eggs deposited there by wild-fowl. Its W. coast is sheltered by dykes, which were broken through, with great damage to the island, by a storm, in February 1825. It contains a town and several villages. Off the Texel, on 31st July 1653, the English fleet under Monk defeated the Dutch under Van Tromp, who was killed during the action. A lighthouse was erected on the N. island in 1864.

TEY, three pas. of England, co. Essex. —I. (Great), 3½ m. N.E. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 2503. P. 818. —II. (Little), 3 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 1214. P. 486. —III. (Marks), 4 m. E.N.E. Great Coggeshall. Ac. 1214. P. 396.

TEYDE (PEAK OF). [TENERIFFE (PEAK OF).] TEYNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. W.N.W. Faversham. Ac. 2648. P. 919.

TEZA, a town of Africa, Morocco, 65 m. E. Fez, on the Teza, an affl. of the Sebus. P. 11,000. It has a mosque, and well-supplied markets.

TEZCUCO or TESCUCO, a town of Mexico, state and 20 m. E.N.E. Mexico, on the E. border of the Lake of Tezucoc. P. 9000. It has manuf. of serges and cotton fabrics. During the Aztec rule, it was a place of importance, and near it are vast ruins of ancient edifices. —Lake Tezucoc is the largest body of water in the valley of Mexico, which city is on its W. side. Length 40 m., breadth 10 m.

THABSTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1582. P. 351.

THAI, several cities of China. [TAI.]

THAKEHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Steyning. Ac. 2980. P. 559.

THALWEL, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zurich, dist. Horgen. P. 2145. Industry, manuf. of cloth and silk, tanneries, soap works.

THAME or TAME, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Oxford, on the border of Bucks, and on the S. bank of the Thames, which here becomes navigable. Ac. of pa. 5310. P. 3245.

THAME or TAME, a river of England, co. Bucks and Oxford, after a S.W. course of 40 m. past Thame and Stadthampton, at Dorchester, joins the Isis, to which it afterwards gives the name of Thames. [TAME.]

THAMES or ISIS (*Tamesis*, Saxon *Temese*), the principal and the longest riv. of England, through the S. part of which it flows mostly in an E. direction. It rises about 2 m. S. Cirencester, and 376 feet above the sea, flows at first S. to near Cricklade, then E.N.E. past Lechlade to near Oxford, and S.E. past Oxford, Abingdon, and Wallingford to Reading, after which its course is mostly E. to Gravesend. A few miles beyond this it expands into an estuary, which, at its junction with the North Sea, at the Nore, between the Isle of

Sheppey and Foulness Point, is 15 m. across, and has on opposite banks the towns Sheerness and Southend. Total course estimated at 250 m.; area of basin 6160 sq. m. The mean discharge of water per minute is 80,000 cubic feet. At Dorchester it receives the Thames from the N., and thenceforth assumes its proper name; other principal affluents are the Churnet, Coln, Wainrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, Colne, Brent, Lea, and Rodding from the N., and the Cole, Kennet (its chief affl.), Wey, Mole, and some smaller rivers, from the S. The Medway joins its estuary at Sheerness. It is of vast commercial importance. The tide flows up for about 80 m.; it is navigable for ships of any burden to Deptford, for vessels of 200 tons to London Bridge, and for barges 130 miles further, where it is united by the Thames and Severn Canal with the Severn, below Gloucester; it is also connected with all the centre of England by the Oxford and Warwick and Grand Junction Canals, and by other canals with Bristol, Basingstoke, Arundel, etc. Under the Romans it formed the N. boundary of the province *Britannia Prima*. During the Saxon Heptarchy, it divided the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent, from those of Mercia and Essex; it now separates the cos. Oxford, Bucks, Middlesex, and Essex on the north, from those of Berks, Surrey, and Kent on the south. Its name is not derived from the junction of the Thames and Isis, since it was always called the Thames or Temes, above its meeting with the Thames.

**THAMES**, a river of Canada West, cos. Perth, Middlesex, Elgin, and Kent, flows through a fertile country in the peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie, and after a S.W. course of 160 i. enters Lake St Clair. It is navigable for oats from its mouth to Chatham, besides which own, London and Oxford are on its banks.

**THAMES**, a river of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, formed by the confl. of the Shequacket and Santic at Norwich city, flows S., and enters Long Island Sound at New London, after a course of 14 miles, throughout which it is navigable for sloops and steamers.

**THAMES (FIRTH OF)**, an estuary of New Zealand, prov. Auckland, forms part of Hauraki Gulf, and receives the river Waioho from the S.

**THAMES-DITTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Surrey, 2 m. S.W. Kingston-on-Thames. Ac. 2865. P. 2253.

**THANAH**, a town and fort of British India, resid. and 20 m. N.N.E. Bombay, on the island Salsette, having many Christian inhabitants, and some Portuguese churches.

**THANET (ISLE OF)**, the N.E. extremity of the Kent, England, surrounded N. and E. by the sea, S. and W. by the river Stour and its branch the Nethergang, both formerly navigable for ships of large burden. Length 10 m.; breadth 5 m. Ac. 26,500. P. (1861) 31,862. Surface level, lofty, and commands views of the sea and the coast of France. Soil fertile, and here, amongst other products, large quantities of canary-seed are grown. Its N.E. point, the North Foreland, lat. 51° 22' 29" N., lon. 1° 26' 47" E., has a lighthouse, 340 feet above the sea, and visible for 22 miles. Near it are two large tumuli, said to mark the place of a battle between the Saxons and Danes in 858. Reculvers, on the N.W., marks the site of the ancient *Regulbium*; and Richborough, on its S. side, was the anc. *Rhulupium*. Thanet was the first possession of the Saxons in Britain. On it are the favourite watering-places, Ramsgate, Margate, and Broadstairs; and it is intersected by a branch of the South-Eastern Railway, between the two former towns.

**THANINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 1½ m. W.S.W. Canterbury. Ac. 1212. P. 446.

**THANKERTON**, a pa., Scotland. [COVINGTON.]

**THANN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. H.-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Thur, on railway, 22 m. S.S.W. Colmar. P. 8854. It has a Gothic church, with a spire 325 feet in height; manufs. cotton handkerchiefs, hosiery, starch, and salt.

**THARTAR**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Bagdad; after a S. course parallel to the Tigris, it is lost in a salt lake, 70 m. N.W. Bagdad.

**THASOS**, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to European Turkey, off the coast of Rumili, 30 m. N.N.E. Mount Athos. Area 85 sq. m. P. 6000. Surface fertile and well wooded; products corn, fruits, oil, wine, honey, marble, and timber. In its interior is the small town Volgaro, and on its N.E. side the village Thasos.

**THATCHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. E. Newbury, on the G. W. Rail. Ac. 12,259. P. 4129.

**THAU (ETANG DE)**, a lagoon of S. France, dep. Hérault, separated from the Mediterranean by the narrow tongue of land on which is the town of Cette. Length 13 m.; breadth 3 m.

**THAUMACO**, a small town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 35 m. S.S.W. Larissa, on a height, on which are remains of the ancient *Thaumaci*.

**THAXTED**, a decayed bor., market town, and pa. of England; co. Essex, 17 m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. of pa. 6219. P. 2302.

**THAYA**, a river of Lower Austria and Moravia, after an E. course of 130 m. joins the March 39 m. N.E. Vienna. It receives the Iglawa from the Zwittera from the N., by which it drains all the S.W. half of Moravia.

**THEALE**, a chapelry of England, co. Berks, pa. Tilehurst, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 5 m. W.S.W. Reading. P. 743.

**THEBERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. E.N.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 1954. P. 541.

**THEBES (Greek *Diospolis Magna*)**, a famous city in antiquity, long the cap. of Egypt, the stupendous remains of which, in Upper Egypt, extend for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile, about lat. 25° 41' N., lon. 32° 38' E., and present an imposing collection of ancient monuments. Among its temples are those of Karnak and Luxor, on the E. bank of the river; the former, the temple of Jupiter-Ammon, occupying an area of 9 acres, and in many parts comparatively perfect. The temple of Luxor, 1½ m. S. Karnak, is of a less size, and in front of it were formerly two monolith obelisks, 80 feet in height, one of which has been conveyed to Paris, where it is erected in the Place de la Concorde. W. of the Nile are the famous temple of Medinet-Aboo, the *Rhamesian*, and two enormous sitting colossi, one of which was the celebrated Memnon; and in the mountains on the same side are the tombs of most of the earlier Pharaohs. Several villages are scattered over the site of Thebes, which declined with the removal of the seat of government to Memphis. Its importance was finally destroyed on its capture, after a three years' siege, by Ptolemy Lathyrus, in the 5d century B.C.

**THEBES or THIVA**, a town of Greece, gov. Bœotia, on a height occupied in ancient times by its Cadmeian citadel, 26 m. E.S.E. Lebedæa. P. 9000. *Thebes*, founded by Cadmus about B.C. 1549 (?), the birthplace of Hesiod, Pindar, Pelopidas, and Epaminondas, was anciently a city of great wealth and importance, but few traces of its grandeur remain.

**THEDINGHAUSEN**, a town of Brunswick, cap. a detached dist., 13 m. S.E. Bremen. P. 1917.

**THEDINGWORTH**, a pa. of England, cos. Leices-

ter and Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 2220. P. 281.

**THELETHORPE**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*St Helen*), 8 m. N.N.E. Alford. Ac. 3530. P. 462.—II. (*All Saints*), 8 m. N.E. Alford. Ac. 2645. P. 300.

**THEGONNEC** (St), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Finistère, 6 m. S.W. Morlaix. P. 3957.

**THEISS**, *Tybisus*, a river of Hungary, all the E. part of which, and most of Transylvania, is drained by it and its tributaries, rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the borders of Galicia, and is formed by the union of the Black and White Theiss, 20 m. E.N.E. Szigeth. Its course is then W. to Tokay, whence it has a S. course to the Danube, which it joins on left, between the Banat and Slavonia, 22 m. E. Peterwardein. Total length 500 m., for the greater part of which it is navigable. In its lower half it flows parallel to the Danube, through a marshy plain, and with many windings. The chief traffic on it is the downward conveyance of salt, timber, and rural produce. It has sturgeon and other fisheries. The Theiss gives name to two great divisions of Hungary.

**THELBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6½ m. E.S.E. Chumleigh. Ac. 2240. P. 259.

**THELNETHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 14 m. N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1773. P. 516.

**THELVETON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 18 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1050. P. 160.

**THEMAR**, a town of Central Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 10 m. S.E. Meiningen. P. 1500. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth and paper.

**THEMLTHORPE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Foulsham. Ac. 652. P. 68.

**THEMSCHE**, a market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the Scheldt, 9 m. N.E. Dendermonde. P. 6150. It has manufs. of linens, printed cottons, and lace.

**THENEZAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, 11 m. E.N.E. Parthenay. P. 2282.

**THENFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5½ m. W.N.W. Brackley. Ac. 890. P. 112.

**THENON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 18 m. E.S.E. Perigueux. P. 1890.

**THEODORE** (St), an islet in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Crete, 5 m. N.W. Khania.

**THEODOSIA** (formerly *Kaffa*), a town of Russia, gov. Taurida, on S.E. coast of the Crimea. P. 8435. Exports grain and wool.

**THEODULE PASS**, Alps, between the cant. Valais, Switzerland, and Piedmont, 10,000 ft. above the sea, is the highest inhabited spot in Europe. It is occupied only a short time in summer.

**THEODURIA**, a small town of European Turkey, Epirus, pash. and 28 m. S.S.E. Yanina.

**THERAPIA**, a vill. of European Turkey, Rumili, on the W. shore of the Bosphorus, 7½ m. N.N.E. Constantinople, with residences of the French and English ambassadors.

**THERESIENSTADT**, two towns of the Austrian empire.—I. Bohemia, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Leitmeritz, on the Eger, near its conf. with the Elbe. P. 1233. Its fortress was built by Joseph II. in 1780.—II. (or *Maria-Theresianopol*, Hung. *Szabatka*), S.E. Hungary, co. Bacs, 25 m. S.W. Szegedin. P. (1857) 53,499. It has manufs. of linen, leather, and tobacco, and a trade in horses, cattle, sheep, and wool.—*Theresiopolis* is a town, co. and 18 m. N. Temeswar. P. 3891.

**THERFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2½ m. W.S.W. Royston. Ac. 4790. P.

**THERMIA**, *Cythnos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, Cyclades, gov. and 22 m. W. Syra.

Area 48 sq. m. P. 6000. It derives its name from the hot springs on its east side, near the vill. Thermia.

**THERMIGNON**, a mkt. town, France, dep. Savoie, arr. St Jean de Maurienne, on route across Mont Cenis, 3 m. W. Lans-le-Bourg. P. 1090.

**THERMOPYLÆ**, a famous pass or defile in Greece, gov. Phthiotis, leading from Boeotia to Thessaly, between the Gulf of Zeitoun and Mount Æta, 9 m. S.S.W. Lamia. It is about 5 m. in length, chiefly occupied by a deep morass, through which is carried a narrow-paved causeway. Here, B.C. 489, Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, fell in opposing the invading Persian army; and a mound, with the remains of a monument, exists on the S. bank of the river Sperchius.

**THERONDELS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. Mur-de-Barrez. P. 1447.

**THEROUANNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 8 m. S. St Omer. It was formerly a fortress, taken by the English in 1380 and 1513, and again in 1553 by the Emperor Charles V. of Germany. P. 943.

**THESSALONICA**, European Turkey. [**SALONICA**.]

**THESSALY** or **TRIKHALA**, one of the S. provs. of European Turkey, between lat. 39° and 40° 30' N., lon. 21° 30' and 23° 25' E., having S. Greece (Hellas), W. the chain of Pindus, separating it from Epirus and Albania, N. Macedonia, and E. the Gulfs of Salonica and Volo, between which it sends a long peninsula into the Ægean Sea. Area 5500 sq. m. It is traversed by ramifications of Mount Pindus, and contains many fertile valleys, watered by the Salympria (anc. *Peneus*), with some plains, as those of Larissa, Trikhala, and Pharsalia, the last memorable for the decisive action between the forces of Caesar and Pompey. Near the coast are Mounts Kissovo and Zagora (anc. *Ossa* and *Pelion*), and on the N. frontier is the famed Mount Olympus of antiquity. Principal products, cotton, olives, and silk. Chief towns, Larissa, Trikhala, Volo, and Ambelakia.

**THETFORD**, a parl. munic. bor., and town of England, cos. Norfolk and Suffolk, on the Little Ouse, at the influx of the Thet, 36 m. W.S.W. Norwich, on the E. Co. Railway. Ac. of bor., comprising three pas., 8270. P. (1861) 4203. Principal structures, St Peter's, or the "black church," built mostly of flint, the guild-hall, market-house, gaol, bridewell, theatre, and a cast-iron bridge across the Ouse. St Mary's, the only church on the Suffolk side, has a lofty square tower. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford. The town sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 223. It is a polling-place for the W. div. of Norfolk, and head of a poor-law union. Thetford is very ancient, and was, in the 7th century, the see of the bishopric of Norfolk and Suffolk.—II. a chapelry, co. Cambridge, pa. Streatham, 3 m. W.S.W. Ely. Ac. 1630. P. 4208.

**THETFORD**, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 38 m. S.S.E. Montpelier.

**THEUX**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 13 miles S.E. Liege, on railway to Aachen. P. 3000.

**THEYS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, and 16 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 2316.

**THIAKI**, one of the Ionian Islands. [**ITHACA**.]

**THIAN-SHAN**, properly **SYAN-SHAN** (or "*Celestial Mountains*"), a lofty mountain chain separating Chinese from Independent Turkestan, on its western portion; forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending between lat. 40° and 44° N., lon. 71° to 96° E. In the E. it separates the region *Thian-Shan-Nan-loo* on the S., from *Thian-Shan-Pe-loo* or *Dzoungaria* on the N., and traverses the northern part

of the Chinese prov. Kansuh, where it is called Bokda Thian-Shan, and contains the volcanoes Ho-Chan, Pidjan, and Turfan. Farther W. also is the vol. Peshan. These are remarkable as the only volcanic vents known to be in a state of activity in a region 1500 m. from the sea. This range is traversed by passes 9000 to 13,000 feet above the sea, and extensive glaciers have been recently discovered. The highest peak is Khan Tengri, 21,000 feet, lon. 80° 30'. About 50 m. E. of which, the Ala-Tan, and Mus-Tan, two nearly parallel ridges, diverge eastward, and enclose the Naryn river and Issik Kull lake, 4476 ft. The chain rises far above the snow-line.

THIAN-SHAN-NAN-LOO, a Chinese gov. in Central Asia, called also E. or Chinese Turkestan or Little Bukharia. It is situated between the Thian-Shan mountains on the N., and Tibet on the S. THIAN-SHAN-PE-LOO, Asia. [DZOUNGARIA.]

THIAUCOURT, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., 8 m. N.W. Pont-a-Mousson. P. 1610.

THIBERVILLE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, 7 m. N.W. Bernay. P. 1362.

THIBET, a country of Central Asia. [TIBET.] THIEL or TIEL, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Waal, cap. cant., 22 m. W.S.W. Arnhem. P. 6400.

THIELE, a river of Switzerland, cants. Vaud and Berne, joins the Aar 5 m. E. Bienne, after a N.E. course of 65 m., in which it traverses the Lakes Neuchatel and Bienne. The village Thiele is situated on the river between the lakes.

THIELT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., on railway, 15 m. S.E. Bruges. P. (1861) 11,355. Manufs. woollen and linen fabrics, gloves, vinegar, beer, starch, & tobacco.

THIERACHE, an old subdivision of France, Picardy, of which Guise was the cap. It is now comprised in the dep. Aisne.

THIERS, a comm. and manuf. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arr., on the Durolle, 23 m. E.N.E. Clermont. P. (1861) 15,901. It has manufactures of cutlery, paper, and candles.

THIÉZAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Cantal, 11 m. N.E. Aurillac. P. 1829.

THIMBLEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 1½ m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1770. P. 477.

THIONVILLE, a fortified town of France, dep. Moselle, cap. arr., 17 m. N. Metz, on l. b. of the Moselle. P. (1861) 7818. It has manufs. of hosiery, gloves, and oil; and a botanic garden. It was a residence of the Merovingian and Carolingian kings, and was repeatedly besieged during the wars between France and Austria. Near it are the mineral baths of Chaudes-Bourg.

THIRKLEBY, a pa. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 3½ m. S.E. Thirsk. Ac. 1843. P. 249.

THIRLEMERE or LEATHER-WATER, a lake of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Crossstwaite, 4 m. S.E. Keswick, skirts the base of Helvellyn for about 4 miles above the sea. Shores greatly indented, and towards the centre it is spanned by a bridge of three arches.

THIRSK, a parl. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the York and Newcastle Railway, 9 m. S.S.E. Northallerton. Altitude 120 feet. Ac. of pa. 8365. P. 4815. The town on both banks of the Codbeck, an affl. of the Swale, has a fine old church. Manufs. coarse linens and sacking. Thirsk sends 1 member to H. of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 442.

THISTED or TISTED, a seaport town of Denmark, Jütland, stiff Aalborg, on the Vils-fjord, an arm of the Limfjord, cap. amt, 12 m. N.W. Nykøbing. P. 3126.

THISTLE ISLAND, S. Australia, is at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, in lat. 35° 6' S., lon. 136° 11' E. Length 12 m.; breadth 2 m.

THISTLETON, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 7 m. N.N.E. Oakham. Ac. 1420. P. 142.

THIVERVAL, a vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, cap. cant. Poissy. P. 497. Near it are the chateau and park of Grignon; an agricultural institute with 300 pupils; and a quarry containing an immense variety of fossil shells.

THIVIERS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 18 m. N.E. Perigueux. P. 2709. Manufs. earthenwares and iron goods.

THIZY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Rhône, cap. cant., 30 m. N.W. Lyon. P. 2766.

THOCKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northumberland, 10 m. E.N.E. Hexham. Ac. 2432. P. 47.

THOISSEY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on the Chalaronne, near its confl. with the Saône, 9 m. S. Mâcon. P. 1663.

THOISYLA BERCHÈRE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 5 m. E. Saulieu. P. 918.

THOLEN, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the island Tholen, between the Scheldt and Maas, 4 m. N.W. Bergen-op-Zoom. P. of dist. 2500.

THOMAR, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, 16 m. N.W. Abrantes, on the Nabão. P. 3800. It has a vast convent, and manufactures of cotton thread and silk fabrics.

THOMAS (ST), two pas. of England.—I. co. Devon, forming a S.W. suburb of Exeter. Ac. 3700. P. 4533.—II. co. Cornwall, adjoining Launceston. Ac. 8905. P. 873.

THOMAS (ST), a Danish West India Island, Virgin group, 3 m. W. the island St John, and 10 m. W.S.W. Tortola. Lat. of W. extremity 18° 20' N., lon. 64° 55' W. Area 43 sq. m. P. (1863) 13,000, of whom 4300 were slaves. Surface hilly and soil poor. The island is indifferently watered, and droughts are severe and frequent. Principal products are vegetables, fruit, and cattle, but nothing for export.—*St Thomas* or *Charlotte Amalie*, the cap., is a free port, and a principal entrepôt of West India produce. It is the chief station of the steam-packets between Southampton and the West Indies. Value of imports (1862) 600,000*l.* The amount of coals imported from Britain was 57,585 tons. [CHARLOTTE AMALIE.]

THOMAS (ST), an island of the Gulf of Guinea, belonging to the Portuguese, immediately N. the equator, in lon. 6° 3' E. Area 145 sq. m. In its centre, the peak of Santa Anna rises to 7020 feet. The valleys are fertile, the low lands are stated to be unhealthy, but the S. part of the island is salubrious, being exposed to fresh breezes. Products, maize, dates, manioc, sweet potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, cocoa nuts, and cannella bark. Live-stock plentiful.—*Saint Thomas* or *Chaves*, the cap. town, on the N.E. coast, is a bishop's see, and is defended by a fort. P. 4476.

THOMAS, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Georgia. Area 1348 sq. m. P. (1860) 4522 free, 6244 slaves.

THOMAS (ST), several comms. and vills. of France; the principal in dep. Charente-Inf., near the Gironde, 10 m. W.S.W. Jonzac. P. 1486.

THOMAS (ST), a Belgian colony of Central America, on the Bay of Honduras, founded in 1843.

THOMASTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, 5 m. from the Atlantic, and 36 m. S.E. Augusta. P. 8218. Here is Maine state prison, the inmates of which cut granite for exportation; and it also exports lime.

THOMASTOWN, a disfranchised parl. bor., town, and pa. of Ireland, co. and 8½ m. S.S.E. Kilkenny,

on the Nore, and on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway. Ac. 2041. P. 1932; do. of town 1426. It has flour-mills.—II. a pa., co. Kildare, 2 m. S.E. Rathangan. Ac. 853. P. 54.

THOMERY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, arr. Fontainebleau, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 864. It is celebrated for its grapes.

THOMPSON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E.S.E. Watton. Ac. 2890. P. 475.—II. (*Winterborne*), co. Dorset, 6 m. S. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 710. P. 39.

THOMPSON, numerous townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, 44 m. E.N.E. Hartford.—II. New York, 10 m. N.W. Rome, and containing the vill. Monticello.

THONES or THONEX, a town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, cap. mand., on the Fier, at the junction of 3 valleys, 9 m. E.S.E. Annecy. P. 2605.

THONG (NETHER and UPPER), England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Almondbury.—I. a chapelry,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. P. 1097.—II. a township, same pa., 6 m. S.S.W. Huddersfield. P. 2690.

THONON, a town of France, dep. Haute Savoie, on the south bank of Lake Geneva, 20 m. N.E. Geneva. P. of comm. 5080. Near it is the farmhouse, formerly chateau of Ripaille, to which Amadeus VIII. of Savoy retired, after having successively renounced the dukedom of Savoy, the papacy, and the bishopric of Geneva.

THOR (LE), a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 8 m. E. Avignon. P. 4162.

THORDA or THORENBURG (Hung. *Torda* or *Thorda*), a market town of Austria, Transylvania, cap. co., on the Aranyos, 17 m. S.E. Klausenburg. P. 8112. Near it are salt mines, and the ruins of the Roman fortress *Salina*, a station of the 7th legion, who have left various inscriptions there.

THORESBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*North*), 8 m. N.W. Louth, on the Lincolnshire Railway. Ac. 2485. P. 824.—II. (*South*), 4 m. W.N.W. Alford. Ac. 932. P. 162.

THORESWAX, a pa. of England, 4 m. S.E. Caistor. Ac. 2730. P. 196.

THORGANBY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 6 m. E.S.E. Caistor. Ac. 1568. P. 140.—II. a pa., co. and 9 m. S.E. York. Ac. 3190. P. 407.

THORIGNY, a town of France. [TORIGNI.]

THORINGTON, two pas., Engl.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Halesworth. Ac. 1800. P. 121.—II. co. Essex, 8 m. E.S.E. Colchester. Ac. 1930. P. 424.

THORLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Hertford,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 1516. P. 388.—II. Isle of Wight, 1 m. E.S.E. Yarmouth. Ac. 1574. P. 143.

THORMANDBY, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. N.N.W. Easingwold. Ac. 958. P. 147.

THORN, a strongly fortified town of W. Prussia, gov. and 52 m. S.S.W. Marienwerder, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Vistula. P. 10,000. It comprises a new and an old town, and has a gymnasium, several convents, and manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, and leather. Its extensive fortifications have been greatly improved since 1815. It was taken from the Poles by Charles XII. of Sweden, 13th October 1703, after a siege of four months. Copernicus was born here in 1473.

THORN, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, Perry co.

THORNABY, a chapelry of England, co. York, N. Riding,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.E. Yarm. Ac. 1230. P. 3126.

THORNAGE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. W.S.W. Holt. Ac. 1266. P. 358.

THORNBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E. Buckingham. Ac. 2530. P. 754.

THORNBURY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, in Berkeley Vale,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E. the estuary of the Severn, and 11 m. N.E. Bristol. Ac. of pa. 15,732. P. 4494.—II. a pa., co. Devon, on the Waldon, 5 m. N.E. Holsworthy. Ac. 2772. P. 365.—III. a pa., co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Bronyard. Ac. 2130. P. 224.

THORNBURY, a pa. of England, co. and 11 m. N.N.W. Northampton. Ac. 1212. P. 252.

THORNCOMBE, a pa. and small market town of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Axminster. Ac. 4896. P. 1277.

THORNDON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S.W. Eye. Ac. 2680. P. 674.

THORNE, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, West Riding, in a marshy but fertile tract, near the Don, on the borders of Lincolnshire, 7 m. S.W. Goole. Ac. of pa. 11,900. P. 3381. It is 36 ft. above the sea. It has an active trade in corn and other goods. At *Hangman Hill*, 1 m. distant, coasting vessels are built.

THORNE, three pas. of England, co. Somerset.—I. (*Coffin*),  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. W.N.W. Yeovil. Ac. 410. P. 99.—II. (*Falcon*), a pa., same co.,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.S.E. Taunton. Ac. 814. P. 196.—III. (*St Margaret*), 3 m. W. Wellington. Ac. 805. P. 144.

THORNER, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. S.S.W. Wetherby. Ac. 4380. P. 1500.

THORNEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. Cambridge, 10 m. W.N.W. March. Ac. 17,590. P. 2219, chiefly descendants of French Protestants.—II. a pa., co. Nottingham, 9 m. E.N.E. Tuxford. Ac. 4140. P. 395.—III. (*West*), a pa., co. Sussex,  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. W.S.W. Chichester, consisting of *Thorney Island*, between Hayling Island and the Sussex mainland. Ac. 3005. P. 93.

THORNEYBURN, a pa., Engl., co. Northumberland,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. W.N.W. Bellingham. Ac. 20,133. P. 514.

THORNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 1407. P. 417.

THORNHAM, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Kent,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Ac. 3319. P. 531.—II. co. Norfolk,  $\frac{6}{7}$  m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 2984. P. 728.—III. (*Magna*), co. Suffolk,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W.S.W. Eye. Ac. 1524. P. 282.—IV. (*Parva*), same co.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. W.S.W. Eye. Ac. 676. P. 24.—V. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Middleton,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Rochdale. P. 2027.

THORNHAUGH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 9 m. W.N.W. Peterborough. Ac. 1706. P. 243.

THORNHILL, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5 m. W.S.W. Wakefield, on the Calder. Ac. 589. P. 129. It has woollen mills.

THORNHILL, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 13 m. N.N.W. Dumfries, pa. Morton, near the Nith. P. 1450. It has a parish church and a market cross, with manufs. of stockings, leather, etc.—II. a vill., co. Perth, pa. Norriestown. P. 621.

THORNLEY, two townships of England.—I. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Kelloe. Ac. 1107. P. 3306.—II. co. Lancaster, pa. Chipping, 8 m. W.S.W. Clitheroe. P. 409.

THORNLIBANK, a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, pa. Eastwood,  $\frac{1}{3}$  m. S. Pollockshaws. P. 1839.

THORNTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.N.E. Bucks. Ac. 1332. P. 111.—II. co. Leicester, 4 m. E.N.E. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 3930. P. 1292.—III. co. Lincoln,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1755. P. 281.—IV. co. York, E. Riding,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Pocklington. Ac. 6540. P. 851.—V. (*in Craven*), same co., West Riding, 6 m. W.S.W. Skipton, on the North Midland Railway. Ac. 6710. P. 2112. The cataract of Thornton-force, in this parish, has a fall of 90 feet.—VI. (*Curtis*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 4610. P. 483.—

VII. (*Dale*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. E.S.E. Pickering. Ac. 1066. P. 893.—VIII. (*in Lonsdale*), same co., W. Riding. Ac. 10,052. P. 441. The celebrated "Yorda's Cave" is in this parish, and near it is a quarry of black marble.—IX. (*in the Moors*), co. Chester,  $\frac{5}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Frodsham. Ac. 4866. P. 913.—X. (*in the Street*), co. York, N. Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Thirsk. Ac. 2750. P. 241.—XI. (*le Moor*), co. Lincoln, 6 m. S.W. Caistor. Ac. 1503. P. 127.—XII. (*Steward*), co. York, N. Riding,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.S.E. Middleham. Ac. 2079. P. 253.—XIII. (*Wallas*), same co. and Riding,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. W. Bedale. Ac. 3783. P. 440.—XIV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Poulton. Ac. 9730. P. 5084.—XV. a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W. Bradford. P. 7627. It has woollen manufs.—XVI. (*Bishop*), a chapelry, co. York, W. Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Ripon. Ac. 3027. P. 541.

THORNTON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Markinch. P. 527.

THORNTON'S GAP, U. S., N. America, a pass across the Blue Ridge in North Carolina. The scene of frequent combats in the campaign of 1862-3.

THOROTON, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham,  $\frac{7}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Newark. Ac. 730. P. 210.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, U. S., North America, Fauquier co., Virginia, 40 m. W. of Washington, was frequently contended for during the campaign of Virginia in 1862.

THORPE, numerous pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N.N.W. Ashborne. Ac. 1400. P. 204. In its vicinity is the beautiful vale of Dovedale.—II. co. Lincoln, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Spilsby. Ac. 2880. P. 593.—III. co. Notts,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Newark. Ac. 698. P. 107.—IV. co. Surrey, 2 m. W.N.W. Chertsey. Ac. 1495. P. 552.—V. (*Abbot's*), co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. Eye. Ac. 1122. P. 256.—VI. (*Achurch*), co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Thrapston, on the London and North-Western Railway. Ac. 1580. P. 209.—VII. (*Acre*), co. Leicester,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Loughborough. Ac. 890. P. 195. This parish is celebrated for its cattle and sheep.—VIII. (*Arch*), co. and ainsty York,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Wetherby. Ac. 1607. P. 388.—IX. (*Arnold*), co. Leicester,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1742. P. 124.—X. (*Basset*), co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. E.N.E. New Malton. Ac. 1792. P. 219.—XI. (*Bochart*), co. and 10 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 930. P. 36.—XII. (*Constantine*), co. Stafford, 4 m. E.N.E. Tamworth. Ac. 953. P. 54.—XIII. (*on the Hill*), co. and 6 m. W.S.W. Lincoln, on the Midland Counties Railway. Ac. 1820. P. 427.—XIV. (*Malzor*), co. Northampton,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Kettering. Ac. 680. P. 251.—XV. (*Mandeville*), same co., 6 m. N.N.W. Brackley. Ac. 1230. P. 164. Petty sessions are held here.—XVI. (*Market*), co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. N. Walsham. Ac. 1309. P. 215.—XVII. (*Morieux*), co. Suffolk, 16 m. W.N.W. Ipswich. Ac. 2457. P. 447.—XVIII. (*next Norwich or Thornton St Andrew*), co. Norfolk, on the Yare,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. E. Norwich. P. 2388. Here is the county lunatic asylum.—XIX. (*Salvin*), co. York, West Riding, 18 m. S.W. Bawtry. Ac. 2180. P. 337.—XX. (*le-Soken*), co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 3203. P. 1159.—XXI. (*West*), co. and  $\frac{7}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Lincoln. Ac. 640. P. 54.—XXII. (*under the Mountain*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Burnsall,  $\frac{7}{2}$  m. N. Skipton, with a village. P. 53.

THORSHALLA, a town of Sweden, län Södermanland, on the river Eskilstuna, near its mouth in Lake Mælær, 3 m. N.W. Eskilstuna. P. 829.

THORSHAVN, the cap. town of the Färöe Islands, on the S.E. coast of the island Strómöe, North Sea, consists of about 100 wooden huts, with an hospital and Latin school. P. 720.

THORVERTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Crediton. Ac. 4036. P. 1211.

THOUARÇÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, cap. cant., 14 m. S. Angers. P. 1706.

THOUARÉ, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, 5 m. N.E. Nantes. P. 987.

THOUARS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, cap. cant., on the Thouet, 22 m. N.N.E. Parthenay. P. 2573. It has a castle on a rock, and trade in grain and cattle.

THOUARSAIS, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, and 10 m. N.N.W. Fontenay. P. 1220.

THOUET, a river of France, depts. Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire, after a N. course of 70 m., past Parthenay and Thouars, joins the Loire near Saumur. It is navigable for its last 12 m. Chief affluent the Dive, on right from the south.

THOUROUT, a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Bruges, on the railway to Courtrai. P. 7916. Manufs. hats, starch, mustard, and wooden shoes.

THOUSAND ISLES. [LAKE OF THE THOUSAND.]

THOYDON, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Bois*), 3 m. S.W. Epping. Ac. 2176. P. 610.—II. (*Garmon*), 2 m. S.S.E. Epping. Ac. 3161. P. 1237.—III. (*Mount*), 3 m. S.E. Epping. Ac. 1500. P. 154.

THRACE, *Thracia*, the ancient name of Rumili, European Turkey. [RUMILI.]

THRANDSTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. N.W. Eye. Ac. 1375. P. 364.

THRAPSTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Northampton, on the railway to Peterborough, and on the Nen. Ac. 990. P. 1257. Alt. 110 feet above the sea.

THRECKINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Folkingham. Ac. 2270. P. 189.

THREE-HUMMOCK-ISL. [HUNTER ISLANDS.]

THREE KINGS, a group of islets in the Pacific Ocean, 30 m. N.W. the N. island of New Zealand.

THREE RIVERS (French *Trois Rivières*), a town of Canada East, 70 m. S.W. Quebec, on the W. bank of the river St Lawrence, at the influx of the St Maurice, here divided into three channels, whence the name. P. 5000, mostly of French descent. It is one of the oldest towns in Canada, and is chiefly built of wood. It had formerly a brisk fur trade, but its commercial importance has declined. The dist. *Three Rivers*, area 15,810 sq. m., pop. 92,425, embraces both banks of the St Lawrence, and is subdivided into many cos.

THREXTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{2}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Watton. Ac. 1097. P. 80.

THRIGBY, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 575. P. 45.

THRINGTON, a township, Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. P. 1404.

THRIFLOW, a pa. of England, co. and  $\frac{7}{2}$  m. S. Cambridge. Ac. 2489. P. 502.

THROCKING, a pa. of England, co. Herts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Buntingford. Ac. 903. P. 97.

THROWLEY, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Devon, 6 m. E.S.E. Oakhampton. Ac. 1943. P. 327.—II. co. Kent, 4 m. S.S.W. Faversham. Ac. 3180. P. 635.

THURMPTON, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1080. P. 144.

THRUSHELTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 10 m. W.S.W. Okehampton. Ac. 2440. P. 535.

THRUSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 2200. P. 574.

THRUXTON, two parishes of England.—I. co.

- and 6 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 437. P. 65.—II. co. Hants,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. W. Andover. Ac. 1865. P. 247.
- THRYBERGH**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Rotherham. Ac. 1624. P. 330.
- THUEYTS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., arr. Largentière. P. 2910.
- THUIN**, a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. cant., on the Sambre, 9 m. S.W. Charleroi. P. 3989. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.
- THUIR**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées-Orientales, cap. cant., 8 m. S.W. Perpignan. P. 2384.
- THUM**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 20 m. S.E. Zwickau. P. 2095. It has manufs. of lace.
- THUN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 16 m. S.S.E. Berne, on the Aar, 1 m. W.N.W. the Lake of Thun. P. 3699. It has a central military school, and manufs. of silk stuffs. Being the principal starting-place for travellers in the Oberland, it is thronged with visitors in summer.—The *Lake of Thun* is 10 m. in length; average breadth 2 m. Elev. above the sea, 1896 ft. Area  $18\frac{1}{2}$  sq. m. It is traversed by river Aar from Lake Brienz, and at its W. end receives the Simmen river. Its shores near Thun are covered with villas and gardens, further E. they are precipitous and picturesque. Steamboats ply on it daily. On its S.W. side are the mountains of Stockhorn and Niesen.
- THUNDER-BAY**, an inlet of Lake Huron, on its W. side.—*Thunder Mountain*, on the N. shore of Lake Superior, is a "black rock" 1200 ft. high.
- THUNDERIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Ware. Ac. 2200. P. 489.
- THUNDERSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Rayleigh. Ac. 2499. P. 531.
- THUNNESIR**, a town of India, in Sirhind, 23 m. N. Kurnal. P. 12,103. In the vicinity is a lake with an island in its centre, celebrated and revered amongst the Hindoos as the scene of a great battle. The district, of which *Thunnesir* is the cap., contains 99 villages. Area 2336 sq. m. P. 496,748. Annual rev. 7600l.
- THUR**, a river of Switzerland, cants. St Gall, Thurgau, and Zurich, after a N. and W. course of 70 m. joins the Rhine  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Schaffhausen. Affluents, the Sitter and Murg.
- THUR**, or great Indian desert, between the Indus river and Aravulli mountains, is traversed by ranges of sand-hills, and covered with vegetation; bounded N. by Ludiana and Ferozepore, E. to S.E. the valley of Luni, and S.W. to N.W. by the valley of the Indus.
- THURCASTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Mount Sorrel. Ac. 2960. P. 1095. Latimer, bishop of Worcester, was born here in 1470.
- THURÉ**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, arr. Châtelleraut. P. 1801.
- THURÉY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, and 9 m. N.E. Riom. P. 2154.
- THURGARTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Cromer. Ac. 2960. P. 1095.—II. co. and  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Nottingham, on the Midland Cos. Railway. Ac. 2770. P. 361.
- THURGAU** or **THURGOVIA**, a canton in N.E. of Switzerland, having N. the Lake of Constance, Untersee, and the Rhine, separating it from Baden, and on other sides the cantons St Gall, Zurich, and Schaffhausen. Area 384 sq. m. P. (1860) 90,080, of whom 4-5ths were Protestants. Surface undulating and fertile. Principal rivers, the Thur, Sitter, and Murg. Agriculture, cotton and linen spinning and weaving, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Principal towns, Frauenfeld, the cap., Bischofszell, Arbon, and Steckborn.
- THURGOLAND**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Silkstone, 4 m. S.W. Barnesley. Ac. 2080. P. 1783.
- THURIA**, an ancient city of Greece, Morea, the remains of which, now called Palæocastro, gov. Messenia, 5 m. N.W. Kalamata, comprise considerable traces of cyclopean architecture.
- THURINGIAN FOREST** (Germ. *Thüringer-wald*), a mountain range of Central Germany, in the Saxon duchies, extends from the Frankenwald N.W. for 50 m. It is clothed with pine woods.
- THURLASTON**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 6 m. E.N.E. Hinckley. Ac. 2980. P. 698.
- THURLBEAR**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Taunton. Ac. 949. P. 192.
- THURLEY**, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 8 m. S.W. Lincoln. Ac. 1802. P. 142.—II. 5 m. N.N.W. Market-Deeping. Ac. 5070. P. 833.
- THURLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N. Bedford. Ac. 3480. P. 666.
- THURLES**, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. and 21 m. N.E. Tipperary, on the Suir, and on the Great S. and W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 8268. P. 6677; do. of town 4866. It has a Roman Catholic chapel and school, two nurseries, a court-house, bridewell, barracks, branch banks, and an extensive retail trade.
- THURLESTONE**, a pa., England, co. Devon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Kingsbridge. Ac. 1898. P. 347.
- THURLOW**, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 2023. P. 423.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 1470. P. 369.
- THURLOXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 551. P. 207.
- THURLOXTON**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Penistone,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Barnesley. P. 2018.
- THURLTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Ac. 1170. P. 420.
- THURMASTON**, a township of England, co. and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 1220. P. 893.
- THURNAU**, a mkt. town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 9 m. N.W. Bayreuth. P. 1425.
- THURNBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 2740. P. 375.
- THURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 9 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 490. P. 205.
- THURNHAM**, a township of England, co., pa. and 4 m. S.S.W. Lancaster. P. 176.
- THURNING**, two pas. of England, cos. Huntingdon and Northampton.—I. 5 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1100. P. 214.—II. co. Norfolk, 4 m. E.N.E. Foulsham. Ac. 1584. P. 178.
- THURNSCOE**, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 7 m. E. Barnesley. Ac. 1665. P. 196.
- THURROCK**, two pas. of England, co. Essex, on the Thames.—I. (*East*), 1 m. E.S.E. Gray's Thurrock. Ac. 1634. P. 1039.—II. (*West*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Gray's-Thurrock. Ac. 3607. P. 2209.
- THURSBY**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  S.W. Carlisle. Ac. 2984. P. 568. The foundation of a temple to the god Thor, from whom the pa. was named, was discovered here.
- THURSFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Little Walsingham. Ac. 1350. P. 322.
- THURSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. W.S.W. Godalming. Ac. 4348. P. 805.
- THURSO**, a burgh of barony of ancient standing, and seaport town in the N. coast of Scotland, co. Caithness, on Thurso Bay, at the mouth of Thurso water, 19 m. N.W. Wick. Area of pa. 86 sq. m. P. (1861) 5561; do. of town 3426. It consists of an old and a new town; and has 3 churches and 3 chapels, 3 branch banks, and manufs. of leather, ropes, etc. Its harbour is safe for vessels under 150 tons. It has extensive

exports of grain, cattle, sheep, and paving stones, the latter of great size, and which are shipped from the harbour of Castlehill. Fish abound off the coast, and excellent salmon are found in the river and bay. There is a good roadstead, with a pier at Scrabster, within the bay, where a steamer calls weekly.

**THURSTASTON**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 5 m. N.W. Great Neston. Ac. 2762. P. 162.

**THURSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. E.N.E. Bury-St-Edmund's, on the Eastern Union Railway. Ac. 2200. P. 740.

**THURSTON**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Washington. P. 1507.

**THURSTONLAND**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Kirk-Burton, 4 m. S.E. Huddersfield. P. 1116.

**THURTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 8 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 771. P. 246.

**THURZOFALVA**, a vill. of Hungary, co. Trentschin, on the borders of Galicia. P. 6569.

**THUSIS**, a market town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, 11 m. S.S.W. Coire. P. 868.

**THUXTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. East Dereham. Ac. 1102. P. 132.

**THWAITE**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Aylsham. Ac. 676. P. 147.—II. same co., 10 m. S.E. Norwich. Ac. 676. P. 136.—III. a pa., co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.W. Eye. Ac. 832. P. 147.

**THWING**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 7½ m. W.N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 4060. P. 416.

**THYATIRA**, an ancient city of Asia Minor, seat of one of the "seven churches." [AK-HISSAR.]

**TIAN-TSIA-K'EU** (Mongol. *Kalang*), a town of Mongolia, in lat. 40° 52' N., lon. 114° 47' E.

**TIBAGY**, a river of Brazil, prov. Parana, joins the Parana, after a N.W. course of 200 m., for the most part of which it is navigable.

**TIBBERMORE** or **TIPPERMUIR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and N.E. Perth. Ac. 100. P. 1296.

**TIBBERTON**, two pas. of Engl.-I. co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.E. Newent. Ac. 1400. P. 391.—II. co. and 4 m. E.N.E. Worcester. Ac. 1320. P. 329.

**TIBBOO COUNTRY**, a region of Central Africa, comprising a great part of the Sahara, S.E. Fezzan, and between that country and Lake Tchad.

**TIBENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 13½ m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 3286. P. 729.

**TIBER** (ancient *Tiberis*, Ital. *Tevere*), a river of Central Italy, rises in the Tuscan Apennines, 5 m. N. Pieve-San-Stefano, and flows S.S.E. as far as Barberini, within 20 m. of Rome, where it turns S.W., and after a course of 185 m. enters the Mediterranean, 17 m. below Rome, by two mouths, which enclose a small delta, the ancient *Isola Sacra*. It is navigable at certain seasons as far as the confluence of the Nera, 30 m. N. Rome. Principal tributaries, the Topino, Nera, (anc. *Nar*), and Teverone (anc. *Amio*), from the E.; the Nestore, Chiana, and Nepi, from the W. Its banks are not picturesque; and the stream, usually sluggish, is rapid in spring, and brings down with it a coloured muddy deposit, which caused it anciently to be termed the "yellow Tiber." At Rome it is about 300 feet broad.

**TIBERIAS**, a lake, etc., Palestine. [TABARLA.]

**TIBERTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 9½ m. W. Hereford. Ac. 1111. P. 153.

**TIBET**, an extensive region of Central Asia, included in the Chinese empire, stretching from lon. 79° to 103° E., and from the great chain of the Himalaya to about 36° N., having N. Chinese Turkestan, the desert Gobi, and the Ko-ko-nor territory; W. Ladakh, Leh, and the other countries of "Little Tibet," lately belonging to the Sikhs;

E. China-Propriety; and S. the territories of Burma, British India, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepal, and the Punjab. Length from E. to W. 1400 m.; breadth 600 m. P. 6,000,000. The W. part, which alone has been explored by Europeans, is a lofty table-land, with a very dry climate, cold, but not severe; and the lower limit of the snow-line is higher on the N. than on the S. slope of the Himalaya. The highest plains are more than 10,000 feet above the sea. Many of the principal rivers of Southern Asia, the Indus, Sutlej, and Brahmaputra, rise in Tibet. Numerous affluents of the Ganges break through the Himalaya also, from W. Tibet. From E. Tibet, which seems to be a maze of mountains, flows the Yang-tze Kiang and many large tribes of the Brahmaputra. Tibet contains many lakes, some of which are of great size; the principal are Tengri Nor, Paltee lake, Ike Namur Nor, and Bokha Namur Nor. The land in W. Tibet, so far as has been discovered, is very bare of trees, or large vegetable products; yet it abounds with game and other wild animals, and numerous flocks of sheep and goats, the hairy wool of which is used for the manufacture of shawls and other fine fabrics in Cashmere. The yak (*Bos grunnicus*), and several other kinds of cattle, are reared; horses, mules, and sheep are used as beasts of burden. A fine race of dogs, and the musk deer, a small species, are natives of Tibet. Barley, pease, and wheat, are the chief crops raised; garden vegetables and fruits are in little variety, and the inhabitants live more by pastoral than agricultural pursuits. Clay-slate, granite, quartz, and limestone, are constituents of the mountain ranges; borax in great quantity, nitre, rock-salt, lead, silver, copper, gold, turquoise, and lapis-lazuli, are among the mineral products; but the great scarcity of fuel forms a serious obstacle to mining and the reduction of metals. Manufactures of woollens, sacking, and other woven fabrics, are pretty general, and much cloth is sent from Lassa into China. The traffic through Tibet is extensive, and mostly monopolized by the government and officers of state. The trade with China is conducted at Lassa and Sin-ning, a town of the Chinese province Kan-su, where the Tibetan caravans exchange the native produce and Indian goods for tea, silver, bullion, brocades, fruits, tobacco, quicksilver, cinnabar, furs, porcelain, musical instruments, pearls, and corals. Nepal and Bootan derive all their Chinese goods through Tibet; and from the former and Bengal, English and Indian piece goods, sugar, tobacco, indigo, paper, rice, spices, sandal-wood, and gums, are received; from Assam, silk, iron, and stick lac; from Chinese Turkestan, horses and camels; from Ladakh, dried fruits, shawls, gamboge, saffron, copper, tobacco, and timber. The roads and bridges are far inferior to those of China. Tibet, which became subordinate to China in 1648, is politically divided into E., or Hither, and W., or Ulterior Tibet, each ruled by a minister from Pe-king, in conjunction with the ecclesiastical heads of the country; the Dalai-lama, at Lassa, the E. cap., and the Bantchin-erdeni, at Teshoo-Lombo, the W. capital. Tibet is the headquarters of Buddhism, which is here exhibited in its greatest purity. The country abounds with temples, and it is stated that 80,000 lamas or priests are supported at the expense of the government. Amongst the inhabitants there are believed to be about 8000 Roman Catholics. The Chinese armed force consists of 60,000 men, of whom 50,000 are infantry. The population, like

the other inhabitants of the table-land of Central Asia, are of the Mongolian race. Besides Lassa and Teshoo-Lombo, the chief towns are Shigatze, Jiga-Gounggar, Nattan, etc.

**TIBET (MIDDLE)**, Central Asia. [LADAKH.]

**TIBI**, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. N.W. Alicante, on l. b. of the river Ibi. P. 1577.

**TIBOHINE**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Roscommon, with the villages of Frenchpark and Loughglynn. Ac. 44,092. P. 14,884.

**TIBSHELF**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3½ m. N.N.E. Alfreton. Ac. 2280. P. 863.

**TIBURON**, an island of the U. S., North America, in the Gulf of California. Lat. 29° N.; lon. 112° 26' W. Length 30 m.; greatest breadth 20 m. Near its N. shore is a pearl bank.

**TIBURON**, a marit. town of the island Hayti, at its S.W. extremity, 38 m. W.N.W. Cayes.—*Cape Tiburon* is a headland, adjacent to the latter town.

**TICEHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. E.S.E. Wadhurst. Ac. 8202. P. 2758.

**TICHVIN**, a town of Russia. [TIKHVIN.]

**TICINETTO**, a mkt. town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 6 m. S.E. Casale. P. of comm. 1429.

**TICINO** or **TESSIN**, the most S. canton of Switzerland, on the Italian side of the Alps, which separate it from the cantons Uri and Grisons, having S. and E. Austrian Italy, Grisons, and the Val di Misocco, and S. and W. Piedmont. Area 1082 sq. m. P. (1860) 116,343, all Roman Catholics, and mostly speaking Italian. It originally belonged to Italy, but was taken by the Swiss in 1512. It is wholly drained by the Ticino and its tributaries. Its S. part comprises the larger portion of the Lake of Lugano, with the N. extremity of Lago Maggiore. Climate and products similar to those of N. Italy. Principal crops, wheat, maize, rye, chestnuts, wine, and silk; cheese, calves, sheep, and swine, are exported. Timber is plentiful, but of little commercial value. Manufs. insignificant; transit trade between Italy and Switzerland considerable. The inhabitants emigrate to neighbouring countries, to the number of about 10,000 annually. Principal towns, Bellinzona, the cap., Lugano Locarno, and Faido. *Ticino* formed part of the ancient duchy of Milan; it holds the 18th place in the Swiss Confederation.

**TICINO** or **TESSIN**, a river of Switzerland and Piedmont, rises on the S. declivity of Mount St Gothard, flows S.E., and, having traversed Lago Maggiore, joins the Po on the left, 3½ m. S.S.E. Pavia. Course 125 m.; it is navigable from Lago Maggiore. In its lower parts it forms many islands, and supplies the canal Naviglio-grande.

**TICKENCOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 9 m. E. Oakham. Ac. 1256. P. 104.

**TICKENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 9 m. W.S.W. Bristol. Ac. 1627. P. 401.

**TICKHILL**, a pa. and formerly a market town of England, co. York, West Riding, 4¼ m. W. Bawtry. Ac. 6514. P. 1980.

**TICKMACREVAN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Antim, compr. the town of Glenarm. Ac. 20,511. P. 4107.

**TICKNAL**, a pa. of England, co. and 8½ m. S. Derby. Ac. 1867. P. 1068.

**TICONDEROGA**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Lake Champlain, 87 m. N. Albany. P. 2669.

**TIDCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 5½ m. N.N.E. Ludgershall. Ac. 2331. P. 247.

**TIDENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 14 m. S.S.W. Newnham. Ac. 9527. P. 1661.

**TIDESWELL**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 29 m. N.N.W. Derby. Ac. 10,950. P. 3512. It has a large church, Wesleyan and Ro-

man Catholic chapels, a free grammar school, and numerous other schools.

**TIDMARSH**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. W.N.W. Reading. Ac. 779. P. 179.

**TIDMINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 1½ m. S. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 754. P. 69.

**TIDOR** or **TIDORE**, an island of Malaysia, belonging to the Dutch, W. the island Gilolo, and S. of Ternate, from which it is separated by a channel affording good anchorage. Lat. 0° 40' N.; lon. 127° 25' E. Circumference 18 miles Surface mountainous, with an active volcano, densely wooded, and productive in spices. Inhabitants Mohammedans. It was discovered by Magellan, and successively belonged to the Spaniards, Portuguese, and Dutch.

**TIDWORTH**, two pas. of England.—I. (*North*), co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Ludgershall. Ac. 2175 P. 208. Here is Chidbury-camp, with a causeway, barrows, excavations, and other antiquities.—II. (*South*), co. Hants, 7¼ m. W.N.W. Andover. Ac. 3069. P. 345.

**TIEDRA VIEJA**, a town of Spain, prov. Valladolid, 9 m. N.E. Toro. P. 1695.

**TIEFENBRONN**, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. S.E. Pforzheim. P. 850. Gall, the founder of phrenology, was born here in 1758.

**TIEFHARTMANNSDORF**, a manufacturing vill. of Prussian Silesia, 21 m. S.W. Liegnitz. P. 1350.

**TIEGENHOF**, a market town of W. Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.E. Danzig, on the Tiege. P. 2070.

**TIEMBLO (EL)**, a town of Spain, prov. Avila, on the Alberche river. P. 1373.

**TIEN**, a prefixed name of many towns of China, mostly in the S. provs.; the principal—*Tien-pe*, prov. Quang-tong, on the coast of the Chinese Sea, 74 m. N.E. Loui-tchou, lat. 21° 29' N., lon. 111° 17' E., and having a spacious though shallow harbour, defended by several forts.

**TIENE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Vicenza. Pop. of dist. 8800. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens.

**TIEN-TSIN**, a city of China, prov. Chi-li, and the port of Peking, from which cap. it is nearly 70 m. S.E., at the confluence of the Yun-ling and the Pei-ho rivers. It is a great entrepôt for salt; and imports grain, woollen stuffs, and furs. Here the latest treaty was signed on the 8th Nov. 1858, and ratified at Peking, Oct. 1860, by which it is made an open port. It has not realized the expectations of foreigners, as the port is closed with ice three months in the year. The imports are numerous, of which cotton stuffs, silk goods, and opium are the principal; and the exports, gold, tobacco, dried fruits, and seeds. In 1862, the imports amounted to about 2,350,000*l.*; and the exports 137,490*l.*, exclusive of gold, which is estimated at nearly 1,500,000*l.* Shipping the same year, inwards, 21,920 tons; outwards, the same. A British consul resides at this port; and there is a foreign customs, with a revenue of 31,131*l.*

**TIERGE**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Angers, cant. Briollay. P. 2149.

**TIERMAS**, *Thermæ*, a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Aragon, at the base of the Sierra de Leyre, with numerous hot springs.

**TIERRA-BOMBA**, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of Colombia, protects the harbour of Carthagena, from which city it is 10 m. W.

**TIERRA DEL FUEGO** ("*the Land of Fire*"), the most S. region of South America, consisting of five large islands—King Charles' South Land, Clarence Island, Santa Inez, Hoste, and Navarin, and numerous smaller isls. It is separated from S. Patagonia by the Strait of Magellan, the whole between lat. 52° 30' and 56° S., lon. 65° and 75°

W. Its east part is level, and in some places pretty well wooded; its W. is rugged, and some peaks rise to 4000 feet, comprising several volcanoes (whence the name). Birch and evergreens are the chief trees; slate and hornblende the principal mineral products; foxes and guanacos the most common animals. The inhabitants, who live by fishing and hunting, are among the lowest in the scale of human beings. The climate is moist & cold.

**TIESI**, a vill. of the island Sardinia, Mediterranean Sea, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sassari, near the Turritano. P. 2946.

**TIETE** or **ANHEMBY**, a river of Brazil, prov. São Paulo, after a N.W. course of 500 m. joins the Paranahiba, near lat. 21° S., lon. 52° W. Princip. affls. the Papiri, Piracicaba, and Jundiah. Its navigation is obstructed by numerous cataracts.

**TIETZ**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.W. Deutsch-Krone. P. 1000.

**TIFFAUGES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vendée, 10 m. E.N.E. Mortagne. P. 1091.

**TIFFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N. Towcester. Ac. 2530. P. 214.

**TIFFIN**, two townships of the U. S., N. America; the principal in Ohio, Adam's co.—Also a vill., Ohio, on the Sandusky, 82 m. N. Columbus.

**TIFLIS**, the cap. city of Georgia. [**TIFLIS**.]

**TIGIL** or **TIGILSK**, a fortified town of Kamtchatka, on the Tigil, near its mouth, in the Gulf of Penjinsk. Lat. 58° 1' N.; lon. 158° 15' E.

**TIGLIOLE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 5 m. W.S.W. Asti. P. of comm. 2616.

**TIGRE**, one of the three principal states of Abyssinia, between lat. 11° and 16° 30' N., lon. 37° and 41° E., having N.E. the Danakil country, S.W. Amhara, and on the other sides Gallas territories. Surface mostly mountainous; and here are the sources of the Takazze and Mareb rivers. Principal towns, Antalo, Axum, Siré, Adowa, and Dixan. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkiko, on the Red Sea. [**ABYSSINIA**.]

**TIGRE** or **PIGUENA**, a river of South America, Ecuador, joins the Amazon, 40 m. W. the influx of the Ucayale, after a S.E. course of 350 miles.

**TIGRIS**, a river of Asiatic Turkey, pash. Diarbekir, Mosul, and Bagdad, rises in the mountains S. of Goglik Lake, near the E. bend of the Euphrates, and flows S.E. and S. to Diarbekir, where it is 220 yards wide during flood; here it turns to the E., and flows in this direction 100 m. to Tih, where it receives the Bitlis from the N.; its course is then generally S. and S.E., till it joins the Euphrates, S. of Mozul, where it is 100 yards wide; in lat. 36° N., it receives the Zab Ala, or Great Zab, and 60 miles lower, the Zab Asfal, or Little Zab, both from the E.; at this place it forces its way through the Hamrin Hills. Below Bagdad it is joined by the Dyalal or Shirwan, which rises in the mountains of Hamadan, about lat. 35° N., lon. 48° E. The Tigris has now a very winding course for 98 m. to Kut-el-Amarah, where it bifurcates; the smaller branch, Shat-el-Hai, flows S., and joins the Euphrates; while the main branch flows first N.E. for 25 miles, and then resumes its general S.E. direction to Kurna, where it unites with the Euphrates to form the Shat-el-Arab. Total course estimated at 1150 miles; its distance from the Euphrates varies from 23 to 178 miles, the region between them being the anc. Mesopotamia. The ruins of Nineveh, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, etc., are on its banks. Principal affls. the Great and Little Zab, Khabur, and Diala, all from the N.E. It brings down vast quantities of mud deposit, and in the upper part of its course especially it is very rapid, but it is stated to be

navigable for vessels drawing 4 feet water from the Shat-el-Arab to the ruins of Opis, 50 m. N. of Bagdad.

**TI-HOA**, a city, Chinese Turkestan. [**URUMTSI**.]

**TIJARAFE**, a town on the N. coast of the island Palmas (Canaries). P. 2216.

**TIJOLA**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N. Almeria. P. 4920.

**TIKAN-TEPE**, a vill. of N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 15 m. S.W. Takhti-Soleiman, and the usual halting-place for caravans going between Tabriz and Hamadan.

**TIKAVESH**, a town, Europ. Turkey, Macedonia, on an affl. of the Vardar, 65 m. N.W. Salonica.

**TIKHYIN**, a town of Russia, gov. Novgorod, on the Tikhvina, 108 m. N.E. Novgorod. P. 3600.

—The *Canal of Tikhvin*, 105 m. in length, unites the Tikhvina and Sias with the Mologa and Volga, and thus connects Lake Ladoga and the Baltic with the Caspian Sea.

**TIKOTZIN**, a town of Poland, gov. of Angustowo. P. 4893.

**TIKU**, a town on S.W. coast of Sumatra. Off it are the Tiku islands, a wooded group, on which the English and Dutch formerly had settlements.

**TIL-A'FAR**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 35 m. W. Mosul, between the Tigris and Khabur rivers. One of its quarters is enclosed by ruined walls, and the whole comprises about 1000 stone houses, of which 700 are inhabited.

**TILANAVI** or **LISCA-NERA**, one of the LIPARI ISLANDS, Mediterranean Sea.

**TILBROOK**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 13 m. N.E. Bedford. Ac. 1680. P. 329.

**TILBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 14 m. E.S.E. Breda. P. 3500. It has manufs. of woollens, employing 4000 hands.

**TILBURY**, three pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Juxta Clare*), 3 m. S. Clare. Ac. 946. P. 232.

—II. (*East*), 14 m. E.S.E. Romford, on a creek of the Thames. Ac. 3237. P. 403. At this place the emperor Claudius is supposed to have crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons.—III. (*West*), adjoining East Tilbury. Ac. 2086. P. 385. In early Saxon times it was an episcopal see.—*Tilbury Fort*, on rt. b. of the Thames, opposite Gravesend, is a large brick fortification, enclosed by a moat in a marshy tract, which may be wholly laid under water. It was originally erected during the reign of Henry VIII.

**TILEHURST**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 2½ m. W. Reading. Ac. 5164. P. 2330.

**TILESWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3½ m. W.N.W. Dunstable. Ac. 1510. P. 348.

**TIL**, a river of England, co. Northumberland, rises S. the Cheviot hills, flows N. and joins the Tweed 4½ m. N.E. Coldstream. Course 30 m. Affls. the Beamish and Beaumont from the W.

**TILlicouLTRY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Clackmannan, on the Devon, 4 m. N.E. Alloa. Ac. upwards of 6000. P. 5054, of whom 3684 are in the town, which has a church, branch banks, and manufs. of shawls and plaidings.

**TILLIÈRES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure, on the Avre, 6 m. E. Verneuil. P. 1223.—II. a comm. and vill. dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. S.W. Beaupréau. P. 1696.

**TILLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 18 m. E.S.E. Chelmsford. Ac. 7235. P. 1040.

**TILLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1 m. W.N.W. Petworth. Ac. 3766. P. 908.

**TILLY**, several comm. and vills. of France, the principal, *Tilly-sur-Seulles*, dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 12 m. W. Caen. P. 1190.

**TILMANSTONE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4 m. W.S.W. Deal. Ac. 1124. P. 405.

**TILNEY**, three pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*All Saints*), 4 m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 2020. P. 510.—II. (*St Lawrence*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn. Ac. 2520. P. 855.—III. (*with Islington*), 4 m. W.S.W. Lynn. Ac. 2010. P. 295.

**TILOR**, a town of British India, dist. Salon, territory of Oude, 55 m. S.E. Lucknow. P. 10,000.

**TILOTHOO**, a town of British India, dist. Shahabad, presid. Bengal, in lat. 24° 47' N., lon. 84° 3' E. Estimated pop. 3500.

**TILSHEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 14 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Ac. 3990. P. 500.

**TILSIT**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. Gumbinnen, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Niemen or Memel, here joined by the Tilse, and crossed by a bridge of boats, 60 m. N.E. Königsberg. P. (1861) civil 15,371, military 775. It has a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen cloth, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. It exports corn, timber, hemp, and flax. A treaty between France, Russia, and Prussia was signed here 7th July 1807.

**TILSTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 12½ m. S.S.E. Chester. Ac. 3644. P. 817.

**TILTON-ON-THE-HILL**, a pa. of England, co. and 10½ m. E.N.E. Leicester. Ac. 3112. P. 432.

**TILTY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 3 m. S.S.W. Thaxted. Ac. 1040. P. 83.

**TILWARA**, a town of India, in the Rajpoot state of Jodhpoor, on l. b. of the Lonca, in lat. 25° 52' N., lon. 72° 8' E. It has a large annual fair.

**TIM**, a town of Russia, gov. and 38 m. E. Koursk, cap. circ., on the Tim, an affluent of the Sosna. P. 2000.—II. a river of Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk and Tomsk, joins the Ob near Timsk, 90 m. N.W. Narim. Course westward 250 miles.

**TIMAN MOUNTAINS**. [URAL.]

**TIMANA**, a town of Granadian Confederation, dep. Cundinamarca, prov. and 82 m. S.S.W. Neyva, cap. dist., on the Upper Magdalena.

**TIMBERLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Sleaford. Ac. 9190. P. 1618.

**TIMBERSOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Dunster. Ac. 1530. P. 442.

**TIMBO**, a town of W. Africa, Senegambia, cap. state Futa-Jallon, in lat. 10° 30' N., lon. 10° 30' W. It has a large mosque and several forts.

**TIMBUCTOO** or **TOMBUCTOO**, a town of Central Africa, Soudan, near the border of the Desert Sahara, 8 m. N. of its port Kabara, on the Joliba (Niger), lat. 18° 3' N., lon. 3° 10' W. P. 20,000 (?), principally Negroes, with some Moors. It is situated on dry and barren soil, except on the side next the Quorra, where it is more fertile. The walled enclosure, about 3 miles in circumference, is built in a triangular form; houses of mud and stone, many of them having elegant façades. The streets are clean, and wide enough to admit three horsemen abreast. Among its mosques are two with towers and walls about 15 feet in height. Provisions have to be brought from Jenné, on the Niger, about 300 m. S.W.; and the sole importance of Timbuctoo is due to its being an entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and North Africa. Caravans from Marocco and the other Barbary states here exchange dates, European manufactures, fire-arms, gunpowder, coral, tobacco, and paper, for slaves, gold dust, salt, ostrich feathers, gums, and palm oil. It was twice taken and held by the Moors, but is now governed by a native chieftain.

**TIMANMOUX**, a town of N. Africa, in Twat, within 22 days' march of Timbuctoo, with 4000 houses, and a large trade with Algiers. It has richly ornamented mosques.

**TIMOK**, *Timacus*, a river of European Turkey, forms part of the boundary between Bulgaria

and Servia, and joins the Danube 18 m. N.N.W. Widin, after a N.E. course of 100 m.

**TIMOLEAGUE**, a decayed pa. & town of Ireland, co. Cork, on Courtmacksberry Bay, 7 m. S.S.W. Bandon. Ac. of pa. 2873. P. 965; do. of town 408.

**TIMPERLEY**, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Bowden, on the Manchester Railway, 1 m. N.E. Altringham. Ac. 1628. P. 1571.

**TIMBSURY**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 8 m. W.S.W. Bath. Ac. 1148. P. 1551.—II. co. Hants, 2 m. N.W. Romsey. Ac. 1411. P. 207.

**TIMUR** or **TIMOR**, an island of Malaysia, the most E. of the Sunda chain, between lat. 8° and 10° 20' S., lon. 123° 30' and 127° E., separated from N.W. Australia by the Timor Sea. Length, 340 m.; breadth, 40 to 60 m. Estimated area 11,212 sq. m. It appears to be very populous. In the interior the inhabitants are mostly of the Papuan Negro race; on the coast, Malays, with an intermixture of Dutch and Portuguese settlers. It is traversed in its length by a mountain chain, partly covered with forests; in the interior are some fertile plains, where wheat and other products, not common in the Archipelago, are grown. Around the coasts every spot of ground, admitting of cultivation, appears to be occupied, and the country is covered with dwellings and plantations. Principal exports are sandal-wood sent to China, bees-wax to Java, and cattle, horses, maize, and sago to the Australian colonies, Mauritius, and Singapore, in return for muskets, gunpowder, hardwares, calicoes, and other British manufactures, which constitute the chief imports, besides rice, arrack, and other native produce from Java and Macassar. British ships frequently visit Timur, chiefly homeward-bound whalers, as also Dutch ships and native vessels. Sago is the chief article of food; millet, maize, yams, sweet potatoes, and cotton are grown; gold, copper, and rock salt are met with, but no mines are wrought. Pearls are fished off the S.W. extremity of the island. The Dutch possess the southern part, including the settlement of Coepang in the S.W., which is a free port. Dilli, on the N.W. coast, is a settlement belonging to the Portuguese, who possess the northern portion. In these settlements the natives are said to be Christians; in the interior the great majority are idolaters. Pop. of the Portuguese portion is 850,300; of the Dutch, 907,146.

**TIMUR-LAUT**, an island of Malaysia, between lat. 7° 10' and 8° 30' S., lon. 131° and 131° 40' E., 250 m. N.E. Timur. Length 125 m. Surface mountainous and wooded.

**TIMUYAN**, a river of the Argentine Confed., dep. Mendoza, after an E. course of 200 m., is lost in a lake of the Llanos, a great plain, lat. 34° S., lon. 66° 30' W.

**TIMWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. N. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1358. P. 222.

**TINARELY**, a market town of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wicklow, 6½ m. S.W. Aughrim. P. 510.

**TINCHEBRAI**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., 13 m. N.N.W. Domfront. P. 4365. It has a tribunal of commerce, and manufactures of paper and jewellery. Here, in 1106, Henry I. of England finally defeated his brother Robert of Normandy.

**TINDALE-WARD**, the largest of the six wards of the co. Northumberland, England, in the W. of the co., bordering Durham and Cumberland, and separated N. from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills. Ac. 514,660. P. (1861) 44,233. Its centre and E. parts are highly cultivated; elsewhere it consists chiefly of mountainous wilds, rich in minerals. It is traversed by the Tyne and its affluents, the

great Roman wall, and the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, and it contains many small lakes, and the towns Hexham, Haltwhistle, Alendale, Bellingham, Corbridge, and Stamfordham.

**TINDARO (CAPE)**, a headland off the N. coast of the island Sicily, Mediterranean Sea, prov. Messina, in the Gulf of Patti, 4 m. E.N.E. Patti. Near it are remains of the ancient *Tyndaris*.

**TINDFELD**, a mountain range of Norway, lat. 60° N., lon. 8° E., 4871 feet in elevation. At its S.E. base is the *Tind-soe*, a narrow lake, 18 m. in length; at the N. end of which is the vill. Tind.

**TINGEWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Buckingham. Ac. 2290. P. 914.

**TING-HAE**, the cap. city of the island Chusan, off the E. coast of China, prov. Che-kiang, near the S. coast of the island, 70 m. E.N.E. Ning-po, lat. 30° 0' 1" N., lon. 122° 6' E. It is enclosed by a stone wall, entered by 4 double gates, surrounded by a ditch, and connected by a canal and narrow causeway with its harbour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant. Streets narrow and irregular, flagged, clean, and well drained; houses mostly of one storey; shops well supplied. Chief edifice, a Buddhist temple, and outside of the walls are several barracks, formerly in occupation by British troops. The harbour is sheltered by numerous islets, and has deep water, but it is difficult of approach. Neighbouring rice grounds and swamps render the city very unhealthy to Europeans. It was taken by the British in 1840.

**TINGRITH**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Woburn. Ac. 946. P. 226.

**TINGWALL, WHITENESS and WEESDALE**, a united pa. of Scotland, comprising part of Shetland Mainland, with the vill. of Scalloway, and the isls. Oxna, Trondra, Hildesay, Langa, and Linga. P. 2697.

**TINIAN**, in the Pacific Ocean, one of the **MARLANNE ISLANDS**.

**TINICUM**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 37 m. N. Philadelphia.

**TINISCHT**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and about 11 m. S.E. Königgrätz. P. 1688.

**TINKLETON**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 885. P. 154.

**TINNEVELLY**, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras, at the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula, having N. and N.W. the dist. Madura, W. Travancore, and elsewhere the Gulf of Manaar, separating it from Ceylon. It lies between lat. 8° 9' and 9° 56' N., lon. 77° 15' and 78° 28' E. Area 5482 sq. m. P. 1,300,000. Surface mostly level, interspersed with small hills; fertile, especially in the N. and on the river banks; in the S. sandy, and partly covered by palms. Climate on the sea-coast arid and hot, the thermometer having been registered at 115° Fahr. Other parts are inundated during the monsoons. An extensive system of irrigation is carried on. A pearl fishery is conducted off the coast. Rice and cotton are the principal products in the lowlands, dry grains are raised on the hills. Some cotton, muslins, silks, and iron are manufactured, and nitre is exported. Rev. 282,930/, charges of collection 22,046/. The inhabitants appear more prosperous than in many adjacent districts. Nearly all are Hindoos, and Hindoo customs are here strictly preserved among the people of caste; but many of the outcast race, termed Shanars, have embraced Christianity, and there were, in 1863, 3000 baptized Protestant Christians. Principal towns, Pallamcottah, the chief seat of trade, Tinnovely, and Tuticorin.

**TINNEVELLY**, a town of India, Madras, in dist. f same name, immediately N.W. Pallamcottah,

and 88 m. S.S.W. Madura. P. 20,000. It is unhealthy from surrounding rice grounds.

**TINOGASTA**, a town of the Argentine Confed., prov. and 100 m. N.W. Catamarca. P. 5588.

**TINONEE**, a post town of New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the Manning river, 5 m. below Wingham. P. (1861) 118.

**TINOS**, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 m. N.E. Syra, and forming with Andros a gov. of the Cyclades. Area 87 sq. m. P. 16,000. Surface well watered. Products comprise silk, wine, barley, fruits, honey, live stock, and marble. Principal towns, St Nicolo, Panormus, and Oxomeria.

**TINSLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Rotherham. Ac. 1623. P. 697.

**TINTA**, a small town of S. Peru, dep. and 60 m. S.E. Cuzco, on the Upper Urubamba.

**TINTAGELL and BOSSINEX**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on its N. coast, 5 m. N.W. Camelford. Ac. 4350. P. 900.

**TINTELLUST**, a town of the Sahara, Africa, in Air or Asben, lat. 18° N., lon. 8° 30' W., on the route between N. Africa and Soudan.

**TINTENIAC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. cant., 16 m. N.N.W. Rennes. P. 2149.

**TINTERN**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Wexford, 3 m. N. Fethard. Ac. 6863. P. 1660.—The picturesque ruins of *Tintern Abbey* are in Monmouthshire (Engl.), 8 m. above Chepstow, on the Wye.

**TINTERNE-FARVA**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5 m. N. Chepstow. Ac. 827. P. 335.

**TINTINHUL**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Ilchester. Ac. 1828. P. 437.

**TINTO**, "*The Hill of Fire*," a mountain of Scotland, co. Lanark, at the head of Clydesdale, and between the pas. Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington. Elevation 2316 feet above the sea.

**TINTWISTLE**, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 9 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Ac. 14,120. P. 1691. The Manchester and Sheffield Railway is here carried through a 3 m. tunnel.

**TINWALD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. W.S.W. Dumfries, comprising a part of the burgh Lochmaben. Ac. 10,391. P. 1079.

**TINWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Uppingham. Ac. 1651. P. 235.

**TIOGA**, a river of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania and New York, flows N. and E., and joins the Susquehanna, 10 m. N. Towanda. Affluents the Conhocton and Canisteeo. Total course 90 m., for the last 45 m. of which it is navigable; and at Newtown, the Tioga and the Susquehanna navigation are connected by a canal with Seneca Lake and the Grand Erie Canal.

**TIOGA**, two cos. and townships of the U. S., North America.—I. a co., New York, in its S. part, on the Susquehanna; cap. Owego. Area 456 sq. m. P. (1860) 28,748.—II. a township in this co., on the river Tioga.—III. a co., Pennsylvania, in its N. part, on the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers. Area 1056 sq. m. P. 31,044.—IV. a township, same co.

**TIOKALINSK**, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, 80 m. N.W. Omsk.

**TIOTOE**, an island of Norway, dist. Nordland, in the Atlantic, immediately S.W. the island Alven.

**TIPATAPA or PANALOYA**, a river of Central America, state Nicaragua, by which the Lake of Leon discharges its surplus waters into the Lake of Nicaragua. Length 16 to 20 m., for the latter 12 of which it is from 3 to 18 feet deep, and navigable, but in the early part of its course its navigation is impeded by falls, one of which is near the village of Tipatapa.

**TIPPAH**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 1037 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,219 free, 6331 slaves.

**TIPPECANOE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Indiana. Area 504 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,726.

**TIPPERAII**, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, bounded N.W. by the Megna river, E. those of Sylhet and Chittagong, and native territory of Tipperah, S. by the Bay of Bengal, and on the W. by the British dist. Tipperah. Area 4850 sq. m. P. 1,406,950.

**TIPPERARY**, an inland co. of Ireland, Munster, extending along nearly the whole W. boundary of Leinster, King's, Queen's, and Kilkenny cos.; having N.W. the Shannon and Lough Derg separating it from Connaught, co. Galway, and the co. Clare; and on other sides the cos. Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. Area 1639 sq. m., or 1,048,968 acres, of which 843,887 are estimated to be arable. P. (1861) 249,106. On the S. it is separated from Waterford co. by the Knockmealdown mountains and the river Suir; its N. portion is separated from the rest of the co. by the Slieve Naman, 2364 feet, Keeper Mountain, 2270 feet, and Devil's-bit, 1583 feet, above the sea. This portion contains a part of the great Bog of Allen; elsewhere the soil is fertile, yielding large crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes. Agriculture has improved of late, but farms are generally small. Grazing is important; large quantities of butter and other dairy produce, with cattle, are exported. Coal, copper, and lead are met with, and slates near Killaloe. The woollen trade of Carrick is now extinct; principal exports rural products. The co. is divided into North and South Ridings, twelve baronies, and 193 pas., in the dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Killaloe, and Lismore. Principal towns, Tipperary, Clonmel, Nenagh, Cashel, Templemore, Thurles, Clogheen, and Carrick-on-Suir. It is intersected by the Great S. and W. Railway, and several branches. It sends 2 mems. to H. of Commons.—*Tipperary*, the cap. co., is on the Ara, an affl. of the Suir, and on the Waterford rail., 25 m. S.E. Limerick. P. 5864. Alt. 313 ft. It is beautifully situated in an undulating and fertile tract, is well built and thriving, and has a handsome church, Roman Catholic chapel, bridewell, workhouse, hospital, barracks, large endowed school, and an active retail trade.

**TIPSA** or **TIBESA**, a town of Africa, Algeria, prov. & 115 m. E.S.E. Constantine, on the Serratt.

**TIPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, on the London and N.W. Railway, and Birmingham and Liverpool Canal, which has here many branches, 8 m. W.N.W. Birmingham. Ac. 3020. P. (1861) 28,870. It has coal and iron mines, iron forges, rolling and slitting mills, engine, soap, and red lead factories, a church, dissenting chapels, and schools; and at *Tipton-Green*, one of its largest vills., are extensive wharfs.—*Tiptree* is a hamlet, co. Essex, pa. Great Braxted, 3 m. E. Witham.

**TIPTON**, three cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. of Tennessee. Area 682 sq. m. P. (1860) 5417 free, 5288 slaves.—II. Indiana. P. 8170. Cap. Tipton.—III. Tennessee. P. 5417 free, 5288 slaves. Cap. Covington.

**TIRAJANA**, a town of the Canary Isls., on the S. coast of the island Gran Canaria. P. 3656.

**TIRAN**, a small island in the Red Sea, off the Arabian coast, at the entrance of the Gulf of Akabah. Lat. 27° 55' 2" N.; lon. 34° 34' E.

**TIRANA** or **TERRAN**, a town of European Turkey, Albania, sanj. Scutari, on the Jacen, 12 m. S.S.W. Kroya. P. 10,000. Outside of the walls is a fort, the residence of a pasha.

**TIRANO**, a town of North Italy, prov. and circ. Sondrio, in the Val-tellina. P. of comm. (1862) 5496. The Adda (which is here very rapid, and constantly threatens the inhabitants with an inundation) flows through the town.

**TIRASPOL**, a town of Russia, gov. Kherson, cap. circ., on i. b. of the Dniester, 53 m. N.W. Odessa. P. 5100.—About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant is a fort.

**TIREE**, one of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, of which it is the most W. portion, 20 m. W.N.W. Iona. Length 13 m.; breadth varies to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 3201. Shores greatly indented; surface low, having a mean height of 20 ft. above the sea; and it is destitute of wood. It contains numerous small lakes, and a plain of 1560 ac. of rich pasture land in its centre. Barley, oats, and potatoes are grown. Cattle-rearing, fishing, and the export of poultry and eggs, are the chief resources of the pop. Skerryvore lighthouse is 10 m. S.W.—*Tiree* and *Coll*, including the intermediate islet Gunna, form a pa. P. 3998. The vill. of Hynish, at its S. end, is a station of the Northern Lights, and has a school, and quarries from which Skerryvore lighthouse was built.

**TIREH** or **TYRIA**, Asia Minor. [TYRIA.]

**TIREHBOLI**, *Tripolis*, a maritime town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 50 m. W. Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 3 m. W. the mouth of the Kharshoot or Tirehbolu-su. It has several mosques, and a Greek church.—The *Tirehbolu-su*, a deep and rapid river which passes W.N.W. ward by Gumish-khaneh, has, at its mouth, silver and copper mines (ancient *Argyria*).

**TIRGOSHYI**, a town of Walachia, on the Chyl or Schyl, a tributary of the Danube, 54 m. N.W. Krajova.—*Tirgu-formos* is a small town of Moldavia, 30 m. N.W. Jassy.

**TIRHOOR**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 25° 26' and 26° 42' N., lon. 84° 58' and 87° 11' E., having E. the dist. Purneah, S. Bhaugulpoor and the Ganges, which separates it from Behar and Patna, W. Sarum, from which it is partly divided by the river Gunduck, and N. Nepaul. Estimated area 6114 sq. m. P. 2,400,000. Surface fertile, and richly wooded; in the N. are dense forests. Climate generally favourable to Europeans. This district is one of the principal in India for the culture of indigo, and the production of nitre and soda from the soil. Rice, wheat, oats, barley, maize, millet, flax, sugar cane, hemp, cotton, aromatic plants, and great quantities of fruit, are raised. Cotton cloths, combs, rope, sacking, woollen fabrics, and earthenwares are manufactured. Principal towns, Hajeepore and Mozuffepore.

**TIRLEMONT** (Flem. *Thienen*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, arr. and 12 m. S.E. Louvain, on railway from Malines to Liège. P. (1862) 12,178. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, oil, soap, and paper. It was taken by the French in 1635, in 1792, and in 1794, and its fortifications were dismantled in 1804.

**TIRLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, here crossed by a bridge,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Tewkesbury. Ac. 1850. P. 593.

**TIRNOVA** or **TERNOVA**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Jantra, a tributary of the Danube, 35 m. E. Sistova. P. 16,000. It stands on a basaltic hill 1000 ft. high, is enclosed by a wall and trench, and has numerous mosques, churches, and Jews' synagogues.

**TIROL** or **TYROL**, and **VORARLBERG** (ancient *Rhaetia*, and a part of *Noricum*), a crown-land of the Austrian empire, with the title of county, between lat. 45° 39' 30" and 47° 45' 15" N., lon. 9° 35' and 13° E., having E. Salzburg and Carin-

thia, S. Venetia, N. Bavaria, and W. the principality of Liechtenstein and Switzerland. Area 11,311 sq. m. P. (1858) 876,263, mostly of German, but in the S. of Italian, descent. It is almost entirely occupied with the Alps and its ramifications, only about one-tenth of the country being level. The Rhetian Alps, which separate the valley of the Inn in the N. from the valleys of the Drave and Adige in the S., run E. and W., and contain the principal culminating summits, rising far above the snow-line. Probably one-tenth of the surface of Tirol is always covered with snow; Mount Ortler, on the W., rises to 12,822 feet, and the Gross Glockner, on the E., to 12,957 feet in elevation. Besides the Ina, Drave, and Adige, with their affls., the N.W. part, Vorarlberg, is watered by the Ill and Bregenz, flowing into the Lake of Constance, which forms the N.W. boundary. Small lakes are numerous, and the N. part of the Lake of Garda is in the Tirol. Climate severe in the uplands; mean temperature of year at Innsbruck 48° 8, and at Botzen 55° 4, Fahr.; the narrow valleys of the S., however, have a warm climate, similar to that of the adjacent part of Lombardy. Some maize, wheat, and pulse are grown in the lower valleys, and buckwheat, rye, and oats on the mountain-sides; but the corn raised is not sufficient for home consumption, and the chief wealth of the rural population is in their cattle and other livestock. Wine and silk are the products of the southern provinces. The rearing of canary birds is pursued on a large scale in the valley of the Inn, and most parts of Europe are supplied with singing birds from the Tirol. The wolf, bear, wild boar, marmot, and chamois, inhabit the mountain districts. Mining industry is important. Coal, iron, and salt are the principal minerals obtained; copper, gold, silver, lead, and cobalt are met with, but few metallic mines, except iron, are wrought. There are numerous mineral springs. Silks are manufactured in the S.; iron goods, cottons, linens, leather, and wooden articles, are made with much ingenuity at Innsbruck, etc.; in the Inn valley, glass and paper are the other principal manufactured products. Principal exports are cattle, cheese, silk, iron and iron wares, salt, wine, timber, tobacco, and silk goods; corn, and various manufactured goods. The transit trade between Germany and Italy is the most important, occupying many of the pop.; the principal passes for traffic are the Brenner and Stelvio, across the main chain of the Alps, and the routes by Trient and the Pusterthal in the S. Many of the inhabitants emigrate annually as labourers into the neighbouring countries. Nearly all are Roman Catholics, under 10 bishops, suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. The Tirol has its own national diet, composed of the nobility, clergy, deputies of the towns and of the rural districts, who meet in one chamber. It is divided into the 7 circles of Roveredo, Trient, Etsch, Pusterthal and Eisach, Lower Inn and Wipperthal, Upper Inn and Vintschgau, and Vorarlberg, also named from their chief towns; cap. Innsbruck. The Tirol passed into the possession of the house of Hapsburg in the 13th century, and its inhabitants are among the most attached to the imperial rule in the Austrian empire.

TROWN or TURAN, a state of India, Bundelcund, its centre being in lat. 25° 12' N., lon. 80° 55' E. Area 12 sq. m. P. 2000.

TRESCHENREUTH, a town, Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Nab, 15 m. S. Eger. P. 2300. Manufs. woollen cloths.

TIRSCHTIEGEL or TRZIEL, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 42 m. W. Posen. P. 1376.

TISARAN, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, King's co., 1½ m. N.W. Cloghan. Ac. 7209. P. 1085.

TISBURY, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 23 m. S.E. New Bedford.

TISCHNOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 15 m. N.W. Brünn, on the Schwarza.

TISHEET, a town of Central Africa, Sahara, about lat. 18° 15' N., lon. 8° 40' W. Near it are mines of salt; and it is an important caravan station between N. Africa and Nigritia.

TISHOMINGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Mississippi. Area 1149 sq. m. P. (1860) 19,168 free; 4931 slaves.

TISSINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 4 m. N. Ashbourne. Ac. 2316. P. 403.

TISTED, 2 pas. of Engl., co. Hants.—I. (East), 4½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Ac. 2602. P. 221.—II. (West), 7½ m. S.S.W. Alton. Ac. 4595. P. 790.

TITALIYA, a town of British India, dist. Dinapore, presid. Bengal, in lat. 26° 27' N., lon. 88° 20' E. P. 2500. A large annual fair is held here.

TITCHBORNE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. S.W. New Alresford. Ac. 3060. P. 308.

TITCHFIELD-WITH-CROFTON, a market town & pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. W. Fareham, on a small stream flowing into Southampton Water. Ac. of pa. 17,512. P. 4043.

TITCHEMARSH, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 1½ m. E.N.E. Thrapston. Ac. 4480. P. 893.

TITCHEWELL, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5 m. W.N.W. Burnham-Westgate. Ac. 1627. P. 146.

TITICACA (LAKE), the most elevated and one of the largest lakes of South America, forming a part of the boundary between S. Peru and Bolivia, in a wide valley of the Andes, between lat. 15° 12' and 16° 20' S., lon. 68° 35' and 70° 2' W. Celebrated as the cradle of Peruvian civilisation. Estimated area 2225 geog. sq. m. Length 120 m.; breadth 38 m. Elevation of surface above the ocean 12,850 feet; in some parts no bottom has been found at 200 fathoms. Shape very irregular; it has several extensive bays, enclosed by projecting peninsulas. On its W. shore are the towns Puno and Chucuito. It receives several small rivers, and discharges its surplus waters S. ward by the river Desaguadero. The water is fresh, but of bad taste. Several species of fish abound, which supply food for the towns and villages on its shores. It is stated (1863) that steamers are to be launched on it, which, in connection with the projected railroad from Islay to Arequipa, will much facilitate commerce in the interior. It contains many small mountainous islands, on one of which, named Titicaca, towards its S. extremity, the last Inca dynasty is said to have had its origin.

TITLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3¼ m. N.E. Kingston. Ac. 1876. P. 373.

TITO (BL), a town of S. Italy, prov., dist. and 7 m. S.W. Potenza. P. 4785. It suffered greatly from the earthquake of Dec. 1857.

TITSCHEN (NEU), Moravia. [NEUTTSCHEN.]

TITSEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 4 m. E.N.E. Godstone. Ac. 1936. P. 167.

TITTEL, a vill. of Austria, Hungary, co. Bacs, near the confl. of the Theiss with the Danube, 18 m. E. Peterwardein. P. 2840. It is a steamboat station, and has ship-building docks.

TITTLESHALL, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 3364. P. 544.

TITTMONING, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., 8 m. S.S.W. Burghausen. P. 1200.

TITUS, a co., U. S., North America, Texas. P. 7210 free, 2438 slaves.

**TIUMEN** or **TOUMEN**, a town of Siberia, gov. and 120 m. S.W. Tobolsk, on both sides of the *Toora*, here crossed by a floating bridge. P. 14,337. It has upwards of 100 factories of Russia leather, woollen fabrics, and soap; and around it coarse carpeting, carriages, mats, and wooden articles are made. Standing at the junction of several great routes, it has an active export trade in tallow and bristles into Russia, and of Russian and other goods to the Kirghis territory and Bokhara. It is also a depôt for the commerce between Russia and China.

**TIUMEN**, a river of Corea, Eastern Asia, forms a part of the boundary between it and the Russian prov. Primorsk, and enters the Sea of Japan near lat. 42° 30' N., after a N.E. and S.E. course of 200 miles.—*Ninking* is on it, near its mouth.

**TIVERTON**, a parl., munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on both sides of the Exe and Loman, at their confl., and on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, 13½ m. N.N.E. Exeter. Ac. of bor. and pa. 17,650. P. (1861) 10,447. The town has a fine church, a grammar and other endowed schools, almshouses, a town-hall, a market-house, corn market, theatre, assembly and reading rooms. Manufs. lace and woollens. Tiverton is connected with the Tone, Taunton, etc., by a navigable canal. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 489.—II. a township, co. Chester, pa. Bunbury, 1½ m. S.W. Tarporley. Ac. 1657. P. 704.

**TIVERTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, on Narraganset and Mount Hope Bays, 13 m. N.E. Newport, and connected with Rhode Island by a stone bridge 1000 feet in length. It has fisheries.

**TRIVISA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. W. Tarragona. P. 3000.

**TIVOLI**, *Tibur*, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 18 m. E.N.E. Rome, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Teverone or Anio, which here forms a cascade of 80 feet. P. (1862) 6750. The town is situated on the slope of Monte Ripoli, in a picturesque situation, but unhealthy. It has a cathedral and convents, and on a rock overhanging the river are the remains of a circular temple of the Tibertine sibyl, or of Vesta. Around Tivoli are the remains of several aqueducts, and of numerous Roman villas, amongst which are those of Cassius and Mæcenas; and adjacent to the town are the vestiges of a villa built by Hadrian, which has contributed numerous antiquities to the Vatican.

**TIXALL**, a pa. of England, co. and 3¼ m. E.S.E. Stafford. Ac. 2352. P. 289.

**TIXOVER**, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 7½ m. E. Uppingham. Ac. 1080. P. 129.

**TIXTLA** or **TIXTLAN**, a town of Mexico, state Guerrero, cap. dep. P. 6000. It is very healthy, and the resort of the pop. of Acapulco.

**TJÖRN**, an island of Sweden, lan and 20 m. N.W. Göteborg, in the Kattegat. Length and breadth about 10 m. each. Shores greatly indented, and its fishery is important. Surface mostly in pasturage; and on it are 3 villages.

**TILACOTALPAN**, a town of Mexico, state and 50 m. S.E. Vera Cruz.

**TILFAN** or **SAN AGOSTINO DE LAS CUEVAS**, a town of Mexico, of which it was for a time the cap. P. 6000. It has a mint.

**TILAPA**, a town of Mexico, state Guerrero, on the Yopez, 60 m. N.N.E. its mouth.

**TILASCALA**, a territory of Mexico, bounded on W. by the state of Mexico, and on the other three sides by Puebla. Area 1849 sq. m. P. (1857) 90,158. Chief town *Tlascala*, 10 m. N.

*La Puebla*, on the river Naspá. P. 5000. It has a cathedral, and a magnificent Franciscan convent. On the arrival of Cortez it was a city of 300,000 souls, and has many ruins of Aztec buildings. The river *Tlascala* rises near the town, and flows through the state of Puebla.

**TLEMECEN** or **TLEMSEN**, a town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Oran. P. 21,728, of whom 5240 were Europeans. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel, mosques, and manufs. of woollen and cotton stuffs. In its vicinity are numerous orchards, and remains of antiquity.—The *Gulf of Tlemecen*, 20 m. N.W., is an inlet of the Mediterranean, opposite Cape Gata (Andalucia), and 35 m. in width at its entrance.

**TMOLUS** (**MOUNTA**) (Turk. *Kiziljah Masu Tagh*), a mountain range of Asia Minor, 20 m. S.E. Smyrna, extending E. ward for about 70 m., separating the basins of the rivers Kodus and Little-Mendere (anc. *Hermus* and *Cayster*). It is crossed by several routes, and has on its summit a plain of fine pasturage, interspersed with large trees.

**TMUTARAKAN**, a fortified maritime town of S. Russia, gov. Caucasus, on the Island Taman, at the E. side of the Straif of Yenikale, Black Sea, 13 m. S. Yenikale. Though small, it has an active export trade in salt, wax, honey, wool, skins, and manuf. goods brought from the interior of Russia.

**TOAK**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pash. and 120 m. N. Bagdad, on an affl. of the Tigris. It has a Mohammedan tomb, resorted to by devotees.

**TOBAGO**, a British West India Island, Windward group; lat. of Melville rocks, 11° 9' N., lon. 60° 32' W.; 20 m. N.E. Trinidad. Area 97 sq. m., or 62,080 ac. P. (1861) 15,410, being an increase of 1032 persons on the census of 1851. Surface mountainous and broken, and cultivation is mostly limited to the low coast lands in its south half. The high grounds are covered with dense forests, the narrow valleys choked with vegetation. The island is beyond the range of hurricanes, but it is extremely unhealthy to Europeans. The chief and almost exclusive products are sugar, rum, and molasses. For the last ten years the quantity of sugar annually exported amounted to 58,598 cwt. The price of land varies from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per acre, according to quality. The principal religious denominations are the Church of England, which has 5 clergymen, 8 churches, and an average attendance of 2500; the Wesleyans, with 2 ministers, 7 chapels, and an average attendance of upwards of 1000; and 3 Moravian missionaries, with 3 churches, and an attendance of 2000. In 1862 the imports amounted in value to 55,375*l.*, and the exports to 75,428*l.* Revenue, 10,113*l.*; expenditure, 10,224*l.*; debt, 612*l.* Government is vested in a governor, council of 7 members, and a house of assembly of 16 members. There are 22 schools on the island, with 1949 scholars. These cost the legislature 500*l.* annually. The island is divided into 9 pas. Chief town, Scarborough, on the S. coast. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1496, and was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763.

**TOBARRA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. S.S.E. Albacete, with remains of fortifications, and trade in fruit. P. 6490.

**TOBER**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Wicklow, 1¼ m. N.E. Dunlavin. Ac. 1423. P. 279.—II. a vill., co. Tipperary, 2¼ m. S.W. Clonmel, near the Suir. P. 85.—III. a hamlet, King's co., 3 m. N.W. Clare. P. 46.—*Toberaheena* is a vill., co. Tipperary, on the Suir, 2¼ m. S.W. Clonmel. P. 296.

**TOBERCERRY**, a market town of Ireland, co. Sligo, on the road from Boyle to Ballina, 19 m. E.S.E. the latter. P. 842.

**TOBERMORE**, a small town of Ireland, co. Londonderry, on the road from Dublin to Coleraine, 5 m. N.W. Magherafelt. P. 561.

**TOBERMORY**, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Argyll, on the N.E. coast of the island Mull, 8 m. N.N.W. Torosay, in the sound of Mull. P. 1566. It has a custom-house, a land-locked harbour with 2 quays; boat-building, and general trade; steam communication with Skye, Lewis, Inverness, and the Clyde. It is the seat of a monthly judicial court, and the polling-place for the N. Argyllshire Hebrides.

**TOBITSCHAU**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Olmütz, on the March, 8 m. W.S.W. Prerau.

**TOBOL**, a river of Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, rises in the S. part of the Ural mountain chain, and after a N.E. course of 500 m. joins the Irtysh near Tobolsk. Affls, the Ui, Miyas, Tura, and Tavda, all from the W., and from the influx of the Ui downwards it is navigable for three-fourths of its course.

**TOBOLSK**, the most N.W. gov. of Siberia, extending from the Kirghiz territories to the Arctic Ocean, between lat. 53° 30' and 73° N., lon. 60° and 88° E., having W. the Ural mountains, and the govts. Perm and Orenburg, and E. the govts. Tomsk and Yeniseisk. Area 574,080 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,021,266. Surface entirely level, except in the N.W., where are the Ural mountains. It is watered by the Obi, and its large tributaries the Irtysh, Ishim, Tobol, etc. N. of lat. 65° or 66° the whole country is a mere sterile moor, the soil of which is frozen during nine months of the year. A wide forest region of firs and birch extends between lat. 65° and 58° N.; S. of which is the most productive and populous portion of the gov.; this being succeeded S.ward by the steppe of Ishim, a salt plain comprising that part of the old gov. Omsk now included in Tobolsk. Rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat are produced, and, with other necessaries, are conveyed down the Obi and other rivers to the villis. in the N., in return for large quantities of furs and skins, which are sent to the fair of Nijni-Novgorod, and to the Kirghiz country and Kiachta, in return for Bokhara and Chinese products. Iron, copper, gold, silver, and platinum are mined in the Ural chain; and at Tiumen, and some other places, are thriving leather, soap, woollen, and other factories. Transit and general commerce is more important than manufacturing industry. Pop. most thickly collected between Omsk and Tobolsk, in which tract is a succession of Tartar, Kirghiz, and Russian villages, with the towns Ishim and Tiukalinsk. Other principal towns are Tiumen, Jaloutorovsk, Petropaulovsk, Tara, Turinsk, Demiansk, Samorova, and Berezov, all on the Tobol, Obi, and their tributaries.

**TOBOLSK**, the cap. city of W. Siberia, and of above gov., at the junction of the Irtysh and Tobol rivers, in lat. 58° 12' 39" N., lon. 68° 16' 39" E. P. (1855) 15,995. The city proper stands on the flat summit of a hill, and is enclosed by a brick wall. Streets regular, and mostly paved with wood. Principal buildings, a cathedral with 5 cupolas, nearly 20 other churches, the archbishop's and governor's palaces, prison, public offices, and a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian influence in Siberia. Along the river are suburbs enclosed by a ditch and palisade, and inhabited chiefly by Tartars. Climate so severe in winter that mercury is sometimes frozen. The city is, however, well supplied with provisions, and means of public entertainment and education. *Tobolsk* was founded in 1587; it is the seat of the military governor and archbishop of W. Siberia, and of a civil governor.

**TOBOSO**, a decayed town, Spain, in La Mancha, 60 m. S.E. Toledo, celebrated in "Don Quixote."

**TOBOYNE** and **TOBY**, two townships of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania.—I. co. Perry.

—II. on the Alleghany river, 15 m. N. Kittaning.

**TOCANTINS**, a river of Brazil, provs. Goyaz and Pará, rises by many heads near Goyaz, lat. 16° S., lon. 48° to 50° W.; flows N., and near lat. 6° S. it is joined by the Araguaya, a river of superior size, flowing in a similar direction, and at lat. 2° S. the united stream joins the Pará, one of the mouths of the Amazon. Total length 1100 m.

**TOCAYMA**, a town of Granadian Confed., on the Bogotà river, 35 m. S.W. Bogotà.

**Tocco**, two market towns of S. Italy.—I. prov., circ. and 17 m. S.W. Chièti, near the Pescara. P. 4756. Near it is a spring which yields a large quantity of bitumen.—II. prov., circ. and 17 m. N.W. Avellino. P. 1300.

**TOCE**, **TOCCIA**, or **TOSA**, a river of North Italy, rises in the Alps, near the Simplon, and after a S. course of 50 m., enters Lake Maggiore on its W. side, 3 m. E. Gravello, where it receives the surplus waters of Lake of Orta. Chief affl. the Anzasca. The bay of the lake which it enters is called the *Gulf of Tosa*. Near Fornazza it presents a fine series of cascades, having an aggregate descent of 1000 feet.

**TOCKHOLES**, a township, Engl., co. Lancaster, 2½ m. S.S.W. Blackburn. Ac. 2050. P. 820.

**Tocuyo**, a river of Venezuela, depts. Barquisimeto and Coro, rises S. Truxillo, flows N. and N.E., and enters the Caribbean Sea N. the Gulf of Triste. Total course 200 m., for the latter half of which it is navigable. Principal affl. the Carora. Its banks are well wooded, and near it rich coal mines were discovered in 1864.—II. a town on this river, near its source, 34 m. E.N.E. Truxillo. It has several churches and convents, a college, manufs. of woollen fabrics and leather.

**TODBERE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. W.S.W. Shaftesbury. Ac. 384. P. 122.

**TODD**, a co., U. S., N. America. S. of Kentucky. Area 362 sq. m. P. (1860) 6726 free, 4849 slaves.

**TODDENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3½ m. S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 2477. P. 408.

**TODDINGTON**, a pa. and market town of Engl., co. Bedford, 5 m. N.N.W. Dunstable. Ac. 5390. P. 2433. Manufs. straw-plait.—II. a pa., co. Gloucester, 2¼ m. N.N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 1857. P. 153.

**TODI**, *Tuderum*, a town of Cent. Italy, prov. & 24 m. S. Perugia. P. 4606. It is of high antiquity, has Etruscan walls, a temple of Mars, or basilica of the early emperors, and a cathedral.

**TODMORDEN-WITH-WAFSDEN**, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 8 m. N.N.E. Rochdale, on the Manchester Railway. P. of chapelry 9146. Manufs. cotton. It has various dissenters' meeting-houses, and a mechanics' institute. Coal is abundant in its vicinity. Altitude 423 feet.

**TODOS-OS-SANTOS**, Brazil. [BAHIA.]

**TODINAU**, a town of Germany, Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Wiesen, 4 m. N.E. Schönau, 2070 feet above the sea. P. 1377.

**TODWICK**, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 6¼ m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Ac. 1860. P. 187.

**TORT**, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.S.E. Caxton. Ac. 1242. P. 359.—II. (*near Newton*), co. Lincoln, 4¼ m. W.S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1293. P. 85.—III. (*Monks*), Norfolk, 10 m. S.W. Great Yarmouth. Ac. 2238. P. 427.

**TORTES** or **TORTREES**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1184. P. 64.

**TORTS**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Thetford. Ac. 3051. P. 193.

**TOGGENBURG**, the upper valley of the river Thur, Switzerland, cant. St Gall. Length 30 m.

**TOGIAN ISLANDS**, in Malaysia, is a group of islets in the Gulf of Tomini, E. coast of Celebes.

**TOHREE FUTEHPPOOR**, a town of India, Bundelcund, in lat. 25° 27' N., lon. 79° 10' E. It is the principal place of a jaghire, having an area of 36 sq. m., and a pop. of 6000.

**TOKAT, Berisa**, a city of Asia Minor, pash. and 58 m. N.W. Sivas, on the Yeshil-Irmak. P. estimated at 6700 families, of which 5000 are Turkish, 1500 Armenian, and 150 Greek. It is surrounded on three sides by hills, and interspersed with trees and orchards. It is a depôt for agricultural produce, and has manufs. of silk fabrics and calico, dyeing works, and a government establishment, at which the copper produced by the mines near Diarbekir is refined.

**TOKAY**, a town, N.E. Hungary, co. Zemplin, on rt. b. of the Theiss, at the influx of the Bodrogh, 43 m. N.N.W. Debreczin. P. 5712. It has a Roman Catholic cathedral, and is celebrated as the entrepôt for the famous Tokay wine. [HEGYALLA.]

**TOKEN-BESSEYS**, a group of islands in the Malay Archipelago, 40 m. W. Booton. Lat. 6° 5' S.; lon. 123° 56' E.

**TOKENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.W. Wootton-Basset. Ac. 761. P. 157.

**TOLEDO, Toletum**, a city of Spain, and its cap. under the Goths and Moors, now cap. prov. Toledo, in the centre of the peninsula, on the Tagus, by which it is nearly surrounded, 41 m. S.S.W. Madrid. It is the terminus of a branch railway from Madrid and Ciudad Rodrigo. Lat. 39° 52' 24" N.; lon. 4° 49' W. P. 13,431, said to have amounted formerly to 200,000. It is situated on a rocky height, and has an excessive climate, very cold in winter, and hot in summer. It is surrounded by a Moorish wall, flanked by numerous towers, and has many steeples. Streets and squares are narrow, irregular, ill-paved, and dull. The cathedral of Toledo, the metropolitan church of Spain, founded in 587, is 404 feet in length, 204 feet in width, with a lofty tower and spire. The *Alcazar*, the former residence both of Moorish and Castilian monarchs, an extensive pile of three storeys, surmounted by a balustrade, was burned by the French in 1808. *Toledo* has a university, four colleges, numerous hospitals and asylums, including two for foundlings and lunatics, a town-hall, and a mint. It has long been famous for its manufacture of sword-blades, and great skill is still shown in tempering them. It has also manufs. of coarse woollens, paper, guitar strings, coarse glass, and leather. An amphitheatre and some walls of the ancient *Toletum* still attest its importance under the Romans. It was taken by the Goths in 467, and by the Moors in 714, and retained by the last till 1085, when it was permanently annexed to the crown of Castile. Between the 6th and 9th centuries, it was the seat of several general ecclesiastical councils. Area of prov. 5581 sq. m. P. (1857) 328,755.

**TOLEDO (MOUNTAINS OF)**. [SPAIN.]

**TOLEDO**, a town of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on Maumee river, 4 m. from its entrance into Lake Michigan, on railway, 52 m. W. of Sandusky City, and at the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal, the largest in the United States.

**TOLENTINO**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Macerata, on l. b. of the Chienti. P. of comm. (1861) 10,861. It has a cathedral, and manufs. dressed skins. Here, in February 1797, the Pope ceded by treaty the Romagna to the French republic; and in May 1815, Murat retired with his troops before the Austrians.

**TOLFA**, a market town of Central Italy, deleg. and 10 m. N.E. Civita Vecchia. It has lead and iron mines, and important alum works.

**TOLING**, a town of Central Asia, Tibet, near the Upper Sutlej, 18 m. S.E. Chaprung. It has a magnificent temple.

**TOLKEMIT**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 37 m. E. Danzig, on the Frische Haff. P. 2130.

**TOLLAND**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3 m. N.N.E. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 824. P. 138.

**TOLLAND**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in the N. part of Connecticut. Area 337 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,709.—II. a township, cap. above co., 18 m. E.N.E. Hartford.

**TOLLARD-ROYAL**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. E.S.E. Shaftesbury. Ac. 2807. P. 594.

**TOLL-CROSS**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Shettleston. P. 1973.

**TOLLEN**, a lake and river of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the lake 6 m. in length, and the river leaving it at Neu-Brandenburg, and joining the Peene at Demmin, after a N.W. course of 45 m.

**TOLLER**, two pas. of England, co. Dorset.—I. (*Fratrum*), 7¼ m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Ac. 500. P. 45.—II. (*Porcorom*), 6 m. E.S.E. Beaminster. Ac. 3143. P. 500.

**TOLLERTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1240. P. 148.—II. a township, North Riding, pa. Alue, co. and 10 m. N.N.W. York by railway. Ac. 2340. P. 547.

**TOLLESBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 7½ m. E.N.E. Maldon. Ac. 10,638. P. 1462.

**TOLLESHUNT**, three pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Darcy*), 5½ m. E.N.E. Maldon. Ac. 3371. P. 803.—II. (*Knights*), 7 m. N.E. Maldon. Ac. 2079. P. 386.—III. (*Major*), 5 m. E.N.E. Maldon. Ac. 2344. P. 438.

**TOLLO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.W. Lanciano. P. 2479.

**TOLMEZZO**, a small town of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Udine, in the Alps, on the Tagliamento, 1000 feet above the sea. P. of comm. 3500. In its vicinity the result of 30 years' observation gives an annual rainfall of 100 inches. Mean temp. of year 50°-55, summer 68°-2, winter 31°-6 Fahr.

**TOLNA or TOLNAU**, a market town of S. Hungary, cap. co., on the Danube, 11 m. S.W. Kollas. P. 5771, mostly Germans. It has royal tobacco warehouses and potash works.

**TOLUAR**, the largest of the Salibabo islands, in Malaysia, between Gilolo and Mindanao. Lat. 4° 28' N.; lon. 126° 55' E. Circuit about 80 m. Surface varied; populous, and well cultivated.

**TOLOMETA, Ptolemis**, a town of North Africa, Barca, on the Mediterranean, 65 m. N.E. Bengazi. It has extensive remains of antiquity.

**TOLOSA, Iurissa**, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Guipuscoa, on the Orria and Araxes, 15 m. S.W. San Sebastian. P. 5206. It has two squares (one used for a bull-ring), a prison, and several fountains. Manufs. copper and earthenwares, woollen cloth, paper, hats, leather, and it has a royal factory of swords and bayonets.

**TOLOTCHIN**, a market town of Russia, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Moghilev, on the Druz. P. 3000.

**TOLOX**, a town of Spain, prov. and 29 m. W. Malaga, at base of the Sierra de Tolox. P. 2151.

**TOLPUDDLE**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7 m. E.N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 2039. P. 401.

**TOLPEN**, a river of S. America, Chile, Araucania, flows from the Lake of Vilarica W. for 100 m., and enters the Pacific Ocean 50 m. N. Valdivia.

**TOLÚ (SANTIAGO DE)**, a seaport town of Granadian Confed., state Bolivar, prov. and 65 m. S. Cartagena, on the Gulf of Morrosquillo. It has a

good harbour, and its vicinity produces corn, dye-woods, and the aromatic balsam of Toldi.

**TOLUCA**, a town of Mexico, state and 40 m. S.W. Mexico, near a volcanic mountain. P. 12,000. Commerce in soap, candles, and hams.

**TOLVE**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. and 12 m. E.N.E. Potenza, cap. cant. P. 4359.

**TÖLZ**, a market town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Isar, 26 m. S. Munich. P. 3092. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, and iron-forges.

**TOM**, a river of Siberia, after a N.W. course of 400 m. joins the Obi 40 m. N.W. Tomsk.

**TOMAGO**, a vill. of New S. Wales, co. Gloucester, near mouth of Hunter river. P. (1861) 137.

**TOMANTOUL**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Kirkmichael, 11 m. S.E. Grantown. P. 659.

**TOMASCHEW**, two towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Warsaw, on l. b. of the Pilica, 20 m. S.S.W. Rawa. P. 5233. It was founded in 1822, and has manufs. of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, and iron foundries.—II. gov. and 66 m. S.E. Lublin. P. 3618.

**TOMBIGBEE**, a river of U. S., N. America, rises in Missouri, flows S. into Alabama, and joins the Alabama river to form the Mobile, 35 m. above Mobile Bay. Total course 450 m.; it is navigable for steamers 366 m. N. Columbus. Principal affluent the Black-Warrior.

**TOMELLOSO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 4475.

**TOMFINLOUGH**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Clare, comprising the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus. Ac. 6736. P. 2639.

**TOMGRANEY**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Clare, 7 m. N.N.W. Killaloe. Ac. 14,158, including a part of Lough Derg. P. 3086, of whom 185 are in the village.

**TOMINA**, a town of Bolivia, dep. Chuquisaca, 50 m. E. Sucre, on a tributary of the Guapey.

**TOMINI** or **GOONONG-TELLA (GULF OF)**, a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the E. side of the island Celebes, Asiatic Archipelago.

**TOMPKINS**, a co., U. S., North America, in centre of New York. Area 580 sq. m. P. (1860) 31,409.—II. a township, New York, 22 m. S.W. Delhi, on the New York and Erie Railway.

**TOMREGAN**, a pa. of Ireland, chiefly in co. Cavan, comprising a part of the town Ballyconnel. Ac. 10,678. P. 2922.

**TOMSK**, a gov. of W. Siberia, between lat. 49° and 62° N., lon. 75° and 90° E., having S. Chinese Turkestan and Semipolatinisk territory, and on other sides the gov's. Tobolsk and Yeniseisk. Area 334,540 sq. m. P. (1858) 694,651. Chief rivers the Obi and its tributaries. On the S.E. it extends to the Altai mountains, and comprehends the Katunsk mountains, 12,790 feet above the sea, in which part and in the district Barnaul are some important mining establishments.—*Tomsk*, the cap. city, on the Tom, a tributary of the Obi, is in lat. 56° 29' 26" N., lon. 84° 57' 57" E. P. 10,000. Mean temp. of year 31°-9, summer 60°-5, winter minus 4°-8, Fahr. It is mostly built of wood; but has a cathedral, tribunals, treasury, and fur magazines, barracks, hospitals, and orphan asylum. It is the residence of the bishop of Tomsk and Yeniseisk, of a civil governor, and of the superintendent of the Altai mines; its inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the Calmucks and Ostiaks in cattle and furs.

**TOMYSL (NEU)**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 33 m. W.S.W. Posen. P. 800.—*Alt-Tomyśl* is a contiguous village. P. 400.

**TONARA**, a mkt. town of the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, cap. mand., 12 m. E. Busachi. P. 2236.

**TONAWANDA**, a township of the U. S., North

America, New York, co. Erie, on the Niagara river, 10 m. N. Buffalo.

**TONBRIDGE**, Tonbridge Wells. [TUNBRIDGE.] **TONCO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, cap. mand., circ. and 14 m. S.W. Casale. P. 1849.

**TONDELLA** or **BESTIEROS**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 10 m. S.W. Vizeu. P. 2400.

**TONDERN** or **TONDERE**, a town of the duchy Schleswig, cap. amt. on the Wid-Aa, 25 m. W.N.W. Flensburg. P. 6500. Manufs. fringe, lace, and woollen and linen fabrics.

**TONE**, a river of England, co. Somerset, rises S. Brendon-hill, flows S.E. and N.E., and joins the Parret about midway between Langport and Bridgewater. Course 30 m., for the last 10 m. of which it is navigable.—*Taunton* is on its S. bank.

**TONG**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 6 m. W.N.W. Faversham. Ac. 1600. P. 277.—II. co. Salop, 3½ m. E.S.E. Shifnal. Ac. 4540. P. 532.—III. a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Birstall, 4½ m. E.S.E. Bradford. P. 3035.

**TONG**, a prefixed name of the following cities and caps. of depts. in China.—I. (*Chang*), prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on a river flowing into the Gulf of Chi-li, 55 m. S.W. Tsi-nan.—II. (*Chow*), prov. Chi-li, on the Pei-ho, 25 m. E.S.E. Peking.—III. (*Gin*), prov. Kwi-chow. Lat. 27° 40' N.; lon. 108° 55' E.—IV. (*Tchou*), prov. Shen-se, on the Hoi-ho, 60 m. N.E. Si-ngan.—V. (*Tchuen*), prov. Sze-chuen, near its S. boundary and the Yang-tse-kiang. It is important as a military post.

**TONGA ISLANDS**, a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands, lat. 20° S., lon. 175° W., and comprising at least 150 islands; the principal of which are—Tongataboo, Boscawen, Kappel, Vavao, Hapai, and Eooa Islands, with a pop. estimated at 10,000, governed by independent chiefs. The islands were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Cook, who, on account of the disposition of the natives, called them the "Friendly" Islands.—*Tongataboo*, or *Tonga Island*, is one of the most S. of these islands, and the residence of their sovereign. Lat. 21° 4' S.; lon. 175° 28' W. Circuit upwards of 50 m. Estimated pop. 8000. Surface low; soil very fertile; products comprise yams, plantains, bananas, sugar-cane, fine timber, coir, exported to New South Wales, and abundant supplies of provisions adapted for shipping. The inhabitants have been mostly converted to Christianity by English missionaries, who have important depôts in the island. Principal towns, *Moa* and *Nakualo*.

**TONGHO**, or **TOUNGHO**, a town of E. India, Pegu, on rt. b. of the Sittang, 83 m. N.E. Prome. Area of dist. 3950 sq. m. P. 34,957. It was acquired by Great Britain in 1852, and the ex-king of Delhi was banished to Tongho in 1858.

**TONGLAND** or **TONGUELAND**, a pa. of Scotland, stewardry and N.W. Kirkcudbright, on the Dee. Ac. 9868. P. 892.

**TONGRES**, a town of Belgium, prov. Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Jaar, 13 m. S.S.E. Hasselt. P. 6180. It has breweries, tanneries, manufs. of hats and chicory, and trade in corn. It was ruined by Atilla in his retreat from Chalons.

**TONGUE**, a marit. pa. of Scotland, co. Sutherland, with a vill., 8 m. S.W. Farr-Kirk. Area of pa. about 120 sq. m., mostly mountainous. P. 2077. It is 214 feet above the sea. The pa. extends for 10 m. along the N. coast, indented by the Kyle of Tongue, an inlet 8½ m. in length, and contains Ben-Hope and Ben-Laoghall mountains, with many mineral springs.

**TONK**, a town of India, dom. and 48 m. S. Jey-poor, near the Bunass. It stands in a hollow, and is protected by a stone wall, with a mud fort.

**TONNAX**, two comms. and towns of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, caps. of cantons.—I. (*Boutonne*), on the Boutonne, 25 m. S.E. La Rochelle. P. 318.—II. (*Charente*), on the Charente, 3 m. E. Rochefort. P. 3703. It has a port on the river for vessels of 600 tons.

**TONNEINS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Garonne, and on railway from Bordeaux to Cette, 10 m. S.E. Marmand. P. 7947. It has a national manuf. of tobacco, and manufactures of cordage. It is the birthplace of Madame Cottin.

**TONNERRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Armançon, and on railway from Paris to Lyon, 19 m. E.N.E. Auxerre. P. 4789. It has manufactures of agricultural implements and mill-works.

**TÖNNINGEN**, a fortified town of the duchy and 29 m. W.S.W. Schleswig, on the Eyder, 11 m. from its mouth in the North Sea. P. 2400. Exports grain, cattle, sheep, oilcake, bones, flour, peas, oats, beans, etc. Imports iron wares, goods, cement, coals, bulls, horses; sheep, etc.

**TONQUIN** or **TON-KING**, the most N. prov. of Anam, S.E. Asia, between lat. 19° and 23° N., lon. 102° and 108° 30' E., bounded N. by China, to which it was formerly annexed, W. the Shan country, S. Cochin-China, and E. the Gulf of Tonquin. Area and pop. uncertain. Surface near the sea a rich alluvial plain, and the country appears to be watered by numerous rivers, and of high fertility. Rice is the chief grain raised; and other products are sugar, cotton, spices, tea, indigo, saffron, silk, gums, varnishes, and the precious metals. Elephants and other wild animals are numerous. The inhabitants are mostly Buddhists. Cachao, the cap., and Hean, on the Tonquin river, are the principal towns known to Europeans, by whom the interior has not been explored. *Tonquin* was conquered by the Chinese in 1406, and by the Anamese in 1790.—The *Gulf of Tonquin* is an inlet of the Chinese Sea, surrounded by Tonquin, the Chinese prov. Quang-tong, and the island Hainan. Length 300 m.; average breadth 150 m. It receives the Tonquin and many other rivers, and contains numerous islands.

**Tons**, two rivers of India.—I. (*South-Western*), has its source in the territory of Saugor and Nerbudda, in lat. 24° N., lon. 80° 30' E., having an elevation of upwards of 900 feet above the sea. It has a N. course of 165 m., and falls into the Ganges on the right, in lat. 25° 15' N., lon. 82° 8' E.—II. (*North-Eastern*), a riv. in the prov. Oude, an offset of the Ghogra, which it leaves on the right, 10 m. above the city of Oude; it flows generally S. for 240 m., entering the Ganges on the left in lat. 25° 41' N., lon. 84° 11' E. Total course 240 m., navigable from its mouth 120 m.

**TÖNSBERG**, a seaport town of Norway, stift Aggershus, on an inlet of the Christiania fiord, 47 m. S.W. Christiania. P. 2200. It has tobacco factories, distilleries, and exports of timber & fish.—The *Gulf of Tönsberg* is an inlet of the Skagerack, on the W. side of the Christiania fiord.

**TONSE** or **SUPIN**, a river of India, Gurwhal, rises in lat. 31° 2' N., lon. 78° 33', and after a tortuous course of 100 m. it joins the Jumna, lat. 30° 30' N., lon. 77° 53' E.

**TONTAL**, a district of the Argentine Confed., 6000 feet above the sea. Rich silver mines were discovered here in 1860; and in 1862 1500 to 2000 tons of ore were extracted.

**TONYAN ISLANDS**, Malaysia, Strait of Macassar, W. Celebes. Lat. 5° 33' S.; lon. 118° 34' E.

**TONYS (St)**, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 15 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 2725.

**TOOLE**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Utah. P. 1008.

**TOOLA RAM SENAHPUTTEE'S COUNTRY**, a district of India, bounded N. by the British dist. Nowgong, S. and W. by Cachar, and having its centre in lat. 25° 35' N., lon. 93° 18' E. Area 2000 sq. m. P. 30,000.

**TOOM** or **TOOMVERIG**, a pa. of Ireland, co. and 6 m. N.W. Tipperary. Ac. 12,276. P. 2975.

**TOOME**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Wexford, 5½ m. S.W. Gorey. Ac. 5979. P. 1331.

**TOOMIES**, a mountain in Kerry, 2413 ft. high.

**TOOMORE**, a pa., Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, comprising the town of Toxford. Ac. 6787. P. 2899.

**TOOMYVARA**, a vill. of Ireland, Munster, co. Tipperary, 7 m. E.S.E. Nenagh. P. 425.

**TOON**, a town of Persia, prov. Yezd, 108 m. E.N.E. Tubbus.

**TOONOR**, a city of British India, territory of Mysore. Formerly of great extent, it was reduced to a few temples and houses, but is now regaining its lost importance. It has a large reservoir which, when full, contains water for irrigation sufficient for two years.

**TOORAVAKIRA**, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore, 50 m. N. Seringapatam.

**TOOTING-GRAVENEY**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 6½ m. S.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 561. P. 2065.

**TOPCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Thirsk, on the Swale and Great Northern Railway. Ac. 15,565. P. 2800.

**TOPCROFT**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 1875. P. 418.

**TOPESFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. S.S.W. Clare. Ac. 3320. P. 1045.

**TOPHANÉ** ("*an Arsenal*"), a suburb of Constantinople, at the E. extremity of the peninsula, N. of the Golden Horn, and immediately N.E. Galata. It comprises an arsenal and cannon foundry (whence its name), extensive artillery barracks, dockyards for building *caïques*, a fine public fountain, and a quay which is the usual place of embarkation for Scutari.

**TOPINO**, a river of Central Italy, joins the Tiber from the E., 7 m. S. Perugia. Course 80 m.

**TOPICIZA** or **TOPELITZA**, a river of Servia, joins the E. Morava, 10 m. N.E. the vill. Topiciza.—*Toplika* is a market town of Austrian Croatia, 9 m. S.S.E. Warasdin. P. 808. Here are hot springs and glass works.

**TÖPLITZ**, **TOEPLITZ**, or **TEPLITZ**, a town and watering-place of Austria, Bohemia, on its N.W. frontier, circ. and 16 m. N.W. Leitmeritz, in a valley of the Erzgebirge, 689 feet above the sea. P. about 4000; but in autumn it is often visited by 10,000 strangers. It consists mostly of inns, lodging-houses, and bathing establishments. Chief buildings, the town-house, and the mansion of Prince Clary, to whom the territory belongs. Principal bathing establishments are the Stadtbad, Fürstenbad, Fürstlich, Frauen-Zimmerbad, and Herrnhaus, all in the *Baude-platz* or great square; the first open gratuitously to the public; the second comprising superior private baths; and the last royal and *élite* baths, Töplitz being a place of resort for the highest personages in Germany. There are in all about 90 public bathing-houses; and in the suburb Schönau are the Steinbad, Templebad, Schangenbad, Neubad, etc., with buildings equal, if not superior, in elegance to the town baths. The waters are saline; temperature in Töplitz from 113° to 119°, in Schönau from 101° to 104° Fahr. Here are the Austrian and Prussian military hospitals, a civil hospital, and one supported by Prince Clary,

the grounds of whose chateau are open to the public; here are also a theatre, and other appliances of a highly fashionable watering-place. [TEPL—TEPLITZ.]

**TOPOLIAS, Copais**, a lake of Greece, Hellas, gov. and in the centre of Bœotia, 5 m. E. Leba-dea. Length in winter 16 m.; greatest breadth 8 m.; but in summer much of it is a mere reedy marsh; 1000 feet above the sea. At Skripu (ancient *Orchomenus*), on its W. side, it receives the river Gavrios (ancient *Cephisus*). It contains many islands, and is still famous for its eels.

**TOPOLY, TÖPL**, or **TOPLA**, a river of N. Hungary, after a S.S.E. course of 65 m. joins the Ondava, 13 m. S. Varano.

**TOPOLYA**, a post vill. of Hungary, co. Bacs, 8 m. N. Hegyes. P. 5615.

**TOPRAK-KULAH** or **KALEH**, a town of Turkish Armenia, pash. and 75 m. E.S.E. Erzeroum. P. 200 Turkish and 100 Armenian families.

**TOPSHAM**, a seaport town and pa. of England, co. Devon, on the E. bank of the Exe, at the head of its estuary and at the confl. of the Clist, 4 m. S.E. Exeter. Ac. of pa. 1740. P. 3503. It has ship-building, and manufactures of ropes and chain-cables. Steamers ply regularly to London.

**TOPSHAM**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, semi-cap. co. Lincoln, on the Androscoggin, opposite Brunswick, with which it is connected by a bridge, 26 m. S.W. Augusta. It has ship-building docks, tanneries, fulling and corn mills.—II. Vermont, 22 m. S.E. Montpelier.

**TOR**, a seaport town of Arabia Petraea, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Suez, lat. 28° 19' N., lon. 33° 38' E., near the Tor mountains. It is a station where caravans supply themselves with water, and has an old fort, & a harbour sheltered by a coral bank, on which is a lighthouse.

**TORA**, a small town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 24 m. N.E. Gaeta. P. 1899.—II. a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, 10 m. S.S.W. Solsona.

**TORANO (Tiora)**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov. and circ. Cosenza, with Cyclopean walls. P. 2352.

**TORBAY**, England, an inlet of the English Channel, on the E. coast of the co. Devon, between the headlands Hope's Nose and Berry Head, the latter in lat. 50° 24' N., lon. 3° 28' W. It forms a semicircular sweep, bounded by limestone and syenite cliffs, abounding in fine marble quarries, and containing some very curious caves. It is a general rendezvous for vessels during W. winds, and has important fisheries. On its N. shore is Torquay, and on its W. side are Brixham and Paington. Here William III. landed in England, 5th November 1688.

**TORBAY**, a bay on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, 13 m. W.S.W. Cape Canso.—II. a bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland, 8 m. N. St John's.

**TORBOCK**, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, 3½ m. S.S.W. Prescott. Ac. 2447. P. 626.

**TOR-BRYAN**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.S.W. Abbot-Newton. Ac. 2010. P. 205.

**TORCELLO**, a town of N. Italy, Venetia, on an islet of same name, in the lagoon, N.E. of Venice. It was a town, with cathedral and bishops, in the 7th century, but it decayed as Venice rose. It has an old Byzantine church, a cathedral of the 11th century, and the Palazzo del Comune of the 13th century. Climate very unhealthy.

**TORCHARA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. and 16 m. N.W. Vallo. P. 1142.

**TORDA**, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, on l. b. of the Aranyos, 19 m. S.S.E. Klausenburg. P. 7000.

**TORDERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 40 m. N.E. Barcelona. P. 1856.

**TORDESILLAS, Turris Sillæ**, a town of Spain, prov. and 24 m. S.W. Valladolid, on rt. b. of the Douro. P. 4000.

**TORELLA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 3 m. N.W. San Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 2704.

**TORELLO (SAN FELIU DE)**, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. N.N.E. Barcelona. P. 1734. It has manufactures of woollen cloth.

**TORERTA**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and circ. Palermo. P. 3714.

**TORGAU**, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Elbe, 70 m. S.S.W. Berlin. P. 8961. It is enclosed by strong walls, and has manufs. of woollen cloth, hosiery, and leather. Frederick the Great took it, after defeating the Austrians, 23d Nov. 1760.

**TORGELOW**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and N.W. Stettin. P. 1000.

**TORGET ISLAND**, coast of Norway, in the North Sea, is in lat. 65° 30' N., lon. 11° 45' E. The picturesque hill of Torghatten is 300 feet high.

**TORIGNI** or **THORIGNY**, a town of France, dep. Manche, cap. cant., 9 m. S.E. St Lô. P. 2032.

**TORINO**, a city of North Italy. [TURIN.]

**TORITTO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Bari, circ. and 15 m. N.N.E. Altamura. P. 4963.

**TORJOX**, a town of Russia. [TORSHOK.]

**TORKSEY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 3170. P. 379.

**TORMARTON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.E. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 2645. P. 454.

**TORMES**, a river of Spain, rises in the Sierra Gredos, flows N., past Alba-de-Tormes and Salamanca, and joins the Douro on left. Length 150 m. Many battles were fought on its banks between the French and Spaniards, 1808 to 1814.

**TOR-MOMHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E.N.E. Totness. Ac. 1560. P. 16,419.

**TORNA**, a market town of Northern Hungary, cap. co., 18 m. W.S.W. Kaschau. P. 2190.

**TORNEA** or **TORNEO**, a river of Scandinavia, separates the Swedish and Russian dominions, and enters the head of the Gulf of Bothnia at Tornea, after a S.S.E. course of 230 m. It is rapid, and in it is the fine cataract of Julhae. It gives name to the N. part of Swedish Lapmark.

**TORNEA**, a town of Finland, on the Tornea, at its mouth in the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, lat. 65° 50' 8" N., lon. 24° 14' 0" E. P. 700. It has an active trade in stock-fish, rein-deer skins, furs, iron, planks, tar, butter, hemp, quills, and pickled salmon. Here, in 1736, the French academicians made measurements to ascertain the figure of the earth. Tornea was ceded with Finland to Russia in 1810.—*Ofver Tornea* is a place on the Swedish side of the Tornea river.

**TORO**, a town of Spain, prov. Zamora, on the rt. b. of the Douro, 29 m. N.N.E. Salamanca. P. 8430. It is enclosed by old walls, and has an old palace or alcazar, and another, formerly belonging to the Dukes of Berwick, and manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, brandy, and leather.

**TORO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov., circ. and 7 m. E.N.E. Campobasso. P. 2165.

**TORO**, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island Sardinia.—II. a river of Mongolia, E. Asia, joins the Naun, after an E. course of 250 m.—III. (*San Antonia de*), a town of Granadian Confed., near the Cauca, prov. Popayan, 22 m. S.S.W. Cartago.—The *Boco del Toro*, or "Bull's Mouth," Central America, is one of the straits by which the lagoon of Chiriqui communicates with the Caribbean Sea.

**TÖRÖK**, several market towns of Hungary.—I. (*Beese*), co. Torontal, on l. b. of the Theiss, 47 m. S. Szegedin. P. 4920.—II. (*Kanisa*), same

co., on l. b. of the Theiss, 15 m. S. Szegedin.—III. (*Koppány*), S.W. Hungary, co. Schumegh, 18 m. S.E. Lake Balaton.—IV. (*St Miklos*), N. Hungary. [MIKLOS.]

**TORONTO** (formerly *York*), the cap. city of Canada West, co. York, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, between the Humber and Don rivers, 30 m. N.N.W. the mouth of the Niagara river. P. (1850) 25,000; (1861) 44,821. Mean temperature of year 44°·4, winter 26°·4, summer 63°·8, Fahr. It is regularly laid out. Principal buildings, St James' cathedral, Roman Catholic church of St Michael, Knox's church, the Universities of Toronto, Trinity and Canada West college, normal and model schools, parliament house, St Lawrence hall and market, Osgoode hall, post-office, court-house, exchange, lunatic asylum and jail, and magnetic observatory. The harbour, a circular bay 1½ m. across, is formed by a peninsula projecting into the lake for about six miles, terminating in Gibraltar Point, on which is a lighthouse; it is protected by a battery and some detached works. It was founded in 1794, burned by the Americans in 1813, incorporated in 1834, and suffered severely by fire in 1849. The provincial legislature meets at Toronto and Quebec alternately every 4 years.

**TOROPETZ**, a town of Russia, gov. Pskov, cap. dist., at the influx of the Toropa into Lake Solomino, 50 m. S.S.E. Cholm. P. 8000. It is mostly built of wood, and paved with planks; has a cathedral, several schools, and a dilapidated fort on an island in the Toropa, by which river it communicates with Riga.

**TOROSAY**, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Argyll, comprising a part of Mull Island and a petty village on the Sound of Mull. P. 1380. Annual rainfall 111 inches.

**TORPENHOW**, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. N.E. Cockermouth. Ac. 9670. P. 1083.

**TORPHICHEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Linlithgow. Ac. 9956, mostly hilly. P. 1848, of whom 477 are in the vill., formerly a place of importance, and having the remains of a preceptory of Knights of St John.

**TORQUAY**, a market town, chapelry, and watering-place of England, co. Devon, seated on the steep shore of a cove of Torbay, on its N. side, with 2 stations on the South Devon Railway, 18½ m. S. Exeter. P. (1861) 16,419. Mean temp. of year 52°, summer 61°, winter 44° Fahr. It has a town-hall, market-hall, dispensary, markets, public baths, and gardens; two club-houses—the "Torquay" and the "Victoria;" a theatre, several public rooms, and two large hotels erected by joint-stock companies. A new harbour is now (1864) being built by the lord of the manor. The trade of the port consists chiefly in timber and coals. Marble of great variety and beauty abounds in the vicinity. The entire parish is called Tormowham, and is divided into 4 ecclesiastical districts, viz. Upton, St John's, and Torwood; and contains 7 churches, mostly of great architectural beauty, the Scottish church of St Andrews, the Roman Catholic church of the "Assumption," and many dissenting chapels, and an ancient abbey. The climate and scenery of Torquay are unrivalled, and its elegant mansions entitle it to the appellation of the "City of Villas."

**TORQUEMADA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Palencia, on rt. b. of the Pisuerga, here crossed by a bridge of 26 arches. P. 2700. It has brandy distilleries, and manufs. of wine-skins. Torquemada, the first of the great Spanish inquisitors, was born here in 1420.

**TORRALBA DE CALATRAVA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 3016. It has manufactures of blonde and thread-lace.

**TORRAO**, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, 26 m. N.W. Beja. P. 1800.

**TORRE**, a prefixed name of many towns, etc., of Spain and Portugal.—I. (*Campo*), Spain, prov. and 45 m. N.E. Cordova. P. 2518.—II. (*de Embarra*), prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. P. 1868.—III. (*de Moncorro*), a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. comarca, between the Sabor and Douro, 11 m. E. Anciaens. P. 2000. It has a square citadel, and manufs. of silks and woollens.—IV. (*Don Gimeno, Tosiria*), a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. W.S.W. Jaen, on the Salado. P. 5787. It has manufs. of linens, and a trade in oil, wine, and salt.—V. (*Laguna*), prov. and 26 m. N.N.E. Madrid. P. 2049.—VI. (*Mocha*), prov. and 13 m. S.W. Caceres. P. 1690.—VII. (*de Perogil*), prov. and 28 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 3444.

**TORRE**, a river of N. Italy, gov. Venice, joins the Isonzo, 5 m. N.E. Aquileia, after a S.S.E. course of nearly 40 m.—It is the prefixed name of the following towns, etc., of Italy.—I. (*dell Greco*), South Italy, cap. cant., 7 m. S.E. Naples, on the E. coast of the Bay of Naples, at the S.W. base of Mount Vesuvius. P. 9294. It is built of lava, which buried most part of the previous town in an eruption of Vesuvius, 15th June 1794. Another eruption occurred in December 1861, 11 small cones opening about 700 yards above the town. It has a collegiate church, convents, and an hospital. Its vicinity is famous for wine and fruits.—II. (*dell Annunziata*), prov. and 12 m. S.E. Naples, cap. cant., at the S. foot of Mount Vesuvius. P. (1861) 15,480. It is fortified, and has barracks, a royal manuf. of arms, other manufs. of paper, woollen fabrics, and macaroni, a fishery, and an active coasting trade. On the sea-shore, close to the town, are thermal mineral springs.—III. (*delle Nocelle*), South Italy, prov. Avellino, 4 m. E.S.E. Montefusco. P. 1578.—IV. (*de Passeri*), prov. Teramo, cap. cant., on the Pescara, 13 m. S.W. Chieti. P. 1965.—V. (*dè Luserna*), North Italy, prov. Turin, cap. mand., circ. and 8 m. S. Pinerolo. Pop. of comm. 2894.—VI. (*di Mondovì*), a market town of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Mondovì. Pop. of comm. 1669.—VII. (*Torre Maggiore*), a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, 5 m. W. San Severo. P. 6792. It is an industrious and commercial town, with a ducal palace. In the 17th century it was twice ruined by an earthquake.—VIII. (*San Susanna*), a vill. of South Italy, prov. Lecce, circ. Brindisi. P. 2351.—*Torrecauso* is a market town of South Italy, prov. Benevento, 20 m. N.N.W. Avellino. P. 1936.

**TORRE, Castrum Turris** (Fr. *La Tour*), a comm. and bor. of North Italy, prov. Turin, 7 m. S.W. Pinerolo, in the valley of Pellice or Luserna, on the E. slope of the Cottian Alps, which separate it from France. P. 3651, of whom 2283 were Waldenses, and 867 Roman Catholics. Chief industry, agriculture, and cotton and woollen weaving. This is the principal seat of the Waldensian Protestants, who have here a church, finished 1852, a theological college with a valuable library, and an hospital. In *Torre* and in the other vills. of Piedmont the Waldenses have 31 public schools, and 2 orphan asylums. Near the town is a cotton mill. The vill. has also a Roman Catholic church and a convent.

**TORRECAMPO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 2518.—*Torreçilla de Cameros* is a town, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Logroño. P.

2027.—*And Torres*, a town, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Jaen. P. 2315.

**TORRENS (LAKE)**, a salt lake of S. Australia, between lat. 30° 10' and 32° S., lon. 137° 30' E. It is 30 m. N. Spencer Gulf. Length, from N. to S., 130 m.; breadth 18 to 20 m.

**TORRENTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Valencia. P. 5000.

**TORRE-ORSAJA**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, circ. and 15 m. S.E. St Vallo. P. 1958.

**TORRES-NOVAS**, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. N.E. Santarom. P. 4250. It is defended by a castle.

**TORRES STRAIT**, in the South Pacific Ocean, between the island Papua and Cape York, the N. extremity of Australia, lat. 9° 20' to 10° 40' N., lon. 142° 30' E., is about 80 m. across, and one maze of shoals, reefs, and islands, the principal of which are Prince of Wales, Mulgrave, and Banks' Islands. In its narrowest part it has seldom more than 12 or 14 fathoms water; but its navigation, always thought difficult, has, from the survey of Captain King, been ascertained to be quite practicable. Torres discovered it in 1606, and Cook sailed through it in 1770.

**TORRES VEDRAS**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, cap. comarca, on the Sizandro, 27 m. N.W. Lisbon. P. 2300. It was celebrated in the Peninsular war for the lines of defence established by the Duke of Wellington in 1810.

**TORRICELLA**, a market town of South Italy, prov. and 22 m. S.S.E. Chieti. P. 3765.

**TORRIDGE**, a river of England, co. Devon, rises in the N.W. part of the co., flows S.E. to its confl. with the Oke, and thence N.W. past Torrington, and near Appledore joins the Bristol Channel by an estuary common to it and the Taw. Course 40 m., for the last 15 m. of which it is tidal, and it is navigable for large vessels to Bideford.

**TORRIDON LOCH**, an inlet of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, co. Ross, between Applecross and Gairloch, 13 m. in length and 3 m. in breadth. It is divided by peninsulas into Upper and Lower. On its N. bank is Ben Alligin, 3015 feet high. Its herring fishery is important.

**TORRINGTON (GREAT)**, a munic. bor., market town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on rt. b. of the Torridge, 5½ m. S.S.E. Bideford, and 30 m. N.W. Exeter. Ac. 3456. P. 3298. It is united by a bridge to the hamlet of Taddyport. It has two parish churches, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan chapels, a blue-coat school, almshouses, & other charities. Chief industry, glove-making, agriculture, and retail trade. In 1643, the parliamentary forces, & in 1646 the royalists, were defeated here by the troops of Fairfax.

**TORRINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 1498. P. 120.—II. (*Black*), co. Devon, 5 m. W.N.W. Hatherleigh. Ac. 7200. P. 1020.—III. (*Little*), same co., 1¼ m. S. Great Torrington. Ac. 2880. P. 563.—IV. (*West*), co. Lincoln, 2½ m. N. Wragby. Ac. 1109. P. 165.

**TORRINGTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Connecticut, on the Naugatuck, 28 m. N.W. Hartford.

**TORRITA**, a market town of Central Italy, prov. Siena, 4 m. N.N.W. Montepulciano. P. 4452.

**TORROX**, *Cavicum*, a town of Spain, prov. and 25 m. E. Malaga, on the Torrox, near the Mediterranean. P. 3357.

**TORRY**, a fishing vill. on the E. coast of Scotland, co. Kincardine, on the rt. b. of the Dee, pa. Nigg, immediately opposite Aberdeen. P. 473.

**TORRYBURN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 4 m. W.S.W. Dunfermline. Ac.

4995. P. 1229, of whom 465 are in the vill. Manufs. salt, and cotton fabrics.

**TORSA**, an island off the W. coast of Scotland, co. Argyle, E. the island Shell. Length 2 m. P. 9.

**TORSELLA OR THORSHALLA**, a town of Sweden, læn Södermanland, on the Torshälla, near its mouth in Lake Mælår, 56 m. W. Stockholm.

**TORSHOK OR TORTOK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 36 m. W.N.W. Tver, on the Tverza. P. 14,215. It has a cathedral, two convents, a government house, normal school, and orphan asylum. It is famous for a holy spring, visited by pilgrims from all directions. Its position on a navigable river, and on the road from Moscow to St Petersburg, renders it of considerable commercial importance. Manufs. coloured Russia leather, from which shoes and gloves are made, and being embroidered with gold and silver, are exported in large quantities.

**TORTHORWALD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. N.E. Dumfries. Ac. 6843. P. 1254. In it are the vills. Roucan and Collin. P. 318.

**TORTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. S.S.W. Arundel. Ac. 1131. P. 112.

**TORTO-KAN OR TURTUKAL**, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, 23 m. W.S.W. Silistria. P. 3500. Opposite the town is the quarantine sta., bravely defended by the Turks against the Russians, 4th Nov. 1853. The Turks here defeated the Russians, 13th May 1854.

**TORTOLA**, one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, in lat. 18° 24' N., lon. 64° 32' W., between Virgin Gorda and St John's. Length 12 m.; breadth 4 m. P. 8600. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation, and in its N. part encircling a harbour, on the W. side of which is the town Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. Exports comprise sugar, molasses, rum, galls, and copper ore. Tortola has its governor, council, and legislative assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

**TORTONA**, a town of North Italy, prov. and 14 m. E.S.E. Alessandria, cap. prov. and mand., on the Scrivia. P. (1861) 13,132. It was one of the towns of the Lombard league. Its citadel was destroyed by the French in 1796. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of silk and other fabrics, and an active trade in corn, wine, &c.

**TORTORETO**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Teramo, on an eminence near the Adriatic. Near it are mineral springs. P. 2938.

**TORTORICI**, a market town of Sicily, prov. Messina, cap. cant., 12 m. S.W. Patti. P. 6045.

**TORTOSA**, *Dertosa*, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.W. Tarragona, on the Ebro, 22 m. from its mouth, here crossed by a bridge of boats. P. 18,023. It is strongly fortified by walls and several outworks, is entered by 7 gates, and has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, town-hall, hospital, public granary, and a college; manufs. earthenware, paper, and glass, and an active fishery of sturgeons and lampreys.

**TORTSVAR OR TORZBURG**, a vill. of Transylvania, with a castle near the Torzburg pass into Walachia, 20 m. S.W. Kronstadt. P. 6690.

**TORTUGA**, two islands of the West Indies.—I. in the Caribbean Sea, 55 m. W. Margarita, and belonging to Venezuela. Length, E. to W., 15 m.; breadth 8 m.—II. off the N.W. coast of Hayti, lat. 20° N., lon. 72° 36' W. Length, E. to W., 22 m.; breadth 5 miles.

**TORTUGA**, an island in the Gulf of California, 85 m. S. the island Tiburon.—*Tortugas* is an island off the N. coast of Cuba, and a group in the G. of Mexico, 100 m. W.S.W. Cape Sable, Florida.

**TORTWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. W. Wootton-under-Edge. Ac. 1551. P. 235.

**TORVISCON**, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Granada, on l. b. of the Cadiaz. P. 2400.

**TORY** or **TORRY ISLAND**, an island off the N.W. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal, 5 m. N.N.W. Innisboffin, with a lighthouse in lat. 55° 5' N., lon. 8° 15' W. Length 3 m. Ac. 785. P. 386.

**TOSA**, a populous town of Japan, isl. Sikoke. —II. a river of North Italy. [TOCE.]

**TOSCANA**, a country of Italy. [TUSCANY.]

**TOSCANELLA**, *Tuscania*, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 23 m. N.N.E. Civita Vecchia, on rt. b. of the Marta. P. 4000. It is surrounded by fortifications, and has a cathedral. In and around it are numerous Etruscan antiquities.

**TOSCOLANO**, a vill. of North Italy, 20 m. N.E. Brescia, on W. side of the Lago di Garda. P. 2670. It has paper and oil mills.

**TOSELAND**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. E.N.E. St Neots. Ac. 1920. P. 217.

**TOSIA**, *Docea*, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 100 m. N.E. Angora. It is stated to comprise 3000 Turkish and 50 Greek dwellings, with some fine minarets and old Christian edifices.

**TOSSICIA**, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Teramo, on an affl. of the Romano. P. 1991.

**TOST** or **TOSZEK**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, 15 m. W. Tarnowitz. P. 1035.

**TOSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 945. P. 382.

**TOTANA**, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 10 m. N.E. Lorca. P. 8506. Manufs. linen and wax-candles, earthenware, brandy, and saltpetre.

**TOTHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.N.E. Maldon. Ac. 5363. P. 812.

—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N.E. Maldon. Ac. 1283. P. 343.

**TOTHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Alford. Ac. 854. P. 61.—*Tothill-Fields* is a district within the city of Westminster, and containing a large county prison.

**TOTMA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 110 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Suchona. P. 2800. Near it are extensive salt works.

**TOTNESS** or **TOTNES**, a parl, munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Devon, on rt. b. of the Dart, 10 m. from its mouth in the English Channel, and across which it communicates by a bridge with its suburb Bridgetown, and on the S. Devon Railway, 22 m. S.S.W. Exeter. Ac. of bor., which consists of the pa. and the manor Bridgetown, 1043. P. 3409. It has a church, chapels of Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, grammar school, a guild-hall, council-house, assembly-rooms, and theatre. *Totness* has an import trade in coal, and returns 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 363. A granite obelisk was erected near Totness in 1864 to the memory of Mr W. J. Wills, the Australian explorer.

**TOTONICAPAN**, a town of Central America, state and 100 m. N.W. Guatemala, cap. dep., in a rich plain. P. 1500. It covers a large space with its flat-roofed houses, and has mineral springs, and a few manufactures of woollen stuffs, wooden articles, and hardwares.

**TOTTENHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 5½ m. N.N.E. St Paul's, London, and intersected by the E. Cos. Railway. Ac. 4403. P. (1861) 13,240. The village, extending along the road from London to Ware, is almost continuous with suburbs of the metropolis, and has an old church, a grammar-school, a blue-coat do., green-coat do., almshouses, and other charities, and at Woodgreen a royal masonic institute for 100 boys, sons of freemasons. Near it is the site of Bruce Castle (now a school), in which Robert, father of "the

Bruce," died in 1303. In the parish are several mills and potteries.

**TOTTENHILL**, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N.N.E. Market-Downham. Ac. 1590. P. 342.

**TOTTERIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 1½ m. S. Chipping-Barnet. Ac. 1597. P. 573.

**TOTTERNHOE**, a pa. of England, co. Beds, 2½ m. W.S.W. Dunstable. Ac. 2394. P. 652.

**TOTTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.S.W. Watton. Ac. 3213. P. 308.—II.

(*Higher*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 6 m. N.N.W. Bury. Ac. 3686. P. 3726.—III. (*Lower*), a chapelry, same co., pa. and 3 m. N.W. Bury. Ac. 5038. P. 11,764. Cotton manufactures.

**TOUQUES**, a river of France, depts. Orne and Calvados, rises near Merlerault, and after a N. course of 55 m. enters the English Channel 8 m.

W. Honfleur. Chief affls., the Orbec and Calone.

**TOUCY**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 13 m. S.W. Auxerre. P. 2839.

**TOUGH**, a pa. of Scotland, co. & 22 m. W.N.W. Aberdeen. P. 874.

**TOUGH**, two pas. of Ireland, co. Limerick, respectively 4 m. and 2½ m. N. Pallas-Green.

**TOUL**, a comm. and fortified town of France, of the third class, dep. Meurthe, cap. arr., on r. b. of the Moselle, and on railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 12 m. W. Nancy. P. 7687. It has a Gothic cathedral, cavalry and infantry barracks,

an arsenal, and manufs. of lace, calicoes, and hardwares. Near it is a chalybeate spring.

**TOULON-SUR-ARROUX**, a town of France, cap. cant., dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and 18 m. N.N.W. Charolles. P. 1890.

**TOULON-SUR-MER**, *Telo Martius*, a comm. and military and naval port of France, and a fortified town of the first class, dep. Var, cap. arr., on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 m. S.W. Draguignan. Lat. of observatory, 43° 7' 5" N.; lon. 5° 56' E. P. (1861) 84,987. Mean temperature of year 62°·2, winter 48°·5, summer 75°·2, Fahr. It is defended by a double line of bastioned fortifications, and strengthened by forts on the adjacent heights. The French consider it impregnable. It has a tribunal and chamber of commerce, tribunal of marine, school of navigation, communal college, and public library of 16,000 vols. The streets are watered by numerous fountains. Around the harbour are immense magazines and arsenals, ship-building docks, rope and sail-

works, and the *bagne* or convict prison, usually occupied by 4000 to 5000 culprits, and it was in 1855 a dépôt for Russian prisoners of war. *Toulon* was originally a Roman colony. It was taken

by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by Charles v. in 1536. It was given up to the English in August 1793; in December of the same year it was taken by the French republicans after a memorable siege, during which Napoleon I. commenced his military career.

**TOULOUSE**, *Tolosca*, a city of France, cap. dep. Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, on the Canal du Midi, and on the railway to Cette, 130 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Lat. of new observatory 43° 36' 47" N.; lon. 1° 27' 57" E. P. (1861) 113,229. It is surrounded by old ramparts, flanked by towers, and the most remarkable edifice is the capitol, said to have been founded in the time of Galba.

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manuf. of tobacco, a cannon foundry, and manufs. of woollens, silks, & paper, and brandy distilleries. It is one of the most ancient cities of Gaul, and was for some time cap. of the Visigoths. In 732 it was taken by the Saracens. The battle of Toulouse, in which Wellington defeated the French under Soult, was fought on 10th April 1814.

TOUMEN, a town, Siberia. [TUMEN.]

TOUR (LA), several comms. and market towns of France.—I. (*d'Aigues*), dep. Vaucluse, 3 m. N.E. Pertuis. P. 1613.—II. (*d'Auvergne*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 25 m. S.W. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 2242.—III. (*de France*), a comm. and vill., dep. E. Pyrénées, cap. cant., 13 m. W.N.W. Perpignan. P. 1251.—IV. (*du Pin*), dep. Isère, 31 m. E.S.E. Lyon. P. 2201.

TOUR (LA), Italy. [TORRE.]

TOURAINNE, an old prov. of France, watered by the Loire, Cher, and Vienne rivers, and now forming most part of the dep. Indre-et-Loire.

TOURCOING, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, cap. two cants., on railway, arr. and 7½ m. N.E. Lille. P. 33,498. It has a town-hall, a communal college, and manufs. of cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plushes, muslins, etc.

TOUR-DE-PELIZ (LA), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, cap. circ., on the N. bank of the Lake of Geneva, 1 m. S.E. Vevey. P. 1035.

TOURLAVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Cherbourg. P. 5824. It has stone quarries and glass works.

TOURMENTE (CAP), a headland of Canada East, on the N.W. side of the estuary of the St Lawrence, 33 m. N.E. Quebec, and rising to nearly 2000 feet above the level of the river.

TOURNAI (Flemish *Doornik*, ancient *Civitas Verriorum*), a strongly fortified town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, cap. arr., on the Scheldt, which divides it into an old and a new town, and on railway, 27 m. N.W. Mons. P. (1861) 31,172. It has a fine quay along the Scheldt. The cathedral of Notre Dame is the most splendid in Belgium. Other edifices are the citadel, town-hall, chamber of commerce, exchange, theatre, and atheneum. It has an Episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, medical school, public library, and museum of natural history. It has a royal manuf. of carpets, calico, linen, and woollen fabrics and yarn, earthenwares, bronze goods, hardwares, pipes, tobacco, chocolate, and liqueurs; rewerries, salt-refineries, tanneries, and dye-works. The Scheldt is navigable to Tournai or vessels of 150 tons burden. In 1863 a bronze statue was erected in the grand square to the Princess Espinoy, for her noble defence of the city during the siege of 1581.

TOURNAN, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, 20 m. E.S.E. Paris. P. 1872.

TOURNAY, *Touriacum*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 9 m. E.S.E. Tarbes. P. 1340.

TOURNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, 9 m. N.N.W. Valence. P. (1861) 5252. It has a quay on the Rhone, and a national college, trade in Hermitage wines, woollen and silk fabrics, organzine, and timber.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on the Baudusson, 23 m. N.E. Agen. P. 4569.

TOURNUS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Saône, 17 m. N. Mâcon, on railway from Paris to Lyon. P. (1861) 5598. It has a chamber of commerce, manufs. of hats, silks, and beet-root sugar.

TOURS, *Cesarodunum*, a city of France, cap.

dep. Indre-et-Loire, between the l. b. of the Loire and rt. b. of the Cher, and at the termini of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes, 65 m. S.W. Orleans. P. (1861) 41,061. It has a Gothic cathedral, with a turreted front, built by Henry v. of England, Episcopal palace, prefecture, exchange, hotel de ville, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, a library of 37,300 volumes, cabinet of natural history, and numerous schools and learned societies. The manufactures of silk stuffs are important; others comprise woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather. Near it are curious grottoes called the *Gouttières*.

TOURTOIRAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Dordogne, arr. Périgueux. P. 1364.

TOURTOUSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ariège, 7 m. N.N.W. St Giron. P. 1251.

TOURVES, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Var, 19 m. N. Toulon. P. 2530.

TOURVILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, arr. Coutances. P. 793.

TOURY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, on the Paris and Orleans Railway, 27 m. S.E. Chartres. P. 1374.

TOUVET (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 17 m. N.E. Grenoble. P. 1625.

TOU-YAN, a city of China, prov. Kwei-chow, cap. dep., lat. 26° 10' N., lon. 107° 22' E.

TOVARNIK, a market and post town of Slavonia, co. and 12 m. S.S.E. Vukovar. P. 2889.

TOWAMENSING, two townships, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania.—I. on the Lehigh, 87 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg.—II. co. Montgomery, 20 m. from Philadelphia.—*Towanda* is a township, cap. co. Bradford.

TOWCESTER, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 8 m. S.S.W. Northampton, 293 feet above the sea. Ac. of pa. 2790. P. 2715. Manufactures of silks and bobbin-lace.

TOWEDNACK, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. S.W. St Ives. Ac. 2794. P. 1007.

TOWER HAMLETS, a parl. bor. of England, co. Middlesex, comprising all that part of the metropolis E. the city of London and Finsbury, extending S. to the Thames, and consisting of the par. Shoreditch, Spitalfields, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, Poplar, Hackney, etc. Ac. 8988. P. (1851) 539,111; (1861) 647,845. The bor. contains the London and St Katherine's docks, the mint, the Trinity House, London hospital, and other charitable institutions, with the terminus of the E. and N.-E. Counties Railways. The Tower of London, whence its name, is at the S.W. extremity. This borough sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 31,251.

TOWERSSEY, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 8 m. S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 1200. P. 449.

TOWIE, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the Don, 8 m. W.S.W. Alford. P. 839.

TOWNGREEN, a township, England, co. Norfolk, pa. Wymondham, 9 m. W.S.W. Norwich.

TOWNS, a co., U. S., North America, Georgia. P. 2351 free, 108 slaves.

TOWNSEND, a co. of New S. Wales, enclosed by cos. Denison, Cadell, and Wakool, and traversed by branches and affls. of Murray river. Pastoral dist., Murrumbidgee. Ac. 1,600,100. Chief town, Denliquin.

TOWNSEND, two townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 34 m. N.W. Boston.—II. Vermont, 3 m. N.E. New Fane.—*Townsend Bay*, S.W. extremity of Nova Scotia, British North America. Breadth of entrance 11 miles.

TOWNSTALL, a pa. of England, co. Devon, ½ m. W. Dartmouth. Ac. 1758. P. 1337.

TOWN-YETHOLM, a vill. of Scotland, co. Rox-

burgh, on l. b. of Beaumont Water, across which it communicates with Kirk-Yetholm. [YETHOLM.]

TOWTON, a township of England, co. York, West-Riding, pa. Saxton, 2½ m. S. Tadcaster. Ac. 1860. P. 101. Here was a great battle between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1461.

TOWY, a river of S. Wales, rises in co. Cardigan, flows mostly S.W. through Carmarthenshire, nearly in its centre, and joins Carmarthen Bay by a wide mouth 8 m. S. Carmarthen. Total course 60 m. It is navigable from the sea to Carmarthen for vessels of 200 tons.

TOWN or TYWYN, a pa. and maritime vill. of North Wales, on its W. coast, co. Merioneth, near Cardigan Bay, 10 m. S.S.W. Barmouth. Ac. 26,372. P. 2859, engaged in woollen mills, slate quarries, and lead and copper mines.

TOXTON, several pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. (*All Saints*), 2 m. S.S.W. Spilsby. Ac. 3120. P. 433.—II. (*High*), 2 m. E. Horncastle. Ac. 1210. P. 210.—III. (*Low*), 1¼ m. N.E. Horncastle. Ac. 950. P. 155.—IV. (*St Peter*), 2 m. S. Spilsby. Ac. 2530. P. 433.

TRABIA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Termini, at the foot of a lofty cliff, in a fertile country. It has a baronial castle, and a *tonnara* for pickling tunny. P. 8451.

TRACHENBERG or STRABUREK, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 26 m. N.N.W. Breslau, cap. principally, on l. b. of the Bartsch. P. 2400.

TRACTON, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 1 m. S. Carrigaline. Ac. 5861. P. 1564.

TRACY, several comms. and vills. of France, the princip. in dep. Oise, arr. Compiègne. P. 1520.

TRADATE, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 11 m. S.W. Como, cap. dist. P. 2511.

TRADE-TOWN, a marit. settlement of Liberia, W. Africa, near the S. extremity of the colony.

TRAFALGAR (CAPE), *Promontorium Junonis*, a headland off the S.W. coast of Spain, prov. Jadiz. Lat. 36° 10' N.; lon. 6° 1' W. It is low, and terminates in two points. In the memorable engagement off Cape Trafalgar, 21st Oct. 1805, the English, under Lord Nelson, who was killed in the action, gained a complete victory over the combined French and Spanish fleets.

TRAHIRAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Goyaz, on the river Trahiras, 15 m. from its confluence with the Maranhão. P. 2000.

TRAGUERA, a town of Spain, prov. Castellon-le-Plana, 9 m. N.E. San Matheo. P. 1916.

TRAINEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aube, 6 m. S.S.W. Nogent. P. 1330.

TRAIKIRCHEN, a market town of Austria, on the Schwächat, 15 m. S.S.W. Vienna. P. 1115.

TRAJAN, a market town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on the Osma, 23 m. S. Loftcha.

TRAJANOPOLIS, Europ. Turkey. [ORIKHOVA.]

TRAJETTO (*Minturnae*), a town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. and 10 m. N.E. Gaeta, cap. cant., with 5 churches and a convent. P. 7092.

TRALEE, a parl. and munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of Ireland, cap. co. Kerry, on the Lee, about 1 m. above the head of Tralee Bay, 59 m. W.N.W. Cork. Ac. of pa. 4604. P. (1861) 10,404. Ac. of parl. bor., including parts of two pas. 546. P. 10,355. It is well built. Principal public edifices, a church, two Roman Catholic chapels, a nunnery, a co. court-house, lunatic asylum, co. infirmary, co. gaol, infantry barracks, a union workhouse, club-house, news-rooms, and a custom-house. The port, a dependency of that of Limerick, is the seat of trade in grain and flour. Vessels of 300 tons can discharge cargoes at the town by means of a ship canal; large vessels anchor at Blennerville, 1 m. below, and at Samphire

Islands, 6 m. W. ward. Customs rev. (1862) 16,941l. Exports (1862) 2000l. Vessels belonging to the port 1, tons 82. Reg. electors 227. The bor. sends 1 member to H. of C. In the vicinity is a spa, resorted to by invalids.—*Tralee Bay*, immediately S. the estuary of the Shannon, is 15 m. in length and 7 m. in breadth at its entrance. On its N. side are the bay and town of Ballyheige.

TRALLONG, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon, 5 m. W.N.W. Brecknock. Ac. 3384. P. 278.

TRAMAYES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, 11 m. W. Mâcon. P. 2191.

TRAMORE, a maritime town & bathing-place of Ireland, co. and 6 m. S.S.W. Waterford, on the N.W. side of Tramore Bay, an inlet between two bold headlands, dangerous to shipping. P. 1847.

TRAMUTOLA, a market town of S. Italy, prov. and 23 m. S. Potenza. P. 3977.

TRANCOSO, a walled town of Portugal, prov. Beira, 26 m. E.N.E. Vizeu. P. 1300.

TRANCOSO, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, 20 m. S. Porto-Seguro. P. 1500.

TRANENT, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Haddington, on the N. B. Railway, 9½ m. E. Edinburgh, and near Firth of Forth. Ac. of pa. 6176. P. 4647; do. of town 2257. The parish contains the vills. Port-Seaton, Cockenzie, and Elphinstone, and has collieries and sandstone quarries.

TRANI (*Turenum*), a seaport town of S. Italy, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Bari, cap. cant., on the Adriatic. P. (1861) 22,702. It is enclosed by walls, and has a citadel, cathedral, monasteries, orphan asylum, and theatre: is an archbishop's see, and the seat of a superior civil court. Manufs. cotton, grown in the vicinity. It has a port, with good quays, and was one of the points of embarkation of the Crusaders.

TRANMERE, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Bebbington, 6½ m. N.N.E. Great Neston. Ac. 1559. P. 6519.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of British India, dist. Tanjore, presid. Madras. It is well built, is surrounded by a stone wall, and defended by a fort. Area 15 sq. m. P. 25,000. The soil is well cultivated, producing rice, mango, palms, and other fruits. Annual average temp. 85° Fahr. Lat. 11° 1' N.; lon. 79° 55' E.

TRANSBAIKAL or ZABAİKALSĀYA, a territory of Siberia, E. from Lake Baikal, having S.E. Mongolia and the Chinese empire. Area 213,840 sq. m. P. (1858) 352,534. Cap. Chita, on the Ingoda, lat. 52° N., lon. 113° 50' E. It is rich in minerals. Cattle-rearing is extensively carried on.

TRANSCAUCASIA, a country of Asiatic Russia, S. of the Caucasus, extending between lat. 38° & 43° N., lon. 41° 40' and 49° 40' E., having E. the Caspian Sea, S. Turkish and Persian Armenia, and W. the Black Sea. Area estimated at 78,845 sq. m. P. (1858) 2,592,894. It is now divided into the govts. of Derbend, Shemakha, Tiflis, Erivan, and Kutais. [GEORGIA.]

TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC, an inland state of S.E. Africa, bounded S. by the Vaal, a large tributary of the Orange river, N. by the Limpopo, E. by the Drakenberg mtns., & W. by the Bechuana tribe. Area undefined. Length 500 m., breadth 225 m. Surface an elevated plateau, with thinly wooded hills and excellent pasture. Wheat grows luxuriantly in the watered districts. Peaches, grapes, and oranges flourish; and from the nature of the soil, and the excellence of the climate, it is well adapted to the culture of cotton, coffee, & the sugarcane. It was founded by the *boers*, or Dutch colonists, emigrants from the Cape Colony; and its government is a singular union of communism and oligarchy, the executive power being in the

**Volkerand**, or assembly of the people. The government exacts a tax from the Caffres, payable in ivory or cattle. Chief town, Potchefstroom, on a trib. of the Vaal. P. 1500. It was formerly the seat of government, which is removed to Pretoria, on N.E., a pretty little town of 300 inhabitants. Near it is a place called Derdepoot, where is an immense tree which could shelter 400 sheep. Ivory is the principal source of trade, and serves for the coin of the country.

**TRANSYLVANIA** (Germ. *Siebenburgen*, "the Seven Towns"), the most E. prov. of the Austrian empire, with the title of crown-land, between lat. 45° 30' and 47° 40' N., lon. 22° 15' and 26° E., having W. and N. Hungary and the Bukowina, E. the Bukowina and Moldavia, S. Walachia, from which it is separated by the main range of the Carpathian mountains. Cap. Klausenburg. Area 21,208 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,926,727. Surface mostly covered by ramifications of the Carpathians, and Mount Bucecs, south Cronstadt, is 9528 feet in height. Principal rivs., the Szamos in the N.; Maros, with its affls., the Kukels in the centre, and the Aluta in the S. The banks of these rivers are densely wooded, especially those of the Maros, and hence the province derived its name, signifying a forest region. These forests yield valuable timber. Soil very various. Climate on the mountains rude, but in the valleys as mild as that of N. Italy, and a surplus of corn over the home consumption is raised. Chief crops, wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, maize, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. The rearing of horses, sheep, and other live stock, is important. In the Szekler country is a breed of hardy ponies, and the horses elsewhere have been much improved. Buffaloes are used for field labour; the bear, wolf, and an abundance of game, roam in the forests, in which also great numbers of swine are fed. The most remarkable mineral product is rock-salt, a bed of which extends from Walachia through Transylvania to Galicia, covering a space of 570 m. in length, and from 60 to 80 m. in breadth; 1,500,000 cwts. of salt are procured annually from mines; there are, besides, 120 salt springs. Gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury, alum, sulphur, nitre, gems, and marble, are amongst the chief mineral products. Twenty-two gold mines are wrought, and nearly every stream in the country is auriferous. The annual produce of gold is 2500 merks, of which 1800 is obtained from washings. Silver yields annually 5000 merks. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton stuffs. Exports consist of salt, corn, cattle, horses, hides, wax, honey, timber, metals, in return for manufactured goods, woven fabrics, jewellery, hats, glasswares, etc. The trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The Maros and Szamos rivers serve as the chief routes for conveyance of goods. Roads are almost impassable; except in a few towns, inns are unknown. The peasantry generally, especially those of the Greek church, are depressed and ignorant, except in Saxonland in the S., which derives its name from having been settled by colonies from Lower Saxony, in the 12th century: it is divided into the districts or *stuhls* of Mediasch, Mühlentbach, Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Scheuerstadt, Reussomark, and Broos or Szasnaras (the "Seven Towns"), to which Cronstadt and Bistriz were subsequently added. The Szeklers occupy five dists. or *stuhls* in the E. part of the country, and the rest of the principality, comprising 3-5ths of the whole, and divided into 9 cos. and 2 districts, is termed the Magyar-land, from its predominant

people. No country in the world has, within so small a compass, so great a variety in its population. These comprise 14 distinct races, of which the 3 principal are Hungarians, Szeklers, and Saxons; the others are Walachians, German colonists, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Russians, Poles, Jews, Moravians, and Gypsies. The different forms of religion, which are supported by the state, and enjoy equal privileges, are, Roman Catholic and United Greek, Protestant, and Unitarian; Jews and professors of the Disunited-Greek church are tolerated. The Roman Catholics have a lyceum at Klausenburg, and nine gymnasia; and the Protestants have four colleges or large gymnasias, the chief of which is at Nagy-Enyed, and nine smaller gymnasia; the Unitarians, a college at Klausenburg, two gymnasia, and several schools. Transylvania was annexed to the Austrian empire by Joseph II. in 1699. In 1848 and 1849 it was the seat of protracted warfare, during which it is estimated that 200 towns and villages were burned, and 10,000 of the population perished.

**TRANSYLVANIA**, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on the Little Miami, 68 m. W.S.W. Columbus, and founded in 1829.

**TRAPANI**, *Drepanum*, a fortified seaport town of Sicily, cap. prov., on the W. side of the isl., 46 m. W. Palermo. P. (1861) 30,592. It is the see of a bishop, has a castle, senatorial palace, cathedral, 51 churches and several convents, three hospitals, a college, two seminaries, a public library, a theatre, and numerous palaces, built in a quaint mediæval style. The harbour is accessible to vessels of 300 tons, and its trade is considerable; exports comprise salt, tunny, coral, from the coast of Africa, which is cut and polished by the inhabitants, who claim the invention of cutting cameos on shell; soda, alabaster vases, statues, and gems. *Drepanum* was early occupied by the Carthaginians, and was the scene of a celebrated sea-fight (B.C. 249) between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets. Area of prov. 1058 sq. m. P. (1862) 214,981.

**TRAQUAIR**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Peebles, 1½ m. S. Innerleithen. Ac. 15,400. P. 687.

**TRARBACH**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 36 m. S.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Moselle, across which is a bridge of boats. P. 1345.

**TRASIMENI**, a lake of Central Italy. Under Napoleon I., it gave name to a dep. of which Spoleto was capital. A company has been formed to drain it. [PERUGIA (LAKE OF).]

**TRAS-OS-MONTES**, a prov. of Portugal, in the N., having N. and E. Spain, S. the prov. Beira, and W. Minho. Area 4030 sq. m. P. (1863) 340,186. The Douro forms all its S., and most part of its E. border; other principal rivers are its affls., the Tamega, Tua, and Sabor. Surface mountainous, but it contains many fertile valleys, and the banks of the Douro are famous for the production of port wines. Cattle-rearing is important. Silk and woollen fabrics, and linen thread, are the chief manufactured products. Principal towns, Braganza, Villa Real, Torre de Moncorvo, and Miranda.

**TRAU**, *Tragurium*, a seaport town of Austria, Dalmatia, circ. and 10 m. W. Spalato, on an islet in the Adriatic, between the island Bra and the mainland, and connected with both by bridges. P. 3800.

**TRAUN**, a river of Upper Austria, after a N.W. course of 100 m., joins the Danube, 4 m. S.E. Linz. It flows through the small lakes of Hallstadt and Traun, and gives name to a circ. of Austria. It is celebrated for its trout.—The

**Lake of Traun, or Gmüden See**, an expansion of the river Traun, is 8 m. long and 2 m. broad. It is traversed by a steamboat.

**TRAUNSTEIN**, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., 19 m. W.N.W. Salzburg. P. 2236.

**TRAUTENAU** or **TRUTNOW**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. N.N.E. Königgrätz, on rt. b. of the Aupa. P. 2405. It is the centre of the linen manufacture of the Reisingerberge.

**TRAVANCORE**, a state of the S. extremity of India, tributary to the British, having W. and S. the Indian Ocean, and landward the Madras dists. Malabar, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevely, between lat. 8° 4' and 10° 21' N., lon. 76° 14' and 77° 38' E. Area 4722 sq. m. P. 1,011,824. Surface mountainous in the E.; elsewhere varied with hill and dale, and well watered, but only about 2-3ds are capable of cultivation. Products comprise rice, almonds, cardamoms, pepper and other spices, betel and cocoa nuts, tobacco, ivory, and bees' wax. Property of all kinds, as in Canara, descends in the female line. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos, but there are 150,000 Christians, and in some communes Christian churches are much more numerous than pagodas and mosques. In the secluded parts of the mountains is a wild and barbarous race, who live on game or the spontaneous produce of the forest. The race is held in bondage, and hired out to parties who require their services. The British authorities have urged the emancipation of the children of these slaves, and also of their parents. In 1853, a proclamation was issued, declaring the freedom of children subsequently born, and other privileges to the slaves. Principal towns, Trivandrum, the cap., Anjengo, & Quilon.

**TRAVE**, a river of N. Germany, Holstein and Lübeck territory, flows E. and enters the Gulf of Lübeck (Baltic) at Travemünde, forming the lagoon Binnen-see. Total course 50 miles.

**TRAVEMÜNDE**, a fortified town of N. Germany, at the mouth of the Trave, on the Baltic Sea, territory and 9 m. N.E. Lübeck, of which it is the port. P. 1476. It has a lighthouse & public baths.—**Traventhal** is a hamlet of the duchy Holstein, on the Trave, 18 m. W. Lübeck, and where the treaty of 1700, between Sweden and Denmark, was concluded.

**TRAVERS**, a vill., Switzerland, cant. and 13 m. W.S.W. Neuchatel, on the Reuse. The Val-Travers, in which it stands, is picturesque. P. 1982.

**TRAVIS**, a co., U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 4944 free, 3136 slaves.

**TRAVNIK**, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., on an aff. of the Bosna, 45 m. N.W. Bosna-Serai. P. 8500, all Mohammedans, except a few Jews. Manufactures sword-blades.

**TRAWDEN-Forest**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 1½ m. S.E. Colne. Ac. 2510. P. 2087.

**TRAWS-FYNDD**, a pa., N. Wales, co. Merioneth, 8 m. E.N.E. Harlech. Ac. 21,950. P. 1517.

**TREABLES, ROSEACRE and WHARLES**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 2 m. E.N.E. Kirkham. Ac. 4015. P. 632.

**TREBBIN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Potsdam, on the Berlin and Leipzig Railway. P. 1680.

**TREBES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, 4 m. E. Carcassonne. P. 1714.

**TREBIA** or **TREBBIA**, a river of N. Italy, rises on N. side of the Apennines, 10 m. N.E. Genoa, flows N.N.E. past Bobbio and Travo, and after a rapid course of 55 m., joins the Po on rt. b., 3 m. N.W. Piacenza. On the adjacent plain, Hannibal conquered the Romans B.C. 218; and on 19th

June 1799, the French were defeated by the Austro-Russian army.

**TREBIGNÉ, Trebinium**, a fortified town of European Turkey, Herzegovina, cap. dist., 52 m. S.S.E. Mostar. P. 10,000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.

**TREBITSCH** or **TRZEBICZKA**, a walled town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 18 m. S.E. Iglau, on the Iglawa. P. 5000. Manufs. of woollens.

**TREBIZONDE** or **TREBISOND (PASHALIK OF)**, a subdivision of Turkish Armenia, extending along the coast of the Black Sea, between lat. 40° 30' and 41° 30' N., lon. 38° and 42° E., having landward the dist. Gurul, and the pashas. Akhalkzikh, Kars, Erzeroum, and Sivas. Surface mostly mountainous, and the coast-line clothed with dense forests, rises to from 4000 to 5000 feet above the sea. Many tracts are highly fertile and well cultivated; and it produces wheat, barley, and maize, with hemp, flax, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, fruits, charcoal, and timber, which, with linen cloths, carpets, leather, soap, salted fish, wine, tar, and leeches, form the chief exports. Cotton-growing is rapidly increasing. Its E. part, called Lazistan, is destitute of towns, from being inhabited by Lazes, a rude people, numbering about 50,000. Principal towns, Trebizonde, Kerehsun, T'rehbolli, Kizah, and Batum, all on its coast.—**Trebizonde** (anc. *Trapezus*), the cap., is an important fortified seaport city, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 m. N.W. Erzeroum. Lat. of lighthouse 105 feet high, on the battery at Kalmuk Point, 41° 1' N.; lon. 39° 45' 48" E. Estimated pop. 45,000, the greater number of whom are Mohammedans, inhabiting the walled city. It stands on the slope of a hill facing the sea, enclosed by a castellated barrier, and further defended by a citadel on an adjacent height. Outside of the walls are deep ravines, filled with gardens and crossed by long bridges; besides several suburbs, in which are most of the Christian dwellings, with the principal bazaars and khans. Houses mostly of one storey, built of stone and lime, roofed with red tiles, and so much interspersed with gardens and plantations that scarcely a house is visible from the sea. It has about 20 Greek churches, and nearly all its mosques have been formerly Christian places of worship; that of St Sophia, about 1 mile distant, is a handsome edifice. *Trebizonde* has a fort on each side of a peninsula projecting into the Black Sea. From its position, the city is the natural entrepôt of the trade of Armenia, N. Persia, and Georgia, with Europe; and owing to the establishment of steam navigation on the Black Sea, and between Trebizonde and Constantinople, its trade has lately received a remarkable extension. Its exports consist chiefly of silk, wool, tobacco, wax, galls, oil, opium and other drugs; honey, butter, timber for ship-building, the produce of Asia Minor; and silk fabrics, Cashmere shawls, carpets, saffron, cotton, and camel-skins from Persia. At this city Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks reached the sea in their memorable retreat. From 1203 until the subversion of the Eastern Empire, Trebizonde was the cap. of an independent dominion, extending from the Phasis to the Halya.

**TREBNITZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 15 m. N.N.E. Breslau, cap. circ. P. 2430. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and linens, breweries, and a trade in fruits.

**TREBOROUGH**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunstér. Ac. 1798. P. 183.

**TREBSCHEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 56 m. S.E. Frankfurt. P. 428.—

*Trebsen* is a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. E.S.E. Leipzig, on the Mulde. P. 989.

**TREBUR** or **TRIBUR** (*Triburium*), a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Rhine, 12 m. W.N.W. Darmstadt. P. 1397. It was a frequent residence of the German emperors, and the seat of an ecclesiastical council in A.D. 822.

**TRE-CASTAGNE**, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Catania, on the S. slope of Mount *Ætna*. P. 3033.

**TRECASTLE**, a dist. and hamlet of South Wales, co. Carmarthen, pa. *Llandelofawr*. Altitude of hamlet 796 feet.

**TRECATÉ**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Novara, cap. mand., near the *Ticino*. P. of comm. 6136. Manufs. silk and fustians.

**TRECHINA**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, cap. cant., 7 m. S. *Lagoneró*. P. 2382.

**TRECENTA**, a market town of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. *Rovigo*, on the *Tartaro*, cap. comm. P. 2600. It has trade in silk.

**TREDDYN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 3½ m. S. Mold. Ac. 3554. P. 1525.

**TREDEGAR**, a market town of England, co. Monmouth, pa. *Bedwelty*, 16 m. N.W. *Newport*, and cap. a populous dist., famous for coal mines and iron works. P. of town (1861) 9383. It has a church, Independent, Baptist, and Methodist chapels and schools; and its dist. is intersected by numerous lines of railway.

**TREDINGTON**, two pas. of England.—I. co. *Gloster*, 2½ m. S.S.E. *Tewkesbury*. Ac. 870. P. 117.—II. co. *Worcester*, 2 m. N. *Shipston-on-Stour*. Ac. 5285. P. 1100.

**TREDUNNOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 4 m. S. *Usk*. Ac. 1393. P. 164.

**TREDYFRIN**, a township of the U. S. Pennsylvania, on *Valleycreek*, 17 m. N.W. *Philadelphia*.

**TREETON**, a pa. of Engl., co. *York*, W. *Riding*, 3½ m. S.S.E. *Rotherham*. Ac. 3513. P. 612.

**TREFFRAETH**, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Anglesey*, 5 m. S.W. *Llangefni*. Ac. 3135. P. 925.

**TREFFELWYS**, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Montgomery*, 9 m. W. *Newtown*. Ac. 18166. P. 1701.

**TREFFORT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Ain*, cap. cant., 8 m. N.E. *Bourg*. P. 2154.

**TREFFURT**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 36 m. W.N.W. *Erfurt*, on the *Unstrut*. P. 2061, who manuf. woollen and cotton fabrics.

**TREF-GARN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. *Pembroke*, 5 m. N. *Haverford-West*. Ac. 1205. P. 86.

**TREFG-WALCHMAI**, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Anglesey*. Ac. 1700. P. 768.

**TREFFLAN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. *Cardigan*, 6 m. N.N.W. *Lampeter*. Ac. 2201. P. 313.

**TREFFLLYS**, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Carmarvon*, 2 m. E. *Criccieth*. Ac. 999. P. 91.

**TREFFRIW**, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Carmarvon*, 2 m. N.W. *Llanrwst*. P. 483.

**TREGARE**, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W.S.W. *Monmouth*. Ac. 2170. P. 325.

**TREGARON**, a market town of Wales, co. *Cardigan*, on an affluent of the *Teify*, 10 m. N.E. *Lampeter*. It is a polling-place for the county.

**TREGONEY** or **TREGONY**, a market town of England, co. *Cornwall*, pa. *Cuby*, on the *Fal*, 11 m. N.E. *Falmouth*. P. 699. It has endowed almshouses, and exports of copper and tin; but it declined with the rise of *Truro*.

**TREGOAN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Anglesey*, 2½ m. N.N.W. *Llangefni*. Ac. 2066. P. 160.

**TREGUIER**, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Côtes-du-Nord*, cap. cant., at the conf. of *Jaudy* and *Guindy*, 5 m. from the *English Channel*. P. 3598. The port is well sheltered and deep.

**TREGYNON**, a pa. of North Wales, co. *Montgomery*, 5 m. N. *Newtown*. Ac. 6760. P. 703.

**TREIGNAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. *Corrèze*, cap. cant., on the *Vezeze*, 18 m. N. *Tulle*. P. 3120. It has manufs. of fire-arms.

**TREIGNY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. *Yonne*, 24 m. S.W. *Auxerre*. P. 2600.

**TREIS**, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. S.W. *Coblenz*, on the *Moselle*, here joined by the *Diemen*. P. 1330.

**TREISAM**, a river of *Baden*, after a N.W. course of 30 m., joins the *Elz*, 3 m. S. *Kenzingen*.

**TREJA**, a town of Central Italy, prov. and 8 m. W. *Macerata*. P. of comm. 8737. It has a cathedral, and many remains of the ancient city.—II. a small river, deleg. *Civita-Vecchia*, joins the *Tiber* from the W.

**TRELAWNEY** or **LOOE**, a river of England, co. *Cornwall*, flows S.ward, between the towns of *East* and *West Looe*, and enters the *English Channel*, after a course of 16 m., for the last 2 miles of which it is tidal. [LOOE.]

**TRELLECK**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. W.S.W. *Monmouth*. Ac. 7061. P. 1128.—II. (*Trelcharbetws*), a pa. of South Wales, co. and 7 m. N.W. *Carmarthen*. Ac. 11,492. P. 1456.

**TRELON**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. *Nord*, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. *Avesnes*. P. 2435.

**TRELTOW** (**ALT** and **NEU**), two towns of Prussian Pomerania, gov. *Stettin*.—I. circ. and 17 m. S.S.E. *Demmin*, on the *Tollense*. P. 3825. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of woollens and linens, tanneries, and distilleries.—II. cap. circ. *Grieffenberg*, on the *Rega*, 16 m. W.S.W. *Colberg*. P. 5350. Manufs. woollens.

**TREMADOC**, a small market town of North Wales, co. *Carmarvon*, near the N. extremity of *Cardigan Bay*, 4 m. E.N.E. *Criccieth*. It is 3 feet below the level of the sea, but is protected by embankments. The harbour, *Port Madoc*, admits vessels of 300 tons burden, and has a thriving trade. Alt. 18 feet.

**TREMAEN**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. E.N.E. *Cardigan*. Ac. 1658. P. 282.

**TREMAXNE**, a pa. of England, co. *Cornwall*, 6½ m. W.N.W. *Launceston*. Ac. 1045. P. 109.

**TREMBLADE** (**LA**), a comm. & town of France, dep. *Charente-Inf.*, cap. cant., on the *Seudre*, 5 m. from the sea, and 4 m. S.S.W. *Marennes*. P. 3042. It exports oysters to *Bordeaux*.

**TREMBLAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. *Ille et Vilaine*, arr. *Fougères*. P. 2583.

**TREMBOWLA**, a town of Austrian Poland, *Galicja*, circ. and 18 m. S.S.E. *Tarnopol*, on the *Huizna*. P. 3030.

**TREMENTINES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. *Maine-et-Loire*, on the *Evre*, 11 m. S.E. *Beaupréau*. P. 2358.

**TREMITI ISLES**, *Diomede Insulae*, a group of 5 islands in the *Adriatic Sea*, off the coast of *Naples*, prov. *Capitanata*, in the N. The largest, *San Domenico*, is 4 m. in circumference; *San Nicola*, 3 m. in circumference, has a town with a monastery. The best port is in the isl. *Caprara*.

**TREMLES**, a town of Austria, *Bohemia*, circ. and 29 m. S.E. *Tabor*. P. 2895.

**TREMOSINE**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. *Brescia*, circ. *Salò*, on the *Lake of Garda*. P. of comm. 2196. It has trade in wrought iron.

**TREMPELEAN**, a co., U. S., N. America, *Wisconsin*. P. 2560.

**TRENEGLOS**, a pa. of England, co. *Cornwall*, 7 m. E.N.E. *Camelford*. Ac. 2730. P. 109.

**TRENT**, a pa. of England, co. *Somerset*, 3 m. E.N.E. *Yeovil*. Ac. 1590. P. 512.

**TRENT**, a river of England, through centre of

which it flows. It rises in the moorlands of Staffordshire, N. from Burslem, about 600 ft. above the sea, flows at first S.E. through the centre of the co. Stafford to its E. border, and thence mostly N.E. and N. through the cos. Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, & a little N. Burton-on-Stather joins the Ouse, to form the estuary of the Humber. Total course 170 m. Its basin has an area of 4082 sq. m. Affluents, the Dove, Derwent, Idle, and Tarn, from the N. and W.; Tame and Soar from the S. From its source to Burton-on-Trent it descends 376 feet, and it is navigable from the Humber to Gainsborough for vessels of 200 tons burden, and for barges as high as Burton. It is connected with all the rivers of Central England by canals, the principal of which is the Trent and Mersey Canal; and it is of importance as a means of exporting the products of the manufacturing districts, and coal from Derbyshire.

TRENT, a river of Canada West, traverses with a very tortuous course the cos. Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough, Northumberland, and Hastings, and enters the Bay of Quinté, Lake Ontario, 10 m. N.E. Newcastle. It drains many large lakes—Seugog, Sturgeon, Shebanticon, Rice, Trent, and Wilson. Total length 120 m.

TRENT, a city of Tirol. [TRIENT.]

TRENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a vill. on the Trent, and on the Derby and North Staffordshire Railway,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Ac. 6900. P. 4611.

TRENTSHOE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 9 m. E. Ilfracombe. Ac. 1571. P. 123.

TRENTOLA, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Caserta, 9 m. N.N.W. Naples. P. 2157.

TRENTON, a city of the U. S., North America, cap. state New Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware river, opposite its falls, below which it is crossed by a covered bridge, 1100 feet in length, at the head of its sloop navigation, 27 m. N.E. Philadelphia. P. (1860) 20,228. It has 17 churches, a state-house, and a state library; a court-house, state lunatic asylum, and state penitentiary; prison, public library, schools; and manufs. of cotton stuffs, leather, paper, rope, and earthenwares; corn, flour, and saw mills. It communicates with Brunswick by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and with New York by the New Jersey Railway 57 m. It was first settled in 1720, and incorporated as a city in 1792. The battle of Trenton, 25th Dec. 1776, was gained by Washington and his troops over the united British and Hessian forces.—*Trenton* is the name of many villages in the U. S.—II. a township, New York, 12 m. N. Utica.—*Trenton Falls*, on a branch of the Mohawk, in the township, consist of six cataracts, with a total descent of the river of 312 feet, within two miles, amidst sublime scenery.

TRENTSCHIN, a walled town of N.W. Hungary, cap. co., on a castle-crowned height, on l. b. of the Waag, 40 m. N. Neutra. P. 2898.

TRÉPORT (LE), a comm. and seaport town of France, at the N. extremity of the dep. Seine-Inférieure, 16 m. E.N.E. Dieppe, at the mouth of the Brèbe, in the English Channel. P. 3698. Its harbour was lately much improved.

TREPUZZE, a vill. of South Italy, prov., circ. and 8 m. N.W. Lecce. P. 2973.

TRESCO or TRESCAW, one of the Scilly Islands, in the English Channel, W. Annet Island. P. 399.—It has about 800 acres of fertile land, a village named Dolphin, with a school.

TRESCORRE, a market town of N. Italy, prov., circ. and 8 m. E. Bergamo, cap. dist., with 2881 inhabitants, sulphur baths, and marble quarries.

TRESHINISH ISLANDS, a rugged group of ba-

saltie islets, Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyre, intermediate between Mull and Tiree.

TRESMEER, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6 m. W.N.W. Launceston. Ac. 1344. P. 148.

TRES-MONTES, a large peninsula of South America, W. Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Peñas.

TRES-PONTAS, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas-Geraes, between the Rio Grande and the river Das Mortes, 25 m. E. Lavras-do-Funil. P. 8000.

TRESWELL, a pa. of England, co. Notts,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Retford. Ac. 1561. P. 270.

TRETTRE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. W. Ross. Ac. 1356. P. 147.

TRETS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, cap. cant., on the slope of Mont Regaignas, 12 m. E.S.E. Aix. P. 1939.

TREUCHTLINGEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Altmühl, 13 m. W.N.W. Eichstädt. P. 1583.

TREUEN, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 9 m. E.N.E. Plauen. P. 4443, mostly employed in linen weaving and cotton spinning.

TREUENBRIETZEN, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 22 m. S.S.W. Potsdam, P. 4960. It has numerous manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and leather.

TREVALGA, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Camelford. Ac. 1299. P. 158.

TREVEÛ, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, arr. and cant. Loudéac. P. 2351.

TRÈVES (German *Trier*, ancient *Augusta Trevirorum*), a city of Rhenish Prussia, cap. gov., on rt. b. of the Moselle, here crossed by a bridge, 690 feet in length, 60 m. S.W. Coblenz. P. (1861), civil 17,759; military 3456. Many of its public buildings are imposing, and partially Roman edifices. The cathedral is remarkable for its altars and marble gallery; the church of St Simeon, the colossal *Porta Martis*, or gate of Mars, the *Porta Nigra Heidenthurm*, and old palace of the elector, now used for barracks, the artillery dépôt, abbey of St Martin, now used for a porcelain factory, are striking edifices. Its baths are of Roman construction, and beyond its walls are the ruins of an amphitheatre. It has a seminary, gymnasium, museum, and library of 60,000 vols., which belonged to its university, suppressed in 1794; several hospitals, a theatre; manufs. of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics; docks for building small vessels, and a brisk trade in Moselle wines, corn, and timber. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a provincial council and tribunal of commerce. It was the residence of Constantine the Great and other Roman emperors, and was long cap. of the archbishopric of Cleves, and of a German electorate. In the middle ages it suffered repeatedly from wars, and in the 18th century it was five times taken by the French, under whom it became cap. of the dep. Sarre.

TREVEÛTHIN, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Usk. Ac. 11,329. P. 18,146, extensively employed in coal and iron mines.

TREVI, two market towns of Central Italy, Pontif. States.—I. (*Thebana*), on the Upper Anio, 16 m. N.N.W. Frosinone. P. 1660.—II. (*Trebia*), prov. Perugia, 10 m. N. Spoleto. P. 4907.

TREVICO, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, circ. and 10 m. S.S.E. Ariano. P. 3482. It has a cathedral, convents, and hospital.

TREVIGLIO or TRIVIGLIO, a town of N. Italy, prov. Bergamo, cap. dist., on railway, 20 m. E.N.E. Milan. Pop. of comm. (1861) 11,051. It stands in a plain between the Adda and Serio; and has large trade in raw silk collected from the surrounding dists., and in cattle.

TREVIGNO, a town of Illyria. [ROVIGNO.]

TREVISO (*Tarvisium*), a walled city of N. Italy, Venetia, gov. and 16 m. N. Venice, cap. deleg., on the Sile. P. (1861) 18,600. It is well built, and its cathedral is adorned with fine paintings. It is the see of a bishop, and has a diocesan seminary, gymnasium, public library, botanic garden, several hospitals, a theatre, and a public palace. It was formerly the seat of the celebrated university afterwards transferred to Padua, and cap. of the Trevisan Mark. It has manufs. of cotton and silk fabrics, iron and wooden wares, paper, pottery, and a trade in cattle, corn, and fruit, with an annual fair in October. Under the Lombards it was cap. of a duchy. During the French empire, under Napoleon I., it was the cap. dep. Tagliamento.

TREVOUX, *Trivis*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Saône, 12 m. N. Lyon. P. 2245. It has a palace formerly belonging to the parliament established by Francis I.; a mint, an hospital, and manufs. of woollens.

TREWEN, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Launceston. Ac. 988. P. 178.

TREYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Midhurst. Ac. 1260. P. 123.

TREYSA or TREISA, a town, Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Upper-Hessen, on the Schwalm, 20 m. E.N.E. Marburg. P. 2549.

TREZZO, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Milan, on the Adda, with manufs. of silks. P. 3476. It was formerly fortified.

TRIANGLE, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, co. Broome.

TRIANGLES (THE), a group of islets of Malaysia, in the Strait of Macassar, intermediately between Celebes and Borneo.—II. a group off the E. coast of Yucatan, in the Gulf of Mexico.

TRICALA, a town of Thessaly. [TRIKHALA.]

TRICARICO, a town of South Italy, prov. and 17 m. E. Potenza, between the Basento and Brando, cap. cant. P. 6483. It is enclosed by old walls, is the see of a bishop, has a cathedral, and manufs. of silks, woollen, leather, and tobacco.

TRICASE, a town of S. Italy, prov. Lecce, cap. cant., 23 m. E.S.E. Gallipoli. P. 4879.

TRICESIMO, a market town of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. N. Udine. P. 2700.

TRICHINOPOLY, a district of British India, near its S. extremity, presid. Madras, enclosed by the districts S. Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, and Tanjore, between lat.  $10^{\circ} 37'$  and  $11^{\circ} 31' N.$ , lon.  $78^{\circ} 13'$  and  $79^{\circ} 37' E.$  Area 2922 sq. m. P. 709,196. The river Cauvery traverses it from W. to E., irrigating many rice grounds; besides rice, it produces sugar-cane, tobacco, and betel-leaf. Exports comprise also cotton cloths, indigo, nitre, and cotton; imports, glue, oil, pepper, and cocoanuts. Sheep and cattle are numerous. Annual fall of rain 39 to 40 inches.

TRICHINOPOLY, a city, cap. above dist., and the only town of consequence, is situated on the Cauvery, and on the Gt. S. Indian Railway, 30 m. W. Tanjore. P. (excluding garrison) 80,000. Though one of the hottest stations in the Carnatic, it is the head-quarters of the S. division of the Madras army, which has here good cantonments; the markets are well supplied, and communication with Madras is facilitated by good roads. Mean annual temp.  $98^{\circ}$  Fahr. Fortifications in decay; a citadel is situated on a lofty rock in its centre, on which are also a large pagoda, an arsenal, a powder magazine, jail, garrison hospital, and pay office. The pop. manuf. jewellery, cotton cloths, and horse-equipments, for which Trichinopoly is a flourishing emporium.

TRIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Hautes-Pyrénées, 15 m. E.N.E. Tarbes. P. 1680.

TRIEBEL, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 52 m. S.S.E. Frankfurt. P. 1560

TRIEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, on rt. b. of the Seine, 4 m. N.N.W. Poissy, on Havre Railway. P. 2153.

TRIENT or TRENT (Ital. *Trento*, anc. *Tridentum*), a city of Austria, in the Tirol, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Adige, 13 m. N.N.E. Roveredo. Altitude 746 ft. Mean temp. of year  $54^{\circ} 3$ , summer  $69^{\circ} 6$ , winter  $35^{\circ} 8$ , Fahr. P. 12,900. It is enclosed by high walls, and has an old castle, the residence of its former prince-bishops; a cathedral, and several other churches, in one of which, Santa Maria Maggiore, the famous council of Trent met from 1545 to 1563; several monasteries, a city-hall, hospital, and manufactures of silks, leather, glass, and tobacco; traffic in corn, wine, iron, and other produce, and a transit trade between Germany and Italy. Southward of Trent the German language gives place to the Italian. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1797, and was afterwards cap. of the dep. Adige.

TRIER, a city of Rhenish Prussia. [TREVES.]

TRIESCH, a market town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 9 m. S.S.W. Iglau. P. 3200. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics.

TRIEST or TRIESTE, *Tergeste*, the principal seaport city of the Austrian Empire, Illyria, cap. gov. and circ., on the Gulf of Triest, at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, 73 m. E.N.E. Venice. Lat. of lighthouse  $45^{\circ} 38' 6'' N.$ ; lon.  $13^{\circ} 46' 5'' E.$  P. (1857) 65,874, exclusive of military. Mean temp. of year  $55^{\circ}$ , winter  $39^{\circ} 4$ , summer  $71^{\circ} 4$ , Fahr. It consists of an old town built on the declivity of a steep hill, enclosed by old walls; and the new town, or Theresienstadt, Josephstadt, and the Franzenvorstadt, bordering the sea, on a plain at its base. The new town is well built. Between the old and new town winds the *Corso*, a spacious thoroughfare, opening successively into several squares, in the principal of which are a public fountain, and the column and statue of the Emperor Charles VI. The chief edifices are the exchange, the cathedral in the old town, several other Roman Catholic, two Greek, and two Protestant churches, a Jews' synagogue, an English chapel, an hospital, several theatres, governor's palace, barracks, post-house, dockyard, lazarettos, custom-house, and terrace of the casino, ornamented by statues. The harbour, formed by the Theresian mole, is small, but secure and convenient; it is bordered by a wide stone quay, close to which vessels of 300 tons burden can anchor, and on its N. side is a quarantine dock, surrounded with hotels, and every other convenience. The city is partially intersected by the Maria Theresa Canal, by means of which vessels can load and unload at the doors of the warehouses. *Triest* is a free port, and is the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian Empire by the Adriatic. Principal exports are corn, rice, wine, oil, shumac, tobacco, wax, hemp, wool, skins, furs, metals, timber, and other produce. It is a dépôt for warehousing goods from the Black Sea, Turkey, and Egypt, and has a large mercantile navy. It is a bishop's see, the seat of an imperial academy, a school of navigation, many other schools and learned associations; and it has many banking establishments, insurance offices, newspapers, and manufactures of liqueurs, wax-lights, leather, soap, and musical instruments; dyeing houses, sugar refineries, potteries, and distilleries. *Triest* is the residence of consuls of most commercial

nations. It was of importance under the Romans, and has the remains of an amphitheatre and some arches. In the middle ages it was the cap. of an independent republic. The French took it in 1797 and 1805. The gov. of Trieste, forming the S. and W. parts of Illyria, comprises the peninsula of Istria, the islands Veglia, Cherso, Lossini, etc., in the Adriatic and the valley of Isonzo. It is divided into the circs. Trieste, Istria, and Göriz. Principal towns, Trieste, Goritz, and Pirano.—The *Gulf of Trieste* is the head of the Adriatic Sea, E. of Cape Salvatore (Istria), and the mouth of the river Tagliamento; 20 m. in length and in breadth at its entrance. It receives the Isonzo, Stella, and other rivers, and contains the islands of Grado, etc.

TRIGO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Kentucky. Area 356 sq. m. P. (1860) 7603 free, 3448 slaves.

TRIGGIANO, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.S.E. Bari, and 3 m. from the Adriatic. P. 6369.

TRIGNO (*Trinum Portuosum*), a river of S. Italy, rises in the Apennines, about 9 m. W. Campobasso, flows N.W. and N.E. past Trivento and Celenza, and after a course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic Sea, 5 m. S.E. Il Vasto.

TRIGUEROS, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N.E. Huelva. P. 3584.

TRIKERI, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula in the Gulf of Volo. P. 5000. It gives name to the Channel of Trikeri, N. of the island Eubœa.

TRIKHALA or TRICALA (*Trikkala*), a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 37 m. W.N.W. Larissa. P. from 10,000 to 12,000, chiefly Turks. It has several Greek churches and Jews' synagogues; manufs. blankets, coarse woollen and cotton stuffs, and a transit trade in corn, etc., sent through it into Albania and Epirus.—*Trikkhala* is a name of the prov. Thessaly.—The *Trikkhala River* is a small affluent of the Salympria, immediately N.W. Trikkhala.

TRILLO, a small town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. E. Guadalaxara, on the Tagus. P. 791. It has well-frequented mineral baths.

TRIM, a disfranchised parl. bor., market town, and pa. of Ireland, cap. co. Meath, on the Boyne, 25 m. N.W. Dublin. Ac. of pa. 13,425. P. 4396; do. of town 2058. It has a pa. church, a Roman Catholic chapel, schools, court-house, gaol, infantry barracks, union workhouse, and a pillar to Field-Marshal Duke of Wellington, who was born at the demesne of Dangan, 3 m. S. the town. Several Irish parliaments have been held in this town, which was taken by Cromwell in 1649.

TRIMBLE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of Kentucky. Area 127 sq. m. P. 5049 free, 831 slaves.

TRIMDON, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.E. Durham, on the Hartlepool branch of the York and Berwick Railway. Ac. 2280. P. 2975.

TRIMLEY, 2 pas., Engl., co. Suffolk.—I. (*St Martin*),  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2338. P. 582.—II. (*St Mary*),  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2208. P. 385.

TRIMMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Cromer. Ac. 680. P. 185.

TRINCOMALEE, a seaport town of the island Ceylon, on its N.E. coast, in lat.  $8^{\circ} 33' 7''$  N., lon.  $81^{\circ} 14' 7''$  E. The small town is at the base of a rock crowned by Fort-Frederick, at the entrance of a bay, termed by Admiral Lord Nelson "the finest harbour in the world," and on the W. shore of which is Fort Osterburgh, protecting an inner harbour, and having barracks for European troops; but the station is unhealthy. Mean temp. of year  $80^{\circ} 7'$ , winter  $77^{\circ} 3'$ , summer  $83^{\circ} 8'$  Fahr.

TRING, a pa. & market town, England, co. Herts,

on the London & N.W. Rail, 32 m. N.W. London. Ac. of pa. 7390. P. 4841. Manufs. silk, canvas, and straw-plait. Town neat, has a Lancelian free school, & various small charities. The parish is intersected by the Grand Junction Canal.

TRINGANO, a town on the Gulf of Siam, E. side of the Malay peninsula, lat.  $5^{\circ} 25' N.$  P. 60,000. It is the residence of a rajah, and cap. of a Malay state of same name, tributary to Siam.

TRINIDAD, the most S. of the British West India Islands, Windward group, immediately off the coast of South America, 13 m. E. of the peninsula of Paria, Venezuela, and bounding the Gulf of Paria on the E. Lat. of Port Galera  $10^{\circ} 50' N.$ , lon.  $60^{\circ} 54' W.$  Shape oblong, with promontories extending from three of its corners. Length 90 m., breadth 50 m. Area estimated at 2020 sq. m. P. (1861) 84,438, being an increase of 14,829 over the census of 1851. This large increase is accounted for by the extensive immigration of labourers from India, which, in 1861 alone, amounted to 2545. Its mountain chains run W. to E., continuous with those of the mainland; those along the N. coast rising to 3000 feet in elevation, and the central range flanked on each side by the extensive valleys of the Carony and Orotoire. On the W. coast are numerous bays, but the N. and E. shores are destitute of harbours. Soil extremely fertile; and the elevated parts of the surface are mostly covered with dense forests. The island is not subject to drought, and is apparently less unhealthy than many other West India islands. Cocoa forms the chief crop. There are several active mud volcanoes, which throw mud to a height of 30 feet, and occasionally emit flames. Exports consist of cocoa, sugar, molasses, coffee, cotton, hides, and asphalt. Total value in 1862, 739,507*l.* Imports, 733,598*l.*; revenue, 199,372*l.*; expenditure, 196,058*l.*; debt, 74,000*l.*; imperial expenditure for military purposes, 18,579*l.* Education is well attended to; besides the collegiate school at Port of Spain, in 1859 there were 2 model, 31 ward, and several infant and other schools. Government vested in a governor, a colonial council of 12 members, and the orders of the sovereign in council. The laws are a mixture of Spanish and English; but neither coroners' inquests nor trial by jury are established. The island is divided into 11 dists.; chief town Port of Spain, on the W. coast. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498. It successively belonged to the Spaniards and the French, and capitulated to the British under Abercrombie in 1797.

TRINIDAD, an island in the Atlantic Ocean,  $10^{\circ} E.$  Brazil, to which it belongs. Lat. of S. point  $20^{\circ} 31' S.$ , lon.  $29^{\circ} 19' W.$

TRINIDAD, a river of Texas, N. America, flows S. 400 m., and enters the Bay, 30 m. N. Galveston.

TRINIDAD, a town of the island Cuba, cap. gov., on small river of same name, near S. coast. Lat.  $21^{\circ} 45' N.$ ; lon.  $80^{\circ} 1' W.$  P. (1861) 14,436.

TRINIDADE, a market town of Brazil, prov. and 19 m. N.E. Rio-de-Janeiro. P. 4000.

TRINITA, a town of North Italy, prov. Cuneo, cap. mand., circ. and 9 m. N.W. Mondovì. It is the head of a very ancient barony. P. 3094.

TRINITÉ (LA), a town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. cant., 32 m. N.N.E. Vannes. P. 1282.

TRINITÉ (LA), a market town of the island Martinique, Windward group, Caribbean Sea, cap. arr., on its E. coast, 16 m. E. St Pierre.

TRINITY, 2 cos., U. S., N. Amer.—I. California. P. 5125.—II. Texas. P. 3433 free, 959 slaves.

TRINITY-GASK or TARNLY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, on the Earn, 3 m. W. Gask. P. 488.

TRINO, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. and 11 m. S.W. Vercelli, cap. mand., near the Po. P. 9462. It is well built, has a large trade in cattle, and is celebrated for its hams.

TRIORA, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, circ. San Remo. It was formerly surrounded by walls, and has the remains of three castles. P. of mand. 5046.

TRIPOLI, a beylik of the Ottoman Empire, the most E. of the Barbary states, N. Africa, its dom. comprising Barca, and the region extending from the Lake Biban to the S. extremity of Milhr Bay, between lat. 28° and 33° 30' N., lon. 10° 30' and 25° E., having N. the Mediterranean, E. Egypt, W. Tunis, and S. Fezzan and the Libyan Desert. Estimated area of Tripoli Proper, 100,000 sq. m., and pop. 600,000; but the whole dominion is supposed to have an area of upwards of 200,000 sq. m., and a pop. of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. The coast region, which has an extent of 1100 m., presents few inlets, and only one harbour, that of Tripoli. It is of the most luxuriant fertility for a few miles inland, beyond which the whole country is little better than a sandy waste, the rivers of Tripoli being mere torrents. Parallel to the coast two mountain chains, with summits 4000 feet high, extend from E. to W. Products of the coast are corn and fruits, in great variety; cotton, silk, tobacco, saffron, madder, and castor oil; in the interior, senna, dates, and galls are the chief sources of wealth, and the carob and lotus are indigenous. The surplus produce of the date and olive plantations, with straw mats, earthen jars, and other domestic manufactures, are partly exported by sea and partly disposed of to Bedouin traders. Wine of superior quality might be produced. Cattle, sheep, and poultry are sent to Malta. Exports (1862) cattle, wool, skins, etc., to the value of 29,666*l.* Imports, 11,880*l.* Manufs. carpets, cloaks, and other articles of clothing; camels, goat's hair, sacking, prepared skins, marocco leather, earthenwares, and potash. Foreign commerce is mostly with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant; and the chief trade is in the barter of European goods for those of Central Africa, whence several caravans arrive annually with slaves, gold dust, ivory, senna, and natron. *Tripoli* is stated to be the most civilised of the Barbary states. State religion Mohammedanism. Gov., since 1835, exercised by a pasha, a vassal of the Porte. Army, a Turkish brigade of 4000 men.

TRIPOLI, anc. *Tea*, a fortified maritime city of N. Africa, cap. state, on a low rocky promontory extending into the Mediterranean. Lat. (of castle) 32° 53' 9" N.; lon. 13° 11' E. P. estimated at 15,500; viz. 12,000 of Turkish descent, 1500 Christians, & 2000 Jews. Principal edifices, the citadel, with the residence of the pasha, a dockyard, mosques, Jews' synagogues, churches, market places, and European hotels. It has a triumphal arch, erected A.D. 164, in honour of Aurelius Antoninus & Verus, besides other remains of antiquity. Its port, though small, is secure, and can accommodate vessels drawing 18 feet water, and it has an active trade in the products of the interior as far as Bornou and Timbuctoo.—*Tripoli Vecchia* or *Old Tripoli*, is a small maritime town, 45 m. W. ward.

TRIPOIS or TARABŪLŪS, *Tripolis*, a seaport town, Syria, cap. pash., on the Mediterranean, at the base of a spur of Mount Lebanon, and at the mouth of the Kadisha, 56 m. N.E. Beyrouf. Lat. 34° 26' 4" N.; lon. 35° 49' E. P. 20,000. It is surrounded by fine gardens, but the marshy character of its vicinity renders it unhealthy.

Houses chiefly of stone, and the town has many remains of middle-age architecture; in and around it are numerous granitic columns and traces of antiquity, and an old castle stands on an adjacent height. It has a custom house, a Spanish fort, and a British consulate. The government powder magazine exploded on 30th May 1864, and destroyed a large part of the town: 300 or 400 lives were lost. *Tripoli* doubtless owed its name to its consisting of three distinct towns, while the Marina or El Mina, the principal seat of trade, is a separate quarter S.W. ward, on a projecting point of land bordering the port. The harbour is small, shallow, and frequently unsafe; but it has an export trade in silk, wool, cotton, tobacco, galls, cochineal, and soap. *Tripoli* is a Greek bishop's see, and the residence of several European consuls. It was taken by the Crusaders in 1108, at which time a large and valuable library was consigned to the flames.—II. a ruined city of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Menderes, 36 m. S.E. Allah-Shehr.—III. a town of Turkish Armenia. [TRĒNBOLI.]

TRIPOLITZA or TRIPOLIZZA, a town of Greece, Morea, cap. gov. Mantinea, in a plain 3000 feet above the sea, 22 m. S.W. Argos. It was the residence of the Turkish pasha of the Morea, and had 20,000 inhabitants; but it was stormed and taken by the Greek insurgents in 1821, and again in 1828 by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha, who razed it to the ground: it has been since rebuilt. It owes its name to being the modern representative of the three cities, Mantinea, Tegea, and Pallantium, traces of all which are found in its vicinity.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA, the principal of a group of islets in the S. Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 37° 2' 48" S.; lon. 12° 18' 39" W. P. 85, in 16 families, English, Dutch, Danish, and American. Surface mountainous, and one peak rises to 8300 ft. above the ocean. The other islands are Nightingale and Inaccessible Island. Potatoes and corn are grown; cattle, sheep, and poultry numerous. It is subject to severe gales. The islands are claimed by Great Britain, and a British garrison was maintained here during the residence of Napoleon I. at St Helena.

TRISTE, an island of Central America, in the Gulf of Terminos, off the S.W. coast of Yucatan.—II. (or *Pulo Mego*), an islet off the S.W. coast of Sumatra. Lat. 4° S.; lon. 101° 10' E.—The *Gulf of Triste* is a bay of the Caribbean Sea, in South America, on the N. coast of Venezuela, between lon. 67° 30' and 68° 30' W., lat. 10° 30' N.

TRITH ST LEGER, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, on the Scheldt, arr. Valenciennes. P. 3271. It has iron forges.

TRIUMPHO, a town of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, 30 m. W. Porto-Alegre. P. 3462.

TRIUMPHO-DE-LA-CRUZ, a bay and group of islets of Central America, on the N. coast of the state Honduras, dist. Comayagua.

TRIVANDRUM, a town of British India, presid. Madras, on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.W. Cape Comorin, with a fine palace and an extensive garrison. In 1837 an observatory was built outside the town. Mean temp. of year 79°·2 Fahr.

TRIVENTO, a walled town of South Italy, prov. Campobasso, cap. cant., and on the Trigno, dist. and 15 m. N.W. Campobasso. P. 4707. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of coarse woollen cloths.

TROCHTELFINGEN, a town of South Germany, Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, cap. dist., 15 m. N. Sigmaringen. P. 1136.

TROEDYRAUR, a pa., S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 3½ m. N.N.E. Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Ac. 4660. P. 374.

**TROGEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N.E. Appenzell, cap. Outer-Rhodes. P. 2611. It has an arsenal, and a trade in muslin and linens.

**TROINA**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Catania, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Bronte, on the summit of a mountain, 3000 feet above the sea. P. 8299. It has the oldest monastery on the island.

**TROIS-MOUTIERS (LES)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 5 m. N.W. Loudun. P. 1252.

**TROIS-RIVIÈRES**, Canada. [THREE RIVERS.]

**TROIS RIVIÈRES**, a market town, S. coast isl. Gadeloupe, 7 m. S.E. Basse-Terre. P. 2978.

**TROISVILLES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Cambrai, cant. le Caféau. P. 2096.

**TROITSKA**, two towns of Russia.—I. gov. and 87 m. N.W. Penza, on the Moksha. P. 3500.—II. (or *Zemniki*), Asiatic Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Ui, an affluent of the Tobol, 70 m. N.E. Verkhnouralsk. P. 5000. It has a cathedral, custom-house, barracks, and active traffic with Bokhara. About 2000 Kirghis are said to frequent it annually with their goods.

**TROITZKOI-MONASTÈRE**, a mkt. town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.N.E. Moscow. P. 7000. On a height immediately above it is an ecclesiastical establishment, founded in 1337. Within its fortified enclosure are numerous churches, imperial and episcopal palaces, a seminary, with a library of 6000 volumes, and a bell of 70 tons weight.

**TROJA (Æcæ)**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Foggia, circ. Bovino. P. 5973. It has a cathedral, manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, and a large annual fair. Troja was the scene of three great battles in the 13th and 15th centuries.

**TROJA (ancient Vernaria)**, an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, 14 m. S.E. Piombino, about 2 sq. m. in extent, & rising from the sea like a truncated cone.

**TROKI or NOVO-TROKI**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 15 m. S.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Lake Troki. P. 2000.

**TROLHÆTTA**, a market town of Sweden, læn Elfsborg, 8 m. S.S.W. Wenersborg. P. 1000. It is situated on the Gøta-elf, or river which here forms the *Trolhætta-falls*, where the Gotha is joined by the *Trolhætta Canal*, a cut 3 m. in length.

**TROMØE**, an island of Norway, close to the S. coast, opposite Arendal. Length 8 miles.

**TROMSØE**, a town of Norway, Finmark, on the island Tromsøe, opposite the island Hvaloe. P. 738. It has a wooden quay and a custom-house, and is an outpost of Hammerfest.

**TROND (ST)**, a town of Belgian Limbourg, cap. cant., on branch railway from Mechlin to Liege, 12 m. W.N.W. Tongres. P. 9400. It has breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of soap, tobacco, and lace.

**TRONDHJEM or DRONTHEIM**, a fortified seaport city of Norway, cap. of its N. stift or prov., at the mouth of the Nid, in Trondhjem-fjord, here crossed by a wooden bridge. Lat. of cathedral 63° 25' 8" N., lon. 10° 23' 7" E. P. (1855) 16,012. It is walled, and defended by the fortress of Munkholm, on an island in the fjord. Principal edifices, a cathedral, three other churches, a workhouse, asylums for the aged and for deaf-mutes, a theatre, exchange bank; grammar, Lancasterian, and other schools, a museum, and public library. The roadstead is indifferent, and the river admits small vessels only; but the town has an active export trade in dried fish, deals, tar, and copper.

—The *Trondhjem Fiord* extends from the Atlantic inland for 80 m., and at its N. extremity it communicates with Beitstad-fiord. It receives the Orkel, Guul, Nid, Siaker, and Stordal rivers.

—The *stift* or *prov.* of *Trondhjem* comprises the aunts North and South Trondhjem, and Romsdal. Area 22,034 sq. m. P. (1855) 260,172.

**TRONDRA**, an island of Scotland, co. Shetland, pa. Tingwall. P. 140.

**TRONTU**, *Truentium*, a river of Cent. Italy, rises N.E. Monte Reale, flows N. and W., and enters the Adriatic 17 m. E. Ascoli. Course 64 miles.

**TRONZANO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, 13 m. W.N.W. Vercelli. Pop. of comm. 3671.

**TROOMON or TARUMAN**, a maritime town of Sumatra, on its W. coast. Lat. 2° 50' N.; lon. 107° 20' E. It was taken by the Dutch in 1840.

**TROON**, a seaport town of Scotland, co. Ayr; on a small bay in the Irish Channel, and on the Troon and Kilmarnock Railway, 7½ m. S.W. Kilmarnock. P. 2427. It is much frequented for sea-bathing: has a good harbour, with a pier, ship-building, and wet docks, and a lighthouse.

**TROPEA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, cap. cant., circ. and 12 m. W.S.W. Monteleone, at the S. extremity of the Gulf of St Eufemia. P. 5332. It is enclosed by walls, and has a cathedral, convents, churches, and manufactures of counterpanes and blankets, with an active tunny and anchovy fishery.

**TROPEZ (ST)**, *Heraclea*, a comm. and maritime town of France, dep. Var, on the Gulf of Grimaud, an inlet of the Mediterranean, 37 m. E.N.E. Toulon. P. 3358, chiefly engaged in tunny and other fisheries. It has a chamber of commerce.

**TROPFAU**, a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, cap. principality and circ., on the Oppa, a tributary of the Oder, 36 m. N.E. Olmütz. P. 10,097. It has a cathedral, a castle, town-hall, theatre, a gymnasium with a museum, & manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, arms, and liqueurs. The diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held here from 20th October to 20th November 1820.

**TROQUER**, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry Kirkcudbright, comprising the bor. of Maxwelltown. Ac. 12,448. P. 4743.

**TRORY or ST MICHAEL'S TRORY**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Fermanagh, 3½ m. N. Enniskillen. Ac. 4236. P. 941.

**TROSA**, a town of Sweden, læn Södermanland, 22 m. N.E. Nyköping, on the Baltic. P. 420.

**TROSACHS**, a picturesque valley of Scotland, co. Perth, between Lochs Achray and Katrine.

**TROSBERG or TROSTBERG**, a market town of Upper Bavaria, with a picturesque fortress, 15 m. E.S.E. Wasserburg. P. 910.

**TROSSINGEN**, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Black Forest, 10 m. N.W. Tuttingen. P. 2367.

**TROSTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1764. P. 322.

**TROSTREY**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 2¼ m. N.N.W. Usk. Ac. 1255. P. 190.

**TROTTERSCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7½ m. W.N.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1160. P. 293.

**TROTTON**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Ac. 3877. P. 452. The poet Otway was born here in 1651.

**TROUP**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of Georgia. Area 417 sq. m. P. (1860) 6260 free, 10,002 slaves.

**TROWAY**, a township of England, co. Derby, pa. Eckington, 6 m. N. Chesterfield. P. 1467.

**TROWBRIDGE**, a market town and pa. of England, co. Wilts, 11 m. S.S.W. Chippenham, connected by a branch with the Great Western Rail. Ac. of pa. 2442. P. (1861) 10,487. The town stands on the declivity of a rocky hill, beside the Wene. It has a parish church, Trinity church, dissenters' chapels, schools, and almshouses. The

woollen manufacture has been established here from a very early period. Cassimeres, kerseys, and tweeds, are amongst the chief fabrics manufactured. The Kennet and Avon Canal runs 1 m. N. the town.

TROWELL, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham,  $\frac{5}{8}$  m. W. Nottingham. Ac. 1570. P. 348.

TROWSE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Norwich, on E. Co. Railway. P. 1404.

TROY, a ruined city of Asia Minor, rendered famous by the Iliad of Homer, supposed to have stood on a height at the S. extremity of the Plain of Troy, 9 m. S.S.E. the entrance of the Hellespont from the Ægean Sea. On that height are still some vestiges of ancient walls and cisterns, and around it are numerous artificial mounds.—The *Plain of Troy*, between this and the Hellespont, about 10 m. in length by 3 m. in width, is watered by three rivers, two of which are the Simois and Scamander of antiquity.

TROY, a city and river port of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Rensselaer, on l. b. of the Hudson, here crossed by a bridge, 6 m. N. Albany. P. (1860) 39,232, with West Troy. It stands on an alluvial flat, is regularly laid out, and extends 3 m. along the river; streets mostly lined with trees. It has many handsome churches, court-house, market-houses, gaol, co. poor-house, the Rensselaer institute, female institute, a lyceum with library and museum, academies and literary associations; manufs. of machinery, ropes, hardwares, cutlery, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, and carriages; distilleries, breweries, iron-works, and mills. It is a great railway centre, and has an active trade with New York.—*West Troy*, a suburb, on the opposite side of the Hudson, was incorporated in 1836, and has an extensive U. S. arsenal, and a branch connecting it with the Erie Canal.—Many other townships and vills. of the U. S. are named Troy; the principal in Pennsylvania, co. Bradford.

TROYES, *Augustobona*, afterwards *Tricassium*, a town and city of France, cap. dep. Aube, on the Seine, and at the head of a railway to Montereau, 87 m. E.S.E. Paris. P. (1861) 34,613. It has a cathedral, a town-house, a comm. college library of 100,000 vols., and a museum. It is the centre of manufs. of hosiery, cotton and woollen fabrics, and yarn. *Troyes* was cap. of the old prov. Champagne. A treaty was concluded here in 1420, conferring the crown of France on the king of England. In 1814 it was the scene of severe combats between the French & Russians.

TRSCHEMESNO or TRZEMESZNO, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Bromberg, between lakes, 42 m. E.N.E. Posen. P. 3182.

TRSZENNA, a market town of Northern Hungary, with a Franciscan convent, on the Black Arva, co. and 18 m. N.E. Arva. P. 3050.

TRÜBAU or TRIBAU, *Mährisch* and *Böhmisch*, two towns of Austria.—I. Moravia, circ. and 28 m. W.N.W. Olmütz. P. 3100. It has manufs. of woollens.—II. Bohemia, circ. Chrudim, on railway, 7 m. N.E. Leitomischl. P. 2600.

TROBEI, two rivers of Russia.—I. an arm of the Oka, gov. and N. Riazan.—II. gov. Tchernigov and Poltava, joins the Dnieper after a S. course of 80 miles.

TRUBCHEVSK, a town of Russia, gov. and 88 m. W.S.W. Orel, cap. circ., on the Desna. P. 4000. It has large salt magazines, a manufacture of verdigris, and a trade in corn and flax.

TRUEL (LE), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aveyron, arr. S. Affrique, cant. S. Rome. P. 2200.

TRULL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Taunton. Ac. 2233. P. 779.

TRUMBULL, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. part of Ohio, cap. Warren. Area 892 sq. m. P. (1860) 30,656.—II. a township, Connecticut, 5 m. N. Bridgeport. P. 1313.

TRUMPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S. Cambridge. Ac. 2200. P. 716.

TRUNCH, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 1353. P. 464.

TRURO, a parl. and munic. bor. and seaport town of England, co. Cornwall, 8 m. N.N.E. Falmouth, on the rivers Allen and Kenwyn, which unite to form the creek or river Truro, that opens into Falmouth harbour. Ac. of pa. 190. P. 3117; do. of parl. bor. (1861) 11,337. The town, in a hollow surrounded by hills, is the largest in the co. Alt. 95 ft. It is the centre of an important mining district. Chief edifices, St Mary's church, dissenting chapels, town-hall, coinage-hall, custom-house, co. infirmary, and union workhouse. Exports (1862) 17,755 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Vessels belonging to the port 57, tons 5131. The grammar school has two exhibitions of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  to Exeter College, Oxford; and here Sir H. Davy was born and received his early education. *Truro* has a mining college, a royal institution for science and literature, a Dorcas society and other charities, and a public subscription library. Vessels of 100 tons come up to its quays. Imports chiefly coal, timber, and articles required in mining operations. Exports tin and copper ore, paper, pottery-ware, and pitchard oil. Customs revenue (1862) 11,837 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The bor. is divided into three wards. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 631.

TRURO, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on the N. part of Cape Cod, Atlantic. P. 2051, mostly employed in fisheries.—II. Ohio, co. Franklin.

TRUSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N.N.W. Chudleigh. Ac. 749. P. 223.

TRUSLEY, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. W. Derby. Ac. 1073. P. 99.

TRUSTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. N.E. Alford. Ac. 1455. P. 332.

TRUXILLO or TRUJILLO, *Turris Julia*, a city of Spain, prov. and 23 m. E. Caceres. P. 5212. The city is situated on the declivity of a granite hill. It has a college, a post-house, and earthenware factories.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. Peru, cap. prov., and cap. dep. Libertad, pleasantly situated near the coast of the Pacific Ocean, about 125 m. S.E. Lambeyeque. Lat. 8° 7' 5" S.; lon. 79° 4' 2" W. P. 6000. It is enclosed by a brick wall, and has a cathedral. It was founded by Pizarro in 1535.—II. a city of Venezuela, dep. Zulia, cap. prov., 90 m. S.W. Barquesimeto, and N.E. Merida. P. 4000. Early in the present century it had 12,000 inhabitants. Area of prov. 4307 sq. m. P. (1854) 44,788.—III. a seaport town of Central America, state Honduras, cap. dep., on the Caribbean Sea. Lat. (of port), 15° 55' N., lon. 85° 59' W. P. 2500. Its harbour, on the bay of Truxillo, is defended by several forts. Exports hides, sarsaparilla, cochineal, and indigo.

TRUXTON, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N.E. Cortland.

TRYBERG, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Gutach, 7 m. S. Hornberg. P. 1114.

TRYSULL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 3110. P. 610.

TSANG and TSAO, numerous cities and towns of China; the principal being *Tsao-tchow*, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., 140 m. S.W. Tsi-nan.

TSANTA, a fortified city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., on the Burmese frontier, 50 m. N.E. Bhamo.

**TSATSAK**, a town of Servia. [**CSATSAK**.]  
**TSCHERNEMBEL**, a town of Austria, Illyria, Carniola, 16 m. S. Neustadt. P. 1000.

**TSCHERNOWITZ**, Poland. [**CZERNOWITZ**.]  
**TSE-KEE**, a town of China, prov. Che-kiang, W. Ning-po, taken by the British, March 1842.  
**TSE-TCHOU**, a city of China, prov. Shan-se, cap. dep., 40 m. N. the river Hoang-ho.

**TSHUSOVAJA**, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises 50 m. S.S.W. Ekaterinburg, flows N. and W., and joins the Kama, 12 m. N. Perm. In spring it is navigable, and used for the transport of the mineral produce of the Ural.

**TSIAMPA** or **CHAMPA**, a state of S.E. Asia, situated on the coast of the Chinese Sea, subject to Anam (Cochin-China), of which it forms the most S. province. Chief town, Nha-trang. Inhabitants partly Mohammedans.

**TSIEN**, a prefixed name of many towns in China.—The *Tsien-kiang*, prov. Se-chuen, is a river tributary to the Kia-ling; and the *Tsien-tung-kiang*, a river, prov. Che-kiang, joins the sea by a wide estuary E. the city Hang-chow-foo.

**TSI-NAN**, a city of China, cap. prov. Shan-tung, on l. b. of the Ta-tsin river, 100 m. from the Gulf of Chi-li. It is large, populous, and venerated as the residence of a former sovereign dynasty. Manufs. silks and glass wares.

**TSIN-CHOW**, two cities of China, caps. of deps.—I. prov. Shan-tung, 80 m. E. Tsi-nan.—II. prov. Quang-tung, 65 m. W. Ou-chou, on a trib. of the Hong-kiang.—*Tsin* & *Tsing* are names of numerous Chinese towns of inferior rank.

**TSITSIHAR** or **HEHLUNG KIANG**, the most N. prov. of Manchuria, extends between lat. 46° and 53° 30' N., lon. 117° to 132° E. It is enclosed on the N.E., N., and N.W. by the Amur river, which separates it from the Russian provs. Transbaikal and Amur. On the S. are Mongolia and the Sungari river, which separates it from Kirin. It is traversed from N. to S. by the Khingan mountains, and by Naun or Nonni river. The chief towns are Tsitsihar, the cap., on the Naun river, Merguen, Saghalin-Ula, and Ust Strelotchnoi. [**MANCHURIA**.]

**TSIEN-TCHOU**, a maritime city of China, prov. Fokien, 30 m. N.E. Amoy.

**TSKHINVALI**, a town of Russia, Transcaucasia, Georgia, 55 m. N.W. Teflis.

**TSUNG-MING**, a low deltoid island of China, prov. Kiang-su, off the W. coast, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 20 m. from Shanghai, its E. extremity, in lat. 31° 28' N., lon. 121° 51' E. Extent 36 by 10 m. On S. is a town of same name.

**TSUN-HO** and **TSUN-Y**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Chi-li, 80 m. E.N.E. Peking.—II. prov. Kwi-chow, cap. dep., 70 m. N. Kwi-Yang.

**TSUS-SIMA**, N. AND S., two islands of Japan, 40 m. S.E. of the Korean Peninsula. Lat. of N. extremity 34° 40' N., lon. 129° 29' E. Between them is a narrow sound, with the port of Fat-choo, which has a large native trade. Country hilly, well timbered, and fertile. P. about 30,000.

**TUA**, a riv of Portugal, prov. Traz-os-Montes, joins the Douro, after a S.W. course of 70 m.

**TUAM**, an episcopal town and pa. of Ireland, co. and 19 m. N.N.E. Galway, on the Clare, here crossed by a bridge. Ac. of pa. 25,014. P. (1861) 9306; do. of town or "city" 4563. Alt. 127 ft. It has Roman Catholic and Protestant cathedrals, and two episcopal palaces, the Roman Catholic college of St Jarlath, diocesan and other public schools, a court-house, bridewell, union work-house, barracks, assembly rooms, manufactures of linen and canvas, and a large retail trade. It is the see of a Protestant bishop.

**TUAT** an oasis of Central Africa, Sahara, nearly equidistant from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Fezzan.

**TUBBRID**, two pas. of Ire.—I. co. Tipperary, 4 m. S.S.W. Cahir. Ac. 12,572. P. 2237.—II. co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. E.S.E. Piltown. Ac. 1004. P. 200.

**TUBINGEN**, a walled town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Neckar, at the influx of the Ammer, 18 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 7500. Its university, which had amongst its earliest professors the reformers Melancthon and Rauchlin, is seated in the ancient castle of the Counts-Palatine, and has belonging to it an observatory, botanic garden, cabinet of natural history, and a library of 70,000 volumes. The town has manufs. of woollen cloth and gunpowder.

**TUBIZE**, a market town of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, on railway, 13 m. S.S.W. Brussels.

**TUBNEY**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 4 m. W.N.W. Abingdon. Ac. 1144. P. 180.

**TUCHAN**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, 25 m. S.W. Narbonne. P. 1155.

**TUCHEL**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, 15 m. S.E. Conitz. P. 1885.

**TUCKER**, a co., U.S., North America, Virginia. P. 1408 free, 20 slaves.

**TUCOVIA**, an isl. of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, lat. 12° 16' S., lon. 168° 42' E.

**TUCUMAN**, a dep. of the Argentine Confed., mostly between lat. 26° and 27° 30' S., lon. 62° and 67° W., having E. the Gran-Chaco, one of the vast interior plains of South America, and on other sides the deps. Salta, Catamarca, and Santiago. Ac. 23,386. P. (1860) 88,500. Surface in the W. mountainous, and alternately covered with forests of lofty trees and fine pastures. Its centre is one of the richest parts of the Confederation, yielding fine crops of wheat, maize, rice, tobacco, and sugar. Many mules are exported, and the cattle are of good breeds. The dep. contains mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead; other products are cocoa, cotton, indigo, honey, wax, dyewoods, salt from mines and lakes, and a little wine. Principal manufs. are leather, cotton and woollen fabrics, and cheese. Principal towns, Tucuman and Pitos.—*Tucuman* or *San Miguel de Tucuman*, the cap. dep., is on a tributary of the Tala or Honda, 94 m. N.W. Santiago del Estero. P. 11,000. It has a cathedral, several convents, a Jesuits' college, and a trade in oxen and mules sent into Bolivia. Here the independence of the Plata provinces was first promulgated, and the first congress of the republic was held in 1816.

**TUDDENHAM**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1239. P. 394.—II. same co., 3 m. S.S.E. Mildenhall. Ac. 2644. P. 413.—III. (*East*), co. Norfolk, 6 m. E.S.E. East Dereham. Ac. 2065. P. 512.—IV. (*North*), same co., 4 m. E.S.E. East Dereham. Ac. 2270. P. 437.

**TUDELA** (*Tutela*), a city of Spain, prov. Navarra, on the Ebro, here crossed by a stone bridge of 17 arches, 52 m. N.W. Zaragoza, on railway to Pamplona. P. 8923. It has a cathedral, many other churches, convents, and hospitals; a work-house, prison, Latin and medical schools, manufs. of coarse woollens, hair fabrics, soap, tiles, bricks and earthenwares. The celebrated Rabbi Benjamin Ben Jonah (Benj. of Tudela) was born here in 12th century. On 23d Nov. 1808, the French here gained a victory over the Spaniards.—II. (*de Duero*), a town, prov. and 6 m. E.S.E. Valladolid.

**TUDELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Tunbridge. Ac. 1605. P. 547.—*St Tudewall's Road* is an inlet of Cardigan Bay.

**TUDY** (*St*), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 6½ m. N. Bodmin. Ac. 3257. P. 570.

TUENA, a post-town and gold-field of New S. Wales, co. Georgiana. P. (1861) 124.

TUFFÉ, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, 16 m. N.E. Le Mans. P. 1714.

TURTON, a pa. of England, co. Southampton, 1 m. S.S.W. Whitchurch. Ac. 1552. P. 142.

TUVEY, a pa. of England, co. and 12 m. E.S.E. Lefcester. Ac. 1830. P. 360.

TUGFORD, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 8½ m. N.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1320. P. 119.

TUGGURT, a town of Algeria, in the Sahara, N. Africa, cap. of the oasis of Wady Ries. P. 1266. It has a mosque and a bazaar. Its oasis contains 40,000 palms and many fruit trees.

TUIVROV, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Bug, 22 m. N.W. Bratzlaf.

TUKUM, a town of Russia, gov. Courland, near the Gulf of Riga, cap. circ. on the Slok, 38 m. W. Riga. P. 2800. It has a ruined castle.

TULA, a gov. of European Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 53° and 55° N., lon. 36° and 38° 40' E., having E. Riazan, S. Orlov, W. Kaluga, and N. the gov. Moscow. Area 11,846 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,172,249. It is densely peopled. Surface undulating; the Oka forms all the N.E. and N. boundary; the Don and Upa rise in this gov. Chief crops, corn, beans, mustard, turnips, hemp, tobacco, and potatoes. Sheep, cattle, and horses are extensively reared. About one-sixth part of the surface is in forests. Inferior coal is met with; and iron is a chief import for the manufs. of Tula. The gov. has extensive breweries and distilleries, leather, and beet-root sugar factories, and exports corn, hemp, flax, cutlery, fire-arms, hardwares, and jewellery. Chief towns, Tula, Venev, Odoiev, and Novosil.

TULA, a city of Russia, cap. gov. Tula, an important manufacturing town on the Upa, 105 m. S. Moscow. P. (1858) 57,705. It has many churches and convents, a gymnasium, trades', foundling, and other hospitals; a house of correction, prison, arsenal, theatre, museum, and a vast manufactory of arms, which owed its origin to Peter the Great, but has risen to its present importance by the efforts of an Englishman since 1817. In this factory about 70,000 muskets and 50,000 swords are made annually, besides carabines, pistols, bayonets, etc.; 7000 men and 9600 women are employed, exclusive of 3500 other hands in subsidiary occupations. Tula has also manufs. of mathematical and scientific instruments, jewellery, platina wares, silks, hats, and leather. It is the residence of a military governor and a bishop's see. In its vicinity are many gardens, orchards, and nursery-grounds.

TULA, a riv., China, Khalkas country, joins the Orkhon, 110 m. S.S.W. Kiakhta, after a S.W. and N.W. course of 200 m. Urga is on its banks.

TULANCINGO, a town of Mexico, state and 56 m. N.E. Mexico. P. 4000.

TULANG-BAYANG, a river and town of Sumatra; the river enters the Sea of Java after an E. course of 100 m.; town 70 m. S.S.E. Palembang.

TULARE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. of California. Area 12,000 sq. m. P. 4638.

TULBAGH, a vill. of the Cape Colony, South Africa, div. and 37 m. N.N.W. Worcester.

TULJA, a river of Mexico, state Tabasco, tributary to the Usumasinta. At their junction it is about ¼ mile in breadth.

TULLA, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Clare, 3½ m. N.E. Ennis. Ac. of pa. 24,883. P. 5240; do. of town 1198.

TULLAGH, a pa. of Ireland, co. Cork, comprising the port of Baltimore, and the island of Inisherkin. Ac. 5349. P. 2038.

TULLAGHANBROGUE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. and 4 m. S.W. Kilkenny. Ac. 3487. P. 622.—II. *Tullaghanage*, co. Meath, 2½ m. S.E. Athboy. Ac. 1414. P. 107.

TULLAGHOBEGLY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, co. Donegal, 6 m. S.W. Dunfanaghy, including several islands. Ac. 68,509. P. 9367.

TULLAGHORTON and TULLAHOULT, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Clogheen. Ac. 6889. P. 1114.—II. Kilkenny, 2¼ m. S.S.W. Kilmaganny. Ac. 4601. P. 1060.

TULLAMORE, an inland town of Ireland, cap. King's co., on an affl. of the Clodagh, and on the Grand Canal, in the centre of the Bog of Allen, 50 m. W.S.W. Dublin. P. 4797. It has risen since 1790 from a small village, and is the principal shipping station on the Grand Canal.

TULLAROAN, a pa. of Ireland, co. Kilkenny, 5 m. S.S.W. Freshford. Ac. 12,359. P. 1660.

TULLE, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Corrèze, on the Corrèze, at its confluence with the Solane, 45 m. S.E. Limoges. P. (1861) 12,410. It has a comm. college, normal school, public library, prison, barracks, and hospital; with manufs. of coarse woollen cloths, hats, paper, wax-candles, and leather, and an extensive national factory of fire-arms. About 3 m. N. are the ruins of *Taintignac*.

TULLIALLAN, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, comprising the town of Kincardine. Ac. 2760. P. 2410.—*Tullibody* is a vill., co. Clackmannan, 2½ m. N.W. Alloa. P. 602.

TULLINS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 4566, engaged in steel and copper works.

TULLN, a walled town of Lower Austria, 17 m. N.W. Vienna, on rt. b. of the Danube, here joined by the Tulner. P. 1788. It has manufs. of woollens and tape. Here Sobieski collected his troops for the defence of Vienna in 1683.

TULLOCH, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 2 m. N. Perth. P. 216.

TULLOWPHELM, a pa. and market town of Ireland, co. Dublin, on the Slaney, here crossed by a bridge, 8 m. E.S.E. Carlow. Ac. of pa. 7989. P. 3116; do. of town, 2883.

TULLY, several pas., Ireland.—I. (or *Tullyfern*), Ulster, co. Donegal, comprising a part of the town of Ramelton. Ac. 16,612. P. 4525.—II. (or *Coglanstown*), Leinster, co. and 1 m. S.S.E. Kildare. Ac. 5164. P. 873.—III. co. Dublin, 3 m. S. Kingstown. Ac. 3285. P. 940.

TULLY, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Onondaga Creek, 10 m. S. Syracuse. P. 1559.

TULLYCORBET, a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Monaghan, 4 m. N. Ballybay. Ac. 7912. P. 2983.

TULLYLEASE, a pa., Ireland, Munster, co. Cork, 7 m. N.N.E. Newmarket. Ac. 8291. P. 1508.

TULLYLISH, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Down, 5½ m. S.E. Portadown. Ac. 11,707. P. 12,908.

TULLYNESSLE and FORBES, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, S. Alford. P. 957.

TULLYNISKAN, a pa., Ireland, Ulster, co. Tyrone, 3 m. N.E. Dungannon. Ac. 4461. P. 3203.

TULOUR ISLANDS, Malaysia. [SALIBABO.]

TULPEHOCKEN, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Berks.—Also a stream of same name.

TULTCHA or TULDJA, a town of European Turkey, near the N. extremity of Bulgaria, on the rt. b. of the Danube, 40 m. from its mouth.

TULTCHIN, two market towns of Russian Poland.—I. gov. Podolia, on the Bug. P. 1800.—II. gov. Volhynia, 14 m. N.E. Rovno.

TULUMBA, a large and populous town of the

Punjab, near the Ravee, 50 m. N.E. Mooltan, with the remains of a fort, ruined by Timour.

TUMACO or GORGONILLA, an isl. of S. America, off W. coast of Ecuador, 88 m. N.E. Esmeraldas.

TUMAR or MALEG, a river of Central Africa, Gallas, joins the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue River near lat. 11° 20' N., lon. 34° 45' E.

TUMBELAN ISLANDS, a group of Malaysia, between Borneo and the Malay peninsula. Lat. of Great Island 1° N.; lon. 107° 34' E. Principal island Tumbelan, 5 m. in length.

TUMBEZ, a town of N. Peru, dep. and 110 m. N. Piura, on the Tumbez river. Here the Spaniards first disembarked in 1526.

TUMBO ISL., one of the Isles de Los, W. Africa.

TUMBUKRA, a river of the Mysore territory, formed by the junction of the Toonga and Budra, in lat. 14° N., lon. 75° 43' E. It has a generally N.E. sinuous course of 420 m., and enters the Kistnah on the right side, in lat. 15° 58' N., lon. 78° 19' E. On its banks are valuable forests of teak.

TUMLOONG, a town of Hindostan, cap. native state Sikhim, and residence of the Rajah, on l. b. of the Teesta river, 32 m. N.N.E. Darjeeling, lat. 27° 24' N., lon. 88° 37' E.

TUMMEL, a river of Scotland, co. Perth, tributary of the Tay, which it joins near Logierait, after an easterly course of 58 m. It rises near Glen Coe in Argyshire, flows through Lochs Luydan, Rannoch, and Tummel, and receives from the N. the Erocht and Garry; above the latter are fine falls. Length of L. Tummel 2½ m.

TUMNA or POEMONIA, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Roscommon, 1 m. N. Carrick-on-Shannon. Ac. 8294. P. 2872.

TUMUT, a post-town of New S. Wales, on river of same name, co. Wynyard, 259 m. S.W. Sydney. The *Tumut* river, a tributary of the Murrumbidgee, rises in the Australian Alps, and flowing N. separates the cos. Wynyard and Selwyn on the W. from that of Buccleugh on the E.

TUNBRIDGE, a market town and pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, and on the S.E. Rail., on which it has a principal station, 27 m. S.E. London. Ac. of pa. 15,235. P. (1861) 21,004; do. of town 5919. Alt. 98 ft. It is a quiet old town, with 5 stone bridges over so many arms of the Medway, one of which arms is called the Tun. Principal edifices, a new school in the Gothic style, the grammar school, which has 16 exhibitions of 100l. each at the universities, 12 minor exhibitions, a scholarship and a fellowship at Oxford, and 700l. in salaries to masters; the town-hall, union workhouse, market-house, church, chapels, etc. It has been long noted for a manuf. of toys and turned wares, & it has some exports of timber.

TUNBRIDGE, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 32 m. S.S.E. Montpelier.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, a market town and watering-place of England, cos. Kent and Surrey, with a station on the Hastings branch of the South-Eastern Railway, 5 m. S.S.W. Tunbridge. P. (1861) 17,656. Altitude 289 feet. The springs are chalybeate. The pump-room and baths, public parade, ball-rooms, libraries, theatre, market-house, are in a small valley, enclosed by sloping hills, Mounts Ephraim, Pleasant, and Sion. It has a church and elegant chapel, numerous dissenting chapels, an infirmary, dispensary, and many schools and literary institutions.

TUNBERGARTH, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, 3 m. S.S.E. Lockerby. Ac. 10,513. P. 507.

TUNDRA (meaning marsh-land covered with moss and always frozen) is a name applied to vast regions of Siberia N. of lat. 68°, and between the meridian of 140° and 170° E.

TUNG, several cities of China. [TENG.]

TUNG, a prefixed name of many towns of China.—*Tung-kiang* is a river; prov. Quang-tung, enters the river of Canton from N.E. below Whampoa. Course 180 m. On it is the city Wei-chou.

TUNGARAGUA and LAURICOGHA, names of the river Amazon, near its source, in N. Peru. [AMAZON.]

TUNG-CHANG, a city of China, prov. Shantung, cap. dep., on the river Ta-tein, near the Grand Canal, 50 m. S.W. Tsi-nan. It is large, populous, and has a flourishing trade. Amongst its public edifices is an octagon tower of eight stories, faced with porcelain.—*Tung-Chang, Tung-Chow, Tung-Yang, etc.*, are the names of Chinese cities and towns of minor importance.

TUNG-TING-HOO, the greatest lake in China, prov. Hoonan, has an area of about 300 sq. m., and is 250 m. in circuit. It contains several islands, one of which is floating, and formed of trees and drifts, and maintains many fishermen from its waters. It receives several larger rivers, and communicates at its N. extremity with the Yang-tze-kiang.

TUNGUSKA (STONEY and LOWER), two rivers of Siberia, tributary to the Yenisei.

TUNICA, a co., U. S., North America, Mississippi. P. 883 free, 3483 slaves.

TUNIS, a beylik or regency of the Ottoman Empire, in N. Africa, between lat. 31° and 37° N., lon. 8° and 11° E., having W. Algeria, S. and S.E. the Sahara and Tripoli, and N. and E. the Mediterranean Sea. Area 78,882 sq. m. P. 800,000. Its E. coast forms the W. limit of the great inlet of the Mediterranean in N. Africa, and is indented by the Gulf of Cabes (anc. *Syrts Minor*) and Gulf of Hammamet: on the N. coast are the Gulfs of Tunis and Bizerta. The dominion comprises the islands Jerba, Kerkenna, Galita, etc. Principal river, the Mejerdah (anc. *Bagdah*). In the S. is a sandy waste, in which is the salt marsh Sebka El Faroon; but most part of the surface is of great fertility, and in ancient times it was one of the granaries of Rome. Principal vegetable products, wheat, maize, barley, sorgho, millet, olives, dates, grapes, and other fruits, henna, and tobacco. Cotton and indigo have been recently introduced as articles of culture, and some saffron and opium are raised. Copper, lead, silver, and salt, from Sibbah, are amongst the mineral products, and near Porto-Farina is a quicksilver mine; but mining, like agriculture, is very backward. Domestic animals comprise camels, horses, buffaloes, a small but good breed of oxen, and merino sheep. Principal manufactures are of red caps, exported to all parts of the Mediterranean, soap at Susa; woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, and Morocco leather. Caravans come annually from Central Africa, bringing slaves, senna, ostrich feathers, gold dust, gum, and ivory, which are exchanged for manufactured goods, spices, and gunpowder. Others from Constantinople bring wax, dried skins, cattle, and sheep, in return for muslins and other woven fabrics, Tunis mantles, colonial produce, essences, etc. Principal imports, by sea, are cochineal, raw silk, coffee, sugar, Spanish woollen cloths, wines, coal, iron, & coin. State religion Mohammedanism. Government exercised by an hereditary bey, elected by the army, nominally tributary to the Turkish Sultan, by whom he is confirmed in his rule, and assisted by a divan of 37 members. His revenue is estimated at 1,600,000l. annually, but double this sum is annually raised by taxation, customs, etc., the residue being retained by the collectors. Army, a Turkish brigade of 4000 men. Naval force

consists of a corvette, some smaller vessels, and about 32 gunboats. Besides Tunis, the cap, the chief towns are Susa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Sfax, Cabes, Monastir, Gafsa, Kairwan, and Beja.

**TUNIS** (anc. *Tunes*), a city of Africa, cap. reg. of Tunis, is situated on the W. side of the Gulf of Tunis, and separated from the Gulf by the Lake of Tunis. Lat.  $36^{\circ} 48' N.$ ; lon.  $10^{\circ} 16' 2'' E.$  P. 200,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews. It stands on rising ground, encircled by a double line of walls, the outer of which, enclosing several suburbs, is 5 m. in circuit. On a height W. ward is a citadel. The bazaars are good, and there are numerous mosques, a palace of the bey, once the residence of Queen Caroline of England, Roman Catholic and Greek churches, Jews' synagogues, an Italian theatre, and several large barracks. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. the city is the Bardo, a fortified summer residence of the bey, and 3 m. N.E. are traces of ancient Carthage. Imports, raw silk, Spanish wool, sugar, coffee, dyes, timber, corn, woollen and silk fabrics, and most manuf. goods. Exports red caps, and other woollen goods, wool, hides, fish, corn, fruit, livestock, olive oil, wax, and soap.—The *Gulf of Tunis*, an inlet of the Mediterranean, extends inland for 30 m., between capes Bon and Farina. Breadth at entrance 45 miles. It everywhere affords good anchorage in from 4 to 10 fathoms water, receives the river Mejerdah, and has on its S.W. side the Goletta or entrance to the lagoon of Tunis, and the ruins of Carthage.—The *Lagoon of Tunis* is a shallow lake communicating on its E. side with the Gulf of Tunis by the Goletta, a short and narrow strait. Length 12 m., breadth 5 m. In it is a fortified island opposite the city of Tunis, on its W. shore, and on its N.E. side are the ruins of Carthage, of which city it was the port.

**TUNJA**, a town of Granadian Confed., cap. dep. Boyaca, on a high table-land, and on the Rio Salinazo, 70 m. N.N.E. Bogota. P. 7000. It has several convents, a college, a military hospital, manufs. of woven fabrics, and a trade in tobacco. On its N.N.W. side are mineral springs, & near it, in 1819, was fought the battle of Boyaca, in which the Spaniards were routed by Bolivar.

**TUNKHANOCK**, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on the Tunkhannock river, at its confluence with the Susquehanna, 22 m. N.N.W. Wilkesbarre.

**TUNSTALL**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Lancaster, 3 m. S. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Ac. 9224. P. 803.—II. co. Kent, 10 m. E.N.E. Maidstone. Ac. 1196. P. 207.—III. co. Norfolk,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 1612. P. 112.—IV. co. Suffolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Saxmundham. Ac. 2863. P. 701.—V. co. York, East Riding, on the North Sea, 14 m. E.N.E. Kingston-on-Hull. Ac. 1607. P. 166.

**TUNSTALL**, a market town and chapelry of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. N.N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. P. (1861) 11,207. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, potteries, chemical works, and veins of clay and iron ore.

**TUNSTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 10 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 2291. P. 405.

**TUNWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.E. Basingstoke. Ac. 1104. P. 118.

**TUCUMNE**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in N. of California. Area 3000 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,229.

**TUCOSTR**, a pa. of Ireland, Munster, co. Kerry, 11 m. S.W. Kenmare. Ac. 39,340. P. 3399.

**TUPARO**, a river of Granadian Confed. and Venezuela, joins the Orinoco at Maypures, after an E. course of 200 miles.

**TUPIZA**, a town of Bolivia, dep. and 140 m. S. Potosi. P. 5000. Near it are silver mines.

**TUPSLEY**, a township of England, co. and 2 m. E.S.E. Hereford, pa. Bishop's-Hampton. P. 802.

**TUPUNGATO**, one of the Andes of Chile, 45 m. E. Santiago. Height 22,016 feet.

**TURA**, a market town of W. Hungary, co. Neutra, dist. Freistadt. P. 6488. It has a trade in cheese with Vienna and Pesth.

**TURA**, a river of W. Siberia, gov. Perm and Tobolsk, joins the Tobol, 70 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, after a S.E. course of 300 miles. On it are the towns Turinsk and Timmen.

**TURANGA** or **POVERTY BAY**, an inlet on the E. coast of New Zealand, N. island, lat.  $38^{\circ} 47' S.$ , lon.  $178^{\circ} 7' E.$ , extending inland for 10 m., with a circular basin. Breadth, at entrance, 8 miles.

**TURBACO**, an Indian vill. of Granadian Confed., state Bolivar, prov. and 12 m. S.E. Cartagena.

**TURBERT ISLAND**, Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, is off the W. coast, 3 m. S.E. Aghros Point. Circumference  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 191.

**TURBIGO**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Milan, N.W. Cuggiono. P. of comm. 1516.

**TURBOR**, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 14 m. N. Sunbury.

**TURCKHEIM**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. W. Colmar. P. 2946. It has a trade in wine of superior quality. The Imperialists were here defeated by the French under Turenne in 1675.

**TUREK**, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw. P. 5702.

**TURENNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, 7 m. S.S.E. Brives. P. 2210.

**TURFAN**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 180 m. W. Khamil. It is the residence of a native prince with authority from the Chinese over Turfan and five adjacent towns.

**TURI**, a town of South Italy, cap. cant., prov. and 18 m. S.S.E. Bari. P. 5496.

**TURI**, a town of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, 40 m. N.N.W. Guimarens. P. of dist. 5000.

**TURIA**, a river of Spain. [GUADALAVIAR.]

**TURIASSU**, a river of Brazil, prov. Maranhão, enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turiassu, after a N.W. course of 350 m. Its banks are richly wooded. On the bay are the towns Turiassu and Boa Vista.

**TURIN** (Ital. *Torino*, anc. *Augusta Turinorum*), a city of North Italy, on l. b. of the Po, at the junction of the Dora Riparia, 79 m. W.S.W. Milan. Lat.  $45^{\circ} 4' 8'' N.$ ; lon.  $7^{\circ} 41' 49'' E.$  Greenwich. P. (1862) 204,782, exclusive of a garrison. Altitude 892 feet. Mean temp. of year  $53^{\circ}-1$ , winter  $33^{\circ}-1$ , summer  $71^{\circ}-16$ , Fahr. The winters are cold, rain and hail storms are frequent. It is 4 m. in circumference, and, though formerly fortified and possessing a fine citadel, is now an open city, in a rich and well-watered plain studded with villas. Railways connect Turin with Genoa, Novara, and Vercelli. Near the middle of the city is the *Piazza-reale*, and from it run several fine streets; the *Strada del Po*, with many lofty palaces, leads to a bridge of five arches over the Po. In the centre of the Piazza del Castello is the ancient castle, now the *Palazzo Madama*, containing the hall of assembly and offices of the senate, royal gallery of pictures, and the astronomical observatory. The finest square is the *Piazza di San Carlo*. Chief public edifices, a royal palace, with a rich library of 40,000 vols., and gardens; adjoining it are several of the government offices, the royal armoury, the military academy, and the royal opera-house; the old palace of the Dukes of Savoy, now converted into the house of assembly

for the senate and an extensive picture gallery; the university, with five faculties and a library containing upwards of 120,000 volumes. The cathedral, a Gothic structure, was formerly very wealthy in plate and jewels, which Napoleon I. sold, and applied the proceeds to embark and build the bridge over the Po. The interior has been very recently decorated with frescoes. A Waldensian church was opened in 1853; there are between 40 and 50 other churches, a school of industry, the *Retiro delle Rosine*, an asylum for the female poor founded in 1740 by a poor girl of Mondovi; a lunatic asylum, a maternity and an ophthalmic hospital, three other hospitals, one of which receives annually 6000 patients; royal academy of sciences, with a very rich collection of Egyptian antiquities, and a museum of natural history; an arsenal, academy of fine arts, 8 theatres, a fine cemetery, a botanic garden, barracks, chambers of agriculture and commerce, etc. Its manufs. are chiefly of silks, velvets, hosiery, silk twist, and orgazine, and it has others of woollen and cotton fabrics, steel and iron wares, stained paper, glass and porcelain, liqueurs, and paper; a royal gunpowder factory. During the French empire under Napoleon I., Turin was cap. of the dep. Po. Turin has been greatly extended of late years, having now no suburbs, and owing to its liberal institutions has been made the refuge of the oppressed all over Italy. The first parliament of the new kingdom of Italy was held here, 18th February 1861. It is supposed to have been founded by a Ligurian tribe, afterwards it became a Roman colony. In the 11th century it was the cap. of a county, and has sustained two memorable sieges, one in 1649 during the contest between the French and Spaniards, the other in 1706 during the war of the Succession, which ended in the defeat of the French by Victor Amadeo. In the vicinity is the Basilica of La Superga, with a cupola, flanked by two bell towers. Adjoining it is the college. The prov. of Turin had, in 1862, an area of 3964 sq. m., and a pop. of 941,992.

TURIN, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 110 m. N.W. Albany.

TURINSK, a town of Siberia, gov. and 140 m. W.S.W. Tobolsk, on the Tura, an affluent of the Ob. P. 2000. It has iron works.

TURINSK (NUNII and VERKNI), two contiguous towns of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, immediately E. the Ural mountains, 50 m. S.W. Verkhoturie, with valuable iron mines.

TURIS or TURRIS, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 20 m. W.S.W. Valencia. P. 3900. Marble and jasper are procured in its vicinity.

TURISK, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, on the Turija, 10 m. S.W. Kovel.

TURUVICARY or TURAVACARA, a fortified town of S. India, Mysore, 52 m. N. Seringapatam.

TURK-DEAN, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. N.N.W. Northleach. Ac. 1890. P. 291.

TURKESTAN or TARTARY, a region occupying the centre of Asia, between lat. 30° and 48° N., lon. 50° and 92° E., forming a part of the great continental basin, and consisting of the two following chief divisions.—I. *Chinese Turkestan*, called also *Thian-Shan Nan-loo & Little Bucharja*, an extensive region forming the W. portion of the Chinese empire, and including Dzungaria or Thian-Shan-pe-loo, comprised between lat. 30° and 48° N., lon. 71° and 92° E., surrounded by Mongolia, the Ko-ko-nor country, Tibet, W. Siberia, and the table-land of Pamir, which separates it from Independent Turkestan. Area and pop. uncertain, as it is little known to

Europeans, but estimated at 50,000 sq. m., and pop. 2,500,000. It is an elevated table-land, traversed by several lofty mountain chains, and watered by rivers which terminate in extensive salt lakes. Much of its surface forms part of the desert Gobi; elsewhere are many fertile districts producing corn of all kinds, rice, cotton, and fruits, which, with cattle and various mineral and manufactured products, form the principal exports. A large commercial intercourse is kept up with the countries to the W. and S.W., and with Asiatic Russia. Imports from Cashmere comprise shawls, kincohs, white piece goods, and leather; in return for refined silver and shawl-wool. From Fyzabad, in Budukshan, slaves and gems are the principal imports; from Khokan, piece goods; and from Russia, broad cloth, brocades, and bullion; the returns to these countries consisting of tea, silver, and Chinese porcelain. The pop. Mohammedans or Buddhists, with some Christians and Jews. In the N. the government is wholly military; elsewhere, Chinese and Mantchoo troops garrison the cities, which have their own civil government, and the principal of which are Yarkand, Cashgar, Khoten, Ili, and Khamil. It was conquered in 1758 by the Chinese, but their rule here has been repeatedly disturbed, and a formidable insurrection took place in 1826-7. [THIAN-SHAN-NAN-LOO, DZOUNGARIA.]—II. *Independent Turkestan*, a region of Central Asia, between lat. 34° and 46° N., lon. 50° and 79° E., having E. the Pamir table-land, separating it from Chinese Turkestan, N. the Kirgis Steppe of Western Siberia, W. the Caspian Sea, and S. Persia and Afghanistan. Estimated area 642,000 sq. m., and pop. supposed to be about 4,000,000. In the E. and S. it is mountainous, elsewhere generally level, with a slope towards the W., and in that direction the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers flow through it to the Aral Sea, which is partly comprised within its limits. It consists of the doms. of Bokhara, Khiva, Khokand, Koondooz (which see for further information).

TURKESTAN, a town of the above, khanat and 220 m. N.N.W. Khokand.

TURKEY-FOOT, a township, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 15 m. S.W. Bedford.

TURKEY (properly the *Ottoman Empire*), a vast country occupying the S.E. part of Europe and the W. of Asia, and comprising, at least nominally, the Hedjaz in Arabia; Egypt, Nubia, and the beyliks of Tripoli, Tunis, and Fezzan in Africa; cap. Constantinople. The administrative divisions of Turkey are ill defined, and subject to frequent changes. Turkey in Europe is divided into 14 Eyalets or governments, and subdivided into 43 Sanjaks or provinces, and 376 kazas or districts. Turkey in Asia has 18 eyalets, 78 sanjaks, and 858 kazas, and Turkey in Africa 3 eyalets, 17 sanjaks, and 86 kazas. [See table of divisions, page 1297.]

TURKEY IN EUROPE, between lat. 39° and 48° 20' N., lon. 15° 40' and 29° 30' E., is bounded E. by the Black Sea; S. by Greece, the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora; W. by Austria, the Adriatic, and the Ionian Sea; and N. by Austria and Russia. Surface is an undulating region of hills and valleys, mountains and tablelands, of little elevation; but it is traversed in the centre from E. to W. by an extensive mountain chain. [BALKAN.] The other principal mountains are the Despotie Dagh or Rhodope in the S., Pindus in the S.W., the Dinaric Alps in the W., and the Carpathians in the N. Turkey is watered by numerous rivers, the chief of which

are the Danube, and its affls. the Drina, Morava, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth, in the basin of the Black Sea; the Maritza, Strymon, Vardar, in the basin of the Archipelago, in the S.; and the Voyussa, Drin, and Narenta, in the basin of the Adriatic, in the W. The largest lakes are those of Ochrida and Scutari in the W. The climate is more severe than might be supposed from the geographical position of the country; in the recesses of the highest mountains snow lies during the greater part of the year. It is excessively cold in winter during N.E. winds, which are then prevalent, and in the plains of Walachia & Moldavia the sledge is used as in Russia. A great portion of Albania, protected by elevated mountains from the N.E. winds, enjoys a delicious climate; but this region is liable to be visited by destructive earthquakes. In the rocky districts of the interior, and in the maritime valleys of Albania, the summer is insupportably hot. Destructive storms are frequent in the S. A great portion of Turkey is covered with forests; the best oak grows in Servia and Lower Bosnia; the largest forests of fir and pine occur in Bosnia and Upper Croatia. The olive thrives in the maritime plains of Albania, where also the orange and citron are cultivated. The vine grows in S. Turkey, Herzegovina, and Servia, at an elevation of from 1400 to 2000 feet. Maize is cultivated in the S.; rice, cotton, rye, and barley in Central Turkey, at an elevation of 2000 to 3000 feet. Agricultural operations are conducted in the rudest manner, and only a small portion of the country is cultivated. The principal wild animals are the brown bear in the wooded mountains between Albania and Macedonia, Bosnia and the Lower Rodope, but seldom in the Balkan; the wolf is common; the wild boar, chamois, and stag, in the forests; the hare is abundant in Walachia; these are mostly hunted for their skins. Domestic animals comprise the dog, cat, and swine; sheep form the principal riches of the Walachian provs., whence an immense quantity of wool is exported. Goats are abundant in Turkey. Cattle are extensively reared in Walachia, Servia, and Bosnia, and the buffalo is common in Walachia, Bulgaria, and Thrace. The horse of Turkey is small, but active; the ass and mule are chiefly employed in Thrace. The only railway in European Turkey is a line from Kustendjii to Tchernavada, 38 m.; another from Varna to Rutchuk was commenced in 1864. Trout, etc., are plentiful in the rivers; & leeches, which abound in the marshes, are important articles of export. Turkey has mines of iron, lead, salt, and marble, but none of them are worked to advantage. Manus are almost entirely domestic; the chief comprise saddles, copper and tin utensils, fire-arms, swords, coarse woollen cloths, linen and cotton spinning. Silks are manufactured chiefly at Salonica, Seres, and Larissa. Shawls are made only in the Asiatic provs., especially at Beyrout. Carpets wrought by hand in the style of the *Gobelins* tapestry are manufactured in Bulgaria and Servia. There are cotton-printing works in different localities; and dyeing, especially of bright red colours, in Bulgaria and the S. provs. Tanneries are numerous; embroidery is carried on by the females in the S. provs. Distilleries of brandy from prunes are common throughout all the country. Printing is carried on only at Bucharest, Belgrade, and Constantinople; filigree work is made in the large towns, and there are gunpowder-mills near Constantinople. Commerce is almost entirely in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. Exports (1862), 68,000,000*l.*, of which

48,000,000*l.* was to foreign countries. The enormous increase of trade in late years shows the advance of Christian energy, and the declension of Mohammedanism. [ADRIANOPLE, BOSNIA, BULGARIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SERVIA, WALACHIA.]

TURKEY IN ASIA is between lat. 30° and 42° N., lon. 26° to 48° E.; bounded E. by Persia, S. by the Persian Gulf and Arabia, W. by the Mediterranean, N. by the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea, and N.E. by Russia, and comprises, in the Archipelago, the islands Mitylene, Scio, Samos, Nicaria, Patmos, Cos, Rhodes, Scarpanto, & Cyprus. The principal lakes are Van, Bei-Sher, Egerdir, Tuzla Gol, and the Dead Sea, and the chief rivers the Euphrates, Tigris, and their affluents, which flow S. to the Persian Gulf; the Kizil-Irmak, Yeshil-Irmak, which flow N. to the Black Sea; the Sarabat and Meander to the Archipelago; the Sihun, Jihoon, Aasay, to the Mediterranean; and the Jordan to the Dead Sea. The chief mountains are the ranges of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and Lebanon. The soil and climate present many varieties; in the S. are vast arid plains, but on the river banks and in the valleys of Lebanon the soil is extremely fertile. The summits of Taurus are clad with snow, and their flanks are covered with the vegetation of cold and temperate countries; while the valleys have a temperature almost tropical, and produce the fruits of S. Asia. The climate of Anatolia is temperate, and the soil is capable of producing all kinds of grain and fruit. The mountains contain all the useful metals. The chief products are oil, dye-stuffs, medicinal plants, gums, wax, dried fruits, gall nuts, cotton, silk, wool, goats' hair, leeches, and sponges. The first railway in Asiatic Turkey, from Smyrna to Aidin Guzel-hissar, 62 m., was completed in 1864. Exports (1862), valonia, madder, opium, raisins, grains, figs, wool, sponge, goats' hair, olive oil, liquorice, gum, yellow berries, etc., value 1,800,127*l.* Imports, cottons, coffee, iron, woollens, coals, sugar, copper, tin, indigo, linens, apparel, etc., value 689,550*l.* The general features of the country are described under ASIA MINOR, and particulars under the heads ADANA, ARMENIA, BAGDAD, DAMASCUS, ERZEROU, KARAMANIA, KURDISTAN, MESOPOTAMIA, PALESTINE, SYRIA, and TRIBIZONDE. The Turks, originally from Turkestan, founded, at different times, several empires in Asia. At the end of the 13th century, Osman or Othman, one of their emirs or princes, established the present empire in Asia Minor. The Turks invaded Europe at the end of the 14th century, and conquered successively their present provinces; they took Constantinople in 1453. In the 16th century their dominion extended in Europe over the whole of Greece, part of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea; and the whole of the countries now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hedjas, Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, were subjugated by them. But since the 17th century their power has greatly declined. Austria has expelled them from Hungary; Russia has deprived them of the provs. between the mouths of the Danube and the Caucasus in Europe, and those forming W. Transcaucasia in Asia; the Greeks have formed an independent state; Algiers has been wrested by the French; Moldavia, Walachia, and Servia are only nominally subject to the Porte, whose power has nearly vanished from many of the provs. of Asia Minor, Arabia, and Egypt. In 1862 the army of the Ottoman empire amounted to 216,893 men, including detached corps in Crete, Tripoli, and

Provinces.	Sq. M.	Pop. 1844
Tchirmen (Adrianople), ancient Thrace,	9,567	1,800,000
Silistria,	12,120	3,000,000
Widin,	4,252	
Nisch (Nissa),	10,397	
Sophia,	12,183	
Salonica (parts of Macedonia) and Thessaly,	12,226	
Yanina, ancient,	16,372	2,700,000
Skodra (Scutari),	18,944	1,200,000
Prisrend, Albania,		
Rumili,		
Bosnia (Croatia and Herzegovina),	26,961	1,100,000
Archipelago,	11,955	700,000
Kirid (Crete or Candia, etc.),	3,253	
{ Proximate Possessions,	138,203	10,500,000
{ Moldavia, Rumania,	20,369	1,600,000
{ Walachia,	28,279	2,400,000
{ Servia,	21,263	1,100,000
{ Montenegro,	1,913	130,000
Possessions in Europe,	210,027	15,730,000
Asia Minor or Anatolia, with Cyprus,	208,370	10,700,000
Armenia and Kurdistan,	120,980	1,700,000
Syria,	146,070	2,750,000
Arabia,	193,700	900,000
Possessions in Asia,	669,120	16,050,000
Egypt, Nubia, Dongola, Senaar, with Meröe,	577,460	3,350,000
Tripoli, with Barca and Fez,	299,160	1,500,000
Tunis,	78,882	800,000
Possessions in Africa,	955,522	5,650,000
Total,	1,834,669	37,430,000

## DIVISION ACCORDING TO CREEDS.

	In Europe.	In Asia.	Total.
Mussulmen,	4,550,000	12,650,000	21,000,000
Greeks and Armenians,	10,000,000	300,000	13,000,000
Catholics,	640,000	260,000	900,000
Jews,	70,000	80,000	105,000

Tunis. Previous to the late war with Russia, the navy comprised 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 6 corvettes, 14 brigs, 16 cutters and schooners, 6 steam frigates, and 12 other small vessels. Total 70 vessels, manned by 34,000 sailors and 4000 marines. Many of these ships have since been destroyed at Sinope, and others foundered in storms in the Black Sea. In 1862, there were built 23 screw steamers with 820 guns. Estimated revenue (for 1863-4) 13,684,271*l.* Expenditure 13,495,477*l.* The Turks, who call themselves Osmanlis, from Osman, number about one-third of the pop. in European and Asiatic Turkey; the remainder are Tartars, Moravians, Walachians, Servians, Bulgarians, Morlaks, Montenegrins, Albanians, Jews, Bohemians or Gipsies, Armenians, Georgians, Franks or Christians, Turcomans, Kurds, Arabians, and independent nomade tribes in Asia. Mohammedanism is dominant in the empire, and the Mohammedans are still bigoted, but persecution on religious grounds has been recently abolished; a great portion of the pop. are Christians,

who, indeed, far outnumber the Mohammedans in European Turkey. There is a minister of public instruction; all sects conduct their schools in their own way. Government has published a number of improved school-books, a geography, arithmetic, etc., and these are gradually coming into use, but the amount of instruction conveyed is very small; the lower classes do not send their children to school—the public writer suffices for them. The number of Mussulman common schools in the Constantinople district in 1864 was 280, with 16,757 pupils, which, added to those in the *Rushdiyyeh* (corresponding to our grammar schools), would make 20,000, or 1 in 15 of the population. Of these Rushdiyyeh schools, there is one in every chief town in the empire, 34 in Rumelia, and 14 in Anatolia,—48 in all, with 3125 scholars, —and 12 in the capital, with 4396 scholars. In these latter, French and drawing are taught. The emperor, who is styled sultan or grand signor, is regarded as sovereign of the state, and Supreme Pontiff. His power is absolute in so far as in accordance with the Koran. The provs. are placed under pashas, whose authority is exercised with great caprice, and is frequently most oppressive. Several towns and small communities form a species of republics in the middle of this despotic state. Moldavia and Walachia were invaded by a Russian army in 1853, and in September the Porte declared war against Russia. The preceding tables give the provinces, with the pop., according to the latest census in 1844.

TÜRKHHEIM, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Wertach, 25 m. S.S.W. Augsburg, with a castle and a Capuchin convent. P. 1494.—*Ober* and *Unter Turkheim* are contiguous vills. of Württemberg, circ. and 3 m. E. Stuttgart, at the foot of the Rüttenburg, on the Neckar. United pop. 3000.

TURKMANCHOI, a vill., Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 67 m. S.E. Tabriz. Here, on 22d Feb. 1828, was concluded the treaty by which Persia made over to Russia the provinces of Erivan and Nakhitchevan.

TURK'S ISLANDS, the most S.E. of the Bahamas in the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. of lighthouse on Grand Turk Island 21° 31' N.; lon. 71° 7' 40" W. P. with Caicos Isl. (1861) 4372. Rev. (1862) 12,634*l.*; exp. 10,744*l.*; imp. 35,956*l.*; exp. 32,714*l.*

TURLOUGH, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Mayo, 3 m. N.E. Castlebar. Ac. 22,714. P. 4612.

TURMERO or TURMERO, a town of Venezuela, dep. and 50 m. W.S.W. Caracas, near the Lake of Valencia. P. 8000. It has an active trade in tobacco, raised in its vicinity.

TURNA, a fortified town of Walachia, on the Danube, opposite Nicopolis.

TURNASTON, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 530. P. 54.

TURNAU, a walled town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Iser; 15 m. N.N.E. Jung Bunzlau. P. 4500.

TURNEFFE, an isl. in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Belize, lat. 17° 36' N., lon. 87° 46' W.

TURNER, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 3 m. W.S.W. Augusta. P. 2537.

TURNER'S PUDDLE, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. N.W. Wareham. Ac. 1983. P. 111.

TURNHAM GREEN, a hamlet of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Chiswick, 8 m. W.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. It has a church.

TURNHOUT, a town of Belgium, prov. and 25 m. E. Antwerp, cap. arr., in a wide heath. P. 13,250. It has manufs. of sacking, carpets, linen cloths, cutlery, lace, paper, and oil, with bleaching, dyeing, brick and tile works.

**TURNWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1560. P. 150.

**TURON**, *Turobriga*, a vill. of Spain, prov. and 54 m. S.E. Grenada. P. 2655.

**TUROVO**, a market town of Russia, gov. Minsk, 60 m. W. Pinsk, at the confluence of the Slutch with the Pripet. P. 2000.

**TURRI**, a vill. of S. Italy, prov., circ. and 10 m. S.W. Chieti, near the Pescara.

**TURRIFF**, a burgh of barony, town, and pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Banff, on rail. to Aberdeen. Ac. of pa. 16,896 Scots. P. of pa. 3693; do. of town 1843. Manufs. of linens and thread, and a bleachfield. Alt. 197 feet.

**TURRITANO**, a river of the island Sardinia, prov. Sassari, after a general N.N.W. course of about 35 m. enters the Mediterranean, on the N. coast of the island, 11 m. N.N.W. Sassari.

**TURSHIZ** or **TOORSHIEZ**, a town of Persia, prov. Khorassan, cap. dist. 76 m. S.S.W. Meshed, on a route from Herat to Asterabad.

**TURSI**, an episcopal city of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, on a hill between the Sinno and Agri, circ. and 39 m. E.N.E. Lagonegro. P. 3950. It is the see of a bishop.

**TURTLE (BAY)**, W. coast of Africa, Lower Guinea, Benguela, is N. Little-fish Bay.—(*Creek*), U. S., Pennsylvania, flows into the Monongahela river.—(*Island*), Viti group, Pacific Ocean.—(*Islands*), W. Africa, W. the island Sherboro.—Also a group of islets in the Sea of Banda.—(*Lake*), U. S., Huron territory, near the source of the Mississippi.—(*Point*), a headland, N. Australia, on the W. side of Port Essington.—(*River*), U. S., an affluent of the Upper Mississippi.

**TURTON**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Bolton,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Great Bolton. Ac. 4110. P. 4513, employed in cotton-spinning, bleaching, and calico-printing. A Roman road formerly passed here.

**TURUKAL**, European Turkey. [**TORTO-KAN.**]

**TURUKHANSK**, a town of N. Siberia, gov. Yeniseisk, on the Yenisei, near the influx of the *Turukhan* river, lat.  $66^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $87^{\circ}$   $30'$  E.

**TURVEY**, a pa. of England, co. & 8 m. W.N.W. Bedford. Ac. 3944. P. 1093.

**TURVILLE**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 6 m. W.N.W. Great Marlow. Ac. 2315. P. 437.

**TURWESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Buckingham. Ac. 1240. P. 265.

**TURWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Midhurst. Ac. 718. P. 106.

**TUSA**, a town of the island Sicily, near its N. coast, prov. Messina, 6 m. W.N.W. Mistretta. P. 4057. Close to it are the ruins of Alassa.

**TUSAPAN**, a ruined city of Mexico, state Vera Cruz, 40 m. W. Papantla.

**TUSCALOOSA**, a town of the U. S., Alabama, on the Black Warrior river, at the head of steamboat navigation, 125 m., by plank road from Montgomery. P. 4000. Once the cap. of Alabama, and is the seat of its university, esta. 1831, and of a lunatic asylum.—The co. *Tuscaloosa* has an area of 1507 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,055 free, 10,145 slaves.

**TUSCANY (GRAND DUCHY OF)** (Italian *Toscana*, ancient *Etruria*), a former grand ducal state of N.W. Central Italy, annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia in 1860, and now merged in the kingdom of Italy, W. of the Apennines, lat.  $42^{\circ}$   $22'$  to  $44^{\circ}$   $30'$  N., lon.  $9^{\circ}$   $45'$  to  $12^{\circ}$   $22'$  E., bounded N.E. and S. by the Pontifical States, and W. by Sardinia and the Mediterranean Sea. It had beyond Tuscan Proper three separate districts.—I. *Barga*, in the valley of the Upper Serchio, nearly surrounded by Lucca, and constituting the grand duchy of Garfagnana.—II.

*Versilia*, a dist. of Pietrasanta, between the Mediterranean and Lucca.—III. the grand duchy of *Lunegiana*, composed of fragmentary portions of territory in the dominions of Savoy, Parma, and Modena; the island of Elba and the small island Giglio in the Mediterranean. Cap. Florence.

The chain of the Apennines covers the N. and N.E. portion of the state; the highest point, Monte Falterona, in which the Arno has its origin, is 5557 feet above the sea; the rest of the territory is agreeably diversified by hills and valleys. The principal rivers are the Arno, Chiana, Ombrone, and Serchio, the former receiving nearly all the streams from the S. slope of the Apennines, and flowing to the Mediterranean. The Tiber rises in the E. of Tuscany. The canal of Chiana unites the river Chiana with the Arno. *Tuscany* has no lakes of any extent, but numerous pools and extensive marshes. The climate is mild and salubrious, except in the *Maremma*, a marshy dist., extending along the S. coast, and covering nearly 1-6th part of its superficies, the malaria from which produces pestilential fevers, on which account it is nearly deserted. *Tuscany* is celebrated for its mineral riches, and the number of its mineral and thermal springs. Iron is most abundant in the island of Elba; copper, argentiferous lead, sulphur, mercury, alum, coal, statuary marble, and alabaster, in different parts; and borax is supplied in abundance from the singular borax lagoons of Volterra. The copper mines of Tuscany have of late years proved very productive, especially those of La Cava, belonging to two English gentlemen. The mines of Elba produce 60,000 tons of iron-ore annually. From its fertility, the valley of the Arno is called the garden of Italy; but agriculture is so imperfectly conducted, that the corn grown is insufficient for home consumpt, and chestnuts form the chief food of the mountaineers. The chief crops are maize, wheat, rye, and barley. The culture of oil is prosecuted with great care, and that called Florence oil is celebrated. Wine is generally of inferior quality, though the process of making it is better understood in Tuscany than in any other part of Italy. The Aleatico vine, grown to perfection near Montepulciano, is the best. Mules and sheep are of superior breeds, and herds of cattle are pastured in the drained portions of the Maremma. The principal manufs. are silks, in which Tuscany maintains its celebrity. Florence is the principal seat of the silk manufs. There are silk-works also at Sienna, Pistoja, and Prato; woollen manufs., which at one time employed 30,000 persons in Florence alone, but which are now confined to coarse cloths and carpets. Turkish woollen caps are made chiefly at Prato for the Levant market; the value exported is estimated at nearly 75,000*l.* sterling. Paper of excellent quality is extensively manufactured. The making of straw hats has greatly declined, although still important, especially in the vicinity of the capital, where great numbers of the peasantry are employed in preparing the straw. They have long formed an extensive article of export, especially to England and the United States; the value of hats and plating exported has averaged from 216,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* per annum. Florence, Prato, Pistoja, Pisa, and Leghorn are the principal centres of this manuf. The other branches of industry comprise the manuf. of glass and crystal, articles in marble, alabaster, iron, brass, porcelain, coral, wax, and typography, linen and cotton, tanning, and cutlery. The export of manufactured goods forms a chief branch of the trade

of Leghorn, whence 40 or 50 barges, with 10 or 12 men each, are annually sent to the coral fishery. It was in Tuscany that the art of painting was revived in the middle ages—artists then studied not in the academy, but in the workshop; the goldsmiths' craft was the chief school. The fine arts in Tuscany have greatly declined since the time of Michael Angelo; there is now no approach to the talent of former times. Pisa, Siena, and Florence are the seats of universities. By decree of 22d March 1860, Tuscany was united to the kingdom of Sardinia, and now forms part of the kingdom of Italy. [ELBA, ETRURIA, ITALY.]

**TUSCARAWAS**, a co. of the U. S., Ohio, in its E. part, watered by the Tuscarawas, an affl. of the Muskingum; cap. New Philadelphia. Area 704 sq. m. P. (1860) 32,463.—II. a tnspp., Ohio, co. Stark.

**TUSCOLA**, a co. of the U. S., Michigan. P. 4886.

**TUSCUMBIA**, a tn. of the U. S., Alabama, 60 m. W. Huntsville. A rail. connects it with Decatur.

**TUSKAR ROCKS**, four rocks off the S.E. coast of Ireland, Wexford, in lat. 52° 11' N., lon. 6° 12' W., 5 m. S.E. Greenore Point. It has a lighthouse 101 feet high, having a revolving light, and during foggy weather a bell is tolled every half minute. Around these rocks the average depth of water ranges from 6 to 30 fathoms.

**TUSMORE**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5½ m. N.N.W. Bicester. P. 45.

**TUSPAN**, a maritime town of Mexico, state and 145 m. N.W. Vera Cruz, on a river 5 m. from the Gulf of Mexico. P. 1000. It has some trade with Tampico and Campeachy.

**TUSTEREN**, an island off the W. coast of Norway, stiff Trondhjem, immediately E. Christian-sand. Length 12 miles, breadth 6 miles.

**TUTBURY**, a pa. and vill., formerly a market town, of England, co. Stafford, on the Dove, 4½ m. N.N.W. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 4001. P. 1982. Wool-stapling was formerly the chief trade of the town; it now has a cotton factory & glass-works. In the castle, now in ruins, once a seat of the Mercian kings, and afterwards of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned in 1569-70, and from 1584 to 1586.

**TUTICORIN**, a maritime town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Tinnevely, 65 m. N.E. Cape Comorin. It exports to England and China about 7000 bales of cotton annually.

**TUTNEL** with COBLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. Tardebigg, 2 m. E.S.E. Broms-grove. Ac. 3450. P. 508.

**TUTSCHKOW**, a town of South Russia, prov. Bessarabia, on the Danube, 3 m. E. Ismail.

**TUTTINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E. Aylesham. Ac. 830. P. 202.

**TUTTLINGEN**, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Danube, 20 m. W.S.W. Sigmaringen. P. 5160. It has manufs. of woollezen, linen, and silken fabrics, and paper.

**TUTUILA** or **PAGO-PAGO**, an isl. of the Pacific Ocean, lat. 14° 19' N., lon. 170° 37' W.; length 17 m., breadth 5 m. Estimated pop. 8000. Surface mountainous. Matafoa is a peak 2327 feet above the sea. The harbour Pagopago nearly divides it into two peninsulas. Its shores are populous.

**TUXFORD**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 22 m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3000. P. 1034. It has a free grammar school, and trade in hops, raised in the neighbourhood.

**TUX**, *Tudæ ad Fines*, a walled frontier town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.S.E. Pontevedra, on the Minho, opposite the Portuguese town Valença. P. 2781. It has a cathedral, and manufs. of table-linens, hats, leather, and liqueurs.

**TUY**, a river of South America, Venezuela,

flows E.ward, and enters the Caribbean Sea 60 m. E. Caracas. Total course 90 miles.

**TUZLA GOL**, *Palus Tartarus*, a large salt lake of Asia Minor, pash. Karaman, its centre being in lat. 38° 40' N., lon. 33° 30' E. Length 45 m.; breadth varies to 16 m. Elevation above the sea 2500 ft. It receives some small rivers, but during a part of the year its bed is wholly dry. Its E. banks are inhabited by settled Turkomans, its W. by predatory Kurds.

**TVER**, a gov. of Russia, between lat. 56° and 50° N., lon. 32° and 38° 20' E., having E. Jaroslavl, S. Smolensk, Moscow, and Vladimir, W. Pskov, and N. the gov. Novgorod. Area 24,730 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,491,427. Surface more elevated than in most parts of Russia, and here the Volga and its affls. the Tvertza, Mologa, and Medveditza, rise. The N. of the gov. is hilly; elsewhere the surface is chiefly level, abounding in small lakes. Climate severe; soil generally poor; but sufficient corn is raised for consumption. Large quantities of hemp, flax, and beans are raised. Forests extensive, particularly in the N. Cattle for consumption are mostly imported. Manufactures comprise bricks, glasswares, woollen cloths, leather, dyeing materials, and spirits. Commerce active. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circles or districts. Principal towns, Tver, the cap., Rshov, Torshok, Ostashkov, and Vishnii-Volotchok.

**TVER**, a city of Russia, cap. gov., on the Volga, here crossed by a wooden bridge 550 feet in length, and joined by the Tvertza, 90 m. N.W. Moscow. P. (1858) 25,260. Since its almost total destruction by fire in 1763, it has been rebuilt with much regularity. It comprises the town proper, several suburbs, and a citadel; an imperial palace, a cathedral, numerous other churches, and a seminary. It has also numerous government offices, barracks, a theatre, a college, and various schools. Its trade is considerable, and facilitated by canals, which establish a water communication between the Baltic and Caspian Seas. Tver being on the high road between Moscow and St Petersburg, is an entrepôt for corn from the S. destined for the capital, and for goods conveyed overland to and from Riga. It was founded in 1182, and was cap. of a principality from 1240 to 1490.

**TVERTZA**, a river of Russia, gov. Tver, after a S.E. course of 110 m., joins the Volga on the left at Tver. A canal joins the Tvertza to the Msta, affl. of Lake Ilmen, and thus forms a communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltic.

**TWEED**, a river of Scotland and England, which drains almost all the E. portion of the Scottish lowlands. It rises at Tweedshaws, S. extremity of Peebleshire, 1500 feet above the sea, flows N.E. and E. through the cos. Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; and then between Berwickshire on the N., and the English co. Northumberland on the S.; and finally enters the North Sea at Berwick, after a course of 96 m., in which it traverses a basin estimated at 1870 sq. m., or larger than that of any other Scottish river, except the Tay. Principal affluents, the Yarrow, Etrick, Teviot, and Till from the S.; Biggar, Eddleston, Gala, Leader, and Adder from the N. Before reaching Peebles, it has completed 1000 feet of descent, and in the remaining part of its course it has generally a very gentle current. It is tidal to Norham Castle, 10 m. from the sea, but navigable only in its last 6 m. for boats of 30 tons burden, and the traffic on its waters is mostly confined to Berwick. The Tweed and Clyde take their origin in the same mountain range. The Biggar, an affluent of the Tweed, is

separated from the Clyde by a level boggy tract only 6 m. across; they could be easily connected by a canal. The salmon fisheries of the Tweed were formerly of more value than at present.

**TWEED**, a river of New South Wales, co. Rous, enters the Pacific Ocean near lat. 28° 10' S.

**TWEEDDALE**, popular name of **PEEBLESHIRE**. **TWEEDMOUTH**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Northumberland, on rt. b. of the Tweed, opposite Berwick, of which it forms a suburb, connected with it by a stone bridge, & on the Newcastle and Berwick Rail. Ac. 2328. P. 2884. It has a Gothic church, an iron foundry, and a salmon fishery.

**TWEEDSMUIR**, a pa., Scotland, co. Peebles, at its S. W. extremity. Ac. 32,612. P. 196. Here are uplands on which many Cheviot sheep are pastured.

**TWELLO**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, 3 m. W. Deventer. P. 1000.

**TWENTY-FOUR PERGUNNAHS**, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, between lat. 21° 55' and 22° 48' N., lon. 88° 6' and 88° 43' E. Area 2277 sq. m. P. 701,182. Surface little elevated above the sea, and traversed by numerous streams and water-courses. The Hooghly river divides it on the N. W. from the Hooghly district. In the E. a large portion is jungle, harbouring tigers, tiger-cats, hyænas, wild hogs, and deer. It has a trade in cotton cloths, coarse silks, hemp, coir or rope made of cocoa-nut fibre, teak, sugar, honey, wax, oil of mustard-seed, indigo, rice, hides, and salt fish. There are three seasons in this district: the hot, commencing early in March, and continuing till the beginning of June, when the thermometer often reaches 112° Fahr. in the shade, and 140° exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The rainy season begins in June, and continues until the middle of October; annual fall of rain 80 inches. Jan. and Feb. are the cool and healthy months. In 1757, the district of the *Twenty-Four Pergunnahs* was granted by the Nabob Jaffer Ally Khan to the E. India Co., which was their first possession of any extent in India.

**TWICKENHAM**, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Middlesex, on the W. b. of the Thames, immediately opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a stone bridge, and on the rail. between London and Staines, 11½ m. W. S. W. London. Ac. of pa. 2249. P. 8077. Twickenham Ait, or Eel-pie House, on an island in the Thames, is a favourite resort of holiday visitors from London.

**TWIGGS**, a co. of the U. S., in centre of Georgia. Area 393 sq. m. P. 3002 free, 5318 slaves.

**TWIN**, several townships of the U. S., Ohio.

**TWINEHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. S. W. Cuckfield. Ac. 1908. P. 339.

**TWINHOLM** or **TWINEHAM**, a pa. of Scotland, stewartry and 3 m. N. N. W. Kirkcudbright. Ac. 10,816. P. 815.

**TWING**, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2 m. N. Tewkesbury. Ac. 3155. P. 992.

**TWINESTEAD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. N. E. Halstead. Ac. 1008. P. 193.

**TWISLE**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Norham, 10 m. S. W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Ac. 2190. P. 305. The vanguard of the English army crossed the River Till at this place on their march to Flodden-field.

**TWISS**, a co. of West Australia, having N. the cos. Melbourne and Glenelg, E. Victoria, S. Perth, and W. the Indian Ocean. It is intersected by the Moore, the Northcote, and affis. of the Swan river, and it contains some good soil, forest land, and several fresh and salt lakes.

**TWITCHEN**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5½ m. N. E. South Molton. Ac. 2918. P. 227.

**TWIVERTON** or **TWERTON**, a pa., England, co.

Somerset, on the Avon, here crossed by a bridge, and on G. W. Railway, 2 m. W. Bath. Ac. 971. P. 3012, partly employed in woollen manuf.

**TWOPOLD BAY**, an inlet on the coast of New S. Wales, co. Anckland, 80 m. N. Cape Howe. Lat. of Point Brierly, near the head of the bay, 37° 6' 2" S.; lon. 149° 58' 2" E. It receives the Towamba river, affords good anchorage, is surrounded by much fertile land, and is conveniently situated for commerce, about midway between Sydney and Melbourne, Launceston and Hobart Town. On N. side is the vill. Eden (P. 482), and on S. shore the thriving port *Boyd-town*, which has a good jetty, a lighthouse, Gothic church, and an active export trade, and is resorted to by numerous whaling vessels, steamers, and emigrant ships. It communicates with Maneroo plains by a good road, 45 miles in length.

**TWO SICILIES (KINGDOM)**. [**NAPLES—SICILY.**] **TWXCROSS**, a pa., England, co. Leicester, 4½ m. W. N. W. Market-Bosworth. Ac. 1350. P. 336.

**TWYDWELL**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 9 m. W. N. W. Pwllheli. Ac. 2241. P. 371.

**TWYFORD**, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Bucks, 5½ m. S. W. Buckingham. Ac. 4110.

P. 694.—II. co. Leicester, 6 m. S. S. W. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2420. P. 543.—III. co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Foulsham. Ac. 529. P. 60.—IV. co. Hants, 3 m. S. Winchester. Ac. 4219. P. 1301.

—V. a chapelry, cos. Berks and Wilts, with a station on the G. W. Rail., 5 m. E. N. E. Reading.

**TWYNELLS (St)**, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 4 m. S. W. Pembroke. Ac. 1358. P. 220.

**TWYWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3 m. W. Thrapston. Ac. 1400. P. 386.

**TYBER**, an island of the U. S., North America, Georgia, enclosed by the Savannah, at its mouths in the Atlantic Ocean. On it is a lighthouse 100 feet in elevation, lat. 32° N., lon. 80° 42' W.

**TYCOCKTOW ISLAND**, in the Canton river, China, 8 m. long, 6 m. broad; bounds the "inner" and "outer waters" at the entrance of the Boca Tigris. Taken by the British in 1841.

**TYDD**, two pas. of England.—I. (*St Giles*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N. N. W. Wisbeach. Ac. 4991. P. 924.—II. (*St Mary*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. S. E. Holbeach. P. 977.

**TYKOCZYN**, a frontier town of Russian Poland, prov. Augustow, on the Narew, 17 m. W. N. W. Bialystok. P. 1800. It has a trade in corn.

**TYLER**, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. N. W. of Virginia. Area 373 sq. m. P. 6499 free, 18 slaves.—II. Texas. P. 3377 free, 1148 slaves.

**TYLDESLEY-CUM-SHAKERLY**, a township of England, co. Lancashire, pa. Leigh, 7 m. E. N. E. Newton-in-Makerfield. Ac. 2474. P. 6029.

**TYMOCHTEE**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, on Tymochtee Creek, an affl. of the Sandusky, 71 m. N. Columbus.

**TYNAGH**, a pa. of Ireland, Connaught, co. Galway, 7½ m. N. W. Portunna. Ac. 12,453. P. 2265, of whom 179 are in the village.

**TYNAN**, a pa. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 6½ m. W. S. W. Armagh, on the road to Monaghan. Ac. 17,045. P. 6532.

**TYNDRUM**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Killin, near source of river Tay. Alt. of bridge 740 ft.

**TYNE**, a river of England, co. Northumberland, the W. and S. parts of which it drains, is formed by the junction of S. and N. Tyne at Hexham, whence flows E. to the North Sea. The *South Tyne* springs from the slopes of Cross Fell. The stream is rich with border associations, & castles and peel-houses (ancient fortified cattle retreats) crowd the landscape. Alston, the centre of English lead-mining, is near the source. Several in-

teresting villages are on the line of the water course. Willimonstwick castle is the birthplace of Ridley. Near Bardon Mill, Borocovicus, a splendid Roman station, and much of the Roman wall. At Hexham are Roman, Saxon, & monastic remains. The tributaries should be explored for the picturesque and rich historical associations. The rise in the series of rocks of the carboniferous formation, above the great Whin Sill, which are denominated (by Phillips) "Yoredale" rocks. Flows northerly through the whole series of these till they are thrown down to the N. by the great 90 fathom dyke; then it runs E. along the depression caused by this dyke, through the Yoredale series, to the junction with the North Tyne.—The North Tyne is darker, swifter, bolder. It rises on the border line a little beyond Keilder castle, and at once receives many tributaries. It rises in the Scar-limestone series of the carboniferous formation, cuts through the coal-beds of the Plashetts district, crosses the great Whin Sill below Wark, and then traverses a portion of Yoredale rocks to the junction. Picturesque villages, shooting-boxes, halls, seats, and castles crowd the valley; one of the most attractive spots in N. of England. Near to Keilder the red deer last roamed wild in England. The tributary Reed rises from the flanks of Carter Fell, passes two important Roman stations, the battle-field of Otterburn, and is twice crossed by the Roman road, the Watling Street. Wark is the centre of one of the greatest baronies in the kingdom. Chollerford is a good centre for exploration. Great beauty here; the river also crosses the line of the Roman wall, and here is a bridge hoary with 17 centuries. On Warden hill is an ancient British fortification. After the junction the river passes through the Millstone Grit series, till, at Stocksfield, it cuts through the lower parts of the coal measures, over which it flows for 20 m. to Tynemouth, near the junction of the coal measures and the Permian rocks. The places of interest from Hexham to Newcastle are: Dilston Hall and the Devil's water; Beaufort, Sandhoe, & Aydon Castle near Corbridge; Prudhoe Castle, and opposite Ovingham, a place of rare beauty; Wylam, the birthplace of Geo. Stephenson; Ryton and Blaydon, where the navigation begins. Hence furnaces, foundries, and factories line both sides of the river to Tynemouth. At Scotswood are a railway and suspension bridges. These are close to Newcastle. Besides Newcastle and Gateshead, there are on the Tyne the two important towns of North and South Shields, one at each side of the mouth of the river. The so-called Port of Newcastle extends from Sparhawke (a rock in the sea) 17 miles to Heddon; over this distance the tide flows. The shipping registered in the ports of the Tyne exceeds in tonnage the shipping of the whole of Ireland, and that of any other port in Great Britain except London and Liverpool. The shipping is, however, registered under the heads of Newcastle, Shields, & South Shields; its custom-house returns are also divided; and so the Port of Tyne does not take the place it should. For custom-house purposes the lower part of the river has been made a separate port, styled the Port of Shields. In 1850 the corporation of Newcastle obtained an act of Parliament to transfer to Commissioners the conservation and management of the river and port. "The Tyne Improvement Commissioners" consist of 4 for life, and 14 elected annually—6 by the town council of Newcastle, 2 do. Gateshead, 3 do. North Shields, 3 do. South Shields. The 4 for life are ultimately to be 2, nominated by the Admiralty.

For the improvements at and below Newcastle, see NEWCASTLE. Length of the Tyne: to Hexham 35 m., to head of N. Tyne 80 m. Drains 1100 sq. m. The rail runs parallel to Tyne and S. Tyne, from the mouth to Haltwhistle. Salmon fishery has decreased of late years. The Derwent is a tributary of some magnitude, and joins the Tyne just below Blaydon. [SHIELDS, SOUTH.]

TYNE, a small river of Scotland, rises in pa. of Borthwick, flows mostly N.E. through Haddingtonshire, and enters the North Sea at Tynningham, 2½ m. N.W. Dunbar, after a course of 28 m.

TYNEHAM (WEST), a pa., England, co. Dorset, 6 m. W.S.W. Corfe Castle. Ac. 2915. P. 272.

TYNEMOUTH is itself a small village and pa. on the left bank of the Tyne, at its mouth in the North Sea, co. Northumberland, England. Is connected by rail with Newcastle, distance 8 m. Although small, lends its name to a parl. and munic. bor., which comprises Tynemouth, the large town of North Shields, and the three villages of Chirton, Preston, and Cullercoats. Ac. of pa. 6570. Pop. of parl. bor. (1861) 33,991; of township of Tynemouth, 14,650; of North Shields, 8882. But lest these numbers should mislead, note that much of the township of Tynemouth is a part of what would be popularly considered North Shields. The latter is the town; Tynemouth is but a good-sized village, and is a watering-place much frequented by Newcastle people. Much of Tynemouth is ill-built and unattractive. The new houses are, however, a great improvement. The long sands, about a mile of good bathing ground, is the great place of resort. At the end of them is the smuggler's cave, and the picturesque village of Cullercoats. The main attractions of Tynemouth are the Master Mariners' Asylum, with statue in front of the late Duke of Northumberland; promenade and assembly rooms at the Bath Hotel; drinking fountain with clock and meteorologic apparatus; castle and fortifications; magnificent ruins of a priory and lady chapel; light-house (lat. 55° 1' 3" N., lon. 1° 25' W.); Prior's haven; the Spanish battery; the new piers at the mouth of the Tyne (see Newcastle); and the Collingwood monument. North Shields has risen chiefly within this century, and is a well-built sea-port. It has extensive water-works, two churches, numerous chapels, literary and philosophical institute, mechanics' do., theatre, town-hall, several public halls for lectures, etc., two cemeteries, people's park, public baths and wash-houses, a sailors' home, market place, custom house, and two light-houses. The town is extending rapidly into Chirton township on the W. Its harbour, bordered by quays, is capable of containing 2000 vessels of 500 tons burden. Belongs to the port of Newcastle and North Shields. There are ship and boat building-yards, and establishments for the manufacture of anchors, chain cables, windlasses, blocks and masts, and other shipping gear; iron foundries, salt pans, tanneries, earthenware works, and breweries. Hats, gloves, and tobacco are manufactured also. North Shields has a large share of the coal trade. Tynemouth (with included townships) sends one member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 1135.

TYNROD, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, 3 m. W.S.W. Penpont. Ac. 15,752. P. 446.

TYPINSAN, the most E. and largest of the Madjicosima Islands, in the China Sea. Lat. 24° 43' N.; lon. 125° 29' E. Length 20 m.; greatest breadth 10 m. at its W. end. There is a dangerous reef on N. side, on which the "Providence" was lost in 1797.

**TYRE** or **SUR**, a city of antiquity. [SOUR.]  
**TYRE**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Clyde, 170 m. W. Albany.

**TYRELL'S BAY**, an inlet at the S. extremity of the island St Vincent, British West Indies. On it is the village Calliaqua, 2½ m. S.E. Kingstown.

**TYRIA** or **TIREH**, a town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the Little Mender river (anc. *Cayster*), 44 m. S.E. Smyrna, at the base of Mount Tmolus.

**TYRIE**, a pa., Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 4½ m. S.W. Fraserburgh. Area about 15 sq. m. P. 3043.

**TYRI-FIORD**, a lake of Norway, stift and 16 m. W. Christiania. Length 16 m.; breadth 7 m. On the N. it receives the Beina-elv, and on the S. it gives efflux to the Drammen river.

**TYRNAU** or **TERNAVA**, a town of W. Hungary, co. and 27 m. N.E. Presburg, with which it is connected by railway. P. 5830. It has numerous churches, a Roman Catholic college, military and other schools, a public library, and manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, a considerable general trade, and 8 important annual fairs.

**TYROL**, a prov. of Austria. [TIROL.]

**TYRONE**, an inland co. of Ireland, in the centre of Ulster, having N. the co. Londonderry, E. Armagh, S. Monaghan, and W. Donegal. Area 1260 sq. m., or 778,943 ac., of which 450,286 ac. are arable, 311,867 uncultivated, and 11,981 in plantations. P. (1861) 238,500. Surface hilly and thinly wooded, mountainous in the N. & S. Slieve-Sawel, on the Derry border, 2228 feet. Principal rivers, the Blackwater & Foyle, with their tribs. Lough Neagh forms part of the E. boundary. Soil in the lower districts fertile, and agricultural operations well conducted. Principal crops potatoes and oats, with a little barley, flax, & clover. Cattle and sheep of inferior breeds. Good coal is mined. Manufs. linens, coarse woollens, blankets, whisky, beer, flour, meal, and coarse earthenwares. The Enniskillen and Londonderry Railway intersects the co.; and the navigation of the Tyrone Canal is wholly within its E. dist. The co. is subdivided into four baronies and 35 parishes, in dioceses of Clogher, Armagh, and Derry. Principal towns, Omagh, the cap., Strabane, Dungannon, and Cookstown. Tyrone sends 2 members to H. of C. The O'Neills were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity, and were chiefs of Tyrone when the rebellion of 1597 broke out under their auspices.

**TYRONS**, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New York, co. Steuben, in W. of state.—II. Pennsylvania, co. Fayette.—III. co. Perry.—IV. co. Huntington.

**TYRRELL**, a co., U. S., N. America, N. Carolina. Area 727 sq. m. P. 3347 free, 1597 slaves.

**TYRRELL'S-PASS**, a market town of Ireland, co. Westmeath, 8½ m. S.S.W. Mullingar. P. 460.—*Tyrrel's-Pass* was the scene of some bloody contests in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

**TYRRHENIAN Sea**, *Tyrrhenum Mare*, is a name given by the ancients, and retained by modern geographers, to that part of the Mediterranean Sea which extends between the coast of Italy and the islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily.

**TYRRINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.W. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 1736. P. 226.

**TYSMLENICA**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 6 m. E.S.E. Stanislawow, between the Vorona and Bistriza. P. 2880. It has Roman Catholic, Greek-united, and Armenian churches; and a trade in wax, leather, and cattle.

**TYSNESOE**, an island of Norway, stift and 25 m. S. Bergen, at the entrance of Hardangerfiord. Length 11 miles, breadth 7 miles.

**TYSOE**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4½ m. S. Kingston. Ac. 4710. P. 1035.

**TYSSOWICE**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 68 m. S.E. Lublin. P. 2430.

**TYTHBY**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 3610. P. 718.

**TYTHEGSTON**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, 3 m. S.W. Bridgend. Ac. 2871. P. 1678.

**TYTHERINGTON**, two pas. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.S.E. Thornbury. Ac. 2100. P. 447.—II. co. Wilts, 4 m. S.E. Warminster. Ac. 1650. P. 111.

**TYTHERLEY**, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*East*), 5½ m. S.W. Stockbridge. Ac. 1560. P. 352.—II. (*West*), 6½ m. S.W. Stockbridge. Ac. 2270. P. 469.

**TYTHERTON-KELLAWAYS**, a hamlet of Engl., co. Wilts, pa. Bremhill, 2½ m. N.E. Chippenham, on the Avon, and the G. W. Railway. Ac. 140. P. 18. It is a principal establishment of the Moravians in Britain.—*Tytherton Stanley* is a chapelry in same pa., 2 m. E.N.E. Chippenham.

**TYWARDRETH**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 3 m. W.N.W. Fowey. Ac. 3252. P. 3879.

**TZAGLAIK**, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, sanj. and 54 m. E. Seres, on the Kara-su.

**TZANA**, a large lake of Abyssinia. [DEMBEA.]

**TZAREVOKSHAIK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 72 m. N.W. Kasan.—*Tzarevosant-chursk* is a town in the gov. of Viatka, 33 m. S.W. Yaransk.

**TZARITZIN**, a fortified town of Russia, gov. Saratov, on the Volga, 110 m. S.S.W. Kamishin. P. 4600. It is celebrated for its mineral waters.

**TZARITZINO**, a vill. of Russia, gov. and 7 m. S. Moscow, with a palace, built by Catharine II., and fine gardens in the Arabian style.

**TZARSKO-SELO** or **SOPHIA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 16 m. S. St Petersburg, with which it is connected by railway. P. 1000. It has an imperial palace and a lyceum.

**TZEKINOVKA**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on l. b. of the Dniester, 28 m. E.S.E. Moghilev.

**TZERINA**, a town of Cyprus. [CERINA.]

**TZMOVA**, a large maritime vill. of Greece, Morea, div. Laconia, on the E. shore of the Gulf of Coron, 20 m. N.N.W. Cape Matapan.

**TZINTZONTZAN**, a town, Mexico, state Michoacan, 3 m. S. Morelia, on N. b. of Lake Pacuaro. P. 8000. Before the conquest, it was cap. of the kingdom of Michoacan. Its inhabitants are celebrated for works in feathers.

**TZIVILSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. W. Kasan.—*Tzurukhaitu* is a town of E. Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, on the Argun, and on the Chinese frontier (Manchooria), 140 m. S.E. Nerchinsk.

**TZYPA**, a river of Siberia, gov. Irkutsk, joins the Vitim after a N.E. course of 230 miles.

## U

For places not under U, refer to Oo, Ou, or W.

**UANAPU** or **ANAPU**, a river of Brazil, prov. Pará, joins the Pará S. the island Marajo, after

a N. course of 400 m.—The *Uatuna* river, prov. Amazonas, joins the Amazon between the influx

of the Madeira and Tapajos, after a S.S.E. course estimated at 850 miles.

**UBATUBA**, a maritime town of Brazil, prov. São Paulo, 100 m. N.E. Santos. P., with dist., 6000.

**UBAYE**, a river of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, after a W. course of 40 m. joins the Durance on l.

**UBBESTON**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1212. P. 206.

**UBDOOLPOOR**, a town of British India, dist. and 20 m. N. Ghazepore, N.W. provs. P. 6634.

**UBEDA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 26 m. N.E. Jaen. P. 16,000. It has a cathedral, formerly a mosque; manufs. woollens and earthenwares; and trade in corn, fruits, oil, wine, and horses. It was taken from the Moors in 1212.

**UBERLINGEN**, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on an arm of Lake of Constance, called the Uberlingen-See, 8 m. N. Constance. P. 2700. It has manufs. of linen, hosiery, and tobacco.

**UBES (Str)**, a town of Portugal. (SETUBAL.)

**UBIGAU**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on the Elster, 13 m. E.N.E. Torgau.

**UBLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.N.W. Wells. Ac. 1811. P. 807.

**UBRIQUE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. E.N.E. Cadiz. P. 5439. Manufs. woollens.

**UBSTADT**, a vill. of Germany, Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 3 m. N.E. Bruchsal. P. 1140.

**UCAYALI**, a large river of S. America, Peru, E. the Andes, and one of the principal head streams of the Amazon, with which it unites, after a N. course of 1000 m., lat. 4° 40' S., lon. 73° 30' W. Its upper part is called the Apurimac, and it receives numerous and considerable affls., the chief being the Umbamba, Tapichi, and Mantaro. It is navigable for the Amazon, for large vessels, to Sarayacu, lat. 7° S.

**UCKEL**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, arr. Privas, cant. Aubenas. P. 1038.

**UCHAUD**, a comm. & vill. of France, dep. Gard, on railway from Nîmes to Montpellier. P. 1236.

**UCHIZY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. Mâcon. P. 1482.

**UCHTE**, a vill. of N. Germany, Hanover, co. Hoya, cap. a marshy district, 16 m. S.W. Nienburg. P. 1200.—II. a river of Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, tributary to the Elbe.

**UCKANGE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Moselle, arr. and cant. Thionville. P. 1212.

**UCKER**, a small river of Prussian Pomerania, flows into the Little Haff at Uckermünde, and gave name to the district Uckermark.

**UCKERMÜNDE**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 32 m. N.W. Stettin, cap. circ., at the mouth of the Ucker in the Kleine-Haff. P. 2310.

**UCKFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. N.N.E. Lewes. Ac. 1717. P. 1740.

**UCLES**, *Urcesa*, a fortified town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. W. Cuenca, at the foot of a height crowned by a famous monastery, founded in the 12th century, on the site of a Moorish castle. P. 1602. It was taken by the French in 1809.

**UDDEVALLA**, a town of S. Sweden, lan and 45 m. N. Göteborg, on a deep inlet of the Kattegat. P. 4807. It has manufs. of cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, sugar, and leather.

**UDDINGTON**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Bothwell, on rt. b. of the Clyde, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 7 m. E.S.E. Glasgow. P. 1256.

**UDEM** or **UEDEM**, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. & 39 m. N.W. Düsseldorf. P. 1700.

**UDEPOOR**, a town of British India, Gwalior territory, in lat. 23° 52' N., lon. 78° 9' E.

**UDMORE**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.N.W. Winchelsea. Ac. 2221. P. 444.

**UDINE**, *Vedinum*, a fortified town of Northern Italy, Venetia, gov. Venice, cap. deleg., in a plain, on the Roja, 60 m. N.E. Venice, and 39 m. N.W. Triest. It was once a place of much importance as the capital of Friuli. P. 26,700. It forms an inner and an outer town, separated by walls and ditches, and has a castle on a hill in its centre, now used as a prison. In the market-square is a monument commemorating the peace of Campo-Formio, a vill. in the immediate neighbourhood. It has a cathedral, town-hall, public palace, in imitation of the Doge's palace at Venice, barracks, opera-house, a campo santo, a lyceum, and two gymnasia. Manufs. silk fabrics, linen, leather, and paper. *Udine* resembles the mother city so much in its buildings, that it merits the name of Venice in miniature. The leg. of *Udine* has a pop. of 55,300.

**UDINSK (VERKHNE)**, a town of Russia, Siberia, gov. Transbaikal, on the Selenga near the mouth of the Uda, 80 m. N.E. Selenginsk. P. 3000.

**UDIPU** or **OODAPEE**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. Canara, near the Malabar coast, 34 m. N. Mangalore, and having some remarkable Hindoo temples & colleges. P. 1200.

**UDNY**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, 7 m. W. Newburgh. Ac. 8380. P. 1668.

**UDONG**, a city of S.E. Asia, cap. of Cambodia, 80 m. N.E. of Kamput, with a fosse and palisades. It has a hall of justice, palace of the second king, and pagodas. Houses partly of bamboo. P. (1863) 12,000.

**UDSKOI**, a vill. of E. Siberia, prov. Primorsk, on the Uda, near its mouth in the Sea of Okhotsk. Lat. 54° 30' N.

**UDVARHELY (SZEKELY, Germ. Oberhellyen)**, a market town of Transylvania, Szekler-land, cap. co., on the Great Kukul, 90 m. E.S.E. Klausenburg. P. 2999. It has Reformed and Roman Catholic churches and colleges, and a monastery.

**UELLEN**, a vill. of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 29 m. W.S.W. Coblenz, on a lake called the Uelmen-See. P. 783.

**UELZEN** or **ÜLZEN**, a town of Hanover, 20 m. S.S.E. Lüneburg, on railway to Celle. P. 3081.

**UERDINGEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 11 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on l. b. of the Rhine. P. 3000. It has manufs. of silks and cottons.

**UETIKON**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 10 m. S.E. Zurich. P. 1090.—The *Uetliberg* (Mount Albis), W. the lake, is 2844 feet high.

**UFA**, a river of European Russia, gov. Orenburg, rises in the Ural mountains, flows S.W., and after a total course of 400 m., joins the Bielaya near Ufa. Affluents, the Ai and Yuzren.—II. a town, cap. gov. Orenburg, on the Ufa and the Bielaya, 200 m. N. Orenburg. P. 12,551. It is enclosed by walls, and has a mosque.

**UFFCULME**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4½ m. N.E. Collympton. Ac. 6122. P. 2020.

**UFFENHEIM**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 23 m. N.W. Ansbach. P. 1646. Manufs. woollens.

**UFFINGTON**, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6½ m. W.N.W. Wantage. Ac. 6650. P. 1081. Here is the Vale of the White Horse, so called from a figure cut on the face of a chalk down.—II. co. Lincoln, on railway, 2½ m. E.N.E. Stamford. Ac. 3996. P. 510. The church has a fine tower.—III. co. Salop, 2½ m. E.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 2110. P. 180.

**UFFORD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.W. Peterborough. Ac. 2320. P. 307.—II. co. Suffolk, 3 m. N.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1280. P. 656.

**UFION**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 6½

m. S.W. Reading. Ac. 2320. P. 307.—II. co. Warwick, 2½ m. W. Southam. Ac. 1920. P. 201.

UGBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.E. Modbury. Ac. 8659. P. 1482.

UGENTO, *Uzentum*, an episcopal town of South Italy, prov. Lecce, 14 m. S.E. Gallipoli. P. 2814.

UGGESSALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 12 m. N.N.E. Saxmundham. Ac. 1473. P. 272.

UGGIANO, a vill. of South Italy, prov. and circ. Lecce. P. 2105.

UGIE, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, rises at the vill. Aberdour, 2½ m. from the N. coast, flows S.E., and enters the North Sea, 2 m. N.W. Peterhead, after a course of 21 m. Principal affl., the Deer. It is navigable for about 1½ mile.

UGNES, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Savoie, arr. Albertville, cap. cant. P. 2523.

UGLIANO, an island of Dalmatia, Adriatic, circ. and opposite the city of Zara, separated by a channel, 8 m. across. Length 14 m.; breadth 2 m.

UGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Bishop-Stortford. Ac. 2038. P. 404.

UGLICHI, a town of Russia, gov. and 60 m. W.S.W. Jaroslavl, on rt. b. of the Volga, cap. circ. P. 10,014. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has a monastery and 30 churches.

UG, a dist. comprising the W. part of Lewis Island, Hebrides, Scotland, and with the islands Bernera, Vliavore, and Pabbay, forming a pa. of the co. Ross. Area 275 sq. m. P. 2878.

URR, two islands and pas. of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland, co. Inverness.—I. (*North*), 2½ m. N. the island Benbecula, and separated on the N.E. from Harris by the Sound of Harris, 8 m. across. Shape very irregular. Length 17 m.; breadth 3 to 12 m. P. (1861) 3034. Its E. part is a dreary, marshy moorland, indented by the ramifications of Lochs Maddy and Eport, and containing several inland lakes. Its W. part is hilly or mountainous, comprising some tracts of fertile land, on which oats, barley, and potatoes are grown; Ben-Croghan, a mountain 1500 feet above the sea, and several bold headlands, with some remarkable caves. With Baleshare, Illeray, Gremsay, Rona, and other adjacent islands, it forms a parish, having an area of about 55,240 ac. Scots. P. 3959.—II. (*South*), the largest island of the Outer Hebrides, S. of Harris, separated from Benbecula on the N. by a rocky strait 1 m. across. Length 22 m.; greatest breadth 8 m. Estimated area 110 sq. m. P. 3406. Its E. coast is indented by lochs, it contains several lakes, and a band of fertile country borders its W. coast; elsewhere it is an alluvial plain of peat interspersed with mountains, amongst which Mount Hecla rises to 2500 or 3000 feet above the sea. With the islands Benbecula and Eriskay, it forms a parish. P. 5358, of whom about 5-7ths are Roman Catholics. Population of both islands poor, and chiefly engaged in fishing and rural labour.

UITENHAGE, a division of the Cape Colony, South Africa, between lat. 33° and 34° S., lon. 23° 20' and 26° 30' E., having S. the Southern Ocean, and landward (from W. round to E.) the divisions of George, Beaufort, Graaf-Reynet, Somerset, and Albany. Area (with Port Elizabeth) 8960 sq. m. P. 12,000. It is well watered by the Camtoos and Sunday rivers. Soil various; in some parts wheat, barley, rye, & oats are grown; in others, there are sterile mountains, often covered with snow, or pastures on which many cattle and sheep are reared. Coal, iron, argentiferous lead, and copper are found, and near the coast are valuable salt-pans. Principal towns, Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth.—*Uitenhage*, the cap., is situated near the Zwartekops River, 18 m. N.W.

Port Elizabeth. It has a Reformed church, Wesleyan and Independent chapels, and a free school.

UITGEEST and URTHUIZEN, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. N. Holland, S. of Alkmaar. P. 1550.—II. prov. & 14 m. N.E. Groningen. P. 3000.

UJHELY-SATORALLIA, a market town of Hungary, co. and 9 m. W.S.W. Zemplin, on the Rougyva. P. 6548.—II. *Ujhely Vagh* is a market town, co. Neutra. P. 5417.

UJI, a town of British India, N.W. prov., dist. Goruckpore, on l. b. of the Ghogra. P. 600. Lat. 26° 44' N.; lon. 82° 37' E.

UJLJAR, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Granada, on the Adra. P. 3016.

UJVAROS, a market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcz, 15 m. N.W. Debreczin. P. 5719.

UKEREWE LAKE. [VICTORIA NYANZA.]

UKRAINE (*"a frontier"*), an old subdivision of Russia and S.E. Poland, comprising the country now subdivided among the govts. Kiev, Poltava, and Kharkhov (Slobodsch Ukraine), and traversed by the rivers Dnieper and Donetz, with their affluents. Its cap. city was Kiev.

ULCEBY, two pas. of England, co. Lincoln.—I. 7 m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway. Ac. 3790. P. 1048.

—II. 3½ m. S.W. Alford. Ac. 2220. P. 212. A lofty hill in this parish, called the Bull's Head, serves as a landmark to navigators.

UCCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.E. Maidstone. Ac. 3529. P. 621.

ULDALE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 7 m. S.S.W. Wigton. Ac. 5500. P. 294. Coal, limestone, and free-stone abound in this parish.

ULEABORG (Finn. *Uula*), a seaport town of Russian Finland, cap. län, on a peninsula at the mouth of the Ulea, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 72 m. S.S.E. Tornea. P. (1860) 7018. Mean temp. of year 31°·8; winter 8°·4; summer 55°·4, Fahr. It is, after Abo, the principal commercial town of Finland. Exports pitch, tar, fish, and salted provisions. It was founded in 1610, and belonged to Sweden till 1809. On an adjacent island is the castle of Uleaborg, built in 1590. Area of län 65,865 sq. m. P. (1860) 179,880.—*Ulea-trask* is a lake of Finland, gov. and 50 m. S.E. Uleaborg, of very irregular shape, 35 m. in length by 10 m. in average breadth. It receives several rivers from the E., and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Bothnia by the river Ulea, 75 m. in length.

ULEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Dursley. Ac. 1492. P. 1230.

ULIASSUTAI, Mongolia. [OULIASSUTAI.]

ULIETEA, Society Isls., Pacific O. [RALATEA.]

ULLA, a river of Spain, Galicia, enters the Bay of Arosa, after a S.W. course of 80 miles.

ULLADULLA, or BOAT HARBOUR, a seaport of New South Wales, co. St Vincent, 150 m. S. Sydney. P. (1861) 84.

ULLAH-BUND, a mound in Sinda, 30 m. N. Luckput, thrown up by an earthquake in 1819, across the Poorana or E. branch of the Indus.

ULLAPOOL, a maritime vill. of Scotland, cos. Cromarty and Ross, on the W. coast, N. Loch Broom, 35 m. N.W. Dingwall. P. 908, mostly employed in fishing. Steamers ply to Portree and Stornoway.

ULLARD, a pa. of Ireland, cos. Carlow and Kilkenny, 2½ m. N.N.E. Graigue. Ac. 5846. P. 1361.

ULLDECONA, a town of Spain, prov. Tarragona, 15 m. S.S.W. Tortosa, near the Cenia. P. 4617.

ULLERGEUNGE or ALLEERGEUNGE, a town of British India, N.W. provs., in lat. 27° 29' N., lon. 79° 14' E. P. 3429. It is surrounded by a mud wall, has a good bazaar, and water is plentiful.

**ULLESKELFE**, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, with a station on the North Midland Railway, 9 m. S.W. York. Ac. 1299. P. 515.

**ULLESTHORPE**, a hamlet of England, co. Leicester, pa. Claybrooke, 3 m. N.W. Lutterworth. P. 600. It has a station on the Mid. Co. Rail.

**ULLID**, a pa. of Ireland, Leinster, co. Kilkenny,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. N.E. Mountcooin. Ac. 2248. P. 456.

**ULLINGSWICK**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. S.W. Bromyard. Ac. 1245. P. 318.

**ULLSWATER** or **ULLESWATER**, the largest of the English lakes, next to Windermere, from which it is 8 m. N., between the cos. Cumberland and Westmoreland, 5 m. S.W. Penrith. Length 9 m.; average breadth 1 m.; depth 210 feet. Near its S.W. extremity it is bordered by the mountain Helvellyn; and its scenery, though not equal to that of Windermere in picturesque beauty, far surpasses it in grandeur.

**ULM**, a frontier town of Würtemberg, cap. circ. Danube, 46 m. S.E. Stuttgart, on l. b. of the Danube, where it begins to be navigable, and on the Blau. P. (1861) 22,736. Mean temperature of year 47°, winter 29°-3, summer 63°-6, Fahr. Its Gothic minster is the largest in Germany, next to Cologne. It has a strong citadel, and an entrenched camp capable of accommodating 80,000 men, garrisoned by troops of Würtemberg; town-hall, custom-house, corn-hall, arsenal, gymnasium, hospitals, theatre; and manufs. of tobacco pipe-bowls, playing cards, leather, vinegar, and linen fabrics; ship-building docks, and an active transit trade. It was long an imperial free town, strongly fortified, and a military post of much importance in the German wars; but here, on the 17th October 1805, General Mack, with 12,000 Austrian troops, capitulated to Napoleon I. without firing a shot.—*Neu-Ulm*, one of its suburbs, is on the opposite side of the Danube, in the Bavarian territory.—II. a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 10 m. N.E. Offenburg. P. 588.

**ULRIKHAMN** (formerly *Begesund*), a town of S. Sweden, län Elfsborg, 56 m. S.E. Wenersborg, on Lake Asunda. P. 1429.

**ULSTER**, the most N. prov. of Ireland, between lat. 53° 46' and 55° 26' N., lon. 5° 24' and 8° 45' W., having S. Leinster, S.W. Connaught, W. and N. the Atlantic Ocean, E. the Irish Sea and the N. Channel, in one part separated only by 13 m. from the Mull of Kintyre (Scotland). Area 8555 sq. m. or 5,319,790 ac. P. (1861) 1,914,236, mostly Protestants. Shores bold and rocky, and on the N. and E. are remarkable basaltic cliffs, including the Giant's Causeway. Principal headlands, Malin, Teelin, and Fair Heads, respectively the N.W. and N.E. extremities; and in this prov. also are the large inlets of Donegal Bay on the W., Loughs Swilly and Foyle on the N., Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay on the E. Surface mountainous in the W., where several summits rise to upwards of 2000 feet; the prov. is more free from bogs and plains than the other parts of Ireland. It contains the large lakes called Loughs Neagh, Strangford, and Erne; principal rivers, the Bann, Foyle, Erne, and some tributaries of the Shannon. It is traversed by the Ulster Canal, 24 m. in length, and connecting Loughs Neagh and Erne; and the Ulster Railway, between Belfast, Armagh, and Ballymena. This prov. is the head-quarters of the Irish linen manufacture, which has its chief seat at Belfast. The prov. is divided into the cos. Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, and Tyrone.

**ULSTER**, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Rhöngebirge, Bavaria, flows N. for 30 m.

past Thann and Geisa, and joins the Werra 2 m. W. Vach. Its lower course is in Saxe-Weimar.

**ULSTER**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of New York, cap. Kingston. Area 1096 sq. m. P. (1860) 76,381.—II. a township, Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna.

**ULSTER (NEW)**, the N. Island, NEW ZEALAND.

**ULTING**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. S.S.W. Witham. Ac. 1147. P. 169.

**ULUBAD**, a vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near the W. end of Lake Abullionte, 82 m. W. Brusa, with a large ruined Byzantine fortress.

**ULUTH ISLANDS**, a group of 13 islands in the Pacific Ocean, forming a portion of the Carolines.

**ULVA**, two islands of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland, co. Argyll.—I. separated by narrow straits from the W. coast of Mull, and the E. of Gometra island, pas. Kilninian and Kilmore. Length 5 m., breadth 2 m. P. 70. Surface mountainous and basaltic, rising in terraces to 1400 feet in elevation above the sea.—II. pa. North Knapdale. P. 41.

**ULVERSTONE**, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 16 m. N.W. Lancaster, on the N.W. side of Morecambe Bay, dist. Furness. Ac. of pa. 24,586. P. (1861) 11,464. The town has libraries, assembly rooms, theatre, and savings' bank. Besides the parish church, there are six other perpetual curacies. A canal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, connects it with Morecambe Bay, navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Manufs. coarse cottons and lineus, ropes, hats, and woollen yarn; ship-building, and a coasting trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, limestone, slates, and corn. Port subordinate to that of Lancaster.

**ULYSSES**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 8 m. N.W. Ithaca.

**UMAN**, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. S. Kiev, cap. circ. P. 14,911. It is enclosed by earthen ramparts, and has several churches.

**UMBAGOG**, a lake of the U. S., North America, between New Hampshire & Maine, 18 m. in length by 10 m. in greatest breadth, and traversed by the Androscoggin river, which issues from it on the W.

**UMBALLA**, a town of British India, Sirhind, 69 m. S.E. Ludiana, and a station of British subsidiary troops. It is walled, & is well supplied with water. P. 21,962. Area of dist. 1832 sq. m. P. 782,017.

**UMBERIA**, an anc. division of Italy, in the E., which in 1860 was formed into a prov. of the kingdom of Italy. P. 492,829.

**UMBRIATICO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Catanzaro, 22 m. N.N.W. Cotrone. P. 1057.

**UMEA**, a seaport town of N. Sweden, cap. län Westerboten, at the mouth of the Umea river, in the Gulf of Bothnia, 95 m. N.E. Hernösand. Lat. 63° 49' 5" N.; lon. 20° 18' E. P. 1950.

**UMM-ER-R'BIEH**, river, Morocco. [MORBEYA.]

**UMPUQA**, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Oregon. P. 1250.

**UMRITSIR**, a city of the Punjab. [AMRITSIR.]

**UMROHAI**, a town of British India, dist. Moradabad, N.W. provs., in lat. 28° 54' N., lon. 78° 33' E. P. 72,677.

**UMSTADT**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. dist., in the Odenwald, 13 m. E. Darmstadt. P. 2699.

**UMZUNYATI** or **BUFFALO RIVER**, S.E. Africa, forms the N.E. boundary of the British territory of Natal, and joins the Tugela 50 m. from its mouth in the Indian Ocean.

**UNADILLA**, a township, U. S., N. Amer., New York, on the Unadilla, 88 m. W.S.W. Albany.

**UNARE**, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. W. Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 m. Near its source is the village Unare.

**UNCASTILLO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. N.N.W. Zaragoza. P. 2113.

UNDERBARROW, a chapelry of Engl., co. Westmoreland, pa. and 3 m. W. Kendal. P. 478.

UNDERCLIFF, a maritime tract of Engl., Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton, 5 m. E. ward to Bonchurch. It averages  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in width, and has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs, which bound it on the land side, where they form an abrupt wall from 90 to 120 feet in height.

UNDERHILL, a tnsbp., U. S., North America, Vermont, 15 m. N.E. Burlington.

UNDERMILLBECK, a township of England, co. Westmoreland, pas. Windermere and Kendal,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  W.-N.W. Kendal. Ac. 3925. P. 1702.

UNDEROO or ANDEROV, Indian Ocean, the largest of the Laccadive Islands.

UNDER-SKIDDAW, a township of England, co. Cumberland, 6 m. N.N.W. Keswick. P. 482.

UNDY, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Newport. Ac. 3717. P. 411.

UNGARN, a country of Europe. [HUNGARY.] UNGHVAR or UNGVAR, a market town of N.E. Hungary, cap. co., on the Ungh, 80 m. N.N.E. Debreczin. P. 5000. It has Roman Catholic and Greek-United churches, and a trade in wines.

UNIEH, a maritime town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, on the Black Sea, 50 m. E. Samsun.

UNIEUX, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, arr. St Etienne, cant. le Chambon. P. 2414. It has coal mines and iron forges.

UNION, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in S. of Arkansas. Area 1230 sq. m. P. (1860) 5957 free, 6331 slaves.—II. in N. of Georgia. Area 630 sq. m. P. 4297 free, 116 slaves.—III. in S.W. of Illinois. Area 320 sq. m. P. 11,181.—IV. in E. of Indiana. Area 168 sq. m.—P. 7109.—V. in N.W. of Kentucky. Area 350 sq. m. P. 9686 free, 3105 slaves.—VI. in S. of North Carolina. Area 350 sq. m. P. 8956 free, 2246 slaves.—VII. in W. of Ohio. Area 445 sq. m. P. 16,507.—VIII. in N. of South Carolina. Area 500 sq. m. P. 8834 free, 10,801 slaves.—IX. Iowa. Area 432 sq. m. P. 2012.—X. Louisiana. P. 6644 free, 3745 slaves.—XI. New Jersey. P. 27,780.—XII. Pennsylvania. P. 14,145.—XIII. Tennessee. P. 5935 free, 182 slaves.—Also numerous townships.—I. Maine, 31 m. S.E. Augusta.—II. New York, with a vill. on the Susquehanna, 10 m. N.E. Jericho.—III. New Jersey, 6 m. S.W. Newark.—IV. Ohio, co. Fayette.—V. Ohio, co. Belmont.—VI. co. Adams, on the Ohio.—VII. Ohio, co. Clinton.—VIII. co. La Fayette.—IX. Indiana, co. Montgomery.

UNION (LA), a seaport town of Central Amer., state and 100 m. E.S.E. St Salvador, on the W. coast of Fonseca B.—Union Island, Grenadines, British W. Indies, is 5 m. N. Carriacou.

UNION-TOWNS, sev. vills., U. S., N. Amer., and a bor. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Fayette, in W. part of State.—Union Vale, New York, on Fishkill Creek.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, a federal republic, occupying the middle division of the N. continent of America, between lat. 25° 50' & 49° N., lon. 66° 55' & 124° 40' W.; bounded on the N. by Canada, from Maine to lat. 42° N. at Lake Erie, and N.W. to the Lake of the Woods, and thence by the British territory & British Columbia W. to the Pacific on the parallel of 49° N., on the S. bounded by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico, on the E. by the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. by the North Pacific Ocean. Extreme length E. to W., from Quoddy Head in Maine to C. Flattery in Washington, 2720 m.; from Cape Flattery to Cape Sable in Florida, 2864 m.; breadth N. to S., from the 49th parallel to Browns-ville on the Rio Grande, 1700 m. The states, of

which the republic was composed at the declaration of independence in 1776, consisted of 13. There are now 35, besides the district of Columbia, and 9 territories, besides the Indian Territory. Washington is the seat of government.

States.	Date of admis.	Area. sq. miles.	Pop. 1860.	Seats of Government.
Alabama . . .	1819	50,722	964,201	Montgomery.
Arkansas . . .	1836	52,195	435,450	Little Rock.
California . . .	1850	188,932	379,994	Sacramento.
Connecticut . . .	†	4,674	460,147	Hartford and New Haven.
Delaware . . .	†	2,129	112,216	Dover.
Florida . . .	1845	59,268	140,425	Tallahassee.
Georgia . . .	†	53,000	1,057,388	Milledgeville.
Illinois . . .	1818	55,409	1,711,951	Springfield.
Indiana . . .	1816	35,809	1,350,428	Indianapolis.
Iowa . . .	1846	55,045	674,948	Des Moines.
Kansas . . .	1854	89,000	107,266	Topeka.
Kentucky . . .	1793	37,689	1,155,681	Frankfort.
Louisiana . . .	1812	46,341	708,002	Baton Rouge.
Maine . . .	1788	31,766	628,379	Augusta.
Maryland . . .	†	9,356	687,949	Annapolis.
Massachusetts . . .	†	7,809	1,231,666	Boston.
Michigan . . .	1837	56,243	749,113	Lansing.
Minnesota . . .	1857	83,531	173,123	St Paul.
Mississippi . . .	1817	47,156	791,345	Jackson.
Missouri . . .	1821	67,389	1,182,012	Jefferson City.
New Hampshire . . .	†	9,289	323,073	Concord.
New Jersey . . .	†	8,239	672,035	Trenton.
New York . . .	†	46,000	3,880,735	Albany.
North Carolina . . .	†	43,940	992,623	Raleigh.
Ohio . . .	1802	39,964	2,330,511	Columbus.
Oregon . . .	1859	95,274	52,455	Salem.
Pennsylvania . . .	†	46,000	2,906,115	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island . . .	1790	1,306	174,630	Providence & Newport.
South Carolina . . .	†	24,500	703,708	Columbia.
Tennessee . . .	1796	45,600	1,109,801	Nashville.
Texas . . .	1845	237,321	604,215	Austin.
Vermont . . .	†	9,058	315,988	Montpelier.
Virginia . . .	†	38,352	1,261,397	Alexandria.
West Virginia . . .	1863	31,766	323,334	Wheeling.
Wisconsin . . .	1848	53,984	775,381	Madison.
Total . . .		1,750,377	31,266,395	
Territories.	Date of organization		(1863.)	
Arizona . . .	1863	139,800	(?) 30,000	Tucson.
Colorado . . .	1861	106,475	55,000	Golden City.
Dakota . . .	1861	152,500	* 2,576	Yankton.
Idaho . . .	1863	326,373	(?) 20,000	Florence.
Indian . . .		71,123		
Nebraska . . .	1854	63,300	40,000	Omaha City.
Nevada . . .	1861	83,500	4,000	Carson City.
New Mexico . . .	1848	124,450	(?) 60,000	Santa Fe.
Utah . . .	1850	109,500	88,193	Gt. Salt Lake City.
Washington . . .	1853	71,300	12,519	Olympia.
Dist. Columbia		50	75,030	Washington.
Estimated No. of Indians . . .			294,430	
Total . . .		2,999,848	31,914,120	

Note.—States marked thus † are the original states. \* Census 1860. Of the above total, 482,122 were free coloured.

Table of population of the slave-holding states :—

No.	States.	Free Population.	Slave Population.	Total.	Per cent. of slaves.
1.	S. Carolina	301,271	402,541	703,812	57.2
2.	Mississippi	354,700	436,696	791,396	55.1
3.	Louisiana	376,280	330,010	709,290	47.0
4.	Alabama	529,164	438,132	964,296	45.1
5.	Florida	78,686	67,758	140,439	43.9
6.	Georgia	595,097	462,282	1,057,379	43.7
7.	N. Carolina	661,586	331,081	992,667	33.4
8.	Virginia	1,105,192	490,887	1,596,079	30.7
9.	Texas	421,750	180,682	602,432	30.0
10.	Arkansas	324,323	111,104	435,427	25.5
11.	Tennessee	834,065	275,784	1,109,849	24.8
12.	Kentucky	930,223	225,490	1,155,713	19.5
13.	Maryland*	589,846	87,188	687,034	12.7
14.	Missouri	1,067,352	114,965	1,182,317	9.7
15.	Delaware	110,420	1,798	112,218	1.6
		8,289,953	3,950,343	12,240,296	32.2

\* Slavery abolished in Maryland in 1864.

The *United States Territories*, in their northern boundary, commence on the S. side of that elevated water-shed which extends in a waving line from lat. 50 to 55° N. on the western side of the continent, to lat. 45° on the eastern side, and which divides the rivers that flow N. to the Arctic Ocean from those that flow S. into the Atlantic and Pacific. The chain of the Rocky Mountains runs N.N.W. and S.S.E., and occupies, with its many ranges and enclosed table-lands, the whole western territories, and has a breadth of from 570 to 1040 m., rising in Mount Shasta to 14,440 feet, which is the highest ground in the U. S. (For a detailed account of these mountains, see the article ROCKY MOUNTAINS.) In the eastern states, the Appalachian Mountains or Alleghanies, of a much inferior elevation and extent to the Rocky Mountains, traverse the country in a N.E. and S.W. direction, at a distance from the Atlantic of from 80 m., at their N. end in Maine, to about 300 m. at their termination in the N.E. corner of Alabama. The mean elevation of this system is only 2500 ft., but rising in some of the higher peaks to 6000 ft. These two mountain systems divide the territory of the U. S. into 3 distinct sections. The first, the *Atlantic slope*, extends between that ocean and the Alleghanies, and has an area of 767,000 sq. m. The rivers in this section have generally a S. or S.E. direction, with lengths varying from 100 to 600 m., and are tidal for a long distance, and navigable for steamers as far as the hilly country. The second section, the *Pacific slope*, comprises all the land west of the great water-shed of the Rocky Mountains proper, whose rivers flow to the Pacific, or are confined to the Great Utah Basin. The area of this region is 988,000 sq. m. The third and greatest section, the *Great Central Plain*, is that contained between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian system. It is almost entirely occupied with the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, but is also drained by smaller rivers which run to the Gulf of Mexico, by the Red River of the north, and by the feeders of the great lake basin of the St. Lawrence. These northern rivers are separated from the streams which run southwards by a high table-land, which traverses Minnesota and Wisconsin, and rises to 1916 feet above the sea. Area of this section 1,240,000 sq. m. The coast line of the U. S. is extremely irregular on the Atlantic, and contains numerous fine bays and harbours. It is more regular on the Pacific. The Chesapeake, Delaware, Massachusetts, Penobscot, San Francisco, and Monterey are the principal bays. Principal harbours are—Portsmouth, Portland, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans. In 1853 the main shore line (excluding bays, sounds, islands, etc.) was ascertained to be 12,609 statute miles in extent. If the bays, sounds, islands, etc., be included, and the rivers entered to the head of tide water, the shore line will measure 33,069 miles.

So vast a region as the United States necessarily embraces a great variety of climate. In the N.E. states the temperature is variable, being occasionally as warm as S. Europe in summer, while the winters are sometimes as severe as those of Sweden and Russia. In the S. states the climate has, in summer, almost a tropical character. It is milder on the Pacific coasts, and there, (in the N.) is more moist than on the Atlantic. In the central states the temperature in winter frequently varies from an Italian-like mildness to the rigour of that of Russia. The mean annual rainfall at New York is 36 in.; at

Charleston, S. Carolina, 47 in.; and at Marietta, Ohio, 34 in. N. of lat. 45° the birch, pines, American elm, willow, maple, and the plants of N. Europe, are chief forest products; between lat. 44° and 35° N., especially in the uplands, the oak, beech, sycamore, acacia, poplar, walnut, sassafras, and cedar are predominant trees; and in the lowlands of this region the cypress and other products of S. Europe. S. of lat. 35° the magnolia, the vine, orange, sugar-cane, cotton, maize flourish, and the vegetation has a tropical character. Wheat and maize are grown in every part of the Union, the largest quantity of the first being produced in the states of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Oats, rye, buckwheat, and rice are the other principal grains; rice is grown in the greatest quantity in South Carolina. In the N. the sugar-maple supplies the place of the sugar-cane. The culture of cotton is confined to the S.E. The amount produced in 1860 was 2,160,000,000 lbs., of which 1,767,686,338 lbs. were exported, and valued at 191,806,555 dollars. In 1862 only 5,064,564 lbs. were exported. Tobacco is grown more or less in every state and territory, but chiefly in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, and North Carolina. In 1859, 429,390,771 lbs. were grown, and it was exported in 1860 to the value of 15,906,547 dollars. Wax, silk, hemp, flax, olives, madder, and indigo are the chief remaining crops. In the N. states farms and properties are mostly small, and cultivated by the proprietors; in the S. and W. are many large properties. Price of land extremely variable; near Philadelphia, the best cleared land fetches from 100 to 120 dollars per acre; in parts of New York, 25 dollars is an average price; the prairie lands in the W. states (Michigan, Illinois, etc.) are sold by the government at an upset price of 1½ dollar per acre. The domestic animals of America have all been introduced from Europe. It has been estimated that there are in the Union 25,000,000 sheep, 1-8th being in the state of New York, which has also the largest proportion of cattle, and most other live stock; swine are, however, most plentiful in the middle states, and Cincinnati (Ohio) is the greatest mart for pork. Vast herds of bisons wander over the wide plains of the W.; the American elk, antelope, cougar, Virginian deer, bears, foxes, racoons, opossums, and many large birds of prey, and serpents, are amongst the wild animals. Gold is found in great abundance in California, Arizona, and Nevada, and has also been discovered in most of the other territories, which also yield iron, lead, copper, and silver. Mercury is found in California, Kentucky, Ohio, and on the borders of the great lakes, and copper, especially in the vicinity of Lake Superior. Coal is now extensively mined in many parts W. the Alleghany Mountains, particularly in Pennsylvania, which has accordingly become the great seat of the manufacture of iron. Coal mined in the U. S., 1860, bore a value of 19,715,394 dollars, and amounted to 15,550,988 tons. Illinois and Wisconsin possess very rich lead mines; the lead raised in Wisconsin in 1861 was valued at 264,757 dollars. The salt springs in New York yielded, 1860, 7,521,335 bushels of salt, value 1,289,511 dollars. Mining employs a great many persons. The cod and whale fisheries are extensively pursued; and, in 1860, whales were caught to the value of 7,521,588 dols., cod-fish 4,183,503 dols., other fish 1,219,001 dols.; total, 12,924,092 dols. The United States are to a great extent supplied with British and other

European manufactures; but of late years extensive home manufactures have been in operation, especially of cotton, woollen, leather, metallic wares, and other goods, chiefly in the Eastern States. Exp. (1860) grains, bacon, cotton, tobacco, butter, lard, cheese, guano, oils, tallow, hams, timber, beef, pork, oilcake, hops, petroleum, skins and furs, seed, hides, iron and steel, ashes, rice, log-wood, rosin, etc., to the value of 400,122,296 dols. Imp., woollens, cottons, linens, iron, arms, wool, tin, apparel, indigo, soda, hardware, earthenwares, silks, lead, coals, tea, rice, drugs, gums, saltpetre, bags, opium, salt, caoutchouc, etc., to the value of 362,163,941 dols. In 1863 produce of all kinds to the value of 331,809,459 dollars were exported. Total imports for 1863, 252,187,587 dollars. Of late years a considerable quantity of grain and agricultural produce has been exported to Europe. In 1863, bread stuffs (so-called) to the value of 139,100,380 dollars' worth. The internal communication is facilitated by numerous canals and railways. In 1861 there were 4185 miles of canals in operation; and on 1st Jan. 1864, 33,860 miles of railway. Telegraphic communication, and postage at a cheap rate, extend throughout all the more densely peopled states.

In its political organization, the United States is a representative republic, embracing thirty-five states and nine territories, united in federal union. The affairs of this federal union are regulated and administered by a federal executive, a national Congress or legislature, composed of a senate and house of representatives, deputed from all the states and territories, and a judiciary or supreme court, composed of ten judges. The chief of the executive department is the President, who is elected by a national vote every 4 years, but is eligible for re-election. He appoints his secretaries or ministers for conducting the details of the several departments; namely, the secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, of the navy, of the interior, the post-master, and the attorney general. His prerogatives and duties are defined by the federal constitution. The senate, or upper house of the national legislature or parliament, is composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature of such state for a term of six years. The house of representatives, the popular branch of the Congress, consists of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, the number of representatives at this time (1864) being 241, and the ratio, as determined by the census of 1860, being 1 for every 124,183 of the population. Besides the senators and representatives, there are other members of Congress termed delegates, at present 9 in number, one representing each of the nine organized territories. They can originate subjects for legislation, and are privileged to address the house, but they possess no vote. The vice-president of the United States is president of the senate, but votes only when that body is equally divided. Congress holds its sittings in Washington, the cap. of the republic. No person holding any office under the United States is eligible for membership of either house of Congress during his continuance in office. The federal judicial power is vested in the chief justice and 10 associate judges of the supreme court, which holds one session annually, and its place of meeting is the Capitol, in the city of Washington. Of the ten United States circuit courts, each convenes twice a year in its appropriate district within each state of its circuit, and is presided over by a justice of the supreme court assigned to it, aided by the

district judge of the state or district in which the court sits.

Besides the national political organization, each state has its own special constitution, laws, legislature, judiciary, and administration or executive, framed, or intended to be framed, in accordance with the federal or national constitution.

The system of law throughout the states is the common law of England, modified by local acts of the states and of the federal government. (*For the political structure and much else respecting the individual states the reader is recommended to refer to them under their respective titles.*)

Educational establishments are very numerous, both of the higher and more elementary kinds, and the national allowance for education for 1861 amounted to about 23,000,000 dollars. The revenue of the United States is derived chiefly from customs and imposts, sale of public lands, and recently from direct taxation. Aggregate estimate of revenue for year ending July 1, 1864, was 755,568,500 dollars, and the expenditure 749,731,961 dollars. In year ending 30th June 1863, the coinage of the United States amounted to 22,645,730 dollars in gold, 1,564,297 dollars in silver, and 478,450 dollars in copper; total, 24,688,477 dollars.

The navy, at date of latest report in 1863, consisted of 588 vessels, of which 46 were iron-clad steamers for coast service, 29 do. for inland; 203 side-wheel steamers; 198 screw steamers; and 112 sailing vessels: in all carrying 4443 guns.

By the eighth census it appears that, of the free inhabitants in 1860, 23,353,386 were natives, and 4,136,175 were foreigners. The nativity of many could not be ascertained. Of the total number of foreign-born inhabitants 3,756,024 were residents of the free states, and 380,151 of the slave states. Persons of foreign birth form 11 per cent. (11.06) of the whole free population. The nativity of the greater portion of the immigrant population in 1860 was as follows:—Great Britain and Ireland, 2,199,079; Germany, 1,301,136; British America, 249,970; France, 109,870.

The British first settled in Virginia in 1607. The revolution commenced in 1773; the first battle of independence was fought at Lexington in 1775, and the war terminated by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1783; in the same year the first Congress assembled in Philadelphia. In 1789 the constitution was adopted, and Washington was elected president. The Confederation gradually extended westwards, displacing the aborigines. In 1846 Texas was annexed; in 1848 New Mexico and Utah were ceded, and in the same year California was acquired from Mexico. Of the 9 territories, Colorado was organized in 1861, Dakota in 1861, Nevada in 1861, Nebraska in 1854, New Mexico in 1848, Utah in 1850, Washington in 1853, Arizona in 1863, and Idaho in 1863. In February 1861, the confederate delegates at Montgomery adopted a constitution for the provisional government of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis president. The States in secession or rebellion are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, N. Carolina, and Tennessee. The first shot in the civil war was fired at Fort Sumter, 12th April 1861.

UNTRY, sev. townships. U. S., N. America.—I. Pennsylvania, 7 m. E. Greensburg.—II. Maine, 27 m. N.E. Augusta.—III. New Hampshire, 40 m. W.N.W. Concord.—IV. Ohio, co. Columbiana.

UNKEL, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 24 m. N.N.W. Coblenz, on rt. b. of the Rhine. P. 627.

**UNKIAR-SKELESSI** ("landing-place of the Emperor"), a vill. of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, 3 m. N.N.E. Constantinople. A treaty was signed here between Russia and Turkey in 1833.

**UNNA**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 19 m. N.W. Arnsberg. P. 5300.

**UNNA**, a river of Turkish Croatia, after a tortuous N. course of 110 m., joins the Save 65 m. S.E. Agram. Chief affls. the Unnatz and Senna, on the former of which is the village Unnatz.

**UNRUHSTADT** (Pol. *Karge*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 50 m. S.W. Posen. P. 1879. Manufs. woollens, and has large cattle markets.

**UNST**, the most N. of the Shetland Islands, Scotland; separated from Yell on the S.W. by Blumol Sound, 1 m. across. Length 11 m.; average breadth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. Area 36 sq. m. Pop., with Uya and Muckle Flugga, 3060. Shores in the W. and N. steep, but elsewhere are several low sandy bays. Surface level, with 2000 acres of arable, and as much pasture land; and a valley containing fresh water lakes, extending throughout the whole length of the island. Minerals comprise gneiss, serpentine, schists, talc, limestone, asbestos, and chromate of iron. Some manufactures of Shetland wool are carried on; but the pop. are chiefly employed in fishing and agriculture. *Unst* has a vill. on Uyea Sound, at its S. side.

**UNSTONE**, a township, England, co. Derby, pa. Dronfield,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Chesterfield. P. 879.

**UNSTRUT**, a river of Prussian Saxony, after an E. course of 110 m., joins the Saxon Saale near Naumburg. Affluents the Wipper and Helme.

**UNTER (LOWER)**. For those places not undermentioned, see additional word.

**UNTERÄGERI**, a town of Switzerland, cant. Zug, N. of the Lake of Aegeri. P. 2423.

**UNTER-SEE**, the W. and detached portion of the Lake of Constance, S. Germany, between Baden and Switzerland. Length 10 miles.

**UNTERSEEN**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 26 m. S.E. Bern, in the valley of Interlachen, between the Lakes Thun and Brienz. P. 1583.

**UNTERWALDEN**, a cant. of Switzerland, in its centre, having N. the Lake of Lucerne, and elsewhere the cants. Lucerne, Bern, and Uri. Area 297 sq. m. P. (1860) 25,102, nearly all Roman Catholics. It consists of 4 valleys, in which pasturage and dairy husbandry are the chief employments. Corn is imported from Lucerne; cheese, timber, and fuel are the principal exports. It formed, with Uri and Schwytz, early in the 13th century, the nucleus of the confederation, in which it holds the sixth place. After Sarnen, the principal villages are Engelberg and Stanz.

**UNVERRE**, a vill. of France, dep. Eure-et-Loire, 12 m. N.W. Châteaudun. P. 2386.

**UNYAMUEZI**, a country of E. Africa, lat. of centre  $4^{\circ}$  S., lon.  $33^{\circ}$  E., and east of Lake Tanganyika, and S. of Victoria Nyanza. Chief towns, Kaze, Bogue.

**UPA**, a river of Russia, gov. Tula, flows W. and S., and joins the Oka 38 m. S. Kaluga. Course 130 m. At Tula it is connected with the Don by a canal, which thus establishes a water communication between the Black and Caspian Seas.

**UP-AVON**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 9 m. E.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 3329. P. 508.

**UPCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Chatham. Ac. 5138. P. 468. The spire of its church serves as a landmark.

**UPERNAVK**, the most northern Danish settlement in Greenland, lat.  $72^{\circ}$   $40'$  N., lon.  $56^{\circ}$  W.

**UPHALL**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 13 m. W. Edinburgh. Ac. 4561. P. 1507.

**UPHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 2852. P. 589. It is the birthplace of Young, author of the "Night Thoughts."

**UPHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. W.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1697. P. 447.

**UP-HOLLAND**, a chapelry of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan, on railway. Ac. 4452. P. 3463.

**UPLEADON**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. E.N.E. Newent. Ac. 1207. P. 237.

**UPLEATHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 3 m. N.N.E. Guisborough. P. 1007.

**UPLOWMAN**, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Tiverton. Ac. 2912. P. 444.

**UPLYME**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 mile N.N.W. Lyme-Regis. Ac. 3199. P. 989.

**UPMINSER**, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Romford. Ac. 3373. P. 1342.

**UPOLU**, one of the Samoan Islands, Pacific Ocean, in lat.  $14^{\circ}$   $2'$  S., lon.  $171^{\circ}$   $21'$  W. Estimated area 60 sq. m., and pop. 25,000. (?) It is a missionary station, and many of the population are Christians. It affords a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables, and is visited annually by English and American whalers. In 1862, 88 vessels (tonnage 13,673) entered its port. Cocoa-nut oil is the chief export, and coffee and cotton are grown. Exports (1862) 31,790L. Imports 25,641L.

**UP-OTTERY**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.E. Honiton. Ac. 5830. P. 940.

**UPPER**. For names of places not here mentioned, see the additional word.

**UPPER**, a prefixed name of the following and other townships of the U. S., North America.—I. (*Alloway's Creek*), New Jersey, 7 m. S.E. Salem.—II. (*Bern*), Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on the Schuylkill.—III. (*Darby*), 8 m. W. Philadelphia.—IV. (*Freehold*), New Jersey, 15 m. S.W. Freehold. It has many tanneries and distilleries. The following are in Pennsylvania.—V. (*Hanover*), 35 m. N.W. Philadelphia.—VI. (*Macungy*), co. Lehigh.—VII. (*Makefield*), 25 m. N.E. Philadelphia.—VIII. (*Marion*), co. Montgomery.—IX. (*Milford*), co. Lehigh.—X. (*Mount Bethel*), co. Northampton.—XI. (*Paxton*), 22 m. S. Harrisburg.—XII. (*Providence*), co. Delaisane.—XIII. (*Saucon*), 6 m. S.E. Northampton.—XIV. (*St Clair*), co. Alleghany.—XV. (*Tulpehocken*), co. Berks, on the Union Canal.

**UPPINGHAM**, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Rutland, 12 m. W.S.W. Stamford. Ac. of pa. 1210. P. 2186. It has a handsome school-house, rebuilt in 1864 at an expense of 40,000L.

**UPPINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 7 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 755. P. 95.

**UPSAL** or **UPSALA**, a län of Sweden, having N.E. the Gulf of Bothnia, S. the Lake Mælær, and on other sides the læns Stockholm, Westmanland, and Gefleborg. Area 1978 sq. m. P. (1860) 92,536. It extends from Lake Mælær in the S. to the Gulf of Bothnia, and its centre is traversed by the river Sala. Surface undulating. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of rural industry. The prov. contains the iron mines of Dannemora, and several important smelting works. Principal towns, Upsala and Enköping.

**UPSALA**, a city of Sweden, cap. län, on the Sala, 45 m. N.W. Stockholm. P. (1861) 8795. It has a governor's palace, a cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, observatory, and the principal university in the kingdom (900 students), with a botanic garden, a library of 100,000 volumes and 6000 MSS., the richest in Sweden; and museums of nat. hist., fine arts, and of anatomy. *Upsala* has also an ecclesi-

astical school, and several learned societies, with manufs. of silks and tobacco, and a small trade by the river, on which it has steam communication with Stockholm. It is the see of the archbishop-primate of Sweden. About 2 m. N. is *Old Upsala*, a village around a church, once a temple of Odin, and near which numerous antiquities have been found.

UPSHIRE, a hamlet of England, co. Essex, pa. Waltham, 12 m. N.E. London. P. 961.

UPSHUR, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. Texas. P. 6851 free, 3794 slaves.—II. Virginia. P. 7080 free, 212 slaves.

UPSON, a co., U. S., N. America, Georgia. P. 5022 free, 4888 slaves.

UPRON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Windsor. Ac. 1950. P. 4688.—II. co. Chester, 7 m. N.N.W. Great Neston. Ac. 929. P. 293.—III. co. and 6 m. N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 970. P. 152.—IV. co. Lincoln, 4 m. E.S.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 3180. P. 527.—V. co. Norfolk, 9 m. N.W. Yarmouth. Ac. 1693. P. 601.—VI. co. and 2 m. W. Northampton. Ac. 979. P. 36.—VII. co. Nottingham, 2½ m. E. Southwell. Ac. 1860. P. 587.—VIII. co. Somerset, 7 m. W.N.W. Wiveliscombe. Ac. 3779. P. 314.—IX. (*Bishop's*), co. Hereford, 4 m. N.E. Ross. Ac. 3391. P. 716.—X. (*Cressett's*), co. Salop, 4 m. W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1603. P. 72.—XI. (*Gray*), co. Hants, 3 m. W.S.W. Odiham. Ac. 2234. P. 371.—XII. (*Helions*), co. Devon, 8½ m. N.W. Exeter. Ac. 819. P. 111.—XIII. (*St Leonard*), co. and 3½ m. S.E. Gloucester. Ac. 2975. P. 1035.—XIV. (*Lovel*), co. Wilts, 2 m. S.E. Heytesbury. Ac. 1899. P. 210.—XV. (*Magna*), co. Salop, on railway, 4 m. E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 3260. P. 452.—XVI. (*Noble*), co. Somerset, 3½ m. N.N.E. Bruton. Ac. 677. P. 217.—XVII. (*Pyne*), co. Devon, 3 m. N. Exeter. Ac. 1852. P. 455.—XVIII. (*Scudamore*), co. Wilts, 1½ m. N.W. Warminster. Ac. 2503. P. 381.—XIX. (*Snodsbury*), co. and 6 m. E. Worcester. Ac. 1660. P. 358.—XX. (*Warin*), same co., 8½ m. N.N.E. Droitwich. Ac. 2600. P. 338.—XXI. (*Waters*), co. Salop, 5½ m. N.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 372. P. 206.—XXII. a tything, co. Glo'ster, pa. Hawkesbury, 8½ m. E.S.E. Wickwar. P. 775.

UPRON, a township of the U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, 30 m. W.S.W. Boston.

UPRON-UPON-SEVERN, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 9 m. S. Worcester, on a cliff near the Severn. Ac. of pa. 3170. P. 2676. The town has a market-house, comprising assembly rooms and court hall, a church, a harbour for river barges, and an export trade in cider.

UPWAY, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 4 m. S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1785. P. 646.

UPWELL, a pa. of England, cos. Norfolk and Cambridge. Ac. 21,746. P. 4783.

UPWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Hunts, 2½ m. S.W. Ramsey. Ac. 1809. P. 388.

URACH, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Ems and Elrsach, 22 m. S.E. Stuttgart. P. 2058. It is walled, and has a castle and a theological seminary. It has bleaching and dyeing establishments, gunpowder and paper mills.

URAL, *OURAL*, or *YALK*, *Rhymnus*, a river of the Russian empire, gov. Orenburg, and considered to form with the Ural mountains the E. boundary of Europe, rises on the E. side of the Ural chain, near Miask, flows successively S., E., & S., & enters the Caspian Sea on its N. shore, 200 m. E. Astrakhan. Total course 1040 m. Affls, the Sakmara and Ilek.—*Orenburg* is on its N. bank.

URAL MOUNTAINS, a great mountain system of the Russian empire, forming a vast undulating

region, consisting of various round-backed, plateau-shaped masses of land, mostly of small elevation. Its central ridge separates Europe and Asia, about lon. 60° E., dividing the gov's. Vollogda and Archangel from Tobolsk, covering with its ramifications portions of the gov's. Perm and Orenburg, and separating the basins of the Volga and Obse in the middle and S. The Urals extend, in a limited sense, from the Arctic Ocean in the N. to Orenburg in the S., through 18° of lat.; but considered as traversing the islands of Novaia Zemlia, and terminating in the high grounds between the Aral and Caspian Seas, they cover an extent of 30° of lat. A western chain of mountains leaves the middle chain in lat. 62°, trending N.N.W. 500 m. to the promontory of Kamin Nos. Mean elevation 200 to 600 feet. The chief part of this chain is called the *Timan Mountains* (first known in W. Europe only in 1843). Average height 1000 feet. The highest points of the Urals are Konjakofski, lat. 59° 55' N., 5397 feet; Obdorsk mountain, lat. 67° N., 5286 feet; Taganai, lat. 55° 20' N., 3592 feet; and Iremel, lat. 54° 30' N., 5075 feet. At lat. 65° N., the range stretches N.N.E. under the name of the Obdorsk mountains to the promontory which bounds Kara Bay on the E. The Ural mountains are composed of crystalline and slaty rocks, and are rich in gold and other metals. The Petchora, Kama, Ufa, Ural, and numerous other rivers rise in the chain, but it is nowhere crossed by any stream, and the only good carriage road across it is that from Perm to Ekaterinburg. N. of lat. 54° 45' the mountains are covered with dense forests and marshes, while S. of this line vegetation is richer, & fine streams flow longitudinally between the ridges.

URALSK, two towns of Russia, gov. Orenburg.—I. on the Ural, 155 m. W.S.W. Orenburg. P. 10,822, mostly Cossacks of the Ural. It is the residence of their ataman or chief, and has five churches, a war office, and various factories. Horse-races take place here annually.—II. (*Verkhni*), cap. circ., on the Ural, 125 m. E.S.E. Ufa. P. 3800, mostly agricultural.

URANA, a co. of New S. Wales, pastoral dist. Murrumbidgee. Lat. 35° 20' S.; lon. 146° 20' E. It contains Lake Urana, and is drained by branches of the rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee. Ac. 1,559,680.

URAS, a vill. of Sardinia, near its centre, prov. Cagliari, cap. mand., and in the richest corn district of the island. P. 2800.

URATEPE or ORA TUBE, a town of Independent Turkestan, Bokhara, near the Khokan frontier, 90 m. N.E. Samarcand, at the base of a castle-crowned hill, is enclosed by walls, and has 10 mosques. Pop. mostly Usbeks. Manufs. fine shawls, cloaks of goats' hair, and cotton goods; and it has an active trade with Russia & Khokan, goods coming from which countries here pay toll.

URBANIA, a town of Central Italy, prov. Pesaro, 7 m. S.W. Urbino, on the Metauro. P. 4590. It was built from the ruins of Castle Durante, in the 13th century, near the site of the ancient *Urbium Metaurense*, and has several ecclesiastical edifices with fine paintings.

URBANNA, three townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, on Crooked Lake, with a landing-place at its S. extremity, 10 m. S.S.E. Prattsburg.—II. Ohio, 40 m. W.N.W. Columbus.—III. Illinois, on Salt Fork of Vermillion river, and on railway, 120 m. S. Chicago.

URBINO, *Urbium Hortense*, a city of Central Italy, cap. circ., prov. Pesaro, formerly cap. duchy, 20 m. S.W. Pesaro. P. of comm. (1861) 15,444.

It has a ducal palace and a cathedral, a college, diocesan seminary, theatre, and manuf. of pins. Birthplace of Raphael in 1483. It is also the native place of Baroccio, Baldi, and Pope Clement XI. In the 15th cent. it was the seat of a ducal court and hereditary sovereignty, and a centre of art and learning. The legation Urbino and Pesaro has an area of 1689 sq. m. P. 237,966.

URCHFONT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. S.S.E. Devizes. Ac. 6873. P. 1459.

URCIZE (St), a comm. and town of France, dep. Cantal, 24 m. S.S.W. St Flour. P. 1325.

URCOS, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 20 m. S.E. Cuzco, on the Yucay or Urubamba.

URDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 2676. Manufactures hosiery.

URE or YORE, a river of England, rises in Westmoreland, flows S.E., mostly through Yorkshire, and joins the Swale to form the Ouse, 14 m. N.W. York. Between Askrigg and Middleham it forms the fine cataract Aysgarth-force. Length of course 63 miles.

URES, a town of Mexico, cap. state Sonora, on river of same name, an affl. of the Sonora, 1030 m. N.N.W. Mexico. P. 7000. Manufs. mantillas.

URFAHR, a market town of Upper Austria, circ. Mühl, on the Danube, opposite Linz, with which it is connected by a bridge. P. 2589.

URGA, a town of Mongolia. [OURGA.]

URGEL, a town of Spain, prov. and 70 m. N.E. Lerida, cap. circ. P. 3200. It was formerly fortified, and its bishop had jurisdiction over the independent republic of Andorra, N. of Urgel.

URGUNDAR, a river of Afghanistan, rises in lat. 31° 30' N., lon. 64° 10' E., joins the Helmund 80 m. W. Candahar, after a S.W. course of 250 m.—A village of same name is on its banks, 66 m. N.E. Candahar.

URI, a cant. of Switzerland, in its E. part, enclosed by Unterwalden, Schwytz, Glarus, the Grisons, Ticino, Valais, and Bern. Area 422 sq. m. (P. 1860) 14,626, all Roman Catholics. It consists of the valley of the Reuss and its affls., and has on its S. frontier Mount St Gothard, and W. ward the Gallenstock, Sustenhorn, and Titlis, principal heights of the main chain of the Alps. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. Chief town, Altorf. Uri united with Unterwalden and Schwytz, early in the 14th century, to form the Swiss Confederation, in which it now holds the 4th place. It was the theatre of war between the French and the Austrians & Russians in 1799.

URI (LAKE OF), Switzerland, is the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne. Its shores are precipitous and pathless; it receives the river Reuss. [LUCERNE LAKE.]

URUPINSKALA, a market town of S. Russia, Don-Cossack territory, on the Choper, 24 m. S.E. Novochoopersk, with a large annual fair.

URLINGFORD, a pa. & mkt. town of Ireland, co. and 15 m. W.N.W. Kilkenny, on the road from Dublin to Cork. Ac. 8497. P. 1485; do. of town 1059. It has two schools and a bridewell.

URLOFFEN, a vill. of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on railway, 7 m. N. Offenburg. P. 1996.

URMSTON, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Flitton, 5 m. W.S.W. Manchester. Ac. 974. P. 748.

URNASCH and URNEN, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. in cant. & 6 m. W.S.W. Appenzell. P. 2585.—II. in cant. & 6 m. N.W. Glarus. P. 2000.

URNEY, two pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Tyrone, comprising a small part of the town of Strabane. Ac. 21,059. P. 8790.—II. co. and comprising the town of Cavan. Ac. 7480. P. 5104.

URNIETA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 9 m. S. San Sebastian. P. 1209.

URPETH, a township of England, co. Durham, pa. Chester-le-Street, 2½ m. W.S.W. Birtley. Ac. 1671. P. 1123, partly employed in coal-mines.

URQUHART, three pas. of Scotland.—I. co. Elgin, extending along the Moray Firth, between the Lossie and Spey, and having a vill., 4 m. E. Elgin. Area 25 sq. m. P. 2532.—II. (and *Glen-Morrison*), co. Inverness, with a vill. on the W. side of Loch Ness, 13 m. S.W. Inverness. Area 300 sq. m. P. 2911.—III. (and *Logie-Wester*), cos. Ross and Nairn, on Cromarty Firth, 2 m. E.N.E. Dingwall. Length of pa. 10 m., breadth 3½ m. About 4860 acres are in tillage, 3960 in pasture, 855 under wood, and 1635 waste. P. 3147.

URR, a lake, river, and pa. of Scotland; the lake, between cos. Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, 4 m. S. Minihive, and 2 m. in circuit. The river, or Urr Water, issues from it, and after a S.S.E. course of 26 m. through the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, joins the Solway Firth by an estuary 2 m. across, 10 m. E. Kirkcudbright. It is navigable for 7 m. from the Firth.

URRAY, a pa. of Scotland, cos. Ross and Inverness, 6 m. S.W. Urquhart. P. 2355.

URSEL (OBER), a town of Germany, Nassau, on the Ursel, 8 m. N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. P. 1952. It has tobacco factories and paper mills.

URSEREN or URSERN (THAL), a valley of Switzerland, composing the S. part of the cant. Uri.

URSHUM OF JERSOVKA, Russia. [URJUM.]

URSWICK (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Lancaster, 3 m. S.S.W. Ulverstone. Ac. 4100. P. 1080.

URUBAMBA, a town of S. Peru, dep. and 40 m. N.W. Cuzco, on the river Urubamba, which, after a northerly course, joins the Apurimac at lat. 9° S. P. of town 4000.

URUGUAY, a large river of S. America, one of the chief tributaries of the Plata, rises in Brazil, lat. 29° S., lon. 50° W., flows successively W. and S., and forms the boundary between the prov. Rio Grande do Sul and the state Uruguay on the E., and the provs. S. Catharina and Parana and the Argentine depts. of Corrientes and Entre Rios on the W., and joins the Parana to form the Plata estuary, 40 m. N. Buenos Ayres. Total course estimated at nearly 1000 m. Chief affls., the Ybicuy and Rio Negro. On it are the towns Salto, Paysandu, and Soriano. Its navigation is impeded by numerous cataracts and rocky reefs.

URUGUAY, formerly BANDA-ORIENTAL, a maritime republic of South America, on the N.E. side of the Plata estuary, which separates it from Buenos Ayres, has W. the Uruguay river, N. the Brazilian prov. Rio Grande do Sul, and E. the Lake Merim and the S. Atlantic Ocean. It extends between lat. 30° and 35° S., and lon. 53° and 58° W. Area and pop. as follows:—

Departments.	Eng. sq. miles.	Population 1860.
Monte Video, . . . . .	294	70,078
Camelones, . . . . .	1,844	30,000
Florida, . . . . .	4,729	15,925
San José, . . . . .	4,485	16,092
Colonía, . . . . .	2,218	15,707
Soriano, . . . . .	3,603	17,122
Durazno, . . . . .	5,592	11,123
Minas, . . . . .	5,642	16,268
Maldonado, . . . . .	5,938	15,000
Salto, . . . . .	9,369	21,434
Paysandú, . . . . .	8,232	17,751
Cerro Largo, . . . . .	8,686	17,000
Tacuarembó, . . . . .	12,049	18,000
	72,679	281,500

In 1864 the pop. was estimated at over 300,000. Cap. Monte Video. Surface along the coast level, and bare of wood; inland mostly undulating, except in the centre, where it is mountainous, full of ravines and heights, and clothed with forests, yet wild animals and venomous reptiles are unknown. It is watered by numerous affls. of the Uruguay; the principal, the Rio Negro, traverses its centre from E. to W., and is navigable for a considerable way. Climate generally damp, but temperate and healthy; in the winter heavy rains and cold winds are prevalent, but in the lowlands frost is said to be unknown. Natural pastures are very extensive and luxuriant. Cattle and horses form the principal wealth of the population; and their products, hides, skins, hair, horns, jerked beef, and tallow, are the chief exports. In Dec. 1861, the approximate number of cattle in Uruguay was 8,096,000; horses, 1,457,000; mules, 116,600; sheep, 3,618,000; goats, 18,500; swine, 126,200. Imports (1861) 9,642,522 dols.; exports 7,576,257 dols. Oats, rice, barley, rye, maize and wheat, cotton, saffron, safflower, indigo, flax, beetroot, tobacco, vines, and yerba-maté are produced, and the country is adapted for the culture of most fruits and vegetables of temperate climates; but at present no more agricultural produce is raised than is required for home consumption, and agricultural processes are of the rudest kind. Rich gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, salt, and sulphur mines have recently been discovered in the dep. of Minas, and a company for working them is now (1864) about to be formed. Granite and limestone rocks prevail in the mountainous region; jasper and chalcodony are met with. Monte Video, the cap., is the centre of all the foreign trade. Other towns are Maldonado, Colonia, and San Jose; Camelones, Soriano, and Salto. *Uruguay* has formed an independent republic ever since 1828, but of late years it has had unceasingly to contend against the intrigues and hostility of Buenos Ayres. In 1853 a revolution occurred, but on the interference of a Brazilian army, order was restored. Religious toleration exists in the republic.

URUMIAH, URUMEA, or OORMIAH, a fortified town of N. Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, in a fine plain, 12 m. W. of Lake Urumiah, and 64 m. S.W. Tabriz. Estimated pop. 25,000. (?) It is the see of an Armenian bishop, supposed to be the *Thebarma* of Strabo, and the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster; but it is said to have no remains of antiquity.—The *Lake of Urumiah* or *Shahée*, 30 m. S.W. Tabriz, is 85 m. long and 25 m. broad. It receives several rivers, contains numerous small islands, and has waters so salt as to be unable to support any but the lowest kinds of animal life.

URUMSI (Chinese *Ti-hoa*), a city of the Chinese empire, Kan-su, N. the Thian-shan mountains, on the Ili river, lat. 48° 45' N., lon. 88° 50' E. It is large and thriving, and has several temples and public colleges. It is the seat of a considerable trade, has a large Chinese garrison, and is a place of exile for state criminals from the Chinese prov. Kan-su.

URUP or OURUP, one of the Kurile islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, claimed by Russia, and immediately N. of the Japanese island Iturup. Lat. 45° 39' N., lon. 149° 34' E. Length, N.E. to S.W., 50 m., breadth 12 m. Mineral products comprise copper, sulphur, and quartz. Off its N. side are 4 small islands, producing a good supply of vegetables for shipping.

URWUL, a town of British India, dist. Behar, presid. Bengal, on rt. b. of the Sone, 103 m. E. Benares. P. 1000. It has indigo and paper

manufactures, and is the principal place of a thana or police division, containing 313 villages, and a pop. of 50,554. The district is generally well cultivated, yielding opium and grain.

USEDOM, an island of Prussian Pomerania, near the S. coast of the Baltic, between two outlets of the Haff, 9 m. S.E. the island Rügen. Shape very irregular. Length 30 m., greatest breadth 14 m. Area 148 sq. m. Surface not very fertile, and interspersed with low sandy hills, forests, and shallow lakes. P. chiefly occupied in cattle-rearing and fishing.—*Ushedom*, a town on its S.W. shore, on the Kleine Haff, has 1415 inhabitants, engaged in distilleries, navigation, and a trade in corn, cattle, and fish. Remains of the ancient town *Vineta*, built in 778, are said to have been seen beneath the water on the S. coast.

USH, Turkestan. [TAKHTI SOLEIMAN.]

USHAK, a considerable town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, 64 m. S.W. Kutaiah, and where the finest Turkey carpets are made for exportation.

USHANT (Fren. *Ouessant*), the most W. of the islands off the coast of Brittany, France, dep. Finistère, 26 m. W.N.W. Brest. Length 4½ m. Lat. of lighthouse, 48° 28' 5" N.; lon. 5° 3' 2" W. P. 2591. Coasts steep, and almost inaccessible, except by a few creeks; but it affords pasturage to numerous sheep and horses. It has some villages, and a small port, with an active fishery of pilchards. Chief place Lampaul. Off its coast, in 1759, the French, under Admiral Conflans, were totally defeated by the British fleet under Sir Edward Hawkes; and an indecisive action took place 27th July 1778, between the English fleet under Admiral Keppel, and the French under Count d'Orvilliers.

USHITZA or USCIZA, a town of Servia, on an affluent of the Morava, 87 m. S.W. Belgrade. P. 4000, mostly Turks. It has a rock-fortress, several mosques, and a Greek church.—II. a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, on the Dniester, 25 m. E.S.E. Kaminietz. P. 750.

USINGEN, a town of Nassau, Germany, on the Usbach, 17 m. N.N.W. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. P. 1953. Manufs. of hosiery and leather.

USK, a river of South Wales, rises in the co. Brecknock; flows S.E. and S. through the centre of Monmouthshire, and enters the estuary of the Severn 3¼ m. S. Newport. Course 60 miles.

USK and USKANE, two pas. of Ireland.—I. Leinster, co. Kildare, 3½ m. N.N.E. Ballytore. Ac. 1743. P. 517.—II. in Munster, co. Tipperary, 2 m. N.E. Borris-o-Kane. Ac. 7656. P. 927.

USKUP or SCOPIA, a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, cap. sanj., on the Uskup river, an affluent of the Vardar, 105 m. N.W. Salonica. Estimated pop. 10,000. It has many mosques, Greek churches, a citadel with a Turkish garrison, and important manufactures of leather.

USLAR, a walled town of Hanover, landr. Hildesheim, principality and 16 m. N.W. Göttingen, on the Ahle. P. 2118. It has manufs. of linens.

USMAN, a town of Russia, gov. and 85 m. S.W. Tambov, cap. circ., on the Usman. P. 4000.

USSAC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corrèze, 3 m. N.N.E. Brives. P. 1992.

USSANA, a vill. of the isl. Sardinia, prov. and 12 m. N. Cagliari, cap. dist. P. of comm. 1196.

USSEL, a comm. and town of France, island of Corsica, cap. arr. P. 3874. In the centre of rugged mountains, on the Sarsonne.

USSEL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, on the Sarsonne, 32 m. N.E. Tulle. P. 10,791. It is partly enclosed by ruined walls.

USSELBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1110. P. 76.

Ussox, several comms. and vill. of France.—  
 I. dep. Loire, 16 m. S.S.W. Montbrison. P. 3470.  
 —II. dep. Vienne, 22 m. S.S.E. Poitiers. P. 2132.  
 —III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. W. Issoire. P. 683.  
 USTARRTS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 7 m. S. Bayonne. P. 2272, who manuf. woollen cloth and leather.  
 USTER, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 9 m. S.E. Zürich, with an old castle. P. 5610.  
 USTICA (anc. *Euanimo* and *Osteodes*), an island off the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, off the N. coast of Sicily, 40 m. N.N.W. Palermo. Length 3 m.; breadth 2 m. It has three heights which divide the island in two. Coral is found on the coast. Soil volcanic and highly fertile, producing corn and olives. The town *Santa Maria*, on its S.W. side, has a harbour defended by batteries, and ruins of a Cistercian monastery. P. 2231.  
 USTYUSHNA, a town of Russia, gov. and 200 m. N.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the Mologa.  
 UST-SYOLSSE, a town of Russia, gov. and 420 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., at the confluence of Syslota and the Vithegda. P. 2400.  
 USTUIG (VELIKI, or "the Great"), a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, at the confluence of the Jug and Suchona, 580 m. E.N.E. St Petersburg. P. 13,000. It has 3 cathedrals, monasteries, nunneries, a government bank and post-office, a large exchange, with manufs. of tallow, soap, candles, leather, tiles, jewellery, and silver goods, and some saw-mills. Its inhabitants carry on a trade with Asia, as far as Kiachta, in corn, lard, linen, ship timber, and sail-cloth. It has an important annual fair on the 8th July.  
 USTUGES (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, arr. and cant. Louhans. P. 2269.  
 USUMASENTA, a considerable river of Central America, rises in Guatemala, dep. Vera Paz, flows N.W. through Chiapas and Tabasco, and after a course of 400 m. joins the Tabasco near its mouth. It is also connected by a navigable channel with the Lake Terminos.  
 USURBIL, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 5 m. S.W. San Sebastian, on the Orío, near its mouth in the Bay of Biscay. P. 1203.  
 USWORTH, a tushp. of Engl., co. D<sup>r</sup>ham, pa. Washington, 4½ m. S.E. Gateshead. Ac. 2548. P. 3677.  
 UTAH, a territory of the United States, North America, first called "Deseret," formerly a portion of the Mexican prov. of Upper California, ceded to the United States in 1848, is bounded W. by the territory of Nevada, N. by Idaho, E. by Colorado, and S. by New Mexico. Area 109,600 sq. m. P. (1850) 11,380; (1860) 40,699; (1863) excluding Indians, 88,193. The distinguishing feature of this region is the "Great Basin," a vast region 500 m. E. to W., and 350 N. to S., nearly 5000 feet above the sea, a great portion of which is a sandy desert surrounded or traversed by mountains. Its centre is crossed by the Humboldt river mountains, and the only fertile land is on the skirts of the streams; the most productive portion is occupied by the Mormon settlements. The Wahsatch mountains, a spur of the Rocky mountains, runs N. and S. east of the Great Salt Lake and river Jordan. In summer the days are extremely hot, and the nights cool. Winters mild, with little snow. Chief river, the Colorado.—The *Great Salt Lake* lies N.E. of the centre of the territory. [For description see *SALT LAKE (GREAT)*.] *Utah Lake*, a body of fresh water 35 m. long, lies S. of the former, to which it is tributary by the river Jordan; it is 450 feet above the Salt Lake, & abounds in fine trout.

The *Pyramid Lake*, on the slope of the Sierra Nevada, is 700 feet above the Salt Lake. There are other smaller lakes in the interior. Utah is notorious as the home of the Mormons, who pitched their tents here in 1847, after being driven out of Illinois and Missouri. They are the only occupants of the region, except the native Indian tribes. New settlers are joining them from all parts of the world. Chief towns, the Great Salt City, the cap., Fillmore City, Ogden City, and Parowan.

UTAH, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Utah. P. 8248.  
 UTELLE, a market town of France, dep. Alpes Maritimes, arr. Nice, cap. cant. P. 2172, who trade in cheese, wine, and olives.

UTERSEN, a market town of Denmark, Holstein, on the Pinnau, 16 m. N.W. Hamburg. P. 3313.

UTICA, a city of the U.S., N. America, staté New York, co. Oneida, on the Mohawk, and on the Chenango Canal and Gt. W. Railway, 85 m. W.N.W. Albany. P. (1860) 22,529. It has numerous academies, and manufactures of machinery, etc.

UTIEL, a town of Spain, prov. Cuenca, 9 m. N.W. Requena. P. 5780.

UTKINTON, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 1½ m. N.N.W. Tarporely. Ac. 1756. P. 558.

UTOB, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 1æän and 25 m. S.E. Stockholm, with iron mines.—II. an island of Finland, in the Baltic, with a light-house, in lat. 59° 46' 5" N., lon. 21° 22' E.

UTRECHT, a prov. of the Netherlands, mostly enclosed by Holland and Gelderland, but N. ward touching the Zuyder Zee. Area 531 sq. m. P. (1862) 165,681. The Leck or Rhine forms its S. boundary; other rivers are the Vechte and Eem. Manufs. woollen and cotton fabrics, brewing, distilling, and lime burning. Chief towns, Utrecht, Amersfoort, Montfoort, and Wyk-by-Duurstede.

UTRECHT (*Ultra-Trajectum*), a city of the Netherlands, cap. prov., on the Old Rhine, on rail, 21 m. S.E. Amsterdam. P. (1862) 55,541, two-fifths of whom are Roman Catholics. Principal edifices, a cathedral, with a tower 130 ft. high; the *Stadhuis* or town-house, in which the union of the provs. was concluded in 1579, and the peace of Utrecht in 1713; the mint, arsenal, city hall, a large hospital, and museum of agricultural implements. Its university, founded 1636, had, in 1863, 500 students; and it has a chamber of commerce, manufs. of woollen, silk, linen fabrics, muskets, and pins; salt, sugar, bleaching, and tile works, and an extensive general trade. It is the seat of a celebrated Jansenist church.

UTRERA, *Uiturge*, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Sevilla. P. 12,712, mostly agriculturists. It has a Moorish castle, and is important as a military post. Its streets are wide and kept clean by running streams; and one of its churches is resorted to by a great concourse of devotees in September. It has cavalry barracks; and manufs. soap, starch, and leather; near it are productive salt springs.

UTTERBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1564. P. 326.

UTTOXETER, a pa. and market town of England, on railway, co. and 12 m. N.E. Stafford, and beside the Dove, across which it communicates with the co. Derby by a bridge. Ac. of pa. 8973. P. (1861) 4847. It has a church, with an ancient tower and spire 179 feet in height; Roman Catholic and other chapels, a free school, numerous iron forges and hardware factories, and a trade in agricultural produce.

UWCHLAND, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Brandywine Creek, 30 m. S.S.W. Philadelphia.

**UXBRIDGE**, a market town of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Hillingdon, on the W. verge of the co., 17 m. W.N.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London. P. 8236. It has Lancastrian schools, flour-mills, and malt-works.

**UXBRIDGE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Blackstone river and canal, 38 m. S.W. Boston.

**UYEA**, two of the Shetland Islands, Scotland.—I. in pa., and immediately S. of Unst. P. 15. It is a rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea-fishing.—II.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the N. extremity of mainland, and about 2 m. in circumference.

**UZEL**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. cant., on the Onst, 9 m. N.N.W. Loudeac.

**UZEN (BOLCHOI and MALOI)**, two rivers of European Russia, gov. Saratov and Orenburg, flow parallel to each other, S.E., for about 250 miles, and from 10 to 80 miles apart, and are finally lost in salt lakes, 100 m. from the Caspian Sea.

**UZERCHE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., 15 m. N.W. Tulle. P. 12,868.

**UZÈS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Auzon, 13 m. N.N.E. Nîmes. P. 6282. Manufs. silk hosiery and woollen cloths. Trade in silk, corn, wine, and brandy.

**UZMASTON**, a pa. of S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 13 m. S.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 2070. P. 610.

**UZUNDJA-OVA**, a town, Europ. Turkey, Rumili, near the Maritza, 56 m. W.N.W. Adrianople.

## V

*For names not undermentioned, see W and F.*

**VAAGEN (EAST and WEST)**, two of the Loffoden Islands, Norway, W. of Hindoen, each about 30 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadth.

**VAAI**, a river of S. Africa, after a S.W. course from the Quathlamba mountains, joins the Orange river about lat.  $29^{\circ} 5' S.$ , lon.  $24^{\circ} 5' E.$

**VAA8**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Cher, 18 m. E. La Flèche. P. 1873. It was formerly fortified.

**VAA8T (St)**, a maritime town of France, dep. Manche, on the English Channel, near Cape La Hague, 10 m. N.E. Valognes. P. 4162.—II. (*Dieppedalle*), a vill. and comm., dep. Seine-Inférieure, arr. Yvetot. P. 924.

**VACAE ISLAND**, in the West Indies, is off the S. coast of Hayti, 8 m. S.E. Cayes, 10 m. in length by 3 m. across. It has good anchorage.

**VACHA**, a walled town of Germany, Saxe-Weimar, principality, circ. and 16 m. S.W. Eisenach, cap. dist., on the Werra. P. 2339.

**VADO**, a seaport town of N. Italy, on the W. side of the Gulf of Genoa, circ. and 3 m. S.W. Savona. P. of comm. 1430.

**VADUTZ**, a town, Germany. [*LIECHTENSTEIN.*] **VAE8** or **VAAI8**, a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, 16 m. E.S.E. Maestricht. P. 3300.

**VAGA**, a river of Russia, gov. Vologda and Archangel, joins the Dvina after a N. course of 250 m.—The *Vagat*, a river in Siberia, gov. Tobolsk, after a N. course of 150 m., joins the Irtish 34 m. S.E. Tobolsk.

**VAGLIO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 7 m. E. Potenza. P. 4045.

**VAGNEY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, arr. Remiremont, cant. Saulxures. P. 3272.

**VAGATCH** or **VAGATZ**, an island of N. Russia, gov. Archangel, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Vaigatch, and from Nova Zemlia by the Karskie Vorota Strait; 95 m. by 35 m.

**VALHINGEN**, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Enz, 15 m. N.W. Stuttgart. P. 3072.

**VAILA**, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, Scotland, pa. Walls, in Vailla Sound, on W. side of Mainland, 4 m. N.W. Skeldaness. P. 17.

**VAILLY**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Soudre, 12 m. N.W. Sancerre. P. 921.—II. (*sur Aisne*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Soissons. P. 1614.

**VALSON**, *Vasio*, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vacluse, cap. cant., 15 m. N.E. Orange, on the Ouvèze. P. 3404. Near it are ruins of *Vasio*,

the cap. city of the ancient *Vonconti*.—*Vaissac* is a comm. and vill., dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, arr. Montauban. P. 1622.

**VAJDA-HUNYAD**, a market town of Austria, Transylvania, cap. co., on the Czerna, 40 m. S.W. Karlsburg. P. 2000. In its environs are the largest iron mines in Transylvania.

**VAL**, the prefixed name of many towns and vills. of Spain.—I. (*de Oliva*), prov. and 25 m. N. Cuenca. P. 2690.—II. (*de San Domingo*), prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Toledo. P. 1869.

**VAL (Le)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 3 m. N. Brignolles. P. 1600.

**VALAIS (Germ. Wallis)**, a cant. of Switzerland, in its S.E. part, consisting of the upper valley of the Rhone, shut off N. and S. by two primary Alpine chains from the cant. Bern, and from Savoy; having at its E. extremity the cant. Ticino and Uri, and W. Vaud. Area 2016 sq. m. P. (1860) 90,792, all Roman Catholics, two-thirds of whom speak French. It has been described as an immense trough, 70 m. in length,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in depth, and 2 m. wide at the bottom; the mountains on each side are among the highest in Europe, and it is exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. The vine grows well in the lower valley, and the silk-worm is reared. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry, and transit trade active. Chief towns, Sion, Martigny, and Vispach. It holds the 20th place in the Swiss Confed. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it formed the dep. Simplon.

**VALBONNAIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.E. Grenoble. P. 1307.

**VAL-BREGAGLIA**, a valley of Switzerland, Grisons, on the Italian side of the Alps, immediately S. and W. Mount Septimer, and traversed by one of the main roads from Italy into Switzerland.

**VALDAGNO**, a market town of North Italy, Venetia, prov. and 14 m. N.W. Vicenza, cap. dist., at the base of Mount Castello, on the Agno. P. 3100. Manufs. silk, woollens, and iron.

**VALDAI**, a walled town of Russia, gov. and 80 m. S.E. Novgorod, cap. circ., on the small lake Valdai, and on the road from St Petersburg to Moscow. P. 3000.—The *Valdai Hills*, gov. Novgorod, are a series of plateaux between the S. end of L. Peipus and the riv. Duna, average height 800 to 1000 feet, forming a dome-shaped elev. in the centre of Russia, and the water-shed between rivers flowing to the Baltic and Caspian Seas.

**VAL D'ARNO**, a valley of Cent. Italy, Tuscany, greatly renowned for rural beauty. The *Val-di-*

*Chiara*, formerly a swampy tract in the E. part of Tuscany, is drained and very productive.

VALEMORO, a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Madrid. P. 1712.

VALEPENAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, on the Jabalon. P. 10,768. It is celebrated for its wines.—*Val de Penas* is a town, prov. and 15 m. S.S.W. Jaen. P. 4209.

VALDIERI, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. S.W. Cuneo, cap. mand., on the Gesso. P. of comm. 2585. It has hot springs and baths (4425 feet above the sea) much frequented in summer.

VALDIVIA, the most S. dep. of Chile, on the mainland, about lat. 40° S., lon. 78° W. Area 12,324 sq. m. P. 29,293.—II. a seaport town, at the junction of the Cruces and Callecalle rivers, 16 m. from the Atlantic. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1837.—*Port Valdivia*, at the mouth of its river, lat. 39° 49' S., lon. 78° 19' W.

VALDOBBIADENE, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. & 20 m. N.N.W. Treviso, cap. dist. P. 2400.

VALEGGIO, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Verona, 7 m. S. Peschiera, on the Mincio, where it leaves the Lago di Garda. P. 4200. It has a castle, a fortified bridge and causeway, upwards of 600 yards long, defended by several lofty towers. The river affords here an easy passage, and was crossed by the French in pursuit of the Austrians in 1859.

VALENÇA, a town of Brazil, prov. Piauhí, 56 m. N.E. Ceiras. P. 8000.

VALENÇA-DO-MINHO, a fortified frontier town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. comarca, on l. b. of the Minho, immediately opposite Tuy.

VALENÇAY, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., on the Nahon, 25 m. N. Châteauroux. P. 3587. It was here that Napoleon I. retained Ferdinand VII. of Spain a prisoner.

VALENCE, *Valentia*, a comm. & town of France, cap. dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, here crossed by a suspension bridge, on railway to Avignon, 57 m. S. Lyon. P. (1861) 13,711. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, and woods, and enclosed by walls. Principal edifices, the cathedral, barracks, citadel, court-house, prison, and theatre. It has a communal college, with public library, school of artillery, school of design, docks for building river craft, cotton, printing, dyeing, and manufs. of silk goods.—II. a comm. and small town, dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Baise, 5 m. S. Condom. P. 1642.—III. (*d'Agen*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., 13 m. W. Moissac. P. 3539.

VALENCIA, an old prov. or kingdom of Spain, on the E. coast, now forming the provs. Valencia, Alicante, and Castellon. United area 8889 sq. m. P. (1857) 1,246,585. The N.W. part of the region is covered with arid mountains, but the centre presents a fertile and well-watered plain, with an excellent climate. Soil well cultivated, producing wine, figs, almonds, olives, and oranges. The sugar cane, hemp, lint, and silk, yield valuable returns. The principal mineral riches are salt, marble, and potters' clay. Its ports are Alicante and San Polo.

VALENCIA, *Valentia Edetanorum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on the Turia or Guadalaviar, 3 m. from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 2 m. above its port La Grao, on the river. Lat. 39° 28' 7" N.; lon. 0° 24' W. P., with suburbs (1857), 145,512. It stands in a fine plain, and the city-proper is enclosed by walls, and entered by 8 gates. Streets narrow, and many of the houses have flat roofs. Principal edifices, the cathedral, with an octangular tower 162 feet in height, several colleges, mostly clerical; an archbishop's palace, royal palace, the exchange and silk hall, custom-house, citadel, hospitals, asylums,

prisons, barracks, and a theatre. Outside of the walls are the bull-ring, botanic gardens, and a planted public promenade extends to La Grao. *Valencia* is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a captain-general, and seat of a supreme court of justice. Its university, which is well attended, has 70 professors, and a library of 15,000 vols. It has also several academies, a seminary for nobles, academy of the fine arts, and museums. The climate, though hot, is salubrious, and the city is resorted to by invalids. Mean temp. of year 63°; summer 78°, winter 49° Fahr. It is the cradle of printing in Spain, and its library is the richest in the kingdom, having books printed in 1474. Manufs. silks, linen and woollen fabrics, china vases, hats, leather, glass, paper, artificial flowers, and Valencia tiles, used for flooring. Its foreign trade has greatly declined. In 1862, 142 British vessels entered its port. It was taken in 1812 by the French, who held it till June 1813. Area of prov. 4348 sq. m. P. (1857) 606,608.

VALENCIA, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of New Mexico. P. (1860) 11,321.

VALENCIA, a city of Venezuela, cap. prov., dep. Carabobo, 85 m. W.S.W. Caracas. Estimated pop. 16,000. It has an active commerce with Caracas and Puerto Cabello.—The *Lake of Valencia* or *Tacaragua* is near the Caribbean Sea, 2 m. E. of this city. Length 22 m.; breadth 6 m.; depth 12 to 15 fathoms. Shores desert on the S., but on the N. well cultivated. Area of prov. 4348 sq. m. P. (1857) 606,608.

VALENCIA, an island and pa. off the W. coast of Ireland, co. Kerry, 3 m. S.W. Cahirciveen, and separated from the mainland by a strait  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth, and which forms the most W. harbour in the British islands; lat. 51° 55' 8" N., lon. 10° 19' W. Length of island 7 m., breadth 2 m. Ac. 6371. P. 2240. On it are slate quarries. Here is the terminus of the Atlantic submarine telegraph, which was abandoned in 1858.

VALENCIA DE ALCANTARA, a fortified town of Spain, near the frontier of Portugal, prov. Caceres, 25 m. S.W. Alcantara. P. 4700. It has a citadel, barracks, and manufs. linens and leather.

VALENCIA DE DON JUAN (ancient *Coiaca*), a town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. S.S.E. Leon, on l. b. of the Elsa. P. 1698. Near it are copper mines and marble quarries.

VALENCIA DE VENTOSO, a town of Spain, prov. and 43 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 2960. Manufs. linens.

VALENCIANA, a small town of Mexico, state and a few miles N. Guanajuato. P. 5000. Here is a silver mine, which yielded, from 1771 to 1804, an annual produce of 600,000*l.*

VALENCIENNES, *Valentiana*, a comm. and fortified town of France of the first class, dep. Nord, cap. arr., on the Scheldt, and on railway from Paris to Mons, 27 m. S.E. Lille. P. (1861) 24,966. It has a citadel on an island in the Scheldt; a fine town-hall and belfrey 195 feet in height, several churches, a general and two military hospitals; asylums, barracks, an arsenal, a public library of 15,000 vols., a museum, and a theatre; manufs. of lace, linen, and lawn, printed muslins, beet-root sugar, gold and silver tissues, toys, earthenware, and leather, and numerous bleaching and dye works, trade in timber, coal, and agricultural produce. It was taken in 1793 by the English and Austrians after a siege of six weeks.

VALENSOLLE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, 22 m. S.W. Digne. P. 3072.

VALENTANO, *Verentum*, a mkt. town of Central Italy, deleg. and 18 m. N.W. Viterbo, W. the Lake of Bolsena. P. 1000.

VALENTIA, an island in Annesley Bay, Red Sea.

off the coast of Abyssinia, 13 m. S.E. Massowah. Length, N. to S., 9 miles; breadth 2 miles.

VALENTINE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, 1 m. S.W. St Gaudens, on the Garonne. P. 1381, who manuf. woollens.

VALENZA, a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, div. prov. and 7 m. N. Alessandria, cap. mand., on the Po. P. of comm. 9612. It is enclosed by walls, entered by 4 gates, has a college, several churches, and hospitals, and manufs. of woollen cloth, soap, leather, wine, and spirits.

VALENZUELA, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. E.S.E. Cordova. P. 2224.

VALERY (ST), 2 comms. and towns on N. coast of France.—I. (*en Caux*), dep. Seine-Inf., cap. cant., 17 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. P. 4710. It has soda works, a manuf. of cotton twist, and an active herring and mackerel fishery.—II. (*sur Somme*), dep. Somme, on l. b. of the Somme, near its mouth in the English Channel, 11 m. N.W. Abbeville. P. 3456. It has a school of navigation, a port for vessels under 200 tons, salt magazines, and rope walks.

VALETTA (LA), the cap. of Malta. [VALETTE.]

VALGORGE, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 9 m. W.N.W. Largentière. P. 1230.

VALGUARNERA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Caltanissetta, 25 m. W.N.W. Noto. P. 9519.

VALK or WALK, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., 90 m. N.E. Riga. P. 1800.

VALKENBURG (Fren. *Fauquemont*), a town of Dutch Limburg, on the Geul, and on railway to Aachen, 7 m. E. Maestricht. P. 800.

VALKI or WALKI, a town of Russia, gov. and 27 m. W.N.W. Kharkov, cap. circ. P. 8937.

VALLA (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire, on the Jarest, arr. St Etienne. P. 2147, who manuf. steel goods and hardwares.

VALLABREGUES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, 13 m. E. Nîmes. P. 1694.

VALLADOLID, *Pintia*, a city of Spain, cap. prov., on l. b. of the Pisurga at the influx of the Esqueva, 27 m. S.S.W. Palencia, on rail. to Madrid. P. 39,519. It is enclosed by old walls, entered by 6 gates, and has many large and decayed dwellings, having been the residence of the court prior to its removal to Madrid, at the end of the 16th century. *Valladolid* is subdivided into 16 parishes. Principal edifices, an unfinished and half-ruined cathedral, and the palace of Philip III.; hospitals, asylums, barracks, a museum containing paintings, sculptures, and a library. The university is chiefly celebrated for jurisprudence, and is well attended. Manufs. silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs; jewellery, hats, linen, and cotton yarn; paper, perfumery, earthenwares, & leather; and the city has a trade in white wines, madder, silk, and olives. It is the residence of a captain-general, and is a see suffragan to that of Toledo. Columbus died here 20th May 1506. Area of prov. 3040 sq. m. P. (1857) 244,023.

VALLADOLID, a city of Mexico, state Yucatan, cap. dep., 90 m. E.S.E. Merida. P. 4000. It has a church, a convent, and an hospital. Cotton is grown in its vicinity.—II. (*de Comayagua*), Central America. [COMAYAGUA.]

VALLAY, a small island of Scotland, Outer Hebrides, co. Inverness, pa. and on the N.W. coast of N. Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound. Length 2 miles. P. 56.

VALLE DE ABDALAJIS, a town of Spain, prov. and 12 m. N.N.W. Malaga. P. 3211.

VALLE-LAGARINA, a town of Austria, Tirol, circ. Roveredo. P. 2400.

VALLE LE UXO, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plaza. P. 5847.

VALLELONGA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 18 m. N.W. Caltanissetta. P. 4981.

VALLENDAR, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 3 m. N.N.E. Coblenz, on the Rhine. P. 3185. It has manufs. of cloths and leather.

VALLERAUGUE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., on the Hérault, 39 m. N.W. Nîmes. P. 4031.

VALLE-ROTONDA, a town of South Italy, prov. Caserta, circ. Sora, 8 m. N.W. Venafro. P. 3036.

VALLET, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., arr. and 13 m. E.S.E. Nantes. P. 6476.

VALLETTA or LA VALETA, the cap. city of Malta, on its N.E. coast, between a fine double harbour; lat. of palace 35° 53' 8" N., lon. 14° 31' 2" E. P., with suburb (1857), 53,000. It is enclosed by strong fortifications, and its S. or great harbour is further defended by forts St Elmo, Ricasoli, and St Angelo, beyond which is its chief suburb Vittoriosa, also strongly fortified. It stands on ground so uneven, that many of its streets are successive flights of stairs; it is divided into the quarters of *Citta Nuova* or Valletta proper, *Floriana*, *Vittoriosa*, *Sanglea*, and *Barmola*, and has many noble buildings, the chief being the palace, formerly that of the Grand Master, richly furnished, and with a fine armoury; the cathedral, the public museum, and library of 60,000 vols.; naval, military, and civil hospitals; exchange, theatre, prison, barracks, and numerous churches, including the English collegiate church of St Paul, founded by the late Queen Adelaide, at a cost of 15,000*l.* It is supplied with water by the aqueduct of Vignacore; has a university, a royal dockyard, private docks for shipbuilding in its suburb Sanglea; and is the seat of all the principal authorities, and centre of the commerce of the island. It was founded by the Grand Master, Valetta, in 1566, occupied by the French in 1798, and taken by the English in 1801.

VALLIER (ST), several comms., towns, & vills. of France.—I. a market town, dep. Drôme, on l. b. of the Rhone, and on railway to Avignon, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Valence. P. 3142. Manufs. crape, silks, twist, and chemical products, with a trade in the wines of its vicinity.—II. a vill., dep. Saône-et-Loire, 18 m. S.W. Chalons. P. 2524.

VALLIEVO, a town of Servia, 55 m. S.W. Belgrade. P. 4500. It has well-frequented markets.

VALLQUIERVILLE, a comm. & town of France, dep. Seine-Inf., 3 m. W. Yvetot. P. 1666.

VALLO (IL), a town of S. Italy, prov. and 41 m. S.S.E. Salerno, cap. circ. P. 5127. It has a governor's palace, parochial church, and fine convent; also tanneries.

VALLON, several comms. and towns of France.—I. a market town, dep. Ardèche, 10 m. S.S.E. Largentière. P. 2640. Near it is a catacra of the Ardèche above a natural bridge.—II. dep. Sarthe, 12 m. W.S.W. Le Mans. P. 1397.—III. dep. Allier, 14 m. N. Montluçon. P. 1299.

VALLORBE, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, near the French frontier, 8 m. W. Orbe. P. 1676.

VALLOUSE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Hautes-Alpes, 8 m. W.S.W. Briançon. P. 1177.

VALLS, a town of Spain, prov. and 10 m. N. Tarragona, in a plain, watered by the Francoli. P. 12,655. Manuf. leather and soap. The French defeated the Spaniards here in 1809, but were in their turn defeated in 1811.

VALMASEDA, a walled town of Spain, prov. Vizcaya, 22 m. W.S.W. Bilbao, on the Salcedon. P. 1384. It has a custom house.

VALMONT, a comm. and mkt. town of France,

dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. cant., 13 m. N.W. Yvetôt. P. 1024.

VALMY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, arr. St. Menesould. P. 444. Here, in 1792, the Prussians were defeated by the French.

VALOGNES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Manche, cap. arr., on the Merderet, 11 m. S.E. Cherbourg. P. 5812. It has a comm. college, and manufs. of hats, lace, and gloves.

VALOIS, an old dist. of France, now comprised in depts. Oisne and Aisne.

VALONGO, a village of Portugal, prov. Minho, 7 m. E.N.E. Oporto, with productive antimony and other mines, known and wrought during the Roman dominion.

VALPARAISO, the chief seaport town of Chile, on railway, 60 m. W.N.W. Santiago, on the Pacific; lat. of Fort San Antonio  $33^{\circ} 1' 9''$  S., lon.  $71^{\circ} 41' 5''$  W. P. (1856) 75,000. It stands on a steep declivity, and in some ravines along its bay N. ward; is mostly constructed of sun-dried bricks, and well paved. On a plain E. ward is its suburb Almendral, the residence of most of its merchants. Its harbour is defended by several forts, but has no mole nor facilities for landing goods, and it is said to be filling up; the port, however, monopolizes most of the foreign trade of Chile, exporting wheat to Callao and Panama, with large quantities of hides, tallow, gold, silver, copper, indigo, wool, and drugs. Its markets are well supplied with European manufs., and it has a number of coasting vessels. Shortest sea route to Liverpool 8796 sea miles; shortest sailing voyage 71 days. Area of prov. 1325. P. 116,043.

VALRÉAS, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Orange. P. 4901.

VALS, *Valsum*, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. W.S.W. Privas, on l. b. of the Ardèche. P. 2800. Close to it are six chalybeate springs, much frequented by visitors.

VALTAGNA, a vill. of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 23 m. N.E. Vicenza, on the Brenta. P. 2200. Manufs. Tirolese hats, and trade in charcoal.

VALTELLINA, an administrative prov. of the Austrian dominions, consisting of the upper valley of the Adda, S.E. of the Grisons, and forming the Austro-Italian deleg. of Sondrio, which, with Tirano, Chiavenna, and Bormio, are its chief towns.

VALUKEI or WALUKEI, a town of Russia, gov. and 115 m. S.S.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on the Oskol, here joined by the Valui. P. 3200.

VALVA (LA), a small town of S. Italy, prov. Salerno, 10 m. N.E. Campagna. P. 1903.

VALVERDE, numerous towns of Spain.—I. prov. Badajoz, near the Guadiana, 10 m. E. Merida. P. 1500.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. and 23 m. S. Cuenca, near the Jucar.—III. (*del Camino*) prov. Huelva, 38 m. W. Sevilla. P. 5239.—IV. (*de Leganes*), prov. and 12 m. S.W. Badajoz.—V. the cap. town of the island of Ferro, Canaries. P. 4580.—*Valverdeja* is a market town, prov. and 50 m. W. Toledo, near the Tagus. P. 2687.

VAN (PASHALIC OF), a territory of Turkish Armenia, between lat.  $37^{\circ}$  and  $39^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $41^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ} 30'$  E., having E. Persia, and on other sides the pashas of Khars, Erzeroum, Diarbekir, and Mosul. It consists chiefly of a lofty basin surrounded by steep mountains, the centre of which is occupied by the *Lake of Van*, which has an area of 1200 sq. m. Climate hot in the plains, and on the uplands less severe than in the pash. Erzeroum. Corn, fruits, wine, flax, tobacco, cotton, timber, gall-nuts, manna, and honey, are the chief products. Pastures excellent; great numbers of live stock are reared, and with other rural produce, constitute the chief exports.

VAN, *Artemita*, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, cap. of pash., on the E. shore of the Lake of Van, 145 m. S.E. Erzeroum. P. 15,000. It is enclosed by a double line of ramparts, at the S. face of an isolated rock, crowned by its citadel, and has several Armenian churches, mosques, baths, caravanserais, bazaars abundantly supplied with produce raised in the vicinity, and some massive and remarkable antiquities, which have been attributed to Semiramis. Manufs. cotton goods.

VAN BUREN, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. in S.W. of Michigan, cap. Pawpaw. Area 633 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,224.—II. in S.E. of Iowa, cap. Keosauke. Area 450 sq. m. P. 17,081.—III. Arkansas, cap. Clinton. P. 5157 free, 200 slaves. It has extensive commerce.—IV. Tennessee. P. 2342 free, 239 slaves.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British North America, N.W. Washington territory, between lat.  $48^{\circ} 20'$  and  $30^{\circ} 55' N.$ , lon.  $123^{\circ}$  and  $128^{\circ} 20' W.$ , separated from British Columbia by Queen Charlotte Sound and the Gulf of Georgia. Length from Cape Scott, N.W., to Gonzalez Point, S.E. 270 m., average breadth 50 m. Area 16,000 sq. m. Coast deeply indented by gulfs and bays. Climate moist, but healthy. Mountains generally covered with pine, and rise beyond the reach of vegetation. On the coasts grain and vegetables are raised. Coal is worked. The chief town, Victoria, at the S.E. point, is to some extent the seat of government, and has several mission stations. Shores abound in fish. Pop. estimated at 20,000. Imports (1862) 758,623*l.* Rev. 24,026*l.* Expenditure 28,592*l.*

VANCOUVER (FORT), W. the Cascade range of mountains, in the U. S., Washington territory, on the N. side of Columbia river, here 1 m. across, 110 from the sea, and at the head of its navigation.

VANDALIA, a vill. of the U. S., North America, on the Kaskaskia, 66 m. S.E. Springfield.

VANDEBERG, a co. of U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Indiana. Area 240 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,552.

VAN DIEMEN (GULF), N. Australia, between Arnhem Land, and Coburg peninsula and Melville Island, lat.  $12^{\circ} S.$ , lon.  $132^{\circ} E.$ , is 100 m. in length E. to W., and 60 m. across.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. [TASMANIA.]

VANDSBURG, a town of W. Prussia, gov. Marienwerder, 13 m. S. Cammin, bordering a lake, upon an island on which is a castle. P. 915.

VAN DYKE, two British West India islands, Virgin Islands, N.W. Tortola (of which they are a dependency).

VANGE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 13 m. S. Chelmsford. Ac. 2250. P. 160.

VANIKORO or LA PEROUSE ISL., Pacific Ocean, New Hebrides, lat.  $11^{\circ} 37' S.$ , lon.  $166^{\circ} 49' E.$  Here La Perouse was wrecked and lost in 1788.

VANNA LEVU, South Seas. [VIII.]

VANNES, *Dariorigum*, a comm. and seaport town of France, cap. dep. Morbihan, near the lagoon of Morbihan, on the S. coast of Brittany, 61 m. N.W. Nantes. P. (1861) 14,564. It has a cathedral, an ancient castle, now the prefecture, a theatre, three hospitals, a school of navigation, comm. college, public library, manufs. of woollens, linens, cottons, lace, and leather, ship-building, and a coasting trade. At Lochmariaquer, about 6 m. N.W., are traces of the ancient *Dariorigum* or *Civitas Venetiorum*, which opposed an obstinate resistance to the Romans.

VANOSC, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardèche, 16 m. N.W. Tournon. P. 1667.

VANS (LES), a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Ardèche, 12 m. S.W. Largentière. P. 2811.

**VANSITTART (BAY)**, N.W. Australia, is E. of Admiralty Gulf. Lat. 14° S.; lon. 126° 20' E.—(*Hills*), New South Wales, are N. of Liverpool Plains, near lat. 31° 15' S., lon. 149° 50' E.—(*Island*), British N. America, is between Southampton island and Melville peninsula, lat. 65° 40' N., lon. 84° W.

**VANVES** or **VANVRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux. P. 6016. It has a detached fort for the defence of Paris.

**VAN WIRT**, a co., U. S., North America, Ohio. P. 10,238.—*Van Zandt* is a co., Texas. P. 3455 free, 322 slaves.

**VAPRIO**, two towns of N. Italy.—I. prov. and 13 m. N.N.W. Novara. P. 1050, partly engaged in paper mills.—II. prov. and 18 m. E. Milan, picturesquely situated on the Adda. P. 3242.

**VAR**, a frontier river of France and Italy, rises in the Alps, flows S., then E. and S., and after a course of 60 m. enters the Mediterranean at St Laurent, 6 m. N.E. Antibes.

**VAR**, the most S.E. dep. of France, having S. and S.E. the Mediterranean, N.E. Italy, and elsewhere the depts. Hautes-Alpes and Bouches-du-Rhône. Area 2349 sq. m. P. (1861) 315,526. Surface mntous. Chief rivers, the Argens, Var, and Verdon, of which the first alone is navigable; lagoons are numerous. There are railways from Marseille to Toulon, and from Toulon to Nice. Olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruits, cork, and silk, are its principal exports. Wolves and foxes are among the wild animals, and game is abundant. Jasmine and roses are greatly cultivated for perfumery. Manufs., perfumery, soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware, and marble goods. *Var* is divided into the three arrs. of Draguignan, Toulon, and Brignolles.

**VARADES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, on rt. b. of the Loire, and on railway to Tours, 27 m. E.N.E. Nantes. P. 3368.

**VARGES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 13 m. N.W. Brignolles. P. 1894.

**VARALLO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 30 m. N.W. Novara, cap. mand., on l. b. of the Sesia. P. of comm. 3228. Manufs. iron and copper wares, and adjoining it is a remarkable hill, the *Sacro Monte*, on which are a handsome church, about 50 oratories, and a convent. Near the town are nickel-mines.

**VARANGER-FIORD**, a deep inlet of the Arctic Ocean, between Russian Lapland and Norway (Finmark). lat. 70° N., lon. 28° 40' to 31° E.

**VARANO**, *Gerne*, a lagoon of S. Italy, prov. Capitanata, on the Adriatic shore, on the N. side of the peninsula of Gargano. Length 5 m., breadth 4 m. On its E. side is the vill. of *Varano*.

**VARAPODIO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Reggio-Calabria, 10 m. S.E. Gioja. P. 2682.

**VARAZZE**, a comm. and market town of North Italy, prov. and 18 m. S.W. Genoa, cap. mand. P. 8263. It has a harbour on the Gulf of Genoa, and some ship-building.

**VARBERG**, a seaport town, Sweden, ten Halland, 37 m. N.N.W. Halmstad, on the Kattegat. P. 1690.

**VARDAR**, *Axius*, a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, after a S. course of 170 m. enters the Ægean Sea 12 m. W.S.W. Salonica.

**VARDE** or **WARDE**, a town of Denmark, prov. Jütland, amt and 23 m. N.N.W. Ribe, on the Varde. P. 2103. It has manufs. of tobacco.

**VARDE**, an island of Norway, Arctic Ocean, off Finmark, with *Vardehus*, the most N. fort in Europe, lat. 70° 20' 36" N., lon. 31° 10' E.

**VAREL**, a market town of N. Germany, Oldenburg, circ. Neuenburg, cap. dist. and lordship, near the mouth of the *Jahde*, in the North Sea,

35 m. N.W. Bremen. P. 3164. It has a harbour defended by the fort Christiansburg.

**VARENNA**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Como on E. side of its lake. P. 860.

**VARENNES**, numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*sur Allier*), dep. Allier, on the Valaçon, 18 m. S. Moulins. P. 2456.—II. (*en Argonne*), dep. Meuse, cap. cant., on the Aire, 16 m. W.N.W. Verdun. P. 1515. Here Louis XVI. and his family were detected and seized in their attempted flight, 20th June 1791.—III. (*St Sauveur*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, on the Sevron, arr. Louhans. P. 1951.—IV. (*sous Dun*), same dep. arr. Charolles. P. 1090.—V. (*sous Montsoreau*), dep. Maine-et-Loire, on the Tours and Nantes Railway, arr. Saumur. P. 2208.—VI. (*les Nevers*), dep. Nièvre, arr. Nevers, cant. Pougues. P. 1989.

**VARESE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 13 m. W. Como, cap. dist., E. the Lake of Varese. P. (1861) 11,977. It has silk manufs., an hospital, schools, a theatre, and the celebrated sanctuary of the Virgin on a lofty hill, 5 m. N.W. of the city.

**VARESE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Genoa, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Chiavari, cap. mand., near the Apennines. P. of comm. 6946. The town is divided into the old and new parts, and has an ancient castle, and some fine palaces.

**VARESE (LAKE OF)**, a lake of N. Italy, prov. Como, 4 m. E. Lago Maggiore, into which it pours its surplus waters. Length 5 m.; greatest breadth 2 miles.

**VARHELY** (Wallack *Gradistje*), a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 17 m. S.W. Vajda-Hunyad, on the site of the ancient cap. of Dacia, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and named *Ulpia Trajana*, of which some vestiges remain.

**VARICK**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes.

**VARILLES** or **VARILHES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 5 m. N. Foix, on the Ariège. P. 2006.

**VARINAS**, a town of Venezuela, cap. dep., on the St Domingo, an affluent of the Apure, 90 m. S. Truxillo. P. 4000.

**VARKHAN**, a large vill. of Turkish Armenia, pash. Van, 22 m. W.S.W. Bitlis, on route to Sert.

**VARNA**, a strongly fortified town of European Turkey, on the N.W. extremity of a fine bay of the Black Sea, 47 m. E. Shumla. On C. Galata, at S. entrance of bay, is a lighthouse 164 ft. high, in lat. 43° 10' N., lon. 27° 58' 35" E. P. 25,000, native Bulgarians, Turks, and foreign traders. It is surrounded by high walls and a deep ditch, and entered by six gates. A lake (12 m. long, and from 1 to 3 m. wide) is formed by the waters from the neighbouring hills, and extends through the marsh lands lying towards Shumla. A railway to Rustchuk was commenced in 1864. In 1828 the town was taken by the Russians after a siege of three months. On 7th Sept. 1854, the allied British and French armies, which had here encamped, sailed for the Crimea. Hundreds of Circassian exiles, driven from their homes, & landed here in May and June 1864, died of starvation.

**VARS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. and on the Charente, 8 m. N. Angoulême. P. 1903.

**VARSOVIE**, the French name of WARSAW.

**VARZI**, a vill. of North Italy, prov. Pavia, cap. mand., on an aff. of the Po, 10 m. N.W. Bobbio. Pop., with comm., 2474.

**VARZY**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Nièvre, cap. cant., 27 m. N.N.E. Nevers. P. 3689.

**VASA**, a seaport town of Finland, cap. len, on a bay of the Baltic, 56 m. N.E. Christianstadt. Lat. 63° 4' 3" N.; lon. 21° 48' E. P. 3840. It was founded in 1611 by Charles XII. of Sweden.

**VASARHELY**, several large market towns of Hungary, etc.—I. (*Somlo*), co. and 25 m. W. Veszprim, on the Torna, and at the base of the Somylo mountain. P. 25,000, who grow wine and tobacco.—II. (*Holdmezo*), co. Csongrad, on Lake Hodos, 14 m. N.E. Szegedin. P. 33,090. It has several well-frequented fairs.—III. (*Kezdi*), Transylvania, Szeklerland, co. Haromszek, 34 m. N.E. Cronstadt.

**VASARHELY** or **MAROS VASARHELY**, a town of Austria, Transylvania, cap. co. Maros, 8 m. S.S.E. Vaja, on the Maros. P. 10,000. It has a Roman Catholic gymnasium, and a Protestant college.

**VASCONGADAS**, a new prov. of N. Spain, embracing the three old provs. of Alava, Guipuzcoa, and the Seforia (lordship) of Vizcaya. [BISCAY.]

**VASILICHKI**, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Grodno, 20 m. W.S.W. Lida. P. 1550.

**VASILKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 18 m. S.S.W. Kiev, cap. circ., on the Stugma. P. 11,406, among whom are many Jews.

**VASSALBOROUGH**, a township of U. S., N. Amer., Maine, on the Kennebec, 11 m. N.E. Augusta.

**VASSY**, two comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Haute-Marne, cap. arr., on the Blaise, 28 m. N.N.W. Chaumont. P. 2927. It is noted in history for the massacre of its Protestant inhabitants, by order of the Duke de Guise, in 1562.—II. dep. Calvados, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Vire. P. 3080.

**VAST (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 11 m. E. Cherbourg. P. 1317.

**VASTO (LL)**, *Istonium*, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 31 m. S.E. Chieti, and 1½ m. from the Adriatic, cap. dist. and cant. P. (1861) 12,367. It is enclosed by walls, and has a market square, two churches, eight convents, hospitals, asylums, a palace, and manufs. of woollen cloth, silks, and coarse earthenware, with an active fishery, and rich olive grounds.—II. (*Vasto Girardi*), a mkt. town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. and 14 m. N.N.E. Isernia, on the Trigno. P. 1927.

**VATAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre, cap. cant., 12 m. N.W. Issoudun. P. 3047.

**VATHI**, the cap. town of the Ionian island Ithaca, on the S. side of its gulf or harbour. P. 2500.—II. a town, on the N.E. shore of the island Samos, with 2400 inhabitants.

**VATICANO (CAPE)**, South Italy, is on the W. side of the prov. Catanzaro, and 17 m. W.S.W. Monteleone. It bounds the entrance to the Gulf of Gioja on the north.

**VAUCLIN (LE)**, a town of the French W. India island Martinique, on its E. coast. P. 5146.

**VAUCLUSE**, a dep. of France, in the S.E., having S. and W. the Durance and Rhône rivers, separating it from Bouches-du-Rhône and Gard, and on other sides the depts. Hautes-Alpes and Drôme. Area 1369 sq. m. P. 263,255. Surface hilly in the E., where it is traversed by ranges of the Alps; highest point Mont Ventoux. Principal products wine, silk, almonds, and other fruits; madder, saffron, & aromatic seeds. Game is very abundant, & wolves, foxes, & wild boars are found. Chief manufs. are of silk stuffs at Avignon and Orange; woollen fabrics, perfumery, confectionery, printing types, and glass wares. *Vaucluse* is divided into the arrs. Apt, Avignon, Carpentras, and Orange.—The *Fontaine de Vaucluse* is a village and remarkable fountain in this dep., 15 m. E. Avignon. Its scenery is most picturesque, but it derives its chief celebrity from having been the residence of Petrarch. [SORGUE.]

**VAUCOULEURS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. canton, 11 m. S.S.E. Commercy. P. 2720. It is the birthplace of the geographer Claude de L'Isle.

**VAUD (Germ. Waadt)**, a cant. of W. Switzerland, having S. the Lake of Geneva, W. France, and on the other sides Savoy and the cantons Valais, Bern, Fribourg, Neuchatel, and Geneva. Area 1226 sq. m. P. (1860) 213,157, nearly all Protestants. Surface in S.E. covered by ramifications of the Alps, and in the N.W. by those of the Jura; elsewhere undulating. Principal rivers, the Upper Rhône and the Venoge, Orbe and Broye; it comprises the Lake Joux and part of the Lakes Neuchatel and Morat. The growing of corn and wine, and the rearing of live-stock, are the chief branches of industry; and the best vineyards of Switzerland are in this canton. Salt from the springs of Bex, marble, coal, sulphur, and a few metals, are produced; manufs. unimportant; transit trade into France and Germany active. Chief towns, Lausanne the cap., Vevay, Morges, Nyon, and Avenches. It holds the 19th place in the Swiss Confederation.

**VAUDELENAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Saumur. P. 1288.

**VAULION**, a mountain and vill. of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, the mountain *Dent de V.*, a summit of the Jura chain, 4898 feet above the sea. The vill. at its base is 4 m. W. Romainmotier. P. 942.

**VAULTERSHOLMBE**, a tything of England, co. Devon, pa. Maker, on the W. side of Plymouth Sound, 1½ m. S.W. Devonport. Ac. 3204. P. 1227.

**VAUVERT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 11 m. S.W. Nîmes. P. 4758.

**VAUVILLERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., 20 m. N. Vesoul. P. 1310.

**VAUX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. Villefranche. P. 2274.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Aisne, 22 m. W.N.W. Vervins. P. 1860.—*Vaux* is the name of numerous other comms., chiefly in W. and Central France.

**VAUXHALL**, a suburb of London, in Surrey, W. Kennington, 2½ m. S.S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London, comprised in the bor. of Lambeth, and connected with Westminster by a bridge across the Thames, 950 feet in length. It has a station on the S.W. Railway.

**VAVAU**, an island in the Pacific Ocean, Friendly Islands, lat. 18° 39' 2" S., lon. 174° 1' W. Length 10 m. Estimated pop. 6000. It is of coral rock, well wooded, fertile, and has a good harbour.

**VAYNOR**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Brecon. Ac. 6597. P. 2984. It has iron and coal mines.

**VAYRAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Lot, cap. cant., 21 m. N.E. Gourdon. P. 1960.

**VAYRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, on the Dordogne, arr. Libourne. P. 1817.

**VECHELDE**, a vill. of Germany, duchy and 6 m. W. Brunswick, on the Hanover Railway.

**VECHT**, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, separates from the Old Rhine at Utrecht, and after a N.ward and navigable course of 13 miles enters the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden.

**VECHT**, a river of Prussian Westphalia, Hanover and the Netherlands, enters the Zuyder-Zee at Genemuiden, after a N.W. course of 90 miles.

**VECHTA**, a walled town of N.W. Germany, duchy and 28 m. S. Oldenburg, cap. circ. P. 1976. It has manufactures of linens.

**VECKERHAGEN**, a market town of Germany, H.-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Weser, 14 m. N.N.E. Cassel. P. 1888. It has a castle.

**VEENDAM** and **VEENENDAAL**, two vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. and 15 m. S.E. Groningen.—II. prov. and 19 m. E.S.E. Utrecht, on the Amsterdam and Arnheim Railway. P. 4700.

**VEEP (ST)**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 2½ m. N.E. Fowey. Ac. 3146. P. 628.

**VEERUMGAUM**, a town of British India, dist. and

35 m. W. Ahmedabad, presid. Bombay. P. 17,000. It is now a thriving place, though but recently rescued from ruins.

**VEGA (LA)**, a town of Hayti, 78 m. N.W. St Domingo, cap. prov. Concepcion. P. 3600.

**VEGESACK**, a market town of Germany, territory and 10 m. N.W. Bremen, on the Weser. P. 3793. It has ship-building docks.

**VEGLIA**, an island of the Adriatic, comprised in the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, gov. Trieste, in the Gulf of Quarnero, E. Istria, separated from the Hungarian Littorale and Croatia by the Channel of Morlacca, and having S.W. the island Cherso, 3 m. distant. Length 23 m., greatest breadth 12 m. P. 17,000. Surface mountainous, sterile in the N. and E., fertile elsewhere. It produces timber, wine, silk, fruits, marble, salt, and has important fisheries.—*Veplia*, the cap. town, on its S.W. side, has a small harbour defended by a castle. P. 1280.

**VELLE or WELLE**, a town of Denmark, Jütland, cap. amt, on the Velle, at the head of its fiord, 13 m. N.W. Fredericia. P. 4920.—*Veileford* is an inlet on the E. coast of Jütland, 15 m. in length and 4 m. in breadth at its entrance.

**VEIT (St)**, a town of Austria, Carinthia, on the Glan, 11 m. N. Klagenfurt. P. 1509.—II. a market town of Lower Austria, 11 m. S. St Polten.

**VEJER or BEJER DE LA FRONTERA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. S.E. Cadiz, on the Barbate, P. 8360. It has manufs. of woollens and sacking.

**VELAY**, an old div. of France, of which Le Puy was the cap., now comprised in the dep H.-Loire.

**VELBURG**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 24 m. N.W. Regensburg. P. 944.

**VELDEN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, 22 m. N.E. Nürnberg.—II. a town, circ. Lower Bavaria, 12 m. S.S.E. Landshut.

**VELESTINA**, a town of European Turkey, Thessaly, 10 m. W. Volo.

**VELEZ**, a town of Granadian Confed., dep. Santander, on the Suarez, 50 m. N. Tunja.

**VELEZ**, two towns of Spain.—I. (*Rubio*), prov. and 64 m. N.N.E. Almeria. P. 1548. It has a chalybeate spring.—II. (*de Benavudalla*), prov. and 30 m. S.E. Granada. P. 3150.

**VELEZ DE GOMERA**, a town of Africa, Morocco, prov. Fez, on a rock, 75 m. E. Tetuan.

**VELEZ-MALAGA**, *Menola*, a town of Spain, prov. and 14 m. E. Malaga, on the river Velez, near its mouth in the Mediterranean. P. 12,523. It is situated in a fertile valley. Its trade has greatly declined, and its roadstead is indifferent.

**VELLI or VELISH (Pol. Wieliz)**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 47 m. N.E. Vitebsk, cap. circ., on the Dvina. P. 11,000. It has a citadel. Exports corn, hemp, and linseed, to Riga. It was founded by the Russians in 1536, and taken by the Poles in 1580, but it reverted to Russia in 1722.

**VELIKALA**, a river of Russia, chiefly in the gov. Pskov, flows N. past Oplotchna, Ostrov, & Pskov, and enters the Lake of Pskov, S.E. extremity, after a course of 160 m. It is large and rapid.

**VELIKI-LUKI (English "the Large Meadow")**, a town of Russia, gov. and 132 m. S.E. Pskov, cap. circ., on the Lovat. P. 4000. It has upwards of 32 factories, chiefly for leather.

**VELINO (MONTE)**, a mountain of Central Italy, Naples, prov. Aquila, N.W. Lake Fucino, 8210 feet above the sea, a summit of the Apennines.—II. (*Velinus*), a river, rising on its N. declivity, flows N.N.W. past Rieti to join the Nera, 4 m. E. Terni. Course 54 m. The valley of the *Velinus* was in ancient times so delightful as to be called *Tempe*. The falls of the *Velino*, called the *Cascade del Marmore*, near its junction with the

Nera, are celebrated artificial cascades for drainage purposes. Total height 850 feet.

**VELLANO**, a vill. of Central Italy, in the Val di Nievole, 4 m. N.N.E. Pescia. P. of comm. 2500.

**VELLAUR**, a river of Brit. India, presid. Madras, rises at the base of the E. Ghauts, dist. S. Arcot, enters the Indian Ocean in lat. 11° 29' N., lon. 79° 50' E., after an E. ward course of 100 m. The mouth being narrow, it admits only small craft.

**VELLEIA**, a buried city of antiquity, "the Pompeii of Northern Italy," prov. Parma, on the Nura, 18 m. S. Piacenza. It is supposed to have been submerged about the end of the 3d century, & was concealed till 1760, when an amphitheatre, temples, a forum, and many dwellings, inscriptions were discovered.

**VELLETRI**, *Velitræ*, a walled town of S. Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 21 m. S.E. Rome. P. 12,000, mostly agricultural. It has a town-hall, palace, and cathedral. The Borgian museum, now in Naples, and the Propaganda college at Rome, were originally formed in the Borgian palace here. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its wines. *Velitræ* was an important city of the Volsci. Augustus is believed to have been born here B.C. 63. In the hills N. of the town Charles III. of Naples gained a victory over the Austrians 1744, which secured the two Sicilies to the Spanish branch of the house of Bourbon.

**VELLORE**, a town and fort of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 15 m. W. Arcot. The fort is large, and contains spacious barracks, military quarters, a church, and a curious pagoda. The town, immediately S. ward, and connected to the fort by outworks, is also large and populous. *Vellore* was the residence of Tipoo Saib's family from 1799 to 1806, when a sepoy mutiny, the narrative of which reads like a chapter from 1857, here caused their removal to Calcutta. The heat is very great, but it is considered healthy.

**VELSK or VIATSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 130 m. N.E. Vologda, cap. circ., on the Vaga, here joined by the Vel. P. 1800.

**VELZEN**, a vill., Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the Y, 13 m. N.W. Amsterdam. P. 2270.

**VENTERY**, one of the small Shetland islands, Scotland, 5½ m. E. Papa-Strour, on the S. side of St Magnus Bay. It has good pasture land.

**VENACHOIR or VENNACHAR (LOCH)**, Scotland, co. Perth, is an expansion of the Teith, 2½ m. S.W. Callander; 3½ m. in length by 1 m. in width, and having wooded shores.

**VENAFRO**, *Venafrum*, a town of S. Italy, prov. Campobasso, circ. Piedmonte, cap. cant., 27 m. N.W. Capua. P. 4333. It has a cathedral and a feudal castle, and is the see of a bishop.

**VENAISIN**, an old co. of France, on the E. bank of the Rhône, formerly belonged to the Pontifical States, now comprised in the dep. Vaucluse.

**VENANGO**, a co., U. S., N. America, in N.W. of Pennsylvania. Area 692 sq. m. P. 25,043.

**VENANT (St)**, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, in a marshy tract, on the Lys, arr. Bethune. P. 2756.

**VENASCA**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Coni, 8 m. S.W. Saluzzo, cap. mand., on the Varaita. Pop. of comm. 2681.

**VENASQUE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 54 m. N.E. Huesca, near the French frontier. It has medicinal springs.

**VENASQUE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 6 m. S.E. Carpentras. P. 1007.

**VENCE**, *Vincium*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Var, cap. cant., 11 m. N.E. Grasse. P. 2710. It has manufactures of woollen clothes.

**VENDÉE**, a maritime dep. of France, in the W., having N. the Atlantic, and elsewhere the depts. Loire-Inférieure, Main-et-Loire, Deux-Sèvres, and Charente-Inférieure. Area 2588 sq. m. P. (1861) 395,695. Surface flat N. and W., and marshy toward the coast, elsewhere undulating and much wooded. The forests are inhabited by wolves, foxes, wild boars, badgers, etc. Products, corn, wine, hemp, flax, wool, fattened cattle for the Paris markets, coal, and a few metals. Manufactures are of paper, woven fabrics, leather, and beet-root sugar, but unimportant. The dep. is divided into the arrs. of Napoleon-Vendée, Fontenay-le-Comte, and Les Sables d'Olonne.—II. a river of France, giving name to this dep., the S.E. part of which it traverses, rises in the Forest of Chantemarle, dep. Deux-Sèvres, flows S.W. past Fontenay-le-Comte, and after a course of 46 m. joins the Sèvre-Niortaise above Marans.

**VENDEN or WENDEN** (Russian Kess), a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, cap. circ., on the Aa, 50 m. N.E. Riga. P. 2000.

**VENDEUVRE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., at the source of the Barse, 13 m. W. Bar-sur-Aube. P. 2138.—II. a comm., dep. Vienne, arr. Poitiers. P. 2295.

**VENDÔME**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, cap. arr., on the Loir, 39 m. W. Orleans. P. (1861) 9356. It has cavalry barracks, theatre, public baths, and manufs. of leather, gloves, coarse cotton fabrics, cotton hosiery, and paper. It was formerly cap. of a dist. called the *Vendômois*, now comprised in the depts. Loir-et-Cher and Sarthe.

**VENDOTENA, Pandataria**, an island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, 23 m. W.N.W. Ischia, 8 m. in circumference; fertile, well cultivated, with a small town and fishing port. P. 2028. It was used by the Romans as a place of banishment for state prisoners. Three princesses of imperial Rome were exiled here.

**VENDRELL, Palfuriana**, a town of Spain, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port. P. 3982.

**VENEDEIG**, a city of North Italy. [VENICE.]

**VENERIA**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 6 m. N.W. Turin, cap. mand. P. 5946.

**VENETIA**. [LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM.]

**VENEV or WENEV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Tula, cap. circ., on the Venevka. P. 3400. It has a cathedral.

**VENEZUELA**, the most N. of the republics in South America, its territory lying chiefly between lat. 2° and 12° N., lon. 60° and 73° W., having E. British Guiana, S. Brazil, W. Granadian Confed., and N. the Caribbean Sea. Area and pop. as follows:—

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop. 1854.	Capitals.
Apure . .	22,134	15,479	Achaguas.
Barcelona .	13,744	52,163	Barcelona.
Barinas . .	23,728	109,497	Barinas.
Barquisimeto	9,305	112,755	Barquisimeto.
Carabobo . .	8,080	96,967	Valencia.
Caracas . .	33,519	242,888	Caracas.
Coro . . .	11,197	40,476	Coro.
Cumana . .	17,309	50,671	Cumana.
Guiana . .	239,773	56,471	Angostura.
Maracaybo	32,082	42,832	Maracaybo.
Margarita .	441	18,305	Asuncion.
Merida . .	10,793	62,116	Merida.
Truxillo . .	4,307	44,788	Truxillo.
<b>18 Provinces</b>	<b>426,712</b>	<b>945,408</b>	

Pop. 1858 about 1,565,000.

The E. Cordillera of the Andes extends through its N. part from W. to E., terminating in the peninsula of Paria. It rises in Sierra Nevada to 15,300 feet. South of this is a wide plain country traversed by the Orinoco, the whole course of which river is in this region. Other principal rivers are the Guaviare, Meta, Apure, Cuara, and Carony, tributary to the Orinoco; the Cassiquiare, connecting it with the Amazon, and the Tocuyao, Zulia, and Cuyuni in the N. and E. The Lakes Maracaybo and Valencia, and islands Margarita and Tortuga, belong to this republic. All the finest tropical products grow luxuriantly. The principal sources of wealth are cacao, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cotton, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, timber, and especially cattle, and the articles of trade which they yield. Exports, fustic, divi-divi, cotton, etc. Imports, cottons, linens, woollens, hardwares, earthenwares, silk, apparel, rice, machinery, beer, ale, palm-oil, etc. Venezuela has no metallic currency of its own, and the monies of all nations are in circulation. Government vested in a senate and house of representatives; the executive power being in the hands of a president and vice-president. Venezuela has been in almost constant disturbance by warring factions from 1848 till Oct. 1863, when Puerto Cabello, the last refuge of the insurgents, surrendered to the gov., entirely accomplishing the pacification of the country. On the 10th Dec. of the same year, a provisional constitution was formed, guaranteeing to the people entire personal freedom, as it exists in Britain, the freedom of the press, and many important privileges. Slavery, capital punishment, and banishment are also thereby abolished. The territory is divided into the five depts. of Maturin, Caracas or Venezuela, Zulia, Apure, and Orinoco; and into 13 provs., each of which has its intendant or governor. Chief cities, Caracas, the cap., Valencia, Maracaybo, Barquisimeto, Cumana, & New Barcelona. [GULANA (VENEZUELAN).]

**VENICARLO**, a town of Spain. [BENICARLO.]

**VENICE** (Italian *Venezia*, German *Venedig*, ancient *Venetia*), a fortified city of Northern Italy, cap. gov. and deleg., in the lagoons of Venice, a sort of vast lake separated from the Adriatic by a long belt of low land, which is divided by six channels between the Pieve and the Adige, the chief of which is the Port of Lido, and S. of it the island of the same name, 2 m. from the continent, with which it is connected by a stupendous bridge of 222 arches, forming part of the railway to Padua; lat. of St Mark 45° 25' 9" N., lon. 12° 20' 2" E. P. (1857) 118,172, besides the garrison. Mean temp. of year 55°-6, winter 38°, summer 73° Fahr. It is the see of a Roman Catholic primate, Greek and Armenian bishops, and the residence of the viceroy during part of the winter; the centre of the maritime establishments of Austria, and the residence of the commander-general of the imperial marine. *Venice*, for many centuries the cap. of a celebrated republic, the first maritime and commercial power of the world, and one of the finest cities in Europe, is unique, both as regards position and construction, being built entirely on piles, and occupying 70 or 80 small islands, separated by canals, which are crossed by 306 bridges. The chief of the former is the *Canalazzo* or *Grand Canal*, 100 to 180 feet wide, and bordered by magnificent palaces and churches; it separates the city into two nearly equal portions, which are connected by the bridge of the *Rialto*, built of white marble, and consisting of a single arch. Near the bridge is the

island of the *Rialto*, the spot on which Venice as a city first existed. Two other (iron) bridges cross this canal. The streets or lanes (*calli*) are so narrow and intricate as to render the city a vast labyrinth; and being fit only for foot passengers, the place of wheel carriages is supplied by small barges, called *gondolas*, the peculiar form and great number of which constantly traversing the principal canals, presents one of the chief characteristics of the city. The largest street, the *Merceria*, in which are the best shops, is only 15 feet wide; the principal promenades are the square of St Mark, and the public gardens, which are nearly surrounded by the sea. Among its many squares, the most remarkable for extent, regularity, and beauty of situation, is the *Piazza di San Marco* (St Mark), on the south side of the city, at the entrance of the Grand Canal. On the E. side of this is a smaller square called the *Piazzetta*, and at the angle, between these, is the church of St Mark. Venice contains a vast number of magnificent churches and palaces, adorned with the paintings of Titian and the frescoes of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. The chief edifices are the palace of the *Procuratie Vecchie*, standing upon 50 arches, and the *Procuratie Nuove*, which occupy the greater part of the square of St Mark, around which extends a vast gallery, containing elegant shops and cafés. The portion of the *Procuratie Nuove* next the *Piazzetta* is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Sansovino, and a remarkably fine building. The old library of St Mark occupies a magnificent hall, and in the same building is the *Zecca* or mint, where, in 1284, the celebrated *ducat* of Venice, the most ancient coin in Europe, was struck. From this establishment the *Zecchino* or Sequin, the anc. gold coin of the republic, derived its name. The former palace of the doge, or Ducal palace, on the E. side of the *Piazzetta*, begun under Marino Faliero in the 14th century, is remarkable for its architecture and its imposing mass; its interior is decorated with many of the finest works of the great masters. The *Bridge of Sighs* connects this palace with the former prisons and dungeons of the inquisition. Among the ecclesiastical edifices, the most magnificent is the church of St Mark, founded in 977, and made a cathedral in 1807, with its golden ceilings, its pavement of jasper and porphyry, its 500 columns of black, white, and veined marble, bronze, alabaster, porphyry, verde antique and serpentine. It contains the celebrated *Palla d'Ora*, a species of mosaic, in gold, silver, and enamel, made at Constantinople in the 10th century, and a vast reliquary, with many antiquities and objects of art. Over the portal of this magnificent temple, the 4 celebrated bronze horses which were founded at Corinth, and successively adorned Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Venice, and Paris, were replaced in 1815. In front of St Mark are three bronze pedestals, from which once floated the three *gonfalons* of silk and gold, emblematic of the three dominions of the republic, Venice, Cyprus, and the Morea, with masts, now bearing the Austrian standards; and near it are the *Campanile* or Bell-tower, the *Torre dell'Orologio*, or clock tower, which, when it strikes two o'clock, assembles every day a vast number of pigeons which are fed at the expense of the government, and 2 granite columns, one surmounted by the bronze lion of St Mark, and the other by the statue of St Theodore, also the square pillars of St John of Acre. La *Madonna dell'Orto*, formerly the richest church in Venice. The church of S.S. *Giovanni e Paolo*, filled with monuments

of the Doges. The other churches are *San Giorgio Maggiore*; the church of the *Salute*, with a fine cupola; the churches of the Jesuits, magnificently decorated; the *Scalzi*, and those of *Miracoli* and of *St Peter*, formerly the patriarchal see, the cathedral of Venice till 1807; and the church of the Frari, with fine monuments of Canova. The *armoury* contains many interesting objects. Most of these, with the *dogana* or custom-house, the Palazzo Balbi Grimani (now the post-office), and other splendid palaces, the municipal museum, etc., are situated on the Grand Canal. Venice has 6 theatres, the 7th and finest having been destroyed by fire in 1836. The *arsenal*, containing four basins, situated on an island, surrounded by high walls, nearly 2 m. in circuit, was long the first in Europe. Near the principal gateway stand the two colossal marble lions, brought from Athens in 1687. The chief scientific and literary institutions are the lyceum, with a rich cabinet of natural history and a botanic garden, two royal gymnasia, and the seminary of the Salute, occupying the former convent of this name, with valuable scientific collections & a rich library: normal high school, marine college, academy and school of the fine arts, with an extensive *Pinacoteca*, containing paintings by Titian, Tintoretto, & other celebrated artists of the Venetian school, the oldest of its kind in existence. The *Palazzo dei Poli*, where Marco Polo lived, and died in 1323. The library of St Mark, comprising about 120,000 vols. and 10,000 MSS., which in 1812 were transferred from the old library to the saloon in the ducal palace, and some rooms adjoining, with a fine cabinet of antiquities and medals, is one of the richest in Italy, and among the largest in Europe. One of the most remarkable institutions in Venice, is that of the *Archivio Generale*, attached to the church of the Frari, which contains an immense mass of documents relative to the history of Venice, said to fill 295 rooms. The Venetian dialect has great softness and pleasantness of sound, and was formerly so much cherished as a token of nationality, that the speakers in the senate were compelled to employ it in preference to the Tuscan or *Volgare*. Many of the inhabs. are employed in fishing and in navigating vessels belonging to the port, of which there are about 30,000. In 1862, 569 vessels entered the port, ton. 140,357. Imports (1861) 3,914,518l.; exp. 1,698,250l. The trade of Venice has suffered greatly from the increasing prosperity of Trieste. It is a free port, and within a few years extensive moles have been formed with great success. In the middle ages, Venice had a monopoly of the manufacture of glass, but this has greatly declined, and its manufs. are now confined to mirrors, jewellery, artificial pearls, coloured beads, silks, laces, velvets, soap, sugar-refineries, etc. Printing is extensively carried on, and its book trade is still extensive. Imports comprise sugar, coffee, & other colonial produce, cotton and woollen fabrics, cotton yarn and raw cotton, hardware goods, dye-stuffs, salted fish and grain. Exports, silk and silk goods, glass wares, and books. Outside of the city, on an island, is *San Lazzaro*, the Armenian convent, a centre of Armenian literature where Byron studied the language. Venice is now well supplied with water, several Artesian wells having been sunk in 1847. Formerly it was dependent on its cisterns, and on supplies from the mainland. The origin of Venice dates from the period of the invasion of Attila A.D. 452, when a number of the inhabitants of *Venetia*, and other parts of Italy, taking refuge in the islands of the Adriatic,

formed a confederation to oppose the barbarians. In 697 they elected, as the head of their government, a doge or duke (dux). The Venetian States formed themselves into a republic in 809. In 997 they took possession of the town of Narenta, a nest of pirates, and thus commenced their maritime power; they afterwards subjugated all the towns of Dalmatia. The crusades were a source of aggrandisement for Venice. At the end of the 12th century, the Venetians made themselves masters of part of the Morea, Corfu, Cephalonia, and Crete. During two centuries they monopolized the commerce of India by the route of Egypt; but they lost this on the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope. The state attained the height of its prosperity in the 15th century. It began to decline at the beginning of the 16th century, and its overthrow was completed by the French in 1797. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was made over, with the provs. of the continent, to the kingdom of Italy, and was held by the French till 1814, when it reverted to Austria. In 1848 the Venetians revolted against the Austrians, and held the city for several months. The *Crown-land of Venice* comprises 8 delegs., which bear the names of their caps, Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Rovigo, Treviso, Belluno, and Udine. Area 9111 sq. m. P. (1857) 2,306,658. [LOMBARDY.]—The *Gulf of Venice* is formed by the Adriatic, on the N.E. coast of Italy, bounded by the Piave & Brenta.

VENICE, a township, U. S., North America, New York, co. Cayuga, 16 m. S. Auburn.

VENLO or VENLOO, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Limburg, cap. cant., on the Maese, 15 m. N.N.E. Ruremond. P. 6916. It has breweries, tile works, tanneries, and tin, lead, tobacco, and vinegar factories.

VENNACHAR LAKE, Scotland. [VENACHOIR.]

VENOSA, *Venusia*, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 23 m. N.N.E. Potenza, circ. Melfi, on a hill, among vineyards and olive-groves. P. 7038. It is the seat of a bishop, and has a cathedral, 5 pa. churches, a market-hall, the Abbey of the Holy Trinity, founded by Robert Guiscard, and various Roman remains; and extensive catacombs were discovered in 1853. The poet Horace was born here, B.C. 65.

VEN-OTTERY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.S.W. Ottery-St-Mary. Ac. 918. P. 101.

VENTABREN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on rail. to Marseille, arr. and W. Aix. P. 4301.

VENTNOR, a town on the S. coast of the Isle of Wight, English Channel, between the vills. Bonchurch and St Laurence, and about 4 m. E. Niton. It is sheltered by high land on the N. and E., and has risen, since 1830, from a mere hamlet into a fashionable watering-place. It has a chapel-of-ease, Independent and Wesleyan chapels and schools, handsome terraces, and many detached villas. P. 3208.

VENTOUX (MONT), France, dep. Vaucluse, is near the frontier of dep. Drôme. Height 6263 ft.

VENTRY, a maritime pa. of Ireland, co. Kerry, 4 m. W.S.W. Dingle. Ac. 4439. P. 1006. The harbour is divided from that of Dingle by a narrow isthmus, with Danish entrenchments.

VENZONE, a market town of N. Italy, Venetia, gov. Venice, prov. and 18 m. N.N.W. Udine, on the Tagliamento. P. of comm. 3300.

VERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 39 m. N.E. Almeria, near the Mediterranean. P. 8470. It has a small harbour, manufs. of nitre, an active fishery, and some export and import trade. Near it are traces of the ancient *Urci*.

VERA CRUZ, a maritime state of Mexico, between lat. 17° 30' and 22° N., lon. 94° 45' and 98° 45' W., having E. the Gulf of Mexico, & landward the states Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Puebla, Oajaca, and Tehuantepec. Area 25,825 sq. m. P. (1857) 349,125, mostly of a mixed race. Surface elevated, except near the coast, where it is extremely unhealthy; but it is also highly fertile and luxuriant. Principal rivers, the Coatzacoalca, Jalapa, and Alvarado. Chief products, vanilla, tobacco, sugar, cotton, cacao, and livestock; and its cotton manufactures are extensive. Chief towns, Vera Cruz, the cap., Jalapa Orizaba, Tuxpan, and Cordoba. Through this state leads the main route to Mexico from the Atlantic.

VERA CRUZ, the principal seaport town of Mexico, in above state, on the Gulf and 242 m. E.S.E. of Mexico. Lat. of lighthouse 19° 11' 57" N.; lon. 96° 8' W. P. 8228. It is well built, and has splendid hotels and palaces, but is in a most unhealthy situation, surrounded by sandhills and marshes. Yellow fever is most prevalent from May to November. Houses generally large, flat-roofed, and several stories in height. The harbour is between the mainland and the island of San Juan de Ulloa, which is covered with a strong fortress, dating from the time of Philip v. in 1719, and has a lighthouse 79 feet above the sea. It communicates by railway with San Juan. Storms and violent N. winds here often injure shipping; but Vera Cruz has an extensive trade, exporting bullion, cochineal, sugar, flour, indigo, provisions, drugs, vanilla, logwood, and pimento, and importing woven fabrics, cacao, paper, brandy, wines, and metals. Vera Cruz was bombarded and taken by the army of the U. S., North America, in 1847.—*Old Vera Cruz* is a village, 15 m. N.W., where Cortez disembarked in 1519. It was the first Spanish establishment on the coast.

VERAGUAS (SANTIAGO DE), a town of Central America, but belonging, with its prov., to the Granadian Confed., dep. Panama, 27 m. N. Montijo Bay, Pacific Ocean, and 125 m. W.S.W. Panama. P. 5000. It is well built, and has some trade in gold dust, copper, cotton, and dyes.—The prov. *Veraguas*, between lat. 7° 15' and 9° 40' N., lon. 80° 20' and 82° 50' W., extends from the Pacific Ocean to the Caribbean Sea. Most of the surface is covered with mountains and forests. The rivers have short courses, but frequently inundate the country after heavy rains.

VERA PAZ, the largest dep. of Guatemala, Central America, comprising nearly half the state, mostly between lat. 16° and 18° N., lon. 89° 30' and 91° 40' W., having S. the prov. Guatemala, N. Yucatan, E. British Honduras, and W. Chiapa. P. 6200. Its centre is a region of lofty mountains, bordered by lower lands on the banks of considerable rivers; the Rio Grande or Montagua, flowing E., bounds it on the S. and E.; the Rio Pasion or Usumasinta, flowing W., forms its N. frontier; the Golfo Dulce is comprised within this province. It contains the mysterious lake of Itza or Peten, said to be 45 m. long, 3 m. broad, and very deep. Climate in the uplands is severe, in the lowlands hot, and heavy rains and storms are frequent. Products, sugar, cacao, annato, dyewoods, cedar and other large timber adapted for ship-building, cotton, balsams, and dragons' blood; but the almost entire absence of roads interposes great obstacles to commerce. Besides the city of Coban, the principal places are Tactic, Salama, and Robinal.

VERBAS, a river of European Turkey, Bosnia,

separates the sanj. Travnik from Turkish Croatia, and joins the Save, 13 m. E. Gradiska, after a N. course of 100 miles.

VERBERIE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Oise, 10 m. N.E. Senlis, on the Oise. P. 1287.

VERBICARO, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Cosenza, cap. cant., circ., and 28 m. N. Paola, and 5 m. from the Mediterranean. P. 4467.

VERBOCZ, a market town of Hungary, co. Lip-tau, on the Waag, 1 m. S.S.E. St Miklos. P. 2010.

VERCEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Doubs, 17 m. E. Besançon. P. 1191.

VERCELLI, *Vercella*, a city of N. Italy, cap. prov., cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Sesia, 14 m. N. Casale. P. with comm. (1861) 25,012. It is enclosed by boulevards, replacing its old fortifications, and is the seat of a bishopric. Its cathedral has a valuable library of old MSS., including a copy of the laws of the Lombards, Anglo-Saxon poems, and a MS. of the gospels, written by St Eusebius, founder of the see in the 4th century. It has several churches with fine frescoes, a royal palace, manufs. of woollen and silk fabrics, and a trade in rice. A canal connects it with Ivrea, and a railway with Novara.

VERD (CAPE), Western Africa. [CAPE VERD.]

VERDE GRANDE, a river of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, flows N., and joins the São Francisco.

VERDEN, a town of Germany, Hanover, landr. Stade, cap. duchy, and dist., on rt. b. of the Aller, and on railway to Hanover, 21 m. S.E. Bremen. P. 5000. It is enclosed by walls, and has an ancient cathedral, manufs. of tobacco, breweries, distilleries, and an export trade in corn and cattle.

VERDON, a river of France, dep. Basses-Alpes, rises near Colmar, flows S. to near Castellane, and thence W. between the depts. Basses-Alpes and Var, and joins the Durance; course 100 miles.

VERDUN, several towns, comms., etc., of France.

—I. (anc. *Verodunum*), dep. Meuse, cap. arr., 28 m. N. Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable. P. 12,394. It is strongly fortified, and has a cathedral, a Protestant chapel, military and civil hospitals, a bishop's palace, clerical seminary, and public library; distilleries, breweries, manufs. of wooden wares, nails, leather, woven fabrics, liqueurs, and confectionery. In 1792, it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians, but restored to the French after the battle of Valmy.—II. (*sur Garonne*), dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, cap. cant., on l. b. of the Garonne, 14 m. S.S.E. Castel Sarasin. P. 3972. Manufactures leather.—It was formerly the cap. of the dist. Verdunois.—III. (*sur Saône*), dep. Saône-et-Loire, cap. cant., on the Saône, at the influx of the Doubs, 11 m. N.E. Châlons. P. 1914.

VERDUNOIS, an old division of France, is now comprised in the depts. Tarn-et-Garonne and Haute-Garonne.

VERE or CAMPVERE, a fortified place of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, on the N.E. coast of Walcheren isl. P. 940. It is a Scotch colony.

VEREJA, a town of Russia, gov. and 62 m. W.S.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on both sides of the Protva. P. 6000. It is enclosed by high ramparts, and has a cathedral.

VERFEIL, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Garonne, 12 m. E.N.E. Toulouse. P. 2372.

VERGA (CAPE), a headland of Senegambia, 35 m. S. Cape Nuñez, lat. 10° 12' N., lon. 14° 28' W.

VERGARA, a town of Spain, prov. Guipuzcoa, 20 m. S.W. Tolosa. P. 3430. A convention held here in 1839, put an end to the war in Biscay.

VERGENNES, a city or town, U. S., N. America,

Vermont, on Otter Creek, at the head of its navigation, 38 m. W.S.W. Montpelier. It has ex-

tensive iron works. Vessels of 300 tons can reach its wharf.

VERGEZE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, on railway, 8 m. S.W. Nîmes. P. 1505.

VERIA (LA), a town of European Turkey, Macedonia, on an affluent of the Indje-Kara-su, 35 m. W. Salonica. P. 8000, mostly Greeks, engaged in cotton weaving and dyeing.

VERKHNE or VERKHNI (meaning "Upper"), a prefixed name of many towns of the Russian empire.—I. (*Dnieprovsk*), gov. and 34 m. W.N.W. Ekaterinoslav, cap. circ., on rt. b. of the Dnieper. P. 2800.—II. (*Kolymsk*), E. Siberia, territory Yakutsk, on l. b. of the Kolyma, 165 m. S.W. Sredne-Kolymsk.—III. (*Viljuisk*), territory Yakutsk, on the Vilui, 175 m. N. Oiekminsk.—IV. (*Saltov*), a market town of European Russia, gov. Kharkov, 20 m. S.S.W. Voltchansk. P. 1500.

VERKHNE IANSK, a town of E. Siberia, Yakutsk, on the Yana, lat. 66° 45' N., lon. 133° 10' E.

VERKHOURIE, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Perm, cap. circ., on the Tura, 85 m. N. Alapaevsk. P. 2800. It is enclosed by old walls.

VERKHOVASHKOI, a town of Russia, gov. Vologda, on the Vaga, and on the road from Vologda to Archangel, 18 m. S. Velsk. P. 1540.

VERMAND, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, 6 m. N.W. St Quentin. P. 1346.

VERMANDOIS, an old subdivision of France, in Picardy, of which St Quentin was capital.

VERMEJO, a considerable river of the Argentine Confederation and Bolivia, rises on the frontier, flows S.E., separating these countries, and joins the Paraguay. Total course estimated at 750 m. Affluents, the Grande and Tarija.

VERMILLION, three cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in W. part of Indiana, cap. Newport. Area 280 sq. m. P. 9422.—II. in the E. part of Illinois, cap. Danville. Area 1208 sq. m. P. (1860) 19,800.—III. a pa. in Louisiana. Area 1850 sq. m. P. 3008 free, 1316 slaves. Also several townships.—I. Ohio, co. Erie, on Vermillion river, at its mouth in Lake Erie.—II. co. Richland.—III. Indiana, co. Vermillion.—(*Bay*), Louisiana, at the mouth of Vermillion river, in the Gulf of Mexico.

VERMONT, one of the United States of North America, in the N. part of the Union, mostly between lat. 42° 44' and 45° N., lon. 71° 38' and 73° 26' W.; having N. Canada East, S. Massachusetts, E. the river Connecticut, separating it from New Hampshire, and W. New York, from which it is in part separated by Lake Champlain. Area 9056½ sq. m. P. (1860) 315,098, of whom 709 were free coloured. Surface mountainous or hilly, and well wooded. Camel's Hump mountain, in the Winoski range, is 4188 feet above the sea. Chief products, maple sugar, silk, and some tobacco. Wheat and other grains, potatoes and very superior apples, are grown. Live-stock of all kinds are abundant. Its foreign trade is mostly through New York and Massachusetts; 530 miles of railway are in operation. Public revenue (1863) 1,853,874 dollars. Public debt 1,336,723 dollars. It is divided into 14 cos., was admitted into the Union in 1791, and sends 4 representatives to Congress. Principal towns, Montpelier, the cap., Burlington, Bennington, Woodstock, and St Albans.

VERNAISON, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Rhône, arr. and on railway to Lyon. P. 1437.

VERNANTE, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 10 m. S. Coni. P. of comm. 3187.

VERNANTES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 13 m. S.E. Baugé. P. 2064.

VERNEUIL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, cap. cant., on the Avre, 22 m. S.S.W.

Evreux. P. 3714. It was formerly fortified.—II. a comm. and vill., dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 6 m. W.N.W. Limoges. P. 2057.

VERNHAMPS-DEAN, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N. Andover. Ac. 3486. P. 272.

VERNON, a co. of New S. Wales, in lat. 31° S., lon. 152° E.; enclosed by the cos. Sandon, Dudley, Macquarie, Hawes, and Inglis. It is traversed by the Apsley river, and the Macleay forms its N.E. boundary. Gold is found in this co. Chief town, Walcha. Ac. 768,000.

VERNON, a comm. and town of France, dep. Eure, on l. b. of the Seine, and on Havre Railway, 13 m. N.W. Mantes. P. (1861) 7410. It was formerly fortified, has an antique church, a college founded by Henri iv., and manufs. cotton cloth and velvet. Near it is the Forest of Vernon.

VERNON, a co., U. S., N. America, Missouri. P. 4714 free, 136 slaves.

VERNON, numerous townships, U. S., N. America.—I. New York, on Oneida Creek, 16 m. W. Utica.—II. New Jersey, on Warwick Creek, 70 m. N.E. Trenton.—III. Indiana, co. Washington.—IV. Connecticut, on the Hockanum, 12 m. E.N.E. Hartford.—V. Pennsylvania, co. Crawford.

VERNOU, a comm. and town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, 9 m. E. Tours. P. 1837.

VERNOUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Privas. P. 3203.—II. (*en Gâtine*), a comm., dep. Deux-Sèvres, 12 m. W. Parthenay. P. 1391.

VERŪCZE (German *Werowitz*), a town of the Austrian empire, Civil Slavonia, cap. co., near the boundary of Croatia, 65 m. W.N.W. Esseck. P. 3200. It has a castle.

VEROLA, two market towns of N. Italy, prov. Brescia.—I. (*Nuova*), 16 m. S.W. Brescia, cap. dist. P. 4805. It has trade in silk.—II. (*Vecchia*), 1 m. W. Verola-Nuova. P. 3283.

VEROLENGO, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 17 m. N.E. Turin. P. of comm. 5557.

VEROLI, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 5 m. N.E. Frosinone. P. 3590.

VERON, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Yonne, 5 m. S. Sens. P. 1254.

VERONA, a fortified city of Northern Italy, Venetia, cap. deleg., on the Adige, and on railway from Milan to Venice, 22 m. by rail. N.N.E. Mantua. P. (1857) 59,169. From its vicinity to the Alps the climate is somewhat cold, but healthy. The floods of the Adige are tremendous. Situated near the gorges of the Tirol, and surrounded by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, and Legnago, *Verona* has always been considered an important position for the defence of North Italy. The modern fortifications are among the most remarkable works of military engineering in Europe. It has a garrison, capable of accommodating 20,000 men. Since 1848, the Austrians have constructed new works, bastions, detached forts, and an entrenched camp. It is now the point from which all the communications between Austrian Italy and Germany diverge; and from its fine situation, rich historical remains, and literary institutions, it is one of the most interesting cities in Italy. The principal public edifices are the church of San Zenone, supposed to date from the 9th century, and the most interesting example in Verona of the ecclesiastical architecture and decorations of the middle ages, with a beautiful *campanile*, or bell-tower; the cathedral, built in the 9th and 12th centuries; the church of St Anastasia, remarkable for its great size, its monuments, paintings, and altars; and that of St George, for its fine paintings; *San Stefano*, in which 20 of the bishops of Verona are buried;

two magnificent gates; the palace of the *Gran Guardia*, a modern edifice; the palace of *Consiglio*, surmounted by statues of the celebrated men Verona claims as her own; the *Miniscalchi* palace, with valuable collections of armour, and of Oriental MSS.; the custom-house, the exchange, the bishop's palace, and three theatres. Its Roman antiquities comprise the celebrated amphitheatre, a building of imposing grandeur, supposed to be contemporaneous with the Coliseum, the most perfect of its kind, and the only one still used for public spectacles; traces of a Roman theatre and two Roman arches,—one, the *Porta dei Borsari*, is double. The tombs of the *Scaligers*, a curious monument of the Middle Ages, are a series of Gothic pyramids surmounted by an equestrian statue of each prince. They are in a small churchyard, enclosed by a beautiful iron trellis-work. The literary institutions of Verona comprise a lyceum with fine scientific collections, episcopal seminary, the royal school for the education of ladies, 3 gymnasia, a school of painting and design, a botanic garden, a philharmonic academy, 2 valuable public libraries, the museum of the *Lapidario*, with remarkable Etruscan inscriptions and ancient marbles. A congress was held here in 1822. It is the birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the younger Pliny, Paul Veronese, Fraacastoro, poet and physician, Bianchini, Scipione, Maffei the historian, & many other distinguished men. *Verona* is renowned for its dye-works. It has manufs. of woollens & cottons, numerous silk mills moved by water power, and an extensive trade in silk and rural produce.

VERONA, a tnsph., U. S., N. America, New York, on the Erie Canal, 20 m. W. Utica. P. 5568.

VERRES, a town of N. Italy, prov. Turin, cap. mand., circ. & 19 m. E. Aosta. P. of comm. 1187.

VERRIÈRES-LE-BUISSON, a comm. & vill., France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles. P. 1127.

VERRIÈRES, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Neuchâtel, on the French frontier, 6 m. E. Pontarlier.

VERRO, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, on the Verro and Tuda, and on Lake Tammula, 44 m. S.S.E. Dorpat. P. 1500. The canal of Verro unites the Gulfs of Finland and Livonia.

VERRUA, a dismantled town of N. Italy, prov. and 23 m. E.N.E. Turin, on rt. b. of the Po, opposite Crescentino. P. 2836.

VERSAILLES, a comm. and city of France, cap. dep. Seine-et-Oise, 10 m. S.W. Paris, with which it communicates by two lines of railway. P. (1861) 49,899. It is divided into the quarters St Louis and Notre Dame, to which Montreuil is attached, and is noted for the regularity of its construction. It has many remarkable edifices, fine squares, public fountains, and beautiful boulevards, the church of St Louis, the prefecture, and the chancery. The palace of Versailles was restored during the reign of the late Louis Philippe, and is now used as an historical museum: the immense galleries contain a series of paintings and statues arranged in chronological order. Connected with the palace are a decorated chapel and theatre, an orangery, flower gardens, and a park, in which are statues and fountains supplied with water by the machine of Marly, and at the extremity of the park the two palaces called the Great and Little *Trianon*. *Versailles* is a bishop's see, and has a national college, a normal school, many scientific and literary societies, a public library of 56,000 vols., and a chamber of commerce. The palace of Versailles, built by Louis xiv., was, from 1672 to 1790, the residence of the kings of France. Many

treaties have been signed here, at one of which, in 1783, England recognised the independence of the United States of North America; and here, on 20th June 1789, the representatives of the communes of France constituted the national assembly, and took the famous oath termed the "*Jeu de Paume!*" From 1790 to 1837, Versailles was nearly deserted; but, since the opening of the museum in the latter year, it has regained much of its former importance. It is the birth-place of Philip v. of Spain; Louis xv., xvi., and xviii., and Charles x. of France; the Abbé de l'Épée, Ducis, and General Hoche.

**VERSETZ** or **VERSCHITZ**, a fortified town of the Hungarian Banat, co. and 41 m. S. Temesvar. P. 17,748. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and has a college and cavalry barracks.

**VERSHIRE**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Vermont, 29 m. S.E. Montpelier.

**VERSMOLD**, a town of Prussia Westphalia, gov. Minden, 24 m. E.N.E. Münster. P. 1420.

**VERSOIX** or **VERSOY**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 6 m. N. Geneva, on W. shore of its lake. P. 1052.

**VERTAISON**, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 9 m. E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 2296.

**VERTELLAC**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Dordogne, 7 m. N. Ribérac. P. 1188.

**VERTREUIL**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente, at the base of a castle-crowned height, on l. b. of the Charente, 4 m. S.E. Ruffec. P. 1250.—II. a comm. and market town, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. E. Marmande. P. 1044.—III. comm. & vill., dep. Gironde, arr. Pauillac. P. 1156.

**VERTOU**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, cap. cant., near the Sèvre-Nantaise, 5 m. S.E. Nantes. P. 6313.

**VERTOVA**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Bergamo, circ. Clusone, on the Serio. P. 1891.

**VERTUS (LES)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Marne, cap. cant., 16 m. W.S.W. Chalons-sur-Marne. P. 2469. It has a trade in wine.

**VERVICK** or **WERWICK**, a frontier town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, and on rail., 9 m. S.S.E. Ypres. P. 6802. Manufs. tobacco.

**VERVIERS**, a town of Belgium, prov. and 14 m. E. Liège, on rail. to Cologne, in the valley and on the river Vesdre. P. (1861) 28,691. Manufs. woollen cloth and yarn, for which steam and water-mills are employed, producing 350,000 pieces per annum, value 80 million francs.

**VERVINS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aisne, cap. arr., 22 m. N.N.E. Laon. P. 2748. It has manufs. of hosiery and umbrellas. In 1598 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Henri iv. and Philip II. of Spain.

**VERWICK**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Cardigan, hundred Troedyraur. Ac. 3062. P. 319.

**VERYAN**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the English Channel, 4 m. S. Tregony. Ac. 5627. P. 1488.

**VERZENAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Marne, S.E. Rheims. P. 1920.

**VERZUOLO**, a town of North Italy, cap. mand., prov. Cuneo, 3 m. S. Saluzzo. P. of comm. 8871.

**VERZY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Marne, 8 m. S.S.E. Rheims. P. 1030.

**VESCOVATO**, a town of N. Italy, prov., circ., and 8 m. N.E. Cremona. P. 2181.

**VESCOVATO**, a comm. and market town of the island Corsica, 13 m. S. Bastia. P. 1255.

**VESDRE**, a river of Rhenish Prussia and the Belgian prov. Liege, joins the Ourthe 3 m. S.E. Liege, after a W. course of 45 m., past Limburg and Verviers. Its valley is highly picturesque.

**VESEGONSK** or **WESSJEGONSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 134 m. N.E. Tver. P. 2800.

**VESLE** or **VELLE**, a river of France, depts. Marne and Aisne, after a N.E. course of 65 m. past Reims, joins the Aisne 6 m. E. Soissons.

**VESOUL**, a comm. and town of France, cap. dep. Haute-Saône, at the foot of a vine-clad height, the Motte-de-Vesoul, near the Durgeon, an affluent of the Saône, 27 m. N. Besançon. P. 7579. It has a comm. college, a normal school, and manufs. of calicoes, caps, and lace.

**VESPOLATE**, a market town of N. Italy, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Novara. P. 2468.

**VESTONE**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Brescia, near Lake d'Ildro.

**VESUVIUS (MOUNT)** (Ital. *Vesuvio*, *Vesbius* of the Romans), a celebrated mountain of Naples, and the only active volcano of any consequence on the continent of Europe; on the E. side of the Bay of Naples. Lat. of crater 40° 49' N.; lon. 14° 26' E. It rises out of the fertile and luxuriant plain of Campania; the diameter of the circular area occupied by it and Monte Somma being about 8 m. The height of the eruptive cone of Vesuvius has varied during the last 20 years from 4070 to 3400 feet. Its lower part is a sloping plain, covered with stones and scorie, 5 m. in length, and rising to 2000 feet, above which a cone of black stones extends to 3500 feet. It is flanked on the land side by Monte Somma, an abrupt circular precipice, whose highest point is 3747 feet above the sea. The summit of its cone is 2000 feet in diameter, and after the eruption of 1839, had in its centre a crater 1600 feet in diameter, and 500 feet deep. Somma and Vesuvius are separated by the deep valley called the *Atrio del Cavallo*, and are different in their geological formation; the former consists of tufa, leucite, augite, labradorite, and some nodules of olivine, intersected by dykes of compact lava. Vesuvius is almost wholly composed of lava, scorie, and tufa. Around it a larger number of simple minerals have been discovered than on any other area of like dimensions; and the vegetable products on its flanks comprise euphorbias and many other plants not found elsewhere in Italy. The famous wine, *lacrima christi*, is raised on its sides. The first recorded eruption of Mt. Vesuvius occurred A.D. 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the cities Herculaneum, Pompeii, & Stabia were overwhelmed and buried by lava and ashes, described by the younger Pliny, the historian. From that time to 1861, many eruptions are recorded, of which the most celebrated occurred in 472, 1631, 1779, 1794, 1822, 1834, 1850, 1855, 1858, and 1861.

**VEZPRIM** or **WESPRIM**, a town of W. Hungary, cap. co., on the Sed, 60 m. S.W. Buda. P. 11,275. Has a cathedral, Piarist & Roman Catholic colleges, and trade in salt, corn, wine, and glass.

**VEZTERAN**, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, on an inlet of Seneca Lake.

**VELUGA** or **BETLUGA**, a river of Russia, chiefly in govs. Kostroma and Nijni Novgorod, flows S. past Veluga, and joins the Volga after a course of 300 m.—II. a town, gov. Kostroma, on rt. b. of the Veluga, 75 m. E. Makariev.

**VETRALLA**, a town of Central Italy, deleg. and 7 m. S.W. Viterbo, on the edge of the great plain of Etruria. P. 4460.

**VETSCHAU**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 44 m. S.W. Frankfurt. P. 1700.

**VEULES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, on the English Channel, 13 m. W.S.W. Dieppe. P. 1520.

**VEURORE (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. N.W. Moulins. P. 1180.

**VEVAY** (Germ. *Vivis*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 11 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. P. of comm. 6494. The church of St Martin contains the tombs of the regicides Ludlow and Broughton, who died here in exile. It has manufs. of leather, woollens, and jewellery, and a trade in wine. Altitude 1229 feet. Mean temp. of year 49°, summer 67°, winter 34°-6, Fahr.

**VEVAY**, a vill. of the U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the Ohio, 92 m. S.E. Indianapolis. It was settled by emigrants from Switzerland.

**VEYNES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Alpes, on the Buech, 13 m. W. Gap. P. 1590.

**VEYRAC** and **VEYRE**, two comms. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. Limoges. P. 1685.—II. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 2687.

**VEZELAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 8 m. W.S.W. Avallon. P. 1162. It is the birthplace of Theodore de Beza and Vauban. St Bernard preached the crusade to the parliament of Vezelay in 1145.

**VÉZELISE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., at the confl. of the Brenon and Uvry, 15 m. S.S.W. Nancy. P. 1515.

**VEZENOBRES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gard, cap. cant., 5 m. S.S.E. Alais, on railway to Nîmes. P. 1120.

**VÈZÈRE**, two rivers of France, depts. Corrèze and Dordogne.—I. joins the Dordogne 20 m. E. Bergerac, after a S.W. course of 100 m.—II. (*Haute-Vézère*), joins the Isle 6 m. E. Périgueux, after a S.W. course of 50 m.

**VEZIR-KOPRI** or **KEDI-KALAH**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, 42 m. W.S.W. Samsoun. P. 1000 Mohammedan, 50 Armenian, and 20 Greek families. It has a bazaar.

**VEZOUZE**, a river of France, dep. Meurthe, rises in the Vosges mountains, flows W. and joins the Meurthe at Lunéville. Total course 45 miles.

**VIADANA**, a town of North Italy, prov. Cremona, 21 m. S.W. Mantua, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Po. P. of dist. (1861) 14,456. It has 14 churches, schools, a theatre, and manufs. linen.

**VIAGRANDE**, a town of Sicily, 7 m. N.E. Catania, on the E. slope of Mount Etna. P. 2933.

**VIA-MALA**, a deep defile of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, along the Upper Rhine, between Chur and the Splügen, 4 miles in length, and walled in by precipices 1600 feet high.

**VIANA**, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Minho, cap. dist., at the mouth of the Lima, 40 m. N. Oporto. P. 8110. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and has a harbour defended by batteries; an active coasting trade and fishery. It surrendered to Admiral Sir C. Napier in the revolution which dethroned Don Miguel. Area of dist. 957 sq. m. P. (1863) 198,937.

**VIANA**, a town of Spain, prov. Navarra, near the Ebro, 45 m. S.W. Pamplona. P. 3146.

**VIANEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, 7 m. S.S.W. Utrecht. P. 4890.

**VIAREGGIO**, a seaport town of Central Italy, Tuscany, prov. and 13 m. W. Lucca, cap. dist., on the Mediterranean. P. of comm. (1861) 17,344. It has a harbour defended by a fort, an export trade in statuary marble, and is much frequented in summer for sea bathing.

**VIARIGGI**, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 13 m. S.S.W. Casale. P. 2401.

**VIATKA**, a river of Russia, traversing all the centre of the gov. to which it gives name, rises 17 m. N. Glazov, flows N.W. and S., and joins the Kama in the gov. Kasan, after a course of 500 m.

**VIATKA**, a gov. of European Russia, in the E.,

between lat. 55° 30' and 60° N., lon. 46° & 54° E., having N. Volgoda, E. Perm, W. Kostroma and Nijnii-Novgorod, S. Kasan and Orenburg, from which last it is partly separated by the Kama. Area 55,392 sq. m. P. (1858) 2,123,904, comprising many Tartar tribes, and about 50,000 Mohammedans. Its E. part is covered with the extreme ramifications of the Ural mountains; surface elsewhere undulating or level. Principal crops, rye, barley, oats, wheat, pease, lentils, flax, and hemp. Climate too severe for fruit to ripen. Forests of fir, oak, elm, and birch, are extensive. Furs, tar, iron, and copper, are chief products. Manufs., woollen, linen, paper, soap, potash, leather, and copper wares; fire-arms are made at Sarapul, and at Viatka anchors, gun-carriages, and iron machinery on a large scale. Exports, corn, timber, and manufactured goods. Imports, salt, tea, and other Asiatic produce.—*Viatka*, the cap. gov., is situated on the Viatka, near the influx of the Tcheptza, lat. 58° 24' N., lon. 50° E. P. 14,803. It has 2 convents, diocesan and high schools, a gymnasium, extensive distilleries and iron works, and is the great centre of the government commerce.

**VIAZMA**, a town of Russia, gov. and 100 m. E.N.E. Smolensk, cap. circ., on the Viazma, an affluent of the Dnieper. P. 10,179. It has trade in linen, hemp, linseed, and hempseed. The French were defeated here, 22d October 1812, by the troops of Miloradovitch.

**VIAZNIKI** or **VIASNIKI**, a town of Russia, gov. and 78 m. E. Vladimir, cap. circ., on the Kliasma. P. 1900. It has manufs. of linens and leather.

**VIBORG**, Denmark and Russia. [*VIBORG*].

**VIBRAYE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. cant., 25 m. E. Le Mans. P. 2939.

**VIC**, several comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Meurthe, cap. cant., on the Seille, 18 m. E.N.E. Nancy. P. 2398. It has quarries of Paris plaster and rock salt, and a trade in corn and wine.—II. (*Dessos*), dep. Ariège, cap. cant., 14 m. S.W. Foix. P. 947.—III. (*en Bigorre*), dep. Haute-Pyrénées, cap. cant., 11 m. N. Tarbes. P. 3725.—IV. (*Fezensac*), dep. Gers, cap. cant., on the Losse, 16 m. N.W. Auch. P. 4206.—V. (*sur Aisne*), dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Soissons. P. 872. It has an active traffic by the river.—VI. (*le Comte*), dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 12 m. S.E. Clermont. P. 2197.—VII. (*sur Cère*), dep. Cantal, cap. cant., on the Cère, 9 m. E.N.E. Aurillac. P. 1789.

**VICARELLO**, *Vicus Aurelii*, a vill. of Central Italy, near the Lake of Bracciano, on N. side, with ruins of an imperial villa of the time of Trajan, and mineral waters (the ancient *Thermae Aureliæ*).

**VICARI**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. Palermo, circ. Termini. P. 4195. It has a large castle.

**VICENZA**, *Vicentia*, a city of N. Italy, Venetia, cap. deleg., on the Bacchiglione, gov. and 40 m. W. Venice, with which it communicates by railway. P. (1863), including suburbs, 33,300. It is enclosed by dry moats and walls. Its public buildings comprise a cathedral and several other churches, episcopal and numerous other palaces, for which it is more celebrated than any other town in Italy; many of them were built by Palladio. There are also a campanile, Basilica, city-hall, Olympic theatre, a triumphal arch leading to the Campo Marze, lyceum, museum, clerical seminary, orphan asylum, and several hospitals. It has a public library, two gymnasia, and a society of agriculture. Manufs. of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, paper, porcelain, and earthenware, leather, gold, and silver articles, etc., with a trade in wooden wares,

corn, and other agricultural produce. Near the city is the *Monte Berico*, which is joined to Vicenza by a continued range of arcades, with 168 arches. Outside the city are the public cemeteries, and the *Porta del Castello*, a remarkable tower. *Vicentia*, after being pillaged successively by Alaric, Attila, the Lombards, and the Emperor Frederick II., came early in the 15th cent. into the possession of the Venetians, who held it till the downfall of their republic in 1796. It was cruelly bombarded by the Austrians, 24th May 1848.

**VICH**, *Ausona* and *Vicus*, a city of Spain, prov. Gerona, 37 m. N.N.E. Barcelona; cap. dist. P. 13,712. It has a cathedral, which, in the 10th century, was the metropolitan see of Catalonia. Manufs., linen, hempen, printed cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics.

**VICHADA**, a river of Granadian Confederation, flows E. through the Great N. plain of South America, and joins the Orinoco at lat. 5° N., after a course of 350 miles.

**VICHY**, *Aque Calida*, a comm. and town of France, dep. Allier, 1 m. W. Cusset, on rt. b. of the Allier. P. 3740. It has mineral springs, and well-frequented baths, hotels, & lodging-houses. The baths were known to the Romans.

**VICKSBURG**, a town of the U. S., N. America, state Mississippi, 37 m. W.N.W. Jackson, on l. b. of the Mississippi. P. 4591. Exports cotton; and has regular steam communication with New Orleans, 400 miles distant. A railway connects it with Jackson and Brandon. It capitulated to the Federal army under Gen. Grant, 4th July 1863.

**VICO**, a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, on Monte Gargano, 14 m. W. Viesti. P. 8290. It has manufs. of woollens and wax candles, and trade in wine, olives, and saffron.

**VICO**, a comm. and town of the island Corsica, cap. cant., 17 m. N. Ajaccio. P. 2031.

**VICO** and **EQUA**, two small towns of S. Italy, forming a commune under the name of *Vico Equense*, prov. and 16 m. S.E. Naples, cap. cant., on a rocky headland in the bay of Naples, surrounded by olive-groves. P. of comm. 9895.

**VICO** (or **MONDOVI**), a town of North Italy, prov. Coni, circ. and 2 m. S.E. Mondovi, cap. mand. P. of comm. 2798.

**VICO** (LAKE OF), Central Italy, deleg. and 8 m. S. Viterbo, immediately W. Ronciglione, is 2½ m. in length, and discharges its surplus waters into the Tiber. It is surrounded by woods.

**VICOVARO** (*Varia*), a town of Central Italy, comarca and 6 m. N.E. Tivoli. P. 1010.

**VICO**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, arr. St Yrieix. P. 2091.

**VICTOR** (Str), numerous comm. and vills. of France.—I. dep. Ardèche, 8 m. W.N.W. Tournon. P. 2207.—II. dep. Loire, arr. Roanne. P. 1345.—III. dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. N.N.E. Thiers. P. 1442.—IV. (*de Reno*), dep. Orne, 7 m. E.S.E. Mortagne. P. 920.—V. (*sur Loire*), dep. Loire, 7 m. W. St Etienne. P. 1175.

**VICTOR**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 12 m. N.W. Canandaigua.—*Victory* is a township of New York, 20 m. N. Auburn.

**VICTORIA** (formerly called the *Port Phillip District*, or *Southern District of New South Wales*, from which colony it was separated 1st July 1851), a British colonial territory in the S.E. part of Australia, comprised within lat. 34° and 39° S., and lon. 141° and 150° E.; bounded on the W. by the 141st meridian, beyond which is South Australia; on the S. by Bass Straits to Cape Howe; on the N. by New S. Wales, separated from it by the Murray river, eastwards to its source, and thence by a straight line to Cape

Howe. The country has a triangular shape, with the apex at Cape Howe, and the W. boundary, as a line of base, extending 275 miles. The length from Cape Howe to this boundary is 490 m., and the average breadth 150 to 200 m. Area 86,944 sq. m., or 55,571,840 acres, being nearly the size of Great Britain; the extent of land sold up to 1860 was 3,933,844 ac., while in 1861 there were 419,592 ac. under cultivation, of which 161,000 were under wheat, 86,000 under oats, 4000 under barley, 24,800 under potatoes, and 90,800 under hay. P. (1851) 77,345, (1861) 548,944, (estimated 1863) 556,640. This increase of population is unprecedented in the annals of British colonies, the gold discoveries and general success of the colony having attracted a continuous stream of emigrants for several years. The number of emigrants that arrived in 1861 was 26,910. About 68 per cent. of the population were British born, 18 per cent. colonial born, mostly of British parents; and of the remainder two-thirds were Germans, Italians, and French; 24,322 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese; and the native population was about 2000. Emigrants from the United Kingdom (1862) 15,535; aborigines (1863) only 2165 persons, who have no settled residence. The colony has few harbours except Port Phillip. Average passage from London or Liverpool to Port Phillip 96 days. It is very generally covered with grass, and either open or overspread with open forests. Towards the east is a considerable Alpine region, whence from the northern and western slopes issue the source and chief tributaries of the Murray. The highest of these ranges, the Warragong, or Australian Alps, rise to 6563 feet; N. of this a lofty group, containing Mount Hotham, 7500 feet above the sea, the highest land in Australia; also Mount Latrobe, 7300 feet. In the Grampians, to the westward, Mount William rises to 4500 feet. There are many volcanic hills throughout the western districts. The chief river is the Murray, whose main stream flows from the Australian Alps. From the south flow into the Murray those rivers that drain the Victoria territory,—Mitta Mitta, Owens, Goulburn, Campaspe, Loddon, Avoca, and Wimmera, which last, after passing lakes Hindmarsh and Albacutya, loses itself in the sand and scrub, excepting when its upper waters are swollen with heavy rains. The other rivers are the Snowy river and several streams of Gipp's Land, flowing into its lake system; the Yarra Yarra passing Melbourne, the Barwon passing Geelong, and the Glenelg at the western boundary. The climate is reckoned the finest in the entire southern hemisphere, and fully equal to that of Lisbon. It is milder in winter and cooler in summer than London. Mean annual temp. of Melbourne 57°, spring 57°, summer 66°, autumn 58°, winter 49°. The coldest period of the year is from the 20th to the 24th July, when the thermometer stands at 44°, while the lowest temp. ever experienced is 32°. Occasionally during the hot winds of January the temp. rises to 111° in the shade. Hoar-frost and thin films of ice are sometimes, but very rarely, seen in the suburbs of the capital; but snow is rarely if ever seen at sea level. Average annual rainfall 26 inches; number of days on which rain falls 104, the rain lasting generally for only a few hours, but descending with great violence. Mean height of the barometer at Melbourne (120 feet above the sea) 29.9 inches. The prevailing winds for the greater part of the year are W., S., or S.E. In 1860 the number of sheep in the colony was 5,794,127,

cattle 683,534, horses 62,288. The colony has been very successful in introducing foreign animals; camels, alpacas, llamas, Cashmir goats, and British birds are now abundant; and the salmon was born in the rivers in 1864. Agriculture has made great progress since 1851. The exports in 1860 amounted to 12,962,704*l.*; the principal articles being gold, valued at 8,624,860*l.*, and wool, valued at 2,025,066*l.* The tonnage of vessels entering the colony in same year was 581,642 tons, & of clearing 599,137 tons. The imports amounted to 15,093,730*l.*, embracing 9,564,093*l.* worth of British manufactures. The revenue, which amounted to 3,066,220*l.*, and the expenditure to 3,287,600*l.*, is derived chiefly from customs duties and land sales. In 1857, 202,833*l.* were expended in conveying free 14,369 immigrants. During the ten years 1851-60 there was expended on public works 3,891,752*l.*

Minerals comprise gold, silver, iron, tin, antimony, and coal; but the extraordinary richness of the gold-fields has prevented much attention being paid to the other mineral products. The coal-fields occupy an area of about 3000 sq. m., chiefly in Gipp's Land and Portland Bay district, and in the vicinity of Geelong. Iron ore is plentiful, especially at Sandhurst; tin in the Ovens district. The auriferous dists. of Victoria extend over about 16,000 sq. m.; but of this wide area, only a small part is actually worked. They are in the following order of relative importance, according to the quantities of gold brought down by escort in the year 1857: viz., Ballarat, etc., 948,709 oz.; Sandhurst, etc. (Bendigo), 525,018 oz.; Maryborough, etc., 348,751 oz.; Beechworth, etc. (Ovens), 345,349 oz.; Castlemain, etc. (Mount Alexander), 315,777 oz. The total quantity of gold exported from Victoria from Oct. 1, 1851, to Oct. 1, 1861, amounted to 26,162,432 oz. troy, equal in value to 104,649,728*l.*, or more than one-fourth of the national debt of the United Kingdom. This was represented in the International Exhibition of 1862 by a pyramid 44 ft. 9½ in. high by 10 ft. square at the base. In religious affairs there are no national establishments; but an aid of 50,000*l.* is annually distributed to all the Christian sects that will accept it, proportioned to population. In 1861 there were 884 places of public worship, with accommodation for 150,000 persons; the number of clergymen was 340, of whom 81 were of the Church of England, 42 Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians 83. Education, with reference to State support, is conducted under the two systems called National and Denominational, the latter being most prevalent. At the commencement of 1861 the number of schools in the colony was 886, the number of scholars 51,668, while the aid received from government was 110,155*l.* A new system, on a secular basis, has been repeatedly proposed by the government, to supersede these rival modes, but opposed and never carried out. There is a university on a most costly scale, a national museum, and a very large public library. The colony is divided into 24 counties and 3 districts, the latter being the interior parts as yet unreduced into counties. The chief towns are Melbourne and Geelong, and the smaller but incorporated towns of Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemain, Beechworth, Portland, Kyneton, etc. Roads and railroads are being extensively constructed. On 1st Oct. 1861, 100 m. of government railways had been opened, and 182 m. were in course of construction, involving an expenditure of 8,000,000*l.*, besides 21 m. opened by private enterprise; 1504 m. also of electric telegraph had been established

within the colony, while Melbourne was in communication with the capitals of all the adjacent colonies. In 1855 Victoria was granted self-government. The ballot system and manhood suffrage have been enacted. The governor is of imperial nomination, and is assisted by the Colonial Parliament, which consists of a council & assembly, the first elected by a property qualification as to voter and member, the second without either.

VICTORIA, a co. of W. Australia, mostly in lat. 31° 20' S., lon. 117° E., having N. the co. Glenelg, E. Durham, S. York, and W. Twiss. Principal settlements are Bejoording and Toodyoy, on the Swan River.—II. S. Australia, on E. shore of Spencer Gulf, between cos. Frome and Stanley, lat. 33° 20' S.—*Numerous heights and other localities in the Australian colonies have this name.*

VICTORIA, a co., U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 2758 free, 1413 slaves.

VICTORIA, a co. of Canada West, lat. 44° 30', lon. 79° E. On the S. is Durham, E. Peterborough, W. Ontario and Simcoe cos. Chief town, Lindsay. It contains Lakes Sturgeon and Balsam.

VICTORIA, a co. of New Brunswick, separated from Maine, U. S., by the St John river.

VICTORIA, a district of the Cape Colony, South Africa, composed of what was formerly deemed neutral territory, on the E. frontier of the colony, between the Great Fish and Keiskama rivers, by the latter of which it is separated from British Kaffraria. Area 1,000,000 acres. In it are Alice Town, and Forts Peddie, Fitzroy, and Albert.

VICTORIA, a town of the British colony of Hong-Kong, China, stretches 4 m. along its N. coast, and has numerous storehouses and European dwellings. Founded in 1842. Pop. about 10,000. [HONG-KONG.]

VICTORIA, a town of U. S., N. America, Texas, on the Guadalupe river, 110 m. S.E. Austin.

VICTORIA, a town of British N. America, cap. of Vancouver Island, at its S.E. termination, on Juan de Fuca Strait. P. 7000.—II. a co. of Nova Scotia. P. (1861) 9643.

VICTORIA, a maritime town of Brazil, cap. prov. Espiritu-Santo, in the Bay of Espiritu-Santo, 270 m. N.E. Rio Janeiro. P. 5800. It stands on the W. side of an island, 15 m. in circumference, has a harbour defended by several forts, and an active coasting trade. Frigates can sail up to the town.

VICTORIA, N. Australia. [PORT ESSINGTON.] VICTORIA, ALEXANDRINA, or KAYINGA LAKE, in South Australia, is on the S.E. side of the settled part of that colony, lat. 35° 30' S., lon. 139° E., enclosed by the cos. Hindmarsh, Sturt, and Russell, and opening S.W. ward by a short passage into Encounter Bay. Length 30 m.; breadth 15 m. On its N.W. side it receives the Murray river, of which it is an expansion; it also receives the Bremer, Angus, and Finnis rivers; is connected S.E. ward with Lake Albert by a strait 5 m. in length, and contains Hindmarsh and some other islands; and near its entrance a narrow lagoon, 75 m. long, diverges from it S.E. wards, keeping close to the shore. Its N. and W. banks are low, and skirted with plains; E. and S. shores undulating, interspersed with bold headlands. Navigation safe, but access from the sea is impeded by a sand-bar at the mouth of the strait.

VICTORIA DO CONQUESTA, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on a trib. of the Rio Contas, lat. 15° S.

VICTORIA LAND, the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent discovered by Sir James Ross in 1841. Its shores were seen and partly explored from lat. 70° to 79° S. Near its N. ex-

tremitry, in lon. 168° 12' E., is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, elevation 12,369 feet; Mount Terror, 10,884 feet; Mount Melbourne, 15,000 feet; and Mount Herschell, 13,000 feet. The position of the south magnetic pole was ascertained to be in lat. 75° 5' S., lon. 154° 8' E.

VICTORIA LAND, British N. America, is a name given by its discoverer, Mr Simpson, to the insular territory between lon. 103° and 108° W., and between lat. 70° N. and Dease Strait.

VICTORIA NYANZA. [NYANZA.]

VICTORIA RIVER, N. Australia, joins the Indian Ocean by the wide estuary of Queen's Channel, E. Cambridge Gulf, lat. 14° 46' S., lon. 129° 21' E.; the estuary between Turtle and Pearce Points being 26 m. in width. Discovered by Stokes in 1839, and in 1856 traced to its source by Gregory, in lat. 18° S., lon. 131° E. The river is navigable for 100 miles. Its banks are suitable for pasturage. Climate warm and healthy.—I. (*Barcoo*), a river of Queensland, discovered in 1846 by Sir T. Mitchell. It flows W., and in 1858 was traced by Gregory into Cooper's Creek, lat. 25° 10' S.—*Victoria Co.*, the name given to a reclaimed portion of the estuary of "The Wash," between the counties of Norfolk and Lincoln. [WASH.]

VID (*Atus*), a river of European Turkey, Bulgaria, rises in the Balkan, near the sources of the Maritza, flows N.N.E., and joins the Danube opposite Islatz. Course 130 miles.

VIDAUBAN, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, 7 m. S.S.W. Draguignan. P. 2576.

VIDIGUEIRA, a market town of Portugal, prov. Alentejo, 13 m. N.E. Beja. P. 2500.

VIDOUBLE, a river of France, depts. Gard and Hérault, enters the lagoon de Maugio 11 m. E. Montpellier, after a S. and W. course of 40 miles.

VIDZY or WIDZY, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 72 m. N.E. Vilna, cap. circ. P. 4000.

VIE, two rivers of France.—I. dep. Vendée, rises S. Belleville, and flows N. into the Atlantic, which it enters at St Gilles, after a course of 30 m.—II. depts. Orne and Calvados, flows for about 30 m. N.W., and joins the Dives near Corbon.

VEICHTACH, a market town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., 44 m. N.W. Passau. P. 1469.

VEILLE-VIGNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Loire-Inferieure, 18 m. S.S.E. Nantes, on l. b. of the Ognon. P. 3698.

VELLA, a town of Spain, prov. Lerida, cap. the valley of Aran, in the Pyrenées, on the Garonne, near its source. P. 738.

VELLA, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gers, 26 m. N.W. Miranda. P. 1550.

VELMUR, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant., on the Agout, 7 m. W. Castres.

VIENNA (Germ. *Wien*, anc. *Vindobona*), a city of Central Europe, cap. of the empire of Austria, of the archduchy of Austria, and of the gov. of Lower Austria, in a fertile plain, near right or S. bank of the Danube, which here receives the small rivers Wien and Alster. Lat. (of observatory, 543 feet above the sea) 48° 12' 36" N.; lon. 16° 23' E. P. (1857) 476,222; at the end of 1863, about 560,000. Mean temp. of year 51°-45; winter 32°, summer 61°-45, Fahr. The situation is unhealthy; climate very variable; fogs are frequent, and the islands and lower parts of the city are exposed to inundations. It is an archbishop's see, and the residence of the Protestant superintendent for the W. provs. of the empire. It is divided into an old and a new city, the former 3 m. in circumference, and nearly circular. In 1827 it contained 1229 houses only, while its 34 suburbs contained 7415. The new city is sur-

rounded by a broad fosse and a wall 40 to 50 ft. high, forming the *Bastei*, a fashionable promenade; it is entered by 12 gates. Beyond the fosse is the *glacis*, a public walk, extending nearly all round the city, and separating it from its suburbs. The gate called the *Burghor* is very fine. Among the many public edifices, the chief are the *Burg* or imperial palace, residence of the emperor, with a library and an imperial chapel and theatre; the mint, university, academy of the fine arts, imperial and city arsenal, and the custom-house. There are numerous private palaces, containing valuable libraries, paintings, and other objects of art. The cathedral of St Stephen, a Gothic edifice, is now (1864) being restored. Its spire, formerly 453 feet high, is to be raised 15 or 20 feet, so as to surpass that of Strasbourg. The church of St Peter is built on the model of the basilica of St Peter at Rome. The educational, literary, and scientific establishments comprise the university, which is celebrated for its school of medicine, with a library of 120,000 vols., and a theatre of anatomy; the school of Orientalists for training interpreters; the *Theresianum*, founded by Maria Theresa; the *Josephine* academy of medicine & surgery for the army; academy of the fine arts, with 18 profs.; polytechnic institute; normal school; academy of engineers, with 18 professors; a veterinary institute; a conservatory of music; 5 gymnasia or colleges; and an observatory, with a school of astronomy. The imperial library contains 300,000 vols., many thousand MSS., an immense collection of engravings, & the famous *Tabula Peutingeriana*, a map of the Roman empire in the 4th century. The other collections comprise paintings in the Belvedere, the lower part of which contains the Ambras collection of ancient armour and jewels, the most interesting in Europe; and the imperial cabinets of antiquities, medals, and natural history. The imperial arsenal contains 15,000 stand of arms. The principal theatres are the *Hof* or palace theatre, the *Kärnthertor*, and the comic theatre. It has a deaf-mute asylum, and numerous well-conducted charitable establishments. *Vienna* is the chief manufacturing city of the empire; its manufs. comprise silk velvets, shawls, woollens, ribbons, carpets, cottons, paper, gold and silver lace, porcelain, and musical instruments. Coach-building, book and map printing, form important branches of industry. It has an imperial cannon foundry, and manufactures of small arms. Its commerce is extensive, and was greatly increased by the navigation of the Danube and the opening of railways. In the suburbs are the cavalry barracks, the Belvedere palace, the church of St Charles, the theatre on the Wien, the great public hospital, containing 2000 beds, and receiving annually 15,000 to 18,000 patients, the vast building for the imperial manuf. of porcelain, and numerous private palaces with magnificent gardens. The cap. of Austria is ornamented by many superb promenades, the chief of which is the *Prater*, a natural forest in an island of the Danube, laid out in long alleys, and containing deer parks, numerous coffee-houses, a panorama, and circus; on *fête* days it is crowded with pedestrians and the most splendid equipages. The others are the *Augarten*, a public park on the same island, and the *Volksgarten*, a beautiful public garden. The environs are very picturesque, surrounded by vineyards, and having the Kahlenberg mountains on the W., the islands of the Danube on the N., and on the S. the Schneckberg mountain, part of the Noric Alps; they are adorned by many villas and summer palaces, among which are the im-

perial palace of *Schönbrunn*, with a botanic garden and menagerie; the vill. of *Maria Hützing*, with a theatre and a bath establishment; *Laxenburg*, with an imperial summer palace and a spacious park. Few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, many of which contain the richest and rarest plants. *Vindobona* was a station of the Roman legions in Upper Pannonia; it was afterwards cap. of the E. provs. of the empire of Charlemagne. The king of Hungary established his court here in 1484, and it soon became the fixed residence of the House of Austria. *Vienna* was besieged by the Turks in 1529, and again in 1683; on the latter occasion it was relieved by the Poles under John Sobieski. The French took it in 1806 and in 1809. The congress of Vienna, which fixed the present limits of the countries of Europe, was held here from Nov. 1814 to June 1815. The city was held by the revolutionary party for a short time in 1848; the barricades were raised on 6th October, but it surrendered to the imperial troops on 30th of same month, having suffered severely from a bombardment. The city has been greatly improved, with many elegant new streets and churches, and it contains more places of amusement than any other capital in Europe.

**VIENNA**, several townships, U. S., N. America, the principal in New York, on Lake Oneida, 3 m. N.W. Utica.—II. a vill., New York, on the Auburn and Rochester Railway.—III. a vill., Maryland, on the Nanticoke, 55 m. S.E. Annapolis.

**VIENNE (HAUTE or UPPER)**, a dep. of France, in the W., formed of parts of the old prov. Limousin, and surrounded by the depts. Creuse, Corrèze, Dordogne, Charente, Vienne, and Indre. Area 2130 sq. m. P. (1861) 819,595. Cap. Limoges. Surface traversed by mountains, which separate the basins of the Loire and Garonne; highest point *le Puy de Vieuz*, 3200 feet. Among the forests are wolves, foxes, wild boars, and badgers. Climate cold from its elevation, and soil infertile in grain; but horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared, and hemp is much cultivated. Minerals comprise tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, and porcelain clay. Manufs. porcelain, cutlery, and paper. The dep. is divided into the arrs. of Limoges, Bellac, Rochechouart, and St Yrieix.

**VIENNE (Vigenna)**, a river of France, rises in the N. of the dep. Corrèze, passes St Leonard, Limoges, Confolens, Châtellerault (where it becomes navigable), Chinon, and joins the Loire on left at Candès. Course, N. and N.W., 190 m.

**VIENNE**, a dep. of France, in the W., formed of part of the old prov. Poitou, surrounded by the depts. Indre, Haute-Vienne, Charente, Deux-Sèvres, Maine-et-Loire, and Indre-et-Loire. Area 2691 sq. m. P. 333,028. Cap. Poitiers. Surface generally flat; it is watered by the Vienne and its affluent the Clain, the Charente in the S., the Gartempe and Creuse in the N.E., and the Dive in the N.W. Chief crops all kinds of cereals, chestnuts, lint, hemp, and maize of inferior quality. Fine horses, mules, and sheep are reared. Manufs. in hemp and linen. The chief mineral products are iron and lithographic stones, and the principal manufacture is that of arms and cutlery at Châtellerault. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Châtellerault, Civray, Loudun, Montmorillon, and Poitiers.

**VIENNE (Vienna)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. arr., 45 m. W.N.W. Grenoble, on l. b. of the Rhone, and on railway to Avignon. P. (1861) 19,559. The town is situated between the Rhone and the mountains, and is traversed by the river Gers. It has a Gothic cathedral,

numerous ancient remains, and manufactures of woollen cloths, linens, silk, and paper. In its vicinity are lead and silver mines; and near it, at Ampuis, the celebrated wine called *Côte-Rotie* is made.—*Vienna* was the cap. of the Allobroges; the Romans afterwards made it the metropolis of the Viennoise. A council was held here in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars.

**VIÉQUE or CRAB ISLAND**, a British West Indian island, 9 m. E. Porto-Rico, and S. Culebra; lat. of E. point 18° 7' N., lon. 65° 34' W. Length W. to E. 18 m., breadth 4 miles.

**VIERLAND**, a small territory of N. Germany, between the Elbe and Bille, S.E. of Hamburg, which city shares its sovereignty with Lübeck. It comprises the 4 vills. of Altengam, Curslack, Kirchwårder, and Neuengam. United pop. 6445.

**VIERRADEN**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Welse, 25 m. S.S.W. Stettin. P. 1646.

**VIERSEN**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 18 m. W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers. P. 3700.

**VIÉRZON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Cher, cap. cant., on the Yevre, near its junction with the Cher, and on railway, 19 m. N.W. Bourges. P. 7740. It has blast-furnaces, forges, and steel-refineries, with manufactures of porcelain and earthenware.

**VIESTI (Apenesta)**, a town of South Italy, prov. Foggia, cap. cant., on the Adriatic, at the E. foot of Mount Gargano, 23 m. N.E. Manfredonia. P. 5584. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle, a cathedral, convents, and bishop's palace.

**VIETRI**, two market towns of South Italy.—I. prov., circ. and 1½ m. W. Salerno, with 8807 inhabitants.—II. prov. and 15 m. W.S.W. Potenza, cap. cant. P. 3557.

**VIF**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Grenoble. P. 2417.

**VIGAN (LE)**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Gard, cap. arr., on the Arre, an affl. of the Hérault, 40 m. W.N.W. Nîmes. P. 5376. It has a comm. college, manufs. of silk and cotton hosiery, cotton yarn, leather, paper, and glass.—II. a comm., dep. Lot, on the Bloue, 3 m. E. Gourdon. P. 1709.

**VIGÉAN (LE)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, 18 m. S.W. Montmorillon. P. 1735.

**VIGÉANS (St)**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Forfar, comprising a part of the town of Arbroath and vill. of Auchmithie. Ac. 13,142. P. 10,537.

**VIGÉOIS**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Corrèze, cap. cant., near the Vézère, 14 m. N.W. Tulle. P. 2519.

**VIGEVANO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Lomellina, cap. mand., on the Mora, 15 m. S.S.E. Novara. P. (1861) 17,673. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and manufs. of silk-stuffs, hats, soap, and macaroni.

**VIGLIANELLO**, a market town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 20 m. S.E. Lagonerò. P. 5420.

**VIGLIANO**, a market town of South Italy, prov. Potenza, 9 m. S.E. Marsico-Nuovo. P. 5025. It has manufs. of woollens, soap, and wax-candles.

**VIGIA**, a town of Brazil, prov. and 50 m. N. Pará, on the estuary of the Pará river. P. of dist. 10,000. It has an export trade in fine coffee, grown in its vicinity.

**VIGNEMALE MOUNTAIN.** [PYRÉNÉES.]

**VIGNALE**, a market town of North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 10 m. S. Casale, cap. mand. P. of comm. 2919.

**VIGNOLA**, a town of S. Italy, prov. and 5 m. S.W. Potenza. P. 3945.—II. a vill. of N. Italy, 11 m. S.S.E. Modena, on the Panaro. P. 3268.

**VIGO, Vico Spacorum**, a seaport town of Spain, prov. and 13 m. S.S.W. Pontevedra. P. 3214.

It is enclosed by walls and a trench, and has a harbour, with deep water, close inshore; a lazaretto, a fortress, and export trade in wine, bacon, and maize; and an active pilchard fishery. A large paper factory has been constructed a short distance from the town. In 1861, 1239 vessels (tonnage 218,416) entered, and 1166 (tonnage 214,568) cleared the port. Imports (1861) 286,942l. Exports 74,085l. It was much injured by the attacks of the English under Drake in 1585 and 1589.—The Bay of Vigo, S. of that of Pontevedra, is about 20 m. in length by 5 m. across at its mouth, and contains the islands Bayona and Estelas.

VIGO (LAKE), Russia, gov. Olonetz, 45 m. N. Lake Omega. Length, S. to N., 45 m.; greatest breadth 35 m. It is traversed throughout by the river Vig, which carries its surplus waters northward into the White Sea.

VIGO, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Indiana. Area 408 sq. m. P. (1860) 22,517.

VIGONE, a market town of North Italy, prov. Turin, circ. and 9 m. E.S.E. Pinerolo, cap. mand. P. of comm. 6371.

VIGUZZOLLO, a comm. and vill. of N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, 3 m. N.E. Tortona. P. 2332.

VILHES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 23 m. W.S.W. Saumur. P. 1765.

VIKKUR, a town of Sinde, on a branch of the Indus, in its delta, 45 m. S.W. Tattah. P. with adjacent villages, 1200. Average exports 7000l., and imports 5000l. It was here the British landed on their march from Bombay to Afghanistan.

VILAINE, *Herius*, *Vicinovia*, a river of France, rises in the dep. Mayenne, flows W. past Vitré to Rennes, where it receives the Ille from the N., and thence has a S.S.W. course, past Redon and La Roche Bernard, to the Atlantic at Penef, dep. Morbihan. Total course 125 m., for the last 80 m. of which it is navigable. The tide rises in it as high as Redon, where it receives the Oust. With the Ille, it gives name to the department in which its upper course chiefly lies.

VILASECA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.W. Tarragona, near the Mediterranean. P. 3364.

VILBEL, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. dist., on the Nidda, 5 m. N.E. Frankfurt-on-the-Main. P. 2042.

VILCANOTA, a river of Peru, headwater to the Apurimac and Ucuyale.—II. a great mountain knot of the Andes, near lat. 14° 30' S., on which perennial snow lies at the elevation of 15,800 ft.

VILCHES, a town of Spain, prov. and 31 m. N.N.E. Jaen. P. 1837. It has an ancient castle. Mines and quarries in its vicinity.

VILEIKA or VILEIKI, a town of Russia, gov. Vilna, 50 m. N.N.W. Minsk, cap. circ., on the Vilna. P. 1800, mostly Jews.

VILLA, a river of Russian Poland, gov. Minsk and Vilna, flows W. past Vileika and Vilna, and joins the Niemen at Kovno. Total course 250 miles. Chief affluents, the Svitzza and Jimino.—The *Viliui*, a riv. of E. Siberia, territory Yakutsk, after an E. course of 700 m., joins the Lena at Ust-Vilinsk, 150 m. W.N.W. Yakutsk.

VILKOMIR or WILKOMIRCE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. and 50 m. N.N.W. Vilna, cap. circ., on the Svitzza. P. 5000.

VILLA, the prefixed name of the following towns of Spain and Portugal.—I. (*Alpando*), 31 m. N.E. Zamora. P. 2460.—II. (*Escusa*), same prov. P. 2430.—III. (*Banez*), prov. and 8 m. E.N.E. Valladolid.—IV. (*Canas*), prov. and 43 m. S.E. Toledo. P. 3745.—V. (*Carillo*), prov. and 42 m. N.E. Jaen, between the rivers Guadalquivir and Guadalimar. P. 4660.—VI. (*Castin*), prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Segovia. P. 892.—VII.

(*del Rio*), prov. and 28 m. E.N.E. Cordova. P. 3368.—VIII. (*Diego*), prov. and 16 m. N.W. Burgos. P. 896.—IX. (*Feliche*), prov. Zaragoza, 16 m. S.E. Calatayud. It has manufactures of gunpowder and porcelain.—X. (*Hermoso*), prov. and 48 m. E.S.E. Ciudad Real. P. 2600.

VILLA, a prefixed name of the following towns, villas, etc., of Italy, Sicily, etc.—I. (*Alfonsina*), S. Italy, prov. Chieti, 8 m. N. W. Il-Vasto. P. 1619.—II. (*Bartolomea*), N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Verona, on rt. b. of the Adige, 3½ m. S.E. Legnago. P. (of comm.) 2300, chiefly engaged in the culture of rice.—III. (*Ciàro*), isl. Sardinia, prov. and 26 m. N.W. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. (of comm.) 4961.—IV. (*di Villa*), N. Italy, Venetia, prov. Padua, 4 m. S.E. Este. P. 2200.—V. (*Faletto*), N. Italy, prov. and 10 m. N. Coni, cap. mand., on the Maria. P. (of comm.) 4076.—VI. (*Fraiti*), in the isl. Sicily, prov. and 16 m. S.S.E. Palermo. P. 2651.—VII. (*Magna*), S. Italy, prov. and 3 m. S.E. Chieti, on a steep height. P. 2021.—VIII. (*Massargia*), in the isl. Sardinia, prov. Cagliari, 5 m. S.E. Iglesias. P. (of comm.) 1835.—IX. (*Santa Maria*), S. Italy, prov. Chieti, circ. Lanciano. P. 2697.—X. (*Deati*), N. Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. Casale. P. 2384.—XI. (*San Giovanni*), S. Italy, prov. and circ. Reggio-Calabria, on the coast. Much frequented for its salubrious climate, and has thriving silk-works. P. 3643.—XII. (*Stellone*), prov. and circ. Turin, near the Po. P. 2573.

VILLA-BELLA, a town of Brazil. [MATTO GROSSO].—II. (*da Princeza*), a town, prov. São Paulo, on W. coast of the island São Sabastião. P. 3000. It exports sugar and tobacco to Rio do Janeiro.—III. (*da Imperatriz*), a town, prov. Para, on r. b. of the Amazon, 70 m. S.W. Santarem.

VILLA BOA, a town of Brazil. [GOYAZ].

VILLACH (Illyrian *Belak*), a town of Austria, Carinthia, co. and 52 m. N.W. Laybach, cap. circ., on the Drave, near the influx of the Gail. P. 2487. It has numerous forges, marble quarries, copper and lead mines.

VILLA CLARA or SANTA CLARA, a town of the island Cuba. P. (1861) 10,511.

VILLADA, a market town of Spain, prov. and 27 m. N.W. Palencia, on the Sequilla. P. 2950.

VILLA DEL FUERTE, a town of Mexico, state and 75 m. N. Sinaloa, on the Rio de Fuerte. P. 8000. It is a commercial depôt for goods passing to and from Guaymas.

VILLA DEL PILAR, a commercial port of the state Paraguay, South America, on l. b. of the Paraguay, 120 m. S.S.W. Asuncion.

VILLA DO CONDE, a maritime town of Portugal, prov. Minho, at the mouth of the Rio d'Este, 15 m. N. Oporto. P. 3100. Many coasting and larger vessels are built here, and it has a fishing and coasting trade.

VILLA DO PRINCEPE, now called SERRO, a town of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, 130 m. N.N.E. Ouro Preto. P. 4000.—II. a town of Brazil, prov. São Paulo, 60 m. S.W. Curytiba.—*Villa do Rio Pardo* is a town, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, on the Jacuy, at the influx of the Pardo, 80 m. W. Porto Alegre. P., with dist., 5000.

VILLA-FLORE, a market town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, 11 m. N.W. Torre-de-Moncorvo.

VILLA-FLORE, a town, Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Norte, 30 m. S.E. Natal. P. 2500.

VILLAFRANCA, several towns of Spain.—I. Navarra, prov. and 86 m. S.W. Pamplona, on the Aragon. P. 2762.—II. prov. Teruel, on the Jiloca, 32 m. S. Daroca.—III. a market town, prov. and 29 m. W. Avila.—IV. prov. Guipuscoa, 20 m. S.W. San Sebastian. It is walled, entered by four gates, and has a large annual fair.—V.

(*de la Marisma*), prov. and 15 m. S. Sevilla. P. 3527.—VI. (*de las Abujas*), prov. and 12 m. N.N.E. Cordova, on the Guadalquivir. P. 3596.—VII. (*de los Barros*), prov. Badajoz, 20 m. S.W. Merida. P. 5887.—VIII. (*de los Caballeros*), prov. Toledo, 8 m. N.W. Alcazar de San Juan.—IX. (*del Vierzo*), prov. Leon, 9 m. W.N.W. Ponferrada, on the Burbia. P. 2996. It has a Franciscan convent, superior school, and a trade in wine.—X. (*de Montes de Oca*), prov. and 20 m. E. Burgos, at the N.E. base of the Sierra-Oca.—XI. (*de Panades*), prov. and 27 m. N.E. Tarragona, and W. Barcelona. P. 5516. It is enclosed by walls, & has manufactures of cottons, leather, & brandy.

VILLAFRANCA, several towns of Italy, etc.—I. N. Italy, Venetia, deleg. and 9 m. S.W. Verona, cap. dist., on l. b. of the Tartaro. P. 6000. A treaty was signed here between the French and Austrians on the 11th of July 1859.—II. (or *Villefranche*), a seaport town of France, prov. and 2 m. E. Nice, cap. mand., at the head of a beautiful land-locked bay, in which vessels of the largest size can anchor, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. P. of comm. 2974. It has ports and dockyards, an extensive fortified castle, and a lazzaretto. Is a station of the Russian Steam Navigation Company.—III. island Sicily, prov. and 25 m. N.W. Girgenti. P. 2413.—IV. (*di Piemonte*), a town of N. Italy, prov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Turin, cap. mand. P. of comm. 8439.—V. (*in Lunigiana*), N. Italy, prov. Massa, circ. Pontremoli, near the Magra. P. 3255.

VILLA FRANCA, a town on the S. coast of the island St Michael, Azores, 14 m. E. Ponte Delgado. P. 3000.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Paraguay, on rt. b. of Paraguay river, 75 m. S.S.W. Asuncion.

VILLAFRANCA DE XIRA, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on rt. b. of the Tagus, 20 m. N.E. Lisbon. P. 4900. It is the residence of a military governor, and has salt works.

VILLAGARCIA, several market towns of Spain.—I. prov. Badajoz, 3 m. N. Llerena. P. 2000.—II. prov. Pontevedra, 20 m. N. Vigo, on the S. coast of the Bay of Arosa, on which it has a small harbour. P. 1443.—III. prov. Cuenca, 7 m. E.N.E. Tarazona.—IV. prov. and 30 m. W.N.W. Valladolid. P. 1859.

VILLAGORDA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Gabriel*), prov. and 50 m. S.E. Cuenca.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. Albacete, on the Jucar, 5 m. S.W. Tarazona. P. 1422.

VILLAINÉ-LA-JUHEL, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Mayenne, cap. cant., 29 m. N.E. Laval. P. 2615.

VILLAGOYOSA, a maritime town of Spain, prov. and 20 m. N.E. Alicante, on the Mediterranean, on which it has a harbour and docks for building vessels, a fishing and coasting trade. P. 7966.

VILLALBA, numerous towns of Spain, the chief, prov. and 25 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 1630.

VILLALON, a town of Spain, prov. and 82 m. N.W. Valladolid, having 3 parish churches. P. 4674, partly employed as muleteers, or engaged in making cheese, highly esteemed at Madrid.

VILLALPANDO, a town of Spain, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Zamora. P. 2460.

VILLAMANRIQUE, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 18 m. S.W. Sevilla. P. 2280.—II. prov. Ciudad-Real, 13 m. S. Villanueva-de-los-Infantes. P. 1100.—III. (*de Tajo*), prov. Madrid, on the Tagus, 20 m. N.E. Ocaña.

VILLA MARIA, a small town of Brazil, prov. Matto-Grosso, on the Paraguay, 100 m. W.S.W. Cuiaba. P. 1000.

VILLA-MARTIN, a town of Spain, prov. and 43

m. S.E. Sevilla, at the confluence of the rivers Guadalete and Serrocin. P. 2740.

VILLAMAYOR DE SANTIAGO, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. W. Cuenca. P. 2512.

VILLANOVA, several towns of Portugal, etc.—I. (*da Cerveira*), prov. Minho, 5 m. S.W. Valença. P. 1000. It is a frontier fortress opposite Galicia.—II. (*da Reinha*), prov. Estremadura, near the Tagus, 5 m. E. Alemquer.—III. (*de Milfontes*), prov. Alemtejo, on the Barra de Odemira, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 32 m. W. Ourique.—IV. (*de Portimao*), prov. Algarves, with a harbour at the mouth of the Silves, 10 m. E.N.E. Lagos. P. 3500.—V. (*de Porto*), prov. Minho, on the Douro, opposite Oporto, of which it is a suburb. It has an active ship-building trade, and Oporto wines, destined for England, are warehoused here.

VILLANOVA, a comm. and vill. of the island Sardinia, prov. and 15 m. S.S.E. Sassari, cap. mand. P. of comm. 3837.

VILLANOVA, numerous towns of Brazil.—I. (*de San Antonio*), prov. Sergipe, on rt. b. of the San Francisco, 20 m. N. from the Atlantic. P. 4000.—II. (*da Rainha*), prov. Bahia, on a tributary of the Itapicuru, 200 m. N.W. Bahia.—III. (*de Souza*), prov. and 280 m. W. Parahiba. P. 5000.—IV. (*do Principe or Cayete*), prov. Bahia, 220 m. W. Rio-de-Contas. P. 2000.—V. prov. Ceara, 150 m. W.S.W. Fortaleza.

VILLANTERIO, a market town of North Italy, prov. and 10 m. E.N.E. Pavia. P. 2813.

VILLANUEVA, numerous towns and vill. of Spain.—I. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 68 m. N.E. Caceres. P. 1500.—II. (*de Cordova or de la Jura*), prov. and 40 m. N.N.E. Cordova, on the S. slope of the Sierra Morena. P. 6572. Trade in cattle and swine.—III. (*y la Geltru*), a town and seaport, prov. and 25 m. S.W. Barcelona, on the Mediterranean. P., with Geltru, 10,309. Manufs. hats, lace, paper, and soap, & brandy distilleries.—IV. (*de la Fuente*), prov. and 56 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 2070.—V. (*del Arzobispo*), prov. and 50 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir. P. 3624.—VI. (*de la Serena*), near the Guadiana, prov. and 68 m. E. Badajoz. P. 8980.—VII. (*de la Vera*), prov. Caceres, 42 m. E. Plasencia. P. 1750.—VIII. (*de la Jara*), prov. and 42 m. S.S.E. Cuenca. P. 2502.—IX. (*del Campo*), a market town, prov. and 8 m. W. Leon.—X. (*del Cardete*), prov. and 56 m. E.S.E. Toledo. P. 2156.—XI. (*del Fresno*), near the frontier of Portugal, prov. and 30 m. S.S.W. Badajoz. P. 2122.—XII. (*de los Castillejos*), prov. and 20 m. N.W. Huelva. P. 2996.—XIII. (*de los Infantes*), prov. and 51 m. E.S.E. Ciudad-Real, near the Jabalon. P. 4975. In the neighbourhood are copper mines.—XIV. (*de la Reina*), prov. and 13 m. N.W. Jaen. P. 1748. It has a trade in fruit and grain.—XV. (*de Gallego*), prov. and 6 m. N. Zaragoza, on the Gallego. Servetus was born here in 1509.

VILLANOVA, two towns of Italy.—I. (*d'Asti*), North Italy, prov. Alessandria, circ. and 13 m. W.N.W. Asti, cap. mand. P. of comm. 3473.—II. (*de Mondovi*), prov. Coni, circ. and 5 m. S.W. Mondovi, cap. mand. P. 3571.

VILLA OCCIDENTAL, a town of Paraguay, S. Amer., on Paraguay river, 17 m. N.E. Asuncion.

VILLA PUZZU, a market town of the island Sardinia, prov. and 30 m. N.E. Cagliari, cap. mand. P. of comm. 2356.

VILLAR, several market towns of Spain.—I. (*de Bonaduf*), prov. and 30 m. N.W. Valencia. P. 2170.—II. (*del Rey*), prov. and 21 m. N. Badajoz. P. 2000.

VILLARAMIEL, a market town of Spain, prov. Palencia, near the Sequillo, 27 m. N. Valladolid.

VILLARD-DE-LANS, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, 11 m. S.W. Grenoble. P. 2047.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, prov. and 5 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana, on the Mijares, 4 m. from the Mediterranean. P. 8665. It has manufs. of woollens, and brandy distilleries.

VILLAREAL, a town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, cap. dist., on the Corgo, 14 m. N. Lamego. P. 4500. Area of dist. 1650 sq. m. P. (1863) 195,834.—II. (*de San Antonio*), prov. Algarves, 11 m. N.E. Tavira, at the mouth of the Guadiana. P. 1750. It is fortified seaward.

VILLA RICA, a town of Paraguay; 90 m. S.W. Asuncion, with which it is connected by railway.

VILLA RICA, a city of Brazil. [OURO PRETO.]

VILLAREJO, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Feuentes*), prov. and 37 m. S.W. Cuenca. P. 2600.—II. (*de Salvañes*), prov. and 26 m. S.E. Madrid, between the Tagus and Tajuna. P. 2700.

VILLARGORDO, several villages or small towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 12 m. N.E. Jaen, on the Guadalquivir.—II. (*de Jucar*), prov. Cuenca, on rt. b. of the Jucar, 6 m. W.S.W. Tarazona.

VILLA-ROSA, a town of the island Sicily, prov. and 12 m. N.E. Caltanissetta, in a country rich in olives, corn, vines, and figs. P. 3696.

VILLARROYA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de la Sierra*), prov. and 53 m. W. Zaragoza. P. 1130, the manufacture woollens.—II. (*de los Pinares*), prov. and 20 m. N.E. Teruel. P. 1251.

VILLARROBLEDA, a town of Spain, prov. and 65 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 2070.

VILLARUBIA-DE-OCANA, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.N.E. Toledo. P. 2000.—II. (*de los Ojos de Guadiana*), prov. and 20 m. E.N.E. Ciudad-Real. P. 5641. It has a palace of the dukes of Ixar, & a trade in wines of fine quality.

VILLASAVARY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Aude, on the Mézurán, 8 m. S.S.E. Castelnaudary. P. 1871.

VILLATOBAS, a town of Spain, prov. and 35 m. E.S.E. Toledo. P. 2443.

VILLA VELHA, town, Brazil. [ESPIRITO-SANTO.]

VILLAVERDE (DE LEGANES), a town of Spain, prov. and 16 m. S. Badajoz. P. 2040.

VILLAVERDE, a town of Brazil, prov. Bahia, on the Burahnen, 20 m. W. Porto Seguro.

VILLAVICOSA, several towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 18 m. W.N.W. Cordova. P. 1800.—II. (*de Odon*), prov. Guadalajara, 53 m. N.E. Madrid. P. 866. Here was fought in 1710 the battle which terminated the "War of the Succession," and seated Philip v. on the throne of Spain.

VILLA-VICOSA, a town of Portugal, prov. Alemtejo, cap. comarca, 15 m. S.W. Elvas. P. 3600. It is enclosed by a ditch, and defended by an old castle. In the neighbourhood are a royal hunting palace and a large park.

VILLA-VICOSA, a town of Brazil, prov. Ceara, 170 m. W. Fortaleza. It is situated amongst groves of cocoa palms. P. 5000.

VILLAVIEJA, a town of Spain, prov. and 7 m. S.S.W. Castellon-de-la-Plana. P. 1800. It has mineral springs.

VILLÉ or WEITER, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., 26 m. S.W. Strasbourg. P. 1155.

VILLECOMTAL, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aveyron, on the Dourdon, 9 m. W. Espalion. P. 1093.

VILLEDIEUX, numerous comms. of France, the chief (*les Poëles*) a market town, dep. Manche, cap. cant., on the Sienna, 12 m. N.E. Avranches. P. 3789. It has iron, copper, and bell foundries; manufs. of hardwares, buttons, buckles, parchment, lace, and clocks.

VILLEFAGNAN and VILLEFORT, two comms. and small towns of France.—I. dep. Charente, cap. cant., 5 m. W. Ruffec. P. 1505.—II. dep. Lot-zère, 23 m. E.S.E. Mende. P. 1536. Near it are argenteiferous lead mines.

VILLEFRANCHE, numerous comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*de Lauragais*), dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. arr., near the Canal-du-Midi, 20 m. E. Toulouse. P. 2865.—II. (*de Belvès*), dep. Dordogne, cap. cant., 20 m. S.S.W. Sarlat. P. 1869.—III. (*du Queyran*), dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 14 m. N.N.W. Nérac. P. 884.—IV. (*de Rouergue*), dep. Aveyron, 26 m. W. Rhodéz, on rt. b. of the Aveyron. P. 10,172. It has numerous copper, iron, and brass works, and tanneries.—V. (*sur Saône*), dep. Rhône, on rt. b. of the Saône, and on railway to Paris, cap. arr., 17 m. N.W. Lyon. P. (1861) 11,650. It has manufs. cotton and linen fabrics.—VI. (*de Conflent*), a fortified town, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tet, 4 m. S.W. Frades. P. 760.

VILLEJUIE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., 4 m. S. Paris. P. 1813.

VILLEMUR, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Garonne, cap. cant., on rt. b. of the Tarn, 19 m. N. Toulouse. P. 5304.

VILLENA, *Turbula*, a town of Spain, prov. and 32 m. N.W. Alicante. P. 5314. It has barracks, a soap factory, and brandy distilleries.

VILLENAUXE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Aube, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.E. Nogent-sur-Seine. P. 2508. Manufs. leather and cordage.

VILLENAVE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 6 m. S.E. Bordeaux. P. 2161.

VILLENEUVE, numerous comms. and towns of France.—I. dep. Aveyron, cap. cant., 6 m. N. Villefranche. P. 3234.—II. dep. Landes, cap. cant., 10 m. E. Mont-de-Marsan, on the Midou. P. 2059.—III. (*d'Agen*), cap. arr., dep. Lot-et-Garonne, 15 m. N. Agen. P. 13,830. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, and trade in prunes.—IV. (*de Berg*), cap. cant., dep. Ardèche, 14 m. S.S.W. Privas. P. 2547.—V. (*l'Archevêque*), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 12 m. E. Sens, on the Vannes. P. 1857.—VI. (*le Roi*), dep. Yonne, cap. cant., 7 m. N.N.W. Joigny, on rt. b. of the Yonne. P. 8018.—VII. (*les Avignon*), dep. Gard, on rt. b. of the Rhone, opposite Avignon, with manufs. of woollens and silks. P. 3162.

VILLENEUVE (Germ. *Neustadt*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, at the E. extremity of Lake Geneva, 17 m. E.S.E. Lausanne. P. 1161.

VILLERS, several comms., towns, and vills. of France.—I. (*Brettonneux*), dep. Somme, 10 m. E. Amiens, with manufs. of woollens and flannels. P. 3601.—II. (*Cotteliers*), cap. cant., dep. Aisne, 14 m. S.W. Soissons. P. 3567. It has a castle built by Francis I., now a workhouse for dep. Seine, and manufs. of wooden utensils.—III. (*Guislain*), dep. Nord, 11 m. S.S.W. Cambrai. P. 2036.

VILLEURBANNE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Isère, 15 m. N. Vienne. P. 5850.

VILLÉVÈQUE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, 9 m. N.E. Angers. P. 1661.

VILLIERS, a co. in the British colony of Victoria, Australia, on S. coast. Lon. 142° 30' E. It contains several small lakes, and the maritime inlet Port-Fairy. Chief town, Belfast.

VILLIERS, numerous comms., etc. of France; the principal, *Villiers-le-Bel*, dep. Seine-et-Oise, 1 m. S.E. Ecouen. P. 2132.

VILLINGEN, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, cap. dist., in the Black Forest, 42 m. N.W. Constance. P. 3870. It was formerly strongly fortified.

VILLMAR, a market town of Germany, Nassau, near the Lahn, 8 m. S.W. Weilburg. P. 1646.

**VILNA** or **WILNA**, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 53° 40' and 56° 20' N., lon. 24° and 29° E.; having S. the gov. Grodno, E. Minsk, N. Kovno, Vitebsk, and Courland, W. Augustowo, from which it is separated by the river Niemen. Area 16,323 sq. m. P. (1858) 876,116. Surface a wide plain, interspersed with a few sand-hills, and numerous marshes and lakes. Principal rivers, the Vilia, Dubisa, Nevieja, Sveta, and other affls. of the Niemen, in the S., Windau and Alass in the N. Climate mild; mean temp. of year 45° Fahr. Corn, hemp and flax, hops and pulse, are grown. Forests extensive; and tar, potash, and deals are important products; also honey, and skins of elks, bears, wolves, foxes, martens, and squirrels. The urus or wild bull is here met with. Trade mostly in the hands of Jews. The gov. is divided into 11 circs. Principal towns, Vilna, the cap., Kovno, Troki, Bossiena, and Kieydani.—*Vilna*, the cap. city, and formerly cap. of Lithuania, is situated at the confluence of the Vileika and Vilia, 90 m. N.E. Grodno, in lat. 54° 41' N., lon. 25° 18' E. P. (1858) 51,154, many being Jews. It is enclosed by a wall, and built chiefly of timber. It has a cathedral of the 14th century, containing good paintings, and the marble chapel and tomb of St Casimir; a mosque, a town-hall, an arsenal, exchange, theatre, several hospitals, barracks, magazines, and a governor's palace. *Vilna* is the residence of civil and military governors, the see of a Greco-Russian archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop, and the seat of a medico-chirurgical school, with a botanic garden, an ecclesiastical seminary, several gymnasia and other high schools, and an academy, replacing its university, which was suppressed in 1832, and the library and museums of which were chiefly removed to Kiev. It has a few manufs., and a considerable trade.

**VILS**, two rivers of Bavaria.—I. circs. Upper and Lower Bavaria, joins the Danube at Vils-hofen, after an E.N.E. course of 70 m.—II. circ. Lower Franconia, after a S. course of 50 m. joins the Nab, 21 m. S. Amberg.—III. a town of Austria, Tirol, on the Bavarian frontier, and on the Vils, a small affl. of the Lech, 4 m. S.W. Füssen.

**VILSBURG**, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Vils, 11 m. S.E. Landshut. P. 1246. It has nitre factories and breweries.—*Vilseck* is a small town, circ. Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, 11 m. N.N.W. Amberg. P. 1218.

**VILSHOFEN**, a walled town of Lower Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Danube, here joined by the Vils, 13 m. W.N.W. Passau. P. 2150.

**VILVESTRE**, several market towns of Spain; the principal in prov. and 46 m. W.N.W. Salamanca, near the Portuguese frontier. P. 1400.

**VILVORDE**, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, 6 m. N.N.E. Brussels, on railway to Antwerp. P. 5200. Its old castle now serves as a penitentiary for 2000 prisoners. Here Tindal translated the Bible into English. He afterwards suffered martyrdom as a heretic in Smithfield, London, in 1536.

**VIMERCATE**, *Vicus Martius*, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 14 m. N.E. Milan. P. of comm. 4106.

**VIMEIRO**, a town of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, near the coast, 7 m. N. Torres-Vedras, famous for the defeat of the French by the late Duke of Wellington, 21st August 1808.

**VIMOSA**, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. Tras-os-Montes, near the Spanish frontier, 14 m. S.E. Bragança. P. 1000.

**VIMOTIER**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Orne, cap. cant., on the Vire, 17 m. N.E. Argentan. P. 3698. Has linen manufs.

**VINADIO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 21 m. W.S.W. Coni, on the Stura. It has thermal springs and baths. P. of comm. 3454.

**VINALHAVEN**, a township, U. S., N. America, Maine, comprising Fox Islands, at the mouth of Penobscot Bay, 12 m. S.E. Camden.

**VINAROS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 46 m. N.E. Castellon de la Plana, near the mouths of the Ebro, on the Mediterranean. P. 9793. It has a ship-building yard, and active fisheries.

**VINAY**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 15 m. W. Grenoble. P. 3377.

**VINÇA**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Pyrénées Orientales, cap. cant., near the Tet, 19 m. W.S.W. Perpignan. P. 1943. It is enclosed by walls. In its vicinity are medicinal springs.

**VINCENNES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine, 4 m. E. the Barrière du Trône, Paris. P. (1861) 13,414. It has a castle, erected in 1339, in the midst of a forest, which was used as a royal residence till the time of Louis xv. It was afterwards made a state prison. The great Condé, Diderot, Mirabeau, and many other distinguished persons, were confined in this fortress, outside of which the Duke D'Enghien was shot by order of Napoleon I., 21st March 1804. It contains a fine armoury, dépôt of artillery, and the tomb of the Duke D'Enghien. The wood of Vincennes is a favourite holiday resort of the Parisians.

**VINCENNES**, a town of the U. S., N. America, Indiana, on the Wabash, 28 m. N.E. Palmyra. It is the oldest town in the state.

**VINCENT**, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, 30 m. N.W. Philadelphia.

**VINCENT (St)**, a British West India island, Windward group, lat. 15° 23' N., lon. 61° 13' W., 22 m. S. St Lucia, and 90 m. W. Barbadoes. Area 130 sq. m. P. (1861) 31,755, being an increase of 1627 in ten years, mostly labourers from India. In that year the importation of coolies from India was commenced, and 500 of them arrived in the island. Religion and morality are at a low ebb: more than half the children born in 1861 were illegitimate. Total revenue for same year, 16,900*l.*; expenditure, 17,132*l.*; public debt, 1000*l.*; imperial expenditure for civil and military purposes, 1900*l.* The principal products are sugar, rum, and molasses; and in less quantities, coffee, cocoa, and cotton. These, with dye-woods, arrow-root, etc., form the exports, which in 1851 amounted in value to 233,088*l.*; imports, 211,925*l.* The centre of the island is mountainous, and the Souffriere, an extinct volcano, rises to 3000 feet above the sea. It has many fertile valleys; all around the coast is a rich belt of low land, and about 2-5ths of the surface are under culture for sugar. The climate is healthy, but violent rains not unfrequently do great damage to the crops and roads. No less than 1300*l.* is annually voted by the legislature for keeping the roads in repair. The island is divided into 7 pas. Principal towns, Kingstown the cap., Calliaqua, Georgetown, and Princes-town.

**VINCENT (St)**, a maritime co. of New S. Wales, enclosed W. and N. by the Shoalhaven river, and S. by Moruya river. Lat. 35° 30' S.; lon. 150° 15' E. Chief town Braidwood. Ac. 1,732,860. P. (1861) 11,519.

**VINCENT (St)**, one of the Cape Verd Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, S.E. San Antonio. Length 15 m.; greatest breadth 9 m. Surface mountainous. The Porto Grande is one of the largest and safest bays in these islands. It is a free port, and a coaling station for ocean steamers.

**VINCENT (St)**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. Turin, circ. Apsta. P. 2130. It has mineral springs.

VINCENT (CAPE ST), the S.W. extremity of Portugal, prov. Algarve. Lat.  $37^{\circ} 2' 9''$  N.; lon.  $9^{\circ}$  W. Off it, on 14th February 1797, Admiral Jervis, with 15 sail of the line, defeated a far superior Spanish naval force, and thence derived his title of Earl St Vincent.

VINCENT (ST), a gulf of South Australia, is between lat.  $34^{\circ}$  and  $35^{\circ} 40'$  S., and about lon.  $138^{\circ}$  E., bounded E. by the settled portion of the colony, and W. by York peninsula, separating it from Spencer Gulf. Length 90 m.; breadth of entrance, and for some distance inland, 35 m. Shores mostly low, but backed by ranges of hills. It receives the Torrens, Gawler, and other rivers, and communicates by Investigator Strait with Spencer Gulf, and by Backstairs Passage with Encounter Bay. Cape Jervis forms its S. limit, and Ports Gawler and Adelaide are on its E. side, where it is bordered by the cos. Gawler, Adelaide, and Hindmarsh.

VINCENT (ST), several comms. and vills. of France; the principal, *des-Prés*, dep. Sarthe, arr. and 5 m. S.S.E. Mamers. P. 944.

VINCE, a comm. and town, Cent. Italy, prov. and 17 m. W. Florence. Pop. of comm. 5974. It gives its name to the celeb. artist *Leonardo da Vinci*.

VINDAU or WINDAU, a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, at the mouth of the Vindau, in the Baltic, 100 m. N.W. Mitau. P. 2000.—The *Vindau* river rises near Shavli, gov. Vilna, flows N.N.W. past Shruden and Goldingen, & enters the Baltic after a course of 160 miles.

VINDHYA MOUNTAINS, a range in India, extending between lat.  $22^{\circ}$  and  $24^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $74^{\circ}$  and  $80^{\circ}$  E., in the Indore, Gwalior, & Bhopal doms., and the S.W. part of the Bengal presid., separating the basins of the Ganges and Nerbudda rivers. Elevat. 2000 to 2600 feet above the sea.

VINDICARI, *Naustasmus*, a small town and port of the island Sicily, prov. and 7 m. S.S.E. Noto.

VINGORLA, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, dist. S. Concan, on the W. coast, 30 m. N.N.W. Goa. P. 5000. It has a bazaar, and is fast becoming a place of note; 25 m. distant are the Vingorla islands, in the Indian Ocean.

VINKOVENE, a market town of Military Slavonia, cap. co. Broos, 20 m. S.E. Esseg. P. 2200.

VINKOVITZ, a market town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, 28 m. N. Ushitz. P. 1500.

VINITZA (Pol. *Winnica*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ., on the Bug, 80 m. N.E. Kaminitz. P. 7500. It is enclosed by a deep ditch, and has a citadel, Roman Catholic churches, a college, and a Jews' synagogue.

VINSOBRES, a comm. and mkt. town of France, dep. Drôme, 5 m. S.E. Valréas. P. 1645.

VINTIMIGLIA or VENTIMIGLIA, *Albium Intermium*, a fortified town of North Italy, prov. Porto Maurizio, 18 m. E.N.E. Nice, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Roya. P. 6435. It has a cathedral and strongly fortified castle. The district is productive in wine, oil, and fruit.

VINTON, a co., U. S., North America, Ohio. Area 414 sq. m. P. 13,631.

VINUESA, *Viscontium*, a town of Spain, prov. and 15 m. N.W. Soria, on the Vinuesa and Larcra, at the base of the Sierra Ameros. P. 722. Here are traces of a Roman highway.

VINZAGLIO, a market town of North Italy, prov. Novara, 4 m. E. Vercelli. Pop. of comm. 1447.

VIOLET, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Fairfield.

VIRE (*Viria*), a river of France, depts. Manche and Calvados, after a N. course of 60 m. enters the English Channel, 15 m. N. St. Lo.

VIRE (*Viria*), a comm. and town of France,

dep. Calvados, cap. arr. on rt. b. of the Vire, 34 m. S.W. Caen. P. 7647. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and paper, needles and other steel goods, horn work, and leather; and in its vicinity are iron mines and forges.

VIREY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Manche, 9 m. S.W. Mortain. P. 1374.

VIRGIL, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, on E. Owego Creek.

VIRGINIA, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. and 15 m. S.E. Cavan. P. 812.

VIRGINIA, one of the U. S. of North America; in the south, previous to 1861 extending between lat.  $36^{\circ} 30'$  and  $40^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $75^{\circ} 40'$  and  $83^{\circ} 30'$  W., having E. Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and on other sides the states Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, and North Carolina. Area 61,352 sq. m. P. (1860) 1,596,318, of whom 58,042 were free coloured, and 490,865 were slaves. The Appalachian mountains, in several parallel ranges, cover the centre of the state, and rise in some peaks to 4000 feet above the sea; they separate the James and Roanoke rivers from affls. of the Ohio & Tennessee, which water the W. part of the state. The Ohio forms all the N.W., and the Potomac the N.E. frontier. For about 100 m. from the coast the surface is level, and in many parts swampy, or covered with pine barrens; further inland the gently rising slope is more fertile. The W. part of the state abounds with forests. Large quantities of wheat (though of inferior quality), with maize, oats, and rye, are cultivated, and about 1-8d of the tobacco produced in the Union is grown in this state. Live-stock of all kinds are numerous. About 449,187 tons of coal were mined in 1860. Some lead, gold, and other metals are produced; and its salt wells are important. It has many celebrated spas. Cotton, woollen, and metallic goods are made, but manufacturing industry is much less extensive than in the states to the N. and E. Virginia is divided into 124 cos., and sent 13 representatives to Congress. Chief towns, Richmond, the cap., Norfolk, Petersburg, and Fredericksburg. This was the seat of the first colony planted by the English in the States territory. The state was named in honour of Queen Elizabeth. It is the birthplace of Washington and Jefferson. Since April 1861, a large portion of the state has been under the control of the Confederates. The people of that portion which retained its relation with the national gov. convened at Wheeling, 11th June 1861, and organized a new state government. Within this territory a new state was erected, called West Virginia, which was admitted into the Union, 2d June 1863; cap. Wheeling. Virginia (East) has now an area of 38,352 sq. m. P. (1860) 1,261,397. Public debt (1863) 35,145,798 dollars. Cap. Alexandria. Of West Virginia, the area is 23,000 sq. m. P. (1860) 893,254.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, in the British W. Indies, are a group E. of Porto Rico, between lat.  $18^{\circ}$  and  $19^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $64^{\circ}$  and  $65^{\circ} 30'$  E., and comprising the islands Virgin-Gorda, Tortola, Anegada, Vieque, Culebra, etc., and the Danish islands St John and St Thomas. Area 144 sq. m. P. (1861), white 476, coloured 1557, black 4018, total 6051. Rev. (1862) 2013l. Expend. 1919l. Imports (1862) 7724l. Exports 15,708l.—*Virgin Gorda* island is in W. part of the group, lat.  $18^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $64^{\circ} 14'$  W. Length, N.E. to S.W., 9 m., breadth 4 m. It has many inlets affording anchorage. Its copper mines in 1860 yielded 150½ tons; value 3000l.

VIRGINSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. N.N.E. Launceston. Ac. 1274. P. 141.

**VIRIEU**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., 23 m. N.N.W. Grenoble, on the Bourbre. P. 1119.

**VIRIEUX-LE-GRAND**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ain, 6 m. N.N.W. Belley. P. 839.

**VIROFLAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-et-Oise, arr. Versailles. P. 1220.

**VIRTON**, the most S. town of Belgian Luxembourg, 15 m. S.W. Arlon. P. 2000.

**VISAN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vaucluse, 16 m. N.E. Orange. P. 2287.

**VISÉ** (Germ. *Wesel*), a town of Belgium, prov. & 8 m. N.E. Liege, on rt. b. of the Meuse. P. 2579.

**VISEU**, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, cap. dist., 46 m. N.N.E. Coimbra. P. 9160. Its cathedral contains some good works of art, and it has a college, hospital, Moorish and Gothic edifices, Roman antiquities, and a large annual fair. Area of dist. 1291 sq. m. P. (1863) 336,844.

**VISHERA**, a river of Russia, gov. Perm, rises in the Ural mtns., flows W. and S., and joins the Kama 24 m. N.W. Solikamsk. Course 260 miles. It is navigable.

**VISHNI-VOLOTCHOK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Tver, cap. circ., on the Zna, and rail. to Moscow. P. 9115. It has a cathedral, bazaar, and 3 annual fairs. The canal between the Zna and Tvertza, constructed under Peter the Great, connects the navigation of the Baltic and Caspian Seas, and is frequented by upwards of 2000 vessels annually, rendering the town a large entrepôt for corn, malt, chicory, seeds, butter, tallow, and soap.

**Viso**, several towns of Spain.—I. (*del Alcor*), prov. and 14 m. E.N.E. Sevilla. P. 2991.—II. (*del Marques*), prov. and 28 m. S.E. Ciudad Real, at the base of the Sierra Morena. P. 2010.—III. (*de los Pedroches*), prov. and 35 m. N.N.W. Cordova, at the foot of the Sierra Morena. P. 2596.—*Monte Viso* is a principal summit at the junction of the Maritime and Cottian Alps, 40 m. S.W. Turin, 13,599 feet above the sea.

**VISR**, a river of Switzerland, running through the large glacier which still retains the Arabic name of *Al-al-Ain* (the source of a spring), from the time of the Arabic emigration westward.

**Visso**, a town of Central Italy, prov. Macerata, circ. Camerino. P. 4517. It has the ruins of 3 small castles, and in the outskirts is a splendid temple with campanile, built by Bramante.

**VISTRITZA** (anc. *Erigon*), a river of European Turkey, Macedonia, joins the Vardar in the Gulf of Salonica, after a course of 80 miles.

**VISTULA** (Germ. *Weichsel*), a river of Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, flows in Austrian Silesia, partly separates Galicia from Poland, traverses Poland and W. Prussia, forming the main channel of trade in these countries, past Cracow, Warsaw, Plock, Thorn, Culm, Graudenz, and Danzig, and enters the Baltic by several mouths, of which the most E., called the Nogat, enters the Frische-Haff, N.W. Elbing. The W. branch again divides into two arms, one of which enters the Baltic near Danzig, and the other by a new channel which it forced for itself in 1840. Total course, including windings, 590 m.

**VITA**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Trapani, circ. Alcamo. P. 3913.

**VITCHEGDA**, a river of Russia, traverses the centre of the gov. Vologda, chiefly in the W. direction, and joins the Dvina, 12 m. W. Solvitche-godsk. Total course 380 m., mostly navigable.

**VITEBSK** or **WITEPSK**, a gov. of Russian Poland, mostly between lat. 54° 58' and 57° 20' N., lon. 25° 30' E., surrounded by the gov. Moghilev, Minsk, Vilna, Courland, Livonia, Pskov, &

Smolensk. Area 17,449 sq. m. P. (1858) 781,741, mostly Roman Catholics. Surface level; soil fertile. Chief crops corn, hemp, flax, peas, beans, hops, and fruits. Principal river, the Dûna, in the S., and by which, and the canals uniting it with the Berezina and Lovat, its trade is greatly facilitated. Forests and pasture lands extensive, and in the latter many cattle and coarse-woolled sheep are reared. Manufs. woollen cloth, leather, glass, and earthenwares. Exports mostly confined to agricultural produce, timber, and masts, hides, wool, tallow, honey, and wax. The gov. is divided into 12 circs. Principal towns, Vitebsk, the cap., Velij, Dûnaburg, and Polotzk.—*Vitebsk*, the cap., is situated on both sides of the Dûna, here joined by the Vitebat, 95 m. N. Moghilev. P. 20,657. It is enclosed by old walls, and built mostly of wood; but has numerous churches, convents, and Jewish synagogues, an old castle, bazaar, and hospitals. Manufs. woollen cloth and leather. It is the residence of civil and military governors, with authority over the gov. Vitebsk, Smolensk, and Moghilev.

**VITERBO** (*Fanum Voltumnæ*), a city of Central Italy, cap. deleg., at the foot of Monte Cincino, in the Campagna di Roma, 42 m. N.N.W. Rome. P. 13,850. It is enclosed by turreted walls, and is generally well built of volcanic tufa. In one of its public squares the emperor Frederick Barbarossa humiliated himself before the English Pope, Adrian IV. The cathedral contains the tombs of several of the popes, and is memorable as having been the scene of the murder of Prince Henry of England by Guy de Montfort. Several of the churches are rich in works of art. The bishop's palace and city-hall are fine buildings, and the latter contains various Etruscan antiquities. *Viterbo* is celebrated for its fountains. Manufs. unimportant; alum, vitriol, and sulphur abound in its vicinity, in which are also many medicinal springs. This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan league, and is the spot where their general assemblies were held; and it was, in the middle ages, the cap. of the Patrimony of St Peter, bestowed in the 12th century upon the Papal See.

**VITH** (St), a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Aix-la-Chapelle, near the Belgian frontier, 10 m. S.S.E. Malmedy. P. 1015.

**VITI ISLANDS**, Pacific Ocean, erroneously named *Feejee*, the finest group in the S. Seas, comprising 180 reef-bound islands, 80 of which are inhabited; between lat. 15° 30' and 20° 30' S., and lon. 177° and 178° W., 1800 m. from Sydney. Area about 40,000 sq. m. P. 200,000. The islands are of volcanic origin, generally hilly and well wooded. They are extremely fertile, and supply foreign vessels with provisions. Cotton grows wild.—*Viti Levu*, the largest and most populous of the group, is 87 by 57 m., and has a copper mine.—*Vanna Levu* is 100 by 25 m. Pop. estimated at 20,000. With mountains 4000 to 5000 feet high.—*Ovalau Island*, 8 by 7 m., has a fine harbour, called Levuka, on E. side, the favourite residence of the whites.—*Lakemba*, the largest island in the E., is the headquarters of the Wesleyan missionaries, whose zeal has done wonders for the civilisation of the natives, although cannibalism is still practised. The islands have an excellent climate, and grand scenery. Mean temp. 80°, summer 87°; extremes 60° to 120°. Exports, cocoa-nut oil (150 tons per annum), bêche-de-mer (dried sea slug) 50 tons, tortoise and pearl shell. Cotton of the finest quality, yams, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and spices are grown. The Viti Islands are divided into a number of

petty states, of which Bau is the chief. They were discovered by Tasman in 1643.

**VIRUM**, a river of E. Siberia, Transbaikal, rises in the Vitim table-land, S.E. Lake Baikal, flows N.E. and N. for nearly 900 m., forming the boundary between that gov., Irkutsk, & Yakutsk, and joins the Lena opposite Vitimskaia. It has several large affils.—*Vitimskaia*, in lat. 59° 15' N., lon. 112° E., is a vill. with 300 inhabitants, and a mine yielding the largest sheets of talc.

**VITO (SAN)**, several market towns of Italy.—I. N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 20 m. S.W. Udine. P. 5000. Manufs. linen and silk.—II. S. Italy, prov. Chieti, cap. cant., on a hill near the Adriatic, 5 m. S.S.E. Ortona. P. 3673.—III. prov. Catanzaro, 7 m. S.W. Squillace. Pop. of comm. 3000.—IV. (*degli Schiavi*), prov. Lecce, 15 m. W. Brindisi. It was founded by a Slavonian colony (whence its name). P. 6019.—*Cape Santo Vito* is a headland on the N. coast of the isl. Sicily, prov. Trapani, 16 m. N.W. Castell'-a-Mare.

**VITROLANO**, a town of S. Italy, prov. Benevento, 20 m. N.W. Avellino. P. 2847. Manufs. of woollen fabrics, and has marble quarries.

**VITORIA**, a town of Spain, cap. prov. Alava, 29 m. S. Bilbao, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne, 1803 feet above the sea. P. 16,569. It consists of an old and a new town; has a town-hall, custom-house, orphan asylum, hospital, public library, and museum of antiquities. Manufactures brass and iron wares, earthenware, ebony wares, candles, table linen, and leather; and it is an important entrepôt between the interior of the country, Navarra and Bilbao, especially for crude and manufactured iron, chocolate, confectionery, woollen and silk fabrics, shoes, and hats. *Vitoria* is celebrated in the annals of the Peninsular war as the scene of a signal victory gained by the English over the French, 21st June 1813.

**VITRÉ**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arr., on the Vilaine, 21 m. E. Rennes. P. 8904. It has manufs. of cotton hosiery and leather, trade in wax and honey. Savary was born here in 1750.

**VITRY**, sev. comms., towns, & vills., France.—I. dep. Pas-de-Calais, cap. cant., with a station on the N. Rail, 10 m. E.N.E. Arras. P. 2502.—II. (*le François*), a fortified town, dep. Marne, cap. arr., 19 m. S.S.E. Châlons, on rt. b. of the Marne. P. 7622.—III. (*sur Seine*), dep. Seine, arr. Sceaux, 5 m. S.E. Paris, on l. b. of the Seine. P. 3095.

**VITTE**, a seaport town of Prussia, gov. Königsberg, 1 m. N. Memel. P. 1400.

**VITTEAUX**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Côte d'Or, cap. cant., on the Brenne, 24 m. W.N.W. Dijon. P. 1677.

**VITTEFLEUR**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, 15 m. N.N.W. Yvetot. P. 1272.

**VITTEL**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vosges, 23 m. W. Epinal. P. 1303.

**VITTORIA**, a town of the island Sicily, prov. Noto, circ. and 14 m. W.N.W. Modica. P. (1861) 15,855, who trade in honey and silk.

**VIV**, a vill. of N. Italy, prov. and 20 m. N.W. Turin, cap. mand., on the Chiara. P. of comm. 3335.

**VIVARAIS**, an old dist. of France, in Languedoc, of which Viviers was the cap. It is now comprised in the depts. Ardèche and Haute-Loire.

**VIVERO**, a town of Spain, prov. and 45 m. N. Lugo, at the mouth of the Landrova, in the Bay of Biscay. P. 4606. It has a government factory of arms, and manufs. linens, quiltings, & earthenware. The port has a bar at its mouth.

**VIVEROLS**, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. cant., 10 m. S.E. Ambert. P. 1185. Manufactures lace.

**VIVIEN (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Gironde, 10 m. N.W. Lesparre. P. 1228.

**VIVIERS**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardèche, cap. cant., on the Rhone, 17 m. S.S.E. Privas. P. 2706. It has a cathedral.

**VIVONNE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., at the confluence of the Clain and Vonne, 11 m. S.S.W. Poitiers. P. 2618.

**VIX**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vendée, 8 m. S.S.W. Fontenay-le-Comte. P. 3258.

**VIZAGAPATAM (Vishakapatnam)**, a maritime dist. of British India, presid. Madras. It is divided into 4 collectorates: Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, and Masulipatam. Area 4690 sq. m. P. 1,254,272. Surface, a flat alluvial plain, but well cultivated. Exported produce consists of wax, salt, coir, pepper, turmeric, tamarinds, ivory, horns, and native cloths.

**VIZCAYA**, Spain. [BASQUE, BISCAY.]

**VIZELLA**, a vill. of Portugal, prov. Minho, 5 m. S.E. Guimaraens, in a picturesque vale. It is greatly frequented for its warm sulphur baths.

**VIZIANAGRAM**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 30 m. N.E. Vizagapatam. Principal edifice, a stone fort, with the rajah's palace. Near it are British military cantonments. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. The climate is salubrious, and supplies abundant. Lat. 18° 7' N.; lon. 83° 28' E.

**VIZILLE**, a comm. and town, France, dep. Isère, on the Romanche, 8 m. S. Grenoble. P. 3546.

**VIZZINI**, a town of the isl. Sicily, prov. & 29 m. S.W. Catania. P. (1861) 13,362. The town is well built, and its churches contain many fine pictures.

**VLAARDINGEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. South Holland, cap. dist., with a port on the Maas, 6 m. W.S.W. Rotterdam. P. 7700. It employs 70 boats in the herring fishery.

**VLADI-KAUKAS**, a town and fort of Circassia, N. the Caucasus range, on the great route S. ward into Georgia, 47 m. S.S.E. Mozdok.

**VLADIMIR**, a gov. of Russia, nearly in its centre, mostly between lat. 55° and 57° N., lon. 37° 40' and 43° 20' E., surrounded by the govts. Moscow, Tver, Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Tambov, and Riazan. Area 18,297 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,207,908. Surface level. The Kliazma river intersects its centre, and the Oka its S.E. part. Principal crops, rye, barley, oats, wheat, hemp, flax, millet, pease, apples, cherries, hops, and cucumbers. Forests extensive; in that of Murom are valuable iron mines, and some of the largest iron works in Russia are at Vixa, on the Oka. The sterility of the soil has caused the inhabitants to direct attention greatly to manufactures. Cotton, woollen, and linen goods; iron foundries, glass and crystal works; manufs. leather, earthenwares, etc. The gov. is divided into 13 dists. Principal towns, Vladimir, the cap., Murom, Shuya, Pereslavl, Suzdal, and Viaznikov.

**VLADIMIR**, two towns of Russia.—I. cap. above gov., on the Kliazma, 120 m. E.N.E. Moscow. P. 13,000, comprises many Jews. It has a cathedral with 5 domes, an archbishop's palace, court-house, governor's residence, college, and other schools; manufs. linens and leather, and trade in fruit. It was cap. of the grand duchy of Russia from 1157 to 1328.—II. (Pol. *Włodzimierz*), gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Lui, 27 m. S.S.W. Kovel. P. 6000.

**VLIELAND**, an island of the Netherlands, prov. North Holland, off the entrance to the Zuyder-Zee, between the Texel and Schelling. Length 10 m.; greatest breadth 1½ m. P. 620.

**VLISSINGEN**, a town, Netherlands. [FLUSHING.]

**VLOTMO**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov.

and 9 m. S.S.W. Minden, on the Weser. P. 2200. It has manufs. of chicory, colours, and paper.

**VÖCKLARRÜCK**, a town of Upper Austria, circ. Hausruck, at the confluence of the Agger and Vöckla, 20 m. S.W. Wels. P. 1500.

**VODINA** or **VODENA**, *Edessa*, a town of European Turkey, Rumili, sanj. and 46 m. N.W. Salonica, on the Vistrizza. P. 12,000.

**VODLA**, a lake of Russia, gov. Olonetz, 25 m. N.E. Pudoj, 30 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth.

**VOEL** (**LOCH**), a lake of Scotland, co. Perth, pa. Balquhider, and the source of the Balvaig, principal affluent of the Teith. Length 3 miles.

**VOGHERA**, a walled town of North Italy, prov. Pavia, 19 m. E.N.E. Alessandria, cap. circ. and mand., on the Staffora. P. (1861) 13,202. It has manufactures of woollen and silk fabrics. Roman antiquities have been found near it.

**VOGOGNA**, a comm. and market town of North Italy, prov. Novara, circ. Palanza, on the Tosa, 8 m. S. Domodossola. P. 1624.

**VOHNBURG**, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, dist. and 9 m. E. Ingolstadt. P. 1195.

**VÖHL**, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. a detached dist., 29 m. N.N.E. Marburg. P. 514.

**VÖHRENBACH**, a town of Baden, circ. Lake, on the Bregach, 8 m. W. Villingen. P. 940.

**VOID**, a market town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant., arr. Commercy. P. 1401.

**VOIGTLAND**, an old subdivision of the kingdom of Saxony, now comprised in the circ. Zwickau.

**VOIRON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, cap. cant., on the Morge, 14 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 9637. It has extensive manufactures of hempen cloth (called *toiles de Voiron*), and of iron and steel goods, chit hats, and paper.

**VORTSBERG**, a town of Styria, circ. and 13 m. W. Grätz, on an affluent of the Mur. P. 1000. Near it are coal mines and metallic works.

**VOJE**, a lake of Russia, at the N.E. extremity of the gov. Novgorod, 40 m. N.E. Lake Bielo. Length 25 m.; breadth 10 m.

**VOLCAN DE AGUA**, *V. DE FUEGO*, and *V. DE PACAYA*, three remarkable volcanoes of Central America, state and 25 to 30 m. S.W. Guatemala.—*Volcan de S. Andres* (Pico de Orizaba) is a mountain in the Mexican state of Puebla.

**VOLCANO**, island, Mediterranean. [VULCANO.]

**VOLCONDA**, a town of British India, presid. Madras, dist. and 36 m. N.E. Trichinopoly.

**VOLGA**, *Rha*, a river of the Russian empire, and the longest in Europe, rises in a small lake on the plateau of Valdai, gov. Tver, in lat. 57° N., lon. 35° 10' E., 550 ft. above the sea, flows E.N.E., E.S.E., S.S.W., and S.E., past Tver, Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nijni-Novgorod, Kasan, Simbirska, Saratov, and Astrakhan, near which it enters the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths. The extent of its basin is estim. at 397,000 geog. sq. m.: including windings, its course is 2400 m., or 1000 m. direct distance, during which its entire fall is only 633 feet, including 83 feet of depression at the Caspian Sea. Principal affluents on right, the Oka and the Sura; on left, the Tvertza, Mologa, Sheksna, and Kama. Its affls., which are connected by several canals with the Neva, establish a communication between the Caspian and the Baltic, White, and Black Sea. It contains an abundance of fish; salmon, sturgeon, etc., are extensively exported. The *Volga* forms the principal channel of commerce in Russia. It is navigable almost from its source to its mouth, but its navigation is frequently interrupted by sand-banks and the changes of its channel, and it is frozen over for 170 days in the year. Steamers ply regularly between Tver and the Caspian Sea.

**VOLGSK**, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 70 m. N.E. Saratov, on rt. b. of the Volga. P. 13,280. It has an active trade in agricultural produce, tanneries, and brick-kilns.

**VOLHYNIA**, a gov. of Russian Poland, between lat. 49° 25' and 52° 10' N., lon. 23° 30' and 29° 12' E., having S.E. Galicia, W. the kingdom of Poland, and on other sides the govvs. Grodno, Minsk, Kiev, and Podolia. Area 27,538 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,528,328, mostly of the Greek united church. Surface undulating or flat, marshy in the N. The Bug forms the W. boundary. Other principal rivers are the Styr and Gorin. Soil fertile, and this is one of the most valuable agricultural provinces of Russia. Chief crops, corn, hemp, and flax. Pastures are good, live stock numerous, and forests extensive. Minerals comprise bog iron, mill-stones, potters' clay, nitre, and flint. Leather, glass, earthenwares, paper, potash, tar, and charcoal are made. Exports, corn, cattle, and hides. Trade chiefly in the hands of Jews, of whom there are about 40,000. The government is subdivided into 12 districts. Chief towns, Jitomir, the cap., Kremenez, Rovno, Staro-Konstantinov, Dubna, Radzivilov, and Berditchev.

**VOLKACH**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 15 m. N.E. Würzburg. P. 1984.

**VÖLKERMARKT**, a town of Austria, Carinthia, gov. Laybach, circ. and 15 m. E.N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Drave. It has large cattle markets.

**VOLKHOV**, a river of Russia, gov. Novgorod and St Petersburg, issues from Lake Ilmen on its N. side, near Novgorod, which town it intersects, flows in a very direct course N.N.E. for 130 m., and enters Lake Ladoga at Novaia-Ladoga on its S. side. It is deep and navigable.

**VOLKMARSEN**, a walled town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., 18 m. N.N.W. Cassel. P. 2818. It has manufactures of woollen cloths and leather, and four annual fairs.

**VOLLENHOVEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overysse, cap. dist., on the Zuyder-Zee, 13 m. N.N.W. Zwolle. P. 1406.

**VOLLORE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 5 m. S.S.E. Thiers. P. 3503.

**VOLMAR** or **WOLMAR**, a town of Russia, gov. Livonia, 65 m. N.E. Riga. P. 1700. In 1622 it was taken by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

**VOLNAY**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Côte-d'Or, 4 m. S.W. Beaune. P. 600.

**VOLNEY**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, co. Oswego.

**VOLVO**, a seaport town of European Turkey, Thessaly, on the N. side of its gulf. It has considerable trade. In 1862, 395 vessels (tonnage 43,218) entered, and 427 (tonnage 44,660) cleared the port. P. 2000, comprising many Jews.—The *Gulf of Volo* (*Sinus Pelasgicus*) is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, forming a part of the boundary between Turkey and Greece, bounded E. by the peninsula Zagora. Length and breadth about 18 miles each.

**VOLOGDA**, a gov. of European Russia, mostly between lat. 58° and 64° 30' N., lon. 38° and 60° E., having W. the govvs. Olonetz and Novgorod, S. Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Viatka, and Perm, and E. the Ural mountains, separating it from Siberia. Area 153,106 sq. m. P. (1858) 951,593. Except in the E., where it is covered by ramifications of the Urals, the surface is an undulating plain, watered by the Dvina and its affluents the Sukhona, etc., and the Upper Petchora. Lakes numerous; the principal is that of Kubinsk in the W. In the S. and S.W. some of the soil is fertile; elsewhere it is mostly sandy, marshy, or covered

with pine, oak, and beech woods. Climate very severe; rye and barley are the only grains raised. Other crops are hemp, flax, and hops. Horses and cattle are numerous; bears, wolves, and game afford abundant objects for the chase. Copper, iron, marble, salt, granite, and flint are chief mineral products. The gov. has from 150 to 200 factories of woollen and linen fabrics, soap, leather, candles, glass, paper, rope, etc., with iron foundries, brick-kilns, distilleries, & salt-works; and it sends furs, tallow, pitch, wooden wares, timber, masts, turpentine, and other raw products into the govts. of Archangel and Tobolsk. Volgodga is divided into 10 districts. Chief towns, Volgodga, the cap., Totma, Kadnikov, Solvitche-godsk, and Ustiug-Veliki.

**VOLOGDA**, a city of N. Russia, cap. gov., near its W. extremity, on the Volgodga, an affl. of the Sukhona, 110 m. N. Jaroslavl. P. 12,670. It has two cathedrals, and is the residence of the archbishop and governor. Manufs. candles, woollens, soap, potash, cordage, bells, ropes, leather, and spirits. Its trade is large, and facilitated by the Dvina, which connects it with the White Sea.

**VOLOKOLAMSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 64 m. W.N.W. Moscow, cap. circ., on the Lama, at the influx of the Gorodenka. P. 3000.

**VOLOTCHOK**, Russia. [VISHNIU-VOLOTCHOK.] **VOLPIANO**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and circ. Turin. P. 3944. It has remains of fortifications.

**VOLSK** or **WOLGSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.E. Saratov, cap. circ., on the Volga, between two of its affluents. P. 3000.

**VOLTA**, a town of N. Italy, prov. Brescia, 12 m. N.N.W. Mantua. P. of comm. 4387. It has been the scene of several battles; one in July 1848 between the Austrians and Piedmontese.

**VOLTA**, **ASWADA** or **ADIRRI**, a river of Guinea, rises in the Kong Mountains, flows S.E. and S., separates Ashantee from Dahomey, and enters the ocean at Adda, in lat. 5° 45' N., lon. 0° 40' E., after a course estimated at 360 m.

**VOLTCHANSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N.E. Kharkov, cap. circ., on the Voltcha. P. 7090. It has two annual fairs.

**VOLTERRA** (*Volaterræ*), a town of Central Italy, prov. and 32 m. S.E. Pisa, cap. circ. P. (1861) 13,099. It stands on a lofty rock of tertiary sandstone, 1900 ft. above the sea, is enclosed by walls of curious Etruscan architecture, and has two ancient gates. Principal buildings, a citadel divided into an old and new portion, the former of which is now converted into a prison for convicted criminals; a cathedral and several churches, a Friarist college, Camaldolese monastery, classical seminary, public library, hospital, and orphan asylum. On the site of the old episcopal palace is the famous prison for political offenders, called *Il Mastio*. The chief interest of the town, however, is in its Etruscan antiquities, its curious necropolis, in the tombs of which several of the most valuable objects in the museum were found, amphitheatre, baths, and Etruscan museum in the town-hall. The alabaster manufactures employ one-half of the male population; and vases, etc., are exported to the United States, India, China, and Russia. From its strong position it was a place of importance in the middle ages. There are rich copper mines near Monte Catini, 12 m. dist. 5 m. S. Volterra are the salt-works of Leopoldo, and brine-springs, which furnish the greater part of the salt used in Tuscany.

**VOLTERRI**, a town of N. Italy, prov. and 9 m. W. Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa. P. (1861) 11,802. It is a flourishing town, with churches richly

adorned. Manufs. paper, which is exported to S. America. In the valley of the Leira, about 3 m. off, are sulphureous springs much frequented by the Genoese.

**VOLTURNO** (*Volturnus*), a river of S. Italy, rises in the prov. Campobasso, flows mostly S.E. to its junction with the Calore, and afterwards W. past Capua, and enters the Mediterranean 20 m. S.E. Gaeta. Course 90 m.

**VOLTURARA**, two towns of S. Italy.—I. prov. Avellino, circ. and 14 m. W.S.W. St Angelo dei Lombardi. P. 4685.—II. prov., circ. and 25 m. W. Foggia, in the Apennines. P. 2776.

**VOLUSIER**, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Florida. P. 861 free, 297 slaves.

**VOLVIC**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, 4 m. W.S.W. Riom. P. 3582. It has extensive quarries of lava.

**VOMANO**, a river of South Italy, prov. Teramo, after an E. course of 50 m. enters the Adriatic Sea 17 m. N.N.W. Pescara.

**VONITSA** or **VONIZZA**, a town of Greece, gov. Acarnania, on an inlet of the Gulf of Arta, 8 m. S.E. Prevesa. P. 2500.—The *Bay of Vonitza* has good anchorage in from 12 to 14 fathoms water.

**VOORNE**, an island of S. Holland, between the Maas and Haring-vliet, at their mouth in the North Sea. Length 13 m., breadth 6 miles.

**VORARLBERG**, a circ. of the Austrian empire, at the W. extremity of the Tirol, in which it is officially included. [TIROL.]

**VORCHEIM**, a town, Bavaria. [FORCHEIM.] **VORDATE**, the N. most island of the Timor-Laut group, in Malaysia.

**VORDEN**, a market town of Hanover, cap. dist., landr. and 14 m. N.E. Osnabrück. P. 762.

**VÖRDEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Minden, 8 m. N.W. Höxter. P. 750.

**VORDERBERG**, a market town of Austria, gov. Styria, 14 m. W.N.W. Bruck. It has iron mines.

**VORDINGBORG**, a maritime town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Seeland, opposite Falster. P. 1000.

**VOREPPE**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Isère, on the Roise, 9 m. N.W. Grenoble. P. 2387.

**VOREY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haute Loire, arr. and 10 m. N. Le Puy. P. 2320.

**VORMS**, an island in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Russia, gov. Revel, between the island Dago and the mainland. Length 10 m., breadth 5 m.

**VORONA**, a river of Russia, govts. Penza, Tambov, and Voronej, flows S.W. 220 m., and joins the Khojer 6 m. N.N.E. Novo-Chopersk.

**VORONEJ**, a gov., S. Russia, mostly between lat. 48° 40' and 52° N., lon. 37° 40' and 43° E., surrounded by the govts. Tambov, Orel, Kursk, Kharkov, and Ekaterinoslav, Saratov, and the Don-Cossack country. Area 25,681 sq. m. P. (1858) 1,930,859. Surface level or undulating. Principal rivers, the Don and its affluents, the Oskol in the W., and the Donetz, which forms the S. boundary. Soil fertile. Climate comparatively mild, and most of the products of temperate countries are grown, including large quantities of melons, which are sent to the markets of Moscow and St Petersburg; tobacco, poppies, hemp, flax, cucumbers, onions, etc. Wine is raised in some parts. Honey, iron, limestone, and nitre are important products. Forests not very extensive, but the dep. contains some fine oak woods. Cattle and horses are numerous, and of good breeds, hunting being a favourite sport. Manufs. coarse woollens and soap. Exports, corn, cattle, skins, honey, wax, fruits, and iron wares. The gov. is subdivided into 12 circles. Principal towns, Voronej, the

**cap., Ostrogojsk, Pavlovsk, Bogntchar, Korotojak, and Novo-Chopersk.** *Voronej*, the cap. gov., on the Voronej, near its confl. with the Don, 130 m. E. Koursk. P. (1858) 40,439. It has the governor's and vice-governor's residences, post-office, commissariat, academy, etc., two cathedrals and about 20 other churches, convents, bazaars, military orphan asylum; manufs. of soap, tallow, leather, and vitriol. Peter the Great here founded a palace and large dockyards and arsenals, and here was built the first vessel of his fleet for the Sea of Azov; but most of the naval establishments have been removed to Tavrov and Rostov. Since his time, however, Voronej has become one of the chief commercial towns in S. Russia. It exports iron, corn, flour, oil, wine, rope, sail-cloth, woollens, lime, etc.

**VORSFELDE**, a mkt. town of Germany, duchy and 19 m. N.E. Brunswick, cap. circ. on the Aller. P. 1300. It has distilleries and tanneries.

**VORSKLA**, a river of Russia, gov. Kharkov and Poltava, flows S.W. past Poltava and Kobiliaki, and after a course of 150 m. joins the Dnieper 40 m. N.W. Ekaterinoslav.

**VOSGES** (German *Wogesen*), *Vosgesus Mons*, a chain of mountains in the N.E. of France, the S.E. of Belgium, and the W. of Germany. It commences in France, on the limits of the depts. Haute-Saône, Haut-Rhin, and Doubs, and terminates in Germany on l. b. of the Rhine, near Mayence; it is connected by several ramifications on the S.W. with the mountains of the Côte-d'Or, which are prolonged to the Cevennes, on the S. with the Jura mountains, and in the N.W. with the Ardennes. The mountains often assume a rounded form, and are hence called *ballons*; the culminating points are the Ballon d'Alsace, 4688 feet, and the Ballon de Guebwiller, 4690 ft. above the sea. Their summits are covered with vast forests, and they contain silver, copper, lead, and coal; but the most valuable mineral product is rock-salt. The Vosges gives rise to the rivers Saône, Moselle, Meuse, Marne, and Aube.

**VOSGES**, a dep. of France, in the N.E., formed of the S. part of the old prov. Lorraine; cap. Epinal. It is surrounded by the provs. Haut and Bas-Rhin, H. Saône, H. Marne, Meuse, and Meurthe. Area 2347 sq. m. P. (1861) 415,485. Surface generally mountainous, having the Vosges in the E., and the Faucille mountains in the S. Chief rivers, the Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, Madon, and Mense. One-third of the surface is covered with forests. The plain in the W. and N.W. is fertile in wheat, maize, hemp, and excellent flax; cherries are extensively grown for the manufacture of *kirschwasser*. Many cattle are reared, and butter and cheese are important products. The dep. is rich in mines of iron, copper, silver, and marble. It has numerous mineral springs, the chief of which are those of Plombières and Bains. It is divided into the arrs. of Epinal, Mirecourt, Neufchâteau, Remiremont, and St Dié.

**VOSNESENSK**, a market town, and the chief of the military colonies of S. Russia, gov. Kherson, on the Bug, and 85 m. N.W. Kherson.

**VOSTITZA**, *Ægium*, a maritime town of Greece, Morea, gov. Achaia, on the Corinthian Gulf, 18 m. E. Patras. P. 2500. It is ill built and unhealthy, but has a good harbour, and an active commerce in currants and pine timber.

**VOTKA**, a town and important manuf. dist. of Russia, gov. Viatka, dist. Sarapaul, on the Ij, 12 m. from its influx into the Kama. P. 9000. It has extensive imperial iron-works, anchor forges, and musket factories, wrought by the aid of waterpower, an arsenal, hospital, and prisons.

**VOU-CHANG** or **WOO-CHANG**, a city of China, prov. Hoo-pe, cap. dep., on the Yang-tse-kiang, at the influx of the Han-kiang, one of the finest cities in China, famous for its learning & manufactures in metals, with a pop. of nearly 2,000,000. — *Von-ching* and *Von-ting* are cities in the provs. Kiang-si and Yun-nan.

**VOUGA**, a river of Portugal, prov. Beira, enters an inlet of the Atlantic, 5 m. N. Aveiro, after a W.S.W. course of 60 miles.

**VOULLÉ**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 10 m. W.N.W. Poitiers, on the Auzance. P. 1670.

**VOUNEUL SUR VIENNE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vienne, cap. cant., 8 m. S. Châtellerault. P. 1447.

**VOULTE (LA)**, *Volta*, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardèche, 10 m. E.N.E. Privas, on rt. b. of the Rhone. P. 3155.

**VOUTEZAC**, a comm. and vill., France, dep. Corrèze, 11 m. N.N.W. Brives-en-Juliac. P. 2562.

**VOUVRAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. cant., on railway to Orleans, 7 m. E. Tours. P. 2438.

**VOUZIERES**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Ardennes, cap. arr., on l. b. of the Aisne, 25 m. S. Mézières. P. 3136.

**VOUZON**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Loir-et-Cher, 27 m. N.E. Romorantin. P. 1460.

**VOVES**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. cant., 12 m. S.S.E. Chartres. P. 1514.

**VOWCHURCH**, a pa. of England, co. and 10 m. W.S.W. Hereford. Ac. 2690. P. 333.

**VOY (ST)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. H.-Loire, 7 m. E. Yssengeaux. P. 2544.

**VOYUSSA (Aous)**, a river of Europ. Turkey, Albania, rises near Mezzovo, & after a W. course of 180 m. enters the Adriatic Sea 14 m. N. Avlona.

**VRACHORI**, a town of Greece, cap. gov. Ætolia, 25 m. N.W. Lepanto. About 5 miles S.E. is the Lake Vrachori, ancient *Trichonis*, 6 m. in length, E. to W., by 4 m. in breadth.

**VRANA**, a town of Turkey, formerly a depend. of Servia, 43 m. E. Pristina. P. 3000. (?)

**VRECOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Vosges, 13 m. S. Neufchâteau. P. 772.

**VREDEN**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 35 m. W.N.W. Münster, on the Berkel.

**VRIGNE-AUX-BOIS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Vrigne, 4 m. N.W. Sedan. P. 2049. It has iron works.

**VUKOVAR**, a town of the Austrian empire, Slavonia, cap. co. Syrmia, on rt. b. of the Danube, at the influx of the Vuka, which divides it into an old and a new town, 24 m. S.E. Esseg. P. 5670. It is the see of a Greek protopapas.

**VULCANO** or **VOLCANO**, *Vulcania*, the most S. of the Lipari Islands, in the Mediterranean Sea, 12 m. N. the coast of Sicily; lat. 38° 22' N., lon. 14° 55' 15" E. It is about 7 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth, mountainous, and has near its centre a crater about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumference and  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. deep, which constantly emits vapour charged with sulphur, alum, vitriol, and ammonia. The island has two ports; its interior is almost wholly sterile, but the S. shore yields grapes, flax, fruit, and excellent corn.—Off its N. coast is the islet *Vulcanello*, joined to it by a low rock formed of its own lava, and in which are two small craters.

**VOXEN**, a river, Russia, Finland, flows S.S.W. through numerous lakes, including Lake Saima, on emerging from which it forms the grand cataract of Imatra; after a N.ward turn it enters Lake Ladoga at Kexholm on its W. side. Total course estimated at 300 to 350 miles.

VUSITRIN, a town of European Turkey, in the S. part of Servia, dist. and 12 m. N.W. Pristina, on an affluent of the Ibar. P. 3000.

VYTYÉGRA, a town of Russia, gov. Olonetz, cap. circ., on the Vytyégra, 12 m. from Lake Onega,

and 73 m. S.E. Petrozavodsk. P. 2500. It has manufs. of linen and candles, with ship-building docks; and is connected by its river with the Lakes Onega and Ladoga. It carries on a large trade with St Petersburg and Archangel.

## W

For places not found here, refer to V.

WAADT or WAADYLAND. [VAUD.]

WAAG, a river of West Hungary, rises in the Carpathians, and after a course of 200 m. joins the Danube at Komorn, in conjunction with the Neutra. Course S.W. and S.

WAAL or WAHL, river. [NETHERLANDS.]

WAALWIJK, a town, Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, cap. cant., 10 m. W. Bois-le-Duc. P. 2900.

WABASH, a river of the U. S., North America, rises in the N.W. part of Ohio, flows W. and S. through Indiana, dividing that state from Illinois, and about 12 m. N.N.E. Shawnee town joins the Ohio, of which it is the principal tributary from the N. Total course 500 m., and for the latter 2-3ds it is navigable for steamers to La Fayette; near which the canal commences, connecting it with Lake Erie. Principal affluent, White river. It gives name to a co. of Illinois. Cap. Mount Carmel. Area 198 sq. m. P. 7313. —II. a co., Indiana. Cap. Wabash. Area 415 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,547.

WABASHA, a co., U. S., N. America, Minnesota. P. 7228.

WABAUNSEE, a co., U. S., N. America, Kansas. P. 1023.

WABERTHWAITTE, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 1½ m. S.E. Ravenglass. Ac. 1901. P. 198.

WACAMAW, a river, U. S., North America, North and South Carolina, after a S. course of 100 m. joins the estuary of the Great Peedee, opposite George-town, 10 m. from the Atlantic.

WACHENHEIM, a market town of Rhenish Bavaria, 14 m. N.W. Spires. P. 2920.

WACHSTED, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, 10 m. N.W. Mühlhausen. P. 1155.

WACHTENDONK, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 25 m. N.W. Düsseldorf, on the Niers. P. 2000. Manufs. ribbons.

WACON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hereford, 3½ m. N.W. Bromyard. Ac. 1002. P. 123. —II. co. Norfolk, 12 m. S.S.W. Norwich. Ac. 1044. P. 244.

WADBOROUGH, a hamlet of England, co. Worcester, with a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, 5 m. S.E. Worcester. P. 183.

WADDESON, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5½ m. N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 6010. P. 1786.

WADDINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S. Glandford-Briggs. Ac. 3720. P. 812.

WADDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. S. Lincoln. Area included in the city liberty. P. 909.—II. a chapelry, co. York, West Riding, pa. Mitton, 3 m. N.W. Pockhill. Ac. 1800. P. 513.

WADDINGWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 928. P. 82.

WADEBRIDGE, a market town of England, co. Cornwall, pas. St Breock and Egloshayle, on the Alan, 5 m. E.S.E. Padstow. P. 777.

WADENHOE, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. S.W. Oundle. Ac. 1150. P. 270.

WÄDENSCHWYL, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. S.S.E. Zürich, on the S. side of its lake. P. 5980.

WADHURST, a pa. and market town of England,

co. Sussex, 6 m. S.E. Tunbridge-Wells. Ac. 10,147. P. 4070.

WADOR, a town, Afghanistan, 17 m. W. Dera-Ghazee-Khan, on the route to Candahar. P. 2000.

WADOWICE (formerly *Myslenice*), a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on the Skawa, 23 m. W.S.W. Cracow. P. 3090.

WADSWORTH, a township of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. and 8 m. W.N.W. Halifax. Ac. 10,080. P. 4141.

WADSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. N.W. Tickhill. Ac. 2930. P. 656.

WADY (Arab. *a Valley*), the prefixed name of numerous localities in the East, and in Africa. The Hebrew correlative is *Nachal*.—The *Wady-Mousa* is a valley of Arabia Petrea, opening on the W. into El-Ghor, the great depression between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Akaba. On the S.E. are the ruins of Petra.

WAGENINGEN, a town, Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Rhine, cap. cant., 11 m. W. Arnhem. P. 3100. Trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco.

WAGER RIVER, a large estuary or inlet of British North America, W. of Southampton Island. Its centre is near lat. 66° N., lon. 90° W.

WAGGA WAGGA, a co. of New S. Wales, cap. co. Wynyard, on S. b. of the Murrumbidgee river, 310 m. from Sydney. P. (1861) 627.

WAGHEN or WAWN, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, with a vill., 4 m. E.S.E. Beverley. Ac. 3695. P. 322.

WAGRAM, a vill. of Lower Austria, on the left bank of the Rossbach, 11 m. N.E. Vienna. It is famous for the victory of Napoleon I. over the Austrians, 6th July 1809, which was followed by the treaty of Schönbrunn.

WÄHLEREN, a town of Switzerland, cant. Berne, dist. Schwarzenburg. P. 5116.

WAHLSTADT, a vill., Pruss. Silesia, gov. & 4 m. S.E. Liegnitz. Here, in 1241, Henry of Liegnitz was defeated by the Mongols; & on the 26th Aug. 1813 the French were defeated by the Prussians.

WAHRENBRÜCK, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 15 m. E. Torgau. P. 574.

WÄHRING or WÄRING, a vill. of Austria, adjoining Vienna on the W. P. 1300. It gives name to a circle of Lower Austria.

WAHUNGEN or WASUNGEN, a town of Germany, duchy Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. N.N.W. Meiningen. P. 2400. It has manufs. of linens.

WAIBLINGEN, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Neckar, cap. dist., on the Rems, 7 m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 3100.

WAIBSTADT, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 24 m. S.E. Mannheim. P. 1854.

WAIDHOFEN, two towns of Lower Austria.—I. on the Ips, 43 m. W.S.W. St Polten. P. 3000. It is the centre of the iron manuf. in Lower Austria.—II. (*Böhmisch* or *Bohemian*), on the Thaya, 32 m. N.W. Krems. P. 1400.

WAIHO, a river of New Zealand, N. island, prov. Auckland, flows N. into Firth of Thames.

WAIKATO, the principal river of New Zealand, N. island, rises in Lake Taupo, flows N.W., and

enters the ocean at Waikato harbour on the W. coast, 35 m. S. Auckland. Course 140 m.

WAINFLEET (probably anc. *Vaimona*), a market town of England, co. Lincoln, on a creek, about 4 m. from its entrance into the Wash, 15 m. N.E. Boston. United ac. of its two pas. 14,617. P. 2122. Alt. 16 feet. It was formerly larger.

WAIRAU and WAIROA, two rivers of New Zealand; the former, S. island, enters Cloudy Bay, and is navigable to some distance above its mouth; the latter, N. island, enters Kaipara harbour, 55 m. N.W. Auckland.

WAITHE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6 m. S. Great Grimsby. Ac. 780. P. 43.

WAITZEN or WAATEN (Hung. *Vacz*), a town, Cent. Hungary, co. & 20 m. N. Pesth, on l. b. of the Danube. P. 11,271. It is the see of a bishop, & has a cathedral, a deaf-mute asylum, and paper mills.

WAKALLA, a co., U. S., N. America, Florida. P. 1672 free, 1167 slaves.

WAKE, a co. of the U. S., N. America, in centre of North Carolina, cap. Raleigh. Area 1018 sq. m. P. (1860) 17,894 free, 10,738 slaves.

WAKEFIELD, a parl. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. York, West Riding, on the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, 9 m. S. Leeds. Ac. of pa. 9311. P. (1861) 35,739; of parl. bor., comprising the township of Wakefield, with parts of others, (1851), 22,057; (1861), 23,150. The town is on the sloping N. bank of the Calder. It has several churches, grammar school, library and news-rooms, corn exchange and saloon, court house, prison, and dissenting chapels. The grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has a large revenue, and six exhibitions to the universities. West Riding lunatic asylum, fever hospital, literary and philosophical, horticultural and phrenological societies, mechanics' institute, theatre, several almshouses, and a cemetery covering 15 acres. The town is celebrated for its manufs. of yarns. The chief trade is in corn, wool, and cattle. It has also coal mines, and an active export of coal. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 1108.

WAKERING, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 5 m. S.E. Rochford. Ac. 5484. P. 1018. It has a small harbour at the mouth of the Thames.—II. (*Little*), 4 m. E.S.E. Prittlewell. Ac. 5862. P. 283.

WAKERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 7½ m. N.E. Rockingham. Ac. 2130. P. 228.

WAKOOL, a co. of New S. Wales, on r. b. of Murray river. Lat. 35° 20' S.; lon. 144° E. Ac. 1,776,000. It is drained by numerous branches and tributaries of the Murray.

WALACHIA or WALLACHIA. [MOLDAVIA.]

WALAJAHBAD, a town of British India, dist. Chingelput, presid. and 98 m. S.W. Madras. It has a military cantonment.

WALATA, a town of Central Africa, cap. state Beroo, 260 m. W. Timbuctoo.

WALBERSWICK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 1½ m. S.W. Southwold. Ac. 1960. P. 315.

WALBERTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3 m. W.S.W. Arundel. Ac. 1722. P. 588.

WALCHA, a town of New S. Wales, cap. of co. Vernon, on the Apsley river. P. (1861) 355.

WALCHEN-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, S. the Kochel-see, near the Tirol. Length 4 m., breadth 3 m. It has a productive fishery.

WALCHEREN, the most W. of the islands of the Netherlands, prov. Zealand, between the E. and W. Scheldt, and having W. the North Sea. Length 11 m., breadth 10 m. P. 40,000. It is fertile, but below the level of the sea, from which it is protected by extensive dunes and dykes; and

very unhealthy. Chief town Middleburg. The English, under the Earl of Chatham, occupied it in 1803, when 7000 soldiers perished from ague.

WALCOTT, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 1½ m. N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 1747. P. 201.—II. co. Somerset, partly included in the city of Bath. Ac. 1023. P. (1861) 26,281.—III. co. Norfolk, 5 m. E.N.E. North Walsham. Ac. 735. P. 141.—IV. a hamlet, co. Lincoln, pa. and 2 m. N. Billingham. P. 605.

WALCOURT, a town of Belgium, on railway, prov. and 27 m. S.W. Namur. P. 800.

WALD, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 19 m. E.S.E. Zürich. P. 4298. It has cotton spinning and iron works.

WALDBÖCKELHEIM, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Coblenz, 6 m. W. Kreutznach. P. 1270.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, principality Waldeck, on the Eder, 10 m. S.E. Corbach. P. 1000.—II. a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. E.S.E. Baireuth.

WALDECK-PYRMONT, a principality of Germany; Waldeck lying between lat. 51° and 51° 30' N., lon. 8° 30' and 9° 11' E., enclosed by Prussia, Westphalia, and Hessen-Cassel; Pyrmont, detached 30 m. N. ward, surrounded by the territories of Hanover, Lippe-Detmold, and Brunswick. Area of Waldeck, 407 sq. m.; of Pyrmont, 25 sq. m. P. of Waldeck (1861), 51,589; of Pyrmont, 7015. Total area 482 sq. m. Total pop. 58,604; all Lutherans, except about 1800 Roman Catholics and Jews. The principality is divided into 4 circles, viz. Twiste, Eisenberg, Eder, and Pyrmont. Surface hilly. Both portions of territory are situated in the basin of the Weser, and are watered by its tributaries the Eider, Diemel, and Emmer. Sufficient corn is raised for home consumption, with potatoes, fruits, and flax. Cattle-rearing and the production of timber are highly important; nearly one-third of the surface is in forests. Mineral products comprise iron, salt, alabaster, marble, and slates; and a considerable portion of the prince's revenue is derived from the export of the waters of Pyrmont, one of the chief spas of Germany. Manufs. of linen and woollen stuffs, paper, iron, leather, and cotton hosiery, are carried on, but the principal articles of commerce are corn, cattle, fine wool, honey, iron, mineral waters, etc. Government a limited monarchy, with a diet of representatives of the nobility, the towns, and the rural districts. Contingent to Federal army 866 men. Chief towns, Arnslen, the cap., in Waldeck, and Pyrmont. Public revenue (1862) 65,310*l.*; (1864) 525,964 thalers; expenditure (1862) 66,573*l.*; (1864) 529,657 thal.

WALDEN, a township of England, co. York, N. Riding, pa. Aysgarth, 10 m. W.S.W. Middleham. Ac. 6790. P. 478.—II. (*St Paul's*), a pa., co. Herts, 4½ m. N.W. Welwyn. Ac. 3678. P. 1123.—III. (*Saffron*). [SAFFRON WALDEN.]

WALDENBACH, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, 10 m. S.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 1952.

WALDENBURG, three towns of Germany.—I. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 43 m. S.W. Breslau, cap. circ., on the Polnitz; P. 2750. It has manufs. of linens and porcelain. Near it are extensive coal mines.—II. Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Mulde, 14 m. W. Chemnitz. P. 2253. It is enclosed by walls.—III. Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, cap. lordship, 28 m. N.W. Ellwangen. P. 1060.—IV. a town of Switzerland, cap. circ., cant. Basle, 6½ m. S. Liesthal. P. 600.

WALDESHARE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. N.N.W. Dover. Ac. 992. P. 94.

WALDHEIM, a town of Saxony, circ. and 33 m.

S.E. Leipzig, on the Zschopau. P. 3872. It has manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs.

WALDINGFIELD, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.E. Sudbury. Ac. 2423. P. 622.—II. (*Little*), same co.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Sudbury. Ac. 1574. P. 412.

WALDKAPPEL, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, 20 m. S.E. Cassel. P. 1304.

WALDKIRCH, a town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Elz, 8 m. N.E. Freiburg. P. 2576.

WALDRICHEN, a vill. of Germany, Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 7 m. S.E. Chemnitz. P. 1182.

WALDMOHR, a vill. of Rhenish Bavaria, on the Glan, 11 m. N. Deux-Ponts. P. 1191.

WALDMÜNCHEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Schwarzach, 38 m. N.E. Ratisbon. P. 2132. It has manufs. of linens and glass, with a trade in flax and yarn.

WALDO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. of Maine. Area 931 sq. m. P. (1860) 38,447.

WALDOBOROUGH, a port and township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Muscongus Bay, 28 m. S.E. Augusta. P. 4199.

WALDRINGFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $\frac{3}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Woodbridge. Ac. 1156. P. 205.

WALDRON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5 m. E.S.E. Uckfield. Ac. 4241. P. 1204.

WALDSASSEN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, cap. dist., on the Eger, 32 m. E.N.E. Bairreuth. P. 1522.

WALDSEE, a town of Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., 32 m. S.S.W. Ulm. P. 1570.

WALDSHUT, a walled town of Baden, circ. Upper Rhine, on the Rhine, 20 m. W.S.W. Schaffhausen. P. 1364.

WALDSTÄTTERSEE. [LUCERNE (LAKE OF).]

WALDTHURN, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 27 m. N.E. Amberg. P. 874.

WALDWIMMERSBACH, a vill. of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 8 m. S.E. Heidelberg. P. 621.

WALDÜRN, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 30 m. W.S.W. Würzburg. P. 3136.

WALES (PRINCIPALITY OF), a peninsular portion of S. Britain, on its W. side, between lat. 51° 23' and 53° 26' N., lon. 2° 41' and 5° 17' W., having E. the English cos. Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, and on other sides the Bristol and St George's Channels, and the Irish Sea. Area, pop., and subdivisions as follow:—

Counties.	Area in sq. m.	Area in stat. acres.	Pop. in 1861.	County Towns.
Anglesey . . .	302	193,453	54,546	Beaumaris.
Brecknockshire, . .	719	460,148	61,627	Brecon.
Cardiganshire, . . .	693	443,387	72,225	Cardigan.
Carmarthenshire, . .	947	606,331	117,727	Carmarthen.
Carnarvonshire, . . .	578	370,273	95,608	Carnarvon.
Denbighshire, . . .	603	386,032	100,262	Denbigh.
Flintshire, . . .	289	184,905	69,870	Mold.
Glamorganshire, . . .	855	547,494	317,751	Cardiff.
Merionethshire, . . .	602	385,291	38,338	Dejelly.
Montgomeryshire, . .	755	483,323	67,075	Montgomery.
Pembrokeshire, . . .	657	401,691	56,493	Pembroke.
Radnorshire, . . .	425	272,128	25,403	New Radnor.
Total, . . .	7385	4,732,486	1,111,786	...

Of the above cos., Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery compose North Wales; while South Wales consists of the shires of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Radnor, and Pembroke. Except the island Anglesey, which has a level or undulating surface, nearly all Wales, especially its north half, is mountainous. Snowdon, in Carnarvonshire, is 3590 feet; Cader Idris, Merionethshire,

2959 feet; the Brecknock Beacon (S. Wales), 2862 feet; and many summits rise to between 1500 and 2300 feet above the sea. Chief rivers, the Severn, Wye, Usk, Towy, Teify, Dovy, Conway, Clwyd, and Dee, the vales of some of which are very fertile. Lakes are insignificant; that of Bala, the largest, is only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length. Principal inlets are, on the W. coast, Carnarvon and Cardigan Bays, St Bride's Bay, and Milford Haven; on the S. Carmarthen and Swansea Bays, separated by the peninsula of Gower; and on the N. the estuary of the Dee, and the harbours of Beaumaris and Holyhead. Principal headlands, Gt. Ormes Head, Briach-y-Pwll and St David's Head. Agriculture is extremely backward. Barley and oats are the chief grains raised; the culture of potatoes and turnips is extending. Farms mostly small, averaging in S. Wales only from 50 to 60 acres. Large numbers of cattle are reared. The number of sheep is estimated at 1,250,000, and the annual produce of wool at 10,000 packs. A hardy small breed of ponies is reared, especially in the cos. Montgomery and Merioneth. Mining industry is highly important. Iron, copper, lead, silver, slate, limestone, and in the S. large quantities of coal, are mined, which is extensively exported, and used on the spot for smelting both British and foreign ores. In 1863 South Wales had 123 blast furnaces in operation, and 74 out of blast, making 847,758 tons of iron, & N. Wales 7 furnaces, producing 51,076 tons of iron, and 6 out of blast. The principal iron works are at and around Merthyr-Tydvil, Tredegar, Aberdare, and Rhuabon; at Swansea, large quantities of American and other copper ores are reduced. Manufactures of woollen fabrics, especially of flannel and hosiery, are very generally pursued in the cottages of the peasantry, particularly in North Wales, where Welspool is the chief mart for these products. The cotton manufacture has extended into some of the N. cos., where also many hands are employed in woollen, flax, and silk factories. There is a manufacture of slate articles at Bangor. Trade principally in the export of mineral produce, cattle, and woollen goods. Principal ports, Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, Carnarvon, and Beaumaris; besides which, Holyhead is a chief packet-station for communication with Ireland, and Milford is a naval port and the seat of a government dockyard. Roads through the principality are now generally good. Railway communication extends in the N. from Chester to Holyhead, and S. to Merthyr-Tydvil, and in the S. from Cardiff to Haverfordwest. Wales is in the ecclesiastical prov. of Canterbury, and divided into the 4 bishoprics of Llandaff, St David's, Bangor, and St Asaph. It contains 13 boroughs, besides contributory bors., each of which sends 1 member to House of Commons, as does each of its cos. Wales is still inhabited by the aboriginal Celtic race, who speak a dialect of the Celtic language called the *British* or *Cambrian*. The country was entitled *Britannia secunda* by the Romans, who constructed many roads and stations in the country. Memorials of its past history abound in the form of cromlechs, camps, abbeys, castles, etc. It maintained a successful struggle against the Saxons, and was not wholly subdued by the Normans until 1284, since which era the heir apparent of the English throne has always held the title of Prince of Wales. [BRITAIN.]

WALES, a pa. of England, co. York,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Ac. 1950. P. 305.

WALES, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 13 m. S.E. Buffalo.

**WALES (NEW SOUTH).** [NEW SOUTH WALES.]  
**WALSLEY**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 2580. P. 351.—II. co. Nottingham, 3 m. N.E. Ollerton. Ac. 1260. P. 327.  
**WALFISCH BAY**, a harbour of S. Africa, extending along its W. coast for 20 m., terminated S.ward by Pelican Point, in lat. 22° 52' 5" S., lon. 14° 27' E., and frequented by whaling vessels (whence its name).  
**WALFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 2½ m. S.S.W. Ross. Ac. 4241. P. 1204.  
**WALGRAVE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 7 m. N.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 2040. P. 650.  
**WALHAM-GREEN** or **St JOHN'S**, a chapelry of England, co. Middlesex, pa. Fulham, a suburb of London, 5 m. W.S.W. St Paul's. P. 6931.  
**WALINCOURT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. S.E. Cambrai. P. 2127.  
**WALJEERS**, a co. of New S. Wales, on rt. b. of Lachlan river. Lat. 34° S.; lon. 144° 20' E.  
**WALKER**, three cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in N.W. part of Georgia, cap. La Fayette. Area 645 sq. m. P. (1860) 8547 free, 1535 slaves.—II. in N.W. of Alabama. Area 1687 sq. m. P. 7461 free, 519 slaves.—III. Texas. P. 4056 free, 4135 slaves.  
**WALKERINGHAM**, a pa. of Engl. co. Nottingham, 3½ m. N.W. Gainsborough. Ac. 3000. P. 683.  
**WALKERN**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. E.N.E. Stevenage. Ac. 2924. P. 823.  
**WALKERTON**, a town of Canada W., cap. of co. Bruce, on Saugeen river.  
**WALKHAMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. S.E. Tavistock. Ac. 10,540. P. 831.  
**WALINGTON**, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 2½ m. S.W. Beverley. Ac. 8460. P. 618.  
**WALLACE**, a co. of New South Wales, bordering Victoria, and surrounded by the cos. Wellesley, Beresford, Buccleugh, and Selwyn, separated from the latter by the Australian Alps. Surface mountainous, and watered by the Snowy river. Many parts are auriferous, and the Kiandra gold fields are here. Ac. 1,359,400.  
**WALLACE-TOWN**, a populous suburb of Ayr, Scotland, immediately W. Newton, and separated from the royal burgh by the river Ayr.  
**WALLACHIA**, principality. [MOLDAVIA.]  
**WALLAMETTE**, river. [WILLAMETTE.]  
**WALLASEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 20 m. N.E. Chester. Ac. 17,775. P. 10,723.  
**WALLA-WALLA**, a co., U. S., North America, Washington. P. 1318.  
**WALL-BOTTLE**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Newburn, 5½ m. W.N.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Ac. 1251. P. 792.  
**WALLDITCH**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. E. Bridport. Ac. 285. P. 175.  
**WALLDÜRN**, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 13 m. S.W. Wertheim. P. 3136.  
**WALDENDORF** (Hung. *Olaszi*), a town of N. Hungary, co. Zips, on the Hernad, 12 m. S.E. Leutschau. P. 3000.  
**WALLENFELS**, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Rodach, 7 m. E.N.E. Kronach. P. 1121.  
**WALLENSTADT**, a lake and small town of Switzerland, cant. St Gall; the lake 11 m. in length by 2 m. across, 9 m. S.E. the Lake of Zürich, with which it is connected by the Linth Canal. Height above the sea, 1385 feet; average depth, 500 feet. Shores mountainous and grand, the precipices along its N. side varying from 2000 to 3000 feet in height. It receives the rivers Linth and Seez. The town *Wallenstadt*, at its E. extremity, pop. 1800, is a depôt for the transit trade between Germany and Italy.

**WALLERN**, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 30 m. S.S.W. Pisek. P. 2069.  
**WALLERSTEIN**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 30 m. S.S.W. Auspach. P. 1950.  
**WALLHAUSEN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 4 m. W. Sängershausen. P. 1055.  
**WALLINGFORD**, a parl. and munic. borough, town, and pa. of England, chiefly in co. Berks, on rt. b. of the Thames, 12½ m. N.W. Reading. Ac. of old borough, comprising four pas., 370; pop. 2793; do. of parl. borough, comprising also some parishes in the co. Oxford, 7794. The town has 3 churches, a town-hall, market-house, gaol, and dissenting chapels. Trade in malt, corn, and flour, and communicates by canals with Bath, Bristol, and the central parts of England. The bor. sends 1 mem. to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 355. The Wallingford Road station of the Great Western Railway is 3 m. from the town.  
**WALLINGFORD**, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Connecticut, on the New Haven Railway, 23 m. S.W. Hartford.—II. Vermont, on Otter Creek, 71 m. S.S.W. Montpelier.  
**WALLINGTON**, several pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 3 m. E. Baldock. Ac. 1950. P. 238.—II. co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E. Downham. Ac. 1460. P. 69.—III. a hamlet, co. Surrey, 3 m. W.N.W. Croydon. P. 983.  
**WALLIS**, a canton of Switzerland. [VALAIS.]  
**WALLIS (LAKE)**, New South Wales, co. Gloucester, on the coast, near Cape Hawke. Length 10 m.; breadth 5 miles.  
**WALLIS ISLAND** (*Uea*), the principal of a group in S. Pacific. Lat. 13° 8' S.; lon. 176° 10' W.  
**WALKHILL**, a township of the U. S., N. America, New York, 18 m. W. Newburgh.  
**WALLOP**, two pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*Nether*), 3½ m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Ac. 7201. P. 946.—II. (*Over*), 5 m. W.N.W. Stockbridge. Ac. 4631. P. 508.  
**WALLS** and **FLOTTA**, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Orkney, comprising the south half of the isl. Hoy, with the islands Flotta and Fara. P. 1674.  
**WALLS**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Shetland, comprising the most W. part of the Shetland mainland, and the islands Foula, Linga, Papa-Stour, and Vaila. P. 2570.  
**WALLSEND**, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 4 m. E.N.E. Newcastle, and intersected by the Newcastle and Shields Railway. Ac. 2787. P. 6715, chiefly engaged in collieries, but partly in lime-kilns, manufs. of coppers and earthenwares, and in ship-building. The village is large and well built. The Wallsend coal is of very superior quality, and upwards of 2,000,000 tons are annually imported into London.  
**WALLSTADT** (GROSS and KLEIN), two contiguous market towns of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, on the Main, 34 m. W.N.W. Würzburg.  
**WALL-TOWN**, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. Haltwhistle, supposed to occupy site of the Roman station *Vindolana*. P. 68.  
**WALMER**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the E. coast, 1 m. S.S.W. Deal, in the bor. of which it is comprised. Ac. 1079. P. 8275. The vill. *Upper Walmer* adjoins Deal; and separated from it on the S.E. is *Lower Walmer*, on rising ground near the shore, containing the church, and resorted to for sea-bathing. Facing the sea, opposite the Downs, is Walmer Castle, where Field-Marshal the late Duke of Wellington died.  
**WALMERSLEY**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N. Bury. Ac. 5056. P. 5037.  
**WALMESGATE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.W. Spilsby. Ac. 920. P. 77.  
**WALNEY ISLAND**, a chapelry of England, form-

ing the most W. land of the co. Lancaster, between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of the Duddon, and insulated at high water, pa. Dalton-in-Furness, 4 m. S.W. Dalton.

WALNUT, several tnsps. of U. S., N. America, Ohio.—I. co. Fairfield, on the Ohio Canal.—II. co. Holmes.—III. co. Pickaway, on the Scioto.

WALPOLE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, 43 m. W.S.W. Concord. In this township, the Connecticut river suddenly contracts from a width of 350 feet to 16 feet, forming Bellows Falls.

WALPOLE, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.W. Halesworth. Ac. 1750. P. 540.—II. (*St Andrew*), co. Norfolk,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 3494. P. 709.—III. (*St Peter*), same co.,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. W.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 6982. P. 1252.

WALSALL, a parl., munic. bor., town and pa. of England, co. Stafford, on an eminence beside the Tame, and on a branch of the London and N.-W. Railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Birmingham. Ac. of pa. 8182. P. 26,822; of parl. bor. (1851) 25,680; do. (1861) 36,990. The town has several churches, St Paul's chapel, two Roman Catholic and various other chapels, an old town-hall and gaol, a grammar school, and subscription and news-rooms. Saddlers' and coachmakers' ironmongery and domestic iron utensils are the staple articles of trade; and it has several brass and iron foundries, extensive coal and lime works, and a considerable trade in malt. It is a polling place for the co., and sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1219.—*Walsall Foreign* is a township, comprising that part of the pa. beyond the munic. boundary. P. 31,524.

WALSDEN-WITH-TODMORDEN, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Rochdale, 10 m. E. Haslingden, on Lancashire Railway. P. 9146.

WALSLEY, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, on Hunter river, 7 m. from Newcastle. Coal is extensively wrought.

WALSHAM (NORTH), a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, near the river Ant, which is navigable from Yarmouth to N. Walsham, 6 m. from the E. coast, and 14 m. N.N.E. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 4252. P. 2896. It has a grammar school, several minor charities, a theatre, etc. In this pa. are water mills; and 1 m. S. the town is a stone cross erected to commemorate a victory of Bishop Spencer and others over a band of rebels in 1381.—II. (*South*), a vill. and dist., 11 m. W.N.W. Yarmouth; the dist. comprising 2 pas. with an area of 3149 ac. P. 556.—III. (*the Willows*), a pa., co. Suffolk, 5 m. E. Ixworth. Ac. 2800. P. 1290.

WALSINGHAM (LITTLE or NEW), a market town and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the Stiffkey, 5 m. S.E. Wells. Ac. of pa. 860. P. 1069.—II. (*Great or Old*), a pa., 1 m. N.E. New Walsingham. Ac. 2170. P. 512.

WALSINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. N.E. Wisbeach, with a station on a branch of the East Anglian Railway. Ac. 4656. P. 2683.

WALSRODE, a town of Hanover, landr. and 45 m. S.W. Lüneburg. P. 2061. It has manufs. of woollens, straw hats, paper, and chicory.

WALSTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, 6 m. N. Biggar. Ac. 4366. P. 480.

WALTENBERG (Hung. *Zilah*), a market town of Austria, Transylvania, co. Szolnok, 39 m. N.W. Klausenburg. P. 8450, mostly agricultural.

WALTERSDORF, two vills. of Germany.—I. Saxony, circ. Bautzen, on the Bohemian frontier, 7 m. W. Zittau. P. 1470.—II. Prussian Silesia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Breslau. P. 1380.

WALTERSHAUSEN, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, principality and 7 miles W.S.W. Gotha, on the Bodewasser. P. 3148.

WALTERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. and 15 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 1241. P. 173.

WALTHAM, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.S.W. Great Grimsby, with a station on the East Lincolnshire Railway. Ac. 2350. P. 856.—II. (*Bright*), co. Berks, 5 m. W.S.W. East Ilsley. Ac. 2038. P. 450.—III. (*Cold*). [COLD WALTHAM.]—IV. (*Great*), co. Essex,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. N.N.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 7335. P. 2330.—V. (*Little*), same co., 4 m. N. Chelmsford. Ac. 2227. P. 684.—VI. (*North*), co. Hants, 6 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1938. P. 484.—VII. (*on-the-Wolds*), co. Leicester, with a vill., formerly a market town, 5 m. N.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2870. P. 672.—VIII. (*St Laurence*), co. Berks, 5 m. S.W. Maidenhead. Ac. 3468. P. 848.—IX. (*Temple*), co. Kent, hundred of Bridge and Petham, adjoining Petham. Ac. 2710. P. 576.—X. (*White or Abbas*), co. Berks,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Maidenhead. Ac. 2576. P. 917.—XI. (*West*), a hamlet, co. Essex. [WALTHAM-CROSS.]

WALTHAM, a town of the U. S., North America, Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

WALTHAM-ABBEY or HOLY CROSS, a market town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, 13 m. N.N.E. London. Ac. of pa. 10,876. P. (1861) 5044. The Lea is here diverted into several channels, turning four gunpowder mills belonging to the government. *Waltham* has also corn and silk mills, a pin factory, and malt kilns. At Enfield-lock, 2 m. S., the government has a factory of percussion muskets.

WALTHAM (BISHOP'S), a market town and pa. of England, co. and 10 m. E.N.E. Southampton, on the road between Portsmouth and Winchester. Ac. of pa. 7388. P. 2267.

WALTHAM-CROSS, a hamlet of England, co. Herts, pa. Cheshunt, on the W. side of the river Lea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Waltham-Abbey, & deriving its name from a cross erected here at one of the halting places of the funeral procession of Eleanor, Queen of Edward I., on its way to London.

WALTHAMSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Lea, which is here navigable, 7 m. N.N.E. London. Ac. 4436. P. 7187. The village is situated on the borders of Epping-Forest.

WALTON, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Cumberland, ward Eskdale, 3 m. N. Brampton, and containing the townships of High and Low Walton. Ac. 3592. P. 407.—II. co. Suffolk, on the coast, 10 m. S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1988. P. 988.—III. co. Bucks, 2 m. N.E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 575. P. 95.—IV. co. and ainsty York,  $\frac{2}{4}$  m. E.S.E. Wetherby. Ac. 1670. P. 221.—V. (*Cardiff*), co. Gloucester, 1 m. E.S.E. Tewkesbury. Ac. 650. P. 79.—VI. (*East*), co. Norfolk,  $\frac{6}{8}$  m. N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 2659. P. 175.—VII. (*East*), S. Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. N.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 1893. P. 223.—VIII. (*in-Gordano*), co. Somerset, 10 m. W. Bristol. Ac. 1315. P. 191.—IX. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Lancaster, 3 m. N.E. Liverpool. Ac. 29,233. P. 85,058, partly engaged in cotton manufs.—X. co. Surrey,  $\frac{4}{8}$  m. S.S.E. Epsom, near the summit of Box-hill. Ac. 2592. P. 475.—XI. (*on Soken*), co. Essex, on the coast, 12 m. S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 3260. P. 697. The vill. is resorted to as a watering-place. On the Naze is a brick tower, 80 feet in height, forming a sea mark. The ancient church was submerged by the sea.—XII. (*on-Trent*), co. Derby, 4 m. S.W. Burton-on-Trent. Ac. 2309. P. 430.—XIII. (*West*), co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.E.

Wisbeach. Ac. 5219. P. 950.—XIV. (West). S. Wales, co. Pembroke, on St Bride's Bay, 7 m. W.S.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 1408. P. 397.—XV. (*on-the-Wolds*), co. Leicester, 4 m. E. Loughborough. Ac. 1720. P. 221.—XVI. (Wood), co. and 6 m. W.N.W. Huntingdon. Ac. 3718. P. 388.—XVII. a chapelry, co. Derby, pa. and 2 m. S.W. Chesterfield. P. 1082.—XVIII. a hamlet, co. Leicester, pa. Knaptoft, 4 m. N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1240. P. 240.—XIX. (*le Dale*), a chapelry, co. Lancaster, pa. Blackburn, on railway, 2 m. S.S.E. Preston. Ac. 4630. P. 7388. It has cotton manufs.—XX. (*Inferior and Superior*), townships, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, on the Mersey and Irwell Canal, 2 m. S.W. Warrington. Ac. 960. P. 555.

WALTON-UPON-THAMES, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Thames, with a station on the London and S.-W. Railway, 17 m. W.S.W. London. Ac. 6834. P. 4010.

WALTON, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Georgia, cap. Monroe. Area 354 sq. m. P. 6453 free, 4621 slaves.—II. in W. part of Florida. Area 1157 sq. m. P. 2596 free, 441 slaves.

WALWORTH, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Newington-Butts, a suburb of London, 2½ m. S. St Paul's Cathedral. P. 44,463.

WALWORTH, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Wisconsin. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,496.—II. a township, New York, 13 m. N.W. Lyons.

WALWYN'S-CASTLE, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 6 m. S.W. Haverford-West. Ac. 2904. P. 350.

WAMBRECHIES, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 4 m. N. Lille. P. 3849.

WAMBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 2 m. S.W. Chard. Ac. 1857. P. 286.

WAMPFRAY, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, on the Wampfray, an affluent of the Annan, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, 6 m. S.E. Moffat. Ac. 13,189. P. 559.

WANAS, a town of Sweden, læn Ostergothland, with an important fortress at the mouth of the canal of Gotha, in Lake Wethern.

WANBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. E.S.E. Swindon. Ac. 4440. P. 960.

WANDELSLEBEN, a market town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Erfurt, cap. a small dist. surrounded by Gotha. P. 1025.

WANDSBEK, a market town of the duchy Holstein, 3 m. N.E. Hamburg. P. 4200.

WANDSWORTH, a pa. and large vill. of England, co. Surrey, on the Wandle, near its mouth in the Thames, on the S.W. Railway, 5 m. S.W. London. Ac. of pa. 2478. P. (1861) 13,346. The vill., on and between two low hills, has numerous manufactories for bolting cloths, vinegar, white lead and other chemical products, distilleries, calico-printing, and iron works, lintseed oil, flour, and other mills, wrought by water-power.

WANFRIED, a walled town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 5 m. E. Eschwege. P. 2045.

WANGEN, a town of Germany, Württemberg, circ. Danube, cap. dist., on the Ober-Argen, 50 m. S.W. Ulm. P. 1456.

WANGEN, a town of Switzerland, canton Berne, on the Aar, 5 m. W. Aarwangen. P. 1023.

WANGERIN, a town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. Stettin, 24 m. N.E. Stargard. P. 1450.

WANGEROOG or WANDEROG, an island of N. Germany, grand duchy Oldenburg, in the North Sea, off the estuary of the Jahde and Weser. Lat. of lighthouse 53° 47' 6" N.; lon. 7° 51' 5" E. P. 250. It has extensive oyster beds.

WANGFORD, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. 3 m. N.W. Southwold. Ac. 2603. P. 862.—II. 3½ m. S.W. Brandon-Ferry. Ac. 3252. P. 50.

WANLIE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. S.S.E. Mount Sorrel. Ac. 952. P. 117.

WANLOCK-HEAD, a mining vill. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, at the head of the Wanlock rivulet, 5½ m. E.N.E. Sanquhar, and 1380 feet above the sea. P. 743, employed in mines, which yield chiefly lead ore, but also small quantities of copper, manganese, and gold. The neat village, on a hill-side, amidst fine mountain scenery, has a church and a miner's library.

WANSEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 23 m. E.S.E. Breslau, on the Ohlau. P. 1570.

WANSFORD, a pa., Engl., co. Northampton, with a station on the Peterborough branch of the London and N.-W. Rail, 7 m. W. Peterborough. Ac. 469. P. 180.

WANSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Roding, 6 m. N.E. London. Ac. 2004. P. 2742. It has an orphan asylum founded in 1841.

WANSTREW, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.E. Bruton. Ac. 2054. P. 454.

WANTAGE, a pa. and market town of Engl., co. Berks, in the vale of the White-horse, on a branch of the Ock, and of the Wilts and Berks canal, 3 m. S. the G. W. Rail, 21 m. W.N.W. Reading. Ac. of pa. 7530. P. 3925. Manufs. sacking and coarse cloths, and trade in malt and corn. Here, in 849, Alfred the Great was born.

WANTAGE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, bordering on New York.

WANTISDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. W.N.W. Oxford. Ac. 2126. P. 106.

WANTZENAU (LA), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, near the Rhine, 6 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. P. 2432.

WANZLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. P. 3010.

WAPELLO, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Iowa. Area 432 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,518.

WAPENBURY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. N.N.W. Southam. Ac. 1550. P. 251.

WAPLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2 m. S.S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 2448. P. 358.

WAPPENHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Ac. 2980. P. 650.

WAPPING, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, 2 m. E.S.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London, bordering the Thames, on which are many large warehouses, and the entrances from the Thames to the London docks. Ac. 80. P. 4038. It is comprised in the borough of Tower Hamlets.

WARA, a town of Central Africa, state Waday, lat. 15° 30' S., lon. 21° 30' E.

WARADRGY, a co., N. S. Wales, at the confl. of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan rivers. Ac. 2,726,400. Chief town, Hay P. 172.

WARANGOL or WARANGUL, a city of India, Deccan, Nizam's dom., 86 m. N.E. Hyderabad.

WARASDIN (Hung. *Varasd*), a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, cap. co., on the Drave, 23 m. N.N.E. Agram. P. 9151. It has a Roman Catholic college, a high school, manufs. of stone-ware, silks, tobacco, and vinegar. In the vicinity are sulphur baths, and extensive vineyards.

WARBERG, a seaport town of S. Sweden, læn Halland, 36 m. N.W. Halmstadt, on the Kattegat. P. 2534. Its harbour is safe; and it is much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

WARBLETON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.N.E. Hailsham. Ac., with pa. of Heathfield, 5763. P. 1431.

WARBLINGTON, a pa., Engl., co. Hants, on the border of Sussex, 1 m. S.E. Havant. Ac. 3848. P. 2196.

WARBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. N. Wallingford. Ac. 1673. P. 764.

WARBOYS, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. S.S.E. Ramsay. Ac. 8100. P. 1911.

WARBSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 7½ m. N.E. Camelford. Ac. 4104. P. 419.

WARBURG, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 57 m. S.S.E. Minden, cap. circ., on the Diemel. P. 3500. Manufs. linens and tobacco.

WARBURTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 6 m. E. Warrington. Ac. 1747. P. 484.

WARCOB, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 3 m. W.N.W. Brough. Ac. 10,020. P. 806.

WARD, a maritime co. of Queensland, bounded S. by New S. Wales, W. and N. by cos. Churchill and Stanley. It is drained by the river Logan. Lat. 28° S.; lon. 153° E.

WARDEN, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 6½ m. E. Queenborough. Ac. 796. P. 47.—II. co. Northumberland, 2½ m. N.W. Hexham. Ac. 3122. P. 716.—III. (*Old*), co. Bedford, 3½ m. W. Biggleswade. Ac. 3330. P. 597. [CHIPPING-WARDEN.]

WARDINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Oxford, 4½ m. N.E. Banbury. P. 732.

WARDLEWORTH, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 1½ m. N. Rochdale. P. 17,840.

WARDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Rutland, 2½ m. W. Uppingham. Ac. 1550. P. 68.

WARE, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Hertford, on the Enfield branch of the E. Counties Railway. Area 4700 sq. m. P. 5397. Altitude 113 ft. The town, on l. b. of the Lea, has a church, and an active trade in grain and coal. In it is preserved the "great bed of Ware," 12 feet square, and of uncertain origin and use. The town was founded by Edward the Elder, at the place of a wear or dock, previously formed by the invading Danes, and here are some remains of an ancient priory, and the head springs of the New River, by which water is conveyed for the supply of the N. part of London.—II. (*Ware*, or *Wear-Gifford*), a pa., co. Devon, 2½ m. N.W. Gt. Torrington. Ac. 1587. P. 494.

WARE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S. part of Georgia, cap. Waresborough. Area 1652 sq. m. P. 1823 free, 377 slaves. In it is Okfeenko swamp, 280 miles in circumference.—II. a township of Massachusetts, on the Ware, 22 m. S.E. Northampton.

WAREHAM, a parl., munic. bor., and town of Engl., co. Dorset, between the Frome and Piddle, about 1 m. from their mouths in Poole harbour, and with a station on the S.-W. Rail, 15½ m. E.S.E. Dorchester. Area of parl. bor., comprising Corfe-Castle, Bere-Regis, etc., 22,890 ac. P. (1861) 6694. The town is surrounded by an earth rampart, between which and the streets are many gardens for market produce, and traces of ancient buildings. Manufs. stockings, shirt-butions, and straw-plait. Pipe-clay is exported, and garden produce is sent to Poole. Its salmon fishery, formerly important, is all but abandoned. With Corfe-Castle it sends 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 351.

WAREHAM, a township of U. S., N. America, Mass., on Buy-yard Bay, 45 m. S.S.E. Boston.

WAREHORNE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 7 m. S.S.W. Ashford. Ac. 2878. P. 412.

WAREMME, a town of Belgium, cap. cant., prov. and 13 m. W. Liège, on railway to Brussels. P. 1587. It has a trade in grains.

WAREN, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy and 54 m. E.S.E. Schwerin, cap. dist., on Lake Müritz. P. 4861. Manufactures of woollen, linen, and leather.

WARENDORF, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 16 m. E. Münster, cap. circ., on the Eme. P. 4250. It was formerly fortified.

WARESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. S.E. St Neots. Ac. 1979. P. 292.

WARFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5 m. E.N.E. Wokingham. Ac. 3239. P. 1497.

WARGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. N.E. Reading. Ac. 4314. P. 1806.

WARHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N. Walsingham. Ac. 4840. P. 392.

WARHEM, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 7 m. S.E. Dunkerque. P. 2454.

WARIALDA, a post town of New S. Wales, co. Burnett, 112 m. N.W. Tamworth. P. (1861) 110.

WARIN, a town of North Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 m. S.E. Wismar. P. 1383.

WARINGSTOWN, a market town of Ireland, co. Down, 6½ m. E. Portadown. P. 784. Manufs. cambric and linen.

WARK, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 10½ m. N.N.W. Hexham. Ac. 22,986. P. 899.

WARKEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W.S.W. South-Molton. Ac. 2451. P. 380.

WARKTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 2 m. E.N.E. Kettering. Ac. 1810. P. 315.

WARKWORTH, a pa. and vill. of England, co. Northumberland, on the Coquet, on the Berwick Railway, 6½ m. S.E. Alnwick. Ac. of pa. 19,365. P. 4439.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 1½ m. E.N.E. Banbury. Ac. 5087. P. 730.

WARLEGGON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. E.N.E. Bodmin. Ac. 2055. P. 295.

WARLEY, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3½ m. S. Brentwood. Ac. 2793. P. 1220.

—II. (*Little*), 3½ m. S.S.E. Brentwood. Ac. 1651. P. 485.—III. (*Wigorn*), a township, co. Worcester, pa. and 3 m. E.N.E. Hales-Owen. P. 1183.

WARLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.S.E. Croydon. Ac. 1777. P. 602.

WARMBRUNN, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 31 m. S.W. Leignitz, on the Zacken. P. 2506. It has sulphur baths, and manufs. linens.

WARMEFIELD, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 3 m. E. Wakefield. Ac. 1492. P. 783.

WARMINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. W. Sandbach. Ac. 4730. P. 1205.

WARMINGHURST, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 5½ m. N.W. Steyning. Ac. 1051. P. 106.

WARMINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.E. Oundle. Ac. 3150. P. 724.—II. (*and Arlescote*), co. Warwick, 5½ m. S.E. Kineton. Ac. 1750. P. 452.

WARMINSTER, a pa. and market town of England, co. Wilts, at the W. extremity of Salisbury Plain, on the Willey, 21 m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Ac. of pa. 6370. P. 5995. Pop. of town 3675. Manuf. haircloth, malting, and has a trade in corn. Near it many Roman antiquities have been discovered. Alt. of town 396 feet.

WARMSWORTH, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 2½ m. S.W. Doncaster. P. 861.

WARWELL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 1531. P. 148.

WARBOROUGH (SOUTH), a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.S.W. Odiham. Ac. 2569. P. 369.

—II. (*North*). [ODHAM.]

WARDON, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.N.E. Worcester. Ac. 988. P. 164.

WARNEMÜNDE, a seaport town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the mouth of the Warnow, in the Baltic, 7 m. N.N.W. Rostock, of which it is the outpost. P. 1150.

WARNER, a township of the U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 17 m. W.N.W. Concord.

WARNETON or WAERTEN, a frontier town of

Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, on the Lys, 8 m. S.E. Ypres. P. 5983. It has manufactures of chocolate and starch; breweries, and salt refineries.

WARNFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. N.E. Bishop's-Waltham. Ac. 3057. P. 460.

WARNHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.N.W. Horsham. Ac. 4920. P. 1006.

WARPSGROVE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. E. Stadhampton. Ac. 460. P. 20.

WARHAN or WARREN HILL, Scotland, Forfarshire. Lat. 56° 20' 50" N.; lon. 2° 45' 46" W. 2085 feet above the sea.

WARREGO, a pastoral dist. of New S. Wales, between the Darling river and Queensland. Area 10,000 sq. m. P. 219.

WARREN, a co. of the U. S., North America, Iowa. P. 10,281.

WARREN, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Pembroke. Ac. 1169. P. 121.

WARREN, numerous cos., U. S., N. America.—I. New York, in its N.E. part, W. Lake George. Area 912 sq. m. P. (1860) 21,434.—II. New Jersey, bounded W. by Delaware river. Area 414 sq. m. P. 28,433.—III. in N.W. part of Pennsylvania, cap. Warren. Area 782 sq. m. P. 19,190.—IV. in N. part of Virginia, on the Shenandoah. Area 226 sq. m. P. 4867 free, 1575 slaves.—V. in N. part of North Carolina. Area 439 sq. m. P. 5325 free, 10,401 slaves.—VI. in E. part of Georgia, cap. Warrenton. Area 436 sq. m. P. 4441 free, 5379 slaves.—VII. state and on the Mississippi, watered by the Yazoo. Area 570 sq. m. P. 6933 free, 13,763 slaves.—VIII. near the centre of Tennessee. Area 372 sq. m. P. 8827 free, 2320 slaves.—IX. in N.W. part of Kentucky. Area 546 sq. m. P. 12,002 free, 5318 slaves.—X. Ohio, in its S. part, on the Miami river, cap. Lebanon. Area 446 sq. m. P. 26,902.—XI. Indiana, in its W. part, watered by the Wabash. Area 350 sq. m. P. 10,057.—XII. in W. part of Illinois. Area 540 sq. m. P. 18,336.—XIII. state and bounded by the Missouri. Area 350 sq. m. P. 7805 free, 1034 slaves.—XIV. Iowa. P. 10,281.—Also, numerous townships.—I. Maine, cap. co. Lincoln, on St George river, 27 m. S.E. Augusta.—II. Massachusetts, 66 m. W.S.W. Boston, and on the Worcester and Springfield railroad.—III. Rhode Island, 14 m. S.E. Providence, with a good harbour on Narragansett Bay.—IV. New York, 64 m. N.W. Albany.—V. New Jersey, 6 m. N.E. Somerville.—VI. Pennsylvania, cap. co. Warren, on the Alleghany, 205 m. N.W. Harrisburg. It has a court-house, gaol, academy, and co. offices.—VII. Pennsylvania, 17 m. N.E. Towanda.—VIII. Ohio, cap. co. Trumbull, on the Mahoning river and Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.—IX. co. Belmont, containing Barnsville.—X. co. Jefferson.—XI. co. Tuscarawas.—XII. Indiana, co. Marion.—XIII. Putnam.—*Warrensburg* is a township, New York, at the confluence of the Schroon with the Hudson, 69 m. N. Albany.

WARRENPOINT, a market town and pa. of Ireland, co. Down, at the mouth of the Newry in Louth, Carlingford, 6 m. S.E. Newry. Ac. of pa. 1041. P. 1940; do. of town 1635.

WARRI, a town of Africa, Guinea, in the delta of the Niger, 58 m. S. Benin. Lat. 5° 32' N.

WARRICK, a co. of U. S., N. America, in S.W. of Indiana. Area. 360 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,261.

WARRINGTON, a parl., munic. bor., town, pa., and township of England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. S. Newton, on the Mersey, between Liverpool and Stockport, with which towns, and with Manchester, it is connected by the N. W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 12,168. P. of parl. bor. comprising the townships of Warrington and Latchford, with

portions of Thelwall township, (1851) 23,363; (1861) 26,960. Altitude 28 feet. It has a church of Saxon origin, town-hall, market-house, assembly rooms, several cloth halls, theatre, infirmary, several cotton and other mills and factories. A subscription library was established here in 1758; and here the first newspaper in Lancashire, and first stage coach in England, were started. Principal manufs. are of fustians, twills, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, sacking, glasswares, hardwares, files and other tools of the finest quality, pens, soap, and leather; and Warrington is famous for its ale. The Mersey is navigable up to the bridge for vessels of 100 tons burden. It is a munic. bor., and sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 783. In the civil wars it was the scene of many skirmishes between the royal & parliamentary forces.

WARRINGTON, a vill., U. S., North America, Virginia, 50 m. W. Washington.

WARRIOR MARK, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Bald Eagle Creek, 108 m. W. Harrisburg.

WARSAW (Pol. *Warszawa*, Germ. *Warschau*, Fren. *Varsovie*), a city of Russia, cap. of the kingdom of Poland, on l. b. of the Vistula, across which it communicates by a bridge of boats with its fortified suburb Praga. Lat. of observatory, 52° 13' 5" N.; lon. 21° 2' 9" E. P. (1856) 156,072, of whom 35,000 were Jews; in 1860, 162,805. P. of gov. (1861) 1,728,090. Mean temp. of year, 44°-1, winter 24°-9, summer 63°-2, Fahr. It is surrounded by ramparts and trenches; its streets are ill-paved and lighted, and its stone buildings interspersed with hovels of timber. Principal edifices, the *Zamek*, a palace of the former kings of Poland, containing the hall of the Polish diet, and archives of the kingdom; the Saxon palace, having attached to it fine gardens open to the public; the government palace, containing the national theatre, custom-house, high tribunals, and government offices, and also having attached to it gardens, which are a fashionable place of resort; the Casimir palace, with a statue of Copernicus; modern palace of the minister of finance, exchange, Brühl and Radzivil palaces; many colossal churches, including the Roman Catholic cathedral of St John, church of the Holy Cross, Augustine and Alexander churches, the church of St Borromeo, a Lutheran church, and the citadel. The Marieville bazaar is a large square, surrounded by arcades. *Warsaw* has a Greek-United cathedral, Armenian and English chapels, Jews' synagogues, hospitals, theatres, barracks, a mint, school of artillery, two colleges replacing its university (suppressed in 1834, and its library of 150,000 volumes removed to St Petersburg), a theological seminary, rabbinical college, observatory, botanic garden, musical conservatory, two gymnasia, school of arts, numerous Russian schools, libraries, and learned associations. Its public places abound with statues; the principal of these are the bronze statue of Sigismund III., and the equestrian group of Poniatowski. It has good promenades, and in the immediate vicinity a villa, formerly the residence of Stanislaus Augustus, containing fine paintings, and surrounded by public grounds, in which is an equestrian statue of John Sobieski. *Warsaw* has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, hats, gold and silver wares, saddlery, paper, and tobacco, chemical and cotton printing works, numerous breweries, etc. It is the centre of the industry and literary activity of the kingdom, and the great entrepôt of commerce in Poland; it is also the seat of the national bank, and has large fairs

in May and Sept., frequented by meronants of Europe and Asia. It communicates by railway with Cracow and St Petersburg. *Warsaw* succeeded Cracow as the cap. of Poland in 1566. In 1807 it was made cap. of the grand duchy of Warsaw. Since 1815, it has been cap. of the kingdom of Poland, a dependency of Russia. In 1830, the Russians were driven from it by the Poles, but they retook it in 1831. [POLAND.]

WARSAW, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, cap. co. Wyoming, near Lake Erie.

WARSP, a pa. of England, co. Nottingham, 5 m. N.N.E. Mansfield. Ac. 6710. P. 1426.

WARTA or WARTHA, a river of Poland and Germany, its basin lying between those of the Oder and Vistula, rises 36 m. N.W. Cracow, flows N. and W. through a level, and in many parts marshy, country, in Russian and Prussian Poland; and joins the Oder at Küstrin, prov. Brandenburg, after a course of 450 m.

WARTA, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 24 m. E. Kalce, cap. co., on the Warta. P. 3427.

WARTA, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 43 m. S.S.W. Breslau, on the Neisse. P. 1110.

WARTENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 60 m. S. Königsberg, on the Pischea and Kermes. P. 3100.—II. a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, 8 m. E.S.E. Wittenberg, near the Elbe. Here, in 1813, the Prussians defeated the French.

WARTER, a pa. of Engl., co. York, East Riding, 5 m. E.N.E. Pocklington. Ac. 7000. P. 539.

WARTHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. E.N.E. York, N. and E. Ridings. Ac. 860. P. 217.

WARTLING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Hailsham. Ac. 4736. P. 914.

WARTON, a pa. of Engl., co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Lancaster. Ac. 11,141. P. 2161.—II. a tnsup., same co., pa. and 3 m. S.S.W. Kirkham. P. 446.

WARWICK, a parl., munic. bor., and town of England, cap. co., near its centre, on rt. b. of the Avon, and on canals connecting it with Birmingham and Napton, 20 m. S.E. Birmingham, on London and N.-W. Rail. Ac. of bor. 5410. P. (1861) 10,560. Alt. 232 ft. At each end of the town is a gateway, the western surmounted by a beautiful ancient chapel. It has two parish churches, a court-house, co. hall, gaol and bridewell, market-house, with the museum of the Warwickshire natural history and archaeological society; public library, a grammar school, with two exhibitions at Oxford university; Leicester's hospital for aged brethren, annual revenue 2016*l.*; almshouses and numerous other charities, aggregate revenue nearly 7113*l.* annually. Between the town and the river Avon is the ancient fortress of Warwick Castle. The town has several banks. Manufs. of hats, a worsted and silk mill, and iron foundry. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 295.

WARWICK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 4 m. E.N.E. Carlisle. Ac. 1845. P. 324.

WARWICK, a co., U. S., N. America, Virginia. P. 721 free, 1019 slaves.

WARWICK, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Rhode island, on Narragansett Bay, 10 m. S.W. Providence. It has good harbours, and valuable fisheries.—II. New York, 25 m. S.W. Newburg.—III. Pennsylvania, 9 m. N. Lancaster.—IV. 21 m. N. Philadelphia.—V. Massachusetts, 97 m. W.N.W. Boston.

WARWICKSHIRE, a co. in the centre of England, enclosed by the cos. of Stafford, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, Gloucester, and Worcester. Ac. 563,946, of which above 500,000 are arable,

or in meadows and pastures. P. (1861) 561,855. Surface elevated; its N. part was formerly the extensive forest of Arden, and is still interspersed with woods, heaths, and moors; in the S. part is much fertile soil, and the co. generally is well cultivated. Principal rivers the Avon and affs. in the S. and E., the Tame in the N. Rainfall at Leamington 22 inches. Alt. 195 feet. The usual grain crops are grown, and the country is noted for its grazing and dairy husbandry. Minerals comprise coal, stone, lime, and marl. Manufs. are important; Birmingham is the seat of hardware manufs. Coventry for ribbons and other silk goods, watches, and jewellery; fish-hooks and needles are made at Alcester; hats at Atherstone; and horn goods at Kenilworth. The co. is intersected by numerous canals, and by the N.-W. Railway and branches of the Midland and G. W. Railways, also by the Roman Foss-way and Watling and Icknield Streets. It is divided into 4 hundreds and 205 pas., in the dioceses of Worcester and Coventry, and Midland circuit. Principal towns, Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Alcester, Nuneaton, Rugby, Leamington, and Stratford-upon-Avon. Excluding its bors., it sends 4 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) for North division 6642; South division 3568.

WARYE, a protected state in the N.W. of the prov. of Guzerat, India. P. 2000, chiefly Jutts. It is traversed by the river Bunnass. The town of *Warye* is in lat. 23° 47' N., lon. 71° 29' E.

WASA, a town of Finland. [VASA.]

WASCO, a co., U. S., North America, Oregon. P. 1689.—*Waseca* is a co. of Minnesota. P. 2601.

WASH, an estuary on the E. coast of England, between the cos. Norfolk and Lincoln, 20 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth, and receiving the rivers Witham, Welland, Ouse, Nen, and Nar. Its shores are everywhere low and marshy, and it contains many shoals, which are left dry at low water. A new general out-fall of the rivers Ouse, Nen, etc., has been formed, by which a large portion of the whole has been reclaimed, and called *Victoria county*.—II. (or *Gwash*), a river chiefly in co. Rutland, joins the Welland near Stamford, after an E. course of 23 miles.

WASHBOURNE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4½ m. N.N.W. Winchcomb. Ac. 470. P. 83.—*Little Washbourne* is a hamlet, pa. Overbury, 6½ m. N.E. Tewkesbury. P. 28.

WASHBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W. Ipswich. Ac. 1443. P. 451.

WASHFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2½ m. N.N.W. Tiverton. Ac. 3319. P. 471.

WASHFORD-PYNE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 7½ m. N.N.W. Crediton. Ac. 1140. P. 182.

WASHBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Lincoln, with a station on the Lincolnshire Railway. Ac. 5190. P. 1213.

WASHINGLEY, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 1½ m. W. Stilton. Ac. 1260. P. 75.

WASHINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Durham, with a station on the York and Berwick Railway, 5½ m. S.S.E. Gateshead. Ac. 5335. P. 5981.—II. co. Sussex, 4 m. W.N.W. Steyning. Ac. 3162. P. 908.

WASHINGTON, numerous cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in S.E. part of Maine, bordering New Brunswick and the Atlantic. Area 2470 sq. m. P. (1860) 42,534.—II. Rhode Island, between Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic. Area 367 sq. m. P. 18,715.—III. Vermont, near its centre. Area 550 sq. m. P. 27,612.—IV. New York, bordering Hudson River and Lakes George and Champlain. Area 807 sq. m. P. 45,904.—V.

Pennsylvania, on its S.W. part, bounded E. by the Monongahela. Area 795 sq. m. P. 46,805.—VI. Maryland, S. the Potomac. Area 518 sq. m. P. 29,982 free, 1435 slaves.—VII. Virginia, in its S.W. part, cap. Abingdon. Area 547 sq. m. P. 14,845 free, 2547 slaves.—VIII. North Carolina, bordering the Roanoke and Albemarle Sound. Area 360 sq. m. P. 3892 free, 2465 slaves.—IX. Georgia, drained by the Ogeechee and Oconee. Area 962 sq. m. P. 6166 free, 6532 slaves.—X. Florida, bordering the Gulf of Mexico. Area 1226 sq. m. P. 1680 free, 474 slaves.—XI. Alabama, in its S.W. part, bounded E. by the Tombigbee. Area 1049 sq. m. P. 2175 free, 2494 slaves.—XII. state and bordering the Mississippi, cap. Princeton. Area 1219 sq. m. P. 1212 free, 14,467 slaves.—XIII. Tennessee, in its E. part. Area 512 sq. m. P. 13,877 free, 952 slaves.—XIV. Kentucky, near its centre. Area 307 sq. m. P. 8753 free, 2822 slaves.—XV. state and bordering the Ohio. Area 612 sq. m. P. 36,268.—XVI. Indiana, in its S. part. Area 540 sq. m. P. 17,909.—XVII. Illinois, S.E. Kaskaskia river. Area 583 sq. m. P. 13,731.—XVIII. Wisconsin, bordered on the W. by Lake Michigan, cap. Washington. Area 675 sq. m. P. 23,622.—XIX. Iowa, cap. Washington. Area 569 sq. m. P. 14,235.—XX. Missouri, in its S.E. part, cap. Potosi. Area 937 sq. m. P. 8695 free, 1028 slaves. It has a mountain of magnetic iron ore.—XXI. Arkansas, S. the Ozark mountains. Area 929 sq. m. P. 13,180 free, 1493 slaves.—XXII. a pa. (co.) in E. part of Louisiana. Area 858 sq. m. P. 3018 free, 1690 slaves.—XXIII. Minnesota. P. 6123.—XXIV. Oregon. P. 2801.—XXV. Texas. P. 7274 free, 7941 slaves.—XXVI. Nebraska. P. 1249.

WASHINGTON, the cap. city of the U. S., North America, in the federal dist. of Columbia, on the Potomac, at the influx of the Anacostia, each here crossed by a bridge, 40 m. S.W. Baltimore, and 226 m. S.W. New York, with which cities and with all the chief towns of the Union it is connected by railway. Lat. of observatory 38° 53' 39" N.; lon. 77° 2' 48" W. P. (1860) 61,122. It is laid out with great regularity, and on an extensive plan. The streets are from 75 to 110 feet wide, and the avenues 180 to 160 feet. Public edifices are amongst the most splendid in the Union. The capitol, or seat of the United States legislature, on a hill 72 ft. above the Potomac, is of freestone, and has a portico with 22 Corinthian columns, and several domes; it was greatly enlarged in 1851, and its frontage is now 751 feet, with a marble statue of Washington in front, and decorated internally with works of art; it contains the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives, the Congress library of 50,000 vols., and supreme court of the United States; is surrounded by grounds covering 22 acres, in which is located the Smithsonian Institution, built of red sandstone, with 9 towers 75 to 100 feet high, a laboratory, library, and picture-gallery. About 1½ m. N.W. is "White House," the official residence of the President of the United States, an elegant edifice, built of freestone, painted white, also on a height, and near it are the buildings of the navy and war offices, state, and treasury departments. The general post-office is of great dimensions, built of white marble; the national observatory on the Potomac, and patent office, the navy yard, covering an area of 17 ac., arsenal, city hall, hospital, penitentiary, theatre, and upwards of 50 churches. Other institutions are the Columbia and medical colleges, the Union and literary society, and the city library. *Washington* has manufs. of metallic goods and glass, and an

extensive retail business; but George-town, on Rock creek, adjacent, and Alexandria lower down the Potomac, absorb most of the foreign trade. A new park has been formed, in the centre of which is to be erected, by public subscription, a magnificent monument to General Washington, with a temple at the base, and a shaft, in all 600 feet high. *Washington* communicates with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by a branch terminating in the city with ample basins. It became the seat of the federal government in 1800. *Mount Vernon*, the seat of General Washington, after whom the city was named, and where he was buried, is about 15 m. distant.—*Mount Washington*, the principal peak of the White mountains in New Hampshire, is 6620 feet high.

WASHINGTON, the most N.W. territory of U. S., North America, was organized 1853. Cap. Olympia. Area 71,800 sq. m. P. (1863) 12,519. It is bounded N. by British Columbia, W. by the Pacific Ocean, S. by Oregon and Idaho, separated from the former by Columbia river, and E. by Dakota, from which it is divided by the Watershed between Missouri and Columbia rivers. Its surface is covered by ramifications of the Rocky mountains, having in the W. Cascade Range, and in the E. the Bitter Root mountains. Extensive discoveries of gold have lately been made on the Upper Columbia, and on the Snake river of Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, numerous townships and vills. of the U. S., North America, the principal being —I. Maine, 31 m. E. Augusta.—II. New Hampshire, 28 m. W. Concord.—III. Vermont, 15 m. S.E. Montpelier.—IV. Connecticut, 47 m. W.S.W. Hartford.—V. New York, 10 m. N.E. Poughkeepsie.—VI. New Jersey, co. Bergen, on the Hackensack.—VII. New Jersey, 22 m. S. Woodbury.—VIII. New Jersey, 12 m. W. Woodbury.—IX. New Jersey, 12 m. W. Morristown. It has mineral springs resorted to by visitors.—X. Pennsylvania, cap. co., on the National Road, 26 m. S.W. Pittsburg. It is the seat of Washington college, founded in 1787.—XI. Pennsylvania, 11 m. S.W. Chambersburg.—XII. Pennsylvania, co. Erie.—XIII. Pennsylvania, 16 m. N. Greensburg.—XIV. Pennsylvania, co. Indiana.—XV. North Carolina, cap. co. Beaufort, on the Tar, near its mouth, in Pamlico Sound, 30 m. N. Newberne. It has an active shipping and export trade.—XVI. Mississippi, 6 m. E. Natchez. It is the seat of Jefferson college, founded in 1802.—XVII. Ohio, co. Clermont, on the Ohio. In it are the vills. Neville and Moscow.—XVIII. Ohio, co. Holmes, with the vill. Nashville.—XIX. Ohio, co. Montgomery.—XX. Ohio, co. Shelby.—XXI. Ohio, co. Richland, immediately S. Mansfield.—XXII. Indiana, co. Marion.—XXIII. Indiana, co. Putnam.—XXIV. Indiana, cap. co.—XXV. Michigan, 20 m. N.E. Detroit.—XXVI. Missouri, co. Monroe.—*Washingtonville* is the name of townships in states New York, Pennsylvania, & Ohio.

WASHITA, a river, U. S., N. America, Arkansas and Louisiana, rises by numerous heads, flows S. and joins Red River, a tributary of the Mississippi, 35 m. E. Alexandria. Course 400 m.; after the influx of the Tensas it is called Black River.

WASHTEAW, a co., U. S., N. America, in S.E. of Michigan. Area 720 sq. m. P. (1860) 35,686.

WASIGNY, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ardennes, 8 m. N. Reffel. P. 1117. It has beer, oil, and woollen manufactures.

WASING, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 7 m. E.S.E. Newbury. Ac. 682. P. 76.

WASLUI or VASLUI, a town of Moldavia, cap. dist., on the Berlat, 40 m. S.S.E. Jassy.

WASPINGTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 1619. P. 269.

WASSELONNE, a comm. and town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Mussy, 14 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg. P. 4361. Manufs. woollen and cotton yarn, and hosiery, bricks and tiles, candles, brandy, oils, flour, and pottery.

WASSERBURG, a town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Inn, 31 m. E.S.E. Munich. P. 2238.

WASSERTRÜDINGEN, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Wernitz, and on railway, 19 m. S. Anspach. P. 2017.

WASSIGNY, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Aisne, cap. cant., 31 m. N. Laon. P. 1340.

WASTWATER, a lake of Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. St Bees. It is the deepest of the Cumberland lakes, being 45 fathoms in depth off the S. shore.

WASUNGEN, a town of Germany, Saxe Meiningen, on the Werra. P. 2686.

WATANGA, a co. of the U. S., North America, N. Carolina. P. 4853 free, 104 slaves.

WATCHET, a marit. town of England, co. Somerset, pa. St Decuman, with a pier on a creek of the Bristol Channel, 5 m. E. Dunster.

WATEBO, one of the Harvey Islands, Pacific Ocean. Lat. 19° 58' S.; lon. 158° 6' W. Length 8 m.; breadth 5 m. Surface hilly and fertile. The inhabitants were partially converted to Christianity by the missionary Williams in 1823.

WATERBEACH, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.N.E. Cambridge, with a station on the Eastern Counties Railway. Ac. 5556. P. 1435.

WATERBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 25 m. N. New York.

WATERBURY, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, 52 m. S.S.W. Hartford.—II. New Jersey, 12 m. W. Woodbury.

WATER CRAG, a barren mountain in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, used as a trig. station by the Ord. Survey. Lat. 54° 26' 12" N.; lon. 2° 6' 32" W.

WATERDEN, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. S.E. Burnham. Ac. 763. P. 44.

WATERFALL, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7 m. E.S.E. Leek. Ac. 1530. P. 533. It is nearly surrounded by the river Hamps, which here flows for 3 miles underground.

WATERFORD, a marit. co. of Ireland, Munster, on its S. coast, having E. Waterford harbour, separating it from the co. Wexford, on W. co. Cork, and N. cos. Tipperary and Kilkenny, from both of which it is separated by the Suir, and from the former by the Knockmealdown mountains. Area 455,772 ac., of which 325,345 are arable. P. 110,959. The most part of the surface is mountainous, the Cumeragh mountains, in the centre of the co., rising to 2470 ft.; but there is much undulating and fine level land along the Suir in the N. and E., the Blackwater and Bride in the W., and skirting the coast, which is indented by Tramore, Dungarvan, and Youghal harbours. This is the principal dairy county of Ireland. Tillage is increasing, and agriculture improving on the larger properties. Bacon and butter are the principal exports. Lead, iron, and copper are met with, but few if any mines are now wrought. Limestone and marble are chief mineral products. Fish abound on the coast, and it has cotton, silk, and glass factories. The co. is subdivided into 7 baronies and 82 pas, in the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, which, with Dungarvan, Portlaw, Tallow, and Cappoquin, are the principal towns. The co. sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1111.

WATERFORD, a city and co., parl. bor., and seaport of Ireland, cap. co., on S. bank of the Suir, which forms its harbour, and is lined by a quay

about a mile in length, with floating stages that rise and fall with the tide, and crossed by a wooden bridge of 39 arches, 832 feet in length, connecting the city with its suburb Ferrybank, 9 m. from the sea; the entrance, 2½ m. wide, is well lighted by a bright fixed light on Hook Tower, 139 feet above the sea, and by a red light on Dunmore Pier, 46 feet high, and two leading lights at Duncannon, 85 m. S.S.W. Dublin. Ac. of co., of city, and of parl. bor., 10,059. P. (1851) 25,297; (1861) 23,293. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, bishop's palace, 2 parochial churches, Protestant hall, the Roman Catholic cathedral, 5 Roman Catholic chapels, 3 convents, Presbyterian, Baptist, Independent, Methodist, and Friends' meeting-houses, the endowed school, a district model national school, the blue coat schools, the city and county court-houses and prisons, leper hospital, fever hospital, Fanning's poor-house, district lunatic asylum, union workhouse, town-hall, custom-house, the savings' bank, Waterford institute and chamber of commerce, mechanics' institute, military barracks, etc. Vessels of 1500 tons can discharge at the quays. *Waterford* is the entrepôt for a large extent of country, the exports of which are valued at 4,000,000l. annually; chiefly consisting of dairy produce, bacon, lard, live stock, agricultural produce, fish, cotton goods, etc. There are 2 breweries, 2 foundries, several flour mills, and 7 bacon-curing establishments. Two shipbuilding yards, one for wooden and one for iron vessels; also a patent slip and graving bank. The registered tonnage of steam vessels for Waterford is 20,852 tons. It sends 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors 1111.

WATERFORD, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. New York, 10 m. N. Albany, on the Hudson, at the head of sloop-navigation, and junction of the Mohawk, and on the Champlain Canal, and Troy and Saratoga Railroad. The vill. has factories, academies, and canal shipping.—II. Maine, 47 m. W. Augusta.—III. Vermont, 49 m. E.N.E. Montpelier.—IV. Connecticut, on the Thames and Long Island Sound, 36 m. S.E. Hartford.—V. New Jersey, 12 m. W. Woodbury.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. and 13 m. S.E. Erie.

WATERGRASS-HILL, a market town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 10 m. N.E. Cork. P. 278.

WATERINGBURY, a pa. and formerly a market town of England, co. Kent, with a station on the S.-E. Rail., 5 m. W.S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 1420. P. 1370. It is surrounded by hop & fruit plantations.

WATERLOO, a vill. of Belgium, prov. South Brabant, 9 m. S.S.E. Brussels, famous for the great battle fought near it, 18th June 1815.

WATERLOO, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on Seneca river, the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, and Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 9 m. E.N.E. Geneva.

WATERLOO, a township of W. Australia, co. Wellington, on Collier river, S.E. Australind.

WATERLOO, a municipality and suburb of Sydney, New S. Wales. P. (1861) 1222.

WATERLOO, a co. of Canada West, lat. 48° 30' N.; lon. 80° 40' W. It is traversed by the Grand river, and crossed by two railways. Cap. Berlin.

WATER-MILLOCK, a chapelry of England, co. Cumberland, pa. Greystock, 7 m. S.W. Penrith. Ac. 9336. P. 576. The scenery is picturesque, and here is the cataract of Airy-Force.—*Water-Overton* or *Orton* is a chapelry, co. Warwick, on W. Mid. Rail., 7 m. N.E. Birmingham. P. 218.

WATERPERRY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Ac. 2620. P. 231.

WATERSAY, island, Hebrides. [VATERSA.]

**WATERSIDE**, a small town of Ireland, co. Londonderry, on the Foyle, opposite Londonderry, with which it is connected by a bridge. P. 183.

**WATERSIDE**, a vill. of Scotland, co. Ayr, pa. Dalmeilington. P. 1122.

**WATERSTOCK**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. W. Thame. Ac. 653. P. 147.

**WATERTOWN**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on Charles river, hence navigable, 7 m. W. Boston. The U. S. arsenal here covers 40 acres.—II. New York, cap. co. Jefferson, on Black river, across which covered bridges connect it with Williamstown and Jubelville, 16 m. E. Sackett's Harbour, Lake Ontario.—III. a town, Wisconsin, on Rock River, and on Milwaukee and La Crosse Railways. It has a court-house, gaol, and arsenal. The rapids above the town furnish vast water-power.—IV. a post town, Ohio, N.W. Marietta.

**WATERVILLE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on the Kennebec, at terminus of railway, 16 m. N. Augusta. P. 8965. It has a Baptist college, and many mills and factories.

**WATERVLIET**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, on the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, 5 m. N. Albany. It has a U. S. arsenal; and here the Erie and Champlain Canals separate.

**WATFORD**, a pa. and mkt. town of Engl., co. Herts, close to a ford over the Colne (whence its name), and with a station on the N. W. Rail. 15 m. N. W. London. Ac. of pa. 10,792. P. (1861) 7418. Manuf. straw-plait and malting; and the town is a large mart for corn and live-stock. The Grand Junc. Canal runs on its W. side.—II. a pa., co. Northampton, 5 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 3080. P. 450. In the vicinity are strong chalybeate springs. The Watling Street forms the W. boundary of the pa., which is intersected by the London and N. W. Railway.

**WATH**, two pas. of England, co. York.—I. N. Riding, 4 m. N.N.W. Ripon. Ac. 3563. P. 718.—II. (on *Dearne*), N. Riding, on railway, 5½ m. N. Rotherham. Ac. 10,709. P. 13,820. It has potteries and collieries.

**WATHAM**, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 10 m. W.N.W. Boston.

**WATLING ISLAND**, one of the Bahamas, British W. Indies, 50 m. E.S.E. San Salvador, in lat. 23° 56' 7" N., lon. 74° 28' W. Length 18 m. Soil fertile.

**WATLING-STREET**, a famous Roman Highway extending across S. Britain, in a direction from S.E. to N.W. Commencing at Dover, it extends past Canterbury, Rochester, and Dartford, to the city of London, a street in which retains the name; thence it proceeds through cos. Middlesex, Herts, Bucks, Northampton, Warwick, Stafford, to Chester, and W. through N. Wales to Caer-Seiont (anc. *Segontium*), in Carnarvonshire. From Wroxeter, a branch proceeds N. to Manchester, Lancaster, Kendal, & Cockermouth, & thence into Scotland. It is in parts still an important highway.

**WATLINGTON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Oxford, 5 m. S. Tetsworth. Ac. of pa. 3440. P. 1938.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 5½ m. N. Market-Downham. Ac. 1709. P. 588.

**WATSON**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 10 m. N.E. Martinsburgh.

**WATTEN**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Caithness, 9 m. N.W. Wick. Area about 60 sq. m. P. 1491. In it are Toffingall and Watten Lochs, and many Scandinavian antiquities.

**WATTEN**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Nord, arr. Dunkerque, cant. Bourbourg, on the railway from St Omer to Paris. P. 1307. It has manufs. of bricks and pottery, with boat-building, tannery, and brasswork.

**WATTENSCHIED**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 41 m. W.N.W. Arnberg. P. 1150.

**WATTESFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. W.S.W. Botesdale. Ac. 1517. P. 615.

**WATTIGNIES**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 3 m. S.W. Lille. P. 2283. The French vanquished the Austrians here in 1793. It has a lead mine, flour mills, and manufs. of dyes, oils, and mustard.

**WATTISHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. N.E. Bildeston. Ac. 1298. P. 220.

**WATTLEFLAT**, a post-town and gold-field of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh, 5 m. S. Sofala.

**WATTON**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Norfolk, on the border of the open tract Filand, 21 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 1807. P. 1365. Near it is Wayland (or Wailing) Forest, the reputed scene of the tragic ballad the "Babes in the Wood."—II. a pa., co. York, East Riding, 5 m. S.S.W. Great Driffeld. Ac. 3720. P. 843.—III. (*at-Stone*), a pa., co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Hertford. Ac. 3499. P. 864.

**WATTRELOS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, 9 m. N.E. Lille. P. 12,315. It has extensive manufactures of cotton; and oil mills.

**WATTWILER**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, 24 m. N.E. Belfort. P. 1550. It has mineral springs and baths.

**WATTWYL**, a pa. and vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 17 m. S.W. St Gall, on the Thur. Pop. of pa. 5075, employed in manufs. of muslin and calico.

**WAUKEGAN**, a town of the U. S., North America, cap. Lake co., Illinois. P. 4006.

**WAUKESHA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 576 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,831. It is the seat of Carroll College.

**WAUPACA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 8851.

**WAUSHARA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, Wisconsin. P. 8770.

**WAVENBON**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 3 m. N.E. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 2665. P. 879.

**WAVENY**, a river of England, rises near the source of the Little Ouse, with which it forms nearly the whole boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk, flows E. and N.E. past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles, and joins the expansion of the Yare, 4 m. S.W. Yarmouth, after a course of 50 miles. It is navigable in the latter half of its course to Bungay, and by a short cut it is joined to the Lothering, 2 miles W. Lowestoft.

**WAVERLEY**, a chapelry of England, co. Surrey, pa. Farnham. P. 52.

**WAVERLY**, a suburb of Sydney, New South Wales. P. (1861) 891.

**WAVERTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. by railway E.S.E. Chester. Ac. 4027. P. 736.—II. a township, co. Cumberland, pa. & 3 m. W.S.W. Wigton. P. 574.

**WAVERTREE**, a township, Engl., co. Lancashire, 3 m. E.S.E. Liverpool. Ac. 1796. P. 5892.

**WAVRE**, a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. cant., on the Dyle, 15 m. S.E. Brussels, on rail. to Charleroi. P. 5955. Manufs. hats, leather, and cotton yarn. Here the French, under Grouchy, engaged the Prussians, 18th June 1815. A monument to Belgian liberty was erected in 1859.

**WAVRIN**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, arr. and 9 m. S.E. Lille. P. 3106.

**WAWARSING**, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 22 m. S.W. Kingston.

**WAXHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. E.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 2087. P. 75.

**WAXHOLM**, a strongly fortified town, Sweden, læn & 15 m. E. Stockholm, on the island Waxoe, in the Gulf of Bothnia. P. 1035.

WAYFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.W. Crewkerne. Ac. 1618. P. 191.

WAYGIU or WAGEEOO, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N.W. of Papua, immediately S. of the equator, in lon. 131° E. Length E. to W. about 80 m.; breadth 25 m. It has good harbours; but it has been little explored.

WAYNE, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of New York. Area 672 sq. m. P. (1860) 47,762.—II. in N.E. of Pennsylvania. Area 762 sq. m. P. 32,239.—III. in S.E. of N. Carolina. Area 328 sq. m. P. 9454 free, 5451 slaves.—IV. in S.E. of Georgia. Area 716 sq. m. P. 1647 free, 621 slaves.—V. in E. of Mississippi. Area 764 sq. m. P. 1744 free, 1947 slaves.—VI. in S. of Tennessee. Area 694 sq. m. P. 7846 free, 1269 slaves.—VII. in S.E. of Kentucky. Area 637 sq. m. P. 9272 free, 987 slaves.—VIII. in N.E. of Ohio. Area 569 sq. m. P. 32,483.—IX. in S.E. of Michigan. Area 600 sq. m. P. 75,547.—X. in E. of Indiana. Area 420 sq. m. P. 29,558.—XI. in S.E. of Illinois. Area 720 sq. m. P. 12,223.—XII. in S.E. of Missouri. Area 1946 sq. m. P. 5363 free, 261 slaves.—XIII. Iowa. P. 6409.—XIV. Virginia. P. 6604 free, 143 slaves. Also several townships.—I. Maine, 15 m. W. Augusta.—II. New York, 198 m. S.W. Albany.—III. Mifflin, co. Pennsylvania.—IV. Ohio, Belmont co.—V. do., Butler co.—VI. do., Jefferson co.—VII. do., Warren co.—VIII. do., Tuscarawas co.—IX. Indiana, Allan co. X. do., Henry co.—XI. do., Wayne co.

WAZERABAD, a town of the Punjab, near the Chenaub, 64 m. N.W. Lahore. It is one of the handsomest towns in India, having been rebuilt in the European style, and possessing a good bazaar, and a palace erected by Runjeet Singh.

WEAKLY, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. of Tennessee. Area 972 sq. m. P. (1860) 14,003 free, 4213 slaves.

WEALD, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (North), 3½ m. N.E. Epping. Ac. 3377. P. 842.—II. (South), 1½ m. W. Brentwood, which town it includes. Ac. 5209. P. 5087.—The Weald of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, comprises the area formerly occupied by the Saxon Andredswald, long a dense forest, between the N. and S. Downs, from near Farnham and Petersfield (Hants), E. ward to the sea at Hythe, Rye, and Eastbourne. It is still in part wooded with oak and beech, and is a highly fertile agricultural region, interspersed with only a few small towns, the principal of which are Horsham, East Grinstead, Cuckfield, Cranbrook, and Tunbridge-Wells.—In Kent, the Weald gives name to a chapelry, pa. and 2½ m. S. Sevenoaks. P. 2116. The "Wealden" series of lime and clay contains numerous land and sea shells.

WEAR, a river of England, co. Durham, the centre of which it traverses, rises at the W. extremity of the co.; flows E.S.E., past Stanhope and Wolsingham to Bishop-Auckland, and thence mostly N.E., past Durham and Chester-le-Street to Sunderland, where it is crossed by a one-arched iron bridge; and enters the North Sea at Wearmouth, after a course of 67 miles.

WEARE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. S.W. Axbridge. Ac. 2146. P. 677.

WEARE, a township, U. S., N. America, New Hampshire, 14 m. S.W. Concord.

WEAR-GIFFORD, England. [WARE-GIFFORD.]

WEARMOUTH, two pas. of England, co. Durham, comprised in the bor. of Sunderland.—I. (Bishop-), on rt. b. of the Wear, adjoining the pa. Sunderland, on the W. Ac. 9444. P. 50,541. Bishop-Wearmouth township comprises 2665 ac.,

pop. 45,673; and Bishop-Wearmouth Paas township, pop. 272.—II. (Monk-), on N. b. of the Wear, opposite Sunderland and Bishop-Wearmouth. Ac. 5419. P. 23,440, of whom 15,139 are in the township Monk-Wearmouth.

WEASENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (All-Saints), 7½ m. S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1988. P. 360.—II. (St Peter), 7 m. S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1423. P. 320.

WEATHERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6½ m. N.N.W. Braintree. Ac. 4213. P. 1727.

WEATHERSFIELD, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, on Black River, 60 m. S. Montpelier. P. 1851.—II. Ohio, 7 m. S.E. Warren. P. 1717.

WEAVER or WEVER, a river of England, co. Chester, the centre of which it traverses, rising near the S. extremity of the co., flows N. past Nantwich, where it is joined by the Dane, and thence N.W. to the estuary of the Mersey, which it joins at Winton, 2 m. N.W. Frodsham, after a course of 45 miles, for 20 miles of which it has been made navigable. Principal affluents, the Dane and Peover.

WEAVERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3 m. W.N.W. Northwich. P. 2782.

WEAVERTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 9 m. N.N.W. Great Driffield. Ac. 5100. P. 1033.

WEBB, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 1397.—Weber is a co. of Utah. P. 3675.

WEBSTER, several cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Georgia. P. 2743 free, 2287 slaves.—II. Iowa. P. 2504.—III. Kentucky. P. 6450 free, 1083 slaves.—IV. Missouri. P. 6879 free, 220 slaves.—V. Virginia. P. 1555. Also several townships.—I. New York, on Lake Ontario, 214 m. W.N.W. Albany.—II. Massachusetts, 56 m. W.S.W. Boston.—III. Maine, 31 m. S. Augusta.

WECHSELBURG, a town of Saxony, at the confluence of the Zwickau with the Mulde, 13 m. N.N.W. Chemnitz. P. 1192.

WEDDINGEN, three contiguous vills. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 10 m. S.S.W. Magdeburg. United pop. 3080, mostly employed in glass-works, charcoal-burning, and stone quarries.

WEDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 1½ m. N. Nuneaton. Ac. 911. P. 74.

WEDDEL, a vill. of the duchy Holstein, on the Elbe, 12 m. W.N.W. Hamburg. P. 1800.

WEDMORE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7½ m. S. Axbridge. Ac. of pa. 9986. P. 3658.

WEDNESBURY or WODENSURBY (vulgar Wedgebury), a pa. and mkt. town of Engl. co. Stafford, near the source of the Tame, on the Birmingham and Walsall Canal, and on the N. W. Railway, 7½ m. N.W. Birmingham. Ac. of pa. 2175. P. 21,968. Alt. 400 ft. It has coal and iron mines, iron rolling mills, and manufactures of railway carriages, muskets, coach and saddlers' iron-ware, nails, tools, grates, and wrought iron-works of every description.

WEDNESFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 2 m. E.N.E. Wolverhampton. P. 8553, chiefly locksmiths. Edward the Elder here obtained a decisive victory over the Danes in 910.

WEDDON-BECK or WEDDON-ON-THE-STREET (so called from its position on the anc. Watling Street), a pa. of England, co. Northampton, on the Grand Junction Canal, and with a station on the N. W. Rail., 6½ m. N.W. Blisworth. Area 1710. P. 2189. Here is a dépôt for military arms and stores, with spacious barracks. *Weddon* was the royal residence of Wulfere, king of Mercia.—*Weddon-Loys*, or *Pinkney*, is a pa., same co., 5 m. W.S.W. Towcester. Ac. 1050. P. 555.

WEFORD, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. S.S.E. Lichfield. Ac. 4556. P. 399.

WEEKE, two pas., England.—I, co. Hants, 1 m. N.W. Winchester. Ac. 1080. P. 529.—II, (*Sz Mary*), co. Cornwall, 6 m. S. Stratton. Ac. 5824. P. 611.

WEEKLEY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 2 m. N.E. Kettering. Ac. 1800. P. 268.

WEELAY, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 8 m. S.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 2087. P. 630.

WEEM, a pa. of Scotland, co. Perth, consisting of several detached districts between Lochs Tummel and Earn. P. 692.

WEERT or WEERT, a town of Dutch Limbourg, cap. cant., on the Bree and the canal of Weerdt, 13 m. W.N.W. Roermond. P. 6690.

WEERNER, a vill. of Hanover, landr. and 21 m. S.S.W. Aurich, cap. dist., on the Ems. P. 2658.

WEERSELO, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Overyssel, 7 m. E. Almelo. P. 5370.

WEESP, a town of the Netherlands, cap. cant., 8 m. S.E. Amsterdam. P. 2945.

WEETHLEY, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. W.S.W. Alcester. Ac. 638. P. 33.

WEETING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1½ m. N. Brandonferry. Ac. 6187. P. 365.

WEETON, a township of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 3 m. W.N.W. Kirkham. Ac. 2876. P. 465.

WEZZE, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, on railway, 10 m. N.N.W. Gelders. P. 860.

WEFERLINGEN, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 28 m. W.N.W. Magdeburg. P. 1935.

WEGELEBEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 27 m. S.W. Magdeburg, on the Bode. P. 2470. It has manufs. of woollens.

WEGGIS, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and on the Lake of Lucerne, at the base of the Righi, which is generally ascended hence. P. 1259.

WEGROW, a town of Poland, prov. and 19 m. N.W. Siedlec. P. 3380.

WEHLAU or WELAU, a walled town of E. Prussia, gov. and 28 m. E. Königsberg, cap. circ., at the confluence of the Alle and Pregel. P. 3580. It has numerous tanneries, steam-engine factories, and a copper foundry. The treaty by which Prussia was recognised as a kingdom was concluded here in 1657.

WEHLEN, a town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. S.E. Dresden, on rt. b. of the Elbe. P. 932.

WEHRAU, a vill. of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, on the Queiss, 11 m. N.W. Bunzlau. P. 590. It has a castle, iron forges, and paper-mills. The mineralogist Werner was born here.

WEICHEL or WISLA, a vill. of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 11 m. S.E. Teschen, on the Vistula. P. 2600.—*Weichsel*, river. [VISTULA.]

WEICHELBERG or WEIXELBERG, a town of Austria, Carniola, circ. and 25 m. W.N.W. Neustädtl. P. 4000. It has iron forges.

WEIDA or WEDYA, a town of Central Germany, Saxe-Weimar, circ. and 14 m. E. Neustadt, on the Auma and Wedy. P. 3765.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Palatinate, 32 m. S.E. Bayreuth. P. 2280.

WEIDENAU, a walled town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 45 m. N.W. Troppan. P. 1802.

WEIDENBERG, a market town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, cap. dist., 7 m. E. Bayreuth, on the Steinach. P. 1384.

WEIGHTON (MARKET), a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. and 19 m. E.S.E. York, E. Riding, at the west base of the Wolds. Ac. of pa. 7248. P. 2589.

WEIKERSHEIM, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Tauber, 38 m. N.N.W. Ellwangen. P. 2000.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, Nassau, cap. dist., on the Lahn, 28 m. N.N.E. Wiesbaden. P. 2081. It has manufs. of paper.

WEILDIE STADT, a town of Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Neckar, on the Wurm, 13 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 1775. It has manufs. of woollens and tobacco, and is the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler.—II, (*im Schönbuch*), a vilk, circ. Neckar, S.W. Stuttgart. P. 2234.

WEILE or VEYLE, a seaport town of Denmark, on the E. coast of Jütland, at the head of Weilefjord, 13 m. N.W. Fredericia. P. 2700. It has a salmon fishery & some export trade.—The *Weilefjord* is an inlet N.W. the island of Fühnen, 15 m. in length, breadth from 1 to 4 m. at entrance.

WEILHEIM, a walled town of Upper Bavaria, cap. dist., on the Amper, 29 m. S.W. Munich. P. 1910. It has a castle, and manufs. of leather.

WEILHEIM-AN-DER-TECK, a town of S. Germany, Würtemberg, circ. Danube, on the Lindach, 26 m. N.W. Ulm. P. 3450.

WEIMAR, the cap. city of the grand-duchy Saxe-Weimar, Central Germany, on l. b. of the Ilm, and on railway from Gotha to Halle, 13 m. E. Erfurt. P. (1861) 13,887. Mean temp. of year 51°·1, winter 37°·6, summer 66°·3, Fahr. It is surrounded by hills, and the grand ducal palace has an extensive park, which forms a favourite public promenade. The principal church has an altar-piece by L. Cranach. The grand-ducal library comprises 140,000 volumes, MSS., medals, and coins, and is open to the public. The opera-house is famous; the theatre was once under the superintendence of Goethe and Schiller, to whom a monument has been erected, and besides whom, Herder and Wieland made Weimar their residence. The *Landes-Industrie-comptoir* is an important book-publishing establishment, known chiefly for its geographical and statistical works. The Geographical Institute publishes excellent maps. *Weimar* has manufs. of metallic goods, cards, gloves, & woven fabrics, and a trade in corn and wool; but the chief resources of the inhabitants are derived from the presence of the court and visitors. [SAXE-WEIMAR.]

WEINFELDEN, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Thurgau, 7 m. S.S.W. Constance. P. 2419.

WEINGARTEN, a village of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 7 m. E.N.E. Carlsruhe. P. 3097.

WEIN GUNGA, a river of India, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, rising in lat. 20° 25' N., lon. 79° 8' E. Its course is among the Mahadeo Mountains, elevation 1850 feet above the sea. It has a generally S. course of 439 m., and falls into the Godavery in lat. 18° 52' N., lon. 79° 55' E.

WEINHEIM, a walled town, S. Germany, Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Weschnitz, and on the Baden Railway, 10 m. N.E. Mannheim. P. 5346. Manufs. woollens.

WEIPERT or WEYPERT, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. N.E. Elbogen, near the frontier of Saxony. P. 2600. Manufs. of lace.

WEIR (BRIDGE OF), a vill. of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 6 m. W.N.W. Paisley, on the Gryfe. P. 1448. It has cotton mills.

WEISSENBERG (*Wendish, Wospork*), a town of Saxony, circ. and 10 m. E. Bautzen. P. 990.

WEISSENBERG, a fortified town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rezat, 27 m. S.E. Anspach. P. 4194. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and was formerly a free city of the empire. Manufs. woollens.

WEISSENBERG, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on Jordan Creek, 72 m. S.E. Harrisburg.

**WEISSENFELS**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 11 m. S. Merseburg, cap. circ., on rt. bank of the Saale, and on railway from Halle to Gotha. P. 8290. It has a church, containing the remains of Gustavus-Adolphus; two hospitals, and a normal school. Manufs. porcelain and woollen fabrics, leather, and gold and silver articles. Its castle is now used as barracks.

**WEISSEHORN**, a town of S. Germany, Bavaria, circ. Swabia, on the Roth, an affl. of the Danube, 10 m. S.E. Ulm. P. 1605.

**WEISSENSEE**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 16 m. N. Erfurt, cap. circ. P. 2634.

**WEISSENSTADT**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, on the Eger, 17 m. N.E. Bayreuth. P. 1468. It has nail factories.

**WEISSENSTEIN**, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 50 m. S.E. Revel. P. 3000.

**WEISSKIRCHEN**, several towns of the Austrian dom.—I. (Hung. *Fejertemplom*), Hungarian Banat, co. Temes, on the Nera, 56 m. S.S.E. Temesvar. P. 5585. It has manufs. of silk and leather.—II. (Boh. *Hranitzke*), Moravia, cap. circ. Prerau, on railway to Kosel, 22 m. E.S.E. Olmütz. P. 5380.

**WEISSMAIN**, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Upper Franconia, 18 m. N.W. Bayreuth. P. 1014. Manufs. leather and woollen cloths.

**WEISSWASSER**, two market towns of the Austrian dom.—I. (or *New-Pösig*, Boh. *Biela*), Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, on the Bila, 8 m. N.N.W. Jung-Bunzlau. P. 1624. It has manufs. of woollen cloth and paper.—II. Austrian Silesia, circ. and 57 m. N.W. Troppau. P. 494.

**WEIZ**, a vill. of Austria, Styria, circ. and 13 m. N.E. Grätz. P. 826. Manufs. of arms.

**WELBORNE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.W. Wymondham. Ac. 732. P. 200.

**WELBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 3270. P. 664.

**WELBURY**, a pa., England, co. York, N. Riding, 5½ m. N.N.E. Northallerton. Ac. 2569. P. 258.

**WELBY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. E.N.E. Grantham. Ac. 2740. P. 499.

**WELCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 15 m. W.S.W. Bideford. Ac. 1751. P. 209.

**WELDON (GREAT)**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 4½ m. E.S.E. Rockingham. Ac. 3680. P. 816.—*Little Weldon* is a hamlet in the same pa. Ac. 1330. P. 514.

**WELFORD**, three pas. of England.—I. co. Berks, 5 m. N.W. Newbury. Ac. 5173. P. 1030.—II. cos. Gloucester and Warwick, 9 m. N. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 3550. P. 677.—III. co. Northampton, 8 m. S.W. Market-Harborough. Ac. 3650. P. 1099.

**WELHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 4 m. N.N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1109. P. 65.

**WELL**, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 2 m. S.S.W. Alford. Ac. 2110. P. 99. There are three Celtic barrows in this parish, and in the vicinity 600 Roman coins were found in 1725.—II. co. York, North Riding, 4 m. S. Bedale. Ac. 6451. P. 963.

**WELLAND**, a river of England, rises near the heads of the Nen and Avon, flows N.E., separating Northamptonshire from the cos. Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, to near Croylund, where it turns N., and divides into two arms, one of which branches E. to Wisbeach, and the other enters the Wash at Fosdyke, after receiving the Glen. Total course 70 m.—II. a pa., co. Worcester, 3 m. W.S.W. Upton-on-Severn. Ac. 2100. P. 582.—III. a pa., co. Worcester, 3 m. S.W. Upton. Ac. 1862. P. 802.

**WELLAND**, a co. of Canada West, on W. bank

of Niagara river. Cap. Merrittsville.—The *Welland* or Chippeway river, whose lower course is in this co., flows E. and joins the Niagara shortly above its falls, after a course of 60 m.—The *Welland Canal*, 35 m. long, connects the Lakes Erie and Ontario, avoiding the Falls of Niagara river.

**WELLESBOURNE-HASTINGS**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. N.W. Kingston. Ac. 4740. P. 800.—*Wellesbourne Montford* is a hamlet, same pa., 5 m. N.W. Kingston. P. 742.

**WELLESLEY**, a co. of New S. Wales, having S.W. Victoria, and on other sides the cos. Auckland, Beresford, and Wallace. Surface mountainous, with an elevation of from 2500 to 3500 feet. Chief town, Bombalo, with a pop. of 405. Products comprise gold, copper, lead, and lignite. Ac. 916,494.—*Wellesley Islands* are a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, N. Australia. Mornington Island, the most N. and largest, is 40 m. in length by 15 m. in breadth. Lat. of N. point 16° 24' S.; lon. 139° 37' E. Other islands are Bentinck, Sweets, Bountiful, and Pisona.

**WELLESLEY PROV.** [Prov. WELLESLEY.]  
**WELLELEET**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, 65 m. S.E. Boston. It has a good harbour.

**WELLINGBOROUGH**, a pa. and mkt. town, Engl., co. and 10½ m. E.N.E. Northampton, on a branch of the N. W. Rail. Ac. 4490. P. 6382. It has manufs. of boots, shoes, and of bobbin lace.

**WELLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.W. Fakenham. Ac. 1066. P. 145.

**WELLINGORE**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 9 m. N.N.W. Sleaford. Ac. 2400. P. 943.

**WELLINGTON**, a pa. and market town of Engl., co. Salop, on the Shrewsbury & Shropshire Canal, and on rail., 10 m. E. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 8757. P. (1861) 12,998. The town, near the ancient Watering Street, has a church, free and national schools, a prison, almshouses, and a union workhouse. It has coal and iron mines, limestone quarries, smelting furnaces, nail and glass works, a malting and a timber trade. Near the town are chalybeate and sulphureous springs.

**WELLINGTON**, a pa. and mkt. town of Engl., co. Somerset, with a station on the Gt. W. Rail., 7 m. W.S.W. Taunton. Ac. 5195. P. 6006. The town has a market-house, church, many dissenting chapels, a union workhouse, woollen mills, and a manuf. of earthenwares. This town successively gave the titles of viscount, earl, marquis, and duke, to Arthur Wellesley, Field-Marshal the late Duke of Wellington; and on a lofty hill, 3 m. S., is an obelisk 120 ft. in height, commemorating his victory at Waterloo.

**WELLINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Hereford. Ac. 2538. P. 626.

**WELLINGTON**, a pastoral dist. of New South Wales, between Lachlan and Bogan rivers. Area 16,695 sq. m. P. (1861) 8470.

**WELLINGTON**, a co. of Canada West, lat. 43° 40' N., on a peninsula between Lakes Ontario and Huron. Chief rivers, Irvine, Maitland, and Speed. Cap. Guelpb, on rail. from Toronto.

**WELLINGTON**, a township of the U. S., North America, Arkansas, 133 m. S.S.E. Little Rock.

**WELLINGTON**, a co. of New S. Wales, bounded everywhere by affluents of the Macquarie river, which traverses its centre in a N.W. direction. Lat. 32° 50' S.; lon. 149° 30' E. Ac. 1,059,840. P. (1861) 11,289. Two mountain ranges diversify the co., which has a fine dale called Wellington Valley, and soil well adapted for grazing. Principal towns, Mudgee, the cap., and Wellington.—*Wellington*, a post town of co. Gordon. P. 175.

WELLINGTON, a maritime co. of W. Australia, having E. the co. Wicklow, S. Nelson, and N. Murray. The Darling Mountains traverse it from N. to S. Principal rivers, the Brunswick, Collier, Preston, and Capel.

WELLINGTON, a prov. of New Zealand, N. Isl., with cap. town of same name, near E. entrance of Cook Strait, in Port Nicholson. Length 185 m.; breadth 60 m. Mean temp. of year 55°; coldest month 45°, hottest 64° Fahr. The chief rivers are Wanganui, Manawatu, and Ruamahunga. Pop. of prov. (1860) 13,470; (1863) 15,000, of whom 10,000 were natives. Ac. in cultivation in 1858, 26,024; sheep, 155,994; cattle, 35,799; horses, 3199. In 1862 36 vessels arrived, tonnage 10,353; cleared 30, tonnage 8472. Imports (1862) 353,6577.; exports, 150,749l. Rev. 110,000l.; exp. 70,000l.

WELLINGTON, a co. of Tasmania, forming the N.W. corner, enclosed by cos. Devon & Russell.

WELLINGTON ISLAND, S. America, is off the W. coast of Patagonia. Length 170 m.; breadth 35 m.

WELLINGTON (LAKE), Victoria, Australia, co. Bruce, in Gipps Land. Length and breadth 10 m. It receives La Trobe and Avon rivers, and is continuous with Lakes King & Bungo eastward.

WELLINGTON (MOUNT), Tasmania, co. Buckingham, 4 m. W. Hobart Town, and 4166 feet in elevation above the sea. It was used as the principal station of the survey of the island by Sprent. Lat. 43° 53' 37" S., lon. 147° 16' 36" E.

WELLOW, several pas. of England.—I. co. Nottingham, 1½ m. S.E. Ollerton. Ac. 991. P. 468.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. S.S.W. Bath. Ac. 5292. P. 1087.—III. (*East*), co. Hants, 4 m. W. Romsey. Ac. 2373. P. 332.

WELLS, a city, parl. and munic. bor. of England, co. Somerset, S. the Mendip Hills, and 19 m. S.W. Bath. P. of bor. (1861) 4648. It has a town-hall, city and county gaol, and a conduit that supplies it with water. The cathedral, dating from the time of Henry III., has a central tower 178 feet in height; its interior is richly decorated, and has the tomb of Ina, king of Wessex. Other principal edifices are the episcopal palace, chapter house, deanery, St Cuthbert's pa. church, dissenters' chapels, and almshouses, a collegiate and many other schools. Trade is chiefly retail. Vessels belonging to the port 76, tons 8008. Customs rev. (1862) 135l.; exports (1861) 11,395l. Wells sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 295. Its bishop's see, erected in 905, has been filled by Cardinal Wolsey and Archbishop Laud.

WELLS, a pa. and seaport town of England, co. Norfolk, on a creek 1 m. from the North Sea, and 4½ m. N.N.W. Walsingham. Ac. of pa. 4510. P. 3464. It has a church, built of flint, with a lofty tower, a theatre, and subscription library. Principal trade is in corn, malt, and oysters, and the import of coal and timber. Vessels of 150 tons reach the town.

WELLS, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, with a harbour on the Atlantic, 30 m. S.S.W. Portland.—II. Vermont, 83 m. S.W. Montpelier.—III. state and on the Ohio, co. Jefferson.—IV. a co. in the N.E. of Indiana. Area 372 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,844.

WELLSBURG, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Virginia, on the Ohio, 15 m. N.E. Wheeling. P. 2200. Bituminous coal is mined here.

WELLSVILLE, a vill. of the U. S., North America, state Ohio, on the Ohio, at the influx of Little Yellow Creek. It has a steam-packet communication with Pittsburg and Wheeling.

WELLWOOD COLLIERY, a vill. of Scotland, co. Fife, pa. Dunfermline. P. 525.

WELNEY, a chapelry of England, cos. Norfolk and Cambridge, pa. Upwell, 7 m. E.S.E. March. Ac. 5292. P. 1101.

WELS, a town of Upper Austria, cap. circ. Hausrück, on the Traun, and on railway, 16 m. S.W. Linz. P. 4300. It has a vast hospital, a military and other schools, manufs. of cotton stuffs, tanneries, and copper foundries, and an active transit trade.

WELSHPOOL or WELCHPOOL (vulg. *Pool*), a pa., parl. and munic. bor., of North Wales, of which it is regarded as the cap., co. Montgomery, immediately W. the Ellesmere Canal and the Severn, 18½ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 6801. P. of pa. 4844; do. of parl. bor. 5044. Alt. 271 feet. It has a Gothic church, and chapels; woollen mills, tanneries, and malt-houses. *Welshpool* unites with Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Newtown, in sending 1 mem. to House of Commons.

WELTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 6 m. N.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 3690. P. 692.—II. co. Northampton, 3 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 1690. P. 592.—III. co. York, East Riding, 4 m. S.E. South Cave. Ac. 3553. P. 863.—IV. (*in-the-Marsh*), co. Lincoln, 5 m. E.N.E. Spilsby. Ac. 2600. P. 468.—V. (*le-Wold*), same co., 4 m. W. Louth. Ac. 2520. P. 335.

WELTARN, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Rakonitz, 17 m. N.W. Prague. P. 1449.

WELWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding, 2 m. S.E. Patrington. Ac. 6674. P. 472.

WELWYN, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. W.N.W. Hertford. Ac. 2987. P. 1612.

WELZHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, circ. Jaxt, on the Leine, 22 m. E.N.E. Stuttgart. P. 1674.

WEM, a pa. and mkt. town of Engl., co. Salop, 11 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 13,841. P. 3802. The town, near the Roden, has manufs. of leather, and a malting trade.

WEMBOON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1 m. N.W. Bridgewater. Ac. 2471. P. 934.

WEMBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. S.S.W. Earl's Plympton. Ac. 3205. P. 561.

WEMBORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. S.S.W. Chumleigh. Ac. 2411. P. 453.

WEMDING, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 31 m. S.S.E. Anspach. P. 2171. Manufs. fire-arms.

WEMYSS, a maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Fife, on the Firth of Forth, N.E. Dysart. Ac. 4891. P. 6003, of whom 1128 are in *West*, 799 in *East Wemyss*, and the remainder in five other villages.

WENDEL (St), a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. of the principality Lichtenberg, gov. and 30 m. S.E. Treves. P. 2600.

WENDELBURY, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2½ m. S.W. Bicester. Ac. 1050. P. 257.

WENDLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on the E. Anglian Railway, 4 m. W. East Dereham. Ac. 1436. P. 371.

WENDON-LOFTS, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 1520. P. 61.

WENDONS-AMBO, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 10 m. N.N.E. Stortford. Ac. 1220. P. 419.

WENDOVER, a pa., mkt. town, and disfranchised bor. of Engl., co. Bucks, at the base of the Chiltern Hills, 21 m. S.E. Buckingham. Ac. of pa. 5719. P. 1932. Hampden, in five successive parliaments, represented the borough, which was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WENDRON, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, comprising the bor. Helstone, Ac. 13,320. P. 9851. It has tin mines. [*HELSTONE.*]

WENDY, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.N.W. Royston. Ac. 947. P. 128.

WENER (LAKE), a lake of Sweden, lat. 59° N.,

lon. 31° E., enclosed by the læns Elfsborg, Skaraborgh, and Wermland. Length 90 m.; breadth 15 to 48 m. near its centre, where two peninsulas extend into it from N. and S., and with a group of islands, nearly separate it into Wener Lake N.E., and Dalbo Lake S.W. Area 2015 sq. m. Altitude 147 feet. Shores greatly indented; it receives about 30 rivers, the principal of which is the Klar from the N.; and it discharges its surplus waters by the Gotha S.W. into the Kattegat. It is in some parts too shallow for navigation; and is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter on the E., by which, and the Gotha Canal, Lake Roxen, etc., a continuous line of inland communication extends between the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea.

WENERSBORG or ELFSBORG, a læn of Sweden, separated from the Kattegat by læns Göteborg and Halland, and bounded on the E. by L. Wener and læns of Skaraborg and Jönköping. It contains numerous lakes. Area 4926 sq. m. P. (1860) 269,322. Principal towns Wenersborg, Alingsås, Borice, Ulricehamn, & Amal.—*Wenersborg*, cap. of the læn, is at the S.W. extremity of Lake Wener, at the efflux of the Gotha river. It is the seat of the principal government establishments for the province. P. 4068.

WENFOL, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.W. Cardiff. Ac. 2955. P. 504.

WENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Suffolk.—I. (*Great*), 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 1123. P. 260.—II. (*Little*), 4½ m. S.E. Hadleigh. Ac. 931. P. 95.

WENHAM, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, co. Essex, on Eastern Railway, 22 m. N.N.E. Boston. *Wenham Lake*, about one mile square and 200 feet deep, is celebrated for the great purity of its ice, about 30,000 tons of which are obtained annually, and exported to India and other countries.

WENHASTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Halesworth. Ac. 2326. P. 948

WENLOCK, a parl. and munic. bor., town, and two pas. of England, co. Salop, the bor. crossed by the Severn, and the town, 12 m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. of parl. bor., which comprises 11 pas., 30,540. P. (1861) 21,590. Coal mining and manufactures. Ac. of the pa. *Much-Wenlock* 8846. P. 2494. Ac. of *Little-Wenlock* 2745. P. 988. The modern munic. bor. comprises only the pas. Broseley, Madeley, and Dawley—*Wenlock* itself being wholly excluded. The town, *Much-Wenlock*, has a church, a free school, and minor charities. Wenlock received its franchise from Edward iv. It returns 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 999.

WENN (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4 m. E.N.E. St Columb-Major. Ac. 4546. P. 580.

WENNINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2 m. N.W. Purfleet. Ac. 1570. P. 130.

WENSLEY, a pa. and township of England, co. York, N. Riding, 2½ m. W.N.W. Middleham, the pa. comprising the town Leyburn. Ac. 14,281. P. 2337. In Wensley-Dale, an extensive tract on the Ure, are Bolton-hall, and the remains of Bolton Castle, which for a time was the prison of Mary Queen of Scots.—II. (*and Sutterton*), a township, co. Derby, pa. Darley, 3½ m. W.N.W. Matlock. P. 582.

WENSUM, a river of England, co. Norfolk, rises near Fakenham, and after a S.E. course of 45 m., joins the Yare 2 miles below Norwich.

WEN-TCHOU, a maritime city of China, prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., 145 m. S. Ning-po.—*Wen-chang* is the N.E. dist. of the island Hainan.

WENTNOR, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 4½ m. N.E. Bishop's Castle. Ac. 6698. P. 664.

WENTWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 4½ m. W.S.W. Ely. Ac. 1437. P. 180.—II. a tnsbp. and chapelry of England, pa. Wath-upon-Deerne, co. York, W. Riding. Ac. 2308. P. 1650.

WENTWORTH, a co. of N. S. Wales, at the confl. of the Darling and Murray rivers. Chief town, Wentworth, with a pop. of 222. Ac. 2,121,600.

WENTWORTH, a co. of Canada West, at W. end of Lake Ontario, cap. Hamilton. It is intersected by several railways.

WEOBLEY or WEOLBY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 11 m. N.W. Hereford. Ac. of pa. 3309. P. 849. It has a free grammar school, and remains of a castle famous in the wars of Stephen and the empress Matilda. The borough was disfranchised by the Reform Act.

WEONARDS (ST), a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. W. Ross. Ac. 4536. P. 690.

WERBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 54 m. N.N.E. Magdeburg. P. 1790.

WERBURGH'S (ST), a pa., Ireland, Leinster, co. and comprised within the city of Dublin. Ac. 15. P. 3174.

WERDAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 5 m. W.N.W. Zwickau, on the Pleisse, and on the Saxon Bavarian Railway. P. 6218. It has manufs. of woollen and cotton fabrics.

WERDEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 16 m. N.E. Düsseldorf, on the Ruhr. P. 4300. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths.

WERHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 2231. P. 597.

WERL, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. Arnsberg, 9 m. W.S.W. Soest. P. 3600. It has a Capuchin convent, with a greatly venerated image of the virgin, which attracts numerous pilgrims. Near it are important salt works.

WERMLAND, a læn of Sweden. [CARLSTAD.]

WERNE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 20 m. S. Munster, on the Lippe. P. 1850.

WERNETH, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. and 4 m. E.N.E. Stockport. Ac. 1569. P. 3464. Manufs. cotton goods, coal mines, and free-stone quarries.

WERNIGERODE, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 43 m. S.W. Magdeburg, cap. circ. and co., on the Holzemme. P. 5600. It consists of an old and a new town, and the suburb Nöschenrode. It has a castle, the residence of the counts Stolberg-Wernigerode, with a library of 40,000 vols.; a gymnasium, and manufs. of woollen stuffs, chicory, leather, and paper.

WERNITZ, a river of Bavaria, circs. Middle Franconia and Swabia, flows S. 60 m., and joins the Danube at Donaüwörth.

WERNSTADTEL, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. N.E. Leitmeritz. P. 1453.

WEROWITZ, a town of Slavonia. [VERÖCZE.]

WERRA, a river of Central Germany, rises in the Thuringian Forest, 16 m. N. Coburg, flows N.W. through the territories of Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Weimar (Eisenach), Hessen-Cassel, and Hanover, and at Münden joins the Fulda to form the Weser. Total course 150 miles, for 120 miles of which it is navigable.

WERRA, a river of Germany, Lippe-Detmold and Prussian Westphalia, flows N. and E. 35 m., and joins the Weser, 6 m. S.W. Minden.

WERRIBEE, a river of Victoria, Australia, flows S.E. for 50 m., between the Grant and Bourke, and enters Port-Philip, 16 m. S.W. Melbourne.

WERRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 2 m. N. Launceston. Ac. 5000. P. 664.—II. a chapelry, co. Northampton, pa. Paston, 3½ m. N.N.W. Peterborough. P. 697.

WERTACH, a river of Bavaria, circ. Swabia,

rises on the frontier of Tirol, flows N.E. 70 m., and joins the Lech beyond Augsburg.

WERTHEIM, a walled town of W. Germany, Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., at the confl. of the Tauber with the Main, 20 m. W. Würzburg. P. 8434. It has manufs. of linen & cotton fabrics.

WERTHER, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 26 m. S. W. Minden. P. 1915.

WERTINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia, 16 m. N.N.W. Augsburg. P. 1590.

WERWICQ, a town of Belgium. [VERVICK.]

WESSEL, a frontier and strongly fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 32 m. N.N.W. Düsseldorf, circ. Rees, on rt. b. of the Rhine, here joined by the Lippe. P. (1861) 13,000, of whom 7000 are R. Catholics. It has manufs. of cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco; distilleries, breweries, and an active trade on the rivers. Its port is convenient, and packets ply between it and Amsterdam. The Romans had a fortified post here, and the town formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league. Since 1815, its defences have been strengthened by the erection of Fort-Blücher, on the W. bank of the Rhine.

WESENBERG, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Woblit, 8 m. S.W. Neu-Strelitz. P. 1370. It has manufs. of woollens and linens.

WESENERG, a town of Russia, gov. Esthonia, cap. circ., 60 m. E.S.E. Revel. P. 1500.

WESER (*Visurgis*), a river of Germany, its basin lying between that of the Elbe, on the E., and those of the Ems, Rhine, and Main, W. & S.; it is formed by the union of the Fulda and Werra at Münden (Hanover), whence it has a N. course through Hanover, Hessen-Cassel, Brunswick, Bremen, and Oldenburg, and joins the North Sea, in conjunction with the Jahde, by an estuary 24 m. wide at its entrance. It drains nearly all of the dominions above named, with the W. part of the Saxon duchies, its affluents comprising the Leine, with the Aller and Wumme from the E., the Aue and Hunte from the W. Total course 250 m. It is navigable for boats nearly to its source, but large ships ascend it no farther than Bremerhafen near its mouth.

WESPRIM, a town of Hungary. [VESZPRIM.]

WESSEL ISLANDS, a group off N. Australia, N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, extending for 50 m. from S.W. to N.E.; the principal and N.-most island being 30 m. in length by 6 or 7 m. in breadth. Lat. of Cape Wessel at its N. extremity 10° 59' S., lon. 136° 45' E.

WESSELL, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 8 m. S.W. Hradisch, on an island formed by the March. P. 2543. It has sturgeon fisheries.

WESSINGTON, a township of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Crick, 3 m. N.W. Alfreton. Ac. 958. P. 519.

WEST, townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver Canal.—II. Pennsylvania, 8 m. N. Huntingdon.—It is also a prefixed name of the following places.—I. (*Bethlehem*), a township, Pennsylvania, 12 m. S.E. Washington borough.—II. (*Bloomfield*), New York, co. Ontario, 198 m. W. Albany.—III. a vill., New Jersey, 56 m. N.E. Trenton, with a leather trade and shoemaking.—IV. a township, Michigan, 32 m. N.W. Detroit.—V. (*Bradford*), Pennsylvania, on Brandywine River, 11 m. S.W. Chester.—VI. (*Bridgewater*), Massachusetts, 25 m. S. Boston.—VII. (*Brook*), Maine, on the Penobscot River, 52 m. S.S.W. Augusta. The Cumberland and Oxford Canal passes through this township.—VIII. (*Buffalo*), Pennsylvania, 8 m. N.W. New Berlin.—IX. (*Cambridge*), Massachusetts, 6 m. N.W. Boston.—X. (*Chester*), 26 m. W. Philadelphia.—XI. (*Cocalico*), Pennsylvania, co. Lancas-

ter.—XII. (*Weer*), co. Alleghany, 16 m. N.E. Pittsburg.—XIII. (*Donegal*), co. and 17 m. N.W. Lancaster.—XIV. (*Earl*), co. and 13 m. N.W. Lancaster.—XV. (*Fallowfield*), co. Chester, on Octara Creek, 37 m. W. Philadelphia.—XVI. (*Farms*), a vill., state and 11 m. N.E. New York.—XVII. (*Findlay*), a township, Pennsylvania, co. Washington.—XVIII. (*Greenwich*), Rhode Isl., 18 m. S.W. Providence.—XIX. (*Hempfield*), Pennsylvania, Susquehanna, 8 m. W. Lancaster.—XX. (*Manchester*), co. and containing a part of York borough. P. 1361.—XXI. (*Marlborough*), 33 m. S.W. Philadelphia.—XXII. (*Milford*), New Jersey, 100 m. N.N.E. Trenton.—XXIII. (*Nantmeal*), Pennsylvania, co. Chester, on an affluent of the Brandywine, 34 m. N.W. Philadelphia.—XXIV. (*Newbury*), Massachusetts, on the Merrimac, 34 m. N.E. Boston.—XXV. (*Penn*), Pennsylvania, 79 m. N.E. Harrisburg.—XXVI. (*Pennsborough*), on the Conedogwinit, 8 m. W. Carlisle.—XXVII. (*Rockhill*), co. Bucks, 33 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia.—XXVIII. (*Salem*), co. and 17 m. N.W. Mercer.—XXIX. (*Stockbridge*), a vill., Massachusetts, on the Williams, 138 m. W. Boston. The Boston and Albany Railway is joined here by the Housatonic and the Hudson and Berkshire railroads.—XXX. (*Turin*), a township, New York, on Black river, at its high falls, 126 m. N.W. Albany.—XXXI. (*Vincent*), Pennsylvania, 30 m. N.W. Philadelphia.—XXXII. (*Whiteland*), co. Chester, 72 m. from Harrisburg.—XXXIII. (*Windsor*), New Jersey, co. Mercer.

WEST-ACRE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Swaffham. Ac. 3400. P. 415.

WESTBERE, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3½ m. N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1185. P. 220.

WESTBOROUGH, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on affls. of the Concord, 30 m. W.S.W. Boston.

WESTBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. N.W. Grantham. Ac. 890. P. 245.

WESTBURY, a parl. and munic. bor., hundred, town, pa., and township of Engl., co. Wilts, on the N.W. side of Salisbury Plain, with a station on a branch of the G. W. Railway, 4½ m. S.S.E. Trowbridge. Ac. of bor., hundred, and pa., 11,901. P. 6495, partly employed in woollen mills, and in malting. The town is irregularly built; chief edifice, a town-hall. In the parish are two chapels of ease, dissenting chapels, and a national school. Westbury returns 1 member to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 305.

WESTBURY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, union Brackley. Ac. 2547. P. 379.—II. co. Salop, 8½ m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 11,274. P. 2545.—III. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.W. Wells. Ac. 2968. P. 664.—IV. (*on Severn*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. N.E. Newnham. Ac. 8695. P. 2501. It has a union workhouse.—V. (*on-Trim*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Bristol. Ac. 5456. P. 8329.

WESTBURY, a town of Tasmania, co. Westmoreland, 18 m. S.W. Launceston.

WESTBY-WITH-PLUMPTONS, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancashire, pa. Kirkham. Ac. 3426. P. 601.

WEST CARBON, a vill. of Scotland, co. Stirling, pa. Larbert. P. 763.

WESTCHESTER, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.E. part of state New York, between the Hudson River and Long Island Sound, cap. White-plains. Area 470 sq. m. P. (1860) 99,497. It is in many parts fertile and well cultivated. Marble and copper are procured here.—II. a township in this co., on Westchester Creek, near New York.—III. a bor., Pennsylvania, 24 m. W. Philadelphia.

**WEST CLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. N.E. Dover. Ac. 1194. P. 122.

**WESTCOTE**, a pa. of Engl., co. Gloucester, 4 m. S.S.E. Stow-on-the-Wold. Ac. 1503. P. 245.

**WESTERÅS**, a town of Sweden, cap. län, Westmanland, at the influx of the Svart-Elf into Lake Mælær, 60 m. W.N.W. Stockholm. P. 4661. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, an ancient castle, and a town-hall. Its college, the most ancient in Sweden, has a library of 11,000 vols., and a botanic garden. It has also extensive ship-building docks, and is an entrepôt for iron, copper, brass, vitriol, etc., sent to Stockholm.

**WESTERBOTTEN**, a län of Sweden, bounded N. by Norrbotten, E. G. of Bothnia, S. Wester Norrland and Jemtland, and W. by Norway. Surface mountainous in the W. and centre, on the E. flat. It contains several large rivers, the Skelleflet, Vindel, Umea, and Vojm; also Lakes Horn, Stor, Vindelin, Uman, & numerous smaller ones. Cap. Umea. Area 22,841 sq. m. P. (1860) 81,478.

**WESTERDALE**, a pa., Engl., co. York, N. Riding, 7 m. S.S.E. Guisborough. Ac. 15,980. P. 279.

**WESTERFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. P. 325.

**WESTERHAM**, a pa. and market town of England, co. Kent, 19½ m. W. Maidstone, on the Darent. Ac. 5676. P. 2196. The town has a church, in which is a monument to General Wolfe, who was born here, and whose victory at Quebec is commemorated by a pillar in this pa.

**WESTERHAUSEN and WESTERHELM**, two vill. of Germany.—I. Prussian Saxony, gov. Magdeburg, 4 m. N.N.W. Quedlinburg. P. 1630.—II. Württemberg, circ. Danube, on the Rauhe-Alps, near Geislingen. P. 879.

**WESTKIRK**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Dumfries, in Eskdale, N.W. Langholm. Ac. 27,152, mostly mountainous. P. 537.

**WESTERLEIGH**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 2½ m. S.W. Chipping-Sodbury. Ac. 4009. P. 1582. A railway 9 m. in length connects Coalpit Heath in this pa. with Bristol.

**WESTERLOG**, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 22 m. S.W. Albany.

**WESTERLY**, a maritime township of the U.S., North America, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic and Pawcatuck river, and on the Providence and Stonington Railway, 42 m. S.S.W. Providence.

**WESTER NORRLAND**, Sweden. [HERNÖSAND.]

**WESTERN**, a township of the United States, North America, New York, 18 m. N.W. Utica.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA** (formerly *Swan River Settlement*), a British colony defined by her Majesty's commissioners as including that portion of the Australian continent situated to the W. of the 129th meridian, and bounded on the other three sides by the Indian Ocean. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 1280 m.; breadth about 800 m. Estimated area 978,000 sq. m. P. in 1861, 17,246. In 1851, the pop. was only 5886. Only a small portion of this vast territory, viz., the S.E. angle, is inhabited. This is the oldest of our Australian colonies, having been formed in 1829. There are no colonial funds appropriated for emigration to the colony; but from 1840 to 1862, the Government Emigration Board sent out 4926 emigrants, of whom 2336 were English, 1993 Irish, and 177 Scotch. The passage money of these emigrants amounted to 67,478*l.* In 1862, the number of emigrants that arrived was 623, of whom 553 were assisted. The native population in the settled district is estimated at about 1500. Three parallel mountain ranges traverse the co. from S. to N., rising in height from the coast inland. Elevation of

Tulbanop, the culminating point, 5000 feet. Granitic rocks, with claystone and limestone, prevail. Columnar basalt is met with around Géographie Bay, and other localities. From this point to Shark-Bay, a band of coal runs for about 600 m. In the parts hitherto explored auriferous rocks, and indeed all the older palaeozoic strata in which alone these usually occur, seem entirely absent. Soil light and dry, both on the coast and in the interior. In the middle of the colony are bands of more fertile land, suited for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, and where sandal-wood & other trees grow abundantly. Principal stream, Swan river, with its tributaries. In the interior are several salt lakes and pools, but the colony is in general not well watered. Climate arid, but comparatively healthy. Mean annual temp. at Perth (lat. 32° S.) 56°, winter 54°, summer 72°-25 Fahr. In 1855, 14,693 acres of land were under cultivation. In 1855, the sheep numbered 184,134, cattle 12,173, and horses 4887. Iron is abundant, and some good lead ore, and ores of mercury and zinc, are found. The principal timber trees of the colony are of the eucalyptus or myrtle family; of these the Jarrah and Tovart are valuable for ship-building, the former being remarkable for its resistance to decay, whether from time, weather, water, the white ant, or sea worm. The sandal wood also forms a valuable article of export. Trade chiefly with Britain, with occasional imports from Mauritius, India, and China. Exports (1862) wool, copper, etc., to the value of 119,313*l.*; imports, apparel, beer and ale, iron, spirits, cottons, woollens, etc., to the value of 172,991*l.*; revenue (1862) 69,406*l.*; expenditure 72,267*l.*; revenue raised in the colony 61,000*l.*; debt 2000*l.*; imperial expenditure for civil and military purposes 37,221*l.*; number of imperial troops stationed in the colony 183. The colony is ruled by a governor and council, and has 32 counties or districts. Chief towns, Perth, Freemantle, and Albany. After the cessation of transportation to Tasmania, this colony was, by consent of the more prominent colonists, made a penal settlement, a circumstance that has given a decided impetus to its commerce and population.

**WESTERN-PORK**, an inlet of the S. coast of Australia, Victoria, co. Mornington, 15 m. at the nearest point S.E. the inlet of Port-Philip. Length and breadth about 20 miles each, but it is nearly filled up by French and Grant islands. The entrance on the W. side is adapted for large vessels. It forms a secure harbour.

**WESTERVIK**, a town of S. Sweden, län and 75 m. N. Kalmar, on a deep inlet of the Baltic, here crossed by a bridge of boats. P. 5330. It has a fine church, safe and convenient harbour, ship-building docks, manufactures of linen fabrics, and a trade in iron, wooden wares, tar, and pitch.

**WESTFIELD**, two pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk, 2 m. S. Dereham. Ac. 569. P. 124.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Battle. Ac. 4272. P. 883.

**WESTFIELD**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on Westfield river, and the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, 100 m. W.S.W. Boston.—II. New York, on Staten Island, between New York Bay and Staten Island Sound.—III. (or *Portland*), New York, co. Chautauque, on Lake Erie, 53 m. S.W. Buffalo.—IV. New Jersey, 45 m. N.E. Trenton.—V. Ohio, 28 m. N. Columbus.—VI. co. Medina.

**WESTFORD**, several townships, U. S., North America.—I. Vermont, 13 m. N.E. Burlington.—II. Massachusetts, 8 m. W.S.W. Lowell. It has extensive quarries of "Chelmsford granite."—III. New York, 57 m. W. Albany.

WESTGATE, a township of England, co. Northumberland, pa. and forming the N.W. suburb of the town of Newcastle. Ac. 229. P. 21,272.

WESTHALL, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Halesworth. Ac. 2316. P. 468.

WESTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, with a station on the Southern Coast Railway, 4½ m. S.E. Hailsham. Ac. 4718. P. 833.

WEST HAMPTNETT, a pa., Engl., co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.E. Chichester, on the Lavant. Ac. 1899. P. 502.

WESTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 7 m. N. Stow-Market. Ac. 1322. P. 227.

WEST INDIES, *Antillia* or *Antilles*, an archipelago of islands which extend from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, between lat. 10° and 27° N., lon. 60° and 85° W., bounded on N. and E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Caribbean Sea, which separates them from the N. coast of South America. The N.W. group, *Leeward Islands* or *Greater Antilles*, contains the larger islands, comprising Cuba, Jamaica, Hayti, and Porto-Rico. Another group, the *Lesser Antilles*, *Caribbee* or *Windward Islands*, extends in a semicircular form from the E. extremity of the island of Porto-Rico, S. to the Gulf of Paria, and the smaller group, stretching from E. to W. along the coast of Venezuela, are the *Leeward Islands* of the Spaniards. N. of Cuba and Hayti is the group of the Bahamas. The following table shows by whom the islands were first occupied, the date of occupation, and the countries to which they now belong:—

Belong to	Islands.	First occupied by	Year.			
Great Britain.	Jamaica, Caymans, Bahamas, Virgin Islands, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, etc., Grenadines, St Vincent, Barbadoes, St Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, Nevis & Redonda, St-Christophers, Anguilla,	Spaniards in English in Dutch in Spaniards in Dutch in French in do. English in do. French in English in do. do. do. do.	1510 1629 1648 1535 1632 1650 1719 1624 1639 1610 1632 1632 1632 1632 1625 1640			
	Spain.	Cuba and Isle of Pines, Porto Rico,	Spaniards in do.	1511 1509		
		France.	Martinique, Guadeloupe, Desirade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes,	French in do. do. do. do.	1635 1635 1633 1635 do.	
	Denmark.		St Thomas, St Jan, Santa Cruz,	Danes in do. Dutch in	1671 1717 1643	
			Netherlands.	St Martin,* St Eustatius, Saba, Curacao, Oruba, Buen Ayre,	Spaniards in do. do. do. do.	1643 1643 1643 1643
				Sweden.	St Bartholomew,	French in
	Venezuela.	Margarita, Tortuga, Los Siete Hermanos,		do.	1635	
		Independent.		Hayti,	Spaniards in	1493

\* The north part belongs to France.

Total area of the archipelago, according to *Schomburgh*, 86,548 sq. m. P. of the Spanish isls. 2,032,062; Brit. 941,471; Hayti 560,000; French 273,164; Danish 37,137; Dutch 32,881; Venez. 32,000; Swedish 8500. Total 2,917,215. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin. Climate of the whole tropical, but modified by the surrounding ocean & the elevated surface of many of the isls. Exports from Brit. isls. to Great Britain (1862), sugar, cotton, spirits, cocoa, coffee, logwood, pimento, guano, ginger, sponge, arrowroot, etc., to the value of 4,644,842l. Imps., British & foreign cottons, apparel, arms, leather, woollens, iron, linens, drugs, soap and candles, casks, hardwares, rice, beer and ale, wine, etc., to the value of 2,563,548l. Cuba and Porto-Rico export to Britain (1862) sugar, cotton, tobacco, copper, timber, cedar, etc. Value 4,231,083l. Imports European and Eastern manuf. and produce. Columbus landed on St Salvador, Bahama group, in October 1492; and the archipelago, under the erroneous impression, at the time of discovery, that it formed part of Asia, was called the *West Indies*. The Bermudas are not properly West Indian islands, although they were officially considered as such till 1834. The history of the West India Islands, "from the period of their discovery in 1492 till 1816, presents little more than a melancholy series of calamities and crimes. The islands have been laid waste by hurricanes, and visited by pestilence; but the sufferings which have arisen from natural causes are few and trifling in comparison with those which moral and political circumstances have produced." Among these may be classed the annihilation of the Indians, the introduction of slavery, the atrocities of the Buccaneers, and international wars. [Particular descriptions are given under the heads of the various islands.] Slavery was abolished in the Dutch West Indies, 1st July 1863.

WESTLTON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. E. Yoxford. Ac. 6103. P. 940.

WEST-LINTON, a tnsnp., Engl., co. Cumberland, pa. Kirk-Linton, 4 m. S.E. Longtown. P. 565.

WESTLY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 2 m. W.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 1216. P. 140.—II. (*Waterless*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. S.W. Newmarket. Ac. 1102. P. 213.

WESTMANLAND, a ken of Sweden, on N. shore of L. Moelar, bounded E. by Upsala, cap. West-erås. Area 2511 sq. m. P. (1860) 103,300.

WESTMANNA ISLANDS, a group of 14 islands in the Atlantic, S.W. of Iceland, of which they form a separate syssel or county.—*Hiemaly*, the only inhabited isssel, is 15 m. from the coast.

WEST MARYSTOWN, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 627.

WESTMEATH, an inland co. of Ireland, Leinster, surrounded by cos. Longford, Meath, King's co., and Roscommon. Ac. 433,768, of which 365,218 are arable, 8803 in plantations, and 56,392 uncultivated. P. (1861) 90,879. Surface undulating, diversified with woods, lakes, and bogs, comprising, however, much fertile soil, and agreeable scenery. On the W. it is bounded by Lough Ree and the Shannon; the Inny flows through its N. part, and the Brosna through its centre, and connected with these rivers are lakes Dereveragh, Ennel, Owel, Lane, Iron, Sheelin, etc. Grazing and dairy-farming are the chief occupations, and cattle and sheep are of superior breeds. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat; flour and meal are made in large quantities. The Royal Canal intersects the co., and a branch of the Grand Canal proceeds to Kilbeggan. Westmeath is subdivided into 12

baronies and 63 parishes, chiefly in the diocese of Meath. Principal towns, Mullingar the cap., Moate, and a part of Athlone. Excluding its bors., it sends 2 members to House of Commons.

WESTMESTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex. 5½ m. N.W. Lewes. Ac. 4074. P. 569.

WESTMILL, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 1½ m. S.S.E. Buntingford. Ac. 2137. P. 353.

WESTMINSTER (LIBERTY OF), England, co. Middlesex, is the W. part of London, having S. and W. the pas. Chelsea and Kensington; N. the bor. Marylebone, from which it is separated by Oxford Street; E. the Strand and the river Thames, separating it from the bor. Lambeth (with which it communicates by Vauxhall, Westminster, Charing Cross, and Waterloo Bridges). Ac. 164. P. (1851) 241,611; (1861) 254,623. In the vicinity of its abbey is one of the worst parts of the metropolis, forming a great contrast with the other parts of Westminster, which are the finest quarters of the capital, and contain the principal government offices, and the town residences of the nobility. Principal structures, Westminster Abbey and Hall, the new Houses of Parliament, the terrace of which towards the river is built of Aberdeen granite, the whole of the exterior walls of the building of magnesian limestone from the quarries of Auston in Yorkshire. The great bell of the Houses of Parliament weighs 16 tons, 11 cwt., 2 qrs., including the clapper, which is 16 cwt. Privy council office, treasury, and board of trade, in Whitehall; St James's, Buckingham, and Kensington palaces; Somerset house, with King's college; Westminster, St George's, and Charing Cross hospitals. Westminster is governed by a high steward, chosen by the dean and chapter, a high bailiff, and 16 burgesses. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 13,522. [LONDON.]

WESTMINSTER, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, on l. b. of the Connecticut, 82 m. S. Montpelier.—II. Massachusetts, 43 m. W. N. W. Boston.

WESTMINSTER (NEW), the cap. town of British Columbia, on the Fraser river, 15 m. from its mouth. It is finely situated, and well supplied with water. It has a custom-house, gaol, barracks, church, and school. P. (1862) 300.

WESTMORELAND or WESTMORLAND, a co. of England, in its N. part, having N. Cumberland, E. and S.E. Yorkshire, W. and S. Lancashire, but touching the co. Durham at its N.E. extremity, and on the S.W. separating two portions of the co. Lancaster, by stretching to the head of Morecambe Bay. Area 763 sq. m. or 485,432 ac., of which only 40,000 are estimated to be in tillage, and 140,000 do. in pasturage. P. (1861) 60,817; cap. Appleby. It is a country of mountains and moors, interspersed with lakes, and highly picturesque. Helvellyn, on the border of Cumberland, rises to 3055 feet above the sea; other mountains are Bydal Mount, Bowfell, Crossfell, and a mountain-range mostly separates it from Yorkshire. Principal lakes are Windermere on its W. and Ulleswater on its N.W. border; its rivers are the Ken in the S., and Eden in the N., along which are the chief fertile lands. Rainfall at Kirkby Lonsdale (altitude 209 feet) 63 inches. Farms mostly small; but agriculture has of late made considerable progress. Principal crops, turnips, clover, and wheat. Cattle are of large size. The wool produced is used in the manufs. of Kendal and Bradford (in Yorkshire), or in hosiery manufactures at Kirkby-Stephen and Orton. Geese and the lake fish are extensively exported. Slate is quarried in great quantities;

granite, marble, copper, plumbago, lead, and coal are found; and there are copper mines, woollen and flax mills. The Lancaster and Kendal Canal, and Kendal and Windermere Railway intersect the S. part, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway traverses the co. throughout from S. to N. *Westmoreland* is divided into 4 wards and 32 pas., in dioceses of Carlisle and Chester, and N. circuit. Principal towns, Appleby, the cap., Ambleside, Kendal, Kirkby, Shap, and Orton. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 4218. Under the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of the kingdom Northumbria.

WESTMORELAND, the most E. co. of New Brunswick, on Northumberland Strait. Chief towns, Dorchester and Shediac.

WESTMORELAND, a co., New S. Wales, enclosed by the cos. Cook, Camden, Argyle, Georgiana, Bathurst, & Roxburgh. Ac. 1,018,800. P. (1861) 2722. The Blue mountains here rise to nearly 4000 ft. The Wollondilly bounds the co. on the S., and Cox's river on the E. Chief town O'Connell.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of Tasmania, having E. the cos. Cornwall and Somerset. The Mersey and W. rivers, South Esk and Lake rivers, Shannon and Great Lake, form respectively its N.E. and S. boundaries. Principal towns, Deloraine, Chudleigh, Carrick, Longford, and Westbury.

WESTMORELAND, two cos., U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, in its S.W. part, bordering the Alleghany. Area 1989 sq. m. P. (1860) 53,736.—II. Virginia, between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Area 162 sq. m. P. 4578 free, 3704 slaves.—Also two townships.—I. New Hampshire, 47 m. S.W. Concord.—II. New York, co. Oneida, 103 m. W.N.W. Albany.

WESTRO, a township and chapelry of England, co. Durham, pa. Jarrow, forming a large suburb of S. Shields. Ac. 2070. P. 26,266.

WESTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Hertford, 4 m. N.N.E. Stevenage. Ac. 4530. P. 1196.—II. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. N.E. Spalding. Ac. 5386. P. 750.—III. co. Somerset, on the Avon, 1½ m. W.N.W. Bath. Ac. 2650. P. 3127.—IV. (*Weston Longville*), co. Norfolk, 5 m. S. Reepham. Ac. 2737. P. 471.—V. co. Suffolk, 3 m. S. Beccles. Ac. 1550. P. 261.—VI. co. York, W. Riding, 2 m. W.N.W. Otley. Ac. 4552. P. 450.—VII. (*with Alconbury*), co. and 5½ m. N.W. Huntington. Ac. 1540. P. 561.—VIII. (*on Avon*), cos. Warwick and Gloucester, 9 m. E.S.E. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 1540. P. 137.—IX. (*Beg-gard*), co. and 5 m. E.N.E. Hereford. Ac. 934. P. 372.—X. (*Bampfylde*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Castle-Cary. Ac. 631. P. 146.—XI. (*Birt*), co. Gloucester, 3 m. S.W. Tetbury. Ac. 1904. P. 190.—XII. co. Nottingham, 3 m. S.E. Tuxford. Ac. 1690. P. 380.—XIII. co. Salop, 6 m. N.N.E. Ludlow. P. 44.—XIV. (*Colville*), co. Cambridge, 6 m. N.N.E. Linton. Ac. 2943. P. 537.—XV. (*Coney*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. S.S.W. East Harling. Ac. 1341. P. 254.—XVI. (*sub-Edge*), co. Gloucester, 2 m. N.W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 2632. P. 369.—XVII. (*Favel*), co. and 2½ m. E.N.E. Northampton. Ac. 1050. P. 470.—XVIII. (*in Gordano*), co. Somerset, 10 m. N.W. Bristol. Ac. 733. P. 175.—XIX. (*on the Green*), co. Oxford, 4½ m. S.W. Bicester. Ac. 2466. P. 459.—XX. (*under-Lyziard*), co. Stafford, 4½ m. N.E. Shifnal. Ac. 2398. P. 275.—XXI. (*Market*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. S. East Harling. Ac. 1088. P. 303.—XXII. (*Old*), co. Huntingdon, 6½ m. N. Kimbolton. Ac. 2012. P. 426.—XXIII. (*Patrick*), co. Southampton, 4½ m. S.W. Odiham. Ac. 1402. P. 165.—XXIV. (*under Penyard*), co. Hereford, 2 m. E.S.E. Ross. Ac. 114.

8142. P. 828.—XXV. (*South*), co. Oxford, 3 m. S.S.E. Tetsworth. Ac. 560. P. 91.—XXVI. (*on-Trent*), co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Derby. Ac. 1820. P. 321.—XXVII. co. and 4½ m. N.E. Stafford. Ac. 825. P. 502.—XXVIII. (*Turville*), co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wendover. Ac. 2450. P. 724.—XXIX. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, 1½ m. W.S.W. Olney. Ac. 1300. P. 398.—XXX. (*on-Welland*), co. Northampton, 4¼ m. N.E. Market-Harborough. Ac. 1040. P. 204.—XXXI. (*under Weatherley*), co. and 5½ m. N.E. Warwick. Ac. 1290. P. 274.—XXXII. (*Zoyland*), co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Bridgewater. Ac. 2729. P. 894.—XXXIII. a township, co. Chester, pa. Runcorn, on the Mersey, at the termination of the W. canal, 2 m. N.N.W. Frodsham. Ac. 1282. P. 965.—XXXIV. (*Coyney*), a township, co. Stafford, pa. Caverswall, 4 m. W.N.W. Cheadle. Ac. 1341. P. 254.—XXXV. (*Rhyn*), a township, co. Salop, pa. St Martin, 3 m. N. Oswestry. P. 1081.

WESTON, two townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. Massachusetts, 14 m. W. Boston.—II. a town, co. state and on the Missouri, 5 m. above Fort Leavenworth. It has an active trade with western emigrants.

WESTONING, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 4 m. S.S.W. Amptill. Ac. 1715. P. 784.

WESTON-ON-TRENT, a vill. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.E. Stafford. P. 502. It has salt springs.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, a maritime town and pa. of England, co. Somerset, on Uphill Bay, Bristol Channel, with a station on the Great Western Railway, 8½ m. N.W. Axbridge. Ac. of pa. 2190. P. 8030. From an insignificant village it has recently risen into a favourite watering-place, of which it has all the appliances, with good sands, bathing establishments, and many new villa residences. A new industrial school, with workshops, was founded in memory of the late Prince Consort, and a college for the education of boys of the upper classes was established in 1864. The parish comprises the islands and fishing stations Knightstone and Birbeck, and the hamlets Ashcombe and Milton.

WESTOW, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. S.W. New Malton. Ac. 2917. P. 635.

WESTPHALIA (Germ. *Westphalen*), a prov. of Prussia, comprising the N.W. portion of its territory, W. of the Weser, S. of Hanover, E. of the Netherlands, and N. of Rhenish Prussia, cap. Münster. Area 7823 sq. m. P. (1861) 1,618,065, comprising 887,420 Roman Catholics, 713,231 Protestants, and 16,686 Jews. Surface hilly in the S.W., level in the centre and N.W. of the prov. Chief rivers the Ems, Weser, Werra, and Lippe. Climate healthy, soil generally very fertile, but interspersed with extensive marshes and heaths. Large quantities of corn, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes are grown. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are numerous, and the last-named furnish the celebrated Westphalian hams. Minerals comprise coal, iron, lead, copper, rock-salt, and it has numerous salt springs. The province has manufs. of cottons, hardwares, paper, tobacco, and spirits. Flax-spinning and weaving occupy many of the pop., and cutlery is a chief article of manufacture. The prov. is subdivided into 3 govts., and these again into 37 circles. Principal towns, Münster, Minden, Arnberg, Paderborn, and Hamm. *The Old Circle of Westphalia* in the German empire, situated between the Rhine and the Weser, Lower Saxony and the Netherlands, formed the nucleus of the Kingdom of Westphalia, created by Napoleon I. for his brother Jerome, and dismembered in 1813. *The Duchy of Westphalia*, of which Arnberg was cap.,

was a small territory belonging successively to the archbishops of Cologne and Hesse-Darmstadt, and ceded to Prussia in 1815.

WEST-POINT, a township of the U. S., North America, state and 45 m. N. New York, co. Orange, on rt. b. of the Hudson, beautifully embosomed in a range of hills called the Highlands of the Hudson. The U. S. military academy, occupying a mile in circuit, and 188 feet above the river, was established in 1802, with barracks for cadets, buildings for military exercises, museums, an observatory, chapel, and hospital. The graduates number 3000.

WESTPORT, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Mayo, on Clew Bay, 10 m. S.W. Castlebar. P. 3819. Alt. 56 feet. It has a linen hall, court and market houses, barracks, a bridewell, and workhouse. The linen trade is thriving, and it has an active export trade in rural produce. Customs rev. (1862) 4279l. Vessels belonging to the port 1, tons 63. The Reek, a mountain, celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland, is in its vicinity.—*Westport Quay*, its port, 1 m. W., is at the S.E. extremity of Clew Bay. It has a fishery and several coast-guard stations.

WESTPORT, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, on the Atlantic, 57 m. S. Boston.—II. Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, 84 m. S.W. Hartford.—III. New York, near L. Champlain, 108 m. N. Albany.

WESTPORT (ST MARY), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, adjoining Malmesbury. Ac. 2036. P. 1615.

WEST PROVIDENCE, a township of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, co. Bedford.

WEST-QUARTER, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Glassford. P. 608.

WESTRA or WESTRAY, one of the Orkney Is., Scotland, 9½ m. N.N.E. Pomona, from which it is separated by Westra Firth. Length N.W. to S.E. 9 m.; breadth 4 m. P. 2151. Coast rocky, but on the E. side is the secure harbour of Pierowell. With Papa Island it forms a parish. P. 2545.

WESTRUTHER, a pa., Scotl., co. Berwick, with a vill. 7 m. E.N.E. Lader. Ac. 14,643. P. 786.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut river, and on railway, 78 m. W. Boston.

WEST TROY, a town of the U. S., N. America, New York.

WESTWARD, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 3 m. S.S.E. Wigton. Ac. 13,120. P. 1136.

WESTWELL, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 2½ m. E.S.E. Charing. Ac. 5199. P. 999.—II. co. Oxford, 2 m. S.W. Burford. Ac. 890. P. 169.

WESTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S. North Walsham. Ac. 1043. P. 207.

WESTWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.W. Bradford. Ac. 813. P. 469.

WETHERAL, a pa., England, co. Cumberland, on rail, 5 m. E.S.E. Carlisle. Ac. 11,788. P. 3377.

WETHERBY, a market town and chapelry of England, co. York, West Riding, pa. Spofforth, on the Wharfe, with a station on the York and Harrogate Railway, 7½ m. S.E. Harrogate. Ac. of chapelry 1570. P. 1682.

WETHERDEN, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3½ m. N.W. Stow-Market. Ac. 1830. P. 479.

WETHERINGSET, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. S.S.W. Eye. Ac. 3783. P. 1072.

WETHERSFIELD, several townships, U. S., N. America.—I. Connecticut, on W. bank of the Connecticut river, 5 m. S. Hartford. The vill. has an academy, several churches, and a state prison.—II. New York, co. Wyoming, in W. of the state.—III. Ohio, co. Trumbull, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal.

**WETLEY ROCKS**, a vill. of England, co. Staf-  
ford, 5 m. S. Leek. P. 290.

**WETTA**, an island of Malaysia, 30 m. N. Timor.  
Length 60 miles; breadth 30 miles.

**WETTER**, a river of Germany, Hessen-Darm-  
stadt, flows S.W. & S. 35 m. past Lich, and joins  
the Nidda opposite Assenheim. It gave name to  
the old prov. Wetteravia or Wetterau.—II. a town  
of Hessen-Cassel, 7 m. N.W. Marburg. P. 1400.

**WETTER (LAKE)**, a lake of Sweden, lat. 58° 30'  
N., lon. 14° 30' E., 23 m. S.E. Lake Wener, and  
enclosed by the læns Skaraborg, Jönköping,  
Östergothland, and Orebrö. Length 80 m.;  
breadth 10 m. Area 716 sq. m. Altitude 295  
feet. It is often agitated by storms and sudden  
variations in its level, but it is of great importance  
for internal traffic, being connected by a canal  
with Lake Wener, by which and the Motala riv.,  
serving as an outlet for its surplus waters on the  
E., it completes the inland navigation between  
the Baltic Sea and the Kattogat.

**WETTEREN**, a comm. and market town of Bel-  
gium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., on the  
Scheldt, 8 m. E.S.E. Ghent, on railway to Mech-  
lin. P. 8302. Manufs. woollens and cottons.

**WETTERHORN** ("Peak of Tempests"), one of the  
Alpine mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Swit-  
zerland, between the valleys of Hazli and Grin-  
delwald, N. the Shreckhorn, 12,200 feet high.

**WETTIN**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov.  
Merseburg, 10 m. N.W. Halle. P. 3300. It has  
manufactures of chicory, tobacco, and oil.

**WETTOLSHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of France,  
dep. Haut-Rhin, 3 m. S.W. Colmar. P. 1552.

**WETTON**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 7½ m.  
N.N.W. Ashbourne, near the place where the  
rivers Hamp and Manyfold become subterranean.  
Ac. 2600. P. 452. Near it are lead and copper  
mines, and excellent quarries of marble.

**WETUMPKA**, a town, U. S., N. America, Ala-  
bama, 110 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa. It is greatly re-  
sorted to for its mineral springs.

**WETWANG**, a pa., England, co. York, E. Riding,  
5 m. N.W.W. G. Driffild. Ac. 5740. P. 827.

**WETZEL**, a co., U. S., N. America, Virginia.  
P. 6693 free, 10 slaves.

**WETZLAR**, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia,  
gov. and 42 m. E.N.E. Coblenz, on the Lahn, and  
on rail. P. 4856. With a cathedral of 11th century.

**WEXFORD**, a marit. co. of Ireland, in south part  
of Leinster, having E. and S. the Atlantic Ocean  
and St George's Channel, and on other sides the  
cos. Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, and Waterford,  
from which two latter it is separated by the river  
Barrow and Waterford harbour. Ac. 573,199, of  
which 510,702 are estimated to be arable. P.  
(1861) 143,954. Surface mountainous in the N. and  
N.W., Mount Leinster, on the borders of Carlow  
co., being 2610 feet high, and declines to a plain on  
the coast. The Slaney intersects the co. in its  
centre. Several lagoons skirt the S. shores. Soil  
fertile. The barony of Forth, in the S.W., is  
occupied by descendants of a Welsh colony, and  
is well cultivated. Limestone is the chief mineral  
product; and it has valuable fisheries. The S.-E.  
Railway is prolonged throughout the co., passing  
Gorey and Enniscorthy to Wexford, the cap.,  
which, with New Ross and Newtonbarry, are  
the principal towns. The co. is subdivided into  
9 baronies and 144 pas., in the dioceses of Ferns  
and Dublin. It sends 2 members to H. of C.

**WEXFORD**, a parl., munic. bor., and seaport  
town of Ireland, cap. above co., on rt. b. of the  
Slaney, where it expands into Wexford harbour,  
and is crossed by a bridge 733 feet in length, 64  
m. S.W. Dublin. Ac. of bor. 762. P. (1861) 11,734.

Here are some remains of ancient walls, and out-  
side of the town is a granite column in memory  
of the exploits in Egypt by the army under Aber-  
crombie. *Wexford* has a Protestant, diocesan,  
and other schools, a chamber of commerce, sever-  
al banks, malting establishments, ship-building  
docks, and an active export trade in cattle, dairy  
and agricultural produce, timber, tallow, hides,  
cotton yarn and wool, tobacco, provisions, Brit-  
ish manufactures, and colonial goods. Customs  
rev. (1862) 16,473*l*. Exports (1862) 200*l*. Vessels  
belonging to the port 81, tons 9223. *Wexford*  
sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors 314.

**WEXHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 1½ m.  
N.E. Slough. Ac. 670. P. 196.

**WEXIÖ**, a town of Sweden, cap. læn Krono-  
berg, on the Lake Sodre, 60 m. W.N.W. Kalmar.  
P. 3232. It has a cathedral; manufs. of carpets,  
and important annual fairs.—The læn of *Krono-  
berg* has an area of 3635 sq. m. P. (1860) 152,225.

**WEY**, a river of England, cos. Hants and Sur-  
rey, rises near Selborne, flows N.E. past Godal-  
ming, Guildford, and Weybridge, and joins the  
Thames 2 m. S.E. Chertsey, course 40 m.—II. co.  
Dorset, after a S.E. course enters the English  
Channel between Weymouth & Melcombe Regis.

**WEYBOURNE**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3¼  
m. N.E. Holt. Ac. 1680. P. 285. Is the terminus  
of a submarine telegraph to Borkum, in Hanover.

**WEYBREAD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m.  
S.S.W. Harleston. Ac. 1603. P. 357.

**WEYBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 11  
m. N.N.W. Guildford, Ac. 1292. P. 1603.

**WEYERHEIM**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep.  
Bas-Rhin, 10 m. N.E. Strasbourg. P. 2182. It has  
flour mills, cloth, oil, and brass manufactures.

**WEYHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m.  
W.N.W. Andover. Ac. 1888. P. 444.

**WEYMOUTH-WITH-MELCOMBE-REGIS**, a parl.,  
munic. bor., and seaport of England, co. Dorset,  
comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth,  
and town and pa. of Melcombe, the former on the  
S., the latter on the N., side of the mouth of the  
Wey, which forms the port, 3 m. N. the isle of  
Portland, and 8 m. S. Dorchester. Ac. of bor.  
1600. P. (1861) 10,013; viz. of Weymouth, 3515;  
of Melcombe, 6498. *Weymouth* is old and indif-  
ferently built; *Melcombe*, on a low peninsula be-  
tween the sea and a wide shallow backwater  
formed by the Wey, has facing the sea a terrace  
and esplanade, nearly 1 m. in length; a spacious  
assembly room, theatre, libraries, and bathing  
establishments. The towns communicate by a  
stone bridge of two arches, with a swing in the  
centre to admit shipping; and *Melcombe* is con-  
nected by a branch with the London and S.-W.  
Railway. The harbour has about 14 feet of water  
at high tides; and there is good anchorage in the  
bay in 7 or 8 fathoms water. Vessels belonging  
to the port 46, tons 3306. Customs rev. (1862)  
9285*l*, exports (1862) 201,112*l*. Ship-building,  
rope & sail-making are carried on. Portland stone,  
tiles, bricks, and Roman cement are exported, and  
*Weymouth* is the station of the mail packets for  
Guernsey, to which it is the nearest English port,  
70 m. distant. The climate is equable, and suffi-  
ciently mild for geraniums and myrtles to flourish  
in the open air. *Weymouth* is the seat of a  
medico-chirurgical society. The united boroughs  
send 2 members to H. of C. Reg. elect. (1864) 969.

**WEYMOUTH**, two townships of the U. S., N.  
America.—I. Massachusetts, 12 m. S.S.E. Boston,  
on branches of Boston harbour, navigable for  
large vessels.—II. New Jersey, Atlantic county.

**WHADDON**, several pas. of England.—I. co.  
Bucks, 5 m. S.S.E. Stony-Stratford. Ac. 3730.

- P. 955.—II. co. Cambridge,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. N. Royston. Ac. 1463. P. 319.—III. co. and 3 m. S. Gloucester. Ac. 727. P. 125.—IV. co. Wilts,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. N.E. Trowbridge. Ac. 438. P. 40.
- WHALEY, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. Taxal,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Stockport. Ac. 1320. P. 1052.
- WHALLEY, a pa. of Engl., on the Manchester and Clitheroe Railway, contains the borough of Clitheroe, 3 mkt. towns, 18 chapelries, and 32 tnshtps., in the co. Lancaster; the tnshtp. of Willington, co. Chester; and chapelry of Whitewell, co. York, W. Riding. Ac. of pa. 105,249; do. of township 1052. P. (1861) 167,456. The parish is 80 m. in length and 15 m. in breadth, and is intersected by the Liverpool and Leeds Canal. Manufactures cotton, wool, and worsted.
- WHALSAY, one of the Shetland islands, Scotland, pa. Nesting, 2 m. E. Mainland. Length N.E. to S.W.,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m.; breadth 2 m. P. 728. Shores are rocky and deeply indented.
- WHALTON, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 6 m. S.W. Morpeth. Ac. 5918. P. 495.
- WHANG-HAI, a sea of E. Asia. [YELLOW SEA.]
- WHANG-HO, a river of China. [HOANG-HO.]
- WHAPLODE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Holbeach. Ac. 10,164. P. 2462.—II. (*Drove*), a township in the same pa.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Croylund. P. 844.
- WHARRAM, two pas. of England, co. York, E. Riding.—I. (*Percy*), 7 m. S.E. New Malton. Ac. 9017. P. 484.—II. (*in-the-Street*),  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. New Malton. Ac. 2024. P. 140.
- WHARTON, a township of England, co. Chester, pa. Davenham,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Middlewich. Ac. 1224. P. 2234.
- WHARTON, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 11 m. S.E. Union Town.
- WHARTON, a co., U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 646 free, 2734 slaves.
- WHATCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Warwick,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 1400. P. 180.
- WHATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Bildestone. Ac. 1570. P. 340.
- WHATLEY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Frome. Ac. 1259. P. 423.
- WHATLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2 m. N.E. Battle. Ac. 1255. P. 343.
- WHATTON, two pas. of England.—I. (*Long*), co. Leicester,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Loughborough. Ac. 2050. P. 779.—II. (*on-Smits*), co. Nottingham, 3 m. E. Bingham. Ac. 3100. P. 763.
- WHEATACRE (ALL-SAINTS), a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Beccles. Ac. 1163. P. 160.
- WHEATENHURST, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Stroud. Ac. 1247. P. 411.
- WHEATFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 2 m. S. Tetsworth. Ac. 778. P. 89.
- WHEATHAMPSTEAD, a pa., Engl., co. Hertford,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Welwyn. Ac. 5033. P. 1960.
- WHEATHILL, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Salop, 3 m. E.N.E. Ludlow. Ac. 1415. P. 123.—II. co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Castle-Cary. Ac. 314. P. 38.
- WHEATLAND, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, 14 m. S.W. Rochester.
- WHEATLEY, two pas. of Engl., co. Nottingham.—I. (*North*),  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Retford. Ac. 2181. P. 461.—II. (*South*), 5 m. N.E. Retford. Ac. 641. P. 32.—III. a chapelry, co. &  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Oxford. P. 1031.
- WHEELING, a town and river-port of the U. S., North America, state Virginia, and cap. co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the head of steam navigation, and at the influx of Wheeling Creek, and the W. terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 92 m. below Pittsburg. P. (1860) 14,083.
- WHELOCK, a tnshtp. of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Sandbach. Ac. 666. P. 588.
- WHELOCK, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 43 m. N.E. Montpelier.
- WHEELTON, a tnshtp., Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 4 m. N.E. Chorley. Ac. 1669. P. 1260.
- WHEI-CHOW or HOEI-CHOW, a city of China, prov. Negan-whi, cap. dep.; 140 m. S. Nan-king.
- WHELDRAKE, a pa. of England, co. and 7 m. S.E. York, E. Riding. Ac. 4921. P. 678.
- WHELPERINGTON-KIRK, a pa., Engl., co. Northumberland, 9 m. E. Bellingham. Ac. 13,351. P. 644.
- WHENBY, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Easingwold. Ac. 1010. P. 149.
- WHEPSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2670. P. 677.
- WHERSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Ipswich. Ac. 2154. P. 245.
- WHERWELL, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Andover. Ac. 5346. P. 626.
- WHERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.W. Leicester, on the Soar. Ac. 1680. P. 1077.—II. a hamlet, co. Derby, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Tideswell. P. 63.—III. a chapelry, co. Middlesex, on the border of co. Herts, 2 m. S.S.E. Chipping-Barnet. P. 1801.
- WHICHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland, 9 m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Ac. 7502. P. 327.
- WHICHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. S.E. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 3100. P. 698.
- WHICKHAM, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 3 m. W.S.W. Gateshead. Ac. 5993. P. 5921, chiefly employed in collieries.
- WHIDDY ISLAND, Ireland, co. Cork, near the head of Bantry Bay. Ac. 999. P. 411. On it are a coast guard station, and several forts.
- WHIFFLET, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Old Monkland. P. 942.
- WHILE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Leominster, now united with PUDDESTON.
- WHILTON, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 5 m. E.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 1270. P. 350.
- WHIMPLE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 4 m. W.N.W. Ottery-St-Mary. Ac. 3019. P. 736.
- WHINBERG, a pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, 3 m. S.S.E. East Dereham. Ac. 1241. P. 220.
- WHIPPINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., Isle of Wight, 3 m. N.N.E. Newport. Ac. 5208. P. 3915.
- WHIPPSNADE, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3 m. S.S.W. Dunstable. Ac. 1205. P. 195.
- WHISSENDINE, a pa. of Engl., co. Rutland, on rail,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Oakham. Ac. 3870. P. 693.
- WHISSONSETT, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. S. Fakenham. Ac. 1344. P. 692.
- WHISTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 809. P. 69.—II. co. York, West Riding,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Rotherham. Ac. 3190. P. 1185.—III. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 1 m. S. Prescott. Ac. 1793. P. 1727, chiefly engaged in collieries.—IV. a vill. and township, co. Stafford, 8 m. S. Leek. P. 708.
- WHISTONS, a tynhing of England, co. Worcester, pa. Claines, forming a part of the city of Worcester. P. 3191.
- WHITACRE, two pas. of England, co. Warwick.—I. (*Nether*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Coleshill. Ac. 2210. P. 479.—II. (*Over*),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Coleshill. Ac. 1375. P. 285.
- WHITBECK, a pa. of England, co. Cumberland,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.S.E. Ravenglass. Ac. 5372. P. 213, partly employed in fisheries.
- WHITBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. E.N.E. Bromyard. Ac. 3056. P. 891.
- WHITBURN, a pa. of England, co. Durham, on the coast, 3 m. N. Sunderland. Ac. 4594. P. 1215, employed in fisheries and coal and lime works. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has several chalybeate springs in great repute.

WHITBURN or WHITEBURN, a pa. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, 21 m. W.S.W. Edinburgh. Ac. 9807. P. 5511, includes vill. of Whitburn, pop. 1362; and Longridge, pop. 413.

WHITBY, a parl. bor., seaport town, pa., and township of England, co. York, N. Riding, on the Esk, here bordered by fine piers, and crossed by a swing iron bridge, 21 m. N.N.W. Scarborough, at the terminus of a railway from York. Lat. of lighthouse  $54^{\circ} 29' 34''$  N., lon.  $0^{\circ} 36' 59''$  E. Ac. of pa. 15,918. P. 14,014. Ac. of parl. bor. 4930. P. (1861) 12,051. Ac. of township 50. P. 8142. It has dry docks, ship-building, and manufs. of sail-cloth and cordage, and returns 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 691. It has lately become a watering-place of resort, and a new town has been built on the West Cliff. The noble ruin of St Hilda's Abbey is on the E. Cliff amidst romantic scenery. The Jet found in the district is famed over the world. There are immense deposits of ironstone, and iron furnaces are erected 6 m. up the river. Reg. vessels (1863) 69,439 tons. Customs rev. 6341*l.*; exports (1861) 200*l.*—II. a township, co. and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Chester, pas. Eastham and Stoke. P. 792.

WHITBY, a town of Canada W., cap. co., near Lake Ontario, on railway, 32 m. E.N.E. Toronto.

WHITBURCH, two market towns and pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, on the Test, 12 m. N. Winchester. Ac. of pa. 6142. P. 1962.—II. (or *Blancminster*), cos. Salop and Chester, 19 m. N.N.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. of pa. 15,416. P. 6093.

WHITBURCH, several pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 1580. P. 884.—II. co. Devon,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Tavistock. Ac. 5979. P. 1340.—III. co. Hereford, 5 m. S.S.W. Ross. Ac. 1956. P. 857.—IV. co. Oxford, 5 m. N.W. Reading. Ac. 2070. P. 857.—V. co. Somerset, 3 m. N. Pensford. Ac. 2194. P. 394.—VI. co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Stratford-on-Avon. Ac. 1942. P. 234.—VII. (*Canonico-rum*), co. Dorset, 5 m. W.N.W. Bridport. Ac. 6113. P. 1533.—VIII. South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 4 m. N.W. Cardiff. Ac. 3192. P. 2274.—IX. co. Pembroke, 8 m. S.E. Cardigan. Ac. 3138. P. 1085.—X. same co., 11 m. W.N.W. Haverford-West. P. 1252.

WHITCOMBE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 540. P. 71.—II. (*Magna*), a pa., co. Gloucester,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Painswick. Ac. 918. P. 165.

WHITE, several cos., U. S., North America.—I. Tennessee, in its centre; cap. Sparta. Area 346 sq. m. P. (1860) 8236 free, 1145 slaves.—II. in N.W. part of Indiana, cap. Monticello. Area 504 sq. m. P. 8258.—III. Illinois, in its S.E. part, bounded E. by the Wabash. Area 447 sq. m. P. 12,403.—IV. in N.E. of Arkansas. Area 1043 sq. m. P. 6884 free, 1432 slaves.—V. Georgia, P. 3052 free, 263 slaves.—A prefixed name of the following townships, U. S.—I. (*Creek*), New York, in a fertile agricultural tract, 12 m. S. Salem.—II. (*Deer*), Pennsylvania, co. Union, with the vill. New Columbia.—III. (*Eyes*), Ohio, co. Coshocton.

WHITE, a co. of New South Wales, on S. b. of Namoy river. Lat.  $30^{\circ} 45'$  S., lon.  $149^{\circ} 30'$  E. Ac. 1,193,600.

WHITECHAPEL, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, forming an E. suburb of London, and comprised in the borough of Tower Hamlets. Ac. 174. P. (1861) 37,454. It is the head of a poor-law union, comprising 9 parishes.

WHITECHURCH, numerous pas. of Ireland.—I. co. Waterford, 5 m. W.N.W. Dungarvan. Ac. 9951. P. 2057.—II. co. and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Cork.

Ac. 10,513. P. 2061.—III. (*Glynn*), co. Wexford,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Taghmon. Ac. 7187. P. 1214.—IV. same co., 5 m. S.W. New Ross. Ac. 5342. P. 914.—V. co. Dublin,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Rathfarnham. Ac. 2873. P. 1161.—VI. co. Tipperary, 3 m. S.W. Cahir. Ac. 3921. P. 559.—VII. co. Kilkenny, 2 m. N.W. Piltown. Ac. 2186. P. 510.—VIII. co. Kildare, on the Liffey, 2 m. E. Clane. Ac. 3165. P. 231.

WHITEFIELD, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Georgia. P. 8315 free, 1732 slaves.

WHITEFIELD, three townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, 14 m. N.W. Wiscasset.—II. New Hampshire, 9 m. S. Lancaster.—III. Pennsylvania, co. Indiana.

WHITEFORD, a pa. of N. Wales, co. Flint,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Holywell. Ac. 13,065. P. 3666. Lead, copper, coal, and calamine abound. It has remains of a Roman lighthouse and a stone cross.

WHITEGATE, a pa. of England, co. Chester,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Northwich. P. 1535.

WHITEGATE, a fishing vill. of Ireland, co. Cork,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Queenstown. P. 995.

WHITEHALL, a township, U. S., N. America, New York, at the head of Lake Champlain.

WHITEHAVEN, a parl. bor. and seaport town of England, co. Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, near the entrance of Solway Firth, on a creek, surrounded by heights, pa. and 3 m. N.E. St Bee's Head, and 36 m. S.W. Carlisle, with which it is connected by railway. Lat. of lighthouse,  $54^{\circ} 33' 11''$  N., lon.  $3^{\circ} 35' 49''$  W. P. of bor., including township, and a part of Preston quarter (1861), 18,842. It has the churches of St Nicholas, St James, and Trinity; the W. Cumberland infirmary, town-hall, market-house, custom-house, library, news-rooms, baths, theatre, mechanics' institute, and co. house of correction. The harbour is formed by two piers, on each of which is a lighthouse, and from it are exported great quantities of coal, from mines which extend a long way under the town and beneath the sea. It has also iron smelting works, iron and brass foundries, extensive bonding warehouses, dry docks, & slips for building and repairing vessels; manufs. of sail-cloth, cordage, soap, coppers, and tobacco pipes. Vessels belonging to the port 175, tons 2709. Customs rev. (1862) 61,325*l.*; exports (1862) 18,588*l.* It returns one member to House of Commons. Reg. elect. (1864) 656.

WHITEHILLS, a fishing vill. of Scotland, co. Banff, pa. Boyndie,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Portsoy. P. 757.

WHITEHOUSE UPPER, a vill. of Ireland, Ulster, co. Antrim,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Belfast. P. 1757.

WHITEINCH, a vill. of Scotland, co. Lanark, pa. Govan. P. 701.

WHITEKIRK and TYNNINGHAM, a united maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Haddington, 9 m. S.S.E. North Berwick. Ac. 7153. P. 1113.

WHITE LACKINGTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Ilminster. Ac. 1465. P. 260.

WHITE-LADY-ASTON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. E.S.E. Worcester. Ac. 1230. P. 353.

WHITELETT'S, a vill. of Scotland, co. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ayr, on the road to Galston. P. 855.

WHITELEY, a tnsph. of the U. S., Pennsylvania, co. Greene, on an affluent of the Monongahela.

WHITELEY, a co., U. S., North America, Kentucky. P. 7579 free, 183 slaves.

WHITELEY, a co., U. S., North America, Indiana. P. (1860) 10,730.

WHITE MARSH, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 11 m. N.W. Philadelphia.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, a detached portion of the Appalachian system, U. S., North America, in N.E. part of New Hampshire, about 30 m. in

length, and 8 to 10 m. in breadth. Mount Washington, the loftiest peak, lat. 44° 10' N., lon. 71° 15' W., rises to 6428, Mount Adams, 5960, and Mount Jefferson, 5860 feet above the sea.

WHITEPASS, a pa. of Scotland. [TINGWALL.]

WHITEPARISH, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 8 m. E.S.E. Salisbury. Ac. 6280. P. 1225.

WHITE PLAINS, a township of the U. S., state and near New York, semi-cap. co. Westchester.

WHITE RIVER, several rivers of the U. S., North America.—I. Arkansas, after a S. course of 800 m. joins the Mississippi above the influx of the Arkansas. Affluents Big Black River, Little Red River, and Cache. With its tributaries, it affords 500 miles of navigation for boats.—II. Indiana, formed by the confl. of E. and W. forks, flows S.W., and joins the Wabash 22 m. S.W. Vincennes. In its lower part it is 200 yards across; and W. fork is navigable for steam-boats as high as Indianapolis, about 180 m. from the Wabash.—III. Vermont, joins the Connecticut, after a S.E. course of 60 m., in which it affords useful water-power to mills.—*White River* is a tnsph., Indiana, co. Randolph.

WHITE SEA (Russ. *Biela More*), a vast gulf of the Arctic Ocean, the entrance of which is formed by Cape Sviatoi, in lat. 68° 10' N., lon. 39° 47' E., and Cape Kanin, lat. 68° 39' 2" N., lon. 43° 32' 5" E. It extends 380 m. S. and S.W. into European Russia, between Lapland and Archangel. Breadth 30 to 150 m. Area estimated at 45,000 sq. m. On the N.W. it forms the Gulf of Kandalak, and on the S. the Gulfs of Onega and Archangel. Chief affluents, the Mezen, Dwina, Onega, and Vigo. It is deep, and navigable for large vessels, except at the mouth of the Dwina, where there are large sand-banks; the greater portion is frozen over from October till May. It contains the Solovetski islands, and abounds in herrings and cod fish.

WHITESIDES, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.W. part of Illinois, cap. Lyndon. Area 729 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,737.

WHITE-STAUNTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset. 3 m. W.N.W. Chard. Ac. 1960. P. 250.

WHITESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3½ m. W.N.W. Exeter. Ac. 4077. P. 571.

WHITESTOWN, a tnsph. of the U. S., New York, semi-cap. co. Oneida, 96 m. W.N.W. Albany.

WHITE-SULPHUR-SPRINGS, a vill. and spa of the U. S., North America, in the W. part of the Appalachian mountains of Virginia, with accommodations for 1500 visitors. The saline chalybeate springs, temperature 60° Fahr., are annually resorted to by about 6000 persons.

WHITEWATER, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, co. Hamilton.

WHITFIELD, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Indiana.

WHITFIELD, pas., etc., of Engl.—I. co. Kent, 3 m. N.N.W. Dover. Ac. 893. P. 264.—II. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.E. Brackley. Ac. 1210. P. 265.—III. co. Northumberland, 11 m. W.S.W. Hexham. Ac. 12,125. P. 381.—IV. a township, co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 8½ m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Frith. P. 5679.

WHITGIFT, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 5½ m. S.E. Howden. Ac. 8928. P. 2298.

WHITHORN (*Leucophibia*, Ptolemy; *Candida Casa*, Bede), a royal parl., munic. bor., town, and maritime pa. of Scotland, co. Wigtown, on the peninsula between Luce and Wigtown Bays, the town about 4 m. N. Burrow-head, and 3 m. N.W. its port at the Isle of Whithorn. Ac. 12,061. P. 2934. P. of parl. bor. 1623. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 151l. The borough, with Wigtown, Stranraer,

and New Galloway, sends 1 member to H. of C. The *Isle of Whithorn*, about 2 m. N.N.E. Burrow-head, connected to the mainland by a causeway, has an area of 30 or 40 ac.; a vill., pop. 458; with a small harbour and some ship-building.

WHITKIRK, a pa. of England, co. York, West Riding, 4 m. E. Leeds. Ac. 5930. P. 3032.

WHITLEY, several townships, etc., of England.—I. a hamlet, co. Berks, pa. -St Giles, 2 m. S. Reading. Ac. 2538. P. 744.—II. a chapelry, co. Northumberland, pa. Tynemouth, 2½ m. N.E. North Shields. Ac. 539. P. 419, chiefly employed in mining.—III. (*Lower*), a township, co. York, West Riding, pa. Thornhill, 4½ m. S.W. Wakefield. Ac. 1011. P. 1042.—IV. (*Upper*), a township, same co. and Riding, pa. Kirk-Heaton, 4½ m. N.E. Huddersfield. Ac. 1953. P. 947.

WHITLEY, two cos. of the U. S., N. America.—I. in S.E. part of Kentucky, on Cumberland river, cap. Williamsburg. Area 704 sq. m.—II. in N.E. part of Indiana, cap. Columbia. Area 324 sq. m.

WHITLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 542. P. 25.

WHITMORE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, with a station on the London and N.-W. Railway, 10 m. S.S.E. Crewe. Ac. 2023. P. 345.

WHITNASH, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. E.S.E. Warwick.

WHITNEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 5 m. N.E. Hay. Ac. 1483. P. 260.

WHITPAINE, a township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, co. Montgomery.

WHITSBURY, a pa. of England, cos. Wilts and Hants, 3½ m. N.N.W. Fordingbridge. P. 204.

WHITSON and HILTON, a united pa. of Scotland, co. Berwick, 5 m. E.S.E. Dunse. Ac. 4896. P. 640.

WHITSTABLE, a pa. and marit. vill. of England, co. Kent, at the entrance of the Swale, into the estuary of the Thames, opposite the Isle of Sheppey, and 6 m. N.N.W. Canterbury, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa. 4075. P. 3675. It is protected by substantial embankments from landfloods and incursions of the sea. It has two churches, one forming an important landmark. From an insignificant fishing place, it is rapidly rising into importance. The extensive oyster grounds are dredged by an incorporated company of working fishermen, whose gross returns are sometimes 40,000l. per annum.

*Whitstable* was the principal scene of the exploits of the religious impostor Thom, shot in 1338; and here was first brought into operation the diving apparatus invented by Charles Deane.

WHITSTON, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Newport. Ac. 1073. P. 85.

WHITSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5½ m. S.S.E. Stratton. Ac. 3787. P. 391.

WHITTINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Northumberland, 8 m. S.W. Alnwick. Ac. 17,484. P. 1923.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Kirkham, 6 m. N.N.E. Preston. Ac. 4322. P. 583.

WHITTINGHAM, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 5 m. E. Haddington. Ac. 15,595. P. 710.

WHITTINGHAM, a township of the U. S., North America, Vermont, 141 m. S.W. Montpelier.

WHITTINGTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Derby, 3 m. N. Chesterfield. Ac. 2640. P. 2864. It has a chalybeate spring.—II. co. Gloucester, 4 m. E.S.E. Cheltenham. Ac. 1422. P. 217.—III. co. Lancaster, 2 m. S.S.W. Kirkby-Lonsdale. Ac. 4322. P. 421.—IV. co. Salop, 3 m. E.N.E. Oswestry, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway. Ac. 8296. P. 1895.—V. co. Stafford, 4 m. W.N.W. Tam-

worth. Ac. 2921. P. 819.—VI. a chapelry, co. and 2½ m. S.E. Worcester, pa. St Peter. P. 309.

WHITTLE, several townships of England.—I. co. Derby, pa. Glossop, 6 m. N.W. Chapel-en-le-Grith. Conjoined with 3 others, united pops. 2691.—II. (*le Woods*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Leyland, 3½ m. N.E. Chorley. Ac. 1357. P. 2151. Others are in the same co. and in Northumberland.

WHITTLEBURY, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 3½ m. S. Towcester. Ac. 2870. P. 487.

WHITLESLEY or WHITLESEA, a vill., formerly a market town of England, co. Cambridge, Isle of Ely, on the E. C. Rail, 5 m. E.S.E. Peterboro'. Ac. of two pas. 25,131. P. 6966.—*Whittlesea Mere*, co. Huntingdon, 4½ m. S. Peterborough, formerly a lake 2½ m. in length by 1½ m. in breadth, was recently drained.

WHITTLESFORD, a pa. of England, co. and on Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, 6½ m. S. Cambridge. Ac. 1915. P. 800.

WHITTON, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Lincoln, 8½ m. N.W.N. Burton-on-Umber. Ac. 2440. P. 215.—II. co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.N.W. Ipswich, and included in the bor. P. 565.—III. a pa. of South Wales, co. Radnor, 4 m. N.W. Presteign. Ac. 1549. P. 115.

WHITWELL, several pas. of Engl.—I. co. Derby, 11 m. E.N.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 4880. P. 1487.—II. co. Norfolk, 1 m. S.W. Keeham. Ac. 1511. P. 487.—III. co. Rutland, 4½ m. E. Oakham. Ac. 602. P. 104.—IV. Isle of Wight, 7½ m. S.S.E. Newport. Ac. 1963. P. 570.

WHITWICK, a pa. of Engl., co. Leicester, 5 m. E.S.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 6220. P. 6439.

WHITWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 4 m. N.N.E. Bishop-Auckland. Ac. 1465. P. 3629.

WHIXLEY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, 6 m. S.S.E. Aldborough. Ac. 3470. P. 954.

WHIXON, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4 m. W.S.W. Clare. Ac. 600. P. 145.

WHORLTON, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. S.W. Stokesley. Ac. 9690. P. 1008.

WHYDAH, a country of Africa, forming a prov. of Dahomey, on the slave coast of Guinea, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, in lat. 0° 30' N., lon. 2° 10' E. It is highly fertile, and the inhabitants manufacture and dye good cloths, which, with gold-dust, palm-oil, ivory, and slaves, they exchange to American and Portuguese traders for European manufactures and other produce. Chief town Griwhee, about 8 miles inland. Many slaves are exported from this part of the coast.—II. a town on the shore. Lat. of flagstaff 6° 17' N., lon. 2° 5' E. P. 15,000. It is the second city in the state for pop., and the first for commerce. The medium of exchange is the cowrie shells.

WIBORG or WYBORG (Finn. *Wipur*), a seaport town of Finland, cap. len, on a deep inlet of the Gulf of Finland, 74 m. N.W. St Petersburg. P. (1860) 5194. In 1862 432 vessels (tonnage 96,639) entered, and 431 (tonnage 96,678) cleared the port. Vessels belonging to the port (1862) 104. Value of imports (1862), 351,486; of exports, 297,393. It has a citadel on the site of the original town, founded by the Swedes in 1293. Area of len 16,807 sq. m. P. (1860) 267,699.

WIBORG or VIBORG, a town of Denmark, cap. stift and amt, on the small lake of Wyborg, 36 m. N.W. Aarhus. P. 4861. It has manufs. of woollen fabrics, leather, and tobacco.

WICHELEN, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, on the railway between Ghent and Mechlin, 6 m. W.S.W. Dendermonde. P. 9161.

WICHENFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 6 m. N.N.W. Worcester. Ac. 2669. P. 336.

WICHFORD (GREAT), England. [WISHFORD.]

WICK, a royal, parl., and munic. seaport town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co. Caithness, on its E. coast, at the mouth of the river Wick, in a deep bay, 16 m. S.W. Duncansby-head. Area of pa. 7½ sq. m. P. 12,795; do., parl. bor., including Louisburgh, Boathaven, and Pultneytown (1861) 7475; do. of Wickburgh, 2000. Wick proper, on the N. bank of the river, communicates N. with Louisburgh and Boathaven, and S. with Pultneytown. The town has a pa. church, a *quoad sacra* & 2 Free churches, town-hall, court-house, banking offices, school-house, a subscription library, reading-rooms, chamber of commerce, savings bank, and two weekly newspapers. It has two harbours, and now (1864) an extensive breakwater in Wick Bay is being carried out at an estimated expense of 120,000*l*. Wick has been for upwards of half a century the headquarters of the herring fishery of Scotland. In 1855, 952 boats fished here, and brought ashore 134,232 barrels of herrings; in 1863 there were 1084 boats, manned by nearly 6000 men, and the produce was 89,702 barrels. Since 1855 this fishery has never reached 100,000 barrels. Barrel-making, boat-building, and ropemaking are the chief branches of industry. It exports cattle, wool, eggs, & oatmeal. Imports, coal, timber, and colonial produce. Reg. vessels (1862), sailing 62, tons 3746; steam 1, tons 85. Entered 1153, tons 110,869; cleared 1004, tons 107,940. Exports (1862) 205,464*l*. Corp. rev. (1861-2) 127*l*. Customs rev. (1862) 590*l*. Steamers ply to Leith, Aberdeen, Kirkwall, and Lerwick. The borough units with Dingwall, Tain, Cromarty, Kirkwall, and Dornoch in sending one member to H. of C.

WICK, a pa. of South Wales, co. Glamorgan, 5 m. S.E. Bridgend. Ac. 1370. P. 404.

WICK (ST LAWRENCE), a pa., Engl., co. Somerset, 8½ m. N.N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1900. P. 270.

WICKEN, three pas. of Engl.—I. co. Cambridge, 6½ m. N.W. Newmarket. Ac. 3812. P. 995.—II. co. Northampton, 3½ m. W.S.W. Stony-Stratford. Ac. 2280. P. 529.—III. (*Bonant*), co. Essex, 4½ m. S.W. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 841. P. 173.

WICKENBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, on the Lincoln and Hull Railway, 4 m. S.W. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1997. P. 288.

WICKERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, 3½ m. E.S.E. Rotherham. Ac. 1230. P. 709.

WICKFORD, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. E.S.E. Billericay. Ac. 1758. P. 462.

WICKHAM, numerous pas. of England.—I. co. Hants, 4 m. S.S.E. Bishop's Waltham. Ac. 2433. P. 1035.—II. (*Bishops*), co. Essex, 2½ m. S. Witham. Ac. 1534. P. 616.—III. (*Breaux*), co. Kent, 4½ m. E.N.E. Canterbury. Ac. 2310. P. 461.—IV. (*Brook*), co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.W. Clare. Ac. 4348. P. 1452.—V. (*Childs*), co. Gloucester, 5 m. W. Chipping-Camden. Ac. 2040. P. 440.—VI. (*East*), co. Kent, 2½ m. S.E. Woolwich. Ac. 885. P. 836.—VII. (*Market*), co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1174. P. 1571.—VIII. (*St Paul*), co. Essex, 3 m. E.N.E. Castle-Hedingham. Ac. 1225. P. 409.—IX. (*Skeyth*), co. Suffolk, 2 m. N. Mendlesham. Ac. 1770. P. 564.—X. (*West*), co. Cambridge, 4 m. E.N.E. Linton. Ac. 2937. P. 550.—XI. (*West*), co. Kent, 3 m. S.S.W. Bromley. Ac. 2645. P. 737.

WICKHAMFORD, a pa. of Engl., co. Worcester, 2 m. E.S.E. Evesham. Ac. 1242. P. 124.

WICK-HAMPTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Acle. Ac. 1605. P. 119.

WICKLEWOOD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.W.W. Wymondham. Ac. 1564. P. 806.

WICKLOW, a maritime co. of Ireland, Leinster, having E. the sea, N.W. and S. the cos. Dublin,

Kildare, Carlow, and Wexford. Ac. 499,894. P. (1861) 86,479. Coasts mostly precipitous, dangerous owing to shoals, and presenting only the indifferent harbours of Wicklow and Arklow. The centre of county is a maze of mountains, the chief of which are Lugnaquilla, 3039; Kippure, 2473; Djouce, 2384; War Hill, 2364; and Sugar Loaf, 1659 feet above the sea. Principal rivers the Liffey and Slaney in the W., the Avoca and Vartry in the E., all of which rise in the county. Soil fertile in the low lands; the country is in many parts well wooded, and extremely picturesque. Estates generally large. Principal crops, oats and potatoes, with some wheat in the E.; in the mountains grazing is the principal branch of husbandry. From 10,000 to 12,000 tons of copper ore, and from 1400 to 3800 tons of lead, annually are mined; and large quantities of sulphuret of iron and some gold are met with. The manufacture of flannels, formerly important, has declined; its principal seat is Strafford on Slaney. The co. is subdivided into 8 baronies and 59 parishes, chiefly in the diocese of Dublin and Glandalagh. Principal towns, Wicklow, Arklow, and Bray. The co. sends 2 members to H. of C. At Glandalagh or Glandalough, formerly an episcopal see in this co., is a collection of ruins termed the "Seven Churches."

WICKLOW, a seaport town of Ireland, cap. above co., at the mouth of the Vartry, here crossed by a bridge of 8 arches, at the head of a small bay, and on railway, 27 m. S.E. Dublin. P. 3448. It is resorted to for sea-bathing, and has some import trade, and exports copper ore and corn. The harbour admits vessels drawing 9 feet water only at high tide.—*Wicklow Head*, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E., is surmounted by two light-houses, 540 and 250 feet in height, in lat.  $52^{\circ} 57' 9''$  N., lon.  $6^{\circ} W$ .

WICKLOW, a co. of Queensland, Australia, lat.  $25^{\circ} 20' S$ , lon.  $150^{\circ} 40' E$ . It is drained by the Burnett river, and enclosed by cos. Bowen, Newcastle, Fortescue, Ferguson, and Pelham.—II. co. W. Australia, surrounded by cos. Wellington, Grantham, Peel, Goderich, and Nelson. It contains many salt lakes, & some fine grass lands. Principal vills., Bannister and Williamsburg.

WICKMERE, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.N.W. Aylsham. P. 268.

WICKWAR, a mkt. town, nominal bor. and pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on Birmingham Railway, 13 m. N.E. Bristol. Ac. of pa. 2307. P. 949.

WIDCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Somerset,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Bath. Ac. 1845. P. 9900.

WIDDECOMBE-IN-THE-MOOR, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 5 m. N.N.W. Ashburton. Ac. 10,614. P. 854.

WIDDINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 5 m. W.N.W. Thaxted. Ac. 2028. P. 409.

WIDDINGTON or WIDRINGTON, a parochial chapelry of England, co. Northumberland, on railway,  $\frac{7}{8}$  m. N.E. Morpeth. Ac. 4530. P. 502.

WIDE-BAY, an inlet of Queensland, Australia, in lat.  $26^{\circ} S$ .

WIDFORD, three pas. of England.—I. co. Essex, 1 m. S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 692. P. 257.—II. co. Gloucester,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Burford. Ac. 564. P. 33.—III. co. Hertford, 4 m. E.N.E. Ware. Ac. 1137. P. 456.

WIDIN or WIDDIN, a strongly fortified town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, on rt. b. of the Danube, near the Servian frontier, 46 m. S.S.E. Gladova. P. 25,000. It is the residence of a pasha and a Greek archbishop, has numerous mosques, and trade in rock-salt, corn, and wine.

WIDLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $\frac{4}{2}$  m. E.N.E. Fareham. Ac. 1090. P. 725.

WIDMERE-POOLE, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 2190. P. 151.

WIDNESS-WITH-APPLETON, a tnsnp., England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescott. Ac. 3330. P. 6905.

WIDWORTHY, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. E.S.E. Honiton. Ac. 1437. P. 188.

WIEDENBRÜCK, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 40 m. S.W. Minden, cap. circ., on the Ems. P. 2710.

WIEGSTADT or WICHSTÄDEL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 12 m. S.S.W. Troppau.

WIEHE or WEICHE, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 27 m. W.S.W. Merseburg. P. 1850.

WIELD, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. W. Alton. Ac. 2087. P. 304.

WIELICZA, a mining town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 18 m. W. Bochnia. P. 4500. It is celebrated for its salt mine, yielding annually upwards of 700,000 cwts. of rock salt. Within this mine are a fresh-water lake, a rivulet, and a chapel hewn out of rock salt.

WIELZ or WELJ, a town of Russia, cap. dist., gov. and 74 m. E. Vitebsk. P. 6800.

WIEN, the cap. city of Austria. [VIENNA.]

WIENER-NEUSTADT, a strongly fortified town of Lower Austria, on the canal of Neustadt, 28 m. S. Vienna. Pop. in 1851 (excluding garrison) 12,862. It has a college, a military school, a Cistercian abbey, and manufs. of silk ribbons, velvets, and refined sugar. It is a principal entrepôt of the trade between Hungary and S. Europe.—The canal of Neustadt, 33 m. in length, joins the Danube at Vienna.

WIENERWALD (the "*Vienna Forest*"), a mountain range of S. Germany, a branch of the Noric Alps, extending from the Styrian frontier N.E. to the Danube near Vienna, and separating Lower Austria into the circles above and below the Wienerwald.

WIEPRZ, a river of Poland, gov. Lublin, rises S. Zamosz, flows N. and W., and after a course of 150 m., joins the Vistula, 5 m. N. Pobrowinski.

WIERINGEN, an island of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. S.E. the Helder. Length 6 m.; breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. P. 1800.

WIERSKOW or WIERSZOW, a town of Poland, gov. and 31 m. S. Kalice. P. 8400.

WIERZBOLOW or WYRBALLEN, a town, Poland, gov. Augustowo, 8 m. W.S.W. Wilkowitzki. P. 2060, one-third of whom are Jews.

WIESBADEN, a town and one of the oldest watering-places of Germany, cap. duchy Nassau, on the S.W. slopes of the Taunus mountains, 90 feet above the Rhine, 5 m. N.N.W. Mayence. P. (1862) 20,797, not including military. It has a handsome Gothic Protestant church, with five towers, built 1860; a Roman Catholic church; the ducal palace, palace of the Dowager Duchess, in the style of the Alhambra; a museum, with a collection of antiquities and objects of natural history; and a literary, chemical, and agricultural institution, and excellent schools. One m. N. of the town is the richly adorned Russian-Greek chapel, with a double cross 183 feet above the ground. The *Cursal* is the great resort of visitors, who, in 1863, amounted to 35,000, one-third of whom were passers through. The grounds are tastefully laid out with temples and fountains. Its springs, the ancient *Aquæ-Mattiaci*, are saline, containing silica, iron, and free carbonic acid; and the hottest, the *Kochbrunnen*, has a temp. of  $156^{\circ}$  Fahr. It is connected by rail. with Frankfurt and Biberach.

WIESE or WIESA, a vill. of Saxony, 15 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. P. 1200. It has public baths.

WIESELBURG (Hung. *Mosony*), a town of W.

Hungary, cap. co., on an arm of the Danube, 21 m. S.S.E. Presburg. P. 2960.

WIESENTHAL, several towns of Germany.—I. (*Ober and Unter*), Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Bohemian frontier, 27 m. S. Chemnitz. United pop. 3640, chiefly engaged in mining.—II. Bohemia, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Elbogen, in the Erzgebirge. P. 1670, employed in silver, copper, and tin mines.—III. grand duchy Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, 3 m. E.S.E. Philippsburg. P. 1450.

WIESLOCH, a town of Baden, circ. Lower Rhine, cap. dist., on the Leimbach, and on the Baden Railway, 8 m. S. Heidelberg. P. 2721.

WIFLISBURG, a town, Switzerland. [AVENCHES.]

WIGAN, a parl., munic. bor., pa., and tnsnp. of England, co. Lancaster, on the Douglas, on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and on the London and N.W. Rail., at the intersection of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line, 15½ m. S. Preston. Ac. of pa. 28,433. P. 73,190. P. of bor. (1851) 31,941; (1861) 37,658. Alt. 153 ft. The town is in the centre of a coal-field. It has 4 churches, and several dissenting and Roman Catholic chapels, town-hall, sessions-hall, gaol, mechanics' institute, and a school of mines. It has manufs. of cotton goods; iron works, & factories for edge tools, nails, brass wares, and machinery. There are also extensive collieries of coal and cannel coal. Wigan returns 2 members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 863. This town supported the royalists in the civil war.

WIGBOROUGH, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 6½ m. S.S.W. Colchester. Ac. 2585. P. 428.—II. (*Little*), 7 m. S.S.W. Colchester. Ac. 1168. P. 92.

WIGGENHALL, several contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*St German*), 4 m. S.S.W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 1219. P. 633.—II. (*St Mary*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn. Ac. 2807. P. 307.—III. (*St Mary-Magdalene*), 5½ m. S.S.W. Lynn. Ac. 4248. P. 825.—IV. (*St Peter*), 5 m. S.W. Lynn-Regis. Ac. 944. P. 153.

WIGGENHOLT, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 7 m. N.N.E. Arundel. Ac. 841. P. 34.

WIGGINTON, 3 pas. of England.—I. co. Herts, 1½ m. S.E. Tring. Ac. 1662. P. 641.—II. co. Oxford, 5½ m. W.N.W. Deddington. Ac. 1780. P. 330.—III. co. and 5 m. N. York, N. Riding. Ac. 1435. P. 349.—IV. a chapelry, co. Stafford, pa. Tamworth. Ac. 3700. P. 670.

WIGHILL, a pa. of England, co. York, 3 m. N.N.W. Tadcaster. Ac. 2588. P. 280.

WIGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.N.E. Little Walsingham. Ac. 2932. P. 612.

WIGHT (ISLE OF), *Vectis*, an island in the English Channel, off the S. coast of England, separated by the Solent and Spithead from the mainland of Hampshire, in which co. it is included. Length, E. to W., 22½ m.; greatest breadth at its centre, 13½ m. Area 136 sq. m., or 86,810 ac. P. (1861) 55,362. It is one of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom, presenting almost every variety of landscape in miniature. Surface on the N. coast undulating, & in many parts well wooded; it rises in elevation towards the centre, where a range of chalk hills traverses it from E. to W.; the highest point, St Catherine Hill, is 830 feet above the sea, and the S. (especially the S.E.) coast, popularly termed the "back of the island," is characterized by precipitous cliffs, ravines, or "chines," and scenery of a most romantic kind. On this side are the Culver cliff, Dunnose point, Shanklin, Luccombe, and Blackgang chines, etc. Off its W. extremity are the Needle rocks. The Medina river partly separates it into two nearly equal portions, the E. of which is the more fertile.

Soil generally good; corn, malt, wool, salt, and fine sand for the manuf. of glass, form the chief exports. In the W. are some wide downs, and about 40,000 fine fleeced sheep are reared on the uplands. A small manuf. of lace is carried on by the rural pop. Principal towns, Newport, the cap., Yarmouth, Cowes, Ryde, and Ventnor; the three last are greatly frequented in summer as bathing places; and near Cowes is Osborne House, a favourite residence of Queen Victoria. The island has constant communication by steam-boats with Portsmouth and Southampton. Since the Reform Act, it has, exclusive of the bor. Newport, sent 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 2315.

WIGMORE, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 8½ m. N.W. Leominster. Ac. 3441. P. 499.

WIGNEHIES, a comm. of France, dep. Nord, arr. Avesnes, cant. Treton. P. 2256. Manufs. of cotton, wool, flour, and brass wares.

WIGSTON (MAGNA), a pa. of England, on railway, co. and 3½ m. S.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 2780. P. 2521.—*Wigston Parva* is a chapelry in pa. Claybrooke, 6 m. N.W. Lutterworth. P. 75.

WIGTOTT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 7 m. S.W. Boston. Ac. 3300. P. 732.

WIGTON, a pa., mkt. town, and tnsnp. of Engl., co. Cumberland, on the Carlisle and Whitehaven Rail., 11½ m. S.W. Carlisle. Ac. of pa. 11,800. P. 6023; do. of tnsnp. 4011. Alt. 107 ft. Manufs. gingham, muslins, fustians, and checks. About 1 m. S. is *Old Carlisle*, anciently a Roman station.—II. a tnsnp., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Harewood, 5 m. N.N.E. Leeds.

WIGTOWN, a royal parl., munic. bor., seaport town and pa. of Scotland, cap. co., near the mouth of the Bladenoch in Wigtown Bay, 9 m. N. Whithorn. Ac. of pa. 5500. P. 2637; do. of parl. bor. 2027; do. of burgh, 2101. It has a town-house, with court and assembly rooms, a subscription library, and prison; custom-house, and stamp office. The harbour, about ¼ m. distant, belongs to the port of Dumfries. Steamers ply to Liverpool. Corp. rev. (1862-3) 5481. Customs rev. (1862) 837. Reg. vessels (1862) sailing 58, ton. 3255. Entered 648, tons 53,357; cleared 416, tons 26,725. The bor. unites with Stranraer, Whithorn, and New Galloway in sending one member to House of Commons.—*Wigtown Bay*, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtownshire and the stewartry of Kirkcubright, is 15 m. in length; breadth at entrance 12 m. At its head it receives the Cree river.

WIGTOWNSHIRE or WEST GALLOWAY, the most S.W. co. of Scotland, having E. the stewartry of Kirkcubright, N. Ayrshire, W. the North Channel, and S. the Irish Sea. Ac. 327,906. P. (1861) 42,095. Rainfall at Stranraer 55 inches. Alt. 209 feet. On the S. it is indented by Wigtown and Luce Bays, and the latter, with Loch Ryan on the N.W., nearly shut off from the rest of the area, form the peninsula called the Rhinns of Galloway. Surface undulating, rising toward the N. to from 500 to 1000 feet above the sea. Principal rivers, the Cree, which forms the E. boundary, Bladenoch, Tarf, and Luce, all flowing S. About one-third of the co. consists of moorlands, interspersed with small lakes, the principal of which are Dowalton and Castle Kennedy Lochs; the rest of the surface is well tilled, or in excellent pastures, especially in the machers or "low country," between Wigtown and Luce Bays, and in the Rhinns, where the land is highly fertile. Climate moist and mild. Principal crops, oats and barley, but considerable quantities of wheat, potatoes, and turnips are raised. Breeds of cattle very superior. The co. is divided into

17 pas. Principal towns, Wigtown, Stranraer, and Whithorn. The co. sends one member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1862) 1113. It abounds with antiquities, chiefly those antecedent to the Roman dominion.

WIHR-AU-VAL, a comm. of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, arr. Colmar, cant. Wintzenheim. P. 1046. It has oil, cotton, and cloth manufactures.

WIKE, a tnsbp. of Engl., co. York, W. Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Bradford. Ac. 920. P. 8016.

WILBARSTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Mkt.-Harborough. Ac. 2800. P. 721.

WILBERFORCE, a post vill. of New S. Wales, co. Cook, on Hawkesbury river. P. (1861) 189.

WILBERFOSS, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 5 m. N.W.W. Polkington. Ac. 2870. P. 632.

WILBRAHAM, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. co. and 6 m. E. Cambridge. Ac. 2800. P. 596.—II. (*Little*), same co., 7 m. E. Cambridge. Ac. 1300. P. 353.

WILBRAHAM, a township, U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on the Chickapee, and on Boston and Springfield Railway, 68 m. W.S.W. Boston. It has a large Wesleyan academy.

WILBURTON, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Ely. Ac. 2233. P. 560.

WILBY, three pas. of England.—I. co. Norfolk. Ac. 1400. P. 98.—II. co. Northampton,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Wellingborough. Ac. 1120. P. 456.—III. co. Suffolk, 6 m. E.S.E. Eye. Ac. 1844. P. 560.

WILCOT, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2 m. W.N.W. Pewsey. Ac. 2668. P. 651.

WILCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 4 m. N.N.E. Witney. Ac. 270. P. 12.

WILCOX, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Alabama, near its centre, cap. Barbourville. Area 906 sq. m. P. (1860) 6821 free, 17,797 slaves.—II. Georgia. P. 1694 free, 421 slaves.

WILDEAD, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, on the Enz, in a deep valley, 28 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 1735. It has warm baths, temperature from  $94^{\circ}$  to  $100^{\circ}$  Fahr.

WILDBERG, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 23 m. W.S.W. Stuttgart. P. 1787.

WILDEMANN, a mining town of Hanover, dist. Clausthal, in the Harz, 3 m. N.W. Clausthal. P. 1000.—*Wildenfels* is a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 18 m. S.W. Chemnitz. P. 2374.

WILDEN, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. N.E. Bedford. Ac. 2160. P. 501.

WILDENSCHWERT or WILDENSCHWERD, a town of Bohemia, circ. and 25 m. E. Chrudim, on the Adler, and on railway. P. 2883.

WILDESCHAU, a town of N. Germany, principality of Oldenburg, circ. Delmenhorst, on the Hunte, 20 m. S.W. Bremen. P. 2008.

WILDON, a market town of Austria, Styria, circ. Grätz, and on railway. P. 2500.

WILFORD, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.S.W. Nottingham. Ac. 1450. P. 604.

WILHAMSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Bedford. Ac. 3027. P. 1032.

WILHELMSTHAL, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, near the Austrian frontier, 19 m. S.S.E. Glatz. P. 560.

WILKES, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in N.W. part of North Carolina, on the Yadkin, cap. Wilkesborough. Area 579 sq. m. P. (1860) 13,541 free, 1208 slaves.—II. in E. part of Georgia, cap. Washington. Area 486 sq. m. P. 3467 free, 7953 slaves.

WILKESBARRE, a bor. and township of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, cap. co. Luzerne, on the Susquehanna, in the valley of Wyoming, and in the midst of productive coal mines, 83 m. N.E. Harrisburg.

WILKINS, a town of the U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, 10 m. E. Pittsburg.

WILKINSON, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. near the centre of Georgia, cap. Irwinton. Area 888 sq. m. P. 5489 free, 3887 slaves.—II. Mississippi, at its S.W. extremity, cap. Woodville. Area 654 sq. m. P. (1860) 2801 free, 13,132 slaves.

WILKOWYSCHKE, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Augustowo, 37 m. N. Suwalki. P. 5591, of whom two-thirds are Jews.

WILKSBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. S.S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 670. P. 57.

WILL, a co. of the U. S., North America, Illinois. P. 29,321.

WILLAMETTE, a river of the U. S., N. America, Oregon, rises in the Cascade range, and flows N.W. and N. to the Columbia, 8 m. below Vancouver; ocean steamers ascend 15 m. to Portland; 10 m. beyond are the falls of the Willamette, & its valley is the most fertile in Oregon.

WILLAND, a pa. of England, co. Devon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Collumpton. Ac. 989. P. 982.

WILLORICK, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E.S.E. Caerleon. Ac. 406. P. 28.

WILLEMSTADT, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, on Hollands-diep, 17 m. N.W. Breda. P. 2000.

WILLEMSTADT, the cap. town of the island Curaçao, in the Caribbean Sea, on its S. coast. Lat. of Fort Amsterdam  $12^{\circ} 6' 3''$  N.; lon.  $68^{\circ} 54'$  W. P. 7000. It has a government house, and is the centre of commerce of the Dutch West Indies.

WILLEN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Newport-Pagnell. Ac. 450. P. 80.

WILLENBERG or WIELBARK, a town of E. Prussia, 91 m. S.S.E. Königsberg. P. 1820.

WILLENHALL, a chapelry of England, co. Stafford, pa. and 3 m. E. Wolverhampton, on the N.-W. railway. P. 17,256. Nearly all employed in lock-making.

WILLESBY, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Ac. 4180. P. 468.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 3 m. W. Chipping-Campden. Ac. 1344. P. 373.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 7 m. N.W. Hay. Ac. 230. P. 13.

WILLESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.E. Ashford. Ac. 1457. P. 1780.

WILLESDEN, a pa. of England, co. Middlesex, with a station on the London & N.-W. Railway, 4 m. N.W. Paddington. Ac. 4190. P. 3879.

WILLESLEY, a pa. of England, co. Derby,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Ac. 910. P. 45.

WILLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Salop, 5 m. N.N.W. Bridgenorth. Ac. 1390. P. 149.—II. co. Warwick,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Rugby. Ac. 970. P. 141.

WILLIAM (*River*), co. Wexlow, New S. Wales, flows W., and joins Murray river 15 m. N.W. Williamsburgh.—II. New South Wales, after a S. course of 70 m., between cos. Durham and Gloucester, joins the Hunter near Raymond-terrace.—III. (*Island*), in the Pacific Ocean, is between New Ireland and New Britain.

WILLIAM HENRY, a town of Canada. [SOREL.]

WILLIAMS, a co. of the U. S., North America, Ohio, in its N.W. part. Area 432 sq. m. P. (1860) 16,633.—II. a township of Pennsylvania, co. Northampton. P. 2634.

WILLIAMSBURG, a co. of the U. S., North America, in E. part of S. Carolina. Area 1087 sq. m. P. (1860) 5230 free, 10,259 slaves.—Also several townships, etc.—I. Massachusetts, 8 m. N.W. Northampton.—II. New York, and a suburb of that city on its N.E. side.—III. an ancient city of Virginia, 48 m. E.S.E. Richmond;

is the seat of William and Mary College.—IV. a town of Ohio, 28 m. E. Cincinnati.

WILLIAMSON, three cos. of U. S., N. America.—I. Tennessee, near its centre, cap. Franklin. Area 536 sq. m. P. (1860) 11,460 free, 12,367 slaves.—II. Illinois, in its S. part, cap. Bainbridge. Area 432 sq. m. P. 12,205.—III. Texas. P. 3638 free, 891 slaves.

WILLIAMSPORT, a town, U. S., North America, Pennsylvania, on W. branch of the Susquehanna, and on railway, 190 m. N.W. Philadelphia. It is a pleasant summer resort.

WILLIAMSTON, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. N.W. Tenby. Ac. 1431. P. 535.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a seaport town of Victoria, Australia, on a headland in Port-Philip, and on railway, 5 m. S.W. Melbourne, and opposite which vessels of large burden can anchor.

WILLIAMSTOWN, sev. townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Massachusetts, 20 m. N. Pittsfield.—II. Vermont, 11 m. S.E. Montpelier.—III. New York, co. and 28 m. E. Oswego.—IV. Connecticut in Berkshire, the seat of William's college, founded 1793.

WILLIAN, a pa. of England, co. Herts, 3 m. E.N.E. Hitchin. Ac. 1854. P. 281.

WILLINGALE, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Doe*), 4½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Ac. 1739. P. 438.—II. (*Spain*), 4½ m. N.E. Chipping-Ongar. Ac. 1200. P. 207.

WILLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 2½ m. N.N.W. East Bourne. Ac. 4259. P. 709.

WILLINGHAM, several pas. of England.—I. co. Cambridge, 6 m. E.S.E. St Ives. Ac. 4663. P. 1630.—II. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 2170. P. 520.—III. co. Suffolk, 3½ m. S.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1023. P. 142.—IV. (*Cherry*), co. and 3½ m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 980. P. 173.—V. (*North*), same co., 3½ m. E.S.E. Market-Raisen. Ac. 1990. P. 203.—VI. (*South*), same co., 5 m. E.N.E. Wragby. Ac. 1900. P. 340.

WILLINGTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. and 4 m. E. Bedford. Ac. 1648. P. 290.—II. co. and 6½ m. S.W. Derby, on railway to Birmingham. Ac. 1270. P. 477.—III. co. Durham, until lately united with Brancepeth. Ac. 1485. P. 2393.

WILLISAU, a town of Switzerland, 15 m. W.N.W. Lucerne, on the Wigger. P. 1408.

WILLISHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.S.W. Needham. Ac. 927. P. 186.

WILLOUGHBY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.S.E. Alford. Ac. 4280. P. 785.—II. co. Warwick, 4 m. N.W. Daventry. Ac. 2290. P. 372.—III. (*Scott*), co. Lincoln, 3 m. N.N.W. Folkingham. Ac. 556. P. 19.—IV. (*Silk*), same co., 2½ m. S.W. Sleaford. Ac. 2505. P. 237.—V. (*Waterless*), co. Leicester, 5½ m. N.N.E. Lutterworth. Ac. 1151. P. 372.—VI. (*on-the-Wolds*), co. Nottingham, 7½ m. N.E. Loughborough. Ac. 2080. P. 573.

WILLOUGHBY, a pa. of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on Port-Jackson. P. (1861) 2432.—*Willoughby Cape* is the E. point of Kangaroo Island, S. Australia, lat. 35° 54' S., lon. 138° 15' E.

WILLOUGHBY, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, on Lake Erie, 164 m. N.N.E. Columbus. It is the seat of Willoughby University, founded in 1834.—The *Willoughby Lake*, Vermont, is 5 miles long.

WILLOUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. E.N.E. Gainsborough. Ac. 2460. P. 620.

WILLS, a tshp. of the U. S., N. America, Ohio, co. Guernsey.—*Willsborough* is a township, New York, on Lake Champlain, 15 m. N.E. Elizabeth.

WILLSTEDT, a market town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, 5 m. N.N.W. Offenburg. P. 1500

WILMANSTRAND (Fin. *Lapparanda*), a fortified town of Finland, 12 m. and 31 m. N.W. Wiborg, cap. circ., on the S. shore of the Lake Saima. P. 1500. In August 1741, the Swedes were here defeated and the town taken by the Russians, to whom it was ceded by the treaty of Abo.

WILMINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Kent, 1½ m. S. Dartford. Ac. 1715. P. 1058.—II. co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.W. Hailsham. Ac. 1744. P. 250.

WILMINGTON, a town or city and port of entry, U. S., North America, Delaware, semi-cap. co. Newcastle, between Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, 1 m. above their junction, 39 m. N. Dover, and on rail. from Philadelphia to Baltimore. P. (1860) 21,508. Principal edifices, the city hall, custom-house, market houses, almshouse, arsenal, 19 churches, and some extensive flour-mills on the Brandywine. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, breweries, potteries, and whale fisheries. Christiana Creek is navigable to it for vessels drawing 14 feet water.—II. a township, Vermont, 18 m. E. Bennington.—III. a town and port, North Carolina, co. New Hanover, on Cape Fear River, 35 m. N. Cape Fear. P. 9552. Its harbour admits vessels of 300 tons, and opposite it are fine rice grounds. *Wilmington Island*, Georgia, in the Savannah river, 8 m. S.E. Savannah, is 6 m. in length by 4 m. in breadth.

WILMSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Chester, on the Manchester branch of the N.—Western Rail, 7½ m. S.S.W. Stockport. Ac. 8028. P. 6616.

WILNA, a gov. and town of Russia. [VILNA.] WILNA, a township of the U. S., North America, New York, with the vill. Carthage.

WILNE (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. and 7½ m. S.E. Derby. Ac. 8500. P. 2095.

WILNECOTE, a hamlet of England, co. Warwick, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Tamworth, on the Birmingham and Derby Railway. P. 1350.

WILSDEN, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Bradford, 4 m. S.S.E. Keighley. Ac. 2450. P. 2888. [WILLESDEN.]

WILSDRAF, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. W. Dresden, on the Wilde-Sau. P. 2135.

WILSFORD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 4½ m. W.S.W. Sleaford. Ac. 2860. P. 641.—II. co. Wilts, 1½ m. S.W. Amesbury. Ac. 1591. P. 140.—III. (*Downtsey*), same co., 4½ m. W.S.W. Pewsey. Ac. 2997. P. 521.

WILSNACK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 60 m. N.W. Potsdam, on the Karthau. P. 1800.

WILSON, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. near the centre of Tennessee, cap. Lebanon. Area 468 sq. m. P. (1860) 18,108 free, 7964 slaves.—II. in N. Carolina. P. 6224 free, 3496 slaves.—III. a township, New York, co. Niagara, 10 m. N.W. Lockport. P. 2955.

WILSON PROMONTORY, Victoria, forms the S. extremity of the continent of Australia, in Bass Strait, lat. 39° 8' S., lon. 146° 23' E. It is 2500 feet above the sea. Around it are many small islands, and on its E. side are Corner Inlet and Waterloo Bay.—*Wilson Peak*, in the Clarence River dist., New South Wales, is on the principal dividing range of mountains.—*Wilson Inlet*, West Australia, co. Plantagenet, is 30 m. W. Albany.

WILSTRÆ, a town of Denmark, duchy Holstein, on the Wilsterau, 9 m. N.N.W. Glückstadt. P. 2900. It has a considerable trade in corn.

WILTON, a pa., parl., and munic. bor. of England, co. Wilts, 3½ m. W.N.W. Salisbury. Ac. of pa. 1791. P. 1980. Ac. of parl. bor. 38,000. P. 8657. Manufs. carpets. The bor. returns 1

member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 264.—II. a pa., co. Somerset,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. Taunton, of which it is a suburb. Ac. 700. P. 1030.—III. (*Bishops*), a pa., co. York, E. Riding, 4 m. N. Pocklington. Ac. 7224. P. 910.—IV. a chapelry, N. Riding,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. N.W. Guisborough. P. 927.

WILTON, a pa. and town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, comprising a part of the town of Hawick. Ac. 8820. P. 3357; of town 2210.

WILTON, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Hampshire, 40 m. S.W. Concord.—II. New York, 12 m. N. Ballston-spa.—III. Maine, 30 m. W.N.W. Augusta.—IV. Connecticut, 55 m. S.W. Hartford.

WILTSHIRE, an inland co. of England, in its S. part, enclosed by the cos. Hants, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and Berks. Ac. 865,092. P. (1861) 249,311. Alt. 300 feet. Rainfall at Baverstock 31 inches. Its centre is occupied by the table-land of Salisbury Plain, in which rise its principal rivers, the Somerset and Hampshire Avon, the Kennet, and some affluents of the Thames, which partly forms its N. border. In the N. and S. is some highly fertile land, and here dairy husbandry is important. Agriculture is generally well conducted; principal crops, wheat and barley, with green crops and potatoes. Sheep estimated at 700,000, of which number nearly 6-7ths are pastured on the Downs; annual produce of wool between 800 and 900 packs. Many swine are reared, and Wiltshire is famous for its bacon; its cheese and butter are also in repute. There are quarries of freestone on the border of Somerset; chalk is the other chief mineral. Principal manufactures are woollens, silks, and cottons. Carpets are woven at Wilton; broad-cloths, etc., at Bradford, Devizes, Heytesbury, Chippenham, Westbury, Trowbridge, etc.; linens and silks at Stourton and Maiden-Bradley. Salisbury has manufs. of cutlery and steel goods. Wilts is intersected by the Gt. W. and S. W. Railways, and the Kennet and Avon, Wilts and Berks Canals. The co. is in the diocese of Salisbury and W. circuit. After Salisbury, its cap., chief towns are Wilton, Devizes, Warminster, Trowbridge, Chippenham, Malmsbury, Marlborough, Swindon, and Cricklade. With its bors. it sends 18 members to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1864), north division, 4988; south division, 3276; total 8264. Besides Stonehenge and Avebury, it contains num. vestiges of antiquity.

WILY, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 7 m. E.N.E. Hindon. Ac. 2279. P. 489.

WIMBISH, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4 m. E.S.E. Saffron-Walden. Ac. 4862. P. 939.

WIMBLEDON, a pa., England, co. Surrey,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S.W. St Paul's Cathedral, London, with a station on the S.-W. Railway. Ac. 3700. P. 4644.

WIMBLINGTON, a hamlet, Engl., co. Cambridge, on railway,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. S. March. Ac. 7589. P. 1114.

WIMBORNE (ST GILES), a pa. of England, 2 m. W.S.W. Cranborne. Ac. 3978. P. 436.

WIMBORNE-MINSTER, a pa., market town, and nominal bor. of England, co. Dorset, between the Stour and Allen, and on the S.-W. Railway, 7 m. N. Poole. Ac. of pa. 11,966. P. 4807; do. of town, 2271. It has a minster or collegiate church; and manufs. woollen goods and stockings.

WIMBOTSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Downham-Market. Ac. 2015. P. 508.

WIMESWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 5 m. E.N.E. Loughborough. Ac. 4220. P. 1209.

WIMILLE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Pas-de-Calais, 2 m. N. Boulogne. P. 2128. It has iron mines, brass and pottery works, & tanneries.

WIMMERA, a river of Victoria, Australia, in W.,

flows W. and N. through L. Hindmarsh, towards the Murray, but is absorbed in the desert. Gives name to a district S. of the Murray.

WIMMERBY, a town, Sweden, læn and 72 m. N.N.W. Kalmar, 32 m. S.W. Westervik. P. 1796.

WIMPFEN, a town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, cap. a detached dist., between Baden and Württemberg, at the confluence of the Jaxt and Neckar, 7 m. N.N.W. Heilbronn. P. 2187. It was formerly a free city of the empire; and has an extensive salt work.

WIMPOLE, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 6 m. S.S.E. Caxton. Ac. 2428. P. 406.

WINCANTON, a pa. and market town of England, co. Somerset, 23 m. S. Bath. Ac. of pa. 4130. P. 2450. It has manufs. of linens, bed-ticking, and silk; and it is an important mart for cheese, butter, corn, and cattle. In 1688, the Prince of Orange, soon after landing at Torbay, here attacked and defeated a body of royal troops.

WINCEBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.E. Horncastle. Ac. 842. P. 67.

WINCH, two pas. of England, co. Norfolk.—I. (*East*), on the East Anglian Railway, 5 m. E.S.E. Lynn. Ac. 2530. P. 434.—II. (*West*),  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. S. Lynn. Ac. 1170. P. 470.

WINCHAM, a township of England, co. Chester,  $\frac{2}{3}$  m. E.N.E. Norwich. Ac. 941. P. 642.

WINCHBURGH, a vill. of Scotland, co. and 6 m. E.S.E. Linnithgow, pa. Kirkliston, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

WINCHCOMBE, a pa. and market town of England, co. Gloucester, in the vale of the Islip, 6 m. N.E. Cheltenham. Ac. of pa. 5700. P. 2937. It has a Gothic church, paper mill, silk mills, and manufs. of stockings and thread.

WINCHELSEA, a parl. bor., cinque-port, market town, and pa. of England, co. Sussex, near its E. extremity, 2 m. S.W. Rye. Ac. of pa. 1510. P. 719. Altitude 126 feet. The town, about 2 m. in circuit, extends into three adjacent parishes. *Old Winchelsea*, a place of importance in the Roman period, stood at the mouth of the Rother, 2 m. distant, but was destroyed by an inundation of the sea in 1287, after which the inhabitants removed and founded the present town, which has been ruined by a precisely opposite cause, the sea having receded  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. since the 16th century, leaving around it a salt marsh. The church, formerly an elegant structure, is partly in decay; two other churches have fallen into ruin. Winchelsea returned 2 members to H. of C. until the Reform Act included it in the borough of Rye.

WINCHENDON, two pas. of England, co. Bucks.—I. (*Nether*), 6 m. W. Aylesbury. Ac. 1520. P. 316.—II. (*Upper*), 5 m. N.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 1030. P. 220.

WINCHENDON, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts spring, 50 m. W.N.W. Boston. It has a sulphureous spring.

WINCHESTER, *Venta Belgarum*, a city, parl. and munic. bor. of England, of which it was long the cap., now cap. co. Hants, nearly in its centre, on rt. b. of the Itchen, across which it communicates with a suburb by a bridge, on the S.-W. Railway, 67 m. W.S.W. London. Lat. 51° 4' N.; lon. 1° 20' W. Ac. of city and soke-liberty 2250. P. of bor., which includes St Cross, Winnal, etc. (1851) 13,704; (1861) 14,776. Altitude 156 feet. The ancient city was enclosed by walls, of which the site only is now traceable. The modern city consists chiefly of a main street, crossed at right angles by many others; but the suburbs, outside the gates, are being rapidly built over, especially on the W. and S. sides. Nearly all its S.E. quarter is occupied by the

cathedral and its precincts, supposed to have been founded in the 2d century. It is 543 feet in length externally, 208 feet in breadth at the transept, with a nave 351 feet, a choir 136 feet in length, and a central tower 150 feet in height. Except its W. front, its exterior is heavy, but its interior is magnificent. It contains the tomb of William Rufus; and, in a series of carved chests over the choir, the remains of many of the kings of Wessex, and of the Saxon kings of England. Its altar-piece is the celebrated 'Raising of Lazarus,' by West. The see of Winchester comprises the co. Hants, the greater part of Surrey, and the Channel Islands, including 884 pas. At one period Winchester is said to have had 90 churches, chapels, and monastic institutions, many of which were swept away at the Reformation; at present it has 9 parish churches, of which those of St Lawrence, the Mother-church, into which the bishop makes solemn entry on taking the see, St Maurice, St Michael, and St Swithin, over a postern gate, were most worthy of notice; but the old church of St Thomas was pulled down, and a fine new Gothic building erected on another site in 1847, to which a beautiful spire was added in 1858. Two other new district churches have since been built in the city—Christchurch in 1860, and Trinity in 1854. Winchester College, founded in 1387, has fine buildings. Other principal structures are St John's house, barracks for 2000 men, fine building for officers' quarters, abutting on parade, non-commissioned officers' quarters, large new hospital, and the assize-hall, on the site of an ancient castle; the guild-hall, co. model gaol, co. hospital, a new diocesan training college for 56 students, a Roman Catholic and other dissenting chapels, corn exchange, market-house, and assembly rooms. Of 4 ancient gates, only the W. remains. In an apartment over it are preserved the original Winchester bushel of king Edgar and other Anglo-Saxon standards of measure. Near it is an obelisk to commemorate a destructive visitation of the plague in 1669, and a public cemetery was laid out here in 1840. Winchester has many almshouses and other charities; the hospital of St Cross, 1 m. S. the city, but now inclosed within the bor., founded in the reign of Stephen by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, in 1136, for the maintenance of 13 poor men and the assistance of 100 more, also for a master, 4 chaplains, 13 clerks, and 7 choristers, the original foundation being increased by Cardinal Beaufort. The charity now consists of 13 brethren and a porter, under a clerical master. These are well provided for. There are also occasional "doles" of bread and copper money to the poor indiscriminately, and travellers and wayfarers are allowed a horn of ale and a marchet of bread on application. It has a very remarkable ancient church, and other buildings. There are a mechanics' institute, public library, and savings and penny bank. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, is the seat of the co. assizes, and has quarter and petty sessions, a recorder's court, and a chency court of the bishop. It sends 2 members to H. of C., and is the place of election of members for the co. Reg. electors (1864) 933. Under the name of *Caer-Gwent*, it was an important city of the anc. Britons; it became a Roman station, and having been taken by Cerdic in 519, it remained the cap. of the kingdom of Wessex and of England throughout all the Saxon, Danish, and early Norman dynasties. In the time of Henry I. it had reached its greatest eminence; in that of Henry VI. it had

materially declined, but was a residence of the English sovereigns down to the accession of George I. Henry III. was born here in 1207, and here Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. Mary of England and Philip of Spain were married at Winchester in 1554.

WINCHESTER, several townships of the U. S., N. America.—I. a town of Virginia, in its N.E. part, cap. co. Frederick, 48 m. S.W. Frederick, Maryland, with which, and with Baltimore, it is connected by railway. It has an active general trade.—II. New Hampshire, on Ashuelot river, 50 m. S.W. Concord.—III. Connecticut, 23 m. N.W. Hartford. It has extensive iron works and various manufactures.—IV. Ohio, co. Adams.—V. Kentucky, cap. co. Clarke, 42 m. E.S.E. Frankfort. WINCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 2½ m. N.E. Odiham. Ac. 1543. P. 329.

WINDAU, a town of Russia. [VINDAU.]

WINDERMERE, a pa. of England, co. Westmoreland, 8½ m. N.W. Kendal, with which it communicates by railway. Ac. 17,139. P. 4223. The church, an ancient structure, contains a curious window of stained glass. The islands of Windermere are in this parish.—*Lake Windermere*, or *Winandermere*, one of the finest of the English lakes, partly between cos. Westmoreland and Lancaster, but chiefly in the latter co., is 11 m. in length by 1 m. in width, and discharges its surplus waters S. ward by the Leven, into Morecambe Bay. Shores mostly well wooded, especially on its W. side, where Furness-fell, a steep height, is clothed with a forest of larch and fir. In its centre is a group of small islands, the largest of which comprises 28 acres. Bowness is on its E. side, and Ambleside near its N. extremity. Among the fish taken here is the char, peculiar to the deep lakes in this region, and which when potted is a highly esteemed delicacy.

WINDHAM, two cos. of the U.S., North America.—I. Vermont, in its S.E. part. Area 730 sq. m. P. (1860) 26,982.—II. Connecticut, in N.E. part, cap. Brooklyn. Area 620 sq. m. P. 34,747.—Also several townships.—I. Maine, 14 m. N.N.W. Portland.—II. Connecticut, 28 m. E. Hartford.—III. New York, 22 m. W. Catskill.—IV. Pennsylvania, 25 m. N.W. Wilkesbarre.

WINDISCH, *Vindonissa*, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, cap. circ., 9 m. N.E. Aarau, near Brugg, on the Reuss. The ancient city was one of the most important settlements of the Romans in Helvetia, & a few traces of it still remain. P. 1168.

WINDLE, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Prescott. Ac. 2907. P. 12,229.

WINDLESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, hundred Woking. Ac. 5874. P. 2090.

WINDRUSH, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5½ m. E. Northleach. Ac. 1710. P. 290.

WINDSBACH, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Rezat, 19 m. S.W. Nürnberg. P. 1196.

WINDSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, cap. dist., 16 m. N.N.W. Anspach. P. 3345. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, needles, and of gold and silver articles.

WINDSOR or NEW WINDSOR, a pari., munic. bor., town, and pa. of England, co. Berks, on the rt. b. of the Thames, across which it is connected with Eton (Bucks) by a three-arched iron bridge, on granite piers, 2 m. S. the Slough station of G. W. Railway, and 23 m. S.W. London. Area of bor., comprising Windsor Castle and Little Park, with parts of the pas. New Windsor & Clewer, upwards of 1666 ac. P. (1861) 5418; do. of pa. 6728. The town consists chiefly of a main thoroughfare, winding close around the W. and S. sides

of Windsor Castle, 2 other principal and several smaller streets. It is well built. Principal edifices, the town-hall, infantry barracks, pa. church with fine carved work, monuments, and an altarpiece presented by George III.; various dissenting chapels, a theatre, and buildings of schools and charities. It has a public ground, with an obelisk commemorative of the jubilee of 1820; and S. the town are cavalry barracks. George III. established an hospital for invalid soldiers; and here are a pa. hospital for 12 poor persons, a lying-in charity, royal general dispensary, almshouses, minor charities, with an aggregate annual revenue of about 2877*l*. It has well supplied markets, some trade in corn, and is famous for its ale; but the resources of the inhabitants are almost solely derived from the presence of the court, and the influx of visitors, the latter of whom come to visit the Park, Virginia Water, and the Castle in great numbers. In St George's chapel the great E. window has been filled with magnificent painted glass, and Wolsey's tomb restored in 1864. It sends 2 mems. to H. of C. Reg. elect. 650.—*Old Windsor*, a pa. 1½ m. E.S.E. New Windsor, crossed by a Roman road from Silchester. Ac. 5401.—P. 1835. Its church contains many handsome monuments, and a new church has been built at Sunning-dale Hill. During the Saxon dynasty a palace existed here, but the royal residence was removed to the present locality by William the Conqueror.—*Windsor Castle*, the principal residence of the sovereigns of Great Britain, is situated immediately E. of New Windsor. This magnificent structure was originally built by William the Conqueror, and has been embellished by most of the succeeding sovereigns. It covers 12 ac., and is rich in its historical and architectural features. The collections of paintings and articles of vertu are also most valuable. The Great Park of Windsor comprises about 10,000 ac., well stocked with deer, and W. of it is Windsor Forest, 56 m. in circumference. The Little Park, an anc. & beautiful domain, surrounds the castle on two sides, and contains 500 acres.

WINDSOR, two towns of British North America.—I. Nova Scotia, cap. co. Hants, at the mouth of the Windsor, in an inlet of Mines basin, 28 m. N.W. Halifax, with the principal college in the colony.—II. Canada West, co. York, on N. bank of Lake Ontario, 27 m. N.E. Toronto.

WINDSOR, a borough of New South Wales, co. Cumberland, on the Hawkesbury, at the confl. of S. Creek, 34 m. N.W. Sydney. P. (1861) 1900. The Hawkesbury is navigable from the sea to 4 miles above Windsor, and the town has an active trade by the river. It is the cap. of a hundred, and with the other Cumberland bors., Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool, it sends one member to the Legislative Assembly.

WINDSOR, several townships of the U.S., North America.—I. Vermont, cap. co., on W. bank of the Connecticut River, 18 m. S.S.W. Norwich.—II. Connecticut, co. and 7 m. N. Hartford.—III. New York, 12 m. S.E. Binghamton, with a vill. on W. Susquehanna.—IV. Pennsylvania, co. Berks, on Schuylkill river and canal.—V. Maine, 10 m. E. Augusta. Also a co. in S.E. part of Vermont, cap. Woodstock. Area 900 sq. m. P. (1860) 37,193.

WINDWARD ISLANDS. [WEST INDIES.]

WINSTEAD, a pa., Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 1½ m. W.N.W. Patrington. Ac. 2570. P. 173.

WINFARTHING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N. Diss. Ac. 2620. P. 615.

WINFIELD, a township, U. S., North America, New York, 76 m. W. Albany.

WINFORD, two pas., Engl.—I. co. Somerset, 6½ m. S.W. Bristol. Ac. 2991. P. 934.—II. (*Eagle*), co. Dorset, 8 m. W.N.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1370. P. 137.

WINFORD, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 6 m. N.E. Hay. Ac. 1099. P. 162.

WINFRITH-NEUBURGH, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 8 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 4496. P. 1020.

WING, two pas. of England.—I. co. Bucks, 3 m. S.W. Leighton-Buzzard. Ac. 5310. P. 1504.—II. co. Rutland, 3 m. N.E. Uppingham. Ac. 1050. P. 342.

WINGATE, a chapelry of England, co. and 7½ m. E.S.E. Durham, pa. Castle-Eden, on the Hartlepool branch of the York and Berwick Railway. Ac. 4154. P. 2143.

WINGERWORTH, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 2½ m. S.S.W. Chesterfield. Ac. 2906. P. 433.

WINGFIELD, several pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 5½ m. E.N.E. Eye. Ac. 2441. P. 593.—II. co. Wilts, 2 m. W.S.W. Trowbridge. Ac. 2210. P. 305.—III. (*North*), co. Derby, 4½ m. S.S.E. Chesterfield. Ac. 7603. P. 7339.—IV. (*South*), same co., 2 m. W. Alfreton, on North Midland Railway. Ac. 3308. P. 1241.

WINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 6 m. E. Canterbury. Ac. 2641. P. 1060.

WINGO or VINGO SOUND, a small inlet in the Baltic, at the entrance to Gothenburg. It was the rendezvous of the British fleet at the battle of the Baltic in 1803, and again previous to the blockade of the Russian ports in 1854.

WINGRAVE, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 5 m. N.E. Aylesbury. Ac. 2600. P. 863.

WINIKI, a vill. of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. N.N.E. Lemberg. P. 2270. It has an imperial manufactory of tobacco.

WINKBOURNE, a pa., England, co. Nottingham, 3 m. N.N.E. Southwell. Ac. 2240. P. 172.

WINKEL, a town of N. Germany, Nassau, on the Rhine, 10 m. W. Mayence. P. 1600.

WINKFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 5½ m. W.S.W. New Windsor. Ac. 8982. P. 2508.

WINLATON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 5 m. W. Gateshead. Ac. 8261. P. 7372.

WINN, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Louisiana. P. 5522 free, 1354 slaves.

WINNALL, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 1 m. N.N.E. Winchester. Ac. 531. P. 120.

WINNEBAGO, a lake of the U. S., N. America, Wisconsin, W. Lake Michigan. Length N. to S. 24 m.; breadth 10 m. It receives Wolf river from the W., and discharges its surplus waters by Fox river N. ward into Green Bay (Lake Michigan).—II. a co. in N. of Illinois. Area 534 sq. m. P. (1860) 24,491.—III. in S.E. of Wisconsin. Area 471 sq. m. P. 23,770.

WINNEBAH, a town of Africa, Gold Coast, lat. 5° 12' N., lon. 0° 36' W. The English fort was abandoned in 1812, but the town has been rebuilt.

WINNENDEN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Neckar, 12 m. N.E. Stuttgart. P. 3060. It has a trade in corn, wool, leather, and timber.

WINNERSH, a liberty of England, co. Berks, pa. Hurst, 3½ m. N. Wokingham. P. 582.

WINNESHIER, a co. of the U. S., North America, Iowa. P. (1860) 13,942.

WINNINGEN, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 4 m. S.W. Coblenz, on the Moselle. P. 1550. It has mineral springs.

WINNIPEG (LAKE), British N. America, is between lat. 50° 30' and 54° N., lon. 96° and 99° W. Length 305 m.; breadth 60 m.; shape very irregular; shores low, and its water muddy. On its S. side it receives the Saskatchewan and the Little Saskatchewan from Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba, and the Assiniboine and Red

River atts S. end. It discharges its own surplus water N. by the Nelson River through several small lakes into Hudson Sea.—*Lake Winnipegos*, about 50 m. N.W. Lake Winnipeg, is 120 m. in length N. to S., average breadth 20 miles.

WINNIPISGEE, a lake of the U. S., North America, state New Hampshire, in lat. 43° 40' N., lon. 71° 21' W. Shape irregular; length 23 m., greatest breadth 10 m. 472 feet above the sea. It is very deep, and discharges its surplus waters by the river of same name W. into the river Merrimac.

WINNSBOROUGH, a vill. of the U. S., North America, South Carolina, 27 m. N.N.W. Columbia. It has a Baptist theological seminary.

WINNOWE (ST), a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, on the Fowey, here crossed by a bridge, 2 m. S.S.E. Lostwithiel. Ac. 6137. P. 1115.

WINONA, a co. of the U. S., North America, Minnesota. P. 9208.

WINSCHOTEN, a town of the Netherlands, prov. and 20 m. E.S.E. Groningen, cap. cant., on the Winseboten Canal. P. 3906.

WINScombe, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 4140. P. 1326.

WINSen, a town and village of Hanover.—I. landr. and 12 m. N.W. Lüneburg, cap. dist., on the Lune. P. 1988.—II. landr. and 44 m. S.S.W. Lüneburg, cap. dist., on the Aller. P. 1000.

WINSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 5 m. N.W. Dulverton. Ac. 8656. P. 574.

WINSHAM, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 4 m. E.S.E. Chard. Ac. 2953. P. 1033.

WINSLADe, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 3 m. S.E. Basinstoke. Ac. 1235. P. 183.

WINSLEY, a hamlet of England, co. Derby, 3 m. W.N.W. Matlock. P. 557.—II. a chapelry, co. Wilts, pa. and 2 m. W. Bradford. P. 985.

WINSLOW, a pa. and mkt. town of Engl., co. and 6½ m. S.E. Buckingham, with a rail. station. Ac. of pa. 1920. P. 1890. Manufactures lace.

WINSTANLEY, a tnsph. of Engl., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. W.S.W. Wigan. Ac. 1853. P. 633.

WINSTER, a mkt. town and chapelry of Engl., co. Derby, pa. Youlgrave, 4½ m. W. Matlock. P. 971.

WINSTON, a co. of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, on the Pearl and Tombigbee rivers. Area 720 sq. m. P. 5588 free, 4223 slaves.

WINSTON, a pa. of England, co. Durham, 6 m. E. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 2961. P. 342.

WINSTON, a co., U. S., N. America, Alabama. P. 3454 free, 122 slaves.

WINSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 6 m. N.W. Cirencester. Ac. 1431. P. 230.

WINTERBERG, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Frachin, on the Wolnika, 27 m. S.W. Pisek. P. 1600. It has glass and paper factories.

WINTERBOURN, numerous pas. of the W. cos. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bristol. Ac. 3170. P. 3067.—II. (*Abbas*), co. Dorset, 5 m. W. Dorchester. Ac. 1500. P. 205.—III. (*Basset*), co. Wilts, 7 m. N.W. Marlborough. Ac. 2210. P. 249.—IV. (*Came*), co. Dorset, 3 m. S.E. Dorchester. Ac. 1970. P. 125.—V. (*Clenstone*), same co., 4 m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1406. P. 106.—VI. (*Dantsey*), co. Wilts, 4 m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1162. P. 171.—VII. (*Earts*), same co., 3½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1663. P. 276.—VIII. (*Gunner*), same co., 4½ m. N.N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 1562. P. 150.—IX. (*Kingston*), co. Dorset, 12 m. N.E. Dorchester. Ac. 2508. P. 589.—X. (*St Martin*), same co., 3 m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 3503. P. 458.—XI. (*Monkton*), same co., 2½ m. S.S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 631. P. 86.—XII. (*Steepleton*), same co., 4½

m. W.S.W. Dorchester. Ac. 1783. P. 191.—XIII. (*Stoke*), co. Wilts, 5 m. W.S.W. Amesbury. Ac. 3419. P. 383.—XIV. (*Strickland*), co. Dorset, 4 m. W.S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1340. P. 444.—XV. (*Whitchurch*), same co., 5½ m. S.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 2341. P. 554.—XVI. (*Zelstone*), same co., 6 m. S.S.E. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 823. P. 199.

WINTER-HARBOUR, British North America, is on the S.E. coast of Melville Island, Arctic Ocean. Lat. 74° 47' 2" N., lon. 110° 48' 2" W. Here Sir Edward Parry wintered in 1819-20.

WINTERINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6½ m. W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 5675. P. 858.

WINTERSLOW, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 6 m. E.N.E. Salisbury. Ac. 4843. P. 904.

WINTERTHUR, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 12 m. N.E. Zurich. P. 6523. It has manufs. of cotton yarn and fabrics.—*Ober-Winterthur* (anc. *Vitodurum*), is a village, 1 m. N.E. P. 2000. It has Roman antiquities.

WINTERTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.S.W. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 3628. P. 1780.—II. co. Norfolk, on the coast, 5½ m. N.N.W. Caistor. Ac. 1515. P. 682. On *Winterton-Ness* is a lighthouse 52 feet in height, with a fixed light, lat 52° 43' N., lon. 1° 41' E.

WINTHORPE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Lincoln, on the coast, 11 m. E. Spilsby. Ac. 2339. P. 305.—II. co. Notts, 2 m. N.E. Newark. Ac. 680. P. 269.

WINTHROP, a township of the U. S., N. America, Maine, 10 m. W. Augusta, containing a lake 10 m. in length, with a village at its S. end.

WINTON, a contracted name of WINCHESTER.

WINTRINGHAM, a pa. of Engl., co. York, E. Riding, 7 m. E.N.E. New-Malton. Ac. 8480. P. 602.

WINTZENHEIM, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haut Rhin, 3 m. W. Colmar. P. 4106. Manufs. candles, woollen cloths, soap, etc.

WINWICK, several pas. of England.—I. cos. Northampton and Huntingdon, 6 m. S.E. Oundle. Ac. 1710. P. 193.—II. co. Lancaster, 3½ m. N. Warrington. Ac. 2270. P. 704.—III. co. Northampton, 8 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 2038. P. 122.

WINZIG, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 30 m. N.W. Breslau. P. 2000.

WIPPERFÜRTH, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 23 m. N.E. Cologne, cap. circ., on the last named Wipper. P. 1875.

WIPpra, a vill. of Prussian Saxony, on the Wipper, gov. Merseburg, 23 m. S.S.E. Halberstadt. P. 1000.

WIRBALLEN, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Angustowo, 37 m. N. Suwalki. P. 1650.

WIRE, one of the Orkney Islands, pa. Rousay and Eglisay. P. 73.

WIRKSWORTH, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. and 12 m. N.N.W. Derby, on the High Peak Railway and Cromford Canal. Ac. of pa. 14,154. P. 7098. It has a church, Wesleyan, Independent, and Baptist chapels. The lead-mines in the vicinity furnish employment to many of its inhabitants. Manufs. of cotton goods, hats, hosiery, & wool-combing are carried on. *Wirksworth* forms a part of the duchy of Lancaster.

WIRSWALL, a township of Engl., co. Chester, pa. and 2 m. N. Whitchurch. Ac. 971. P. 107.

WIRT, a co., U. S., North America, Virginia. P. 3728 free, 23 slaves.

WIRTEMBERG, Germany. [WÜRTEMBERG.]

WISBEACH or WISEBECH, a munic. bor., river port, and town of England, co. Cambridge, in the Isle of Ely, on the Nen, at junction of the E. C. and the E. Anglian Railway, 9 m. N.N.E. March. Ac. of its two pas. 16,038. P. (1861)

11,157. Ac. of bor. about 1200, within which most of the pop. is comprised. Altitude 30 feet. Principal edifices, St Peter's church, a chapel of ease, dissenting chapels, town-hall, custom-house, corn exchange, assembly rooms, theatre, & baths. It has rope walks, iron works, malt houses, a brewery, and yards for building and repairing ships. Exports, corn, timber, wool, and seeds. Imports, wine, deals, and coals. Customs rev. (1862), 2614*l.*; value of exports (1862), 13,770*l.* Vessels belonging to the port 46, tons 8046. Imports wine, deals, and coals.

WISBOROUGH-GREEN, a pa. of Engl., co. Sussex, 6 m. N.E. Petworth. Ac. 8484. P. 1682.

WISBY, a seaport town of Sweden, cap. island Gotland, in the Baltic, on its W. coast, 115 m. S.S.E. Stockholm. P. 5732.

WISCASSSET, a river port and township of the U. S., North America, Maine, on Sheepscot riv., 22 m. S.S.E. Augusta. Its harbour admits vessels of the largest class.

WISCHAU or WISKOW, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 19 m. E.N.E. Brunn. P. 3264.

WISCONSIN, one of the U. S., North America, in the N.W. part of the Union, between lat. 42° 39' and 47° N., lon. 87° and 92° 30' W., having S. Illinois, W. the Mississippi and Minnesota, N. Lake Superior and Michigan, and E. Lake Michigan. Area 53,924 sq. m. P. (1850) 304,226; (1860) 775,881, of whom 1171 were free coloured; cap. Madison. Surface very varied, well watered, and abounding with small lakes. Soil generally fertile. Principal products, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, maple sugar, hops, hemp, and flax. Timber is abundant. Minerals comprise lead, mixed with zinc and silver, iron, copper, and marble. Manufs. woollens, iron works, ship-building, breweries, and distilleries. In 1864 several hundred miles of railway were completed, and many more in progress. There are upwards of 230 churches of all denominations. A grant has been made of 46,080 acres of land towards the establishment of a state university; and there are other colleges, academies, and a school for the education of the blind, supported by private subscription. Government is conducted by a governor, lieutenant-governor, and a senate of 33 members, elected for two years, and a house of 100 representatives, elected annually. The state is divided into 43 counties. Rev. (1864) 1,031,471 dollars. Expenditure, 1,171,353 dollars. Debt, 1,506,222 dollars.—*Wisconsin* was visited at an early period by French missionaries, who towards the close of the 17th century formed a settlement here. It was formed into a territory in 1836, and admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1848.—*Wisconsin river*, America, rises in lat. 45° 5' N., lon. 88° 50' W., flows S. and W., and joins the Mississippi on left, in lat. 43° N. Length 270 m. By a canal in connection with the Fox river, completed in 1850, steamboat navigation has been established from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi.

WISE, a co., U. S., N. America, Texas. P. 3032 free, 128 slaves.—II. Virginia. P. 4442 free, 66 slaves.

WISHAW, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. E.S.E. Sutton-Coldfield. Ac. 1196. P. 216.

WISHAW, a town of Scotland, co. Lanark, 5 m. N.W. Carlisle, at the junction of a branch of the Caledonian with the Wishaw and Coltness Railway. It has extensive coal-fields. P. 6112.

WISHFORD (GREAT), a pa. of Engl., co. Wilts, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wilton. Ac. 1610. P. 381.

WISLEY, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 2½ m. N.E. Ripley. Ac. 1321. P. 166.

WISLIÇA, a walled town of Poland, prov. and 34 m. S. Kielce, on the Nidda. P. 2000.

WISŁOK and WISŁOKA, two rivers of Galicia, Austrian Poland.—I. rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows N. to Rzeszow, and thence E. and joins the San near Sienawa. Length 112 m.—II. mostly parallel to the foregoing on the W., flows N. and joins the Vistula 10 m. S.W. Baranov, after a course of more than 100 miles.

WISMAR, a fortified seaport town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, cap. lordship, at the head of a deep bay of the Baltic, and of a branch railway to Hamburg and Rostock, 18 m. N.E. Schwerin. Lat. 53° 53' 5" N.; lon. 11° 27' 7" E. P. (1861) 13,128. It has churches, hospitals, schools, orphan asylum, and manufs. of tobacco, sail-cloth, and breweries and distilleries. Its harbour is nearly landlocked by the islands of Poel and Wallfisch. It has ship-building docks. In 1862, 309 vessels entered, and 300 cleared the port; 50 vessels belonging to the port (46 of which measure together 15,351 tons). The exportation of wheat, rye, and rapeseed amounted in 1862 to 43,204 qrs., and of coals to 14,000 tons. It was founded in 1229, and for a time belonged to the Hanseatic League.

WISOWITZ, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 20 m. N.E. Hradisch. P. 2713. It has manufs. of woollen cloths and paper.

WISPRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Horncastle. Ac. 1570. P. 85.

WISSEHRAD, a vill. of Bohemia. [PRAGUE.]

WISSEMBOURG, a comm. and fortified town of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, cap. arr., on rt. b. of the Lauter, on the Bavarian frontier, and on railway, 34 m. N.N.E. Strasbourg. P. 5376. It has manufs. of tiles, bricks, soap, felt hats, paper-hangings, and vinegar, and a trade in wax, cattle, cloths, iron, and agricultural produce. In addition to its strong fortifications, works, termed the "Lines of Wissembourg," extend from it along the Lauter to Lauterbourg, 9 m. S.E. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793.

WISSET, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2½ m. N.W. Halesworth. Ac. 2259. P. 427.

WISTANSTOW, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9 m. N.N.W. Ludlow. Ac. 5160. P. 1121.

WISTASTON, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 2½ m. E.N.E. Nantwich. Ac. 1465. P. 331.

WISTON, a pa., bor., and vill. of Wales, co. Pembroke, 5 m. E.N.E. Haverford-West. Ac. 7030. P. of a 713. It unites with Pembroke, Milford, and Tenby, in sending one member to House of Commons.

WISTON, three pas. of England.—I. co. Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Nayland. Ac. 1485. P. 254.—II. co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.W. Steyning. Ac. 2865. P. 311.—III. co. Suffolk, 7 m. W.S.W. Framlington. Ac. 1476. P. 352.

WISTON and ROBERTON, a pa. of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the Clyde, 1 m. N.W. Lamington. Ac. 13,209. P. 786, of whom 451 are in the vill. of Newton.

WISTOW, three pas. of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 3½ m. S.S.W. Ramsay. Ac. 2070. P. 532.—II. co. and 7 m. S.S.E. Leicester. Ac. 2100. P. 247.—III. co. York, East and West Riding, 3 m. N.N.W. Selby. Ac. 3870. P. 849.

WISWALL or WISWELL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. S. Clitheroe. Ac. 1410. P. 465.

WITCHAM, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 5 m. W. Ely. Ac. 2671. P. 486.

WITCHFORD, a pa. of England, co. Cambridge, 3 m. W.S.W. Ely. Ac. 2376. P. 526.

WITCHINGHAM, two pas. of England, co. Nor-

folk.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. S. Reepham. Ac. 2245. P. 642.—II. (*Little*), 2 m. S.S.E. Reepham. Ac. 738. P. 33.

WITCHLING, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 10 m. E. Maidstone. Ac. 1309. P. 147.

WITCOMBE or WHITCOMBE (*GREAT*), a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 4 m. N.E. Painswick. Ac. 1000. P. 167.

WITPESK, gov. and town, Prussia. [*VITEBSK.*] WITHAM, a river of England, co. Lincoln, rises in Rutlandshire, flows N. past Grantham and Long-Bennington to Lincoln, and then S.W. past Tattershall and Boston to the Wash, which it enters N. the mouth of the Welland. Total length 80 m., for the last 40 of which, to Lincoln, it is navigable for small steam and sailing vessels, and for 33 m. to Tattershall for vessels of much larger burden. Its principal affluents, the Bain and Slea, have been made navigable to Horn-castle and Sleaford.

WITHAM, a pa. and market town of England, co. Essex, on the Maldon branch of the Eastern Counties Railway, 9 m. N.E. Chelmsford. Ac. of pa. 3633. P. 3455. It is the supposed site of the Roman station *Canonium*.

WITHAM, several pas. of England.—I. (*on-the-Hill*), co. Lincoln, 4 m. S.W. Bourne. Ac. 4210. P. 548.—II. (*North*), same co., 1½ m. S. Colsterworth. Ac. 2373. P. 278.—III. (*South*), same co., 3½ m. S.S.W. Colsterworth. Ac. 3230. P. 531.—IV. (*Friary*), co. Somerset, 5 m. S.S.W. Frome. Ac. 4970. P. 576.

WITHALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3½ m. S.W. Louth. Ac. 2650. P. 121.

WITHCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 9 m. S.S.E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 777. P. 45.

WITHERIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 8 m. E. Chumleigh. Ac. 9048. P. 1237.

WITHERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, on the ancient Watling Street, 1½ m. E. Atherstone. Ac. 1570. P. 528.

WITHERNE-WITH-STAIR, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.N.W. Alford. Ac. 2669. P. 528.

WITHERNWICK, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.N.E. Hedon. Ac. 2600. P. 499.

WITHERSDALE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 3 m. S.E. Harleston. Ac. 880. P. 225.

WITHERSFIELD, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 8 m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 2549. P. 624.

WITHIEL, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 5 m. W.S.W. Bodmin. Ac. 3005. P. 367.

WITHIEL-FLOREY, a pa. of Engl., co. Somerset, 5½ m. N.E. Dulverton. Ac. 2485. P. 164.

WITHINGTON, several pas., etc., of Engl.—I. co. Gloucester, 5½ m. W. Northleach. Ac. 5830. P. 783.—II. co. and 4½ m. N.E. Hereford. Ac. 2392. P. 970.—III. co. Salop, 6 m. E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 1155. P. 232.—IV. a tnsbp., co. Lancaster, pa. and 4 m. S. Manchester. Ac. 2418. P. 2712.—V. (*Lower*), a tnsbp., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 7 m. N.N.W. Congleton. Ac. 2265. P. 578.

WITHNELL, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 5 m. N.E. Chorley. Ac. 3557. P. 2059.

WITHYBROOK, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Ac. 2520. P. 337.

WITHYCOMBE, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2½ m. S.E. Dunster. Ac. 1787. P. 349.—II. (*Rawleigh*), co. Devon, 2½ m. N.E. Exmouth. Ac. 2817. P. 2145.

WITHYHAM, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 6½ m. E.S.E. East Grinstead. Ac. 8086. P. 1597.

WITHYPOOL, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.E. Dulverton. Ac. 3630. P. 307.

WITKOWO, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. Bromberg, 10 m. S.E. Gnesen. P. 2200. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and leather.

WITLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.W. Godalming. Ac. 6328. P. 1555.—II. (*Great*), co. Worcester, 5 m. S.S.W. Stourport. Ac. 2633. P. 445.

WITLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. E.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 542. P. 25.

WITNESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. N.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1996. P. 634.

WITNEY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 10 m. W.N.W. Oxford, on the Windrush, an affluent of the Thames. Ac. of pa. 7083. P. (1861) 5180. The town has a town-hall, a blanket-hall, and a new corn exchange. The church is a spacious cruciform structure. Manufactures gloves, malt, and blankets, the celebrity of Witney for which is in part due to the detersive quality of the waters of the Windrush.

WITTEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, gov. and 32 m. W.N.W. Arnberg, on the Elberfeld and Dortmund Railway. P. 2335.

WITTENBERG, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, cap. circ., gov. and 46 m. N.N.E. Merseburg, on the rt. b. of the Elbe, and on railway from Berlin to Leipzig. P. 11,072. Its university was united to that of Halle in 1817; it has a gymnasium, breweries, distilleries, and manufs. of woollens. The reformation began here in 1517. Luther's cell in the Augustine convent, and Melancthon's house, are still preserved. It was taken by assault by the Prussians in 1814.

WITTENBERGE, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Elbe, at the influx of the Stepnitz, and on the Hamburg and Berlin Railway, 7 m. S.W. Perleberg. P. 2680.

WITTENBURG, a town of N. Germany, grand-duchy Mecklenburg-Schwerin, circ. Mecklenburg, cap. dist., 17 m. S.W. Schwerin. P. 2705.

WITTENHAM, two pas. of England, co. Berks.—I. (*Little*), 4 m. N.W. Wallingford. Ac. 870. P. 134.—II. (*Long*), 5 m. N.W. Wallingford. Ac. 2280. P. 583.

WITTINGER, three pas. of England.—I. co. Northampton, 2½ m. N.N.W. Wansford. Ac. 2690. P. 235.—II. (*East*), co. Sussex, 6 m. S.W. Chichester. Ac. 1505. P. 223.—III. (*West*), opposite Hayling Island, 7 m. S.W. Chichester. Ac. 3615. P. 616.

WITTESHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.E. Tenterden. Ac. 3601. P. 877.

WITTICHENAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 83 m. W.N.W. Liegnitz, on the Black-Elster. P. 2100. It has manufs. of linen and hosiery.

WITTINGAU, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 14 m. E.N.E. Budweis. P. 3319.

WITTINGEN, a town of Hanover, landr. Lüneburg, 19 m. S.S.E. Uelzen. P. 1225.

WITTLICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 20 m. N.N.E. Trèves, cap. circ., on the Leiser, an affluent of the Moselle. P. 2900.

WITTON, several pas., etc., of England.—I. co. Huntingdon, 2½ m. N.W. St Ives. Ac. 1690. P. 311.—II. co. Norfolk, 3½ m. E. Norwich. Ac. 587. P. 144.—III. (*East*), co. York, N. Riding, 2 m. S.S.E. Middleham. Ac. 7730. P. 621.—IV. (*Gilbert*), co. and 3½ m. N.W. Durham. Ac. 2535. P. 2098.—V. (*le-Wear*), same co., 6 m. W.N.W. Bishop-Auckland, on the Wear-valley Railway. Ac. 2955. P. 1366. Coal abundant in this parish.—VI. (*Nether*), co. Northumberland, 6½ m. W.N.W. Morpeth. Ac. 7723. P. 486.—VII. (*West*), co. York, N. Riding, 4½ m. W. Middleham. Ac. 3715. P. 659.—VIII. a parochial chapelry, co. Chester, pa. Great Budworth, ¼ m. E. Northwich, of which it is a suburb. P. 3677.—IX. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. N.W. Blackburn. Ac. 650. P. 3292. It has cotton manufactures.

**WITSTOCK**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, circ. Ost-Prignitz, on the Dosse, 60 m. N.W. Berlin. P. 6400. It has a large hospital for military invalids, and manufs. of linen and woollen fabrics.

**WITZENHAUSEN**, a town of Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower-Hessen, cap. dist., on the Werra, 15 m. E. Cassel. P. 3235. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of linen fabrics, vinegar, and leather.

**WIVELISCOMBE**, a pa. and mkt. town of England, co. Somerset, 26½ m. W. Somerton. Ac. of pa. 5984. P. 2735.

**WIVELSFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 3½ m. S.E. Cuckfield. Ac. 3103. P. 1162.

**WIVENHOE**, a maritime town and pa. of England, co. Essex, on the Colne, 4½ m. S.E. Colchester. Ac. of pa. 1597. P. 1843. It has a custom-house, subordinate to Colchester, of which Wivenhoe is regarded as the port. Oysters are here shipped for the London markets.

**WIVETON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, ½ m. W. Clay. Ac. 1042. P. 232.

**WIX**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 4½ m. E.S.E. Manningtree. Ac. 3090. P. 752.

**WIXFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. S. Alcester. Ac. 530. P. 123.

**WIXHILL**, a chapelry of England, co. Salop, pa. Prees, 3½ m. N.N.E. Wem. P. 265.

**WIZNA**, a town of Poland, gov. and 50 m. S.S.W. Augustow, on the Narew. P. 2015.

**WJELUN**, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, 44 m. S.E. Kalisz, cap. co. P. 3988, many of whom are Jews. It has manufs. of woollen cloths.

**WKRA**, a river of Poland, rises in E. Prussia, near Niedenburg, flows S.W. and then generally S.E., through the gov. Plock, and joins the Bug 15 m. N.N.W. Warsaw. Total course 120 miles.

**WLADISLAWOW**, two towns of Poland.—I. (formerly *Nove-Miasto*, Germ. *Rosterschütz*), gov. Augustowo, 25 m. N.W. Mariampol, on the Szeszuppe. P. 5692.—II. prov. and 28 m. N.E. Kalisz, with Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of linen fabrics.

**WLASCIM** (pron. *Vlaskim*), a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 22 m. S.S.W. Kaurzim. P. 2236. It has a castle, and manufs. of woollens.

**WLODAWA** and **ORCHOWSK**, a town of Poland, gov. Lublin, prov. and 72 m. S.E. Siedlec, at the confluence of the Wlodawa with the Bug. P. 6082.

**WLOYLAWSK**, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on the Vistula, 30 m. N.W. Plock. P. 8582. It has manufs. of chicory, and a trade in corn.

**WOAHOO** or **OAHU**, one of the Sandwich Isls., Pacific Ocean, 140 m. N.W. Hawaii. Lat. of town Honolulu 21° 18' 2" N.; lon. 157° 55' W. Length 40 m.; greatest breadth 18 m. Area 550 sq. m. P. 27,800. Surface mountainous, with many extinct volcanic craters. Products comprise indigo, cotton, sugar, and sandal-wood; and the vine has been introduced from California.

**WOBBURN** or **OLD WOBBURN**, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 13 m. S.W. Bedford, near the branch between that town and the London and N.W. Railway. Ac. of pa. 3200. P. 1764. Manufs. of straw-plait and thread-lace.—II. Woburn (*West*), a pa., co. Bucks, 3 m. W.S.W. Beaconsfield. Ac. 2580. P. 2245.

**WOBBURN**, a town of U. S., N. America, Massachusetts, on Boston and Lowell Railway, and Middlesex Canal, 10 m. W.N.W. Boston.

**WODZISLAW**, a town of Poland, prov. and 31 m. S.W. Kielce, on the Wodzislawa. P. 2000.

**WOERDEN**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 18 m. E.S.E. Leyden. P. 4200.

**WOHLAU**, a walled town of Prussian Silesia,

gov. and 23 m. N.W. Breslau, cap. circ., surrounded by small lakes. P. 3000. It has manufs. of woollen and linen cloths, and hosiery.

**WOKEFIELD**, a tything of England, co. Berks, pa. Stratfield-Mortimer. Ac. 600. P. 133.

**WOKING**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, on the Basingstoke Canal, and with a station on the S.-W. Railway, 6 m. N.N.E. Guildford. Ac. of pa. 7332, much of it heath. P. 1753.

**WOKINGHAM** or **OAKINGHAM**, a market town and pa. of England, cos. Berks and Wilts, on the border of Windsor-forest, and on the Reading and Reigate Railway, 7 m. S.E. Reading. Ac. 8131. P. 4144. Manufs. shoes, gauze, silks, malt, and flour.

**WOLDEGK**, a walled town of N. Germany, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the Prussian frontier, 22 m. N.E. Strelitz. P. 2186.

**WOLDENBERG**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, on railway from Stettin to Posen, gov. and 66 m. N.E. Frankfurt. P. 3000.

**WOLDINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3 m. N.N.E. Godstone. Ac. 1570. P. 67.

**WOLD-NEWTON**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8 m. N.W. Bridlington. Ac. 1650. P. 391.

**WOLFE**, a co. of Canada East, dist. St Francis, lat. 45° 40' N., lon. 71° 40' W. It is drained by St Francis river and Lake Aylmer.

**WOLF-CREEK**, a township, U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Wolf Creek, 10 m. S.E. Mercer.

**WOLFENBÜTTEL**, a town of Germany, duchy and 8 m. S. Brunswick, on railway to Hanover, and on the Ocker. It consists of a citadel, town-proper, and two suburbs, and has an arsenal, an hospital, orphan asylum, college, and an extensive library, with relics and MSS. of Luther. The town is the seat of the superior law court for the states of Brunswick, Waldeck and Lippe, and has manufactures of lacquered and japanned wares, paper-hangings, leather and tobacco, a trade in corn and linen yarn, and 5 annual fairs.

**WOLFERLOW**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4½ m. N.N.E. Bromyard. Ac. 1535. P. 112.

**WOLFHAGEN**, a town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, cap. dist. 14 m. W. Cassel. P. 3187. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactures of woollen cloths and linens.

**WOLPHAMCOTE**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. S.S.E. Dunchurch. Ac. 3470. P. 444.

**WOLFRATSHAUSEN**, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the Loisach, 17 m. S.S.W. Munich. P. 1200. It has coal mines and manufactures of glass.

**WOLFSBERG**, a town of Austria, Carinthia, circ. and 30 m. N.E. Klagenfurt, on the Lavant. P. 1466. It has iron-works.

**WOLFSBOROUGH**, a township of the U. S., North America, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnipisogee, 20 m. N.N.W. Concord.

**WOLF'S NEWTON**, a pa. of England, co. Monmouth, 5½ m. E.S.E. Usk. Ac. 2649. P. 193.

**WOLFSTEIN**, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, cap. cant., on the Lauter, 12 m. N.N.W. Kaiserslautern. P. 918, with mines of coal and mercury.

**WOLGA**, a river of Russia. [VOLGA.]

**WOLGAST**, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 33 m. S.E. Stralsund, near the mouth of the Peene, in the Baltic. P. 5200. It has manufactures of soap and tobacco.

**WOLIN**, a market town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. Prachin, 18 m. S.W. Pisek. P. 1570.

**WOLKENSTEIN**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, cap. dist., on the Zschoppau, 14 m. S.S.E. Chemnitz. P. 1901.

**WOLKHEIM**, a comm. of France, dep. Bas-Rhin, arr. Strasbourg, cant. Molsheim. P. 1123. Has mineral waters and baths; quarries of gypsum.

WOLLASTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Northampton, 3½ m. S.S.E. Wellingborough. Ac. 8640. P. 1443.

WOLLASTON-LAND, British N. America, Arctic Ocean, W. Victoria Land. The E. point is in lat. 68° 45' N., lon. 113° 53' W., separated from the mainland by Dolphin and Union Strait.

WOLLATON, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. W. Nottingham. Ac. 2340. P. 555.

WOLLIN, a seaport town of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 29 m. N. Steffin, on the Divenow, and on an island formed by the latter, at its mouth in the Baltic, connected by bridges with the mainland. P. 3406. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, and ship-building docks.

WOLLMERSTÄDT, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 8 m. N. Magdeburg, cap. circ., on the Ohre. P. 3500. It has manufactures of linens and leather, and a trade in corn and cattle.

WOLLOMBI, a vill. of New S. Wales, co. Northumberland, on Wollombi Creek. P. (1861) 233.

WOLLONDILLY, a river of New South Wales, rises in co. Argyle, flows N., dividing Argyle from Westmoreland, and joins the Cox to form the Warregamba.

WOLLONGONG, a seaport of New South Wales, co. Camden, 7 m. N. Lake Illawara. P. (1861) 1397. It has coal mines.

WOLLSTEIN, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 37 m. S.W. Posen, between two lakes. P. 2650. It has manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.—II. a town, grand duchy Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., on the Appelbach, 6 m. S.E. Kreuznach. P. 1470.

WOLMAR, a town of Russia. [VOLMAR.]

WOLSINGHAM or WALSINGHAM, a market town and pa. of England, co. and 13½ m. W.S.W. Durham, on the Wear Valley Railway. Ac. 20,403. P. 5531. It has manufs. of woollens, linens, and hardwares, with coal, lime, and lead works.

WOLSTAN, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 6 m. W. Rugby. Ac. 2770. P. 1263.

WOLSTANTON, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 1½ m. N.E. Newcastle-under-Lyne. Ac. 10,739. P. 32,092. Manufs. cotton. It has a church and a union workhouse. The Grand Trunk Canal here passes through a tunnel 1½ miles in length.

WOLSTON, a vill. and pa. of Engl., co. Warwick, near Coventry. Ac. 2722. P. 1263. P. of vill. 814.

WOLFERTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.W. Aylsham. P. 48.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a parl., munic. bor., manufacturing town, and pa. of England, co. Stafford, with stations on the London and N.-W. and G. W. Railways, 12½ m. N.W. Birmingham. Ac. of pa., comprising Bilston, Willenhall, etc., 16,680. P. of parl. bor. (1851) 119,748; (1861) 147,670. Alt. 508 feet; rainfall 23 inches. It has 9 churches, viz., the collegiate church of St Peter, recently restored, St George, St John, St Paul, St Mary, St James, St Mark, St Matthew, St Luke, and many dissenting and R. C. chapels, and numerous schools. Other chief edifices, town-hall, new market hall or corn exchange, hospital, corn hall, agricultural hall, news-room, library, savings bank, St George's hall, assembly and concert rooms, theatre, county court, an excellent cattle-market, and an equestrian statue to the late Prince Consort (1864). The grammar school has a rev. of nearly 1200l. per annum. The orphan asylum will, when completed, admit 160 children. There are also a blue-coat school, ragged school, school of practical art, and working-men's college, and a finely situated cemetery near the town. Locks, brass, tinned, and japanned wares, tools, nails, papier-maché, electro-plated goods, and varnish, are manufd. here. It has several large flour-

mills, chemical and artificial manure works. The trade is facilitated by several canals, & the whole district to the S. and E. is covered with forges, rolling mills, foundries, coal mines, and ironstone pits. The bor. returns two members to House of Commons. Reg. electors (1864) 4533.

WOLVERLEY, a pa. of England, co. Worcester, 2 m. N. Kidderminster. Ac. 5532. P. 2905.

WOLVERTON, several pas. of England.—I. (or *Wolferston*), co. Bucks, 1 m. E.N.E. Stony-Stratford, on the London & N.-W. Railway, of which it is the central station dépôt. Ac. 2260. P. 2370.—II. (or *Wolferston*), co. Norfolk, on the Wash, 3 m. N. Castle-Rising. Ac. 5634. P. 179.—III. (or *Woolberton*), co. Somerset, 4 m. N.N.E. Frome. Ac. 736. P. 175.—IV. co. and 5½ m. W.S.W. Warwick. Ac. 1320. P. 159.

WOLVEX, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 5 m. S.E. Nuneaton. Ac. 8790. P. 958.

WOLVISTON, a chapelry of Engl., co. Durham, 4 m. N.N.E. Stockton-on-Tees. Ac. 2396. P. 653.

WOMBOURNE, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 4 m. S.W. Wolverhampton. Ac. 4680. P. 2236.

WOMBRIDGE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. E. Wvellington. Ac. 698. P. 2601.

WOMBWELL, a chapelry of Engl., co. York, W. Riding, pa. Darfield, 4½ m. S.E. Barnesley. Ac. 3557. P. 3738.

WOMENSWOLD, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 4½ m. S.S.W. Wingham. Ac. 1010. P. 276.

WOMERSLEY, a pa. of England, co. York, W. Riding, on railway, 5½ m. S.E. Pontefract. Ac. 7780. P. 996.

WONASTOW, a pa. of England, co. and 2 m. S.W. Monmouth. Ac. 1599. P. 150.

WONERSH, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. S.S.E. Guildford. Ac. 4427. P. 1438.

WONSTON, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 6 m. S. Whitchurch. Ac. 4160. P. 706.

WOOSHANG, China. [VOU-CHANG.]

WOOD, several cos. of the U. S., North America—I. Ohio. P. (1860) 17,886.—II. Texas. P. 3963 free, 1005 slaves.—III. Virginia. P. 10,870 free, 176 slaves.—IV. Wisconsin. P. 2425.

WOOD-BASTWICK, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 5 m. N.W. Acle. Ac. 2163. P. 294.

WOODBOROUGH, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. & 6½ m. N.N.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1948. P. 893.—II. co. Wilts, 3½ m. W. Pewsey. Ac. 1015. P. 406.

WOODBIDGE, a pa., market town, and river port of England, co. Suffolk, on the Deben, and on railway, 7½ m. E.N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1059. P. 4513. The town has a spacious church of black flint and freestone, dissenting chapels, schools, almshouses, sessions and market-houses, custom-house, bonding warehouses, theatre, and a house of correction. Ship-building is actively carried on. The mouth of the river forms an excellent haven, and is navigable up to the town for vessels of 120 tons burden. Exports corn, flour, and malt; imports coal. Reg. vessels 37, tons 2615. Customs rev. (1862) 583l. Exports (1861) 6798l.

WOODBIDGE, a township of the U. S., North America, New Jersey, 32 m. N.E. Trenton.

WOODBURY, a co. of the U. S., North America, Iowa. P. 1119.

WOODBURY, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. S.E. Topsham. Ac. 7804. P. 1966.

WOODBURY, several tnsps. of the U. S., North America.—I. Pennsylvania, 78 m. W. Harrisburg.—II. co. Huntingdon.—III. Connecticut, 50 m. W. Hartford.—IV. a vill., New Jersey, 32 m. S.S.W. Trenton, on the Woodbury Creek, an affluent of the Delaware, at the head of its navigation.—V. (*North*), Pennsylvania, co. Bedford.—VI. (*South*), same state and co.

- WOODCHESTER, a pa. of England, co. Glo'ster, 2½ m. S.W. Stroud. Ac. 1208. P. 816.
- WOODCHURCH, two pas. of England.—I. co. Chester, 6½ m. N. Great Neston. Ac. 5792. P. 3922.—II. co. Kent, 4¼ m. E. Tenterden. Ac. 6949. P. 1262.
- WOODCOCK, a tnsbp. of the U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Woodcock Creek, 213 m. N.W. Harrisburg.
- WOODCOTE, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 5 m. N.N.W. Whitechurch. Ac. 1850. P. 80.
- WOOD-DALLING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.N.W. Reepham. Ac. 2444. P. 508.
- WOOD-EATON, a pa. of England, co. and 4 m. N.N.E. Oxford. Ac. 639. P. 83.
- WOODFORD, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. Illinois. P. (1860) 3282.—II. Kentucky, P. 5390 free, 5829 slaves.
- WOODFORD, several pas., etc., of Engl.—I. co. Northampton, 7 m. S.S.W. Daventry. Ac. 2655. P. 735.—II. same co., 2½ m. S.W. Tirapston. Ac. 1750. P. 912.—III. co. Wilts, 5 m. N.N.W. Salisbury. Ac. 2780. P. 500.—IV. (*St Mary's*), co. Essex, 8½ m. N.E. St Paul's Cathedral, London. Ac. 2148. P. 3457.—V. a tnsbp., co. Chester, pa. Prestbury, 5 m. S.S.W. Stockport. Ac. 1449. P. 392.
- WOODFORD, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N.E. of Kentucky. Area 141 sq. m. P. (1860) 5390 free, 11,219 slaves.
- WOODHALL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 3 m. W.S.W. Horncastle. Ac. 2240. P. 276.
- WOODHAM, several pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Ferrers*), 4½ m. S.S.E. Danbury. Ac. 4481. P. 947.—II. (*Mortimer*), 2½ m. W.S.W. Maldon. Ac. 1380. P. 324.—III. (*Walter*), 2½ m. E.N.E. Danbury. Ac. 2421. P. 598.
- WOODHAY, two contiguous pas. of England.—I. (*East*), co. Hants, 10 m. N.N.W. Whitechurch. Ac. 4966. P. 1533.—II. (*West*), co. Berks, 6 m. W.S.W. Newbury. Ac. 1407. P. 130.
- WOODHEAD, a chapelry of England, co. Chester, pa. Mottram, 16 m. E. Manchester, on railway.
- WOODHORN, a pa., England, co. Northumberland, 6½ m. E.N.E. Morpeth. Ac. 8456. P. 2962.
- WOODHOUSE, a township of England, co. Leicester, pa. Barrow-on-Soar, 3½ m. W. Mountsorrel. Ac. 2770. P. 1205.
- WOODHURST, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 4 m. N. St Ives. Ac. 2130. P. 554.
- WOODLANDS, a tything of England, co. Wilts, pa. and adjacent to Mere. P. 1139.
- WOODLEIGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 3 m. N. Kingsbridge. Ac. 2319. P. 213.
- WOODMANCOTE, two pas. of Engl.—I. co. Hants, 8 m. S.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1396. P. 87.—II. co. Sussex, 5 m. N.E. Steyning. Ac. 2236. P. 331.
- WOODMANSEY, a tnsbp. of England, co. York, E. Riding, pa. and 2 m. S.E. Beverley, comprising its park. Ac. 2820. P. 490.
- WOODMANSTERNE, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 5 m. S.W. Croydon. Ac. 1590. P. 271.
- WOODNESBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 2 m. S.W. Sandwich. Ac. 2944. P. 889.
- WOOD-RISING, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2 m. N.W. Hingham. Ac. 1363. P. 97.
- WOODSFORD, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5 m. E. Dorchester. Ac. 1742. P. 193.
- WOODSIDE, a township of England, co. Salop, pa. and 3 m. S.S.E. Shifnal. P. 2315.
- WOODSON, a co. of the U. S., North America, Kansas. P. 1488.
- WOODSTOCK, a parl., munic. bor., town, and chapelry of England, co. and 8 m. N.N.W. Oxford, on the Glynn, and on a branch of the G. W. Railway, Ac. of bor., including 10 pas., 21,640. P. 7827. It has a church and several dissenting chapels, a town-hall, and market-place. It sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 315. Adjoining the town, on the S., is Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough.—*Old Woodstock* is a locality a little N. the town. Under the Saxon and Norman dynasties, Woodstock was a royal residence, and here King Alfred resided while translating Bostius.
- WOODSTOCK, several tnsbps. of the U. S., N. America.—I. Vermont, cap. co. Windsor, 45 m. S. Montpelier.—II. Connecticut, 43 m. E.N.E. Hartford.—III. New York, 69 m. S. Albany.—IV. a vill., Virginia, cap. co., and on the river Shenandoah, 110 m. N.N.W. Richmond.
- WOODSTONE, a pa., England, co. Huntingdon, 1 m. S.S.W. Peterborough. Ac. 1050. P. 347.
- WOODTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.W. Bungay. Ac. 2124. P. 531.
- WOOKY, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 2 m. W. Wells. Ac. 3420. P. 1129.
- WOOL, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, on S.W. Railway, 5 m. W.S.W. Wareham. Ac. 2550. P. 590.
- WOOLAHRA, a town on E. side of Sydney Harbour, New S. Wales. P. (1861) 2106.
- WOOLAND, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 7½ m. W.N.W. Blandford-Forum. Ac. 1098. P. 132.
- WOOLASTON, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, on the Severn, 5 m. N.E. Chepstow. Ac. 3150. P. 1110. [WOOLLASTON.]
- WOOLAVINGTON, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 4 m. N.E. Bridgewater. Ac. 1725. P. 415.—II. (*East and West*), co. Sussex, 4½ m. S.S.W. Petworth. Ac. 2530. P. 488.
- WOOLBEDDING, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, 1½ m. N.W. Midhurst. Ac. 2253. P. 338.
- WOOLBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 1 m. S. Newton-Abbots. Ac. 1231. P. 4427.
- WOOLDALE, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Kirkburton, 5¼ m. S. Huddersfield. Ac. 2370. P. 5322. It has woollen manufs.
- WOOLER, a pa. and market town of England, co. Northumberland, on an affluent of the Till, 46 m. N.W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Ac. of pa. 4852. P. 1697. The town is situated on the declivity of the Cheviot hills. In the vicinity are remains of ancient fortifications, and a stone pillar commemorating the victory of the English over the Scots in the reign of Henry iv.
- WOOLEY, two pas. of England.—I. co. Somerset, 2 m. N. Bath. Ac. 365. P. 71.—II. co. Huntingdon, 5 m. N.E. Kimbolton. Ac. 1420. P. 114.
- WOOLFARDSWORTHY, two pas. of England, co. Devon.—I. 9½ m. S.W. Bideford. Ac. 5798. P. 776.—II. 6 m. N. Crediton. Ac. 1875. P. 175.
- WOOLFORD (GREAT), a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 4 m. S.S.W. Shipston-on-Stour. Ac. 2679. P. 534.—*Little Woolford* is a township in this parish. P. 242.
- WOOLHAMPTON, a pa. of Engl., co. Berks, on the G. W. Railway, 7 m. E. Newbury. Ac. 694. P. 559.
- WOOLHOPE, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Hereford. Ac. 4653. P. 803.
- WOOLPIT, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5½ m. N.W. Stow-Market. Ac. 1877. P. 1008.
- WOOLSTASTON, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 9½ m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury. Ac. 843. P. 64.
- WOOLTHORPE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. W.S.W. Grantham. Ac. 2600. P. 615.
- WOOLSTON, several pas. of England.—I. co. Gloucester, 4½ m. W.N.W. Winchcombe. Ac. 787. P. 81.—II. (*Great*), co. Bucks, 3½ m. N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 760. P. 71.—III. (*Little*), same co., 3 m. N.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 613. P. 135.—IV. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2½ m. N.E. Warrington. P. 496.—V. (*Woolton Little*), a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Child-

wall, 4 m. S.W. Prescott. P. 1062.—*Much Woolton* is a chapelry, same co. and pa., 5 m. S.S.W. Prescott. P. 3538.

WOOLVERCOTE, a pa. of England, co. and 3 m. N.N.W. Oxford. Ac. 1600. P. 617.

WOOLVERSTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 4½ m. S.S.E. Ipswich. Ac. 1256. P. 239.

WOOLWICH, a pa., town, and naval port of England, co. Kent, 9 m. E.S.E. London, with which it is connected by railway. Ac. of pa. 1596. P. (1861) 41,693, chiefly dependent on the government establishments. The town, about 1 m. in length, is on an elevated site, separated from the Thames by the dockyard; it has an old church, a new church, and several chapels; a Scotch church, dissenters' meeting-houses, numerous schools, and a theatre. The dockyard, the most ancient in the kingdom, has some fine new docks. Ships were first built here in Henry VII.'s reign. The dockyard is upwards of 1 mile in length. Here were built several first-rate ships; but from the comparative shallowness of water, this yard is chiefly employed for constructing steamers. *Woolwich* has the largest arsenal in Britain, covering more than 100 acres, and containing nearly 24,000 pieces of ordnance, besides other warlike materials for the army and navy, a royal laboratory, etc. It is the headquarters of the royal horse and foot artillery, and royal sappers and miners, for whom, and other corps, there are extensive barracks, with a frontage of over 400 yards; and on a fine parade ground, S. the town, are a repository for military models, and an observatory. It is the seat of a royal military academy for engineering and artillery. *Woolwich* joins with Deptford and Greenwich in returning 2 members to H. of C. Monthly petty sessions are held here. The dockyard may be seen (free) daily, Sundays excepted.

WOOLWICH, two townships of the U. S., North America.—I. New Jersey, 11 m. S.W. Woodbury.—II. Maine, 35 m. S. Augusta.

WOONSOCKET FALLS, a vill. of the U. S., North America, Rhode Island, on Blackstone river, at its falls, 15 m. N.N.W. Providence. It has manufactures of cottons, flannels, and satinets.

WOOSTER, a township of the U. S., North America, Ohio, 43 m. S.W. Cleveland.

WOOSUNG, a small maritime town of China, prov. Kiang-se, at the mouth of the Wong-poo river, South Channel of the Yang-tse-kiang, and the outer anchorage of Shanghai, from which it is distant 12 m. by water and 8 m. by land. It was strongly fortified by the Chinese during the late war, but taken by the British in 1843.

WOORON, numerous pas., etc., of Engl.—I. co. and 4½ m. S.W. Bedford. Ac. 3711. P. 1349.—II. co. Berks, 4 m. N.N.W. Abingdon. P. 384.—III. co. Kent, 9 m. S.S.E. Canterbury. Ac. 1019. P. 163.—IV. co. Lincoln, 5½ m. S.E. Barton-on-Humber. Ac. 2980. P. 591.—V. co. and 2½ m. S.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 1420. P. 837.—VI. co. Oxford, 2½ m. N.N.W. Woodstock. Ac. 3720. P. 1238.—VII. co. Surrey, 3 m. W.S.W. Dorking. Ac. 4176. P. 823.—VIII. Isle of Wight, 4 m. N.E. Newport. Ac. 1360. P. 79.—IX. (*Glanville*), co. Dorset, 6½ m. S.S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 1665. P. 300.—X. (*St Lawrence*), co. Hants, 3 m. W.N.W. Basingstoke. Ac. 3957. P. 917.—XI. (*North*), co. Dorset, 2 m. S.E. Sherborne. Ac. 619. P. 76.—XII. (*North*), co. Norfolk, 2 m. W.S.W. Castle-Rising. Ac. 4968. P. 247.—XIII. (*North*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W.S.W. Shepton-Mallet. Ac. 1536. P. 322.—XIV. (*Rivers*), co. Wilts, 3 m. N.E. Pewsey. Ac. 1179. P. 444.—XV. (*South*), co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.W. Castle-

Rising. Ac. 1874. P. 150.—XVI. (*Waven*), co. Warwick, 2½ m. S. Henley-in-Arden. Ac. 8770. P. 2253.

WOOTTON-BASSET, a disfranchised bor, market town, and pa. of England, co. Wilts, on the G. W. Railway, 6 m. W. Swindon. Ac. of pa. 4778. P. 2191.

WORRIS, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 43 m. N.W. Erfurt, cap. circ. P. 2000. Manufs. leather, woollens, and cottons.

WORCESTER (*pronounced Wooster*), a city, parl., munic. bor., and co. of England, cap. co. Worcester, on l. b. of the Severn, here crossed by a bridge, 3½ m. N.W. the Spetchley station of the Birm. and Bristol Rail., 25 m. S.W. Birmingham. Area of city and bor., comprising 11 entire parishes, and other subdivisions, 355 ac. P. (1851) 27,528; (1861) 31,227. Alt. 77 feet. Rain-fall 22 inches. The city was formerly enclosed by a wall, some vestiges of which remain; and the college precincts were, in early Saxon times, surrounded by separate fortifications. The cathedral was founded in 680, but the present edifice, with its appendages, dating from the 14th century, is a plain Gothic building, with a central tower 200 feet in height. It is now (1864) being restored at an estim. expense of 60,000. Adjoining it are the cloisters, with residences of the cathedral dignitaries, the chapter-house, with a valuable library, a large ancient hall, now occupied by the King's school, and the bishop's palace. The see of Worcester comprises the cos. Worcester and Warwick, with portions of adjacent cos., in all embracing 362 pas. The churches of St Andrew's, St Clement, and St Nicholas, are handsome buildings, and there are chapels for Roman Catholics, Independents, Friends' meeting-houses, etc. It has a guildhall, county courts, county and city gaols, music hall, market-house, house of industry, county infirmary, public subscription library, museum of nat. hist., and theatre. The royal grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., affords the privilege of competition for 2 exhibitions at Balliol college, Oxford. The free grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has 14 exhibitions of 30*l.* to the universities and scholarships at Worcester college, and Magdalen hall, Oxford. It has national, Lancasterian, and other endowed schools. Total revenue of charities 438*l.* annually. There are also a female penitentiary, lying-in, ophthalmic, and other medical institutions, humane and other societies; and Worcester is the headquarters of the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, and with Glo'ster and Hereford, the place of a triennial musical festival, the proceeds of which are applied to the relief of widows and orphans of the clergy. Principal manufs. china wares, gloves, lace, spirits, leather, nails, and turned wares. There are extensive iron works on the canal and river banks; and the city is the centre of a large trade in corn and hops. Warehouses and quays border the Severn, which is here navigable for large barges, and Worcester is the entrepôt for a large and populous district. It has several banks. The borough is divided into 6 wards, and governed by a mayor, 11 aldermen, and 36 councillors. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 2674. It is the place of election of members for the county. Under the name of *Caer Guorangan* it was one of the principal cities of the ancient Britons, and in the early Saxon period became the second bishopric in Mercia. The troops of Cromwell here obtained a decisive victory over those of Charles I., Sept. 3, 1651. Lord Somers was born at Worcester in 1652.

**WORCESTER**, two cos. of the U. S., North America.—I in centre of Massachusetts. Area 1500 sq. m., traversed by several railroads and canals. P. (1860) 159,659.—II in S.E. part of Maryland. Area 616 sq. m. P. 17,013 free, 3648 slaves.

**WORCESTER**, a division in the S.W. of Cape Colony, South Africa. Area 20,000 sq. m. It contains the cap. town Worcester, and the village of Tulbach.

**WORCESTER**, a town of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, cap. co., 38 m. S.W. Boston. P. (1860) 24,960. It is noted for its schools and manufs.; has a court-house, lunatic asylum, hall of the American Antiquarian Society. Communicates by railway with Albany and Norwich, Connecticut; by the Blackstone Canal with Providence.—II a township of New York, 57 m. S.W. Albany.—III a township of Pennsylvania, 89 m. E. Harrisburg.

**WORCESTERSHIRE**, an inland co. of England, with a very irregular outline, and many detached portions, but mostly bounded by the cos. Warwick on the E., Gloucester on the S., Hereford on the W., and Salop and Stafford on the N. Ac. 472,165, of which about 400,000 are estimated to be arable, or in meadows and pastures. P. (1861) 307,397. Rainfall at Great Malvern 22 inches. It is fertile, well watered, and richly wooded. Principal rivers, the Severn and its affluents the Avon and Teme, all having a S. course. The Malvern Hills (1396 feet high), in the S.W., separate it from Herefordshire. The Breton hills in the S.E. rise to 900 feet above the sea. Wheat is extensively raised; hops are an important crop; orchards are numerous, and large quantities of cider and perry are made. Cattle and sheep are fattened here. Coal is found at Dudley; in a N. detached district at Droitwich are brine springs; building stone and clay are other chief minerals. Carpets are made at Kidderminster; glass and iron wares at Dudley and Stourbridge; gloves and porcelain at Worcester; needles and fish-hooks at Redditch and Feckenham. Numerous canals, and the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, intersect the county. After Worcester, the cap., the principal towns are the bors. Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Bewdley, and Dudley. The co. with bor. sends 8 members to H. of C. Reg. co. electors (1864), for E. div. 6957, for W. div. 5007.

**WORDINGBORG**, *Orthumba*, a town of Denmark, on the S. coast of the island Seeland. P. 1500.

**WORDWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6 m. N.N.W. Bury-St-Edmunds. Ac. 2299. P. 65.

**WORFIELD**, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 3½ m. N.E. Bridgenorth. Ac. 10,320. P. 1785.

**WORKINGTON**, a pa. and seaport town of England, co. Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on railway, 7 m. N.N.E. Whitehaven. Ac. of pa. 8210. P. 7834. P. of township 6280. Customs rev. (1862) 2242l.; exports 15,862l.; reg. vessels 85, tons 20,368. In the upper part of the town is a square in which the corn market is held; it has a church and chapel, dissenting chapels, assembly and news-rooms, theatre, a harbour with good quays and a breakwater; ship-building, manufactures of sail cloth and cordage, a salmon fishery, and coal mines in the vicinity, great quantities of coal being exported.

**WORKSOP**, a pa. and mkt. town of Engl., co. & 25 m. N. Nottingham, on the Ryton, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest, and with a station on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. Ac. of pa. 18,220. P. 8361.

**WORKUM**, a town of the Netherlands, prov.

Friesland, near the Zuyder-Zee, 21 m. S.W. Leenwarden. P. 3200. [WOUDRICHEM.]

**WORLABY**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4½ m. N.N.E. Glandford-bridge. Ac. 3210. P. 526.

**WORLDHAM**, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hants.—I (*East*), 2½ m. S.E. Alton. Ac. 1687. P. 235.—II (*West*), 2½ m. S.E. Alton. Ac. 447. P. 89.

**WORLE**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 8 m. N.W. Axbridge. Ac. 1810. P. 980.

**WORLINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 2 m. E.S.E. Beccles. Ac. 1631. P. 192.

**WORLINGTON**, three pas. of England.—I co. Suffolk, 1 m. W.S.W. Mildenhall. Ac. 2080. P. 349.—II (*East*), co. Devon, 6 m. E. Chumleigh. Ac. 2363. P. 284.—III (*West*), same co., 5½ m. E. Chumleigh. Ac. 2683. P. 193.

**WORLINGWORTH**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 5 m. N.W. Framlington. Ac. 2446. P. 740.

**WORMBRIDGE**, a pa. of England, co. and 8 m. S.W. Hereford. Ac. 720. P. 91.

**WORMDITZ**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 43 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Drewenz. P. 3470. Manufs. of woollen cloth and leather.

**WORMENHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 12 m. W.S.W. Aylesbury. Ac. 1469. P. 354.

**WORMGAY**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.N.E. Downham-Market. Ac. 2788. P. 423.

**WORMHOUDT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Nord, cap. cant., 11 m. S.S.E. Dunkerque, on the Penne. P. 3811. Has brass, brick, and cord works, with salt refineries and tanworks.

**WORMINGFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 6 m. N.W. Colchester. Ac. 2331. P. 503.

**WORMINGTON (LITTLE)**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 5 m. N.N.E. Winchcombe. Ac. 560. P. 79.

**WORMLEIGHTON**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 8 m. E.N.E. Kington. Ac. 2320. P. 203.

**WORMLEY**, a pa. of England, co. and 5 m. S.S.E. Hertford. Ac. 940. P. 572.

**WORMS**, *Borbetomagus*, *Wormatia*, a city of W. Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, 26 m. S.E. Mayence, near l. b. of the Rhine, here crossed by a swing bridge. P. (1861) 11,399. It was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient, having existed before the arrival of the Romans. In the 13th century its pop. amounted to 70,000. Its Dom, or cathedral, with 10 towers, is externally one of the finest Romanesque churches in the world. In 1689 the town was taken and burned by the French, the cathedral and a few houses only having escaped the flames. It has a gymnasium, manufactures of tobacco, and trade in agricultural produce, and in the fine wines of its vicinity. Among many diets held at Worms, the most celebrated is that of 1495, convoked by Maximilian I.; and that of 1521, before which Luther appeared.

**WORMSHILL**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 5 m. S.S.W. Sittingbourne. Ac. 1467. P. 253.

**WORMSLEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 3½ m. S.E. Weobly. Ac. 1283. P. 121.

**WORONETZ**, a gov. & town, Russia. [VORONEZ.]

**WORPLESDON**, a pa. of England, co. Surrey, 3½ m. N.N.W. Guildford. Ac. 7140. P. 1753.

**WORRINGEN**, *Buruncum*, a market town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 9 m. N.N.W. Cologne, on l. b. of the Rhine, formerly fortified. P. 1905.

**WÖRSTADT**, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hessen, cap. co., 13 m. S.S.W. Mayence. P. 1630.

**WORSBOROUGH**, a chapelry, England, co. York, West Riding, 2½ m. S.S.E. Barnesley. P. 5381.

**WORSLEY**, a township of England, co. Lancaster, pa. Eccles, 6 m. S.S.E. Great Bolton. Ac. 6240. P. 11,875. It is intersected by the Wigan

and Leigh Canal, and has extensive coal mines, with subterranean canals and tunnels, the total extent of which is estimated at 18 miles.

WORSTEAD, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. North Walsham. Ac. 2603. P. 751.

WORSTHORN, a tnspp., England, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley, 3 m. E. Burnley. Ac. 2800. P. 865.

WORTH, three pas. of England.—I. co. Kent,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S. Sandwich. Ac. 7431. P. 430.—II. (*Matravers*), co. Dorset, on the English Channel,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.E. Corfe Castle. Ac. 2655. P. 350. St Alban's-head is in this parish.—III. a township, co. Chester, pa. Presbury, 6 m. S.S.E. Stockport. Ac. 620. P. 358.

WORTH, a co., U. S., N. America, Georgia. P. 2131 free, 682 slaves..

WORTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Eye. Ac. 2726. P. 961.

WORTHENBURY, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 8 m. N. Ellesmere. Ac. 3279. P. 503.

WORTHIN, a pa. of England, cos. Salop and Montgomery, 8 m. N.E. Montgomery. Ac. 4227. P. 3723. A line of stones here is supposed to have marked the old boundary between England and Wales; and lead mines were wrought here during the Roman dominion.

WORTHING, a maritime town and chapelry of England, co. Sussex, pa. Broadwater, on the English Channel, with a station on the S. C. Railway, 10 m. W. Brighton. P. 5805. Its climate is mild and salubrious, and fine sands here extend along the sea for several miles on each side.—II. a pa., co. Norfolk, 4 m. N.N.E. East-Dereham. Ac. 690. P. 170.

WORTHINGTON, a chapelry of England, co. Leicester,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.E. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, with which it is connected by railway. P. 1172.

WORTHY, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hants.—I. (*King's*),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.E. Winchester. Ac. 2216. P. 359.—II. (*Martyr*), 3 m. N.E. Winchester. Ac. 1974. P. 259.

WORTING, a pa. of England, co. Hants,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W. Basingstoke. Ac. 1139. P. 154.

WORTLEY, a township, England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. St Peter, with a station on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, 8 m. N.N.W. Sheffield. Ac. 1036. P. 12,058. It has manufs. of woollens.—II. a chapelry, same co. and Riding, pa. Tankersley,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Burnesley. Ac. 5984. P. 1121.

WORTON, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Oxford.—I. (*Nether*), 3 m. W.S.W. Deddington. Ac. 790. P. 61.—II. (*Over*), 3 m. S.W. Deddington. Ac. 623. P. 82.

WORTWELL, a hamlet of England, co. Norfolk, pa. Reddenhall, 5 m. S.W. Bungay. P. 466.

WOROZA, river, Austria, Bohemia; course 60 m. N.E.; joins the Moldau 11 m. N.E. Pisek.

WOTTON, several pas. of England.—I. (*Courtney*), co. Somerset, 4 m. W. Dunster. Ac. 3145. P. 378. Limestone abounds here.—II. (*Fitz-Paine*), co. Dorset, 3 m. N.N.E. Lyme-Regis. Ac. 1679. P. 307.—III. (*Underwood*), co. Bucks, hundred Ashendon. Ac. 3220. P. 266. [WOOTON.]

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a pa. and market town of England, co. and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Gloucester. Ac. 4880. P. 3673.

WOUDRICHEM or WORKUM, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, at the junction of the Maas and Waal, 16 m. N.W. Bois-je-Duc. P. 1000.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN, a pa. of England, co. Bucks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.N.W. Fenny-Stratford. Ac. 890. P. 314.

WOULDHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 3 m. S.W. Rochester. Ac. 1612. P. 453.

WOUW, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. N. Brabant, 3 m. S.W. Rozendaal. P. 3026.

Wow, a native dist. of India, on N.W. frontier of Guzerat. P. 10,000. Annual rev. about 5000 rupees. It pays no tribute, but is under British protection. Lat. of town  $24^{\circ} 22' N.$ ; lon.  $76^{\circ} 30' E.$

WOYSLAWICE, a town of Poland, gov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Lublin. P. 2000.

WRABNESS, a pa. of England, co. Essex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E. Manningtree. Ac. 1491. P. 226.

WRAGBY, a pa. and market town of England, co. and 12 m. E.N.E. Lincoln. Ac. 3944. P. 594, chiefly agricultural.—II. a pa., co. York, W. Riding,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Pontefract. Ac. 1594. P. 619.

WRAMPLINGHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 3 m. N.E. Wymondham. Ac. 845. P. 194.

WRANGEL, an island of Russia, Esthonia, in the Gulf of Finland, 15 m. N.E. Revel. P. 1100.

WRANGLE, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.E. Boston. Ac. 9780. P. 1198.

WRATH (CAPE), the most N. point of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in lat.  $58^{\circ} 38' N.$ , lon.  $4^{\circ} 58' 5'' W.$  It has a pyramidal granitic rock, on which is a lighthouse, which shows a revolving light 400 feet above the sea.

WRATTING, several pas., England.—I. (*Great*), co. Suffolk,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 1329. P. 423.—II. (*Little*), same co.,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.N.W. Clare. Ac. 936. P. 193.—III. (*West*), co. Cambridge, 5 m. N.E. Linton. Ac. 3441. P. 777.

WRAWBY, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.W. Caistor. Ac. 5070. P. 2961.

WRAXALL, several pas. of England.—I. co. Dorset, 6 m. E. Beaminster. Ac. 952. P. 83.—II. co. Somerset,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W.S.W. Bristol. Ac. 3773. P. 912.—III. (*North*), co. Wilts, 7 m. W.N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 2127. P. 466.

WRAYSBURY, a pa., Engl. [WYRARDISBURY.]

WRAY-WITH-BOTTON, a township of Engl., co. and 9 m. E.N.E. Lancaster. Ac. 6506. P. 797.

WRECKLESHAM, a tything of Engl., co. Surrey, pa. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Farnham. P. 1271.

WREDENHAGEN, a vill. of Northern Germany, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 38 m. S.S.E. Gustrow, cap. district. P. 538.

WRENBURY, a pa. of Engl., co. Chester,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.S.W. Nantwich. Ac. 15,698. P. 2505.

WRENINGHAM (GREAT), a pa., Engl., co. Norfolk, 4 m. S.E. Wymondham. Ac. 1528. P. 437.

WRENTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Southwold. Ac. 2303. P. 1051.

WRENTHAM, a township, U. S., North America, Massachusetts, 23 m. S.S.W. Boston. P. 3037.

WRESCHEN (Pol. *Wreszno*), a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 30 m. E.S.E. Posen, cap. circ. P. 3040. It has manufs. of woollen cloth.

WRESSEL, a pa. of England, co. York, East Riding,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N. Howden. Ac. 3705. P. 423.

WRESTLINGWORTH, a pa., Engl., co. Bedford, 5 m. E.N.E. Biggleswade. Ac. 1620. P. 657.

WRETHAM (EAST and WEST), two contiguous pas. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. N.N.E. Thetford. United ac. 6442. P. 464.

WRETTON, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 1 m. W. Stoke-Ferry. Ac. 1154. P. 490.

WREXHAM, a parl. bor., town, pa., and two townships of N. Wales, chiefly in co. Denbigh, but the pa. partly in co. Flint, with a station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Rail., 12 m. S.W. Chester. Ac. 15,879. P. of pa. (1861) 19,780. Ac. of bor., comprising the townships Wrexham-Abbot and W.-Regis, and part of township Esclusham, 1145. P. 7562. The town consists of several spacious streets crossing at right angles. The church was formerly collegiate. It has iron-works, paper-mills, and trade in flannel, coal,

and lead from the adjacent mines. The borough, with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, sends 1 member to H. of C. It is a polling-place for the county.

WRIETZEN or BRIETZEN, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, cap. circ. Ober-Barnim, on an arm of the Oder, 33 m. E.N.E. Berlin. P. 5930. It has manufs. of woollen stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, and leather.

WRIGHT, two cos., U. S., N. America.—I. in S.W. Missouri. Area 1913 sq. m. P. 4442 free, 66 slaves.—II. Minnesota. P. 3729.—*Wrightstown* is a township, Pennsylvania, co. Bucks.

WRIGHTINGTON, a township of England, co. Lancaster, 4 m. N.W. Wigan. Ac. 3876. P. 1618.

WRINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 6 m. N.N.E. Axbridge. Ac. 5786. P. 1617. The philosopher Locke was born here in 1632.

WRITHLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 7 m. N.W. Frome. Ac. 772. P. 367.

WRITTLE, a pa. of England, co. Essex, 2½ m. W.S.W. Chelmsford. Ac. 8672. P. 2374.

WROCKWARDINE, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 2 m. W.N.W. Wellington. Ac. 4608. P. 4365.

WROCLAWEK, a town of Poland, gov. Warsaw, on l. b. of the Vistula, 8 m. N.E. Brzesc. P. 1400.

WRONKE or WRONKI, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 80 m. N.W. Posen, on the Wartha, and on the Stettin and Posen Railway. P. 2300. It has woollen cloth factories.

WROOT, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 8 m. N.N.E. Bawtrey. Ac. 3246. P. 392.

WROTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Kent, 24 m. E.S.E. London. Ac. 8876. P. 3336.

WROUGHTON, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 2½ m. S.S. (G). Swindon. Ac. 4546. P. 1721.

WROXETER, a pa. of England, co. Salop, 5½ m. S.E. Shrewsbury. Ac. 4774. P. 616. Extensive remains of the ancient *Uriconium* were discovered near this in 1859.

WROXHALL, a pa. of England, co. and 5½ m. N.N.W. Warwick. Ac. 1735. P. 144.

WROXHAM, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6½ m. N.E. Norwich. Ac. 1489. P. 409.

WROXTON, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3 m. W.N.W. Banbury. Ac. 2350. P. 751.

WSZETIN or WSETIN, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 33 m. N.E. Hradisch. P. 2850.

WUDWAN, a town of India, prov. Guzerat, dist. Jhalawar, in lat. 22° 40' N., lon. 71° 39' E. P. 32,220. The principal place of a subdivision of same name, which is kept in a high state of cultivation, and produces the finest cotton in Kattywar. It yields an annual rev. of 100,000 rupees, and pays tribute to the British 27,831 rupees.

WUERDALE, a township, England, co. Lancaster, pa. and 2 m. N.E. Rochdale. P. 8201.

WÜFLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, cant. and on railway, 12 m. N.E. Zürich. P. 2232.

WULUR LAKE, the largest of fresh-water lakes, in the Valley of Cashmere, 21 m. long by 9 wide; it is an expansion of the Sutelj river, & contains a small isl. with remains of an anc. Bhuddist temple.

WÜNSCHELBURG or HRADEK, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, circ. and 10 m. N.W. Glatz. P. 1445.

WUNSDORF, a town of Hanover, landr. and 13 m. W.N.W. Hanover, principality Kalenberg, on railway between Hanover and Minden. P. 1954.

WUNSIEDEL, a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, cap. dist., on the Rössla, 20 m. E.N.E. Bayreuth. P. 3900. It has manufs. of woollen yarn and woven fabrics, and a monument to Jean Paul Richter, who was born here.

WÜRMENTHAL or URMENTHAL, a town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 27 m. W.N.W. Troppau, on the Oppa. P. 1359. Manufs. iron wire.

WURDA, a river of India, rises in lat. 21° 44' N., lon. 78° 25', flows tortuously S.E. through the centre of the Deccan, and joins the Godavery, 12 m. E. Chinnoor. Total course 250 m. Chief affls. the Weingunga and the Paynungunga, on which are several towns. During the rains it is navigable for small craft for 100 m. from its mouth.

WURM-SEE, a lake of Upper Bavaria, 15 m. S.S.W. Munich. Length S. to N., 12 m.; breadth varies to 4 m. It discharges its surplus waters N. into the Ammer by the Würm.

WURNO, a town of Central Africa, 18 m. N.E. Sokoto. P. 13,000. It was founded in 1831, and is the residence of the Fellata Emperor.

WÜRTEMBERG (KINGDOM OF), a state of S.W. Germany, between lat. 47° 35' and 49° 35' 30" N., lon. 8° 15' and 10° 30' E.; bounded E. by Bavaria, S. by the Lake of Constance, S.W., W., and N. by Baden; cap. Stuttgart. Length 140 m.; breadth 20 to 100 m. It is divided into the circles Neckar, Black Forest, Danube, and Jaxt. Area and pop. as follows:—

Circles.	Sq. M.	Pop. 1861.
Neckar.	1284	497,375
Black-Forest.	1843	431,676
Danube.	2417	376,753
Jaxt.	1986	414,904
Total.	7530	1,720,708

The territory belongs to the basins of the Rhine and Danube. Its surface is mountainous, except in the S. The principal chain is that of the Alps of Swabia, which unites on the S.W. with the Schwarzwald, and separates the basins of the Neckar and Danube. The highest points are not more than 3800 feet. The principal rivers are the Danube and Neckar, the latter of which drains the greater part of the kingdom. A portion of the Lake of Constance belongs to Würtemberg, and there are many small lakes in the S., the chief of which is the Feder-see. Climate in general temperate and healthy, but variable. Temperature ranges from 77° to 86° in summer, and 5° to 10° Fahr. in winter. The soil is extremely fertile in the valleys of the Tauber, the Neckar and its affluents, and on the Lake of Constance. Agriculture has made rapid progress, and there is an agricultural institute at Holsenheim. The potato, introduced in 1710, is now the principal sustenance of one-fourth of the pop. The cultivation of the vine is limited to the valley of the Neckar and the Tauber, and to the shores of the Lake of Constance. Area of vineyards (1862) 80,000 ac.; value of wine 8,715,941 fl. The Neckar wines are the best; some of the others resemble Rhenish wines. The principal fruits are apples, pears, prunes, and cherries, and fruit trees are cultivated over all the territory; beet-root is grown for the manuf. of sugar; hemp, lint, tobacco, and hops are raised in small quantities. The Alps and the Schwarzwald are covered with vast forests, which yield valuable timber. The rearing of horses, cattle, and sheep is an important branch of industry and trade. The most important branch of industry is the mines, foundries, and salt works, all worked by the state. Iron and coal are abundant. Silver, copper, cobalt, and lead are found in small quantities; and there are quarries of building stones and marble. *Würtemberg* has many mineral springs; the best frequented baths are those of Wildbad, the only thermal springs in the territory. Salt is an important product, and turf is very abundant.

Manufs. comprise linens, woollens, silks, carpets, hosiery, leather, porcelain, iron and steel goods, and tobacco; breweries and distilleries are numerous. The transit trade is considerable, chiefly by the navigation of the Neckar. In 1863, 330 m. of railway were open. *Württemberg* has long been favourably distinguished for the number and excellence of its educational establishments. Each commune and even hamlet has its primary school, attendance at which is obligatory on children between the ages of 6 and 14, and the number at school is in the proportion of 1 in 6 of the pop. The university of Tübingen is celebrated, and has an average attendance of 1000 students. There are infant schools in the cap. and several of the larger towns, and an institution for young ladies, normal schools, polytechnic and military schools. *Württemberg* is a constitutional representative kingdom, governed according to the constitution of 1819, with a diet of 2 chambers. The pop. is almost exclusively German, except a few Jews. In 1861 there were 1,179,814 evangelical Protestants, 527,057 Roman Catholics, 2499 dissenters, and 11,388 Jews. In 1861 the army comprised a total of 10,371 men; in time of war it could be raised to 25,000; every male subject is liable to serve from the age of 25 to 31. The citadel of Hohen-zollern is the only fortress. Estim. rev. (1861-62) 1,268,808*l.*; exp. 1,268,649*l.* In the 15th century the co. of *Württemberg*, in Swabia, was erected into a duchy by the Emperor Maximilian; this was greatly extended by Napoleon I., who created it an electorate in 1803, and gave to its sovereign the title of king in 1806.

**WÜRZBURG**, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. circ. Lower Franconia, 140 m. N.W. Munich, on rt. b. of the Main, across which it communicates by a fine bridge, with its citadel on the other side. P. (1861) 36,119. Among its many ancient edifices are a cathedral of the 8th century, the *Marienkirche*, and the royal palace, formerly residence of the bishops, with fine gardens. Its university, founded 1403, has a library of 100,000 vols. It has a Jews' synagogue, gymnasium, polytechnic school, school of music, and several hospitals. Manufs. woollen cloths, tobacco, leather, paper, surgical and mathematical instruments, boat-building, and a river trade. *Würzburg*, one of the most anc. cities of Germany, was formerly cap. of Franconia. Its prince-bishopric was secularized, and the town, with its territory, ceded to the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany in 1803. In 1815 it was united to Bavaria.

**WURZEN**, a walled town of Saxony, circ. and 15 m. E. Leipzig, cap. dist., on the Mulde, and on the Leipzig and Dresden Railway. P. 4165. It has a cathedral. Manufs. linen and hosiery.

**WUSRAVIE**, a native Bheel state of India, in Guzerat, between lat. 20° 55' to 21° 33' N., lon. 72° 46' and 78° 51' E. Area 450 sq. m. P. 33,300. It is under British protection.

**WUSTERHAUSEN**, a walled town, Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on an island in the Dosse, 14 m. W.S.W. Neu Ruppin. P. 2800.—II. a market town on the Notte, 18 m. S.E. Berlin. The articles of peace between Prussia and Austria were concluded here in 1726.

**WYANDOT**, three cos. of U. S., North America.—I. in N. part of the peninsula Michigan. Area 576 sq. m.—II. in N.W. of Ohio. Area 351 sq. m. P. (1860) 15,596.—III. Kansas. P. 2609.

**WYBERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 2½ m. S. Boston. Ac. 3231. P. 608.

**WYBORG**, Russia. [WIBORG.]

**WYBUNBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Chester, 3½ m. E.S.E. Nantwich. Ac. 13,414. P. 4985.

**WYCLIFFE**, a pa. of England, co. York, North Riding, 5½ m. E.S.E. Barnard-Castle. Ac. 2162. P. 162. In the rectory-house is a fine portrait of Wycliffe, the reformer, who is believed to have been born here in 1325.

**WYCOMBE (CHIPPING or HIGH)**, a parl., munic. bor., mkt. town, and pa. of Engl., co. Buckingham, 30 m. W.N.W. London. Ac. of pa. and munic. bor. 6318. P. 8373. The principal manufs. are of chairs and paper. Wycombe returns two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 494.—II. (*West*), a pa. of England, co. Bucks, 2½ m. N.W. High Wycombe. Ac. 6340. P. 2161.

**WYDDIAL**, a pa. of England, co. Hertford, 2 m. N.E. Buntingford. Ac. 1187. P. 213.

**WYE**, a river of England and Wales, rises on the S. side of Phinlmon, co. Montgomery, near the source of the Severn, flows mostly S.E. through a part of Radnorshire, and between the cos. Radnor and Brecon, intersects the co. Hereford near its centre, below Hereford turns S., and after separating the cos. Gloucester and Monmouth, enters the estuary of the Severn 2 m. S. Chepstow, which town, with Hereford, Monmouth, Ross, Hay, Builth, and Rhayader, are on its banks. Principal affluents, the Luff and Ithon from the N., Caerwen and Irfron from the W. Total course 130 m., for 70 of which, to Hereford, it is frequently navigable for vessels of 40 tons burden, and to Hay, 100 m. from the Severn, for small craft; but its navigation is often interrupted by its shallowness or rapidity. In the upper and lower parts of its course its banks are precipitous; in Herefordshire it has a tortuous course through a fertile country, and it is renowned for picturesque beauty. It is connected with the Severn by a canal from Hereford to Gloucester, and has a valuable salmon fishery.

**WYE**, a pa. and vill., formerly a market town of Engl., co. Kent, on the Canterbury branch of the S.E. Rail., 4 m. N.E. Ashford, with a bridge over the Stour. Ac. of pa. 7282. P. 1594.

**WYERSDALE**, two townships of England, co. and pa. Lancaster.—I. (*Nether*), a pa. and 4 m. N.N.E. Garstang. Ac. 3640. P. 667.—II. (*Over*), 6½ m. N.N.E. Garstang. Ac. 16,938. P. 524.

**WYFORDBY**, a pa. of England, co. Leicester, 3 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 1350. P. 144.

**WYHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 6¼ m. N.N.W. Louth. Ac. 1880. P. 135.

**WYK**, numerous pas. and vills. of the Netherlands.—I. prov. Drenthe, 5 m. E.S.E. Meppel. P. 1803.—II. (*by Duurstede*), prov. and 13 m. S.E. Utrecht, a town, cap. dist., on the Rhine, where it gives off the *Leck*. P. 2418.

**WYKEHAM**, two pas. of England, co. York, N. Riding, 6 m. S.W. Scarborough. Ac. 7535. P. 521.—II. (*East*), co. Lincoln, 7 m. W.N.W. Louth. Ac. 560. P. 35. [WICKHAM.]

**WYKEN**, a pa. of England, co. Warwick, 3 m. E.N.E. Coventry. Ac. 670. P. 148.

**WYKE-REGIS**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 1 m. W.S.W. Weymouth. Ac. 2062. P. 2025.

**WYL**, a town of Switzerland, cant. and 15 m. W. St Gall, on the Thur. P. 2126.

**WYLAM**, a tnsup. of Engl., co. Northumberland, pa. Avingham, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Rail., 8½ m. W. Newcastle. Ac. 930. P. 1040, chiefly employed in collieries.

**WYMERING**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, on the N. shore of Portsmouth Harbour, 2 m. E.N.E. Portsmouth. Ac. 4307. P. 1071.

**WYMINGTON**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 6 m. N.N.E. Harrold. Ac. 1710. P. 349.

**WYMONDHAM or WYNDHAM**, a market town and pa. of Engl., co. Norfolk, on the E. C. Railway, at

the divergence of the Fakenham branch, 10 m. W.S.W. Norwich. Ac. of pa. 10,613. P. 4952.  
—II. a pa., co. Leicester, 6 m. E. Melton-Mowbray. Ac. 2852. P. 851.

WYMONDLEY, two contiguous pas. of England, co. Hertford.—I. (*Great*), 2 m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Ac. 1120. P. 314.—II. (*Little*), 2½ m. E.S.E. Hitchin. Ac. 790. P. 318.

WYNAAD, a small dist. of British India, presid. Madras, in lat. 11° 30' N., lon. 76° 20' E. Area 1188 sq. m. Surface densely wooded, and producing fine cardamons.

WYNDEYER, a co. of New South Wales, on W. b. of Darling river, lat. 33° S. Ac. 2,726,400.

WYNYARD, a co. of New South Wales, on l. b. of Murrumbidgee river, W. from Buccleugh, lat. 35° 20' S., lon. 147° 30' E. Chief town is Wagga Wagga. Ac. 943,998. It is well watered.

WYOMING, 3 cos. of the U. S., North America.—I. in W. part of New York state, cap. Warsaw. Area 580 sq. m. P. (1860) 31,968.—II. Pennsylvania, in its N.E. part. Area 455 sq. m. P. 12,540.—III. Virginia. P. 2797 free, 64 slaves.

WYRAGUR, a town of India, territory of Nagpore, near l. b. of the river Weingunga, in lat. 20° 27' N., lon. 80° 10' E. P. 2000. Diamonds were formerly found in the vicinity, but the mines have been abandoned as unprofitable.

WYRARDISBURY or WRAYSURY, a pa. of Engl. co. and at the S. extremity of Bucks, on the

Windsor branch of the S.-W. Rail., 2½ m. S.E. Datchet. Ac. 1656. P. 735.

WYRE, a river of Engl. co. Lancaster, formed by many small moorland streams, flows W. and N., expanding into a navigable estuary which joins the Irish Sea at Fleetwood. [FLEETWOOD.]

WYRLEY (GREAT), a tnsph. of Engl. co. Stafford, par. Cannock, 5 m. N.N.W. Walsall. P. 890.

WYSALL, a pa. of England, co. and 9 m. S.S.E. Nottingham. Ac. 1360. P. 274.

WYSOX, a tnsph. of U. S., N. America, Pennsylvania, on Wysox Creek, 136 m. N. Harrisburg.

WYSZKOW and WYSCHEGRAD, two small towns of Poland, gov. Plotzk; the former on the Bug, S. Pultusk, pop. 3987; and the latter 25 m. E.S.E. Plock, pop. 2000.—*Wyszynie* or *Wyzany* is a town, gov. Augustow, co. and 30 m. N.W. Seyny, on the frontier of Prussia. P. 1600, mostly Jews.

WYTHAM, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 3 m. N.W. Oxford. Ac. 1670. P. 176.

WYTHE, a co. of the U. S., North America, in S.W. part of Virginia. Area 578 sq. m. P. (1860) 10,145 free, 2162 slaves.—Cap. *Wytheville*. P. 600.

WYTIKON, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 3 m. S.E. Zurich. The French and Austrians fought here in June 1799.

WYVELL, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 4 m. N.W. Colsterworth. Ac. 1670. P. 155.

WYVESTONE, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 6¾ m. N. Stowmarket. Ac. 1522. P. 302.

## X

For names not inserted under this letter, see the letters J, G, and S.

XALAPA, a city of Mexico. [JALAPA.]

XALISCO or JALISCO, a maritime state of Mexico, between lat. 19° and 23° N., lon. 102° and 106° W., having W. the Pacific Ocean, and on other sides Sinaloa, Durango, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, Michoacan, and Colima; cap. Guadalajara. Area 50,817 sq. m. P. (1857) 804,058. Surface mostly mountainous, and densely wooded. Principal rivers, the Rio Grande and its affluents; on the E. frontier is the Lake Chapala. Products comprise wheat, rice, sugar, honey, and timber for ship-building; and here are many olive plantations, pasture lands, and in the S. and E. are gold and silver mines. Principal towns, besides Guadalajara, San Blas, Colima, Tepic, Santiago, and Sayula.

XALON, a river of Spain, Aragon, flows E. and joins the Xiloco at Calatayud. The united stream enters the Ebro 12 m. N.W. Zaragoza.

XANDRE (ST), a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, arr. La Rochelle. P. 1455.

XANTEN, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Düsseldorf, 15 m. S.E. Cleves, near the Rhine. P. 3080. Manufs. woollen cloth, velvets, and cotton; distilleries and breweries. It occupies the site of the Roman *Colonia Trajana*.

XANTH, a mountain of European Turkey, Rumili, N.W. of the Gulf of Lagos, Ægean Sea, rising to 3800 feet.

XANTHUS, an anc. city, Asia Minor, the remains of which, on E. bank of the river Etchenchay (anc. *Xanthus*), 20 m. S.E. Makri, lat. 36° 21' N., lon. 29° 23' E., consist of temples and tombs, with elaborate bas-reliefs, many of which have been deposited in the British museum.

XARAMA or JARAMA, a river of Spain, prov. Guadalajara, joins the Henares 10 m. E.S.E. Madrid, after a S. course of 60 miles.

XATIVA or JATIVA, Spain. [SAN FELIPE.]

XAUXA, a river and town of Peru. [JAUJA.]

XAVEROV, a market town, Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, 82 m. S.S.E. Ovrutch. P. 1500.

XENIA, a township, U. S., North America, Ohio, 48 m. W.S.W. Columbus.

XENIL or GENIL, a river of Spain. [GENIL.]

XERES or JEREZ (DE LA FRONTERA), a city of Spain, prov. and 13 m. N.N.E. Cadiz, on rail. to Sevilla, near rt. b. of the Guadalete. P. 38,898. It has an *alcazar* or fort, many Roman and Moorish antiquities, 8 churches, 6 convents, and 4 hospitals. *Xeres* has manufs. of woollen cloths and leather, and numerous *bodegas* or wine stores; its commerce consists exclusively in the export of its excellent *sherry* wines, mostly to England, from the small port of Punta.

XERES-DE-LOS CABALLEROS, *Esuris*, a town of Spain, prov. and 60 m. S. Badajoz. P. 8295. Manufs. linens, hats, leather, earthenwares, and soap. Birthplace of the celebrated navigator Vasquez de Bilbao.

XEROS or SAROS (GULF OF), European Turkey, Rumili, is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, stretching inland north of the peninsula of Gallipoli. Length 40 m., breadth at entrance 20 miles.

XERTIGNY, a comm. & market town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. cant., 9 m. S. Epinal. P. 3992. It has iron forges and blast furnaces, stone quarries, and paper mills.

XIENGMAI, the largest city of the Laos States, S.E. Asia. It is in a highly cultivated country, and exports yearly 400,000*l.* worth of teak wood to Moulmein. The timber is floated down the Salween river, and is the only source of supply to the British navy-yards.

XILO-CASTRON, *Egyra*, a marit. vill. of Greece, gov. and 24 m. W.N.W. Corinth, at the mouth of the Xilo-Castron in the Gulf of Corinth.

XILOCO and XILON, rivers. [JILOCO—JILON.]

**XIMANI**, a suburb of the city of Cartagena, Granadian Confed. [CARTAGENA.]

**XIMENI**, two market towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 15 m. E. Jaen.—II. (*de la Frontera*), prov. Cadiz, 22 m. N.N.W. Gibraltar.

**XIMO**, one of the Japanese islands. [KIUSIU.]

**XINGU**, a river of Brazil, provs. Matto-Grosso and Para, one of the chief tributaries of the Amazon, rises near lat. 15° S., lon. 53° W., and after a N. course of 1300 miles, joins the Amazon between Para and Santarem. At lat. 4° S. the river forms what is called the Great Bend.

**XIONZ**, a small town of Prussian Poland, gov.

and 28 m. S.E. Posen. P. 1140. It has manufactures of linens and leather.

**XIZ** or **SHIZ**, Arabian name of the fire-temple and city Atropatenian Ecbatana, identified by Major Rawlinson with Takhti-Soleiman.

**XORULLO**, a volcano of Mexico. [JORULLO.]

**XUCAR**, a river of Spain. [JUCAR.]

**XULLA** or **ZULLA ISLANDS**, a group of Malaysia, 70 m. E. Celebes, and comprising Taliabu, Mangola, and Basi; the first is 68 m. long.

**XYNARA**, a vill. of the island Tinos, Grecian Archipelago. It has a Roman Catholic seminary, and is the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop.

## Y

*For words not found under this letter, see I or J.*

**Y** (*Dutch Het'y*), a branch of the Zuyder-Zee, Netherlands, extending inland 16 m. W. to Beverwyk; average breadth 2 miles. On its S. side is the city Amsterdam, W. of which it communicates with the Leyden Canal.

**YABLONOI MOUNTAINS**, a supposed chain in E. Asia, said to form part of the boundary between Siberia and Manchuria, continuous E. with the Stanovoi mountains, and W. with the Khin-gan; but Russian explorations in 1863 show that no such chain exists, and that the Yablonoi district is an undulating plateau.

**YADKIN**, a co., U. S., North America, N. Carolina. P. (1860) 9278 free, 1436 slaves.

**YAPA**, a town of Palestine. [JAFFA.]—II. a vill. of Palestine, pash. Acre, 2 m. S.E. Nazareth, probably the *Japhia* of Scripture.

**YAINUR**, a town of British India, dist. South Canara, presid. Madras, 22 m. N.E. Mangalore. Here is a Brahminical, and 8 Jain, temples.

**YAKUNO SIMA**, an island of Japan, 40 m. S. Kiusiu, lat. 30° 23' N., lon. 130° 30' E. Length 20 m., breadth 8 m. Surface level and wooded.

**YAKUTSK**, a territory of Siberia, occupying most of its E. half from lat. 54° N., and between lon. 102° and 172° E., having W. the gov. Yeniseisk, S. Irkutsk and the Yablonoi district separating it from Amur territory, E. the Maritime Region and the Tchukitchi country, and N. the Arctic Ocean, in which it comprises the islands Kotelnoi and New Siberia. Area 1,521,753 sq. m. P. (1858) estimated at 217,955. Surface hilly in the S., and watered by the Upper Lena, and its affls. the Aldan and Vitim, which latter forms the frontier on the side of Irkutsk and Transbaikal. In the N. it is an immense level, traversed by the Lena, Yana, Indighirka, and Kolyma rivers. In some parts, rye, barley, and other grains are grown, and large herds of cattle are reared near Yakutsk; but in most of its extent this province is a bare desert, the soil of which is frozen to a great depth. Next to cattle and game, salmon and other fish, iron, salt, and talc, are the chief products. Coal is stated to exist in some places on the Upper Lena. Principal trade is in furs and walrus teeth. After Yakutsk, the cap., the principal villages are Anginsk, Olekminsk, Viliuisk, and Gijansk.

**YAKUTSK**, a town, and the great commercial emporium of East Siberia, cap. territory of same name, on the Lena, in lat. 62° N., lon. 129° 44' E. Mean annual temperature 13° 5, winter *minus* 36° 3, summer 61° 7 Fahr. P. 4500, half of whom are Russians, and the rest native Yakuts. It consists of about 400 wooden dwellings of one storey, with 7 churches, a monastery, hospital,

and barracks, also wooden edifices. It is the seat of a trade in furs, ivory, and fossil remains, which are brought to it by the Yakutsk hunters, and purchased by itinerant dealers, who resort to Yakutsk in great numbers from Irkutsk, W. Siberia, and even from European Russia, as soon as the winter breaks up.

**YALABUSHA**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in N. of Mississippi. Area 897 sq. m. P. (1860) 7421 free, 9531 slaves.

**YALDING**, a pa. of England, co. Kent, on the Medway, and on branch of Eastern Railway, 5½ m. S.W. Maidstone. Ac. 5804. P. 2706.

**YALI**, *Istros*, a small island off the S.E. coast of Asia-Minor, at the entrance of the Gulf of Kos, 7 m. S. Kos.

**YA-LONG-KIANG**, two rivers of the Chinese empire.—I. E. Tibet and China, prov. Sze-chuen, after a generally S. course of 600 m. joins the Kin-cha-kiang (Yang-tze-kiang), near lat. 26° 35' N., lon. 102° E.—II. Corea, flows W., and enters the Yellow Sea. Course 130 m.—The *Yalou-kiang* flows S.W., separating Corea from the prov. Leao-tong, and enters the Yellow Sea after a course estimated at 300 miles.

**YALTA** or **JALTA**, a seaport town of Russia, on S. shore of the Crimea, on a spacious bay 26 m. S. Simferopol. P. 490.

**YALUTOROVSK**, a town of Siberia, gov. and 120 m. S.S.W. Tobolsk, at the junction of the Iset and Tobol rivers. P. 2000.

**YAM HILL**, co., U. S., N. Amer., Oregon. P. 3245.

**YAMPARAES**, a town of Bolivia, dep. Chuquisaca, 20 m. S.E. Sucre, cap. prov., on an affluent of the Pilcomayo.

**YAMSK** or **JAMSK**, a maritime town of East Siberia, on Yamskaia Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Gijiginsk, 830 m. E. Okhotsk.

**YANA**, a river of East Siberia, prov. Yakutsk, between the Lena and Indighirka rivers, enters the Arctic Ocean by many mouths, between lat. 71° and 72° N., lon. 135° E. Course N. 700 m.

**YANAON**, a vill., and one of the French colonial possessions of India, prov. Golconda, on its E. or Coromandel coast, and on the Guatami or Coringa branch of the Godavery river, 9 m. from its mouth, and accessible from the sea by vessels of 200 tons burden, 360 m. N.N.E. Pondicherry. Its district, extending for 6 m. along the Godavery, has an area of 8147 ac., about half of which is under cultivation, and produces rice, sesame, cotton, hemp, &c. P. 6459.

**YANBO**, two towns of Arabia. [YEMBO.]

**YANCEY**, a co. of the U. S., North America, in W. of North Carolina. Area 687 sq. m. P. 8293 free, 362 slaves.

YANBABOO, a town of Hindostan, Burma, on l. b. of the Irrawadi, 63 m. W.S.W. Ava, and where the treaty of peace between the British and Burmese was ratified, February 26, 1826.

YANG-HO, a river of China, prov. Chi-li, passes by the city Siuen-hoa, and unites with the Sangkan-ho, 25 m. S.E., to form the Hoen-ho river, which traverses the province S.W. of Peking.

YANG-TCHOU, a city of China, prov. Kiang-su, cap. dep., on the Imperial Canal, near the Yangtze-kiang river, and 50 m. N.E. Nanking. It is 5 m. in circumference, and has a trade in salt.

YANG-TSE-KIANG ("Son of the Ocean"), a large river of China, its course lying S. of that of another great river, the Hoang-ho. It is formed by the junction of the Ya-long-kiang and Kincha-kiang rivers, which have their sources in E. Tibet, near those of the Menam-kong and Irrawadi, and which unite on the boundary between the provs. Sze-chuen and Yun-nan, near lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 102° E. Thenceforth the Yang-tse-kiang has a very tortuous E.N.E. course, through the provs. Sze-chuen, Hoo-pe, Ngan-hoei, and Kiang-su; and it joins the sea by an estuary 80 miles across, in lat. 32° N., lon. 121° E. Total course estimated at 3600 miles. It receives numerous large affluents, drains all the central provinces of China, and brings down a great quantity of mud, which has formed several low islands at its mouth, and the whole of the low lands for 100 m. around Shanghai, which is only part of the great delta that reaches Silver Island 180 m. up. It is crossed by the Imperial Canal, by which it communicates with the Hoang-ho river, and with most parts of China-proper. The tide ascends it, when very low, to the lake Po-yang, 520 m. from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 1000 m., and it may be navigated to 900 m. from its mouth, by ships of the largest class. Area of basin 700,000 sq. m. There is a large steam traffic on it up to Hankow, nearly 700 miles from its mouth, many vessels being 2000 tons burthen. It has a regular annual flooding and fall of 30 to 40 feet at that port, the former reaching its highest in Sept., and the latter its lowest in February. The area of land covered by the flood below Hankow is estimated at four times that of the river, and is navigable for small boats for hundreds of miles during the season. Coal is said to be plentiful in many places along its banks, above Hankow.

YANINA (improperly *Joannina*, probably the ancient *Euræa*), a city of European Turkey, cap. prov. Epirus, on the W. side of the Lake of Yanina, 44 m. N. Arta. P. estimated at 36,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, and from 6000 to 7000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1820, when it was burnt down by order of Ali Pasha. It has a fortress containing the palace of the pasha, and is the residence of the head collector of customs for Epirus, and of British and other consuls. It had formerly a large trade with Albania, Rumili, etc.; but its commerce has greatly declined.—The *Lake of Yanina* is 5 m. in length, by 3 m. in greatest breadth. In it, opposite the city, is a small island, with a church and monastery.

YANKTON, city, U. S., N. America, cap. Dakota territory, on l. b. of Missouri river, lat. 45° N.

YAO-AN, a city of China, prov. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 95 m. W.N.W. Yun-nan. It is stated to have a large trade in musk, and in salt produced from a lake in its vicinity.—*Yao-tchou* is a city, prov. Kiang-se, cap. dep., on a river near its mouth, in the Lake Po-yang.

YAOORI, YAOURI, or YAURI, a town of Central

Africa, cap. state, on l. b. of the Quorra, 65 m. N. Boussa. It is enclosed by a high clay wall, and entered by eight gates. Manufs. coarse gunpowder, saddlery, and clothing. Indigo and tobacco are raised, and large herds of live stock are reared. The state of *Yaouri* is reported to be flourishing, and is enclosed by the state Gando.

YAPTON, a pa. of England, co. Sussex, on the Arundel and Chichester Canal, and on S. Coast Railway, 3½ m. S.W. Arundel. Ac. 1699. P. 589.

YAPURA, JAPURA, or CAQUETA, a river of the Granadian Confed., S. Amer., rises in the Andes, S.E. of Neyva, flows S.E. and E., and joins the Amazon in Brazil, at lat. 3° 20' S., lon. 65° W., after a course of 1100 miles, in a part of which it forms the boundary between Brazil and Ecuador.

YAQUI or HUAQUI, a river of Mexico, state Sonora, rises at lat. 32° N., flows S. and S.W., and enters the Gulf of California, 25 m. S.E. Guaymas, after a course of 400 miles.

YAR and YARE, two rivers of England.—I. in the isle of Wight, enters the Solent at Yarmouth, after a short N. course.—II. (anc. *Gartenis*), co. Norfolk, passes Norwich, where it becomes navigable, and enters the North Sea 2½ m. S. Great Yarmouth, after having expanded into Bredon-water, which receives the Bure and Wavenay.

YARBOROUGH, a pa. of England, co. Lincoln, 5 m. N.N.E. Louth. Ac. 1160. P. 279.

YARCOMBE, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 5 m. W. Chard. Ac. 4689. P. 815.

YARDLEY, several pas. of England.—I. co. Hertford, 4½ m. W.S.W. Buntingford. Ac. 2405. P. 574.—II. co. Worcester, 4½ m. E. Birmingham. Ac. 3755. P. 3848.—III. (*Gopions*), a hamlet, co. Northampton, 3½ m. N.N.W. Stony Stratford. P. 650.—IV. (*Hastings*), a pa., co. and 8 m. E.S.E. Northampton. Ac. 3510. P. 1152.

YARKAND or YARKUND, a city, and the present cap. of Chinese Turkestan, in a fertile plain, on the Yarkand riv., in lat. 38° 19' N., lon. 76° 7' 45" E. P. estimated at 32,000. The city, enclosed by an earth rampart, and entered by five gateways, has extensive suburbs, houses built of stone and clay, many canals intersecting its streets, large bazaars, numerous mosques, and about a dozen Mohammedan colleges. It is the residence of a Chinese governor, and of about 200 Chinese merchants, with some Cashmerian and Persian, and a few Hindoo traders; and it is the chief emporium of the commerce between China and the countries beyond the W. frontier of the empire. Horses are an important article of traffic, and their flesh is sold in the markets. Wheat, rice, barley, oil-seeds, fruits, raw silk, shawl-wool, manufactured stuffs, and jade-stone, are other principal articles of trade. The vicinity is thickly interspersed with villages and mulberry plantations, and it feeds large flocks of broad-tailed sheep and Cashmere goats.—*Yarkand River* rises on the N. side of the Karakorum mountains, flows mostly N.E., and near lat. 37° N., lon. 74° 30' E., unites with the Cashgar, Aksu, and Khoten rivers, to form the Tarim-Kul and Erguo-Gol, which, flowing W., finally enters Lob-Nor, a lake of the desert Gobi. Total course 1000 miles.

YARKHILL, a pa. of England, co. and 6½ m. E.N.E. Hereford. Ac. 1666. P. 568.

YARLINGTON, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 3½ m. W.N.W. Wincanton. Ac. 1207. P. 246.

YARM, a pa. and market town of England, co. York, North Riding, on the Tees, 9 m. E.S.E. Darlington. Ac. 1135. P. 1401. It exports salmon and other provisions to London.

YARMOUTH (GREAT), a parl., munic. bor., seaport town, and pa. of England, co. Norfolk, on its

E. coast, on railway, 19 m. E. Norwich. Lat. of church,  $52^{\circ} 36' 8''$  N., lon.  $1^{\circ} 43' 7''$  E. Ac. of pa. 1510. P. 26,881. Ac. of parl. bor., comprising Gorleston in Suffolk, 3940. P. (1851) 30,879; (1861) 30,338. It stands on a slip of land between the sea and the Yare, across which it communicates by a drawbridge with Southtown, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorleston. The town was enclosed by a wall begun by Edward III. It consists chiefly of four parallel streets, and 156 cross lanes. Along the river a quay extends for about 1 m., and here are the town-hall and council-chamber. The pa. church of St Nicholas is very large, St Peter's is new, St George's is a chapel of ease; besides chapels for Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, Friends, Unitarians, Roman Catholics, and a Jews' synagogue; the town-hall, corn-hall, and large market-place, gaol, theatre, custom-house, large warehouses, public library, the Nelson column 144 feet high, and a suspension bridge over the North Water. It has national schools, a royal and a fishermen's hospital, military lunatic asylum. On the coast are several batteries, barracks for 1000 men, three piers, besides two at the harbour mouth, several public gardens and promenades. Exports (1862) 48,261. Customs rev. (1862) 22,496. The harbour, formed by the Yare, is accessible by vessels of 200 tons and upwards, and Yarmouth has an extensive trade in the export of agricultural produce, malt, herrings, and other fish. Upwards of 500 registered vessels belong to the port, besides fishing vessels. It is the principal seat of the English herring fishery, which employs about 250 vessels, and about 3000 hands, including curers. Every species of fish inhabiting the North Sea, soles, whiting, cod, turbot, and haddock, are caught here in great abundance; but herring and mackerel are the staple of the town. 9000 tons of fish of all kinds have been sent from Yarmouth by rail. in one year. Ship-building is carried on, and a manuf. of crapes and silk goods. Yarmouth communicates by steam-packets with London, Hull, and Goole. It sends 2 members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 1606.—*Yarmouth Roads* are between the coast and a line of outer sand-banks, marked by buoys and floating-lights.

**YARMOUTH**, a maritime and market town and pa. of England, Isle of Wight, on its N.W. coast, at the mouth of the Yar, 9 m. W. Newport, and opposite Lymington, to which it has a ferry. Ac. of pa. 143. P. 726. Trade mostly confined to the export of fine sand for glass-making, and the import of coals, timber, and provisions.

**YARMOUTH**, a co. of British North America, Nova Scotia. P. (1861) 15,446.

**YARMOUTH**, a township of the U. S., North America, Massachusetts, Cape Cod, 65 m. S.E. Boston. Pop. chiefly employed in fisheries.

**YARNESCOMBE**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, 6 m. E.N.E. Great Torrington. Ac. 3047. P. 423.

**YARNTON**, a pa. of England, co. and 4½ m. N.N.W. Oxford. Ac. 1613. P. 294.

**YAROSLAV**, a gov. & city, Russia. [JAROSLAVL.]

**YARPOLE**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. N.N.W. Leominster. Ac. 2523. P. 630.

**YARRA-YARRA**, a river of Victoria, Australia, and the principal entering Port-Philip, which it reaches at Hobson Bay, 5 m. S.W. Melbourne, after a W.S.W. course through cos. Evelyn and Bourke. It is not navigable above Melbourne on account of falls, and that city can usually be reached by vessels of 60 tons burthen, the mouth of the river having a bar with only 9 feet of water at high tide. Vessels of large burden load and unload at Williamstown, near its mouth.

At Melbourne it is commonly from 40 to 50 yards across, but greatly augmented by floods in winter and spring. During heavy floods in Dec. 1863, it rose 50 feet above its usual level. Gold was discovered here in October 1851.

**YARRIBA**, Africa, Guinea. [YORUBA.]

**YARROW**, a river of Scotland, co. Selkirk, rises at Yarrow-cleugh, 1½ m. E. Loch Skene, flows mostly E.ward through the Loch of the Lowes and St Mary's Loch, and joins the Ettrick 1½ m. above Selkirk, after a course of 25 m. Its tributaries are at least 40 in number, but small.

**YARROW**, a pa. of Scotland, co. Selkirk, of which co. it comprises more than a third, containing Ettrick Forest and several petty villages. Ac. 41,858. P. 643. Alt. of ch. 646 feet. Sir Walter Scott resided in the Ettrick Forest for ten years; and Hogg, "The Ettrick Shepherd," lived at Mount-Benger, and died at Altrive, in this parish.

**YARWELL**, a pa. of England, co. Northampton, 1¼ m. S.S.W. Wansford. Ac. 1830. P. 402.

**YASI-KOI**, a large vill. of Asia Minor, Anatolia, near Zafaran-Boli, and containing 800 houses of Mohammedans, and 75 do. of Greek Christians, which latter people manuf. wine and opium. A quantity of saffron is raised in the vicinity.

**YASOR**, a pa. of England, co. Hereford, 4 m. S. Weobly. Ac. 2050. P. 287.

**YASS**, a town of New South Wales, co. King, cap. dist., on Yass river, an affluent of the Murrumbidgee, 182 m. S.W. Sydney. P. (1861) 1123.—*Yass Plains*, surrounded on every side by forests, are from 9 to 12 m. across.

**YASSY** or **JASSY**, the cap. town of Moldavia, is situated on an afl. of the Pruth, in a plain surrounded by low hills, 200 m. N.N.E. Bucharest. Its houses cover a large space, being interspersed with gardens. Pop. previous to the Russo-Turkish war (1853-56) estim. at 50,000; in 1856 only 30,000, of whom one-eighth were Jews. It is well built and clean, and has several remarkable churches, a college, a superior school, printing establishments, society of natural history, and an active commerce in agricultural produce.

**YATE**, a pa. of England, co. Gloucester, 1 m. W. Chipping-Sodbury, and with a station on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway, 10½ m. N.E. Bristol. Ac. 4042. P. 1138.—II. a township, co. Lancaster, pa. Whalley. P. 1111.

**YATELEY**, a pa. of England, co. Hants, 8 m. N.E. Odiham. Ac. 10,036. P. 2808.

**YATES**, a co. of the U. S., North America, near the centre of New York state, between Seneca and Canandaigua Lakes. Area 320 sq. m. P. (1860) 20,290.—II. a township, New York, on Lake Ontario, 12 m. N. Albion.

**YATESBURY**, a pa. of England, co. Wilts, 4½ m. E. Calne. Ac. 1667. P. 231.

**YATTENDON**, a pa. of England, co. Berks, 6 m. S.E. East Ilsley. Ac. 1393. P. 263.

**YATTON**, two pas. of England.—I. (*East and West*), co. Somerset, 7 m. N. Axbridge. Ac. 5374. P. 1851. Here is the Clevedon junction station of the G. W. Railway, 12 m. W.S.W. Bristol.—II. (*Keynell*), a pa., co. Wilts, 4½ m. N.W. Chippenham. Ac. 1749. P. 554.

**YAVARI**, a river of South America. [JABARY.]

**YAVERLAND**, a pa. of England, Isle of Wight, 8 m. E.S.E. Newport. Ac. 1834. P. 69.

**YAXHAM**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 2½ m. S.S.E. East Dereham, with a station on a branch of the E. C. Railway. Ac. 1596. P. 479.

**YAXLEY**, two pas. of England.—I. co. and 14 m. N. Huntingdon. Ac. 4290. P. 1411.—II. co. Suffolk, 1½ m. W.N.W. Eye. Ac. 1238. P. 510.

**YAZOO**, a river of the U. S., North America, state Mississippi, joins the Mississippi 45 m. W.N.W. Jackson, after a S.W. course of 300 m., for all of which it is navigable for steamboats. Principal affluent, Sunflower river from the N. It gives name to a co., cap. Benton. Area 731 sq. m. P. (1860) 5657 free, 16,716 slaves.—*Yazoo-City* is a town on E. bank of the Yazoo, 60 m. N.W. Jackson. On July 13th, 1863, a combined military and naval attack was made on this town by the Federals, who captured it, with 6 guns, much stores, and many prisoners.

**YBARS (Str)**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Ariège, 14 m. N.W. Pamiers. P. 2309. It has coal mines.

**YBART (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Corréze, arr. and 18 m. N.W. Tulle. P. 1502.

**YBERA** or **CARACARES**, a large marshy lake of the Argentine Confed., in the N. part of the dep. Corrientes, between the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It contains numerous wooded islands, and gives origin to the rivers Batiles, Corrientes, and Mirinay.

**YBERG**, a vill. of Switzerland, cant. and 7 m. N.E. Schwytz, with medicinal springs. P. 1500.

**YBICUX**, a river of Brazil, prov. Rio Grande do Sul, joins the Uruguay river opposite Yapeyu, after a W. course of 200 miles.

**YCACOS (CAPE)**, a headland on the N. coast of the island Cuba, bounding the Bay of Matanzas on the N.E., in lat. 23° 9' N., lon. 81° 10' W.

**YE**, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, formerly cap. of a prov. on the Tenasserim coast, Further India, on the river Ye, near its mouth, in the Indian Ocean, 90 m. S.E. Moulmein.—The *Ye River* has a short course, but is navigable by boats for about 20 miles from the ocean.

**YEADON**, a township of England, co. York, W. Riding, pa. Guisley, 6½ m. N.N.E. Bradford. Ac. 1660. P. 4259. It has woollen manufactures.

**YEALMPTON**, a pa. of England, co. Devon, on the small river Yealm, 4 m. S.E. Earl's Plympton. Ac. 3537. P. 1035.

**YEBENES**, a market town of Spain, prov. and 21 m. S. Toledo. P. 3063.

**YECLA**, a town of Spain, prov. and 44 m. N. Murcia. P. 9333. It has brandy distilleries.

**YEDDINGHAM**, a pa. of England, co. York, E. Riding, 8½ m. N.E. New Malton. Ac. 1150. P. 108.

**YEDO** or **JEDDO**, the cap. of the Tycoon, a city and the second cap. of the island Japan, it being the residence of the *Sio-gun* or military emperor, on the Gulf of Yedo, in lat. 35° 40' N., lon. 139° 40' E. P. estimated, 1863, at 1,700,000, comprising merchants & artisans, 572,848. Army of the Daimo 25,000; attendants in the Tycoon's palace, 180,000, priests, monks, nuns, travellers, etc. It is larger in area than the largest European capital, with gardens, parks, and vessels of all kinds in the gulf. It is enclosed by a trench, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of a river, navigable for vessels of moderate burden; and has many noble residences ornamented externally with sculptures & painting, some large temples, and other public edifices; but its dwellings are mostly of wood, and it suffers frequently from destructive fires. Siro, a citadel, is the residence of the Tycoon, and centre of the royal palaces. *Yedo* was to have been opened to European commerce 1st July 1862, but this has been deferred. It is the residence of British, French, American, and Dutch ministers. The palace of the Tycoon was destroyed by fire 25th December 1863. Outside of the city are two large suburbs.—The *Gulf of Yedo* is an inlet of the Pacific Ocean. Length S. to N. 70 m.; breadth at entrance 40 m.

In the middle of the gulf, 2½ miles from the shore, 5 forts of granite have been recently constructed.

**YELDEN**, a pa. of England, co. Bedford, 3½ m. E.S.E. Higham-Ferrers. Ac. 1912. P. 286.

**YELDHAM**, two pas. of England, co. Essex.—I. (*Great*), 3 m. N.N.W. Castle-Hedingham. Ac. 1820. P. 696.—II. (*Little*), 3 m. N. Castle-Hedingham. Ac. 938. P. 307.

**YELFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Oxford, 3½ m. S. Witney. Ac. 305. P. 14.

**YELL**, one of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, the second of the group in size, and the most N. except Unst, is separated on the S. from Mainland by Yell Sound. Length from N. to S. 17 m.; extreme breadth 7½ m. Area 94 sq. m. P. 2716. It comprises the pas. of North Yell and Fetlar, pop. 1480; and Mid and South Yell, pop. 1784. The coast along the E. is generally low and flat, but here are many good anchorages; along the W. it is mostly rocky and precipitous. Surface hilly, and agriculture almost neglected, whale and other fishing being the chief industry.

**YELL**, a co. of the U. S., N. America, Arkansas. P. 5335 free, 998 slaves.

**YELLING**, a pa. of England, co. Huntingdon, 5½ m. E.N.E. St Neots. Ac. 1670. P. 414.

**YELLOW CREEK**, a river of the U. S., North America, Mississippi, joins the Yazoo, after a S.W. course of 70 m.—The *Yellow-knife*, British North America, W. territory, enters the Great Slave Lake, after a S. course of 130 m.

**YELLOW SEA** or **WHANG-HAI**, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Asia, between lat. 32° and 40° N., lon. 120° and 127° E., having W. the Chinese provs. Kiang-su and Shan-tung, N. Leaotung, and E. Corea. It opens N.W. ward into the Gulfs of Chi-li and Leaotung, from which last it is separated by the long promontory termed the "Regent's Sword." It receives the Hoang-ho riv., and all the principal rivers of Corea; and numerous groups of islets border its E. and N. coasts.

**YELLOWSTONE**, a river, U. S., North America, Dakota territory, and one of the principal affluents or head streams of the Missouri, rises immediately E. the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 44° 40' N., lon. 111° W., flows N.E., and joins the Missouri after a serpentine course of 700 m. Principal tributaries, Clark Fork, the Big-horn, Tongue, and Powder rivers, all from the S. Its course is at first through a mountainous region, but in many parts well timbered; it then traverses a fertile country, interspersed with woods and prairies; and finally, near the Missouri, open meadow-lands and low grounds, wooded on its borders. In its upper part the stream is rapid, but it is navigable for canoes nearly to its source.

**YELVERTOFT**, a pa., England, co. Northampton, 9 m. N.N.E. Daventry. Ac. 2080. P. 631.

**YELVERTON**, a pa. of England, co. Norfolk, 6 m. S.S.E. Norwich. Ac. 410. P. 59.

**YEMBO** or **YANBO**, a maritime town of Arabia, Hedjaz, 130 m. S.W. Medina, of which city it is the port. It has a sheltered harbour, and is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities of Arabia.

**YEMEN**, a country of Arabia, in the S.W., forming the chief part of the ancient *Arabia Felix*. The portion next the Red Sea is called *Tehama*. It consists mostly of an arid plain, but the interior is mountainous. Chief products myrrh and coffee. Principal towns, Sana, Mocha, and Aden, the last now a British station.

**YEN-CHOW**, two cities of China.—I. prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., 75 m. S. Tsi-nan.—II. prov. Che-kiang, cap. dep., on the Tsi-en-taug-kiang, 115 m. S.W. Ningpo.

**YENG-HISSAR** or **YANGISAR**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 85 m. W.N.W. Yarkand, on the route to Kashgar; famous for its dancing girls and musicians.

**YENI-BAZAR**, a market town of European Turkey, Bulgaria, 14 m. N.E. Shumla.—II. a town of Bosnia. [NOVI-BAZAR.]

**YENIDJE**, numerous small towns of European Turkey.—I. (*Kara-su*), Rumili, sanj. and 98 m. W.N.W. Gallipoli, near the Gulf of Lagos. P. 2500, mostly Turks.—II. (*Kizil-Aghadj*), Rumili, sanj. and 25 m. N.N.E. Tchirmen, on the Tondja.—III. (*Vardar*), Macedonia, sanj. and 27 m. W.N.W. Salonica. It has numerous mosques, various ruined Greek edifices, and a considerable trade in tobacco. About 3 m. S. is the *Lake Yenidje* (anc. *Palus Bistonis*), on the N. side of which are the ruins of the ancient Pella, birthplace of Alexander the Great.

**YENIKALÉ** or **JANIKUL**, a fortified town of S. Russia, gov. Taurida, Crimea, on the N.W. point of the peninsula of Kertsch, 65 m. E.N.E. Kaffa. P. 1700. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has remains of the ancient *Orthion*.

**YENIKALÉ**, **ENIKALE** or **JENIKALE** (STRAIT OF), or **STRAIT OF KERTCH** (anc. *Cimmerian Bosphorus*), the strait connecting the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea, and separating the Crimea on the W. from the Caucasus on the E. Length 20 m.; breadth 8 to 10 m.; depth 2 to 8 fathoms. The town Yenikalé is on its W. side.

**YENISEI**, one of the great rivers of N. Asia, Siberia, its basin lying between those of the Obé and Lena, and estimated to comprise an area of 1,020,000 sq. m. It rises in Mongolia (Chinese Empire), about lat. 51° N., lon. 100° E.; flows at first W. to the Russian frontier, and afterwards holds a N.ward course to its wide estuary in the Arctic Ocean, lat. 72° 30' N., lon. 84° E., 200 m. E. the mouth of the Obé. It traverses the centre of the gov. Yeniseisk, nearly the whole of which is drained by it, as is the S. half of the gov. Irkutsk by its principal tributary the Angara, which brings into it the surplus waters of Lake Baikal. Total length, with the Angara, 3400 m. On its banks are the towns Minusinsk, Abakansk, Krasnoïarsk, Yeniseisk, Turukhansk. It is of great breadth, and from Turukhansk to the ocean its depth has been found to vary from 2 to 8 fathoms. In June 1863, the first steamer on the river made a successful voyage up and down the stream with heavy cargoes.—The *Bay of Yenisei* is the estuary formed by this river at its junction with the Arctic Ocean. Breadth at entrance 30 m. It abounds with isls.

**YENISEISK**, a vast gov. of Asiatic Russia, comprised in E. Siberia, between lon. 82° and 113° E., and extending from lat. 51° 30' N.ward; having W. the gov. Tomsk and Tobolsk, E. Irkutsk and the territory Yakutsk, and S. the Khalkas country (Chinese dom.), from which last it is separated by the Saïansk mountains, a lofty chain connected with the Altai, which traverses its centre. Besides the Yenisei, it comprises the courses of several minor rivers. Area 971,850 sq. m. P. (1857) 303,256. Surface mntns. in the S. It progressively declines N.ward into a desert region, peopled by scattered Tungooses, Ostaks, Yakuts, and Samoïedes. Its principal wealth is in the precious metals, the country between the Yenisei and the Angara being the richest gold-washing tract in the E. part of Russian Asia. Chief towns, Krasnoïarsk, the cap., Kansk, Abakansk, Atchinsk, & Yeniseisk.—*Yeniseisk* is the cap. of a dist. on the Yenisei, in lat. 58° 27' 17" N., lon. 92° 16' 48" E. P. 6000. It is 3 m. in circumference, and has a

custom-house and arsenal, with an active export trade in furs and in Chinese produce.

**YENI-SHEHR**, several vills. of Asia-Minor, two occupying the site of the ancient *Antiochia* and *Magnesia ad Meandrum*.

**YENITCHER**, Turkey. [LARISIA.]

**YENNE** (*Ejanna*), a market town of France, dep. Savoie, cap. arr., and 12 m. N.W. Chambéry, on the Rhone. P. 2935. It has flour mills, tanneries, and rears silk-worms.

**YEN-PING**, a city of China, prov. Fo-kien, cap. dep., on the Min river, 90 m. N.W. Foo-chow.

**YEO MADONG MOUNTAINS**, a chain in Further India, separating the British prov. Arracan E.ward from Burmah. Elevation from 2000 to 5000 feet. The highest peak is Blue Mountain, 5600 feet, in lat. 22° 37' N., lon. 93° 11' E. The mountains are covered with dense teak and other forests, and crossed by several narrow passes, the principal being those of Neireingair, Aeng, Tongo, Talak, and Ghoa.

**YEOVIL**, a pa., mkt. and manuf. town of Engl., co. Somerset, on the Yeo, an affluent of the Parret, near the borders of Dorsetshire, 6 m. W. Sherborne. Ac. of pa. 4056. P. 8486. It has leather-dressing and woollen manufactures.

**YEOVILTON**, a pa. of England, co. Somerset, 1½ m. E. Ilchester. Ac. 1753. P. 342.

**YERES** (*Aspinum*), a town of Spain, prov. and 22 m. E. Toledo. P. 3065.

**YERBA-BUENA**, a name for SAN FRANCISCO.

**YERBESTON**, a pa. of South Wales, co. Pembroke, 4 m. S.W. Narberth. Ac. 1224. P. 118.

**YERES**, two rivers of France.—I. deps. Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Villeneuve, 10 m. S.S.E. Paris, after a W. course of 50 m.—II. dep. Seine-Inférieure, enters the English Channel near Dieppe, after a N. course of 20 m.

**YERIM**, a small town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, 75 m. S.E. Sada. It has a strong hill-fort.

**YERMA**, *Germa*, a market town of Asia Minor, Anatolia, on an affl. of the Sakaria (ancient *Sangarius*), 66 m. S.W. Angora. It was anciently a Roman colony, and it has numerous remains of antiquity, with some mineral baths.

**YERVILLE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine, cap. cant., arr. Yvetôt. P. 1748.

**YESHIL-IRMAK** or **JEKIL-IRMAK** (anc. *Iris*), a river of Asia-Minor, pash. Sivas, after a tortuous N. course of 200 m., enters the Black Sea 12 m. E. Samsoun. On its banks are the towns Tokat, Amasia, and Charshambéh. Chief affl. the Kelki (ancient *Lycus*), from the E., which has a longer course than the river to which it is tributary.

**YESSO**, **JESSO**, or **MATSMAL**, one of the largest of the Japanese islands, between lat. 41° 24' and 45° 30' N., lon. 140° and 146° E.; separated on the S. from Nippon by the Strait of Sangar, and N. from the island Saghalien by La Perouse Channel. Estimated area 62,500 sq. m. A rugged mountain-chain traverses it from N. to S., and it contains active and extinct volcanoes, is well watered, and has coasts indented by numerous bays and harbours, the best of which are Volcano Bay and Edermo. Its N. part is very fertile. Products comprise wheat, rice, hemp, tobacco, fruits, oak, elm, and birch timber, and large quantities of dried salmon and other fish, which are mostly exchanged with the Japanese for summer clothing. Here are said to be some valuable mines of gold and silver. Annual value of produce about 450,000. *Yesso* is not considered an integral part of Japan, but a dependency of which the Japanese took possession in consequence of the extension of the Russian dominion into the Ku-

rite archipelago. Its inhabitants preserve their own religion, laws, customs, and public offices, though the election of the last has to be confirmed in Japan. Principal city Matsmai, near the S. coast.—The *Strait of Yesso*, between this island and Kunashir, is 12 m. across.

**YESTE**, a town of Spain, prov. and 50 m. S.W. Albacete. P. 5900. It has manufs. of woollens. Near it are medicinal baths.

**YESTER** or **GIFFORD**, a pa. of Scotland, co. and 4 m. S.S.E. Haddington. Ac. 8847. P. 1033. Copiously wooded, and comprising much fertile and well-farmed land. In it are the vills. Gifford, pop. 458, Long-Yester, and Long-Newton. Near Gifford is Yester House, the seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

**YETHAN**, a river of Scotland. [YTHAN.]

**YETHOLM**, a pa. of Scotland, in the N.E. part of co. Roxburgh, with two contiguous vills, Kirk and Town Yetholm, connected by a bridge across the Beaumont, near the border of England, dist. and 8 m. S.E. Kelso. Ac. 6036. P. 1207, of whom 902 are in the villages. *Kirk-Yetholm* is the head-quarters of the Scotch gypsies. *Yetholm* is governed by a baron-bailie, and has a school-house, and two annual fairs for live stock.

**YETHOLM**, a pa. of New South Wales, co. Roxburgh, E. Melrose.

**YETMINSTER**, a pa. of England, co. Dorset, 5½ m. S.W. Sherborne. Ac. 4321. P. 1430.

**YEU** or **YEOU**, a considerable river of Central Africa, supposed to flow into Lake Tchad, on W.

**YEU**, an island, W. of France. [ILE D'YEU.]

**YEZD**, a city of Persia, cap. prov., near the E. base of a mountain range in the Persian desert, lat. 32° 10' N., lon. 54° 50' E. Its walls are, exclusively of a citadel, separately fortified, and surrounded by a deep trench. Its bazaars are spacious, and it has manufs. of velvets and other silk fabrics, cotton and woollen goods, arms, and loaf-sugar. Provisions are dear, owing to the sterility of the country everywhere around it. Among the pop. are many Parsees or *Ghebers* (fire-worshippers), this being nearly the only place in Persia which they inhabit.

**YGRANDE**, a comm. and market town of France, dep. Allier, 18 m. W. Moulins. P. 1862.

**YI**, a river of South America, Uruguay, flows W., and joins the Rio Negro. Length 120 miles.

**YI-CHOW**, a town of China, prov. Shan-tung, cap. dep., on the Y-ho, 140 m. S.E. Tsi-nan.

**YKI**, an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea, 15 m. N.W. Kiusiu. Length 15 m., breadth 8 m.

**YLO**, a maritime town of S. Peru, dep. prov. and 35 m. W.S.W. Moquegua, at the mouth of the Ylo in the Pacific Ocean.

**YNIESTA**, a town of Spain. [HINIESTA.]

**YNYS-CYNHALIARN**, a pa. of North Wales, co. Carnarvon, 7 m. E. Tremadoc.

**YO-CHOW**, a city of China, prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., at the influx of the lake Tong-ting into the river Yang-tse-kiang.

**YOKOHAMA**, a foreign settlement in Japan, on the east coast of Nippon Island, in Yedo Bay, with Kanagawa as its port. It is the chief place open to foreign trade, and has been specially laid out for this purpose by the Japanese, who have endeavoured to remove it several times since the Elgin treaty of 1858, by which it was established. Notwithstanding many drawbacks, commerce has gradually increased, and there is now a considerable traffic in tea, silk, cotton, flax, tobacco, oil, wax, timber, sea-weed, dried fish, etc., under British, Dutch, American, Prussian, French, and Russian flags. The trade returns for 1863 exhibit a total value of 3,850,000*l.*, of

which 2,149,291*l.* are exports, and 635,731*l.* imports in British ships. The imports are general merchandise, and Peking gold bars amounting to 225,351*l.*; but no return of silver specie is included: it is estimated at 1,800,000*l.*

**YOLO**, a town of Central Africa, cap. Adamawa, in lat. 9° 28' N., lon. 12° 10' E. It was visited by the traveller, Dr Barth, in his overland journey from the north in 1851, and again by the steamer "Pleiades," which, for the first time, navigated the Benue river in 1854. P. 12,000(?).

**YOLO**, a co., U. S., N. Amer., California. P. 4716.

**YONKERS**, a township of the U. S., North America, on the E. bank of the Hudson river, a few miles above New York.

**YONNE**, *Yonna*, a river of France, rises in the E. of the dep. Nièvre, flows N. past Clamecy, dep. Auxerre (where it becomes navigable), Joigny, Villeneuve-le-Roi, Sens, Pont-sur-Yonne, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Length 150 m. It is connected with the Seine by the canal of Bourgogne (Burgundy), and with the Loire by that of Nivernais.

**YONNE**, a dep. of France, in the N.E. formed of part of the old prov. Burgundy, between the deps. Seine-et-Marne, Loiret, Nièvre, Côte-d'Or, & Aube. Area 2868 sq. m. P. (1861) 370,305. Cap. Auxerre. Surface undulating, with rich pasture lands. Chief rivers, the Yonne with its affluents, the Cure, Armançon, and Vannes. Soil rich in grain, and produces excellent wine. Deer, wild boars, and badgers are among the wild animals. Chief mineral products, iron, lithographic stones, and ochre. The department is traversed by the railway from Paris to Lyon. Manufs. woollens and cottons, and beet-root sugar. Exports timber, corn, and wine. The dep. is divided into the arrs. Auxerre, Avallon, Joigny, Sens, and Tonnere.

**YORGAN-LADIK**, *Laodicea Combusta*, a large town of Asia-Minor, pash. and 27 m. N.W. Koniah, and famous for manufs. of carpets. It has many antiquities, consisting of altars, etc.

**YORK**, *Eboracum*, the second city of England in point of rank, though not in size or commercial importance, a parl. and munic. bor., and co. of itself, cap. co. Yorkshire, near the centre of which it stands, at the junction of the three Ridings and ainsty, on the Ouse, at the influx of the Foss, and at the meeting of railways from Berwick, London, and the central cos., 22 m. N.E. Leeds. Lat. of Minster 53° 57' 43" N.; lon. 1° 4' 49" W. Alt. 53 feet. Area of city 2720 ac. P. (1851) 36,303; (1861) 40,433. The parl. bor. comprises in whole or part 36 pas. and some extra-parochial dists., and is nearly coincident with the municipal bor. P. of bor. 45,385. The city is enclosed by anc. walls, and is entered by five principal and five minor gateways, some of which former are remarkable structures. The Ouse and Foss traverse the interior of the city; the Foss is crossed by four, and the Ouse by two bridges, one of them an elegant iron bridge connecting the railway station with the minster, erected 1862, at a cost of 35,000*l.* Except the castle, occupying nearly 4 acres, between the Ouse and Foss, and containing the county-hall and gaol, most of the public edifices of interest are in the N. of the city. At the head of these is York minster or cathedral, the finest structure of its kind in England, mostly built in the 13th and 14th centuries, 524½ feet in length, and 222 feet in breadth internally, with a great tower 234 feet in height, magnificent W. front flanked by 2 towers 196 feet in height, and richly adorned within. It was set on fire by the lunatic Martin

in 1829, and suffered from an accidental fire in 1840, but the injuries have been fully repaired. It has a magnificent peal of 12 bells, presented by the late Dr Beckwith. The see of York comprises the East and West Ridings of the co. and the archdeaconry of Cleveland; the authority of the archbishop extends over the province of York, consisting, with the archbishopric, of the bishoprics of Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Ripon, and Sodor and Man. Revenue of see 10,000*l*. Many of the churches are handsome; St Michael-le-Belfry and St. Martin's are built in the late perpendicular style; All-Saints, St Mary's, Castlegate, St Denis, St Lawrence, St Margaret, and St Mary Bishop-hill the Elder, are all fine structures. The chapter-house; the mansion-house, with an Ionic colonnade and a state-room; the guild hall, a Gothic structure; the assembly-rooms, concert-hall, theatre, buildings of the Yorkshire philosophical society, museum, subscription library; city gaol, Roman Catholic and several other dissenting chapels, and the chief railway station, deserve especial notice amongst the numerous public buildings. Outside of the city are the co. hospital, a lunatic asylum, another and famous institution for the insane, the Retreat, about 1 m. distant, managed by the Society of Friends; the cavalry barracks, and Bishopsthorpe palace, the residence of the archbishop. A fine planted walk extends along the Ouse, and near it are excellent baths. York has several Roman antiquities. Charities are very numerous, & have an aggregate revenue of 4522*l*. It is governed by a lord mayor, and had, until the municipal Reform Act, a corporation, who sat, as in London, in two separate chambers. It is now divided into 6 wards, and has 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. Courts of assize for the city and co. are held in it twice annually, and it has quarter sessions, a court of pleas, and petty sessions, twice weekly. There are several commercial corporations in the city; glass and iron wares, carpets, white and red lead, paper-hangings, and many articles of luxury are manufactured. York has an active trade in the import of coal, but its chief prosperity is due to its being resorted to by the gentry of N. England, as a kind of northern metropolis. It has four banking companies, and a private bank, and two weekly newspapers. It communicates by the North-Eastern Railway with Darlington, Durham, Newcastle, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby, etc.; by the Great Northern, with Doncaster and London; and by the Midland, with Sheffield and Derby. The cattle market was greatly improved in 1856, and fortnightly cattle fairs are held. Horse-races are held twice a year in an excellent course near the city. It sends two members to H. of C. Reg. electors (1864) 4626. York was originally a town of the Brigantes, one of the Brit. tribes, and afterwards the residence of Hadrian, Severus, Constantius Chlorus, Constantine, and other Roman emperors; and the funeral obsequies of Severus, who died there in 212, are supposed to have been performed on Severus-hill, W. the city. It was the chief station of the prov. of Britain. Under the Saxons it was successively the cap. of the kingdoms Northumbria and Deira, which extended as far as the Firths of Forth and Clyde. It suffered greatly for opposing William the Conqueror. In the civil wars it sided actively with the king, but it was equally noted for its opposition to the arbitrary decrees of James II.—*Ainsty of York.*

[YORKSHIRE.]

YORK, several cos. of the U. S., North America.

—I. Maine, in its S.W. part, cap. Alfred. Area 818 sq. m. P. (1860) 62,107.—II. Pennsylvania, bordered N.E. by the Susquehanna. Area 831 sq. m. P. 68,200.—III. Virginia, along Chesapeake Bay. Area 182 sq. m. P. 3024 free, 1925 slaves.—IV. a co., South Carolina, in its N. part, cap. Yorkville. Area 331 sq. m. P. 11,518 free, 9984 slaves.

YORK, several townships of the U. S., North America.—I. Maine, on York river, 42 m. S.W. Portland. It has a harbour for vessels of 250 tons, a lighthouse, and shipping employed in the fisheries.—II. New York, on Genesee river.—III. Ohio, co. Morgan.—IV. Ohio, co. Athens.—V. Indiana, co. Switzerland.—VI. Pennsylvania, co. York.—VII. a bor., Pennsylvania, cap. co. York, 28 m. S.S.E. Harrisburg. It is connected by railroads with Philadelphia and Baltimore, and communicates with the Susquehanna by a navigable canal.—*Yorkshire* is a township, New York, on Cattaraugus Creek.

YORK, the former name of *Toronto*, Canada West.—II. a fort, British N. America, on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes river, lat. 57° N., lon. 92° 26' W.—III. a co. of W. Australia, having N. the co. Victoria, E. Howick, S. Grantham, and W. Perth. The river Avon traverses it from S. to N. The township, York, is about 60 m. E. Perth.—IV. a town of Tasmania, co. Devon, on the Tamar, 8 m. S. Port-Dalrymple.—V. (*Cape*), the most N. point of Australia, terminating York Peninsula, which bounds the Gulf of Carpentaria on the E. Lat. 10° 41' 6" S.; lon. 142° 34' E. Off it N.E.ward is a group termed York Islands.—VI. (*Mount*), New S. Wales, co. Cook, 60 m. N.W. Sydney. Estimated height 3300 feet.—VII. (*Sound*), an inlet on the N.W. coast of Australia, between Montague Sound and Prince Regent river. Lat. 15° S.; lon. 125° E.

YORK (NEW), U. S., N. Amer. [NEW YORK.] YORK PENINSULA, N. Australia, Queensland, extends between 10° 41' and 18° S. lat., and separates Gulf of Carpentaria from the Pacific.—II. (*Yorke*), a tongue of land, S. Australia, between St Vincent and Spencer Gulfs, N.W. Adelaide. Length 100 m., greatest breadth 80 m. Cape Spencer is its S. extremity.

YORKSHIRE, the largest co. of England, in its N. part, between lat. 53° 18' and 54° 40' N., lon. 0° 10' E. and 2° 37' W., having E. the North Sea, and landward the cos. Durham, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derby, Notts, and Lincoln, from which last it is mostly separated by the estuary of the Humber. Area 5981 sq. m., or 3,827,847 ac., of which about 2,500,000 are estimated to be productive. Length and breadth about 105 m. P. (1861) 2,015,541. Surface very much diversified; in the N.W. are some of the highest mountains in England (Whernside 2414 feet); elsewhere barren moors alternate with the richest tracts. In the W. are limestone and coals, succeeded towards the E. by lias, oolite, and chalk. Ironstone was discovered in the vale of the Derwent, near Malton, in 1862, and mining was commenced on a large scale in 1864. At Holderness, in King Edward III.'s time, from the nature of the coast, the towns Frismerk, Ravensere, etc., were swallowed up by the sea. Rivers, including the Don, Wharfe, Aire, Ure, Swale, Derwent, and Hull, are all tributaries of the Ouse and Humber, except the Tees, forming the N. boundary, and the Ribble in the extreme W. Principal capes, Flamborough-head and Spurn-head. *Yorkshire* is an agricultural, a grazing, and a manufacturing county of the first rank.

Large numbers of horses are bred; and the co. supplies many of the cows used in the London dairies. Sheep have been estimated at 1,200,000, and the annual produce of wool at 2800 packs. Swine are numerous, and York is famous for its hams. Properties more subdivided in the N. and W. than in the E. Farms generally small. The W. division of the co. is the chief seat of mining and manufacturing industry, and has woollen, cotton, flax, and silk mills. The co. is divided into N., E., and W. Ridings (a name said to be derived from a Saxon word signifying thirds), each of which sends 2 members to H. of C.; and into the ainsty of the city of York. It is subdivided into 17 wapentakes and 2 liberties, and into 613 parishes. It contains one archi-episcopal city, in the see of which, and that of Ripon, it is mostly comprised; and it has 17 parl. bors. and 59 market towns. Reg. elects. (1864) W. Riding 40,476; N. do. 15,240; E. do. 7241. The *E. Riding* comprises the hilly district termed the wolds, and much moorland. Ac. 768,419. P. 274,425. It is watered by the Derwent and Hull rivers, and traversed along its S. extremity by the Hull and Selby Railway. It contains the towns Hull, Beverley, Great Driffield, Market-Weighton, Pocklington, and Bridlington. The *N. Riding*, ac. 1,850,121, pop. (1861) 211,109, is chiefly famous as a grazing country. It contains the rich agricultural dists. Cleveland and Ryedale, and has mines of alum and lead, with freestone and marble quarries. Principal rivers, the Ure, Swale, and Tees; and it is traversed by the Gt. N. of England Railway, and the lines from York to Whitby and Scarborough. Within it are the towns Northallerton (which may be considered its cap.), Boroughbridge, Richmond, Thirsk, Stokesley, Kirkby-Moorside, Pickering, Scarborough, and Whitby. The *W. Riding* comprises all the S. and W. parts of Yorkshire, and borders on 6 other cos. Ac., excluding ainsty, 1,709,307. P. 1,530,007. Surface very irregular, and it contains some of the best land and most picturesque scenery in England. Principal rivers, the Wharfe, Calder, Aire, Don, and Ribble; and it is intersected by numerous canals and by railways between all of its large towns. Principal crop wheat. Timber is plentiful, and a large part of the surface is in pasture. The valuable coalbeds around Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Wakefield have been a main source of the prosperity of those towns; iron, stone, and lead, at Grassington & Pateley Bridge, are also abundant. In manufacturing industry this Riding has importance equal to that of S. Lancashire. Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield, and Dewsbury are the great seats of the English woollen manufacture; flax-spinning is extensively carried on at Leeds; Sheffield has manufactures of the best cutlery and hardwares; and Rotherham possesses large ironworks. Besides the above named towns, Pontefract, Barnsley, Doncaster, Bawtrey, Thorne, Goole, Selby, Wetherby, Otley, Knaresborough, Ripley, Ripon, and Skipton are in this Riding.

**YORKTOWN**, a township, U. S., N. America, state and near New York, 16 m. N. White Plains.

**YORKTOWN**, an old vill. of the U. S., N. America, state Virginia, cap. co. York, on York river, 70 m. E.S.E. Richmond, and 12 m. E. Williamsburg. Here, 19th Oct. 1781, the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, surrendered to General Washington, which event terminated the revolutionary war.

**Yoro**, a dep. of Central America, state Hon-

duras, in the N. Area 1500 sq. m. Truxillo is its seaport. Yoro the cap. P. 3000, chiefly mahogany cutters.

**YORUBA** or **YARRIBA**, a country of W. Africa, Guinea, lat. 6° and 9° N., lon. 2 and 6° E., including the two former kingdoms of Ife and Itschin, length 350 m., width 200 m. Area about 70,000 sq. m. P. estimated at 2,500,000. Towns numerous and large, many of them 10 or 12 m. in circumference, and containing thousands of houses. The seaboard supplies palm oil, and the interior is rich in shee-butter, and ivory; and is now (1864) covered with cotton plantations. The principal port is Lagos, which became a British possession in 1861. The state is constantly engaged in petty wars and human sacrifice, and the slave trade still exists.

**YOSIDA**, a town of Japan, island Nippon, 160 m. S.W. Yeddo.

**YOUGHAL** (pronounced *You'all*), a pa., parl. munic. bor., and seaport town of Ireland, Munster, co. and 27 m. E. Cork, on the W. side of the estuary of the Blackwater, which forms its harbour. Ac. of pa. 4830. P. (1861) 8378. Ac. of parl. bor. 504. P. 6514. Altitude 19 feet. It was formerly enclosed by walls flanked with towers. The town is antiquated. It has a parish church, a chapel of ease, Roman Catholic & other chapels, the town-house, assembly rooms, court-house, custom-house, savings' bank, fever and lying-in hospitals, prison, barracks, and the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, which is preserved nearly entire. The harbour, a dependency of that of Cork, admits at highest tides vessels drawing 12 ft. water, and Youghal is the seat of an export trade in corn, live-stock, and other rural produce, and imports coal, timber, tallow, herrings, salt, and colonial produce. It has some potteries, brickworks, and a salmon fishery.—*Youghal* sends 1 member to H. of C. Reg. electors 223. Here, it is believed, Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced the culture of the potato into Ireland.

**YOUGHALARRA**, a pa. of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 5 m. W.N.W. Nenagh. Ac. 7796. P. 1295.

**YOULGRAVE**, a pa. of England, co. Derby, 3 m. S. Bakewell. Ac. 12,200. P. 3738.

**YOUNG**, a post-town and gold-field of New S. Wales, co. Montague, on Burragong Creek, 240 m. from Sydney. P. estimated (1861) at 5000.

**YOXFORD**, a pa. of England, co. Suffolk, 23 m. N.E. Ipswich. Ac. 2724. P. 1111.

**YOXHALL**, a pa. of England, co. Stafford, 6½ m. N.N.E. Lichfield. Ac. 4813. P. 1443.

**YPORT**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Seine Inférieure, arr. le Havre. P. 1572.

**YPRES**, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. West Flanders, cap. arr. 30 m. S.S.W. Bruges, on the Yperlée. P. (1862) 17,390. It has a cathedral of the 13th century, with ancient paintings. Manufs. comprise lace, linens, and cottons. Its anc. and noble *halle*, now the hôtel de ville, was restored in 1860.

**YPSILANTE**, a township of the U. S., North America, Michigan, 30 m. W.S.W. Detroit, with which it is connected by railway. P. 4000.

**YPSULI**, an island of Greece, gov. Argos, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 12 m. S.E. Nauplia. Length, W. to E., 2 miles; breadth 1 mile.

**YREIX** (SR), a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, cap. arr., on the Loue near its source, 27 m. S. Limoges. P. 7613. It has manufs. of porcelain, leather, iron & brass wares, candles, cloth, flannels, etc.—II. (*la Montagne*), a comm. and vill., dep. Creuse, arr. Aubusson. P. 1201.—III. (*le Déjalet*), a comm. and vill., dep. Corrèze, arr. Tulle, cant. Egleton. P. 1135.

YRONDE, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, arr. Clermont-Ferrand. P. 1200.

YSCREIFOG, a pa. of North Wales, co. Flint, 3 m. S.W. Holywell. Ac. 5905. P. 1475.

YSER, a river of France and Belgium, rises in the dep. Nord, E. St Omer, and joins the Yperlee at Fort-Knocke,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. S.W. Dixmude, W. Flanders, after a N.E. course of 32 miles.

YSPYTTY, three pas. of Wales.—I. (*Evan*), cos. Denbigh and Carnarvon, 9 m. S.S.E. Llanrwst. Ac. 4768. P. 869.—II. (*Cynfyn*), S. Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. S.E. Aberystwith. P. 800.—III. (*Ystwyth*), same co., 13 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Ac. 5544. P. 843.

YSELMONDE, an island of S. Holland, formed by two branches of the Maas, opposite Rotterdam. Length 15 m.; breadth 5 m. On its N. side is a village of same name, 3 m. S.E. Rotterdam.

YSENGEAUX or YSSINGEAUX, a comm. and town of France, dep. Haute-Loire, cap. arr., on a rocky height, 13 m. N.E. Le Puy. P. 7971. Manufs. lace and ribands.

YSTAD, *Istadium*, a seaport town of S. Sweden, len Malmöhus, 36 m. E.S.E. Malmö, on the Baltic. P. 5422. It has manufs. of tobacco and snuff, chicory, soap, woollen cloths, and leather; and some ship-building. Its harbour is spacious.

YSTMO, a state of Granadian Confed. [PANAMA or DARIEN.]

YSTRAD, several pas. of South Wales.—I. (*Dyfodwg*), co. Glamorgan,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. N.W. Llant-risant. Ac. 24,515. P. 3857.—II. (*Ganlais*), co. Brecon, 10 m. N.N.E. Neath. Ac. 21,954. P. 4345.—III. (*Yspyttystradmeiric*), co. Cardigan, 12 m. S.E. Aberystwith. Ac. 945. P. 160.—IV. (*Owen*), co. Glamorgan, 3 m. N.E. Cowbridge. Ac. 1494. P. 248.

YSTRADVELLTEX, a pa. of South Wales, co. and 15 m. S.E. Brecon. Ac. 19,025. P. 668.

YSTWITH, a river of Wales, co. Cardigan, after a W. course of 23 m. past Yspytty-Ystwith and Llanallan, enters Cardigan Bay at Aberystwith.

YTAPUA, a town of Paraguay. [ITAPUA.]

YTHAN or ITHAN, a river of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, flows tortuously E. past Fyvie, Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, and enters the North Sea at Newburgh, after a course of 20 m. It has salmon fisheries, and is navigable for river craft from the sea to Ellon.

YTU or HYTU, a town of Brazil. [TU.]

YUBA, a co. of the U. S., North America, California. Area uncertain. P. (1860) 13,668.

YUCATAN, a peninsular state, Central America, Mexico, mostly between lat.  $17^{\circ} 30'$  and  $21^{\circ} 30'$  N., lon.  $87^{\circ}$  and  $92^{\circ}$  W., having N. and W. the Gulf of Mexico, E. the Caribbean Sea, and landward Belize, Guatemala, and Tabasco. Area 46,393 sq. m. P. (1857) 668,623. Surface mostly level, but traversed in the centre by the Sierra de Yucatan, under 1000 feet. The rivers here have short courses, and the interior is nearly destitute of water. It is fertile in the S. Cattle are numerous. Maize, cotton, rice, tobacco, pepper, sugar-cane, dyewoods, hides, and soap are exported from Campeachy & Sisal. Principal cities and towns, Merida, Valladolid, Campeachy, and Sisal. It also comprises the ruins of Uxmal, Chi-chen, Kabah, and Zayi. The former state of Yucatan was divided in 1861 into the two states of Yucatan and Campeachy. It is rich in monuments of a former age. Caps. Merida and Campeachy.—*The Bay of Yucatan* is a name sometimes given to the sea immediately N. the Bay of Honduras.—*The Channel of Yucatan*, between that country and the island of Cuba, is 120 miles across.

YUEN-CHOW, two towns of China.—I. prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., on the above river, lat.  $27^{\circ} 24'$  N., lon.  $109^{\circ} 40'$  E.—II. prov. Kiang-si, cap. dep., lat.  $27^{\circ} 45'$  N., lon.  $114^{\circ} 10'$  E.

YUEN-KIANG, a river of China, prov. Hoo-nan, enters the Lake Tong-ting on its W. side, after a N.E. course estimated at 400 miles.

YUEN-MING-YUEN, an imperial suburb, 5 m. W. of Peking, China, celebrated for its palaces and grounds, 12 m. square, whence the late emperor Hien-fung fled to Gehol, on the approach of the British and French allied army in 1860. Here were collected the rich presents of ambassadors and tributary princes for centuries; which were taken or destroyed at the sacking of the place, and the buildings levelled with the ground.

YUGYAKARTA or JOGJOCARTA, a large and populous town of Java, near its centre, 60 m. S. Samarang, and the cap. of a native sultan.

YU-HO, the Grand Canal of China. [CHINA.]

YUNA, one of the Bahamas. [LONG ISLAND.]

YUNG-, a prefix of the names of numerous Chinese cities, the principal being—I. (*Ying*), prov. and 230 m. N.N.W. Yun-nan.—II. (*Pe*), cap. dep., 160 m. N.W. Yun-nan.—III. (*Ping*), prov. Chi-li, cap. dep., on the Lan-ho, 130 m. E. Peking.—IV. (*Chow*), prov. Hoo-nan, cap. dep., in lat.  $26^{\circ} 10'$  N., lon.  $111^{\circ} 30'$  E.—V. (*Chang*), prov. and 210 m. W. Yun-nan, cap. dep., 130 m. N.E. Bhamo, in the Burmese territory.

YU-NHING, a city of China, prov. Ho-nan, cap. dep., lat.  $38^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $114^{\circ}$  E.—*Yun-yang* is a city, prov. Hoo-pe, cap. dep., on a tributary of the Hoang-ho. Lat.  $32^{\circ} 50'$  N.; lon.  $110^{\circ} 40'$  E.

YUN-NAN, the most S.W. prov. of China, mostly between lat.  $22^{\circ}$  and  $28^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $98^{\circ}$  and  $106^{\circ}$  E., having N. and E. the provs. Se-chuen, Kwi-chow, and Quang-se, and on other sides Tibet, and the Burmese, Laos, and Anamese dominions. Area 107,969 sq. m. P. 5,679,128. Surface mountainous, and it is traversed by the upper courses of the Mekong, Sangkoi, and Salwen rivers. It is one of the richest provs. of China in mineral products, yielding gold, copper, tin, rubies, sapphires and other gems, besides a variety of gums, varnishes, ivory, musk, flax, and horses. It is celebrated as a tea-growing district, especially near the frontier city of Esmok. It is divided into 20 depts.—*Yun-nan*, the cap., is on the N. side of Tien-chi lake, lat.  $25^{\circ} 10'$  N., lon.  $102^{\circ} 40'$  E. It is intersected by canals, and is reported to have a trade in metals, with manufactures of silk fabrics and of fine carpets.

YUNQUERA, a town of Spain, prov. and 33 m. W.N.W. Malaga. P. 2726. It has manufs. of woollen cloths, and brandy distilleries.

YURUNG-KASH or KHOTEN RIVER, Chinese Turkestan, after a N.ward course joins the Yarkand and Aksu rivers, to form the Tarim, near lat.  $40^{\circ}$  N., lon.  $80^{\circ} 30'$  E. *Khoten* is the principal town on its banks. Length estim. at 250 m.

YUTHIA, the old cap. and second city of Siam, Further India, on a canal, which connects it with the Me-nam, 50 m. N. Bang-kok, lat.  $15^{\circ} 19'$  N., lon.  $100^{\circ} 35'$  E. P. estimated at 25,000, many of whom are Chinese. It is enclosed by the river, intersected by canals, and has a vast royal palace with several temples, but it was mostly ruined by the Burmese in 1767. It has few manufs. except oil and toddy (an inebriating sweet drink), both made from the palm, which is abundant. Most of the merchants of Bang-kok reside here. The heat is often intense. Many of the habitations are floating wooden houses.

YURTA (the *Juttah* of Scripture), a town of Palestine, 4 m. S. Hebron. Reland supposes it to

be the Juda alluded to in Luke i. 39, as the birth-place of John the Baptist.

**YUZGAT, YUZKAT, or OOSCAT**, a town of Asia Minor, pash. Sivas, in a narrow valley, 55 m. S. Tchornum. It is enclosed by walls.

**YVERDUN** (Germ. *Yferten*, anc. *Ebrodunum*), a town of Switzerland, cant. Vaud, 18 m. N. Lausanne, near the mouth of the Orbe (here called the Thiele), in the Lake of Neuchâtel. It has an old castle, in which Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institute in 1805. P. 4094.

**YVETOT**, a comm. and town of France, dep. Seine-Inférieure, cap. arr. and cant., 20 m. N.W. Rouen, on railway to Havre. P. 8921. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, velvets, and mixed goods.

**YVIGNAC**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, 11. m. S.W. Dinan. P. 2007.

**YVOIR**, a comm. and vill. of Belgium, prov. and 9 m. S. Namur, on rt. b. of the Maese. P. 700.

**YVORNE**, a vill. of Switzerland, 1 m. N. Aigle, with vineyards which yield a wine in high repute.

**YVOY-LE-PRÉ**, a vill., France. [YVOY-LE-PRÉ.]

**YVRE-L'ÉVEQUE**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Sarthe, 3 m. E. Le Mans, on rt. b. of the Huisne. P. 2552.—II. (*le Polin*), a comm., dep. Sarthe, 13 m. E.N.E. La Flèche. P. 1428.

**YZABAL**, a town of Central America. [IZABAL.]

**YZERNAY**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Maine-et-Loire, arr. Beaupreau. P. 1993.

**YZEURS**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, on the rt. b. of the Creuse, 24 m. S.S.W. Loches. P. 1098.

## Z

For names not found here, see the letters C, S, or T.

**ZAB**, a dist. of Algeria, S. of the Great Atlas mountains, and watered by the Adjedi and Abiad rivers, which flow to Lake Melgigg. [ZAB.]

**ZAAKDAM** (improperly *Saardam*), a town of the Netherlands, prov. N. Holland, on the Zaan, an affluent of the Y, which divides it into E. and W. Zaan, 5½ m. N.W. Amsterdam. P. (1861) 11,968, chiefly engaged in ship-building and seafaring occupations. In its vicinity are numerous windmills. The cottage in which Peter the Great resided, while he wrought as an artisan in the dockyard, is still preserved.—*Zaandyk* is a vill. on the Zaan, 8 m. N.W. Amsterdam. P. 2144.

**ZAB**, two rivers of Turkish Kurdistan, tributaries to the Tigris.—I. ("the Greater Zab," ancient *Zabatus* and *Lycus*), rises W. of Lake Urumiah, near lat. 38° N., lon. 44° 30' E., flows very tortuously S.S.W. through a mountainous region, and after having entered the plain of the pashalic Bagdad, joins the Tigris about 25 m. S. Mosul. Total course 200 m. Chief affils., the Rowandiz and Khazir rivers. It is rapid, and passes through many precipitous ravines.—II. (the "*Lesser Zab*" or *Asfal*, ancient *Caprius*), has its course S.E. of the foregoing, and joins the Tigris 78 m. S.E. Mosul. Near its centre is the town Arbil, ancient *Arbela*.

**ZABAĪKALSĪKAYA**. [TRANSBAIKAL.]

**ZABID**, a town and river of Arabia. [ZEBID.]

**ZABĪAK or ZSABĪAK**, a town of European Turkey, Albania. [TCHABĪAK.]

**ZABOROWO**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 44 m. S.S.W. Posen. P. 830.

**ZACAPA**, a town of Central America, state and 70 m. N.E. Guatemala, near the river Montagua. Estimated pop. 5000.

**ZACATECAS**, a state of Mexico, surrounded by the states Jalisco, Durango, Coahuila, and San Luis Potosi. Area, including Aguas Calientes, which it partly encloses, 32,318 sq. m. P. (1857), exclusive of do., 296,789, who are employed in mining and agriculture. Lat. 21° 30' to 25° N., lon. 101° to 104° W. It belongs to the central tableland, and is rich in minerals, having three extensive veins of silver, upon all which nearly 3000 shafts have been opened, and it has been estimated that its mines have produced silver to the value of 200,000,000*l.* Chief cities and towns, Zacatecas, Sombrerete, Fresnillo, & Jerez. N. & E. of Zacatecas, the country is divided into large breeding estates, and is thinly peopled.—*Zacatecas*, the principal mining city, and cap. of the state Zaca-

tecas, Mexico, in a narrow valley, 150 m. N.N.W. Guanajuato. P. 26,000. It is built over a vein of silver, and has various churches, a college, a gunpowder mill, and a mint.

**ZACATULA**, a market town of Mexico, state Guerrero, with a port at the mouth of the Zacatula river, on the Pacific, 180 m. W.N.W. Acapulco.

**ZACHAN**, a town of Prussian Pomerania, 11 m. E.S.E. Stargard. P. 1060.

**ZACHARIE (St)**, a comm. and vill. of France, dep. Var, arr. and 18 m. W. Brignolles. P. 1737.

**ZACUALPAN**, a vill. with extensive silver mines, state Guerrero, 65 m. S.S.W. Mexico.

**ZADONSK**, a town of Russia, gov. and 53 m. N.N.W. Voronej, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Don. P. 2000. It is mostly built of wood.

**ZAFARAN-BOLĪ**, a town of Asia-Minor, Anatolia, at the junction of two small affluents of the Chati-su, ancient *Parthenius*, about 60 m. E.N.E. Boli, and 90 m. N. Angora. P. 15,000 (?).

**ZAFARINE or ZAPHRAN ISLANDS**, a group in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Morocco, near the frontier of Algeria, and opposite the mouth of the river Mahala, lat. 35° 11' N., lon. 2° 25' 7" W.

**ZAFFARANO**, a market town of the island Sicily, prov. and 12 m. N. Catania, on the E. declivity of Mount *Ætna*. P. 8543.—*Cape Zaffarana* is a headland on the N. coast of Sicily, 11 m. E. Palermo, on the E. side of its bay, E. point, in lat. 38° 6' 5" N., lon. 13° 34' E.

**ZAFFRAN or ZAFFERAN**, a maritime town of N. Africa, dom. and 240 m. E.S.E. Tripoli, on the shore of the Gulf of Sidra.

**ZAFRA**, *Segeda* and *Restituta*, a town of Spain, prov. and 37 m. S.E. Badajoz. P. 4894.

**ZAGARIG**, a town of Lower Egypt. P. formerly 4000, has now (1864) risen to 20,000; and it has become an important place for the cotton trade.

**ZAGAROLO**, a town of Central Italy, Pontifical States, comarca and 19 m. E.S.E. Rome. P. 3600. It has a baronial palace, churches, and squares decorated with marble columns. Many of its houses are as old as the 13th century. Under Gregory XIV. it was the scene of the conference of theologians who revised the edition of the Bible now known as the Vulgate.

**ZAGORA**, a market town of Albania, on the boundary of Epirus, 15 m. S.E. Piramiti.

**ZAGROS (MOUNT)**, a mountain range of Asia, forming a part of the boundary between Persia and the Turkish pash. Bagdad, lon. 46° E., and between lat. 33° and 35° N.

**ZAHLEH**, a vill. of Syria, the largest in the Lebanon, 35 m. N.W. Damascus. P. about 10,000, almost all Christians, with a Jesuit seminary for missionaries. It was nearly destroyed during the Druse insurrection of 1860.

**ZAHNA**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseburg, on the Berlin and Leipzig Railway, 7 m. E.N.E. Wittenberg. P. 2140.

**ZAIKANY**, a vill. of Austria, Transylvania, co. Hunyad, 38 m. S.S.W. Deva. Here Trajan gained his third victory over Decebalus.

**ZAINAH**, a town of Africa, Algeria, prov. and 70 m. S.S.W. Constantine, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Zama*.

**ZAINSK**, a market town, Russia, gov. Orenburg, on the Zai, 45 m. S.W. Menzelinsk. P. 1700.

**ZAIRE** OF CONGO, a large river of W. Africa, Lower Guinea, after a W. course of uncertain length, enters the Atlantic by several wide mouths, in lat. 6° S. It is supposed to be continuous with the Kasye or Kassavi, which flows E. and N. from near the headwaters of the Leeba, lat. 12° S., lon. 18° E. At 90 leagues inland it has been found to be four miles across. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1484.

**ZAISAN (LAKE)**, (Chinese *Kong-ko-to*), a lake of Chinese Turkestan, Dzoungaria, lat. 48° N., lon. 84° E., near the frontier of the Russian territory Semipolatsk. Length, E. to W., 80 m.; breadth 20 m. It receives numerous rivers, the principal of which, the Irtysh, enters it at its E. extremity, and emerges from it on its N. side.

**ZAKONAJA**, a market town of Russia, gov. Voronej, 15 m. N.N.E. Starobielsk. P. 1500.

**ZALAMEA**, *Alipa*, two towns of Spain.—I. prov. and 74 m. E.S.E. Badajoz. P. 3980. Near it are argentiferous lead mines.—II. (*la Real*), prov. and 35 m. N.E. Huelva. P. 4180. Near it are the famous copper mines of Rio Tinto.

**ZALAPHNA** (Germ. *Kleinschlatten*), a market town of Austria, Transylvania, on an affl. of the Maros, 18 m. W. Karlsburg. It has rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and mercury.

**ZALESZCYKY**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 26 m. S. Czortkow. P. 5000.

**ZAMBESI**, a large river of S. Africa, called Leeambe in its upper course, the main stream of a vast system explored by Livingstone in 1856. It is supposed to rise in the marshes of the interior, and flowing S.W. it joins the Leeba from the N., in the Barotse valley, in lat. 14° S., lon. 23° 30' E. Its course is then S.E. through the Mahololo country, past the towns Nariel and Sesheke, receiving the Choba from the W. At lat. 17° 57', lon. 26° 6', where it forms the magnificent falls called Mosioatunya or Victoria, it turns E.wards, and flows to the Mozambique Channel, forming a delta of 100 miles of coast, at lat. 18° S. On its lower part are the towns Teté, Sena, and Quilimane, and it receives from the N. the Kapue and Shiré. It has a "vile bar," a shifting channel, shallow water, rocks, shoals, and sandbanks, unfitting it for commerce. In some parts it is a mile wide. Probable length of course 2400 m. The country through which it flows is healthy; from the confluence of the Kafue to Teté is rich in pasture, and abounds in elephants, buffaloes, giraffes, zebras, antelopes, and swine. The vegetable products comprise coffee, vines, sugar-cane, and flax.

**ZAMBOANGA**, a seaport town of the Philippines, on the S.W. point of the island of Mindanao. P. 10,191, of whom 300 were Chinese. It was opened to European commerce in 1858.

**ZAMORA**, *Ocellodurum*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Zamora, on the Douro, 31 m. N.N.W. Sala-

manca. P. 9926. It has manufactures of serges, hats, leather, and gunpowder. Area of prov. 4131 sq. m. P. (1857) 249,162.

**ZAMOSC** or **ZAMOSZ**, a fortified town of Poland, gov. & 45 m. S.E. Lublin, on the Wieprz. P. 5000.

**ZANESVILLE**, a city, U. S., N. America, Ohio, cap. co. Muskingum, on l. b. of Muskingum river, 59 m. E. Columbus, with which it is connected by railway. P. 9229. It has 14 churches.

**ZANG**, a dist. of Tibet. [JIKADAZE.]

**ZANGUEBAR**, a vast country of E. Africa, on the Indian Ocean, with a coast line extending from lat. 4° N. to 12° S. The interior is but little known. It is partly subject to the Iman of Muscat, and partly governed by native princes. Chief towns, Magadoxo, Fuga, Mombaz, Quiloa, Patta, and Lamoo. Heat on the coast excessive; climate very unfavourable for Europeans. Principal exports, rice, sugar, gums, fish, and ivory. Imports, dates and Indian manufactured goods. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Portuguese had many settlements on the coast. [ZANZIBAR.]

**ZANTE**, one of the Ionian Islands, Mediterranean, 8 m. S. Cephalonia. Lat. of N. point 37° 56' 5" N.; lon. 20° 41' 5" E. Length 23½ m., breadth 6 to 11 m. P. 40,000. Surface mountainous in the W., flat and well cultivated in the E. Climate mild, but it is subject to destructive earthquakes. It has olive gardens and vineyards, and produces pomegranates, melons, peaches, and citrons; but its principal export is currants. Some wine is made for export. Bitumen is procured from pits in the S., and salt is manufactured.—*Zante*, the cap., and only town, on the E. coast, is the largest in the republic. P. 20,000. Its port is protected by a wall, and has a lighthouse. *Zante* is the see of a Greek protopapas and of a Roman Catholic bishop.

**ZANZIBAR** or **ZANGUEBAR**, an island off the E. coast of Africa. Lat. of town 6° 27' 7" S.; lon. 39° 33' E. Length of island about 40 m., breadth 15 m. P. 300,000, consisting of Arabs, Sowly Africans, and Negro slaves. The island is the metropolis of the Iman of Muscat's possessions on E. coast of Africa. The town called Shangani is situated on a low point of sand, has a wooden fort, and is irregularly built. P. about 60,000. The climate is not unhealthy, but the excessive humidity, added to there being no cold season, renders it exceedingly enervating. Mean temp. of year 79°. Rainfall 167 inches. It has a large French hospital. A considerable trade is carried on with Arabia and the ports in the Red Sea. In the town is a bazaar. Ship-building, stone-masonry, carpentering, goldsmiths', silversmiths', coppersmiths', & blacksmiths' work, besides manufactures of inferior cotton goods and trinkets, are carried on. Between the W. shore of the island and the mainland are dangerous shoals, and several islets, the largest of which is Tumbal. The harbour of Zanzibar is commodious, and perfectly safe at all seasons, being protected on the N. and W. sides by four small islands, connected by coral reefs. The supply of fresh water is abundant and pure. Prevalent winds S., W., and E. *Zanzibar* is now the chief market in the world for the supply of ivory, gum-copal, and cloves. In 1859, 80 vessels (tonnage 23,340) entered and cleared the port. Imports consist chiefly of American, English, and Indian cottons, cowries, hides, salt fish, rice, beads, ghee, muskets, gunpowder, sandal wood, bullion, etc.; value (1859) 908,911. Exports comprise ivory, cloves, gum-copal, hides, cowries, sesamum, cocoa nuts & oil, red pepper, etc.; value (1859) 755,666. The cloves are entirely the produce of the islands

of Zanzibar and Pemba. The first clove trees were introduced in 1840 from the Mauritius; being found to thrive, they were extensively planted, and their cultivation has now almost superseded that of sugar and rice, which were formerly the chief products of these islands. The average crop of cloves is about 7,000,000 lbs., valued at 80,000*l.* Cotton and sugar-cane grow in great perfection, but are not exported.

ZAPARA, an island of Venezuela, 18 m. N.E. Maracaybo. Length 12 miles.

ZAPATA, a co., U. S., N. Amer., Texas. P. 1248.

ZARA, *Jadara*, a city of Austria, cap. of Dalmatia, opposite the island Ughiano, Adriatic, 73 m. N.W. Spalato and 170 m. S.E. Venice. Lat. (St Simeon's church) 44° 6' 8" N.; lon. 15° 14' E. P. 8850, mostly of Italian descent. It is surrounded with walls of Venetian construction, which form its chief public promenade, and is strongly fortified. It has a cathedral and 6 other churches, the chief of which is that of St Simeon; many convents and monasteries; a naval and military arsenal; a theatre; barracks occupying a Roman edifice; a lyceum, a gymnasium, and an episcopal seminary, a museum, and Roman remains. Its harbour is small, but it has active fisheries and coasting trade. Manufs. maraschino and leather, silk and linen fabrics. *Zara* is the see of an archbishop.—*Zara Vecchia* or *Biograd* is a vill., 17 m. S.E., with a harbour on the Adriatic, formerly of importance.

ZARA or ZERAH, *Zakalia*, is the most S. of the Kerkeni isls., off E. coast of Tunis, N. Africa.

ZARAGOZA or SARAGOSSA, *Cæsarea Augusta*, a city of Spain, cap. prov. Zaragoza and of the old kingdom of Aragon, on rt. b. of the Ebro, which separates it into two portions, connected by a bridge, 176 m. N.E. Madrid. It is connected by railways with Barcelona and Pamplona. P. (1857) 82,189. It is built of brick. Chief edifice, the cathedral church of Nuestra-senora-del-Pilar, celebrated all over Spain for its sanctuary, which attracts numerous pilgrims. The university of Zaragoza was founded 1474. Among its other educational establishments are an episcopal seminary, academy of the fine arts, an economical society, and a public library. Its manufactures of silks, woollens, and leather have greatly declined, but it has still a considerable trade in agricultural produce by the Ebro. *Zaragoza* is very ancient, and numerous vestiges of Roman remains attest its former importance. It was taken by the French in 1809, after a siege of eight months, memorable for a most heroic defence. Area of prov. 6602 sq. m. P. (1857) 384,176.

ZAREVOKOKSHAIK, a town of Russia, gov. and 70 m. N.W. Kasan. P. 5000, mostly agricultural.—*Zarevosantschursk* is a town, gov. and 145 m. S.W. Viatka. P. 2000.

ZARKI, a town of Poland, gov. Kielce, 26 m. N.N.W. Olkusch. P. 1980.

ZARNOW, a town of Poland, prov. Sandomir, 12 m. W.N.W. Konskie.—*Zarnowice* is a town, gov. and 44 m. S.W. Kielce. P. 1638.

ZARSKOE-SELO, a town of Russia, gov. and 17 m. S. St Petersburg, with which it communicates by railway, cap. circ. P. 10,233. It has a college with 14 professors, a military school, and manufs. of carpets, but is chiefly noted for a summer residence of the emperor, founded by Peter the Great in 1710, and the favourite abode of Catherine II. It is surrounded by a large park.

ZARUMA, a town of Ecuador, dep. and 25 m. N.W. Loja, on the Tumbez, W. declivity of the Andes. Pop. 6000. Rich gold mines were formerly worked in its vicinity.

ZARZA, two towns of Spain.—I. (*de Alange*), prov. Badajoz, on the Guadiana, 11 m. S.E. Merida. P. 3127.—II. (*la Mayor*), 13 m. N.E. Alacantara. P. 2313.

ZASLAV or IZIASLAV, a town of Russian Poland, gov. Volhynia, cap. dist., on the Gorin, 20 m. S.E. Ostrog. P. 8200, comprising many Jews. It has six large annual fairs.

ZASMUK, a town of Austria, Bohemia, circ. and 4 m. S.E. Kaurzim. P. 1587. It has breweries.

ZAUDITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Oppeln, circ. and 7 m. S.W. Ratibor. P. 1235.

ZAVELSTEIN, a town of Württemberg, circ. Black Forest, 2½ m. S.W. Calw. P. 357.

ZAWISCHOST, a town of Poland, prov. and 8 m. N.N.E. Sandomir, on the Vistula. P. 3070.

ZBARASZ, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 12 m. N.E. Tarnopol. P. 6642. It has Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

ZDŮNY, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 57 m. S.S.E. Posen. P. 3200.

ZEA, *Ceos*, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, gov. Syra, 13 m. E. Cape Colonna (Attica). P. 5000. Surface rises progressively to Mount St Elias, near its centre, in lat. 37° 37' 3" N., lon. 24° 21' 7" E. Climate healthy. Products, wine, fruits, barley, cotton, and silk.—*Zea* (anc. *Carteia*), the cap. town, is built in successive terraces on the N. declivity of the mountain.

ZEALAND. [NEW ZEALAND—ZEELAND.]

ZEAL-MONACHORUM, a pa. of Engl., co. Devon, 7½ m. W.N.W. Crediton. Ac. 3264. P. 549.

ZEALS, a tything of England, co. Wilts, pa. Mere. P. 559.

ZEBAYER, a group of small volcanic islands in the Red Sea, largest 3 m. long, in lat. 15° 8' N., lon. 42° 13' E. *Saddle Island*, one of the group, was in eruption on 14th August 1846.

ZEBENTY, a town of Hungary. [SEBEN.]

ZEBID, a fortified town of Arabia, dist. Yemen, on the river Zebid, 15 m. from its mouth in the Red Sea, and 110 m. S.W. Sana. P. 7000. It is enclosed by high walls, flanked with numerous towers, and is of great antiquity. It has a mosque, and was formerly a place of much commercial importance; but it has declined into comparative insignificance, owing to accumulations of sand at the mouth of its river.

ZEBU, an island of Malaysia, Philippines, W. of Negros Island, in lat. 9° 28' N., lon. 123° 7' E. Length, N. to S., about 100 m., breadth 30 m. The cap. town, *Zebu*, is on its E. side; and on the island Mactan, opposite the town, Magelhaens was killed in a skirmish in 1521. It has a cathedral and a fort. P. 8805.

ZEDENICK, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, on the Havel, 11 m. S.S.W. Templin. P. 2870.

ZEELAND, the most S. prov. of the Netherlands, between lat. 51° 14' and 51° 45' N., lon. 3° 30' and 4° 7' E., having E. the prov. N. Brabant, S. and S.W. the Belgian provs. Antwerp and W. Flanders, W. the North Sea, and N. the prov. N. Holland. Area 642 sq. m. P. (1862) 172,249. Zealand-proper comprises the islands Walcheren, Beveland, Tholen, Duiveland, and Schowen, between the mouths of the Scheldt and Maas. Surface little above the level of the sea, and protected against its irruption by dams and dykes. Besides the islands the prov. comprises a portion of continent south of the Scheldt. Climate very damp, and most unhealthy to strangers. Soil fertile. Principal products, corn, cattle, which are reared in large numbers in the *polders*, butter, madder, seeds, potatoes, hemp, and turnips. Linen-weaving, distilling, brewing, salt-refining,

tile-making, and ship-building, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry. Principal towns, Middleburg the cap., Flushing, Zierikzee, and St Goes. During the French empire under Napoleon I., it formed the dep. Bouches d'Escaut.

**ZIELAND**, a prov. of Denmark. [**SEELAND**.]—II. a vill. of the Netherlands, prov. North Brabant, 17 m. E. Bois-le-Duc. P. 1650.

**ZEHREE**, in Beloochistan, a town of Ihalawan, surrounded by a mud wall. P. between 10,000 and 15,000. The soil is comparatively fertile, and yields grain, pulse, and esculent vegetables. Lat. 28° 22' N.; lon. 66° 34' E.

**ZEIDEN**, a mkt. town of Transylvania, Saxonia, and 8 m. N.W. Cronstadt. P. 3546.

**ZEIL**, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Franconia, 4 m. S.S.E. Hassfurt. P. 1810.

**ZEIST**, a pa. and vill. of the Netherlands, prov. and 5 m. E. Utrecht. P. 3766, with a colony of Moravian Christians, who manufacture lacquered wares, jewellery, gloves, and soap.

**ZEITOUN or LAMIA (GULF OF)**, an inlet on the E. coast of Greece, communicating S.E. with the Channel of Talanta, and N.E. by the Channel of Trikeri with the Aegean Sea. It receives the river Ellada (anc. *Sperchius*), and on its S. shore are the plain and pass of Thermopylae. [**LAMIA**.]

**ZEITZ**, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseberg, cap. circ., on the White Elster, 23 m. S.W. Leipzig. P. 11,100. It has a cathedral, a Protestant gymnasium, manufs. of cottons, earthenware, & leather; with breweries and distilleries.

**ZELAYA or CELAYA**, a town of Mexico, state and 85 m. S.E. Guanajuato, on the route to Queretaro and Mexico. P. 14,000. Its convents are rich in works of art, and it has cotton manufs.

**ZELE**, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, cap. cant., 4 m. N.W. Termonde, on the Scheldt and Durme. P. 10,484. It has manufactures of cotton cloths.

**ZELECHOW**, a town of Poland, prov. and 30 m. S.W. Siedlec. P. 2800.

**ZELL**, a town of Hanover. [**CELLE**.]

**ZELL**, two vills. of Switzerland.—I. cant. and 15 m. E.N.E. Zurich, on the Toss. P. of pa. 2028.—II. (*Grosse*), cant. Lucerne, 3 m. W.N.W. Willisau. P. 1177. [**MARIAZELL**.]—The *Lake of Zell*, between the Swiss canton Thurgau and the S. part of the grand duchy Baden, is 12 m. in length, breadth 4 m. It is traversed by the Rhine, which enters it from the Lake of Constance, 2 m. E. Shores undulating and fertile.

**ZELLERFELD or CELLERFELD**, a town of Hanover, dist. and opposite Klausthal, from which town it is separated by the Zellerbach. P. 4546. It has a gymnasium, and a mint.

**ZEMPELBERG or ZEMPLEN**, a town of W. Prussia, gov. and 61 m. W.N.W. Marienwerder. P. 3450. It has Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches, and manufs. of woollen cloth and linens.

**ZENGE (Ital. *Segna*)**, a fortified seaport town of Anstria, Military Croatia, circ. and 43 m. S.W. Carlstadt, on the Adriatic, at the termination of the Josephine Road, and opposite the isl. Veglia. P. 5000. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Harbour unsafe, but exports corn.

**ZENITZA or SIENITZA**, a town of European Turkey, Bosnia, sanj. and 30 m. N.W. Novi-Bazar.

**ZENJAN**, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajemi, on the river of Zenjan, 133 m. N. Hamadan. P. 15,000. (?) It is enclosed by walls, and has a trade in carpets, arms, and gunpowder.

**ZENKOV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 42 m. N. Poltava, cap. circ., on the Grunia. P. 3000.

**ZENNOR**, a pa. of England, co. Cornwall, 4½ m. W.S.W. St Ives. Ac. 4229. P. 933.

**ZENTA or SZENTA**, a market town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on rt. b. of the Theiss, 24 m. S. Szegedin. P. 14,985.

**ZER-ACHAN**, a river of Independent Turkistan, Bokhara, rises in the Bolor mountains, flow W. ward past Samarcand, and divides into many branches near Bokhara, one of which enters the small lake of Dengiz, near the Oxus river, after a course estimated at 570 m. It supplies many canals, and is a great fertilizer of the country.

**ZERBA or GERBA**, an isl., Tunis dom. [**JERBA**.]

**ZERBST**, a town, N. Germany, princip. Anhalt Dessau, on an affl. of the Elbe, 22 m. S.E. Magdeburg. P. 10,489. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufs. of jewellery & earthenwares, & breweries.

**ZERNAGORA (Turk. *Kara-tagh*, "Black Mountains")**, a region of N. Albania, etc., between lat. 42° and 48° N., lon. 19° and 19° 30' E.

**ZERNETZ**, a vill. of Switzerland. [**CERNETZ**.]

**ZETLAND ISLANDS**, Scotland. [**SJETLAND**.]

**ZEULENRODA or ZEULLINRODE**, a town of Germany, principality Reuss-Greiz, lordship and 1 m. S.W. Greitz, cap. bailiwick. P. 4881. It has a cathedral, and manufactures of woollen stuffs.

**ZEVEN**, a town of Hanover, landr. and 24 m. S.W. Stade, on an affl. of the Oste. P. 2098.

**ZEVIO**, a mkt. town of N. Italy, Venetia, prov. and 7 m. S.E. Verona, on the Adige. P. 2400.

**ZEYLA or ZEYLAH**, a seaport town of Adel N.E. Africa, on the Sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, near the frontier of Abyssinia. Lat. 11° 17' N.; lon. 43° E. It is enclosed by ruined walls mounting a few guns, and is garrisoned and governed by a chief, subject to the pasha of Egypt. [**HURRU**.]

**ZEBKOV (Novo)**, a town of Russia, gov. and 77 m. N.N.E. Tchernigov. P. 1500.

**ZICAVO**, a comm. and town of the island Corsica, cap. cant., 19 m. E. Ajaccio. P. 1367.

**ZIEGENHAIN**, a fortified town of Germany, H. Cassel, prov. Upper Hessen, cap. circ. and dist 23 m. E.N.E. Marburg. P. 1727.

**ZIEGENHALZ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 34 m. S.W. Oppeln, on the Biela. P. 3500.

**ZIELENZIG**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 26 m. E.N.E. Frankfurt on the Poste. P. 4400. It has manufs. of linens, hosiery, leather, hats, and gloves.

**ZIERENBERG**, a walled town of Germany, Hessen-Cassel, prov. Lower Hessen, on the Warme 10 m. W.N.W. Cassel. P. 1601.

**ZIERIKZEE**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Zeeland, cap. cant., on the island Schouwer near the E. Scheldt, in lat. 51° 53' 2" N., lon. 3° 59' E. P. 7106. It has salt refineries.

**ZIESAR**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. and 29 m. E.N.E. Magdeburg. P. 2750. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, linens, and hosiery.

**ZULEH, Zela**, a town of Asia Minor, pash Sivas, 86 m. W.S.W. Tokat. It has a fortress and large khans. Its annual fair of 15 or 20 days from middle of November, is often frequented by 40,000 to 50,000 persons from the commercial towns of Asiatic Turkey.

**ZIMMERN (GROSS)**, a market town of Germany, Hessen-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, on the Gersprienz, 9 m. E. Darmstadt. P. 2930.

**ZINDER**, or **ZINDA**, a town, N. Africa, cap. prov. Damagran, in Bornou. P. 10,000.

**ZINGST**, an island of Prussian Pomerania, gov. and 10 m. N.W. Stralsund, in the Baltic, immediately off the German coast. Length 14 miles breadth 2 miles. On it is the village *Zingst*.

**ZINNA**, a town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. and 27 m. S. Potsdam, on railway from Berlin to Wittenberg. P. 1760. It has manufs. of woollen cloth, cotton stuffs, and leather.

**ZINTEN**, a town of E. Prussia, gov. and 20 m. S.S.W. Königsberg, on the Straddig. P. 2500.

**ZIRKE**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 38 m. W.N.W. Posen, on the Warta. P. 2070.

**ZIRONA**, a small island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, circ. and 14 m. S.W. Spalato.

**ZITZAU**, a town of Saxony, circ. and 26 m. S.E. Bautzen, on l. b. of the Mandau, on railway to Dresden and Görlitz. P. 10,000. It is the centre of the linen manuf. of Lusatia. Near it are the mineral springs and baths of *Augustusbad*.

**ZJECHANOW**, a town of Russian Poland, gov. of Plotzk. P. 3644.

**ZLABINGS**, a town of Austria, Moravia, circ. and 29 m. S.S.W. Iglau. P. 2176.

**ZLATUST** or **ZLATOST**, a vill. of Russia, in the Ural mountains, on the Akai. Manufs. iron wares.

**ZLOCZOW**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., 45 m. E. Lemberg. P. 4000.

**ZMEINOGORSK**, a fortified and mining town of W. Siberia, gov. and 880 m. S.W. Tomsk, dist. Bisk, at the base of the Schlangenbergl. P. 4000.

**ZNIEV**, a town of European Russia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.E. Kharkov, cap. dist. P. 3000.

**ZNAIM** or **ZNAYM**, a town of Austria, Moravia, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Thaya, 36 m. S.S.W. Brünn. P. 5010. A combat took place here, between the French and Austrians, 14th June 1809.

**ZNIN**, a town of Prussian Poland, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Bromberg. P. 1351.

**ZOBLITZ**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 19 m. S.E. Chemnitz. P. 1545.

**ZOBTEN**, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 20 m. S.W. Breslau. P. 1620.

**ZOFINGEN** or **ZOFFINGEN**, *Tobinum*, a town of Switzerland, cant. & 9 m. S.S.W. Aargau, on the Wigger. P. 3702. Manufs. cotton and silk fabrics.

**ZOHAB**, a town of Persian Kurdistan, cap. dist., 66 m. W.N.W. Kermanshah. It once consisted of 1000 houses, but is now decayed.

**ZOHREH** or **TAB**, a river of Persia, flows mostly between the provs. Fars and Khuzistan, and after a W. course of 100 m. enters the Persian Gulf a few miles below Hindian, to which it is navigable.

**ZOLKIEW**, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, cap. circ., on an affluent of the Bug, 16 m. N. Lemberg. P. 3927. Manufs. woollens & porcelain.

**ZOLLVEREIN** ("toll-union"), the name of the confederation known in this country as the Prussian Commercial Union. The *Zollverein*, renewed 6th May 1841, was to have terminated at the end of 1853, but at a meeting of the German Diet, 4th April 1853, it was agreed to continue it until the 31st December 1865. [GERMANY.]

**ZOLOTSHEV**, a town of Russia, gov. and 25 m. N.N.W. Kharkov, on the Uda. P. 5000.

**ZOMBOR**, *Zomborinum*, a town of S. Hungary, cap. co. Bacs, 120 m. S.S.E. Pesth. P. 22,000. It is situated near the Francis Canal, with which it communicates with the Danube, and has manufs. of silks, and a trade in grain and cattle.

**ZONOMA**, a town, U. S., N. America, California, on the W. side of the Bay of San Francisco.

**ZONS**, *Sontinum*, a walled town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 8½ m. S.S.E. Düsseldorf, near l. b. of the Rhine, and the ancient Roman fort *Genosia*, which was its original site. P. 868.

**ZORBIG**, **KLEINZERBST**, or **ZIPPEZERBST**, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Merseberg, on the Strenkbach, 12 m. N.N.E. Halle. P. 2360.

**ZORN**, a river of France, depts. Meurthe and Bas-Rhin, rises in the Vosges mntns., joins the Moder, 8 m. S.E. Haguenau. Course 45 miles.

**ZOSSEN**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, gov. Potsdam, 22 m. S. Berlin. P. 1919.

**ZOUBTZOV**, a town of Russia. [SUBZOW.]

**ZOUGA**, a river of South Africa, the S. limit of the central system discovered by Livingstone, rises near the E. side of L. Ngama, and flows to the S.E. On its banks are fruit and other trees.

**ZOULLA**, a port of Abyssinia, S. extremity of Anslay Bay, on the Red Sea, near anc. *Adulis*, lat. 15° 10' N. It was recently ceded to France.

**ZSCHOPPAU**, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, on the Zschoppau, 9 m. S.E. Chemnitz. P. 6169.

**ZSOLNA**, a town of N.W. Hungary. [SZOLNA.]

**ZUCKMANTEL**, a frontier town of Austrian Silesia, circ. and 32 m. N.W. Troppau. P. 4181.

**ZUERROS**, a town of Spain, prov. and 28 m. S.E. Cordova. P. 2024.

**Zug**, a central canton of Switzerland, surrounded by the cantons Schwyz, Unterwalden, Lucern, Aargau, and Zurich. Length 15 m.; greatest breadth 9 m. Area 90 sq. m. P. (1851) 17,461; (1860) 19,608, entirely Roman Catholics, and speaking German. Surface mountainous in the S. and S.E.; highest point, the Kaiserstock, 8258 feet above the sea. The principal portion lies in the basin of the Reuss, and is watered by the Reuss and the Sihl. The greater part of the Lake of Zug, and the whole of Lake Egeri, is within the canton. Climate mild; soil fertile; wine of inferior quality; butter and cheese are extensively made; cattle-rearing and fishing are important. The other branches of industry comprise paper-making, tanning, silk and cotton spinning. It joined the Swiss Confederation in 1352.—*Zug* (ancient *Tugium*), the cap., is situated on the E. shore of the lake of Zug, at the base of the Zugerberg, 52 m. E.N.E. Bern. P. 3854. It has a gymnasium, a public library, tanneries, manufactures of paper, and commerce in cattle, Kirschenwasser, cider, and dried fruits. The *Zugersee* or *Lake of Zug*, in the S.W. of the canton Zug, and bounded E. and S. by the Zugerberg and Righi mountains, which separate it from the cantons Schwyz and Lucern, is 9 m. long, from 2 to 3 m. broad, and 1361 feet above the sea. Area 14½ sq. m. Chief affluent the Lorze, from the Lake of Egeri, which enters it on the north.

**ZUIDERZEE** (Germ. *Sudersee*), a gulf of the North Sea, in the Netherlands, between the provs. Over Yssel and Friesland in the E., Utrecht and Gelderland in the S., and N. Holland in the W. On the N. it is nearly enclosed by the islands Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and Ameland. Length N. to S. 45 m.; greatest breadth 35 m. On the S.W. it forms the inlet called the Y, on which Amsterdam is situated. It contains four small islands. Chief affluents the Zwart Water and several branches of the Rhine. Fisheries important. The Zuiderzee, formerly a lake, was united to the North Sea by an inundation in 1282. During the French empire under Napoleon I., the provs. North Holland and Utrecht formed the dep. Zuiderzee, of which the cap. was Amsterdam.

**ZUJAR**, *Hatera*, a town of Spain, prov. and 58 m. N.E. Granada, near the Barbata. P. 1655. It has mineral springs and copper mines.

**ZULIA**, a dep. of Venezuela, between lat. 8° and 12° N., lon. 68° and 73° W., having E. the depts. Caracas and Apure, S. and W. the republic New Granada, and N. the Caribbean Sea. Area 89,000 sq. m. P. 154,000. It surrounds the Lake of Maracaybo, to which most of its rivers are tributary, including the Zulia, whence its name, and which has a N. ward course of 170 m. Cattle-rearing is the chief branch of industry. Staple products comprise timber and cacao.

**ZULLICHAU**, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, cap. circ., gov. and 50 m. E.S.E. Frankfurt. P. 4898. Manufs. woollens.

ZULPICH, a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. and 22 m. S.W. Cologne. P. 1188.

ZÜLZ or BIALA, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. and 23 m. S.S.W. Oppeln, on the Biala. P. 2739.

ZUNGOLI, a town of S. Italy, prov. Avellino, 6 m. S.E. Ariano. P. 2252.

ZURGENA, a town of Spain, prov. and 38 m. N.E. Almeria, on rt. b. of the Almanzor. P. 2930.

ZURI, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, 12 m. S.W. Sebenico. Length 7 miles.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, in the N., bounded E. by the cantons Thurgau and St Gall, S. by Schwyz and Zug, W. Aargau, N. Schaffhausen & the grand duchy of Baden. Area 659 sq. m. P. (1851) 250,698; (1860) 266,265, nearly all Protestants, & speaking the German language. Surface undulating, mtinous, in the S.E., where the Schnebelhorn is 4298 feet, and in the S.W. the Albis mountain 4623 feet, above the sea. It is watered by the Rhine, the Taur, Töss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. The canton possesses a great portion of the lake of Zurich, besides which it has the Griefensee, the Pfiffikersee, and several smaller lakes. Climate mild, though subject to sudden changes. Soil infertile, but well cultivated. Corn, potatoes, and fruits are important crops; the best wine is grown on the E. shore of the Lake of Zurich. It has numerous mineral springs. The chief manufs. are cotton, silk, and ribbons; most of the rural population are employed in silk & cotton spinning. Schools are numerous, and attendance is compulsory on children from 6 to 12 years of age. It is a democratic representative republic, and holds the first rank among the cantons of the Swiss Confed. Chief towns, Zurich, Eglisau, Wädenschwyl, and Winterthur.

ZURICH (*Turicum*), a town of Switzerland, cap. cant., on the Limmat, at its exit from the N.W. extremity of L. of Zurich, 60 m. N.E. Bern. P. (1854) 17,040; (1860) 19,758, nearly all Protestants. The Limmat divides it into 2 parts, which communicate by 3 bridges. It is surrounded by old walls, and has an arsenal with a collection of armoury. Chief public buildings, the cathedral, the church of St Peter, town-house, post-office, orphan asylum, and the tower of Waltenberg. It has a university, established in 1832, and a federal polytechnic school, founded 1855, with a philosophical faculty and 46 teachers; maintained by the Federal government at an expense of 8500*l.* per annum. In 1864, it had 209 students, and a library of 3000 vols. There are also a cabinet of medals and natural history, a botanic garden, and many learned societies. It has important manufs. of silks, cotton fabrics, and ribbons, dye-works, and tanneries. Zurich is the birthplace of Gessner, Lavater, and Pestalozzi. Near it the Swiss defeated the Austrians, 22d July 1445; and the French defeated the Russians and Austrians, 26th August 1799.—The *Lake of Zurich*, celebrated for its picturesque beauty, is enclosed at its E. end by the cantons Schwyz and St Gall. Length 33 m.; breadth  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.; area 43 sq. m.; height of surface above the sea 1342 feet. Its chief affl. is the Linth, which it receives on the S.E. from Lake Wallenstadt. It is divided into the upper and lower lake. At its narrowest point it is crossed by a wooden bridge. The upper lake is frozen over almost every winter, but this is seldom the case with the lower. In summer its water is sometimes raised, by the melting of the snow, to 18 feet above its ordinary level. The lake is traversed by steamboats.

ZURRAH, a lake, Afghanistan. [HAMOON.]

ZURZACH, a small town of Switzerland, cant. Aargau, on l. b. of the Rhine, 16 m. N.N.E. Aarau. It is the seat of a large fair.

ZUTPHEN, a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. Gelderland, on the Yssel, at the mouth of the Berkel, 17 m. N.N.E. Arnhem. P. (1861) 13,973. Its principal church, *St Walburg* is of the 12th century. Manufs. cotton, paper and glue. It formerly belonged to the Hanseatic league, and was taken by Don Frederick of Toledo in 1572, by Prince Maurice in 1591, and by the French in 1672. Near Zutphen is the house of correction, called the "*Dutch Mettray*," which in 1863 had 150 juvenile offenders.

ZUVIA, a town of Spain, prov. and 4 m. S.E. Granada, on l. b. of the Genil. P. 3095.

ZUYDER-ZEE, Netherlands. [ZUIDERZEE.]

ZUZ, *Tutium*, a town of Switzerland, cant. Grisons, in the Upper Engadine, 29 m. S.E. Chur.

ZVORNIK, a fortified town of European Turkey, Bosnia, cap. sanj., on the Drin. P. 10,000.

ZWARTSLUIS, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Over Yssel, on the Zwarte Water, near its mouth in the Zuyder-Zee, 9 m. N. Zwolle. P. 3366.

ZWEIBRÜCKEN, Bavaria. [DREX PONTA.]

ZWELLENLHAM, a S. division of the Cape Colony S. Africa, bounded S. by the Southern Ocean, E. by the dist. George, N. Worcester, and W. Caledon. Area (with Caledon) 7616 sq. m. It is traversed on the N. by the Little Zwartzberg mts., and watered by the Breede river. Chief products, corn, soap, butter, tallow, brandy, and wine of inferior quality. Good horses are reared. Principal towns, Zwelldendam, Caledon and Fort-Beaufort.—*Zwelldendam*, the cap., 110 m. E. Cape Town, has a church and reading-room.

ZWENKAU, a town of Saxony, circ. and 9 m. S.S.W. Leipzig, on the Elster. P. 2612.

ZWETTEL or ZWETL, a town of Lower Austria on the Kamp, at the mouth of the Zwettel, 24 m. N.W. Krems. P. 2150. Manufs. woollens.

ZWICKAU, a town of Saxony, cap. circ., on l. b. of the Mulde, and on the Saxon and Bavarian railway, 60 m. S.W. Dresden. Manufs. woollen cloths.

ZWICKAU, a town of Bohemia, circ. Bunzlau, 19 m. W. Reichenberg. P. 8835.

ZWINGENBERG, a town of Germany, H.-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenburg, 10 m. S. Darmstadt, and on the Frankfurt and Mannheim Rail. P. 1445.

ZWITTAU or ZWITTAWA, a walled town of Austria, Moravia, circ. Olmütz, near the Bohemian frontier, on railway to Prague, 40 m. N. Brünn. P. 3699. It has manufs. of woollen and linen fabrics, and an active trade in wool and flax.

ZWOLLE, a town of the Netherlands, cap. prov. Over-Yssel, 52 m. E.N.E. Amsterdam, on the Zwarte-Water. P. (1862) 19,660. It was formerly a free imperial city. It has a church, town-hall, and manufs. of woollen and linen cloths. Thomas-à-Kempis died here in 1471.

ZWOLLEN, a town of Poland, gov. Sandomir, 19 m. E.S.E. Radom. P. 2026.

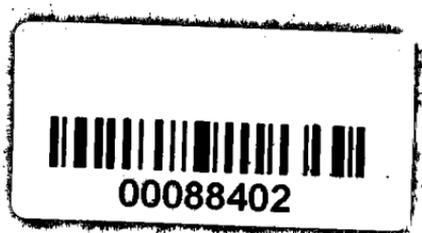
ZWÖMITZ, a town of Saxony, circ. Zwickau, 15 m. S.S.W. Chemnitz, on the Zwömitz. P. 2012. It has manufs. of linens, cottons, and lace.

ZWYNDRECHT, a comm. and market town of Belgium, prov. East Flanders, 17 m. N.E. Termonde, on the Scheldt. P. 2200.

ZYDACZOW, a town of Austrian Poland, Galicia, circ. and 16 m. N.E. Stry. P. 2141.

ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Russia. [JITOMIR.]

ZYWIEG, a town of Galicia. [SEYBUSCH.]



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